
THE
ANCIENT ARTS
OF
WESTERN AND
CENTRAL ASIA

A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE

BERNARD GOLDMAN

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Preface

All reference works are failures to the extent that they completely satisfy no one, least of all the author. This one is not the exception that proves the rule, and the reason is close at hand. The book is intended as a compact, selective guide to the various kinds of literature that bear upon the history of the ancient arts of Western and Central Asia. It is to serve a varied audience: the beginner making his or her first serious foray into the partially charted, but mostly lost, world of ancient art; the experienced reader of history looking for specific information in Asian art; the librarian who needs to answer a patron's question; the art historian searching reference materials; and so on.

Hence, I have included the many kinds of literature on and related to the arts of Western and Central Asia that I deem of greatest service when one sets out to learn about and then goes on to reconstruct the history of these arts. The following pages contain citations for popular but reliable writing designed for a lay audience as well as highly technical reporting addressed to the specialist. The available literature is vast; from it I have made an informed selection. Personal preferences (and certainly personal shortcomings) have played a part in the process. For that I make no a priori apologies to reviewers. Of all the fields of human endeavor, the arts should be the last to suffer depersonalization in the fruitless search for a phantom objectivity. While my goal has been to gather together the information that I wished I could have laid my hands on when I began my studies in ancient art, other *desiderata* as well as practical compromises intruded in determining the contents. A few lines of explanation will be of service in using this guide.

The sense of the German word *Einleitung* (prologue, introduction) is appropriate in describing this guide as a "leading into" the literature and study of early Western and Central Asian art. It should be used as a port of entry, as it were, into the arts of the many peoples who lived in the vast stretches of a major portion of the continent from neolithic times up to the coming of Islam. As a guide, then, it provides the reader with the general and the more specialized literature and studies. It is neither definitive nor exhaustive, but comprehensive. It gives direction along the major arteries of reading and research, and it also mentions some of the secondary byways, sufficient to indicate the fascinating terrain that awaits exploration.

The confusion of place names and other specialized terms common to the

literature called for a glossary. In **Appendix 1**, I add simplified lists of periods, dates, cultures, and rulers, all to be used with caution, for they are always subject to change and rarely completely acceptable in all details by different specialists. In **Appendix 2** I offer some practical information on research and writing in ancient Asian art. The section on writing for publication is a response to the most frequently asked questions on submitting manuscripts for publication.

SELECTION OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CITATIONS

Before making the selection of source materials—the decision of in or out, for there is no in-between—I had to decide the kinds of literature to include and the scope.

1. *Literature in languages other than English?* It is impossible to avoid works in foreign languages when one goes beyond the popular and general introductions in the study of the history of art. When a choice is possible, works in English are given in preference to comparable books in foreign languages. Unfortunately, the option rarely presents itself. The English translation of a foreign-language book is preferred unless the original edition has features omitted in the translation. References to books in languages exotic to most American students of the arts (as well as to the acquisition policies of most American libraries)—such as Asian and Slavic languages—have been omitted, with a few exceptions. There is no way to escape the literature in Russian, though I have kept it to a bare minimum, if one gets interested in Central Asia. But the reader must remember that valuable information exists in these tongues, that their exclusion here is not a comment on their worth.

2. *Journal articles?* The emphasis is on books and monographs rather than on periodical material. The notes and bibliographies contained in the larger works lead the reader to the more specialized, more narrowly focused writings that appear in serial literature. But attention must be drawn to a minimal selection of articles that are particularly valuable for various reasons.

3. *Exhibition catalogs?* These are very useful to the art historian, but they are difficult to locate, are only exceptionally held by libraries, and range from pamphlets to full-length books. Only a scattering of the latter kind has been included, sufficient to indicate how they can be of good service in research.

4. *Archaeological reports?* Reports of archaeological excavations are included providing they contain the recovery of works of art. Preliminary excavation reports are very valuable, but for our purposes here the final reports are given preference.

5. *Ancient sources and documents?* Writings from the pens of ancient authors that provide descriptive material particularly pertinent to the study of art are given. Caveat: to a degree, all ancient written material has a potential bearing on the history of art. Emphasis has been placed on that available in translation.

6. *Geographical scope?* Ancient art was responsive to but not restricted by political and geographical boundaries; here the flexible limits reach from the eastern shores of the Mediterranean to the eastern borders of Chinese Turkestan (Sinkiang province); from the Ukraine and southern Soviet Asia, south to Pakistan and the Arabian peninsula. Tibet, Mongolia, and Egypt are not included.

7. *Limitation of time period covered?* Included are the arts of the Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages, up to the time of the progressive conquest of the different regions by the followers of Islam. The beginning of Moslem hegemony is taken as marking the end of the ancient period.

8. *Which special topics to include?* A modest emphasis has been placed on two special areas to the extent that they have been given separate sections: seals and the interconnections among the arts of Asia and with those of their neighbors. Two areas, numismatics and architecture, have not been included beyond a mention or two; rich in literature, these fields deserve guides of their own compiled by specialists in such exacting disciplines. While pottery painting was early practiced in Asia and is now a primary tool of the archaeologist, it did not develop into lavish pictorial and narrative styles comparable to those of the Mediterranean world or of Islamic times. Splendid is the geometric and abstract pottery painting of the neolithic village cultures, but as urbanization and political states grew in importance, the interest in pottery painting did not. Its minor artistic role is reflected here.

9. *The arts of Classical sites in Asia?* The art of Asian sites and cities that were predominantly Hellenistic or Roman is not included; it is an integral element in the study of Greek and Roman art. However, citations are made to the art of those cities and places that, while within the sphere of Mediterranean influence, cannot be classified as Greek or Roman, or as little more than a provincial echo of the Classical world.

10. *Pre-twentieth-century publications?* Generally, but not always, the very early writings on Asian art have been displaced by later works, the older now mainly of antiquarian value. Unless the early histories contain information not otherwise obtainable and are relatively available in libraries, they have been excluded. The notes and bibliographies in the more recent books provide quick access to the early writings on art. (It is important to remember that the latest book is not for that reason alone always the best source of information but should be consulted along with earlier writings.)

11. *Popular literature on the arts?* Books that hover between journalism and appreciation (the fields of art history offer fertile soil for such hybrids), that play loosely with both history and art in the hope of appealing to a popular market, have been excluded. Such works may have a certain value, but not in the study of the history of art. Here, those books (marked with an asterisk) noted as for the general reader, or as popular, are authoritative, while cast in a form and written in a style that make them available to a large audience.

12. *Rare items?* Even the very useful book or periodical has been excluded if it is available only in three or four libraries in the United States. Practicality must win over temptation, at least in this matter.

13. *Dissertations?* Such theses often contain useful information. However, they are written for a specific purpose—to satisfy graduate school requirements and traditions—which determines to a large extent their format, scope, and depth. And for that reason, a thesis may be judged an excellent demonstration of guided research and knowledge of the field by the committee for whom it was written but make a poor book. However, no rule is without its exceptions: a few published dissertations are cited. American dissertations are listed in the continuing printing of **Dissertation Abstracts**, available in most college libraries.

THE ANCIENT ARTS OF WESTERN AND CENTRAL ASIA
A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE

Introduction

Ancient Western and Central Asia has long been the poor cousin in the rich and populous family of the history of art. The arts of this vast Asian region, far removed from us in time and geography, are difficult of access, ill-defined, fragmentary, exotic to European taste and canons of art, and largely dominated by disciplines other than that of the art historian. Small wonder that the tools for their study and appreciation have been relatively neglected. Hence, the impetus for this volume as a modest corrective measure. While not conceived with missionary zeal, yet it may help convert the unbeliever as well as instruct catechumens.

LITERATURE ON ANCIENT ASIAN ART

In 1938, Benjamin Rowland at Harvard University published a slender book that carried a brief course outline and a list of basic books on Asian art for his classes. This **Outline and Bibliographies of Oriental Art** included Western and Central Asian arts as well as those of East Asia (later editions carried a somewhat different title: **The Harvard Outline and Reading Lists for Oriental Art**; the last edition, Cambridge, 1967). Except for that publication, no guide to the literature on the arts of ancient Western and Central Asia has appeared, despite the fact that since the close of World War II tremendous strides have been made in the recovery and study of Asian art. Of general bibliographical guides and handbooks to the history of art there is no shortage, but none of these gives more than a passing nod to the arts of early Asia.

The reason for this seemingly cavalier treatment of early Asian art is not difficult to guess. The record left to us of some seven thousand years of Western and Central Asian art before the birth of Christ is in large measure missing, and that which time and chance happened to preserve is fragmentary, displaying little obvious continuity or consistency. This meager body of ancient art has served many masters, least of whom has been the art historian. It has been studied by or has served the purposes of Bible scholars and religious enthusiasts, antiquarians and antique dealers, explorers and adventurers, archaeologists and grave robbers, prehistorians and prehistory buffs, anthropologists and racial fantasts, philologists and social crackpots. In general, historians of art have been happy to leave this much vexed

although important part of our cultural history to others while they concentrated on the more spectacular, esthetically richer, and splendidly preserved arts of the later ages with their rich documentation and bulging historical record.

One finds that pre-Islamic Western and Central Asian art has been relegated to the odd-lots bin of cultural evidential material, and, hence, it is extensively illustrated almost everywhere except in the literature devoted to the history of art. World art history textbooks always dedicate a few pages to and some standard illustrations of Asian art (at least the culture of that part of the world often referred to as the "cradle of civilization" is not completely ignored). Some histories of all or parts of early Western and Central Asian art are on library shelves, but they take up little space, and most are the dedicated labor of scholars who are first archaeologists and then, but no less, art historians.

Further discouraging the production of tools to expedite the study of ancient Asian art is its shadowy presence in art history curricula, at the professional meetings of art historians, and in the periodical literature devoted to the history of art. Of course, even the most enthusiastic historian of ancient art must grudgingly confess that despite all the artistic virtues of the subject, she or he can point to no Sumerian Phidias, Assyrian Michelangelo, Hittite Bernini, Sogdian Botticelli, or Palestinian Lalique. And even less are there of ancient counterparts for Vasari's biographies, Van Gogh's letters, Delacroix's journal, or Kandinsky's theories that tell of the artist at work in the ancient world.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE HISTORY OF ART

A glance at the bibliographies of ancient art is sufficient to impress the reader with the fact that much of the literature is written by archaeologists or that information on the arts must be extrapolated from archaeological studies. Probably today, with the "New Archaeology" that owes much to the American anthropological school, the relationship between archaeology and the history of art is more strained than ever before. Where does archaeology end and art history begin? Glyn Daniel, the well-known British archaeologist who writes with a clever pen, spoke of this very problem in his inaugural lecture at the University of Hull in 1969. He cited that "most colourful of living British archaeologists, Sir Mortimer Wheeler." Faced with the question of what is archaeology, Wheeler responded with his usual aplomb, "I do not know." Glyn Daniel accepted, even if it was not satisfying in every respect, the view that archaeology is a technique that has to do with the study of the material remains of the past.

Over twenty years ago, the late Italian authority on Roman art, Ranuccio Bianchi Bandinelli, was struck by the fact that research in the history of art had almost totally surrendered to archaeological research. He saw the work of the archaeologist—recovery, classification, cataloging, documenting, and so on—as constituting the preliminary research of art history. Brunilde Sismondo Ridgway, the distinguished Bryn Mawr scholar of Greek art and archaeology, recently suggested a distinction between these two fields, art history and archaeology, on the basis that art historians are concerned with the history of aesthetically pleasing objects, while archaeologists are concerned with all objects, regardless of aesthetic value, for the

cultural reconstruction of the past. This distinction may be arguable (if only because one man's aesthetic delight is another man's vulgarity), but it illustrates the impossibility of drawing a clear line between the two disciplines.

Although art historians and archaeologists usually but not always differ in many of their activities, in their priorities of concern, and in their emphases—namely, art historians are less involved in field excavation, archaeologists are more concerned with interpreting quantitative data—the practitioners in both fields work with much the same materials and data, employ much the same methods and techniques of analysis, and share the common goal of understanding and appreciating works of art in order to gain insight into the cultural past. The archaeologist deals equally with all aspects of man's history; the art historian focuses on one aspect of that record.

It is no surprise, then, to find that much of the literature in art history comes from the pens of those who are first archaeologists and secondarily, but no less, art historians. But this symbiosis of archaeology and art history means that the student of art history must come to grips with the specialized literature of archaeological field work, its problems, methodology, and language, as well as with the tentative nature of archaeological interpretation and evaluation. A glance through the citations given here will demonstrate how the information basic for the history of early Asian art is dispersed through—and often concealed in—the literature of archaeology and its allied fields of paleography, anthropology, ethnology, and so forth.

DEFINING WESTERN AND CENTRAL ASIA

Asia is often referred to as the Orient and its art as Oriental. However, the field of Oriental studies is usually taken to mean the study of Asian languages and literature, while one commonly thinks of Oriental art as that of China and Japan and the Buddhist art of neighboring lands. Despite its title, one would look in vain for any mention of the arts of China, Japan, Tibet, Mongolia, and so on in Henri Frankfort's excellent standard text, *The Art and Architecture of the Ancient Orient*. It seems best, then, to use some term or terms other than Orient when speaking of the arts of the western and central parts of Asia.

The Asian continent is usually divided into four or more major areas designated by various names: at times the Near East, the Middle East, the Far East, Central Asia, Northern Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, the indeterminate Eurasia (there are no major geographical features that physically separate Europe from Asia), Inner Asia, and so forth. The names Near East and Far East, which are the most popular terms, are serviceable. However, they clearly reflect a Western, European orientation. Not only are they ethnocentric but they also lead to some geographical incongruities: that a Californian, for example, must turn to the west in order to face the Far East! Here I prefer the geographically neutral terms of Western, Central, and Eastern Asia.

The names Near and/or Middle East (sometimes used synonymously with Western and Central Asia, respectively) are often given to those lands where the dominant religion is Moslem and Arabic the major language. Hence, North Africa is usually included, although it is not in Asia, and exception is made in order to

include the non-Arab but Moslem countries of Turkey, Iran, and Afghanistan and to include Israel, whose national language is Hebrew and major religion Jewish. Obviously, in the study of pre-Islamic Asia these determinants of modern religion and language are not helpful.

In the history of art, the name Near East (variously [Fr.] *Proche-Orient*, *Asie Anterieur*; [It.] *Vicino Orient*; [Ger.] *Vorderasien*, *Vorderer Orient*, *Morgenland*) commonly designates the western part of Asia: the modern political states of Turkey (occupying Asia Minor), Syria, Lebanon, Israel (part of old Palestine), Jordan (formerly Transjordan), Iraq (old Mesopotamia), and Iran (old Persia). Because we know so little about the ancient arts of the Arabian peninsula and the sheikdoms and emirates of the Persian (Arabian) Gulf, these regions are usually ignored, but they should be included. Egypt, on the other hand, is frequently excluded not only because it is part of a different continent but also because its art history is so complex, extended, richly documented, and stylistically closed to major outside influences that it is given a place of its own.

Central Asia, Inner Asia, or the Middle East is even less easy to define. Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India are usually included (but sometimes they are considered as parts of South Asia) along with Soviet Turkmenistan and Chinese Turkestan (the Chinese province of Sinkiang/Xinjiang). In general, for Soviet archaeologists, Central Asia (*Sredniaya Aziia*) is comprised of the Soviet Islamic republics of Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan, Kirghiz, Turkmenistan, and part of Kazakstan. Geographically, Central Asia is often referred to as the area delimited by the Pamir mountains in the west, the Tibetan plateau in the south, the T'ien-Shan mountains in the north, and the Chinese province of Kansu in the east. Here, Central Asia is taken to include the arts of all these regions with the exception of India.

This guide, therefore, covers the arts of Western and Central Asia. Eastern Asia (the Far East), the subcontinent of India, and African Egypt are not included. In college courses, the arts of these latter regions are taught separately from those here designated as of Western and Central Asia. Northern Asia also belongs to a sufficiently different cultural group to be treated separately. But the Caucasus and the Ukraine, although technically part of Europe, are included on a limited basis so as to cover the so-called nomadic art (the Animal Style or Scythian art as it may be designated) which is closely affiliated with the arts of its more southerly neighbors. On the other hand, the art produced in the predominantly Graeco-Roman cities of Asia that ornament the Mediterranean regions of Asia and Asia Minor (modern Turkey) are excluded; as mentioned, they properly belong to the history of Greek and Roman art.

DEFINING AND NAMING PERIODS AND STYLES

In ancient times, even more than in modern, the many cultures of Western and Central Asia presented a picture of diversity in language and ethnicity. Some of these cultures have been fairly well delineated by historians and have well-developed, identifiable art styles, such as Hittite or Assyrian. Other cultures are less historical entities than they are archaeological periods or language groups, and we identify—or rather, give arbitrary names to—their art by archaeological or language

designations, such as village culture, Halafian, Siyalk A, Mitannian. Still other ethnic, cultural, or political units, such as the Cimmerians, the Mannaeans, or the Sea People, are known only through references to them in literary documents, and we try to identify what styles and which works of art may have been theirs.

The great stretches of time covered in the history of ancient art mean that many different peoples and political units occupied the same areas in different periods, and the regions over which they held sway or wielded influence were constantly shifting. The same general geographical area and the arts it contained may be variously named, depending on the time at which the area is being considered. Thus the arts of southern Iraq are at various times Sumerian, Mesopotamian, Chaldaean, Babylonian, and so on or are given temporal names such as Protoliterate and Early Dynastic. The old classifications of stages in stone and metal ages (e.g., Neolithic, Bronze, Iron) with their internal divisions are also employed to designate the arts of broad geographical areas, as well as the names of type-sites (e.g., Halafian, Hassunan) to identify works of art regardless of their location. Some very general names, such as Anatolian, Mesopotamian, or Iranian art, are used in a variety of ways. To take the latter example, Iranian art may refer to the art of that region which is modern-day Iran, or to that of the greatly extended area of the ancient Achaemenean empire, or to that of the period of Parthian or Sasanian rule. A further complication of nomenclature in the arts results from the fact that artists and art styles do not necessarily coincide with their contemporary political, geographical, or cultural units. Hence, the historian often takes refuge in hyphenated names, such as Syro-Hittite or Graeco-Persian.

DATING WORKS OF ART

Calendar dating an ancient work of art is always a hazardous venture, made somewhat less so by developments in modern technology (viz., carbon 14, thermoluminescence, spectrographic analysis). We are accustomed to dating events and things in the past according to an arbitrarily determined landmark in the uninterrupted flow of time. In the Western world, that mark is the division between B.C. and A.D., invented by a monk in the sixth century A.D., with the years running backward and forward from that imaginary dividing 0-mark.

Unfortunately for the student of history, there were various calendars and systems of dating used in antiquity based on different landmarks, just as there still are today, and obviously there were many more in prehistory that we know nothing about. When we are fortunate enough to have a work of art associated with a calendar date in antiquity (such as a specific year in the reign of a king, or from a year in a dynasty's rule), the historian must correlate that date with the comparable date in our modern calendar. That equating is not too difficult, providing first he or she can correlate the ancient counting system with our system of counting years. And only for us does New Year's Day fall on January 1.

Such dating of works of art becomes possible only in some of the literate (i.e., historical) periods and for the well-established periods of later antiquity. Otherwise, artworks are assigned to relatively broad time periods. Usually a combination of different kinds of evidence (e.g., stratigraphic, stylistic, technical, qualitative,

documentary) is assembled to arrive at a date for a work of art. However, authorities are always questioning the validity and pertinence of these different "clues" used to build a case for a particular date or period. And where theory and judgments are involved, opinions may differ radically, sometimes by as much as centuries. Prehistorians speak of relative and absolute chronologies. Relative chronology is the placing of events and works into a sequence from earliest to latest. Absolute chronology involves the calendar dating of this order of events and works. Works of art that have been archaeologically recovered are usually dated by the context (the stratum, the building, the grave) in which they are found. Of course, difficulties abound in both the matter of dating the context and of determining whether the artwork was made at the same time as the material associated with it. (Was it still in use or kept as an antique for generations after it was made? Or was it somehow introduced into an archaeological context to which originally it did not belong?)

PEDIGREES AND AUTHENTICITY

The pedigree or provenance of a work of art is always open to question, but particularly so if it was not recovered in the course of a controlled excavation. Controlled excavations, of course, are a relatively recent development; much of the world's store of ancient art came to light long before archaeological methodology was invented and refined. The reports of treasure hunters, travelers, local people, art and antique dealers, collectors, and donors to museums stating the source of a work of art should not be perfunctorily dismissed. But neither should they be accepted with anything less than cautious reserve. It is well to remember that the museum label identifying and dating a work of art is not sacrosanct.

Similarly, the authenticity of an ancient work of art, like its modern counterpart, can be trusted to the extent that its provenance and recent history are known. The antiquity market has produced fakes (modern works made to appear ancient), forgeries (works that copy ancient works, intended to be passed off as the originals), reproductions (casts made from ancient works), pastiches (reconstituted works, part ancient, part modern; works composed of parts from different ancient works), reworked objects (original works altered or added to in order to increase their value; original works of a certain age altered to appear as from another age), and deliberate misattributions (original works given false pedigrees in order to enhance their value). Correct identification of such an object, particularly if it is the work of a master of his craft, requires the talents of an experienced specialist, long practiced in handling that particular type of artwork and, frequently, the assistance of a scientific laboratory.

STYLISTIC ANALYSIS

Art historians generally depend on stylistic analysis as a major tool in determining the date of and assigning a locus to a work of art. In the ancient world, stylistic determinants are less reliable than they are in later periods of art because

of the relatively small number of works that can be used for comparison and the paucity of supporting data. Sometimes a sequence of art works of a particular type can be established on the basis of style characteristics, but doubt remains as to which end of the sequence is the beginning and which the end. Or the question is raised whether two distinctive style traits are sequential or contemporary. One work may be misdated later than another when in fact both are of the same date but one provincial, the other from an art center. Hence, the historian exercises great caution in the use of stylistic analysis unless and until there is strong corroborative evidence.

CONTEMPORARY DOCUMENTS

The historian of ancient Western and Central Asian art is much more dependent on bits and pieces of indirect evidence, information, and inferences to be elicited from collateral source material than is his or her counterpart of modern history. Statistically speaking, there is no ancient writing, documents that directly talk of works of art, artists, art theory, or the history of art—the types of documents on which the baroque or nineteenth-century art historian relies. Prior to Islamic times, there is no Asian historian, however incomplete or inaccurate, comparable to Thucydides or Pausanias or Virgil. The written sources that survive are letters, orations, myths, prayers, hymns, and rituals in addition to records of military campaigns, business arrangements, bureaucratic functions, and legal transactions. We also have a profusion of dedications, commemorative inscriptions, memorials, and so on. Hence, the ancient historian must rely on the archaeological record eked out with whatever information he or she can glean from the fragments of documents often written in languages still in the process of decipherment.

SURVIVAL OF ARTWORKS

With a few exceptions, whose rarity makes them unusually important, the history of ancient painting is blank until the centuries just before the Byzantine and Islamic periods. Freestanding sculpture, other than hand-size figurines, is somewhat better known, while low relief panels and steles are the best representatives of monumental art. Architectural decoration, painted pottery, ornamented weapons, decorative trappings, and other small-scale works such as figurines, seals, coins, ivory ornamentation, toilet articles, jewelry, and implements complete the picture.

Obviously, the record is frustratingly incomplete: time and chance have preserved only scattered fragments of the labor of unnumbered artists over several millennia. In Western Asia there is but a mere handful of sites that have yielded bits of wall painting before some fragmentary Assyrian murals make their appearance. Compare that pitiful collection with the stupendous array of Egyptian wall painting! Actually, except for Dura-Europos, there is almost no later wall painting, and only a few mosaics, until the last centuries before the conquest of Islam, and that later record of painting is almost entirely from Central Asia.

Possibly some archaeologist's trowel may yet uncover a major series of murals or miraculously preserved wood panel painting, but both archaeologists and art

historians can only work with what now is known. (Arguments *ex silentio*—based on evidence which may have existed but which we do not have—are attractive but to be avoided with assiduity!) Large-scale sculpture-in-the-round, as distinct from architectural sculpture, seems not to have been a major part of the art production of the ancient world. Dedicatory statues of gods and men form the bulk of such works.

We have no information, beyond the works themselves, that refers directly to the artists and craftsmen or to the work they accomplished. There is no Akkadian Pliny to describe the now-lost monuments or to report on the nationality, fame, and inventions of his country's celebrated painters and sculptors. Given what we know from inferences gained from ancient documents, the inscriptions on the monuments, and their subject matter and location, the body politic sponsored monumental art to serve its politico-religious ends (such as represented by the magnificent series of Assyrian reliefs). To a much lesser extent, it was commissioned by individuals and organizations in their efforts to accommodate their rulers, both temporal and celestial, or it was created for the church. A cautionary note is in order: it is always tempting when faced with an object of curious design and unknown use to give it a religious value and a cult function.

Given the paucity of sculpture and painting, the crafts and the so-called minor arts loom large in the history of ancient art. These latter finds are not only valuable as works of art in themselves, but they also provide some insight into what the lost major works may have looked like, their style, and how they presented their artists' understanding of and attitude towards the representation of the physical and spiritual worlds in which they lived. If historians of ancient art seem to pay inordinate attention to modest and fragmentary odds and ends from the hands of village craftsmen or itinerant metalsmiths, it is because such concentration is necessary in order to elicit information not only about the arts but also about the cultures that produced them.

Using the Guide

The information contained in any publication often bridges two or more of the roughly defined areas in the **Reference Key**. Hence, first consult the **Reference Key** when searching a name, topic, period, area, and so on. The **Author Index** is also helpful in searching a topic because authors usually specialize in a single area or in a couple of related fields.

Each bibliographical citation in the **Reference Key** carries a prefix composed of two capital letters and an Arabic numeral (sometimes followed by a letter). The capital letters designate the section in which the item is listed in the **Bibliography**; the Arabic numeral designates the number of the entry in the section. For example, AH23 refers the reader to the twenty-third entry in the **Art History of Western and Central Asia** section, and BG15 is the fifteenth entry in the **BioGraphical Notes** section.

In the **Bibliography**, items prefixed with an asterisk have been written with the general, English-language reader in mind, but they are also useful for the more specialized student. Books in languages other than English are not so designated.

Some books, particularly those of a more popular nature, may carry different titles with no change in contents when they are translated into different languages or when they are concurrently published in different countries. The bibliographical citations note many but not all of these and give the alternate titles. A book that has more than one printed edition may carry an edition number. That is usually the latest edition; but in some instances it is the edition which appears to be the one most available.

Transliterating foreign alphabets and characters into Latin characters is difficult at best; different systems have been developed and are concurrently in use. Here, common usage has won out over consistency. Thus, Rostovtzeff is used rather than Rostovtzev; Pugachenkova is preferred to Pougachenkova; Sasanian is used instead of Sassanian. But both Al'baum and Albaum appear, depending on the publisher's choice. Diacritical marks in French, Italian, and German names and titles are given. For the more exotic signs (to Americans) employed to indicate the pronunciation of letters, the following maxim has been observed: The reader uninitiated in the niceties of the foreign language will little note the absence of pronunciation signals; the specialist in the tongue will not need them to recognize the word. Different languages and different systems of transliteration use different equivalents. With this

in mind, some of the common transliterations of pointed and marked letters follow. They may be helpful when one comes across different spellings, as well as providing an indication of pronunciation.

an inverted caret over \check{g} = gh; \check{c} = tch; \check{j} = dj; \check{s} = sh; \check{z} = j

a superscript dotted consonant: \dot{s} = ts or emphatic s; \dot{d} = dh; \dot{t} = emphatic t

accented s (\acute{s}) = hard s

a cedilla under c and s: $\ç$ = ch; $\ş$ = sh

an arc under h (h^{h}) = kh; hard h

x = ch (as in Scottish *loch*)

Greek *theta* (θ) = th

a macron over vowel = long vowel

a macron over g (\bar{g}) = nasalized g

' = glottal stop

Special typographical conventions are used by Assyriologists. *Sumerian* words are usually written out in lowercase Latin script; *Akkadian* (its three dialects are Old Akkadian, Babylonian, and Assyrian) words may be in italics. In the first millennium B.C., words taken from the *Sumerian* may appear in Latin capitals. Assyriologists also use accents and subscript numbers to distinguish cuneiform signs that have the same sound; lowercase letters or number superscripts are used as markers to signal a personal name, a deity, or a town.

For transliteration and transcription of Arabic, see W. Fischer and O. Jastrow, *Handbuch der arabischen Dialekte* (Wiesbaden, 1980). There are three systems for transliterating the Cyrillic alphabet provided in the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 13th ed. (Chicago, 1982), p. 266, Table 9.2: Transliteration of Russian. (American libraries generally seem to prefer the Library of Congress system of transliterating Russian.)

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Abbreviations

The abbreviations listed here are commonly found in the literature dealing with ancient art, those used for periodicals, series, organizations, reference works, museums, foreign terms, and so on.

Periodical abbreviations can be confusing. Many standardized abbreviations are generally accepted internationally, but variations do exist, and some writers and editors devise their own specialized systems. Most of the common variations are cross-listed here. The list also contains instances of one abbreviation that may be used for more than a single periodical. Usually the type of article or the language in which it is written will help decide which journal is cited. For example, the abbreviation AA is sometimes used for *Archäologische Anzeiger* as well as for *Arts Asiatiques* and for *Artibus Asiae*. If the article published in AA is in German and/or is basically archaeological, the reference is most probably to the *Archäologische Anzeiger*. But, if the article is written in French and is more of an art historical rather than archaeological nature, then the AA most likely stand for *Arts Asiatiques*; if the title is in English, then probably the source is *Artibus Asiae*. Of course this lack of universality in abbreviations is understandable, but no less an annoyance. It is helpful that many editors and authors print lists of the abbreviations they use in their publications.

In general, to locate a troublesome citation, refer to O. Leistner, *Internationale Titelabkürzungen von Zeitschriften, Zeitungen, wichtigen Handbüchern und Gestetzen, usw.* (Osnabrück, 1981). Helpful, although the emphasis is on Classical materials, is J. S. Wellington, *Dictionary of Bibliographic Abbreviations Found in the Classical Studies and Related Disciplines* (Westport, Conn., 1983). Primarily for archaeological literature is the DAI-sponsored volume edited by G. Bruns et al., *Zeitschriftenverzeichnis* (Wiesbaden, 1964), which also includes titles in the Cyrillic alphabet.

For other abbreviations in the area of Asiatic art, archaeology, literature, and history, see AoF 1 (1974). [RE28] G. Frumkin, *Archaeology in Soviet Central Asia*, contains abbreviations generally used in Soviet periodical literature, reports, abstracts, reviews, and so on transliterated into Latin characters. The OCD provides a handy listing of abbreviations used for Greek and Latin authors and their writings. Archaeological periodicals and commonly referred to volumes are given in AJA 90 (1986), "Notes for Contributors and Abbreviations," although the emphasis is on

Classical materials. See **RLA 6** (1980–1983) for a list of abbreviations (*Abkürzungen*) used in Western Asiatic studies; and the **Cambridge Medieval History** for later periods.

AA	Archäologischer Anzeiger
AA	<i>See AAs. See ArtAs</i>
AAA	Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, Liverpool
AAAS	Annales archéologiques arabes syriennes
AAES	American Archaeological Expedition to Syria publica- tions
AAAnASH	Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
AAAnz	<i>See AA</i>
AArchASH	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
AARP	Art and Archaeology Research Papers
AAs	Arts Asiatiques
AAS	<i>See AAAS</i>
AASOR	American Schools of Oriental Research, Annual of the
<i>Abb.</i>	<i>Abbildung: illustration</i>
<i>Abh.</i>	<i>Abhandlung: discussion, essay, treatise</i>
ABIA	Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology
<i>Abs.</i>	<i>Abschnitt: section, part, paragraph</i>
<i>Abt.</i>	<i>Abteilung: section, department</i>
AC	Archeologia Classica
AcA.B	Acta Archaeologica, Budapest
AcA.C	Acta Archaeologica, Copenhagen
AcIr	<i>See ActIr</i>
AcO	Acta Orientalia, Budapest
ActaA	<i>See AcA.C</i>
ActaArch	<i>See AcA.C</i>
ActaArchHung	<i>See AcA.B</i>
ActAntAcScHung	<i>See AAAnASH</i>
ActaO	Acta Orientalia, Copenhagen
ActaOH	<i>See AcO</i>
ActaOrientHung	<i>See AcO</i>
ActIr	Acta Iranica
ADAI	Abhandlungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts
ADAJ	Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan
ADOG	Abhandlungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft
AfO	Archiv für Orientforschung
AICR	<i>See CRAI</i>
AIO	Arte orientale in Italia
AIOC	Annali dell'Istituto Orientale di Napoli
AION	Istituto universitario orientale du Napoli, Annali
AJA	American Journal of Archaeology

AJAH	American Journal of Ancient History
AJNum	American Journal of Numismatics
AJSLL	American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures
AK	Archiv für Keilschriftforschung
AK	<i>See AntK</i>
AKAD	Abhandlungen der königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin
AltO	Der Alte Orient
AMI	Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran, 1st and 2nd series
AMUGS	Antike Münzen und geschnittene Steine
AnaO	Analecta Orientalia
AnatSt	Anatolian Studies
ANEP	J. B. Pritchard, ed. The Ancient Near East in Pictures Relating to the Old Testament
ANET	J. B. Pritchard, ed. The Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament
<i>Anh.</i>	<i>Anhang: supplement, appendix</i>
ANL	Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Classe di scienze moralì, storiche e filologiche
AnOr	<i>See AnaO</i>
ANRW	Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt, series ed. by H. Temporini and W. Haase
AnS	<i>See AnatSt</i>
ANSMN	Museum Notes. American Numismatic Society
ANSNM	Notes and Monographs. American Numismatic Society
ANSNS	Numismatic Studies. American Numismatic Society
AntJ	Antiquaries' Journal
AntK	Antike Kunst
"Ant. Syr."	H. Seyrig, "Antiquités syrienne," in Syria, in various vols. and published separately in three parts as Antiquités syrienne
AntW	Antike Welt
AO	<i>See AOr</i>
AO	<i>See AltO</i>
AO	+ number = Louvre, Oriental Antiquities registry number
AOAT	Alter Orient und Altes Testament series
AOATS	AOAT Sonderreihe
AOB	Altorientalische Bibliothek
AoF	Altorientalische Forschungen
AOr	Archív Orientální
AOr	Ars Orientalis
AOS	American Oriental Series
AoT	H. Gressmann, ed. Altorientalische Texte und Bilder zum Alten Testament
ApAW	Abhandlungen der preussischen Akademie der Wissen- schaften

ARAB	D. D. Luckenbill, Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia
ArchAnz	<i>See</i> AA
ArchKF	Archiv für Keilschriftforschung
ArchOr	<i>See</i> AO
ARM	Archives Royales de Mari
ArO	<i>See</i> AOr. <i>See</i> AO
ArOr	<i>See</i> AOr. <i>See</i> AO
ArsIsl	Ars Islamica
ART	Arkheologicheskie raboty v Tadzhikestane
ArtAs	Artibus Asiae
ArtB	Art Bulletin
AS	<i>See</i> AnatSt
AS	<i>See</i> AssyrS
A.S.I.	Archaeological Survey of India
ASOR	American Schools of Oriental Research
AssyrS	Assyriological Studies
ATLAL	Journal of Saudi Arabian Archaeology
<i>Aufl.</i>	<i>Auflage</i> : edition (unnumbered)
<i>Ausg.</i>	<i>Ausgabe</i> : issue, edition (of a kind)
BA	Biblical Archaeologist
BA	<i>See</i> BdA
BaForsch	Baghdader Forschungen
BAH	Bibliothèque archéologique et historique. Institute Français
BAI	Asia Institute of Pahlavi University, Bulletin of the ; also for the New Series, Bulletin of the Asia Institute
BAIIAA	American Institute of Iranian Art and Archaeology, Bulletin
BAIPAA	American Institute of Persian Art and Archaeology, Bulletin
BaM	Baghdader Mitteilungen
BAR	British Archaeological Reports series
BASOR	American Schools of Oriental Research, Bulletin of the
BCH	Bulletin de correspondance hellénique
BCR	Bibliothèque du centre de recherches sur l'Asie Central et la Haute Asie
BdA	Bollettino d'arte
BEFEO	Bulletin de l'école française d'Etrême-Orient
<i>Bd.</i>	<i>Band</i> : volume
<i>Bearb.</i>	<i>Bearbeiter</i> : compiler, adapter, reviser
<i>Beih.</i>	<i>Beiheft</i> : supplement, separately bound volume
<i>Beil.</i>	<i>Beilage</i> : supplement, appendix, separate sheets
<i>Beit.</i>	<i>Beitrag</i> : contribution
Bell	<i>See</i> Belleten
Belleten	Türk Tarih Kurumu, Belleten
BEO	Bulletin d'études orientales (Damascus)

BE[P]	Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania
<i>Ber.</i>	<i>Bericht</i> : report
Bib	Biblica
BibO, BibOr	See BiOr
BIFAO	Bulletin de l'institute français d'archéologie orientale
BIIAA	Bulletin of the Iranian Institute for Art and Archaeology
BiOr	Bibliotheca Orientalis
BIranInst	Bulletin of the Iranian Institute
BISO	Bollettino italiano degli studi orientali
BJ[b]	Bonner Jahrbücher des Rheinischen Landesmuseums in Bonn
BJPES	Jewish Palestine Exploration Society, Bulletin of the
BJV	Berliner Jahrbuch für Vor- und Frühgeschichte
<i>Bl.</i>	<i>Blatt</i> : sheet, leaf, print
BM	+ number = British Museum registry number
BM	See BaM
BMBeyrouth	Musée de Beyrouth, Bulletin
BMC	British Museum Catalog series of coins, seals, etc.
BMFA	Museum of Fine Arts, Bulletin (Boston)
BMFEA	Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, Bulletin (Stock- holm)
BMMA	Metropolitan Museum of Art, Bulletin (New York)
BMQ	British Museum Quarterly (London)
BN[P]	Bibliothèque Nationale (Paris)
BNum	Bulletin de numismatique
BO	See BiOr
BonnJhb	See BJ
Br.Mu.	British Museum
BSA	British School at Athens, Annual of the
BSOAS	School of Oriental and African Studies, Bulletin of the
BSOS	School of Oriental Studies, Bulletin of the
BZ	Byzantinische Zeitschrift
CAD	Chicago Assyrian Dictionary
CAH	Cambridge Ancient History
<i>Cah.</i>	<i>Cahier</i> : book, paper-back, memorial
CahArch	Cahiers archéologiques
CAJ	Central Asiatique Journal
CCT	Cappadocian Cuneiform Texts, British Museum
CDAFI	Cahiers de la délégation archéologique française en Iran
CHI	Cambridge History of India
CHIr	Cambridge History of Iran
CIA	Corpus Inscriptionum Arabicarum
CIch	C. F. Lehmann-Haupt, Corpus Inscriptionum Chal- dicarum
CIG	Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum
CIH	Corpus Inscriptionum Hettitarum
CII	Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum

CII	Corpus Inscriptionum Iudicarum
CII(r)	Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum
CIL	Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum
CIS	Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum de Clerq , Collection H. F. de Clerq. Catalogue méthodique et raisonnée. Antiquités assyriennes
CNRS	Centre national de la recherche scientifique, Paris
Comp.Strat.	C. F. A. Schaeffer, Stratigraphie comparée et chronologie de l'Asie occidentale
CRAI	Comptes rendus de l'académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres
CRAIBL	<i>See</i> CRAI
CR.RAI	Compte rendu de la rencontre assyriologique internationale
CT	Cuneiform Texts, British Museum
CVA	Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum series
DACL	Cabrol, F., and E. Leclerq. Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie . Paris, 1907–1953.
DAFA	Délégation archéologique française en Afghanistan
DAFI	Délégation archéologique française en Iran
DAI	Deutsches Archäologisches Institut
DarSag	Daremborg and Saglio, Dictionnaire des antiquités grecques et romaines
<i>ders.</i>	<i>derselbe</i> : the same, ditto
DIIAAN	Instituta istorii i arkheologii akademii nauk, Doklady (Reports of the Institute of History and Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences)
<i>diss.</i>	dissertation
DJbN	Deutsches Jahrbuch für Numismatic
DMOA	Documenta et Monumenta Orientis Antiqui series
DOG	Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft
DOP	Dumbarton Oaks Papers
DOWV	Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft
EAA	Enciclopedia dell'arte antica, classica e orientale
ED	Early Dynastic
Elr	Encyclopaedia Iranica
EPRO	Études préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'Empire Roman
ErIsr	Eretz-Israel (Land of Israel)
Erm.	State Hermitage Museum, Leningrad
ESA	Eurasia Septentrionalis Antiqua
EtByz	Études byzantines
EUA	Encyclopedia universale dell'arte
EV	Epigraphia Vostoka
EW	East and West
EWA	Encyclopaedia of World Art

<i>Fest.</i>	<i>Festschrift</i>
FuF	Forschungen und Fortschritte
GAIMK	Gosudarstvennaya akademiya istorii materialnoy kultury (State Academy of the History of Material Culture)
GBA	Gazette des beaux-arts
<i>H.</i>	<i>Hefz</i> : number, part
HBN	Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik
HdA	Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft
HdArch, rev.	Handbuch der Archäologie, revised series
HdO	Handbuch der Orientalistik series
HJAS	Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies
<i>Hrsg.</i>	<i>Herausgeber</i> : editor, publisher
HUCA	Hebrew Union College Annual
IEJ	Israel Exploration Journal
IGLSyr	Inscriptions grecques et latin de la Syrie
IIAEN	Institut istorii, arkheologii i etnografii akademii Nauk (Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences)
IIAAN	Instituta istorii i arkheologii akademi nauk, Izvestiya (Reports of the Institute of History and Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences)
ILN	Illustrated London News
INJ	Israel Numismatic Journal
IPEK	Jahrbuch für praehistorische und ethnographische Kunst
IrAn	Iranica Antiqua
IsMEO	Istituto italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente
IstForsch	Istanbuler Forschungen
IstMitt	Istanbuler Mitteilungen
JA	Journal asiatique
JANES	Ancient Near Eastern Society, Journal of the
JAOS	American Oriental Society, Journal of the
JBL	Journal of Biblical Literature
JCS	Journal of Cuneiform Studies
JdI	Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Jahrbuch des
JEA	Journal of Egyptian Archaeology
JEOL	Vooraziatisch-Egyptisch Genootschap, Jaarbericht van het. Ex Oriente Lux
JESHO	Journal of the Social and Economic History of the Orient
JfNum	Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte
JGS	Journal of Glass Studies
JHS	Journal of Hellenic Studies
JKF	Jahrbuch für kleinasiatische Forschung
JMithSt	Journal of Mithraic Studies
JNES	Journal of Near Eastern Studies
JNSI	Numismatic Society of India, Journal of the

JPOS	Palestine Oriental Society, Journal of the
JRAS	Royal Asiatic Society, Journal of the
JRCAS	Royal Central Asia Society, Journal of the
JRGS	Royal Geographical Society, Journal of the
JRS	Journal of Roman Studies
JS	Journal des Savants
JSS	Journal of Semitic Studies
KF	Kleinasiatische Forschungen
KO	Kunst des Orients
KSIAM	Kratkiye soobshcheniya instituta arkaeologii, Kiev (Brief communications of the Archaeological Institute, Kiev)
KSIAM	Kratkiye soobshcheniya instituta arkaeologii, Moscow (Brief communications of the Archaeological Institute, Moscow)
KSIIMK	Kratkiye soobshcheniya instituta istorii materialnoy kultury (Brief communications of the Institute of the History of Material Culture)
LAAA	<i>See</i> AAA
LCL	Loeb Classical Library series
<i>Liefg.</i>	<i>Lieferung</i> : part, number, fascicle
LNV	Litterae Numismaticae Vindobonenses
Loeb	<i>See</i> LCL
MAMA	Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua
MAOG	Altorientalischen Gesellschaft, Mitteilungen der
MASI	Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India
MDAFA	Mémoires de la délégation archéologique française en Afghanistan
MDAFI	Mémoires de la délégation archéologique française en Iran
MDAI	Mémoires de la délégation archéologique en Iran
MDAI	Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Mitteilungen des
MDOG	Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft, Mitteilungen der
MDP	Mémoires de la délégation en Perse
MIA.SSSR	Materialy i issledovaniya po arkeologii Soyuzu Sovetskikh Sotsyalisticheskikh Respublik (Materials and researches in the archaeology of the USSR)
MIO	Instituts für Orientforschung, Mitteilungen des
<i>Mitt.</i>	<i>Mitteilungen</i> : communications, reports
MittNumGes	Numismatischen Gesellschaft, Mitteilungen der
MJ	Museum Journal
MMAB	Metropolitan Museum of Art, Bulletin of the
MMAI	Mémoires de la mission archéologique en Iran
MMAJ	Metropolitan Museum of Art, Journal of the (New York)
MMAS	Metropolitan Museum of Art, Studies
MonPiot	<i>See</i> MPiot

MPiot	Fondation Eugène Piot. Monuments et mémoires publiés par l'Académie des inscriptions et belles lettres
ms.	manuscript
MUSJ	Mélanges de l'Université Saint-Joseph
MVAG	Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-ägyptischen Gesellschaft
NC	Numismatic Chronicle
NCirc.	Spink and Son, Numismatic Circular
n.d.	no date
<i>NF</i>	<i>neue Folge</i> : new series, new issue
NNM(ANS)	Numismatic Notes and Monographs of the American Numismatic Society
<i>Nov.</i>	<i>novii</i> : new
<i>NR</i>	<i>neue Reihe</i> : new series (of separate volumes)
ns	new series
NT	New Testament
NumChron	<i>See NC</i>
NumJ	Numismatic Journal
NumLBl	Numismatisches Literaturblatt
NumLit	Numismatic Literature
NumRev	Numismatic Revue
NZ	Numismatische Zeitschrift
OA	Oriens Antiquus
OCD	Oxford Classical Dictionary
OIC	Oriental Institute Communications
OIP	Oriental Institute Publications
OIS	Oriental Institute Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization
OLP	Orientalia Lovaniensia Periodica
OLZ	Orientalische Literaturzeitung
Or	Orientalia
OrA	Oriental Art
OrAn	<i>See OA</i>
OrSuec	Orientalia Suecana
OT	Old Testament
OZ	Ostasiatische Zeitschrift
PAES	Publications of the Princeton University Archaeological Expeditions to Syria
Pauly	<i>See PWRE</i>
Pauly-Wissowa	<i>See PWRE</i>
PBA	British Academy, Proceedings of the
PdP	La parola del passato
PEFQ	Palestine Exploration Fund Quarterly
PEQ	Palestine Exploration Quarterly
PkA	Pakistan Archaeology
PKG	Propyläen Kunstgeschichte

PKOM	Publikationen der Kaiserlichen Osemanischen Museen
PP	<i>See</i> PdP
ProcBritAc	<i>See</i> PBA
ProcRNS	Royal Numismatic Society, Proceedings of the
PSBA	Society of Biblical Archaeology, Proceedings of the
PW	<i>See</i> PWRE
PWRE	Pauly-Wissowa Real-Encyclopädie der klassischen Alter- tumswissenschaft
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift
QDAP	Department of Antiquities of Palestine, Quarterly of the
RA	Revue archéologique
RA	<i>See</i> RAAO
RAA	Revue des arts asiatiques
RAAO	Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale
RAI	Rencontre assyriologique internationale. Compte rendu
RAr	<i>See</i> RA
RAssyr	<i>See</i> RAAO
RASyr	Revue archéologique syrienne
RB	Revue biblique
RBN	Revue Belge de numismatique et de sigillographie
RE	<i>See</i> PWRE
REA	Revue des études anciennes
REByz	Revue des études byzantines
REJ	Revue des études juives
RevNum	<i>See</i> RN
RHA	Revue hittite et asianique
RHR	Revue de l'histoire des religions
RIN	Rivista italiana de numismatica e scienze affini
RLA	Reallexikon der Assyriologie und Vorderasiatische Archäologie
RLV	M. Ebert, ed., Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte
RN	Revue numismatique
ROL	Revue de l'Orient Latin
RSO	Rivista degli studi orientali
RStO	<i>See</i> RSO
S.	<i>Seite: page</i>
SA	Sovetskaya arkheologiya (Soviet archaeology)
SAOC	Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilizations
SCO	Studi classici e orientali
SemKond	Seminarium Kondakovianum; continued as Annales de l'Institut Kondakov
SGE	Gosvardstvennogo ermitazha, Soobshchenie (Bulletin of the State Hermitage Museum)
SIMA	Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology
<i>Slg.</i>	<i>Sammlung: collection</i>
SNR	Schweizerische numismatische Rundschau

SOR	Serie orientale Roma. Istituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente
SovArk	See SA
SPA	A. U. Pope, ed. <i>Survey of Persian Art</i>
SRIKM	Respublikanskogo istoriko-krayevedcheskogo museya, Soobschheniya (Communications of the Museum of the Republic for historical and regional studies)
<i>Star.</i>	<i>starii</i> : old
StIr	<i>Studia Iranica</i>
StSem	Studi Semitici series
supp.	supplement
SVOD	Svod arkheologicheskikh istochnikov. Arkheologiya SSSR
<i>t.</i>	<i>tome</i> : volume
<i>Taf.</i>	<i>Tafel</i> : plate
TAN TadzhSSR	Akademii nauk Tadzhikistan SSR, <i>Trudy</i> (Proceedings of the Institute of Sciences of Tadjikistan)
<i>tav.</i>	<i>tavole</i> : plate
TCS	Texts from Cuneiform Sources
TGE	Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha, <i>Trudy</i> (Proceedings of the State Hermitage Museum)
TIIAAN	Instituta istorii i arkheologii akademii nauk, <i>Trudy</i> (Proceedings of the Institute of History and Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences)
TMIAN	Muzeya istorii akademii nauk, <i>Trudy</i> (Proceedings of the Museum of History of the Academy of Sciences)
TOVE	Otdela vostoka ermitazha, <i>Trudy</i> (Proceedings of the Oriental Department of the State Hermitage Museum)
TSBA	Society of Biblical Archaeology, <i>Transactions</i>
TürkArkDerg	Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi
TürkTarDerg	Türk Tarih, Arkeologiya ve Etnografya Dergisi
UAVA	Untersuchungen zur Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie: <i>Ergänzungsbände ZAVA</i>
<i>Übers.</i>	<i>Übersetzer; Übersetzung</i> : translator; translation
UE	C. L. Woolley et al, <i>Ur Excavations</i>
UET	C. J. Gadd et al, <i>Ur Excavations, Texts</i>
<i>unveröff.</i>	<i>unveröffentlicht</i> : unpublished
<i>usw.</i>	<i>und so weiter</i> : and so forth, etc.
UVB	Vorläufiger Bericht über die von der Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft in Uruk unternommenen Ausgrabungen
VA	+ number = Vorderasiatische Museum, Berlin, registry number
VAB	Vorderasiatische Bibliothek

VABerlin	Vorderasiatische Abteilung der Staatlichen Museen, Berlin
VAT	Vorderasiatische Tontafelsammlung, Berlin
VDI	Vestnik drevnej istorii (Ancient history review)
<i>Verf.</i>	<i>Verfasser:</i> author
VIMK	Vestnik istorii mirovoy kultury (Journal of the history of world culture)
VT	Vetus Testamentum
WdO	<i>See</i> WO
WO	Die Welt des Orients
WVDOG	Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft
WZKM	Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes
YCS	Yale Classical Studies series
YOS	Yale Oriental Series
ZA	Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und verwandte Gebiete
ZATW	Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft
ZAVA	Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und vorderasiatische Archäo- logie
ZDMG	Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Zeitschrift der
ZDPV	Deutschen Palästina-Vereins, Zeitschrift des
ZIN	Zeitschrift für Numismatik

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[AH2] Akurgal, E. **Phrygische Kunst**. Ankara, 1955. Suggested division of Phrygian art into three periods based on carvings, painted pottery, and tiles from Pazarli, Gordion, Alishar, Alaca Huyok, Boghaz Koei.

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[AH9a] *Amiet, P., et al. **Art in the Ancient World**. New York, 1982. A large, heavily illustrated handbook (about 600 pp. and 700 ills.) in small format that covers the several regions. Bibliographies, chronologies, maps, and glossary.

[AH10] *Artamonov, M. I. **The Splendor of Scythian Art. Treasures from Scythian Tombs**. New York/Washington, 1969. For the general reader; large format, handsomely illustrated, with detailed photos, and lengthy introduction to the Scyths and their art. Animal Style and Graeco-Scythian works. Bibliography of kurgans and diagrams of the tombs.

[AH11] Artamonov, M. I. **Sokpoviishcha sakoy** (Treasures of the Sakas). Moscow, 1973. Well-illustrated survey with bibliography of works in Russian and Western languages. English summary includes peoples of Central Asia and South Siberia in the 1st millennium B.C., Saka artworks, the Altai mounds, the Minusinsk and Ordos bronzes, Siberian gold and horse trappings, the Scytho-Siberian Animal Style.

[AH12] *Auboyer, J. **The Art of Afghanistan**. Feltham, 1968. A handsome picture book, from prehistoric to modern, with short historical introduction, lengthy descriptions of objects, excellent bibliography with references to specialized studies. Translated from the French edition.

[AH13] Azarpay, G. **Urartian Art and Artifacts. A Chronological Study**. Berkeley, 1968. Illustrated, heavily documented dissertation that divides the art into three phases between the 9th and 7th centuries B.C.

[AH14] *Azarpay, G. **Sogdian Painting. The Pictorial Epic in Oriental Art**. Berkeley, 1981. Covers Soviet Central Asian painting: subject matter, iconography, style and techniques. A. M. Belenitskii and B. I. Marshak contribute a long chapter on the murals of Pianjikent, Afrasiab, Varaksha, and Shahrstan. Well illustrated, fully annotated.

[AH15] Barnett, R. D. **Ancient Ivories in the Middle East and Adjacent Countries**. Qedem. Monograph of the Institute of Archaeology 14, Hebrew University. Jerusalem, 1982. A series of lectures provides a masterful synoptic survey of ivory craftsmanship in the East, including the Aegean, Greece, Etruria, Rome, and Egypt. Illustrated and documented.

[AH16] Belenitskii, A. M. **Mittelasiien. Kunst der Sogden**. Leipzig, 1980. From the Russian edition of 1973, with chapters on the history of Sogdia up to the arrival of Islam; Pianjikent paintings and sculpture; Sogdian art tradition and its neighbors in Central Asia, plus discussions of the art of Varaksha, Afrasiab, Butkara, Shahrstan,

Balylyk-tepe, etc. Well illustrated; notes give Russian sources transliterated into German.

[AH17] *Belloni, O. G., and L. F. Dall'Asèn. **Iranian Art**. New York/Washington, 1969. Handsome illustrations from earliest times to the 17th century A.D. with a modest text that must be used with caution.

[AH18] Bittel, K. **Die Hethiter. Die Kunst Anatoliens vom Ende des 3. bis zum Angang des 1. Jahrtausends vor Christus**. Munich, 1976. For the general reader, a history of art in Anatolia with glossary of peoples, places, archaeologists, rulers, gods, etc. French edition, **Les Hittites** (Paris, 1976).

[AH19] Börker-Klähn, J. **Alt Vorderasiatische Bildstelen und vergleichbare Felsreliefs**. 2 pts. *Baghdader Forschungen* 4. Mainz, 1982. The stele and rock reliefs of Sumerian, Akkadian, Assyrian, and Babylonian periods in Mesopotamia, Anatolia, Syria. A descriptive catalog of some 322 works, whole and fragmentary. Annotated, bibliography, and fully illustrated.

[AH20] Borovka, G. **Scythian Art**. New York, 1928. The classic publication, still basic, of Scythian art by the one-time keeper of the Scythian antiquities in the State Hermitage Museum.

[AH21] Bossert, H. Th. **Altanatolien. Kunst und Handwerk in Kleinasien von den Anfängen bis zum völligen Aufgehen in der griechischen Kultur**. Berlin, 1942. A photographic album with introductory material and data up through the Greeks.

[AH22] Bossert, H. Th. **Altsyrien. Kunst und Handwerk in Cypern, Syrien, Palästina, Transjordanien und Arabien von den Anfängen bis zum völligen Aufgehen in der griechisch-römischen Kultur**. Tübingen, 1951. A photographic album with maps, chronologies, and other data on the material remains from earliest times through Graeco-Roman.

[AH23] *Bunker, E. C., C. B. Chatwin, and A. R. Farkas. **"Animal Style" Art from East and West**. New York, 1970. Catalog of an exhibition, fully illustrated with good descriptions of objects and introductory essays. Includes the extension of the Animal Style in Europe, China, and the Arctic.

[AH24] Bussagli, M. **Central Asian Painting**. Geneva/New York, 1979. A general text with handsome color illustrations. Surveys sites with wall paintings of the 3rd to the 10th century A.D.: Miran, Toprak-kale, Bamiyan, Hadda, Tun-huang, Kakrak, Qizil, Qumtura, Pianjikent, Bazalik, etc.

[AH24a] Bussagli, M. **L'arte del Gandhara**. Torino, 1981. Chapters on pre-Kushans, origin and diffusion, Classicism, iconography, and the Buddha image. Well illustrated with bibliography, notes, glossary, chronology.

[AH25] Contenau, G. **L'art de l'Asie Occidentale ancienne**. Paris, 1928. A general

introduction, illustrated, to the various genres of Western Asiatic art from earliest times through the Roman period. Recent discoveries must be taken into account, of course.

[AH26] Dalton, O. M. **Byzantine Art and Archaeology**. Oxford, 1911 (reprint New York, 1961). The classic one-volume text on eastern Christian art of the 4th–15th centuries, annotated; with general, collections, author, and iconographical indices; “intended for reference rather than for continuous reading.” Should be used in conjunction with more recent publications.

[AH27] Dieulafoy, M. **L’art antique de la Perse**. 5 vols. Paris, 1884–1889. One of the earliest surveys of ancient Iranian art, still valuable for the descriptions and illustrations of monuments as they appeared in the late 19th century.

[AH28] Diez, E. **Iranische Kunst**. Vienna, 1944. A general, somewhat impressionistic, survey with emphasis on Islamic Iran. An introduction to the cultural heritage.

[AH29] Dussaud, R. **L’art phénicien du II^e millénaire**. Paris, 1949. A good, brief introduction to eastern Phoenician arts and crafts. Notes refer to standard publications in the field.

[AH30] *Fischer, K., “Kushan Art,” EWA 8. Succinct summary with bibliography.

[AH31] Foucher, A. C. **L’art gréco-bouddhique du Gandhara**. 3 vols. Paris/Hanoi, 1905, 1918, 1951. The classic study upon which—and against which—future literature has built. The argument for Greek (rather than Roman) influence.

[AH32] Foucher, A. C. **The Beginnings of Buddhist Art and Other Essays in Indian Central-Asian Archaeology**. Paris, 1917. Chap. 4 is particularly pertinent as an expression of the view of the dominance of Greek influence.

[AH33] Foucher, A. C. **La vieille route de l’Inde de Bactre Taxila**. 2 vols. MDFA 1. Paris, 1942, 1947. One of the “fathers” of the study of Gandharan and early Indian art and culture traces the propagation of Buddhism, its art and monuments, and the gods. Illustrated.

[AH34] Frankfort, H. **The Art and Architecture of the Ancient Orient**². Pelican History of Art. Baltimore, 1970. First published in 1954, this remains the basic general text on the arts of Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Persia, and the Levant by one of the foremost archaeologists in the field. This edition includes an updated bibliography and notes on discoveries and investigations since the 1st edition.

[AH35] *Ghirshman, R. **Persia. From the Origins to Alexander the Great**. London, 1964. Now the standard one-volume text on the arts of earliest Iran even though a broad history such as this will be questioned in some of its assumptions and details. Well illustrated; with extensive glossary, maps, date charts, and bibliography.

[AH36] *Godard, A. **The Art of Iran**. London, 1965. Edited by M. Rogers from the larger French edition, *L'art de l'Iran*, written by the ex-director of the Iranian archaeological service. Parts 1–4 survey Iranian art up to the coming of Islam. Well illustrated; bibliography.

[AH37] Gressmann, H. **Altorientalische Bilder zum Alten Testament**². Berlin/Leipzig, 1927. Broad selection of illustrations with descriptions of Asian works that are relevant to the Old Testament. Bibliography.

[AH37a] *Hallade, M. **Gandharan Art of North India, and the Graeco-Buddhist Tradition in India, Persia, and Central Asia**. New York, 1968. For the general reader, in large format, amply illustrated; glossary of Buddhist terms, iconography, people, and places; short bibliography with maps and chronological table. British edition, **The Gandhara Style and the Evolution of Buddhist Art**.

[AH37b] Hamann, R. **Geschichte der Kunst. Von der Vorgeschichte bis zur Spätantike**. Munich, 1952. A general history of the ancient world with a lengthy chapter (pp. 197–407) on Western Asia through the Achaemenid period. Glossary of terms, list of museums and locations of most well-known works, and general bibliography.

[AH38] *Hambis, L. "Asia, Central," *EWA* 1. Survey by periods and sites of the area bordered by the Great Wall of China, the Caspian Sea and the Urals, northern Tibet, and the southern limits of the Siberian taiga.

[AH39] *Harcourt-Smith, S. **Babylonian Art**. New York, 1928. A short, popular survey of the arts of Mesopotamia and Iran as well as the Treasure of the Oxus.

[AH40] *Härtel, H., et al. **Along the Ancient Silk Routes. Central Asian Art from the West Berlin Museums**. New York, 1982. Catalog of the exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

[AH41] Herzfeld, E. E. **Iran in the Ancient East**. London, 1941. A basic volume on the art of Iran, well illustrated. Some of the author's views need to be re-examined in light of later discoveries and study.

[AH42] Ingholt, H. **Gandharan Art in Pakistan**. New York, 1957. Lavishly illustrated (over 650 photographs by Islay Lyons) descriptive catalog of sculpture with annotations giving factual data, style, and iconography of each work. Now a standard pictorial source for Gandharan sculpture.

[AH43] Jettmar, K. **Art of the Steppes**. New York, 1967. English edition of *Die frühen Steppenvölker*; also a French translation, *La style animalier Eurasiatique*. Good history of the Animal Style art from Europe to Mongolia, well illustrated, with chronological table by region. Bibliography particularly valuable for Soviet and Eastern European periodical literature cited, up to 1964.

[AH44] *Khan, F. A. **Architecture and Art Treasures in Pakistan. Prehistoric, Protohistoric, Buddhist and Hindu Periods.** Karachi, 1969. Introduction and survey for the general reader, with good illustrations and a glossary of Buddhist terms, names, places. Bibliography.

[AH45] *Klengel, H. **The Art of Ancient Syria.** New York/London, 1972. Chapters for the general reader on the Old Orient (Mari, Tell Mardik, Ras Shamra, Marathos), Hellenistic-Roman (Apamea, Dura, Bostra, Palmyra, Philippopolis, Kanatha, Damascus, Laodicia, Gabala), and Byzantine (Sergiopolis, Qal'at Siman). From the German edition, *Syria Antiqua*.

[AH46] Knobloch, E. **Beyond the Oxus. Archaeology, Art, and Architecture of Central Asia.** London, 1972. Historical outline followed by discussion of the sites and their remains by area; includes northern Afghanistan. Notes and bibliography.

[AH46a] **Der Königsweg. 9000 Jahre Kunst und Kultur in Jordanien.** Mainz, 1987. Heavily illustrated catalog in color and black-and-white of the exhibition which included mosaics, painting, seals, scarabs, alabaster works, etc. from earliest times through Islamic period.

[AH47] LeCoq, A. von. **Bilderatlas zur Kunst-und Kulturgeschichte Mittelasien.** Berlin, 1925. A pictorial epitome of Central Asian art.

[AH48] LeCoq, A. von. **Die buddhistische Spätantike in Mittelasien.** 7 vols. Graz, 1973–1975 (reprint of 1924–1933 edition). I. Sculpture of Gandhara and East Turkestan (Sinkiang province); II. Manichaean miniatures; III. murals of Ming Öi, Qizil, Qumtara, Bazalik; IV. atlas of wall paintings; V–VII. later discoveries of paintings and sculpture at Qizil, Kucha, Sim-Sim, Tumschuq, Qumtara, Chotscho. E. Waldschmidt author of the last two volumes.

[AH49] *Lloyd, S. **The Art of the Ancient Near East.** London, 1961. A popular guide to the arts of Western Asia (and Egypt) from earliest times through the Achaemenid empire.

[AH50] *Marshall, J. H. **The Buddhist Art of Gandhāra.** Cambridge, 1960. A well-illustrated general history of the Gandharan school.

[AH51] Meissner, B. **Babylonien und Assyrien.** 2 vols. Heidelberg, 1920, 1925. Despite its early date, it remains a useful, illustrated history with chapters on art and the gods.

[AH52] Mellink, M. J., and J. Filip, eds. **Frühe Stufen der Kunst. Propyläen Kunstgeschichte 18.** Berlin, 1974. A concise survey of the early arts of the eastern Mediterranean and Western and Central Asia, and the beginning of art in Europe, lavishly illustrated. The "Documentation" section has paragraph-length discussions (R. Temizer, E. Porada, G. F. Dales, J. Perrot) of illustrations, with bibliography.

[AH53] Mertzfeld, C. **Decamps de. Inventaire commenté des ivoires phéniciens et apparenté découverts dans le Proche-Orient.** 2 vols. Paris, 1954. Catalog of 2nd- and 1st-millennia ivories from Syria, Palestine, Cyprus, and Mesopotamia, with bibliography.

[AH54] Minns, E. H. **Scythians and Greeks. A Survey of Ancient History and Archaeology on the North Coast of the Euxine from the Danube to the Caucasus.** Cambridge, 1912 (reissue New York, 1971). The primary historical study of the so-called Royal Scythians and their Greek neighbors, still irreplaceable despite its date. Excellent for control of the Classical sources for our knowledge of the history of the art of the Scythians.

[AH55] Minns, E. H. **The Art of the Northern Nomads.** A separate printing from the PBA 28 (London, 1945). A handy, succinct essay, well illustrated, that provides a basic introduction with important bibliographical survey of the literature up to the date of publication.

[AH55a] Mittmann, S., et al. **Der Königsweg. 9000 Jahre Kunst und Kulture in Jordanien und Palästina.** Mainz, 1987. Exhibition catalog from paleolithic through medieval Islamic. Richly illustrated, annotated. The only available survey of Jordanian material. French edition, *La voie royale. 9000 ans d'art au royaume de Jordanie*, 2 vols.

[AH56] **Monumenta Serindica.** 6 vols. Kyoto, 1958–1963. The first three vols. are on texts and documents; V. on ancient Buddhist art in Central Asia and Tun-huang; VI. carries miscellaneous art history essays on Central Asia. In Japanese with English resumes.

[AH57] *Moorey, P. R. S., E. C. Bunker, E. Porada, and G. Markoe. **Ancient Bronzes, Ceramics, and Seals. The Nasli M. Heeramanek Collection of Ancient Near Eastern, Central Asiatic, and European Art.** Los Angeles, 1981. The catalog of the collection now in the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. A rich variety of bronzes and Animal Style art. Carefully annotated, with questionable objects so identified.

[AH58] Moortgat, A. **Die bildende Kunst des alten Orients und die Bergvölker.** Berlin, 1932. Primarily concerned with North Syria and Anatolia, but also covers Mesopotamian, Mitannian, Neo-Hittite, and Cassite arts.

[AH59] Moortgat, A. **The Art of Ancient Mesopotamia.** London, 1969. From the German edition. The text covers Sumero-Akkadian through Neo-Babylonian. A very useful survey, well illustrated, annotated, with a basic bibliography.

[AH60] Moscati, S. **Historical Art in the Ancient Near East.** StSem 8. Rome, 1963. Three lectures that view ancient Western Asiatic and Egyptian art as a whole, covering such topics as the role of art, narration, portraiture, the historical and political contexts, and the idea of monuments.

[AH60a] Nunn, A. **Die Wandmalerei und der glasierte Wandschmuck im alten Orient**. HdO 7, *Abt. 1, Bd. 2, Abs. 2B, Liefg. 6*. Leiden/Cologne, 1988. Section on Western Asia and Turkmenistan chronicles wall painting from neolithic to Achaemenid while that on glazed brick decoration covers the 2nd and 1st millennia B.C. Color symbolism. Illustrated, notes, and bibliography.

[AH61] Orthmann, W. **Der alte Orient**. Propyläen Kunstgeschichte 14. Berlin, 1975. A massive collection of illustrations with documentation and introductory surveys in the format of the series. From Sumerian through late Babylonian, divided into Sumer and Akkad, Babylon and Assyria, Iran, Hittite, Syria, and brief sections on Minoan-Mycenaean and Cyprus. Orthmann provides a survey of these regions followed by commentaries: Sumero-Akkadian, Babylonian, Hittite architecture (E. Heinrich, W. Schirmir); early Sumerian and Early Dynastic sculpture (D. P. Hansen); Akkadian sculpture (P. Amiet); late Sumerian, Babylonian, and Assyrian sculpture and reliefs (W. Orthmann, J. Börker-Klän); Old and Middle Babylonian reliefs (U. Seidl); Sumerian-Akkadian, Babylonian-Assyrian, Hittite crafts (J. Boese, W. Orthmann); Sumerian, Babylonian, Anatolian seals (R. M. Boehmer); Iran (E. Porada); Urartu (L. N. van Loon); Syria (P. Matthiae); Crete and Mycenae (G. Hiesel); Cyprus (V. Karageorghis). Sketch maps, bibliographies, time chart.

[AH62] Osten, H. H. von der. **Die Welt der Perser**. Stuttgart, 1956. For the general reader (available in English also, **The World of the Persians**), the arts and cultures from the earliest settlements through the Sasanians. Illustrated; bibliography.

[AH63] *Parrot, A. **Nineveh and Babylon**. London, 1961. Well-illustrated survey for the general reader; authoritative account includes the neighboring arts of Western Iran, with sections on Mesopotamian music and instruments. Glossary, annotated, bibliography. A companion and overlapping volume equally well produced is

[AH64] *Parrot's **The Arts of Assyria**. The Arts of Mankind series. New York, 1961; from the French edition, **Assur**.

[AH65] *Parrot, A. **Sumer**. The Arts of Mankind series. New York, 1961. Popular survey for the general reader in the format of the series: heavily illustrated, glossary, bibliography.

[AH66] Parrot, A., M. Chéhab, and S. Moscati. **Die Phönizier**. Munich, 1971. An authoritative review for the general reader of the Phoenicians in the East and the West. Well illustrated in color and black-and-white, with charts, chronologies, glossary, and bibliography. French edition, **Les Phéniciens** (Paris, 1973).

[AH67] Perrot, G., and C. Chipiez. **History of Art in Chaldaea and Assyria; History of Art in Persia**. 2 vols.; **History of Art in Sardinia, Judaea, Syria, and Asia Minor**. 2 vols. London/New York, 1884, 1890. From the French multi-volume **Histoire de l'art dans l'antiquité**, the now classic 19th-century survey of ancient art, but dated and mainly of antiquarian interest except for descriptions of places, and drawings of artworks, sites, and architecture not easily available in illustrations elsewhere.

[AH68] *Piotrovskii, B. B. **Urartu. The Kingdom of Van and Its Art.** London, 1967. A brief, general, and valuable introduction to Urartean art and culture by the one-time director of the State Hermitage Museum. From the Russian *Iskusstvo Urartu* (Urartean art. Leningrad, 1962).

[AH69] Pope, A. U., and P. Ackerman, eds. **A Survey of Persian Art [SPA].** 6 vols. London/New York, 1938–1939 (reprint Tokyo, 1964–1965 in 11 vols.); index vol. by T. Besterman, 1958; supp. vols. 13–16 in 1967–1969. The monumental survey by various scholars on all aspects of Iranian arts and crafts. While some of the chapters need updating and revising, the SPA remains the best compendium available with copious illustrations of all the major works then known. The supplementary volumes are the proceedings of the conferences organized by Pope.

[AH70] Potratz, J. A. H. **Die Kunst des Alten Orient. Babylonian und Assyrien, Alt-Syrien, Alt-Anatolien, und das alte Persien.** Springers Handbuch der Kunstgeschichte. Stuttgart, 1961. A survey from Sumerian through Achaemenid. Illustrated with standard monuments; good bibliography of early German literature.

[AH71] Pottier, E. **L'art hittite.** 2 vols. Paris, 1926, 1931. An early description of the monumental art and (in vol. 2) ceramics.

[AH72] Pugachenkova, G. A. **Iskusstvo Afganistana (Art of Afghanistan).** Moscow, 1963. A popular survey from Graeco-Bactrian times through the 15th century A.D. Select bibliography; illustrated. In Russian only.

[AH73] Pugachenkova, G. A. **Iskusstvo Gandchary (Art of Gandharan).** Moscow, 1982. A good survey in Russian, well illustrated, with an English summary. Divides Gandharan art into early, middle, and late phases.

[AH74] Pugachenkova, G. A., and L. I. Rempel. **Ocherki iskusstva Srednei Azii.** Moscow, 1982. A general survey of Central Asian art up to Moslem times. Illustrated; in Russian only.

[AH74a] *Quarantelli, E. **The Land Between the Rivers. Twenty Years of Italian Archaeology in the Middle East.** The Treasures of Mesopotamia. Turin, 1985. Well illustrated catalog of exhibit in Turin, Florence, and Rome. Good coverage of more recently recovered artworks in Baghdad museum. Essays on archaeological contexts, history, etc., from prehistoric through Romano-Parthian.

[AH75] *Reifenberg, A. **Ancient Hebrew Arts.** New York, 1950. A popular, brief introduction from the period of the Kings through the early centuries of Byzantium.

[AH76] *Rowland, B. **The Wall-paintings of India, Central Asia and Ceylon.** Boston, 1938. Primarily a large format picture album with a short discussion of the paintings illustrated, and an introduction by A. K. Coomaraswamy.

[AH77] Rowland, B. **The Art and Architecture of Ancient India.** London, 1953.

Authoritative survey of Indian art in the Pelican History of Art series. Early chapter covers the Kushan period. Well illustrated, annotated, bibliography.

[AH78] *Rowland, B. **Ancient Art from Afghanistan. Treasures of the Kabul Museum.** New York, 1966. Illustrated catalog of an exhibition, plus works not displayed. Sections on Mundigak, Begram, Partava, Shotorak, Hadda, Bamiyan, etc., up to the 12th century A.D. Selected bibliography.

[AH79] *Rowland, B. **The Art of Central Asia.** Art of the World series. New York, 1974. An excellent introductory survey for the general reader, fully illustrated, covers the Graeco-Roman background, Gandhara, Bactria, and Western Turkestan, with chapters on Afghanistan, Khotan, Tumschuq, Kucha, Kizil, Shorchuk, Turfan, and Tun-huang. Complete with notes, chronological chart, and bibliography.

[AH80] *Rowland, B., and F. M. Rice. **Art in Afghanistan. Objects from the Kabul Museum.** London, 1971. A brief survey introducing the illustrations of Afghan art from 3rd millennium Mundigak through 12th-century Ghaznavid empire and Kafiristan as represented in the Cabul collection. Bibliography of some basic books.

[AH81] *Ry, C. J. du. **Art of the Ancient Near and Middle East.** New York, 1969. A popular, illustrated survey from neolithic to the first centuries A.D.

[AH82] Sarre, F. **Die Kunst des alten Persien.** Die Kunst des Ostens 5. Berlin, 1922. An early, valuable survey on the arts of the Achaemenaeans, Parthians, and Sasanians.

[AH83] Schaefer, H., and Andrae, W. **Die Kunst des alten Orients**³. Berlin, 1942. Survey of Western Asiatic art in the first edition of the Propyläen Kunstgeschichte series.

[AH84] Schefold, K. **Die Griechen und ihre Nachbarn.** Propyläen Kunstgeschichte 18. Berlin, 1978. While primarily concerned with Greek art, it takes up the Asiatic background (Schefold), Phrygian (R. S. Young), Scythian (Schefold), Achaemenid and Seleucid (H. Luschey), Phoenician (E. Kukahn). Heavily illustrated and documented in the format of this excellent series.

[AH85] Schmökel, H. **Ur, Assur und Babylon. Drei Jahrtausende im Zweistromland.** Stuttgart, 1955. A well-illustrated general history of the land and its arts, with a select bibliography. French edition, *Le monde d'Ur, Assur et Babylone* (1957).

[AH86] *Seckel, D. **The Art of Buddhism.** New York, 1964. In the popular Art of the World series, translated from the German, *Kunst des Buddhism* (1962), includes Gandharan and Central Asian art. Well illustrated; with maps, chronology, and bibliography.

[AH87] *7000 Years of Iranian Art. Washington, 1964. Catalog of the major traveling exhibition, organized by R. Ghirshman in Paris, of 737 objects. The

contents continually changed as the exhibition moved; therefore, the European editions should also be consulted: **Sept mille ans d'art en Iran** (1167 works); **7000 Jahre Kunst in Iran**; **7000 Jaar persische Kunst**; **Persische Kunst**; **Kunstschatze aus Iran**; **7000 anni d'arte iranica**.

[AH88] Speiser, W. **Vorderasiatische Kunst**. Berlin, 1952. A heavily illustrated survey from prehistoric through Parthian.

[AH89] Speleers, L. **Les arts de l'Asie antérieure ancienne**. Brussels, 1926. An outline survey of the art with postage-stamp illustrations of the major works for identification purposes. Largely replaced now by later general texts.

[AH90] Spycket, A. **La statuaire du Proche-Orient ancien**. HdO 7. Leiden/Cologne, 1981. A compendium (184 pls. and 88 text ills.) of human, animal, and plant subjects from the neolithic to Alexander in Asia Minor, Syro-Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Iran.

[AH91] *Strommenger, E. **5000 Years of the Art of Mesopotamia**. New York, 1964. From the 1962 German edition; basically an excellent picture album (photos by M. Hirmer) with brief historical text; catalog format based on the illustrated works. Extensive notes, bibliography by subject, king lists, chronological tables.

[AH91a] Sumer, Assur, Babylone. **7000 ans de culture et d'art sur le Tigre et l'Euphrate**. Mainz, 1979. Catalog of the exhibition of objects from the National Museum in Baghdad; fully illustrated.

[AH92] Swindler, M. H. **Ancient Painting**. New Haven, 1929. Although now dated by excavations and research work accomplished in the 60 years since its publication, this remains the only authoritative volume surveying the entire field of ancient painting in Egypt, Western Asia, and the Mediterranean.

[AH93] Tucci, G., ed. **Le civiltà dell'Oriente**. IV. **Arte**. Rome, 1962. Among other chapters in this volume devoted to the arts of all Asia are M. Bussagli on the Neolithic and Bronze ages, and the steppe regions through Sarmatian times; C. L. Woolley on the village cultures, Sumerians, Hurrians, Hittites, Phoenicians, Assyrians; W. Laurenzi on Hellenistic Asia Minor; R. Ghirshman on Luristan, Ziwiyeh, Scythians, Achaemenids, Parthians; U. Scerrato on Sasanians and their influence in the East and West; D. T. Rice on Early Christians in Asia Minor, Syro-Palestine, Mesopotamia (primarily architecture); M. Hallade on the Indus Valley culture, Gandhara, Afghanistan, Chinese Turkestan. Each section is heavily illustrated, carries an extensive bibliography of general and some specialized studies. Fully indexed.

[AH94] Turin Gallery of Modern Art. **Capolavori del Museo di Baghdad. Le millenni di arte mesopotamien**. Turin, 1965. Exhibition catalog of over 250 Mesopotamian "masterpieces" from the Baghdad museum, dating from earliest times through Islamic, plus works from the Museo Barracco (Rome) and the Egizio

Museo (Turin). Fully illustrated and described.

[AH95] Van Loon, M. N. **Urartian Art. Its Distinctive Traits in the Light of New Excavations.** Istanbul, 1966. Complete survey of the history, architecture, ceramics, painting, sculpture, decorative work, metalwork, ivory, and seals; fully annotated and illustrated.

[AH96] *Vieyra, M. **Hittite Art, 2300–750 B.C.** London, 1955. A short survey in a picture book with informative captions and select bibliography.

[AH97] Weber, C. **L'art Hittite.** Paris, 1922. A short introductory essay with illustrations, from the 1921 German edition, **Die Kunst der Hethiter.**

[AH98] *Weiss, H. **Ebla to Damascus. Art and Archaeology of Ancient Syria.** Washington, 1985. A huge (542 pp.) catalog of the circulating exhibition that provides a good survey for the general reader of some of the major aspects of Syrian art, with a fine collection of illustrations of representative works from prehistory through Islamic. Includes summary descriptions of major sites from which the works come, with biblical citations. European editions: **Land des Baal** (different text; very clear illustrations); **Au pay de Baal et d'Astarté**; **Da Ebla à Damasco.**

[AH99] Wiesner, J. **Die Kunst des Alten Orients.** Frankfurt-a-M., 1963. A volume in the Ullstein Kunstgeschichte series of popular short surveys.

[AH100] *Woolley, C. L. **Development of Sumerian Art.** London, 1935. An introduction to the art and culture plus a chapter on seals. Selected notes.

[AH101] *Woolley, C. L. **Mesopotamia and the Middle East.** Art of the World series. London, 1961. For the general reader, a well-illustrated survey covering all of Western Asia except old Palestine, from the first village settlements through Roman times. Extensive chronological table, glossary, and bibliography. American edition, **The Art of the Middle East including Persia, Mesopotamia and Palestine.**

[AH102] *Woolley, C. L. "Asia West. Ancient Art," EWA 1. Summary survey of the history, with bibliography.

ANATOLIA [AN—]

[AN1] Akurgal, E. **Remarques stylistiques sur les reliefs de Malatya.** Istanbul, 1946. Stylistic analysis of the reliefs from the period of the Hittite kingdoms, with annotation.

[AN2] Alexander, R. L. **The Sculpture and the Sculptors of Yazilikaya.** Cranbury, N.J., 1986. On the rock reliefs of the Hittite cult center.

[AN3] Arik, R. O. **Les fouilles d'Alaca Höyük.** Ankara, 1937. Contains some of the

famous metalwork, the so-called solar disks. Text in Turkish and French.

[AN4] Bittel, K. **Die Felsbilder von Yazilikaya. Neue Aufnahmen der deutschen Bogazköy-Expedition 1931.** IstForsch 5. Bamberg, 1934. A photographic documentation of the rock reliefs with a bibliography on the cult site.

[AN5] Bittel, K., et al. **Die Ruinen von Bogazköy-Hattusa.** WVDOG. 13 vols. Berlin, Stuttgart, 1935–1983. Continuing series of reports on the excavations, of which vol. 7 by R. M. Boehmer contains small sculpture, 9 by Bittel on the reliefs at Yazilikaya, 10 by Boehmer on the small finds as well as 13 on the ceramic ware with relief work.

[AN6] Bittel, K., et al. **Bogazköy.** ADOG. 5 vols. Berlin, 1935–1975. Reports on the excavations contain some small carving and sculpture. Earlier reports in MDOG 1932–1969.

[AN7] Bittel, K. **Bogazköy. Die Kleinfunde der Grabungen 1906–12.** WVDOG 60. Leipzig, 1937 (reprint Osnabrück, 1967). Catalog of finds includes figurines, reliefs, and sculpture.

[AN8] Bittel, K. **Die Ruinen von Bogazköy der Hauptstadt des Hethiterreiches.** Berlin/Leipzig, 1937. A short survey of the remains, illustrated, with a chapter on Yazilikaya.

[AN9] Bittel, K. **Hattusha. The Capital of the Hittites.** Oxford, 1970. Lectures on the land and the people, the city, Yazilikaya, the empire and Egypt, and the city in Phrygian and Persian times, by the excavator. Illustrated; bibliography includes an up-to-date list of excavation reports on the site as well as on other important sites and monuments, such as Yazilikaya and Büyükkale. A new German edition: **Hattuscha—Hauptstadt der Hethiter. Geschichte und Kultur einer altorientalischen Grossmacht.** Cologne, 1983.

[AN10] Bittel, K., and H. G. Güterbock. **Bogazköy. Neue Untersuchungen in der hethitischen Hauptstadt.** Abhandlungen der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-Historische Klasse. Berlin, 1935, 1938. Contains rock reliefs, seals, jewelry, ceramics, and small finds as well as the reliefs at Yazilikaya; Hittite, Phrygian, and Hellenistic periods.

[AN11] Bittel, K., R. Naumann, and H. Otto. **Yazilikaya. Architektur, Felsbilder, Inschriften, und Kleinfunde.** WVDOG 61. Leipzig, 1941. Extensive rock reliefs at the cult center as well as discussion of the iconography of Hittite reliefs, costumes, symbols, etc.

[AN12] Bossert, H. T., ed. **Die Ausgrabungen auf dem Karatepe.** Ankara, 1950. Turkish-German texts on the excavations particularly valuable for the Late Hittite orthostat reliefs uncovered, with bibliography.

[AN13] Delaporte, L. **Malatya 5. Arslantepe 1, la porte des lions**. Mémoires de l'Institut français d'archéologie de Stamboul 5. Paris, 1940. The Neo-Hittite sculptured orthostats, flanking lions, and statue associated with the gate.

[AN14] Emre, K. **Anatolian Lead Figurines and their Stone Molds**. Ankara, 1971. Catalog and survey of some 51 objects, fully illustrated. Text in English and Turkish.

[AN15] Goldman, H., ed. **Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus**. 3 vols. Princeton, 1950–1963. Small objects, figurines, seals, and other modest finds.

[AN16] Haspels, C. H. E. **The Highlands of Phrygia. Sites and Monuments**. 2 vols. Princeton, 1971. Funerary and religious carvings of cult figures and geometric decoration on the rock-cut facades of ca. 8th–6th(?) centuries B.C. Fully documented and illustrated.

[AN17] Hogarth, D. G., R. C. Campbell Thompson, C. L. Woolley, R. D. Barnett. **Carchemish**. 3 vols. London, 1914, 1921, 1952. The relief carvings, statuary, and figurines of the site in the final reports on the excavations.

[AN18] Koşay, H. Z. **Alaca Höyük Kazisi** (Alternately titled **Alaca Höyük Excavations; Ausgrabungen von Alaca Höyük; Les fouilles d'Alaca Höyük**). 4 vols. Ankara, 1937–1973. Reports on the excavations begun in 1935, with texts in Turkish and German, French, or English. Some figurines, seals, and most important the so-called sun disks (R. O. Arik).

[AN19] Mallowan, M. E. L. "Carchemish. Reflections on the Chronology of the Sculpture," *AnatSt* 22 (1972), 63–85. On the dating of the orthostat reliefs.

[AN20] Mellaart, J. **Excavations at Hacilar**. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1970. Final excavation report on the neolithic and chalcolithic site includes the figurines and painted ware.

[AN21] Mellink, M. J. "Excavations at Karataş-Semayük and Elami, Lycia," *AJA* 75, 76 (1971, 1972), 245–55, 257–69. Wall paintings uncovered in tombs of the Persian period in Anatolia.

[AN22] Naumann, R. **Die Hethiter**. Berlin, 1948. A slender, general introduction to Hittite art based on works in the Berlin Museum.

[AN23] Naumann, R. **Architektur Kleinasiens von ihren Anfängen bis zum End der hethitischen Zeit**. Tübingen, 1955. A survey of early Anatolian architecture, architectural decoration, and some sculptured bases.

[AN24] Oppenheim, M., Baron von, et al. **Tell Halaf**. 4 vols. 1950–1966. Report on the finds and reliefs.

[AN25] Orthmann, W. **Untersuchungen zur späthethitischen Kunst**. Saarbrücker

Beiträge zur Altertumskunde 8. Bonn, 1971. In two parts, cataloging of Hittite art by site: monuments according to style and date; iconography of works. Dissertation format gives full citations and bibliography of literary documents pertaining to Hittites.

[AN26] Özgüç, T. **Excavations at Maşat Höyük and Investigations in its Vicinity.** Ankara, 1978. Some Hittite mortuary goods, illustrated and annotated. In Turkish and English.

[AN27] Özgüç, T. and N. **Ausgrabungen in Kara Höyük.** Ankara, 1949. The small finds from a season of work.

[AN28] Özgüç, T. and N. **Ausgrabungen in Kültepe 1948, 1949.** Kültepe Kazisi Raporu 1948, 1949. Ankara, 1950, 1953. Excavation report with some of the small finds.

[AN29] Özgüç, T., and M. Akok. **Horoztepe. An Early Bronze Age Settlement and Cemetery.** Ankara, 1958. The discovery and description of the early metalwork, with text in Turkish and English.

[AN30] Young, R. "Gordion." The preliminary reports on the Phrygian finds ran serially in the *AJA*, 1955–1966, and more popularly in [AN 31] ***Expedition**, the *Bulletin of the University Museum (Philadelphia)*, beginning with vol. 1 (1958).

[AN31] Young, R. **Three Great Early Tumuli.** Gordion Excavations Final Report 1. Philadelphia, 1981. Posthumously published final excavation report on the Phrygian materials.

ASSYRO-BABYLONIA [AS—]

[AS1] **Actes de la [congress number] rencontre assyriologique internationale.** The papers given at the Assyriological conferences that meet at various locations appear under this title. The seventeenth in the series was held in 1985. The congresses include papers on the arts, history, religion, language, etc.

[AS1a] Albenda, P. **The Palace of Sargon, King of Assyria.** Paris, 1986. Fully illustrated cataloging of Sargon II palace at Khorsabad; relief sculpture and its architectural setting based on Eugène Flandin's drawings made in the course of Botta's excavations.

[AS2] ***Andrae, W. Coloured Ceramics from Assur and Earlier Ancient Assyrian Wall-Paintings.** London, 1925. From the German edition, **Farbige Keramik aus Assur** (1923), with splendid illustrations of ceramics and painted figural tile work.

[AS3] **Andrae, W. Kultrelief aus dem Brunnen des Asurtempels zu Assur.** WVDOG

53. Leipzig, 1931. Short study of the iconography of a relief of a vegetation god and water goddesses found at Assur.

[AS4] Andrae, W. **Die jüngeren Ishtar-Tempel in Assur**. WVDOG 58. Leipzig, 1935. Assyrian small finds, including figurines, lead castings, statuary, reliefs.

[AS5] Andrae, W., ed. **Ausgrabungen in Sendschirli 5. Die Kleinfunde**. Berlin, 1943. Final report on the excavations containing the small finds.

[AS6] Bachmann, W. **Felsreliefs in Assyrian. Bawian, Maltai, Gundük**. WVDOG 52. Leipzig, 1927 (reprint, 1969). The important, if badly damaged, rock reliefs at these Assyrian sites.

[AS7] Baqir, T. "Iraq Government Excavations at 'Aqar Qūf,'" *Iraq* 8 (1946), 73–93 (*Iraq Supplements*, 1944, 1945 contain reports on the excavations). Description and discussion of murals found.

[AS8] *Barnett, R. D. **Assyrian Palace Reliefs**. London, 1959. Excellent book of illustrations of British Museum reliefs and bronze doors with introductory text.

[AS9] *Barnett, R. D. **Assyrian Palace Reliefs in the British Museum**. London, 1970. Shortened edition of *Assyrian Palace Reliefs*, adapted to serve as a guide to the museum's galleries of Assyrian sculpture.

[AS10] Barnett, R. D. **A Catalogue of the Nimrud Ivories with Other Examples of Ancient Near Eastern Ivories in the British Museum**². London, 1975. The basic volume on oriental ivories (Syrian, Phoenician, Assyrian) with valuable discussion of origins and development of Syrian and Phoenician art, summary of the history of excavations at Nimrud, sources of elephant ivory, comparative material, and technique of ivory working. Supplement in this edition contains ivory finds from Nimrud, now in the British Museum, made subsequent to publication of the first edition.

[AS11] Barnett, R. D. **Sculptures from the North Palace of Ashurbanipal**. London, 1976. The British Museum collection fully illustrated and documented. This volume and the following essential for Assyrian art study.

[AS11a] Barnett, R. D., and M. Falkner. **The Sculptures of Assur-Nasir-apli II, Tiglath-Pileser II, Esarhaddon from the Central and South-West Palaces at Nimrud**. London, 1962. The British Museum collection of reliefs fully illustrated and documented.

[AS12] Botta, P. E., and E. Flandin. **Monument de Ninive découvert et décrit par M. P. E. Botta, mesuré et dessiné par M. E. Flandin**. 5 vols. Paris, 1849–1850 (reprint 1972). First major publication of the sculpture that formed the "Assyrian Museum" of the Louvre in 1847. Still a valuable resource for the study of Assyrian reliefs. Volumes 1 and 2, architecture and sculpture; volumes 3 and 4, inscriptions;

volume 5, text.

[AS13] *Budge, E. A. W. **Assyrian Sculptures in the British Museum. Reign of Ashur-nasir-pal, 885–860 B.C.** London, 1914. Photographic catalog of reliefs, king's statue, and colossal "guardian" beasts from portals.

[AS14] Falkner, M. "Die Reliefs der assyrischen Könige," *AfO* 16 (1952), 25–34. On ten reliefs in Venice; continues the catalog begun by Weidner [AS59] in previous issues of *AfO*.

[AS15] *Gadd, C. J. **Stones of Assyria. The Surviving Remains of Assyrian Sculpture. Their Recovery and their Original Positions.** London, 1936. History of the recovery in the 1840s and 1850s, with a listing of Assyrian sculpture known to Gadd. Particularly valuable for the drawings made before the reliefs were cut up. See also his earlier [AS16] ***The Sculptures. British Museum.** London, 1934.

[AS17] *Hall, H. R. **Babylonian and Assyrian Sculpture in the British Museum.** Paris/Brussels, 1928. Selected works from early times through Assyrian.

[AS18] Haller, A. **Die Gräber und Gräfte von Assur.** *WVDOG* 65. Berlin, 1954. Among the grave furnishings are some jewelry, figurines, and engraved personal items.

[AS19] Hrouda, B. **Die Kulturgeschichte des assyrischen Flachbildes.** Bonn, 1965. Description of the cultural realia as documented in the Assyrian reliefs: clothes, furnishings, equipment, weapons and arms, horse and chariot gear, boats, musical instruments, jewelry, tents, etc. Bibliographies of Assyrian reliefs by centuries and of each of the types of items.

[AS20] King, L. W., ed. **Bronze Reliefs from the Gates of Shalmaneser.** London, 1915. The bronze bands from the pair of door leaves in the British Museum, fully illustrated.

[AS21] Klengel-Brandt, E. **Die Terrakotten in Assur im Vorderasiatischen Museum, Berlin.** Berlin, 1978. Catalog of the museum's collection.

[AS22] Kolbe, D. **Die Reliefprogramme religiös-mythologischen Charakters in neuassyrischen Palästens.** Frankfurt-a-M., 1981. Figural types in sculpture: the "genius," demons, scorpion man, *lamassu*, centaur, lion-man, etc. Bibliography and notes.

[AS23] Koldewey, R. **Die Tempel von Babylon und Borsippa.** *WVDOG* 15. Leipzig, 1911. Some Assyrian and Parthian small finds of figurines, plaques, etc.

[AS24] Koldewey, R. **The Excavations at Babylon.** London, 1914. General introduction to the finds, includes figurines, enameled brickwork, ceramics, and seals.

[AS25] Koldewey, R. **Das Ischtar-Tor in Babylon**. WVDOG 32. Leipzig, 1918. On the recovery of the enameled relief brickwork, with color illustrations.

[AS26] Koldewey, R., and F. Wetzel. **Die Königsburgen von Babylon**. Pt. 1. *Die Südburg*. WVDOG 54. Leipzig, 1931. Description of results of excavations.

[AS27] Layard, A. H. **The Monuments of Nineveh**. From drawings made on the spot by Austen Henry Layard. 2 vols. London, 1849 (reprint 1953). Particularly valuable work for the views of reliefs before they were cut up and shipped.

[AS28] Loud, G. **Khorsabad**. 2 vols. OIP 38, 40. Chicago, 1936, 1938. Report on the recovery of the Assyrian reliefs, sculpture, painted plaster from the palace.

[AS29] Madhloom, T. A. **Chronology of Neo-Assyrian Art**. London, 1970. Careful analysis of the representations of chariots, harnessing, armament, dress, hairstyle, headwear, etc., as keys to dating order. Fully illustrated and annotated.

[AS30] Magen, U. **Assyrische Königsdarstellungen. Aspekte der Herrschaft, eine Typologie**. *Baghdader Forschungen* 9. Mainz, forthcoming.

[AS31] Mallowan, M. E. L. **Nimrud and Its Remains**. 2 vols. New York, 1966. Author's report on his excavations at Nimrud that continued Layard's work. Heavily illustrated with the finds, particularly rich in ivories. Maps and plans bound separately.

[AS32] Mallowan, M. E. L., L. G. Davies, G. Herrmann, and J. J. Orchard. **Ivories from Nimrud (1949–1963)**. Aberdeen/London, 1967–. A continuing series of catalogs in fascicles by different hands, with commentaries:

[AS33] **Equestrian Bridle-Harness Attachments**, 1967;

[AS34] **Ivories in Assyrian Style**, 1970;

[AS35] **Furniture from SW7, Fort Shalmaneser**, 1974;

[AS36] **Ivories from Room SW 37 Fort Shalmaneser**, 2 vols., 1986.

[AS37] Meuszynski, J. **Die Rekonstruktion von der Reliefdarstellungen und ihrer Anordnung im Nordwestpalast von Kalhu (Nimrud)**. Mainz, 1981. Identifying and reassembling the relative positions of now dispersed Assyrian reliefs.

[AS38] Nagel, W. **Die neuassyrischen Reliefstile unter Sanherib und Assurbanaplū**. *Berliner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* 11. Berlin, 1967. A useful attempt to classify the reliefs on a stylistic basis.

[AS39] Paley, M. S., and R. Sobolewski. **The Reconstruction of the Relief-Representations and Their Positions in the Northwest-Palace at Kalḫu (Nimrud) II**. *Baghdader Forschungen* 10. Mainz, 1987. Illustrations of photographs, line drawings, and plans to demonstrate the sequence.

[AS39a] Paterson, A. **Assyrian Sculpture. Palace of Sinacherib**. The Hague, 1915.

Well-illustrated descriptive catalog of the reliefs.

[AS40] Place, V. *Ninive et l'Assyrie, avec des essais de restauration par Félix Thomas*. 3 vols. Paris, 1867–1870. Place's monumental discovery of the Assyrian palace at Khorsabad (erroneously thought by him to be Nineveh—hence the title) forming the bulk of the Louvre collection of reliefs. Illustrated.

[AS41] Plesters, J. "Report on the Examinations of Pigments from the Throneroom of Fort Shalmaneser," *Iraq* 21 (1959), 127–29. On Assyrian mural technique on plaster and a chemical microscopy examination of the pigments used.

[AS42] Preusser, C. *Die Paläste in Assur*. WVDOG 66. Berlin, 1955. Contains some fragments of inlay and architectural enamel plaques.

[AS43] Ravn, O. E., and M. Falkner. "Die Reliefs der assyrischen Könige," *AfO* 16 (1953), 231–52. Catalog of reliefs in Copenhagen, Stockholm, Durham, Marseille. Continuation of the Wiedner catalogs appearing in earlier issues of *AfO*.

[AS44] Reade, J. E. "More Drawings of Ashurbanipal Sculpture," *Iraq* 26 (1964), 1–13. Drawings made by William Boutcher in 1853 of reliefs "now mostly lost" from Nineveh.

[AS45] Reade, J. E. "Twelve Ashurnasirpal Reliefs," *Iraq* 27 (1965), 119–34. A demonstration of the positioning of non-narrative relief slabs in the palace at Nimrud.

[AS46] Reade, J. E. "Neo-Assyrian Court and Army. Evidence from the Sculptures," *Iraq* 34 (1972), 87–112. Useful discussion of the classes of people (eunuchs, royalty, officials, priests, attendants, military, etc.) represented in the reliefs.

[AS47] *Reade, J. E. *Assyrian Sculpture*. Cambridge, Mass., 1983. A layman's guide to the Assyrian sculptures in the British Museum; the early explorers and discoveries; historical sketch, king list. Splendid illustrations.

[AS48] Reuther, O. *Die Innerstadt von Babylon (Merkes)*. 2 vols. WVDOG 47. Leipzig, 1926. Late grave goods, some figurines, and a rare fragment of mural from the Parthian period.

[AS49] Rittig, D. *Assyrisch-babylonische Kleinplastik magischer Bedeutung vom 13.–6 Jh.v.Chr.* Munich, 1977. Dissertation on the magical figurines of gods, symbols, demons, monsters, and beasts.

[AS50] *Smith, Sidney. *Assyrian Sculpture in the British Museum. From Shalmaneser III to Sennacherib*. London, 1938. Photograph catalog with brief captions.

[AS51] Stearns, J. B. *Reliefs from the Palace of Ashurnasirpal II*. *AfO* Beih. 15.

Graz, 1961 (reprint, 1984). Catalog of reliefs in American collections and restoration of original positioning of the panels now in different collections.

[AS52] Strommenger, E. **Die neuassyrische Rundskulptur**. ADOG 15. Berlin, 1970. A catalog of Neo-Assyrian sculpture-in-the-round, 9th–7th centuries.

[AS53] Thureau-Dangin, F. “Un spécimen des peintures assyriennes de Til-Barsib,” *Syria* 11 (1920), 113–32. The discovery of the murals at the provincial Assyrian capital.

[AS54] Unger, E. **Die Reliefs Tiglathpilesars III. aus Nimrud**. Constantinople, 1917. Catalog of some 53 then-known reliefs in various collections.

[AS55] Unger, E. **Die Reliefs Tiglatpilesers aus Arslan Tash**. Constantinople, 1925. Catalog of the then-known reliefs.

[AS56] Unger, E. **Assyrische und babylonische Kunst**. Berlin, 1927. One of the early surveys.

[AS57] Unger, E. **Der Obelisk des Königs Assurnassirpal I. aus Nineve**. MAOG VI.1–2. Leipzig, 1932. The narrative carvings on the four sides of the obelisk; well illustrated.

[AS58] Wäfler, M. **Nicht-Assyrer neuassyrischer Darstellungen**. AOAT 26. Neukirchen-Vluyn, 1975. Dissertation identifying, describing, and placing into their historical context the foreigners represented in Assyrian reliefs. Amply documented.

[AS59] Weidner, E. F., et al. “Die Reliefs der assyrischen Könige,” *AfO* 10–12 (1935–1939); also *AfO* Beih. 4, Berlin, 1939. Serially published catalogs of Assyrian reliefs and sculpture in museums and collections in Italy, England, Scotland.

[AS60] Wetzell, F. **Assur und Babylon**. Berlin, 1949. Popular guide to the art of Assyria as illustrated by the collection in the Berlin Museum.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES [BG—]

[BG1] ALBRIGHT, William Foxwell (1891–1971). An American scholar born in Chile of American parents, he was a student of religion and archaeology who called himself simply an “Orientalist.” He was professor at Johns Hopkins University; director of the American Schools of Oriental Research, Jerusalem; founder of the Palestine Oriental Society; and editor of *BASOR*. A biographical sketch by [BG2] E. F. Campbell, Jr., is in *JAOS* 93 (1973), 1–2; bibliography in Albright’s [BG3] *Festschrift*, *Bible and the Ancient Near East*, *Eretz Israel* 9 (1969).

[BG4] ANDRAE, Walter (1875–1956). German archaeologist who directed the excavations at Assur, 1903–1914. Post World War I he worked in the Berlin

Museum, where he became director in 1928.

[BG5] BENJAMIN BEN JONA (fl. 1159–1173). Jewish rabbi from Tudela who traveled to Persia 1164–1173, visited Babylon and identified Nineveh, and continued east to the western border of China. He was one of the first Europeans to leave a record of his travels in Asia; English editions by [BG6] M. N. Adler, *The Itinerary of Benjamin of Tudela. Critical Text, Translation and Commentary* (London, 1907), and [BG7] J. Simon (Malibu, 1983).

[BG8] BOTTA, Paul-Emile (1802–1870). A French consular agent in Mosul, he explored Nineveh and began excavating Khorsabad (Dur Sharrukin) in 1843–1844; he discovered the palace of Sargon II. The extensive reliefs from the site were sent to the Louvre, where the Assyrian galleries were opened in May 1847.

[BG9] BUDGE, Sir Ernest Alfred Wallis (1857–1934). An English student of Asian languages, he worked for the British Museum (where he later became keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian galleries) gathering antiquities and cuneiform and hieroglyph documents, particularly in Egypt and Iraq.

[BG10] CHARDIN, Jean (Sir John) (1643–1713). French jeweler who traveled in Iran and India, and was under the patronage of Shah Abbas II. He wrote an account of his journeys (*Voyages*).

[BG11] CHILDE, Vere Gordon (1892–1957). Certainly the best-known and one of the most highly respected prehistorians of the 20th century. He possessed an almost encyclopaedic knowledge combined with the ability to synthesize the mass of detailed information into a unified picture of the past. He held the chair of prehistory at Edinburgh University and was director of the Institute of Archaeology, University of London.

[BG11a] CONTENAU, Georges (1877–1964). Born in Laon, he began as a practicing physician before beginning Asian studies and excavating at Sidon with Macridy Bey (1914), and then was in medical service during World War II. He joined the Louvre in 1927, then headed the oriental antiquities section (1937–1946) after excavating in Persia and was appointed (1946) head of the excavations at Susa. His four volume *Manuel d'archéologie orientale*, long the basic text, joined his prolific writings on all the major ancient civilizations of Western Asia.

[BG12] CUMONT, Franz (1868–1947). A Belgian orientalist, professor at Ghent University, and curator in Brussels Royal Museum, he specialized in the religions and cults of the Graeco-Roman world in Asia, particularly in Mithraism; he began excavations at Dura-Europos for the French Academy. Bibliography published in [BG13] *Mélanges Franz Cumont*. 2 vols. *Annuaire de l'Institut de philologie et d'histoire orientales et Slaves* 4 (Brussels, 1934).

[BG13a] DUCHESNE-GUILLEMIN, Jacques (1910–). Professor of Iranian Studies, University of Liege. His major works are in the Avesta and Iranian religion.

[BG13b] DUNAND, Maurice (1898–1987). Director of the French Archaeological Mission in Lebanon. He excavated Byblos and Temple of Eshmun near Sidon. Bibliography in his *Festschrift*, MUSJ 46 (1970).

[BG14] FIRDAUSI (935/940–1020/1021). Pen name of Abdul Qasim Mansur, Persian poet. He compiled most of the *Shah-nameh* (Book of the Kings), the national epic of Iran—part legendary, part historical—which is also partly a translation of a lost Middle Persian history up to the reign of Khusro II with additional material carrying the narrative into the 7th century A.D.

[BG15] FOUCHER, Alfred (1865–1952). French historian and Indianist who specialized in Buddhist studies. His negotiations with the Afghan government gained France a virtual monopoly on archaeological work in Afghanistan. In 1922 he founded the French Archaeological Delegation of Afghanistan for excavations, particularly at Graeco-Buddhist sites.

[BG16] FRANKFORT, Henri (1897–1954). A Hollander by birth, he studied under Flinders Petrie, with whom he worked in Egyptian excavations. He was in charge of field work and director of excavations (1925–1929) of the Egypt Exploration Society, then took charge of the Oriental Institute Iraq expedition. He worked at Khorsabad, Tell Asmar, Khafaje, Ishcali, and Tell Agrab through 1937. Sometime professor at the University of Amsterdam and director of the Warburg Institute, London (1944), he thought of himself not just as an archaeologist but also as a cultural historian. Bibliography in JNES 14 (1955), 4–13.

[BG16a] GAFUROV, Bobodzan Gafurovic (1908–). Born in Tadjikistan, he won his doctorate with a history of the Tadjik people. He became director (1956) of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences, USSR.

[BG17] GENOUILLAC, Abbé Henri de (1881–1940). French assyriologist who excavated at Kish and Telloh.

[BG17a] GHIRSHMAN, Roman (1895–1979). A Russian-born archaeologist who emigrated to Palestine and France, he excavated at Tello, Tepe Giyan, Siyalk, Bishapur, Begram, Susa, and Choga Zanbil. Bibliography and biography in ActIr, ser. 4, vol. 1 (Leiden, 1979); *Archaeologia Iranica* (Leiden, 1970).

[BG18] GRESSMAN, Hugo (1877–1927). German Old Testament scholar who stressed the importance of archaeology for Old Testament studies.

[BG19] GRÜNWEDEL, Albert (1856–1935). German professor of Buddhism and curator at the Berlin Ethnographical Museum who directed the first German explorations of the Turfan area beginning in 1902. The paintings and sculptures he and his colleague von Le Coq discovered form the nucleus of the Central Asian collection in Berlin (partly destroyed during WW II). See his narrative of [BG20] *Alt buddhistische Kultstätten im Chinesisch-Turkistan* (Berlin, 1912).

[BG21] HACKIN, Joseph (1886–1941). Born in Luxemburg, he became curator at the oriental Guimet Museum in Paris and headed the French excavations in Afghanistan 1929–1939. He worked at Bamiyan, Kakrak, Begram, etc. Bibliography by [BG22] J. Auboyer in *Afghanistan* 5 (1950), 1–9; and by [GA46] Z. Tarzi.

[BG23] HALL, Harry Reginald Holland (1873–1930). English orientalist who excavated al'Ubaid and Eridu just after World War I, and explored the site of Ur.

[BG23a] HERZFELD, Ernst E. (1879–1948). Born in Basel and trained as an architect, he worked with Andrae at Assur (1903–1906), receiving his doctorate in Berlin for his thesis on Pasargadae. He did an exploratory survey with Sarre in Mesopotamia and excavated at Samarra (Abbasid period); determining the Mschatta facade as Ummayyad work, A.D. 744, established his authority in Islamic architecture. He broke the French monopoly on excavating in Persia, obtaining for the Oriental Institute the concession at Persepolis (1930) and directing excavations there 1931–1934. A victim of Fascist purges, he first went to England, then to join the first group of scholars at the Institute for Advanced Study (1935), retiring in 1944. Herzfeld initiated, and wrote extensively in, the AMI; major works were on Iranian art and architecture. See [FE30] for bibliographies.

[BG24] HILPRECHT, Hermann Volrath (1859–1925). A cuneiformist born in Germany, he became curator of the Babylonian section of the University Museum (Philadelphia); he excavated Sumerian Nippur.

[BG24a] INGHLT, Harald (1896–1986). Born in Copenhagen, he was associated with the Ny Carlsberg Glyptothek and Ny Carlsberg Foundation before going to the American University in Beirut and then to Yale University. He excavated at Palmyra and founded and edited *Berytus*.

[BG25] KOLDEWEY, Robert Johann (1855–1925). A German archaeologist, he worked at Assos and Lesbos, Hiba, Sinjirli, as well as in Italy, but his chief work was the long-time excavation of Babylon for the German Oriental Society.

[BG26] LANGDON, Stephen Herbert (1876–1937). English assyriologist who directed the excavations at Kish and Jemdet Nasr.

[BG27] LAYARD, Sir Austen Henry (1817–1894). After traveling through Turkey, Mesopotamia, and Persia, in 1845 he began the first excavations undertaken at Nimrud and Nineveh, whose sculpture and reliefs form the basis of the British Museum collection of Assyrian art. In 1851 he gave up excavating, ran for parliament, and served in the British government. A recent biography is [BG28] *G. Waterfield, *Layard of Nineveh* (London, 1963). See entries [TR42–TR46] and his [BG29] **Autobiography and Letters* (London, 1903).

[BG30] LE COQ, Albert von (1860–1930). Berliner who led the first German explorations of Central Asia with Grünwedel, which resulted in the collection of murals and sculpture in Berlin. In 1925, he became director of Berlin Museum für

Völkerkunde. He recorded his adventures in the first two decades of this century in his popular [BG31] *Von Land und Leuten in Ostturkistan* (Leipzig, 1928).

[BG32] LOFTUS, William Kennet (ca. 1821–1858). English geologist and archaeologist who explored various ancient sites, including Susa, Warka, Larsa, Nimrud, Babylon, and Nineveh. He founded (1853) the Assyrian Excavation Fund, which sponsored three-months' work at Warka that produced a large collection of ivories for the British Museum.

[BG33] MALLOWAN, Sir Max Edgar Lucien (1904–1978). An English archaeologist who began work with C. L. Woolley at Ur, he excavated for the British School in Iraq (of which he later became director) at Arpachiyah, Chagar Bazar, and Tell Brak. A professor of archaeology at the University of London, his last major field work was at Nimrud.

[BG33a] MARSHAK, Boris Ilitch (1933–). A Soviet archaeologist born in Luga, he studied at Moscow University. 1956–1958 Dushambe researcher, then with the Oriental Section of the State Hermitage Museum. He excavated the Sogdian site of Pianjikent.

[BG33b] MASSON, Mikail Evgen'evich (1897–1986). Taken as a child from France to Samarkand, he remained in Soviet Central Asia and served as professor of archaeology, University of Tashkent, and was a member of the Turkmenistan Academy of Sciences. He discovered the site of Airtam, organized expeditions to Termes, Nisa, and explored the Oxus valley. A compilation of his writings (French National Center for Scientific Research—VA 1222) lists over 400 bibliographical items.

[BG34] MONTET, Pierre (1885–1966). French Egyptologist who dug at Byblos, Tanis, and Apollonia.

[BG35] MORGAN, Jacques Jean Marie de (1857–1924). French geologist and mining engineer who served as general director of antiquities in Cairo. He headed the French archaeological delegation in Persia, founded in 1897, the year he began the explorations of Susa and environs that have been continued for several decades.

[BG36] OPPENHEIM, Max Freiherr von (1860–1946). Beginning travels in Western Asia in 1892, he excavated Tell-Halaf, one of the basic archaeological type sites, and founded the Tell-Halaf museum in Berlin (destroyed in WW II).

[BG37] OUSELEY, Sir William (1767–1842). English orientalist who traveled in Persia (1810–1812) and published a book on his travels.

[BG38] PARROT, André (1901–1980). A French student of protestant theology, he excavated at Telloh and Larsa, with his most important work being the recovery of Mari in Syria. He was professor at the school of the Louvre and served as chief keeper and director of the museum.

[BG39] PELLIOT, Paul (1878–1945). French sinologist who explored in eastern Turkestan: Kashgar, Tumschuq, Kucha, Tun-Huang, etc.

[BG40] PLACE, Thomas-Victor (1818–1875). A French consul at Mosul, Baghdad, and Basra, he continued the excavations at Khorsabad and in Sargon's palace. Much of the sculpture he found was sunk by pirates and lost at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates on its way to be shipped to France. A short biography by [BG41] M. Pillet, *Un pionnier de l'assyriologie. Victor Place* (Paris, 1962).

[BG42] PORTER, Sir Robert Ker (1777–1842). English artist whose two-volume work [TR40] records his travels in Georgia, Armenia, Persia, and Mesopotamia, where he drew ancient sites and monuments.

[BG43] RASSAM, Hormuzd (1826–1910). A Chaldaean Christian born in Mosul, he assisted Layard at Nimrud and Nineveh. In 1876 he excavated in Mesopotamia for the British Museum; he recovered the bronze doors from Balawat. Questions have been raised as to his fairness in feuding with the French explorers.

[BG44] RAWLINSON, Sir Henry Creswicke (1810–1895). English orientalist and cuneiformist who served in the East India Company, as political agent in Baghdad, and as military advisor in Kermanshah, where he began his work on the Bisitun inscriptions. He gave his collection of antiquities to the British Museum. See [BG45] *G. Rawlinson, *A Memoir of Major-General Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson* (London, 1898).

[BG46] RENAN, Ernest (1823–1892). French philosopher and historian of religion who explored in the 1860s the Syrian Phoenician sites of Byblos, Sidon, Tyre, Aradus, etc.

[BG47] SARRE, Friedrich (1865–1945). German archaeologist who traveled extensively with Ernst Herzfeld locating and exploring sites in Mesopotamia. He founded the Islamic section of the Berlin Museum and was the founding father of German study of Islamic art history.

[BG48] SCHAEFFER(-FORRER), Claude Frédéric Armand (1898–). A French archaeologist, he began excavations at Ras Shamra-Ugarit in 1929, and also worked at Enkomi (Cyprus) and Malatya (Turkey). During WW II as a fire watcher in London he wrote the major work on comparative stratigraphy in Western Asia.

[BG49] SCHLUMBERGER, Daniel (1904–1972). French historian and archaeologist, born in Mulhouse, who explored and excavated in Syria and Afghanistan and was Inspector of Antiquities for Syria and Lebanon. He headed the French delegation in Afghanistan, excavating Lashkari-bazar, Surkh-Kotal, Balkh, and Aikhanum. He was a professor at the University of Strasbourg.

[BG50] SCHMIDT, Erich F. (1897–1964). American archaeologist who led the Chicago Oriental Institute archaeological expeditions at the Iranian sites of Tepe

Hissar, Persepolis, Naqsh-i Rostam, Istakhr, Fara, Surkh-Dumah, and Rayy. He was a pioneer of aerial reconnaissance in archaeology. His bibliography in *JNES* 24 (1965).

[BG50a] SEYRIG, Henri (1895–1973). A long-time director of the French Archaeological Institute in Beirut and director of the Archaeological Service of Syria, he was the foremost commentator on Syrian antiquities, mainly through Syria, which he edited, and the continuing studies he published in that journal as “Antiquités syriennes.”

[BG51] STEIN, Sir Mark Aurel (1862–1943). A British national of Hungarian origin, Stein worked in the educational system in India and with the Indian Archaeological Survey, which served as his base for extensive, ground-breaking exploration, geographical surveying, and excavation in Central Asia and the western provinces of China in four major expeditions. Similar surveys took him to Iran, Iraq, and Syria.

[BG52] TAVERNIER, Jean-Baptiste (1605–1689). A French jeweler who worked for royal patrons in Asia, he made several journeys to Persia, which resulted in his posthumously published account of his travels, *Les six voyages*, in 1712.

[BG53] THUREAU-DANGIN, François (1872–1944). French assyriologist who excavated at Arslan Tash and Tell Ahmar.

[BG54] VALLE, Pietro della (1586–1652). Italian traveler in Persia, Turkey, India, and Mesopotamia, where he identified the mound of Babylon. He described his travels in his letters of 1658–1663 to Mario Schipano, *Viaggi di Pietro della Valle, il pellegrino, descritti da lui medesimo in lettere familiari*. Valle was perhaps the first to bring samples of cuneiform on stamped bricks back to Europe. See now [BG55] *Wilfred Blunt’s *Pietro’s Pilgrimage. A Journey to India and Back at the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century* (London, 1953).

[BG56] VOGÜE, Melchior, Marquis de (1829–1916). French historian who excavated in old Palestine and Syria.

[BG57] WOOLLEY, Sir Charles Leonard (1880–1960). An English archaeologist who began work at the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, he excavated in England, Italy, the Sinai peninsula, and Nubia. In 1911 he undertook the excavation of Carchemish for the British Museum; after WW I he worked in Egypt and began (1922) the major work at Ur, followed by excavations at Tell Atchana near Antioch. He has recorded his work in his [BG58] **Spadework* (London/New York, 1953); [BG59] *Dead Towns and Living Men. Being Pages from an Antiquary’s Notebook*² (London, 1954); [BG60] **Still Digging* (London/New York, 1955); [BG61] **As I Seem to Remember* (London, 1962).

BIBLIOGRAPHIES [BI—]

From among the many reference works of bibliography—lists, indexes, guides, handbooks to books and periodical literature, and bibliographies of bibliographies—I give here those that are the major ones carrying listings pertinent to ancient Asian art. Anyone interested in the range and scope of bibliographical reference materials available in large public and university libraries would profit from consulting some of the manuals designed to serve the field of librarianship, those that describe the kinds of reference sources that can be utilized in locating information.

Of use for general bibliographical materials on the history of art and allied art activities (viz., sales records, visual resources, techniques), but not for the ancient world, is the American Library Association's [BI1] **Guide to the Literature of Art History** (Chicago, 1980) by E. Arntzen and R. Rainwater. For Asia in general, [BI2] **Oriental and Asian Bibliography** (London, 1966) by J. D. Pearson surveys and describes the reference works on geography, languages, religions, national bibliographies, major libraries and their resources, Oriental collections, periodical guides, and so on. The venerable (since 1929, that is) standby in art history bibliographies of periodical articles is the quarterly [BI3] **Art Index** (New York), which searches a selected list of art periodicals. Unfortunately, it is of very limited use in ancient art research.

Running bibliographies on ancient Asia, tailored to the interests of the individual journals, are published in several periodicals on a regular or irregular basis. See particularly **AfO**, **AMI**, **Abstracta Iranica**, **BibO**, **OLZ**.

The computerization of source materials, still *in utero* for the humanities, is of no help as yet in gaining access to works on the arts of the ancient world.

[BI4] **Abstracta Iranica**. Tehran/Paris. Supplement of **StIr**; provides a bibliographic review for the Iranian-Aryan sphere. An annotated bibliography of books and articles, published annually since 1978 on Iranian history, art, archaeology, languages, religion, literature, etc., ancient through Islamic times.

[BI5] Akram, M. **Bibliographie analytique de l'Afghanistan. I. Ouvrages parus hors de l'Afghanistan**. Paris, 1947. Pertinent sections on geography and travels, history, art and archaeology. Annotated.

[BI6] Amandry, P. **French Bibliographical Digest 2. The Near East**. New York, 1957. A booklet on French archaeological work, 1942–1957. Compact sourcebook with thumbnail sketches, information on French activities in Western Asia, the museums, and the sites in Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, India.

[BI7] Arbeitsgemeinschaft Afghanistan und Deutsches Orient-Institut. **Bibliographie der Afghanistan-Literatur**. 2 pts. 1968–1969. Contains literature published from 1945 to 1967. Pt. 1 gives a bibliography of bibliographies and includes sections on history, art and archaeology (sect. Q). Not annotated.

[BI8] **Association internationale pour l'étude de la mosaïque antique [AIEMA]. Bulletin.** Paris, published irregularly. A running bibliography on mosaics and studies on the art.

[BI9] Bevis, R., ed. **Bibliotheca Cisorientalia. An Annotated Checklist of Early English Travel Books on the Near and Middle East.** Boston, 1973. Also cites the library or catalog that is the source for the information given on each entry.

[BI10] **Bulletin signalétique 526. Art et archéologie: Proche Orient, Asie, Amérique.** Paris. A running annotated index with short reviews published quarterly by the CNRS of books, articles, and book reviews in Western languages. Publication 530 in this series is the bibliography [BI11] **Répertoire d'art et d'archéologie de l'époque paléochrétienne à 1939** for later periods.

[BI11a] Burich, N. J. **Alexander the Great. A Bibliography.** Kent, 1970. Recent renewal of interest in Alexander mandates an update.

[BI12] Contenau, G. **Éléments de bibliographie Hittite.** Paris, 1922. Books and articles given in chronological order from 1839 through 1922 (see [BI34] for continuation). Resume of history of Hittite study, chronological listing by author, alphabetical author and subject indices. Some annotating and notices of book reviews.

[BI13] Dagher, J. A. **L'Orient dan la littérature français d'après guerre 1919-1933.** Beirut, 1937. Primarily concerned with Egypt, Jordan, Palestine, Arabian peninsula and adjacent islands, Iran, and Afghanistan with some works on Mesopotamia, Anatolia, and the Byzantine East. Listing is by author, with index by subject; pertinent entries in sections on archaeology, art, and religion.

[BI13a] Deydier, H. **Contribution à l'étude de l'art du Gandhâra. Essai de bibliographie analytique et critique des ouvrages parus de 1922 à 1949.** Paris, 1950. An annotated bibliography of 431 citations plus extensive material on the historiography of Gandhara and its art with emphasis on Begram, Udegram, Taxila, Hadda, Kashmir, Bamiyan, Bactria, the Kushans, and Graeco-Bactrian art. Author, geographical, historical, and iconographic indices, plus sketch maps indicating sites.

[BI14] Dietrich, M., O. L. Loretz, and W. Mayer. **Nuzi-Bibliographie.** AOAT Sonderreihe 11. Neukirchen-Vluyn, 1972. While primarily a bibliography of cuneiform texts from Nuzi, it also includes books and articles of use for the history of Mesopotamian art.

[BI15] **Dumbarton Oaks Bibliographies.** Washington, 1973, 1981. Pertinent sections are ser. I, vol. I, pt. 1: Africa, Asia, Europe; pt. 2: Europe, indices. Based on the *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*; bibliographies of Byzantine studies, annotated.

[BI16] Ellis, R. S. **A Bibliography of Mesopotamian Archaeological Sites.** Wiesbaden, 1972. Alphabetical by site name. Brief computer entries cover archaeological

reports, articles, monographs, and travel and exploration books.

[BI17] **Fasti archaeologici**. Florence. Annual Bulletin of Classical Archaeology of the International Association for Classical Art. Its annotated bibliographies of all aspects of the classical world also cover the Graeco-Roman eras of Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, and the countries north and east of the Euphrates.

[BI18] Field, H. ed. **Bibliography on Southwestern Asia**. 9 vols. Coral Gables, 1953–1968. Covers art and archaeology of Western Asia in the section titled “Anthropogeography.” Subject index to the bibliographies in supplementary volume, pt. 1 (1964) by E. M. Laird.

[BI19] German Archaeological Institute. **Archäologische Bibliographie**. Berlin. An annual bibliography, chiefly concerned with the Classical world, but also Western Asia, in books and journals. Includes museums, exhibitions, congresses, institutes, etc. Lists abbreviations used.

[BI19a] Ghani, C. **Iran and the West. A Critical Bibliography**. London, 1987. Based on the author’s library, a personal approach with delightful, gossipy commentaries. Includes sections on history, art, religion, travel, and assorted materials. Author index.

[BI20] Hall, H. P., A. W. Noyes, W. Sands, J. Hartley, and Kathleen H. Brown. **Current Research on the Middle East, 1955, 1956, 1957**. 3 vols. Washington, 1956, 1957, 1958. Includes published works and works-in-progress. Subject headings on art, archaeology, numismatics, and religion with abbreviated annotations. Author and subject indices.

[BI21] Kern Institute. **Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology**. Leiden and Dordrecht, 1928–1984. An annotated running bibliography (23 volumes to date carry the bibliography through 1972) that also includes regions neighboring on India and Pakistan: Tibet, Iran, Afghanistan, Southeast and Central Asia. Author index.

[BI22] Kukhtina, T. I. **Bibliografiia Afganistana**. Moscow, 1965. Russian literature published on Afghanistan from 1945 to 1965, in Russian only.

[BI23] Lee, D. Y. **An Annotated Bibliography on Inner Asia, Premodern**. Bloomington, 1983. Limited usefulness further hampered by faulty citations, but helpful for works published in Japanese.

[BI24] Mayer, L. A. **Bibliography of Jewish Art**, ed. by O. Kurz. Jerusalem, 1967. Although basically concerned with later epochs, it is useful for sources in earlier periods.

[BI25] McLachlan, K., and W. Whittaker. **A Bibliography of Afghanistan. A Working Bibliography of Materials on Afghanistan with Special Reference to Economic and Social Change in the Twentieth Century**. Cambridge, 1983. Includes sections on

travel, exploration, description; archaeology and architecture; history; art; bibliography of bibliographies. Citations are to literature in Western languages; excludes Russian. Not annotated; author index.

[BI26] Motamedi, H. T. "Contribution of Japanese Scholars to the Study of Art and Archaeology of Afghanistan. An Annotated Bibliography," *Memoirs of the Toyo Bunko* 33 (1975), 219–84; 34 (1976), 255–308. Arranged by site, it is more than an annotated bibliography in giving thumbnail sketches of each of the archaeological sites, the history of their exploration, and the primary reports of the non-Japanese excavators as well.

[BI27] Nawaby, Y. M. *A Bibliography of Iran* 3. Tehran, 1975. On archaeology and art in books and periodicals.

[BI28] *Orientalische Literaturzeitung* [OLZ]. Berlin. Monthly and later bi-monthly bibliographical periodical with reviews and short articles.

[BI29] Orlin, L. L. *Ancient Near Eastern Literature. A Bibliography of One Thousand Items on the Cuneiform Literatures of the Ancient World*. Ann Arbor, 1969. In addition to books and articles on the literature, most annotated, Orlin includes some of the general texts on the history and culture of the old Orient, on the recovery and study of its history and religion, and a section of Greek-Oriental interrelations.

[BI30] Oxtoby, W. G. *Ancient Iran and Zoroastrianism in Festschriften. An Index*. Waterloo/Shiraz, 1973. Some 1808 articles culled from 421 *Festschriften* published between 1875 and 1973.

[BI31] Pearson, J. D. *A Bibliography of Pre-Islamic Persia*. Persian Studies Series 2. London, 1975. "An attempt to include all the printed literature available in Western European languages." No Soviet publications, but a selection of works in Persian. Pertinent sections on language and literatures, history, numismatics, religion, folklore, art and archaeology (including crafts), and author index. Some items on Central Asia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nomads. Coverage generally includes Asia in the Persian period, rather than restricted geographically to Persia.

[BI31a] Piemontese, A. M. *Bibliografia Italiana dell'Iran (1462–1982)*. Vol. 2. Naples, 1982. Section 6 contains 573 items on art and architecture of antiquity, including Parthian, Sasanian, and of Central Asia. Works published in Italy or by Italian authors since the 15th century. Vol. 1 contains list of Italian journals.

[BI32] Porada, E. "Bibliography for the Art of Ancient Iran," *Journal of the Ancient Near Eastern Society of Columbia University* 9 (1977), 67–84. Selected bibliography of art and archaeology, updated by S. J. Pattulo in vol. 10 (1978), 109–11. See now [BI40], [BI41] for fuller listings.

[BI33] Pratt, I. A., compiler. *Assyria and Babylonia. A List of References in the New*

York Public Library. New York, 1918. Obviously now outdated, but of some use for general bibliography that includes the Hittites.

[BI34] Schwartz, B. **The Hittites. A List of References in the New York Public Library.** New York, 1939. Items from 1915 on (for earlier years [BI12]). Gives a bibliography of bibliographies; section on art and archaeology, includes books, periodical literature, book reviews, exhibition catalogs. Also sections on general works, history, languages, and religion.

[BI35] Schwartz, K. **Der Vordere Orient in den Hochschulschriften Deutschlands, Österreichs und der Schweiz. Eine Bibliographie von Dissertationen und Habilitationsschriften (1885–1978).** Freiburg-im-Breisgau, 1980. Pre-Islamic citations (items 1–651) are general; pertinent here is “Art” (items 23–35, 355–67, 573–78). Egypt included; not annotated; two undifferentiated addenda.

[BI36] Shaw, G. “Art and Archaeology,” in J. D. Pearson, ed. **South Asian Bibliography.** Hassocks, Sussex, 1979. “A brief bibliographical guide to the art and archaeology [titles of periodical and other bibliographies, primarily on India] of the whole of the South Asian sub-continent.”

[BI37] **Sovetskaia arkheologicheskaia literatura. Bibliografiya 1941–1957** (Soviet archaeological literature). Moscow/Leningrad, 1959–. Occasional volumes, each covering three or more years beginning with 1918. In Russian with table of contents in French. Sections on Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia and Kazakstan, Siberia.

[BI38] Staviskii, B. Ya. “Bibliography of Soviet Works in Which Questions Connected with the History of the Kushans Are Discussed,” in A. L. Basham, ed., **Papers on the Date of Kaniska** (Leiden, 1968), 394–403. Titles of works in Russian are transliterated; a list of Soviet periodicals transliterated with their commonly used abbreviations.

[BI39] Staviskii, B. Ya., B. I. Vainberg, N. G. Gorbunova, and E. A. Novgotodova. **Sovetskaia arkheologiia srednei Azii'i Kushanskaia problema** (Soviet Central Asian archaeology and the Kushan problem). 2 vols. Moscow, 1968. An annotated bibliography with chapters on Soviet archaeology in Central Asia, general works, boundaries of the Kushan state, Bactria, Amul-Charjow, Choresmia, and the Lower Syr-Darya region. The preface and annotations translated into English.

[BI40] Vanden Berghe, L., and H. F. Musche. **Bibliographie analytique de l'assyriologie et de l'archéologie du Proche-Orient.** 2 vols. Leiden, 1956, 1960. Well cross-referenced bibliographies for the years 1954–1955 and 1956–1957.

[BI41] Vanden Berghe, L. **Bibliographie analytique de l'archéologie de l'Irân ancien.** Leiden, 1979. An extensive bibliography (over 3800 items) organized by region and site, period and material, topographical and author indices, through 1977. **Supplement 1: 1978–1980** (Leiden, 1981), co-authored with E. Haerinck, covers the years 1978–1980.

[BI42] Wilber, D. N. **Annotated Bibliography of Afghanistan**³. New Haven, 1968. Designed to be "comprehensive, but selective rather than exhaustive," it contains bibliography of bibliographies, citations in all languages, evaluative and descriptive annotations. Sections, inter alia, on history, art, and archaeology; author index.

[BI43] **The World Bibliographical Series**. Oxford. Planned are separate volumes on each country of the world in a uniform format providing selective, critical assessments of some of the more important works. Pertinent volumes in the series are: 5. F. A. Clements, **Saudi Arabia** (1979); 29. F. A. Clements, **Oman** (1981); 36. P. T. H. Unwin, **Qatar** (1982); 43. F. A. Clements, **United Arab Emirates** (1983); 50. G. R. Smith, **The Yemens** (1984); 56. F. A. Clements, **Kuwait** (1985). Among the various headings are (in some, but not all volumes): exploration and travel, history, prehistory and archaeology, architecture, general bibliographies of Arab lands, the visual arts, museums and archives.

[BI44] Zadneprovskaya, T. N. "Bibliographie de travaux soviétiques sur les parthes," *StIr* 4 (1975), 243–60. Good for source materials that otherwise easily escape one's notice.

CENTRAL ASIA [CA—]

For the somewhat arbitrary division between the arts of Central Asia and those of Gandhara and Bactria, see **Gandhara and Bactria**.

[CA1] Al'baum, L. I. **Balalyk-Tepe**. Tashkent, 1960. Russian report on the excavations particularly good for discussion and color reproductions of the murals, with bibliography.

[CA2] Al'baum, L. I. **Shivopis' Afrasiaba** (Painting of Afrasiab). Tashkent, 1975. A slender volume in Russian with full-color illustrations of the murals of Afrasiab.

[CA3] Andrews, F. H. **Catalogue of Wall Paintings from Ancient Shrines in Central Asia and Sistan Recovered by Sir A. Stein**. 2 vols. Delhi, 1933; London/Oxford, 1948. Buddhist paintings of Sinkiang province and Persian Seistan in the Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi.

[CA4] *Ars Buddhica* 19 (1953). A special issue on Central Asian art, in Japanese with English summaries. Pertinent are studies on the Otani explorations (N. Kumagai), Bezelik murals (K. Kosugi), Astana finds (T. Okazaki), Paul Pelliot's explorations (T. Akiyama).

[CA5] Belenitskii, A. M., and B. I. Marshak. "Nouvelles découvertes de sculptures et de peintures murales à Piandjikent," *AAs* 5 (1958); "L'art de Piandjikent à la lumière de dernières fouilles (1958–1968)," *AAs* 23 (1971). Summary reports on the discoveries with illustrations of the painting and sculpture.

[CA6] Belenitskii, A. M., V. L. Voronina, and P. Kostrov. **Skulp'tura i zivopis' drevnego Pyandzikenta 1952–1954** (Sculpture and paintings of ancient Piandjikent). Moscow, 1959. Included with the paintings and sculpture are the architectural decorations; analysis in terms of comparable Iranian, Parthian-Syrian, Kushan, etc., art. Color reproductions of the paintings; annotated. In Russian only.

[CA7] Bhattacharya, C. **Art of Central Asia**. Delhi, 1977. Dissertation on wooden objects from Turfan in Berlin. Bibliography and illustrated.

[CA8] Gafurov, B. G., ed. **Kul'tura i iskusstvo narodov Srednei Azii v drevnosti i srednevekov'e** (Culture and art of the peoples of Central Asia). Moscow, 1979. Various studies in Russian with English summaries. Pertinent here are Bactrian-Sasanian parallels at Ak-tepe (A. V. Sedov), an attempt to interpret the iconography and religion of Catal Huyuk and Hacilar from the figurines and murals (E. V. Antonova), an eastern extension of nomadic art (D. V. Deopik).

[CA9] *Gray, B. **Buddhist Cave Paintings at Tun-huang**. Chicago, 1959. Basically a picture book containing color plates of the murals with succinct sections on the history of the site, Central Asian Buddhist painting, and extended notes on the illustrations. A good introductory book.

[CA10] Griaznov, M. P. **Drevnieye iskusstvo Altaya** (Ancient art of the Altai). Leningrad, 1958. Publication of some of the State Hermitage Museum holdings with good illustrations. Brief text in Russian and French.

[CA11] Grünwedel, A. **Alt-Kutscha. Archäologische und religions-geschichtliche Forschungen an Tempera-gemälden aus buddhistischen Höhlen der ersten acht Jahrhunderte nach Christi Geburt**. Berlin, 1920. Report of the first major German explorations at Kucha.

[CA12] Hackin, J., and J. Carl. **Nouvelles recherches archéologiques à Bāmiyān**. MDAFA 3. Paris, 1933. The grotto paintings and some sculpture from the Buddhist site.

[CA13] Hackin, J., and J. Carl. **Recherches archéologiques au Col de Khair khaneh près de Kābul**. MDAFA 7. Paris, 1936. Excavation report contains sculpture.

[CA14] *Hambis, L. "Khotanese Art," "Khwarizim," "Kucha," "Sogdiana," "Turfan," in *EWA*. Individual encyclopaedia entries are excellent short summaries of the major sites, paintings, and sculpture. The entry on Sogdia is mainly on the arts of Pianjikent and Varaksha with mentions of Mug, Termez, Ak-Beshim, Airtam, and Balalyk-tepe. Turfan entry is primarily on Bezelik and the Chinese influences. The art of the city and oasis of Turfan includes Qizil, Kumtara, Kizil-Karga, Tumshuq, Karashahr, and Shorchuk. Good bibliographies with Soviet literature.

[CA14a] Härtel, H. **Indische und centralasiatische Wandmalerei**. Berlin, 1959. A picture book with introduction and short bibliography on painting from 150 B.C. to

A.D. 1000; material from Miran, Qizil, Kucha, and Chotscho.

[CA15] *Hayashi, R. **The Silk Road and the Hoiso-i**. Heibonsha Survey of Japanese Art 6. New York/Tokyo, 1975. Heavily illustrated survey for the general reader of the trade in works of art, based on the imperial collection of the Shoso-in Treasure House in Nara.

[CA16] Klimkeit, H.-J. **Manichaean Art and Calligraphy**. Iconography of Religion series, sect. 20. Leiden, 1982. An introduction to Mani the painter, the religion, influences of Central Asian Buddhism and the connections with Hellenistic Syrian, Parthian, and Byzantine culture. Chiefly on the art of the Turfan oasis. Bibliography and notes.

[CA17] Kruglikova, I. T. **Dil'berdzhin**, pt. 1. Moscow, 1974. Report on the excavations of Dil'berjin with a chapter on the murals. In Russian with English resume.

[CA18] Litvinskii, B. A., and T. I. Zeymal. **Adshina-Tepa. Arhitektura, shivopis', skulp'tura** (Adshina-tepe. Architecture, painting, sculpture). Moscow, 1971. The finds from this 7th-century Buddhist monastery. Illustrated. In Russian with English summary.

[CA18a] Marschak, B. **Silberschätze des Orients. Metallkunst des 3.-13 Jahrhunderts und ihre Kontinuität**. Leipzig, 1986. Survey of metalwork, chiefly vessels: Sasanian, Hephthalite, Sogdian, Choresmian, Kushan. Illustrates the continuity of Oriental motifs into Byzantine, Islamic, and Chinese art. Good illustrations, with bibliography.

[CA19] Masson, M. E., and G. A. Pugachenkova. **The Parthian Rhytons from Nysa**. Ashkhabad, 1959. English translation of the Russian edition *Parfyanskii ritoni Nisyi* (Moscow, 1958). A volume of illustrations with a brief preface. Russian version also has a French translation of preface. Another English version, Florence, 1982.

[CA20] *Metropolitan Museum of Art. **Along the Ancient Silk Routes. Central Asian Art**. New York, 1982. A full color illustrated catalog of the exhibition of paintings and sculpture from West Berlin, with a succinct introduction to the explorations of the sites by Grünwedel and Le Coq.

[CA21] Pelliot, P. **Les grottes de Touen-houang**. 6 vols. Paris, 1920-1924. Full illustrations of the Buddhist cave murals.

[CA22] **Le Plateau iranien et l'Asie Centrale des origines à la conquete islamique. Leurs relations à la lumière des documents archéologiques**. Paris, 1977. Pertinent here among the papers at the conference sponsored by the CNRS are early trade patterns between the Iranian plateau and the Indus Valley (G. F. Dales), some figurines from Baluchistan (J. F. Jarrige), an embossed silver vase from Bactria and its connections with northwestern Iranian metalwork (J. Deshayes), Bactrian small

finds of the 2nd millennium B.C. (V. Sarianidi), Achaemenid influence on Bactrian art and the independent Bactrian school of the 6th–4th centuries B.C. (E. E. Kuz'mina), Sasanian and pre-Islamic Sogdian murals (G. Azarpay).

[CA23] Pugachenkova, G. A. "La sculpture de Khaltchayan," *Iran* 5 (1965), 116–27. Concentrates on the Hellenic tradition in the portraits, etc.

[CA24] Pugachenkova, G. A. *Iskusstvo Turkmenestana* (Art of Turkmenistan). Moscow, 1967. A survey, in Russian with French summary, from the aeneolithic to the 19th century A.D. Well illustrated.

[CA25] Pugachenkova, G. A. *Skulp'tura khalchakilana* (The sculpture of Khalchayan). Moscow, 1971. Well illustrated review of the art—particularly the "ancestral portraits" and mural fragments—by the excavator of the city, plus related works from other Central Asian sites. In Russian with English summary. Citations to Western and Soviet source materials.

[CA26] Pugachenkova, G. A. *Les trésors de Dalverzin-tépé*. Leningrad, 1971. The excavator reports on the sculpture and small objects, catalogued and illustrated, from the site in Uzbekistan. Contains a succinct introduction to the Bactrian sites. In Russian and French.

[CA27] Pugachenkova, G. A., and L. I. Rempel. *Istorii-iskusstvo Uzbekistana* (History and art of Uzbekistan). Moscow, 1965. A survey of the arts from pre-Achaemenid through Islamic times, in Russian only. Heavily illustrated; annotated.

[CA28] Rapoport, Ju. A., and E. E. Nerazik. *Toprak-Kala. Dvorec* (Toprak Kala. The palace). Proceedings of the Choresmian Archaeological-Ethnographic Expeditions 14. Moscow, 1984. Full report on the 2nd–3rd centuries A.D. palace with its hellenized wall paintings, reliefs, and textiles. In Russian only. Illustrated and annotated.

[CA29] Raspopova, V. I., and A. M. Belenitskii. *Metallicheskie izdelna rannesred-nevekogo Sogda*. Leningrad, 1980. Decorative metalwork, horse equipment, armament, etc., as identified in Sogdian murals. In Russian with English and Russian bibliographies.

[CA30] Rudenko, S. I. *Iskusstvo altaia i perednei Azii* (Art of the Altai). Moscow, 1961. A slender volume with a good variety of comparative material; particularly useful for placing the Pazyryk finds in their art historical context.

[CA31] Staviskii, B. Y. *Kiugu ot zheleznykh vorot* (To the south of the Iron Gate). Moscow, 1977. Contains the Buddhist paintings of Kara-tepe.

[CA32] Staviskii, B. Y. "Osnovnye itogi izuchenia Kara-tepe" (Basic conclusions of the study of Kara-tepe), in *Buddiiskie pamiatniki Kara-tepe v starom Termeze* (Buddhist monuments of Kara-tepe in Old Termez). Moscow, 1982. Report by the

excavator of his findings at the Buddhist center of the 2nd–4th centuries A.D.

[CA33] Staviskii, B. Y. **Die Völker Mittelasiens im Licht ihrer Kunstdenkmäler. Archäologische Reise durch die Geschichte Alt-Mittelasiens (vom Paläolithikum bis zur Islamischen Eroberung)**. Bonn, 1982. A general archaeological history richly dependent upon painting and sculpture. Bibliography of Russian literature; glossary of sites, terms, and names. Based on the 1979 edition of *Iskusstvo srednaia Azii* (Art of Central Asia).

[CA34] Staviskii, B. Y., et al. **Buddiiskii kul'tovy tseñtr Kara-tepe v starom Termeze** (The Buddhist cult center of Kara-tepe in Old Termez). Moscow, 1972. Excavation report carries the history, rock reliefs, and cave murals, with annotated bibliography. Illustrations and brief English summary.

[CA35] Staviskii, B. Y., et al. **Novye nakhodki na Kara-tepe v starom Termeze** (New findings in Kara-tepe in Old Termez). Moscow, 1975. Continuation of the excavations and the cave murals. Illustrated and English summary.

[CA36] Stein, M. A. **The Thousand Buddhas. Ancient Buddhist paintings from the cave-temples on the western frontier of China**. 1 vol. plus album of plates. London, 1921. Art from the easternmost extension of Central Asia.

[CA37] Stein, M. A., and F. H. Andrews. **Wall Painting from Ancient Shrines in Central Asia**. 1 vol. plus album of plates. London, 1948. Paintings recovered by Stein and described by Andrews.

[CA38] Trever, K. V. **Terracottas from Afrasiab**. Bulletin of the State Academy for the History of Material Culture, fasc. 93. Moscow/Leningrad, 1934. Over 200 fragmentary heads and figurines in the State Hermitage Museum.

[CA39] Waldschmidt, E. **Gandāra, Kutschā, Turfān. Eine Einführung in die frühmittelalterliche Kunst Zentralasiens**. Leipzig, 1925. A survey of the arts of the several sites.

[CA40] Waley, A. **A Catalogue of Paintings Recovered from Tun-huang by Sir Aurel Stein**. London, 1931. The paintings now in the British Museum and in New Delhi.

[CA41] Yakubovskii, A. J., A. M. Belenitskii, M. M. d'Yakonov, and P. I. Kostrov. **Zivopis' drevnego Pyandzikenta 1949–1951** (Paintings from ancient Pianjikent). Moscow, 1954. Description of the murals.

[CA41a] Yaldiz, M. **Archäologie und Kunstgeschichte Chinesisch-Zentralasiens (Xinjiang)**. HdO *Abt. 7, Bd. 3, Abs. 2*. Leiden, 1987. In the handbook series, it covers the silk routes and the painting, sculpture, and architecture of such major sites as Kucha, Tumshuk, Karashahr, the Turfan region, Miran, Loulan, Niya, and Dandan Uiliq. Well illustrated; bibliography, and index.

FESTSCHRIFTEN AND MEMORIAL VOLUMES [FE—]

A volume of essays and studies is often gathered in honor of a distinguished friend and colleague. Such honorific, commemorative, or memorial volumes are usually formally or informally titled *Festschriften*, festive writings. They receive mixed reviews, not only because of the heterogeneous nature of the collections and the difference in value of the studies gathered between two covers but also, and perhaps more important, because it is so difficult to locate the contents in libraries and yet more difficult to learn about the existence of particular contributions by the usual bibliographic means. The latter is the main reason for the inclusion here of citations to *Festschriften*, dedicated to some of the best-known Asian scholars, that carry interesting contributions on ancient art. Though difficult of access, valuable studies and source material can be found in *Festschriften*, making them worth the search.

Several bibliographies of *Festschriften* exist, but they are, of course, constantly in need of updating. In the arts, see [FE1] B. Stein, "Kunstgeschichte in Festschriften," in *Festschrift Johannes Jahn zum XXII. November MCMLVII* (Leipzig, 1958); [FE2] P. O. Rave and B. Stein, *Kunstgeschichte in Festschriften* (Berlin, 1962) with almost 6,000 citations. In the ancient world, see [FE3] D. Rounds, *Articles on Antiquity in Festschriften. The Ancient Near East, the Old Testament, Greece, Rome, Roman Law, Byzantium* (Cambridge, Mass., 1962). More specialized but pertinent here is [FE4] C. Berlin, *Index to Festschriften in Jewish Studies* (Cambridge, Mass., 1971). In general, see [FE5] O. Leistner, *Internationale Bibliographie der Festschriften von den Anfängen bis 1979*² (Osnabrück, 1984, 1986), 2 vols.

For a lively discussion of the problems endemic to *Festschriften*—how they are praised and deplored—see the introductory pages (3–7) of Willard Oxtoby's index on Iran and Zoroastrianism [BI30].

Libraries usually list *Festschriften* under the name of the honoree as well as that of the editor(s). In recent years there has been an increasing tendency to publish a *Festschrift* as one of the numbers of a periodical in the field of the honoree's expertise. This practice has the triple advantage of providing maximum visibility, ease of access to the studies contained, and an assured minimum subscription list.

I have selected for citation only those articles in each *Festschrift* that are relevant to the arts of Asia.

[FE6] AKURGAL, Ekrem

Festschrift Akurgal. Anadolu/Anatolia 21 (1978/1980). Among essays on Classical Asia are K. Bittel on Yazilikaya, F. Canciani on Orientalizing in Etruscan metalwork, F. Brommer on Achaemenid silver, M. Maass on cauldron attachments.

[FE7] ALBRIGHT, William Foxwell

G. E. Wright, ed. *The Bible and the Ancient Near East. Essays in Honor of W. F. Albright*. Among others are papers on the chronologies of old Palestine from the 7th millennium to 600 B.C. (G. E. Wright), biblical chronology and bibliography of ancient Western Asian chronology (E. F. Campbell), South Arabian history and

archaeology (G. W. Van Beek), the Canaanites and Phoenicians in history (W. F. Albright), and a bibliography of the honoree. All fully documented.

[FE7a] AVI-YONAH, Michael

M. Avi-Yonah Memorial Volume. *IEJ* 24 (1974). Various studies, mainly on the Byzantine period in the Holy Land, include A. Negev on Nabataean sites; V. Sussman on zoomorphic vessels; M. Ben-Dov on a figured lintel of Bashan; R. Bull on a Mithraic medallion; G. Foerster and A. Koner on menorah reliefs; R. Ovadiah, A. Siegelmann, and M. Barasch on floor mosaics. Bibliography of Avi-Yonah.

[FE8] BARNETT, Richard David

Richard D. Barnett. In Honor of his 75th Birthday. *AnatSt* 33 (1983). Included are E. Porada on Assyrian reliefs, P. Amiet on Bactrian protohistoric iconography, T. Özgüç on Altın Tepe metalwork, T. C. Mitchell on Urartaeon figurines, D. Barag on 9th–8th centuries glass inlay and ivories, A. Spycket on harps and lyres, O. Tufnell on bird ornaments, P. Calmeyer and U. Seidl on Urartaeon representations of warfare. Bibliography of the honoree.

[FE9] BITTEL, Kurt

Beiträge zur Altertumskunde Kleinasiens. Festschrift für Kurt Bittel. 2 vols. Mainz, 1983. Pertinent papers on birds and bird-head swords (R. D. Barnett), Assyrian fibulae (R. M. Boehmer), Graeco-Persian sarcophagi (J. Borchhardt), Anatolian animal-shaped vessels (E.-M. Bossert), depiction of Hittite gods and cult objects (H. G. Güterbock), nomadic finds in Anatolia (H. Hauptmann), Iranian-Thracian connections in their metalwork (H. Luschey), Urartaeon art (R. Mayer-Opificius), Anatolian sealings (N. Özgüç), Yazilikaya relief (W. Orthmann), Ras Shamra seals (C. F. A. Schaeffer-Forrer). Bibliography of Bittel.

[FE10] CAMERON, George G.

Orlin, L. L., ed. *Michigan Oriental Studies in Honor of George G. Cameron*. Ann Arbor, 1976. Sections on language and linguistics, literature, history and archaeology, religion and philology of Western Asia.

[FE11] CURIEL, Raoul

Mélanges offerts à Raoul Curiel. *StIr* 11. Leiden, 1982. P. Bernard and Ch. P. Jullien on Gandharan wrestling reliefs, Fr. Grenet on Bactrian small figural finds, P. O. Harper on the riding whip in art, A. S. Melikian-Chirvani on a Persian rhyton.

[FE12] CYRUS THE GREAT

Commémoration Cyrus. Hommage Universel. *ActIr* 1, 2, 3. Leiden, 1974. In honor of the 2500th anniversary of the founding of the Achaemenid empire. Articles on the arts of ancient Iran include C. Nylander on Persepolis, P. Amiet on Achaemenid art, M. Carter on Sasanian silver work, N. Egami on representations of Anahita, J. R. Hinnells on Mithraic iconography, R. E. M. Wheeler on Iranian motifs in India, J. Auboyer on Achaemenid strains in Indian motifs, P. Lecoq on inscriptions on Achaemenid sculpture, J. Duchesne-Guillemin on Sasanian motifs and the question of Zoroastrianism in Achaemenid times.

[FE13] DÖRNER, Friedrich Karl

Sahin, S., E. Schwertheim, and J. Wagner, eds. **Studien zur Religion und Kultur Kleinasiens. Festschrift für Friedrich Karl Dörner**. 2 vols. Leiden, 1978. Art is represented by H. Kühn on the depiction of the nursing mother/goddess in Western Asia, R. Mayer-Opificius on paired gods in Anatolia and Mesopotamia, P. Metzler on the horse as a symbol of Mithras(?), O. A. Taşyürek on the representation of the god Haldi.

[FE13a] DUCHESNE-GUILLEMIN, Jacques

Orientalia Jacques Duchesne-Guillemin Emerito Oblato. ActIr 23. Leiden, 1984. Among others are M. Boyce on the sepulchral function of the Achaemenid towers, M. Dandamayev on Achaemenid gardens, M. Duchesne-Guillemin on the Sumerian and Greek harps with animal protomes, G. Dumézil on the ritual investiture of Darius, R. Frye on Achaemenid religion, H. von Gall on Taq-i Bustan, P. Gignoux on the Kartir inscription, G. Gnoli and P. Lecoq on the royal Xvarnah and Ahura Mazda, J. Ries on Mithraism vs. Christianity, D. Stronach on Nush-i Jan, L. Vanden Berghe on a Sasanian fire altar. Biography and bibliography of the honoree by J. Loicq and P. Lecoq.

[FE14] DUSSAUD, René

Mélanges syriens offerts à Monsieur René Dussaud par ses amis et ses élèves. 2 vols. Paris, 1939. Included are studies on figurine plaques from Palestine (W. F. Albright), thrones (H. Danthine), Begram glass (J. Hackin), anthropoid sarcophagi (L. Hennequin), Syrian ivories (C. de Mertzzenfeld), "good shepherd" representation (A. Parrot), Baalbek frieze (C. Picard), Durene reliefs (M. Rostovtzeff), the representation of gods (L.-H. Vincent), and a steatopygous figurine (C. L. Woolley).

[FE15] EGAMI, Namio

Festschrift for N. Egami, **Bulletin of the Ancient Orient Museum** 5 (1983). S. Takahama on the Animal Style, H. Tanabe on Kushan medallions, A. Bahanassi on Mari sculpture, A. Hori on Bactrian art, K. Ishida on Asian stamp seals, S. Miyashita on Urartean belts, K. Yokohari on Persian patterns in textiles. Articles in English and Japanese (with French or English summaries).

[FE16] EILERS, Wilhelm

Wiessner, G., ed. **Festschrift für Wilhelm Eilers. Ein Dokument der Internationalen Forschung zum 27. September 1966**. Wiesbaden, 1967. Includes studies on stone cutting techniques at Persepolis (F. Krefter), the representation of the goddess on a lion (H. Möbius), and a bibliography of Eilers.

[FE17] ERDMANN, Kurt

Aslanapa, O., and R. Naumann, eds. **Forschungen zur Kunst Asiens. In Memoriam Kurt Erdmann**. Istanbul, 1969. Primarily on Islamic art, but also disks with whirling animal designs (R. Ghirshman), Sasanian seals (R. Frye), persistence of pre-Islamic motifs in Islamic art (R. Ettinghausen), cup ceremonies in Central Asian art (E. Esin). Bibliography of Erdmann.

[FE18] ETTINGHAUSEN, Richard

Chelkowski, P. J., ed. **Studies in Art and Literature of the Near East in Honor of Richard Ettinghausen**. New York, 1974. Chiefly devoted to Islamic art and culture, but see P. Soucek on Taq-i Bustan. Bibliography of Ettinghausen.

[FE19] FISCHER, Klaus

Ozols, J., and V. Thewalt, eds. **Aus dem Osten des Alexanderreiches. Völker und Kulturen zwischen Orient und Okzident. Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Indien. Festschrift zum 65. Geburtstag von Klaus Fischer**. Cologne, 1984. Various essays on Alexander's eastern campaigns, including Buddhist elements in Central Asian Manichaean art (H.-J. Klimkeit), earliest Kushan art (V. I. Sarianidi), Gandharan iconography (M. Taddei), Heracles in the East (C. Mustamandy). Illustrated; notes, bibliography, and glossary.

[FE20] FRANZ, Heinrich Gerhard

Brucher, G., W. T. Müller, H. Schweigert, and B. Wagner, eds. **Orient und Okzident im Spiegel der Kunst. Festschrift Heinrich Gerhard Franz zum 70. Geburtstag**. Graz, 1986. Among other studies in German and French are Bactrian bronzes (B. Brentjes), Buddhist site at Saidu Sharif (D. Faccenna), the silk routes (K. Fischer), Central Asian painting (R. R. Jéra-Bézar and M. Maillard), Buddhist iconography (A. Loseries), the city of Merv (S. B. Lunina), Palmyra cornices (A. Schmidt-Colinet), Buddhist temple types (B. Stavisky), buildings at Sapa Sardur (M. Taddai).

[FE21] GHIRSHMAN, Roman

In Memoriam Roman Ghirshman. **IrAn** 15, 16 (1980, 1981). Studies on the history and finds of Susa (R. de Mecquenem, M.-J. Steve, H. Gasche, L. de Meyer, P. Amiet), Elamite art (P. de Miroschedji, F. Vallat, E. de Waele), ancient utensils (P. R. S. Moorey), ziggurat (J.-L. Huot), Achaemenid culture (W. Kleiss, T. C. Young), Parthian culture (H. von Gall, J. Wolski), Sasanian art (L. Vanden Berghe, B. Goldman, A. M. G. Little, Ph. Gignoux, G. Herrmann, E. Haerinck), Urartean metalwork (G. Gropp), Bactrian art (M.-H. Pottier, E. Porada), terra-cotta plaques (L. Trümpelmann), and Arabian daggers (P. Lombard).

[FE22] GLUECK, Nelson

Sanders, J. A., ed. **Near Eastern Archaeology in the Twentieth Century. Essays in Honor of Nelson Glueck**. New York, 1970. Primarily archaeological studies on the Holy Land, Jordan, Syria, and Anatolia in the Bronze and Iron Ages, and the Persian period. Bibliography of Glueck.

[FE23] GLUECK, Nelson

Mazar, B., ed. **Nelson Glueck Memorial Volume**. **ErIsr** 12. Jerusalem, 1975. English and Hebrew language essays on the history, archaeology, topography, and philology of old Palestine. R. Hachlili and R. Rosenthal on Nabataean remains.

[FE24] GOLDMAN, Hetty

Weinberg, S. S., ed. **The Aegean and the Near East. Studies Presented to Hetty Goldman on the Occasion of Her Seventy-fifth Birthday**. Locust Valley, 1956.

Studies on Alaca Huyuk (H. Koşay, M. Mellink), seals (J. L. Benson), early Iron Age art and chronology (W. F. Albright), Asian influences in Greece (R. D. Barnett), Persian remains in Greece (D. B. Thompson), Asian metalwork in the Aegean (P. Amandry).

[FE25] GURNEY, Oliver R.

Special Number in Honour of the Seventieth Birthday of Professor O. R. Gurney. *AnatSt* 30 (1980). Primarily devoted to text studies, but includes R. D. Barnett on an Anatolian nude goddess plaque and R. Maxwell-Hyslop on jewelry.

[FE26] GÜTERBOCK, Hans Gustave

Bittel, K., Ph. J. J. Houwink ten Cate, and E. Reiner, eds. *Anatolian Studies Presented to Hans Gustave Güterbock on the Occasion of His 65th Birthday*. Uitgaven van het Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut te Istanbul 35. Istanbul, 1974. Among others on the literature and history of Anatolia are R. D. Barnett on some figural Urartean decoration, K. Bittel and W. Orthmann on Hittite lion sculpture, T. Özgüç on a Hittite statuette, M. Mellink on Hittite friezes and gate sculpture.

[FE27] HANFMANN, George M. A.

Mitten, D. G., J. G. Pedley, and J. A. Scott, eds. *Studies Presented to George M. A. Hanfmann*. Mainz, 1971. Among the studies on classical subjects are ones on ED I sealings (D. P. Hansen), an Urartean embossed bronze strip (H. Hoffmann), and a Luristan axe type (J. C. Waldbaum). Bibliography of the honoree's work.

[FE28] HEINRICH, Ernst

Festschrift für Ernst Heinrich zum 65. Geburtstag am 15 Dezember 1964. *BaM* 3 (1964). Includes B. Hroudá on the origin of the "tree of life" motif in art and A. Moortgat on the "Investiture" painting at Mari.

[FE29] HENNING, W. B.

Boyce, M. I., and I. Gershevitch, eds. *W. B. Henning Memorial Volume*. London, 1970. Primarily on language and literature, with a study on a Persian stele in Athens (A. D. H. Bivar) and on a Sasanian bowl with an investiture scene (R. Ghirshman). Henning bibliography included.

[FE30] HERZFELD, Ernst

Miles, G. C., ed. *Archaeologia Orientalia in Memoriam Ernst Herzfeld*. Locust Valley, 1952. Primarily studies on Islamic subjects, with essays on Persepolis (A. Godard), Hittite art (H. Goldman), Kassite art (E. Porada), Graeco-Persian seals (G. M. A. Richter, H. Seyrig), Arabian bronzes (Sidney Smith), Sasanian style medal (M. Bahrami); and additions to Herzfeld's bibliography that appeared in *ArsIsl* 7 (1940).

[FE31] KENYON, Kathleen Mary

Moorey, P. R., and P. Parr, eds. *Archaeology in the Levant. Essays for Kathleen Kenyon*. Warminster, 1978. Archaeological studies on old Palestine and adjacent

lands, among which is M. E. L. Mallowan on Nimrud and Samaria ivories. Bibliography of Kenyon.

[FE32] KÜHNEL, Ernst

Ettinghausen, R., ed. **Aus der Welt der islamischen Kunst. Festschrift für Ernst Kühnel**. Berlin, 1959. Among other contributions are M. S. Dimand on Sasanian silver bowls, D. G. Shepherd and W. B. Henning on Sogdian textiles, and A. Geiger on Sasanian designs in Viking Age textiles. Bibliography of the celebrant.

[FE33] LLOYD, Seton

Special Number in Honour of the Seventieth Birthday of Seton Lloyd. *AnatSt* 22 (1972). Contains M. E. L. Mallowan on the chronology of Carchemish sculpture and R. D. Barnett on the Urartean bronzes from Toprak-kale.

[FE34] MALLOWAN, Max E. L.

In Honour of Sir Max Mallowan. *Iraq* 36 (1974). Among others are R. D. Barnett on the beginnings of Assyriology; V. E. Crawford on Lagash; R. Ghirshman on Medes represented in Assyrian art; K. R. Maxwell-Hyslop on iron in Assyria; A. Moortgat and U. Moortgat-Correns on small finds from Mari; J. M. Munn-Rankin on Assyrian reliefs; D. Oates on Balawat; J. Oates on Assyrian temple furnishings; C. F. A. Schaeffer, B. Parker, and A. Parrot on seals; D. Stronach on Persian migration to Fars and redating some early monuments; E. Sollberger on the Assyrian White Obelisk. Bibliography of the honoree.

[FE35] MANSEL, Arif Müfid

Armagan, M., ed. **Mélanges Mansel**. 3 vols. Ankara, 1974. Included are E. Akurgal on dating Graeco-Persian reliefs from Dascylium, S. Alp on representations of Ishtar in Anatolia, M. Mellink on Graeco-Persian mural painting in Anatolia, R. Naumann on the Eflatun Pinar monument, N. Özgüç on Urartean embossed bronzes, and T. Özgüç on an Anatolian rhyton. Contains a bibliography of Mansel.

[FE35a] MELLINK, Machteld J.

Canby, J. V., E. Porada, B. S. Ridgway, and T. Stech, eds. **Ancient Anatolia. Aspects of Change and Cultural Development**. Madison, 1986. Includes studies on Hittite iconography (J. V. Canby), some Hittite animal heads (H. G. Güterbock), Hittite reliefs (K. Bittel), iconography of the siren bronze attachments (R. D. Barnett), Assyrian and Hittite seals (N. Özgüç, E. Uzunoglu, E. Porada), and a bibliography of the honoree.

[FE36] MICHALOWSKI, Kazimierz

Bernhard, M. L., ed. **Mélanges offerts à Kazimierz Michalowski**. Warsaw, 1966. Included are P. Amandry on Achaemenid art; M. I. Artamonov on South Siberian ornamented daggers (in Russian); T. Borkowska-Kolataj, A. Bounni, H. Ingholt on Palmyrene reliefs; P. Collart on the Palmyrene cult of Baalshamin; M. Gawlikowski on Palmyrene fibulae.

[FE37] MILES, George C.

Kouymjian, D. K., ed. **Near Eastern Numismatics, Iconography, Epigraphy and History. Studies in Honor of George C. Miles.** Beirut, 1974. Primarily devoted to numismatic studies, the volume also includes H. Ingholt on funerary reliefs from Palmyra, R. Curiel and H. Seyrig on a Sasanian stamp seal, P. O. Harper on Sasanian bowls with busts, D. Thompson on some Sasanian stuccowork, P. Balog on Sasanian glass stamps on vessels. Contains a bibliography of the honoree.

[FE38] MOORTGAT, Anton

Bittel, K., E. Heinrich, B. Hrouda, and W. Nagel, eds. **Vorderasiatische Archäologie. Studien und Aufsätze. Festschrift Moortgat.** Berlin, 1964. Among other studies, those on the arts: bronzework (R. D. Barnett, P. Calmeyer), Akkadian-Assyrian (T. Beran, R. Boehmer, U. Moorgat-Correns, E. Strommenger), Hittite (W. Orthmann, M. Mellink), Oxus Treasure (R. Ghirshman), 3rd-millennium Mesopotamian (A. Parrot), Syro-Egyptian (R. Opificius).

[FE39] NASTER, Paul

Donceel, R., and R. Lebrun, eds. **Archéologie et religions de l'Anatolie ancienne. Mélanges en l'honneur du Professeur Paul Naster.** Louvain-la-Neuve, 1983. Pertinent studies on the Neo-Hittite relief from 'Ain Dara (E. de Crombrughe), Anatolian stone bulls of ca. 2nd–3rd centuries A.D. (R. Donceel), ca. 4th-century B.C. Anatolian steles (R. Donceel), a Persian funerary banquet (P. Donceel-Voûte), cervids in Hittite art (R. de Mérode and N. Damblon-Willemaers), Syro-Anatolian seals (C.-H. Nys), the iconography of Anahita (N. Reding-Hourcade), Catal-Huyuk figurines (T. Urbin-Choffray).

[FE40] NYBERG, Henrik Samuel

Monumentum H. S. Nyberg I. ActIr 4. Leiden, 1975. Bibliography of Nyberg followed by studies on Iranian gods in Sogdian painting (G. Azarpay), Achaemenid symbols (A. D. H. Bivar), Sasanian king represented without a crown (R. Ghirshman), Sasanian bowls (P. Gignoux), the lion-headed Mithra (J. R. Hinnels).

[FE41] OPPENHEIM, Max Freiherrn von

Festschrift Max Freiherrn von Oppenheim. Aus fünf Jahrtausenden morganländischer Kultur. AfO Beiheft 1. Osnabrück, 1967. Pertinent here are A. Herrmann on the Scythians and Darius, D. Opitz on early molds for small cast objects.

[FE41a] PORADA, Edith

Monsters and Demons in the Ancient and Mediaeval Worlds. Mainz, 1987. Included with studies dealing with the Mediterranean lands and Egypt are those dealing with Asian magical figurines (E. Reiner), Gilgamesh (W. G. Lambert), Sealings from Lagash (D. P. Hansen), and Anatolian libation pourers (M. Mellink).

[FE41b] PORADA, Edith

Kelly-Buccellati, M., ed. **Insight through Images.** Malibu, 1986. Various studies on Western Asian seals (P. Amiet, R. Amiran, F. Baffi Guardata, J. Boardman, R. Moorey, R. Boehmer, M. Brandes, D. Collon, R. Dolce, R. Dyson, M. Harris, D.

Homès-Fredericq, M. Kelly-Buccellati, R. Mayer-Opificius, S. Mazzoni, N. Özgüç, S. Paley, I. Winter); iconography (R. Barnett, M. van Loon); sculpture (P. Beck, E. Klengel-Brandt, B. Mallowan, R. Amiran, U. Moortgat-Correns, H. Nissen, T. Özgüç); architecture (B. Hrouda); crafts (V. Karageorghis, F. Pinnock, U. Seidl, S. Shaath).

[FE42] SCHAEFFER, Claude F. A.

Festschrift für Claude F. A. Schaeffer zum 80 Geburtstag am 6 März 1979. *Ugarit-Forschungen* 11 (1979). Mainly contributions on Ugaritic language and literature, but also general historical and cultural information on 2nd-millennium B.C. Syria.

[FE43] WIDENGREN, Geo

Ex orbe religionem. Studia Geo Widengren. 2 vols. Leiden, 1972. Primarily a collection of studies dealing with religion but also including (in vol. 2) R. Ghirshman on a Sasanian relief and R. Göbl on a Sasanian decorative motif in China, with a bibliography of Widengren.

[FE44] WOOLLEY, Charles Leonard

Ur in Retrospect. In Memory of Sir C. Leonard Woolley. *Iraq* 22 (1960). Among others are M. E. L. Mallowan's memoirs of Ur with a bibliography of Ur publications, P. Delougaz on architecture pictured on vases, K. R. Maxwell-Hyslop on Ur jewelry, C. K. Wilkinson on the Ziwiyeh Treasure, R. D. Barnett on Sumerian sculpture, and E. Porada on Persian copies of Greek coins.

[FE45] YOUNG, Rodney S.

DeVries, K., ed. *From Athens to Gordion. The Papers of a Memorial Symposium for Rodney S. Young.* University Museum Papers 1. Philadelphia, 1980. Includes H. G. Güterbock on Hittite seals, K. DeVries on some Phrygian design elements, E. L. Kohler and R. G. Edwards on Phrygian jewelry, C. H. Greenewalt with L. J. Majewski on Lydian textiles, M. Mellink on Gordion wall paintings, R. Dyson on Hasanlu architecture. Contains a bibliography of Young.

GANDHARA AND BACTRIA [GA—]

The distinction between Central Asian art and those of Bactria and Gandhara is used here simply as a convenience of organization. As indicated earlier, there is no modern agreement on the geographical boundaries of Central Asia. In the ancient world, the cultural, if not political, northern borders of Bactria extended from northern Afghanistan to beyond the Oxus (Amu Darya) River into Soviet Central Asia. Hence, the overlap between this section and the following section on Central Asia.

I have not included the extensive literature on the Indian subcontinent (which is outside the area of concern here) except for ancient Gandhara, but one should keep in mind when seeking material, that most books on the history of the arts and culture of India and Buddhism contain at least summary information on Gandhara.

[GA1] Ackermann, H. C. **Narrative Stone Reliefs from Gandhāra in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London**. Rome 1975. More than a catalog, the volume sets forth a comparative study of Roman and Gandharan art to demonstrate the influence of the former on the latter, beginning in the 2nd half of the 1st century A.D.

[GA1a] Ahrens, D. **Die römischen Grundlagen der Gandharankunst**. Münster, 1961. A slender dissertation on the Roman element in Gandharan art.

[GA2] Bachhofer, L. "On Greeks and Sākas in India," *JAOS* 61 (1941), 223–50. The argument that earliest Gandharan art is rooted in Hellenistic art but is not from the hands of Greek artists; the artists were Central Asian Kushans (Sakas).

[GA3] Barnett, R. D. "The Art of Bactria and the Treasure of the Oxus," *Iran* 8 (1968), 34–53. A review of the Treasure, its origins, composition, and dating of contents.

[GA4] Barthoux, J. **Les Fouilles de Hadda**. Vols. 1, 3. *MDAFA* 4, 6. Paris, 1930, 1933. Vol. 1 (1933) is on the site and the stupas; vol. 3 (1930) contains the statuary and figurines.

[GA5] Basham, A. L., ed. **Papers on the Date of Kanishka**. Leiden, 1968. Papers of the 1960 London conference devoted to the still unsettled problem of the date of the important Kushan king, on which Kushan art chronology largely depends; the evidence and the state of the question. Particularly pertinent here are M. Bussagli on the Kanishka problem and the art historian, J. E. van Lohuizen on Kanishka and some recently discovered Buddha images, J. M. Rosenfield on Mathuran sculpture, B. Staviskii on Kushan Central Asia and Kushan chronology. Bibliography of Soviet literature on Kanishka and on the history and archaeology of the Kushans.

[GA6] Bernard, P. **Fouilles d'Aï Khanoum I. Campagnes 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968**. 2 vols. *MDAFA* 21. Paris, 1973. Excavation report containing some decorative work found at the Bactrian site.

[GA7] Bernard, P., and H.-P. Francfort. "Nouvelles découvertes dans la Bactriane afghane," *Annali Istituto Orientale di Napoli*, n.s. 29, vol. 39 (1979), 119–48. A review and summary of *Drevnyaya Baktria. Materialy Soviet-Afgansko ekspeditsii 1969–1973* (Ancient Bactria. Moscow, 1976) by various Soviet archaeologists discussing their finds, with emphasis on the murals from Dil'berdjin.

[GA8] Buchthal, H. "Foundations for a Chronology of Gandhara Sculpture," in *Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society*, 1942–43. London, 1944. 21–32.

[GA9] Buchthal, H. **The Western Aspects of Gandharan Sculpture**. PBA 31 (printed separately). London, 1945. A short but basic examination of Roman influence on Gandharan art.

[GA10] Bussagli, M. "Osservazioni sulla persistenza delle forme ellenistiche nell'arte del Gandhāra," *Rivista dell'Istituto nazionale di archeologia et storia dell'arte* 5/6 (1956–1957), 149–247. The Classical background of Gandharan sculpture.

[GA11] *Bussagli, M. "Afghanistan," EWA 1. Site by site survey of the history and the monuments with bibliography for each location.

[GA12] Casal, J. M. *Fouilles de Mundigak*. 2 vols. MDAFA 17. Paris, 1961. Report on the excavations, with painted pottery and some figurines.

[GA13] *Czuma, S. J. *Kushan Sculpture*. Cleveland, 1985. Extensive exhibition catalog of sculpture from European, Asian, and American collections.

[GA14] Eggermont, P. H. L. "Alexander's Campaign in Gandhara and Ptolemy's List of Indo-Scythian Towns," *OLP* 1 (1970), 63–123. Examination of the locations and identifications of sites and cities of Gandhara with references to major studies in this field.

[GA15] Faccenna, D. *Butkara I (Swat, Pakistan)*. IsMEO Reports and Memoirs 1, 2, 3. Rome, 1962–1981. A series of excavation reports on the Buddhist site and its sculpture published in several large, well-illustrated parts.

[GA16] Foucher, A. C. *Les bas-reliefs gréco-Bouddhiques du Gandhara*. Paris, 1905. Foucher's dissertation at the University of Paris with sections on the excavations, collections, use of the reliefs, and stupas. Descriptions provide the motifs, legends of the Buddha, and his study of Classical elements.

[GA17] Foucher, A. C. *The Beginnings of Buddhist Art and other Essays in Indian and Central Asian Archaeology*². Paris, 1917 (reprint, Varanasi, 1972). Contains chapters on the beginnings of Buddhist art, the Jatakas, Sanchi gate, and the author's theory of the Greek origins of the Buddha image.

[GA18] Francfort, H.-P. *Fouilles d'Aï Khanoum*. MDAFA 27. Paris, 1984. A volume (III.2) in the final report on the Bactrian site, the small finds from the temple sanctuary.

[GA19] Ghirshman, R. *Bégram. Recherches archéologiques et historiques sur les Kouchans*. MDAFA 12. Cairo, 1946. Studies include the finds of small sculpture, figurines, and decoration.

[GA20] Godard, A., Y. Godard, and J. Hackin. *Les antiquités bouddhiques de Bamiyān*. MDAFA 2. Paris, 1928. Introductory report on the Buddhist center: resume of early explorations, the caves, wall paintings, colossal Buddhas, and Sasanian style painting at Dokhtar-i Noshirwan.

[GA21] Hackin, J. *L'oeuvre de la délégation archéologique française en Afghanistan (1922–1932)*. Tokyo, 1933. Survey of the excavations of the French in Bactria and

Hadda, Partava, Begram, Bamiyan, Dokhtar-i Noshirwan, and Haibak. Well illustrated; bibliography.

[GA22] Hackin, J. **Le site archéologique de Bâmiyân, guide du visiteur**. Paris, 1934. Guide to the grottos, paintings, and sculpture. (German edition, **Bamian. Führer zu den buddhistischen Höhlenklöstern und Kolossalstatuen** [Paris, 1939])

[GA23] Hackin, J. **Nouvelles recherches archéologiques à Begram**. 2 pts. MDAFA 11. Paris, 1954. Fully illustrated catalog of finds includes the wealth of ivory carving and painted glass.

[GA24] Hackin, J., J. Carl, and J. Meunié. **Diverses recherches archéologiques en Afghanistan (1933–1940)**. With chapters by R. Ghirshman and J.-C. Gardin. MDAFA 8. Paris, 1959. On the finds made at Kunduz, Shahr-i-Banu, Begram, Kapisa, Marandjan, and Fondukistan. Sculpture, figurines, and paintings.

[GA25] *Hallade, M. "Bactrian Art," EWA 2. A very brief, concise summary with bibliography.

[GA26] *Hallade, M. "Indo-Iranian Art," EWA 8. Covers the Parthian and Sasanian influences at Bamiyan and other Central Asian sites, with bibliography.

[GA27] Kruglikova, I. T., et al. **Drevnyaya Baktriya (Ancient Bactria)**. 3 vols. Moscow, 1976, 1979, 1984. Various aspects of and studies on Bactrian sites and their art resulting from the Soviet-Afghan expeditions to Dachly, Dil'berjin, Djiga-tepe, etc. French summaries.

[GA28] **Kushan Studies in U.S.S.R.** Calcutta, 1970. UNESCO-Dusanbe conference reports that include B. Gafurov surveying Kushan civilization, G. M. Bongard-Levin and B. Ya. Staviskii on Central Asia in the Kushan period, B. A. Litvinskii on Buddhism in Central Asia.

[GA29] Marshall, J. H. **Taxila**. 3 vols. Cambridge, 1951. Reports the excavations (Bhir mound, Sirkap) made between 1913 and 1934.

[GA30] Meunié, J. **Shotorak**. MDAFA 10. Paris, 1942. Excavation report of the Buddhist site with extensive reliefs, architectural decoration, and sculpture.

[GA31] Mizuno, S., ed. **Mekhasanda. Buddhist Monastery in Pakistan Surveyed in 1962–67**. Kyoto, 1969. Report on Gandharan stone and stucco sculpture and architectural decoration. Text in Japanese and English.

[GA32] Mizuno, S., ed. **Basawal and Jelalabad-Kabul. Buddhist Cave-Temples and Topes in Southeast Afghanistan Surveyed Mainly in 1965**. Kyoto, 1970–1971. Some fragmentary Kushan sculpture in stucco and clay. Text in Japanese and English (topes = stupas).

- [GA33] Mizuno, S., ed. **Chaqalaq Tepe. Fortified Village in North Afghanistan Excavated in 1964–1967.** Kyoto, 1970. Recovery of Gandharan and Bactrian art.
- [GA34] Pugachenkova, G. A. **Les trésors de Dalverzine-Tepe.** Leningrad, 1978. Bilingual text (Russian/French) on the sculpture from the Buddhist sanctuary of the first four centuries A.D.(?) by the excavator. Well illustrated.
- [GA35] Pugachenkova, G. A. **Iskusstvo Baktrii epokhi Kushan** (Bactrian art of the Kushan period). Moscow, 1979. A survey, heavily illustrated and annotated, with comparisons to the arts of Western Asia. In Russian with an English summary.
- [GA36] Rowland, B. "A Revised Chronology of Gandhara Sculpture," **AB** 17 (1936), 387–400. One of the basic attempts at dating Gandharan art.
- [GA37] Rowland, B. "Gandhāra and Late Antique Art. The Buddha Image," **AJA** 46 (1942), 223–36. Stylistic connections between Roman and Gandharan art with implications for the problem of the origin of the Buddha image.
- [GA38] Rowland, B. "The Dating of the Sasanian Paintings at Bamiyan and Doktor-i-Nushirvan," **BAIIAA** 6 (1946), 35–42. The Buddhist painting under the influence of (or by?) Sasanian artists.
- [GA39] Rowland, B. "The Hellenistic Tradition in Northwestern India," **AB** 31 (1949), 1–10. Toward establishing "the precise nature of the connections between this outpost of Roman provincial art and the Hellenistic world."
- [GA40] Rowland, B. "Gandhara, Rome, and Mathura. The Early Relief Style," **Archives of the Chinese Art Society** 10 (1956), 8–17. The stylistic influence of Roman art in northern India.
- [GA41] Sarianidi, V. **Die Kunst des alten Afghanistan.** Leipzig, 1986 The geography, history of the recovery of Afghanistan art, the sites, monuments, architecture, ceramics, and metalwork up to the time of the Tillya Tepe works. Well illustrated, with annotations. From the Russian semi-popular edition **Isskustvo drevnego Afganistana.**
- [GA42] Schlumberger, D., M. Le Berre, and G. Fussmann. **Surkh Kotal en Bactriane.** Vol. 1, 2 pts. MDAFA 25. Paris, 1983. The excavators' report on the temple, architecture, and sculpture.
- [GA43] Sharma, R. C. **Buddhist Art of Mathura.** Delhi, 1984. Included is the art of the Kushan period; reviews the theories of the origin of and formative influences on the Gandharan school. Annotated and illustrated.
- [GA44] Soper, A. C. "The Roman Style in Gandhara," **AJA** 55 (1951), 301–19. The evidence and argument for the domination of Roman, rather than Hellenistic, art on Gandharan sculpture.

[GA45] Tanabe, K. "Iranian Origin of the Gandharan Buddha and Bodhisattva Images," *Bulletin of the Ancient Orient Museum* 6 (1984), 1–27. Another, this time Iranian, argument for the origin of the Buddha image.

[GA46] Tarzi, Z. *L'architecture et le décor rupestre des grottes du Bāmiyān*. 2 vols. Paris, 1977. Description and comparative study of the caves, sculpture, and wall paintings of Bamiyan, Foladi, and Kakrak. A full bibliography by author and region accompanies the text.

[GA47] Tissot, F. *Gandhara*. Paris, 1985. Described as a "veritable manual of Gandhara civilization"; a heavily illustrated, documented volume on the geography and history of Gandhara, its architecture, decoration, costumes, hair style, jewelry, etc., with an appendix of selected texts related to the history and geography of Bamiyan and Foladi.

[GA48] Trever, K. V. *Pamiatniki greko-bactrisiiskogo iskusstva* (Treasures of Graeco-Bactrian art). Moscow/Leningrad, 1940. In Russian, but the excellent photographs are invaluable for the study of Graeco-Bactrian figurines, silver plate, bowls, textiles, gems, and coins in Leningrad.

[GA49] Trever, K. V. "Bactriana, arte della," *Enciclopedia dell'arte antica classica ed orientale* 2. A concise survey that reflects the archaeological finds made prior to World War II.

[GA50] Verardi, G. "The Kusana Emperors as *Cakravartins*. Dynastic Art and Cults in India and Central Asia: History of a Theory, Clarifications and Refutations," *EW* 33 (1983), 225–94. That the culture of the Kushans was a continuation of the local tradition, and that Kushan art was not part of a dynastic cult.

[GA51] Wheeler, R. E. M. "Roman Contact with India, Pakistan and Afghanistan," in W. F. Grimes, ed. *Aspects of Archaeology in Britain and Beyond. Essays Presented to O. G. S. Crawford*. London, 1951, pp. 345–81. Pertinent for the question of the influence of Roman art and artists in the arts of Gandhara.

[GA52] Wheeler, R. E. M. "Gandharan Art. A Note on the Present Position," in *Le rayonnement des civilisations grecque et romaine sur les cultures périphériques*. Paris, 1965, pp. 555–65. The state-of-the-question of the source of Classical elements in Gandharan art.

[GA53] *Wheeler, R. E. M. *Flames over Persepolis*. London, 1968. The internationalism of the culture and the arts produced in post-Alexandrian times in Gandhara and Bactria. The migrations of Persian and Greek arts and artists into those regions. Illustrated and documented essay for the general reader.

HISTORIOGRAPHY [HG—]

The following list is composed of various kinds of literature, all of which have to do with how we have come to know what we know about the ancient world in order to write history. The study of the writing of history is in itself an interesting pursuit, one for which no apology need be made. And the historian of ancient art is well advised to be concerned with this genre of historical literature for, among other uses, it allows her or him to evaluate the reliability of the evidence upon which the superstructure of the history of art is built. Too often the humanist tacitly assumes that archaeology is a science (which it is not, although it uses some scientific tools) producing definitive conclusions (which even the hard scientists know better than to accept about their own disciplines) from which one can proceed with complete assurance. In fact, as a reading of the literature cited below will demonstrate, the evidence as well as its interpretation is not immutable.

[HG1] Albright, W. F. **History, Archaeology, and Christian Humanism**. London, 1965. Studies, some previously published, on Asian archaeology, history, historiography, and archaeology and the Bible, plus an autobiographical sketch.

[HG2] *Bacon, E., ed. **The Great Archaeologists**. Indianapolis/New York, 1976. Selections taken from the **Illustrated London News** on the new discoveries and finds as reported by their excavators from the 1840s on.

[HG2a] Barthold, V.-V. **La découverte de l'Asie. Histoire de l'orientalisme en Europe et en Russie**. Paris, 1946. Survey of the history of travel, exploration, and the study of Asia from the Greeks to the 19th century. Covers the Russian explorers in Central Asia and the history of European scholarship on Asia. Bibliography of the peoples involved, but no index of names.

[HG3] *Barton, G. A. **Archaeology and the Bible**. Philadelphia, 1916. Explorers and explorations of the ancient lands that figure in the Bible and the story of the attempts to establish relationships between that which has been found and biblical text.

[HG4] Bongard-Levin, G. M., and B. Ya. Staviskii. "Central Asia in the Kushan Period. Archaeological studies by Soviet Scholars," in **Kushan Studies**. Calcutta, 1970, pp. 27–39. A brief survey of the work of the Soviets at the major sites in Central Asia of the Kushan period, with bibliography and notes.

[HG5] *Chiera, E. **They Wrote on Clay**. Chicago, 1938 (reprint 1975). The now classic, readable, nontechnical and personal introduction to the study of cuneiform and the clay tablets, their contribution to our knowledge of Western Asia, and how it all came about.

[HG6] *Curtis, J., ed. **Fifty Years of Mesopotamian Discovery. The Work of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq, 1932–1982**. London, 1982. Brief separate

chapters on each of the sites excavated, short bibliographies and illustrations: Umm Dabaghiyah, Choga Mami, Arpachiyah, Ras al'Amiya, Hamrin sites, Abu Salabikh, Tell Brak, Chagar Bazar, Tell al'Rimah, Nimrud, Balawat, Ain Sinu.

[HG7] Dabbs, J. A. **The History of the Discovery and Exploration of Chinese Turkestan**. The Hague, 1963. Chap. 7 is particularly useful for the period of the great discoveries, 1911 to the present. Notes and bibliography.

[HG8] *Daniel, G. **A Hundred and Fifty Years of Archaeology**². London, 1975. For the general reader, a history of the discipline, with Chap. 6 on Western Asia. Glossary of major events in archaeology and a bibliography of books on archaeology.

[HG9] *Daniel, G. **A Short History of Archaeology**. London, 1981. The 100th volume in the popular and authoritative series, *Ancient Peoples and Places*. The travelers, explorers, and excavators and their sites. Illustrated.

[HG10] Dieulafoy, J. P. R. **A Suse. Journal des fouilles 1884–1886**. Paris, 1888. The wife of the first excavator of Susa and director of the French archaeological work in Iran provides her diary of their life on the dig in those early days. Illustrated.

[HG11] Frumkin, G. "L'art ancien de l'Asie Centrale soviétique," *AA*s 33 (1974), 183–210. Chronicle of Soviet investigations with a bibliography of works from 1960 on. This continues his [RE28] *Archaeology in Soviet Central Asia*.

[HG12] *Hilprecht, H. V. **The Excavations in Assyria and Babylonia**. Philadelphia, 1904. The story of the rediscovery of Nineveh and Babylon by the 19th-century explorers and of their excavations.

[HG13] Iourkevitch, E. A. "Histoire de l'exploration des monuments Kushans d'Afghanistan," *Afghanistan* 27:1, 2 (1974), 77–88, 46f. Survey of who did what and where from the early 19th century through 1966.

[HG14] *Jones, Wilbur D. **Venus and Sothis. How the Ancient Near East Was Rediscovered**. Chicago, 1982. A brief, clearly written, general survey of how and what we know about the ancient world; the various opinions, guesses, and theories about the ancient world held over the years; the explorers and historians. A short annotated bibliography is provided for the general reader in ancient history.

[HG15] *King, P. J. **American Archaeology in the Mideast. A History of the American Schools of Oriental Research**. Philadelphia, 1983. Beginning with the 19th-century explorers through the archaeological work of the ASOR in 1982. Includes, among others, the work of Edward Robinson, C. Clermont-Ganneau, G. E. Wright, G. Lankester Harding, Father R. de Vaux, K. Kenyon, M. Dothan, Y. Yadin, W. G. Dever, F. M. Cross, and N. Glueck in old Palestine and modern Israel.

[HG15a] Kühn, H. **Geschichte der vorgeschichts Forschung**. Berlin/New York, 1976.

An extremely useful reference volume—practically an encyclopaedia—by the editor of **IPEK** on the history of excavations and studies of the finds worldwide. In addition to the history of excavations, the explorers and archaeologists, major theories, and the development and growth of information about the ancient world are detailed. Full citations to sources; indexed by explorers, authors, places, and peoples in prehistory.

[HG16] Litvinskii, B. A. "Neuere Forschungen zur Archäologie und alten Geschichte Mittelasiens. Kommission für Allgemeine und Vergleichende Archäologie des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Bonn," **Beiträge zur allgemeinen und vergleichenden Archäologie** 4 (Berlin, 1982), 27–64. The work and publications of the Soviets over the past 25 years at Central Asian sites (6th century B.C.–4th century A.D.).

[HG17] *Macalister, R. A. S. **A Century of Excavation in Palestine**. London, 1925. The story of the recovery of the past up to 1925 by one of the excavators in old Palestine.

[HG18] Mallowan, M. E. L. **Twenty-five Years of Mesopotamian Discovery (1932–1956)**. London, 1956. Brief record of the work of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq: Arpachiyah, Chagar Bazar, Brak, Balikh Valley, Nimrud, and Balawat.

[HG19] *Mongait, A. **Archaeology in the USSR**. Baltimore, 1961. A survey from earliest times through medieval for the general reader. Particularly useful for Eurasia, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Siberia. The French edition, **L'archéologie en U.R.S.S.** (Moscow, 1959), is more complete and more fully illustrated than the English edition.

[HG20] Otani, K. **Shin Saiiki Ki** (Central Asian records). 2 vols. Tokyo, 1937. Reports on the Otani mission to Central Asia (in Japanese).

[HG21] Pallis, S. A. **The Antiquity of Iraq. A Handbook of Assyriology**. Copenhagen, 1956. "An account of all the various branches of learning included under Assyriology." Comprehensive volume (814 pp.) with chapters on geography; early explorations and explorers; cuneiformists and the decipherment of cuneiform; Mesopotamian prehistory; chronologies; and the political, social, cultural, and religious life. Includes a short chapter on art. Well indexed with maps and bibliographies.

[HG22] Parrot, A. **Archéologie mésopotamienne**. 2 vols. Paris, 1946, 1953. The first volume is a handy introduction to the early travelers, explorers, excavators, and their sites (with some review of Anatolia and Persia), and the stages in which the past was rediscovered; vol. 2 includes archaeological techniques and the historical problems.

[HG23] *Parrot, A. **Discovering Buried Worlds**. London, 1955. General, short sketch of the uncovering of the monuments and history of ancient Western Asia. From the

French **Découverte des mondes ensévelés** (1954).

[HG24] Schmidt, E. F. **Flights over Ancient Cities of Iran**. Chicago, 1940. One of the first uses of aerial photography to locate ancient cities and sites awaiting rediscovery.

[HG25] Speiser, E. A. "The Biblical Idea of History in Its Common Near Eastern Setting," and [HG26] "The Idea of History in Ancient Mesopotamia," in J. J. Finkelstein and M. Greenberg, eds., **Oriental and Biblical Studies. Collected Writings of E. A. Speiser**. Philadelphia, 1967. On the relationship between historical information gleaned from the Bible and that gained from secular materials: "The Bible is not so much a chronicle of events . . . as an interpretation of significant happenings."

HISTORY OF WESTERN AND CENTRAL ASIA [HI—]

[HI1] Adontz, N. **Histoire d'Arménie**. Paris, 1946. An excellent survey from earliest times to the collapse of Urartu using the available textual materials, Assyrian and Urtartean.

[HI2] Aharoni, Y. **The Archaeology of the Land of Israel**. Philadelphia, 1978. From paleolithic to the 1st century B.C. Select bibliography.

[HI3] Albaum, L. I., and B. Brentjes. **Wächter des Goldes. Zur Geschichte und Kultur mittelasiatischer Völker vor dem Islam**. Berlin, 1972. A general survey up to the 8th century A.D., including Parthian, Graeco-Bactrian, Kushan, and Sasanian times. Well illustrated, with an extended chronological table of peoples and events in the different areas; list of identifications of archaeological sites and selected bibliographies of Soviet and Western language sources.

[HI4] *Albright, W. F. **The Archaeology of Palestine. A Survey of the Ancient Peoples and Cultures of the Holy Land**. Baltimore, 1949 (1960). For the general reader, a good introduction to the history of the Holy Land from the archaeological evidence; still useful although much new evidence has been educed in the past few decades.

[HI5] *Albright, W. F. **From the Stone Age to Christianity**². Garden City, 1957. A study of the history of monotheism and Israel.

[HI6] *Alkim, U. **Anatolia I. From the Beginnings to the End of the 2nd Millennium B.C.** Archaeologia Mundi series. Cleveland/New York, 1968. A survey introduced by a history of discovery and excavation from paleolithic age on. For the general reader. Good illustrations and bibliography.

[HI7] Allchin, F. R., and N. Hammond, eds. **The Archaeology of Afghanistan from**

the **Earliest Times to the Timurid Period**. New York/London, 1978. Textbook format with sections on the geography (S. R. Bowlby); paleolithic period (B. S. Davies); late prehistoric (J. G. Shaffer); Achaemenid and Greek periods, which include the Yueh-chi, Sakas, Indo-Parthians, and Graeco-Bactrians (D. W. MacDowell and M. Taddei); the Kushans and Hephthalites (MacDowell and Taddei); Islamic.

[HI8] Altheim, F. **Weltgeschichte Asiens im griechischen Zeitalter**. 2 vols. Halle, 1947, 1948. The Asian continent under Greek domination from Alexander on; covers literary sources, Alexander's conquest, Parthians and Sakas, and Greek and Parthian literature and arts.

[HI9] Altheim, F., and J. Rehork, eds. **Der Hellenismus in Mittelasien**. Darmstadt, 1969. A collection of previously published articles (all originally in, or here translated into, German) on the history and art of Hellenism in Asia (E. Meyer), Bactria (W. W. Tarn), Zoroaster (F. Altheim and R. Stiehl), Seleucids in Iran (J. Wolski), Iranian and Graeco-Bactrian kingdoms (J. Wolski), and influence of Greek art on Asia (D. Schlumberger), among others of less concern here.

[HI10] Altheim, F., and R. Stiehl. **Die Araber in der Alten Welt**. Vol. 1. Berlin, 1964. This first volume, which begins with the earliest times and goes through imperial Roman period, of the multi-volumed study has a valuable section on Nabataean history.

[HI11] Altheim, F., and R. Stiehl. **Geschichte Mittelasiens im Altertum**. Berlin, 1970. Sections on Zoroaster, Alexander in the East and his legacy, the Parthians and the Kushans, and the Avesta.

[HI12] Anati, E. **Palestine before the Hebrews. A History, from the Earliest Arrival of Man to the Conquest**. London, 1963. Physical setting and the cultures from paleolithic to the Hebrew conquest. Select bibliography.

[HI13] *Archaeological Institute of America, compiler. **Archaeological Discoveries in the Holy Land**. New York, 1967. Parts by various hands on the pre-biblical period, biblical cities and temples, and post-biblical through Crusader times. For the general reader; illustrated.

[HI14] Aymard, A., and J. Auboyer. **L'Orient et la Grèce antique**⁷. Vol. 1. Paris, 1985. A general historical survey in the multi-volume series, this first volume contains sections on Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Iran, Canaan, Syria, the Aramaeans, and Israel.

[HI15] *Baramki, D. **Phoenicia and the Phoenicians**. Beirut, 1961. A short introduction to the people, their history and culture. Illustrated.

[HI16] Barthold, W. **Turkestan Down to the Mongol Invasion**³. London, 1968. One of the classic surveys; of interest here is the full review and bibliographies of the

Arabic literary sources and documents. The first chapter covers the geography of Transoxiana. Map and chronology of events beginning with the 8th century B.C.

[HI17] *Belenitskii, A. M. **Central Asia**. *Archaeologia Mundi* series. Geneva, 1968. For the general reader; covers Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakstan (ancient Bactria and Sogdiana). Basic bibliography of literature in Russian.

[HI18] Benzinger, I. **Hebräische Archäologie**². Tübingen, 1907. The land and the people of old Palestine; the cultural and physical evidence. Dated but still useful.

[HI19] *Bermant, C., and M. Wetzman. **Ebla. A Revelation in Archaeology**. New York, 1979. Popular account of the discovery, importance, and history of Syrian Ebla. British ed. **Ebla. An Archaeological Enigma**.

[HI20] Bernard, P. "Un nouveau livre sur les Parthes," *StIr* 8 (1979), 119–39. A summary combined with a review of G. A. Koshelenko, **Rodina parfjan** (Moscow, 1977), provides an analysis of the current state of knowledge about the Parthians.

[HI21] Bittel, K. **Grundzüge der Vor- und Frühgeschichte Kleinasiens**². Tübingen, 1950. A general survey that covers the Hittites, Hurrites, Achaemeneans, Sea People, Phrygians, Urartaeans, Cimmerians, Scythians, Lydians, Medes and Persians. Illustrated; bibliography.

[HI22] Bongard-Levin, G. M. **The Origin of Aryans. From Scythia to India**. New Delhi, 1980. Translated from the Russian is a review of the literary sources and myths from which have come various theories; the Scythian evidence for the ancient Indo-Iranian peoples.

[HI23] Bottéro, J., E. Cassin, and J. Vercoutter, eds. **The Near East. The Early Civilizations**. New York, 1967. Chapters on prehistory through Old Babylonian period; primarily Mesopotamian history and culture. Bibliography.

[HI24] Bowersock, G. W. **Roman Arabia**. Cambridge, Mass., 1983. History of Nabataean Arabia and its Roman relations. Full bibliography; illustrated.

[HI25] Brentjes, B. **Die iranische Welt vor Mohammed**. Leipzig, 1967 (1978 ed. titled **Des alte Persien. Die iranische Welt vor Mohammed**. Vienna). By "Iranian," Brentjes refers to all Iranian-language peoples. A general historical survey of their arts and cultures, including the people of Iran proper, of Central Asia, the nomad tribes, and the Kushans. Chronological table, lists of dynasties, select bibliography; well illustrated.

[HI26] *Bright, J. **A History of Israel**². London, 1981. One of the highly recommended single-volume histories of the Holy Land in relation to its adjacent regions.

[HI27] *Burney, C. **The Ancient Near East**. Ithaca, 1977. For student and layman as a guide "to the more bewildering aspects of a bewildering landscape." From the

beginnings to the collapse of Assyria with major emphasis on Mesopotamia. Well illustrated; bibliography. British ed.: **From Village to Empire** (Oxford).

[HI28] Burney, C., and D. M. Lang. **The Peoples of the Hills. Ancient Ararat and Caucasus**. London, 1971. The history of Transcaucasia, Eastern Anatolia, Armenia, Georgia, and northwest Iran from earliest times to the coming of the Armenians and the 13th century A.D. Fully annotated.

[HI29] *Burrows, M. **What Mean These Stones. The Significance of Archaeology for Biblical Studies**. New Haven, 1941. A general textbook of selections that summarize the archaeological remains that relate to biblical history and religion.

[HI30] **Cambridge Ancient History**³ [CAH]. Cambridge, 1961–. This edition is a complete rewriting of the basic reference series. First published in fascicles as each section was completed, it is now available compiled into three volumes with illustrations added. In terse, factual prose, each chapter and/or section is a discrete unit complete with notes and bibliography by individual specialists in their areas.

[HI31] **Cambridge History of Iran** [CHI]. Cambridge, 1968–. Eight volumes projected, of which five are published (as of 1986): 1. The land and geography (W. B. Fisher, ed.); 2. Median and Achaemenid periods (I. Gershevitch, ed.); 3. Seleucid, Parthian, and Sasanian periods (E. Yarshater, ed.); 4. Arab invasion to the Saljuqs (R. N. Frye, ed.); 5. Saljuq and Mongol periods (J. A. Boyle, ed.).

[HI32] Cameron, G. C. **History of Early Iran**. Chicago, 1936. For long the only attempt to write a history of the earliest periods up to the rise of the Medes and Persians. Much new material has surfaced, but this volume is still basic.

[HI33] Carter, E., and M. W. Stolper. **Elam. Surveys of Political History and Archaeology**. Berkeley, 1984. Annotated review of Elamite Iran.

[HI34] Chaumont, M. L. **Recherches sur l'histoire d'Arménie, de l'avènement des Sassanides à la conversion du Royaume**. Paris, 1961. Descriptions of Armenia under Roman, Parthian, and Sasanian political domination according to the ancient written sources.

[HI35] Childe, V. G. **New Light on the Most Ancient East**². London, 1952. Rewritten from the 1935 edition to bring it up to date, a general history that surveys the East from the earliest times within its socio-economic context.

[HI36] *Childe, V. G. **What Happened in History**². Harmondsworth, 1954. Includes the early history of Western Asia reconstructed on the basis of socio-economic determinants.

[HI37] Christensen, A. E. **Die Iranier**. HdA. *Abt.* 3, T. 1, *Bd.* 3, *Abs.* 3, *Liefg.* 2. Munich, 1933. History of the various Iranian peoples up through the Achaemenid period.

[HI38] Christensen, A. E. *L'Iran sous les sassanides*. Copenhagen, 1944. The classic history of the Sasanians that retains its value as a basic reference for the study of Sasanian art.

[HI39] Contenau, G. *Manuel d'archéologie orientale, depuis les origins jusqu'à l'époque d'Alexandre*. 4 vols. Paris, 1927–1947. One of the first modern attempts to draw together the cultural, artistic, and archaeological history of Western Asia into one comprehensive work reflecting the extent of our knowledge up to WW II. Extensive bibliographies and reference apparatus; particularly good for publications on excavations. Extremely valuable, bearing in mind the closing date of the writing, 1943.

[HI40] Contenau, G. *La civilisation d'Assur et de Babylone*. Paris, 1937. For the general reader on the geography, history, archaeology, religion, and institutions.

[HI41] Contenau, G. *La civilisation des Hittites et des Hurrites du Mitanni*². Paris, 1948. College-level history text of excavations, peoples, writing, documents, religion, art, and institutions.

[HI42] Contenau, G. *La civilisation phénicienne*². Paris, 1949. Brings up to date (i.e., 1949) the 1926 edition for the general reader, with extensive bibliography. Chapters on Phoenician geography, history, religion, art, Phoenicia and Greece, etc.

[HI43] *Cook, J. M. *The Greeks in Ionia and the East*. Ancient Peoples and Places series. New York, 1963. A general review not only of the eastern colonies, but also a chapter on the Greeks in the Levant, the arts of Ionia, and the orientalizing of Greek art in the East. Select bibliography and illustrated.

[HI44] *Cook, J. M. *The Persian Empire*. New York, 1983. A general history from the formation of the Medes and Persians to the time of Alexander, with notes and illustrations.

[HI45] *Culican, W. *The Medes and Persians*. Ancient Peoples and Places series. London, 1965. For the general reader, a survey of the cultural history of Iran in the first millennium B.C. and up to the time of Alexander. Illustrated; select bibliography.

[HI46] *Culican, W. *The First Merchant Venturers. The Ancient Levant in History and Commerce*. Library of the Early Civilizations series ed. by S. Piggott. London, 1966. For the general reader on Canaanites, Phoenicians, etc., and the connections with North Africa and Greek culture. Basic bibliography, map, chronological chart.

[HI47] Dalley, S. *Mari and Karana. Two Old Babylonian Cities*. London/New York, 1984. A general book, compact and full of information on the everyday life and times of the cities and their inhabitants as extrapolated from the cuneiform texts.

[HI48] Debevoise, N. C. *A Political History of Parthia*. Chicago, 1938. Succinct,

documented narrative of the political and military (the struggle with Rome) history of the Arsacid dynasty, mainly drawn from the written sources with attention to the archaeological investigations up to the date of writing.

[HI49] *Der Nersessian, S. **The Armenians**. Ancient Peoples and Places series. London, 1969. Popular history from earliest times through the 13th century A.D. Select bibliography, some illustrations.

[HI50] Deshayes, J. **Les civilisations de l'Orient ancien**. Paris, 1969. A complete survey of the history and culture of Western Asia, including the Aegean islands. Chapters on the land, the peoples, city states and empires, war and the military, society and economics, political structures, religion, art and literature from the beginnings through the Persian period. Expanded chronological table, lengthy glossary of places, names, terms; subject bibliography; heavily illustrated.

[HI51] Diakonov, I. M. **Istoria medii** (History of Media). Moscow/Leningrad, 1956. A good Russian-language text; a synopsis in French by R. Ghirshman is available:
[HI52] **BibOr** 15 (1958), 257–61.

[HI53] Doe, B. **Southern Arabia**. New York/London, 1971. An introduction to the early peoples, history, and culture; the sculpture, architectural decoration, and steles. Descriptive list of the sites forms the major portion of the volume. Select bibliography and illustrations.

[HI54] Dornemann, R. H. **The Archaeology of the Transjordan in the Bronze and Iron Ages**. Milwaukee, 1983. Although containing little on the arts, this dissertation gives an introduction to the early history and culture of the "other side" of the Jordan, its geography, relations with old Palestine, the ceramic record of the periods, and some fragmentary small sculpture. Bibliography and notes up to 1978.

[HI55] Dothan, T. K. **The Philistines and Their Material Culture**. Jerusalem, 1982. The material evidence, with special attention to the early culture, of the Philistines. Egyptian and biblical sources; recovered remains; origin and makeup of the Philistines; site by site survey; emphasis on the painted ceramic ware; section on anthropoid sarcophagi. Bibliography and illustrated throughout. A translation and revision of the 1967 Hebrew edition.

[HI56] Downey, G. **A History of Antioch in Syria from Seleucos to the Arab Conquest**. Princeton, 1961. The very important city for trade between the East and the West.

[HI57] Drijvers, H. J. W. **Hatra, Palmyra und Edessa**. ANRW, pt. 2, vol. 8. Berlin/New York, 1977. The religion, history, and cultures of these important Syrian and Mesopotamian cities in the Parthian-Roman sphere. Fully documented.

[HI57a] Dunand, M. **Byblos, son histoire, ses ruines, ses légendes**. Beirut, 1963; Paris, 1968. A brief, 100-page survey for the visitor to the Phoenician, Roman, and

Crusader site by one of its excavators. A very handy introduction, illustrated.

[HI58] Dupont-Sommer, A. **Les Araméens**. Paris, 1949. A small volume to provide the general reader with an introduction to the Aramaean people, their civilization, and their language.

[HI59] Dupree, L. **Afghanistan**. Princeton, 1973. Comprehensive and readable history through to modern times, with extended bibliography.

[HI60] Dussaud, R. **Les découvertes de Ras Shamra (Ugarit) et l'Ancien Testament**². Paris, 1941. The city, Phoenician art of the 2nd millennium, the pantheon, the myths, and biblical connections.

[HI61] Dussaud, R. **Prélydiens, Hittites et Acheens**. Paris, 1953. Introduction to trade relations among Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and the Aegean. Illustrated.

[HI62] Dussaud, R. **La pénétration des Arabes en Syrie avant l'Islam**. Paris, 1955. The Arab heritage in Syria and the Levant before the rise of Islam.

[HI63] Elisséeff, V. "Asiatic Protohistory," *EWA* 2. The cultures and art of all Asia from the beginning of the neolithic to mid-1st century B.C. Extensive bibliography is particularly useful for periodical and Soviet literature.

[HI64] Eph'al, I. **The Ancient Arabs. Nomads on the Borders of the Fertile Crescent, 9th-7th Centuries B.C.** Jerusalem/Leiden, 1982. Based on the 1971 Hebrew edition; presents the information to be gleaned from Assyrian, Babylonian, and biblical sources. Fully documented.

[HI65] *Finegan, J. **Archaeological History of the Ancient Middle East**. Boulder, 1949. "The purpose of this book is to give a connected account of what happened in the ancient Middle East, primarily on the basis of the records and monuments" from Iran to Egypt up to the time of Alexander. Extensive notes.

[HI66] *Finegan, J. **Light from the Ancient Past**². Princeton, 1959. Survey of the archaeological evidence for biblical history. Illustrated.

[HI67] Frumkin, G. **Archaeology in Soviet Central Asia**. *HdO Abt. VII, Bd. 3, Liefg. 1*. Leiden/Cologne, 1970. ". . . to appraise the development of archaeology in the USSR, with special reference to the so-called 'Central Asian' Soviet Republics (Kazakhstan, Kirgiziya, Tadshikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan.)" Survey of the regions by periods and the work chronologically of Soviet archaeologists. Annotated bibliography, maps, illustrations, and well indexed. Much of this material first appeared in his series "Archaeology in Soviet Central Asia" that ran in *Central Asia Review* 10-14 (1962-1966).

[HI67a] Fry, R. N. **The History of Ancient Iran**. *HdA* sect. 3, pt. 7. Munich, 1984. A concise reference volume with an analysis of the literature on and state of

knowledge of the subject of each chapter: geographical survey; demography; pre-Iranian history of Iran proper and Central Asia; Medes, Scythians, Eastern Rulers; Achaemenaeans; Alexander and Seleucids, Graeco-Bactrians, Sakas, Parthians; Kushans, Sasanians. Appendixes on inscriptions and king lists

[HI68] *Gadd, C. J. **History and Monuments of Ur**. London, 1929. A general history of the Sumerian city.

[HI69] Gafurov, B. G., and B. A. Litvinskii, eds. **Istoriia i kul'tura narodov Srednei Azii** (History and culture of the peoples of Central Asia). Moscow, 1976. Contains A. M. Belenitskii and B. Y. Marshak on the arts of Pianjikent, well illustrated, and I. V. Pyankov on the Bactrian griffin. In Russian with English summaries.

[HI70] Gag e, J. **La mont e des Sassanides et l'heure de Palmyre**. Paris, 1964. A resum e of the events of the 3rd century A.D. when the Sasanian monarchy was establishing itself, based largely on the texts extensively quoted: Tabari, Tha'alibi, Firdausi, Kartir, Mani, Zosime, Herodian, Ammianus Marcellinus, etc. Annotated bibliography.

[HI71] Garbini, G. **I Fenici, storia e religione**. Naples, 1980. History of the Phoenicians in the East and the West with chapters on religion and religious symbols. No bibliography, but full notes.

[HI72] Garstang, J. **The Hittite Empire. Being a Survey of the History, Geography, and Monuments of Hittite Asia Minor and Syria**. London, 1929. Early but still valuable, with good descriptions of the monuments and stone carvings.

[HI73] Gelb, I. **Hurrians and Subarians**. SAOC 22. Chicago, 1944. An historical introduction to the two ethnic groups during Sumero-Akkadian period. "Nothing is known about their [Subarian] art"; Hurrian glyptic art has been tentatively identified.

[HI74] Ghirshman, R. **L'Iran et la migration des Indo-Aryans et des Iraniens**. Leiden, 1977. Theory of the movement of Indo-Europeans into Iran from an archaeological perspective.

[HI75] *Glueck, N. **The Other Side of the Jordan**. New Haven, 1945. For the general reader; the results of work in Jordan with a chapter on the Nabataeans; illustrated.

[HI76] *Glueck, N. **Rivers in the Desert. A History of the Negev**. New York, 1959. An authoritative survey for the general reader on the region from the Stone Age to the 7th century A.D., based on the author's extensive explorations and excavations in the region.

[HI77] Goetze, A. **Kleinasien**². Munich, 1962. HdA *Abt.* 3, T. 1, *Bd.* 3, *Abs.* 3, *Liefg.* 1. Includes chapters on pre-Hittite and Hittite ages, up to the beginning of

the 1st century B.C.

[HI78] *Gray, J. **The Canaanites**. London, 1964. In the popular *Ancient Peoples and Places* series; on the history and society of the Canaanites, with a short chapter on their art. Select bibliography and illustrations.

[HI79] Grohmann, A. **Arabien**. HdA *Abt.* 3, T. 1, Bd. 3, *Abs.* 3, *Liefg.* 3. Unterabschnitt 4. Munich, 1962. Chapters on the four basic regions of the Arabian peninsula with sections on the arts of each.

[HI80] Grousset, R. **The Empire of the Steppes**. New Brunswick, 1970. The classic volume on the culture of the Eurasian nomads that must be checked against discoveries and research accomplished since its initial publication in 1939 (*L'empire des steppes* [Paris]). The volume is chiefly on the later Huns and Mongols, but the first chapter surveys the history up through Attila. Appendix on the "Animal Style."

[HI81] *Gryaznov, M. P. **South Siberia**. *Archaeologia Mundi* series. London, 1969. A readable survey with excellent illustrations of objects in the State Hermitage Museum, particularly of the Pazyryk textiles and late gold work. A history of archaeological exploration in the area precedes the chapters covering the late 3rd millennium B.C. to the 1st century A.D.: cultures of Afanasyevskaya, Okunev, Andrianova, Karasuk, Taga, and early nomadic.

[HI82] Gupta, S. P. **Archaeology of Soviet Central Asia and the Indian Borderlands**. 2 vol. Delhi, 1979. The second volume includes the archaeological history from neolithic through the early Iron Age, including Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Indian contacts. Bibliography and illustrations.

[HI83] *Gurney, O. R. **The Hittites**. London, 1952 (reprint Harmondsworth, 1981). A general history in nontechnical language by an expert in the field. Valuable bibliography of books and some technical studies; handy subject index.

[HI84] Halдар, A. **Who Were the Amorites?** Leiden, 1971. Their land and history, and their linguistic identity within the Semitic peoples.

[HI85] *Hallo, W. W., and W. K. Simpson. **The Ancient Near East. A History**. New York, 1971. A college-level text from the paleolithic to Alexander's conquest with emphasis on Mesopotamia and Egypt. Basic bibliography of books on history, documents and literature, and *Festschriften*.

[HI86] Hambis, L., ed. **L'Asie Centrale. Histoire et civilisation**. Paris, 1977. For the general reader, with good illustrations in large format, the several parts cover trade, religion, society, and the arts. Excellent summaries of the major Central Asian sites; bibliography contains lists of the several expeditions and their publications in addition to a general bibliography.

[HI87] Hammond, P. C. **The Nabataeans. Their History, Culture and Archaeology**.

Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 37. Gothenburg, 1973. Chapters on the people, history of the region and its relations with Rome and the Jewish kingdom, the sites excavated, commerce and technology, society, religion, and the arts. Bibliography and list of sites.

[HI88] *Handcock, P. S. P. **Mesopotamian Archaeology. An Introduction to the Archaeology of Babylonia and Assyria.** London, 1912 (reprint 1969). General introduction with chapters on excavations, inscriptions, architecture, sculpture, metallurgy, painting, seals, shell and ivory work, terra-cottas and reliefs, dress and arms.

[HI89] *Harden, D. **The Phoenicians.** Ancient Peoples and Places series. London, 1963. For the general reader. The history, culture, art, etc.; well illustrated; selected, annotated bibliography.

[HI90] *Harding, G. L. **The Antiquities of Jordan**². New York, 1967. Past director of antiquities in Jordan, Harding provides a guide for the armchair traveler and visitor to the land and its history with descriptions of the major sites from the neolithic through early Islamic.

[HI91] Heichelheim, F. M. **Geschichte Syriens und Palästinas von der Eroberung durch Kyros II. bis zur Besitznahme durch den Islam.** HdO *Abt. I, Bd. 2, Abs. 4. Liefg. 2.* Leiden/Cologne, 1966. Documented later Syro-Palestine history.

[HI92] Herzfeld, E. E. **Archaeological History of Iran.** Oxford, 1935. Texts of lectures providing good summary of pre-Achaemenid through Sasanian periods primarily based on the monuments.

[HI93] Herzfeld, E. E. **The Persian Empire. Studies in Geography and Ethnography of the Ancient Near East,** ed. by G. Walser. Wiesbaden, 1968. Posthumous gathering of incomplete manuscript left by Herzfeld.

[HI94] *Hinz, W. **The Lost World of Elam: Recreation of a Vanished Civilization.** London, 1972. A readable, nontechnical survey of Elamite history and culture.

[HI95] *Hitti, P. **History of Syria.** New York, 1951. General history from Stone Age to the 20th century of Syria, Lebanon, and old Palestine. Notes; no bibliography.

[HI96] *Hitti, P. **Lebanon in History**³. New York, 1967. The country through to modern times; the early sections deal with the land, Canaanites, Philistines, Hebrews, Assyro-Babylonian period, Persian and Graeco-Roman rule.

[HI97] *Hitti, P. **History of the Arabs from the Earliest Times to the Present**¹⁰. New York, 1970. Pt. 1 goes up to the rise of Islam, followed by chapters on the Umayyad and Abbasid empires and Byzantine relations.

[HI98] Homès-Fredericq, D., and J. B. Hennessy. **Archaeology of Jordan**. Suppl. of *Akkadica*. Leuven, forthcoming. Announced are four volumes on bibliography and site surveys, field reports, stratigraphy, and special studies.

[HI99] Hrouda, B. **Vorderasiens I. Mesopotamien, Babylonien, Iran und Anatolien**. HdArch. Munich, 1971. Technical review by period and sites. Extensive bibliographical references, particularly to periodical literature. Date charts, well indexed, illustrated.

[HI100] Huart, C., and L. Delaporte. **L'Iran antique. Élam et Perse et la civilisation iranienne**. Paris, 1952. A general history; out of date in some parts, but still useful.

[HI101] Ingholt, H. **Rapport préliminaire sur sept campagnes de fouilles à Hama en Syrie**. Archaeologisk-Kunsthistoriske Meddelelser 3. Copenhagen, 1940. Report of excavations includes various types of small objects, including figurines and seals.

[HI102] International Congress on Biblical Archaeology, Proceedings. **Biblical Archaeology Today**. Jerusalem, 1985. Papers on the state of current archaeological research include archaeology and the Bible, Palestinian chronology, Philistines, Phoenicians, Egypt and Israel, cuneiform and Aramaic documents, Sumerian mythology, the temple in Sumerian literature, the Dead Sea scrolls, biblical Jerusalem.

[HI103] Jettmar, K. **Mittelasien und Siberien in vortürkischer Zeit**. HdO Sect. 1, Bd. 5, Abs. 5. Leiden, 1966. The history of Central Asia and Siberia in section on Western and Central Asia in the multi-volume series. Fully documented.

[HI104] Jirku, A. **Die Welt der Bibel. Fünf Jahrtausende in Palästina-Syrien**. Stuttgart, 1957. History, religion, art, and culture of the Canaanites, Philistines, and Israelites in a heavily illustrated general survey with select bibliography.

[HI105] Kellner, H.-J., ed. **Die Nabatäer. Ein vergessenes Volk am Toten Meer 312 v.-106 n. Chr.** Munich, 1970. Illustrated catalog of an exhibition with convenient general summaries of Nabataean origins (C. Vogelpohl); history of Petra (M. Lindner); language, architecture, seals, ceramics (A. Negev); religion (B. Goldman); sculpture (N. Glueck); jewelry (R. Rosenthal); numismatics (Y. Meshorer); ceramic decoration (K. Schmitt-Korte); and culture (J. Starcky).

[HI106] Kempinski, A., and M. Avi-Yonah. **Syrie-Palestine 2. De l'âge du bronze moyen à la fin du monde classique (2200–324 A.D.)**. Geneva, 1980. A survey for the general reader; well illustrated.

[HI107] Kenyon, K. M. **Amorites and Canaanites**. London, 1966. Based on three lectures for the British Academy, a slender volume providing the archaeological evidence for Palestine before the Israelites (Early and Middle Bronze Ages). Illustrated and annotated.

[HI108] *Kenyon, K. M. **Archaeology in the Holy Land**⁴. London, 1979. The

contribution of archaeology to the reconstruction of the history of old Palestine for the general reader and student, from the earliest settlements through the post-Exilic period. Illustrated and bibliography.

[HI109] al-Khalifa, H. A., and M. Rice, eds. **Bahrain through the Ages**. London, 1986. Papers on various aspects of early Bahrain include the prehistory of the area (J. Teixier, J. Oates), neolithic settlements (B. de Cardi), Dilmun civilization (G. Bibby, G. Weisgerber, S. Cleuziou, C. C. Lamberg-Karlovsky), seals (H. al'Khalifa, P. Kjaenim, T. C. Mitchell), Susa and Dilmun (P. Amiet), deities (K. al'Nashef), Bahrain and India (S. R. Rao, A. H. Darie), Bahrain and Western Asia (D. Potts, F. Ippoliti-Strika, J. Reade, D. Oates). Illustrated, annotated, bibliography.

[HI110] King, L. W. **A History of Babylon. From the Foundation of the Monarchy to the Persian Conquest**. London, 1915 (reprint New York, 1969). A general history based on the literature available at the time.

[HI111] King, L. W. **A History of Sumer and Akkad**. London, 1923 (reprint New York, 1968). One of the early histories of Mesopotamia and its remains based on the information available two generations ago.

[HI112] King, L. W. **A History of Babylonia and Assyria. From Prehistoric Times to the Persian Conquest**. 3 vols. London, 1928. A comprehensive survey that, of course, needs modification in light of archaeological information gained since the 1920s.

[HI113] Klengel, H. **Geschichte Syriens im 2. Jahrtausend v. u. Z.** 3 vols. Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin Institut für Orientforschung. Berlin, 1965, 1969, 1970. A well-documented history.

[HI114] Klengel, H. **Geschichte und Kultur Altsyriens**. Heidelberg, 1967. A survey for the general reader on the history of Syria from the 4th millennium to Alexander with a brief overview of Syria in early Christian and Moslem times. Well illustrated; bibliography.

[HI115] Kohl, P. L., ed. **The Bronze Age Civilization of Central Asia. Recent Soviet Discoveries**. New York, 1981. Various essays including those on southwestern Turkestan (K. I. Khlopina, I. N. Khlopin), Altyn-Depe (V. M. Masson, L. B. Kircho, T. P. Kiiatkina), Margiana (V. I. Sarianidi, I. S. Masimov, A. A. Askarov, A. Isakov, L. T. P'iankova). All translated from Russian; illustrated and annotated.

[HI116] Kohl, P. L. **Central Asia. Palaeolithic Beginnings to the Iron Age**. Éditions recherche sur les civilisations 14. Paris, 1984. Begins with the history of the explorations, followed by an anthropological/archaeological survey of the sites and their cultures. Bibliography of Western and Soviet literature.

[HI117] Koldewey, R. **Das wiedererstehende Babylon²**. Leipzig, 1925. Well-illustrated survey of Babylonian history, archaeological finds, and the conclusions to

be adduced from the excavations and art, by one of the excavators of Babylon. English ed., **The Excavations at Babylon**, 1914.

[HI118] Koshelenko, G. A. **Kultura Parthii**. Moscow, 1966. In Russian, but a handy review of Parthian culture from Nysa through the late periods in Mesopotamia and Syria. Included are the art and architecture of the Parthian period, illustrated and annotated.

[HI119] *Kramer, S. N. **The Sumerians. Their History, Culture, and Character**. Chicago, 1963. Chapters on archaeology, history, society, religion, literature, education, and the personality and character of the Sumerian people. Appendices on language, king list, inscriptions, etc.

[HI120] Laessøe, J. **People of Ancient Assyria**. London, 1963. History of the land based upon the contemporary written materials.

[HI121] Lambert, M. "La période présargonique," *Sumer* 8 (1952), 55–77, 198–216; 9 (1953), 198–213; 10 (1954), 150–90. A lengthy study of Sumerian history.

[HI121a] Lamon, R. S., G. M. Shipton, and G. Loud. **Megiddo**. 2 vols. in 3 pts. OIP 42, 62. Chicago, 1939, 1948. Excavation reports with some small sculpture and sealings.

[HI122] *Lang, D. M. **Armenia. Cradle of Civilization**. London, 1970. A general history, for the nonspecialist reader, from earliest times to modern with select bibliography.

[HI123] *Lehmann, J. **The Hittites. People of a Thousand Gods**. London, 1947. A layman's introduction to the people, their history and culture, from the German edition, **Die Hethiter. Volk der tausend Götter**.

[HI123a] *Lloyd, S. **Twin Rivers. A Brief History of Iraq from the Earliest Times to the Present Day**. Oxford, 1947. A popular survey with a short bibliography. Somewhat out of date now.

[HI124] *Lloyd, S. **Early Anatolia**. Baltimore, 1956. Survey of the history and monuments before the Greeks, with extensive bibliography.

[HI125] *Lloyd, S. **Early Highland Peoples of Anatolia**. London, 1967. Library of Early Civilizations series, ed. by S. Piggott. For the general reader; from the early Copper Age through the Phrygians. Heavily illustrated.

[HI126] *Lloyd, S. **The Archaeology of Mesopotamia from the Old Stone Age to the Persian Conquest**². London, 1984. The history of Mesopotamia as revealed in its physical remains, "intended as an introduction to further reading."

[HI127] Lohuizen-De Leeuw, J. E. van. **The "Scythian Period." An Approach to the**

History, Art, Epigraphy and Palaeography of North India from the 1st Century B.C. to the 3rd Century A.D. Leiden, 1949. History of the region and its art during the Kushan period. Fully documented; illustrated.

[HI128] Macalister, R. A. S. **The Philistines. Their History and Civilization.** London, 1914. Three short lectures on origins, history, and culture.

[HI128a] *Mackay, E. J. H. **Early Indus Civilizations. Ancient Cities of the Indus Plains**². London, 1948. A valuable nontechnical summary covering the arts, crafts, architecture, religion, metalworking, social aspects, and interconnections with other lands. Earlier edition (1935) titled **The Indus Civilization**. Select bibliography.

[HI129] *Macqueen, J. G. **The Hittites and Their Contemporaries in Asia Minor.** London 1975. In the popular Ancient Peoples and Places series for the general reader. Chapters on the origins of the Hittites, daily life in the Bronze Age, warfare, society, religion, art, and literature. Annotated and illustrated.

[HI130] Maenchen-Helfen, O. J. **The World of the Huns. Studies in Their History and Culture.** Berkeley, 1973. Valuable, but difficult (author died before work was completed) technical book on the Western Huns. As the editor, P. Alexander, suggests, first read Chap. 12 on the background. Extensive bibliography.

[HI131] *Mallowan, M. E. L. **Early Mesopotamia and Iran.** London, 1965. This popular book in the Library of the Early Civilizations series provides a good introduction with charts, map, and basic reading lists.

[HI132] *Margueron, J.-C. **Mesopotamia.** Archaeologia Mundi series. Cleveland/New York, 1965. For the general reader; an introduction to the land and its archaeology; heavily illustrated.

[HI132a] Masson, V. M. **Das Land der tausende Städte.** Wiesbaden/Berlin, 1987. A quick trip for the general reader through some of the major Soviet archaeological sites and their history in Central Asia: Bactrian, Choresmian, Parthian, Sogdian, and Margian. From the Moscow edition of 1966, **Strana tysjatchi gorodov**.

[HI133] Mazar, B. **The Philistines and the Rise of Israel and Tyre.** Proceedings of the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities 1, no. 7. Jerusalem, 1964. The transition period at end of the 2nd-beginning of the 1st millennium B.C. with the continuation and influence of Phoenician elements. A brief study fully documented, with illustrations.

[HI133a] McCown, D. E., and R. C. Haines. **Nippur.** OIP 78. Chicago, 1967. Excavation report with some sealings, figurines, plaques, and stone carvings.

[HI134] *McGovern, W. M. **The Early Empires of Central Asia.** Chapel Hill, 1939. Written "for the average educated layman," largely based on Chinese sources. History of the Iranian and Hunnish tribes in Turkestan and their relations with the

adjacent regions. Archaeological activity in Asia since the book was published considerably augments this survey. Extensive notes and index.

[HI135] Medvedskaya, I. N. **Iran. Iron Age I.** BAR 126. Oxford, 1982. Technical review of the archaeological data for the last quarter of the 2nd millennium B.C.; ceramic classification and assemblages, burial practices, and the metalwork. Annotated and bibliography.

[HI136] *Mellaart, J. **Earliest Civilizations of the Near East.** Library of Early Civilizations series. London, 1965. For the general reader; the sculpture and painting of the earliest urban settlements. Heavily illustrated, with good basic bibliography.

[HI137] Mellaart, J. **The Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Ages in the Near East and Anatolia.** Beirut, 1966. Archaeological survey of prehistoric Levant, Syria, and Anatolia.

[HI138] *Mellaart, J. **Catal Huyuk. A Neolithic Town in Anatolia.** New York, 1967. The excavator's survey of the finds and results of three seasons at this neolithic Anatolian city, for the general reader. Originally published with a slightly different subtitle (*Catal Huyuk. A Neolithic City in Anatolia*) in PBA 51 (1965). Well illustrated.

[HI139] Mellaart, J. **The Neolithic of the Near East.** New York, 1975. A heavily illustrated volume "to bring together in a coherent account the fragmented and often little known material that forms the basis of our knowledge of the development of the Neolithic in the Near East." Complete with maps, plans, chronology, and bibliography of general and specialized works.

[HI140] *Metzger, H. **Anatolia 2.** Archaeologia Mundi series. Geneva, 1969. For the general reader; a survey of Urartean, Syro-Hittite, Hellenistic, Persian, and Roman art and culture in Asia Minor. Illustrated.

[HI141] Mittmann, S. **Beiträge zur Siedlung- und Territorial-geschichte des nördlichen Ostjordanlandes.** Wiesbaden, 1970. A geographical dictionary of ancient sites and Roman roads in northern Jordan that includes some of the monuments and finds.

[HI142] *Moscatti, S. **Ancient Semitic Civilizations.** New York, 1960. A survey for the general reader of Babylonian, Assyrian, Canaanite, Hebrew, Aramaean, Arab, and Ethiopian history and society.

[HI143] *Moscatti, S. **The Face of the Ancient Orient.** London, 1960. Summary account of the history of civilizations.

[HI144] *Moscatti, S. **The World of the Phoenicians.** London, 1968. A general history covering Phoenicians in Asia, North Africa, and the West, with chapters on art. Illustrated, maps, bibliography.

[HI144a] Moscati, S., ed. **I Fenici**. Milan, 1988. General introduction, with lavish illustrations, to the Phoenicians, east and west, based on but not limited to an exhibition. Comparative Asian materials illustrated. Bibliographies; no notes.

[HI145] Narain, A. K. **The Indo-Greeks**. Oxford, 1957. Dissertation on the political history of the Bactrian Greeks mainly drawn from the numismatic evidence.

[HI145a] Negev, A. **Nabatean Archaeology Today**. New York, 1986. The archaeological record for reconstructing the history and culture of Nabataea, based largely on the author's excavations and exploration in the Negev and Sinai.

[HI145b] Nissen, H. J. **The Early History of the Ancient Near East, 9000–2000 B.C.** Chicago, 1988. Emphasis on social, economic, political and organizational history. Healthy cautionary notes on the tentativeness of the evidence we have. Bibliography and illustrations. Augmented translation of *Grundzüge einer Geschichte der Frühzeit des Vorderen Orients* (Darmstadt, 1983).

[HI146] *Noth, M. **History of Israel**. London, 1958. Good general history, particularly for the later periods.

[HI147] Oates, D. **Studies in the Ancient History of Northern Iraq**. London, 1968. A survey of the history of the region from the archaeological evidence by one of its excavators. Chapters on the land and its population in Assyrian, Hellenistic, Parthian, Roman, Byzantine, and Sasanian times.

[HI148] *Oates, D. and J. **The Rise of Civilization**. London, 1976. For the general reader; a heavily illustrated popular volume by experienced archaeologists surveying the cultures of Western Asia from earliest times through the 4th millennium B.C.

[HI149] *Oates, J. **Babylon**. London, 1979. In the popular *Ancient Peoples and Places* series. Covers the history and peoples from Sargon to Greek times; well illustrated and with up-to-date notes.

[HI150] Olmstead, A. T. **History of Assyria**. New York, 1923. A readable history whose major outlines are still valuable but must be read in conjunction with later literature that reflects information uncovered since publication in 1923. Annotated.

[HI151] Olmstead, A. T. **History of the Persian Empire**. Chicago, 1948. The now-classic English-language book on the empire, needing only modest emendations based on discoveries made since writing (1943). Largely based on Greek literary sources.

[HI152] *Oppenheim, A. L. **Ancient Mesopotamia**². Chicago, 1977. A lively "portrait of Mesopotamian civilization," with annotated bibliographical notes and glossary of names and terms.

[HI153] *Orlinsky, H. M. **Ancient Israel**. Ithaca, 1954. A succinct, introductory,

college-level history from Hebrew origins through the Prophets, with select bibliography.

[HI154] Parrot, A. Mari. **Une ville perdue**. Paris, 1945. A semi-popular account of the archaeology of the city by its excavator, with full bibliography up to 1945.

[HI155] Parrot, A. Tello. **Vingt campagnes de fouilles, 1877–1933**. Paris, 1948. A recapitulation of the geography, history of the excavations, history of the city, its art, architecture, civilization, and documents.

[HI156] Parrot, A. Mari. **Capitale fabuleuse**. Paris, 1974. A general introduction for the layman, with bibliography.

[HI157] Perkins, A. **The Comparative Archaeology of Early Mesopotamia**. SAOC 25. Chicago, 1949. A dissertation covering the land from earliest times to the Early Dynastic period provides descriptions of the remains and correlates them stratigraphically into comparative epochs. Fully annotated and illustrated.

[HI158] **La Persia nel Medioevo, Atti del Convegno internazionale**. Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. Problemi attuali di scienza e di cultura 160. Rome, 1971. Particularly pertinent among the papers given at the 1970 conference are those dealing directly with Sasanid history: A. Grabar on Sasanian influence in the Christian world; G. P. Carratelli on Sasanian Persia as in reports from Ammianus to Procopius; A. Pagliaro on Sasanian civilization and the West; G. Widengren on the foundation of the Sasanid dynasty; R. N. Frye on Sasanian history and inscriptions; J. Harmatta on Sasanian-Chinese relations; J. Duchesne-Guillemin on Sasanian art and religion; P. O. Harper on female representations in Sasanian art; E. Yarshater on the Sasanians as possible heirs of the Achaemenid; P. Gignoux on Sasanian seals and bullae.

[HI159] Pettinato, G. **The Archives of Ebla. An Empire Inscribed on Clay**. New York, 1981. The religion, society, and culture of Ebla as derived from the tablets.

[HI160] *Phillips, E. D. **The Royal Hordes. Nomad Peoples of the Steppes**. London, 1965. A popular account of the history and arts of Eastern, Central, and Western Asian nomadic groups. Heavily illustrated, with chronologies and select bibliography.

[HI161] *Piggott, S. **Prehistoric India to 1000 B.C.** A good, nontechnical introduction to Bronze Age northern and western old India. Select bibliographies at the end of each chapter.

[HI162] Piotrovskii, B. B. **Vanskoi tsarstvo (Urartu) (The Vannic empire)**. Moscow, 1959. A new edition of his *Istoriia i Kult'ura Urartu* (History and culture of Urartu, Erevan, 1944); a chapter by chapter summary in French by R. Ghirshman (*Iran* 3 [1963], 60–82) for non-Russian language readers. Covers written and material sources for Urartean history, Assyrian invasions, agricultural and pastoral economy, history, arts and architecture, religion, Cimmerian and Scythian incursions.

[HI163] *Piotrovskii, B. B. **Urartu**. London, 1969. For the general reader; on the rediscovery, history, and archaeology, with a main chapter on the capital city of Karmir-Blur, which the author, onetime director of the State Hermitage Museum, excavated. American edition, **The Ancient Civilization of Urartu**. (Original Russian edition, HI162, is more fully illustrated.)

[HI164] Pirenne, J. **Le royaume Sud-Arabe de Qatabân et sa datation**. Louvain, 1961. Sect. 1 on the archaeology of Timna; sect. 2 on the Classical sources for early history and trade with a discussion of the sculpture from Timna.

[HI165] *Postgate, N. **The First Empires**. Oxford, 1977. A slender, popular survey of the rise of the Western Asian civilization and its rediscovery; richly illustrated.

[HI166] Potts, D. T., ed. **Dilmun. New Studies in the Archaeology and Early History of Bahrain**. Berliner Beiträge zum Vorderen Orient 2. Berlin, 1983. Inter alia, studies on various aspects of Bahrain: the identification of ancient Dilmun, Dilmun in the cuneiform texts, Asian seals, Bahrain in Sasanian times, and a bibliography of Bahrain archaeology. Notes, bibliography, some illustrations.

[HI167] *Pritchard, J. B. **Archaeology and the Old Testament**. Princeton, 1958. A nontechnical volume on the discoveries made in the last one hundred years that have changed or reinforced our view of the biblical past. Illustrated.

[HI168] Rapson, F. J. "The Scythian and Parthian Invaders," **CHI**, Chap. 23. The later Iranian intrusions into India.

[HI168a] Rawlinson, G. **The Seven Great Monarchies of the Ancient World**. 3 vols. New York, 1885. Quite dated, but still interesting for the surveys of Sumeria, Assyria, Babylonia, and Persia, their history and antiquities as understood in the later 19th century.

[HI169] Rice, M. **Search for the Paradise Land. An Introduction to the Archaeology of Bahrain and the Arabian Gulf, from the Earliest Times to the Death of Alexander the Great**. London, 1984. Some presentation of the art of the region with extensive discussion of the Mesopotamian connections. One of the best bibliographies on the history of Bahrain and Arabia.

[HI170] *Rice, T. T. **The Scythians**². London, 1961. In the popular *Ancient Peoples and Places* series. A general survey of the peoples and their culture.

[HI171] Riemschneider, M. **Die Welt der Hethiter**. Zurich/Stuttgart, 1954. A general history of the Hittites and their art. Illustrated.

[HI172] Roschinski, H. P., et al. "Die Nabatäer," in **Bonner Jahrbücher** 180 (Bonn, 1980), 129–274. Based on the Bonn exhibition (1978), Roschinski provides an outline summary history extracted from the literary documents and inscriptions; C. Schmidt-Colinet, A. Hadidi, and F. Zayadine on the rock-cut architecture; M. Lindner on the

German excavations at Petra; P. C. Hammond on a face relief; N. Khairy on Nabataean ceramics. Fully annotated and illustrated. The exhibition catalog edited by G. H. Salies, *Die Nabatäer* (Cologne, 1981), contains the same essays with augmented illustrations.

[HI173] Rostovtzeff, M. I. *Iranians and Greeks in South Russia*. Oxford, 1922 (reissue New York, 1969). "A history of the South Russian land [the Ukraine] up through the Roman era" primarily based on the archaeological evidence. In many ways complements the E. H. Minns volume on the Scythians and Greeks. A basic reference book with extensive bibliography.

[HI174] Rostovtzeff, M. I. *Skythien und der Bosphorus I*. Berlin, 1931. Basic history derived from the literature as well as the archaeological remains of the so-called Royal Scythians. Not illustrated; second volume never published.

[HI175] *Rostovtzeff, M. I. *Caravan Cities*. Oxford, 1932. A general survey of the ancient trade routes through Syria and Jordan with concentration on the cities of Petra, Jerash, Palmyra, and Dura-Europos.

[HI176] Roux, G. *Ancient Iraq*. London, 1964. General history of ancient Mesopotamia through Parthian times. A new edition is announced as forthcoming.

[HI177] Rutten, M. *Babylone*. Paris, 1948. The city, its history, monuments, and cults.

[HI178] Saggs, H. W. F. *The Greatness that was Babylon*. History of Mesopotamian civilization with a section on art, and a lengthy bibliography.

[HI179] Sandars, N. K. *The Sea Peoples. Warriors of the Ancient Mediterranean 1250–1150 B.C.* London, 1978. An up-to-date, concise history of the complex of peoples in the Eastern Mediterranean whose burst of military activities disrupted the political structures of Europe and Asia. Well illustrated; notes and select bibliography.

[HI180] Schaeffer, C. F. A. *Ugaritica. Mission de Ras Shamra*. Continuing series. Paris, 1939–1978. The excavation reports, documented and illustrated.

[HI181] Scharff, A., and A. Moortgat. *Ägypten und Vorderasien im Altertum*. Munich, 1950. History of Western Asia (and Egypt) up to the Hellenistic period.

[HI181a] Schippmann, K. *Grundzüge der parthischen Geschichte*. Darmstadt, 1980. A summary review of the history of Parthia, with chapters on religion, art, trade, economy, army, etc.

[HI182] Schmöckel, H. *Geschichte des alten Vorderasiens*. HdO *Abt. 1, Bd. 2, Abs. 3, Liefg. 1*. Leiden, 1957. History from the 3rd through the early 1st millennia B.C. of Sumeria and Akkad, the Western Semites, Hittites, Assyrians, and Aramaeans.

[HI183] Segal, J. B. **Edessa 'The Blessed City'**. Oxford, 1970. Historical description of the city particularly valuable for the mosaics from the first centuries of the Christian era.

[HI183a] Singh, P. **Neolithic Cultures of Western Asia**. London/New York, 1974. Site by site descriptive recapitulations of neolithic sites of the Levant, Turkey, Iraq, and Iran. A convenient handbook; annotated, illustrated, bibliography, and well indexed.

[HI184] Smith, Sidney. **The Early History of Assyria**. London, 1928. Deals with the entire Western Asia; to be used in conjunction with later books on the subject.

[HI185] Starcky, J. **Palmyre**. Paris, 1952. A succinct and readable history of the exploration, archaeology, language, culture, religion, art, and commerce of the city. Select annotated bibliography. Revised edition (1985) with M. Gawlikowski.

[HI186] Staviskii, B. Ya. **Kushanskaia Baktiriia (Kushan Bactria)**. Moscow, 1977. A survey of Bactrian history and culture in Russian. Notes. Also in French, **La Bactriane sous les Kushans** (Paris, 1986).

[HI187] Staviskii, B. Ya. **Die Völker Mittelasiens im Lichte ihrer Kunstdenkmäler**. Bonn, 1982. An archaeological view of Central Asian peoples as seen from their remains, from the paleolithic up to Islamic times. Heavily illustrated.

[HI188] Sulimirski, T. **Prehistoric Russia. An Outline**. London, 1970. An archaeological history up to the early Iron Age. Covers, inter alia, the Kuban, Caucasus, Thraco-Cimmerian finds, remains of the early Scythians. Chronological tables, annotated, extensive bibliographical entries, illustrated.

[HI189] *Sulimirski, T. **The Sarmatians**. Ancient Peoples and Places series. London, 1970. For the general reader, an authoritative account of the history and art of the Sarmatians in the East and the West from the 6th century B.C. to the 4th century A.D. Includes a survey of nomadic art of the Ukraine, Central Asia, and Siberia. Well illustrated, with notes, select bibliography and chronological table, it is alone in its coverage in the English language.

[HI190] Sykes, P. M. **A History of Afghanistan**. 2 vols. London, 1940. The first ten chapters provide a somewhat dated, but still useful, outline of the country through the Sasanian period.

[HI191] Tarn, W. W. **The Greeks in Bactria and India**². Cambridge, 1951. The standard history of the Hellenistic Greek kingdoms with full citations to the literature.

[HI192] Teixidor, J. **Un port romain du désert. Palmyre et son commerce d'Auguste à Caracalla**. *Semitica* 34. Paris, 1984. The commercial history of Palmyra, its international trade by land and sea. Full bibliography and citations.

[HI193] Thomas, D. W., ed. **Archaeology and Old Testament Study**. Oxford, 1967. Pertinent here among the short studies are those on Babylon (H. W. F. Saggs), Nimrud (M. E. L. Mallowan), Nuzi (C. J. Mullo Weir), Ur (C. J. Gadd), Boghaz Koei (O. R. Gurney), Atchana (D. J. Wiseman), Mari (A. Parrot), Ugarit (J. Gray), Transjordan (N. Glueck), and Palestinian sites (Y. Aharoni, G. M. Fitzgerald, J. A. Emerton, W. F. Albright, B. Mazar, W. L. Reed, Y. Yadin, K. M. Kenyon, D. R. Ap-Thomas, O. Tufnell, J. N. Schofield, D. Diringler, P. R. Ackroyd, G. E. Wright, R. De Vaux, Y. Aharoni, T. C. Mitchell). Illustrated, annotated, bibliographies, and well indexed.

[HI194] Tolstov, S. P. **Po sledam drevne khorezmiiskoi civilizacii** (On the track of the civilization of ancient Choresmia). Moscow/Leningrad, 1948. R. Ghirshman provides a French summary (*ArtAs* 16 [1953], 209–37, 292–319) of this work which is based primarily on Soviet excavations made prior to World War II.

[HI195] Unger, E. **Babylon. Die heilige Stadt nach der Beschreibung der Babylonier**. Berlin/Leipzig, 1931. The documentary and literary materials dealing with Babylonia through to modern times. Well illustrated.

[HI196] Vallée Poussin, L. de la. **L'Inde aux temps des Mauryas et des barbares, Grecs, Scythes, Parthes, et Yue-Tchi**. Paris, 1930. General history begins with the Achaemenid period and includes Graeco-Bactrian art. Good for bibliography of earlier literature and for summary of various opinions on Greek influence in India.

[HI197] Walser, G., ed. **Beiträge zur Achämenidengeschichte**. *Historia Einzelschriften* 18. Wiesbaden, 1972. W. Hinz on the source materials for history of Achaemenaeans, M. A. Dandamayev on their political and economic history, J. Duchesne-Guillemin on their religion, R. N. Frye on their institutions, and J. Hofstetter on Greek diplomatic relations. In English, French, and German.

[HI198] Watzinger, C. **Denkmäler Palästinas. Eine Einführung in die Archäologie des Heiligenlands**. 2 vols. Leipzig, 1933, 1935. The material remains from earliest times to the rise of Islam.

[HI199] *Weill, R. **Phoenicia and Western Asia to the Macedonian Conquest**. London, 1940. A short general outline from the 3rd millennium to the 3rd century for the general reader. Translated from the 1939 edition *La Phénicie et l'Asie occidentale*.

[HI199a] Weippert, H. **Palästina in vorhellenistischer Zeit**. *HdArch* II.1. Munich, 1988. The archaeological history of the Holy Land from paleolithic times to the arrival of Alexander in Asia. Heavily illustrated; bibliographies, index.

[HI200] *Wheeler, R. E. M. **Five Thousand Years of Pakistan. An Archaeological Outline**. London, 1950. For the general reader, a convenient survey of the history, culture, and arts.

[HI201] *Wheeler, R. E. M. **Rome Beyond the Imperial Frontiers**. Harmondsworth, 1954. For the general reader; pt. 3 covers the Romans in Pakistan, India, Afghanistan, and eastern Asia. The impact of Rome on eastern arts and culture.

[HI202] Wilhelm, G. **Grundzüge der Geschichte und Kultur der Hurriter**. Darmstadt, 1982. Chapters on Hurrian history, commerce, religion and cult, literature and art. Extensive bibliography.

[HI203] Wiseman, D. J., ed. **Peoples of Old Testament Times**. Oxford, 1973. The nations "whose lives and lands touched upon the Hebrew peoples of the OT": Hebrews (H. Cazelles), Canaanites (A. R. Millard), Philistines (K. A. Kitchen), Egyptians (R. J. Williams), Amorites (M. Liverani), Aramaeans (A. Malamat), Assyrians (H. W. F. Saggs), Babylonians and Chaldaeans (W. G. Lambert), Hittites and Hurrians (H. A. Hoffner), Moabites and Edomites (J. R. Bartlett), Phoenicians (D. R. Ap-Thomas), Arabs and Ethiopians (A. K. Irvine), Persians (Geo Widengren). Index, chronological chart, and bibliographies.

[HI204] Wissmann, H. von, and M. Höfner. **Zur Archäologie und antiken Geographie von Südarabien**. Uitgaven van het Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut te Istanbul 24. Istanbul, 1968. Regional survey of the sites and finds, annotated.

[HI205] Woolley, C. L. **A Forgotten Kingdom**. Baltimore, 1953. Survey of the history and remains of the cities of al Mina and Atchana (Alalakh).

[HI206] *Woolley, C. L. **Mesopotamia and the Middle East**. Art of the World series. London, 1961. For the general reader; heavily illustrated coverage of Anatolia, Syria-Lebanon, old Palestine, Iraq, Elam, and Arabia as well as Mesopotamia; from the first village settlements of the 7th millennium through the Roman period, by one of the chief excavators in Iraq. American edition titled **The Art of the Middle East including Persia, Mesopotamia and Palestine** (New York, 1961).

[HI207] *Wright, G. E. **Biblical Archaeology**. Philadelphia/London, 1957. A popular summary of discoveries related to biblical history arranged in chronological order, prehistoric through early Christian, including finds made outside the Holy Land. How the remains illustrate the peoples, places, and things mentioned in the Bible.

INTERCONNECTIONS AMONG THE ARTS OF ASIA AND WITH THE ARTS OF OTHER LANDS [IN—]

Trade and trade routes, commercial relations, political takeovers, military raids, movements of artists and artisans, and the resettling of peoples in new surroundings were the vehicles of transport for art styles, motifs, and subjects as well as for the physical exchange of works of art. This spare selection is sufficient to indicate only the variety of rich material available on the flow of art and artistic influence among

the nations of Asia as well as the far-reaching interrelations in the arts between Asia and the Mediterranean world.

[IN1] *Akurgal, E. **The Birth of Greek Art. The Mediterranean and the Near East.** London, 1966. Despite the title, over 2/3 of the volume is devoted to Neo-Assyrian, Babylonian, Aramaean, Neo-Hittite, Phoenician, and Syrian art; the remainder takes up the relationships between early Greek art and that of Western Asia in the first half of the 1st millennium B.C. Heavily illustrated; notes and bibliography.

[IN2] Amandry, P. "Objets orientaux en Grèce et en Italie aus viii^e et vii^e siècles avant J.-C.," *Syria* 35 (1958), 73–105. Asian influences on metalwork in the Mediterranean.

[IN3] Azarpay, G. "Some Iranian Iconographic Formulae in Sogdian Painting," *Iran* 11 (1975), 168–77. Sasanian influence in Central Asia.

[IN3a] Barnett, R. D. "Early Greek and Oriental Ivories," *JHS* 68 (1948), 1–25. Oriental aspects of Greek ivories.

[IN3b] Bernard, P. "Les bas-reliefs gréco-perses de Dascyion en la lumière de nouvelles découvertes," *RA* (1969), 17–28. Reliefs in the Graeco-Persian style from Anatolia.

[IN4] *Boardman, J. **The Greeks Overseas.** Baltimore, 1964. Chaps. 3 and 6 cover the relations between Greece and Asia in the Black Sea area. A useful marshalling of the evidence in the arts and crafts. Expert nontechnical handling of a difficult subject.

[IN4a] Borchardt, J. "Epichorische, gräko-persisch beeinflusste Reliefs in Kilikien," *IstMitt* 18 (1968), 161–211. The Graeco-Persian relief found in Anatolia.

[IN4b] Bouzek, J. **The Aegean, Anatolia and Europe. Cultural Interrelations in the Second Millennium B.C.** *Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology* 29. Göteborg, 1985. Traces the diffusion of weapons, vessels, ornaments, designs, and figurines with an emphasis on the Aegean. Illustrated, with notes and bibliography.

[IN5] *Bowie, T. **East-West in Art. Patterns of Cultural and Aesthetic Relationships.** Bloomington, 1966. Essays on relationships in the arts between East and West, ancient through modern. Pertinent here: the Eurasian Animal Style (W. Samolin), art of the Silk Route (J. Mahler), and Iran between East and West (D. Shepherd). Well illustrated; nontechnical language.

[IN6] Bromberg, C. A. "Sasanian Stucco Influence. Sorrento and East-West," *OLP* 14 (1983), 247–67. Transmission of Iranian elements into Central Asia and the Byzantine West.

[IN6a] Bromberg, C. A. "The Putto and Garland in Asia," *BAI* 2 (1988), 67–86. The translation and use of the Classical motif in Western and Central Asia.

[IN7] Casal, J. M. *Fouilles de Virampatnam-Arikamedu. Rapport de l'Inde et de l'Occident aux environs de l'ère chrétienne*. Paris, 1949. Excavation report on the eastern Indian coast with evidence of trade with Rome.

[IN8] Dunbabin, T. J. *The Greeks and Their Eastern Neighbors. Studies in the Relations between Greece and the Countries of the Near East in the Eighth and Seventh Centuries B.C.* London, 1957. Incomplete (due to author's death) series of lectures very valuable for the interconnections sketched, based on both literary and archaeological evidence, by a Greek historian. A good introduction to a subject much enlarged since the writing (1955).

[IN8a] Erdmann, K. "Griechische und achaemenidische Plastik (zum gegenwärtigen Stand der Diskussion)," *FuF* 26 (1950), 150–53. Concerning the state of the question (in the 1940s) of Greek influence in Persian art.

[IN9] Ettinghausen, R. *From Byzantium to Sasanian Iran and the Islamic World*. Leiden, 1972. Three essays examining the interaction of these three civilizations as seen in their arts and architecture.

[IN10] Faccenna, D. "Su una raffigurazione in un capitello corinzio di Aquileia," in G. Gnoli, ed. *Gururājamanjarikā. Studi in onore di Giuseppe Tucci* 2. Naples, 1974, pp. 411–34. On the interconnections, art influences, and trade among Gandhara, Rome, and Europe with abundant annotation to the periodical literature. Chronicle of instances of Asian art found in Europe and Roman influences in Asia.

[IN10a] Fillozat, J. "Les échanges de l'Inde et de l'empire romain aux premiers siècles de l'ère chrétienne," *Revue historique* 201 (1949), 1–29. Possible influence of Roman art and culture on India in light of the Roman finds made in Viranpatnam and Cochin China.

[IN10b] Francovich, G. de. *Persia, Siria, Bisanzio e il Medioevo artistico europeo*. Naples, 1984. Contains pertinent chapters on Syrian art and its influence on medieval painting, the concept of royalty in Sasanian and Byzantine art, and the persistence of Syrian motifs in later periods. Well illustrated; documented.

[IN11] Goldman, B. "The Asiatic Ancestry of the Greek Gorgon," *Berytus* 14 (1961), 1–23. Asiatic sources for the iconography of the Classical motif.

[IN12] Goldman, B. "Some Aspects of the Animal Deity. Luristan, Tibet and Italy," *Ars Orientalis* 4 (1961), 171–86. Transmission to east and west of the motif of the deity between animals from Iran.

[IN13] Goldman, B. "Late Scythian Art in the West," *IPEK* 22 (1966/1969), 67–76. Animal Style motifs appearing in a 4th-century B.C.(?) European helmet.

[IN13a] Goldman, B. "The Celestial Chariot East and West," *BAI* 2 (1988), 87–106. Recurrence and transmission of a chariot motif in Europe and Asia in the 1st millennium A.D.

[IN14] Grabar, A. *L'art de la fin de l'antiquité et du Moyen Age*. Paris, 1968. 2 vols. Collection of Grabar's previously published articles, many of which take up the East-West connections in Christian times. Particularly useful are "Le succès des arts orientaux à la cour byzantine sous les Macédoniens," "Éléments sassanides et islamiques dans les enluminures des manuscrits espagnole du Haute Moyen Age."

[IN15] Guépin, J. P. "On the Position of Greek Artists under Achaemenid Rule," *Persica* 1 (1963/1964), 34–52. Payment to, and work of, Greek Ionian artists (artisans?) at Persepolis.

[IN16] Hannestad, K., "Les relations de Byzance avec la Transcaucasie et l'Asie Centrale aux 5^e et 6^e siècles," *Byzantion* 25–27 (1955–1957), 421–56. Commercial relations extending from Sogdia and across Central Asia to Constantinople, which then involved the trade in art goods.

[IN17] Herrmann, H.-V. "Urartu und Griechenland," *JdI* 81 (1966), 79–141. Urartean architecture, art, and crafts: the connections with Greek orientalizing styles, particularly from Olympia and Samos.

[IN18] Huitième congrès international d'archéologie classique. **Le rayonnement des civilisations grecque et romaine sur les cultures périphériques**. 2 vols. Paris, 1965. Among the papers are W. Blawatsky on the spread of Western culture in the Black Sea area, B. B. Piotrovskii on Urartu and the West, J. Charbonneaux on a Graeco-Scythian rhyton, M. Kobilina on Greek influence on later Asian art, E. Akurgal on Phrygian art, M. Chéhab on Hellenistic terra-cottas in Lebanon, E. Will on Roman Syria, P. Parr on the hellenizing of Petra, J. Pirenne on the hellenizing of South Arabian art, M. Wheeler on the state-of-the-question of Gandharan art, D. Schlumberger on Sasanian art, G. Gullini on Hellenism in Parthian and Sasanian architecture, P. Amandry on the question of Greek jewelers at the Persian court, M.-T. Mostafavi on sources for Median and Achaemenid art, G. A. Pugachenkova on the Parthian art of Bactria, and M. Avi-Yonah on Jewish Hellenism.

[IN18a] Humann, K., and O. Puchstein. *Reisen in Kleinasien und Nordsyria*. Berlin, 1890. An early examination of the Graeco-Persian art of Commagene (particularly Chap. 20).

[IN19] Jantzen, U. *Ägyptische und orientalische Bronzen aus den Heraion von Samos*. Samos 3. Bonn, 1972. Asiatic and Asian-influenced works found in the Greek setting of the island of Samos.

[IN20] Lushey, H. "Iran und der Westen von Kyros bis Khosrow," *AMI* 1 n.s. (1968), 15–37. A review of the connections between Greece-Rome and Iran in art and architecture.

[IN21] Mackintosh, M. C. "Taq-i Bustan and Byzantine Art. A Case for Early Byzantine Influence on the Reliefs of Taq-i Bustan," *Iran* 13 (1978), 149-77. Byzantine and Sasanian art connections.

[IN22] Macridy, T. "Reliefs gréco-perses de la région de Dascylion," *BCH* 37 (1913), 340-58. Examples of Graeco-Persian funerary reliefs.

[IN23] Masson, V. M. "Arkheologicheskie pamyatniki Srednei Azii i greko-rimskie vliyaniya i svazi" (Archaeological monuments in Central Asia and Graeco-Roman influences and contacts), in *La Persia e il mondo greco-romana*. Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei 76 (Rome, 1966). Cultural cross-currents as documented from the Soviet excavations.

[IN23a] Maximowa, M. E. "Griechische-persische Kleinkunst in Kleinasien nach der Perserkriegen," *AAnz* (1928), cols. 647-78. Graeco-Persian art in Asia Minor.

[IN24] Maxwell-Hyslop, K. R. "Urartian Bronzes in Etruscan Tombs," *Iraq* 18 (1956), 150-67. Influence and importing of Urartean bronzework in Etruscan Italy.

[IN25] Moortgat, A. "Hellas und die Kunst der Achaemeniden," *MAOG* 2 (1926), 3-39. An early study concerning the question of Greek influence at Persepolis.

[IN26] Nylander, C. *Ionians in Pasargadae. Studies in Old Persian Architecture*. Uppsala, 1970. Lucid and exacting attack on the problem of the foreign origins and authors of Achaemenid art and architecture. Well illustrated; thoroughly documented.

[IN27] Nylander, C. "Anatolians in Susa—and Persepolis(?)" *Acta Iranica* 3 (1975), 317-23. The evidence for foreign artists in Achaemenid Iran.

[IN28] Poulsen, F. *Der Orient und die frühgriechische Kunst*. Leipzig, 1912. The classic and still valuable study on the borrowings and influences between Greece and Asia.

[IN28a] Richter, G. M. A. "Greeks in Persia," *AJA* 60 (1946), 15-30. Evidence of Greek sculptors responsible for the work at Persepolis based on a "Greek" graffito and the treatment of drapery.

[IN28b] Roaf, M. D., and J. Boardman. "A Greek Painting at Persepolis," *JHS* 100 (1980), 204-6. An important note because of the uniqueness of the find in a Persian context.

[IN29] Roes, A. "Motifs iraniens dans l'art grec archaïque et classique," *RA* 4 (1934), 135-54. Certain design motifs that appear in Greece.

[IN30] Roes, A. "Achaemenid Influence upon Egyptian and Nomad Art," *ArtAs* 15 (1952), 17-30. Persian elements abroad.

[IN31] Root, M. C. "The Parthenon Frieze and the Apadana Reliefs at Persepolis. Reassessing a Programmatic Relationship," *AJA* 89 (1985), 103–20. A suggestive iconographic comparison of the Iranian and Greek relief programs.

[IN32] Schefold, K. **Die Griechen und ihre Nachbarn. Propyläen Kunstgeschichte** 18. Berlin, 1978. While primarily concerned with Greek art, it takes up the Asiatic background (K. Schefold), Phrygian (R. S. Young), Scythian (K. Schefold), Achaemenid and Seleucid (H. Luschey), and Phoenician (E. Kukahn). Heavily illustrated and documented in the format of this basic series.

[IN33] Schlumberger, D. "Descendants non-méditerranéens de l'art Grec," *Syria* 37 (1960), 130–318. Western aspects of the arts of Gandhara, Bactria, and Syria; Classical influence on Parthian and Kushan art; the mixed style of Graeco-Bactrian, Graeco-Iranian, Graeco-Buddhist, and Romano-Buddhist arts. Documented and illustrated.

[IN34] Schlumberger, D. **L'Orient hellénisé. L'art grec et ses héritiers dans l'Asie non-méditerranéenne**. Paris, 1970. The impact of Hellenism on the arts of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Anatolia following Alexander's conquest, and the hellenization of the arts of Parthia, Sasania, Palmyra, and Babylonia. Notes provide extensive bibliography to the literature on Hellenic influence in these regions.

[IN35] Smith, W. S. **Interconnections in the Ancient Near East. A Study of the Relationships between the Arts of Egypt, the Aegean, and Western Asia**. New Haven, 1965. Divided into two parts: one surveys the interconnections between Egypt and Western Asia; the other is on mural compositions in Greece, Asia, and Egypt. The emphasis is on Egypt. Chapters deal with the Mari murals, Assyrian reliefs, Atchana, the "Phoenician" bowls, and the Sea Peoples. Heavily illustrated; selected bibliography.

[IN36] Starr, C. G. "Greeks and Persians in the Fourth Century. A Study in Cultural Contacts before Alexander," *IrAn* 11 (1975), 39–99; vol. 12 (1976), 49–116. An historian's survey; particularly useful here is the section "Achaemenid and Greek Art" (49–101). Annotated, selected bibliography.

[IN36a] Strøm, I. **Problems Concerning the Origin and Early Development of the Etruscan Orientalizing Style**. 2 vols. Odense, 1971. Assyrian, Phoenician, and Anatolian influences in Etruscan art. Well illustrated and documented.

[IN36b] Trell, B. "Ancient Coins as Evidence for the History of Art," *BAI* 2 (1988), 53–64. On roman coinage in the East as a source for the transmission of motifs.

[IN37] Walser, G. **Hellas und Iran. Studien zu den griechischpersischen Beziehungen vor Alexander**. Erträge der Forschung 204. Darmstadt, 1984. A slender volume dealing with the historical, political, and cultural relations between East and West. Sections on the Persian conquest of the Asia Minor coast, Greek tyrants under Persia, Greeks in Persian service (which included architects and stonemasons), the

Persian wars, and Persian attitudes toward the Greek religion. Annotated, with bibliography.

[IN38] Ward, W. A., ed. **The Role of the Phoenicians in the Interaction of Mediterranean Civilizations**. Beirut, 1968. A 1967 symposium includes Egypt and Phoenicia (M. Chéhab and J. Leclant), the alphabet (D. Diringier), Persians on the Mediterranean (M. Dunand), Hellenistic Syria (H. Seyrig), Punic art (S. Moscati), Phoenicians in the West (A. di Vita), Sea Peoples (J. B. Pritchard), Western Asiatic archaeology (J.A. Wilson), and Phoenicians and the Bible (M. Dahood). Notes and illustrations.

[IN38a] Wheeler, R. E. M. "Romano-Buddhist Art. An Old Problem Restated," **Antiquity** 23 (1949), 4–19. Review of and decision for the influence of Rome, rather than Greece, on Kushan art.

[IN39] Wheeler, R. E. M. "Roman Contacts with India, Pakistan and Afghanistan," in W. F. Grimes, ed., **Aspects of Archaeology in Britain and Beyond**. London, 1951, pp. 345–84. Wheeler argues for the importance of sea routes, as against overland roads, for the bulk of the trading, with an extended discussion of Arikamedu.

[IN40] Wheeler, R. E. M., and S. Piggott. "Iran and India in Pre-Islamic Times," **Ancient India** 4 (1947–1948), 85–103. Examples of Persian influence in the subcontinent from Harappan through Sasanian times that, Wheeler suggests, resulted in part from the diaspora of Persian artists in post-Alexandrian times.

[IN41] Will, E. "Art parthe et art grec," **Etudes d'archéologie classique** 2 (1959), 125–35. Western aspects of Parthian art.

[IN41a] Wolfgang, R. "Ein gräko-persische Grabstele im Museum Bergama," **IstMitt** 33 (1983), 63–68. An equestrian hunting stele of ca. 500 B.C.

[IN42] *Yamauchi, E. M. **Greece and Babylon. Early Contacts between the Aegean and the Near East**. Grand Rapids, 1967. Very brief survey from 3000 to 400 B.C. on "a portion of the historical, inscriptional, and archaeological evidence" for the general reader, but to be used with caution.

[IN43] Ying-shih Yü. **Trade and Expansion in Han China**. Berkeley, 1967. Relevant here are the chapters on trade between China and the West: Turkistan, Parthia, Western Asia, and Roman Asia. Good bibliography of Oriental and Western literature on the subject.

IRAN BEFORE ALEXANDER [IR—]

[IR1] Amandry, P. "Orfèvrerie achéménides," **AntK** 1 (1958), 9–23; 2 (1959), 38–56. Persian fine metalwork.

[IR2] Amiet, P. "Les ivoires achéménide de Suse," *Syria* 49 (1972), 167–91, 310–37. Collection of Persian informal ivory carving.

[IR3] Amiet, P. "L'art achéménide," *AcIr* 1 (1974), 163–70. Several examples of Persian art discussed.

[IR4] Amiet, P. **Les antiquités du Luristan**. Paris, 1976. Fully illustrated catalog of the large ex-collection David–Weill of 241 Luristan bronzes mostly acquired in the early 1930s. Bibliography; annotated, illustrated in color and black-and-white.

[IR5] Bagherzadeh, F., ed. **Annual Symposium on Archaeological Research in Iran. Proceedings**. Tehran, 1972–1976. The four congresses held in Tehran, 1972–1975. (Also see [IR37] **International Congress of Iranian Art and Archaeology**.)

[IR6] *Bagherzadeh, F., et al. **Oriental Ceramics 4. Iran Bastan Museum, Tehran**. Tokyo/New York/San Francisco, 1981. Handsome picture-book catalog includes zoomorphic vessels, glazed tiles, ceramic figurines, and plaques, up to the Islamic period in Iran.

[IR7] Barnett, R. D. "Persepolis," *Iraq* 19 (1957), 55–77. Critical review of E. F. Schmidt, **Persepolis 1**; provides a catalog of Persepolitan sculpture in museums and collections, identification of the subject nations represented in the reliefs, and the origins of Achaemenid art.

[IR8] Barnett, R. D. "Median Art," *IrAn* 2 (1962), 77–95. Tentative identification of works that may be labeled "Median."

[IR9] Calmeyer, P. **Altiranische Bronzen der Sammlung Bröckelschen**. Berlin, 1964. Small bronzes cataloged: Persian, Luristan, Babylonian-Assyrian, Achaemenid figurines, armament, etc.

[IR10] Calmeyer, P. "Eine westiranische Bronzewerkstatt der 10/9 Jahrhunderts v. Chr. zwischen Zalu Ab und dem Gebiet des Kakavand," *BJV* 5 (1965), 1–65. Bronze objects from west Iran, including Luristan, at the beginning of the 1st millennium B.C.

[IR11] Calmeyer, P. **Datierbare Bronzen aus Luristan und Kirmanshah**. Berlin, 1969. Attempts to establish a stylistic typology of Luristan bronzes. Catalog format, illustrated, and fully annotated.

[IR12] Calmeyer, P. **Relief Bronzen in babylonischen Stil. Eine westiranische Werkstatt des 10. Jahrhunderts v. Chr.** Munich, 1973. Early Iranian bronzes, including the Luristan engraved situlae.

[IR13] Calmeyer, P. "Zu einigen vernachlässigten Aspekten medischer Kunst," in F. Bagherzadeh, ed., **Proceedings of the IInd Annual Symposium on Archaeological Research in Iran, 1973**. Tehran, 1974, pp. 112–27. The identification of some objects

as examples of Median metalwork.

[IR14] de Clercq-Fobe, C. **Epingles votives du Luristan (Iran) à disque et plaque en bronze non-ajouré**. Leiden, 1978. The important Brussels collection in the Royal Museum of Art and History of embossed and engraved figural plaques.

[IR15] Contenau, G., and R. Ghirshman. **Fouilles du Tépé-Giyan près de Néhavend**. Paris, 1935. Excavation report with some small figural and craft items from the village culture.

[IR16] Dalton, D. M. **The Treasure of the Oxus, with Other Examples of Early Oriental Metalwork**³. London, 1964. The basic publication of the British Museum collection of Achaemenid and post-Achaemenid works said to have been found on the Amu Darya (probable location, see [IR17] B. A. Litvinskii and I. P. Pitchikjan, "Découvertes dans un sanctuaire du dieu Oxus de la Bactriane Septentrionale," **RA** [1981], 196) with some additional pieces. Notes by R. D. Barnett in this edition.

[IR18] Debevoise, N. C. "The Rock Reliefs of Ancient Iran," **JNES** 1 (1942), 76–105. The first succinct listing of known reliefs. Remains a basic reference although incomplete.

[IR19] Diba, P. **Les trésors de l'Iran et le vase en or Mannéens**. Paris, 1965. An illustrated review of early Iranian small works and the decorated large bowl from Hasanlu.

[IR20] Dutz, W. **Das Gebet des König**. Teheran, 1971. A well-illustrated guide through the art and architecture of Persepolis.

[IR21] Egami, N., ed. The Tokyo University Iraq-Iran [Archaeological] Expedition Reports. Tokyo. Several volumes, which include Reports 1, 11, 15 by N. Egami, S. Fukai, K. Horiuchi, and T. Matsutani, **Teluleth thalathat, the Excavation of Tell II**, 1959, 1970, 1974, in upper Mesopotamia; Reports 2, 3, 14 by N. Egami, S. Masuda, T. Sono, S. Fukai, K. Horiuchi, and T. Matsutani, **Marv Dasht**, 1956, 1962, 1973; Report 4 by K. Atarashi and K. Horiuchi, **Fahlian**, 1963; Reports 6–8, 12 by N. Egami, S. Fukai, S. Masuda, T. Sono, and J. Ikeda, **Dailaman**, 1965, 1966, 1971. Volumes include finds of small objects of village cultures, some bronzes, ornaments, and glass in addition to pottery.

[IR22] Erdmann, H. **Iranische Kunst in deutschen Museen**. Wiesbaden, 1967. Illustrated survey of select monuments in German collections.

[IR23] Farkas, A. **Achaemenid Sculpture**. Uitgaven van het Nederlands historisch archaeologisch instituut te Istanbul 28. Istanbul, 1974. An iconographical and interpretative dissertation, fully annotated.

[IR24] Frankfort, H. "Achaemenian Sculpture," **AJA** 50 (1946), 6–14. Concerning the possible origins of the Persepolitan style.

[IR25] Ghirshman, R. **Fouilles de Sialk près de Kashan**. 2 vols. Paris, 1938, 1939. Excavation report contains some small objects and early style of ceramic painting; metalwork from the 1st-millennium B.C. necropolis.

[IR26] Ghirshman, R. **Village perse-achéménide**. MMAI 36. Paris, 1954. A report on the finds from Achaemenid period at Susa with comparative studies of related works from Luristan, Ziwiyeh, Urartu, Assyria, etc. Illustrated and annotated.

[IR27] *Ghirshman, R. "Iranian pre-Sassanian Art Cultures," *EWA* 8. Concise survey of early Iranian art (prehistoric and protohistoric, Ziwiyeh, Achaemenid, Parthian) with bibliographies.

[IR28] Ghirshman, R. "Notes iraniennes," *ArtAs*. A continuing series of short studies on various aspects of Iranian art appeared under this general title in the journal over the years.

[IR29] Ghirshman, R., et al. **Tchoga Zanbil**. 5 vols. MMAI. Paris, 1966–1970. Excavation reports on the temple site with its well-preserved Elamite ziggurat.

[IR30] Ghirshman, R. **Tombe princière de Ziwiyé et le début de l'art animalier scythe**. Paris, 1979. A summary and defense of his views on the style, origin, and composition of the "Treasure of Ziwiyeh." He demonstrates the mixed character of the art, Cimmerian, Median, Urartaeon, and Scythian. Good bibliography on the subject.

[IR31] Gnoli, G., ed. **Iranian Studies**. *Orientalia Romana* 5. Rome, 1983. Among the talks given in 1980–1982 published are two relevant here: J. Duchesne-Guillemin on interpretations of the mythic content of a Luristan plaque, Elamite bull figure, the Hasanlu vase, and the winged disk; Ph. Gignoux on the hunting theme in Sasanian art.

[IR32] Godard, A. **Bronzes du Luristan**. *Ars Asiatica* 17. Paris, 1931. The first, basic publication of the 2nd- and 1st-millennia B.C. bronzes.

[IR33] Godard, A. **Le Trésor de Ziwiyé (Kurdistan)**. Haarlem, 1950. The first major publication of the "Treasure," basic to any study of the objects even though questions have rightly been raised in the now extensive literature concerning some of the attributions.

[IR34] Gullini, G. **Architettura iranica degli Achemenidi ai Sasanidi, Il 'palazzo' di Kuh-i Khwagia (Seistan)**. Torino, 1964. Mainly concerned with the architecture of Kuh-i Khwajeh, but an interesting short appendix on the problem of the date of the paintings that were found there by Herzfeld.

[IR35] Herzfeld, E. E. "Pasargadae, Untersuchungen zur persischen Archäologie," *Klio* 3 (1908), 1–68. Early explorations of the first great Persian palace complex with its reliefs and fragmentary gate sculpture.

[IR36] Herzfeld, E. E. **Am Tor von Asien. Fels Denkmäler aus Irans Heldenzeit.** Berlin, 1920. One of the pioneering volumes on the rock reliefs of early Iran, including sections on Persian, Hellenistic, and Parthian art, Taq-i Bustan, and Sasanian textiles.

[IR37] **International Congress of Iranian Art and Archaeology.** Publications of the papers given at the meetings held at irregular intervals beginning in the 1930s through 1976 in Tehran, Leningrad, Munich, etc. The seventh congress (Munich, 1976) published as AMI Ergänzungsband 6 (Berlin, 1979).

[IR38–IR44] **Iranische Denkmäler. Reihe 2. Iranische Felsreliefs.** Berlin. The rock reliefs up through Sasanian times, published in numbered sections (*Lieferung*):

[IR38] 5. Trümpelmann, L. **Das sasanidische Felsrelief von Sar Mashad.** 1975.

[IR39] 6. Trümpelmann, L. **Das sasanidische Felsrelief von Dārāb.** 1975.

[IR40] 7. Hrouda, B., and L. Trümpelmann. **Sarpol-i Zohāb.** 1976.

[IR41] 8, 13.A. Herrmann, G. **Naqsh-i Rustam 5 and 6.** 1977, 1988.

[IR42] 9, 10, 11. Herrmann, G. **The Sasanian Rock Reliefs at Bishapur.** 1980, 1981, 1982.

[IR43] 12. Seidl, U., and P. O. Skjaervø. **Die elamischen Felsreliefs von Kūrāngān und Naqsh-e Rustam.** 1986.

[IR44] Herrmann, G. **The Rock Relief at Tang-i Qandil** (in press).

[IR44a] Herrmann, G., and D. N. Mackenzie. **The Sasanian Rock Reliefs at Naqsh-i Rustam. Kerdīr's Inscription.** 1989.

[IR45] King, L.W., and R. C. Thompson. **The Sculptures and Inscriptions of Darius the Great on the Rock of Behistun in Persia.** London, 1907. The first major report on the relief.

[IR46] Kleiss, W. **Bastam/Rusa-i-uru.tur. Beschreibung der urartäischen und mittelalterlichen Ruinen.** Führer zu archäologischen Plätzen in Iran 1. Berlin, 1977. The Urartean ruins at Bastan with some bullae, an animal rhyton, and other fragments reminiscent of the Ziwiye finds.

[IR47] *Legrain, L. **Luristan Bronzes in the University Museum.** Philadelphia, 1934. A large early collection of bronzes cataloged and fully illustrated.

[IR48] Lushey, H. "Studien zu dem Darius-Relief von Bisutun," **AMI** 1 (1968), 63–94. Study of the rock relief with excellent photos and identification of the figures represented, technique, style, and iconography.

[IR49] Lushey, H. "Zur Problem der Stilentwicklung in der achämenidischen und sasanidischen Reliefkunst," **IrAn** 11 (1975), 113–33. Review of the ordering into a sequence of Achaemenid reliefs and an attempt to divide them into stylistic phases or periods.

[IR50] Mazzoni, S. **Studi sugli avori de Ziwiye.** StSem 49. Rome, 1977. Descriptive

catalog of the ivories in different styles attributed to Ziwiye.

[IR51] de Mecquenem, R., L. LeBreton, and M. Rutten. **Archéologie susienne**. Paris, 1947. On the art and architecture of the Achaemenid palace.

[IR52] Moorey, P. R. S. **Ancient Persian Bronzes in the Adams Collection**. London, 1974. Catalog chiefly on Luristan bronzes.

[IR52a] Negahban, E. O. **A Preliminary Report on Marlik Excavations. Gohar Rud Expedition**. Tehran, 1964. Elaborate finds of metalwork, ornaments, and figurines are suggested as representative of the art of the Medes. Bilingual text; illustrated.

[IR53] Nagel, W. **Altorientalische Kunsthandwerk**. Berlin, 1963. Catalog of Luristan bronzes in German collections.

[IR54] Nylander, C. **Ionians in Pasargadae. Studies in Old Persian Architecture**. Uppsala, 1970. Exhausting analysis of stone-working techniques at the early Achaemenid site, with discussion of the sculpture, to determine the extent of Ionian Greek contributions to Persian art and architecture. Annotated, illustrated, bibliography.

[IR55] Pillet, M. K. **Le Palais de Darius I à Suse**. Paris 1914. Slender volume by an architect-archaeologist who worked in Egypt; looks at the monuments from an Egyptian perspective.

[IR56] Potratz, J. A. H. **Luristan Bronzen. Die einstmalige Sammlung Professor Sarre, Berlin**. Uitgaven van het Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut te Istanbul 23. Istanbul, 1968. Catalog of the Sarre collection arranged by types of bronzes with a chapter on their chronology. Fully illustrated; bibliography and notes.

[IR57] Root, M. C. **The King and Kingship in Achaemenid Art**. ActIr, 3rd ser., vol. 9. Leiden, 1979. Dissertation on the iconography of Persian art, its political and state implications. Illustrated; bibliography.

[IR58] *Sami, A. **Pasargadae. The Oldest Imperial Capital of Iran**. Shiraz, 1956. Layman's guide to the palace complex written prior to later, extensive excavations.

[IR59] *Sami, A. **Persepolis (Takht-i-Jamshid)**⁵. Shiraz, 1967. A layman's guide to the site, its history, and its art, by the onetime director of the Persepolis Museum.

[IR60] Serre, F., and E. E. Herzfeld. **Iranische Felsreliefs**. Berlin, 1910. Rock reliefs of Iran based on the authors' exploratory expedition.

[IR61] *Scarcia, G. "Iran," EWA 8. Site by site descriptions with bibliography.

[IR62] Schmandt-Besserat, D., ed. **Ancient Persia. The Art of an Empire**. Malibu, 1980. Papers on Persepolis (M. C. Root), Achaemenid art (A. Farkas, O. W. Muscarella, A. Spycket), Persian glass (S. M. Goldstein), Greeks and Persians (E.

D. Francis), Persian influence on Migration art and jewelry (S. M. Alexander).

[IR63] Schmidt, E. F. **Excavations at Tepe Hissar (Damghan)**. Philadelphia, 1937. Report on the excavations at the village culture site, contains some figural works.

[IR64] Schmidt, E. F. **The Treasure of Persepolis and Other Discoveries in the Homeland of the Achaemenians**. OIC 21. Chicago, 1939. Readable preliminary description of the excavations, art, architecture, small finds, as well as of the work uncovered at Naqsh-i Rostam, Istakhr, and the village site of Tall-i Bakun.

[IR65] Schmidt, E. F. **Persepolis**. 3 vols. OIP 68, 69, 70. Chicago, 1953, 1957, 1970. Final report on the art, architecture, and small finds at Persepolis and at Naqsh-i Rostam, including the Sasanian reliefs there and elsewhere. Full citations and excellent photo illustrations. The illustrative material is available on microfiches also: U. Schneider, **Persepolis and Ancient Iran**. Chicago, 1976.

[IR66] *Shahbazi, A. S. **Persepolis Illustrated**. Institute of Achaemenid Research Publications 4. Persepolis, 1976. Concise, color-illustrated description of the arts and architecture.

[IR67] Stronach, D. **Pasargadae. A Report on the Excavations Conducted by the British Institute of Persian Studies from 1961 to 1963**. Oxford, 1978. Architecture, reliefs, and small objects as well as the "Tomb of Cyrus."

[IR68] Tilia, A. B. "Recent Discoveries at Persepolis," *AJA* 81 (1972), 67-77. A convenient summary of the new datings of some of the reliefs, original positioning of the "Treasury Reliefs," and identifications suggested for the kings represented, all resulting from the work undertaken in restoration by IsMEO.

[IR69] Tilia, A. B. **Studies and Restorations at Persepolis and Other Sites of Fārs**. 1 and 2. IsMEO Reports and Memoirs 16 and 18. Rome, 1972, 1978. Restoration work at Persepolis, Naqsh-i Rostam, and Pasargadae; the so-called Treasury Reliefs and other Persepolis sculpture. Fully illustrated; bibliography.

[IR70] Vanden Berghe, L. "Les reliefs Élamites de Mālamir," *IrAn* 3 (1963), 22-39. New illustrations and examination of the Elamite rock carvings, with full bibliography.

[IR71] Vanden Berghe, L. **La nécropole de Khūrvan**. Leiden, 1964. Results of and finds from early 1st millennium B.C. graves.

[IR72] Vanden Berghe, L. **Het archeologisch Onderzoek naar de in Pusht-i Kuh. I. Kawali en War Kabud (1965 en 1966)**. Brussels, 1968. Finds made in the Luristan area vital to the problem of dating the Luristan bronzes.

[IR73] *Vanden Berghe, L. "Excavations in Pusht-i Kuh (Iran) Tombs Provide Evidence on Dating 'Typical Luristan Bronzes,'" *Archaeology* 24 (1971), 263-71.

Toward the problem of dating the bronzes now that the author has made the first controlled excavation of some in a necropolis.

[IR74] Waele, E. De. "Shutruk-Nahunte II et les reliefs dits néo-élamite d'Iseh/Malamir," *Revue d'archéologues et historiens d'art de Louvain* 4 (1971), 13-31. The Neo-Elamite rock reliefs; well illustrated.

[IR75] Waele, E. De. "Travaux archéologiques à Šekāf-e Salmān et Kūl-e Farah près d'Izeh (Malamir)," *IrAn* 16 (1981), 45-61. Rock reliefs dating between the 12th century B.C. and the 1st century A.D.

[IR76] Waele, E. De. **Bronzes du Luristan et d'Amlash. Ancienne Collection Godard.** Louvain-la-Neuve, 1982. The Godards' collection of over 400 items.

[IR77] Walser, G. **Die Völkerschaften auf den Reliefs von Persepolis.** Teheraner Forschungen 2. Berlin, 1966. On the much argued identification of the nationalities of the tribute bearers on the Persepolis and Naqsh-e Rostam reliefs. Well documented; excellent detailed photo illustrations.

[IR78] Walser, G. **Persepolis. Die Königspfalz des Darius.** Tübingen, 1980. Chiefly photo illustrations of the Persepolis reliefs (captions in English also) with brief introduction to the palace platform and the function of the complex. French ed., **Persepolis, la cité royale de Darius** (Fribourg, 1981).

[IR79] *Wilber, D. N. **Persepolis. The Archaeology of Parsa, Seat of the Persian Kings,** rev. ed. Princeton, 1989. An authoritative, readable survey of the history, architecture, and art of the site.

[IR80] Wilkinson, C. K. **Ivories from Ziwiye and Items of Ceramic and Gold.** Bern, 1975. Analysis of objects attributed to northwestern Iran of the 7th century B.C. Well illustrated and annotated.

[IR81] Winter, I. J. **A Decorated Breastplate from Hasanlu, Iran. Type, Style, and Context of an Equestrian Ornament.** Hasanlu Special Studies 1. Philadelphia, 1980. Monograph on the decorated object.

LITERATURE IN PUBLISHER AND ASSOCIATION SERIES [LI—]

Listed here is a selection of publication series frequently encountered in the literature of Asian art and history. Such series are of various kinds, some established by publishers, others by scholarly organizations, societies, universities, and so forth. All the volumes of a series may be published at the same time as a set or, more usually, may be published serially on an irregular schedule. European societies that publish periodicals will often put out a series of special studies, adjunct to their journals. Most, but not all, series' volumes are sequentially numbered and sometimes

have a general editor. If the individual volumes included in a series are the work of a single author or contain several studies collected by an editor, they are (or ought to be) listed in the library catalog under the name of the author or editor and the volume title. Therefore, in searching for a series volume, first start with the name of the author; if that is unproductive, try searching by editor or book title; and as a last resort search under the series' title.

Often a publisher of a popular series will arrange with publishers in different countries to publish editions or translations of the volumes under their "foreign" imprints. While the contents of the books in these joint publication efforts remain essentially the same, very often the titles vary from publisher to publisher. Thus, the same book may have as many as three or four quite different (as opposed to just translated) titles. A book published, say, in England may differ from the American edition only in the title it carries.

[LI1] *Abhandlungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft* [ADOG]. Special studies and catalogs of archaeological finds published by the German society.

[LI2] *Acta Iranica* [AcIr]. Edited and single-authored volumes in all areas of Iranian studies, language, religion, texts, collected papers, *Festschriften*, memorial and celebratory issues, in various languages.

[LI3] *Alte Orient* [AltO, AO]. Leipzig monographs of the Near Eastern–Egyptian Society.

[LI4] *Alter Orient und Altes Testament* [AOAT]. A general scholarly series, in different languages, on subjects related to or from biblical times.

[LI5] **Ancient Peoples and Places*. A very good series of books for the general reader published in London with the prehistorian Glyn Daniels as general editor. These are handy nontechnical surveys, written by specialists in their areas, on the histories of cultures, civilizations, and peoples and their arts and crafts, well illustrated, and carrying selected bibliographies. As of 1981, one hundred volumes had appeared.

[LI6] **Archaeologia Mundi*. An English-language Swiss-based series that is also published through houses in London and Cleveland. Designed for the general reader in ancient art and archaeology, it includes volumes on Anatolia, Byzantium, Central Asia, India, Persia, the Caucasus, Syria-Palestine, and Urartu by recognized authorities.

[LI7] **Art of the World*. A nontechnical but scholarly series with London and New York publishers, heavily illustrated, with annotations and bibliographies. Of interest here are the volumes on Mesopotamia, Iran, Byzantium, the Steppes, and Greece and Western Asia.

[LI8] **Arts of Mankind*. This is the English-language edition, published in London

and New York, of the lavishly illustrated French series *L'Univers des Formes*. Each volume is by one or more distinguished scholars in the field, with full apparatus of glossary, bibliography, maps, tables, etc., making it very useful for both student and general reader.

[LI9] *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt* [ANRW]. Joint Berlin–New York continuing series edited by H. Temporini and W. Haase, mainly in German. Divided into parts and volumes covering all aspects of the Mediterranean and Asia during Roman times.

[LI10] *Baghdader Forschungen* [BaForsch]. Specialized technical volumes on ancient Mesopotamia.

[LI11] *Baghdader Mitteilungen* [BaM]. Primarily concerned with the archaeology of Mesopotamia.

[LI12] *Bibliotheca Mesopotamica*. American series primarily publishing studies on texts and languages.

[LI13] *Bibliothèque archéologique et historique* [BAH]. French series of independent volumes in all areas and with archaeological reports, particularly on Syria and Mesopotamia.

[LI14] *British Archaeological Reports* [BAR]. Continuing series of separately authored technical volumes in all areas of archaeological study.

[LI15] *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum* [CIG]. Corpus of Greek inscriptions with original texts.

[LI16] *Corpus Inscriptionum Hettitarum* [CIH]. Corpus of Hittite inscriptions with original texts.

[LI17] *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum* [CII]. Corpus of early Indian inscriptions with original texts.

[LI18] *Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum* [CII, CIIf]. Corpus of pre-Islamic Iranian inscriptions with original texts.

[LI19] *Corpus Inscriptionum Iudicarum* [CII]. Corpus of ancient Hebrew inscriptions with original texts.

[LI20] *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* [CIL]. Corpus of Latin inscriptions with original texts.

[LI21] *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum* [CIS]. Corpus of Semitic inscriptions with original texts.

[LI22] *Documenta et Monumenta Orientis Antiqui* [DMOA]. Leiden-published series of volumes on literature, archaeology, ancient sites, seals, Western Asia in general, Egypt, etc.

[LI23] *Études préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'Empire Romain* [EPRO]. Leiden-based, multi-volume (100 published by 1985) series concerned with Asian cults and religion, religions outside Asia but with Asian background, and iconography during Roman times. In English, French, Italian, and German.

[LI24] *Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft* [HdA]. Munich-based series divided into sections that are subdivided into parts, on all aspects of the ancient world. Third section contains the *Kulturgeschichte des Alten Orients*.

[LI25] *Handbuch der Archäologie* [HdArch]. A section of the *Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft*, published in Munich, with parts volumes on the archaeological history of Western Asian lands. Now in the second revised edition of several of its volumes.

[LI26] *Handbuch der Orientalistik* [HdO]. Leiden/Cologne continuing series that covers all Asia in all fields—culture, history, science, law, language, literature, philology, etc. The series is divided into eight *Abteilungen* (sections) of volumes of which *Abt. I* is concerned with Western and Central Asia, and *Abt. VII* with art and archaeology.

[LI27] *Istanbuler Forschungen* [IstForsch]. Special studies in ancient Turkish archaeology and history. Thirty-five monographs published (as of 1983) by the Istanbul section of the German Archaeological Institute.

[LI28] *Istanbuler Mitteilungen* [IstMitt]. Reports on the German society's investigations in Turkey.

[LI29] *Istituto italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente* [IsMEO]. Reports and Memoires. Preliminary and final reports on the archaeological recovery and restoration work of the Italian missions in Asia under the general direction of the late G. Tucci.

[LI30] *Kratkie soobshcheniya instituta arkheologii* (Brief communications of the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow). Reports on the institute's work, in Russian.

[LI31] **Loeb Classical Library* [LCL, Loeb]. London–Cambridge, Mass., multi-volume series of translations of Greek and Roman authors. Authoritative, with brief annotations and including the Greek or Latin texts on facing pages. The standard, almost universally available, modern translations.

[LI32] *Materialy i issledovaniya po arkheologii SSSR* (Materials and researches on the archaeology of the USSR). Publication of the Moscow Institute of Archaeology

of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

[LI33] Mémoires de la délégation archéologique française en Afghanistan [MDAFA]. Archaeological reports of the French missions in Afghanistan.

[LI34] Mémoires de la délégation archéologique française en Iran [MDAFI]. Archaeological reports on the excavations of the French in Iran. (Also published as Mémoires de la délégation archéologique en Iran [MDAI])

[LI35] Mémoires de la mission archéologique en Iran [MMAI]. Individual studies resulting from the work of the French archaeological missions in Iran.

[LI36] Mitteilungen der Altorientalischen Gesellschaft [MAOG]. German society's studies in Western Asia.

[LI37] Ocherki istorii SSSR (Studies in the history of the USSR). Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in Russian.

[LI38] Oriental Institute Communications [OIC]. Short reports of the work of the University of Chicago's Institute.

[LI39] Oriental Institute Publications [OIP]. The University of Chicago's Institute's excavation reports.

[LI40] Pelican History of Art. The respected comprehensive English series in hardcover and paperback, some volumes in revised editions. Fully annotated, with bibliographies.

[LI41] *Praeger World of Art. A popular, well-illustrated series published in New York that includes volumes on the ancient world.

[LI42] Proceedings of the British Academy [PBA]. Papers given before the Academy frequently include talks on ancient Asian subjects—religion, current archaeological work, art history.

[LI43] Propyläen Kunstgeschichte. One of the best heavily illustrated scholarly series, in German, on the history of world art. Begun in the 1920s, completely new editions of the earlier volumes by different authors are now published or in process.

[LI44] Qedem. Monographs published in Jerusalem on the art and archaeology of the Holy Land and Western Asia, chiefly made up of archaeological reports on sites.

[LI45] Springers Handbuch der Kunstgeschichte. Stuttgart-based German series for the general reader; each volume on an art historical period.

[LI46] Studi Semitici. Published by the Institute of Oriental Studies of the University of Rome, the series contains monographs on iconography, literature, archaeology,

religion, history, etc., of the ancient Semitic world.

[LI47] Teheraner Forschungen. Archaeological studies by the Iranian section of the German Archaeological Institute.

[LI48] Ullstein Kunstgeschichte. A popular German paperback series of general short surveys that include ancient Western Asia.

MUSEUMS [MU—]

Following is a selection of museums that have strong collections of Western and/or Central Asian art or that hold some outstanding major works. There are many more local and regional museums, as well as museums at archaeological sites, that hold some or all of the finds from the area. Almost all but the very smallest art museums in the United States will have a few specimens of ancient Asian art. Particularly important holdings of a period or style in a museum are noted in brackets. Some of the specialized catalogs and museum guides are listed.

For fairly complete listings of museums of art, history, archaeology, science, and so on, see [MU1] K. Hudson and A. Nicholls, **The Directory of World Museums**² (New York, 1981), which gives the museum addresses and a few lines on the major categories or types of holdings of each and also gives a selected bibliography of national museum directories and articles; [MU2] **Museums of the World**³ (Munich, 1981) lists museums of all categories by country, giving museum location and type, a brief notice of the collections held, and a subject index that includes art, Asian art, Near and Middle Eastern archaeology, and so forth; [MU3] **The Official Museum Directory: United States and Canada** (Washington, 1971–) is published biennially; [MU4] **The World of Learning** includes museums and notes their regular publications, if any.

Adana, Tur.	[MU5]	Adana Bolge Muzesi (Adana Regional Archaeological Mus.) [Urartu, Hittite].
Aden, Yemen, PDR	[MU6]	National Mus. of Antiquities. Cat. Le musée d'Aden 2. Sect. 2: Antiquities (forthcoming).
Afyan, Tur.	[MU7]	Archaeological Mus. [Hittite].
Alacahoyuk, Tur.	[MU8]	Archaeological Mus.
Aleppo, Syr.	[MU9]	National Archaeological Mus.
Amman, Jor.	[MU10]	Archaeological Mus. [Nabataean].
Amsterdam, Neth.	[MU11]	Allard Pierson Mus.
Ankara, Tur.	[MU12]	Anadolu Medeniyetler Müzesi (Mus. of Anatolian Civilizations) [major Bronze and Iron Age sites of Turkey]. Cat. H. G. Güterbock, Guide to the Hittite Museum in the Bedesten at Ankara . Istanbul, 1946.

Ann Arbor, USA	[MU13]	Kelsey Mus. of Archaeology [Seleucid/Parthian].
Antakya, Tur.	[MU14]	Hatay Archaeological Mus.
Antioch, Syr.	[MU15]	Antioch Mus.
Athens, Gr.	[MU16]	Benaki Mus. [Byzantine].
	[MU17]	Byzantine Mus.
Ayyelet Hashahar, Isr.	[MU18]	Hazor Mus.
Babylon, Iraq	[MU19]	Babylon Mus.
Baghdad, Iraq	[MU20]	Costume and Ethnology Mus.
	[MU21]	Iraqi National Mus. [Sumerian through Parthian]. <i>Cat. A Guide to the Iraq Museum Collections</i> ² . Baghdad, 1942; F. Basmachi, <i>Treasures of the Iraq Museum</i> . Baghdad, 1975–1976.
Baltimore, USA	[MU22]	Baltimore Mus. of Art.
	[MU23]	Walters Art Gallery.
Banbhore, Pak.	[MU24]	Archaeological Mus. [Scytho-Parthian].
Beijing, China	[MU25]	Imperial Palace Mus. (Ku Kung).
Beirut, Leb.	[MU26]	National Mus. [Phoenician].
	[MU27]	Archaeological Mus. of the American Univ. <i>Cat. D. C. Baramki, The Archaeological Museum of the American University of Beirut</i> . Beirut, 1967.
Beit Shean, Isr.	[MU28]	Municipal Mus. [Byzantine Jewish].
Berkeley, USA	[MU29]	Bade Institute of Biblical Archaeology.
	[MU30]	Lowie Mus. of Anthropology [seals]. <i>Cat. Y. Tomabechi, Catalogue. Artifacts in the Babylonian Collection of the Lowie Museum of Anthropology</i> . Malibu, 1984.
Germany	[MU31]	Vorderasiatisches Mus. <i>Cat. Was uralte Denkmäler erzählen. Kurze Wegleitung durch des Vorderasiatisches Museum</i> . Berlin, 1960; <i>Durch vier Jahrtausende altvorderasiatischer Kultur</i> ² . Berlin, 1962; E. Klengel-Brandt, <i>Die Terrakotten in Assur im Vorderasiatischen Museum</i> . Berlin, 1978; G. R. Meyer, <i>Altorientalische Denkmäler im vorderasiatischen Museum zu Berlin</i> . Leipzig, 1970.
	[MU32]	Staatliche Museen, various sections: Ostasiatische Kunst, Islamische Kunst, Indische Kunst, Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Mus. für Völkerkunde [Gandhara, Cen. Asia]. <i>Cat. H. Härtel, G. Moeller, and G. Bhattacharaya, Museum für indische Kunst Berlin</i> . Berlin, 1971.

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| Birmingham, UK | [MU33] | City Mus. and Art Gallery. |
| Bogazkale, Tur. | [MU34] | Bogazkoy Mus. [Hattusas, Buyukkale, Yazilikaya]. |
| Boston, USA | [MU35] | Mus. of Fine Arts. |
| Brooklyn, USA | [MU36] | Brooklyn Mus. [Assyrian]. |
| Brussels, Belg. | [MU37] | Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire. |
| Budapest, Hung. | [MU38] | National Mus. of Hungary [Scytho-Sarmatian]. |
| Cabul, Afgh. | [MU39] | National Mus. of Afghanistan [Kushan; Begram]. N. Dupree and L. Dupree, A. A. Motamedi, The National Museum of Afghanistan. An Illustrated Guide . Cabul, 1974. |
| Calcutta, Ind. | [MU40] | Mus. of Indian Art [Mohenjo-Daro, Gandhara]. |
| Cambridge, UK | [MU41] | Fitzwilliam Mus., Cambridge Univ. |
| Cambridge, USA | [MU42] | Fogg Art Mus., Harvard Univ. |
| Chandigarh, Ind. | [MU43] | Government Mus. and Art Gallery [Kushan]. |
| Chicago, USA | [MU44] | Oriental Institute, Univ. of Chicago [Iranian; Sumerian]. |
| Cincinnati, USA | [MU45] | Cincinnati Mus. of Art [Iranian]. |
| Cleveland, USA | [MU46] | Cleveland Mus. of Art [textiles, Sasanian]. |
| Copenhagen, Den. | [MU47] | Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek [Palmyra]. |
| | [MU48] | Nationalmuseet. |
| Corning, USA | [MU49] | Corning Mus. of Glass. |
| Damascus, Syr. | [MU50] | National Mus. [Dura, Mari, Palmyra]. Branches in Aleppo, Palmyra, Hama, Homs, Deir-ez-Zor, etc. Cat. S. and A. Abdul-Hak, Catalog illustré du département des antiquités gréco-romaines au Musée de Damas . Damascus, 1969; B. Zouhdi, Catalogue du Musée National de Damas. Département des antiquités syriennes aux époques grèque, romaine et byzantine . Damascus, 1976; A. Joundi and B. Zouhdi. A Concise Guide to the National Museum of Damascus . Damascus, 1980. |
| Delhi, India | [MU51] | Indian Mus. N. G. Majumdar, A Guide to the Sculptures in the Indian Museum , pt. 2. The Graeco-Buddhist School of Gandhara . Delhi, 1937. |
| Dokri, Pak. | [MU52] | Mus. of Mohenjo Daro. |
| Durham, UK | [MU53] | Gulbenkian Mus. of Oriental Art, The Univ. of Durham. |
| Erevan, Arm., USSR | [MU54] | Gosudarstvennii istoriceskii muzei (State |

		Historical Mus. of the Armenian USSR [Urartu].
Geneva, Switz.	[MU55]	Musée d'Art et d'Histoire [Luristan; seals].
Haifa, Isr.	[MU56]	Moshe Stekelis Mus. of Prehistory.
	[MU57]	Mus. of Ancient Art.
	[MU58]	Reuben and Edith Hecht Mus. Univ. of Haifa.
Hamburg, Ger.	[MU59]	Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe.
Harappa, Pak.	[MU60]	Archaeological Mus.
Hatay, Turk.	[MU61]	Hatay Mus. [pre-Hittite, Catal Huyuk, Hittite].
Irbid, Jor.	[MU62]	Archaeological Mus.
Istanbul, Tur.	[MU63]	Mus. of the Ancient East.
	[MU64]	Istanbul Arkeoloji Muzeleri (Archaeological Mus.) [Mesopotamian, Hittite, Urartu, Graeco-Roman East].
Jena, Ger.	[MU65]	Vorderasiatischer Altertümer der Friedrich-Schiller Univ.
Jerusalem, Isr.	[MU66]	Israel Mus., includes various sects. as listed.
	[MU67]	Rockefeller (old Palestine) Archaeological Mus.
	[MU68]	Samuel Bronfman Biblical and Archaeological Mus.
	[MU69]	Dominus Flavit.
	[MU70]	YMCA, Clark Collection.
	[MU71]	Musée de l'Ecole Biblique et Archéologique Française.
	[MU72]	Pontifical Biblical Institute Mus.
	[MU73]	Prehistory Mus., Hebrew Univ.
Kahraman Marash, Tur.	[MU74]	Marash Mus. [Neo-Hittite].
Kansas City, Mo., USA	[MU75]	William Rockhill Nelson Gallery and Atkins Mus. of Fine Art.
Karachi, Pak.	[MU76]	National Mus. [Indus Valley, Kushan]. Cat. Gandhara Sculpture in the National Museum of Pakistan . Karachi, 1967.
Kayseri, Tur.	[MU77]	Mus. [Kul Tepe, Hittite].
Kiev, USSR	[MU78]	Gosudarstvenni Istoriceski Muzei USSR (State Historical Mus.) [Tripolye].
Konya, Tur.	[MU79]	Konya Museums: Classical Mus. [pre-Hittite, Hittite].
Kultepe, Tur.	[MU80]	Kultepe Mus.
Kuwait City, Kuw.	[MU81]	Kuwait National Mus. [Failaka]. Cat. Dar al-Athar .
Kyoto, Jap.	[MU82]	Fujii Mus. [Kushan].
	[MU83]	Kyoto Mus. [Hadda].

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| Lahore, Pak. | [MU84] | Lahore Mus., Central Mus. [Kushan]. |
| | [MU85] | Panjab Mus. [Kushan]. |
| Leiden, Neth. | [MU86] | Archaeological Mus. |
| | [MU87] | Rijksmus. van Oudheden. |
| Leningrad, USSR | [MU88] | Gosudarstvennii ermitazh (State Hermitage Mus.) [Urartu, Nomad]. |
| London, UK | [MU89] | British Mus. A Guide to the Babylonian and Assyrian Antiquities . London, various editions; R. D. Barnett and D. J. Wiseman, Fifty Masterpieces of Ancient Near Eastern Art in the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities at the British Museum . London, 1960; R. D. Barnett, Assyrian Palace Reliefs in the British Museum . London, 1970. |
| | [MU89a] | Victoria and Albert Mus. [Gandharan]. |
| Los Angeles, USA | [MU90] | Hebrew Union College Skirball Mus. [Nabataean]. |
| | [MU91] | Los Angeles County Mus. of Art [Iranian]. See AH57. |
| Lucknow, Ind. | [MU92] | State Mus. [Mathura]. N. P. Joshi and R. Sharma, Gandhara-Sculptures in the State Museum , Lucknow, 1969. |
| Lyons, Fr. | [MU93] | Musée Historique des Tissus [textiles]. |
| Malatya, Turk. | [MU94] | Malatya Mus. |
| Malibu, USA | [MU94a] | J. Paul Getty Mus. [Israel mosaics, silver]. |
| Manama, Bahrain | [MU95] | Bahrain Mus. |
| Mathura, Ind. | [MU96] | State Mus. of Archaeology [Kushan]. Cat. J. P. Vogel, Catalogue of the Archaeological Museum of Mathura . Allahabad, 1910 [1971]. |
| Melbourne, Austral. | [MU97] | Ancient Times House, Mus. of the Australian Inst. of Archaeology [Sumerian to Roman]. |
| Moscow, USSR | [MU98] | Gosudarstvennii istoriceski muzei (State Historical Museum) [Urartean]. |
| | [MU99] | Gosudurstvennii muzei iskusstva narodov Vostoka (State Museum of Oriental Art). |
| Mosul, Iraq | [MU100] | Mosul Mus. [Assyria, Hatra]. |
| Muttra, Ind. | [MU101] | Curzon Mus. of Archaeology. Cat. V. S. Agrawala, Handbook of the Sculptures in the Curzon Museum of Archaeology . Allahabad, 1939. |
| Nara, Jap. | [MU102] | Todaiji Temple, Shosoin Treasure House [Silk Roads; Sasanian]. |
| New Delhi, Ind. | [MU103] | National Mus. of India [Harappan, Miran]. |
| New Haven, USA | [MU104] | Art Gallery, Yale Univ. [Dura-Europos]. |

New York, USA	[MU105]	Metropolitan Mus. of Art. [Sumerian through Sasanian].
	[MU106]	Pierpont Morgan Library [seals].
Nineveh, Iraq	[MU107]	al-Mawsil Mus.
Okayama, Jap.	[MU108]	Municipal Mus. Cat. T. Taniichi, Catalog of Antiquities in the Okayama Municipal Museum of Near Eastern Art.
Oxford, UK	[MU109]	Ashmolean Mus. of Art and Archaeology [seals, Sumerian to Parthian].
Palmyra, Syr.	[MU110]	Palmyra Mus.
Paris, Fr.	[MU111]	Louvre Mus. Cat. G. Contenau, Musée du Louvre. Département des antiquités orientales , 2 vols. Paris, 1927, 1930; G. Contenau, Musée du Louvre. Monuments mésopotamiens nouvellement acquis ou peu connus . Paris, 1934; P. Amiet, Guide du visiteur. Département des antiquités orientales. Musée du Louvre . Paris, 1978. Various early catalogs of the collection by A. Parrot, M. Pezard, E. Pottier, and L. Heuzey.
	[MU112]	Musée Guimet [Kushan, Begram]. Cat. J. Hackin, Les collections bouddhiques. Inde Centrale et Gandhara, Turkestan, Chine Septentrionale, Tibet . Paris, 1923; La sculpture indienne et tibétaine au Musée Guimet . Paris, 1931; Guide abrégé. Introduction générale aux arts de la Chine, de l'Asie Centrale et de l'Afghanistan . Paris, 1947; O. Monod-Brühl, Guide-Catalogue du Musée Guimet ² . Paris, 1966; T. Akiyama, Musée Guimet . Tokyo, 1968.
	[MU113]	Bibliothèque National, Cabinet des Medailles [seals].
	[MU114]	Musée Cernuschi [Luristan].
Persepolis, Iran	[MU115]	Persepolis Mus.
Peshawar, Pak.	[MU116]	Peshawar Mus. [Kushan]. Cat. H. Hargreaves, Sculpture in the Peshawar Museum . Calcutta, 1930; M. A. Shakur, A Guide to the Peshawar Museum , pt. 1. Peshawar, 1954.
	[MU117]	Archaeological Mus. Peshawar Univ.
Philadelphia, USA	[MU118]	Univ. Mus., Univ. of Pennsylvania [Ur].
Qatar	[MU119]	National Mus. Cat. Museum 29 (1977), 78–87.
Qurm, Oman	[MU120]	Oman Mus.

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| Riyadh, Saudi | [MU121] | Archaeological Mus. of Riyadh Univ. Arab. |
| | [MU122] | Mus. of Archaeology and Ethnology. |
| Rome, It. | [MU123] | Museo Nazionale d'Arte Orientale. |
| Saidu Sharif, Pak. | [MU124] | Swat Mus. [Gandhara, Butkara, Udegram]. |
| St. Louis, USA | [MU125] | St. Louis Mus. of Art [Persian, Kushan]. |
| San'a, Yemen,
AR | [MU126] | Yemen National Mus. Cat. P. M. Costa, The Pre-Islamic Antiquities at the Yemen National Museum . Rome, 1978. |
| Seattle, USA | [MU127] | Seattle Art Mus. |
| Sofia, Bulg. | [MU128] | Nacionalen archeologiceski muzei (National Archaeological Mus.) [Scytho-Sarmatian]. |
| Soueïda, Leb. | [MU129] | Musée Soueïda [Asian Graeco-Roman]. M. Dunand, Mission archéologique au Djebel Druze. Le musée de Soueïda . Paris, 1934. |
| Stockholm, Swed. | [MU130] | National Mus. |
| Susa, Iran | [MU131] | Susa Mus. |
| Swat, Pak. | | See Saidu Sharif. |
| Sydney, Austral. | [MU132] | Nicholson Mus. of Antiquities. Univ. of Sydney. |
| Tashkent, Uzbek.,
SSR | [MU133] | Muzei istorii narofov Uzbekistana im. T. Ajbeka (Uzbekistan Historical Mus.). |
| Taxila, Pak. | [MU134] | Archaeological Mus. [Parthian, Kushan]. |
| Tbilisi, Georg.,
SSR | [MU135] | Gosudarstvennyi muzei Gruzii im S. N. Dzanasia AN GSSR (State Mus. of Georgia) [Caucasus]. |
| Tehran, Iran | [MU136] | Iran Bastan (Mus. of Early Iran). |
| Tel Aviv, Isr. | [MU137] | Haaretz Mus., various sections: Antiquities, Numismatics, Ceramics, Glass Museum, etc. |
| Tenri, Jap. | [MU138] | Tenri Sankokan Mus. [Sasanian]. |
| Tiberias, Isr. | [MU139] | Municipal Mus. of Antiquities. |
| Tiflis | | See Tbilisi. |
| Tokyo, Jap. | [MU140] | Tokyo Kokuritsu Hakubutsukan (Tokyo National Mus.). Cat. Illustrated Catalogue of the Tokyo National Museum . Tokyo, 1971. |
| | [MU141] | Ancient Orient Mus. Catalog. The Ancient Orient Museum (in Japanese). Tokyo, 1978. |
| Toronto, Can. | [MU142] | Royal Ontario Mus. |
| Turin, It. | [MU142a] | Civic Mus. [Gandhara]. |
| Urfa, Tur. | [MU143] | Urfa Mus. [mosaics]. |
| Van, Tur. | [MU144] | Van Archaeological Mus. [Urartu]. |
| Vienna, Aus. | [MU145] | Kunsthistorisches Mus. Vienna. |
| Wadi Baihan, Yemen,
PDR | [MU146] | Baihan al-Qasab Mus. |

Washington, USA	[MU147]	Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection [Byzantine].
	[MU148]	Textile Mus.
	[MU149]	Smithsonian Inst. Freer Gallery of Art; Sackler Gallery.
Zafar, Yemen AR Zurich, Switz.	[MU150]	Zafar Mus.
	[MU151]	Rietberg Mus. [Animal Style, Kushan].
	[MU152]	Archaeological Collection of the Univ. of Zurich [Assyrian].

MYTHOLOGY AND RELIGION [MY—]

[MY1] *Albright, W. F. **Archaeology and the Religion of Israel**². Baltimore, 1953. Lectures on the monumental background of OT religion, Canaanite religion, archaeology and the religion of Israel. Extensive notes bring the 1942 edition up to date.

[MY2] Bianchi, Ugo, ed. **Mysteria Mithrae**. Proceedings from the 1978 International Seminar in Rome/Ostia. Leiden, 1979. Included are P. Testini on Christian and Mithraic art, H. Humbach on Sogdian Mithra, G. Gnoli on Mithra as Persian sun god, and A. D. H. Bivar on Bactrian images of Mithra.

[MY3] Bleeker, C. J., and G. Widengren, eds. **Historia Religionum. Handbook for the History of Religion I. Religions of the Past**. Leiden, 1969. Inter alia, W. H. Römer on Mesopotamia, H. Ringgren on Syria, G. Widengren on Israelite and Jewish, H. Otten on Hittites, J. Duchesne-Guillemin on Iran, M. J. Vermaseren on Hellenistic, J. P. Asmussen on Manichaeism. Good surveys with bibliographies. Unfortunately not indexed.

[MY4] Bottéro, J. **Le religion babylonienne**. Paris, 1952. A small, popular survey of the Semitic religion, its theology, cult, and doctrines.

[MY5] Boyce, M. **A History of Zoroastrianism**. 2 vols. HdO, *Abt. 1, Bd. 8, Liefg. 2, H. 2A*. Leiden, 1975, 1982. Vol. 1 on the pagan background of Zoroastrianism and the teachings in the earliest period; vol. 2 on Zoroastrianism under the Achaemenid empire. Select bibliography.

[MY6] *Boyce, M. **Zoroastrians. Their Religious Beliefs and Practices**. London, 1979. Survey of the old pre-Zoroastrian cults followed by Zoroastrianism during the Achaemenid, Seleucid, Parthian, Sasanian periods and on into Islamic times; includes Mazdaism and Zurvanism. Useful bibliography of primary and secondary source materials.

[MY7] Campbell, L. A. **Mithraic Iconography and Ideology**. Leiden, 1968. Both Western and Eastern representations of Mithra in a full-dress study with analytical index, notes, and illustrations.

[MY8] Caquot, A., and M. Sznycer. **Ugaritic Religion**. *Iconography of Religions*, sect. 15, fasc. 8. Leiden, 1980. A synoptic introduction derived from the Ugaritic texts. Select bibliography of general works, Ugaritic texts, and religion; illustrated.

[MY9] *Cumont, F. **The Mysteries of Mithra**. New York, 1956 (republication of 1903 English ed. of the second French ed.). One of the classic texts for the general reader, it remains an excellent survey despite the need for updating.

[MY10] Dhorme, E., and R. Dussaud. **Les religions de Babylonie et Assyrie, des Hittites et des Hourrites, des Phéniciens et des Syriens**. Paris, 1949. A highly praised work covering the myths, cults, practices, and gods. Also includes the Nabataean and Safitic peoples.

[MY11] Drijvers, H. J. W. "Monotheismus und Polytheismus in der haträischen Religion," *Proceedings of the XIIth International Congress of the International Association for the History of Religions*. *Studies in the History of Religions* 31. Leiden, 1975. A good, brief recapitulation of Hatra's history, culture, gods, and iconography. Bibliography in notes for art, religion, inscriptions, etc., of the city.

[MY12] *Drijvers, H. J. W. **The Religion of Palmyra**. *Iconography of Religions*, sect. 15, fasc. 15. Leiden, 1976. A catalog of Palmyrene sculpture to illustrate the gods and cults of Syria during the Graeco-Roman period. A very brief introduction and bibliographies.

[MY13] Drijvers, H. J. W. "Mithra at Hatra?" in *Études Mithraïques*. Second International Congress of Mithraic Studies, Tehran, 1975. *ActIr*, 1st ser. *Actes iv* (Leiden, 1978), 151–86. Primarily concerned with the question of religions in Parthian Mesopotamia, but the notes also provide an excellent bibliography for the cults, iconography, and deities in Mesopotamia and Syria, as well as up-to-date bibliography for the arts of Hatra.

[MY14] Drijvers, H. J. W. **Cults and Beliefs at Edessa**. Leiden, 1980. Syrian cults in Graeco-Roman times as evidenced in this northern Mesopotamian city with its Semitic and Arab deities. Bibliography of late antique religion and literature; illustrated.

[MY15] Driver, G. R. **Canaanite Myths and Legends**. *Old Testament Studies* 3. Edinburgh, 1956. Based on the Ugarit texts of which Driver provides the original documents and translation with annotation.

[MY16] Duchesne-Guillemin, J. **La religion de l'Iran ancien**. Paris, 1962. Excellent handbook that reviews ancient texts, inscriptions, source materials on major figures, cults, rites, Mithraism, Zoroastrianism, Gnosticism, Hellenism, Zurvanism, etc. Annotated and evaluated bibliography on major studies and articles.

[MY17] Ehrlich, E. L. **Kultsymbolik im Alten Testament und im nachbiblischen Judentum**. *Symbolik der Religionen* 3. Stuttgart, 1959. A handy reference for some

of the major symbols, rituals, and physical aspects of ancient Judaism, viz. symbols, the Ark, the Temple, offerings, festivals, synagogue, rituals. Annotated, bibliography, index.

[MY18] *Ferm, V., ed. **Forgotten Religions**. New York, 1950. Contains, among others, summaries of the religions of the Sumerians (S. N. Kramer), Assyro-Babylonians (A. L. Oppenheim), Hittites (H. G. Güterbock), Canaanites (T. H. Gaster), and that of Mithraism (I. J. S. Taraporewals).

[MY19] Février, J. G. **La religion des palmyréniens**. Paris, 1931. The Arab and Syrian gods of the Palmyrene, their pantheons, cults, and cult practices. Annotated.

[MY20] *Finegan, J. **The Archaeology of World Religions**. Princeton, 1952. Popular, sketchy surveys of the archaeological backgrounds of Buddhism and Zoroastrianism, among others. Bibliography of secondary sources; illustrated.

[MY21] Foucher, A. C. **La vie du Bouddha d'après les textes et les monuments de l'Inde**. Paris, 1949. Also available in a very modestly abridged translation by S. B. Boas, **The Life of the Buddha according to the Ancient Texts and the Monuments of India** (Middletown, 1963) for the general reader.

[MY22] Frank, C. **Lamastu, Pazuzu und andere Dämonen. Ein Beitrag zur babyl.-assyrr. Dämonologie**. MAOG 14.2. Leipzig, 1941. Review of text sources for demons and their appearance in plaques and as figurines.

[MY23] Frankfort, H. **Kingship and the Gods. A Study of Ancient Near Eastern Religion as the Integration of Society and Nature**. Chicago, 1948. Interpretative essay on the form and function of kingship in Mesopotamia and Egypt, its relationship to the gods, deification, and rites and rituals.

[MY24] Gaster, T. H. **Thespis. Ritual, Myth and Drama in the Ancient Near East**. New York, 1950. Describes the pattern of seasonal rites and myths based upon, and with generous quotations from, the ancient texts. A speculative but scholarly work.

[MY25] *Gaulier, S., R. Jera-Bezard, and M. Maillard. **Buddhism in Afghanistan and Central Asia**. Iconography of Religions. Sect. 13, fasc. 14, 2 pts. Leiden, 1976. The iconography of the Buddha, Bodhisattva, minor and assimilated deities, etc., in Central Asian art. Fully illustrated with paintings and sculpture. Bibliography.

[MY26] Gese, H., M. Höfner, and K. Rudolph. **Die Religionen altsyriens, altarabiens, und der mandäer**. Die Religionen der Menschheit 10.2. Stuttgart, 1970. Survey of Syrian, Arab, and Mandaean religions, including those of the Phoenicians, Canaanites, and Aramaeans. Covers the gods, myths and epics, cults, and symbols. Annotations and bibliography.

[MY27] Gibson, J. C. L. **Canaanite Myths and Legends²**. Edinburgh, 1978. The Ugaritic documents translated with lengthy introduction and narrative summaries of

the contents of the texts.

[MY28] Goff, B. L. **Symbols of Prehistoric Mesopotamia**. New Haven, 1963. A "study of symbolism as it relates to the history of religion, and is intended primarily for the use of historians of religion." Heavily illustrated (728 photographs and drawings), it covers the periods from early neolithic through Assyrian, based on architecture, ceramics, amulets, beads, figurines, murals, seals, vases, sculpture, and texts. The concluding two chapters are on the role of amulets and the origin of Sumerian mythology. Fully documented and indexed. Caution in use has been mentioned: "The interpretative portions cannot be relied upon."

[MY29] Grohmann, A. **Göttersymbole und Symboltiere auf südarabische Denkmälern**. Denkschriften der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien 58. Vienna, 1914. The symbols and the possible symbolic appearance of animals in Sabaeen art with parallels drawn from Mesopotamia and Persia.

[MY30] Gurney, O. R. **Some Aspects of Hittite Religion**. Oxford, 1977. Three lectures on the pantheon, the cult, and the rituals with annotated bibliography.

[MY30a] Haas, V. **Hethitische Berggötter und hurritische Steindämonen**. Kulturgeschichte der antiken Welt 10. Mainz, 1982. Religion, cults, myths, and pantheon; connections with Greeks, Phoenicians, Assyrians, Urartaeans, Phrygians, and Armenians. Illustrated, annotated.

[MY31] Herrenschmidt, Cl. "La religion des achéménides. État de la question," *StIr* 9 (1980), 325–39. Review of the question of Zoroastrianism and the Persian empire as discussed in the literature that has appeared since 1970.

[MY32] *Hooke, S. H. **Babylonian and Assyrian Religion**. Oxford, 1953. A short introduction to the gods, rituals, myths, and practices with special regard for the relationship with the OT.

[MY33] *Hooke, S. H. **Middle Eastern Mythology**. Baltimore, 1963. A readable survey of Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Ugaritic, Hittite and Hebrew mythologies with chapters on relations with the OT and NT and Christianity.

[MY34] *Humphreys, C. **Buddhism**. Harmondsworth, 1951. A convenient, nontechnical introduction to the religion, its philosophy, history, different schools, and iconography. Includes a select glossary of terms, a general bibliography, and a bibliography of scriptures in English.

[MY35] Jacobsen, T. **The Treasures of Darkness. A History of Mesopotamian Religion**. New Haven, 1976. From the 4th to the 1st millennium B.C., as derived from the texts, which are generously quoted in translation.

[MY36] Jamme, A. "Le panthéon sud-Arabe préislamique d'après les sources épigraphiques," *Le Muséon* 60 (1947), 57–147. In the absence of literary documents,

the gods of the Sabaeans, Minians, Qatabanites, and people of the Hadramut are extrapolated from some 4000 inscriptions of the 8th century B.C to the 6th century A.D.

[MY37] Kramer, S. N. **Sumerian Mythology**. Philadelphia, 1944. The dean of Sumerian literature on the Sumerians, with texts in translation.

[MY38] *Kramer, S. N., ed. **Mythologies of the Ancient World**. Chicago, 1961. A collection of summaries of early religions for the general reader by experts in the literatures of each of the topics: Hittites (H. G. Güterbock), Canaanites (C. H. Gordon), India (W. N. Brown), Iran (M. J. Dresden).

[MY38a] Labat, R., and A. Caquot, eds. **Les religions du Proche-Orient asiatique**. Paris, 1970. French translations of the religious and mythic texts of Babylonia (R. Labat), Ugarit (A. Caquot, M. Sznycar), Hittites and Hurrites (M. Vieyra) with explanatory introductions.

[MY39] Lieu, S. N. **Manichaeism in the Later Roman Empire and Medieval China. A Historical Survey**. Manchester, 1985. The teachings of Mani, the church, the spread of the doctrines. Annotated; with bibliography.

[MY40] Lipinski, E. "La religion de Palmyra. Dix ans de travaux et d'études: 1967-1977," *Folia Orientalia* 20 (1979), 205-20. A bibliographic review of studies on Palmyrene religion and gods.

[MY41] L'Orange, H. P. **Studies on the Iconography of Cosmic Kingship in the Ancient World**. Oslo, 1953. Brilliant essays that demonstrate the origins and transferences of religious and political symbolism in the Asian world.

[MY42] **Mithraic Studies**. Manchester, 1975-. Separate volumes carrying the proceedings of the international congresses held on the topic of Mithraism in the East and the West.

[MY43] Moscati, S., ed. **Le antiche divinità Semitiche**. StSem I. Rome 1958. The Semitic gods of Mesopotamia (J. Bottéro, in French), of Syria and Palestine (M. J. Dahood, in English), and of Arabia (W. Caskel, in German) with bibliography, notes.

[MY43a] Naumann, F. **Die Ikonographie de Kybele in der Phrygischen und der Griechischen Kunst**. IstMitt, Beih. 28. Tübingen, 1983. Developed from a dissertation on Cybele, her connection with Kubaba, appearance in Phrygian and archaic through Hellenistic art, with a catalog of representations in sculpture.

[MY44] Obermann, J. **Ugaritic Mythology**. New Haven, 1948. Based on the texts recovered at Ras Shamra-Ugarit.

[MY45] **Religionsgeschichte des Alten Orients**. HdO, *Abt. 1, Bd. 8*. Leiden, 1961,

1964. Sect. 1 covers Egyptian, Canaanite-Ugaritic, Asia Minor, OT religions; sect. 2 covers early Christianity in the Orient, syncretistic and mystery religions, Mandaean, Manichism; the Nestorian, Maronite, Armenian, Coptic churches; post-biblical Oriental Judaism, Central Asian Buddhism.

[MY46] *Ringgren, H. **Religions of the Ancient Near East**. Philadelphia, 1973. Translation of the Swedish *Främre Orientens religioner i gammal tid*. Sumerian, Babylonian and Assyrian, Canaanite and Aramaean, and West Semitic religions, with select bibliography.

[MY47] Ryckmans, G. **Les religions Arabes préislamiques**². Bibl. du Muséon 26. Louvain, 1951. Concise introduction for the central, southern, and northern sections of the Arabian peninsula. Extensive citations and bibliography.

[MY48] Sourdél, D. **Les cultes du Hauran à l'époque romaine**. Bibliothèque archéologique et historique 53. Paris, 1952. The gods and cults of Syria. Good bibliography and annotations.

[MY49] Spycket, A. **Les statues de culte dans les textes mésopotamiens des origins à la 1^{ère} dynastie de Babylone**. Cahiers de la RB 9. Paris, 1968. Cult images of the 3rd and 2nd millennia B.C., where and how the images were employed and approached in their shrines as derived from find spots and relevant contemporary texts.

[MY50] Teixidor, J. **The Pagan God. Popular Religion in the Greco-Roman Near East**. Princeton, 1977. A slender volume on the gods of Phoenicia, Syria, northern Arabia, Palmyra, and Edessa gained from epigraphic materials. Annotated, with bibliography.

[MY51] Teixidor, J. **The Pantheon of Palmyra**. Leiden, 1979. A survey of the cults and Syrian old Semitic-Arab gods. Annotated and illustrated.

[MY52] *Thomas, E. J. **The Life of the Buddha as Legend and History**³. London, 1939. Story of the historical Buddha and survey of Buddhism as religion, philosophy, and myth. Bibliography.

[MY53] Van Buren, E. D. **The Flowing Vase and the God with Streams**. Berlin, 1935. Iconography of a Mesopotamian motif.

[MY54] Van Buren, E. D. **Symbols of the Gods in Mesopotamian Art**. *AnalO* 23. Rome, 1945. A "dictionary" of the pictorial signs standing for or representing the gods.

[MY55] Vanel, A. **L'iconographie du dieu de l'orage dans le Proche-Orient ancien jusqu'au vii^e siècle avant J.-C.** Cahiers de la RB 3. Paris, 1965. Mesopotamian, Syrian, and Hittite gods of the storm and rain and their association with the winged lion and dragon, from earliest examples up to the 7th century B.C. Well indexed

(including an index of attributes), annotated, and illustrated.

[MY56] Van Loon, L. N. **Anatolia in the Second Millennium B.C.** Iconography of Religions, sect. 15, fasc. 12. Leiden, 1985. Survey of the representation of the Syro-Hittite gods in art. Fully illustrated and annotated; bibliography.

[MY57] *Vermaseren, M. J. **Mithras, the Secret God.** London, 1963. For the general reader; on the origin of Mithraism, the teachings and cult ceremonies, as well as the representations in art. Illustrated and select bibliography.

[MY58] Widengren, G. **Mani and Manichaeism.** London, 1965. The life and teachings of Mani—the literature, organization, and ritual of the cult. Also a brief section on Manichaean art in Central Asia.

[MY59] Widengren, G. **Les religions de l'Iran.** Paris, 1968. From the 1965 German edition (**Die Religionen Irans**) with chapters on pre-Zoroastrian and Zoroastrian periods, Achaemenid age, North Iranian peoples, Parthian and Sasanian periods, Sogdiana, and the Sakas.

NOMAD ART [NO—]

Nomad art is a generic term, less descriptive of the art of any single group of wandering, pastoral people or of an annual migrant group (transhumance) than of a type and style easily transportable and whose contents reflect the physical environment. The art of the nomads is an accommodation to a mobile way of life, but its consumers were also settled folk. In general, the art is restricted to decorative and ornamental media, those which are often lumped together as the crafts: body ornament, jewelry, domestic animal equipment, armament, household appurtenances, and religious or social insignia. Thematically, animal life is dominant, at least until and wherever Hellenic influence and artists saturated the market. Alternate generic names for the art associated with nomadic people are Scythian, Sarmatian, and Animal Style.

[NO1] Amandry, P. "Un motif 'Scyth' en Iran et en Grèce," **JNES** 24 (1965), 149–60. Demonstration that the crouched animal pose, the hallmark of nomadic art, was borrowed from Iran and has Greek affinities.

[NO2] *Artamonov, M. I. "Frozen Tombs of the Scythians," **Scientific American** 212 (1965), 101–9. The ice-preserved finds from Pazyryk.

[NO3] Denwood, P., ed. **Arts of the Eurasian Steppelands.** Colloquies on Art and Archaeology in Asia 4. London, 1977. In addition to papers on Chinese chariotry and Islamic art, J. Rawson on north China and Mongolian motifs taken from the nomads; R. Kerr on the feline motif from China to Ziwiyeh; J. E. Curtis on

Caucasian pierced belt plaques; E. C. Bunker on narrative belt plaques. Well illustrated, with notes.

[NO4] Ebert, M. **Südrussland in Altertum**. Bonn, 1921 (reprint Aalen, 1960). One of the early good surveys.

[NO5] Griaznov, M. P. **Pervyi Pazyrykskii Kurgan** (The Pazyryk kurgan). Leningrad, 1950. A slender volume on the frozen graves; particularly good for the reconstruction of the wooden ornamental plaques on the horse harnessing and saddles. In Russian only.

[NO6] Griaznov, M. P., and A. Boulgakov. **L'art ancien de l'Altai—Drevnei iskusstvo Altaya**. Leningrad, 1958. Short bilingual text (French and Russian) with good illustrations chiefly of the wood carvings and textiles from the Pazyryk tumuli.

[NO7] Jacobson, E. "Siberian Roots of the Scythian Stage Image," **Journal of Asian History** 17 (1983), 68–120. Concerning the possible origin of this mainstay of northern nomadic art.

[NO8] Kondakov, N., J. Tolstoi, and S. Reinach. **Antiquités de la Russie Méridionale** (French ed. of **Rousskia drevnosti**). Paris, 1894. One of the early discussions, now mainly of antiquarian value, of the Graeco-Scythian works from the Black Sea region in the State Hermitage Museum.

[NO9] Loehr, M. "Ordos," **Enciclopedia universale dell'arte** 10. A succinct review of the region and its bronzes.

[NO10] Rostovtzeff, M. I. **The Animal Style in South Russia and China**. Princeton, 1929. An early, but still valuable, discussion of the style and origin of the Northern bronzes. Annotated and illustrated.

[NO11] Rudenko, S. I. **Der Zweite Kurgan von Pasyryk**. Berlin, 1951. Report on the finds at Pazyryk of 1947.

[NO12] Rudenko, S. I. **Iskusstvo Altaia i perednei Azii** (Art of the Altai in Central Asia). Moscow, 1961. A slender volume, with a good variety of comparative materials of use in placing the Pazyryk finds in their art context in Western Asia. Illustrated.

[NO13] Rudenko, S. I. **Sibirskaya kolleksiia Pietra I** (Siberian collection of Peter I). Moscow, 1962. Introductory study of the works with detailed stylistic analysis for a portfolio of plates of the Siberian metalwork collected by Tsar Peter and now in the State Hermitage Museum.

[NO14] Rudenko, S. I. **Die Kultur de Hsiung-Nu und die Hügelgräber von Noin Ula**. *Antiquitas Reihe* 3, *Bd.* 7. Bonn, 1969. German translation of the Russian edition. Based on the Mongolian site of Noin Ula with its burial mounds that

contained remarkably preserved textiles and parts of costumes, carrying Greek and Animal Style designs, as well as metalwork. Well illustrated.

[NO15] Rudenko, S. I. **Frozen Tombs of Siberia. The Pazyryk Burials of Iron-Age Horsemen.** Berkeley, 1970. English translation of *Kultura naseleniya Gornogo Altaya v skifskoe vremya* (The cultures of the peoples of the High Altai in the Scythian period). Contains the author's revisions of the Russian edition; text, figures, and plates have also been altered. Translator's (M. W. Thompson) preface valuable for the background commentary on the book and the dating of the tombs. Bibliography prepared for the English-language audience.

[NO16] *Salmony, A. "Sarmatian Gold Collected by Peter the Great," *GBA* 31 (1947), 5–14; 33 (1948), 321–26; 35 (1949), 5–10; 40 (1952), 85–102. A series of short articles illustrating the late Animal Style work that Salmony dated as extending to the late 2nd–early 1st centuries B.C. A posthumous conclusion to Salmony's series on Sarmatian gold, dated here 4th–3rd centuries B.C., in *ArtAs* 22 (1959), 64–78.

[NO17] *Sarianidi, V. **The Golden Hoard of Bactria. From the Tillya-tepe Excavations in Northern Afghanistan.** New York/Leningrad, 1985. Sumptuously illustrated gold burial finds of the 1st century B.C.–1st century A.D. with Scythian, Greek, Parthian, Altaic, etc., influences. A small, illustrated Russian popular edition titled *Afghanistan* (Moscow) appeared in 1987.

[NO18] Schefold, K. "Der Skythische Tierstil in Südrussland," *ESA* 12 (1938), 3–78. An early and still very useful survey of the Animal Style.

[NO19] Schefold, K. "Die iranische Kunst der Pontus Länder," *HdA* 2. Munich, 1954. A compact survey of Scythian-Sarmatian history and art with bibliography of the early literature.

[NO20] Zick-Nissen, J. "Knüpfeppich von Pazyryk und die Frage seiner Datierung," *AA* (1966), 569–81. On the Persian rug found at Pazyryk.

POST-ALEXANDER WESTERN ASIA [PA—]

This section includes the arts of Western Asia following the death of the Achaemenid empire on the point of the Macedonian *sarisa*. The arts of Gandhara, Bactria, and Central Asia, following Alexander's campaigns and up to Islamic times, are reserved for later sections. After a relatively brief period of rule in Western Asia by the Greek successors of Alexander—the Seleucid, Ptolemaic, and Attalid dynasties—the Iranian Parthians under the Arsacids and the Romans vied for dominance. In the 4th century A.D., Byzantium became a major cultural force contesting the Persian Sasanians for hegemony in Western Asia.

We know very little of the arts of the peoples of the Arabian peninsula, of the

small states of the Persian Gulf, of Arabian Nabatea, and the homeland of the Jews. No doubt our lack of knowledge is due in large measure to the paucity of remains uncovered as well as to the social and living patterns that sharply curtailed the production of monumental art among the inhabitants of these regions. But examination of the modest corpus of works is essential if we would gain an understanding of the spread and development of Asian art in the centuries just before the rise of Islam.

[PA1] Andrae, W. **Hatra**. 2 vols. WVDOG 9, 12. Leipzig, 1908, 1912. The Parthian palace and its sculptural decoration.

[PA2] Andrae, W. **Das widererstandene Assur**. Leipzig, 1938 (reissue Munich, 1977). A survey of the city; includes the Parthian and Sasanian remains.

[PA3] Andrae, W. and H. Lenzen. **Ausgrabungen der Deutschen OrientGesellschaft in Assur 8. Die Partherstadt Assur**. WVDOG 57. Leipzig, 1933. Reliefs and architectural decoration from the Parthian level.

[PA4] *al-Ansary, A. R. **Qaryat al-Fau. A Portrait of the Pre-Islamic Civilisation in Saudi Arabia**. Riyadh, 1982. Wall painting and small sculpture from the excavations at Qaryat al-Fau, first centuries A.D., with discussion of the trade routes in southern Arabia.

[PA5] Avi-Yonah, M. **Art in Ancient Palestine. Selected Studies**. Jerusalem, 1981. A posthumous collection of ten basic studies by the Israeli archaeologist and art historian on Oriental elements in Palestinian art, synagogues in the Holy Land, mosaics and iconography. Full annotated, illustrated, and well indexed.

[PA6] *Bagatti, B. "Jordan," **EWA** 8. Site by site descriptions, with bibliography.

[PA7] Balty, J. **Mosaïques antiques de Syrie**. Brussels, 1977. Representative examples of Syrian floor mosaics from the 1st to the 8th century A.D.; their dates, style, and iconography.

[PA8] Bowen, R. L., and F. P. Albright. **Archaeological Discoveries in South Arabia**. Baltimore, 1958. Pertinent here are two contributions on the art from Timna (B. Segall) and Marib (F. P. Albright).

[PA9] *Breasted, J. H. **Oriental Forerunners of Byzantine Painting**. OIP 1. Chicago, 1924. Breasted's recovery of wall painting at Dura-Europos leading to his dramatic demonstration of early Syrian influence on Byzantine visual format, as well as to the subsequent excavations of the Hellenistic-Parthian-Roman city.

[PA10] *Browning, I. **Petra**. (London, 1973). A popular guided historical tour through the ruins. Fully illustrated, with a selected bibliography.

[PA11] *Browning, I. **Jerash and the Decapolis**. London, 1982. Popular history of the caravan city and the recovery of its architecture. Illustrated; select bibliography.

[PA12] Brünow, R. E., and A. von Domaszewski. **Die Provincia Arabia**. 3 vols. Strassburg, 1904–1909. The ruins and monuments from Madaba and the Hauran to Basra and Petra along the Roman roads. An old but still basic work.

[PA13] Butler, H. C. **Early Churches in Syria, Fourth to Seventh Centuries**. Princeton, 1929. A condensed version of the large volumes reporting the expeditions in Syria between 1904 and 1909. Fully illustrated; primarily of the architecture but also of the architectural decoration.

[PA14] Caton Thompson, G. **The Tombs and Moon Temple of Hureidha (Hadhra-maut)**. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 13. London, 1944. Exploration in this region of Arabia brings to light a few primitive carvings, some jewelry and amulets.

[PA15] Chabot, J.-B. **Choix d'inscriptions de Palmyra**. Paris, 1922. In addition to the inscriptions, Chabot includes the tombs, paintings, and reliefs.

[PA16] Chehab, M. **Mosaïques du Liban**. Paris, 1958. A broad selection of chiefly classicizing floor mosaics; illustrated and with brief descriptions.

[PA17] Cleveland, R. L. **An Ancient South Arabian Necropolis**. Publications of the American Foundation for the Study of Man 4. Baltimore, 1965. Report on the finds made in the Timna cemetery includes stelae and sculpture-in-the-round. Annotated.

[PA18] Collart, P., and J. Vicari, eds. **Le sanctuaire de Baalshamin à Palmyre**. 6 vols. Bibliotheca Helvetica Romana X.i–vi. Rome, 1969–1975. Excavations of the temple; topography and architecture; architectural decoration; a section on the gods and cults of the city. Vol. 4 by L. Boissonnas and C. Dunant on the sculpture.

[PA19] Colledge, M. A. R. **The Art of Palmyra**. London, 1976. Fully documented survey of the art and iconography of the Palmyrene. Well illustrated, annotated; bibliography contains much of the extensive periodical literature.

[PA20] Colledge, M. A. R. "Some Observations on Sculptors' Stone-carving Techniques at Hatra," *Sumer* 33 (1977), 135–40. A demonstration of the local origin of the Hatra sculpture.

[PA21] *Crowfoot, J. W. **Early Churches in Palestine**. London, 1941. Description of the Christian buildings from the age of Constantine to the 7th century, their architecture, mosaics, and decorative carvings.

[PA22] Erdmann, K. **Die Kunst Irans zur Zeit der Sasaniden**. Berlin, 1943. General survey of all the art forms of Sasanian Iran; well illustrated, with bibliography to the earlier literature on the Sasanids.

[PA23] Erdmann, K. "Zur Chronologie der sassanidische 'Jagdschalen,'" *ZDMG* 97 (1943), 239–83. An early, but not the last, attempt to date the Sasanian vessels.

[PA24] Erdmann, K. "Die Entwicklung der sassaniden Krone," *Ars Islamica* 15/16 (1951), 87–123. A primary work establishing the dates of Sasanian artworks on the basis of the type of crown worn by the king in the representations. Some modification of the system is necessary, but it is still basic. See also Erdmann's preliminary notice of his work on the dating, "Neue Forschungen zur Entwicklung der sassanidischen Krone," *FuF* 24 (1948), 253–56.

[PA25] Fakhry, A. *An Archaeological Journey to Yemen*. 3 pts. Cairo, 1951–1952. Illustrates some fragmentary decorations.

[PA26] Figueras, P. *Decorated Jewish Ossuaries*. *Documenta et Monumenta Orientis Antiqui* 20. Leiden, 1983. Decorative art on the stone bone chests; form and symbolism. Illustrated; bibliography.

[PA27] Fukai, S. "The Artifacts of Hatra and Parthian Art," *EW* 11 (1960), 135–181. Well illustrated review with notes.

[PA28] Fukai, S., and K. Horiuchi. *Taq-i-Bustan*. 3 vols. (planned). Tokyo, 1969, 1972. The reliefs at the Sasanian rock-carved site near Kermanshah; provides the only complete photographic record in excellent detail of the the grotto sculptures. First two vols. are plates only.

[PA29] Gawlikowski, M. *Monuments funéraires de Palmyre*. Warsaw, 1970. Survey of the various funerary tombs, towers, and catacombs along with the temples in which sculpture was located; includes tomb inscriptions and funerary practices. Basic for the use of funerary reliefs and their placement in antiquity. Annotated; bibliography.

[PA29a] Ghirshman, R. *Bichâpour*. 2 vols. Paris, 1956, 1971. Excavation of the city of Shapur I includes Romano-Sasanian mosaics, sculpture, reliefs in the Bishapur gorge, and statue of Shapur. Heavily illustrated, annotated; bibliography.

[PA30] *Ghirshman, R. *Iran. Parthians and Sassanians*. London, 1962. The standard, splendidly illustrated volume carries the art of Iran up to the conquest of Islam. Also important for the highly suggestive last chapters, which illustrate the continuation of the Iranian *koine* into Europe and Central Asia through the early centuries of the 2nd millennium A.D. Subsequent research has questioned some of the dates, attributions, and conclusions, but such does not invalidate the value of the book.

[PA31] Ghirshman, R. *The Island Kharg/Ile de Karg dans le Golfe Persique*. Tehran, 1971. Brief report on the excavations in the Persian Gulf with tomb reliefs.

[PA32] Ghirshman, R. *Terrasses sacrées de Bard-è Néchandeh et Masjid-i*

Solaiman. 2 vols. MDAI 45. Paris, 1976. Excavation report on the two Iranian sites with Parthian reliefs and sculpture. Fully illustrated, with comparative material, annotations, and bibliography.

[PA33] Glueck, N. "A Nabataean Mural Painting," *BASOR* 141 (1956), 13–23. A rare example of Nabataean painting from the "Painted House" cut into the sandstone cliff near Petra.

[PA34] *Glueck, N. *Deities and Dolphins*. New York, 1965. Popular but authoritative account of Nabataean architecture, sculpture, and iconography; particularly inclusive of the author's excavations of the art found at Khirbet Tannur. Generously illustrated; bibliography, notes, maps, and index.

[PA35] Goldman, B. *The Sacred Portal. A Primary Symbol in Ancient Judaic Art*. Detroit, 1966. A study of iconographical continuity from the 3rd millennium to early Byzantine times in Western Asia. Notes and bibliography; illustrated.

[PA35a] Goldman, B., and A. M. G. Little. "The Beginnings of Sasanian Painting and Dura-Europos," *IrAn* 15 (1980), 283–98. Perhaps the earliest known example of painting attributable to the Sasanian period.

[PA36] Goodenough, E. R. *Jewish Symbols in the Greco-Roman Period*. 13 vols. New York, 1953–1968. A comprehensive compendium of Jewish monuments and artifacts, of exceptional value, with abundant notes, bibliographies, and references, not only for Jewish art, but for the arts and iconography of late classicism and early Christianity in Western Asia. Questions have been raised as to the author's iconographical premises and interpretations (see the list of reviews in vol. 13). Individual volumes on tombs, synagogues, coins; the Diaspora; Jewish cult symbols; fish, bread, and wine; pagan symbols; Dura-Europos synagogue. Separate volumes for illustrations; summary and conclusions; indexes of citations, subjects, names, motifs, and corrections and commentary.

[PA37] Grenet, F. "La fresque de style sasanide de Ghulbiyan: description et commentaire," *IrAn* 9 (1980), 81–89. The very fragmentary mural of several figures which the author compares with the Dil'barjin paintings.

[PA38] *Grohmann, A. "Arabia," *EWA* 1. Site by site descriptions of Arabian pre-Islamic art and archaeology, with bibliographies.

[PA39] Gullini, G., R. Pierobon, R. Parapetti, and M. G. Piazza. "Gerasa I. Report of the Italian Archaeological Expedition at Jerash," *Mesopotamia* 18/19 (1983–1984), 1–134. Brings up to date the history and recovery of the monuments of Jerash.

[PA39a] Hachlili, R. *Ancient Jewish Art and Archaeology in the Land of Israel*. HdO *Abt*, 7 Bd. 1, *Abs.*, 2b, *Liefg.* 4. Leiden, 1988. Covers Herodian through late antiquity, 2nd century B.C.–7th century A.D.: architecture, mosaics, synagogues,

decoration, and iconography. A handy compendium of the remains with summaries of points of view, opinions, and sources of Jewish art. Illustrated, with bibliographies and indexes.

[PA40] Haerinck, E. "Quelques monuments funéraires de l'Île de Kharg dans le Golfe Persique," *IrAn* 11 (1975), 134–67. Review of the finds made there and discussion of the rock-cut tombs with reliefs compared with Palmyrene work. Fully annotated.

[PA41] *Harper, P. O. **The Royal Hunter. Art of the Sassanian Period.** New York, 1978. A catalog of the exhibition, with good illustrations, that goes beyond the descriptive, noting associations of the works displayed, the iconography, etc. Annotated, with bibliography.

[PA42] Harper, P. O. **Silver Vessels of the Sasanian Period 1. Royal Imagery.** New York, 1981. Detailed catalog and discussion of some 38 Sasanian bowls with royal figural representations; physical analysis of the ware included. Full bibliography and well illustrated.

[PA43] *Herrmann, G. **The Iranian Revival.** Oxford, 1977. For the general reader, a brief review of Parthian and Sasanian art and history; well illustrated in color and black-and-white. Glossary and selective bibliography.

[PA44] Herzfeld, E. E. **Paikuli. Monuments and Inscriptions of the early History of the Sasanian Empire.** 2 vols. Berlin, 1924. Early remains described and photographed.

[PA45] Herzfeld, E. E. "Sakastan. Geschichtliche Untersuchungen zur den Ausgrabungen am Kūh i Khwādje," *AMI* 4 (1932), 1–116. Valuable for the discussion and illustrations of the murals that are late Parthian or possibly early Sasanian found by Herzfeld.

[PA46] Homès-Fredericq, D. **Hatra et ses sculptures parthes. Etude stylistique et iconographique.** Leiden, 1963. A discussion and catalog of Hatran sculpture. Annotated, with full bibliography on Hatra and its excavations. Illustrated.

[PA47] Hüttenmeister, F., and G. Reeg. **Die antiken Synagogen in Israel.** 2 vols. Wiesbaden, 1977. A dictionary of the synagogue remains, with bibliographies.

[PA48] Ingholt, H. **Studier over Palmyrensk Skulptur.** Copenhagen, 1928. The first authoritative attempt to organize Palmyrene sculpture in dated period that remains the framework for subsequent work, although modifications of Ingholt's dating of some works have been suggested. In Danish.

[PA49] Ingholt, H. "Quelques fresques récemment découvertes à Palmyre," *ActaA* 3 (1932), 1–20. The tomb murals at Palmyra.

- [PA50] Ingholt, H., H. Seyrig, and J. Starcky. **Recueil des tessères de Palmyre**. Paris, 1955. Catalog of the miniature tokens with inscriptions and pictorial designs with a bearing on the iconography of Palmyrene art.
- [PA51] ***Israel Ancient Mosaics**. UNESCO World Art series. Paris, 1960. A large format, full-color picture book of illustrative sections of early Byzantine period church and synagogue mosaics. Preface by M. Schapiro and introduction by M. Avi-Yonah.
- [PA52] Jaussen, A. J., and R. Savignac. **Mission archéologique en Arabie**. 3 vols. plus supplement. Paris, 1909, 1914, 1922. General recording of the sites, but some illustrations of Nabataean rock-cut and architectural decoration.
- [PA53] *Jidejian, N. **Baalbek, Heliopolis "City of the Sun."** Beirut, 1975. A heavily illustrated historical guide through the buildings at and the art from the city. Good bibliography on Baalbek and related literature.
- [PA54] Kammerer, A. **Pétra et la Nabatène. L'Arabie et les Arabes du nord**. Paris, 1930. Photographic atlas, chiefly of the architectural facades with some Sabaeen sculpture.
- [PA55] Kanael, B. **Die Kunst der antiken Synagoge**. Munich/Frankfurt, 1961. A small, well-illustrated popular introduction to the early Byzantine synagogues.
- [PA56] Kennedy, A. B. W. **Petra. Its History and Monuments**. London, 1925. General description of the area, the Nabataeans, and their monumental remains. The classic volume on Petra; well-illustrated, bibliography.
- [PA57] Kohl, H., and C. Watzinger. **Antike Synagogen in Galiläe**. Leipzig, 1916. The best survey of synagogues in the Galilee uncovered by this date. Subsequent discoveries have now dated some of the information.
- [PA58] *Kraeling, C. H. **Gerasa. City of the Decapolis**. New Haven, 1938. The history and monuments of the Hellenistic-Roman caravan city in Jordan.
- [PA59] Kraeling, C. H. "Color Photographs of the Paintings in the Tomb of the Three Brothers at Palmyra," *AAS* 11-12 (1961-1962), 13-18. An opportunity to see the colors of the familiar paintings.
- [PA60] Lassus, J. **Sanctuaires chrétiens de Syrie. Essai sur la genèse, la forme et l'usage liturgique des édifices du culte chrétien, en Syrie du III^e siècle à la conquête musulmane**. BAH 42. Paris, 1947. Chiefly on the architecture, with some architectural decoration and mosaic fragments.
- [PA61] Leroy, J. "Mosaiques funéraires d'Édesse," *Syria* 34 (1957), 306-42. The family portrait mosaics from the tombs. See also Leroy's "Nouvelles découvertes archéologiques relatives à Édesse," *Syria* 38 (1961), 159-69.

[PA61a] *Lukonin, V. G. *Persia II*. Archaeologia Mundi series. Geneva, 1967. The art and archaeology of Iran in the Hellenistic, Parthian, and Sasanian periods. Well illustrated; chronology and bibliography.

[PA62] Lushey, A. "Zur Datierung der Sasanidischen Kapitelle aus Bisutun und des Monuments von Taq-i-Bostan," *AMI* 1 n.s. (1968), 129–42. A review of the theories for the dating of the reliefs and Lushey's dating using the evidence provided by the Sasanian capitals.

[PA63] Mesnil du Buisson, R. du. *Les tessères et les monnaies de Palmyre*. Paris, 1962. Wide-ranging, sometimes speculative examination of Palmyrean iconography, the deities, symbols, rituals; old Western Asiatic origins, diffusion, etc. Based on the coins and tesserae. Illustrated and annotated.

[PA64] Michalowski, K., ed. *Palmyre. Fouilles polonaises*. 5 vol. Paris/The Hague/Warsaw, 1960–1967. Continuing reports and studies on the results of the ongoing Polish excavations at Palmyra. Sculpture, particularly funerary, well illustrated. Separate studies based on the finds are edited by Michalowski as [PA64a] *Studia Palmyrenskie*. 3 vols. (Warsaw, 1966–1969), in Polish with French summaries.

[PA65] *Michalowski, K. *Palmyra*. London/New York, 1970. A picture book including some detailed photographs of decorative work and sculpture. Contains a brief introduction to the site and bibliography.

[PA66] Mittmann, S. *Beiträge zur Siedlungs- und Territorialgeschichte des nördlichen Ostjordanlandes*. Wiesbaden, 1970. A geographical dictionary of ancient sites and Roman roads in northern Jordan that includes some of the monuments and finds.

[PA67] Orbeli, J. A., and K. V. Trever. *Sasanidskii metall* (Sasanian metalwork). Moscow/Leningrad, 1935. Vessels with figural work now in Russia. Illustrated; text in Russian.

[PA68] Peters, J. P., and H. Thiersch. *Painted Tombs in the Necropolis of Marisa*. London, 1905. Wall paintings of a Sidonian colony in a classicizing style.

[PA69] Pirenne, J. "La Grèce et Sheba, un nouvelle base pour la chronologie Sud-Arabe," *Mémoires de l'académie des inscriptions et belle-lettres* 15, pt. 1. Paris, 1960. Stylistic comparison of Greek and Arabian sculpture to establish dates for the latter. Also see the continuing reports on excavations in S. Arabia that appeared in Syria from 1960 on.

[PA70] Rostovtzeff, M. I., et al. *The Excavations at Dura-Europos. Final Reports*. New Haven, 1943–. Continuing series of volumes on the Syrian city; pertinent here are the individual volumes on the Heracles sculpture (1969) and stone and plaster sculpture (1977, Los Angeles) by S. Downey; bronze objects (1949) by T. G. Frisch and N. Toll; the synagogue (1956) and the Christian chapel (1967) by C. Kraeling.

[PA71] Safar, F., and Mustafa, M. A. **Hatra. The City of the Sun.** Baghdad, 1974. A well-illustrated review of the city, with the sculpture and reliefs of Hatra. Unfortunately only in Arabic.

[PA72] *Saudi Arabia, Department of Antiquities and Museums. **An Introduction to Saudi Arabian Antiquities.** Reyadh, 1975. A picture book of objects and architecture of all periods.

[PA73] Schlumberger, D. **La Palmyrène du nord-ouest.** BAH. Paris, 1951. Cult and dedicatory relief sculpture and small finds from the provincial sanctuaries in the area northwest of Palmyra. Fully illustrated.

[PA74] Segall, B. "Sculpture from Arabia Felix. The Hellenistic Period," *AJA* 59 (1955), 207–14. A selection of bronzes newly recovered from Timna, Yemen.

[PA75] Segall, B. "Sculpture from Arabia Felix. The Earliest Phase," *Ars Orientalis* 2 (1957), 35–42. Reliefs with their Asiatic and Mediterranean influences.

[PA76] Seyrig, H. "Ornamenta Palmyrena Antiquiora," *Syria* 21 (1940), 277–328. Practically a catalog of decorative motifs used in the Palmyrene; fully illustrated.

[PA76a] Simonsen, D. **Sculptures et inscriptions de Palmyre à la Glyptothèque de Ny Carlsberg Copenhagen.** Copenhagen, 1889. Slender volume on inscriptions but with a good gathering of illustrations of some Palmyra sculpture not as yet published elsewhere, particularly heads and busts.

[PA77] *Sukenik, E. L. **The Ancient Synagogue of Beth Alpha.** London, 1932. The Byzantine building and its pictorial mosaic.

[PA78] *Sukenik, E. L. **Ancient Synagogues in Palestine and Greece.** London, 1934. Lectures on the origin and form of the synagogue and its decoration.

[PA79] Tanabe, K., ed. **Sculptures of Palmyra I.** Tokyo, 1986. Primarily a catalog of excellent documentary photographs (475) of Palmyrene sculpture.

[PA80] Thompson, D. **Stucco from Chal Tarkhan-Eshqabad near Rayy.** Warminster, 1976. A catalog of late Iranian stuccowork; illustrated and annotated.

[PA80a] Trümpelmann, L. "Die Sasaniden," in H. Roth, **Kunst der Völkerwanderungszeit.** Supplementband 4, Propyläen Kunstgeschichte. Berlin, 1979, pp. 107–20. A brief survey with notes; illustrated.

[PA81] Vanden Berghe, L., and K. Schippmann. **Les reliefs rupestres d'Elymaïde (Irân) de l'époque Parthe.** *IrAnt*, Suppl. 3. Gent, 1985. Fully illustrated description of the rock reliefs of southwestern Iran and discussion of the Parthian style, composition of the reliefs, relationship of Parthian art to that of the Achaemenid and Sasanian periods. Annotated, with bibliographies.

[PA82] Van Ingen, W. **Figurines from Seleucia on the Tigris**. Ann Arbor, 1939. Catalogue of Hellenistic and Parthian periods figurines from the Mesopotamian site.

[PA83] Wiegand, T., et al. **Baalbek. Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen und Untersuchungen in den Jahren 1898 bis 1905**. 3 vols. Berlin, 1921, 1923, 1925. The excavation report, chiefly on architecture with some architectural decoration.

[PA84] Wiegand, T., et al. **Palmyra. Ergebnisse der Expeditionen von 1902 und 1917**. 2 vols. Berlin, 1932. Excavation report chiefly on the architecture.

[PA85] Will, E. "De l'Euphrate au Rhin. Étude sur quelques motifs ornementaux," *Syria* 31 (1954), 271-85. A basic work on Syrian architectural decoration of late antiquity.

[PA86] Will, E. **Le relief cultuel gréco-romain. Contribution à l'histoire de l'art de l'Empire romain**. Paris, 1955. Valuable for the Roman impact on the art of the Asiatic provinces. Chapters on the equestrian gods, Mithra in art, the problem of frontality, iconography of the sun and moon deities. Illustrated, annotated, and with bibliography.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE [PE—]

Libraries differ in how they list their periodicals (and such related publications as series) in their card catalogs and computer retrieval systems. A periodical may be listed under the name of the sponsoring society, institution, organization, agency, and so on rather than under **Bulletin of the XXXX Society of . . .**, or **Journal of the XXXX Institute of . . .**; or it may be listed exactly as the name appears on the title page; or it may be listed by the name of the school or university under whose aegis it is published, and that institution may be listed under the country or city in which it is located. One will also find that a library's catalog may not be consistent in how it lists its journals, sometimes cross-listing, sometimes not. Hence, it is well to remember that if a title cannot be located under one form, it should be searched for under all of the possible alternatives before surrendering to the reference librarian.

The format used here lists the periodical under the name of the sponsoring society or institution if its name appears in the title. Otherwise, the listing is according to the order of the title as it appears on the title page. Following the name of the periodical is the abbreviation, or abbreviations, commonly used in the literature. Various systems of abbreviations or short forms appear, and one must remember that sometimes the same abbreviation may be used in different citations for more than one periodical (see **Abbreviations**).

Many periodicals are dedicated to the culture of a specific country, region, or geographical area, although they also may carry articles outside the implied specialty. Following is a list of some of the major journals by area, which may be useful when searching for source material within one or another of these areas.

<u>AFGHANISTAN</u>	<u>ANATOLIA</u>	<u>ARABIA</u>	<u>CENTRAL ASIA</u>
Afghanistan	Anadolu	ATLAL	BAI
Afghan Studies	Anatolica	RAYDAN	SA
	AnatSt		
	Belleten	<u>SYRIA/LEBANON</u>	<u>MESOPOTAMIA</u>
<u>GANDHARA</u>	IstForsch	AAAS	AFO
AI	IstMitt	Berytus	BaM
Ancient Pakistan	JKF	BMBeyrouth	Iraq
EW	KF	Damaszener	JNES
PkA	RHA	Mitteilungen	Mesopotamia
	TürkArkDerg	MUSJ	RAssyr
		Syria	SUMER
			ZA
<u>GRAECO-</u>	<u>IRAN</u>	<u>BYZANTIUM</u>	<u>OLD PALESTINE</u>
<u>ROMAN ASIA</u>	AMI	BZ	ADAJ
AA	Athar-e Iran	DOP	'Atiqot
AJA	BAI	REByz	BA
AK	BAIIAA		ErIsr
JdI	BAIPAA		HUCA
JHS	DAFI, Cahiers		IEJ
	Iran		JPOS
	IrAn		Levant
	Persica		PEQ
<u>INDIA</u>	StIr		Qadmoniot
AAS		<u>EURASIA</u>	QDAP
AI		ESA	RB
ArtAs		Journal of	Rivista di
OrA		Central Asia	studi Fenici
OZ			ZDPV

[PE1] Académie des inscriptions et belles lettres. Comptes rendus [CRAI; CRAIBL; AICR]. Paris. Annual, gives reports presented before the academy on, among other matters, current discoveries and the results of investigations.

[PE2] Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae [ActAntAcScHung, AAnASH]. Budapest. Annual of the Hungarian Academy of Science, in Western languages, carrying articles in all areas of ancient culture, history, literature, philology, religion, etc.

[PE3] Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae [ActaArchHung; Aca.B.ActaArchHung; AArchHung]. Budapest. Annual of the Hungarian Academy of Science, in Western languages, chiefly on European prehistory.

[PE4] Acta Archaeologica [ActaA; ActaArch]. Copenhagen. Annual mainly on Scandinavian studies, but occasional reports on Asia, in Western languages.

[PE5] **Acta Orientalia** [AcO; **ActaOrientHung**]. Budapest. Annual published for the Hungarian Academy of Science, in Western languages, on oriental philology and culture.

[PE6] ***Afghanistan**. Cabul. Historical and cultural quarterly published by the Historical and Literary Society of the Afghanistan Academy. Short articles in French or English for a general audience on all matters, with frequent reports on antiquities and on-going excavations in the country by both foreign scholars and local investigators.

[PE7] **Afghan Studies**. London. Annual of the Society for Afghan Studies. Only four vols. (1978–1982) were published.

[PE8] **Altertum, Das**. Berlin. Quarterly published by the Central Institute for Ancient History and Archaeology of the Academy of Science of the DDR. Covers all areas of early history; well-illustrated, with short, general articles that include the arts.

[PE9] **Altorientalische Forschungen** [AoF]. Berlin. Edited by the Central Institute for Ancient History and Archaeology of the Academy of Science of the DDR, it began as an annual and became a quarterly with volume 10 (1983). Articles chiefly on textual material in various Western languages, occasionally including ones in the arts.

[PE10] **American Institute for Persian (Iranian) Art and Archaeology, Bulletin** [BAIPAA, BAIIAA]. New York. Irregular publication to report the work of the Institute in Iran, continued in Shiraz and then the New Series in Detroit as the BAI.

[PE11] **American Journal of Archaeology** [AJA]. Boston. Technical quarterly of the the Archaeological Institute of America, mainly devoted to the classical lands, but with occasional studies in Asian art and archaeology.

[PE12] **American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures** [AJSLL]. Chicago. Continued as JNES. A quarterly published for the Department of Semitic Languages and Literatures of the University of Chicago; included archaeology and history of Western Asia as well as languages and literatures.

[PE13] **American Oriental Society, Journal** [JAOS]. New Haven. Quarterly on all aspects of and periods in Asian studies. Index published every decade or two.

[PE14] **American Schools of Oriental Research, Bulletin** [BASOR]. Philadelphia. Quarterly covering all Asia, all areas of research conducted by the several schools.

[PE15] **Anadolu/Revue des études d'archéologie et d'histoire en Turquie**. Paris. Occasional publication of the French Archaeological Institute in Istanbul on the archaeology and history of Turkey; good for bibliographical listings of archaeological work there, reporting on various sites in the 1950s.

[PE16] **Anadolu/Anatolia**. Ankara. Annual of the Institute for Research in Near Eastern and Mediterranean Civilizations of the Faculty of Letters, University of Ankara (continued by the Archaeological and Art Historical Department); titled **Anatolia** up to vol. 18 (1965). Studies mainly in Turkish but also in Western languages.

[PE17] **Anadolu Araştırmaları/Jahrbuch für Kleinasiatische Forschung [JKF]**. Istanbul. Annual, with some lapses, published for the faculty in philosophy of the University of Istanbul, primarily concerned with Anatolian studies; chiefly in Turkish and also in Western languages.

[PE18] **Analecta Orientalia [AnOr, AnalO]**. Rome. Monographs published by the Pontifical Biblical Institute, mainly on texts, language, literature, and history.

[PE19] **Anatolian Studies [AnatSt, AS, AnS]**. Ankara. Annual of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara contains annual summary of the work in Turkey.

[PE20] **Anatolica**. Istanbul. Annual of the Netherlands Historical and Archaeological Institute in Istanbul, for the civilization of Asia Minor.

[PE21] **Ancient India [AI]**. Delhi. Annual of the Archaeological Survey of India, contains articles for both general and technical audiences, from prehistory through the Muslim conquest.

[PE22] **Ancient Orient Museum, Bulletin**. Tokyo. Annual on the museum's collections; articles mainly in English and with English resumes for those in Japanese.

[PE22a] **Ancient Near Eastern Society, Journal of [JANES]**. New York. Occasional publication of the Jewish Theological Society in single or double issues; primarily textual, biblical, and literary studies.

[PE23] **Ancient Pakistan**. Peshawar. Annual of the Department of Archaeology of the University of Peshawar, on early archaeology, history, and culture; articles in English.

[PE24] **Annales archéologiques arabes syriennes [AAAS]**; formerly **Annales archéologiques de Syrie [AAS]**. Damascus. Annual of the Department of Syrian Antiquities and the museums of the Syrian Arab Republic with articles in English, French, and Syrian.

[PE25] **Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, Liverpool [AAA, AnnLiv]**. Liverpool. Broad range of subjects in all areas of antiquity, including early Western Asia (ceased publication 1948).

[PE26] **Antike Kunst [AntK, AK]**. Published twice yearly in Basel for the Society of Friends of Ancient Art; authoritative studies primarily on classical art but with Asia

included; excellent illustrations.

[PE27] **Antiquity**. Cambridge. Quarterly, mainly devoted to European pre- and early history and culture with emphasis on archaeology. Indexed after vols. 25 and 50.

[PE28] ***Archéologica Viva**. Paris. Discontinued quarterly on archaeological collections; for the general reader by specialists; lavishly illustrated but short-lived.

[PE29] **Archäologischer Anzeiger** [AA, AAnz, ArchAnz]. Berlin. Short studies published quarterly by the German Archaeological Institutes, chiefly on classical monuments but some Western Asiatic. Indexed in **JdI**.

[PE30] **Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran** [AMI]. Berlin. Annual of the Teheran section of the German Archaeological Institutes, covering its activities in Iran and related studies. First 9 volumes (1929–1938) were almost entirely the work of E. Herzfeld; current series (*NF*) begins with vol. 1 (1968) under the auspices of the new sponsor. Includes annual bibliography. Studies primarily in German. Supplementary volumes of the AMI (which are, or should be, cataloged by author) are published as *Ergänzungsbande*.

[PE31] ***Archaeology**. Boston. Published bi-monthly by the Archaeological Institute of America for the general reader on discoveries and investigations worldwide.

[PE32] **Archiv für Orientforschung** [AfO]. Berlin/Graz/Horn. Annual (previously appeared in various parts during year). International periodical for the study of early Western Asia, particularly valuable for extensive annual bibliographies and book reviews. Section *Wissenschaftliche Berichte* contains reports on museums and private collections (acquisitions, new galleries, catalogs, etc.); reports on new excavations, bibliography of new publications by areas. Formerly titled **Archiv für Keilschriftforschung**. Supplementary volumes issued as *Beihefte*.

[PE33] **Ars Islamica** [ArsIsl]. Ann Arbor. Began as a semi-annual published for the Research Seminary in Islamic Art, et al, University of Michigan, replaced after 1951 vol. by **Ars Orientalis**. Primarily devoted to the arts of Islam; indexed in vol. 15/16 (1951).

[PE34] **Ars Orientalis** [AOr]. Ann Arbor/Washington. Annual publication devoted to the arts of the Asian continent from earliest times through Islamic periods. Successor of **Ars Islamica**.

[PE35] **Artibus Asiae** [ArtAs, AA]. Ascona/New York. Quarterly currently sponsored by the Sackler Foundation and the New York Institute of Fine Arts. Primarily devoted to the arts of India and the Far East, but occasional articles on Western Asian and nomadic art, particularly in earlier issues.

[PE36] **Arts Asiatiques** [AAs, AA]. Paris. Annual of the Guimet Museum, the successor to **RAA** (1924–42) of the Cernuschi Museum; primarily for the Eastern Asia

and India, but occasional studies on Western and Central Asiatic works.

[PE37] **Archív orientální** [AOr, ArO, ArOr, AO]. Prague. Quarterly on African, Asian, and Latin American studies of the Prague academy, begun as the journal of the Czechoslovak Oriental Institute. In Western languages.

[PE38] **Asia Institute, Bulletin of the** [BAI] New Series. Detroit. Formerly published in Shiraz. Annual on the archaeology, art, history, and culture of Western and Central Asia.

[PE39] **Athar-e Iran**. Paris. Journal of the Archaeological Service of Iran under A. Godard, published irregularly for a few years until discontinued with vol. 4. Covered the arts, architecture, and archaeology of Iran.

[PE40] **'Atiqot**. Jerusalem. Occasional publication of the Department of Antiquities and Museums, Israel Department of Archaeology, Hebrew University, and Israel Exploration Society, with single vols. devoted to single archaeological sites or to collections of studies; on all aspects of ancient Israel. Selected bibliographies on archaeological work in Israel published in supplements. Appears in Hebrew and English editions.

[PE41] **ATLAL. Journal of Saudi Arabian Archaeology**. Riyadh. Annual of the Department of Antiquities and Museums, in English and Arabic.

[PE42] **Baghdader Mitteilungen** [BaM, BM]. Berlin. Annual of the Baghdad section of the German Archaeological Institutes, concerned with its activities in Iraq.

[PE43] **Bastan chenassi va honar-e Iran** (Review of Iranian art and archaeology). Tehran. Published by the Archaeological Service of the Ministry of Culture and the Arts.

[PE44] **Berliner Jahrbuch für Vor- und Frühgeschichte** [BJV]. Berlin. Annual of the Berlin museum for the arts of pre- and early history, covers all areas but is particularly strong in Western Asiatic.

[PE45] **Berytus. Archaeological Studies**. Copenhagen/Beirut. Published for the American University of Beirut, Museum of Archaeology. Usually an annual but in some years it appeared in fascicles. Concentrates on the art and archaeology of Lebanon and Syria but also contains articles on the neighboring regions.

[PE46] ***Biblical Archaeologist** [BA]. Cambridge. Quarterly of the American Schools of Oriental Research, on all aspects of Palestinian and biblical antiquity for the general reader, written by authorities. Indexed for vols. 1–35.

[PE47] **Bibliotheca Orientalis** [BibO, BibOr, BO, BiOr]. Leiden. Issued three times a year for the Netherlands Institute for the Near East. Each issue restricted to a few short articles followed by extensive book reviews and annual lists of publications in

various languages. (An earlier, 19th-century, series with this title was published in Berlin, continued as **Orientalische Bibliographie** through 1919, continuation of **OLZ**.)

[PE48] **British Institute of Persian Studies, Journal**. See [PE67] **Iran**.

[PE49] ***British Museum Quarterly [BMQ]**. London. Reports on and notes acquisitions of the museum by sections. Superseded (1976) by **British Museum Yearbook** of studies on museum holdings.

[PE50] **Byzantinische Zeitschrift [BZ]**. Munich. Published twice a year on Byzantine matters; particularly useful for its annual bibliography of books, serials, and book reviews, some annotated. Section on Byzantine and related art history: general, specific sites and monuments, iconography-symbols-techniques, architecture, sculpture, painting, crafts, and exhibitions.

[PE51] **Cahiers archéologiques fin de l'antiquité et moyen âge [CahArch]**. Paris. Occasional publication primarily for early Christian art and archaeology of late antiquity and the Middle Ages.

[PE52] **Damaszener Mitteilungen**. Mainz. Annual publication of the Damascus section of the German Archaeological Institutes, for Syrian art, archaeology, architecture, etc.

[PE53] **Délégation archéologique française en Iran, Cahiers [DAFI, Cahiers]**. Paris. Occasional publication of reports on the discoveries made by the French in Iran.

[PE54] **Department of Antiquities in Palestine, Quarterly [QDAP]**. Jerusalem. The work of the department, now replaced by **ADAJ**.

[PE55] **Department of Antiquities of Jordan, Annual [ADAJ]**. Amman. Reports of and studies on the work of the department; the successor to **QDAP**.

[PE56] **Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Jahrbuch des [JdI]**. Berlin. Chiefly on classical studies. Began as the yearbook of the Kaiserlich Deutschen Archäologischen Institutes. Fully indexed in 1904, 1921, 1938, 1978.

[PE57] **Deutschen Palästina-Vereins, Zeitschrift des [ZDPV]**. Wiesbaden. Annual publication of the German Evangelical Institute for the Ancient Study of the Holy Land. Includes all areas of research, including art and iconography.

[PE58] **Dumbarton Oaks Papers [DOP]**. Washington. Annual devoted to all aspects of Byzantine history and culture.

[PE59] **East and West [EW]**. Rome. Annual of the Italian Institute for Western and Eastern Asia (IsMEO); studies in the history and culture of the ancient Asian continent, in various Western languages. Vols. 1–20 indexed in vol. 20 (1970).

- [PE59a] **Epigraphica Anatolica. Zeitschrift für Epigraphik und historische Geographie Anatoliens.** Bonn. Published twice a year by the Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Bonn. Mainly on inscriptions, but some art (particularly stelae) and architecture. In German, English, French, and Italian.
- [PE60] **Eretz-Israel [ErIsr].** Jerusalem. Annual of the Israel Exploration Society for archaeological, historical, and geographical studies; in Hebrew.
- [PE61] **Eurasia Septentrionalis Antiqua [ESA].** Helsinki. Valuable early annual, no longer published, for the investigation of East European and North Asiatic archaeology and ethnology. Studies on interrelationships of northern regions with Western Asia, particularly informative for Animal Style art of the northern nomads.
- [PE62] ***Expedition.** Philadelphia. Quarterly bulletin of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Popular articles on the field work undertaken by the museum. Articles in different languages.
- [PE63] **Gosudarstvennegii Ermitazha, Trudy [TGE].** Leningrad. Annual bulletin of the State Hermitage Museum. Articles in Russian with English summaries.
- [PE64] **Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha, Soobshchenie [SGE].** Leningrad. Twice yearly reports of the State Hermitage Museum. Short reports on exhibitions, scientific work, and artworks of the museum. Earlier issues carry the table of contents in French; more current issues include English summaries of contents.
- [PE65] **Hebrew Union College Annual [HUCA].** Cincinnati. Studies on all aspects of Jewish history and culture.
- [PE66] ***Illustrated London News [ILN].** London. While it is a popular magazine, this weekly publication of current events and reporting is of particular importance as being the vehicle for archaeologists making their first reports and providing the first pictures from the field of their finds.
- [PE67] **Iran.** London. Annual of the British Institute of Persian Studies; in all areas of early and later Iran but primarily concerned with the archaeological activities of the institute.
- [PE68] **Iranian Institute, Bulletin of the [BIranInst].** See [PE10] **American Institute for Iranian Art and Archaeology, Bulletin.**
- [PE69] **Iranica Antiqua [IrAn].** Leiden. Annual, occasionally in two fascicles, includes all fields of early Iranian studies with emphasis on archaeology and ancient art; in most Western languages.
- [PE70] **Iraq.** London. Published twice yearly by the British School of Archaeology in Iraq. Chiefly reports of the excavations of the school and studies on related materials. Index for vols. 1–30 published 1970.

[PE71] **Israel Exploration Journal [IEJ]**. Jerusalem. Quarterly of the Israel Exploration Society, in English. Studies and reports on Israel's archaeological past and artifacts.

[PE72] **Istanbuler Mitteilungen [IstMitt]**. Tübingen. Annual of the Istanbul section of the German Archaeological Institutes on Turkish prehistory. Vol. 32 (1982) lists contents of the first 29 vols. Its monographs, *IstMitt Beihefte* (cataloged by author), are a numbered series on a wide range of Turkish monuments and history through Byzantine and Islamic times.

[PE73] **Jaarbericht van het Vooraziatisch-egyptisch Genootschap, Ex Oriente Lux [JEOL]**. Leiden. Annual of the Oriental Society "Ex Oriente Lux." Studies and reports in Western languages include history, archaeology, religion, and occasionally art of Western Asia with emphasis on Egypt.

[PE74] **Jahrbuch für Kleinasiatische Forschungen [KF]**. Ankara. See [PE17] *Anadolu Araştırmaları*.

[PE75] **Jahrbuch für prähistorische und ethnographische Kunst [IPEK]**. Leipzig/Berlin/New York. Annual review covering the prehistoric and ethnographic arts around the world. Extensive book reviews and summaries of pertinent articles in other periodicals. In Western languages.

[PE76] **Journal Asiatique [JA]**. Paris. Published three times a year by the Asiatic Society. All aspects of Asian history and culture; reports on archaeological finds.

[PE77] **Journal of Central Asia**. Islamabad. Published twice a year by the International Association for the Study of the Cultures of Central Asia. In English, covers all periods for Pakistan, Afghanistan, Soviet Central Asia, Mongolia, Iran, China, and India. Includes ancient history, art, and architecture.

[PE78] **Journal of Glass Studies**. Corning, New York. An annual published by the Corning Museum of Glass. Includes all types of glass production and works worldwide and from all historical periods, with an annual checklist of books and articles devoted to glass and notices of recent acquisitions.

[PE79] **Journal of Hellenic Studies [JHS]**. London. Published annually by the Council of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. Primarily devoted to Greek ancient history and civilization, it occasionally carries studies on Western Asian art and archaeology that impinge upon the Classical world.

[PE80] **Journal of Near Eastern Studies [JNES]**. Chicago. Began as quarterly of the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures of the University of Chicago as the *AJSLL*; new series beginning as vol. 1 (1942). All aspects of Western Asiatic and Egyptian study.

[PE80a] **Journal of Roman Studies [JRS]**. London. Annual of the Society for the

Promotion of Roman Studies. Primarily concerned with Roman history, but also on Graeco-Roman Asia.

[PE81] **Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient [JESHO]**. Leiden. Issued thrice yearly, covers the whole of Asia and North Africa from earliest times to the 19th century.

[PE82] **Kunst des Orients [KO]**. Wiesbaden. Annual published in two parts; chiefly on Islamic art.

[PE83] **Levant**. London. Annual journal of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem and the British Institute of Amman for archaeology and history. Reports on work of the school.

[PE84] **Mesopotamia**. Torino/Florence. Irregular publication of the University of Torino Institute of Archaeology of the Near East and Asia. Chiefly archaeological studies, reports of the institute's field work, epigraphy, and history. In English and Italian.

[PE85] ***Metropolitan Museum of Art, Bulletin [BMMA]**. New York. Quarterly reporting on the museum holdings.

[PE86] **Musée de Beyrouth, Bulletin [BMBeyrouth]**. Beirut. Occasional publication of the museum, particularly for Phoenician-Canaanite art.

[PE87] **Oriens Antiquus [OrAn]**. Rome. Biannual of the Center for Antiquity and the History of Near Eastern Art, covers all areas of oriental studies in Western languages; well illustrated. Index in vol. 10.

[PE88] **Orient**. Tokyo. Annual of the Society for Near Eastern Studies in Japan; the continuation of Japanese-language journal *Oriente*. In various languages; indexed in vols. 6 and 12.

[PE89] ***Oriental Art [OrA]**. London. Quarterly devoted to studies and current news and events. Primarily for Far Eastern and Indian fine arts.

[PE90] **Orientalia [Or]**. Rome. Publication of the Pontifical Biblical Institute, three times a year. Only rarely concerned with art and archaeology; concentrates on textual studies, in various Western languages.

[PE91] **Orientalia Lovaniensia Periodica [OLP]**. Leuven. Annual deals with all areas of Oriental studies, in English and major European languages.

[PE92] **Orientalia Suecana**. Uppsala/Stockholm. Quarterly on all areas of Oriental studies with an occasional article in ancient art. In French, German, and English.

[PE92a] **Orientalische Literaturzeitung [OLZ]**. See [PE47] *Bibliotheca Orientalis*.

[PE93] **Ostasiatische Zeitschrift [OZ]**. Berlin. Irregular publication for Far Eastern and Indian cultural history and the arts.

[PE94] **Pakistan Archaeology [PkA]**. Karachi. Annual published by the Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Education. Reports on field work in Pakistan.

[PE95] **Paléorient**. Paris. Twice a year interdisciplinary review of prehistory and protohistory of Southwest Asia, concentrating in anthropology and archaeology of the Old and New Stone Ages. Articles in English and French.

[PE96] **Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statement [PEQ, PEF]**. London. In 1936 name changed to **Palestine Exploration Quarterly**, incorporating the **Bulletin of the British School of Archaeology**, which in 1968 separated to be published as **Levant** in order to publish more "archaeological minutiae." Studies in archaeology and monuments.

[PE97] **Palestine Oriental Society, Journal of the [JPOS]**. London. Published annually by the society for all aspects of early Palestine and related materials and areas.

[PE98] **Persica**. Leiden. Yearbook of the Netherland-Iranian Society covers all aspects of Iranian and Afghan studies, ancient through modern. Contains a running annotated bibliography of Soviet literature in the field as well as the work in Soviet Asia.

[PE99] **Qadmoniot**. Jerusalem. Quarterly on the archaeology of Israel and Bible lands, in Hebrew.

[PE99a] **Raydan. Journal of Ancient Yemini Antiquities and Epigraphy**. Aden. Annual published by the Yemeni Center for Cultural and Archaeological Research. So far, volumes 1–4 (1978–1981) have been published.

[PE100] **Revue archéologique [RA]**. Paris. Published twice a year in conjunction with the CNRS. Reports on the art and archaeology of the ancient world.

[PE101] **Revue biblique [RB, RBibl]**. Paris. Quarterly publication of the School for Biblical Studies. Carries studies on the monuments and archaeology of the Holy Land occasionally.

[PE102] **Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale [RAssyr; RAAO]**. Paris. Published twice a year. Primarily for textual studies, some history and seals discussed in relation to texts.

[PE102a] **Revue des arts asiatiques [RAA]**. Succeeded by **Arts Asiatiques**.

[PE103] **Revue des études byzantines [REByz]**. Bucharest/Paris. Annual publication of the French Institute for Byzantine Studies. Primarily devoted to the literature,

manuscripts, and history of Byzantium, with occasional articles on the arts.

[PE104] **Revue du Louvre et des musées de France**. Paris. Journal published six times a year for studies on and news of the museums' holdings and exhibitions.

[PE105] **Revue hittite et asianique [RHA]**. Paris. Began as a publication of the Society for Hittite and Asianique Studies, now published by the National Center for Scientific Research. Appeared in 85 fascicles at various times until becoming an annual in 1970.

[PE106] **Rivista degli studi orientali [RStO, RSO]**. Rome. Published by the Oriental School of the City University of Rome in fascicles. In all areas of Eastern studies.

[PE107] **Rivista di studi Fenici**. Rome. Publication of the Center for the Study of Phoenician and Punic Civilization at the University of Rome, twice a year. Articles in English, French, and Italian in all areas, including the arts and crafts, of Phoenician history and culture.

[PE108] **Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Journal of the [JRAS]**. Published twice a year by the society in London. Archaeology, art, history, languages, literatures, beliefs and customs of the Asia from ancient through contemporary. Indexed annually.

[PE108a] **Saudi Arabian Archaeology, Journal of**. See [PE41] **ATLAL**.

[PE109] **School of Oriental and African Studies, Bulletin of the [BSOAS]**. London. Appears three times a year carrying studies on all matter of concern to the school in the University of London. Earlier title: **School of Oriental Studies, Bulletin of the [BSOS]**.

[PE110] **Semitica**. Paris. Published annually for the University of Paris, Institute of Semitic Studies. Mainly a vehicle for the study of Semitic textual materials but with an occasional article on the art of the ancient Semitic-language peoples.

[PE111] **Sovetskaia arkheologiia [SA, SovArkh]**. Moscow. Quarterly of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Archaeology. Almost exclusively concerned with work of Soviets in Soviet territory. Early volumes carried French resumes; more recent volumes print them in English.

[PE112] **Studia et Acta Orientalia**. Bucharest. Annual published for the Oriental Studies Section of the Society of Philological Sciences of the SRR. Carries occasional articles dealing with ancient arts. In French.

[PE113] **Studia Iranica [StIr]**. Paris. Published twice yearly for the Association for the Advancement of Iranian Studies. All areas of art, archaeology, numismatics, history, literature, etc. In French, English, and other major European languages. Supplementary volumes issued as **Abstracta Iranica**.

[PE114] **Sumer**. Baghdad. Published twice yearly by the Ministry of Culture and Information, Organization of Antiquities and Heritage of Iraq (formerly by the the Directorate-General of Antiquities, Baghdad). On the archaeology of Iraq, its monuments and history; in Arabic and Western languages.

[PE115] **Syria. Revue d'art oriental et d'archéologie**. Paris. Published by the French Archaeological Institute of Beirut, sometimes in two or four fascicles a year. The primary source for studies on the ancient art and monuments of Syria and of adjacent lands to a lesser extent.

[PE116] **Türk Arkeoloji, Dergisi** (Turkish archaeological review) [**TürkArkDerg**]. Ankara. Published once or twice a year by the Turkish Department of Antiquities and Museums, in all languages, on all periods of Turkish history.

[PE117] **Türk Tarih Kurumu, Belleten** [**Belleten**]. Ankara. Published three times a year by the Turkish Historical Society, with articles mainly in Turkish but also in European languages. An historical periodical that includes prehistory. Important for its continuing bibliography of books and periodical articles that treat Turkish history.

[PE118] **Ugarit-Forschungen**. Neukirchen-Vluyn. Annual primarily devoted to philological matters but also contains studies on all aspects of Syria in the early millennia.

[PE119] **Université Saint-Joseph, Mélanges de l'** [**MUSJ; MéIUSJ**]. Beirut. Annual for the history, culture, philology, languages, archaeology, art, etc., of Lebanon.

[PE120] **Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und Vorderasiatische Archäologie** [**ZA**]. Berlin. Published twice a year; primarily for language, texts, and history but occasionally carries studies of monuments.

REFERENCE WORKS [RE—]

These pages list a variety of general, basic source books: encyclopaedias, atlases, lexicons, dictionaries, gazetteers, handbooks, guide books, and so on. Such volumes contain the many kinds of information essential in the study of ancient art. For reference and bibliographical materials useful in the general area of research in the history of art, see B. Goldman, *Reading and Writing in the Arts*² (Detroit, 1978), Chapter 3.

[RE1] Adamec, L. W. **Historical and Political Gazetteer of Afghanistan**. 2 vols. Graz, 1972–1973. Arranged by geographical name; vol. 1 on Badakshan and northeastern Afghanistan; vol. 2 on Farah and southwestern Afghanistan, with maps and glossary.

[RE2] *Aharoni, Y. **The Land of the Bible. A Historical Geography**. London, 1967.

Includes a survey of the historical sources, the land through the ages from proto-historic through Persian, a list of sites by ancient and modern names, chronology, and notes.

[RE3] *Aharoni, Y., and M. Avi-Yonah. **The Macmillan Bible Atlas**². New York, 1977. A historical atlas that follows the biblical events.

[RE3a] Art Librarians Society of North America. **ARLIS/NA. Handbook and List of Members**. 1987. Names and addresses of art librarians.

[RE3b] Aurenche, O., ed. **Dictionnaire illustré multilingue de l'architecture du Proche Orient ancien**. Lyon, 1977. Very useful short-entry definitions, often with citations; well illustrated. Text in French, but lexicon gives English, German, Arabic, Greek, Italian, Persian, Russian, and Turkish equivalents.

[RE3c] Aurenche, O., J. Evin and F. Hours, eds. **Chronologies du Proche Orient**. BAR 379. Lyon, 1987. 2 vols. Results of an international symposium on relative and absolute dating technologies of periods and cultures: thermoluminescence, C¹⁴, climatic, archaeomagnetism, etc.

[RE4] *Avi-Yonah, M. **The Holy Land. From the Persian to the Arab Conquests (536 B.C. to A.D. 640): A Historical Geography**. Grand Rapids, 1966. A handy, compact guide to cities and areas, with their historical contexts; fully referenced to ancient authors.

[RE5] *Avi-Yonah, M., and E. Stern. **Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land**. 4 vols. Englewood Cliffs, 1975–1978. Richly illustrated; succinct entries. Abbreviations used are in the last volume.

[RE6] *Ball, W., and J.-C. Gardin. **Archaeological Gazetteer of Afghanistan. Catalogue des sites archéologiques d'Afghanistan**. 2 vols. Paris, 1982. Some 1286 entries giving sites and locations, dates, significance, bibliography, chronology of field work (1833 to 1979), museums and collections with their major holdings.

[RE7] Barrois, A.-G. **Manuel d'archéologie biblique**. 2 vols. Paris, 1939, 1953. On all aspects of life and culture in biblical times as reflected in the decorative arts, ceramics, metallurgy, textiles, seals, writing, etc. Well indexed.

[RE8] *Beek, M. A. **Atlas of Mesopotamia. A Survey of the History and Civilization of Mesopotamia from the Stone Age to the Fall of Babylon**. London, 1962. Well illustrated with representative art of the periods and regions; 22 maps.

[RE9] Bickerman, E. J. **Chronologie**². Leipzig, 1967. A brief reference work on the various calendars, chronology, the zodiac, systems on which calendars are based, use of eponymous years for dating systems, chronologies used in antiquity. Bibliography.

[RE10] *Bickerman, E. J. **Chronology of the Ancient World**. Ithaca, 1980. A clear,

detailed exposition on the systems of dating used and the chronologies of the cultures once calendar systems were adopted.

[RE11] *Bray, W., and D. Trump. **The Penguin Dictionary of Archaeology**. Harmondsworth, 1970. Short entries on gods, periods, sites, early discoverers, styles, rulers, civilizations, terms, etc. Regional index of sites and maps.

[RE12] Cabrol, F., and H. Leclercq. **Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie [DACL]** 15 vols. Paris, 1907–1953. One of the valuable, short-entry dictionaries still useful and without a comparable rival.

[RE12a] *Champion, S. **A Dictionary of Terms and Techniques in Archaeology**. Oxford, 1980. A slender volume for the non-professional archaeologist, giving some of the basic terminology employed in the field. *Not* a dictionary of sites, periods, styles, etc. Illustrated, with a limited bibliography.

[RE13] *Cormfeld, G. **Archaeology of the Bible. Book by Book**. New York, 1976. A popular survey of all manner of materials and how they provide background for the OT and NT. Illustrated.

[RE14] Corswant, W. **Dictionnaire d'archéologie biblique**. Neuchatel, 1956. Short, paragraph-length entries on all topics pertinent in biblical history, such as synagogues, olive trees, weapons, shoes, boats, the Sanhedria, jewelry, and sarcophagi, with illustrations and biblical references.

[RE15] *Cottrell, L., ed. **The Concise Encyclopedia of Archaeology**. New York, 1960. People, places, periods, names, gods, subjects, etc., of world prehistory.

[RE16] Delaporte, L., É. Drioton, A. Piganiol, and R. Cohen. **Atlas historique I. L'antiquité**. Paris, 1948. Maps (plus bibliography) on the ancient cities and sites of Western Asia, Egypt, and the Mediterranean through the 5th century A.D.

[RE17] Delorme, J. **Chronologie des civilisations**³. Paris, 1969. Extensive tables of major events and people; on "Early Civilizations" of Egypt, Western Asia, Central Asia, Far East, Aegean, and Byzantium.

[RE18] *Dupree, N. H. **The Bamiyan Guide**. Cabul, 1967. The monuments, caves, etc., of the Buddhist monastic center.

[RE19] Dussaud, R. **Topographie historique de la Syrie antique et médiévale**. BAH 4. Paris, 1927. Geographical atlas of Syria and Lebanon with identification of sites, bibliography of itineraries, and early travelers and their memoirs, etc. Full name index.

[RE20] Ebert, M., ed. **Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte**. 15 vols. Berlin, 1924–32. An early publication but still a very useful encyclopedia of prehistory with ample illustrations.

[RE21] Ehrich, R. W., ed. **Chronologies in Old World Archaeology**³. 2 vols. Chicago, 1990. (Replaces the 1955 **Relative Chronologies in Old World Archaeology**.) Among the cultural chronologies demonstrated are those of Palestine, pre-1500 B.C. (W. F. Albright); North Syria and North Mesopotamia to 2000 B.C. (J. L. Walson); Anatolia (M. J. Mellink); Mesopotamia 6000–1600 B.C. (E. Porada, D. P. Hansen); Iran 6000–2000 B.C. (R. H. Dyson); Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Indus Valley (G. F. Dales).

[RE22] **Enciclopedia dell'arte antica, classica e orientale [EAA]**. 12 vols. Rome, 1958–1985. Up-to-date encyclopedia on ancient art in general. Vols. 1–7, alphabetical listing; vol. 8, supplement; vol. 9, atlas; vols. 10, 11, ceramic atlas; vol. 12, index.

[RE23] **Enciclopedia universale dell'arte**. Rome, 1958. See the English-language edition, [RE25] ***Encyclopedia of World Art**.

[RE24] ***Encyclopaedia Judaica**. 12 vols. Jerusalem, 1971–1972. The latest encyclopaedia, covering all aspects of Jewish history and culture, including the ancient land of Israel.

[RE25] ***Encyclopedia of World Art [EWA]**. 14 vols. plus index. New York, 1958–1968. English edition of the **Enciclopedia universale dell'arte**. Includes very good summary articles (several listed here in appropriate sections, by author), illustrations, and bibliographies by recognized experts in Western and Central Asian history and culture. The index must be consulted first.

[RE26] ***Faccenna, D. A Guide to the Excavations in Swat (Pakistan) 1956–1962**. Rome, 1964. The locations of the major sites and monuments, with particular emphasis on Udegram and Butkara; illustrated, select bibliography.

[RE27] ***Finegan, J. The Archeology of the New Testament. The Life of Jesus and the Beginning of the Early Church**. Princeton, 1969. Heavily illustrated geographical and archaeological guide to biblical sites “connected with . . . the life of Jesus and the existence of the early Christian church.” Sections on Jewish and Roman catacombs and the archaeology of the Cross-sign. Bibliographies.

[RE28] Frumkin, G. **Archaeology in Soviet Central Asia**. HdO vii. 3. 1. Leiden/Cologne, 1970. A survey of the regions by periods and the successive stages of Soviet exploration “to appraise the development of archaeology in the USSR, with special reference to its so-called ‘Central Asian’ Soviet Republics (Kazakstan, Kirgiziya, Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan).” With annotated bibliographies by regions; well indexed, illustrated.

[RE29] Gorys, E. **Kleines Handbuch der Archäologie**. Munich, 1981. Sections on the “methodology” of archaeology, 50 biographies of archaeologists, and an alphabetical listing of a selection of the major sites that gives the basic archaeological data and significant finds. Useful glossary of terms and common names.

[RE30] **Les Guides Bleus. Moyen-Orient, Liban, Syrie, Jordanie, Irak, Iran.** Paris, 1956. A volume in the well-known French series of guide books, useful for precis of ancient sites, routes, locations, and monuments along the way, in over 900 pages.

[RE31] Hackin, J. and R. **Le site archéologique de Bāmiyān. Guide du visiteur.** Paris, 1934. Guide to the Buddhist rock shrines and monastic caves.

[RE32] al-Haik, A. R. **Key Lists of Archaeological Excavations in Iraq, 1842–1965.** Coconut Grove, 1968. Lists sites, field directors of excavations, participants in archaeological work, sponsors, history of excavations, bibliography, and sketch maps.

[RE33] **Handbuch der Orientalistik series [HdO].** A continuing series of volumes planned to cover all aspects of Asian history and culture. The series is published in a bewildering variety of separate sub-volumes (volumes are listed in the bibliographies by authors' names). Of the several divisions projected, that division (*Abteilung*; abb. *Abt.*) pertinent here is *Abt.* 1, ed. by B. Spuler on Western and Central Asia, which is published in numbered volumes. A volume (*Band*; abb. *Bd.*) each is devoted to: *Bd.* 1, Egyptian language and literature; *Bd.* 2, cuneiform studies and ancient Western Asiatic history; *Bd.* 3, the Semitic language groups; *Bd.* 4, Iranian linguistics, religion, and history; *Bd.* 5, the Altaic language groups and the history of Central Asia; *Bd.* 6, Islamic history; *Bd.* 7, the Armenian and Caucasian language groups; *Bd.* 8, religion. Each *Bd.* may be published in separate numbered parts or sections (*Abschnitte*; abb. *Abs.*). In addition, the *Abt.* contains supplementary volumes (*Ergänzungsbande*; abb. *Ergbd.*)—such as on Arabic chronology and papyrology—which may be published in half-volumes (*Halbbände*), as those on law, music, cuneiform inscriptions, geography, etc. The individual volumes are cataloged by author and subject, and, hence, not as difficult to locate in libraries as the complex numbering of parts would suggest.

[RE34] ***Internationales Kunst-Adressbuch. International Directory of Arts.** 2 vols. Frankfurt-am-Main. Every other year publication providing addresses of peoples and organizations connected with the arts: museums, galleries, auction houses, scholars, publishers, etc. Published in English.

[RE35] *Kraeling, E. G., ed. **Historical Atlas of the Holy Land.** Chicago, 1956. A handy, compact atlas that includes maps of the Western Asiatic empires, important archaeological sites, excursions on major events and places, and a table of early history.

[RE36] *Marshall, J. H. **A Guide to Taxila**⁴. Cambridge, 1960. Guide to the history, the site, and the remains of the city in Parthian and Kushan times, and of the monuments in the neighborhood.

[RE37] *Matheson, B. A. **Persia. An Archaeological Guide.** Park Ridge, N. J., 1973. Far more than a tourist guide, it summarizes monuments, their interpreters, the major works and their history. Complete with maps, illustrations, diagrams; good basic bibliography, chronology.

[RE38] *May, H. G., ed. **Oxford Bible Atlas**². London, 1974. Historical maps include areas beyond the Holy Land proper, maps of various Asian kingdoms and empires, archaeological sites, and full commentary on archaeology and the Bible, plus gazetteer.

[RE38a] Mittmann, S. **Beiträge zur Siedlungs- und Territorialgeschichte des nördlichen Ostjordanlandes**. Wiesbaden, 1970. A geographical dictionary of ancient sites and Roman roads in northern Jordan, with mention of finds.

[RE39] *Negev, A., ed. **Archaeological Encyclopedia of the Holy Land**. New York, 1972. Single volume, heavily illustrated, it includes also the lands associated with the Bible, such as Syria, Assyria, Jordan, and Egypt. Chronological tables, glossary of terms.

[RE40] Ovadia, A. **Corpus of the Byzantine Churches in the Holy Land**. Bonn, 1970. A catalog with descriptions of structures. Illustrations only of floor plans; bibliography.

[RE41] ***Oxford Classical Dictionary [OCD]**. Oxford, 1949. The standard short-entry reference volume for all aspects of the ancient Classical world.

[RE42] Pallis, S. A. **The Antiquity of Iraq. A Handbook of Assyriology**. Copenhagen, 1956. "An account of all the various branches of learning included under Assyriology" in a huge volume (814 pp.) with chapters on the landscape, early explorers and their explorations, the decipherment of cuneiform and the decipherers, the Sumerian and Akkadian languages, excavations and excavators, Mesopotamian prehistory, chronologies, and the historical, political, social, cultural, and religious life. Included is a short section on art. Well indexed, with bibliography and maps.

[RE43] Parise, F., ed. **The Book of Calendars**. New York, 1982. Tables of the different calendars with Julian calendar equivalents include Babylonian, Hebrew, Macedonian, Seleucid, Syro-Macedonian, the Olympiads, Greek and Roman, Armenian, Zoroastrian, Coptic, and Islamic.

[RE44] Parker, R. A., and W. H. Dubberstein. **Babylonian Chronology 626 B.C.–A.D. 75**³. Providence, 1956. Presentation of the data upon which are based the chronologies of the Neo-Babylonian, Achaemenid, Seleucid periods and the attendant problems. Includes tables translating Babylonian calendar dates to the Julian. Bibliography of sources.

[RE45] Pauly, A. F. von, and Wissowa, G., eds. **Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft [PW; Pauly-Wissowa; PWRE]**. 24 vols., 15 supps. Stuttgart/Munich, 1894–1973. The classical encyclopedia for Classicists, but also useful for references to Greek and Roman culture in Asia. Somewhat difficult to use because there is no comprehensive index that covers the basic volumes and the supplements.

[RE46] Philips, C. H., ed. **Handbook of Oriental History**. London, 1951. Provides

sections on such general informational matters as place names, transliteration of different types of writing into Latin characters, calendars, and dating systems.

[RE47] **Reallexikon der Assyriologie und vorderasiatischen Archäologie [RLA]**. Berlin. A multi-volume lexicon, appearing in fascicles, with citations in German, French, or English (all citations are listed in German although the contents may be in the other two languages). Includes all subjects pertinent to Western Asia, viz., biographies, kings, sites, chariots, glass, griffin, ancient authors, types of headwear.

[RE47a] Reisner, R. G. **Fakes and Forgeries in the Fine Arts. A Bibliography**. New York, 1954. 859 citations plus bibliography of articles from the **New York Times** from 1897 on. Organized by material (painting, sculpture, ivory, glass, silver, etc.), with author index. Not annotated.

[RE48] Rowton, M. B. **Cambridge Ancient History**² [CAH]. Vol. 1, chap. 6 [fasc. 4], "Chronology. Egypt, Western Asia and the Aegean Bronze Age." Cambridge, 1962.

[RE49] Ryckmans, J. **La chronologie des rois de Saba et Dū-Raydān**. Uitgaven van het Nederlands Historisch-archaeologisch Instituut te Istanbul 16. Istanbul, 1964. South Arabian chronology of kings.

[RE50] Saller, S. J. **A Second Revised Catalogue of the Ancient Synagogues of the Holy Land**². Studii Biblici Franciscani Liber Annus 4. Jerusalem, 1972. Short-entry catalog of the early synagogue sites, with bibliographies.

[RE51] Schaeffer, C. F. A. **Stratigraphie comparée et chronologie de l'Asie Occidentale (III^e et II^e millénaires)**. London, 1948. In effect a detailed encyclopedia of sites, the pulling together in one large volume of summaries of the archaeological sites, their chronologies and stratigraphy, finds, works of art and crafts, etc. The overriding theoretical structure is Schaeffer's attempt to correlate destruction levels resulting from earthquakes of tremendous magnitudes, and thereby establish comparative dating of different sites. The thesis may be criticized (see review by [RE52] G. M. A. Hanfmann, **AJA** 55 [1952], 335–65; 56 [1953], 27–37), but such does not reduce the enormous value of the volume as a quick reference and introduction to the basic history of the sites of Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, Cyprus, Iran, and the Caucasus. Voluminous bibliographies, illustrations, maps, charts, chronologies, etc.

[RE53] Schmidt, E. F. **Flights over Ancient Cities of Iran**. Chicago, 1940. One of the earliest uses of aerial surveying and photography to locate ancient sites awaiting excavation.

[RE54] *Sherratt, A., ed. **Cambridge Encyclopedia of Archaeology**. Cambridge, 1980. A single-volume encyclopedia; parts of sections 4, 5, and 6 for the "Old World," but not a survey of archaeological sites or remains. Succinct sketches of areas, periods, and cultures. Charts, sketch maps, modest bibliography.

[RE55] Smith, Sidney. **Alalakh and Chronology**. London, 1944. Problems and

revisions in dating of Hammurapi; the astronomical evidence for dating.

[RE56] *Stillwell, R., ed. **The Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites**. Princeton, 1976. Single volume, short format, primarily on the Classical world of the West, but also includes sites of the Classical period on the Asian coast and the interior of Asia and the northern shores of the Black Sea. Glossary of terms.

[RE56a] **Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients**. Wiesbaden, 1981-. Continuing publication divided into two sections: *A* = maps; *B* = historical materials.

[RE57] Vanden Berghe, L. **L'archéologie de l'Iran ancien**. Leiden, 1959 (reprint 1966). Virtually an encyclopaedia of the monuments of Iran, with full bibliographies and illustrations. An excellent reference guide.

[RE57a] Vanden Berghe, L., and E. Haerinck. **Bibliographie analytique de l'archéologie de l'Iran ancien**. Leiden, 1979. Annotated bibliography of books and articles covering the period from the end of the 19th century through 1977. Supplement 1 (Leiden, 1981) covers the literature from 1978 through 1980.

[RE57b] Wenning, R. **Die Nabatäer. Denkmäler und Geschichte**. *Novum Testamentum et Orbis Antiquus* 3. Freiburg, 1987. A catalog of Nabataean sites and monuments, organized by region. Includes a brief discussion in each citation, with site and building plans, building elevations, maps, etc. Full bibliographies.

[RE58] Wessel, W., ed. **Reallexikon zur byzantinischen Kunst**. 3 vols. Stuttgart, 1963-1978. A fourth volume will complete this dictionary of Byzantine art, archaeology, architecture, and iconography.

[RE59] *Whitehouse, D. and R. **Archaeological Atlas of the World**. San Francisco/London, 1975. Organized by region and period; sect. 3 is on Western Asia. Brief bibliographies, short historical precisés, maps, and index of sites.

[RE60] Yadin, Y., and R. Jacoby. **Archives of Ancient Jewish Art. Samples and Manual**. **Jerusalem Index of Jewish Art**, directed by B. Narkiss. Jerusalem, 1984. A Hebrew University on-going project that is to provide "a comprehensive description of all objects and subjects of Jewish material culture," of which the **Archives** is one section. This booklet illustrates the system employed in the cataloging.

[RE61] *Yarshater, E., ed. **Encyclopedia Iranica**. London, 1982-. Volumes in progress, being put out in fascicles (in the "A"s as of 1985). A general encyclopedia including antiquity.

SEALS AND SEALINGS [SE—]

Among the antiquities which I asked him to look out for specially were Babylonian haematite seals, on which are engraved figures of early Babylonian gods, mythological scenes, etc. He replied that although a considerable number of such things were found in the mounds, they rarely drifted into the towns, because the peasants who found them kept them and wore them as amulets. Men and women alike threaded them on strings, and fastened them to their bodies under their left arms, where, after a few years' contact with the sandy garments of their wearers, the figures on them lost all their sharpness, and the inscriptions became indistinct.

—E. W. Budge talking with his host in a village in Mesopotamia, 1887–1888
(By Nile and Tigris I [London, 1920])

Stamp and cylinder seals and sealings provide the most consistent and most abundant record of pictorial and stylistic habits in the arts that is preserved from the ancient world. Because of their large numbers and exceptional importance for paleography, onomastics, chronology, commerce, religion, and iconography, there is extensive literature on seals and sealings. This selection of introductory and basic studies provides access to various collections, cultures, seal types, and periods as well as to the broad range of writing in the notes and bibliographies of catalogs.

The early, now-classic survey is that of W. H. Ward [SE33], followed by H. Frankfort's model study [SE11] from which later works on seals have taken their cue. Perhaps the successor to Frankfort's pioneering survey is D. Collon's [SE4] ***First Impressions**, which not only surveys Western Asian seals but also has sections on their use, manufacture, and themes and on fakes.

A concise introduction to the glyptic arts is E. Porada's introductory essay to [SE26] ***Ancient Art in Seals**. Also see her short, nontechnical preface to the art of ancient seals in [SE24] ***Mesopotamian Art in Cylinder Seals of the Pierpont Morgan Library**. The Gibson and Biggs symposium [SE12] is a well-rounded survey.

GENERAL BOOKS AND CATALOGS

[SE1] Borowski, E., and H. Mode. **Cylindres et cachets orientaux conservés dans les collections suisses**. Ascona, 1947.

[SE2] Brentjes, B. **Alte Siegelkunst der Vorderen Asien**. Leipzig, 1983.

[SE3] Buchanan, B. **Early Near Eastern Seals in the Yale Babylonian Collection**. New Haven, 1981.

[SE3a] Buchanan, B., and P. R. S. Moorey. **Catalogue of Ancient Near Eastern Seals in the Ashmolean Museum 3. The Iron Age Stamp Seals (c. 1200–350 B.C.)**. Oxford, 1988.

[SE4] Collon, D. **First Impressions. Cylinder Seals in the Ancient Near East.** Chicago, 1988.

[SE5] Delaporte, L. **Catalogue du Musée Guimet. Cylindres orientaux.** Annales du Musée Guimet 33. Paris, 1909.

[SE6] Delaporte, L. **Catalogue des cylindres orientaux et des cachets assyro-babyloniens, perses et syro-cappadociens de la Bibliothèque Nationale.** 2 vols. Paris, 1910.

[SE7] Delaporte, L. **Catalogue des cylindres, cachets et pierres gravées de style oriental.** Musée du Louvre. 2 vols. Paris, 1920–1923.

[SE8] Digard, F. **Répertoire analytique des cylindres orientaux publiés dans des sources bibliographiques éparses (sur ordinateur).** Paris, 1975.

[SE9] Eisen, G. A. **Ancient Oriental Cylinder and Other Seals with a Description of the Collection of Mrs. William H. Moore.** OIP 47. Chicago, 1940.

[SE10] Forte, E. W. **Ancient Near Eastern Seals. A Selection of Stamp and Cylinder Seals from the Collection of Mrs. W. H. Moore.** New York, 1976.

[SE11] *Frankfort, H. **Cylinder Seals.** London, 1939.

[SE12] Gibson, McG., and R. D. Biggs, eds. **Seals and Sealings in the Ancient Near East.** Bibliotheca Mesopotamica 6. Malibu, 1977. Chapters by H. J. Nissen, W. J. Rathje, R. L. Zehler, P. Steinkeller, W. H. Hallow, J. A. Franke, R. M. Whiting, J. Renger, M. T. Larsen, I. J. Gelb, R. T. Hallock, B. Williams, J. H. Johnson, McG. Gibson.

[SE13] Gorelick, L., and E. Williams-Forte, eds. **Ancient Seals and the Bible.** Malibu, 1983.

[SE14] Jakob-Rost, L. **Die Stempelsiegel im Vorderasiatischen Museen.** Berlin, 1975.

[SE15] Leemans, W. F. “La fonction des sceaux apposés à des contrats vieux-babyloniens,” in van Driel, G., Th. J. H. Krispijn, M. Stol, and K. R. Veenhof, eds. **Zikir Sumim. Assyriological Studies Presented to F. R. Kraus on the Occasion of his Seventieth Birthday.** Leiden, 1982, pp. 219–44.

[SE16] Ménant, J. **Recherches sur la glyptique orientale.** 2 vols. Paris, 1883, 1886.

[SE16a] Ménant, J. **Catalog des cylindres orientaux du Cabinet Royal des Médailles.** The Hague, 1878

[SE17] Mitchell, T. C. **Catalogue of the Western Asiatic Seals in the British**

Museum. Stamp Seals. Prehistoric to Parthian Periods. London, forthcoming.

[SE18] Moorey, P. R. S., ed. **Catalogue of Ancient Near Eastern Seals in the Ashmolean Museum 2. The Prehistoric Stamp Seals.** Oxford, 1984.

[SE19] Moortgat, A. **Vorderasiatische Rollsiegel². Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Steinschneidekunst.** Berlin, 1940, 1966.

[SE19a] Nagel, W. **Das Stempelsiegel in frühen Vorderasien.** Berlin, 1954.

[SE20] *Noveck, M., ed. **The Mark of Man. Ancient Near Eastern Stamp Seals and Cylinder Seals.** New York, 1975.

[SE21] Osten, H. H. von der. **Ancient Oriental Seals in the Collection of Mr. Edward T. Newell. OIP 22.** Chicago, 1934.

[SE22] Osten, H. H. von der. **Ancient Oriental Seals in the Collection of Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett.** Chicago, 1936.

[SE23] Osten, H. H. von der. **Altorientalische Siegelsteine der Sammlung Hans Silvius von Aulock. Studia Ethnographica Upsaliensia 13.** Uppsala, 1957. Contains a bibliography of collections in museums around the world and a bibliography of studies on seals from the 16th through the 19th centuries.

[SE24] *Porada, E. **Mesopotamian Art in Cylinder Seals of the Pierpont Morgan Library.** New York, 1947.

[SE25] Porada, E. **Corpus of Ancient Near Eastern Seals in North American Collections I. The Collection of the Pierpont Morgan Library.** Washington, 1948.

[SE26] *Porada, E., ed. **Ancient Art in Seals. With essays on different aspects of the medium by P. Amiet, N. Özgüç, and J. Boardman.**

[SE27] Ravn, O. E. **A Catalogue of Oriental Cylinder Seals and Impressions in the Danish National Museum.** Copenhagen, 1960.

[SE28] Speleers, L. **Catalogue des intailles et empreintes orientales des Musées Royaux du Cinquanteaire.** Brussels, 1917; suppl. 1943.

[SE29] Teissier, B. **Ancient Near Eastern Cylinder Seals from the Marcopolo Collection.** Berkeley, 1984.

[SE30] Tunca, Ö. **Catalogue des sceaux-cylindres du Musée Régional d'Adana.** Malibu, 1979.

[SE31] Van Buren, E. D. **The Cylinder Seals of the Pontifical Biblical Institute.** Rome, 1940.

[SE31a] Van Buren, E. D. **Catalogue of the Ugo Sissa Collection of Stamp and Cylinder Seals of Mesopotamia.** Rome, 1959.

[SE32] Vollenweider, M. L. **Catalogue raisonné des seaux cylindres et intailles I, III. Musée d'art et d'histoire de Genève.** Geneva, 1967, 1983.

[SE33] Ward, W. H. **The Seal Cylinders of Western Asia.** Washington, 1919.

[SE34] Weber, O. **Altorientalische Siegelbilder.** 2 vols. Leipzig, 1920.

[SE35] Williams-Forte, E. **Ancient Near Eastern Seals. A Selection from the Collection of Mrs. William H. Moore.** New York, 1976.

[SE36] *Wiseman, D. **Cylinder Seals of Western Asia.** London, 1959.

[SE37] Zadoks-Josephus Jitta, A. N. **Catalogue sommaire des cylindres orientaux au Cabinet Royal des Médailles de la Haye.** The Hague, 1952.

MESOPOTAMIA

[SE38] Amiet, P. **La glyptique mésopotamienne archaïque².** Paris, 1980.

[SE39] Boehmer, R. M. **Die Entwicklung der Glyptik während der Akkad-Zeit. Untersuchungen zur Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie 4.** Berlin, 1965.

[SE40] Brandes, M. A. **Siegelabrollungen aus den archaischen Bauschichten in Uruk-Warka.** 2 vols. Freiburger altorientalische Studien 3. Wiesbaden, 1979.

[SE41] Buchanan, B. **Catalogue of Ancient Near Eastern Seals in the Ashmolean Museum. I. Cylinder Seals; II. The Prehistoric Stamp Seals.** Oxford, 1966, 1984.

[SE42] Buchanan, B., and W. W. Hallo. **Early Near Eastern Seals in the Yale Babylonian Collection.** New Haven, 1981.

[SE43] Collon, D. **Catalogue of the Western Asiatic Seals in the British Museum 2. Cylinder Seals. Akkadian, Post Akkadian-Ur III Periods.** London, 1982; vol. 3, **Isin-Larsa, Old Babylonian Periods.** London, 1986.

[SE44] Collon, D., and H. Merrilles. **Catalogue of Western Asiatic Seals in the British Museum. Cylinder Seals. Neo-Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian, Achaemenian Periods.** London, forthcoming.

[SE45] De Clerq, L., and J. Ménant. **Collection De Clerq. Catalogue méthodique raisonné. Antiquité assyriennes 1. Cylindres orientaux.** Paris, 1888.

[SE46] Frankfort, H. **Stratified Cylinder Seals from the Diyala Region.** Chicago, 1955.

- [SE47] Homès-Fredericq, D. *Les cachets mésopotamiens protohistoriques*. Leiden, 1970.
- [SE48] Karg, N. *Untersuchungen zur älteren frühdynastischen Glyptik Babylonien*. Baghdader Forschungen 8. Mainz, 1984.
- [SE49] Legrain, L. *The Culture of the Babylonians from their Seals in the Collections of the [University] Museum*. 2 vols. Philadelphia, 1925.
- [SE50] Legrain, L. *Ur Excavations X. Seal Cylinders*. London/Philadelphia, 1925.
- [SE50a] Legrain, L. *Archaic Seal Impressions*. Ur Excavations 3. New York, 1936.
- [SE51] Parrot, A., and M. Lambert. *Glyptique mésopotamienne. Fouilles de Lagash (Tello) et de Larsa (Senkereh)*. Paris, 1954.
- [SE52] Porada, E. *Seal Impressions of Nuzi*. AASOR 24. New Haven, 1947.
- [SE53] Porada, E. *Catalogue of the Western Asiatic Seals in the British Museum. Cylinder Seals. Kassite, Mitannian, Middle Assyrian, and Other Second Millennium Styles*. London, forthcoming.
- [SE54] Rashid, S. A., and H. A. Ali-Huri. *The Akkadian Seals of the Iraq Museum*. Baghdad, 1982 (in Arabic).
- [SE54a] Unger, E. *Der Beginn der altnesopotamischen Siegelbildforschung*. 2 vols. Vienna, 1960.
- [SE55] Wiseman, D. J. *Catalogue of the Western Asiatic Seals in the British Museum I. Cylinder Seals. Uruk–Early Dynastic Periods*. London, 1962.
- [SE55a] Zettler, R. L. *The Sargonic Royal Seals. Seals and Sealings in the Ancient Near East*. Malibu, 1973.

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- [SE56] Alexander, R. "The Tyskiewicz Group of Stamp-Cylinders," *Anatolica* 5 (1973–1976), 141–215.
- [SE57] Alp, S. *Zylinder- und Stempelsiegel aus Karahöyük bei Konya*. Beiträge zur Erforschung des hethitischen Tempels. Ankara, 1968 [1983].
- [SE58] Alp, S. *Konya civarında Karahöyük kazılarında bulunan silindir ve damga mühürleri*. Ankara, 1972.
- [SE59] Beran, T. *Die hethitische Glyptik von Bogašköy*. I Die Siegel und Siegelabdrücken der Vor- und althethitischen Perioden und die Siegel der hethitischen

Grosskönige. Berlin, 1967.

[SE59a] Boehmer, R. M., and Güterbock, H. G. **Die Glyptik von Bogazköy.** Berlin, 1987.

[SE60] Contenau, G. **Glyptique syro-hittite.** BAH 2. Paris, 1922.

[SE61] Güterbock, H. G. **Siegel aus Bogazköy.** 2 vols. AFO Beihefte 5, 7. Berlin, 1940, 1942.

[SE62] Hogarth, D. G. **Hittite Seals, with Particular Reference to the Ashmolean Collection,** Oxford. Oxford, 1920.

[SE63] Özgüç N. **The Anatolian Group of Cylinder Seal Impressions from Kültepe.** Ankara, 1965.

[SE64] Özgüç, N. **Seals and Seal Impressions of Level Ib from Karum Kanish.** Ankara, 1968.

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[SE67] Collon, D. **The Alalakh Cylinder Seals.** BAR 132. Oxford, 1982.

[SE68] Galling, K. "Beschriftete Siegel des ersten Jahrtausends v. Chr. vornehmlich aus Syrien und Palästina," ZDPV 62 (1941), 121–202.

[SE68a] Hammade, H. **Cylinder Seals from the Collections of the Aleppo Museum, Syrian Arab Republic.** Vol. 1. Seals of Unknown Provenience. Rev. by L. Hitchcock. Oxford, 1987.

[SE69] Keel, O., and S. Schroer. **Studien zu den Stempelsiegeln aus Palästina/Israel I.** Orbis Biblicus Orientalis 67. Freiburg, Switzerland, 1985.

[SE70] Kühne, H., et al. **Das Rollsiegel in Syrien. Zur Steinschneidekunst in Syrien zwischen 3300 und 330 v.Chr.** Tübingen, 1980.

[SE70a] Nougayrol, J. **Cylindres-sceaux et empreintes des cylindres trouvés en Palestine.** BAH 33. Paris, 1939.

[SE71] Parker (Mallowan), B. "Cylinder Seals from Palestine," Iraq 11 (1949), 1–43.

- [SE72] Reifenberg, A. **Ancient Hebrew Seals**. London, 1948.
- [SE73] *Reifenberg, A. **Hebrew Seals**. London, 1950.
- [SE74] Schaeffer, C. F. A. "Recueil des sceaux et cylindres hittites imprimés sur les tablettes des archives sud du palais de Ras Shamra," *Ugaritica* III. Paris, 1956, pp. 1-163.
- [SE75] Schaeffer-Forrer, C. F. A. **Corpus I. Des cylindres-sceaux de Ras Shamra-Ugarit et d'Enkomi-Alasia**. Paris, 1983.
- [SE76] Tufnell, O. **Studies on Scarab Seals II. Scarab Seals and Their Contribution to History in the Early Second Millennium B.C.** 2 pts. Warminster, 1984.

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- [SE78] Amiet, P. "Glyptique Elamite. A propos des documents nouveaux," *AA* 26, 28 (1973), 3-64, 3-45.
- [SE79] Bivar, A. D. H., ed. **Kushan and Kushano-Sasanian Seals and Kushano-Sasanian Coins**. *Sasanian Seals in the British Museum*. CII pt. 3, vol. 6. London, 1968.
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- [SE81] Borisov, A. Ya., and V. G. Lukonin. **Katalog sobraniya gosudarstvennogo ermitazha. Sasanidskii gemmy** (Sasanian seals of the State Hermitage Museum). Leningrad, 1962; 2nd ed. 1966.
- [SE82] Brunner, C. J. **Sasanian Stamp Seals in the Metropolitan Museum of Art**. New York, 1978.
- [SE83] Frye, R. N., ed. **Sasanian Seals in the Collection of Mohsen Foroughi**. CII pt. 3, vol. 6. London, 1971.
- [SE84] Frye, R. N., ed. **Sasanian Remains from Qasr-i Abu Nasr. Seals, Sealings, and Coins**. Cambridge, Mass., 1973.
- [SE85] Gignoux, P. **Catalogue des sceaux, camées, et bulles sasanides de la Bibliothèque Nationale et du Musée du Louvre**. 2 vols. Paris, 1978.

[SE86] Gignoux, P., and R. Gyselen. **Sceaux sasanides de diverses collections privées**. Paris, 1982.

[SE87] Gignoux, P., and R. Gyselen. **Bulles et sceaux sasanides de diverses collections**. Paris, forthcoming.

[SE88] Göbl, R. **Der sasanidische Siegelkanon**. Braunschweig, 1973.

[SE89] Göbl, R. **Die Tonbullen von Tacht-e Suleimann**. Berlin, 1976.

[SE89a] Horn, P., and G. Steindorff. **Sassanidische Siegelsteine**. Berlin, 1891.

[SE90] Porada, E. **Tchoga Zanbil IV. La glyptique**. Paris, 1970.

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[SE92] Lerner, J. A. **Christian Seals of the Sasanian Period**. Istanbul, 1977.

[SE93] Porada, E. "Remarks on Seals Found in the Gulf States," *ArtAs* 33 (1971), 331–37.

SOURCE DOCUMENTS [SO—]

This section contains some of the major literary documents and authors that provide the various types of information with a direct bearing on the historical context of ancient artworks. The many series and volumes devoted to publication of cuneiform documents and inscriptions in their original languages are not included; they fall within the provenance of scholars adept in handling Sumerian, Akkadian, Old Persian, and so on. However, their omission does not mean that they are less than crucial in the study of ancient art. For a layman's introduction to cuneiform writing and decipherment, see [SO57a] C. B. F. Walker.

[SO1] Agathias. Byzantine author (ca. A.D. 536) of a history of the years A.D. 552–558 of Justinian's reign. For Persian relations, A. Cameron, "Agathias on the Sassanians," *DOP* 23–24 (1969–1970), 69–183.

[SO2] al'Biruni. The outstanding scholar of his day (A.D. 973–1048). **The Chronology of Ancient Nations**. Trans. and ed. by E. Sachau (London, 1879, reprint 1983).

[SO2a] al'Hamadani. Tenth-century A.D. geographer and traveler. Annotated translation of the eighth book titled **The Antiquities of South Arabia** by N. A. Faris

(Princeton, 1938) that describes the peoples and monuments.

[SO3] al'Tabari. Arab historian (d. A.D. 923). A German translation with commentary by Th. Nöldeke, *Geschichte der Perser und Araber zur Zeit der Sassaniden aus der arabischen Chronik des Tabari* (Leiden, 1879).

[SO4] Ammianus Marcellinus. Roman historian (ca. A.D. 330–395) with the Roman army in Mesopotamia who wrote a history from Domitian to Valens in 31 books of which 18 survive (available in LCL). Information on the Sasanians. L. Dillemann, "Ammien Marcellin et les pays de l'Euphrate et du Tigre," *Syria* 38 (1961), 87–153, for his sources and the Mesopotamian campaign. In general, E. A. Thompson, *The Historical Work of Ammianus Marcellinus* (Cambridge, 1940).

[SO5] Ante-Nicene Fathers. The patristic literature prior to the Council of Nicaea (A.D. 325). Apologetic, polemic, and philosophical writings; letters, biblical interpretations and exegesis, etc. Various editions and translations are available; one of the standard is A. Roberts and J Donaldson, eds. *The Ante-Nicene Fathers. Translations of the Writings of the Fathers down to A.D. 325*. 10 vols. Revised ed. by A. C. Coxe (London, 1885–1887). The complete works were edited by the Abbé J. P. Migne in 379 volumes of the Greek and Latin Father, *Patrologiae Cursus Completus*. For later patristic writers, see [SO41] Nicene Fathers.

[SO6] Arrian (Flavius Arrianus). Roman historian (2nd century A.D.) and Cappadocian governor who wrote a history of Alexander the Great chiefly based on Ptolemy. E. I. Robson trans. of his *Anabasis of Alexander, Parthica, and Indica* (LCL).

[SO7] Budge, E. A. W., and L. W. King. *Annals of the Kings of Assyria in the British Museum*. London, 1902. Translation of historical records of ca. 2000 B.C. to the 9th century B.C.

[SO8] Cameron, G. C. *Persepolis Treasury Tablets*. OIP65 Chicago, 1948. Translations of Achaemenid documents, mainly commercial and fiscal records, which include payments made to artisans and possibly artists at Persepolis.

[SO9] Cassius Dio (Cocceianus). Active ca. A.D. 200–230. Somewhat dependable Roman historian who wrote a history of Rome from earliest times to A.D. 229 of which only the years 68–10 B.C. survive in full (other sections are preserved in fragments). LCL translation by E. W. Cary.

[SO10] Chang Ch'ien. Sent by the Han emperor (128 B.C.) through Central Asia, his report is included in the history of Ssu-ma Ch'ien. F. Hirth, "The Story of Chang K'ien, China's Pioneer in Western Asia," *JAOS* 37 (1917).

[SO11] Coedès, G. *Textes d'auteurs grecs et latins relatifs à l'Extrême-Orient*. Paris, 1910. Selected texts in the original and translation of 4th century B.C. to 14th century A.D.

[SO12] Ctesius of Cnidos. Greek historian and physician to Artaxerxes Mnemon, active in the early 4th century B.C. His *Persica* in 17 books, based on Persian sources, is a history of Assyria, Babylonia, and Persia down to the beginning of the 4th century B.C. Text with French translation, R. Heusy, *Ctesias, la Perse, l'Inde, les sommaires de Photius* (1947); in English, J. Gilmore, *Fragments of the Persika of Ctesias* (1888). For full discussion and Greek text with German translation, F. W. König, *Die Persika des Ktesias von Knidos*. AfO Beiheft 18 (Graz, 1972).

[SO13] Eusebius of Caesarea. A churchman (ca. A.D. 260–340) who became bishop of Caesarea, he wrote a trustworthy history of the early church, *Church History*. Kirsopp Lake and J. E. L. Oulton translation in LCL.

[SO14] Fah-Hsien. Buddhist monk who recorded his travels in Central Asia and India. Translations: H. A. Giles, *The Travels of Fa-Hsien (391–414 A.D.)* (Cambridge, 1923); S. Beal, *Travels of Fah-Hsien and Sung-Yun. Buddhist Pilgrims from China to India (A.D. 400 and A. D. 518)* (London, 1869); J. Legge, *A Record of Buddhistic Kingdoms* (New York, 1965).

[SO15] Firdausi. Persian poet (A.D. 933–1021/1025) who composed the “Book of Kings,” which gives poetic account of the ancient rulers. Trans. by A. G. and E. Warner, *The Shahnama of Firdausi* (London, 1905–1925); see also R. Levy, **The Epic of the Kings. Shah-nama* (London, 1967).

[SO16] Gordon, C. H. *Ugaritic Literature. A Comprehensive Translation of the Poetic and Prose Texts*. Rome, 1949. Texts and brief introduction on the concepts and institutions involved.

[SO17] Gressmann, H., ed. *Altorientalische Texte und Bilder zum Alten Testament*. 2 vols. Berlin/Leipzig, 1926–1927. First volume gives the texts dating from Old Testament days; the second carries the illustrations of related monuments from Western Asia and Egypt.

[SO18] Harmatta, J., ed. *Prolegomena to the Sources on the History of Pre-Islamic Central Asia*. Budapest, 1979. Critical evaluations of the literary sources includes M. A. Dandamayev on Babylonian mentions of Cimmerians, Scythians, and Sakas; W. Sundermann on the Turfan texts and Middle Persian sources; J. Harmatta on Sogdian documents; R. E. Emmerick on Khotanese documents. See also the 1976 conference, [SO19] *Studies in the Sources on the History of Pre-Islamic Central Asia* (Budapest, 1978).

[SO20] Harmatta, J., ed. *From Hecataeus to al-Huwarizmi*. Collection of the Sources for the History of Pre-Islamic Central Asia. Ser. 1, vol. 3. Budapest, 1984. On the Bactrian, Pahlavi, Sogdian, Chinese, Persian, Sanskrit, Syriac, Arabic, Greek, and Latin sources.

[SO21] Herodotus. *The Histories*. The 5th-century B.C. Asian Greek who wrote the history of the Persian wars. Valuable as a source for the history of the Achaemenid

Persians, it has descriptions of the peoples of the empire and of the various nomadic peoples. He remains the best literary source for the Scythian nations. Much of his writing has been verified by archaeological evidence, but his dependence on hearsay, gossip, legend, folktales, and a Greek perspective on Asian culture requires that he be used with caution.

[SO22] Hirth, F. **China and the Roman Orient. Researches into their Ancient and Mediaeval Relations as Represented in Old Chinese Records.** Leipzig, 1885. Translation of the Chinese texts that relate the travels of Chinese missions, relations with Western Asia, and trade of goods between China and Rome, Alexandria, the Roman Orient, Parthia, etc.

[SO23] Hsuan Tsang. S. Beal, trans., **Buddhist Records of the Western World.** 2 vols. London, 1884 (reprints Calcutta, 1957; Delhi 1969). The Buddhist monk Hsuan Tsang (ca. A.D. 603–668) recorded his journeys through Central Asia and Gandhara.

[SO23a] Hulsewé, A. F. P., and M. A. N. Loewe. **China in Central Asia. The Early Stage, 125 B.C.–A.D. 23.** Sinica Leidensia 14. Leiden, 1979. An annotated translation of chapters from the **History of the Former Han Dynasty (Han-shu)** for the non-Chinese reader. Information on the history of Central Asia; fully indexed, with a lengthy bibliography of Western and Oriental literature.

[SO24] Isidore of Charax. Greek historian (2nd–1st centuries B.C.?) describes the trade routes. Translation and commentary by W. Schoff, **Parthian Stations by Isidore of Charax. An Account of the Overland Trade between the Levant and India in the First Century B.C.** (Philadelphia, 1914).

[SO25] Josephus. **The Jewish Wars.** Flavius Josephus (Joseph ben Matthias; A.D. 37–100?) records the battles between the Jews and Rome; available in various translations, the most recent in LCL. His [SO26] **Jewish Antiquities** (ca. A.D. 93–94), a history of the Jews, also in LCL.

[SO27] Kanishka. A. Maricq, “La grande inscription de Kaniška et l’étéotokharien, l’ancienne langue de la Bactriane,” *JA* (1958), 345–440. Concerning the problem of dating the king and, hence, the beginning of Kushan rule and Gandharan art.

[SO28] Kartir. His Sasanian inscription at Naqsh-i Rostam. M. L. Chaumont, “L’inscription de Kartir à la Ka’bah de Zoroastr,” *JA* 248 (1960), 339–80.

[SO29] Kent, R. G. **Old Persian. Grammar, Texts, Lexicon.** New Haven, 1953. The royal Achaemenid texts, and their translations, from Bisitun, Persepolis, Susa, Naqsh-i Rostam, Hamadan.

[SO30] *Kramer, S. N. **From the Tablets of Sumer.** Colorado, 1956. The cultural development of Sumeria as seen in its 25 “firsts.”

[SO31] *Loewe, H., and C. G. Montefiore. **A Rabbinic Anthology**. Major selections from the writings of the early rabbis.

[SO32] Lucian. **De Dea Syria**. Trans. by H. A. Strong and J. Garstang. London, 1913. On the Great Goddess of Syria by the Roman writer.

[SO33] Luckenbill, D. D. **The Annals of Sennacherib**. OIP 2. Chicago, 1924. The historical record in English translation.

[SO34] Luckenbill, D. D. **Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia**. 2 vols. Chicago, 1926–1927. An anthology of historical documents.

[SO35] Majumdar, R. C., ed. **The Classical Accounts of India**. Calcutta, 1960. English translations of the pertinent sections of Herodotus, Megasthenes, Arrian, Strabo, Quintus, Diodorus Siculus, Justin, Plutarch, Pliny, Ptolemy, etc.

[SO36] Mango, C. **Art of the Byzantine Empire 312–1453**. Englewood Cliffs, 1972. Sources and Documents in the History of Art. Translated selections from Byzantine sources that are pertinent to Byzantine art, from the age of Constantine to the late Byzantine period. A short who's who, bibliography, index of authors and anonymous works with bibliographical information, and a general index.

[SO37] Mas'udi (Abul-Hassan-Ali). Tenth-century A.D. Moslem chronicler important for the history of the Sasanians. Translation by B. Carre de Vaux, **Le livre de l'avertissement et de la revision Maçoudi**. Paris, 1896.

[SO38] McCrindle, J. W., trans. **Ancient India as Described in Classical Literature**. St. Leonards, 1971 (reprint of 1901 edition). Extracts from Herodotus, Strabo, Pliny, etc.

[SO39] Megasthenes. Ionian Greek (fl. 300 B.C.) who wrote on the customs, religion, and land of the Sasanians. Of questionable reliability. Translation by J. W. McCrindle, **Ancient India as Described by Megasthenes and Arrian** (Calcutta, 1877; reprint New Delhi, 1972, titled **McCrindle's Ancient India as. . .**).

[SO40] Mendelsohn, I., ed. **Religions of the Ancient Near East. Sumero-Akkadian Religious Texts and Ugaritic Epics**. New York, 1955. Translations by several hands; the major portion reprinted from Pritchard, ANET.

[SO41] Nicene Fathers. Schaff, P., ed. **A Select Library of the Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers**. 14 vols. 1886–1889. (See also [SO5] Ante-Nicene Fathers).

[SO42] Pliny the Elder (Gaius Plinius Secundus). Geographer, natural scientist, anthropologist, etc., of A.D. 234–279. His **Historia Naturalis** is essential for the descriptions of the Asian lands. H. Rackham, trans., **Pliny. Natural History (LCL)**.

[SO43] Pritchard, J. B. ed. **Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old**

Testament² [ANET]. Princeton, 1955. Translations by several hands of some of the most important ancient documents pertinent for the subject matter, iconography, and historical setting of works of art of the Mesopotamians, Egyptians, Hittites, Syro-Palestinians.

[SO44] *Pritchard, J. B. ed. **The Ancient Near East. A New Anthology of Texts and Pictures**. 2 vols. Princeton, 1958, 1975. This paperback is a sequel and abridged version for the general reader of *Pritchard, **The Ancient Near East. An Anthology of Texts and Pictures** (Princeton, 1958) which, in turn, was an abridgment of two earlier volumes by the editor: **Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament** and **Ancient Near Eastern Pictures**. See also the supplement, **The Ancient Near East. Supplementary Texts and Pictures Relating to the Old Testament** (Princeton, 1969).

[SO45] Ptolemy (Claudius Ptolemaeus). Second-century A.D. geographer. Concerning the Asiatic section of what were originally eight books with maps; see A. Berthelot, **L'Asie ancienne, centrale et sud-orientale d'après Ptolémé** (Paris, 1930).

[SO46] Quintus Curtius, Rufus. Roman historian and rhetorician under Claudius who wrote a 10-book history of Alexander the Great which is partially preserved and to be handled with care.

[SO47] Ravn, O. E. **Herodotus' Description of Babylon**. Copenhagen, 1942. The pertinent sections from the **Histories**, annotated.

[SO48] Roaf, M. "Texts about the Sculptures and Sculptors at Persepolis," **Iran** 18 (1980), 65–74. Achaemenid texts that speak of the craftsmen employed by the Persian court.

[SO49] Schoff, W., trans. and annotator. **Periplus of the Erythraean Sea**. New York, 1912. Anonymous record of the 1st-century A.D. coastal shipping routes from Egypt to India.

[SO50] Smith, Sidney. **Babylonian Historical Text Relating to the Capture and Downfall of Babylon**. London, 1924. Carries the original texts and transliteration.

[SO51] Sprengling, M. **Third Century Iran. Sapor and Kartir**. Chicago, 1953. Translation of the rock-carved Sasanian texts. There are differences of opinions on the accuracy of Sprengling's translation; see also M. I. Rostovtzeff, "Res Gestae Divi Saporis and Dura," **Berytus** 8 (1943), 17–60; A. Maricq, "Classica et Orientalia," **Syria** 35 (1958), 295–360.

[SO52] Strabo. Greek historian and geographer (64/63 B.C.–A.D. ca. 21). Seventeen books of his historical geography still exist, among which are the geography of the Black and Caspian seas, Asia Minor, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Arabia, Persia, and India. Various translations available of **The Geography of Strabo**; see

LCL translation by H. L. Jones.

[SO53] Sung-yan. S. Beal, **Travels of Fah-hian and Sung-yan, Buddhist Pilgrims from China to India**. London, 1869.

[SO54] Talmud. Traditions and laws of the Jews, useful for the iconography and position of the arts in early Judaism in its coverage of customs, beliefs, theology, folklore, astronomy, etc. Various editions of both the **Babylonian Talmud** (completed in the 6th century A.D.) and the [SO55] **Jerusalem (Yerushalmi) Talmud** (completed in the 5th century A.D.) available. English edition of the Babylonian edited by I. Epstein; German edition by L. Goldschmidt. French edition of the Jerusalem edited by M. Schwab.

[SO56] *Thomas, D. W., ed. **Documents from Old Testament Times**. London, 1958. Translations by various hands of texts that relate to the history of the Holy Land.

[SO57] Vermaseren, M. J. **Corpus Inscriptionum et Monumentorum Religionis Mithriacae**. Hague, 1950. Catalog of inscriptions and monuments of all countries in which the cult of Mithra penetrated; sections on Asia and Syria, with reliefs and paintings. Illustrated; bibliography.

[SO57a] *Walker, C. B. F. **Cuneiform**. Reading the Past 3. Berkeley, 1987. A brief, readable introduction to the origin, style, types of writing, problems of decipherment; various uses of cuneiform in Sumerian, Eblaite, Elamite, Old Persian, Hittite, Urartean, and Ugaritic.

[SO58] Wiseman, D. J. "The Vassal Treaties of Esarhaddon," *Iraq* 20 (1958), 1–99. Transliteration and translation of text found in 1955 at Nimrud, relating to the king's mandates forced upon the vassal frontier states in Iran. Includes a review of Assyrian relations with the Cimmerians, Scythians, Mannai, Medes, Elamites. Also contains a useful excursus on the use and later reuse of Assyrian seals.

[SO59] Xenophon (ca. 430–ca. 354 B.C.). Greek soldier and general who led Greek mercenaries fighting in the Persian internal wars and wrote an idealized biography of Cyrus, **Cyropaedia**, and of the retreat of his troops through Asia to the sea, **Anabasis**. Various translations available, including LCL.

[SO60] **Zend-Avesta**. The scriptures of Zoroastrianism (contains the *Yasna* = book of liturgy; *Gathas* = words of the prophet; *Yashts* = religious poetry). Various translations of all and parts of the Avesta: in English, somewhat dated, J. Darmesteter and L. H. Mills in **Sacred Books of the East**, vols. 4, 22, 31 (reprint, Delhi, 1915); in French, A. Anquetil-Duperron, **Zend-Avesta**, 3 vols. (reprint New York, 1984, of the 1771 edition).

SPECIAL TOPICS IN THE HISTORY OF ART [SP—]

This section contains a small selection of long and short works sufficient to indicate the variety of specialized topics in the history of ancient art. Some of the studies at first may seem only peripheral, but they will be found essential in investigation of style, subject, and iconography. Highly detailed analyses are, of course, beyond count. Here, I do not pretend to do more than scratch the surface, but the selection, with its footnotes and bibliographies, will lead the interested reader to the ever-widening range of pertinent literature.

[SP1] Andrae, W. *Alte Feststrassen im nahen Osten*. Stuttgart, 1964. Reprint of the 1941 interpretative study of sacred or festival roads and ways, and the temples they led to at Hattusa, Assur, Babylon, and Uruk. Important for the use and siting of reliefs and architectural decoration.

[SP1a] Asher-Greve, J. M. *Frauen in altsumerischer Zeit*. Bibliotheca Mesopotamica 18. Malibu, 1985. Dissertation "to determine the role and function of women in the old Sumerian era," based on artifacts and texts, using seals, sculpture, relief, costume, and hairstyles. Annotated, illustrated, and indexed.

[SP2] *Baker, H. S. *Furniture in the Ancient World. Origins and Evolution, 3100–475 B.C.* New York, 1966. An illustrated survey primarily on Egyptian but with a section on Western Asian furniture as represented in the monuments and fragmentary remains.

[SP3] Barag, D. *Catalogue of Western Asiatic Glass in the British Museum I*. London, 1985. Catalog of the glass vessels and objects from the 2nd millennium B.C. through the Parthian period. Well illustrated; extensive bibliography. Second volume on the Sasanian glass collection is forthcoming.

[SP4] Bernet-Kempers, A. J. "Die Begegnung der griechisch-römischen Kunst mit dem indischen Kulturkreis," in *HdArch* 2. Munich, 1954. 455–82. The Western aspects of Indian art and culture, with bibliography.

[SP5] Bisi, A. M. *Il grifone. Storia di un motivo iconografico nell'antico Oriente Mediterraneo*. StSem 13. Rome, 1965. Representation and iconography of the griffin in Asia and the Mediterranean. Illustrated and fully annotated.

[SP6] Bonnet, H. *Die Waffen der Völker des Alten Orients*. Leipzig, 1926. Weapons, armor, etc., described from finds and also from their representation in sculpture. Illustrated and annotated.

[SP7] Coarelli, F. "The Painted Cups of Begram and the Ambrosian Iliad," *EW* 13 (1962), 317–35. Detailed, illustrated with comparative material, and documented study of the Homeric scenes on the Begram glass, which he assigns no later than to the very beginning of the 3rd century A.D.

[SP8] Coomaraswamy, A. K. "The Origin of the Buddhist Image," *AB* 9 (1926/1927), 287–330. Provides the argument for the native origin of the representation of the Buddha. "I have found it necessary to abandon the commonly accepted theory of the Greek origin of the Buddha image." In his "The Indian Origin of the Buddha Image," *JAOS* 46 (1926), 165–70, he presents his arguments against the Greek origin theory. (See the section on Gandhara and Bactria for alternate theories.)

[SP9] Danthine, H. *Le palmier-dattier et les arbres sacrés dans l'iconographie de l'Asie occidentale ancienne*. Text and pls. BAH 25. Paris, 1937. A full-dress review of the types and iconography of so-called sacred tree (or "tree-of-life") representations.

[SP10] Dentzer, J. M. *Le motif du banquet couché dans le procheorient et le monde grec du VII^e au IV^e siècle avant J.C.* Rome, 1982. The iconography of the royal or sacred scenes of feasting in Asia and the Mediterranean.

[SP11] Dessenne, A. *Le sphinx, étude iconographique. Des origines à la fin du second millénaire*. Bibliothèque des Écoles françaises d'Athènes et de Rome 186. Paris, 1957. The sphinx in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and the Mediterranean.

[SP12] *Forbes, R. J. *Studies in Ancient Technology*. 9 vols. Leiden, 1964–1972. The materials and techniques of antiquity, covering such varied items as bitumen, petroleum, water supply, cosmetics, perfumes, fibers and fabrics, dyes, felting, leather, metallurgy.

[SP13] Francovich, G., de. "Il concetto della regalità nell'arte sasanide e l'interpretazione di due opere d'arte bizantine del periodo della dinastia macedone," *Arte lombarda* 1 (1964), 1–48. An interesting attempt to trace the ancient Asian parentage of designs on a Christian ivory pyxis and 9th-century A.D. crown.

[SP14] Frank, C. *Lamastu, Pazuzu und andere Dämonen. Ein Beitrag zur babyl. assyr. Dämonologie*. MAG 14.2. Leipzig, 1941. Textual review of the demons and their appearance in plaques and as figurines.

[SP15] *Fukai, S. *Persian Glass*. New York, 1977. Glass from Elamite through Sasanian and early Islamic illustrated in full color.

[SP16] Goldman, B. "Origin of the Persian Robe," *Iran* 4 (1964), 133–52. Iranian background of the Achaemenid Persian costume.

[SP17] Groenewegen-Frankfort, H. A. *Arrest and Movement. An Essay on Space and Time in the Representational Art of the Ancient Near East*. London, 1951. "Book 2" takes up figural and scenic design structure in Mesopotamian art.

[SP18] Gutmann, J., ed. *No Graven Images. Studies in Art and the Hebrew Bible*. New York, 1971. Collection of previously published articles; pertinent here are those on the Second Commandment and art (J. Gutmann), Jewish and Early Christian art

(H.-L. Hempel, A. Grabar, H. Riesenfeld, G. Kretschmer, E. R. Goodenough, K. Weitzmann, J. Gutmann, H. Strauss).

[SP19] Guzzo Amadasi, M. **L'iconografia del carro da guerra in Siria e Palestina**. *StSem* 17 (Rome, 1965). The war chariot of the 2nd and 1st millennia B.C. as represented in art and its iconography. Illustrated; notes and bibliography.

[SP20] Hamelin, F. "Matériaux pour servir à l'étude des verreries de Begram," *Cahiers de Byrsa* 3 (1953), 121–55. Catalog of the glass found at Begram.

[SP21] Harden, D. B. "Study and Research on Ancient Glass. Past and Future," *JGS* 26 (1984), 9–24. A history of the study of glass; while concerned with Europe, the author touches on glass in Asia during the Roman period, and he provides almost a bibliography of works on ancient glass.

[SP22] Heinrich, E. **Die Paläste im alten Mesopotamien**. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut. Denkmäler antiker Architektur 15. Berlin, 1984. Architectural development from village cultures through late Babylonian. Notes, plans, and restorations.

[SP23] *Houston, M. G. **Ancient Greek, Roman and Byzantine Costume and Decoration**. London, 1931. Early Byzantine dress and fabric patterns illustrated; bibliography.

[SP24] *Houston, M. G. **Ancient Egyptian, Mesopotamian, and Persian Costume and Decoration**². London, 1954. A partial survey illustrating the dress up through Sasanian period, with select bibliography.

[SP25] Kantor, H. J. **The Aegean and the Orient in the Second Millennium B.C.** Bloomington, 1947. Dissertation provides a close analysis of designs illustrating the interconnections among East Mediterranean, Egyptian, and Asian decorative motifs.

[SP26] Kantor, H. J. "Landscape in Akkadian Art," *JNES* 25 (1966), 145–52. Based mainly on representations in seals; the use of landscape compositions.

[SP27] Kolbe, D. **Die Reliefprogramme religiös-mythologischen Charakters in neuassyrischen Palästens**. Frankfurt-a-M., 1971. Survey of grotesques in Assyrian sculpture: genius figures, demons, scorpion men, the *lamassu*, centaurs, lion-men, etc. Bibliography and notes.

[SP28] Kraeling, C. H., et al. "Narration in Ancient Art," *AJA* 61 (1957), 43–71. Symposium papers on narrative art in Babylonia (A. Perkins); Anatolia, Syria and Assyria (H. G. Güterbock); along with Greek, Roman, Egyptian, and Early Christian.

[SP29] Kyrieleis, H. **Throne und Kline**. *JDAI Ergänzungsheft* 24. Berlin, 1969. Dissertation on chairs, thrones, couches, and tables and their decoration: Assyrian, Persian, Urartean, Syro-Phoenician, as well as Greek and Graeco-Persian forms.

[SP30] Lenzen, H. **Die Entwicklung der Zikkurat von ihren Anfängen bis zur Zeit der III Dynastie von Ur**. Leipzig, 1941. The history of the ziggurat.

[SP31] Littauer, M. A., and J. H. Crowel. **Wheeled Vehicles and Ridden Animals in the Ancient Near East**. HdO. Sect. 7, vol. I, 2nd div., pt. 1. Leiden, 1979. Review of animal-drawn, two- or four-wheeled, chariots and carts from the 4th millennium through the 1st millennium as represented in art. Includes a survey of riding on animals. Notes, drawings, and extensive bibliography.

[SP32] Margueron, J. "Exist-t-il des ateliers dans les palais orientaux de l'âge du Bronze?" *Ktèma* 4 (1979), 3–25. Argues that the artists and artisans working for the palaces did not have their workshops on the palace grounds but in the city.

[SP33] Maxwell-Hyslop, R. **Western Asiatic Jewellery, c. 3000–612 B.C.** London, 1971. A fully documented and illustrated history of jewelry both recovered and represented in artworks. A basic volume.

[SP34] Mellink, M. J. "The Hasanlu Bowl in Anatolian Perspective," *Iran* 6 (1966), 72–87. Among the various attempts to interpret the iconography of the gold vessel, this one looks at it from an Anatolian perspective.

[SP35] Metzger, M. "Gottheit, Berg und Vegetation in vorderasiatischer Bildtradition," *ZDPV* 99 (1983), 54–94. The "god on the mountain" and the "mountain god" themes in the arts of Western Asia.

[SP36] Moorey, P. R. S. **Materials and Manufacture in Ancient Mesopotamia. The Evidence of Archaeology and Art, Metals and Metalwork, Glazed Materials, and Glass**. BAR 237. Oxford, 1985. Technology and materials, techniques of manufacture, sources of materials, physical analysis of objects. Extensive bibliography dealing with all technological aspects.

[SP37] Moscati, S. **Apparenza e realtà nell'arte del Vicino Oriente antico**. Atti della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. Classe di Scienze morali, storiche e filologiche. Memorie, ser. 8, vol. 18, fasc. 1. Rome, 1975. Chapters on the significance of the research on appearance and reality, on representation in the arts, and on the development of narration.

[SP37a] Müller-Karpe, H. **Frauen des 13. Jahrhunderts v. Chr.** Kulturgeschichte der Antike Welt 26. Mainz, 1985. A series of studies on women in the ancient world as gleaned from literature and art, includes Canaanite, Hatti/Hittite, and Assyrian evidence. Illustrations and bibliography.

[SP37b] Muscarella, O. W. "Unexcavated Objects and Ancient Near Eastern Art," in L. D. Levine and T. C. Young, Jr., eds. **Mountains and Lowlands**. Bibliotheca Mesopotamica 7. Urdena, 1977, pp. 153–207. A useful, enthusiastic assessment of the problems of fakes; the obvious dangers of accepting attributions uncritically.

[SP37c] Musche, B. **Vorderasiatischer Schmuck zur Zeit der Arsakiden und der Sasaniden**. HdO *Abt. 7, Bd. 1, 2b Abs., Liefg. 5*. Leiden, 1988. Typological and historical survey on Palmyrene and neighboring regions; primarily time of Arsacids, with some Sasanian examples. An industrious compilation in dissertation tradition. Bibliography; fully illustrated with drawings.

[SP38] Nagel, W. **Der mesopotamische Streitwagen und seine Entwicklung im ostmediterranen Bereich**. Berlin, 1966. Chariots and horse equipment, 4th millennium to 4th century B.C.; Anatolian, Egyptian, Minoan-Mycenaean, Sea Peoples, Neo-Assyrian, and Achaemenid.

[SP38a] Pfister, R. **Textiles de Palmyre. Découverts par le Service des Antiquités du Haut-commissariat de la République Française dans la nécropole de Palmyre**. 3 vols. Paris, 1934–1940. The richest source of preserved fabrics found in Western Asia with important evidence for trade with China and the Mediterranean.

[SP39] Pfister, R. **Textiles de Halabiyeh (Zenobia)**. Paris, 1951. Textiles from the time of Justinian found in Syria.

[SP40] Rimer, J. **Ancient Musical Instruments of Western Asia**. London, 1969. Based on the British Museum collection from the 3rd millennium B.C. to the first centuries A.D. Primarily Mesopotamian instruments as derived from their representation in art.

[SP40a] Schletzer, R., ed. **Textilien Mittelasiens. Studia Eurasia 2** (1987). Includes studies on the history of weaving in Central Asia (S. M. Machkamova), ornament and motifs in Central Asian art (A. A. Chakimov), Sogdian silk weaving (A. A. Ierusalinskaya), and so-called Sasanian textiles (N. V. Diakanova).

[SP41] Schmidt-Colinet, C. **Die Musikinstrumente in der Kunst des Alten Orients**. Bonn, 1981. Survey of types and names of instruments as gained from cuneiform documents down through Assyrian and late Hittite. Good bibliography on instruments and ancient music; illustrated.

[SP42] Soudsky, B., and I. Pavlu. "Interpretation historique de l'ornement linéaire," *Památky Archeologické* 57 (1966), 91–124. While concerned with the use of linear designs in early Europe, the study also attempts an interpretation of the Catal Huyuk murals and the patterns on Samarra ceramics.

[SP43] Sulimirski, T. "The background of the Ziwiye Find and Its Significance in the Development of Scythian Art," *Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology of the University of London* 15 (1978), 7–33. Review of the relationship between the Ziwiye finds and the art of the nomads, dating, and influences.

[SP43a] Taniichi, T. "Roman and Post-Roman Glass Vessels Depicted in Asian Wall Painting," *Orient* 22 (1986), 128–42. Significance of Roman influence in the arts of Central and East Asia.

[SP44] Vallat, F. "Deux nouvelles 'Chartes de Fondation' d'un palais de Darius I^{er} Suse," *Syria* 48 (1971), 53–59. Takes up the perennial problem of the nationality of the artists who worked on the Achaemenaeen reliefs and buildings, with notes to previous studies on the subject.

[SP45] Van Buren, E. D. **The Fauna of Ancient Mesopotamia as Represented in Art.** *AnalO* 8. Rome, 1939. Catalog of animals, excluding fantastic and composite beasts: where and when they appear.

[SP46] Van Buren, E. D. "The Dragon in Ancient Mesopotamia," *Orientalia* 15 (1946), 1–45. Types and forms of dragon monsters, fabulous creatures, in art.

[SP47] Widengren, G. "Some Remarks on Riding Costumes and Articles of Dress among Iranian Peoples in Antiquity," *Studia Ethnographica Upsaliensia* 11 (1956), 228–76. A basic study using linguistic evidence for the introduction and use of the tailored costume by the northern horse-riding peoples.

[SP48] Winter, I. J. "After the Battle is Over. The 'Stele of the Vultures' and the Beginning of Historical Narrative in the Art of Ancient Near East," in H. L. Kessler and M. S. Simpson, eds. **Pictorial Narrative in Antiquity and the Middle Ages.** Washington, 1985, pp. 11–32. An interesting demonstration of the problem of restoring a fragmentary work and its narrative format in order to decipher its contents.

[SP49] *Yadin, Y. **The Art of Warfare in Biblical Lands.** 2 vols. New York, 1963. Well-illustrated account of ancient battle, equipment, tactics, soldiery, and armament, chiefly as represented in art in Western Asia, by an archaeologist who was also an army general.

[SP50] Zander, G., ed. **Travaux de restauration de monuments historiques en Iran.** *IsMeo Reports and Memoirs* 6. Rome, 1968. The first section of the volume is on the restoration work under progress on the buildings and sculpture of Persepolis. Heavily illustrated.

SUMER AND AKKAD [SU—]

[SU1] Barrelet, M.-T. **Figurines et reliefs en terre cuite de la Mésopotamie antique I. Potiers, termes de métier, procédés de fabrication et production.** *Bibliothèque archéologique et historique* 85. Paris, 1968. Survey from the 5th millennium through Parthian times of objects in the Louvre, their manufacture, iconography, and chronology. Indexed with bibliography.

[SU2] Behm-Blancke, M. **Das Tierbild in der altmesopotamischen Rundplastik.** *BaForsch* 1. Mainz, 1979. Style grouping of early Sumerian animal sculpture.

[SU3] Brandes, M. A. **Untersuchungen zur Komposition der Stiftmosaiken an der Pfeilerhalle der Schicht IVa in Uruk-Warka**. BaM, Beih. 1. Berlin, 1968. On the cone mosaics at Warka.

[SU4] Braun-Holzinger, E. A. **Figürliche Bronzen aus Mesopotamien**. Prähistorische Bronzefund I.4. Munich, 1984. Catalog of small bronzes from the 4th millennium on, plus some Elamite and Persian works. Included are figurines, horse equipment, plaques, personal ornaments, etc. Bibliography and illustrations.

[SU5] Delougaz, P., and S. Lloyd. **Pre-Sargonid Temples in the Diyala Region**. OIP 58. Chicago, 1942. Various small sculpture.

[SU6] Ellis, R. S. **Foundation Deposits in Ancient Mesopotamia**. New Haven, 1968. Figurines used to secure foundation tablets, "peg" figurines, their use and iconography.

[SU7] Frankfort, H. **Sculpture of the Third Millennium B.C. from Tell Asmar and Khafājah**. OIP 44. Chicago, 1939. Catalog of the extensive Early Dynastic sculpture from the two sites.

[SU8] Frankfort, H. **More Sculpture from the Diyala Region**. OIP 60. Chicago, 1943. Catalog of Early Dynastic and a few Akkadian pieces in this listing of sculpture, foundation plaques, figurines.

[SU9] Gabini, G. **Le origini della statuaria sumerica**. Seria Archeologica 3. Rome, 1962. A general historical outline concerned with stylistic factors of Sumerian sculpture-in-the-round. Select bibliography. English summary.

[SU10] Haller, A. **Die Gräber und Gräfte von Assur**. WVDOG 65. Berlin, 1954. Jewelry, figurines, and engraved personal items found with other grave furniture.

[SU11] Heinrich, E. **Kleinfunde aus den archaischen Tempelschichten in Uruk**. Ausgrabungen der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft in Uruk-Warka, vol. 1. Leipzig, 1936. Descriptive catalog of sculptured stone vessels, inlay work, figurines, animal pendants, seals, and the famous alabaster vase.

[SU12] Heinrich, E. **Bauwerke in der altsumerischen Bildkunst**. Wiesbaden, 1957. Suggested theoretical reconstructions of the Sumerian buildings on the basis of their representation in seals, reliefs, etc.

[SU13] Heinrich, E., and A. Falkenstein. **Sechster vorläufiger Bericht über die von der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft in Uruk-Warka**. Abhandlungen der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Berlin, 1935. Excavation report includes decorative stuccowork, seals, cone mosaics, and figurines from earliest stratum through Parthian. The next season's report by A. Nöldeke, H. Lenzen, A. von Haller, and W. Göpner (**Siebenter**. . . Berlin, 1936) contains the cone mosaics and some figurines.

[SU13a] Jordan, J., and C. Preusser. *Uruk-Warka*. WVDOG 51 (Leipzig, 1928; reprint 1969). Report on the early site also contains Hellenistic and Parthian small finds, and some sealings.

[SU14] Kantor, H. J. "Landscape in Akkadian Art," *JNES* 25 (1966), 145–52. The use of composition, based mainly on representations in seals.

[SU15] al-Khalesi, Y. M. *The Court of the Palms. A Functional Interpretation of the Mari Palace*. Bibliotheca Mesopotamica 8. Malibu, 1978. Iconographical study of the ensemble of the paintings and sculpture in the setting of the Painted Court and its meaning.

[SU16] Legrain, L. *Terra-cottas from Nippur*. Philadelphia, 1930. Catalog of the University Museum collection, fully illustrated, up to Parthian times. Includes architectural decoration, lamps, small objects, plaques, figurines, etc.

[SU17] Mallowan, M. E. L. "Excavations at Brak and Chagar Bazar," *Iraq* 9 (1947), 1–266. Small sculpture, figurines, architectural decoration, eye-idols, stamp and cylinder seals, 18th–17th centuries B.C.

[SU18] Moortgat, A. *Die Entstehung der sumerischen Hochkultur. Der Alte Orient* 43. Leipzig, 1945. Short survey from Neolithic through Jemdet-Nasr period.

[SU19] *Moortgat, A. "Iraq," *EWA* 8. Summary survey site by site of Mesopotamian art, with bibliography.

[SU20] Moortgat-Correns, U. *Die Bildwerke von Djebelet el Bēdā in ihren räumlichen und zeitlichen Umwelt*. Berlin, 1972. Sculpture, plaques, and figurines from the site near Tell Halaf.

[SU21] Nagel, W., and E. Strommenger. "Reichsakkadische Glyptik und Plastik im Rahmen der Mesopotamisch-Elamischen Geschichte," *BJF* 8 (1968), 137–206. Akkadian seals and sculpture.

[SU22] Opificius, R. *Das altbabylonische Terrakottarelie*f. UAVA 2. Berlin, 1961. Catalog of small, modeled, figural plaques.

[SU23] Parrot, A. "Les peintures du palais de Mari," *Syria* 18 (1937), 325–54. The report on the discovery of the wall paintings found in the palace.

[SU24] Parrot, A. *Tello. Vingt campagnes de fouilles (1877–1933)*. Paris, 1948. The results of over 50 years of excavation at Tello, from protohistory to the fall of Lagash. Illustrations, comprehensive bibliography, king list of Lagash. Good reproductions of the so-called Gudea sculptures.

[SU25] Parrot, A. *Studia Mariana*. Leiden, 1950. Contains A. Parrot on the excavation of Mari, its seals and iconography; M.-T. Barrelet on the 'Investiture'

murals. Full bibliography on Mari.

[SU26] Parrot, A. **Mari. Documentation photographique de la mission archéologique de Mari.** Neuchatel/Paris, 1953. A good photographic collection of the finds made at Mari: sculpture, paintings, seals, and inlays.

[SU27] Parrot, A. **Le 'Trésor' d'Ur.** Paris, 1968. A cache of seals, small figurines, jewelry, etc., found at Mari.

[SU28] Parrot, A., et al. **Mission archéologique de Mari.** Paris, 1956-. Continuing final reports on the excavations include the temples of Ishtar and Ninni-Izaza (1956, 1967), the palace architecture (1958, 1959), murals (1958), documents and remains (1959), the treasure (1968).

[SU29] Perkins, A. "Narration in Babylonian Art," *AJA* 61 (1957), 54-62. The drawing and utilization of storytelling (narration) in pre-Assyrian Mesopotamia and the problems involved in identifying the subject matter of narratives.

[SU30] Potratz, J. A. H. **Die menschliche Rundskulptur in der sumero-akkadischen Kunst.** Leiden, 1960. A brief illustrated essay on types of human representation, with bibliography.

[SU31] Rashid, S. A. **Gründungsfiguren im Iraq.** Prähistorische Bronzefunde I.2. Munich, 1983. Catalog of Mesopotamian foundation figurines; fully illustrated, annotated.

[SU33] Safar, F., M. A. Mustafa, and S. Lloyd. **Eridu.** Baghdad, 1981. Report on the seasons of work on the Sumerian site, with some sculpture. Full bibliography on Eridu.

[SU34] Schlossman, B. L. "Portraiture in Mesopotamia in the Late Third and Early Second Millennium B.C.," *AfO* 26 (1978/1979), 56-77; 28 (1981/1982), 143-71. The character of portrait art, not as mimesis but responsive to some of the salient characteristics of the sitter.

[SU35] Schmandt-Besserat, D., ed. **The Legacy of Sumer.** Bibliotheca Mesopotamien 4. Malibu, 1971. A series of talks among which are Schmandt-Besserat on Sumerian art in its urban context, H. A. Liebowitz on Sumerian influence on the arts of Palestine and Syria, S. M. Alexander on jewelry from Ur, E. Porada on Sumerian miniature art.

[SU36] Schnitzler, L., ed. **Frühe Plastik im Zweistromland.** Stuttgart, 1959. A small picture book with short survey of Mesopotamian sculpture of the 3rd and 2nd millennia B.C.

[SU37] Seidl, U. "Die babylonischen Kudurru-Reliefs," *BaM* 4 (1968), 7-220. Catalog and chronology of the reliefs; list of signs and symbols employed.

[SU38] Spycket, A. *Les statues de culte dans les textes mésopotamiens des origines à la I^{ère} dynastie de Babylone*. Cahiers de la Revue Biblique 9. Paris, 1968. Cult images of the 3rd–2nd millennia and the relevant textual material. Takes up where and how the images were employed and approached in their shrines.

[SU39] Starr, R. F. *Nuzi. Report on the Excavations at Yorgan Tewa near Kirkuk, Iraq*. 2 vols. Cambridge, Mass., 1937, 1939. Illustrates the wall paintings found at his excavations.

[SU40] Strommenger, E. "Das Menschenbild in der altmesopotamischen Rundplastik von Mesilim bis Hammurapi," *BaM* 1 (1960), 1–103. A corpus gathered from various museums of standing and seated figures, their style, inscriptions, characteristics. Bibliography.

[SU41] Taha, M. Y. "The Authenticity of a Sumerian Statue," *Iraq* 35 (1973), 151–53. A case study of a questionable Sumerian statue acquired from a dealer: is it a fake or authentic?

[SU42] Tomabechi, Y. "Wall Paintings from Dur Kurigalzu," *JNES* 42 (1983), 123–31. The paintings from the Kassite palace at Aqar Kuf, their history and style, now in the Iraqi Museum.

[SU43] Van Buren, E. D. *Clay Figurines of Babylonia and Assyria*. New Haven, 1930. A valuable documented cross-section of figurines produced up through Parthian Mesopotamia, with good iconographical index.

[SU44] Van Buren, E. D. *Foundation Figurines and Offerings*. Berlin, 1931. Mesopotamian figurines, dedicatory statues, and clay plaques.

[SU45] Woolley, C. L., et al. *Ur Excavations*. [UE] London/Philadelphia, 1927–. Volumes on the recovery of Ur: I, Al'Ubad period (1927); II, Royal Cemetery, 2 vols. (1934); III, archaic seals (1936); IV, early periods (1955); V, ziggurat (1939); VI, Ur III period (1974); VII, Old Babylonian period (1976); VIII, Cassite and Assyrian periods (1965); IX, Neo-Babylonian and Persian periods (1962); X, cylinder seals (1951). P. R. S. Moorey has produced a revised edition of the collected preliminary reports, updated and with a general running account of the work and results, illustrated: C. L. Woolley, *Ur "of the Chaldees."* London, 1982.

[SU46] Zervos, C. *L'art de la Mésopotamie de la fin du quatrième millénaire au XV^e siècle avant notre ère*. Paris, 1935. Photographic album of major works of early Sumeria, Akkad, and Elam.

[SU47] Ziegler, C. *Die Terrakotten von Warka*. Ausgrabungen der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft in Uruk-Warka 6. Berlin, 1962. Illustrated catalogue of the figural ceramic work from prehistoric through Parthian.

SYRO-PALESTINE [SY—]

[SY1] Albright, W. F. **The Excavation of Tell Beit Mirsim**. AASOR 17, 21/22. New Haven, 1938, 1943. These second and third reports on the excavations contain Bronze and Iron Age figurines, seals, plaques, and bone carvings.

[SY2] *Avi-Yonah, M. "Israel," and "Jewish Art," **EWA** 8. Site by site descriptions with bibliographies.

[SY3] Badre, L. **Les figurines anthropomorphes en terre cuite à l'âge du bronze en Syrie**. BAH 103. Paris, 1980. Revised dissertation that catalogs all types of figurines by region, with statistical analyses.

[SY4] *Bar-Adon, P. **The Cave of the Treasure. The Finds from the Caves of Nahal Mishmar**. Jerusalem, 1980. The extraordinary mid-4th to early 3rd-millennium (Chalcolithic) copper artifacts discovered in 1961 near the Dead Sea. Excellent illustrations.

[SY5] Chéhab, M. **Mosaïques du Liban**. **BMBeyrouth**. 14, 15. Paris, 1957–1959. Figural and decorative mosaics from Byblos, Soueïda, Baalbek, 'Ain es-Sawahé, and some churches.

[SY6] Crowfoot, J. W., G. M. Crowfoot, K. M. Kenyon, and E. L. Sukenik. **Samaria-Sebaste**. 3 vols. London, 1938, 1942, 1957. Vol. 1 on the buildings; vol. 2 on the ivories from the early 9th century; vol. 3 on the objects found.

[SY7] Dunand, M. **Fouilles de Byblos**. 4 vols. in 5 pts. Paris, 1926–1973. Excavation reports that include the Phoenician finds.

[SY8] Dunand, M., and R. Duru. **Oumm el-'Amed. Une ville de l'époque hellénistique aux échelles de Tyr**². 2 vols. Paris, 1962. Late Phoenician sculpture in an excavation report.

[SY9] Dunand, M., and J. P. Rey Coquais. "Tombe peinte dans la campagne de Tyr," **BMBeyrouth** 18 (1965), 5–51. Paintings with Classical themes from the Hellenistic period.

[SY10] Dussaud, R. **Les monuments palestiniens et judaïques**. Paris, 1912. Objects in the Louvre.

[SY11] Guy, P. L. O., and R. M. Engberg. **Megiddo Tombs**. OIP 33. Chicago, 1938. The excavation report includes small objects, seals, figurines, and jewelry among the burial goods.

[SY12] Hachmann, R., et al. **Bericht über die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen in Kâmid el-Lôz (Libanon) in den Jahren. . .** Bonn, 1966–1982. Excavation reports for the several seasons include figurines, jewelry, silver work, ivory carving, seals,

etc., of the Bronze Age.

[SY13] Hachmann, R., ed. **Frühe Phöniker im Libanon. 20 Jahre deutsche Ausgrabungen in Kāmid el-Lōz.** Mainz, 1983. Exhibition catalog by the excavator on the 14th-century Phoenician site (ancient Kanit) in the Bekah, handsomely illustrated in color and annotated, contains ceramics, ivory, silver and gold work. Bibliography on the site and chronological chart.

[SY14] Kukahn, E. **Anthropoide Sarkophage in Beyrouth und die Geschichte dieser sidonischen Sarkophagkunst.** Berlin, 1955. Catalog of the stone anthropoid-shaped sarcophagi of Egyptian mummy cases but with Classicizing portraits.

[SY15] Loud, G. **The Megiddo Ivories.** OIP 52. Chicago, 1939. The so-called Phoenician ivories found at Megiddo. Illustrated; bibliography.

[SY16] Mallon, A., R. Koeppel, and R. Neuville. **Teleilāt Ghassūl.** 2 vols. Rome, 1934, 1936. Excavation report containing the fragmentary wall paintings.

[SY16a] Markoe, G. **Phoenician Bronze and Silver Bowls from Cyprus and the Mediterranean.** University of California Publications, Classical studies 26. Berkeley, 1985. The so-called figurative Phoenician bowls found in Cyprus chiefly that carry Aegean, Assyrian, Syrian, and Egyptian elements of ca. 850–675 B.C. Full catalog and illustrations.

[SY17] Matthiae, P. **Studi sui rilievi di Karatepe.** StSem 9. Rome, 1963. Style, dating, and iconography of the carved orthostats. Illustrated and annotated.

[SY18] Matthiae, P. **Ebla in the Period of the Amorite Dynasties and the Dynasty of Akkad.** Malibu, 1979. Slender report carrying the relief carvings, wood figurines, and inlays.

[SY19] May, H. G. **Material Remains of the Megiddo Cult.** OIP 26. Chicago, 1935. Figurines, metalwork, and ceramics excavated between 1926 and 1933.

[SY20] Mazar, A. **Excavations at Tell Qasile 1. The Philistine Sanctuary: Architecture and Cult Objects.** Qedem 12. Jerusalem, 1980. Report includes ceramic zoomorphic cult objects.

[SY21] Mazar, B. **Beth She'arim.** 2 vols. Jerusalem, 1973. Documents the catacomb wall carvings and sarcophagi in vol. 1 (vol. 2: Greek inscriptions).

[SY22] **Missione archeologica italiana in Siria.** Rome, 1965–. Irregularly published parts on the ongoing excavations carry the sculpture and figurines from Ebla-Tell Mardikh (1967).

[SY23] Montet, P. **Byblos et l'Égypt. Quatre campagnes de fouilles à Gebeil, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924.** BAH. 2 vols. Paris, 1928, 1929. Sculpture and crafts from the

cemetery and Egyptian temple.

[SY24] Montet, P. **Les reliques de l'art syrien dans l'Égypte du Nouvel Empire.** Paris, 1937. Objects found in Egypt that appear to be of Syrian make or that show Syrian ethnic types or influences.

[SY25] Moortgat, A., and U. Moortgat-Correns. **Tell Chuera in Nordost-Syrien.** Cologne/Berlin/Wiesbaden, 1958-. Continuing reports on the excavations.

[SY26] *Muscarella, O. W., ed. **Ladders to Heaven.** Toronto, 1979. An important exhibition of works from the Bible Lands up to A.D. 500; illustrated and annotated.

[SY26a] Negbi, O. **The Hoards of Goldwork from Tell el-Ajjul.** Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 25. Lund, 1970. Catalog of the jewelry and embossed and engraved ornaments from the southern Palestine city of the mid-2nd millennium B.C.

[SY27] Negbi, O. **Canaanite Gods in Metal. An Archaeological Study of Ancient Syro-Palestinian Figurines.** Tel Aviv, 1976. Catalog of figures and plaques by type: joined, male, female, divine couples, etc., and their dates. Illustrated and annotated.

[SY28] North, R. **Ghassul 1969. Excavation Report.** Analecta Biblica 14. Rome, 1961. Report on the neolithic excavations contains the wall paintings. See also the earlier reports by A. Mallon, R. Koepfel, and N. Neuville, **Teleilat Ghassul I; II** by R. Koepfel, H. Senès, J. W. Murphy, and G. S. Malian (Rome, 1934, 1940).

[SY28a] Oren, E. D. **The Northern Cemetery of Beth Shan.** Leiden, 1973. Anthropoid sarcophagi and some figurines.

[SY29] **Palmyra. Bilan et perspectives.** Strasbourg, 1976. Papers from the 1973 colloquium include studies on Palmyrene funerary sculpture (A. Sadurska, K. Parlasca, H. Ingholt), the Temple of Bel (M. Colledge, R. Amy, R. Duru), and the Nebo Sanctuary (P. Collart). Illustrated and annotated.

[SY30] Parrot, A. **Studia Mariana.** Leiden, 1950. The excavations, monuments, seals, iconography of Mari, and important discussion of the murals by M.-T. Barrelet. Full bibliography on Mari.

[SY31] Parrot, A. **Mari. Documentation photographique de la mission archéologique de Mari.** Neuchatel/Paris, 1953. A good photographic collection of the finds made at Mari: sculpture, paintings, seals, inlays.

[SY32] Parrot, A. **Le Musée du Louvre et la Bible.** Neuchatel/Paris, 1957. Relates the monuments in the museum to biblical events; how the works illustrate text.

[SY33] Parrot, A. **Mari. Capitale fabuleuse.** Paris, 1974. A synthesis for the general reader of the results of eight seasons of digging at Mari: its uncovering, history, arts.

Illustrated, with bibliography on Mari.

[SY34] Pritchard, J. B. **Palestinian Figurines in Relation to Certain Goddesses Known through Literature**. AOS 24. New Haven, 1943. Cataloging of the the early ceramic "fertility" figurines.

[SY35] Rowe, A., and G. M. Fitzgerald. **Beth-Shan**. 4 vols. in 5 pts. Philadelphia, 1930–1941. Vol. 1 on the topography and history (1930); vol. 2.i on the Canaanite temples (1940); vol. 2.ii on the Canaanite temples and pottery (1931); vol. 3 on the Arab and Byzantine levels (1931); vol. 4 on the 6th-century monastery (1931).

[SY36] Schaeffer, C. F. A., ed. **Mission de Ras Shamra**. Paris, continuing series. Studies by various hands on the finds. His volumes titled *Ugaritica* (Paris) are vols. 3, 5, 8 of the *Mission*. Preliminary excavation reports on this productive site ran in *Syria*.

[SY37] Seyrig, H. **Antiquités syriennes**. 4 vols. Paris, 1934, 1938, 1946, 1953. Gathering in separate volumes of various studies in Syrian art, iconography, monuments, etc., that Seyrig published annually in *Syria*. Indexed.

[SY38] Stern, E. **Material Culture of the Land of the Bible in the Persian Period 538–332 B.C.** Warminster, 1982. Chapters include the crafts and cult objects of "The Persian period in Palestine . . . one of the more obscure periods in the history of the country." Basically a catalog with objects showing Phoenician, Greek, Persian, and Egyptian styles. From the Hebrew edition of 1973.

[SY39] Strommenger, E. **Habubu Kabira. Eine Stadt vor 5000 Jahren**. Mainz an Rhein, 1980. On an exhibition of the finds from this long-lived site, with sketches of its cultures and history.

[SY40] Thureau-Dangin, F., A. Barrois, G. Dossin, and M. Dunand. **Arslan Tash**. BAH 16. Paris, 1931. Excavation report with some reliefs and many Phoenician ivories; Graeco-Syrian, Assyrian, and Phoenician remains.

[SY41] Thureau-Dangin, F., and M. Dunand. **Til-Barsib**. BAH 23. Paris, 1936. 2 pts. text and pls. Excavation report on Aramaean, Hittite, Assyrian, and Classical periods; reliefs, Assyrian wall paintings, figurines.

[SY42] Torczyner, H., G. L. Harding, A. Lewis, J. L. Starkey, O. Tufnell, and C. H. Inge. **Lachish**. 4 vols. Oxford, 1938–1957. The excavation reports contain some small objects, scarabs, and crafts in vol. 3 (1953) and vol. 4 (1957).

[SY43] Ussishkin, D. **The Conquest of Lachish by Sennacherib**. Tel Aviv, 1982. The 701 B.C. invasion by the Assyrians of Judah and the taking of the Lachish fortress as illustrated by the reliefs in the British Museum. Fully illustrated with detailed photographs and drawings. Bibliography.

[SY43a] Winter, I. J. "Phoenician and North Syrian Ivory Carving in Historical Context," *Iraq* 38 (1976), 1–23. Stylistic distinctions between the two schools and the distribution of the two types.

[SY44] Woolley, C. L. **Alalakh. An Account of the Excavations at Tell Atchana.** Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquarians of London 18. London, 1955. Excavation report contains fragments of mural painting, sculpture, terra-cotta, seals, and decorative ivory and metalwork.

[SY45] Woolley, C. L., D. G. Hogarth, and R. D. Barnett. **Carchemish.** 3 vols. London, 1914, 1921, 1952. Architecture, reliefs, objects, and inscriptions.

[SY46] Wright, G. R. H. **Ancient Buildings in South Syria and Palestine.** 2 vols. HdO, *Abt.* 8, *Bd.* 1, *Abs.* 2b, *Liefg.* 3. A reference volume cataloging and illustrating the building remains; fully documented.

[SY47] Yadin, Y., et al. **Hazor.** 4 vols. in 3. Jerusalem, 1958, 1960, 1961. Excavation reports with some sculpture from sanctuaries and seals.

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION [TR—]

Here is a varied selection of some of the better-known accounts of travel, exploration, and archaeology in Asia—mainly in the 19th and 20th centuries—as well as the memoirs of modern archaeological expeditions. Some of the authors were, or became, experts in Asian excavation and history; others were little more than inquisitive tourists willing to take risks, or government officials with an historical bent, or Bible enthusiasts, or romantic adventurers, or treasure hunters. But it is abundantly evident in the writings of both scholars and amateurs that all were caught up in the excitement of locating and uncovering the monumental remains of lost civilizations no matter the reasons that brought them to the East. Many were equally interested in describing the contemporary peoples and landscapes of the countries in which they worked and journeyed.

Of course, these books are the delight of armchair travelers, and they can be read simply for pleasure, for good stories of far-off places and tales of discovery. But they also are useful documents for the working art historian. They provide firsthand descriptions and frequently they provide the only existing illustrations of ancient works that have disappeared, seriously deteriorated, or partly crumbled away in the intervening years. Those that are autobiographical, collections of letters, or diaries are often the only sources of information on the archaeological context of the monuments and what happened to them after they were dug up and carried off. (I would be remiss not to mention that many of the drawings, steel engravings, and watercolors of the early travelers are delightful works of art in themselves, well worth the attention of any student of the history of art.)

Europeans and Americans in the 19th century became increasingly intrigued with the romance and mystery of an exotic Orient, as well as with its political and economic exploitation. Thus, there was a spate of published memoirs, journals,

diaries, letters, reports, and dispatches, which are represented here by a mere handful but are sufficient to illustrate the kinds of valuable literature to be looked into and to serve as an introduction to this literary genre. Several volumes listed in the section on bibliographies carry citations to the early explorers and travelers, viz., [HI39] *Contenau's Manuel I*, pp. 494–97, which contains a handy general listing, or [RE27] *Finegan's The Archaeology of the New Testament* with its “Chronological List of Ancient Sources” that supplies brief biographical descriptions of early Christian travelers in the Holy Land from the 2nd century A.D. on.

[TR1] *Ainsworth, W. F. *Assyria, Babylonia and Chaldaea, forming part of the labours of the Euphrates Expedition*. 2 vols. London, 1838. He also recorded his adventures in [TR2] **Travels and Researches in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Chaldaea, and Armenia*. 2 vols. (London, 1842); and in [TR3] **A Personal Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition* (London, 1888).

[TR4] Andrae, W. *Babylon, die versunkene Weltstadt und ihr Ausgräber Robert Koldewey*. Berlin, 1952. An account of the excavations at Babylon, 1898–1917, and its excavator.

[TR5] Andrae, W. *Lebenserinnerungen eines Ausgräbers—Koldewey*. Berlin, 1961. Biographical reminiscences of the excavator in Mesopotamia by one of his colleagues.

[TR6] Andreas, F. C., and F. Stolze. *Persepolis. Die achämenidischen und sasanidischen Denkmäler und Inschriften von Persepolis, Istakhr, Pasargadae, Shapur*. 2 vols. Berlin, 1882. Andreas was one of the early modern explorers of Persepolis. Particularly valuable for the photographs taken by Stolze at the sites.

[TR7] Arndt, H. *Persepolis. Entdeckungsreisen in Vergangenheit*. Stuttgart, 1984. The early explorers and travelers to the ruins of Persepolis include Pietro della Valle, Heinrich von Poser, Johann Albrecht von Mandelslo, Sir Thomas Herbert, Jean-Baptiste Tavernier, Jean de Thévenot, John Chardin, Carsten Niebuhr, William Francklin, James Morier, Sir William Ouseley, James Buckingham, Ker Porter, Eugène Flandin, Heinrich Brugsch, Pierre Loti, etc. Illustrated; bibliography.

[TR8] *Bell, G. L. *Syria. The Desert and the Sown*. London, 1907. The narrative of travels in Syro-Palestine by the remarkable English woman traveler, archaeologist, political adviser, and museum founder. There are various editions of her letters, i.e. [TR9] *E. Richmond, *The Earlier Letters of Gertrude Bell* (New York, 1937); [TR10] *Lady Bell, *The Letters of Gertrude Bell*. 2 vols. (London, 1927). See also [TR11] *E. Burgoyne, *Gertrude Bell from Her Personal Papers*. 2 vols. (London, 1958, 1961).

[TR12] *Bell, G. L. *Amurath to Amurath*². London, 1924. The author set herself the task of tracing “the story that was scored upon the face of the earth by mouldering wall or half-choked dyke, by the thousand vestiges of former cultures which were

scattered about my path” in 1910 as she went from Aleppo to Hit, Kerbala, Baghdad, Mosul, and Konia. Illustrated and indexed.

[TR13] *Bibby, G. **Looking for Dilmun**. New York, 1969. A general, popular narrative of the Danish explorations begun in 1953 along the Persian (Arabian) Gulf. Illustrated.

[TR14] *Botta, P. E. **The Buried City of the East, Ninevah. A narrative of the discoveries of Mr. Layard and M. Botta at Nimroud and Khorsabad**. London, 1851. The popular narrative by the famous French explorer who recovered the reliefs that form the basis of the Louvre Assyrian collection.

[TR15] *Braidwood, L. **Digging Beyond the Tigris**. New York, 1953. “An American woman archaeologist’s story of life on a ‘dig’ in the Kurdish hills of Iraq.”

[TR16] *Breasted, J. H. **The Oriental Institute**. Chicago, 1933. The story of the founding of the Institute, Breasted’s leadership, and the work of the expeditions sent out to Egypt and Asia.

[TR17] *Buckingham, J. S. **Travels in Assyria, Media, and Persia, including a Journey from Bagdad by Mount Zagros, to Hamadan, the ancient Ecbatana, Researches in Ispahan and the Ruins of Persepolis**. London, 1829 (Westmead, Eng., 1971). Narrative of the travels in 1816 of the English journalist (1786–1855).

[TR18] *Budge, E. A. W. **By Nile and Tigris. A Narrative of Journeys in Egypt and Mesopotamia on Behalf of the British Museum between the Years 1886 and 1913**. 2 vols. London, 1920. A personal narrative offering insight into those free-booting days when there was a general scramble by Europeans for antiquities in Asia; how artworks came into European collections under and over the counter. Budge was assistant keeper and later keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian collections of the British Museum.

[TR19] *Burckhardt, J. L. **Travels in Syria and the Holy Land**. London, 1821. The journeys of the great European historian.

[TR20] *Burnes, A. **Travels in Bokhara**². 3 vols. London, 1839.

[TR21] Champdor, A. **Pétra**. Paris, 1979. A popular travel account, in French, including the Nabataean area, complete with travel illustrations.

[TR22] *Chardin, J. **Sir John Chardin’s Travels in Persia**. London, 1927 (New York, 1972). English abridged edition of the several volumes that began to appear in French in 1686. For an edition of the original work, [TR23] L. Langlès, **Voyages du Chevalier Chardin en Perse** (Paris, 1811).

[TR24] Curzon, G. N. **Persia and the Persian Question**. 2 vols. London, 1892. The result of a six-months’ journey beginning in the autumn of 1889 by the English

traveler, statesman, and correspondent of *The London Times* who later became the viceroy of India.

[TR25] *Doughty, C. *Travels in Arabia Deserta*. 2 vols. Cambridge, 1888. One of the famous English 19th-century explorers in the Holy Land. There are several books on the man, the most recent by [TR26] *S. E. Tabachnick, *Charles Doughty* (Boston, 1981), with a bibliography of Doughty's writings and of his biographies.

[TR27] *Fagan, B. M. *Return to Babylon. Travellers, Archaeologists, and Monuments in Mesopotamia*. Boston, 1979. On the archaeological recovery of Babylonia and biographies of the men and women responsible.

[TR28] *Ferrier, J. P. *Caravan Journeys and Wanderings in Persia, Afghanistan, Turkistan, and Beloochistan with Historical Notices of the Countries Lying between Russia and India*. Karachi, 1976. Travels undertaken in the 1840s, originally published in 1856.

[TR29] Flandin, E. P., and P. Coste. *Voyage en Perse, entrepris par ordre de M. Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, d'après les instructions dressés par l'Institut*. 6 vols. Paris, 1843–1854 (atlas of plates), 1851–1854 (text).

[TR30] *Francklin, W. *Observations Made on a Tour from Bengal to Persia in the Years 1786–1787*. London, 1790 (1976). He includes an account of his visit to Persepolis.

[TR31] *Freeth, Z. D., and V. F. Winstone. *Explorers in Arabia*. New York, 1978. Recounts the travels of Ludovico Varthema, Joseph Pitts, Carsten Niebuhr, Jean Burckhardt, Richard Burton, William Palgrave, Carlo Guarmani, Charles Doughty, and Wilfrid and Ann Blunt. Bibliography.

[TR32] Ghirshman, T. *Archéologue malgré moi*. Paris, 1970. Trained as a dentist, Mme. Ghirshman accompanied her husband in his seasons of excavating and acted as illustrator for several of his volumes.

[TR33] *Goff, C. *An Archaeologist in the Making*. London, 1980. An informal, very personal account of the transformation of a young British student into a professional archaeologist in six summers of excavating in western Iran, between 1963 and 1969. The satisfactions and frustrations of being a woman dig director in the man's world of rural Iran.

[TR34] *Gordon, C. H. *Adventures in the Nearest East*. London, 1957. For the general lay reader with an interest in archaeology, the historian and philologist talks about work and excavation in Palestine and Mesopotamia, art and religion, as viewed through the lens of his own explorations in Asia.

[TR35] *Harris, W. B. *A Journey through the Yemen and Some General Remarks upon that Country*. Edinburgh/London, 1893. A travelogue prefaced with a historical

account of the land.

[TR36] Hedin, S. **Central Asia and Tibet**. 2 vols. London, 1903. The intrepid explorer-traveler (1865–1952) from Stockholm in the 1890s. Well illustrated. His later ignoble political and social ideologies have clouded his career.

[TR37] *Hilprecht, H. V. **Explorations in Bible Lands during the Nineteenth Century**. Philadelphia, 1903. An account of the great sites and early travelers and explorers in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt, and Arabia.

[TR38] *Hopkins, C. **The Discovery of Dura-Europos** (New Haven, 1979). A personal reflection on the seasons of excavation during the heroic period of digging in the Syrian desert in the late 1920s and 1930s, with an analysis of the finds and results.

[TR39] Humann, K., and O. Puchstein. **Reisen in Kleinasien und Nordsyrien**. Berlin, 1890. Travels of the early excavators of Boghaz-koei.

[TR40] *Ker Porter, R. **Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia During the Years 1817–1820**. 2 vols. London, 1821, 1822. Particularly valuable for the drawings of the monuments explored.

[TR41] *Lattimore, O., and E. Lattimore, eds. **Silks, Spices and Empire**. New York, 1968. Excerpts from authors ancient and modern who traveled and explored in Central and Eastern Asia.

[TR42] *Layard, A. H. **Nineveh and Its Remains. With an Account of a Visit to the Chaldaean Christians of Kurdistan, and the Yezidis, or Devil-Worshippers; and an Inquiry into the Manners and Arts of the Ancient Assyrians**. 2 vols. London, 1849; corrections and additions in the 6th ed., 1854. The account of his travels and explorations that were to result in the discovery and removal of the Assyrian stones to the British Museum. For a one-volume, edited edition with notes and biography, [TR43] *H. W. F. Saggs, ed., **Nineveh and Its Remains** (New York/Washington, 1970). See also [TR44] *Layard's **Discoveries among the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, with travels in Armenia, Kurdistan, and the desert, being the result of a second expedition undertaken for the Trustees of the British Museum** (London, 1853). An abridged version appeared in 1867, [TR45] ***Nineveh and Babylon, a narrative of a second expedition to Assyria during the years 1849, 1850 and 1851**. Further travels are recorded in [TR46] ***Early Adventures in Persia, Susiana, and Babylonia, including a residence among the Bakhtiyari and other wild tribes before the discovery of Nineveh** (London, 1894; Westmead, 1971). N.B. The Layard family pronounced its name "Laird."

[TR47] *Le Coq, A. von. **Buried Treasures of Chinese Turkestan. An Account of the Activities and Adventures of the Second and Third German Turfan Expeditions**. London, 1928. The personal record of this early archaeological explorer who was instrumental in recovering Central Asian wall paintings now in Berlin (some

destroyed during WW II).

[TR48] *Lloyd, S. **Foundations in the Dust**. Harmondsworth, 1955. For the general reader, the recovery of the Mesopotamian past by the early explorers and archaeologists.

[TR49] *Lloyd, S. **Mounds of the Near East**. Edinburgh, 1963. Based on the author's personal experiences on the mounds and their excavation in Iraq and Anatolia. He reflects on the sites, how to select them, and their excavators.

[TR50] Loftus, W. K. **Travels and Research in Chaldaea and Susiana in 1849–52**. London, 1957.

[TR51] *Mallowan M. E. L. **Mallowan's Memoirs**. London, 1977. Autobiography of the excavator who worked at Ur, Nineveh, Arpachiyah, Chagar Bazar, Tell Brak, and Nimrud. For his wife's side of the story, see [TR52] *Agatha Christie Mallowan, **Come Tell Me How You Live** (London, 1975).

[TR53] *Masson, C. **Narrative of Various Journeys in Balochistan, Afghanistan and the Panjab, including a Residence in those Countries from 1826 to 1838**. 3 vols. Graz, 1975. Travels of the English soldier, James Lewis, who deserted from the army in India, assumed an American identity and name, and became an intelligent observer of the Central Asian lands, eventually contributing a study of the coins found at Begram. See [TR54] *G. Whitteridge, **Charles Masson of Afghanistan** (Warminster, 1986).

[TR55] *Matheson, S. **Time Off to Dig. Archaeology and Adventure in Remote Afghanistan**. London, 1961. "This is a lively account of an archaeological excavation in a remote quarter of Afghanistan through the eyes of an enthusiastic amateur" in the 1950s. A personal account, it describes what it was like to be a Western woman living and digging in far-off places.

[TR56] *Mignan, R. **Travels in Chaldaea, including a journey from Bussorah to Baghdad, Hillah and Babylon, performed on foot in 1827, with observations on the sites and remains of Babel, Seleucia and Ctesiphon**. London, 1829. Nothing more need be said.

[TR57] *Morier, J. **A Journey through Persia, Armenia and Asia Minor, to Constantinople between the years 1808 and 1809**. London, 1812; followed by [TR58] ***A Second Journey through Persia, Armenia and Asia Minor between the years 1810–1816, with a journal of the voyage by the Brazils and Bombay to the Persian Gulf** (London, 1818).

[TR59] Musil, A. **Arabia Petraea**. 3 vols. in 4 pts. Vienna, 1907–1908. A record of travels and studies that began in Jerusalem in 1895. The ruins of Moab and Edom are included in volumes 1 and 2; volume 3 is devoted to contemporary ethnography. Well illustrated with architectural ruins and monuments he came across.

[TR60] *Niebuhr, M. **Travels through Arabia and Other Countries in the East**. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1792 (Beirut, 1968). Journeys beginning in 1761 in Copenhagen that took the author through Egypt, the Holy Land, and Arabia to India.

[TR61] Oppert, J. **L'expédition scientifique et artistique en Mésopotamie et de Médie**. Paris, 1922.

[TR62] Peters, J. P. **Nippur; Or explorations and adventures on the Euphrates. The narrative of the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Babylonia in the years 1885–1890**. 2 vols. New York, 1897, 1898.

[TR63] Place, V. **Nineve et l'Assyrie**. 3 vols. Paris, 1867–1870. The early French excavator of Khorsabad records his work.

[TR65] Pumpelly, R., ed. **Explorations in Turkestan, expedition of 1904. Prehistoric civilization of Anau**. 2 vols. Washington, 1908. The American geologist's trial excavations at Anau and the recording of the kurgans in the Merv oasis, and prospecting at Afrasiab.

[TR66] *Rice, M. E. **Dilmun Discovered. The Early Years of Archaeology in Bahrain**. New York, 1984. Reproductions of some of the early descriptions of travels and finds of 100 or so years back.

[TR67] *Rich, C. J. **Narrative of a Residence in Koordistan and on the Site of Ancient Nineveh; with a Journal of a Voyage down the Tigris to Baghdad and an Account of a Visit to Shirauz and Persepolis**. 2 vols. London, 1836 (Westmead, 1972). English traveler and resident of the British East India Co. in Baghdad recorded his explorations that began in the summer of 1820. Published later, in 1839, is his [TR68] **Narrative of a Journey to the Site of Babylon, in 1811, now first published**, with a description of his trip to Persepolis.

[TR69] Sachau, E. **Reise in Syrien und Mesopotamien**. Leipzig, 1883. The travels of the Arabist; further narrated in [TR70] **Am Euphrat und Tigris, Reisenotizen aus dem Winter 1897–1898**. Leipzig, 1900.

[TR71] Sarre, F., and E. Herzfeld. **Archäologische Reise im Euphrat und Tigris-Gebiet**. 4 vols. Berlin, 1911, 1920. The record of their archaeological prospecting and recording of sites and visible remains in 1907–1908.

[TR72] Sarzec, E. de, and L. Heuzey. **Découvertes en Chaldée**. 2 vols. Paris, 1884, 1912. The second volume contains the still useful plates.

[TR73] *Smith, George. **Assyrian Discoveries. An account of exploration and discoveries on the site of Nineveh during 1873 and 1874**. London, 1875.

[TR74] *Stark, F. **The Valleys of the Assassins**. London, 1934. The classic account of an intrepid woman traveler, who was also a skilled writer, in western and

northern Iran in the early 1930s. This is the best known of her several books on traveling in Western Asia. Her letters are collected in [TR75] *Moorehead, L., and C. Moorehead, eds. **Freya Stark, Letters**. 8 vols. (Salisbury, 1974–1982).

[TR76] Stein, M. A. **Sand-buried Ruins of Khotan. Personal narrative of a journey of archaeological and geographical exploration in Chinese Turkestan**. London, 1903. The illustrated narrative of his explorations in 1900–1901 of the lost sites.

[TR77] Stein, M. A. **Ancient Khotan**. 2 vols. Oxford, 1907. The full-dress report on his work in Chinese Turkestan (Sinkiang province), with list of objects and works found. Vol. 2 contains the illustrations.

[TR78] Stein, M. A. **Ruins of Desert Cathay**. 2 vols. London, 1912. His geographical and archaeological prospecting in eastern Turkestan and western China.

[TR79] Stein, M. A. **Serindia. Detailed report of explorations in Central Asia and westernmost China**. 5 vols. Oxford, 1921. Well-illustrated descriptive journal of Stein's explorations in Central Asia.

[TR80] Stein, M. A. **Innermost Asia. Detailed report of explorations in Central Asia, Kan-Su and Eastern Irān**. 4 vols. Oxford, 1928. Report on his explorations and excavations in western Iran, Central Asia, and the province of Kansu.

[TR81] *Stein, M. A. **On Alexander's Track to the Indus**. London, 1929 (Chicago, 1974). The narrative of his attempt to locate and follow the route taken by Alexander in his eastern campaigns.

[TR82] *Stein, M. A. **On Ancient Central-Asian Tracks. Brief narrative of three expeditions in Innermost Asia and North-western China**. London, 1933 (New York, 1964). Autobiography of three of his geographical and archaeological explorations.

[TR83] Stein, M. A. **Archaeological Reconnaissances in North-western India and South-eastern Iran. Antiques described with the assistance of Fred H. Andrews and analyzed in an appendix by R. L. Hobson**. London, 1937.

[TR84] Stein, M. A. **Old Routes of Western Irān**. London, 1940. Includes his prospecting of sites, along with geographical observations.

[TR85] *Sykes, P. M. **Ten Thousand Miles in Persia; Or Eight Years in Iran**. London, 1902. The British career officer who wrote histories of Afghanistan and Persia, and with [TR86] *E. C. Sykes, **Through Deserts and Oases of Central Asia**. London, 1920.

[TR87] Texier, C. F. M. **Description de l'Arménie, la Perse et la Mésopotamie**. 3 vols. Paris, 1842–1852. Narrative of his travels and adventures in Asia.

[TR88] *Weber, S. H., compiler. **Voyages and Travels in the Near East Made**

during the XIX Century. Princeton, 1952. Explorations given in chronological order by date of the published memoirs, with some annotations. Well indexed by author and traveler, as well as with a general index.

[TR89] Wilson, H. H. *Ariana antiqua. A descriptive account of the antiquities and coins of Afghanistan*. London, 1841 (Delhi, 1971).

[TR90] Winnett, F. V., and W. L. Reed. *Ancient Records from North Arabia*. Toronto, 1970. Journal of their travels. Pre-Islamic, Nabataean, Palmyraean, Hebrew past with some of the finds and inscriptions.

[TR91] *Wright, T., ed. *Early Travels in Palestine*. London, 1848. The reports and journals, annotated by Wright, of the travels through old Palestine and adjacent lands of Bishop Arculf (ca. A.D. 700), Willibald (721–727), Bernard the Wise (867), Saewulf (1102–1103), Sigurd the Crusader (1107–1111), Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela (1160–1173), Sir John Maundeville (1322–1356), Bertrandon de la Broquière (1432–1433), and Henry Maundrell (1697).

URARTU [UR—]

[UR1] Akurgal, E. *Urartäische und altiranische Kunstzentren*. Ankara, 1968. Stylistic analysis and comparative study to establish the chronology of Urartean metalwork. Illustrated; notes.

[UR2] Banateanu, G. “L’art Ourartou révélé par les fouilles archéologiques effectuées en Arménie Soviétique,” *Studia en Acta Orientalia* 3 (1961), 65–92. A review of explorations, excavations, the sites, and the finds made. Notes valuable for the Soviet materials cited.

[UR3] Barnett, R. D. “The Excavations of the British Museum at Toprak Kale near Van,” *Iraq* 12 (1950), 1–43. The museum’s bronze and ivory work and the details of its recovery.

[UR4] Barnett, R. D., and W. Watson, “Russian Excavations in Armenia,” *Iraq* 14 (1952), 132–47; and “Further Russian Excavations in Armenia (1949–1953),” *Iraq* 21 (1959), 1–19. Summary of the Karmir Blur discoveries and small metalwork and ceramics. Particularly useful because writing on the finds and art are mainly in Russian.

[UR5] Forbes, T. B. *Urartian Architecture*. BAR 170. Oxford, 1983. Thesis surveys the Urartean sites. Extensive bibliography.

[UR6] Khodhash, S. *Erebunii*. Moscow, 1979. Russian text with good illustrations of the site, architecture, paintings, ceramics, metalwork, and seals of the 8th–6th centuries B.C..

[UR7] Kleiss, W. **Bastam I. Ausgrabungen in den urartäischen Anlagen 1972–1975.** Teheraner Forschungen 4. Berlin, 1979. Urartean architecture, sealings, metalwork, and fragmentary relief from site in Azerbaijan.

[UR8] Lehmann-Haupt, C. F. **Armenien einst und jetzt.** 2 vols. Berlin, 1910. Some early explorations that record the Urtartean sites and their monuments.

[UR9] Özgüç, T. **Altın Tepe.** 2 vols. Ankara, 1966, 1969. Well-illustrated Turkish and English texts on monuments, wall paintings, figural and decorative ivory carving, and inlay.

[UR10] Piotrovskii, B. B., ed. **Karmir-Blur.** Erevan, 1950–1955. Excavation reports, in Russian. The first two volumes are summarized by R. D. Barnett in *Iraq* 14 (1952), 132–47; 21 (1959), 1–19.

[UR10a] Tanabe, K, A., Hori, T. Hayashi, S. Miyashita, and K. Ishida. **Studies in the Urartian Bronze Objects from Japanese Collections (1).** *Bulletin of the Ancient Orient Museum* 4 (1982). In addition to the catalog (Hori, Miyashita, Ishida), Hayashi provides a “Bibliography of the Urartian Studies before 1982,” which contains 985 items, a separate Russian section, and author index.

[UR11] Taşyürek, O. A. **The Urartian Belts in the Adana Museum.** Ankara, 1975. Important examples of the decorated metalwork represented in various collections; particularly valuable in showing the mixture of influences found in Urartean art.

Chronologies and King Lists

Only the major regions and peoples encountered in the study of ancient art are listed in the following pages. The chronologies of archaeological eras, historical periods, and dynasties are ordered geographically. First are Mesopotamia, Anatolia, and Iran, about which we are best informed. These areas are followed by old Palestine, Syria, and Phoenicia, equally important as the first three regions but not as rich in recovered monumental remains. Next, of more recent history in the arts, are Philistia, Jordan, Nabataea, India, and Gandhara. I have included, then, Egypt and China; although beyond our scope, they are encountered in any discussion on Asian art.

Concerning the lists of rulers, I have ordered them roughly into groups related by culture or time frame. Thus, the sequential dynasties of Mesopotamia are followed by those of Anatolia and Syria, and then of Iran. The next four lists—Indo-Greek, Seleucid, Armenian, and Nabataean—share Graeco-Roman connections. The kings and procurators of the Holy Land present a long sequence that is continued in the earlier and later Roman rulers. Next are the Central Asian Kushans, who present a special problem, and, last, the Egyptian king list.

Most of the calendar dates given are approximations, with the rule of thumb that the earlier the time period the more approximate the calendar year(s). Therefore, I have omitted the usual qualifiers of *circa*, *about*, *approximately*, and *(?)*. Different bases and systems are used to arrive at calendar dates, and “high,” “middle,” and “low” chronologies have been proposed for different kings and nations. Specialists often disagree in their ordering and naming of periods, dynasties, rulers, and lines of succession. And as is to be expected, reevaluation of the evidence upon which dates have been based, the discovery of new material, and results obtained from technological research suggest changes. But prehistory is not, therefore, in a state of chaos. Along with their differences, there is much general agreement among historians on the broad ordering of peoples and events in the past. Revision of systems of dating, refinement in chronologies, and emendation of king lists and regnal years are ongoing processes.

The data given here are derived from those most commonly found in the literature. They are “standard” in that sense but certainly not definitive. Some are compromises between two or more different schemes for dating. In a very few cases, I have given alternative dates as the particular situation demands. Designa-

tions of periods and names of rulers vary from language to language and among different groups of historians; they change from time to time as new information is uncovered; and to further complicate the picture, the spelling of names often differs from one author to the next as different systems of orthography and transliteration are applied.

Various technical means and kinds of evidence are used to date ancient works of art. The archaeological context of a statue—say, in a burial beneath an undisturbed floor that can be dated by fairly secure means to 500 B.C.—provides the time when the figure was put into the ground, i.e., pre-500. It must have been made at some indeterminate time before its burial, but, of course, no later. Therefore, 500 B.C. is its *terminus ante quem* (= limit before which), the latest possible year of its manufacture (also referred to as the *terminus ab quem* = limit to which). If the sculpture had been found on top of the floor, it would then have a *terminus a quo* (= limit from which, or *terminus post quem* = limit after which) 500 B.C., the earliest possible date for its manufacture.

Thus, depending on the archaeological context (beneath or above the floor), our hypothetical sculpture must have been made either before or after 500 B.C. But how many years before or after? If the artwork carries an inscription, the form of writing and the language, as well as the contents of the inscription, may answer the question. In addition, the type and details of design, the subject matter, and the style contribute to the dating of the work. Sometimes contemporary written records will provide direct or inferential references to the work or class of works to which the sculpture belongs, placing it in a historical context.

The material from which the sculpture was made and the technique of its manufacture help in determining the date. Historians and archaeologists now rely to a great extent, but not exclusively, on physical analysis of works of art, an expanding field in chemistry and physics. Ideally, the combined results derived from these several techniques will provide the best absolute or relative date. But usually we are able to bring only two or three of these techniques to bear on any particular work.

No one system of dating or for determining the beginning and ending of calendar years was adopted by the peoples of the ancient world. Nations and cultures developed their own systems for reckoning time and sometimes borrowed from one another. Frequently adopted was a system that counted time from the first year of a monarch's reign or of a dynasty's accession to power. (This manner of counting has been used sporadically in later times, viz., Mussolini, aping the old Roman emperors, initiated a calendar for Italy that began with the year he came to power, and of course it died with him.) The modern historian, then, converts such dates into one of the accepted contemporary systems, a process fraught with difficulties. Present dating in the Western world uses the "given" year of the birth of Jesus as a watershed, but this dividing line between B.C. and A.D. presents the problem of a "0" year as well as the question of the accuracy of the placement of the year A.D. 1. A sixth-century monk in Rome, Dionysius Exiguus, was responsible for beginning the numbering system we now use. The system in use just prior to his "invention" began the numbering of years with Diocletian. Dionysius substituted the birth of Jesus, which he placed as 25 December, 753 years after the legendary founding of Rome (the Gospels, however, put the birth of Jesus during the reign of

Herod, which would locate the natal day somewhat earlier).

Even this thumbnail sketch is sufficient to indicate the difficulties involved in trying to get a firm date for an ancient work of art, or in accepting without question any date given. As Elias Bickerman warned, "Anyone trying to convert an ancient dating into one expressed in terms of our reckoning should remember the legal maxim: *caveat emptor*." ([RE10] **Chronology of the Ancient World**², 91)

Such matters as how early dates are determined and why dates vary from one author to the next are well explained by A. Parrot in his [HG22] **Archéologie mésopotamienne** II, 332ff. A relatively up-to-date (1971) bibliography for chronologies and king lists is provided by B. Hrouda in [HI99] **Vorderasiens** I, 3. For the technology of dating prehistoric materials, see [RE3c] O. Aurench, J. Evin, and F. Hours, **Chronologies du Proche Orient**.

Mesopotamian Chronology

BC		
7000–4000	Neolithic village cultures	Neolithic
4000–3500	Tell Halaf period	7000–4000
3500–3000	Protoliterate/Archaic period	
	3500–3200 al'Ubad period	Chalcolithic
	3200–3000 Uruk period	4000–3000
	3100–2850 Jemdet-Nasr period	
3000–2400	Early Dynastic period	Early Bronze
	3000–2700 ED I	3000–2000
	2700–2600 ED II	
	2600–2400 ED III	
2400–2180	Akkadian dyn./Sargonid period	
2200–2000	Lagash dyn.; III Dyn. of Ur; Late/Neo-Sumerian period	Middle Bronze 2000–1600
2180–2125	Guti interregnum	
2000–1600	Dyns. of Isin and Larsa	Late Bronze
1800–1600	First Babylonian dyn./Old Babylonian period	1600–1000
1600–1100	Kassite dyn.; Middle Babylonian period	
1500	Kingdom of Mitanni	
1300–1000	Early-Middle Assyrian periods	
1158–1027	2nd Isin dyn.	
1000–612	Late/Neo-Assyrian period; Babylonian period	Iron
612–539	Late/Neo Babylonian period	1000–
539–330	Persian period	
330–200	Hellenistic/Seleucid period	
200 BC–		
AD 100	Parthian period	
100–300	Roman period	
300–651	Sasanian period	

Anatolian Chronology

BC

	Neolithic
3000–2000	Early Bronze Age
2000–1750	Early Historical/Karun period
1700–1475	Old Hittite/Old Kingdom period
1475–1375	Middle Hittite/Hittite Empire period
1375–1200	Late Hittite period
1000–650	Phrygian period; Late Hittite Kingdoms/States
	1000–950 Late Hittite I
	950–850 Late Hittite II
	850–700 Late Hittite III
550–330	Persian period
330–180	Hellenistic period
180–	Roman period

Iranian Chronology

BC

9000–6000	Early Neolithic
6000–4000	Late Neolithic
4000–3000	Chalcolithic
3300–2350	Early Bronze
	3300–2700 Early Elamite I
	2700–2350 Early Elamite II
2350–1350	Late Bronze
	2000–1520 Old Elamite
1350–1100	Iron I
	1350–1100 Middle Elamite
	1250–600 Late Elamite; Protohistoric period
1100–800	Iron II
	600– Median period
800–400	Iron III
	550–330 Achaemenid period
	330–250 Hellenistic/Seleucid period
400–150	Iron IV
	250 BC–
	AD 224 Parthian period
	224–651 Sasanian period

Old Palestine Chronology

BC		10,800–8500 Natufian
8000–4500	Neolithic period	
4500–3150	Chalcolithic period	Yarmukian Ghassulian
3150–2850	Early Bronze Age I	3150–1200
2850–2650	Early Bronze Age II	Canaanite period
2650–2350	Early Bronze Age III	
2350–2200	Early Bronze Age IIIA [IV]	
2200–2000	Middle Bronze Age I	2100–1900 Age of the Patriarchs
2000–1750	Middle Bronze Age II	
1750–1550	Middle Bronze Age III	
1550–1400	Late Bronze Age I	1400–1300 Amarna Age
1400–1200	Late Bronze Age II	
1200–1000	Iron Age I	1250 Exodus period
1000–586	Iron Age II	1200–1020 Judges Babylonian, Persian period
586–332	Iron Age III	
332–152	Hellenistic I	
152–37	Hellenistic II/Early Roman	Hasmonean period
37 BC–AD 70	Early Roman I	Herodian period
70–180	Late Roman I	
180–324	Late Roman II	
324–451	Late Roman III	
451–640	Byzantine I	
	Byzantine II	

Syrian Chronology

BC	
3500–3200	Protohistoric period
3200–2800	Early Historical period
2800–2000 [2100–1600]	Early Bronze/Syrian period 2800–2350 EB I 2350–2000 EB II
2000–1600 [1600–1200]	Middle Bronze/Syrian period 2000–1800 MB I 1800–1600 MB II
1600–1200 [1200–1000]	Late Bronze/Syrian period 1600–1450 LB I 1450–1350 LB II 1350–1200 LB III
1200–586	Iron Age
1100–700	Aramaean and Phoenician periods
586–330	Persian period
330 BC–AD 400	Hellenistic-Roman periods
400–600	Byzantine period

Phoenician Chronology

BC	
6000–4000	Neolithic
4000–3000	Chalcolithic
3000–2100	Early Bronze Age
2280–2050	Amorite period
2000–1700	Middle Bronze Age
1700–1600	Hyksos period
1600–1200	Late Bronze Age
1200–587	Iron Age

Philistine Chronology

BC	
1180–1125	Philistine I
1125–1050	Philistine II
1050–1000	Philistine III

Jordanian Chronology

BC		
1200–1000	Early Iron Age	Israelite I
1000–800	Middle Iron Age I	Israelite II
800–600	Middle Iron Age II	Israelite III
600–500	Late Iron Age I	Neo-Babylonian
500–300	Late Iron Age II	Persian
300–63	Hellenistic	
62 BC–AD 330	Roman	
330–640	Byzantine	

Nabataean Chronology

BC	
4th c.–30	Early Nabataean
30 BC–AD 70/50	Middle Nabataean
70–106	Late Nabataean
post 106	Sub-Nabataean

Indian Chronology

BC	
2500–1500	Indus Valley period
1500–800	Vedic period
642–322	Saisungaga-Nanda dynasty
322–185	Maurya dynasty
185–72	Sunga dynasty
322 BC–AD 50	Bactrian monarchy
200 BC–AD 50	Indo-Parthian period
72 BC–AD 50	Early Andra dynasty
50–7th c.	Kushan dynasty and successors in Northwest India and Afghanistan

Gandharan Chronology

BC	
6th c.–327/326	Achaemenid period
326–305	Hellenistic period
305–185	Maurya dynasty
185–90	Indo-Greek (Graeco-Bactrian) period
90 BC–AD 64	Saka-Parthian period
64–226	Kushan period
226–465	Late Kushan (and Sasanian) period
465	Ephthalites (White Huns)

Egyptian Chronology

BC	
3800	Badarian
3500	Amratian
3200	Gerzean
2850–2615	I Dynasty, II Dynasty
2615–2565	III Dynasty
2565–2440	IV Dynasty
2440–2315	V Dynasty
2315–2175	VI Dynasty
2175	VII Dynasty
2175–2160	VIII Dynasty
2160–2040	IX Dynasty, X Dynasty
2133–1992	XI Dynasty
1991–1786	XII Dynasty
1785–1647	XIII Dynasty, XVI Dynasty
1785–1603	XIV Dynasty
1678–1570	XV Dynasty
1600–1570	XVII Dynasty
1570–1304	XVIII Dynasty
1304–1200	XIX Dynasty
1200–1065	XX Dynasty
1065–935	XXI Dynasty
935–725	XXII Dynasty
750–715?	XXIII Dynasty
725–709	XXIV Dynasty
751–656	XXV Dynasty
663–525	XXVI Dynasty
404–398	XXVIII Dynasty
398–378	XXIX Dynasty
378–341	XXX Dynasty

Chinese Chronology

BC	
ca. 500,000–2000	“Primitive Society”
21st–16th c.	Xia
1550–1030	Shang
1030–771	Western Zhou/Chou
770–256	Eastern Zhou/Chou
722–481	“Spring and Autumn” period
480–222	Warring States period
221–207	Qin/Ch’in
202 BC–AD 220	Han
202 BC–9 AD	Western
9–23	Hsin
25–220	Eastern
220–265	Three Kingdoms
221–263	Shu (Han)
220–265	Wei
222–289	Wu
265–587	Southern (Six) Dynasties
265–316	Western Jin/Chin
317–420	Eastern Jin/Chin
420–479	Liu Sung
479–502	Southern Chi
502–557	Liang
557–587	Chen
386–581	Northern Dynasties
386–535	Northern Wei (T’o-pa)
534–543	Eastern Wei (T’o-pa)
535–554	Western Wei (T’o-pa)
550–577	Northern Chi
557–581	Northern Zhou/Chou (Hsien-pi)
581–618	Sui
618–906/7	Tang

Dynasties of Early Mesopotamia**Dynasty of Akkad****III Dynasty of Ur**

(for a High Chronology, add ca. 52 years to each date)

B.C.

2360–2305	Sargon I	2069–2042	Ur-Nammu
2304–2296	Rimush	2042–1995	Shulgi
2295–2281	Manishtushu	(2100	Gudea in Lagash)
2280–2244	Naram Sin	1994–1986	Bur-Sin
2243–2219	Sharkalisharri	1985–1977	Shu-Sin
2215–2195	Dudu	1975–1952	Ibi-Sin
2194–2180	Shu-Durul		

I Dynasty of Babylon

(for a High Chronology, add ca. 64 years to each date)

1830–1817	Shumu-abum
1816–1781	Shumu-alim
1780–1767	Zabum
1766–1749	Apil-Sin
1748–1729	Sin-muballit
1728–1686	Hammurapi
1685–1648	Shamshu-Iluna
1647–1620	Abi-eshu
1619–1583	Ammi-ditanna

Assyrian King List

BC

1813–1781	Shamshi-Adad I	889–884	Tukulti-Ninurta II
1780–1741	Ishme-Dagan I	883–859	Assurnasirpal II
1521–1498	Puzur-Assur III	858–824	Shalmaneser III
1419–1411	Assur-bel-nisheshu	823–811	Shamshi-Adad V
1365–1330	Assur-uballit I	811–781	Adad-Nirari III
1329–1320	Enlil-nirari	781–773	Shalmaneser IV
1319–1308	Arik-den-ili	772–755	Assur-dan
1307–1275	Adad-nirari I	754–745	Assur-nirari V
1274–1245	Shalmaneser I	745–727	Tiglathpileser III
1244–1207	Tukulti-Ninurta I		Bel-Harran-Bel-usur
1203–1198	Assur-nirari III		Shamash-resh-usur
1179–1134	Assur-dan I	726–722	Shalmaneser V
1133–1116	Assur-resha-ishi I	721–705	Sargon II
1112–1074	Tiglathpileser I	704–681	Sennacherib
1071–1054	Assur-bel-kala	680–669	Asarhaddon
1054–1051	Shamshi-Adad IV	668–631/627	Assurbanipal
1047–1029	Assurnasirpal I	626–623	Assuretelilani
932–910	Assurdan II	623–612	Sin-shar-ishkun
909–889	Adad-Nirari II	611–606	Assurballit II

Neo-Babylonian–Chaldaeian King List

BC			
625–605	Nabopolassar	560–556	Nergal Sarussor
605–562	Nebuchadrezzar II	556–539	Nabonidus
562–560	Amel-Marduk (Evil-Merodach)		

Hittite King List

BC

The Early Hittite Period

18th c.	Pithana of Kushshara
	Anitta of Kushshara
	Tutkhaliya of Kushshara

The Empire

	Alluwamna
	Khantili II
1460–1440	Tudkhaliya; Tudkhaliya II
1440–1420	Arnuwanda I
1420–1400	Khattushili II
1400–1380	Tudkhaliya III
1380–1346	Shuppiluliuma I
1345–1315	Murshili II
1315–1282	Muwatalli
1282–1275	Murshili III (Urkhil-Teshup)
1275–1250	Khattushili III
1250–1220	Tudkhaliya IV
1220–1190	Arnuwanda III
1190	Shuppiluliuma II
950–900	Suchi
900–825	Katuwa
825	Kilamuwa
732–725	Barrakib

The Old Hittite Period

1680–1650	Tabarna; Labarna I of Kushshara
1650–1620	Hattusili I; Labarna III
1620–1590	Murshili I
1590–1560	Khantili
	Zidanta I
	Ammuna
	Khazzija
1525–1500	Telepinu

Urartean King List

BC

	Aramu	625–609	Rusa, son of Argishti
832–825	Sarduri, son of Lutipri		Sarduri, son of Rusi
818	Ishpuini, son of Sarduri		(Sarduri, son of Sarduri?)
805–788	Menua, son of Ishpuini		Erimena
780–756	Argishti, son of Menua		Rusa, son of Erimena
	Sarduri, son of Argishti		(Rusa, son of Rusa?)
730–714	Rusa, son of Sarduri	[ca. 585	Fall of Urartu]
712–685	Argishti, son of Rusa		

Note: One authority warns that “there is no justification for assigning approximate regnal year for Urartean rulers.”

Syrian King List

BC			
1800	Yapi-Shemu-Abi	1360–1325	Niqmadu II
1750	Yarimlin	1320–1270	Niqmepa
1740	Yantin	950–900	Abi-Ba'al and Eli-Ba'al
1520	Shuttarna	969–936	Abi-Ba'al and Hirma
1500	Baratarna	891–859	Eth-Ba'al
1450	Saushtatar	850	Irchuleni
1370	Tushratta	850	Hadad-Ezer
1500	Idrimi	840–810	Hazael
1470–1440	Niqmepa	810–785	Ben-Hadad III

Elamite King List

BC			
2200	Puzur-Inshushinak	1325	Ikechalki
2100–1900	Dynasty of Simashki	1280	Humban-Nimena I
1945–1925	Tan-Ruhurati	1275–1240	Untash-Napirisha
1925–1920	Inadattu II	1185–1155	Shutruk-Nahhunde I
1850	Eparti	1150	Kutir-Nahhunde II
1820	Attachushu	1150–1120	Shilhak-Inshushinak
1830–1800	Shilhacha	742–711	Humban-Nikash
1770–1745	Siwe-Palai-Chuppak	717–699	Shutruk-Nahhunde II
1730–1700	Kutirnahunde I	668–653	Tempt-Humban-Inshushinak (Teumann)
1700	Tentiangun I		

Achaemenid King List

BC	
early 7th c.	Achaemenes [Hakhamanish] Teispes [Chishpish]
late 7th c.	Cyrus I [Kurush]
600–559	Cambyzes I [Kambujiya]
549–530	Cyrus II
530–522	Cambyzes II
522–486	Darius I [Darayavahush; Hystaspes]
486–465	Xerxes I [Khshayarsha; Longimanus]
465–424	Artaxerxes I [Artakhshassa]
424–423	Xerxes II
423–404	Darius II [Nothus; Ochus]
404–359	Artaxerxes II [Memnon]
359–338	Artaxerxes III [Ochus]
338–336	Arses
336–330	Darius III [Codomannus]

Arsacid King List

BC			
247–	Arsaces I	4–7	Orodes III
–211	Tiridates	7–12	Vonones I
211–191	Artabanus I	12–38 (79–80)	Artabanus III
191–176	Priapatius	36	Tiridates III
190–	Arsaces II	38–51	Gotarzes II
176–171	Phraates I	39–47	Vardanes
171–138	Mithradates I	51–80	Vologeses I
138–128	Phraates II	51	Vonones II
128–123	Artabanus II	79	Artabanus IV
123–87	Mithradates II	79–105 (113–114)	Pacorus II
91–80?	Gotarzes I	109–128	Oroses
80–77?	Orodes I	128–147	Mithradates IV
77–68?	Sinatruces	148–192 (111–146)	Vologeses III
68–57	Phraates III	191–207 (148–190)	Vologeses IV
57–54	Mithradates III	207–227 (190–206)	Vologeses V
57–37	Orodes II	207–221	Vologeses VI
38	Pacorus I	213–227	Artabanus IV; Artabanus V
38–2	Phraates IV		
30–25	Tiridates II	226–227	Artavasdes
2 BC–AD 4	Phraates V		

Sasanian King List

AD			
	Denak?	421–439	Varahran V
208–	Papak	439–457	Yazdagird II
222–	Shapur king	457–459	Hormizd III
227–240	Ardashir	459–484	Peroz
240–272	Shapur	484–488	Valash
272–273	Hormizd Ardashir	488–531	Kavad
273–276	Varahran I	496–498	Zamasp
276–293	Varahran II	531–579	Khusro I
293–302	Narseh	579–590	Hormizd IV
293–	Varahran III	590–591	Varahran Chobin
302–309	Hormizd II	591–628	Khusro II
309–379	Shapur II	628	Kavad II
379–383	Ardashir II	628–629	Ardashir III
383–388	Shapur III	629–630	Boran
388–399	Varahran IV	630–632	Hormizd V; Khusro III
399–421	Yazdagird I	632–651	Yazdagird III

Indo-Greek King List

BC			
256–248	Diodotus I	130–120	Archebius
248–235	Diodotus II	125–115	Philoxenus
235–200	Euthydemus I	–125	Zoilus
200–185	Demetrius I	120–115	Heliocles II
200–190	Euthydemus II	120–110	Lysius
190–180	Antimachus I	115–100	Antialcidas
185–175	Pantaleon	115–95	Apollodotus
180–165	Demetrius II	95–80	Zoilus, Dionysius, Apollophanes
180–165	Agathocles		
171–155	Eucratides I	95–85	Nicias
155–130	Menander	95–85	Diomedes
155	Plato	95–80	Telephus
155–140	Heliocles I	85–70	Hippostratus
140–	Eucratides II	85–75	Amyntus
130–127	Antimachus II	before 75	Theophilus
130–95	Strato I	75–55	Hermaeus

Seleucid King List

BC			
[336–323	Alexander of Macedonia]	129–125 126	Demetrius II Nicator Cleopatra Thea
323–316	Philip Arrhidaeus	125–121	Cleopatra Thea and Antiochus VIII, Grypus
316–312	Alexander IV		
311–281	Seleucus I Nicator		Seleucus V
281–261	Antiochus I Soter	125–	Antiochus VIII, Grypus
261–146	Antiochus II Theos	121–96	Antiochus IX, Cyzicenus
246–225	Seleucus II Callinicus	115–95	Seleucus VI Epiphanes Nicanor
225–223	Seleucus III Soter		
223–187	Antiochus III, the Great	96–95	Demetrius III Philopator
187–175	Seleucus IV Philopator	95–80	Antiochus X Eusebes Antiochus XI Philadelphus
175–164?	Antiochus IV Epiphanes	95–83 94	Philip I 150–145 Philadelphus
163–162	Antiochus V Eupator		Antiochus XII Dionysus
162–150	Demetrius I Soter Alexander Balas	94–83	Tigranes of Armenia
145–140	Demetrius II Nicator	87–84	Antiochus XIII Asiaticus
145–142/138	Antiochus VI Epiphanes	83–69	Philip II
138–129	Antiochus VII Sidetes	69–64 65–64	

		Armenian King List	
BC		AD	
		---	reigns of
320-	Orontes		Tigranes V and
260	Samus		Erato
260-230	Arsames	11-16	Vonones
230-212	Xerxes	18-34	Artaxias
212-200	Orontes	34-36	Arsaces
189-164	Ataxias, son of Zariadris	36-51 52-54	Mithridates Radamistus
?	Tigranes	51-60	Tiridates
died 95	Artavasdes	70-62	Tigranes VI of Cappadocia
95-55	Tigranes II, the Great		
55-34	Artavasdes II	63-75	Tiridates
34-20	Artaxes	110	Axidares
20-8	Tigranes III	113-114	Parthamasiris
8 BC-		115	Sanatruces
AD 1	Tigranes IV	116-140	Vologases
---	the pretender Artavasdes	160-163 163-175	Pacorus Sohaemus
2-4	Ariobarzanes	215	Tiridates II
4-6	Artavasdes III	287-330	Tiridates III

Nabataean King List

BC	
169	Aretas I ?
120/110-96	Aretas II
95-90/85	Obodas I
90-85	Rabel I
85-62	Aretas III, Philhellene
62/47	Malichus I
62-47	Obodas II
47-30	Malichus II (see below)
30-9 BC	Obodas III
9 BC-AD 40	Aretas IV, Philopatris
40-71/75	Malichus III or Malichus II (see above)
71/75-106	Rabel II, Soter
106	Provincia Arabia

King Lists of Judah and Israel

United Kingdom

BC	
1020–1004	Saul
1004–965	David
965–928	Solomon

Judah		Israel	
BC		BC	
928–911	Rehoboam	928–907	Jeroboam
911–908	Abijam	907–906	Nadab
908–867	Asa	906–883	Baasha
867–846	Jehoshaphat	883–882	Elah
846–843	Jehoram	882	Zimri
843–842	Ahaziah	881–871	Omri
842–836	Athaliah	871–852	Ahab
836–798	Joash	852–851	Ahaziah
798–769	Amaziah	851–842	Jehoram
769–733	Uzziah	842–814	Jehu
758–743	Jotham	814–800	Jehoahaz
733–727	Ahaz	800–784	Jehoash
727–698	Hezekiah	784–748	Jeroboam
698–642	Manasseh	748	Zechariah
641–640	Amon	748	Shallum
640–609	Josiah	747–737	Menahem
609	Jehoahaz	737–735	Pekahiah
609–598	Jehoiakim	735–733	Pekah
597	Jehoiachim	733–724	Hoshea
596–586	Zedekiah		

Jewish King List

The Hasmoneans		The Herodians	
BC		BC	
154–152	Jonathan	48/37–5/4	Herod (the Elder)
142–134	Simeon	4 BC–AD 6	Archelaus
124–104	John Hyrcanus	4 BC–AD 39	Herod Antipas
104–103	Aristobulus	4 BC–AD 34	Philip
103–76	Alexander Jannaeus	37–44	Herod Agrippa I
76–67	Aslome Alexandra	53–100?	Agrippa II
67–63	Aristobulus II		
63–40	Hyrcanus II		
40–37	Matthias Antigonus		

Roman Procurators of Judaea

AD			
6–9	Coponius	46–48	Tiberius Alexander
9–12	M. Ambibulus	48–52	Ventidius Cumanus
12–15	Annius Rufus	52–60	Antonius Felix
15–26	Valerius Gratus	60–62	Porcius Festus
26–36	Pontius Pilatus	62–64	Albinus
36–37	Marcellus	64–66	Gessius Florus
41–46	Cuspius Fadus		

Roman and Byzantine Emperors

27 BC–AD 14	Augustus	253–268	Gallienus
14–37	Tiberius	270–275	Aurelian
37–41	Caligula	276–282	Probus
41–54	Claudius	284–305	Diocletian
54–68	Nero	286–305	Maximianus
68–69	Galba, Otho, Vitellius	293–306	Constantinus I
69–79	Vespasian	293–311	Galerius
79–81	Titus	306–337	Constantine I
81–96	Domitian	337–353	Magentius
96–98	Nerva	337–350	Constans I
98–117	Trajan	353–362	Constantinus II
117–138	Hadrian	361–363	Julian
138–161	Antoninus Pius	364–378	Valens
161–180	Marcus Aurelius	364–375	Valentinian
180–192	Commodus	379–383	Theodosius I
193–211	Septimius Severus	393–423	Honorius
193–197	Clodius Albinus	383–408	Arcadius
193–194	Pescennius Niger	408–450	Theodosius II
211–217	Caracalla	450–457	Marcian
209–212	Geta	457–474	Leo I
217–218	Macrinus	474–491	Zeno
218	Diadumenianus	491–518	Anastasius I
218–222	Elagabalus	518–527	Justin I
222–235	Severus Alexander	527–565	Justinian I
235–238	Maximinus	565–578	Justin II
244–249	Philip the Arab	578–582	Tiberius II
249–251	Decius	582–602	Maurice
251–253	Trebonianus Gallus	602–610	Phocas
253–260	Valerian	610–641	Heraclius
		641–668	Constans II

Period of the Julio-Claudians: Augustus through Nero

Flavians: Vespasian through Domitian

Five Good Emperors: Nerva through Marcus Aurelius

Antonines: Antoninus Pius through Commodus

Severans: Septimius Severus through Severus Alexander

Kushan King List

One of the perplexing chronologies to establish has been that of the Kushan empire. The crucial figure is king Kanishka, upon whose regnal years depend the dates for the later Kushan rulers. However, there have been long-standing differences of opinion as to when Kanishka was in power: his rule has been posited as early as A.D. 78 and ending as late as A.D. 299. One of the latest attempts to place Kanishka and the Kushan kings (that of 1982 by R. Göbl, *Münzprägung des Kûsânreiches* [Vienna, 1984]) is given here, although there remains a preference by many scholars for the traditional date of A.D. 128 for the accession of Kanishka. For the various arguments, theories, and proposals advanced on the problem (up to 1950), see H. Deydier, *Contribution à l'étude de l'art du Gandhâra* (Paris, 1950), 123–242. On the Kanishka problem, see A. L. Basham, ed., *Papers on the Date of Kaniška* (Leiden, 1968).

AD	
166–230	Vima Kadphises
232–260	Kanishka I
260–292	Huvishka
292–312?	Vasudeva I
312?–332/350	Vasudeva II
332–350	Kanishka II
350–360	Vasishka
360–	Vasu(deva) III

Egyptian King List

BC

2270–2180	Pepi II	1175–1144	Ramses III
1991–1962	Amenemhet I		Ramses IV–Ramses XI
1971–1928	Sesostris I	1065–	Smendes
1929–1895	Amenemhet II	935–914	Shishak I
1897–1879	Sesostris II	914–874	Osorkon I
1842–1797	Amenemhet III	874–860	Takelot I
1798–1790	Amenemhet IV	860–832	Osorkon II
1789–1786	Sebeknefrure	837/836–823	Takelot II
1580–	Kamosis	822–770	Shishak III
1570–1545	Amosis	770–765	Pami
1545–1525	Amenophis I	765–725	Shishak IV
1525–1508	Tuthmosis I	759–735	Petubastis
1508–1490	Tuthmosis II	–715	Osorkon IV
1490–1436	Tuthmosis III	751–710	Pi'ankhl
1484–1469	Hatshepsut	725–715	Tefnakht
1436–1410	Amenophis II	715–709	Bocchoris
1410–1402	Tuthmosis IV	710–696	Shabako
1402–1364	Amenophis III	696–685	Sebteko
1364–1347	Amenophis IV	685–663	Taharqo
1347–1346	Semenkhkere	663–656	Tanutamun
1346–1337	Tutankhamun	663–609	Psammetichus I
1337–1333	Ay	609–594	Necho
1333–1304	Haremhab	594–588	Psammetichus
1304–1303	Ramses I	588–568	Apries
1303–1290	Seti I	568–526	Amasis; Psammetichus II
1290–1224	Ramses II	526–525	Psammetichus III
1223–1211	Merneptah	525	(Persian conquest)
1200–1175	(Interregnum)	404–398	Amyrtalos

Research and Writing for Publication

Some background on handling resource materials in ancient art and a brief discussion of publishing in the field may be useful for students making their first serious research efforts, perhaps with an eye to future publication. (For additional general suggestions on research and writing in the history of art and remarks on publication, see Bernard Goldman, *Reading and Writing in the Arts* [Detroit, 1978], 143–78.)

RESEARCH

Research in ancient art is pursued in much the same way as in the arts of later periods, but ancient art presents some different problems and emphases. Indeed, because of the relative paucity of information available about the ancient world, the ancient art historian must ask different kinds of questions than does his or her colleague whose study is bathed in the full light of history. For example, many of the primary concerns that occupy the efforts of art historians—such as the artist's biography, the ordering of his or her *oeuvre* into chronological stages, and the identification of his or her hand—do not exist in the history of ancient Asian art. Here, the artist is nameless and faceless. The ancient art historian's concern is with the "generic artist," the culture that produced the works—its biography, its periods, its style.

Iconography presents fearsome problems. All attempts to explicate the signs and symbols of art of preliterate times is speculative, based on educated guesses rather than on factual evidence of a kind that would convince a chemist or a lawyer or a skeptic. In the final analysis, we cannot know the religion of an ancient culture until and unless there are written documents. Thus the prehistoric Great Mother or Vegetation God, like prehistoric Sun and Fertility cults, is a modern fabrication built on a foundation of various kinds of assumptions—some psychological, some sociological, some illogical—and premises. But attempts to interpret prehistoric iconography are welcome, providing we never lose sight of their fragility.

With the first light of history in the latter part of the fourth millennium B.C. we have some fragmentary written evidence with which to interpret the arts, to give authentic names to some of the actors in the political and cult dramas, and to

understand the plots. But even at this stage extreme care must be exercised in the identification of visual scenes and figures on the basis of textual material. In later periods of antiquity, as written documents become more plentiful, iconographical interpretation becomes firmer.

Research in ancient art undoubtedly is more involved with minutiae, with the often deadly description of seemingly insignificant details on visually lackluster objects, than is research in the later historical arts. But the field is still in its infancy, and it is necessary to begin with the basic building blocks. Good research, however, never loses sight of the larger picture and makes clear the relevancy and importance of the material under scrutiny to the reconstruction of the historical past. W. F. Albright provided a maxim to be well remembered in research activity: "History begins where specialization ends, while history that is not based on the minute and accurate detail gathered by specialists is worthless" (AJSL 41 [1925]).

The Archaeological Literature. Discussion of a work of art or artifact should be based on its primary documentation rather than on the secondary literature. Unintentional errors creep in when information is converted into summary statements, when data are sifted from one source to the next. That is not to say that the secondhand account is never to be trusted, but rather that it is important to develop the habit of double checking all references (particularly secondhand quotations), of going back to the original source. It is not possible always to lay hands on the original text, the original citation, to be able to read for oneself the primary record on an artwork, where and how it was found, the recorded circumstances and context, but careful scholarship demands that the effort be made.

The obvious starting point in research on works of art is to follow up the source materials cited in the literature that has published them. These sources may only lead laterally across to other secondary sources that provide hardly any more new information, or they may, in turn, refer the reader back to the primary sources. If one is in the position of studying an unpublished work, then, after everything known, guessed, or rumored about the object has been detailed (where was it said to have been found, when, by whom, under what circumstances; what is its post-discovery history; why and on what basis has it been given a date, provenance, etc.), the search begins with identifying and studying comparable works.

Most often the basic data on an ancient art object (its archaeological and historical context) is lost: the work first came to light in the hands of a dealer, in the collection of an antiquarian, in the keeping of a local inhabitant, or was found by an explorer who was more interested in the object as a work of art or ancient relic than in the methodical recording of the statistics of its discovery and its context. That is, the artwork has no verifiable or precise provenance. But even the acknowledgment of that fact has value in putting one on guard against a specious pedigree. An antique that has circulated through several hands often acquires a false birth certificate, a made-up identity and archaeological/historical context. Most often these purported facts about the object are innocently, if carelessly, acquired. A dealer's suggestion that the antique possibly was discovered at this or that site may be transformed into a probability that then metamorphoses into an accepted fact as the work is sold and resold.

Often an artwork clearly documented in the primary report on its discovery accidentally acquires a misleading attribution. A too hurried reading of a report, for example, runs the risk of collapsing a series of events or qualified, guarded statements into a simplified version that does violence to the original intention and meaning of the text. The result can easily, though clearly not deliberately, produce a misleading provenance that by dint of repetition gets embedded in the literature as accepted fact. One instance of such an occurrence demonstrates the problem. A famous bronze is generally inferred in art and archaeological literature as the product of a documented excavation, and hence has a reliable context. If one searches back to the first report on the discovery of the statue, one finds that the archaeologist clearly states that he did not excavate the piece, but that he was shown it in the garden of a local dignitary who *told* him that it had been found in the area where the archaeologist did some preliminary excavating. This seeming minor discrepancy is important because the date of the statue generally has been taken to be that of the date of excavated material. Indeed that date may be accurate (although there is reason to doubt it on stylistic grounds) and the deviation from fact of no importance. However, normal caution requires that we recognize the dating as based on an assumption (that the statement of the local inhabitant was accurate) rather than on archaeological evidence, a fact only to be discovered by being dissatisfied with the secondary accounts and going back to the primary report on the bronze.

Commercial traffic in antiques too often leads to questionable pedigrees designed to raise the market value. Such deliberately false attributions can require years of patient detective work to correct the record. And, of course, fakes and forgeries present their own problems.

Ancient works of art generally are divided into two broad categories: works found in the course of controlled excavations and those that surfaced with little or no documentation. The primary source of information on the first category is the excavation report. A little experience with this form of literature is necessary to handle expeditiously and intelligently archaeological terminology and descriptive format. Locating this primary source material is essential, if often time consuming as well as frustrating. Usually one begins with the general literature, working back to the increasingly more specific and technical reports. Unless the general text is for a popular audience, it will probably cite the primary source from which the information was gained. If the archaeological report is not known, then one must sift through the literature in the field. Locating such is simplified if the artwork is referred to by its place name, the most common way of referring to ancient works: the Begram ivories, Warka Vase, Standard of Ur, Pendjikent murals. But the more anonymous reference to the "well-known" eight-century B.C. embossed and engraved bronze "belts" (whose?), to Eannatum's stele (where was it found?), or to the statue of Kanishka (which one?) may require sifting through the specialized archaeological reports on Urartean, Sumerian, and Kushan sites in order to identify the particular piece under discussion.

Of course works of art as well as their artists traveled in antiquity. The nationality of an artwork need not be that of its final resting place. Hammurabi, to pick an obvious example, ruled in Mesopotamia, but his famous stele incorporating his laws was found in Iran, and one must know to go to the archaeological reports

of the French excavators at Susa to find the primary documentation. Persian crafts are recovered in Phoenicia, Phoenician ivories in Assyria, Assyrian sealings in Anatolia, Anatolian metalwork in Italy, and Roman bronzes in Afghanistan. But given the brisk trade in art in the ancient world and the sensible tendency of artists to work where the market is liveliest, one can usually find the necessary references to works of art in the literature dealing with the people and style group to which the work belongs.

Excavations usually are written up as preliminary and final reports on an archaeological site. Preliminary reports are summary and descriptive of the progress of the ongoing excavations, with brief discussion of major finds made during the course of a season or two, and tentative interpretations of the new evidence. The sequence of reports may appear in monograph form or within the pages of a periodical. Each of the final reports is given over to complete catalogs of the different categories of finds—the architecture, coins, ceramics, small bronzes, and so on—recovered from the completed excavations. The reports are analytical and synthetic, extrapolating from the material remains their historical significance and interpreting their contribution to our knowledge of the culture. Because the literature on excavation contains the primary source material for the art historian, second in importance only to the artworks themselves, its value in research cannot be overestimated.

Ancient Documents and Literature. The early Asians did not write about their works of art or artists beyond incidental allusions to a cult statue, to the number and type of objects gained as booty, or the location of an artisan. However, the many kinds of written documents that survive are crucial for the historical, religious, mythological, economic, commercial, and social information that can be adduced from them—information absolutely vital for an understanding of ancient art. For the iconography of works of art, the fragmentary remains of hymns, prayers, myths, incantations, and so forth are essential. But no single ancient language specialist, not to mention art historian, has equal competency in all the ancient languages and dialects. One must often rely on translations. Fortunately much but hardly all of the writings, from bits of graffiti to lengthy annals and mythological texts, are available in one or more modern Western languages.

There are a few caveats to be observed in using translations. While some of the early Asian languages and their regional dialects can be read today with reasonable security, translators can differ on minor as well as vital points. Hence, the careful reader will check, whenever possible, different translations of a document. Some local idioms are known only from very fragmentary inscriptions which often yield only tentative meanings that may be dramatically altered when another bit of text is found. Suggested and exploratory reconstructions of illegible or lost parts of texts recommend that one carefully note the typographical signs philologists use to set off those parts in the translation which are inferred from context, which are only partially legible, which have been interpolated from duplicate texts, and so forth.

PUBLICATION

Publication of the results of an inquiry is the chief means by which scholarly work is disseminated. To a lesser degree, conferences, society meetings, and congresses offer a forum for the exchange of information. And, in a different sense, the classroom provides for communication. There are no rules on how, what, and where to publish, but some general, commonsense guidelines—suggestions on procedures, if you will—may be useful for those who are not old hands at submitting journal-length studies. Preparation and publication of book-length manuscripts present somewhat different questions; these are discussed following the matter of periodical publication.

Journals and Their Editors. The scholarly periodical is published as a service to the students of a discipline, usually by a professional society, institute, or foundation, sometimes by a technical or scholarly press, or it may be produced by an independent scholar or two. The scholarly journal in art history is not a commercial enterprise to the extent that it is rarely (never?) self-supporting, and if it reimburses its editorial staff, the sum is probably little more than a token of appreciation for the labor and time expended. In general, scholarly journals in the humanities depend on the subsidies from their sponsoring organizations or benefactors. Hence, the editorship is assumed as a labor of love, as a professional responsibility whose reward is some very modest distinction (as well as the noisy, if infrequent, bleating of those who have suffered rejection) and some small honor among his or her colleagues. It also carries hours of time-consuming labor that, if considered selfishly, might better be devoted to one's own studies and writing.

The editor always works with an inadequate budget that forces her or him to adopt the kinds of limitations that often exasperate authors: reduce the number of illustrations, compress the text, delete the long explanatory footnotes, transliterate foreign letters into their Latin equivalents, omit all but the most essential diacritical marks, make no changes in or additions to proof copy except to correct printer's errors, and so on. Each of these restrictions is designed to avoid additional editorial and publication charges, and each is as uncomfortable for the editor to enforce as it is for the author to accept.

A reputable journal receives many more publishable manuscripts than it can publish immediately. Hence, the editor works with a backlog of accepted manuscripts that may fill the publishing schedules for the next one to three years. Frustrating for the beginner, but quite expected by the seasoned writer, is the time lag of one, two, or three years between the acceptance of a manuscript and its appearance in print.

The reputation of the editor, as well that of the journal and sponsoring agency, depends on the quality of the articles that are published. The editor bears the responsibility to publish only the best manuscripts submitted. He or she is concerned primarily with the substantive information given by the study, but also important are conciseness of presentation, clarity of the writing and organization, reliability of the documentation, and the new contribution the study makes to the general body of knowledge. While all and any information gained by study is useful, the editor

recognizes that some historical information and insights are valuable and deserve our attention while others are less significant, meriting a paragraph or two rather than an independent, full-blown study. Absence of jargon, ease of writing style, directness of exposition without recourse to vague or elaborate terminology, and economy of words may not guarantee publication, but at the least they will assure the author that the work will receive the editor's full attention—and gratitude.

Even editors with the best scholarly credentials may err in judging a manuscript, but their decisions are rarely capricious, arbitrary, or personal. The editor usually bears final responsibility for decisions on publication, although acceptance or rejection may be based on the advice of readers from the editorial board or on the review of the manuscript by an outside expert in the field. A single manuscript may have one or several readers, all of whom volunteer their services, contributing their time and expertise as one of the obligations of a professional scholar.

Selecting a Periodical. It seems obvious, but still worth the reminder, that studies on the early arts of Asia should be submitted to periodicals that usually have published articles in this area in the past. Their editors will be most responsive and best able to judge the study, and they will make useful suggestions if such are needed. In addition, those periodicals are the ones most apt to be read by colleagues for whom the study is intended. Unfortunately, few periodicals devoted to the general history of art and archaeology fit this specification. That is not to say that the journals that publish in the broad field of art history will reject out of hand a study on ancient Asian art, but a cursory glance through back issues will show that studies on ancient art are either nonexistent or the rare exception. Of course there is no hard and fast rule. Editors and editorial boards change. A new editor comes in with fresh ideas, different interests than those of his or her predecessor, and a point of view that may change the policies, the emphases, and the direction of the journal.

It is important not only to bring the study to the attention of the proper editor but also to determine, as best one can, that the length, approach, level of discourse, and level of documentation of the study are consonant with the periodical's style as deduced from the articles it has published in the past. Some editors seem to prefer concise, technical, descriptive studies; some to encourage more discursive, broad studies with a narrative thread; others to frown on extensive documentation while some feel necessary the kind of elaborate display of bibliographical control that was the hallmark of much nineteenth-century German writing. Whereas some editors appear to encourage studies that will be of interest to the general reader as well as to the specialist, others prepare their publication for the specialist only. Some journals print few illustrations, others many. Many foreign journals accept manuscripts in English, but some do not. And it should be remembered that there are editors who demonstrate an admirable catholicity of judgment in all these matters. Every journal, then, publishes studies of a style and type that best falls within its perspective. Hence, it is important to look over the appropriate journals and see which is best suited to the study in hand.

Preparing a Manuscript. Journals often carry a brief statement that provides information on submitting a manuscript. Some journals occasionally publish a detailed account of manuscript specifications, "Notes to Contributors": page format, how notes are to be arranged, the standard abbreviations to be used, size and quality of photographs and drawings for reproduction, and so forth. Otherwise, a glance through an issue or two of a journal will tell the writer the type of format the journal uses, how it abbreviates, the form of footnoting it prefers, and so on. The following tips and explanations may be of help in preparing a manuscript for submission to a periodical.

Style manuals are of various kinds, some prescriptive, some laissez faire. The most generally referred to in the United States is the University of Chicago Press's **The Chicago Manual of Style**, 13th edition (Chicago, 1982). It is well to consult a style manual when a question arises. But one need not and ought not to be bound by it absolutely; forms, customs, habits, and usage in formal writing vary and are forever changing. Also, journals have their own styles, which may be at variance with accepted (i.e., common) usage. Consistency within a manuscript, however, is desirable in all cases (but then, for amusement read T. E. Lawrence's nonchalant defense of inconsistency in the foreword to his **Seven Pillars of Wisdom**).

A single, ribbon (first or original) copy of the manuscript is usually sufficient, but some editors want two copies of the manuscript that can be given to different readers. The ever increasing use of computer-generated copy almost makes unnecessary the warning not to submit carbon or xerox copies (frequently they are difficult to read and are easily smudged in copyediting). Double spacing throughout the paper (text, notes, bibliography, list of illustrations, etc.) is standard; some editors even prefer triple spacing for ease of copyediting.

Footnotes, or more accurately endnotes, should be numbered serially and put together following the body of the paper. If the journal prints the notes at the bottom of the page, the compositor will make the necessary change. Space in a journal is expensive and, hence, jealously guarded by the editor. Title abbreviations in the notes should be used wherever possible. If the prospective journal does not publish a list of preferred abbreviations, use those frequently employed in Asian studies (see **Abbreviations**). Current practice is to avoid the use of *op. cit.* and *loc. cit.*; after the initial citation, a repeated title can be given in an abbreviated form. Perhaps it is a personal matter, but I find it easier to read a sentence that is not peppered with footnote superscripts; unless the need is imperative, hold the note number until the end of the sentence. Sometimes it is helpful to include a list of special abbreviations used in the manuscript, abbreviations other than those in general usage. Footnotes that contain narrative or discursive material should be carefully reviewed: if the content is important to the paper, it should be in the body of the text; if it is not important, is it necessary at all? Guard against using the footnote as a catchall for leftover note cards.

Glossy photographs taken from the object or work of art are preferred to photocopies made from printed illustrations; contrast and sharpness of detail tend to be reduced in reproducing. Photographs made by an experienced photographer are preferable to amateur snapshots. A good deal of photographic skill is required to take a picture through a glass display case; amateurs beware. Crisp black-and-white drawings are preferred over shaded or half-tone renderings. Rare is the

journal that can afford to print a four-color illustration. The reverse side of photos and drawings should carry in marking crayon or soft pencil the author's name (in case the illustration gets separated from the manuscript), the figure or plate number, and a "top" or "bottom" notation. Ink and ballpoint will bleed through and mar the illustration; cellophane tape will discolor the photo; clips will scratch and crease the work.

A separate list of illustrations should be included, providing the information for the captions. In addition to identifying the subject illustrated, the caption should contain (as appropriate) date, location, dimensions, owner, museum number, and source of the illustration.

Permission to reproduce a photograph should be obtained by the author from the supplier of the photograph (sometimes it is necessary to obtain the permission of both the owner of the object and its photographer). Even if you take a photograph of the object yourself, courtesy demands that you ask the permission of the owner to publish his property. Normally, such requests are made after the manuscript has been accepted for publication (museums usually want to know where the illustration is to appear before giving their permission). Copyright laws are complicated and, like all laws, undergo change. But a simple rule of thumb is to do that which seems courteous: seek permission to publish anything obtained from someone or someplace else. As a rule, public museums charge a nominal fee for a photograph and ask for a copy of the article when it appears. But private museums and collections may charge for the photographing as well as for the print. It is well in seeking a photograph from a private institution or individual to ask the price first. *Purchase of a photograph does not necessarily include permission to publish it.* For scholarly publications, permission to publish is very often freely given, without charge, but it must be obtained formally. Many institutions stamp on the reverse of the print information on obtaining permission, or automatically grant permission with certain conditions. However, more and more American museums are demanding fees (which may range from a few to many dollars) for permission to publish one of their holdings. To one accustomed to the generous collegiality that used to exist between scholars and museums, the practice seems as onerous as it is petty. Permission to publish a photograph is normally granted for one use only; to publish the photograph again in another article requires obtaining a second permission.

An extensive quotation from someone else falls within the laws of copyright. And copyright laws are complex. It is rare that strict adherence to copyright regulations is enforced when dealing with scholarly articles, mainly because it is even more rare that money is involved in the publication. Violation of ownership becomes important in proportion to the extent of remuneration the trespasser receives as a result of the trespass. Permission to quote short passages (with exceptions, such as for poetry) from a published work usually need not be sought; when requested, however, publishers freely give such permission if the citation is to be made in a scholarly study that involves little or no payment or royalties.

Careful proofreading will not guarantee that a paper is letter perfect, but an editor may well look askance at the manuscript that would require an inordinate amount of correction of spelling, grammar, punctuation, syntax, and typos. The manuscript submitted should be as close as possible to the exact form in which the author would like to see it in print. Corrections made after the paper has been set

in type (in galley or page proofs) are expensive and, hence, not permitted by many editors. Neatness may sound like a fussy, senile virtue, but it remains prescriptive. Rare is the editor who will be charmed by the dog-eared, scratched-over manuscript that has obviously suffered many hands, that is illuminated with scribbled corrections, marginalia, incomplete notes, coffee rings, and a fluttering of appended bits of paper.

Length of manuscript is worth consideration. Perhaps it is easier to place a short article than a long one, but that does not mean that only short articles should be written. Regardless of the number of words in the study, the author should carefully and with a pitiless blue pencil go over the manuscript, excising everything except that which is necessary to the argument being advanced. Exceptional is the manuscript that cannot be shortened with profit. Particularly force yourself to justify lengthy introductions and background reviews and interesting but nonessential excursions that wander away from, and eventually meander back to, the topic in hand. Guard against overkill with an endless list of examples where a representative sampling would do, eliminate long block quotations that would be better summarized in a sentence or two, and excise extended series of precisés, of miniature book reviews, and of other scholars' published and easily available writing (also see *Footnotes*). Such watchfulness will materially help to emphasize the major contributions of the study as well as earn the author the gratitude of the editor and the respect of his or her audience.

Submitting a Manuscript. Most manuscripts are unsolicited; they usually are submitted for consideration by their authors. An editor may invite a scholar whom he or she knows is working on interesting material, whose previous publications and reputation are familiar to him or her, to submit a study. Usually there is little use in first approaching an editor to see if a submission will be readily received; unless the subject of the paper is far removed from the purview of the journal, the editor would have to see the manuscript. A responsible editor can encourage a prospective author to submit the manuscript but will not commit her or his journal until the completed manuscript is in hand and has been reviewed. It would be difficult to find the editor with the spare time, not to mention inclination, to read and offer advice on an incomplete or preliminary draft. There is little value in accompanying a manuscript with a long letter of explanation about the paper, its significance, its genesis, what it accomplishes, and so forth. If such matters are not crystal clear in the paper itself, then it needs revision. Simultaneous submission of a manuscript to two or more journals is to be avoided, even though one may be tempted to do so as a time-saving device.

Retain a duplicate—an exact copy or the file on the computer—of a paper sent to a journal (such seems elementary, but it is surprising how often authors forget or retain only a penultimate draft). Manuscripts can and do get lost in the mails, between and on desks, and between editor and printer. Such losses indeed are exceptional, but a single experience converts one into a believer. Also, should the paper be accepted for publication, the journal may not send the manuscript back with the proofs for the author to use when checking the accuracy of the printed material. Many authors send manuscripts by registered or return-receipt mail.

Decisions on publication take time and require authors to be patient. Journals are managed by scholars who have other full-time professional duties. Manuscripts are sent for review to productive scholars equally occupied, which is the reason they have the competency to review. Editorial and secretarial assistance are either invisible or in very short supply.

The returned manuscript not accepted for publication may carry only a formal note or an explanatory letter, or perhaps a copy of the anonymous referee's review. A manuscript may be returned with suggestions for revision and an invitation to resubmit the revised work. The author of a rejected manuscript may well feel that the editor has erred in judgment; indeed, she or he may have, but it is silly to begin a debate by mail in an attempt, always vain, to convince the editor of her or his mistake. In general, a rejection should prompt the author to reexamine carefully her or his work. If the paper stands up to a close scrutiny—the subject merits the attention given it, the research is impeccable, the writing is clear and concise—then it should be sent off to another journal. Any suggestions for revision made by an editor or referee should be given exacting attention; such comments may be wrong-headed, but they are no less valuable in giving the author a reader's view of what she or he has written. (After all, the purpose of writing is to communicate; if the experienced reader misunderstands or misreads, then the writing has failed.)

Among the reasons for rejecting a manuscript are inadequate presentation, lack of originality, lack of coherence, insufficient authority for conclusions given, too much dependence on secondary sources, lack of overall significance of the contribution, excessive duplication of other studies, and too generalized a topic for adequate handling in the space given. Dull pedantic writing, labyrinthine phrasing, multi-syllabic neologisms, jargonese, and wordiness also can be crucial factors. But a manuscript may be returned for a reason, such as limited funds or lack of space, that has nothing to do with the quality of the work. And, as mentioned, an editor simply may be wrong and a different journal happy to have the study. But no matter the disappointment a rejection brings, one should remember that editors rarely hold personal grudges, that their reasoning is probably not idiosyncratic, that their decisions usually spring from extensive experience, and that the rejection may act to encourage the writer to revise and produce a better manuscript. In the long run, that rejection may save the writer the embarrassment later on of having her or his name attached to an article of which she or he is no longer proud.

The Accepted Manuscript. It is not unusual for an editor to require one to several months to notify the author of acceptance (or rejection). Journals have their house procedures, of course, but the typical processing of a manuscript will resemble this sequence. The new manuscript is logged in, a file set up, an acknowledgment of receipt sent forward, and a quick review made by the editor to determine that the paper is appropriate for the journal. If so, the manuscript will be read with care for the editor's decision. When a second or third reading is deemed necessary or required by editorial policy, the editor contacts a possible reviewer, and if the reviewer is willing to take on the task, the manuscript is logged out and sent off for review. When the reader returns the manuscript with the review (it is logged in, receipt acknowledged, etc.), the reading is assessed, checked with the editor's

reading, sent to another reviewer (correspondence, log out, log in, etc.) if question remains on whole or part of the paper, and finally the decision on publication is made and communicated to the author. This tedious recital of the steps taken is not intended to elicit sympathy for the lot of editors; rather, it is to explain why the author is not informed of the fate of the manuscript by return mail.

If the editor and any other readers of the paper urge no major revision, which would necessitate communicating further with the author, she or he is notified of acceptance and other details (when proofs may be reasonably expected, the need to return them promptly, approximately when the article will appear, etc.). The accepted manuscript is then copyedited for syntax, punctuation, notation, and infelicities of expression but not for substantive changes. It is also marked up for the compositor (with standardized coded instructions from the editor) and the illustrations are organized for placement, scale, and trimming. The edited manuscript is then placed in the publishing schedule to be forwarded, along with the other articles that will form a single issue, to the production arm of a publisher or printer. Galley proofs are prepared, then read and corrected by editor and author, followed by page proofs after the illustrations are inserted. Usually the author is involved only in checking the initial proof sheets, while the editor and publisher/printer/binder go through the remaining steps, each of which is checked and rechecked to assure accuracy.

Reprints (offprints, separata) are freely provided the author although the ever-increasing cost of publishing continues to restrict the number provided. However, efficient duplicating is easily available most everywhere at small cost to the author.

Rare is the editor who first requires a contributor to be a subscriber or member of the sponsoring society in order to have a manuscript considered. However, a journal of sufficient importance to carry an author's study would appear at first, and second, glance to be worthy of her or his support.

Book-length Manuscripts. The procedures that hold true in journal publication also apply to book-length manuscripts, but with additional complications and procedural steps. Publication of a book can easily run into tens of thousands of dollars and, hence, involve the publisher in manifold practical considerations that must be put into the scales along with the intrinsic worth of the manuscript under consideration. This is not the place for a full discussion of the academic publishing craft and trade. Rather, I answer some of the specific questions that frequently are raised by authors of book-length scholarly manuscripts. While some of this information may be applicable for commercial press operation, here my concern is with academic/scholarly presses. (The usual caveat applies to the following: generalizations may well be at variance with specific instances.)

Commercial and academic presses have different charges. A commercial press is, after all, a business organization engaged in publishing as a profit-making venture. An academic press is formed to publish and distribute scholarly materials. Most American academic presses are branches of parent universities, are financially supported by them to a greater or lesser extent, and are nonprofit organizations. The size of a press's budget, and hence the volume of its publications, may depend on the resources and priorities of its sponsoring university. In the last few decades,

American universities have been going through annual belt tightenings that have forced their presses to eke out their decreasing university support—and in many cases that financial support has become almost invisible—with publications whose projected marketability is a more significant factor than is its scholarly content. Highly respectable university presses are increasingly producing popular and quasi-scholarly books and using the profits from them to support scholarly texts that will never pay for themselves. Whether this practice will lead to greater or lesser academic book production is moot, but the hope is that academic presses will not become shadow commercial presses in the process, allowing the tail to wag the dog.

Vanity press is the euphemism applied to publishing houses that require the author to cover the basic cost of publication by subsidy or purchase agreements. Such presses do not judge the quality of an offered manuscript, although a few presses mention screening processes. “Vanity” publishing is not in itself wicked as long as one recognizes that the usual academic reviewing process has not been applied. Sometimes there is no other way to get a thoroughly respected study into print if no university or regular commercial press can afford to publish the manuscript. Of course, book reviewers, university promotion and personnel committees, and academic societies look askance at a book produced by a vanity press.

Decisions on publication usually are made by a scholarly editorial board and are based on reviews provided by experts in the field and on the recommendation of the press director or an editor. Most academic presses receive more publishable manuscripts than they are physically able to publish; the manuscripts received are, in a real sense, in competition for a place in the annual publishing schedule. Thus, a fine manuscript may be refused only because another work has been deemed more deserving of publication. It is true, if unfortunate, that financial considerations play a part in the decision making: size of the manuscript, cost of its manufacture, availability of subsidies, possible textbook adoptions, marketability, suitability to the press’s list, sales potential, and sale of subsidiary rights are all factors in publication decisions.

Dissertations and theses receive mixed reviews. Some reviewers (not the least among these is the dissertation advisor) feel that there is high probability the work is publishable; others are equally convinced that only the exceptional one, after complete rewriting, should be entertained. (I belong to the latter group; the reader is forewarned.) Research for, and writing of, dissertations and theses are assigned and undertaken to provide the candidate with experience in in-depth research, for the candidate to demonstrate to an advisor and committee that the writer can make a contribution to the existing body of literature, is familiar with the tools of research and has control over resources and bibliography, has the ability to tackle and work through a problem, and, finally, can organize the study and express himself or herself in a literate fashion in arriving at conclusions based on the evidence adduced. The academic reward for the successful demonstration of these skills in combination with the fulfillment of other requirements is an advanced degree.

Now an editor expects the author to have long-since achieved precisely those skills for which the thesis is supposed to have served as proof. An editor judges the manuscript on a different basis than do the thesis advisor and committee. A graduate student’s paper may be marked excellent as partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the advanced degree, but that does not thereby mean it is surely publishable. However, such university papers are extremely valuable sources from which their authors can mine information for a new (not revised) study of the subject. Is no thesis, therefore, publishable? Even the most cynical editor, biting his knuckle in anguish, must admit the possibility of the exception.

Publication subsidies, if necessary, are usually sought by the publisher after the decision to publish has been made. It is only realistic to note that the manuscript with an excellent prospect for a publication subsidy from outside the press is in a favored position. No scholarly press that values its reputation entertains an author's offer of subsidy prior to the evaluation process and decision on publication. Once the manuscript has been accepted for publication, the press may enlist the author's active participation in obtaining subsidies to assist in off-setting costs. Sometimes a manuscript may be accepted for publication contingent upon a subsidy forthcoming from an outside source.

Length of manuscript is considered by a press in making decisions. For reasons that have nothing to do with the contents of a manuscript (and too many to detail here), both very short and very long manuscripts are difficult to publish. Optimum length varies, but very roughly a manuscript that will make up into a book of between two hundred and three hundred pages is at an advantage. Authors must remember that the size of the original manuscript will be increased when in book form by the necessary front and back matter pages (title, half-title, copyright, acknowledgment, dedication, preface, foreword, introduction, table of contents, list of illustrations, bibliography, index, colophon, etc.).

Illustrations require special handling, take up page space, complicate the designing of the book, and require special consideration of kind and weight of paper. Hence they increase the cost of production. Color reproductions are very costly. An excessive number of illustrations, then, is discouraged unless there is outside support forthcoming.

Editors are assigned by the press to assist authors in perfecting manuscripts, getting them ready for publication. The assigned editor may or may not have particular expertise in the scholarly field of a manuscript. The time required to edit a manuscript depends on the amount of revision necessary, the length and complexity of the manuscript, the assiduity of the author in responding to queries and making changes, and the number of manuscripts in various stages of preparation for production for which the editor is also responsible. In case of disagreement over some small or large part of the manuscript, does the author or the editor have the final say? A thoughtful author working with a tactful editor never needs to ask this question.

Book production—which includes the book's design, type, trim size, paper stock, cover specifications, and dust jacket design, as well as composition, printing, and binding—is the responsibility of the press and the author is rarely, if ever, consulted. Presses usually are the final authority on the title, although the advice and suggestions of the author are solicited. The time taken to produce the book (i.e., all the work required after the completion of editing through to the shipping of the finished book to the warehouse) differs widely. The number of variables at every stage of the process is too great to list. The only consolation for the author who has been impatiently waiting months (and sometimes years) to have a book in hand is

the knowledge that the publishing house is almost equally impatient, for until the book is in the warehouse and for sale, its investment of several thousands of dollars is a minus factor in its accounts.

Glossary

Many of the major cities, find-spots, areas, geographical features, locations, and so on—sources of important works of art—are referred to in the literature by different names; for these, the modern, the ancient [a], or the biblical [b] equivalents are given. Also briefly identified are some of the important political states, cultures, or groups of people that are pertinent in the study of ancient art. Only the general geographical locations (given with place names most commonly used in the literature) are provided in order to locate a city or site within its region or political unit.

The spelling of a name or place often differs in the transliterations made into Western languages from ancient and modern Asian systems of writing as authors attempt to give the phonetic equivalents. An Arabic or Turkish consonant, for example, may be differently transcribed in the Roman alphabet depending upon whether the writer is German, French, English, or Italian. A further complication is the use of diacritical marks: some authors use them in transliterations, while others ignore them. Many writers of studies that are not intended primarily for philologists feel, quite rightly, that the initiate in the ancient language or Asian tongue will recognize the name or word even if the diacritical marks are omitted, while the other readers will not be bothered by their absence. Here, common usage—the spelling usually found in the literature—is preferred to strict consistency. (Refer to the list in *Using the Guide* of some of the diacritical marks that are met in the literature and their usual alphabetic equivalents.)

The boundaries of ancient regions and nations can rarely be determined with accuracy; they were constantly changing, almost always not precisely defined by the people or nation, and have left few physical remains by which they can be neatly mapped. Hence the modern geographical and political designations given are rough equivalents.

Modern place names beginning with *Tel*, *Tell*, *Tepe*, and *'al* are listed under the principal name. A few abbreviations are used:

[a]	= ancient name	E.	= east(ern)	N.	= north(ern)	S.	= south(ern)
Arab.	= Arabic	km.	= kilometers	nr.	= near	Turk.	= Turkish
[b]	= biblical name	m.	= millennium	Pers.	= Persian	W.	= west(ern)
c.	= century	mt.	= mountain	r.	= river		

<i>ab</i> (Pers.)	river.
<i>abu</i>	father of; having; that of.
Abu Habba	<i>See</i> Sippar [a].
Abu Shahrin	<i>See</i> Eridu [a].
Achaemenid, Achaemenaeen	Persian royal dynasty and house, 6th–4th c. B.C.
Acco	Acre, Ptolemais [a].
Adab [a]	Bismaya; SE. of Babylon.
<i>adrar</i> (Arab.)	mountain.
Adzhina-Tepe	S. Tadzhikistan 11 miles E. of Kurgan Tyube.
Afghanistan	Ariana; Bactria [a]; Gandhara [a].
Afrasiab	Old Samarkand, Marakanda [a]; N. of Samarkand.
Ahmar	<i>See</i> Til Barsip [a].
Ai [a]	Et-tell; 15 km. NE. of Jerusalem.
Ai Khanoum	S. of Amu Darya r., N. Afghanistan.
'Ain Duq	<i>See</i> Naaran [a].
'Ain Shems	<i>See</i> Beth Shemesh [a].
'Ain Sinu	<i>See</i> Zaguræ [a].
Airtam [a]	Termez; Tarmita; Demetrios [a]; right bank of Amu Darya r.
Akhkhiyawa	Asian name probably for the Homeric Akhaioi = the Greek Achaeans.
Akkad [a]	N. part of lower Mesopotamia; capital city, not yet located.
Akko	<i>See</i> Acco.
Alaca Huyuk	NE. of Boghaz Koei, Turkey.
Alalakh [a]	Atchana.
Alishar	80 km. SE. of Boghaz Koei, Turkey.
Altai	Mountainous region, S. Siberia.
Altyn-depe	S. Turkmenistan.
Amanus [a]	Gavur Daglari; mountain chain between Cilicia and Syria.
Ammon	Land E. of the Jordan r.
Amorites	A West Semitic people; predecessors of the Canaanites, 2nd half of 3rd m.–1st half of 2nd m. B.C.
Amu Darya r.	Oxus r. [a]; Vakshu [a].
Anatolia	Asiatic Turkey.
Anau	Nr. Askabad, Soviet Turkmenistan.
Ankuwa [a]	<i>See</i> Alishar Huyuk.
An-si [An-hsi]	Chinese name for the Parthians.
Antiochia Margiana [a]	<i>See</i> Merv.
Antioch-on-the-Orontes	Antakija.
Aqabah	<i>See</i> Elath [a].
Aqar Quf	Dur Kurigalzu [a].

Aqr	<i>See</i> Kar Tukulti Ninurta [a].
Arabistan	Region of Luristan and Kuzistan; sometimes called Susiana.
Arachosia [a]	Part of Baluchistan.
Aramaeans	A West Semitic people who came from the Syro-Arabian desert to Babylonia, N. Jordan, end of 2nd–beginning of 1st m. B.C.
Ararat [a]	Armenia, Urartu [a].
Arbela [a]	Erbil.
Ariana [a]	Afghanistan; possibly designating Gandhara.
Arikamedu	E. coast of India, nr. Pondicherry.
Arin Berd	Erebuni.
Armenia	Approximately the area of Urartu or Van.
Arpachiya	E. of Mosul on Upper Zab r., Iraq.
Arsacid	Parthian royal dynasty, 3rd c. B.C.–3rd c. AD.
Arslan Tash	Hadatu [a]; E. of Euphrates r., Turkey.
Arslan Tepe	Melid [a]; nr. Malatya, Turkey.
Aryans	Peoples belonging to the <i>Satem</i> language group of Indo-European; probably migrated from the European steppes.
Ascalon	19 km. N. of Gaza, Israel.
Ashara	Terqa [a].
Asia Minor	Asiatic Turkey.
Asmar	Eshnunna [a]; NE. of Baghdad in Diyala region.
as-Sinkara	<i>See</i> Larsa [a].
Assur, Ashur [a]	Qal'at Shergat; Upper Tigris r., Iraq.
Assyria [a]	N. Iraq; more specifically, the region drained by the Tigris and the Less Zab r., between Nineveh and Assur.
Assyrians	Semitic-language people with strong Sumerian cultural influences.
Atchana	Alalakh [a]; on Lower Orontes r., Syria.
Atropatene [a]	Azerbaijan.
Avdat	Oboda [a].
Azerbaijan	Atropatene [a].
Baalbek	Heliopolis [a]; 50 km. N. of Damascus.
<i>bab</i> (Arab.)	gate, port.
Babylon	Babil, Babel [b]; S. of Baghdad.
Babylonia [a]	Central and S. Mesopotamia, as differentiated from Assyria to its N.; also used to designate the geographical area of Akkad, as separate from Sumeria; the region S. of Baghdad.

Babylonians	Peoples of S. Mesopotamia = Sumerians and Akkadians.
Bactra [a]	<i>See</i> Balkh.
Bactria [a]	N. Afghanistan and S. Tocharistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan.
<i>bahr</i> (Arab.)	sea, lake.
Bahrain	Probably Dilmun [a]; nr. head of Persian Gulf.
Balalyk-Tepe	NW. of Termez, Tocharistan.
Balatah	Shechem [a].
Balawat	Imgur Enlil [a]; Imgur Bel [a]; 25 km. SE. of Mosul, Iraq.
Balkh	Bactra [a]; capital of Bactria.
Bamiyan	Buddhist monastery, Afghanistan.
Bard-é Nechandeh	Ca. 14 km. NNE. Masjid-i Solaiman, Iran.
Barsip	Ahmar; 20 km. S. of Jerablus.
Bavian	50 km. NE. of Mosul, Iraq.
Bazalik	8 kms. NW. of Karakhodja, Turfan area.
Beersheba	Between Gaza and the Red Sea, Israel.
Begram	Kapici; 45 km. N. of Cabul, Afghanistan.
Behistun	Bisitun; nr. Kermanshah on the road to Hamadan, Iran.
Beirut	Berytus [a].
Beisan	<i>See</i> Beth Shean [a].
Beit Ilfa	<i>See</i> Beth Alpha.
Beitin	<i>See</i> Bethel [a].
Beit Mirsim	20 km. SW. of Hebron, Israel.
Besara [a]	<i>See</i> Beth Shearim.
Beth Alpha	Beit Alpha; Beit Ilfa.
Bethel [a]	Beitin; ca. 20 km. N. of Jerusalem.
Beth Gubrin	Eleutheropolis [a].
Beth Pelet [a]	Tell Farah.
Beth Shean [a]	Beisan; Scythopolis [a]; S. of Lake Kinnerat.
Beth Shearim	Sheikh Ibriq; Besara [a].
Beth Yerah [a]	Khirbet el-Kerak.
Beth Zur [a]	Khirbet et Tubera; 7 km. N. of Hebron, Israel.
Beycesultan	On the Upper Menander, Turkey.
Bhir Mound	Section of Taxila.
Bichapur	SW. of Shiraz, Iran.
Billa	NE. of Mosul, Iraq.
<i>bir</i> (Arab.)	well.
Birs Nimrud	<i>See</i> Borsippa [a].
Bisitun	Behistun.
Bismaya [a]	Adab [a].
Black Sea	Pontus Euxinus; Euxine Sea [a].

Boghaz Koei	Hattusha [a]; in the arch of the Halys r., Turkey.
Borsippa [a]	Birs Nimrud; SW. of Babylon, Iraq.
Brak	S. of Chagar Bazar in the Khabur region.
Butkara	Buddhist site in Swat.
Byblos [a]	Gebal [b]; Gubla [a]; Jebal; 41 km. NE. of Beirut.
Calah, Calach [a]	See Nimrud; Kalhu [a].
Canaan	Lebanon, S. Syria, and old Palestine.
Canaanites	Semitic-language peoples of the region, probably cannot be defined further.
Cappadocia	Central Anatolia.
Carchemish [a]	Jerablus; on the Euphrates r., Turkey.
Caria	W. coastal Turkey.
<i>cay</i> (Turk.)	stream.
Chagar Bazar	Shubat Enlil? [a].
Chaldaea	S. Mesopotamia.
Chaldaeans	An Aramaean people in lower Mesopotamia in the 1st m. BC.
Ch'ang-an [a]	Sian; nr. Sian-fu, W. China.
Charsada	Pushkalavati; ancient capital of Gandhara during time of Alexander.
Chinese Turkestan	Sinkiang; Serindia.
Commagene [a]	NE. Syria.
Chersonesus	Ca. 3 km. W. of Sevastopol, USSR.
Choresmia [a]	Largely in Uzbekistan, around the Aral Sea.
Choresmians	East Iranian-language group in the delta area of the Amu Darya r.
Chotscho	See Khocho.
Cilicia	S. coastal Turkey.
Cimmerians	Possibly an Iranian people in the Ukraine who came through the Caucasus into N. Iran and Anatolia, ca. 8th c. B.C., settled in E. Asia Minor; the Gimirri.
Coche	See Ctesiphon.
Ctesiphon	Taq Qisra, Taq Kisra; S. of Baghdad on Tigris r.
<i>cubit</i>	See Greek measurements; Sumerian measurements.
<i>dag</i> (Turk.)	mountain.
Dalverzin Tepe	On the Surkhan-Darya r., Turkmenistan; not to be confused with site of same name: Dalverzin-depe.
Dandan-Oilik	NE. of Khotan, Sinkiang province, China.
<i>darya</i> (Pers.)	river, sea.
Dascylium [a]	Eregli, Phrygia.

<i>dasht-i</i> (Pers.)	plain of, desert.
Deh-i Nau	Sakavand.
Demetrios [a]	See Termez.
<i>deniz</i> (Turk.)	sea.
<i>depe</i> (Turk.)	mound.
<i>digitus</i>	See Roman measurements.
Dil'berdzin	40 km. NW. of Bactra, Afghanistan.
Dilmun [a]	Probably Bahrein.
Dionysius [a]	See Suweida.
<i>djebel</i> (Arab.)	mountain.
Don r.	Tanais r. [a].
Drangiana	Seistan.
Dunhuang	In Xinjiang province at E. end of Silk Road, with Greek, Buddhist, Indian, Chinese elements.
Dura-Europos	Between Deir-ez-Zor and Abou Kemal on the Euphrates r.
Dur Kurigalzu [a]	See Aqar Quf.
Dur Samsu-Iluna [a]	See Khorsabad.
Dur Sharrukin [a]	See Khorsabad.
Dur Untash [a]	See Tchoga-Zanbil.
ed Duweir	See Lachish [a].
Ebla [a]	Tell Mardikh.
Ecbatana [a]	Hagmatana [a]; modern Hamadan, Iran.
Edessa [a]	Urfa.
Elam [a]	SW. Iran, Susan plain; Khuzistan.
Elamites	Non-Semitic language, non-Indo-European language people; settled in Susiana and Zagros m. regions.
Elath [a]	Aqabah.
Eleutheropolis [a]	See Beth Gubrin.
ell	24 fingers = 1.5-2 feet.
Elymais [a]	Elymaide; SW. Iran.
Emesa	Homs.
Erbil	Arbela [a].
Erebuni	Arin Berd.
Erech [b]	See Uruk; Warka.
Eregli	See Dascylium.
<i>erg</i> (Arab.)	desert.
Eridu [a]	Abu Shahrin; W. of Basra on Euphrates r., Iraq.
Eshnunna [a]	See Asmar.
Euxine Sea. [a]	See Black Sea.
Ezion-Geber [a]	Tell el'Kheleifeh; at the Gulf of Aqaba.
Fahil	See Pella [a].
Fajaz Tepe	In Surkhan Darya valley, in part of old Termez, Central Asia.

Fara	Shuruppak [a]; in S. Mesopotamia, E. of Euphrates r.
Fara	<i>See</i> Beth Pelet [a], Israel.
Fars	Persis [a]; Parsa [a].
<i>farsag</i>	<i>See parasang.</i>
Ferghana	Region in Central Asia; Dayuan of the Han Chinese.
foot	<i>See</i> Greek measurements; Roman measurements.
Galilee	N. Israel.
Gandhara [a]	Pakistan, S. Afghanistan, N. India; valley of Peshawar and adjacent regions of Swat, Buner, Dir, Bamiyan.
Gawra	NE. of Mosul, Iraq.
Gebal [a]	<i>See</i> Byblos.
Gedrosia [a]	Makran, S. Iran.
Geoy Tepe	On lake Urmia, Iran.
Gerasa	<i>See</i> Jerash.
Gezer	NW. of Jerusalem.
Ghassul Teleilat	SE. of Jericho.
Gibeon [a]	el-Jab; ca. 15 km. N. of Jerusalem.
Gimirri	<i>See</i> Cimmerians.
<i>gird</i> (Kurdish)	mound.
Girsu [a]	<i>See</i> Tello.
Giyan	Near Hamadan, Iran.
<i>göl</i>	lake.
Gordion [a]	Yassi Huyuk; on the Middle Sangarios, Turkey.
Greek measurements	Based on 1 foot = 27–35 cm.; 1.5 feet = 1 <i>cubit</i> ; 600 <i>cubits</i> = 1 <i>stadion</i> .
Gubla [a]	<i>See</i> Byblos.
Gupta	Dynasty and period of N. India, 4th–7th c. A.D.
Guti	People in the Zagros m. of unknown origins.
Guzana [a]	<i>See</i> Halaf.
Hadatu [a]	<i>See</i> Arslan Tash.
Hadda	Near Jellalabad, Afghanistan.
Hagmatana [a]	<i>See</i> Ecbatana [a], modern Hamadan.
Halabiyeh	Zenobia.
Halaf	Guzana [a]; in the Khabur region, Iraq.
Hama	Hamath [a]; on the Orontes, Syria.
Hamadan	<i>See</i> Ecbatana, Hagmatana [a].
el Hamma	el Hammeh; Hammath-Gader.
Hammath-Gader	el Hamma.
Han	Chinese dynasty and period, end of 3rd c. B.C.–A.D. 220.

Hana	Terqa.
Hariri	See Mari [a].
Harmal	See Shaduppum [a].
Hasanlu	In the Solduz Valley, NW. Iran.
Hassuna	In the Solduz Valley, NW. Iran.
Hatra [a]	See al'Hadhra.
Hatti	Land of, W. Anatolia; indigenous people.
Hattusha [a]	See Boghaz Koei, Hittite capital.
Hauran	Desert plateau, N. Syria.
Hazor [a]	el-Kedah.
Hecatompylos [a]	Probably Shahr-i Qumis.
Heliopolis [a]	See Baalbek [a/m].
Hephthalites	White Huns; Iranian or Turko-Mongol people, 5th-6th c. A.D. in Gandhara and the Punjab.
Hiba	See Lagash.
<i>hisar</i> (Turk.)	fort.
<i>hissar</i> (Arab.)	fort.
Hissar	Site 80 km. SE. of Caspian Sea.
Hittites	Designates perhaps four ethnic groups in Anatolia: Hattians, a native Anatolian people; an Indo-European group who subjugated the Hatti; a group designated Aramaeans; biblical Hittites.
Homs	See Emesa.
<i>hoyuk, huyuk</i> (Turk.)	mound.
Hsiung-nu	Nomads, perhaps of Turkic stock, on the N. borders of China.
Huns, Eastern	Mongloid (?) Central Asian tribes, occupied present-day Kirgiziya, mid 1st c. B.C.-4th c. A.D.
Hurrians	Asiatic people of uncertain origin, late 3rd-2nd m. B.C. in N. part of Fertile Crescent.
Hydaspes r. [a]	Jhelun r.
Hyksos	Asiatic invaders of Egypt.
Hyrkania	Iranian province, SE. of Caspian Sea.
Ialysos	Rhodes.
Iaxartes, Jaxartes [a]	Syr Daria r.
Iditkutschari	See Khocho.
Imgur Enlil [a]	See Balawat.
Indo-Greeks	Yavana [a].
Ionia	W. coastal Turkey.
Iran	Persia.
Iraq	Mesopotamia.
<i>irmak</i> (Turk.)	river.
<i>ishan</i> (Arab.)	mound.

- Ishkuza
 Israel
 Ivriz
 Izmir
 el-Jab
 Jarmo
 Jaxartes r. [a]
jebal, jebel (Arab.)
 Jemdat Nasr

 Jerablus
 Jerash
 Jericho [b]
 Jhelum r.
 Judaea [a]
 Kalai-Kachkacha
 Kalai-Kafinigan
 Kalaly-Gyr
kalat (Pers.)
kale (Turk.)
 Kalhu [a]
 Kamit [a]
 Kanesh [a]
 Kapici, Kapisa [a]
 Kara Huyuk
 Karana [a]
 Kara Tepe

 Kara Tepe
 Karmir-Blur
 Kar Shalmaneser [a]
 Kar Tukulti Ninurta [a]
 Karum Kanesh
kasr (Arab.)
 el-Kedah
 el-Kerak
 Kertch
 Khafajeh
 Khalchayan
 el-Kheleifeh
 Khirbet et-Kerak
 Khirbet et-Tubera
 Khocho

 Khorasan
 Khorezm, Khwarezm [a]
- See* Scythians
 Palestine, Palestina.
 Nr. Ergeli, Turkey.
 Smyrna.
See Gibeon [a].
 E. of Kirkuk, Iraq.
 Syr Daria r.
 mountain.
 NE. of Babylon, between Tigris and Eu-
 phrates r.
See Carchemish [a].
 Gerasa.
 Tell es'Sultan; N. of Dead Sea, Israel.
 Hydaspes r. [a].
 S. Israel.
 Sharistan; in Tadjikistan.
 In Sogdiana.
 Bactrian site W. of Amu Darya r. basin.
 castle.
 fort.
 Calah; *see* Nimrud.
 Kamid el-Loz, in Bekan Valley, Syria.
See Kultepe.
See Begram.
 8 km. S. of Konya, Turkey.
See al Rimah.
 In Soviet Turkmenistan, on the Amu
 Darya r.
 Asitawanda [a], SE. Turkey.
 Teishebani [a].
 Tel Ahmar; *see* Til Barsip.
 Aqr; near Assur, Iraq.
See Kultepe.
 fort, castle.
See Hazor [a].
See Beth Yerah.
 Pantacapaem.
 E. of Baghdad, Diyala region.
 In S. Tadjikistan, nr. Surkhan-Darya r.
See Ezion-Geber [b].
See Beth Yerah [a].
See Beth Zur [a].
 Chotscho; Idikutschari; in the Turfan
 area.
 Region of NE. Iran, includes Bactria.
See Choresmia [a].

Khorsabad	Dur-Sharrukin [a]; 20 km. N. of Mosul, Iraq.
Khuzistan	Susiana [a].
kirbet (kh.)	ruin.
Kish [a]	al'Oheimir; SE. of Babylon.
Kizil	See Qizil.
Koi-Krylgan-Kala	Mausoleum, N. bank of Amu Darya r., Choresmia.
köy (Turk.)	village.
Kucha	Town and oasis in Sinkiang province, China.
kuh (Pers.)	mountain.
Kultepe	Kanesh [a]; 20 km. NE. of Kayseri, Turkey.
kurgan	tumulus, burial mound.
Kushans	Iranian Central Asian tribes, in Chinese records called Yueh-chih, moved S. into Afghanistan and Pakistan ca. mid 1st c. A.D. and established ruling dynasty.
Lachish [a]	Tell el-Duweir; between Gaza and Hebron, Israel.
Lagash [a]	(Previously identified as Tello) al-Hiba.
Larsa [a]	as-Sinkara; S. Iraq, on the Euphrates r.
Lou-Lan	Central Asian city on Lob-nor r.
Luristan	Province in Zagros mt. of W. Iran.
Lydia	W. coastal Turkey.
Makran	Gedrosia [a].
Malamir	SE. of Susa, SW. Iran.
Maltai	N. of Mosul, Iraq.
Marakanda [a]	Old Samarakand, Afrasiab.
Mardikh	See Ebla [a].
Mareshah [a]	See Marissa [a]; Tell Sandahanna.
Margiana	See Merv.
Mari [a]	Tell Hariri; on the Euphrates r. between Syria and Iraq.
Marissa [a]	Mareshah [a], Tell Sandahanna.
Marlik	NW. Iran.
Mary	See Merv.
Masjid-i Suleiman	90 km. E. of Ahwaz, Iran.
Mathura [a]	Muttra.
measurements	See Greek, Roman, Sumerian measurements.
Media [a]	NW. Iran.
Megiddo [a]	See Tell el-Muteselim; E. of Haifa, Israel.
Mersin	On Cilician coast, Turkey.
Merv	Antiocha Margiana [a]; Turkmenistan.

Mesopotamia [a]	Iraq.
Middle Asia	Usually referring to W. Turkestan; Soviet Central Asia, India.
mile	See Roman measurements.
Ming Oi	See Qizil.
Miran	In Sinkiang province (Chinese Turkestan).
Mischrife	Qatna [a].
Mount Mug	Nr. Samarkand.
Mundigak	Nr. Kandahar, Afghanistan.
Muqayyar	Ur [b].
el-Muteselim	See Meggido [a].
Muttra	See Mathura [a].
Naaran [a]	'Ain Duq.
Nabataea [a]	Jordan, N. Arabia.
Nabi Yunus	Part of Quyundjiq.
<i>nahr</i>	river.
<i>naqsh-i</i> (Pers.)	portrait of.
Naqsh-i Rustam	N. of Persepolis, Iran.
Neapolis	Nr. Simferopol; possibly capital of late Scythian state, 2nd half 2nd c. B.C.
Nesite (Nesian)	Indo-European Hittite language.
Nimrud	Calah, Calach, Kalhu [a].
Nineveh [a]	Quyundjig (Kuyunjik) and Nabi Yunus; N. of Mosul, Iraq.
Nippur	SE. of Babylon.
Nisa	Parthavnisa; nr. Ashkabad, Soviet Turkmenistan.
Niya	Sinkiang province (Chinese Turkestan).
Noin Ula	On the Selenga r., E. of Lake Baikal.
Nuzi [a]	Yorgha Tepe; SE. of Assur.
Obeid	S. Iraq.
Oboda [a]	See Avdat.
Orchoe [a]	See Warka.
<i>oved</i> (Arab.)	river.
Oxus r. [a]	Amur Darya r.
paces	See Roman measurements.
Pakistan	Gandhara [a].
Palestine	Israel.
Palmyra	Tadmor [a]; Hadrian Tadmor [a]; Syrian desert between Byblos and Mari.
Pantacapaecum [a]	Nr. Kertch.
<i>parasang</i>	<i>farsang</i> , <i>farsakh</i> ; distance traveled by a caravan in one hour (app. 3–3.5 miles or 6 kms.).
Parsa [a]	See Persepolis; also the ancient province of Fars in SW. Iran.
Parthava [a]	Parthia; NE. Iran.

Parthia [a]	Parthava [a].
Parthians	Iranian people from Central Asia, settled in Iran, established the Parthian Empire. Known to the Chinese as An-si, to the West as Alans; also the Arsacids.
Pasargadae	SW. Iran nr. Persepolis.
Pataliputra [a]	Patna.
Pazarli	45 km. E. of Boghaz Koei, Turkey.
Pazyryk	In the High Altai mts.
Pella [a]	Khirbet Fahlil.
Pendjikent	Piandjikent; Pjandcikent; ca. 40 miles E. of Samarkand, Soviet Tadjikistan.
Persepolis	Parsa [a]; Takht-i Jamshid; in Fars, SW. Iran.
Persia	Iran.
Persis [a]	Province of Fars, Iran.
Petra	Rekem; Rekmu [a]; in the Wadi Musa, Jordan.
Philistia	Roughly coastal Israel from Mt. Carmel to Gaza region.
Phoenicia [a]	Lebanon, roughly the coastal region from Latakia to Mt. Carmel.
Phrygia [a]	Western Turkey.
Pianjikent	See Pendjikent.
Ptolemais [a]	See Acco, Acre.
Puskalavati	See Charsada.
qal'a, qal'at (Arab.)	village, fort, castle.
Qal'at Shergat	See Assur, Ashur [a].
qasr (Arab.)	palace, fort.
Qatna [a]	See Tell el-Mischrife; 35 km. S. of Hama, Syria.
Qizil	Qyzyl, Kizil, Ming Oi; in Sinkiang province (Chinese Turkestan).
Quyundjig	See Nineveh [a].
Qyzyl	See Qizil.
Ras Shamra	See Ugarit [a].
Rekem, Rekmu [a]	See Petra.
Rezaiyah	Lake Urmia.
al Rimah	Karana [a].
Roman measurements	1 <i>digitus</i> = 1 finger breadth; 4 <i>digiti</i> = 1 palm; 4 palms = 1 foot. Long foot (<i>pes</i>) = 33.3–33.5 cm.; short foot = 29.42 cm. Roman mile = 1,4785 km. = 1,000 paces (1 pace [i.e. double pace] = 5 <i>pedes</i>).
<i>rud</i>	river.

Ruweise	<i>See</i> Sidon.
Sabaeans	Peoples of S. Arabia, eventually ruled the peninsula.
Sabata [a]	Subeita.
Saida	Sidon [a].
Saka	Scythian, E. Iranian, tribe of Chinese Turkestan; the Greek Sacae; Chinese Sai.
Sakavand	<i>See</i> Deh-i Nau.
Sam'al [a]	<i>See</i> Sendschirli.
Samaria [a]	Samaria-Sebaste [=Augustus] [a]; Shomron [b]; NW. of Nabulus.
Samarkand [a]	Marakanda [a]; Afrasiab.
Samarra	Middle Tigris region, Iraq.
Sandahanna	<i>See</i> Marissa [a], Mareshah [a].
Sarmatia	Ukraine.
Sarmatians	Various Iranian-speaking tribes, invaded Ukraine and moved W. into Europe. The Greek Sauromatians are a W. branch between 6th c. B.C.–4th c. A.D.
Sasanians	Persian people of Fars province; established Sasanid dynasty, 3rd–7th c. A.D.
Sauromatians	<i>See</i> Sarmatians.
Scythia [a]	Ukraine; S. Russia.
Scythians	Nomadic Iranian tribes in the Ukraine; invaded W. Asia in 7th c. B.C.; called Sakas in Iranian texts; I/A/shkuza of the Assyrians; Ashkenaz [b]; Persian Sakai.
Scythopolis [a]	<i>See</i> Beth Shean.
<i>sehir</i> (Turk.)	town.
Seistan	Drangiana [a].
Seleucia-on-the-Tigris	S. of Baghdad.
Seleucids	Macedonian Greek dynasty in Syria and Mesopotamia.
el-Semg	<i>See</i> Shikmona, Sycaminum [a].
Sendschirli	<i>See</i> Sinjirli; Zinjirli; capital of Sam'al; in N. Syria.
Senkerah	<i>See</i> Larsa [a].
Seres	Chinese Turkestan, possibly sometimes Tochari.
Serindia	Generally Sinkiang province (Chinese Turkestan); in early times it was either Khotan or Sogdiana.
Seven Brothers Tumulus	On the Kuban r., W. of Black Sea in USSR.
Shaduppum [a]	<i>See</i> Harmal.
<i>shahr</i> (Pers.)	town.

- Shahr-i Qumis
 Sharistan
shatt (Arab.)
 Sheba
 Shechem [b]
 Sheikh Ibreiq
 Shikmona
 Shiz
 Shomrom [b]
 Shotorak
 Shuruppak [a]
 Shushan [b]
 Sian
 Sidon [a]
 Sinjirli
 Sinkiang
 Sippar [a]
- Sirkap
 Siyalk
 Smyrna
 Sogdiana
- Sogdians
- South Russia
 Soviet Central Asia
- stadion*
su (Turk.)
 Subeita
 Sumer/Sumeria [a]
 Sumerian measurements
- Surkh Kotal
 Susa
 Susiana [a]
 Suweida
 Swat
 Syr Darya
 Syria
- Hecatompylos [a] probably.
See Kalai-Kachkacha; E. Sogdia.
 river.
 S. Arabia, inhabited by Sabaeans.
 Tell Balatah.
See Beth Shearim.
 Tell el-Semq; Sycaminum [a].
See Takht-i Suleiman.
See Samaria; Samaria-Sebaste [a].
 Buddhist site N. of Kabul.
See Fara.
 Shush, *see* Susa.
See Chang-an [a].
 Saida, Ruweise; on Syrian coast.
 Sendschirli; Zinjirli; capital of Sa'mal.
See Xinjiang.
 Abu Habba; SW. of Baghdad on Euphrates r.
 Section of Taxila.
 Nr. Kashan, Iran.
 Izmir.
 Arab. al-Sughd; Chinese Kangju or Hanshu. Various known as Transoxiana or W. Turkestan; today part of Tadjikistan and Uzbekistan, SSR, between the Amu Darya r. and the Syr Darya r.
 East Iranian language people; occupied Soviet Turkestan between the desert and Tien Shan mt., the Syr Darya and Amu Darya r.
 Ukraine.
 Composed of Kazakhstan, Western Turkestan, Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan, Kirgiz.
See digitus.
 river.
 Sabata [a].
 S. Iraq, lower Mesopotamia.
cubit = 49.5 cm./1-1.5 feet; 6 *cubits* = 1 reed. Area: 1 *sar* [*gar squared*] = approx. 36 m².
 N. Afghanistan, nr. Amu Darya r.
 Shushan [b]; Shush; in Elam, SW. Iran.
 Khuzistan.
 Dionysius [a].
 Uddiyana [a].
 Jaxartes r., Iaxartes r. [a].
 Land of Aram [a].

Taanach	<i>See</i> Megiddo.
Tadmor [a]	<i>See</i> Palmyra.
Takht-i Jamshid	<i>See</i> Persepolis, Parsa [a].
Takht-i Sanguin	Nr. Amu Darya r. at confluence with Wakhsh r., S. Tadjikistan, SSR.
Takht-i Suleiman	Shiz.
Takshashila [a]	<i>See</i> Taxila.
tal, tel, tell	artificial mound or hill (place names preceded by such designations = <i>see</i> principal part of name).
Tanais r. [a]	Don r.
Taq Qisra (Kisra)	<i>See</i> Ctesiphon.
Tarmita [a]	<i>See</i> Termez.
Tarsus [a]	Gozlu Tepe; E. of Mersin, Turkey.
Taxila	Takshashila [a]; nr. Rawalpindi, Pakistan. Includes Bhir Mound and Sirkap.
Tchoga-Zanbil	Dur-Untash [a]; 19 km. SW. of Susa, Iran.
Teishebani [a]	<i>See</i> Karmir-Blur.
tel, tell	(<i>See</i> principal part of name.)
Tello	Girsu [a] (previously identified as Lagash [a]); S. Iraq, between Tigris and Euphrates r.
tepe	mound (place names preceded by this designation = <i>see</i> principal part of name).
Termez	<i>See</i> Airtam.
Terqa	Ashara.
Tillya-tepe	W. of Bactra in N. Afghanistan.
Timna [a]	Hajar Kochlan; Thumna; Qataban, S. Arabia.
Tocharistan	Bactria [a].
tope	stupa.
Toprak Kale	On Lake Van.
Toprak Kale	In Uzbekistan, SSR., on the Amu Darya r.
Toumchouq	Area N. of Yarkent r., S. of Kachgar r. in Sinkiang province (Chinese Turkestan).
Trans-Jordan	Jordan.
Transoxiana	Turan; region extending on both sides of the middle Amu Darya r. to the Syr Darya r. in Soviet Central Asia. <i>See</i> Sogdiana.
Trialeti	W. of Tibilis, USSR.
Troy [a]	Hissarlik; NW. Turkey.
Turan	<i>See</i> Transoxiana.
Turang Tepe	SE. of Caspian, 19 km. E. of Astrabad, Iran.

Turfan	Chinese Kao-ch'ang; in central part of Gobi.
Turka	Vast nomad empire from China to Persia.
Turkmenistan	Sogdiana [a].
Tushpa [a]	Van, capital of Urartu.
Uddiyana [a]	Swat.
Ugarit [a]	Ras Shamra; 12 km. N. of Latakia, Syria.
<i>umm</i> (Arab.)	mother of.
Ur [a]	Muqayyar; S. Iraq near the Persian Gulf.
Urartu [a]	Eastern Turkey and Soviet Armenia; Van; Ararat [b]; kingdom of Haldi.
Urfa	<i>See</i> Edessa [a].
Urmiya	Lake Rezaiyah.
Uruk [a]	Warka; Erech [a]; Orchoe [a]; S. Iraq on Euphrates r.
Urumchi	In Sinkiang province (Chinese Turkestan).
Uzbekistan	Choresmia [a].
Vakshu [a]	Amu Darya r.
Van [a]	Urartu, Armenia; <i>see</i> Tushpa.
Varaksha wadi	NW. of Bukhara, Sogdia.
Warachscha	dry gulch; seasonal watercourse.
Warka	<i>See</i> Varaksha.
White Huns	<i>See</i> Uruk; Erech [a].
Wu-sun	Hephthalites.
	Pastoral nomads probably from Central Asia, sometimes identified with Eastern Huns.
Xinjiang	Sinkiang, Serindia, Chinese Turkestan.
Yarmuk	S. of Sea of Galilee.
Yassi Huyuk	<i>See</i> Gordion [a].
Yavana	Greeks, Indo-Greeks.
Yazilikaya	Nr. Boghaz Koei, Turkey.
Yoktan	Region of Khotan, Sinkiang province (Chinese Turkestan).
Yorghhan Tepe	<i>See</i> Nuzi [a].
Yue-chi	Central Asian tribe; nomads of Mongolia (?); also the Yueh Chih; variously identified as East Iranians, Tocharians, Massagetae; branch of the Indo-Scythians moved into Sogdia and Bactria where they ruled 125 B.C.–A.D. 450
Yumus Tepe	Saguksutepe.
Zaguræ	Ain Sinu [a].
Zarathustra	Zoroaster.
Zenobia	Halabiyeh.
Zinjirli	<i>See</i> Sinjirli.
Ziwiye	S. of Lake Urmiya, NW. Iran.
Zoroaster	Zarathustra.

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