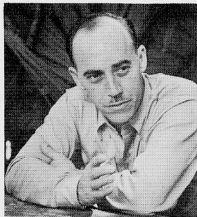


THE AUTHORS



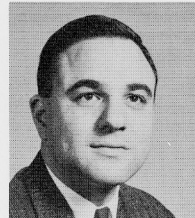
GEORGE F. DALES, JR. ("A Search for Ancient Seaports") obtained his Ph.D. in Oriental Studies at the University of Pennsylvania in 1961, the subject of his dissertation being Handmade Female Figures in Ancient Mesopotamia. He is Assistant Curator in the Near Eastern Department of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto and a Research Associate of the University Museum. He participated in the 1957-58 and 1960-61 excavations at Nippur, Iraq and in the 1959 season at Hasanlu, Iran. In the fall of 1960 he led the University Museum survey of the Makran Coast in West Pakistan, which has provided the background for this article.



EDWIN M. SHOOK ("Tikal: Problems of a Field Director") has been Field Director of the Tikal Project of the University Museum and the Government of Guatemala since its beginning in 1956. He has been doing archaeological exploration and excavation in the Maya area of Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras since 1933, for much of that time as a staff member of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. His most important field work was at Uaxactun, Kaminaljuyu, and Mayapan. His reports on these and other sites have appeared in the Carnegie series of publications.



WILLIAM KELLY SIMPSON ("Nubia: The University Museum-Yale University Expedition") is field director of the expedition of which this is a report. His experience in Egyptian archaeology includes seven years at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, two years' study in Egypt on a Fulbright grant during which time he participated as a member of the staff in the University of Cairo excavations at the Dashur Pyramids and in the University Museum excavations at Memphis. He was Research Fellow in the Center for Middle Eastern Studies at Harvard in 1957-58 and a member of the Visiting Committee of the Department of Egyptian Art in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. He is Assistant Professor in the Department of Near Eastern Language and Literatures at Yale University and is a Vice-President of the American Research Center in Egypt.



EUGENE H. PALATSKY ("Danish Viking Ships") did his undergraduate work at the University of Pennsylvania and obtained his M.A. at the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. He is branch news editor of the *Newark (N. J.) Evening News* and has done free-lance writing in Denmark and Sweden as a result of his visits to Scandinavia since 1958. While these articles have been concerned primarily with the ballet and musical festivals, he has also written on the Danish medical program and on the Viking heritage.

ANCIENT SEAPORTS

(Continued from Page 10)

Zikri ceremonial circles were seen but nothing suggesting occupation of either a permanent or temporary nature.

A comfortable twenty-hour ride atop the wheelhouse of a country-craft type boat and we were back in Karachi on November 16th, fully satisfied with the results of our survey. Concrete evidence had been found to support the theory of Harappan sea trade with the West. The recent discoveries by Indian archaeologists of actual Harappan shipping docks at Lothal, north of Bombay, add further evidence that the Harappans were engaged in Arabian Sea trade. Just what percentage of this trade was conducted with Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf area is unknown. Southern Iran, Arabia, and possibly East Africa may have participated in at least part of the trading activities. The task for archaeologists now is vertical investigation in the Makran area. A highly desirable project would be the full-scale excavation of a site in the Kej Valley, near the head of either of the two major routes from the sea guarded by Sutkagen-dor and Sotka-koh. This could provide sound archaeological evidence of trade and contact with the West by both the sea and the natural land route along the Kej Valley, as well as information on relations between the Harappans and their Baluchistan neighbors. 2

SUGGESTED READING

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