

EXPEDITION NEWS

LEPTIS MAGNA

The Spring issue of EXPEDITION described a lack of success in the first attempts to locate a Phoenician level in the immediate area of the presumed harbor of the Romans and the Phoenicians before them. As the work progressed from April 26 to May 8 all of the trenches around this harbor and the sea front ultimately produced either massive Roman structures or the local water table. Then in a last nearly desperate drive to at least verify the existence of the suspected Punic colony, a series of sondages or small round vertical shafts, were sunk at the very edges of the earliest part of the Roman city. The sondage on the fringe of the First Century B.C. Forum revealed the substantial walls of a probable public building of typical Phoenicio-Punic construction. The associated pottery made it possible to assign a date at least as early as 600 B.C.

Although the reconnaissance expedition is officially over, some exploratory digging continues along the lines of the walls in hopes both of establishing the dimensions of the building and recovering more datable material. Heretofore very few Punic buildings have been scientifically excavated. Since the Museum excavators have located the major early Punic settlement at Leptis, it may be possible to expose a section not covered by valued Roman monuments and thus make a material con-

tribution to the history of Phoenician colonization and Early Iron Age culture in the Western Mediterranean.

TIKAL

Edwin M. Shook, Director of the Tikal Project, writes that the 1960 field season has been the most productive one to date. Highlights have been the discovery of three richly stocked tombs of important personages, another magnificent stela (Stela 31) of early date, a heroic-sized rock sculpture, and the remains of a Pre-Classic temple deeply buried beneath the North Acropolis.

He reports that one of the three tombs, Burial 23, below Structure 5D-33, was the first large Late Classic Period burial to be found in Tikal. The burial chamber was dug as a long, rectangular pit into bedrock. The pit walls were roughly plastered, then the floor was covered with textiles from wall to wall. A wooden litter bearing the body was lowered to the center of the pit floor and at least two jaguar skins covered the litter under the body. The body of the young man, evidently in his late 'teens, lay extended, head to the north, with his arms folded over his chest. He had evidently been painted with cinnabar from head to foot and probably had *Spondylus* shells attached to different parts of his clothing. A sponge cushion lay under his head, as well as a bit of seaweed. Coral, a stingray spine, fish vertebrae, and small shells were also

around the head. The upper front teeth were inlaid with disks of iron pyrites and brilliantly polished jade, and he wore a multiple-strand necklace of jade, pearl, and shell beads, interspersed with two magnificently carved jade pendants—one with incised glyphs on the back. Across his stomach were hundreds of small tubular and flat jade beads, apparently from a beaded ornament. On each side of the head were two small jade flares, each with a shell backing and a pearl bead in front. These were the ear ornaments. Over the body and the litter had been laid mats which protected them from the falling wet plaster, masons' tools, and plumb-bob as the Maya were adding the vault over the rock pit.

Twelve pottery vessels rested on a bench at the north end and were not covered with mats, so that the plaster splashed them much as if one stood under a plasterer or painter today. The tomb vault was built up and then capstones were added, with the last apparently being the center capstone, which was smoothed with plaster and painted with a large red cinnabar dot. Several layers of flint and obsidian chips were added as the fill was built up over the capstones of the tomb, and construction of the next pyramid and temple followed immediately.

THE AUTHORS

FROELICH RAINEY ("Editorial: Archaeological Salvage in Egypt" and "Electronics and Archaeology"), Director of the University Museum since 1947, has done anthropological research in the West Indies and Alaska and is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on the circumpolar region. One of his responsibilities is the over-all planning of the Museum's expedition program and in that connection he has visited many parts of the world. The article on archaeological work in Egypt is a report of one such trip. He is particularly interested in the new archaeological techniques presently being developed: the use of electronic equipment, dating by the Carbon-14 technique, under-water exploration.

JANE C. GOODALE ("Sketches of Tiwi Children") has been assistant in the Department of General Ethnology of the Museum since 1950. She received her B.A. and M.A. degrees from Radcliffe College, her Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1959. Her field experience includes two seasons of archaeological work in Arizona in addition to her ethnological work on Melville Island which provides the background for this article.

GEORGE F. DALES, JR. ("The 'Old Fort' at Lahore") has been a Research Assistant in the Near Eastern Section of the University Museum since 1958. He participated in the 1957-58 excavations at Nippur, Iraq and in the 1959 excavations at Hasanlu, Iran. This fall he will lead an archaeological survey of the Arabian Sea coast of West Pakistan for the University Museum. The purpose of this survey is to search for traces of coastal sea trade between the ancient Indus Valley civilization and the West. At the June 1960 commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, he received his Ph.D. in Near Eastern archaeology; the subject of his dissertation is *Mesopotamian Female Figurines: Their Chronology, Diffusion, and Cultural Functions*.

MATTHEW W. STIRLING ("Electronics and Archaeology") was Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution from 1928 until his retirement in 1959. He has headed ethnological and archaeological expeditions in various parts of the United States, Europe, New Guinea, Central and South America. He directed twelve seasons of archaeological work in Mexico for the Smithsonian Institution and the National Geographic Society, and has recently returned from two months in Kenya, Tanganyika, and the Union of South Africa where he has been studying the Early Man locations of that area.

MATTHEW W. STIRLING, JR. ("Electronics and Archaeology"), a recent graduate of Penn State University, is interested in mathematics and electronics. He has travelled extensively in Mexico and Central America, visiting most of the major archaeological sites from the Mexican border to Guatemala.

E. N. BRANDT ("Why I am a Mummy Duster") was educated in Virginia and New York. He was a partner of Brandt and Brandt, literary agents in New York from 1919 to 1934 and since 1934 has been with *The Saturday Evening Post*, first as Associate Editor and recently as Senior Editor. He is a member of the Merion Civic Association and a director of the Merion Botanical Society.

ALAN R. SCHULMAN ("A Faience Stela from the New Kingdom"), student assistant in the Egyptian Section, obtained his M.A. in Egyptology from the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago in 1958. He is working toward his Ph.D. in Oriental Studies at the University of Pennsylvania, the subject of his dissertation being *The Military Establishment of the Egyptian New Kingdom*. He is the author of a paper on *Horsemen and Riding in the New Kingdom*.

SUGGESTED READING

THE "OLD FORT" AT LAHORE

R. E. M. WHEELER, *Five Thousand Years of Pakistan, Royal India and Pakistan Society*. London. 1950.

PERCY BROWN, *Indian Architecture*, Vol. 1 (2nd edition). Bombay. 1949.

J. PH. VOGEL, *Tile Mosaics of the Lahore Fort, Archaeological Survey of India, New Imperial Series*, Vol. XLI. Calcutta. 1920.

CREDITS

PHOTOGRAPHS

SKETCHES OF TIWI CHILDREN: By Jane C. Goodale except page 13, top, which is by Carleton S. Coon. THE "OLD FORT" AT LAHORE: Pages 14 and 15, by The Archaeological Department of West Pakistan. ELECTRONICS AND ARCHAEOLOGY: By Matthew W. Stirling, Jr. WHY I AM A MUMMY DUSTER: By William Bertolet. A FAIENCE STELA FROM THE NEW KINGDOM: By Kendall S. Kleindienst.

MAPS AND CHARTS: Drawn by A. Eric Parkinson.



Slate totem pole depicting the mythical animal ancestors of a Haida Indian family of British Columbia. Height, 23 inches. (Cast with hook for hanging, \$9.00; with base, \$10.00. Express charges collect.)

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