obian. Many bones of pigs, sheep, and deer were at the floor level.
Examples of similar pottery can be seen at the museums at Malta and Reggio Calabria, where they are dated 1000 B.C. and 800 B.C. respectively. Our Carbon-14 dating of a sample of charcoal from the area is, with a high range of 975 B.C. ± 58 years (5568 half life) 1078 B.C. ± 60 years (5730 half life). The remains of the city Materials finds and our hearth is called the "Fossa Grave" culture, so named because of these people's habit of burying their dead in fossie or trenches.
We collected another sample of charcoal at the -1.5 meter level in Area D, which represented another cooking fire on which the Carbon-14 dating was 1235 B.C. ± 58 years (5568 half life) 1331 B.C. ± 60 years (5730 half life).
Next year we plan to campaign we were able to trace the foundations of the city wall along the northern perimeter. It was not so massive as the wall protecting the eastern end of the city but it was simple, being a rubble fill over two foundation courses and having a width of 2.3 meters.
One of the mysteries of Torre del Mordillo is that Italian archaeologists, Matra in the vicinity in the late nineteenth century and reported a "great necropolis," since they found 239 graves at that time. There is nothing in their report to pinpoint the actual excavations. Neither is there any mention of a Greek habitation level, so they could not have been on our plateau proper.
At the close of the season, high altitude photographs were taken with a multiband aerial camera. As this article goes to press, we are eagerly awaiting the prints which we hope will show us the efficient way to continue work here, as they may well reveal the "great necropolis," the plan of the Mordillo habitation area, and the outlines of the enclosure wall and the gate area.

SUGGESTED READING

EXPEDITION NEWS

THE SILLMAN COLLECTION
Over one-half of American children have maloccluded "crowded" teeth, to a greater or lesser degree. About ten percent of these children end up in an orthodontist's office for correction. We are all familiar with such terms as "buck teeth," "weak chin," "small lower jaw." Over the years, causative factors have been identified; thumb sucking (thumbucking, for example) and in problems of care of the teeth. Now, researchers are turning to a study of the growth of the teeth, figuring that perhaps there may occur, during growth, some imbalance between teeth and bone, leading to crowding of teeth, to failure of teeth to erupt in place, and so on.

There are many ways of studying these growth problems: to actually measure the jaws and the length of the child as he sits in the dental chair; to take X-ray films of face and jaws and then study the developing teeth and jaws; to take plaster casts ("dental models") of the upper and lower tooth arches and study them.

The Monacensians shortly house a rare and valuable collection of children's dental models, gathered by John Sillman, D.D.S., of New York City. These are extremely important because they represent the growth progress of the jaws in about forty individuals, over a twenty-five year period of time. This means that Dr. Sillman started his data gathering at birth in about sixty children. He saw each a year later, then another year later, and so on, for twenty-five years. Along the way he can speak, twenty were "lost" (moved away, lost interest, and so forth), so that the study ended with forty upper and lower casts of teeth eruption and growth, through the baby teeth, the permanent teeth, and on into early adult life. This means one thousand casts to study. It also means forty individual records of progressive growth-change, and because the records are individual, there result findings here seen. Thus on April 26, 1966, his subject Prehistoric Investigations In Western Iran. Mr. Mortensen was born in 1921 and received his Ph.D. from the University of Arhus and Copenhagen. He has held his present position at the National Museum since 1961.

PETER MORTENSEN, State Archaeological Adviser of the Danish Archaeological Expedition working at Bahrain in 1955-1956, of the National Museum of Iran, 1956. and, of the Danish excavations at Belshah in Jordan, 1965. His research has included the excavation of the important early neolithic site of Teppe Guran in Kurdistan, on which he reported in this lecture; also extended studies on the early neolithic Shamshara and related materials in Iraq in 1961, and other neolithic materials in Turkey and Greece in 1964 and in Jordan in 1965-66. Dr. Mortensen, the second Kværner lecturer, has been Director of the British Institute of Persian Studies since its foundation in 1951. Born in 1931, he read archaeology and anthropology at the University of Cambridge 1951-55. As a Fellow of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara from 1955 to 1957, he gained his first experience of Near Eastern excavation under Professor Seton-Lloyd at Beycesultan in Turkey. Later, as a Fellow of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq, he took part in several consecutive seasons at Nimrud and was responsible for the School's excavations at the Haji Mohammadi site. Science and dentistry are indebted to him for what surely must be called a "labor of love." His skills, his energy, his time, his understanding, and his devotion have resulted in a unique opportunity to advance growth insight and dental knowledge and care.

THE KVÆRNER LECTURES
The Hague Kværner Visiting Lectureship in Ancient Iranian Art and Archaeology has been established in recognition of the generosity of the Trustees of The Kværner Foundation to enable The University of Amsterdam to bring twice a year to Philadelphia outstanding foreign scholars in Iranian Art and Archaeology. Each scholar will give a public lecture and participate for ten days in discussions with curators and students being devoted to exploration of his area of special competence in Iranian Art and Archaeology.

JENS F. ANDERSEN, Keeper in the Department of Oriental and Classical Antiquities at the National Museum, Copenhagen, was the first of these lecturers. Mr. Andersen studied in Copenhagen and at the University of Paris. He then went to the United States to do research at Harvard and then taught at the University of Michigan and at the University of Minnesota. In 1947, he was appointed to the chair of Assyriology at the University of Copenhagen. In 1950, he returned to Paris to work on the British School's excavations at Nineveh and Babylon. He has been a member of the Council of the University of Copenhagen and the editor of the Journal of the Danish Archaeological Society. He is a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Denmark and the Austrian Academy of Sciences. He is a Foreign Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts. He has been elected an Honorary Member of the British School of Oriental and African Studies. He has been a member of the French Academy of Oriental and African Sciences.

Dr. Andersen's talk was titled "The Development of the Persian Language in the Achaemenian Period." He traced the development of the Persian language from the Old Persian of the Achaemenian Period to the Middle Persian of the Sassanian Period. He discussed the development of the Persian alphabet and the development of the Persian script. He also discussed the development of the Persian language in the context of the Achaemenian Empire, the Sassanian Empire, and the Islamic Empire.

Dr. Andersen's talk was well received and was followed by a lively discussion. The audience was grateful for the opportunity to hear this distinguished scholar speak on such an important topic.