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ORIENTAL INSTITUTE AMUQ VALLEY PROJECT THE 1996 FIELD SEASON

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The second season of the Oriental Institute's Amuq Valley Regional Project in Hatay, Turkey, lasted from 21 August to 20 October 1996. The 1996 season was conducted under the auspices of the Turkish Ministry of Culture, Directorate General of Monuments and Museums.¹ The team consisted of K. Aslihan Yener, the Director, with Lale Saraç from the Antakya Museum as the Turkish government representative. Tony Wilkinson di-

Argonne National Laboratory. Simrit Dhesi operated the Amuq database and Eleanor Barbanes executed the drawings.

In 1938 the Oriental Institute briefly sounded Tell Kurdu (site number 94, identified during the original survey by Braidwood; see OIP 48 [1937]), which is located in the central part of the Amuq Valley and measures 450 × 450 × 7 m, with a higher southern mound and lower peak in the north. Although Islamic and Roman wares were found on the surface, the preponderant assemblage consisted of Chalcolithic painted wares, which were classified as "provincial" or "true" Halaf wares since Ubaid-related materials were not yet recognized in 1938. Excavations at Chatal Hüyük, Tell al-Judaidah, and Tell Ta'yinat ultimately distinguished Chalcolithic Phases C to E. Four trenches — I, II, and III on the higher mound and IV on the lower northeast crest — had been dug at Tell Kurdu. Trench IV yielded Phases D and E in mixed levels on top, with Phase C below. Trench I yielded Phases C, D, and E and Trenches II and III had yielded Phase E. These excavations suggested that Phase E was confined to the higher summit, measuring roughly 150 × 200 m (three hectares). Because of the short, two-week time limit, the soundings had been excavated in arbitrary strata of 50

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Figure 1. Team coring for pollen in the bed of the Lake of Antioch

rected a regional survey which included reconstructions of land use and geomorphological changes in order to assess the impact of human communities on the environment. Jan Verstraete steered a survey of Late Bronze Age sites as an interrelated parallel investigation in order to assess the nature of Aegean interaction in the Amuq Valley. The damage done by bulldozers to the large Chalcolithic site of Tell Kurdu prompted a site survey in 1995 by graduate student Scott Branting, who also initiated an exploratory sounding in 1996. Archaeologists Tülin Arslanoğlu, Hatice Pamir, and Murat Süslü of the Mustafa Kemal University assisted both the survey and the excavation. Anemie Adriaens of Antwerp University, Belgium, undertook the analysis of previously excavated crucible fragments from Phase G Tell al-Judaidah. Elizabeth Friedman conducted instrumental analysis of metal artifacts from previously excavated Amuq Phases F and G sites at the new beam-line facilities of

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cm. Architecture consisted of mudbrick and tauf walls with stone foundations, although house plans could not be reconstructed because of the small exposures. Aside from the Ubaid-like monochrome painted ware and Ubaid-like bichrome painted ware, dark-faced burnished ware, old and new cooking pot ware, and simple ware constituted the bulk of the sherds.

In 1996 a site grid was constructed over the site, and work began within two of the 10×10 m squares. The placement of the initial 5×5 m trench in grid square 1009/1017 was selected in order to make best use of the existing bulldozer cut. The section provided a useful guide to anticipate horizons as the adjacent trench was taken down to a depth of ca. 1 m.

No coherent stratigraphy emerged from the topsoil and subsequent mixed layer, but a destruction event was found with collapsed architectural elements and carbonized grains spread over nearly the entire extent of the exposure. Fragments of mudbrick collapse and part of a wattle and daub wall of a structure was found with in-situ remains of several large pottery scatters. In the adjacent trench by the cut section a bread oven was reconstructed. Work was then stopped until a full excavation team

Antioch during the 1995 field season, this picture still needed to be refined. Clearly the presence (or absence) of a large lake within the basin center must have influenced the economic sustenance of the inhabitants (for example by providing a source of fish), or the regional environment (by encouraging the presence of mosquitoes). Even more important, as was noted in the 1995–1996 *Oriental Institute Annual Report*, the existence of a lake would have restricted the amount of land available for cultivation. On the other hand, by providing an aggrading layer cake of sediments, each increment of which included a record of the prevailing environment, the plain provided a great opportunity for capturing a record of past environmental changes. Clearly the keys to these issues — burial of sites, the history of the Lake of Antioch, and regional environmental history — all lay in the deep sections that were exposed along numerous drainage canals and other cuts that were exposed throughout the basin. These cuts reveal not only the natural sedimentary layers deposited by the rivers that drained into the plain (the Afrin, Kara Su, and Orontes), but also any sites that were buried by such accumulations. However, to get at the more inaccessible, deeper

parts of the plain, it was necessary to core down through the clay-silt deposits within the center of the basin. By so doing, from the contained pollen, microfossils, and minerals, we could obtain a record of the earlier lakes and the environmental history of the area, perhaps over many thousands of years.

To this end, we therefore cleaned sections through the deposits of the Orontes and Afrin Rivers and, within the lake basin, cored through the lake beds, thereby providing a full sequence of sediments, potentially datable by contained carbon and archaeological materials (see fig. 2). In 1996 our team included three experts from the University of Groningen, Netherlands (see fig. 1). Under the skilled direction of Henk Woldring, a long-time colleague

of Willem Van Zeist and Sytze Bottema also of Groningen, three major sequences were cored. The team, comprised of Rene Cappers, Reinder Reinders, Murat Süslü, and occasionally T. J. Wilkinson as team geoarchaeologist, has now produced a record going back at least 25,000 years. The evidence takes our sequence back into the Pleistocene period, to a time before the circumpolar ice sheets had attained their maximum size. This is, of course, well before the earliest post-glacial archaeological communities were established in the Amuq Plain.

The cores were drilled by hand to produce small 1" diameter cylinders of clay that could then be sampled for analysis. The primary aim was to record and count the pollen, the microscopic grains of which rained down on to the lake or ground sur-

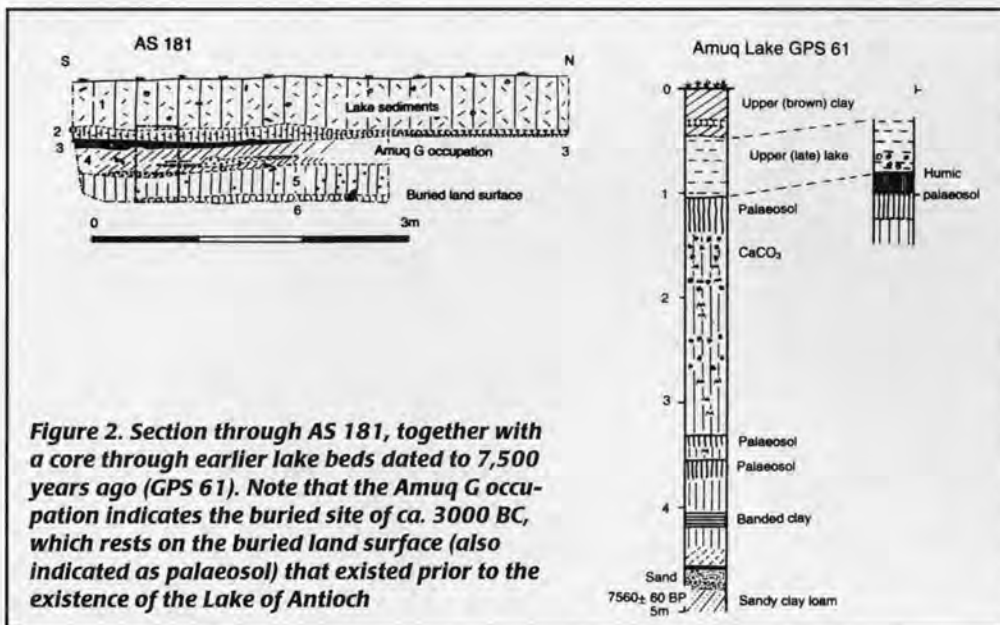


Figure 2. Section through AS 181, together with a core through earlier lake beds dated to 7,500 years ago (GPS 61). Note that the Amuq G occupation indicates the buried site of ca. 3000 BC, which rests on the buried land surface (also indicated as palaeosol) that existed prior to the existence of the Lake of Antioch

and backup staff can come out for a full-scale excavation in 1998. The excavated material was registered, stored, and taken to the Hatay Museum for future study.

THE CHANGING ENVIRONMENT

As with most archaeological areas, the Amuq Valley presents both problems and opportunities. Among the more obvious problems is that, as was noted by Leonard Woolley in the early 1950s, many archaeological sites are likely to be buried beneath a mantle of sediments. Consequently it is difficult to estimate changes in settlement through time, especially for the earlier periods of the archaeological record. In addition, although we were able to provide a rough sketch of the history of the Lake of

face roughly in proportion to the amount of different plants that grew in the neighborhood. By counting such grains, Woldring and his team could obtain an approximate record of the past vegetation, particularly the proportion of trees (arboreal pollen) to non-trees (grass sedges, weeds, etc., i.e. the non-arboreal pollen). The cores obtained, which extended down to 14.9 m below plain level in the Gölbaşı core, ca. 3 m at Ağırçölü, and 5 m in two cores within the Amuq lake itself, were then examined by Wilkinson in Gröningen to obtain a more detailed record of the sedimentary deposits.

Already it is evident that the deepest core, taken from Gölbaşı (GPS 71), comprised a deep sequence of olive gray and brown muds. These muds were apparently deposited in lakes, and occasional signs of lake retreat were evident in the form of marsh deposits and woody roots of trees that may have colonized the surface. Although we have not yet received all the radiocarbon dates, deposits at 10 m and 13 m depths have provided dates in the range of 25,000 to 26,000 BP. These dates are before the so-called Late Glacial Maximum. The cores are exemplified by very organic, almost peaty, muds that appear to represent a stage when the lakes were diminished to mere marshes. These muds compare with a similar deposit recorded from Lake Beyşehir in southwest Anatolia that is dated to 24,025 BP, which also suggests a lowered water level at that time.

Within the perimeter of the former lake, a 5 m core provided evidence of the Lake of Antioch in the form of a 1 m deposit in the top of the core (GPS 61; see fig. 2). Beneath this deposit and upon the underlying old land surface (buried land surface — palaeosol — humic palaeosol on the illustration) was a site dated to around 3000 BC by the characteristic "Amuq G" pottery (AS 181 on the illustration). Within the basin center below this buried land surface, enigmatic clays had slowly accumulated, either within an earlier lake or within the flood plain of the slowly aggrading Afrin River. We hope that pollen and microfossil analyses of these sediments will provide clues to the prevailing environment. What is already clear, however, is that toward the base of the sequence, the environment suffered a series of extreme events which resulted in the accumulation of clay within still water as well as windblown or beach sands. This event, dated by radiocarbon to around 7500 BC, may reflect an abrupt climatic change such as has been recorded in ice cores in Greenland around this time. Equally, however, these sediments may simply be a series of deposits that were left within the early channel of the Afrin River which must originally have passed through the center of the lake basin. Whatever the cause of these events, it is clear that within the center of the basin

some 4.9 m of clays have accumulated over the past 7,500 to 8,000 years. Therefore, not only have sites been obscured from view within the Orontes flood plain and below the Lake of Antioch, but now we can see that early settlements such as those of the Neolithic may also be buried well below plain level.

From these cores we therefore have the potential for providing a record of environmental change back to the last glacial period and earlier. What we had not anticipated, however, is that such sediments may include a record of long term pollutants from metalworking activities in the region. For example, other researchers have demonstrated that in annual layers of snow, consolidated and transformed into glacial ice on the Greenland Ice Cap, traces of early pollution can remain in the form of trace elements such as copper and lead. Such traces of former pollution have been dated to the late first millennium BC and Roman periods, a time when increased large-scale smelting was taking place within the Roman Empire. If remote locations such as Greenland could enshrine a record of pollution, it seemed reasonable to ask whether lake sediments close to metal sources might also include such traces — and for earlier periods. Therefore, with this question in mind, we initiated a program of analysis of the lake basin sediments using the special high resolution



Figure 3. The site of Gölbaşı Höyük within Lake Gölbaşı at the north end of the Amuq Plain. Photographs by T. J. Wilkinson

capabilities of the Advanced Photon Synchrotron at the Argonne National Laboratory, Illinois. With the expert cooperation of Ercan Alp and Charles Johnson of the Advanced Photon Source, Experimental Facilities Division, Argonne, and assisted by Elizabeth Friedman, a graduate student in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations (NELC), we are subjecting small samples of sediment, taken every 10 or 20 cm through the cores, to high resolution x-ray analysis. This technique has the potential to enable the characteristic x-ray signature of the contained elements to be recognized and quantified. By employing these techniques we then hope to recognize peaks

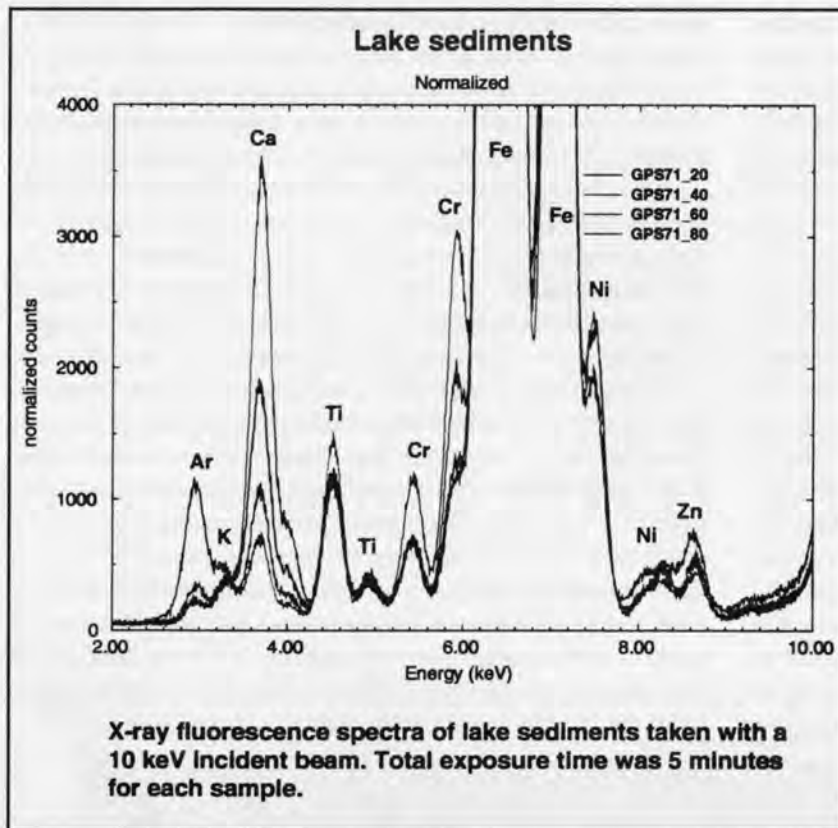


Figure 4. Preliminary result of elemental analysis of upper layers of core GPS 71, by Ercan Alp, Elizabeth Friedman, and Charles Johnson, at Argonne Laboratories Advanced Photon Source

in certain elements, such as lead, copper, zinc, nickel, chromium, and so forth, that may have been produced in excess of normal levels by mining and smelting in the nearby Amanus Mountains (see fig. 4). Such work benefits from the fortuitous combination of an extraordinary level of analytical accuracy at Argonne, and the existence of sedimentary cores from an area that was probably important for metal extraction back to prehistoric times. This cooperation could not have gone ahead without a special grant that was awarded as part of a University of Chicago-ANL collaborative program (see *News & Notes* 154, Summer 1997). Although still at an early stage, we are now gaining some insights into the potential of the analytical methods, which are already showing a significant presence of chromium in the upper 1 m of the Gölbaşı core. Tentatively this concentration

might be linked with recent chromite mining that took place in the Amanus Mountains. By creating large quantities of dust that then settled out over the plain, the soil samples are providing hints of recent mining activities. Whether we are able to recognize such signatures for prehistoric mining activities remains to be seen.

The above summary, which provides a glimpse of the range of work that is going on in the Amuq, underscores the value of modern multi-disciplinary research methodologies. Although not every result can be anticipated, and opportunity and serendipity clearly play a role in the process, it is clear that the introduction of new techniques opens up a vast range of possible achievements.

¹ In Ankara we were assisted by General Directorate of Monuments and Museums, Mehmet Akif Isik, as well as Ergun Kaptan at the MTA. In Antakya we are grateful for the help given by present and former Hatay Museum staff members Hüseyin Dinçer, Faruk Kılınç, Lale Saraç, and also to the newly established Mustafa Kemal University and its rector, Professor Haluk Ipek. Thanks also go to members of the Hatay and Reyhanlı administrations: Utku Acun (Vali); Erdoğan Özdemir (Assistant Vali); Ayhan Çiftaslan (Assistant Vali); Hasan Eliaçık (Culture); Ibrahim Oflazoğlu (Tourism); Mehmet Hazırlar (Library); Ömer Doğanay (Kaymakam); Mahmut Ekmen (Mayor). Halil Akgöl and his family kindly allowed us the use of his farm for our dig house.

K. Aslihan Yener is Associate Professor in the Oriental Institute and the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago. Her work has previously appeared in News & Notes 140, 146, 148, and 152.

After training in high Arctic geomorphology, T. J. Wilkinson became interested in the archaeology of the Near East. He worked as a free-lance archaeological consultant for several years and became Assistant Director of the British Archaeological Expedition to Baghdad, Iraq. He joined the Oriental Institute as a Research Associate in 1992.

LETTER FROM THE FIELD

SUDAN 1997

BRUCE B. WILLIAMS, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

I report the successful conclusion of a six-week campaign of archaeological reconnaissance that took place between 26 January and 8 March 1997 on the West Bank of the Nile from the Third Cataract to the old fortress of Khandaq, Sudan. Stuart Tyson Smith of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA)

launched this expedition with the sponsorship of the Institute of Archaeology at UCLA and support from the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. Although British, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Canadian, and Polish teams regularly work in Sudan (most with more than one mission), only one institution

in the United States (the Boston Museum of Fine Arts) has been actively working there, at Gebel Barkal near the Fourth Cataract. Sudan's internal strife, massive refugee problems, and cool relations with the United States — although our embassy is open and working there — have been mighty barriers to would-be researchers. Add the lack of roads, difficulties in the availability of fuel, electricity, and medical care and one has a situation that is widely avoided — "Sudan is a hard country."

Nevertheless, there are good reasons for archaeologists to go to Sudan. Much of the country has not been surveyed, much less excavated, for archaeological remains. Dramatic discoveries can occur that are now becoming rare in other places, where archaeologists crowd each other for elbow room. For whole periods of antiquity the map is blank, despite the fertility of the land. Still, the potential difficulties and hardships, not to mention scorpions, snakes, the noxious swarms of nimitti (gnat-like bugs) and the deadly anopheles mosquito encouraged Stuart, for the first season, to travel light and take veterans on the team.

Stuart Tyson Smith finished his Ph.D. at UCLA a few years ago with a dissertation on the Middle Kingdom Egyptian fortress of Askut near the Second Cataract (now a well-received book). He has worked on many excavations in Egypt and the United States, with this his first turn as director. Especially interested in Egyptian imperialism and its effects, he began this field work to explore the relationship between Egyptian rulers and the local population during the Egyptian New Kingdom. Last year he began with a trip to northern Sudan, working for a brief time with the British team exploring the East Bank of the Nile opposite Dongola and a bit to the south. He is best known to the general public for his work as the Egyptologist who created the dialogue and coached the actors in the movie *Stargate*.

Julie Anderson also finished her Ph.D. a short time ago at the University of Toronto, with a dissertation on medieval Christian Nubian domestic architecture. She has worked on numerous archaeological and Egyptological projects in Sudan and Egypt, especially with the Canadian team excavating the great site of Hambukol near Old Dongola (nowhere near Dongola el-Ordi, but to the south and on the East Bank of the Nile). Time and again, her deep experience of life and business procedures in Sudan proved important. Her knowledge of the Christian period archaeology became pivotal, as that period was the best represented of all the archaeological phases we encountered.

El-Tahir Adam el-Nour was our inspector from the Sudanese Antiquities Service. Educated in archaeology in Sudan, he had worked with British, German, and last year an

Italian team exploring the Bedja country in the Eastern Desert. He was with us not just to make sure that we respected the laws and interests of the Sudanese government, but he also worked with us constantly and to great effect. He negotiated for us in our sometimes convoluted business affairs and wrote out our complicated agreements. He patiently explained our sudden (and weird) appearance in the middle of numerous villages to curious and sometimes skeptical onlookers. He made sure we had all our permits and kept us square with the police and officials. None of that was easy.

I am Bruce Williams. For fourteen years, I wrote, among other items, the volumes of the Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition series (OINE) on the excavations in the Lake Nasser area before the flooding of the 1960s (OINE III through OINE X; see special offer on page 10). After my appointment ended in 1990, I went on to programming in financial systems, returning to the University of Chicago to work in that area in 1992. Although I had done fieldwork in Turkey and Egypt and had done periods of museum research and a number of tours in Egypt, there was



Getting stuck has some advantages; here the boks, having been pushed from the sand, waits while the site it helped to find is explored

one interesting irony. Despite all the books I wrote on Nubia, *I had never actually been there*. Since I never really left archaeology behind, when Stuart approached me to join the team, I signed on with alacrity, hoping that twenty years with thousands of pots in the Oriental Institute basement would prove a useful experience. Egyptology and Nubian studies are tiny fields. I had been on Stuart's dissertation committee at UCLA and participated in his examinations. I was familiar with Julie who had come to Chicago to research the Late Christian houses of Serra East. El-Tahir was the only team member I did not know. The team was small but well prepared to work together as it assembled in Khartoum in late January.

Stuart and Julie arrived first, by the 17th, to acquire supplies and equipment and to complete the administrative arrange-

ments for the concession. Initially, Stuart had hoped to excavate at Tumbos, an island with quarries and a fortress that he hoped would yield New Kingdom remains. That proved impossible and the Antiquities Service generously substituted a survey concession on the Nile's West Bank stretching from Hannek at the Third Cataract in the north to the old fortress of Khandaq in the south. About 140 km in length, this was a big territory, and we could do only a reconnaissance survey — searching for only the most obvious and endangered sites — in the time available. Fortunately, Jacques Reinold of the Franco-Sudanese unit of the Antiquities Service had done just such a survey in the northern part of the concession. So we set out to begin work at the city of Dongola, roughly at the midpoint, on the 27th of January.

We had pockets full of paperwork and almost a truckload of luggage and gear. The conveyance of choice was a Toyota pickup Hilux known to the Sudanese as a *boks* (plural *boksi*) with long bench seats in the back, which is the standard small vehicle in the country. There was barely enough room for all of the stuff packed and roped carefully, and us, and the driver's



Rock drawing of hunter and quarry

mother who was going back to Nubia with a clock! We drove over the bridge and up the blacktop to the last security check; a few kilometers further we turned off the road and roared off into the Bayuda Desert, past the little acacia trees, the titanic termite mounds, and the herds and houses. I say roared because a trick of desert driving is speed and soft tires. Another trick is finding a place to drive that has not had the pebbly surface so stirred into the sand so that you bog down. Our driver, Ali, was the first to drive a *boks* over the Bayuda and he was constantly on the lookout for new routes. Even with the two companion *boksi* carrying the Polish team to Old Dongola along, it was a little lonely heading into an often trackless piece of bare desert at 80 to 90 kmh.

After hours of passing over the gravel, sand, and bare rock, we got our first glimpse of the Nubian Nile Valley, a thin strip

of green palms, crops, and acacia caught between the yellow deserts, with an occasional glimpse of the river. We stayed in the kilometer-wide band of ruts in the desert that follows the edge of cultivation for a long time going west from ed-Debba until, near Ghaddar, we turned into the valley through the palm groves, houses, and fields to the ferry, the so-called *bontoon*. Here we crossed, with a couple of other *boksi*, some donkeys, and a fair crowd, to Old Dongola and Hambukol, where we were to borrow some equipment from the Canadian dig house. We stayed with the Canadians' cook, whose house could be considered fairly typical. A large rectangular mud wall — the material called *jalus* — up to twenty or thirty meters on a side enclosed a set of buildings. One room or area is used to receive male visitors, while the main area, the private quarters, has the kitchen and sleeping rooms for the family. One structure shaded a large jar (*zir*) used to hold drinking water, and nearby was the room used as a bath (*hammam*), taken by dumping water from a can over the body. The floors of the buildings and terraces nearby were paved, keeping the ever-present sand at least a little distance. In a far corner was a privy sheltered by a wall and, to some extent, by a small brush pen for sheep and goats nearby. The buildings and pavements of these houses are frequently covered by a white coating (*jir*), which can be almost blinding in full sun, with some details picked out in other colors, purple, yellow, blue, and red. The rooms and terraces are broom-swept daily by the women and children of the house.

Furniture is simple, including a few mostly metal tables, metal chairs with plastic webbing much like lawn chairs, and metal beds with plastic webbing; the traditional Nubian wooden *angareb* has sturdy carved legs and solid rails which hold an elaborately woven web that is one of the great traditional arts of Nubia. Used both for sleeping and sitting, these beds

are often seen in public places and reception rooms.

Impressive as they are, the houses are nothing to the people. One of Africa's famous cultures, Nubians are quiet, straightforward, religious, and dignified. Their integrity is famous throughout the Middle East. They are tall, and often quite slender, typically with graceful features and dark complexions. The population has been affected by the slave trade from equatorial parts of the country and subsequent immigration, both from the south and as far away as Europe; Bosnia furnished troops to garrison the forts in the Ottomans' share of Nubia, and they settled in.

In public, the men all wear spotless *galabiyyas*, the long and broad-sleeved ground-length garment standard in Egypt and Sudan, but kept more carefully in Nubia. They wrap their heads in long white cloth to make a prominent turban. Few wear west-

ern clothes. If the men are uniform, the women dress brilliantly. Over trousers and tunic, they wrap a long silk or silk-like cloth that covers from the head to the ground. This cloth can have almost any pattern or color, so long as it is bright and unique. A group of them in front of a white *hosh* makes a startling tableau. When possible, children dress like adults, sometimes leaving off the outer wrapping or *galabiyya*, particularly for such activities as playing soccer or doing housework. They have much of the gravity of their parents. It can be disconcerting to see a large crowd of boys outside a school and none of them shouting or tussling. Such was the appearance and manner of the people among whom we came to live.

We stayed at Ghaddar two nights and the day between, borrowing some equipment from *Beit Canada* and visiting Old Dongola and the Poles' dig house. It was several hours drive to the bank opposite Dongola, punctuated by a visit to excavations led by Derek Welsby of the British Museum, who gave us valuable pointers for our own work. After another *bontoon* ride we arrived in the small city where we were to stay and soon met with the chauffeur for the Swiss archaeologists who work at Kerma, well north of the city. Hamza Hassan Osman Dongolowi readily agreed to drive for us and put us up in his own home, an arrangement that lasted through the season.

After a day spent visiting the office of civil authority, the Wazir; the office of religious authority, the Wali, who guaranteed an extra supply of fuel; the governor's office, where we (or rather el-Tahir) explained our presence and activities and were assured of assistance and cooperation; and the police, where we registered our presence — we set to work.

Our typical routine consisted of driving southward to the point where we last stopped. We would then proceed slowly, looking for possible sites; "possible" meant almost any place where there were no plowed or planted fields or houses. The range of possibility was limited. Separated from each other by tracts of desert, the settled areas on the West Bank of the Nile consist of narrow crescents of alluvium, some on low terraces still flooded by the Nile, some above, behind old banks, watered only by lift irrigation. On the high bank is normally a strip of palm and acacia groves, sometimes containing a largely abandoned village. Beyond the upper crescentic strip of fields, against and spilling into the desert, are the villages. These follow the edge of the cultivation and frequently extend from one end of the crescent to the other, with a band of sandy or gravel track between. Sometimes, there were gaps in the fields, where rocks protruded through the alluvium, or, more rarely, where some Christian site left too much debris to be pushed aside conveniently. Sometimes there were dunes, covered with cobra-hiding halfa grass; sometimes, there were gaps in the villages, for modern cemeteries, or for outcrops, dunes, or Christian sites. There were even a few old buildings and rarely an unused area. We searched in the gaps.

Typically, we would hop out of the *boks* and scatter, each one's eyes to the ground for possible sherds, flints, or other ob-

jects. Almost always, some sherds were found, but often, they could not be associated with anything coherent enough to call a site, so a "sherd scatter" was duly noted and mapped with the GPS (GeoSynchronous Positioning) brought by Julie. Many of the cemeteries still in use contained *gubbas*, tall bulged, conical tomb-monuments built in the eighteenth century and before. These were also noted and GPS-ed.

When real sites were encountered, we spent a longer time collecting sherds. Stuart would write a brief description, while Julie fixed the location with the GPS and I took photographs. Most often, el-Tahir would either extend his examination to the area near the site, or if there were curious onlookers, chat with them to explain our activities and to get some further information about the site. After the sherds were consolidated and bagged, we would proceed by the *boks* or on foot to the next potential site.

We were looking for remains of all periods to leave their mark in Sudan after the Paleolithic. Essentially, these phases included the following: Neolithic, before 3500 BC, was shown by characteristic dark gray sherds with rocker-stamp patterns; the Pre-Kerma period corresponds roughly to the A-Group (and later) in northern Nubia and the late Naqada and earlier Old Kingdom periods in Egypt and continued to about 2500 BC; the Kerma period culminated in the first empire in Sudan, lasting to about 1500 BC (this period's finest product was the thin, highly-polished bell-shaped beaker used from about 1650 to 1550 BC that is famed as one of the fine ceramics of the world). We were particularly interested in the New Kingdom, when this part of Sudan fell under Egyptian rule, and the kind of remains — settler or native — we might encounter. We expected, of course, to find some evidence of the Napatan period, from 800 to 300 BC, because this was the age when rulers from the Dongola Reach marched northward to conquer Egypt and contested it with Assyria. The Meroitic period, which lasted until AD 350, was also important in the region and left distinctive pottery. The next, briefer phase, X-Group, or Post-Meroitic, to about AD 550 is more doubtful near Dongola, but the following age, the Christian period, is the richest in sites. Christianity remained the dominant religion for a long time, perhaps as late as AD 1400 or later, and the region was dotted with settlements of substantial buildings, notably churches that were often of burned brick. Many were decorated with wall paintings in a local Byzantine style. They are astonishingly rich and form some of the most important treasures of the museums in Khartoum and Warsaw. The pottery was also quite remarkable for its quality and decoration and we collected quite a bit of it.

At first we found the going problematic. We had begun our work none too soon. Near Dongola, the fields were continuous and the houses built so close together that there were few gaps, most often around rock outcrops, to explore. The very industry we admired had left little to find. When we inspected the higher desert plateau, normally on the way back to Dongola, it too was frustratingly empty. Opposite Kawa, the site of a major temple

on the East Bank of the Nile, we expected some sign of New Kingdom or Napatan activity, but there was nothing — no tomb, no wall, no brick, no sherd. *Gubbas*, the fortified houses (eighteenth century?) called *diffi*, Christian sites, and one or two *miskeen* (miserable, badly destroyed) Kerma/Pre-Kerma and Neolithic sites made up the inventory we had assembled.

Gradually, though, our luck changed, as modern settlement became more intermittent. South of the imposing fortress of Qasr wad Nimeiri, sites became more frequent and dated to earlier periods, so that by the end of our progress southward we formed a more balanced impression of human activity in the area. Each of us had our own chance at discovery. At one Kerma site, Stuart walked up to me to discuss the pottery we had been picking up, casually looked down, and picked up a fine, polished stone rocker stamp used to decorate pottery, possibly the first one found in the Kerma culture. Julie found many sites, but one of the largest and finest was on the high desert, where she had gone on an exploratory walk. She was much given to these walks and they often bore fruit. El-Tahir also roamed far in searching. From one walk, he came back with a series of cemeteries which began in the Kerma period, ca. 1650 BC and continued into the New Kingdom, possibly later. These were burials under circular tumuli in the Kerma-Kushite style, and while they were too few to be completely continuous, they may help build a new sequence because some of the pottery was unknown before.

Well to the south, at Urbi, we were one day coming home along the west side of what had once been a branch of the Nile. With a soft, sandy bottom, it was a real trap. Sure enough, the *boks* got stuck and we all piled out to unbolt the metal skids from the side, scrape sand from under the wheels, and turn the skids into a ramp for the *boks* to escape to firmer ground. All but Hamza, the driver, gave a mighty heave and a running push for the 50 meters or so to safety. When Stuart reached down to recover a buried skid, he came up instead laughing, with a Neolithic sherd. This set off a hunt, during which and some later exploration we came up with a string of Neolithic sites that appear to have lined this lost branch of the Nile. Some may have been settlements, but some were cemeteries, marked by low heaps of burned debris from funerary banquets that had been exposed by the wind and one smashed whole pot which had been brought to the surface by the same erosion.

I had gone with binoculars, prepared but not seriously hoping to find some evidence of the intellectual life beyond flints and sherds. In Egypt and Sudan, that means temples, inscriptions, sculptures, or rock drawings, at least in survey. As our luck was starting to change, we came upon a substantial recent stone and mud village complex in a bay in the rock. There was a small cave, and a lot of Arabic graffiti around it. We finished all but the notes, and as Stuart finished the notes — the sketch demanding more detail than usual — I walked to the Nile. Looking back for a panorama, I realized with a shock that a house beside the site had a real rock face behind it. After a quick dash to the *boks* for binoculars, I walked up to the seemingly blank

sandstone and putting glasses to the eyes, a ship jumped off the rock. With a horned animal head on the prow and square sail above a low hull, it is early. The whole stone was in fact alive with pictures of all dates, late enough for the rock nearby to have camels, but this vessel is significant for its early date, and because it tells of contacts far to the north in early Egypt.

It was almost with regret that we reached Khandaq, a major fortress on the Nile very much like Qasr wad Nimeiri. We did find that it began much earlier, in Christian times. Around it, the town continued later, although much of it is abandoned now and is in picturesque ruins. The police there serve an excellent lunch.

We still had two weeks available for work, the third and last earmarked for getting back to Khartoum, arranging for division and transport of the finds, and if all went well, visiting some of the important sites nearby. We had already extended our exploration a bit. One day, while Hamza was taking the Swiss to Khartoum (they broke down in the Bayuda desert and were stuck out there for two nights), we went west to the Wadi el-Kab. This is an exceptionally interesting piece of the Sahara. Making a wide arc from the Nile Valley that rejoins the river about the Third Cataract, it has been considered an ancient bed of the Nile itself. What makes it interesting is that it is over 25 km west(!) of Dongola. Recent opinion has held that the Great Bend of the Nile was formed by progressive uplift of the Nubian sandstone pushing it westward and southward from the east. Perhaps the picture is more complicated than that. Anyway, having planned by lantern in a nineteenth-century scene, we bounced off from Dongola in search of the ruins at el-Kab. As it turns out, we took a wrong track which misled our substitute driver so that we found ourselves climbing rocky hills and pushing our way out of sandy depressions, walking ahead to judge the route. Oddly enough, we arrived at our destination, which actually consisted of two oval forts backed up against low peaks that looked suspiciously like they had served as way stations in the slave trade. They were, after all, on a side branch of the dreaded Dharb el-Arbain (Road of Forty Days) which carried much of the traffic. The scattered palms and tall mounds formed when the wind carried off sandy alluvium from the area around the bases of trees proclaimed this area a rather down-at-heels oasis. The long bed of very white (unlike the desert's normal yellow) sand reinforced the feeling that here there was an old Nile, an opinion already reached, as it turns out, by a European geologist who recently wrote a paper on it.

Places like that generate rumors and we heard some of ancient temples, great sites, and a skeleton of a ten-meter long fish. These were retold for us without judgment by the dean of Sudanese archaeology, Charles Bonnet of Geneva, but incredible as the stories seem, the reality of Sudan has often exceeded its legends. Getting back, we finally shoved our way onto the right track and went fairly easily back to Dongola. From the time we left the valley to the time we returned, I do not remember that we saw another human being.

We were fated not to test the rumors of Wadi el-Kab, because success in finding sites in the unsurveyed southern half of the concession incited Stuart to direct our efforts northward, in and near the valley. Good choice. Because the area north of Dongola had already been looked at, our progress in that direction was fairly rapid. Since we were no longer recording *gubbas*, in a few days we approached the northern boundary of the concession, with only a few Christian sites and a fairly recent fort to our credit. The north half was even more built up than the south. At Akkad (no relation to the Mesopotamian kingdom!), our luck changed. As we rounded a bend and the track passed a palm grove, a great pile of rocks came into view. These were not the sandstone outcrops that occasionally appeared to the south, but rather great dikes of granitic-looking Tumbos boulders piled in imposing heaps.

It was an obvious place to look for rock art and we soon scattered, peering intently at the faces of stone. The northern sides of all these rocks were badly weathered, and the surfaces had flaked away into disappointing heaps. I was first to get lucky when moving to the south side of a chain of boulders; I looked back and saw a herd of cattle pecked on the most prominent stone. With spots, horns curved in different directions, even patches, these were the African cattle found in rock drawings as far away as Algeria and were as ancient as the Neolithic. Entranced, I had no eyes for anything else until el-Tahir, coming up to join in the fun, pointed to the low boulder beside it saying "look at the boat!" Also pecked, this was no mere boat, but a light vessel with a stern oar. Standing in it was a man, and tracing the dim lines extending from his arm we could make out the shape of a hippopotamus. Connecting the two were the lines of the harpooner's cord. This was the exact scene that appears incised on a Naqada I palette from Egypt, centuries before Narmer. The lone hero harpoons the hippopotamus — this the symbolic victory of good over evil that recurs in Egyptian art down to Roman times at Edfu. Here it is dramatic evidence that the symbolic contacts between Sudan and Egypt were not late phenomena.

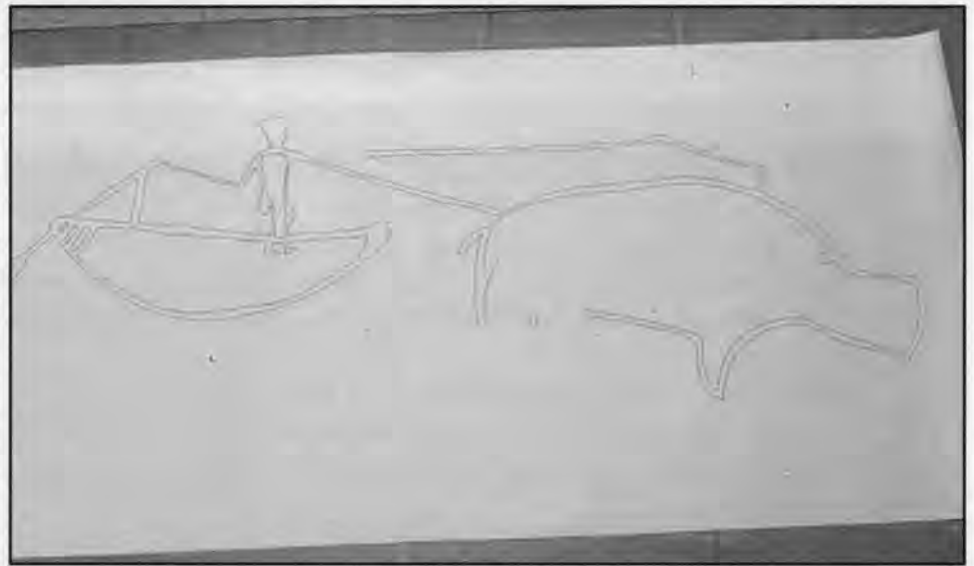
This was only a beginning. Soon Stuart and Julie located Meroitic hieroglyphs on a neighboring cluster of boulders, along with geese and a lion or other large cat, and even a Meroitic cursive inscription. Cattle were scattered everywhere and there were even hunters.

We finally fell to looking at the ground for sites and Stuart found a significant Pre-Kerma site right in the center of a gap between outcrops; there was a Neolithic site not far away and the Kermans were represented by a site to the east. Akkad, it

seems, has something for everybody, even large quantities of the inevitable Christian pottery.

It was not the last. To the north, we entered a fuzzy zone that had been previously surveyed. We wanted to relocate some of the sites to come to our own conclusions, especially as they included pharaonic material, Stuart's special interest. After finding some more ship drawings, we came up on a cluster of sites — a very large Kerma/New Kingdom site with a substantial stone wall and a cemetery of Kerma tumuli to the west. This in turn was built above a Neolithic cemetery, with its characteristic piles of burned debris. With its strong potential for future work, this last cluster made a fitting end to our labors in the field.

As always, there was a lot to do winding up, and we had just enough time to finish photographing, recording, and packing our finds before heading off to Khartoum. Hamza, now wary of the journey, took a mechanic and a heavy bag of spare parts along to keep the car running. The mechanic was especially skilled with the metal skids used to ramp cars out of "sand traps." As we pushed the car into motion, he would snatch the



Rock drawing of boat with harpooner and hippopotamus

now-buried skid out of the rut, swing it in a high, balletic arc, and jam it under the rear wheel of the moving pickup to keep it going.

As a result, after a night with the hospitable people of ed-Debba, we had a relatively easy passage to Khartoum. Formalities for a division of the finds and export usually take about a week, which left us a few days in the middle to visit some of the great sites in the heartland of the Meroitic Empire, Musawwarat es-Sufra and Naga, with their monumental temple complexes and reservoirs, and the capital itself, Meroe. We were pleased to attend the camel race that the German archaeologists working at Musawwarat es-Sufra sponsor every year. The atmosphere is



striking, and the sleek, white riding camels of the tribesmen contrast with the hulking and rather tired-looking dromedaries seen outside Sudan.

The division was generous, and the expedition was assigned everything but a few choice pieces, about forty kilograms in total, to take back to UCLA.

We covered much ground, several thousand kilometers, not even counting the almost five hundred between Dongola and Khartoum. We found over ninety new sites, which will add considerably to Nubian archaeology, especially since much of the country was archaeologically unknown. Sites from poorly-known periods, the Neolithic and the New Kingdom, may give important information and the rock art is already significant.

Satisfying as it is, the research is only a part of the experience archaeologists have working in Sudan, and most of them are moved at some point to remark on it.

We had the good fortune to live for over a month with a family in Nubia who made a successful effort to make us feel at home. Our food, prepared by Nawal, Hamza's older daughter, was always good, and often superb. She also ran a beauty salon. This accomplished and pleasant lady married while we were there, commanding the highest traditional bride-price. We were treated as part of the family on this and many other occasions,

Hamza's relatives and friends asking us to lunch in most of the villages of the concession.

At the end of our stay, at el-Tahir's request, we put up signs on several sites to warn people not to use them. At the same time we had to serve notice to local officials, and sometimes landowners. Although what we were doing was hardly a convenience for the villages in question, we still got served lunch, and sometimes public-spirited villagers helped us put up the sign.

Nubians call Nubia "the Peaceful Country," and it is, because of them. We lived and worked among a people who exist in one of the most extreme climates on earth. The country is not rich, and neither are they, but they export many of their sons to richer countries — often the United States or the Gulf — and they do not always return. Nevertheless, Nubia is not poor, partly because of the industry of the inhabitants, and partly because they have made an art of living simply.

Bruce Williams was the editor and primary author of the monumental OINE series on Nubia. In addition to his duties for the University of Chicago's Administrative Information Systems, he is a Research Associate at the Oriental Institute.

Special offer for the Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition series!

This series, normally priced at \$560 for all eight volumes, is now available to Oriental Institute members for **\$300** plus shipping and handling. Just refer to this advertisement in News & Notes, and contact the Publications Sales Office at 1155 E. 58th Street, Chicago IL 60637, or call the Sales Office at (773)702-9508, or fax your order to (773)702-9853. Visa, Mastercard, or personal checks to the Oriental Institute are accepted.

This outstanding series is edited by Bruce Beyer Williams. It currently comprises ten of the twelve volumes scheduled to present the materials excavated under the direction of Professor Keith C. Seele in a concession that extended from the Abu Simbel temples to the Sudan frontier.

OINE 3. Excavations Between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier, Part 1: The A-Group Royal Cemetery at Qustul, Cemetery L.

OINE 4. Parts 2, 3, and 4: Neolithic, A-Group, and Post A-Group Remains from Cemeteries W, V, S, Q, T, and a Cave East of Cemetery K.

OINE 5. Part 5: C-Group, Pan Grave, and Kerma Remains at Adindan Cemeteries T, K, U, and J.

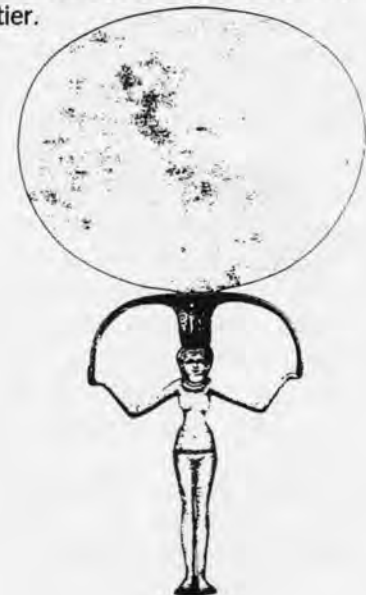
OINE 6. Part 6: New Kingdom Remains.

OINE 7. Part 7: Twenty-Fifth Dynasty and Napatan Remains at Qustul: Cemeteries W and V.

OINE 8. Part 8: Meroitic Remains from Qustul Cemetery Q, Ballana Cemetery B, and a Ballana Settlement. (2 volumes).

OINE 9. Part 9: Noubadian X-Group Remains from Royal Complexes in Cemeteries Q and 219 and Private Cemeteries Q, R, V, W, B, J, and M at Qustul and Ballana.

OINE 10. Excavations at Serra East, Parts 1-5

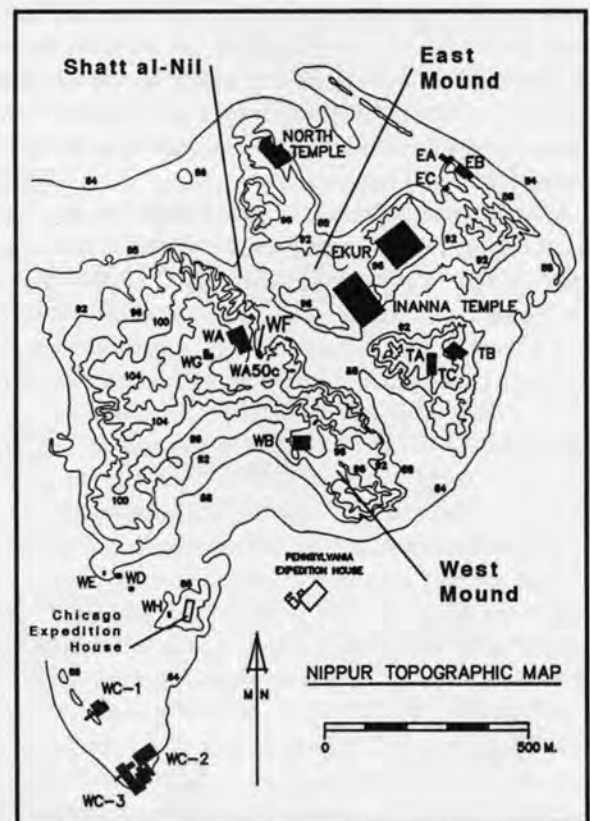
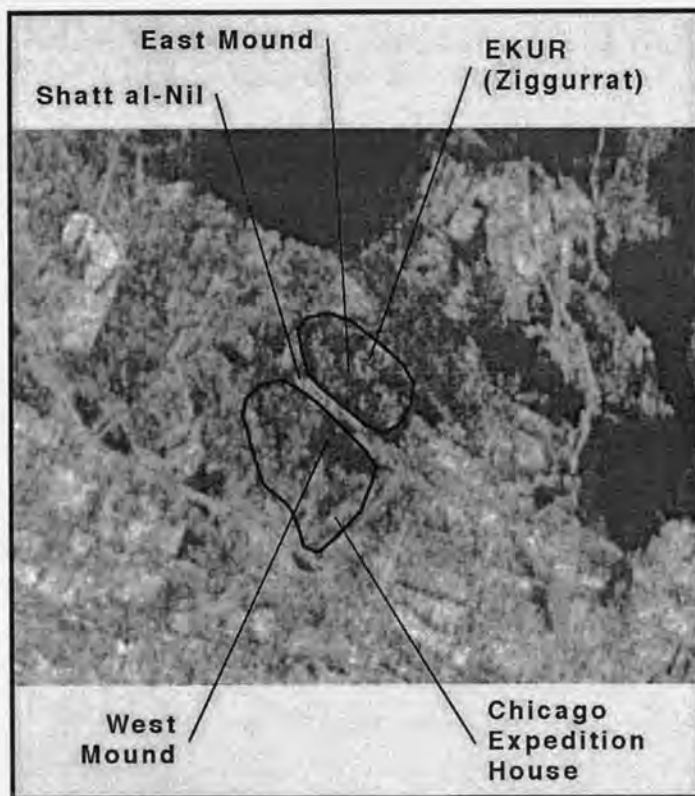


REMOTE SENSING APPLICATIONS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

T. J. WILKINSON, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE (ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR), McGUIRE GIBSON, PROFESSOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY, AND JOHN SANDERS, HEAD, COMPUTER LABORATORY

The analysis of large regions has formed part of the Oriental Institute's agenda since its inception. This tradition was maintained during the 1950s and 1960s by Thorkild Jacobsen and Robert McC. Adams during their regional studies of the Diyala and later by Adams' continued work on the Mesopotamian plains. Now with the extraordinary capabilities of satellite remote sensing, the potential of which was already recognized by Adams, we are able to examine many thousands of square kilometers of land and to map the archaeological features on view. We feel that such work is crucial if we are to build up a large-scale picture of the ancient Near East over long periods of time. In the past archaeological sites and landscapes were often mapped by means of aerial photography, but for reasons of national security such photographs were not always available. This is not the case for commercial satellite imagery, which is freely available, but hardly free. Such imagery has still not managed to live up to its full potential, however, and satellites have still not

managed to supply views of the archaeological landscape as good as those that can be obtained using aerial photographs. A little over a year ago it was therefore decided to stage a small conference aimed at establishing ways of using such imagery more creatively. The idea for the workshop came as a result of our collaboration with Ben Richason, Director of the GIS-Remote Sensing Laboratory at St. Cloud State University's Department of Geography. The conference, held at St. Cloud, Minnesota, was jointly sponsored by St. Cloud State University, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and the Oriental Institute; the hands-on organization was undertaken by Ben Richason and Richard Rothaus (Dept. of History), who performed an excellent job as hosts. We are particularly grateful to the Oriental Institute for providing funding that enabled us to attend and help with the organization of this conference, as well as to Albert F. "Bud" Haas who provided a contribution that enabled three NELC students to attend the conference.



Left: Radar image of the area around the ancient Mesopotamian site of Nippur, Iraq, taken in February 1997 by the Canadian RadarSat Corporation. We have outlined the limits of the site and noted the location of several identifiable features. Right: The accompanying contour plan of Nippur has the same orientation as the radar image, though it is printed at a much larger scale.

▲▲▲▲▲▲: TO LEARN MORE, SEE PAGE 24

The meeting was envisaged to be more of a workshop than a conference, but nevertheless it attracted some 50 or 60 participants from at least six countries. Contributions varied from highly technical studies such as that of Bradley Matson, a physicist from the State University of New York, Oswego, who managed to harness acoustic pulses to produce three-dimensional images of the interior of a tell, to general overviews of more traditional fields such as aerial photography. Juris Zarins, a former NELC student now teaching at Southwest Missouri State University, provided an animated overview of the relationship between wadi systems and early human communities in southern Oman. You may have seen a presentation of his work at the site of Shisr (ancient Ubar) on television. Of particular interest to Mesopotamian archaeologists was the work of Kris Verhoeven of the University of Ghent. This work, which has been going on for a number of years, stems from the field project of Hermann Gasche, University of Ghent, around Tell ed-Der, near Baghdad. Kris is now able to produce sophisticated multi-layered maps of large areas of southern Mesopotamia using French SPOT images, aerial photographs, maps, and various LANDSAT images. This work, although undertaken in the remote-sensing laboratory, relies to a considerable degree on the archaeological and geoarchaeological field work conducted around Tell ed-Der during the 1980s. Highly informative presentations were also made by Ronald Blom (Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena), who showed just how ground penetrating radar can distinguish subsurface river valleys in the Egyptian and Mojave deserts; and Tom Sever (NASA), who demonstrated the considerable capabilities of LANDSAT imagery to recognize Mayan sites within the tropical rain forest, as well as to pinpoint causeways that led between sites.

Although one expects that major breakthroughs will come from the most recent technological developments, a pleasant surprise is that recently declassified "spy" satellite photographs taken by various missions during the 1960s and 1970s are providing a wealth of data. Tony Mathys, a staff scientist at IMAC Consulting (Minneapolis) provided a dramatic example of the quality of such images. Particularly impressive was the aerial photograph-like quality of images of the area of Tell Mozan in northeastern Syria, which showed that not only were all significant tells visible, but also how the walled town of Tell Mozan extended over more than 1 sq. km and dominated the landscape. Although we had previously looked at such images over the World-Wide Web, we were surprised by their quality and clarity. Fortunately our colleague at St. Cloud GIS Laboratory, Ben Richason, had already ordered a batch of declassified images for the Nippur area, and we hope that they will provide a vast source of data for the Nippur Project. We have selected additional sets of images to complement those ordered by Ben. Our expectation is that by combining the different areas at the same time, or the same area in different conditions, we will be able to carry out research on a range of ancient geographical problems.

Similar declassified images will, we hope, also provide basic geographical data for other Oriental Institute field projects.

A frustrating feature about satellite images is that the commercially obtainable images are often too coarse to provide a very clear view of archaeological features. Nevertheless, when conditions are right one can trace canals a few meters across. Our Oriental Institute presentation was therefore aimed at showing just what commercially available data sources can provide and the advantages of using newer technology in the form of radar imagery to provide a more subtle picture of the landscape. To this end St. Cloud State University's Department of Geography commissioned from the Canadian RadarSat Corporation a special shoot of the Nippur area. The RadarSat satellite is equipped with a radar sensor capable of harnessing microwaves to obtain data on surface roughness and soil moisture; in the right circumstances, it can even penetrate the ground to show subsurface features. At present such work is still in the development phase, but we hope that the radar images, when combined with the declassified images, will enable detailed maps to be produced of the archaeological landscape of the Nippur area. As a result, even while we are unable to undertake fieldwork in Iraq, large-scale mapping will continue.

Altogether, the conference provided a wealth of data that demonstrated the considerable potential of remote sensing for providing archaeological data from a wide range of environments. We feel that the conference laid the foundation and set the direction for future work; we therefore expect to see some of the results of such work in forthcoming issues of *News and Notes*.

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The *Suq* (773) 702-9509/9510

d-browning1@uchicago.edu

SUQ HOURS

Tuesday — Saturday: 10:00 AM—4:00 PM

Sunday: NOON—4:00 PM

The *Suq* is closed Monday.

See Special Rug and Holiday Sale hours on back cover.

SEPTEMBER 1997

- 24 Wednesday  **Janet Wallach Associates Dinner**
5:30 PM, The Fortnightly Club
120 East Bellevue Place
See page 15 for more information
- 25 Thursday  **In the Presence of the Gods**
Members Reception
4:00 PM, Smart Museum
5550 South Greenwood
Exhibit continues through March 1998
See page 23 for more information
- 27 Saturday  **Egypt in Detroit**
Emily Teeter
Continues through 28 September
See page 18 for more information

-  Richard Chambers
Continues through 26 October
See page 18 for more information
- 12 Sunday  **Ancient Treasures of the Deep**
2:00 PM, Breasted Hall
See page 27 for more information
- 15 Wednesday **King Tut's Table (cont.)**
See 1 October
- 16 Thursday  **Brewing Ancient Beer**
Miguel Civil
5:30–8:30 PM, River West Brewing Company
See page 26 for more information
- 18 Saturday **Pyramids of Egypt and Nubia (cont.)**
See 4 October

OCTOBER 1997

- 1 Wednesday  **King Tut's Table: Cooking and Dining in the Ancient Near East**
Nicole B. Hansen and Mary Jo Khuri
Continues through 15 October
7:00–9:00 PM, Oriental Institute
Banquet 18 October
10:00 AM–2:00 PM, Mary Jo Khuri's home
See page 26 for more information
- 4 Saturday  **The Pyramids of Ancient Egypt and Nubia**
Frank Yurco
10:00 AM–12:00 NOON, Oriental Institute
Saturdays through 6 December (except 1 and 29 November)
See page 24 for more information
- 5 Sunday  **Iraq: Cradle of Civilization**
2:00 PM, Breasted Hall
See page 27 for more information
- 8 Wednesday **King Tut's Table (cont.)**
See 1 October
- 11 Saturday  **Mummy Dearest Workshop**
1:00–3:00 PM, Lill Street Studio
See page 27 for more information
- 11 Saturday **Pyramids of Egypt and Nubia (cont.)**
See 4 October
- 12 Sunday **Ottoman Treasures and Mediterranean Gems**

- 18 Saturday **King Tut's Table Banquet**
See 1 October
- 19 Sunday  **Aesop's Fables**
Raven Theater Company
3:00 PM, Breasted Hall
See page 27 for more information
- 22 Wednesday  **A Celebration of Robert and Linda Braidwood**
In Honor of Professor Emeritus Robert F. Braidwood's 90th Birthday
Raymond D. Tindel
8:00 PM, Breasted Hall
Reception Following
See page 17 for more information
- 22 Wednesday **Suq Rug Sale**
10:00 AM–5:30 PM weekdays
10:00 AM–4:00 PM Saturday
NOON–4:00 PM Sunday
Continues through 29 October
See back cover for more information
- 25 Saturday  **Suq Rug Symposium**
Continues through 26 October
10:00 AM–4:00 PM
See back cover for more information
- 25 Saturday  **In the Presence of the Gods**
Docent-led tour
2:45 PM, Smart Museum
See page 16 for more information
- 25 Saturday **Pyramids of Egypt and Nubia (cont.)**
See 4 October

27 Monday

**Pyramids by Mail (Start Date)**

Frank Yurco

See page 24 for more information

NOVEMBER 1997

1 Saturday

**Egypt in Chicago**

John A. Larson, Frank Yurco, Mary Greuel

9:30 AM-2:30 PM, Field Museum/Art Institute

See page 26 for more information

1 Saturday

**Perfect Egypt**

Edward F. Wentz

Continues through 14 November

See page 18 for more information

1 Saturday

**Hieroglyphs by Mail 2 (Start Date)**

Steve Vinson

See page 25 for more information

1 Saturday

NO PYRAMIDS CLASS

2 Sunday

**The Great Adventure**

2:00 PM, Breasted Hall

Part of *King Tut: The Face of Tutankhamun*

See page 27 for more information

5 Wednesday

**History Begins at Sumer**

Claudia E. Suter

7:00-9:00 PM, Oriental Institute

Continues through 10 December (except 26 November)

See page 24 for more information

8 Saturday

Pyramids of Egypt and Nubia (cont.)

See 4 October

9 Sunday

**Wonderful Things**

2:00 PM, Breasted Hall

Part of *King Tut: The Face of Tutankhamun*

See page 27 for more information

12 Wednesday

**Back to Megiddo: In the Footsteps of the Oriental Institute Expedition**

Israel Finkelstein and David Ussishkin

Co-sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America

8:00 PM, Breasted Hall

Reception Following

See page 17 for more information

12 Wednesday

Sumer History (cont.)

See 5 November

15 Saturday

**Field Trip to Argonne National Laboratory**

Elizabeth Friedman

NOON, Oriental Institute (for bus to Argonne)

Reception Following

See page 17 for more information

15 Saturday

Pyramids of Egypt and Nubia (cont.)

See 4 October

16 Sunday

**In the Presence of the Gods**

Docent-led tour

2:30 PM, Smart Museum

See page 16 for more information

16 Sunday

**The Pharaoh Awakes**

2:00 PM, Breasted Hall

Part of *King Tut: The Face of Tutankhamun*

See page 27 for more information

16 Sunday

**Tut's Treasures Workshop**

1:00-2:15 PM, Oriental Institute (Session 1)

2:30-3:45 PM, Oriental Institute (Session 2)

See page 27 for more information

19 Wednesday

Sumer History (cont.)

See 5 November

22 Saturday

Pyramids of Egypt and Nubia (cont.)

See 4 October

23 Sunday

**Heads in the Sand**

2:00 PM, Breasted Hall

Part of *King Tut: The Face of Tutankhamun*

See page 27 for more information

26 Saturday

NO SUMER CLASS

29 Saturday

NO PYRAMIDS CLASS**DECEMBER 1997**

2 Tuesday

**Suq Holiday Sale**

10:00 AM-5:30 PM weekdays

10:00 AM-4:00 PM Saturdays

NOON-4:00 PM Sundays

Continues through 10 December

See back cover for more information

3 Wednesday

Sumer History (cont.)

See 5 November

3 Wednesday



Minoans, Mycenaeans, and Hittites in Western Anatolia: New Excavations at Bronze Age Miletus/Millawanda

Wolf-Dietrich Niemeier
Co-sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America
8:00 PM, Breasted Hall
Reception Following
See page 17 for more information

6 Saturday



Tutankhamun Symposium

Peter F. Dorman, John A. Larson, William J. Murnane, Emily Teeter
Co-Sponsored by the Graham School of General Studies
9:30 AM-3:30 PM, Breasted Hall
See page 25 for more information

6 Saturday

Pyramids of Egypt and Nubia (cont.)

See 4 October

7 Sunday



Egypt: The Habit of Civilization
2:00 PM, Breasted Hall

See page 27 for more information

10 Wednesday

Sumer History (cont.)

See 5 November

14 Sunday



In the Presence of the Gods

Docent-led tour
2:30 PM, Smart Museum

See page 16 for more information

14 Sunday



Mysteries of the Holy Land

2:00 PM, Breasted Hall

See page 27 for more information

1998

2 April



Iran

Abbas Alizadeh
Continues through 20 April

See page 18 for more information

All programs are subject to change

RESEARCH ARCHIVES HOURS

The Research Archives will be closing in mid-September to reorganize and expand into the new wing bookstack space (see page 20). The exact date of reopening was not known at press time, but should be before mid-October. If you wish to use the Archives this fall — access to the Archives is one of the privileges of membership — please call (773) 702-9537 or email oi-library@uchicago.edu to confirm that the Archives will be open when you plan to come.

KEY TO SYMBOLS



ADULT EDUCATION COURSES



CORRESPONDENCE/INTERNET COURSES



DINNERS



FAMILY/CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS



MEMBERS LECTURES



SPECIAL EVENTS



SUNDAY FILMS



TRAVEL PROGRAMS

ASSOCIATES DINNER — JANET WALLACH

5:30 PM, WEDNESDAY 24 SEPTEMBER

FORTNIGHTLY CLUB, 120 EAST BELLEVUE PLACE

The Oriental Institute Membership Office presents Janet Wallach, author of *Desert Queen*, for an Associates Dinner on the evening of Wednesday 24 September. Ms. Wallach will be discussing the life and work of one of the more remarkable women of the early twentieth century, Gertrude Bell, among whose accomplishments was the founding of the Baghdad Museum. The venue for the evening is the Fortnightly Club, the longtime private gathering place for Chicago's own remarkable women.

Breasted Society, Associate, and Docent Members of the Oriental Institute may purchase tickets at the special rate of \$50.00 each. Others may purchase tickets at the rate of \$75.00 each, or may choose to upgrade their memberships to the Associate level to receive the reduced ticket price. Please call (773) 702-1677 to reserve a place.

LECTURES IN THE FIELD

Oriental Institute scholars will present the following lectures outside the Chicago area:

Emily Teeter Medinet Habu: Temple City, Palace, and Tomb
Saturday 4 October 1997, 11:30 AM
Dallas Museum of Art

Emily Teeter The Mysterious Art of Ancient Egypt
Saturday 18 October 1997, 8:00 PM
Rosacrucian Egyptian Museum, San Jose, CA

Emily Teeter Daily Life and Popular Religion
Saturday 25 October 1997, 10:00-11:00 AM
Detroit Institute of Arts

Robert K. Ritner Weapons Against Fate: Magic in the Religion of Ancient Egypt
Saturday 25 October 1997, 11:00 AM-12:00 PM
Detroit Institute of Arts

John and Deborah Darnell History Begins in the Theban Desert: New Documents and Remains from the Dawn of Pharaonic History
Wednesday 8 October 1997, 6:00 PM, ARCE, Cairo

IN THE PRESENCE
OF THE GODS:
ART FROM ANCIENT SUMER
GALLERY TOURS AT THE
SMART MUSEUM OF ART

Saturday 25 October 2:45 PM

Sunday 16 November 2:30 PM

Sunday 14 December 2:30 PM

Join Oriental Institute Museum Docents for tours of *In the Presence of the Gods: Art From Ancient Sumer*, the new Oriental Institute exhibit on view at the Smart Museum of Art. Admission to these gallery talks is free and reservations are not required.

EDUCATION OFFICE REGISTRATION FORM

Title	Members Price	Non-Members Price	Comments	Total
___ The Pyramids of Ancient Egypt and Nubia	\$115	\$135	8 wks	___
___ History Begins at Sumer	\$89	\$109	6 wks	___
___ King Tut's Table: Cooking and Dining in the Ancient Near East	\$85	\$95	3 wks + banquet	___
___ Hieroglyphs by Mail: Part 2	\$145	\$165	15 wks	___
___ Pyramids by Mail	\$195	\$215	16 wks, includes tapes	___
___ Ancient Arts/Contemporary Artisans: Brewing Ancient Beer	\$45	\$55		___
___ Egypt in Chicago: An Oriental Institute Field Trip	\$27	\$32		___
Please make ___ lunch reservation(s) at the Art Institute Restaurant on the Park (optional)				
___ Tutankhamun: New Perspectives on His Life and Legacy	\$41	\$49	full-day	___
Please order ___ box lunches at \$10.75 each (optional). Lunches include beverage.				
My choice(s): ___ turkey ___ roast beef ___ ham ___ tuna salad ___ chicken salad ___ vegetarian ___ cheese and fruit lunch				
___ Aesop's Fables	\$3.50	\$4.50		___
___ Tut's Treasures: Make a Royal Headdress	\$5	\$7		___

TOTAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

___ I would like to become a member of the Oriental Institute. Enclosed is \$35 for individual membership or \$45 for family membership. **Please send a separate check for membership fee.**

I prefer to pay by ___ Check ___ Money order ___ MasterCard ___ Visa

Account number: _____ Expiration date: _____ Signature: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____ Daytime phone: _____

Send to: The Oriental Institute Education Office, 1155 E. 58th St., Chicago IL 60637

ADULT EDUCATION REGISTRATION AND REFUND POLICY For multi-session courses, a full refund will be granted to anyone who notifies us of cancellation before the first class meeting. A student who notifies us of his/her cancellation after the first class meeting, but before the second class meeting, will receive a full refund minus a \$45 cancellation fee. After the second class meeting, no refunds will be given unless the course is canceled by the Education Office. Those who are not registered may not attend classes. The Education Office reserves the right to refuse to retain any student in any course at any time. All schedules are subject to change. Most courses will be subject to a small materials fee which will be announced at the first class meeting. No refunds are granted for single-session programs, but if the Oriental Institute is notified that you cannot attend at least 48 hours before the program begins, a credit voucher will be issued for the full amount paid, less a \$5 cancellation fee. The credit voucher will be usable for any Museum Education single-session program for one full calendar year from the voucher date.

MEMBERS LECTURES

The autumn lecture series features reports on famed archaeological sites from distinguished international scholars and testimony to the continuing influence of two Oriental Institute scholars, Robert Braidwood and Hans Güterbock

*A Celebration of Robert and Linda Braidwood
In Honor of Robert F. Braidwood's 90th Birthday*

Raymond D. Tindel, Oriental Institute

WEDNESDAY 22 October, 8:00 PM

Breasted Hall

Reception Following

Join Oriental Institute Museum Registrar Raymond D. Tindel for a celebration of the more than six decades of scholarship and fieldwork by the indomitable Robert and Linda Braidwood. The evening will include a brief overview of the Braidwoods' contributions to our knowledge of prehistory and will feature slides from the collections of both the Institute and the Braidwoods themselves. After the talk, please join the Braidwoods for birthday cake.

Back to Megiddo:

In the Footsteps of the Oriental Institute Expedition

**Israel Finkelstein and David Ussishkin, Institute of Archaeology,
Tel Aviv University**

Co-sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America

WEDNESDAY 12 November, 8:00 PM

Breasted Hall

Reception Following

The Oriental Institute is delighted to welcome back Professors Finkelstein and Ussishkin, who are visiting Chicago to examine the Institute's Megiddo collection. This evening's two-part (with a brief break) program will include presentations by both of these distinguished scholars, with a brief break. The first half will focus on the Early Bronze Age levels, while the second will deal with Late Bronze Age and Iron Age results.

Minoans, Mycenaeans and Hittites in Western Anatolia: New Excavations at Bronze Age Miletus/Millawanda

Co-sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America

**Wolf-Dietrich Niemeier, Institute of Archaeology,
University of Heidelberg**

WEDNESDAY 3 December, 8:00 PM

Breasted Hall

Reception Following

Professor Niemeier's recent work has focused on Miletus, Turkey. He argues, from new archaeological discoveries and by elaborating cultural connections, that Miletus of the Minoans and Mycenaeans is the same site as the Millawanda of the Hittites. His conclusions build on the work of Oriental Institute Professor Emeritus Hans G. Güterbock.

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY TOUR SATURDAY 15 NOVEMBER

The Oriental Institute Membership Office is sponsoring a field trip to Argonne National Laboratory on Saturday 15 November at NOON. As detailed in the last issue of *News & Notes* (154, Summer 1997), Oriental Institute Professor K. Aslihan Yener was awarded a University of Chicago/Argonne National Laboratory Collaborative Seed Grant for the investigation of ancient Near Eastern metal production. This project is now well underway.

The day will begin at the Institute at NOON, when we will board a motorcoach for the southwest suburbs. Once at Argonne, members will take a tour of the general facility (including a small Native American archaeological museum), and view the synchrotron. Elizabeth Friedman, Ph.D. candidate in Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, will then discuss the specifics of the metals research efforts. Ms. Friedman has been working with scientists from Argonne for the last several months on this exciting project. After a light reception, the coach will take us back to the Institute.

Registration is free, but pre-registration is required, and attendance is limited to Oriental Institute Members and their guests.

To register, please call or email the Oriental Institute Membership Office:

(773) 702-1677

oi-membership@uchicago.edu

MUSEUM WEEKEND GETAWAY**EGYPT IN DETROIT****27-28 September 1997**

The Oriental Institute is proud to announce the fourth of our series of museum visits. Emily Teeter, Ph.D., Associate Curator of the Oriental Institute Museum, takes you to the Detroit Institute of Arts to view *Splendors of Ancient Egypt*. This collection, from the Roemer-Pelizaeus Museum in Hildesheim, Germany, includes over 200 pieces from ancient Egypt and features mummy cases, jewelry, and statues. Our visit will include lectures by William Peck, Curator of Ancient Art at the Detroit Institute of Arts; Jerry E. Kadish, State University of New York-Binghamton; and Brian Madigan, Wayne State University. Tour cost includes two-day admission to the Detroit Institute of Arts, Saturday lunch, Saturday night dinner, Saturday night hotel, Sunday continental breakfast, and all ground transportation.

Cost (per person, based on double occupancy): \$295.00; \$95.00 Single Supplement. Passengers are advised to make air arrangements on Southwest Airlines between Chicago Midway and Detroit Metro Airports. For those wishing to stay over Friday night at the hotel, there will be an additional charge of \$135.00 per night. *Detroit-area residents may join the tour for \$150.00 per person (does not include hotel, Sunday breakfast, and ground transportation).* More information is available from the Membership Office at (773) 702-1677.

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE'S IRAN**2-20 APRIL 1998**

The Oriental Institute Travel Program, in cooperation with Geographic Expeditions of San Francisco, is proud to announce a new departure to Iran, designed and led by Research Associate Abbas Alizadeh, Ph.D., a native of Iran and well-known to many Institute members and friends for his work with the late Professor Helene Kantor. This departure begins in the capital of Tehran, with its historical monuments and museums. Overnight stays include Hamadan, Ishafan, and Shiraz, while day trips are highlighted by Persepolis, Pasargade, and Bakun. The tour includes a day spent with the nomadic Qashqaii tribes around Firuzabad, who have invited us to join them as they perform centuries-old spring rituals in preparation for their movement into the mountains.

Geographic Expeditions is an established travel service to central Asia, and was recently featured in a *New York Times* article on travel by Americans to Iran. They have an excellent network of contacts in Iran, and have successfully carried out numerous tours to the country.

Cost (per person, based on double occupancy): \$4465.00 (Land only); \$685.00 (Single Supplement); \$350.00 tax-deductible contribution to the Oriental Institute. Air arrangements to be made by Geographic Expeditions. Call the Membership Office at (773) 702-1677 for more information.

DEPARTING SOON! PERFECT EGYPT**1-14 November 1997**

Join Professor Emeritus of Egyptology Edward F. Wentz on this captivating tour of the finest treasures of Egypt's past. Your journey begins in Cairo, with half-day visits to the Egyptian Museum, the famed Khan el-Khalili bazaar, Islamic Cairo, Coptic Cairo, and the pharaonic monuments at Giza, Sakkara, and Memphis. A full day in Alexandria, Egypt's great Mediterranean port, is followed by a flight to Aswan for embarkation on a four-night Nile Cruise from Aswan to Luxor. This cruise features the dams at Aswan, Kom Ombo, Esna, Edfu, Karnak Temple, and several stops in and around Luxor, including a reception at Chicago House. Professor Wentz worked on the Epigraphic Survey from 1959 to 1968, served as its Field Director in 1972/73, and is an experienced leader of tours to Egypt.

Cost (per person, based on double occupancy): \$4955 (Land/Air from Chicago); \$3755 (Land Only); \$675 (Single Supplement); \$350 (tax-deductible contribution to the Oriental Institute).

Call the Membership Office at (773) 702-1677 for more information.

OTTOMAN TREASURES AND MEDITERRANEAN GEMS**12-26 October 1997**

Sponsored by the Center for Middle Eastern Studies in cooperation with the Oriental Institute, this departure features Richard L. Chambers, Professor Emeritus of Turkish Studies, and focuses on the classical and Ottoman periods. Special attention will be paid to the masterful architecture and elegant ceramic wares of the Ottomans. You visit the three capitals of the Ottoman Empire — Bursa, Edirne, and Istanbul — and two great centers of ceramic production, Iznik and Kutahya. The journey concludes at Antalya, the center of Turkey's Turquoise Riviera, with the nearby classical sites of Perge, Aspendos, Olimpos, and Myra, among others.

Cost (per person, based on double occupancy): \$3100 (Land/Air, Chicago-Istanbul nonstop, plus airport taxes); \$2975 (Land/Air, New York-Istanbul nonstop, plus airport taxes); \$475 (Single Supplement); \$300.00 (tax-deductible contribution to the University of Chicago). Land-only rates available on request from the Membership Office at (773) 702-1677.

ANCIENT COOKING AND DINING COURSE: SEE PAGE 26

NEW DIRECTOR APPOINTED

This past summer University of Chicago President Hugo F. Sonnenschein appointed **Gene B. Gragg** as Director of the Oriental Institute, effective October 1997. Professor Gragg will succeed Professor William M. Sumner.

Professor Gragg, who holds degrees from Loyola University Chicago and the University of Chicago (Ph.D. linguistics) began his career as a research associate at the University of Amsterdam and came to the University of Chicago as visiting professor in 1969. He was appointed Assistant Professor in 1970 and is now professor of Near Eastern Languages at the Oriental Institute and in the Departments of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations and Linguistics. During his career at the University he has served as Director of the Undergraduate Linguistics Program and Chair of NELC.



Gene and Michèle Gragg

In addition to research and teaching in the peripheral languages of the ancient Near East, Gene Gragg has long been occupied with the Semitic and Cushitic languages of Ethiopia. He did lexical research in Ethiopia and has published a dictionary of the Cushitic language Oromo. He currently is at work on the Afroasiatic Index, a comparative historical database of languages of the Afroasiatic group with emphasis on Cushitic, Semitic, and Egyptian. The Afroasiatic Index utilizes the rapidly developing technologies of electronic data processing and, through the Internet and World-Wide Web, electronic data communication. Professor Gragg's research was featured in *News & Notes* 149 (Spring 1996).

Gene and his wife Michèle are longtime residents of Hyde Park. Also a graduate of the University of Chicago (Ph.D. Romance languages and literature), Michèle Gragg is a professor in the Modern Foreign Languages Department at Dominican University (formerly Rosary College). She is the founder and director of the French Lycée of Chicago.

We hope all our members will have an opportunity to meet Gene and Michèle in the coming year.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Visiting Committee member **Thomas Heagy** (Chief Financial Officer, ABN Amro North America, and Vice Chairman, LaSalle National Bank) received a University of Chicago Alumni Service Citation at the June convocation. The Alumni Service Citation recognizes outstanding volunteer work on behalf of the University.

Anthony Dean (President and Chief Operating Office, The John Nuveen Company), also a Visiting Committee member, was elected to the University of Chicago Board of Trustees this spring.

We add our congratulations — MABROUK! — to those of the campus community at large.

VISITING COMMITTEE

The University of Chicago Board of Trustees has elected three new members to terms on the Oriental Institute Visiting Committee.

Alan Brodie, of Counsel at Bell, Boyd & Lloyd, holds a law degree from the University of Chicago. A long-standing member of the Institute, Mr. Brodie has traveled widely with Institute study tours.

Emily Huggins Fine, who lived in the Hyde Park neighborhood and attended the University Laboratory Schools, resides in California. A generous supporter of Institute projects, in particular the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary, Mrs. Fine also serves on the University of Chicago Humanities Visiting Committee and on the International House Board of Governors.

Mary Grimshaw, an alumna of the University of Chicago College, has been a docent since 1988. In recent years she has worked closely with Institute Registrar Raymond Tindel; her volunteer service greatly aided the creation of the Museum's database of registered artifacts. Mrs. Grimshaw is also a member of the University of Chicago Women's Board.

We thank the following individuals for accepting reelection by the Board of Trustees to extended terms on the Visiting Committee:

Anthony Dean
Lawrie Dean
Marjorie Fisher-Aronow
Paul Goldstein
Thomas Heagy
Henrietta Herbolzheimer
Barbara Rollhaus
Robert Schloerb
Mary Shea
Gerald Vincent

RENOVATION AND THE RESEARCH ARCHIVES

CHARLES E. JONES, RESEARCH ARCHIVIST

"The most beautiful room in the building"

On a blistering mid-July day, with the sun streaming through the graceful eighteen-foot windows, opened wide to catch what they can of the humid breeze from the lake (not to mention the dust and grit from the construction site), it is easy to overlook the finely crafted painted ceiling vaults and the carved oaken paneling of the Research Archives Reading Room, let alone the research topic at hand. It is much easier to allow the mind to wander forward to a vision of next summer when the building project will be complete, the Research Archives re-organized, and the Library centrally air-conditioned.



Moving the Research Archives, summer 1992. Photograph by C. E. Jones



Protecting the Research Archives from soot, spring 1997. Photograph by A. A. O'Brien

At the time of writing, Phase I of the building project (the construction of the new wing) is nearly complete. The Research Archives has been fortunate (compared with the research and exhibition components of the Museum) to have been able to remain fully open and accessible to users all through this phase of the project. Our work, however, begins the moment the new wing is complete and ready for occupancy.

In mid-September, we plan to close the Research Archives and construct the new bookstacks in our space within the new wing. We will then begin to move books and bookcases, tables and chairs, catalogue cabinets and computer terminals, file cabinets full of pamphlets and flat files filled with maps and charts.

By the end of the move we will have restored four tables to the reading room (providing seating for eighty) and we will have removed almost all of the free-standing bookstacks on the floor of the reading room. We will have moved all of the monograph collection into the new wing and we will have collected, organized and rationalized several distinct components of the collections into more useful and accessible units.

Two of these components are of particular note. The old Oriental Institute Library circulation office (the space at the bottom of the stairs) will house all of the bibliographical tools currently dispersed around the Research Archives as space has permitted. Immediate access to a variety of such tools will simplify the research process, putting a wide variety of important sources within physical reach of the card catalogues, the on-line catalogue and terminals connected to the Internet, and at a central place within the Research Archives itself. As primary points of access to the bibliography on the ancient Near East, the materials we will gather here are currently underutilized, because of their comparative inaccessibility. Assembling them in a single room will assist in a more efficient exploitation of the very considerable resources we have collected in this library.

In one of the rooms on the second level of the library, we will also, for the first time, be able to collect, preserve, and make accessible the maps, site plans, at-

lases, gazetteers, and other geographical resources available among the collections of the Research Archives. Like the bibliographical tools mentioned above, these geographical resources have been dispersed among the other components of the collection, and hidden away in inaccessible corners, cabinets, and files. Much of this material is in the form of large format flat files and must be stored in large map cases or rolled in tubes. Each of these storage media requires a fairly large space even for so simple a task as turning pages. The segregation of them into a single space will allow the user to make better, safer, and more efficient use of them, while at the same time providing the ancillary printed and bound resources within reach. The materials included in this component of the collection are extraordinarily diverse, ranging from a complete set of the new base-line Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients, to the still standard British and French survey maps, to a wide variety of city, site, local, regional, and national maps collected (and in many cases marked and annotated) by Institute scholars over the past three

generations. In some cases (such as the original Amuq expedition) we have the only remaining annotated maps used for regional surveys.

It is now five years since the Research Archives was forced to close and reorganize because the weight of the books had far exceeded the limit of the reading room floor. A direct consequence of that difficult situation was that the University administration authorized the addition of two more floors to the new wing, at an early stage of planning. The impending reorganization of the Research Archives, partly in some of the space gained five years ago, will result in a much more pleasant, organized, and useful facility.

Members of the Oriental Institute are encouraged to make use of the collections of the Research Archives. All are welcome to visit the reconfigured space. Call ahead for hours and information — we'll be happy to give you a tour.

CORNERSTONE DEDICATION

EMILY TEETER, ASSOCIATE CURATOR, ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM

The dedication of the cornerstone for the new wing of the Oriental Institute was celebrated on June 12 with the reenactment of a Neo-Assyrian ritual. The rite, translated from a text called "Tablet about everything needed for laying the cornerstone of a temple," is known from tablets dating to around 700 BC excavated by the Oriental Institute at Khorsabad and tablets from Ashurbanipal's Library in Niniveh (now in the British Museum). The texts were translated by Professor Walter Farber (*Rituale und Beschwörungen I* [1987] 241-44, no. 7) and adapted for modern use by Claudia Suter.

University of Chicago President Hugo F. Sonnenschein presided over the day's ceremonies. As Oriental Institute Director William M. Sumner, Museum Director Karen L. Wilson, and Research Associate Claudia Suter set the scene and recited translations of the texts, children (Jeremy Walker, Emily and Margaret Dorman, and Peter Friedman) performed acts such as consecrating ritual implements, wrapping foundation figurines in fabric and placing them around and on the cornerstone, making a statue of the divine emissary Ninshubur, and "sacrificing" a replica of a sheep. The ritual was reenacted on the east side of the building at 11:30 AM. The ritual originally took place over three days, but was compressed to about fifteen minutes for the reenactment.

The reenactment went partially as follows. On the first day, the priest began his preliminary preparations for the ritual by mixing materials in a pit. The text relates: "If you want to lay the cornerstone of a temple, and if there are three days left before

the cornerstone of the temple is to be laid, you go to your loam pit, take lapis lazuli, mix roasting flour and emmer-beer, and throw this into the loam pit. You speak as follows: 'Loam pit receive your purchase-prize! In three days I will form from your earth a figurine of the emissary Ninshubur.' You step up to the place where you want to lay the cornerstone of the temple, and speak as follows: 'Lord, I want to form an emissary for you.' After thus speaking, you spread juniper all over with your shovel and leave. You commission a wood-carver with the fabrication of two figurines of juniper-wood, six figurines of oak-wood, two figurines of cedar-wood, three figurines of pine-wood, and three figurines of wax.



Director William M. Sumner and University of Chicago President Hugo F. Sonnenschein. Photographs by Bruce Powell

LAST CHANCE TO RESERVE OTTOMAN TREASURES: SEE PAGE 18



Jeremy Walker, Peter Friedman, Emily Dorman, and Margaret Dorman prepare for the reenactment of the ancient Assyrian ritual

On the first day on which you have purified the loam pit, you purify these sixteen figurines. You let one hold a mace of gold, the other a mace of lapis lazuli. You have a weaver make a fabric of male rush. Thereupon you wrap one figurine of juniper-wood. You take the other figurines and wrap them in rush and place them at the place where the door of the sanctuary shall open.

You coat well a double brick with honey, clarified butter, and fine oil. Then you place them on it; the figurines of juniper-wood you let face east, the other figurines you let face west. With the two figurines of juniper-wood you mark the place for Ninshubur, so that they stand in front of the other figurines. You have a felt maker knot a black and white cord of white wool,

and remove with the shovel the loam that you have purified. Then you fashion the figurine of Ninshubur. You let it hold a staff of gold, and write on it the following text: 'Emissary of the gods, who commands all the storms.' You untie the sheep, and place yourself in front of it. You pull out wool from its front and bind it on the top of the staff. The sheep you kill like a sheep for slaughter and pour a libation over its cut-up meat. You pour over it all the mentioned ingredients which you have piled up."

Two incantations were then recited. The first was spoken in Sumerian by a specialist called *mashmash*. This incantation was read in English:

When mankind was created,
When cities were planned in the
country,
At that time law was allotted to
mankind.
The gods Anu, Enlil, and Ea
Determined a good fate,
For the king, the provider of the
country,
for the shepherd who causes the
country to be prosperous,
They determined a divine destiny,
For the cities they determined a di-
vine destiny.
They commanded: 'Build a divine
abode for the heart's delight.'
Anu, Enlil, and Ea began to cherish
the temple which they commanded
to build,
The temple of the heart's repose, the
pure abode.

LEGACY CAMPAIGN ENTERS FINAL PHASE

With \$8.8 million raised, the \$10.1 million fundraising drive to support climate control, expansion, and renovation at the Oriental Institute is entering the count-down phase. The project team anticipates completion of construction in January 1998. With your generous ongoing support we hope to reach the full \$10.1 million needed in January as well.

Recent major donors to the building project include Mr. O. J. Sopranos (charitable gift annuity), Mrs. Mary Grimshaw (charitable remainder trust), and Mrs. Nellie R. Stickle (outright securities gift to support the Research Archives challenge grant). We also thank LaSalle National Bank for increasing their multi-year corporate pledge to \$100,000.

If you would like to contribute to the Legacy Campaign, please contact Cynthia Echols in the Oriental Institute Membership and Development Office at (773) 702-9513. Gifts may be made through outright contributions or the transfer of securities; you also may support the Institute through a variety of deferred giving vehicles including charitable trusts and bequest intentions. All types of gifts to the Institute are eligible for charitable tax-deductions.

The second incantation was recited in Akkadian by Professor Walter Farber, perhaps the first time it had been uttered in 2,500 years:

ínu ánu énlil u éa shamé u értseta fkhuzu
 ilf náklish imúnu
 shùbat-lalíshunu ina máti ípushu
 ilú ana shúbishtunu írubu bit-qúdmí iláni
 íshruk nísiq-sattúkki íggula ana shárrí
 nindabé ukínnu ana nísiq-ilí
 ilánu shúbta kítta irámu
 líússunu ilú ishmú ina màt-qúdmishin.

Translation of the text:

When Anu, Enlil, and Ea took over heaven and earth,
 they provided for the gods in the flash of a wit:
 They built for them magnificently decorated temples in
 the country.
 The gods entered their abodes, the temples of the dawn
 of the gods.
 They determined sacrifices as income for the gods.
 The gods took abode
 The gods determined their power in the land of their
 dawn.

William Sumner then expressed his hope that the ritual would ensure the longevity, usefulness, and good fortunes of the new addition to the Oriental Institute and he invited Cornerstone Society donors to deposit mementos into the stainless steel cornerstone capsule. Among the objects that were deposited are personal mementos and photographs; the military dog tags of Mr. Albert "Bud" Haas, who served in the South Pacific; the front section of Chicago daily newspapers; a copy of the Oriental Institute Annual Report; the Oriental Institute World-Wide Web site contents on optical disk; a copy of the Oriental Institute publications catalogue; a replica of a Babylonian tablet about slavery translated by Professor John Brinkman (original dates to 1 April 560 BC); the replica of a Ninshubur statue used in the reenactment of the ancient cornerstone ceremony (made by Museum Preparator Randolph Olive); a program from the *Romancing the Past* celebration (19 May 1997); a due date stamp (12 June 1997) from the Research Archives; and a drawing from the Epigraphic Survey. There are no plans for the eventual reopening of the cornerstone capsule. It is embedded in the southwest corner of the new wing, surrounded by Indiana limestone carved by hand with the date "1997."

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SUMERIAN COLLECTION NOW ON EXHIBIT AT THE SMART MUSEUM OF ART

On 1 July, the second in the Oriental Institute Museum's series of special exhibitions opened at the Smart Museum of Art. *In the Presence of the Gods: Art from Ancient Sumer* places on display forty-three of the most important and visually impressive Sumerian objects from our permanent collection. The statues, relief carvings, stone vessels, and precious inlays all come from temples contexts, and almost all were excavated by the Oriental Institute at the sites of Bismaya, Nippur, Tell Agrab, Tell Asmar and Khafajah.

The exhibition explores the physical evidence for the daily cult of the Sumerians. The Sumerians' deities were envisaged as human in both form and character. The Sumerians believed that mankind had been created to serve those deities and to provide them with everything necessary for an opulent and agreeable life. Like their human counterparts, each god or goddess, in the form of its cult statue, required a dwelling place — a temple. The deity, housed in the sanctuary of the temple, was served in courtly fashion by the priesthood. The god was waited upon, dressed in sumptuous garments, adorned with elaborate jewelry and other accouterments, and fed meals from dishes fashioned of the finest materials.

In the Presence of the Gods exhibits objects of many types that were made for that divine temple service. It includes the Museum's finest stone worshipper statues, clad in characteristic tufted garments, their hands clasped in prayer and their eyes fixed upon the deity in whose temple they were dedicated. Also featured are copper alloy foundation figurines, which were buried in foundation boxes much like our contemporary cornerstones; elaborate ritual vessels that were used to feed the deities their daily meals; and reliefs with scenes of musical celebration and feasting that were part of elaborate temple door-locking devices.

As part of educational programming connected with the exhibition, docents will offer tours for children and adult groups (see page 16), and a special members' showing will take place on Thursday 25 September from 4:00 to 6:00 PM. All members of the Smart Museum and of the Oriental Institute are encouraged to attend.

The Smart Museum is located in Hyde Park at 5550 S. Greenwood Avenue, three blocks north of the Oriental Institute. Free parking is available in the University lot on the corner of 55th Street and Greenwood Avenue on Saturday and Sunday. Museum hours are 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM Tuesday through Friday; NOON to 6:00 PM Saturdays and Sundays. Admission is free. The exhibit closes on 8 March 1998.

THE PYRAMIDS OF ANCIENT EGYPT AND NUBIA

Frank Yurco

SATURDAYS

**4 October–6 December (except
1 and 29 November)**

**10:00 AM–NOON, Oriental Insti-
tute**

Since ancient times, the pyramids of Egypt have been counted among the wonders of the world. Built to house the remains of powerful pharaohs, these monumental tombs on the Giza Plateau near Cairo still dominate the landscape as decisively as they did when they were constructed ca. 2600–2500 BC. But the history of pyramid-building in Egypt is not limited to Giza; pyramid construction along the Nile actually began a half-century earlier, and it continued in Egypt and then in the ancient African kingdoms of Nubia — today's Sudan — for more than 2,000 years. This course will present the most recent information on Egypt's pyramids, including the latest discoveries from excavations at Giza, the role of the pyramids in ancient Egyptian religion, and the impact of pyramid-building on the development of ancient Egypt as a nation. Nubia's pyramids, which outnumber those in Egypt by hundreds, will be compared with their Egyptian counterparts.

Frank Yurco is an Egyptologist who has taught numerous courses on topics of ancient Near Eastern history, culture, and language, both at the Oriental Institute and the Field Museum.

Required texts: *Building in Egypt*. Dieter Arnold. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996.

The Pyramids of Egypt. 2nd edition. I. E. S. Edwards. New York: Viking Penguin, 1986.

Pyramid Texts. 2nd edition. R. A. Faulkner. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1986.

To register, see form on page 16.

HISTORY BEGINS AT SUMER

Claudia E. Suter

WEDNESDAYS

**5 November–10 December
(except 26 November)**

7:00–9:00 PM, Oriental Institute

Ancient Sumer, often called the world's earliest civilization, thrived in Mesopotamia — today's Iraq — from about 3200 BC to 1800 BC. The Sumerians inaugurated recorded history by inventing writing, created extensive irrigation systems, and produced a sophisticated urban culture with its own literature, art, and the rule of kings. Unlike the Babylonians and Assyrians — later Mesopotamian cultures immortalized in the Bible — the Sumerians were almost completely erased from human memory until the nineteenth century when archaeologists discovered monumental temples filled with sculpture and cuneiform inscriptions that documented the great achievements of Sumer. This six-session course will use slide presentations and translations of original texts to explore the history, art, and literature of the Sumerians. A special visit to *In the Presence of the Gods: Art From Ancient Sumer*, an exhibit of Oriental Institute art and artifacts currently on view at the Smart Museum of Art (see page 23), will provide participants with a first-hand view of this fascinating civilization.

Claudia E. Suter, Ph.D., is a Research Associate at the Oriental Institute. Trained in art history and cuneiform languages, she is coordinating a project to complete publication of the Oriental Institute's Iraq Expedition, which has contributed much to the understanding of Sumerian history.

The visit to the Smart Museum of Art will take place on a weekend afternoon selected by the participants. The instructor will provide hand-outs and a list of recommended readings at the first class session.

To register, see form on page 16.

PYRAMIDS BY MAIL

Frank Yurco

MONDAY

27 October (Start Date)

A companion course to *The Pyramids of Egypt and Nubia*, this correspondence class taught by Frank Yurco will consist of eight lessons that explore the same topics discussed in the on-campus course. The instructor will provide audio-tapes of his on-campus lectures, which will become "resources-on-tape" for the student's personal library. The taped lectures will be supplemented by assigned textbook readings, visual materials, and translations of original sources such as the Pyramid Texts, the religious spells that were precursors to the ancient Egyptian Book of the Dead.

With every lesson, the instructor will provide a brief assignment that will allow the student to demonstrate understanding of the course material. Each assignment will be submitted by mail or fax. The instructor will review the lesson, give comments, answer any questions, and return it by mail. The course will begin on Monday 27 October and continue for sixteen weeks.



Required text: *The Pyramids of Ancient Egypt*. I. E. S. Edwards. New York: Viking Penguin, 1986. This book, available in paperback, can be ordered through the Seminary Co-op bookstore, 5757 S. University Avenue, Chicago IL 60637. Tel. (800) 777-1456

To register, see form on page 16.

HIEROGLYPHS BY MAIL PART 2**Steve Vinson****SATURDAY****1 November (Start Date)**

This course, a continuation of Hieroglyphs by Mail Part 1, will focus on the types of inscriptions that are frequently encountered on museum objects, or in ancient Egyptian tomb paintings and other monuments. Lessons will introduce students to somewhat longer and more challenging texts than have been encountered previously, including passages from religious texts such as the Book of the Dead, which are frequently found on funerary stelas or on tomb walls. The ten-lesson course will begin on 1 November and continue for fifteen weeks, not including a two-week break around the New Year. Prerequisites for registration are completion of Hieroglyphs By Mail Part 1 or another introductory course in Middle Egyptian.

Steve Vinson holds a Ph.D. in Egyptology from the Johns Hopkins University and is currently a Research Associate on the Demotic Dictionary Project at the Oriental Institute. He is author of the Shire Egyptology Series volume *Egyptian Boats and Ships* and a forthcoming study of Egyptian boat captains and sailors from the late New Kingdom through the end of the Roman period.



Required texts: *Egyptian Grammar*. Alan Gardiner. Oxford: Griffith Institute, Ashmolean Museum, 1957.

A Concise Dictionary of Middle Egyptian. R. A. Faulkner. Oxford: Griffith Institute, Ashmolean Museum, 1964

To register, see form on page 16.

TUTANKHAMUN: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON HIS LIFE AND LEGACY

A Symposium Celebrating the 75th Anniversary of the Discovery of Tutankhamun's Tomb

Sponsored by the Oriental Institute and the Graham School Of General Studies, University of Chicago

Saturday 6 December, 9:30 AM-3:30 PM

Breasted Hall

Reception Following

In November 1922, British archaeologist Howard Carter made a breach in a sealed wall and inserted a candle. As his eyes became accustomed to the darkness of the room beyond, his patron, the Fifth Earl of Carnarvon breathlessly asked, "Can you see anything?" Carter's reply was, "Yes—Wonderful things!" The discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun, now 75 years ago, has been hailed as the greatest archaeological event of the century, or indeed of all times. In the years since the discovery, Egyptologists and historians have made dramatic advances in our knowledge of ancient Egypt and the turbulent life and times of the young king who ruled Egypt from 1334 to 1325 BC. To commemorate the 75th anniversary of the opening of the tomb, the Oriental Institute, in collaboration with the University of Chicago's Graham School of General Studies, presents a day-long symposium exploring what the discovery of the tomb has added to our knowledge of ancient Egypt and examining the legacy of the discovery. The symposium includes lectures by:

John A. Larson, Oriental Institute Museum Archivist, on the discovery of the tomb and the Oriental Institute's involvement in its interpretation

William J. Murnane, Professor of History, University of Memphis and author of *Texts from the Amarna Period* and *The Boundary Stelae of Akhenaten*, on new evaluations of the socio-political events of the Amarna period

Peter F. Dorman, Associate Professor of Egyptology, Oriental Institute, on what the artifacts from the tomb and studies of the royal mummy tell us about the life of Tutankhamun

Emily Teeter, Associate Curator of the Oriental Institute Museum, on the impact that the discovery has had upon the way scholars work in Egypt and the way that modern museums exhibit artifacts

A related exhibit featuring photographs, letters, and memorabilia that document the discovery of the tomb and James Henry Breasted's involvement, as well as the impact that the objects from the tomb have had upon modern design, will be on view in the lobby of the Oriental Institute.

Registration fee: \$41 for Oriental Institute members; \$49 for non-members. Pre-registration required. Fee includes tuition, packet of materials and closing reception. Box lunches at the rate of \$10.75 each, which includes beverage, will be ordered on request.

To register, see form on page 16.

EGYPT IN CHICAGO

**John A. Larson, Frank Yurco,
Mary Greuel**

SATURDAY 1 November

9:30 AM–2:30 PM

Field Museum/Art Institute

A repeat of last spring's sold-out program, *Egypt in Chicago* is a special one-day field trip that offers you insiders' views on the city's three major collections of ancient Egyptian art and artifacts. The trip will be led by **John Larson**, Oriental Institute Museum Archivist, **Frank Yurco**, consulting Egyptologist for the Field Museum, and **Mary Greuel**, Research Associate in Classical Art at the Art Institute of Chicago. Begin the day at the Field Museum with a continental breakfast and slide talk by John Larson, who will offer some lively commentary on Egyptology in Chicago, past and present. Then join Frank Yurco for a visit to the Field Museum's "Inside Ancient Egypt" exhibit to learn about the new displays installed this past year. The program continues with a bus trip to the Art Institute and lunch on your own in the Art Institute's Restaurant on the Park or the Cafeteria, followed by a tour and discussion with Mary Greuel on the planning and installation of the Art Institute's exhibit of ancient Egyptian art as well as the new *Cleopatra* interactive computer program.

Fee: \$27 for Oriental Institute members; \$32 for non-members. Pre-registration is required and space is limited. Fee includes continental breakfast, admission and presentation at both museums, and round trip bus transportation between the Field Museum and the Art Institute. Reservations for lunch at the Art Institute's Restaurant on the Park will be made upon request.

To register, see form on page 16.

**ANCIENT ARTS /
CONTEMPORARY ARTISANS
BREWING ANCIENT BEER**

Miguel Civil

THURSDAY 16 October

5:30–8:30 PM

River West Brewing Company

"Drinking beer, in a blissful mood ... my heart full of joy" (Sumerian drinking song).

Celebrate Oktoberfest the *really* old-fashioned way at a beer brewing and tasting event that will transport you back to 3000 BC! No one knows who invented beer but when brewers in ancient Sumer — today's southern Iraq — began practicing their craft 5,000 years ago, the origins of beer had already been lost in the mists of time. Join Professor Miguel Civil for a visit to the River West Brewing Company, where he will offer a lecture on how beer was brewed — and enjoyed — in ancient Sumer. He will also tell you how he took part in a unique experiment that recreated Sumerian beer using his translation of a recipe from an ancient cuneiform tablet (see *News & Notes* 192 [Autumn 1991]). Compare Sumerian brewing methods with today's techniques on a tour of River West Brewing Company's multi-level facility equipped with a German-style brewhouse and its own grain storage and mill. Then, sample five of the microbrewery's award-winning beers, enjoy a "beer-lovers" dinner, and take home Professor Civil's translation of the Sumerian beer recipe complete with its toasts to *Ninkasi*, the goddess of beer. River West Brewing Company, located at 925 West Chicago Avenue, occupies an historic brick-and-timber structure in Chicago's growing River West area.

Fee: \$45 for Oriental Institute members; \$55 for non-members. Pre-registration is required and space is limited. Fee covers lecture, brewery tour, beer-tasting, and complete dinner with tax and gratuities.

To register, see form on page 16.

**KING TUT'S TABLE:
COOKING AND DINING IN THE
ANCIENT NEAR EAST**

Nicole Hansen, Mary Jo Khuri

WEDNESDAYS 1–15 October,

7:00–9:00 PM, Oriental Institute

SATURDAY 18 October

10:00 AM–2:00 PM

Mary Jo Khuri's home

Are you tired of macaroni and cheese and take-out pizza night after night? This class will help you change from the same old meals to the truly ancient — and delectable! — dishes of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and the medieval Arab world. Whether you are interested in learning about diet, cooking methods, dining etiquette and the social role of food in ancient times, or are just looking for a new way to impress your family and friends at the dinner table, this four-session class is for you. Through a series of lectures, a cooking demonstration, and an actual banquet, you will learn about the foods of the ancients and how you can recreate such meals at home using easily obtained ingredients. Hand-outs and recipes will be provided at each class session.

Nicole B. Hansen holds an M.A. in Egyptology and is pursuing a Ph.D. in the University of Chicago Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations. She has a special interest in the cuisine of the ancient Near East. **Mary Jo Khuri**, professional chef and Oriental Institute Docent, has taught Near Eastern cooking classes for the Oriental Institute and is a guest instructor for the Kendall Culinary School of Evanston. Round-trip bus transportation from the Oriental Institute to Mary Jo Khuri's home on 18 October will be provided.

Fee: \$85 for Oriental Institute members; \$95 non-members. Pre-registration is required and space is limited. Fee covers tuition, hand-outs, materials, banquet meal, and transportation.

To register, see form on page 16.

**AESOP'S FABLES
BY RAVEN THEATER**

**Sunday 19 October, 3:00 PM
Breasted Hall**

Join us for *Aesop's Fables*, a spirited retelling of the ancient Greek storyteller's tales presented by a trio of talented actors from Chicago's Raven Theater. Recommended for children ages 3 to 10, this production enlivens six of Aesop's moral tales with clever reworkings of these familiar stories. See "The Tortoise and the Hare" as a race at the Olympics, imagine "The Boy Who Cried Wolf" as a street-smart rapper. Original tunes, colorful costumes, and inventive props add to the fun, and the entire audience becomes part of the play by voting on the decisions that have to be made by the characters. Don't miss this production that garnered rave reviews in Chicago's *Tribune*, *Sun-Times*, and *Reader*.

To register, see form on page 16.

**MUMMY DEAREST:
AN ORIENTAL INSTITUTE /
LILL STREET STUDIO
"CLAY DAY" WORKSHOP**

**Saturday 11 October
1:00-3:00 PM, Lill Street Studio**

Make a clay body, wrap it with plastered gauze, and then hand-build a coffin of splendor for your mummy. Embellish the coffin with Egyptian symbols, decorate it with special glazes, and then create objects and charms to accompany your mummy to the afterlife. This workshop, a repeat of last fall's sold out program, is designed for children ages 5 and up, accompanied by an adult. It will take place at Lill Street Studio, 1021 W. Lill Street, in Chicago.

Fee: \$20 for adults; \$15 for children. All materials included. Pre-registration is required and space is limited.

To register, call Lill Street Studios at (773) 477-6185.

**TUT'S TREASURES:
MAKE A ROYAL HEADDRESS**

**Sunday 16 November
1:00-2:15 PM & 2:30-3:45 PM**

Discover the life and times of King Tut, the pharaoh who ruled Egypt when he was just a boy. Create your own version of the golden royal headdress the mummy of Tutankhamun was wearing when archaeologists first opened his tomb, and have your photograph taken in finery fit for a pharaoh or a queen. This family event for children ages 5 and up, accompanied by an adult, is part of the Oriental Institute's commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun.

Fee: \$5 per person for Oriental Institute members; \$7 for non-members. All materials and supplies included. Space is limited. Pre-registration required.

To register, see form on page 16.

SUNDAY FILMS

Come spend some time in ancient times — at the movies! Films begin at 2:00 PM and last approximately 1 hour. Admission is free.

5 October *Iraq: Cradle of Civilization* — from the PBS series *Legacy: Origins of Civilization*. View this film and then visit *In the Presence of the Gods*, an Oriental Institute exhibit of Sumerian art created in ancient Iraq that is now on view at the Smart Museum of Art.

12 *Ancient Treasures of the Deep* — from the PBS *Nova* series. Celebrate Columbus Day by experiencing the discovery of a sea-going vessel that preceded Columbus by 3,000 years.

19 *Aesop's Fables* — live theater production presented by Raven Children's Theater — no film showing (see above)

26 *Suq* Oriental Rug Symposium — no film showing (see back cover)

On successive Sundays in November, we begin our celebration of the 75th anniversary of the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb with showings from the BBC production, *King Tut: The Face of Tutankhamun*. This four-part series is presented by special permission of the *Arts and Entertainment Networks*. (See above and page 25 for additional 75th anniversary events.)

2 November *The Great Adventure* — series host Christopher Frayling retraces archaeologist Howard Carter's momentous journey from rural England to the doorway of Tutankhamun's tomb.

9 *Wonderful Things* — Howard Carter unseals the tomb, revealing a vast treasure beyond imagination.

16 *The Pharaoh Awakes* — Carter's sponsor dies, reawakening old legends. "Tutmania" sweeps the world, influencing art, fashion, architecture, and the movies.

23 *Heads in the Sand* — scientific studies confirm the pharaoh's age and royal heritage, while his treasures are imperiled by modern civilization.

30 Thanksgiving break — no film showing

7 December *Egypt: The Habit of Civilization* — from the PBS series *Legacy: Origins of Civilization*

14 *Mysteries of the Holy Land* — from the award-winning *Archaeology* series produced by the Archaeological Institute of America.

Sunday film showings will resume on 11 January 1998.

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

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ORIENTAL RUG SYMPOSIUM/SALE

22-29 October: The entire lobby of the Oriental Institute will be piled high with all sizes of rugs (kilims, flat weaves and pile rugs) for sale that are made in such places as Afghanistan, Central Asia, Egypt, Morocco, and Turkey.

Saturday 25 October and Sunday 26 October: The Suq will hold a free symposium of speakers and videos designed to answer some of the most frequently asked questions by our customers. What do I look for when buying a rug? How do I clean it? Should it be repaired? What is a Kilim? a Baluch? a Turkoman?

So please come and learn to appreciate the colors, intricate designs, and textures of these wonderful textiles.

News & Notes

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