

Oriental Institute Demotic Ostraca Online (OIDOO)

Version 1 – July 29, 2010

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Introduction

Welcome to the Oriental Institute Demotic Ostraca Online (OIDOO) database. Within the database, you will find information on the Demotic ostraca of the Oriental Institute Museum. Version 1 of the database contains 268 records corresponding to 268 ostraca. 36 of these texts were previously unpublished, 4 were only partially published, and 227 were previously published (for more details, see the section "Database Structure" below). It is the intention of the creators of OIDOO to make publicly available all Demotic ostraca in the Oriental Institute Museum's collection (roughly 900 pieces). This will be accomplished through semi-annual updates to the database of newly edited material. Photos and metadata of texts which we cannot decipher will be made available through the database with the hopes that others will take up the challenge of working on them. Please direct all comments and suggestions to Foy Scalf (scalffd@uchicago.edu).

Use, Permissions, and Citation

The O.I.D.O.O. database is a read-only file at this time. Please do not reproduce without prior permission from the Oriental Institute Museum. Please direct all inquiries to Foy Scalf (scalffd@uchicago.edu) for forwarding to the appropriate staff member(s).

For purposes of citation, please refer to the Oriental Institute Museum (OIM) inventory number or the Medinet Habu (MH) inventory number. We recommend the following form of citation when referring to individual texts:

OIM 19491, (column number/line number), Oriental Institute Demotic Ostraca Online, Version 1.1 (February 7, 2010), <http://oi.uchicago.edu/research/projects/oidoo/>

If there is a note attributing the reading of a lexical item to a particular editor, please cite that person using the following form:

OIM 19491, (column number/line number), Oriental Institute Demotic Ostraca Online, Version 1.1 (February 7, 2010), as read by Brian Muhs, <http://oi.uchicago.edu/research/projects/oidoo/>

Font(s)

The O.I.D.O.O. database uses two fonts for the purposes of encoding Egyptian transliteration and Greek transcription. In order to properly view the Greek text, you will need to download and install the New Athena Unicode font distributed by the American Philological Association (for instructions and downloads, go here:

<http://socrates.berkeley.edu/~pinax/greekkeys/NAUdownload.html>

In order to properly view the Egyptian transliteration, you will need to download the OIDOO font file provided on the OIDOO homepage:

<http://oi.uchicago.edu/research/projects/oidoo/>

Follow these steps to install:

1. Download font to your computer.
2. Open up your fonts folder:
 - a. For Windows users:
 - i. Click on the "Start" button.
 - ii. Choose "Settings" and then "Control Panel."
 - iii. Double click on the folder called "Fonts" to open the folder.
 - b. For Macintosh users:
 - i. Click on the hard drive icon.
 - ii. Choose "Library" folder.
 - iii. Choose "Fonts" folder.
3. Drag the "OIDOO Font" file into the fonts folder.
4. Restart any open programs.

The OIDOO font is based on the Umschrift font developed by Dr. Friedrich Junge, available for download here:

[http://www.user.gwdg.de/~lingaeg/lingaeg-stylesheet.htm#Umschrift TTn](http://www.user.gwdg.de/~lingaeg/lingaeg-stylesheet.htm#Umschrift_TTn)

For the font to be used in conjunction with both Filemaker Pro software and internet browsers, it was necessary to recode the placement of the letters. The following charts provide the keyboard commands for the various letters and symbols in the OIDOO font.

OIDOO Font English Alphabet Equivalent

a = <i>a</i>	e = <i>e</i>	i = <i>i</i>	m = <i>m</i>	q = <i>q</i>	u = <i>u</i>	y = <i>y</i>
A = <i>A</i>	E = <i>E</i>	I = <i>I</i>	M = <i>M</i>	Q = <i>Q</i>	U = <i>U</i>	Y = <i>Y</i>
b = <i>b</i>	f = <i>f</i>	j = <i>h</i>	n = <i>n</i>	r = <i>r</i>	v = <i>t</i>	z = <i>š</i>
B = <i>B</i>	F = <i>F</i>	J = <i>H</i>	N = <i>N</i>	R = <i>R</i>	V = <i>T</i>	Z = <i>Š</i>
c = <i>c</i>	g = <i>g</i>	k = <i>k</i>	o = <i>o</i>	s = <i>s</i>	w = <i>w</i>	
C = <i>ç</i>	G = <i>G</i>	K = <i>K</i>	O = <i>O</i>	S = <i>S</i>	W = <i>W</i>	
d = <i>d</i>	h = <i>h</i>	l = <i>l</i>	p = <i>p</i>	t = <i>t</i>	x = <i>h</i>	
D = <i>D</i>	H = <i>H</i>	L = <i>L</i>	P = <i>P</i>	T = <i>T</i>	X = <i>H</i>	

OIDOO Font Egyptian Transliteration Characters

C = <i>ç</i>	x = <i>h</i>	o = <i>o</i>
i = <i>i</i>	X = <i>H</i>	O = <i>T</i>
c = <i>c</i>	; = <i>h</i>	v = <i>t</i>
h = <i>h</i>	: = <i>H</i>	V = <i>T</i>
H = <i>H</i>	{ = <i>h</i>	u = <i>u</i>
j = <i>h</i>	z = <i>š</i>	U = <i>U</i>
J = <i>H</i>	Z = <i>Š</i>	= = =

Database Structure

The OI.D.O.O. database consists of two related tables. The “Documents” table contains all the information about each individual ostrakon within 27 fields. The “People” table consists of records for the occurrence of each personal name in the corpus within 8 fields.

The fields for the “Documents” table are as follows:

Contents	Provides a description of the content of the documents (e.g. Receipt for the Poll Tax).
Inventory ID	Indicates the either the OIM number or MH number of a given object (e.g. MH 140).
Publications	Lists any publication information available for a given object (e.g. U. Kaplony-Heckel, <i>Die demotischen Tempeleide</i> , <i>Ägyptologische Abhandlungen</i> 6 [Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1963], nr. 170).
Language(s)	Indicates which scripts/languages are present (e.g. Demotic).
Physical Description	Provides a description of the object (e.g. Baked Clay Ostrakon).
Notes	Collects all commentary related to the object (e.g. Reign: For a date in the reign of Ptolemy VIII, see U. Kaplony-Heckel, <i>Die demotischen Tempeleide</i> , <i>Ägyptologische Abhandlungen</i> 6 [Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1963], 282).
Provenance	Indicates the place whence the object derives (e.g. Medinet Habu).
Accession	Provides the museum accession number (e.g. 3447).
Location	Lists the museum registry information on location (e.g. 286:4:21 12/87).
Collection	Indicates the method of acquisition (e.g. Purchased).
Box	Indicates the box number where the object is currently housed (e.g. 331.05I).
Size	Provides the physical dimensions of the object (e.g. 9.1 x 6.3 cm).
Period	Indicates the era to which the text can be dated (e.g. Ptolemaic).
Reign	Indicates the reign to which the text can be dated (e.g. Ptolemy II).
Year	Indicates the year of the reign to which the text can be dated (e.g. 38).
Month	Indicates the month of the year to which the text can be dated (e.g. Pachons).
Translation	Provides an English translation of the text.
Transliteration	Provides a transliteration of the text.
Day	Indicates the day of the month to which the text can be dated (e.g. 5).
Obverse	Displays a photo of the obverse of the object.
Obverse Copy	Displays a hand copy of the text from the obverse of the object.
Reverse	Displays a photo of the reverse of the object.
Reverse Copy	Displays a hand copy of the text from the reverse of the object.
Additional Photo(s) 1-4	Displays additional photos of the object.

The fields for the “People” table are as follows:







Record Number	Indicates the number of personal name attestations (e.g. 942).
Personal Name	Provides the attestations of personal names in the text (e.g. <i>Pa-Mnṭ sḥ Hr-sḥ-s.t</i>).
Patronym	Indicates the patronym of the personal name identified in the personal name field (e.g. <i>Hr-sḥ-s.t</i>).
Matronym	Indicates the matronym of the personal name identified in the personal name field (e.g. <i>Tḥ-šr.t-pḥ-tw-Hnsw</i>).
Son	Indicates the son(s) associated with the personal name identified in the personal name field (e.g. <i>Hnsw-tḥy=f-nht</i>).
Daughter	Indicates the daughter(s) associated with the personal name identified in the personal name field (e.g. <i>Tḥ-šr.t-pḥ-Twt</i>).
Role	Indicates the role played by the personal name identified in the personal name field (e.g. Scribe).

There are 5 views through which to view the data, accessible via the buttons at the top of each page:

Object	The “Object” view provides an overview of all the information known about a particular object, including museum registry information, dating, transliteration, translation, notes, photos and hand copies.
Edition	The “Edition” view provides hand copies of the text juxtaposed with transliteration and translation for philological work. Basic museum registry and dating information is also included in this view.
Photo	The “Photo” view displays enlarged photos and hand copies of the object.
Table	The “Table” view displays a select range of object information to enhance sorting. The following fields are displayed: contents, inventory ID, publications, language, physical description, period, reign, year, month, day, and provenance.
People	The “People” view displays a select range of prosopographical information to enhance sorting. The following fields are displayed: record number, personal name, patronym, matronym, son, daughter, role, contents, inventory ID, period, reign, year, month, and day.

Searching and Sorting

Searching and sorting is possible for text within all textual fields. Searches within the transliteration field and personal name fields will be entered in transliteration (installation of font necessary).

	Click on the magnifying glass to perform searches. Each field is searchable for text. Enter query text directly into the relevant field(s). The transliteration font will need to be installed for the proper display and use of transliteration with the “Transliteration” and “Personal name” fields. To perform a search, click on the “Perform Find” button on the left justified menu.
	Click on the sort icon to bring up the sort menu. This menu allows you to choose among the various sortable fields. Choose a field and click “move” to move that field into the sort order box. Multiple fields may be chosen and will sort according to preference in the list. Choose sort order (ascending, descending, or custom). Click “Sort” to perform a sort.
	Click on the “Show All Records” icon to display all catalog records in the database.
	Enter a record number and click on the arrow to be taken to that record.
	Click on the question mark for instructional help.
	Use the page arrows to toggle between catalog records.

Chronological sorting for the entire database or a query result can be achieved through the following steps. It is most useful when displaying data in the “Table” or “People” view.

1. Click on the sort icon to display the sort options window.
2. Choose the following fields and move them from the “Choose Fields” box to the “Sort Order” box: Period, Reign, Year, Month, Day.
3. Highlight “Reign” in the “Sort Order” box. Click on the “Custom order based on value list” button. From the drop-down menu, select “Rulers.”
4. Highlight “Month” in the “Sort Order” box. Click on the “Custom order based on value list” button. From the drop-down menu, select “Months.”
5. Click “Sort” to perform sort.