SOUTH ASIA

The Museum's Director, Dr. Rainey, and Pro-
fessor Norman Brown, Chairman of the South
Asia Regional Studies Department of the University of
Pennsylvania, have launched a new pro-
duced any quantity of minor finds to keep Ellen
Kohler, our registrar, and Andy Seboff, our artist, at
A table on the north side of the square Jim Carpenter
cleared the remains of three buildings. These
had stood for many years but had been
covered with earth. The plan, including the
buildings, was traced by his assistants and
their names are given in brackets. The plan,
which is a useful guide to further work,
is included below.

J. W. JOHNSON

Tikal, Guatemala

The 1963 field season at Tikal ran from January
to September, with a summer staff resting, in
June and August. The Tikal project was
continued under the direction of Hiram
Krieger, of the American School of
Archeology, who has been working on the
site since 1943. The work was carried out by
a team of archaeologists and students from
the United States and Guatemala.

The site is located in the Peten region of
Guatemala, about 170 miles north of the
capital, Guatemala City. Tikal is one of the
largest and most important Mayan sites in
the area, with a history that dates back to
the Preclassical period.

The excavation work was carried out in
four main areas: the central acropolis,
the southern acropolis, the northern
acropolis, and the eastern acropolis.

The central acropolis was the most
important area, with evidence of a
large structure called the Temple of
the Cross. The southern acropolis
was the site of a large temple called
the Temple of the Palace. The
northern acropolis was the site of
a large temple called the Temple of
the Jaguar. The eastern acropolis
was the site of a large temple called
the Temple of the Wind.

The work was carried out with the help
of local workers and students from the
University of Guatemala.

The findings included a large number
of artifacts, including pottery, jade,
and stone carved objects. The most
important finding was a large stone
monument called the Stela 23, which
contains a detailed account of the
history of the site.

The work was funded by a grant from
the National Geographic Society.

ROGER J. S. TRAVIS

CUNEIFORM TEXTS

This summer the Sumerians, dead and gone for
four millennia, lived up internationally, as it were,
by a group of Sumerologists from the University of
London's British Museum and Oxford's Ashmolean
Museum.

For largely as a result of my researches in the
cuneiform field, I have been closely associated
to the dead and gone yet live, by a group of
Sumerologists from the University of
London's British Museum and Oxford's Ashmolean
Museum.

For largely as a result of my researches in the
cuneiform field, I have been closely associated
with the dead and gone yet live, by a group of
Sumerologists from the University of
London's British Museum and Oxford's Ashmolean
Museum.

For largely as a result of my researches in the
cuneiform field, I have been closely associated
with the dead and gone yet live, by a group of
Sumerologists from the University of
London's British Museum and Oxford's Ashmolean
Museum.
ITALIC HELMETS
(Continued from Page 33)

Several types of Italic helmets, together with imported ones, were commonly found in Villanovan and Picene graves, while more conservative ones occur frequently in Etruscan graves. To look for inspiration only to Magna Graecia would be inaccurate. Landing places along the Tyrrenian Sea were engaged in wide commerce with the Aegean, decades before the foundation of Cumae, about 740 B.C., as the contents of the tombs show. In various parts of North Italy, Villanovans had already, over several generations, developed a metal industry under the inspiration of Central Europe. Before active organized traffic began, the armorer's craft had been practiced in these regions on a high level, as evidenced by the frequently occurring shrapnel-shaped helmets, some of which had been hammered from one piece of metal long before the arrival of fashionable Greek types.

Traders reached the Italian coast quite some time before the Greek colonization. Phoenician, Cypriote, and Phocaean vessels brought their cargoes to some points of the Tyrrenian shores where they traded popular Greek armor along with the staple products of the Aegean for raw material. During the archaic age of trade, helmets in particular had already reached distant points, as the archeia Jerez and Huelva helmets of Spain and the helmet of Ascalon in Israel reveal.

Another active traffic in arms during the early Iron Age was by way of the trade route in the Adriatic region, which passed through the Balkans and Lombardy overland and then by sea down along the eastern coast of Italy, with Trieste and Ancona as trading points. This traffic became the chief source of the large quantity of weapons found in Picene graves.

Some of the weapons and armor arriving in Italy were already barbaric imitations of Greek ones which had survived because of local preference in the Balkans long after their regular use in Greece had been discontinued.

With the foundation of Greek colonies in Magna Graecia, Greek armor gradually found its way directly to Central and North Italy. The great variety of weapons in graves—imports beside locally made imitations—shows that Picene and Etruscan warriors did not develop any definite preference for one type of armor, and, as a result, standardization of equipment did not become a keynote in the early armies of Italy. Once the pleasing, fashionable models found their way to the mainland, the inventive local armor-smiths modified them along simpler and more practical lines, only echoing the original pattern.

EXPEDITION NEWS
(Continued from Page 35)

Considerable progress was made in recording buildings with standing masonry for which excavation has not been planned. A number of previously untouched monuments were also excavated. This essentially completes a long-term program of excavation of the over two hundred local monuments.

The summer session has three aspects: further ceramic testing by small strategically placed excavations to recover pottery needed to fill gaps or amplify portions of the 2000-year, detailed sequence of Tikal ceramics; excavation of all known Tikal chultuns, the enigmatic chambers cut down into bedrock; and completion of a five-year program of investigation of potentially residential parts of Tikal, as mapped. About one hundred relatively small structures and associated plazas have been quite thoroughly investigated in this latter program. The bulk of such structures could have served as houses. Other structures so examined appear to have been family shrines. A true kitchen was identified this past season. The major part of the information of residence pertains to Late Classic times. A great deal can now be said about the nature of Late Classic Tikal and whether or not it was a "city," a most difficult term to define. However, the greatest difficulty lies not in concluding that such and such a mound was once a house but in specifying its occupants, both socially and economically.

WILLIAM R. COE

NEW PUBLICATION

The latest volume in the Museum Monographs series, The Bronze Age Cemetery at Gibeon by Dr. James B. Pritchard, has just come from the press. In it, Dr. Pritchard reports on the 55 tombs excavated by the University Museum expeditions of 1960 and 1962 at el-Jib, Jordan, of which he was the field director. The book contains a description of each of the tombs and its contents, plans of the tombs, and a complete illustrated catalogue of the finds. This is the third in the series of reports by Dr. Pritchard on the work at el-Jib, the others being Hebrew Inscriptions and Stamps from Gibeon (1959) and The Water System of Gibeon (1961). He is at present working on the final publication of the winery discovered at el-Jib in 1959.

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