



THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE NEWS & NOTES

NO. 159

FALL 1998

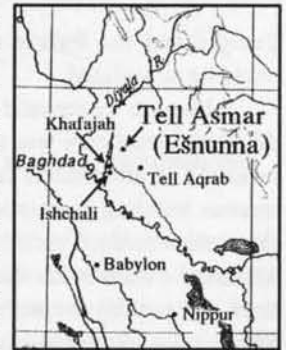
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CLAY SEALINGS AND TABLETS FROM TELL ASMAR AN ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIAN PALACE REINVESTIGATED

CLEMENS REICHEL, RESEARCH ASSISTANT, DIYALA MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS DATABASE PROJECT

"Started work after lunch with 12 men from Shergat. Dug trench at north and south end of deep pit in order to find out: 1. whether that long low lying stretch of ground could be used anywhere for dumping; 2. with what the pit hangs together; 3. to get a baked brick building so that the men could be trained first on easy work." When Henri Frankfort made this entry into the excavation diary on 17 November 1930, describing the first day of work at the Oriental Institute's Diyala Excavations at the site of Tell Asmar, no one could have predicted that, in the years to follow, these excavations would turn into one of the most important archaeological undertakings of the Oriental Institute, with significant consequences for Near Eastern archaeology. In the six years following that day, hundreds of workmen systematically excavated four large sites, layer by layer, to 15 m in depth, uncovering large palaces, temples, and domestic quarters. Decades afterwards, scholars continue to use the pottery and other artifacts from these excavations to reconstruct and refine Mesopotamian chronology between the late fourth and early second millennia. Many of the finds, such as the famous Early Dynastic votive statues, made their way to the Oriental Institute where they have been — and soon will be again — on display.

Such success could hardly have been anticipated during the first day of work at Tell Asmar. Frankfort, director of the project, had arrived in Iraq three weeks earlier; the new on-site excavation house had only been completed on 10 November, and Frankfort's diary mentions many logistical problems still to be overcome, such as the water supply, diseases in nearby villages, and holdups by armed bands in this poorly-controlled area.



Tell Asmar, a large site some 50 km northeast of Baghdad, had been chosen for excavation because many baked bricks, with inscriptions identifying the site as the ancient city of Ešnunna, were found lying around in the central area of the site. Contrary to Frankfort's hopes for "easy work," however, the first day's progress indicated the presence of a monumental mudbrick building in this area. The excavations quickly expanded, and over the next two seasons the first large architectural complex in the Diyala region, a palatial building covering an area of almost 6,000 m², was excavated. Several phases of this building, later named "Šu-Sîn



Figure 1. Clay sealing from the neck of a jar; a notation on the seal identifies the contents as "sesame oil," and the seal belonged to Kurun-Ea, son of All-Ahūm, scribe (ca. 2000 bc)

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EGYPTIAN GALLERY REOPENING

Due to delays in construction and reinstallation plans, the Egyptian Gallery will not be opening in early December, as had been advertised in *News & Notes* 158 (Summer 1998). For a full account of the progress of the reinstallation and a preview of the gallery, please see Emily Teeter's article on page 17. The Egyptian Gallery will open in early 1999; please check your next issue of *News & Notes* for complete details.

became a serious contender among the major Mesopotamian powers, a development clearly visible in the monumental rebuilding of this palace (see fig. 2c). The latest levels were unfortunately lost to soil erosion; external sources, however, help to recreate a picture of a powerful state which at times rivaled Babylon's power, engulfed itself in political conspiracies and thus greatly influenced politics between Elam in the southeast and Mari at the Middle Euphrates. Its powerful days ended in the mid-18th century, when it was conquered by Hammurapi of Babylon, after which it sank into oblivion for more than 3500 years.

Temple and the Palace of the Rulers" (ca. 2050–1850 BC), could be articulated.

Although systematic excavations were in their infancy at this time, great care was taken to record the archaeological provenience of all artifacts from this building. The presence of numerous building inscriptions in all building levels allowed the excavators to date each level fairly accurately and to correlate historical events with the architectural changes observed over time. By putting the archaeological and historical evidence together, the excavators were able to uncover the history of Ešnunna, a forgotten but once mighty kingdom, and to observe its political vicissitudes in the archaeological remains of the palace.

The story begins around 2050 BC, when Ešnunna was a provincial capital within the Ur III state. This powerful state, which controlled most of Lower Mesopotamia and the Diyala region at that time, was ruled by a series of deified kings from the city of Ur in southern Mesopotamia. Around 2030 BC Ešnunna's governor Ituria built a temple dedicated to Šu-Sîn, the fourth and penultimate king of the Ur III dynasty. Not long afterwards a palace was attached to this temple, probably by Ituria's son Šuilija, who succeeded him as a governor (see fig. 2a). Political fortunes soon changed when the Ur III state experienced a serious economic crisis due to a diminishing supply of grain. After 2026 BC the Ur III state appears to have lost its control over Ešnunna and a new state, Warum (with its capital at Ešnunna), emerged. Politics, however, continued to intervene. Shortly before 2000 BC a dynasty from Elam in southwestern Iran took control of the city. As the palace plan of this phase shows, the thirty intervening years had already left clear evidence in the archaeological record and the layout of this palace (see fig. 2b). Shortly after the end of the Ur III overlordship the temple to deified King Šu-Sîn had been desecrated and secularized, while under Bilalama, a ruler of the Elamite dynasty around 2000 BC, the former temple cella was turned into a workshop area with two big kilns. At the same time the palace was expanded by adding a substantial living quarter at its northwestern edge. Political instability continued, as shortly after Bilalama's reign (around 1970 BC), Ešnunna was conquered and the palace destroyed by fire. After a period of limited power and resources, perhaps reflected in the patchy reconstructions of the palace, Ešnunna's power surged again after 1900 BC, and over the next century it

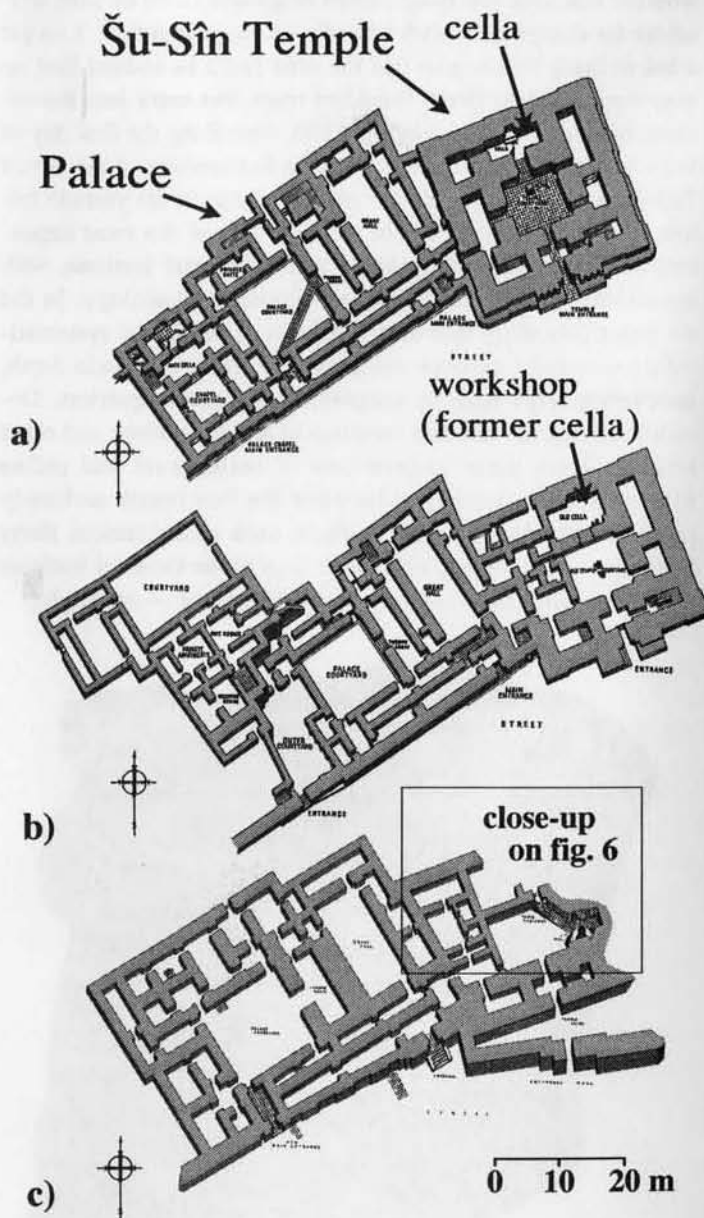


Figure 2. Palace at Tell Asmar: (a) Earliest phase of palace and temple (ca. 2030 BC); (b) enlarged palace and secularized temple at the time of Bilalama (after 2000 BC); (c) latest preserved phase of palace (ca. 1900 BC)



Admirable as the excavators' reconstruction was and still is, it remained unfinished work for several years. The architecture of this palace was published in 1940 as the first architectural Diyala volume in the Oriental Institute Publications series. Then World War II interceded, putting a hold on any major work on this material. After the war, an attempt was made to revive the publication project and, indeed, several Oriental Institute Publications volumes were prepared and in part published. In 1954 Henri Frankfort died, and other leaders of the excavation were no longer in Chicago: Seton Lloyd was teaching at the Institute of Archaeology in London England and Thorkild Jacobsen eventually left for Harvard, leaving most of the publication duties to Pinhas Delougaz. Virtually all of the architecture and some of the artifacts found in these excavations, such as statues and cylinder seals, have so far been published. However, the great majority of small finds, such as stone vessels, beads, tools, metals, or inlays, has remained unpublished to the present day. In 1995, the Oriental Institute revived its commitment to publishing these objects by launching the "Diyala Miscellaneous Objects Database Project." In this project, headed by Professor McGuire Gibson and coordinated by Research Associate Claudia Suter, *all* Diyala artifacts — published and unpublished — will be catalogued electronically in databases. The final publication, which should be available in book format as well as on CD-ROM, will contain descriptions and images of all 15,500 objects registered during the Diyala excavations.

The poor state of publication is all too apparent when looking at the artifacts from the Šu-Sîn Temple and the Palace of the Rulers. Of almost 2,000 objects coming from this building, only 420 have so far even been mentioned in print and only 203 have been properly published. It is all too well known from other excavations that material considered of "secondary importance" may be neglected or forgotten once the central pieces have been published. In this case, however, the unpublished material included not only 1,069 cuneiform tablets but also 205 clay sealings. These objects, all of which are stored in the Oriental Institute's tablet room, have been studied by the author since January 1997.

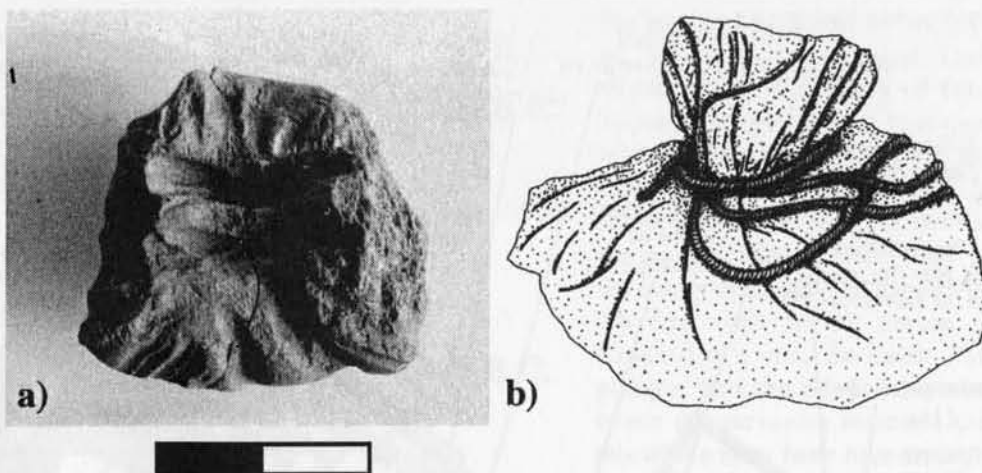


Figure 3. (a) Sealing with impressions of string and cloth belonging to a bag; (b) reconstruction of the impression from the reverse of a bag sealing

While the importance of cuneiform texts for the understanding of the political, sociohistorical, and socioeconomic developments is clear, the significance of clay sealings has been insufficiently understood (see fig. 1). However, long before the invention of cuneiform writing, clay sealings had been used as a form of administrative control. Once a container, such as a bag tied up with string (see fig. 3), was closed, a lump of clay was applied to the bag and the string. While still moist, this lump was sealed — in prehistoric times with a stamp seal, later with a cylinder seal. Once the clay was dry, only the person who held the seal could open this bag undetected. Controlled access to goods could therefore be guaranteed on a large scale, as jars, baskets, and boxes could be sealed in the same manner. A different level of control was exercised by a door sealing (see fig. 4). Once a door had been closed — here with a string wrapped around a wooden peg — the string was covered with a clay lump

continued on page 4

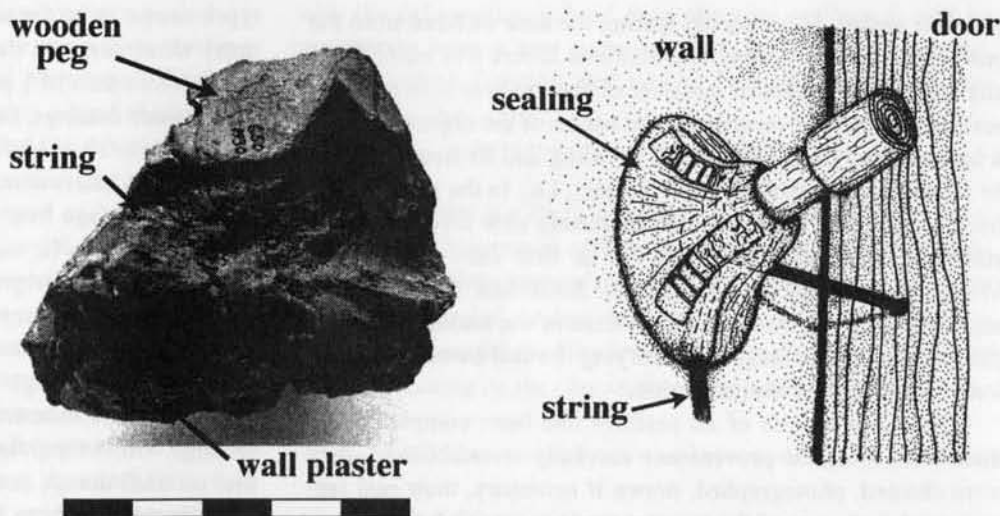


Figure 4. (a) Door sealing with impressions of wall plaster, string, and a wooden pole; (b) reconstruction of a door sealing securing a string that is wrapped around a pole; the string is attached to a door

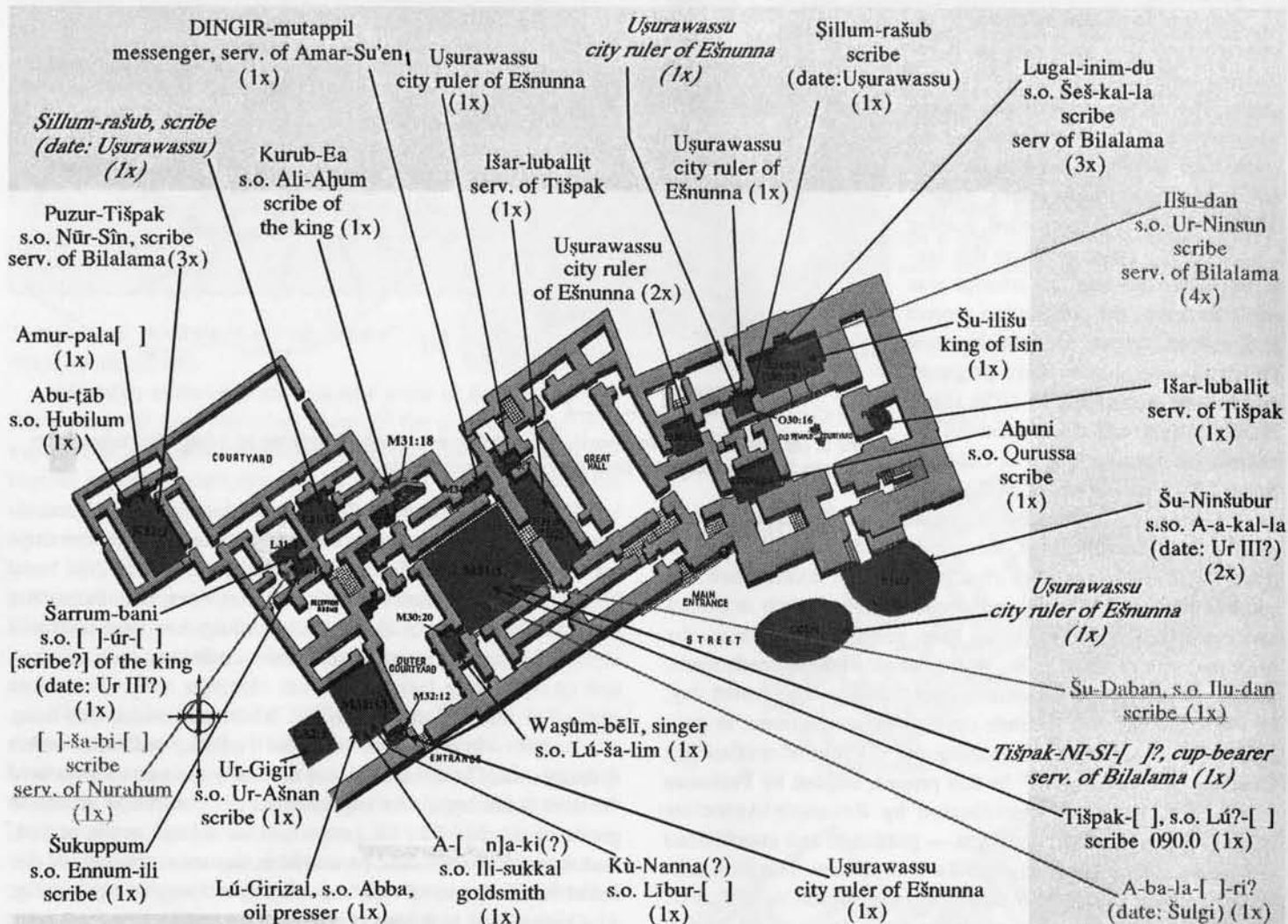


Figure 5. Names on seal impressions from the palace level dating to Bilalama and thereafter (ca. 2000–1970 BC); names in *italics* identify impressions on door sealings, names in gray are impressions of container sealings (bag, boxes, jars), underlined names are found in seal impressions on tablets

and then sealed. If the person sealing the door differed from the one sealing the containers, unauthorized access was made virtually impossible. Careful analysis of the reverse side of these sealings can help to reconstruct the nature of the object to which it had originally had attached. If a sealing and its frequency can be related to the archaeological context, i.e., to the provenience from a particular room, then a completely new level of understanding of how a building — in this case an ancient Mesopotamian palace — functioned. Additional information is supplied by the impressions on the front of the sealings. Most of the seals have a seal legend identifying the seal owner, his overlord, his father, and his profession.

Once a catalogue of all sealings had been completed and their archaeological provenience carefully re-established, they were cleaned, photographed, drawn if necessary, their seal legends read, and casts of the reverses made to establish their original functions. Although the results are preliminary, they have so far been promising. The quantitative distribution of sealing

types seems to be far more plausible than those reported from many other sites. At the famous Mari Palace in Syria, for example, more than fifty percent of the sealings found were identified as door sealings. Since, however, one would expect to find far more container sealings than door sealings, the assemblage recovered at Mari cannot be considered a representative sample. In the assemblage from the Asmar palace, by comparison, container sealings by far outnumber door sealings. Forty percent of all sealings were originally attached to cloth or leather bags, eleven percent to boxes or baskets, and ten percent to jars. Door sealings comprise a moderate and perfectly credible ten percent of the total assemblage.

Even more encouraging is the spatial distribution of these sealings within the palace. Often enough, sealings are found either on trash dumps outside a building or concentrated inside at a single spot, making it difficult to use them for a functional analysis of the building. In the Asmar palace, fortunately, the situation is quite different, as exemplified in figure 5. Arrows in

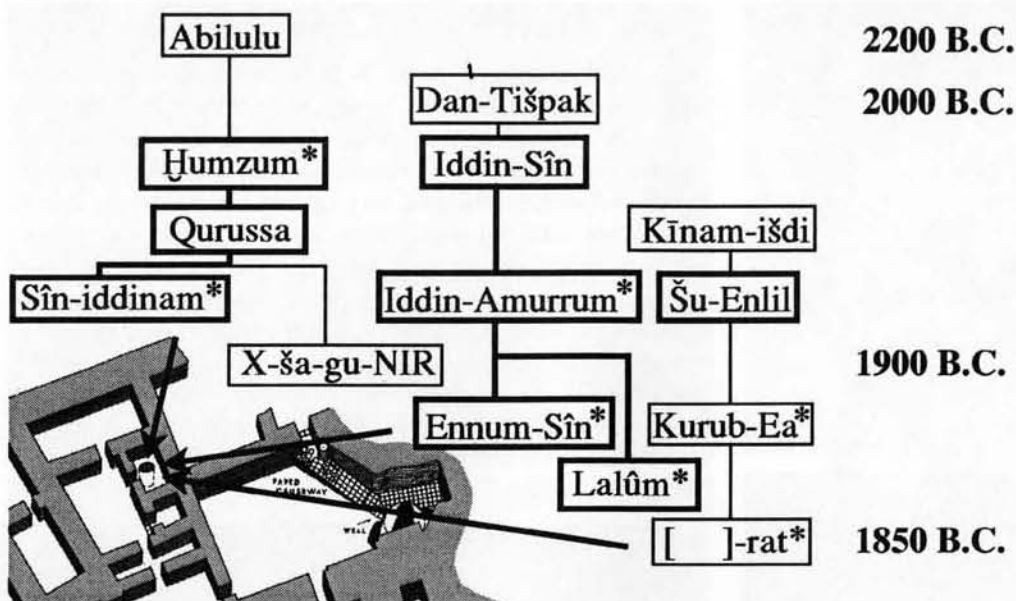


Figure 6. Close-up of the northeastern area of the latest preserved palace phase (see fig. 1c); arrows point out the location of the drain room. Family “trees” show major representatives of the three families mentioned in the legal texts from this room. Names surrounded in bold black lines are attested as surveyors in these texts, names with an asterisk carry the title “Scribe of the *dur-šub-ba*” on their seals. Dates are approximate

this plan (showing the palace at the time of Bilalama) point to the findspots of the sealings, listing the name of seal owners, their professions, patronymics, and the number of occurrences. A virtually even spread of sealings across the palace can be observed, which indicates that virtually all of this building was used for administrative or economic purposes.

Yet what do we learn about the people involved in the administration, their family relationships, or their social status? One findspot has given particularly interesting insights into this matter. A small room in the latest phase of the palace, dating to ca. 1850 BC, contained a drain in which a large number of tablets were found (see fig. 6). These tablets cover a period of about one hundred years; they are mostly legal texts dealing with land sales, in many cases land sold by women. Each of these texts mentions an official — apparently a kind of surveyor — who measured the land and also sealed the tablet with his seal. In most cases the seal legend identifies its owner as a scribe, but occasionally his title is elaborated as “scribe of the *dur-šub-ba*.” The meaning of this term is as yet unclear but it is interesting to note that its occurrence is restricted to these land surveyors. A prosopographic study of the names on the tablets and in the seal legends has helped to reconstruct three families, each of which extend over four generations and each of which had family members holding the surveyor’s office; family trees and office holdings are shown in figure 6. It appears that several persons could perform the surveyors’ job at the same time; the title “scribe of the *dur-šub-ba*,” however, seems to have been held by only one person at any given time. The earliest family attested in this function is the family of Abilulu, whose origins

can be traced back well before 2000 BC into the Ur III period. Only slightly later the family of Dan-Tišpak is attested for the first time; while they do overlap, it appears that the Dan-Tišpak family gradually replaces the Abilulu family in the surveying function. Around 1900 BC the family of Kīnam-išdi appears for the first time in the person of Kīnam-išdi’s son, Šu-Enlil. This glimpse into the relationships between the surveyors indicates that this office must have been strongly family-based. We do not know at present how the office changed from one family to the other, but intermarriage between these families seems a plausible suggestion, as it is otherwise attested in this palace. Certain limits to the level of nepotism involved were still observed. In cases where one family had a stake in a land sale, a member of the other

family would function as the surveyor; however, as so often in past and present, the line between official and private interests appears to have been blurry if present at all.

Only a few examples of the discoveries made during the “re-excavation” of this palace can be presented here. Although work is still in progress, it is clear that a wealth of information can be recovered from a thorough study of these clay sealings. The focus of research has recently shifted to the 1,069 still-unpublished clay tablets from the palace. Their archaeological provenience has already been established, and about one third of them have been studied so far. Once these results are combined with the information gained from the clay sealings it will be possible to have a new understanding, unparalleled in detail, into the nature, function, and fate of an ancient Mesopotamian palace.

Clemens Reichel is a Ph.D. candidate in Mesopotamian Archaeology in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago. In addition to pursuing his studies, he has for the last three years been engaged as a Research Assistant for the Diyala Miscellaneous Objects Database Project, focusing on the clay sealings and tablets from the Diyala region.

ANCIENT IRAN TOUR

On 3 April 1998, seventeen travelers met in an airport departure lounge in Frankfurt, Germany, en route to a 2:30 AM landing in Tehran. We were met on arrival by Oriental Institute Research Associate Abbas Alizadeh, the tour lecturer, and Ms. Nasrin Askari from the local tour agency. Once we were able to get our temporal bearings, Abbas and Nasrin led us on a two-week journey through Iran, from the parks and museums of Tehran through the ancient capital of Hamadan, the beautiful mosques and bridges of Isfahan, and the stark beauty of Shiraz. We were heartily welcomed at every stop and were the beneficiaries of several special favors, including the opportunity to climb the scaffolding to the trilingual inscription at Bisitun, and a private tea and lunch with a Khan from the Qashqaii nomadic tribe in Fars.



Photographs on page 6 (clockwise from top left)

The group at Persepolis, the ceremonial Achaemenid capital; in the center of the group is Erika Schmidt Kulper, whose father, Erik Schmidt, excavated Persepolis for the Oriental Institute

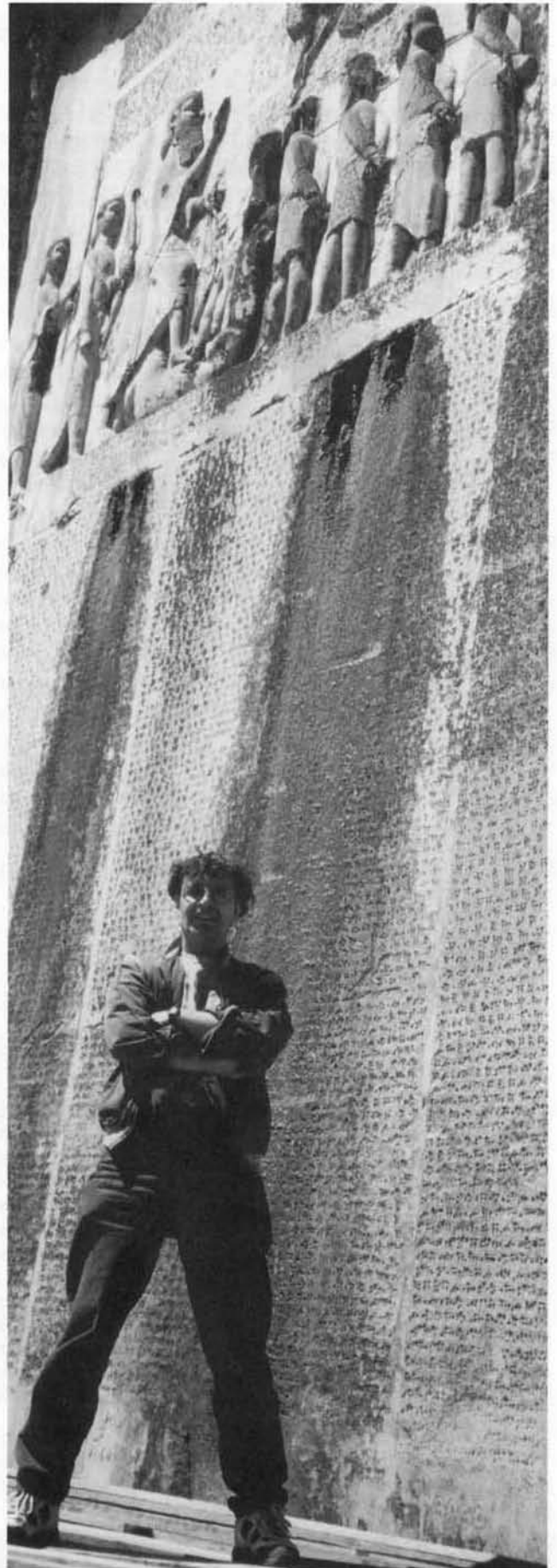
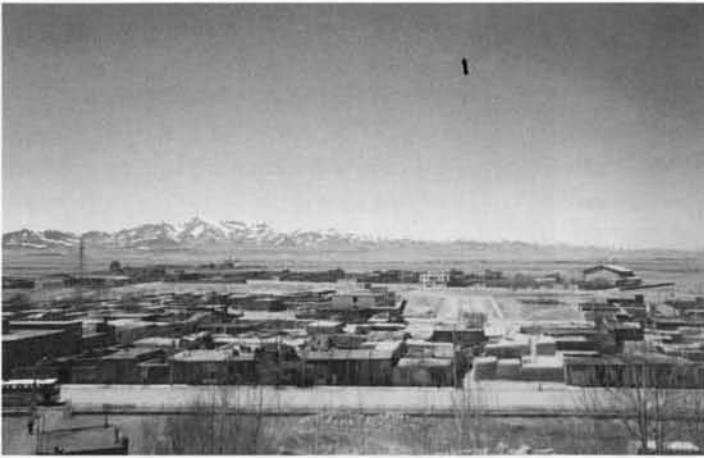
A mosque in the central square of Isfahan

The tomb of Esther and Mordecai in Hamadan

Some of the women on the trip at a roadside shop between Tehran and Hamadan: (l to r): Harriet Arbetman, Erika Schmidt Kulper, Harriet Turk, Phyllis Levens, Jane Oberholzer, Nasrin Askari (Iranian guide), Virginia Adi, and Mary Louise Williams

The group visits a Qashqaii camp in Fars; members of the Khan's family are dressed in traditional clothing

The courtyard of the Shah Abbas Hotel in Isfahan



Photographs on page 7

Top left: An eastward view from the top of the tower at Sultanleh, southwest of Tehran

Center left: Research Associate Abbas Alizadeh demonstrates stratigraphy at the Oriental Institute-excavated site of Cheshmeh Ali near Tehran

Bottom left: A potter near Hamadan offers an impromptu display of his skills near Hamadan

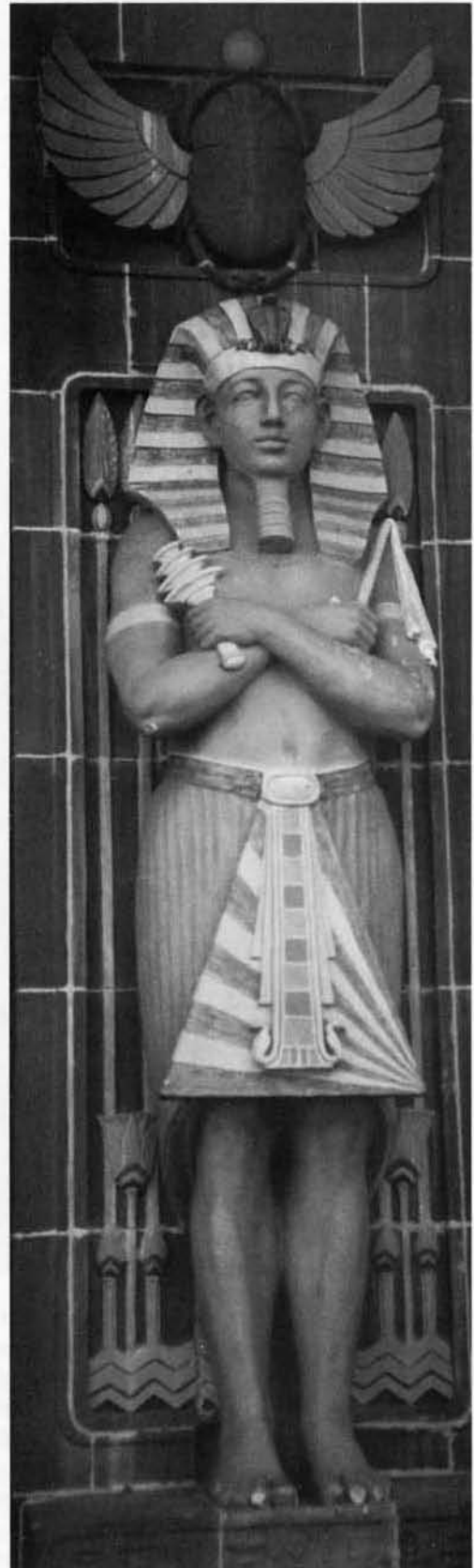
Right: Abbas Alizadeh in front of the trilingual inscription at Bisitun. Photograph by Erika Schmidt Kuiper

WHERE IN THE WORLD COULD YOU FIND THESE TREASURES?

Chicagoans who climbed aboard a bus for "Egyptomania, Chicago Style," a one-day tour offered last May, were led directly to these treasures and many more in our city. Egyptologist Michael Berger led the program, tracing the explosion of Egyptian-style design that permeated Chicago after the discovery of King Tut's tomb in the 1920s. Participants began their day with a slide presentation, then progressed to several sites reminiscent of the ancient world. If you would like to enter the world of the ancients without ever leaving Chicago, see page 16 for details.



Chicago builders simulated the ancient Egyptian world in designs such as these adorning the Reebie Storage and Moving Company on Clark Street in Lincoln Park. They are: a pair of heads representing the goddess Hathor, positioned above a winged scarab with sun disk, symbolizing regeneration (top left); a column with floral capital (bottom left); and King Tut (right)



*Photographs by
Maybrit S. De Miranda*

RESEARCH ARCHIVES: HIDDEN TREASURES

CHARLES E. JONES

Among the pleasant tasks associated with the physical reorganization of a collection is the opportunity to review the way in which components of the collection are used. The Research Archives has always been organized along principles that are counter to the usual practices of comparable libraries. Our system has been a sort of compromise between the systems of classification generally used in libraries and systems of bibliographical organization inherent in the scholarly use of published materials in ancient Near Eastern Studies. Its outstanding advantage is that it allows those who are reasonably familiar with the literature in these fields to locate the materials they need simply and easily, and for the most part without use of the catalogue.

Like all collections, however, we have hidden treasures. Some of these are hidden simply because of their dispersed distribution throughout the collection, and it is the review and reclassification of one of these units that has been made possible by the reorganization of the Research Archives.

The Research Archives holds a notable collection of maps and geographical resources. We hold several hundred individual map sheets in flat files, including many of the products of the French and British surveys from the early years of this century. Among these are a great many maps that have been used in the field, or otherwise annotated by individual scholars, or by the staffs of Oriental Institute Projects. Older maps are frequently an invaluable source of information on areas that have undergone considerable change in recent times, showing features no longer visible on the surface due to agricultural and urban devel-

opment, or recording geomorphological and ethnographic information which is inaccessible in other sources. The Research Archives also holds a substantial collection of newer maps, the results of more recent inquiry into the land forms of the Near East, frequently under the aegis of national government agencies, as well as historical maps and atlases, such as the remarkable Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients.

While all of these maps have been available for users of the Research Archives, they have heretofore been kept in cramped quarters in cases in the corner of the photocopying room, with no space for manipulation of the sheets to facilitate comparisons among them. Much additional material — all of our collection of atlases and all of the basic geographic publications — have also been shelved in various locations around the library.

The next phase of the reorganization of the Research Archives will allow us to assemble all of these resources in a single space on the upper level of the Library. This space will include both the bound books and the loose sheets, as well as work and table space, all in secure air-conditioned surroundings. I believe it will allow for much more productive work on these materials, as well as aiding in their preservation and proper management.

I invite any member who has not yet had the opportunity to see the newly reorganized and comfortably air-conditioned Research Archives to visit us at any time. If you are unable to visit in person, you can always join us on-line at:

http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/Research_Arch.html

ON-LINE GIVING AND MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

The Membership and Development Office has added two electronic forms to the Oriental Institute's website.

Year-end gifts: Supporters may make their year-end gifts electronically, using Visa or MasterCard, by logging onto the website at:

<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/DEV/Development.html>

From this page, you will find details on 1998 year-end giving options, as well as links to our new electronic gift/pledge form and a traditional print-and-mail paper form. All gifts received by 5:00 pm on 31 December 1998 will be processed in time to be counted on your 1998 tax form.

Membership Subscription/Renewal: Renewing your Oriental Institute membership — or encouraging a friend to join — is now a few clicks away. Simply log on to our website at:

http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/MEM/OI_Membership.html

From this page, you will find details on the various levels of membership and links to our new electronic renewal/subscription form and a traditional print-and-mail paper form. If you are renewing your membership, simply write "Renewal" in the Comments box. Please note the website addresses are case-sensitive; call the Membership Office at (773) 702-1677 with any questions.

EGYPTIAN HOLIDAY DEPARTS 21 DECEMBER: SEE PAGE 22

ROMANCING THE PAST COMES HOME THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE 1998 ANNUAL DINNER

On 18 May 1998, the Annual Dinner returned to the Museum Galleries for the first time since 1995. Over 280 members and friends joined the newly-reinstalled colossal statue of Tutankhamun (see page 17) in the future Egyptian and Persian Galleries. After welcoming remarks by Gene Gragg, Director of the Oriental Institute, Geoffrey Stone, Provost of the University of Chicago, thanked outgoing Visiting Committee Chairman Robert G. Schloerb for his leadership during this crucial period in the Institute's history. Associate Professor Robert K. Ritner then spoke on "Some Practical Incantations of Ancient Egyptian Magic," which delighted the audience with blessings and curses appropriate for a banquet (the text of Professor Ritner's remarks are available on-line at: http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/IS/RITNER/Annual_Dinner_1998.html). After dinner, many of the guests took a closer look at Tut and shopped at the special Suq sale held in conjunction with the dinner. The Oriental Institute thanks all the supporters of *Romancing the Past Comes Home*; proceeds of the dinner will benefit gallery reinstatement.



Top left: Guests at the dinner join Director Gene Gragg in a toast to King Tut

Top right: Visiting Committee Chairman Robert G. Schloerb

Center left: Dr. Neil Krakauer with Visiting Committee Member Janet W. Helman and Associate Professor Robert K. Ritner, the evening's featured speaker

Lower left: Mary Schloerb, wife of Visiting Committee Chairman Robert G. Schloerb, joins Professor Michèle Gragg, wife of Director Gene Gragg, at the Breasted Society reception before the dinner

Lower center: Docents Catherine Dueñas, Rita Picken, and Masako Matsumoto flank a ceremonial floral arrangement, which they generously created for the evening

Above: The colossal statue of King Tut in its new location



OCTOBER 1998

4 Sunday



Mysteries of the Holy Land
2:00 PM, Breasted Hall

See page 12 for more information

8 Thursday



Ancient Egyptian Society

Frank Yurco

Continues through 3 December

7:00–9:00 PM, Oriental Institute

See page 14 for more information

10 Saturday



The Oriental Institute: Its History and Work

Karen L. Wilson

10:00 AM, Breasted Hall

See page 14 for more information

11 Sunday



Ancient Treasures of the Deep

2:00 PM, Breasted Hall

See page 12 for more information

14 Wednesday



From the Nile to the Indus: The Empire of the Ancient Persians

Michael Kozuh

Continues through 18 November

7:00–9:00 PM, Oriental Institute

See page 14 for more information

15 Thursday

Egyptian Society (cont.)

See 8 October

17 Saturday



Introducing Ancient Egypt

Faculty and Staff

Continues through 21 November

10:00–NOON, Breasted Hall

See page 14 for more information

17 Saturday



Egyptomania, Chicago Style

Michael Berger

9:30 AM–4:00 PM, Chicago Historical Society

Society

See page 16 for more information

17 Saturday



Mummy Dearest Workshop

1:00–3:00 PM, Lill Street Studio

See page 16 for more information

18 Sunday



From Stone to Bronze

2:00 PM, Breasted Hall

See page 12 for more information

21 Wednesday



A Celebration of Professor Emeritus Hans Gustav Güterbock

Erica Reiner and Harry A. Hoffner

8:00 PM, Breasted Hall

Reception Following

See page 13 for more information

21 Wednesday

Persian Empire (cont.)

See 14 October

22 Thursday

Egyptian Society (cont.)

See 8 October

24 Saturday

Introducing Ancient Egypt (cont.)

See 17 October

25 Sunday



Swords and Ploughshares

2:00 PM, Breasted Hall

See page 12 for more information

26 Monday



Ancient Egyptian Law and Ethics, Part I (Start Date)

Frank Yurco

See page 15 for more information

28 Wednesday

Persian Empire (cont.)

See 14 October

29 Thursday

Egyptian Society (cont.)

See 8 October

31 Saturday



Moving King Tut

Emily Teeter

1:30–2:30 PM, Breasted Hall

See page 16 for more information

31 Saturday

Introducing Ancient Egypt (cont.)

See 17 October

NOVEMBER 1998

1 Sunday



Il Irhaby

2:00 PM, Breasted Hall

See page 12 for more information

4 Wednesday

Persian Empire (cont.)

See 14 October

5 Thursday

Egyptian Society (cont.)

See 8 October

7 Saturday

Introducing Ancient Egypt (cont.)

See 17 October

8 Sunday



Kaan Wa Ma Kaan Fi Berouit

2:00 PM, Breasted Hall

See page 12 for more information

9 Monday



Hieroglyphs by Mail (Start Date)

Steve Vinson

See page 15 for more information

11 Wednesday

Persian Empire (cont.)

See 14 October

- 12 Thursday Egyptian Society (cont.)
See 8 October
- 14 Saturday Introducing Ancient Egypt (cont.)
See 17 October
- 15 Sunday  Egyptomania Goes West
Michael Berger
1:00–8:00 PM, Oriental Institute
See page 16 for more information
- 15 Sunday  Ard Ahlam
2:00 PM, Breasted Hall
See page 12 for more information
- 18 Wednesday Persian Empire (cont.)
See 14 October
- 19 Thursday Egyptian Society (cont.)
See 8 October
- 21 Saturday Introducing Ancient Egypt (cont.)
See 17 October
- 22 Sunday  'Urs fil Galilee
2:00 PM, Breasted Hall
See page 12 for more information
- 26 Thursday NO EGYPTIAN SOCIETY CLASS
- 29 Sunday Sayidati Sayaanisaati
2:00 PM, Breasted Hall
See page 12 for more information

DECEMBER 1998

- 3 Thursday Egyptian Society (cont.)
See 8 October
- 6 Sunday  Iraq: Cradle of Civilization
2:00 PM, Breasted Hall
See page 12 for more information
- 13 Sunday  Egypt: The Habit of Civilization
2:00 PM, Breasted Hall
See page 12 for more information
- 21 Monday  Egyptian Holiday
Karen L. Wilson and Paul E. Walker
Continues through 3 January 1999
See page 22 for more information

KEY TO SYMBOLS



ADULT EDUCATION COURSES



CORRESPONDENCE/INTERNET COURSES



DINNERS/LUNCHEONS



FAMILY/CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS



MEMBERS LECTURES



SPECIAL EVENTS



SUNDAY FILMS



TRAVEL PROGRAMS

SUNDAY FILMS

Films begin at 2:00 PM (except where noted) and last approximately one hour. Admission is free.

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

11 *Ancient Treasures of the Deep* — from the PBS *Nova* series. Celebrate Columbus Day Weekend by experiencing the discovery of a seagoing vessel that preceded Columbus by 3,000 years.

18 *Out of the Fiery Furnace: From Stone to Bronze* — the first episode of the PBS series that explores the discovery and use of metal resources and their impact on human history.

25 *Out of the Fiery Furnace: Swords and Ploughshares* — This episode, second in the series, shows the transition from a bronze-centered to an iron-centered world.

This November, we are delighted to present, in conjunction with the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, an Arabic Film Festival. All films are in Arabic with English subtitles. A representative from the Center for Middle Eastern Studies will provide post-film commentary. Running times for these films were not available.

1 November *Il Irhaby (The Terrorist)* — Egypt: An Islamic fundamentalist who is injured in an attack is nursed back to health by an upper class Cairo family.

8 *Kaan Wa Ma Kaan Fi Berouit (Once Upon a Time in Beirut)* — Lebanon: Humorous, dream-like tale of two young aspiring film makers, Leila and Yasmeen, reflecting upon the recent history of Beirut.

15 *Ard Ahlam (The Land of Dreams)* — Egypt: Account of a woman reluctant to emigrate to America, and events in the 24 hours prior to her departure.

22 *'Urs fil Galilee (Wedding in Galilee)* — Palestine: Tale of a wedding beset by political and personal problems.

29 *Sayidati Sayaanisaati (Ladies and Young Women)* — Egypt: Egyptian marriage customs are parodied when four women propose to one man.

6 December *Iraq: Cradle of Civilization* — From the PBS *Legacy: Origins of Civilization* series hosted by Michael Wood, who seeks reminders of the ancient past in the present. *Archaeology* magazine called this series "entertaining and highly educational."

13 *Egypt: The Habit of Civilization* — Also from the PBS *Legacy: Origins of Civilization* series.

Coming in 1999: Films of Turkey (January/February); Films of Israel (February/March); Films of Iran (March/April); Arabic Films (April/May).

The Oriental Institute would like to draw members' attention to events presented by some of our sister institutions:

Gifts of the Nile: Ancient Egyptian Faience offers an unparalleled opportunity to see some of the finest examples of this type of handiwork in one exhibition. Organized by the Museum of Art at the Rhode Island College of Design, the exhibition is on display at that institution through 3 January 1999, after which it moves to the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth, Texas from 31 January to 25 April 1999.

Mysteries of Egypt, an IMAX film that takes a fanciful look at the monuments of ancient Egypt will be playing at the IMAX cinema at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago starting on 25 September 1998. For more information on this production, please call the IMAX cinema at the Museum of Science and Industry at (773) 684-1414.

MEMBERS LECTURE

A Celebration of Professor Emeritus Hans Gustav Güterbock

Erica Reiner and Harry A. Hoffner, Oriental Institute

Wednesday, 21 October

8:00 PM, Breasted Hall, Reception Following

This fall we celebrate the career of our own Hans Gustav Güterbock, Professor Emeritus and Co-Editor of the Chicago Hittite Dictionary. Professor Güterbock and his wife Frances will be in attendance as Erica Reiner, Professor Emeritus and a longtime friend of the Güterbocks, offers a brief overview of the archaeological and philological achievements of Professor Güterbock and pays tribute to his many accomplishments as a scholar and teacher. Professor Harry A. Hoffner, Co-Editor of the Chicago Hittite Dictionary, will host the evening, which will also include the presentation of several honors from colleagues in both Europe and the United States.

EDUCATION OFFICE REGISTRATION FORM

<i>Title</i>	<i>Members Price</i>	<i>Non-Members Price</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Total</i>
___ Ancient Egyptian Society	\$115	\$135	8 wks	___
___ From the Nile to the Indus: The Empire of the Ancient Persians	\$89	\$109	6 wks	___
___ Introducing Ancient Egypt	\$109	\$129	6 wks	___
___ Hieroglyphs by Mail	\$145	\$165	15 wks	___
___ Ancient Egyptian Law and Ethics, Part I	\$215	\$235	16 wks (audio tapes)	___
___ Egyptomania, Chicago Style	\$50	\$55	Includes lunch	___
___ Egyptomania Goes West	\$59	\$64	Includes dinner	___
___ Both Egyptomania Programs	\$104	\$114	Includes two meals	___

To register for *Mummy Dearest*, please call Lill Street Studio at (773) 477-6185

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.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN SOCIETY**Frank Yurco****Thursdays****8 October–3 December****7:00–9:00 PM, Oriental Institute**

Explore ancient Egyptian history and culture from the varied perspectives of those who made up the ranks of society — farmers, who were the vast majority of the population; craftspeople and artisans, who built ancient Egyptian tombs and fashioned magnificent luxury items as well as everyday objects; scribes, who were the bureaucrats of government; priests, who were keepers of religious and cultural traditions; and the pharaoh and his royal court, who ruled over all. This eight-session course will also examine the roles of women, foreigners, and slaves, as well as the dead, who had their own special place in ancient Egyptian society.

Frank Yurco is an Egyptologist who has taught numerous courses on topics of ancient Egyptian history, culture, and language, both at the Oriental Institute and the Field Museum. This course will meet at the Oriental Institute on Thursday evenings from 7:00 to 9:00 beginning 8 October and continuing through 3 December. There will be no class on Thursday 26 November (Thanksgiving Day).

Required texts:

The Egyptians. Sergio Donadoni, ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1997.

Letters from Ancient Egypt. Edward F. Wente. Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1990.

See page 13 to register.

FROM THE NILE TO THE INDUS: THE EMPIRE OF THE ANCIENT PERSIANS**Michael Kozuh****Wednesdays****14 October–18 November****7:00–9:00 PM, Oriental Institute**

The rulers of ancient Persia — today's Iran — once reigned over a vast empire that stretched from Egypt to India and from Turkey to Uzbekistan. Led by such powerful and charismatic kings as Cyrus the Great, Darius, and Xerxes, the Persians fought great battles on land and sea, amassed hordes of treasure in silver and gold, and governed conquered territories with wisdom and enlightenment until their empire was brought to an end by the generals of Alexander the Great. This six-week course will trace the rise and fall of the Persian Empire (ca. 539–330 BC) through such sources as the writings of the Greek historian Herodotus, the Old Testament books of Esther and Daniel, translations of cuneiform, hieroglyphic, and Aramaic documents, and, of course, the magnificent remains of ancient Persian cities and monuments.

Michael Kozuh is a graduate student in Assyriology in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations of the University of Chicago. He is the author of two forthcoming articles on ancient Persia and has traveled extensively in Iran.

This course will meet at the Oriental Institute on Wednesday evenings from 7:00 to 9:00 PM beginning 14 October and continuing through 18 November. The instructor will provide handouts and a list of recommended readings.

See page 13 to register.

INTRODUCING ANCIENT EGYPT**Oriental Institute Faculty and Staff****Saturdays****17 October–21 November****10:00 AM–NOON****Special Lecture: 10 October, 1:00 PM**

If you've always wanted to learn more about ancient Egypt, here is the ideal opportunity! This fall, faculty and staff of the Oriental Institute are presenting a six-session course to explore ancient Egyptian life and culture as it relates to the world-renowned collection of artifacts that will be on view in our new Egyptian Gallery. The course will begin with a historical overview and then focus on topics that include ancient Egyptian life and society, religion and kingship, mummification and funerary beliefs, art and writing, and tools and technology.

Presenters include Peter F. Dorman, Associate Professor; John Larson, Museum Archivist; Robert K. Ritner, Associate Professor; Emily Teeter, Associate Curator; Steve Vinson, Research Associate; and Frank Yurco, Egyptologist. All of our presenters will provide reading materials and offer suggestions for further study.

This course will meet at the Oriental Institute on Saturday mornings from 10:00 AM to 12:00 NOON beginning 17 October and continuing through 21 November.

Additional Feature! All class registrants are invited to attend a special lecture, "The Oriental Institute: Its History and Work," as guests of the Oriental Institute. Presented by Karen L. Wilson, Oriental Institute Museum Director, this program takes place at the Oriental Institute at 1:00 PM on Saturday 10 October.

See page 13 to register. Oriental Institute volunteers must register through the Volunteer Office at (773) 702-1845, after which they may attend the course free of charge. See page 21 for volunteer opportunities.

HIEROGLYPHS BY MAIL

Steve Vinson

9 November (Start Date)

Taught by correspondence, this course is open to both beginners and students with previous experience in Middle Egyptian, the "classical" language of ancient Egypt. Beginners will use a set of reading lessons based on inscribed objects found in the British Museum; this is an ideal way to prepare yourself to read the inscriptions commonly found on objects in most major ancient Egyptian collections. Students with more experience, or those who would like a more intensive introduction to the Egyptian language, will use a teaching grammar based on a set of progressive grammar lessons and accompanying exercises.

During the course, both beginners and more experienced students will complete their lessons and mail them to the instructor, who will correct them, answer any questions, and return the lessons by mail or fax. In addition, an e-mail "chat room" will be available for students to ask advice of the instructor or to trade tips and experiences.

The course will begin on 9 November and continue for fifteen weeks, not including a two-week break from 20 December to 3 January.

Steve Vinson holds a Ph.D. in Egyptology from Johns Hopkins University. A Research Associate 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: (Beginners) *How to Read Egyptian Hieroglyphs: A Step-by-Step Guide to Teach Yourself*. Mark Collier and Bill Manley. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1998.

(Advanced) *Middle Egyptian Grammar*. James Hoch. Mississauga: Benben Publications, 1995. Please contact the Oriental Institute Museum Education Office at (773) 702-9507 for information on how to order this book.

See page 13 to register.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN LAW AND ETHICS, PART I:
A COURSE BY MAIL

Frank Yurco

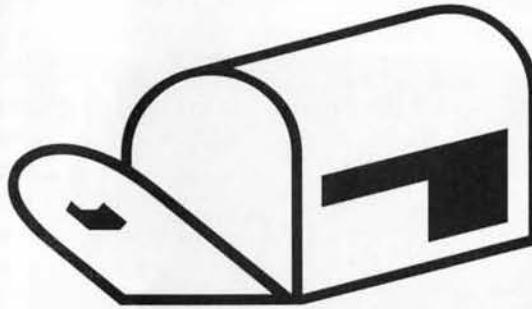
26 October (Start date)

Featuring audio-taped lectures by Frank Yurco, this correspondence class invites you to explore ancient Egypt's highly sophisticated system of law and the strong ethical and religious beliefs that supported it. Listen to the lectures at home — or in your car — and then examine supplemental readings that include translations of ancient Egyptian court cases and descriptions of how laws were enforced, as well as the texts that offered guidelines for a moral way of life. Readings will also include myths and stories showing how the gods settled their legal disputes and how Maat, the goddess of justice, embodied law and order. Part I of this course focuses on the earlier periods of Egyptian history. Part II, to be presented on audio tapes in winter 1999, will focus on the New Kingdom and beyond.

The tapes and readings are organized into eight lessons. With every lesson, the instructor will provide a brief assignment that allows you to demonstrate your understanding of the course material. Complete each assignment and return it 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 26 October and continue for sixteen weeks. Registration must be received by Monday 12 October.

See page 13 to register.

See page 13 to register.



Many Oriental Institute members will recall the team from the Louvre Museum that arrived in 1991 to make a cast of the winged bull from Sargón's palace. As the picture above indicates, the cast has been installed in one of the Louvre's spacious naturally-lit galleries as part of the Cour Khorsabad. A label identifies the cast as a reproduction of the Oriental Institute bull (Photograph by Irv Diamond and Dorothy Speidel)

**EGYPTOMANIA, CHICAGO STYLE: AN ORIENTAL
INSTITUTE / CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
BUS TOUR**

Saturday 17 October

9:30 AM-4:30 PM

Meet at the Chicago Historical Society

For the convenience of North Side members and friends, this repeat of last spring's popular bus tour will begin with a slide presentation at the Chicago Historical Society, located on North Clark Street in Lincoln Park, followed by a bus tour of the city as you've never seen it before! Join Egyptologist Michael Berger to discover how Egyptian art and design has influenced the look of architectural and historic sites throughout Chicago. Much of this influence relates to the discovery and excavation of King Tut's tomb in the 1920s, the archaeological event that gripped the world and resulted in an explosion of art and design in the Egyptian style. Examples of this "Egyptomania" in Chicago range from the imposing terra-cotta pharaohs on the Reebie Storage and Moving Company building to the sphinx in Graceland Cemetery and an actual piece from the Great Pyramid at Giza that is imbedded in the headquarters of the *Chicago Tribune*.

Co-sponsored by the Department of History Programs at the Chicago Historical Society, this day-long event includes handouts, coach bus transportation, and a Middle Eastern lunch at Uncle Tannous Restaurant. There will be some walking, so please wear comfortable shoes and dress for the weather.

Fee: \$50 for Oriental Institute and Chicago Historical Society members; \$55 for non-members.

See page 13 to register.

SPECIAL LECTURE: MOVING KING TUT

Emily Teeter

Humanities Day, Saturday 31 October

1:30-2:30 PM, Oriental Institute

How do you move a 15,000 pound, 3,000 year-old Egyptian statue? Going beyond the obvious answer of "very carefully," this slide lecture by Emily Teeter, Associate Curator of the Oriental Institute Museum, takes you behind the scenes to review the complex engineering, conservation, and curatorial processes involved in moving the Museum's colossal statue of King Tutankhamun. Admission is free and registration is not required.

**EGYPTOMANIA GOES WEST
AN ORIENTAL INSTITUTE BUS TOUR**

Sunday 15 November

1:00-8:00 PM,

Join Egyptologist Michael Berger for a bus tour that "goes west" to view superb examples of Egyptian-style art and architecture in communities surrounding Chicago. Visit the little-known Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company on Chicago's west side; tour Oak Park and Forest Park to see buildings and monuments that recreate the look of ancient Egyptian temples and tombs; and then travel to DeKalb, Illinois, for a private tour of the magnificent Egyptian Theater, a 1920s movie palace designed by architect Elmer F. Behrens. Led by Barbara Kummerfeldt, Executive Director of the Egyptian, this visit will introduce you to one of the

nation's finest surviving examples of a theater with an ancient Egyptian theme.

The tour includes motor coach transportation, handouts, a snack on board the bus, and dinner at the Hillside Restaurant in DeKalb.

Fee: \$59 for Oriental Institute members; \$64 for non-members. *Special discount:* \$54 for members; \$59 for non-members who are also registered for "Egyptomania, Chicago Style."

See page 13 to register.



Reebie Storage and Moving Company facade, North Clark Street, Chicago. Photograph by Michael Lisle

FAMILY WORKSHOP

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

Saturday 17 October

1:00-3:00 PM, Lill Street Studio

1021 Lill Street

Make a clay body, wrap it with plastered gauze, and 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.

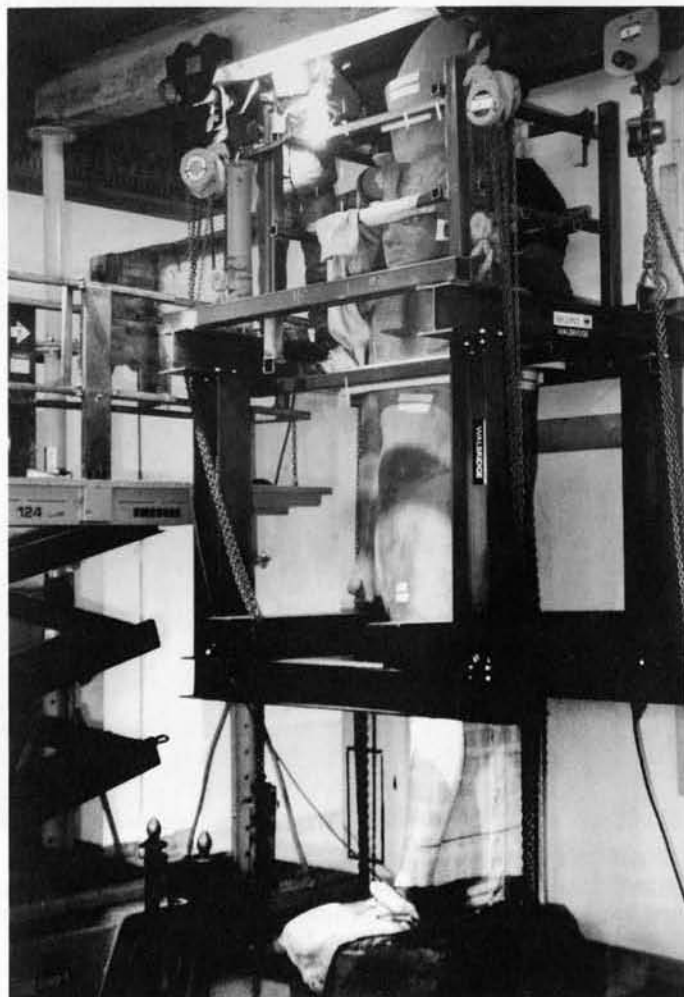
This workshop, a repeat of last fall's sold out program, is designed for children ages 5 and up, accompanied by an adult. It will take place at Lill Street Studio, 1021 W. Lill Street, Chicago. Fee: \$20 for adults; \$15 for children. All materials included. Pre-registration is required and space is limited. To register, call Lill Street Studio at (773) 477-6185.

UPDATE ON THE EGYPTIAN GALLERY

EMILY TEETER, ASSOCIATE CURATOR, ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM

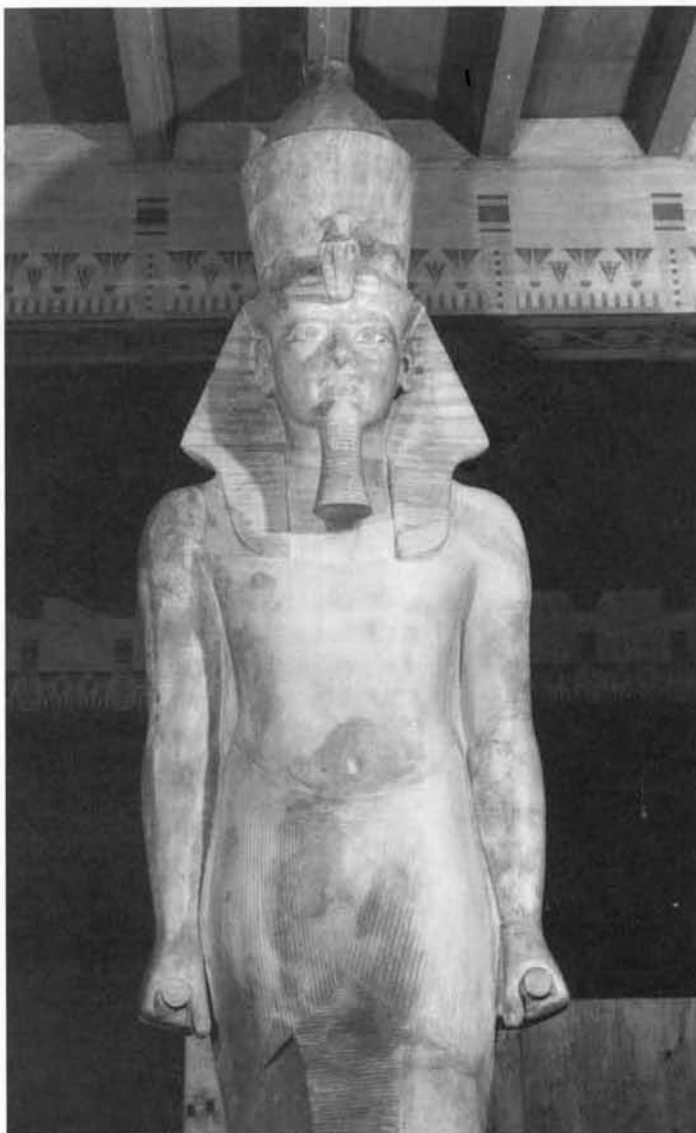
We are making wonderful progress finalizing the objects and installation of the Egyptian Gallery for its opening in early 1999. The most obvious change is the relocation of the colossal statue of Tutankhamun. The statue, which previously stood in an inconspicuous space against the wall in the northern gallery, has been relocated to a dramatic free-standing position at the entrance of the southern gallery. This was an incredibly complicated undertaking that ultimately took six weeks of intense effort on the part of our conservators and a crew of three specialized riggers from the firm of Belding Walbridge of East Chicago. The relocation of the statue presented special problems. The statue is composed of original quartzite (from the crown to the middle of the thighs) and modern restoration (mid-thigh to floor) cast from a nearly identical statue in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo. To complicate the move, the statue would not fit under any of the doorways and further, the statue was connected through the floor to the basement level by steel trusses in order to transfer its weight (estimated at 12,000–15,000 pounds) to

the building's foundation. After careful evaluation of the project, it was decided that the statue would have to be moved in two pieces. Our conservators, under the direction of Laura D'Alessandro, made a mold of the modern shin restoration that was to be sectioned. An elaborate steel cradle was welded around the head and torso to support the upper section of the statue. Once the 1930s concrete restoration was removed from the shins, cutting torches were used to cut the steel that lay within the restoration. In a very dramatic moment, the upper part of the statue, supported on a massive gantry, was pushed away from the feet and base. The steel that connected the base of the statue into the foundation of the building was cut, and the base was relocated to the south gallery. It was an extraordinary sight to see the massive upper part of Tutankhamun slowly move through the old Assyrian gallery to its new permanent position. All went according to plan, and the torso was relocated over the legs and the steel rewelded. Our conservators are now finishing the restoration of the shins.



Left: Steel workers welding a steel cradle around the upper portion of the Tutankhamun statue to support it during its move to its new location

Above: The Tutankhamun statue, enclosed in its steel cradle, being moved to its new location



The colossal statue of Tutankhamun in its new location, as the focal point of the new Egyptian gallery

In its new position, the statue of Tutankhamun has been transformed into a spectacular focal point of the gallery. The back pillar with its important recarved texts is now visible, as are the details of the sensual curve of the hips with their indication of movement, and the fine details of the tail of the *nemes* headdress. Information about the statue's discovery, its historical importance, and its restoration will be located near it, as will a selection of pottery vessels that were used in the funerary feast of King Tutankhamun. These materials, which provide a poignancy and human dimension to the monumental statue, have not been exhibited for more than two decades.

The complexity and success of this single part of the reinstallation will, we hope, give our members and friends an idea of the scale and scope of the renovation of the museum. We are going far beyond simply cleaning cases and adding new labels. The renovated gallery is designed by the Chicago firm of Vinci/Hamp, a highly respected and experienced exhibit designer. One

of our concerns has been to retain the character of the former galleries with their stenciled ceilings, wood trim, and limestone. Vinci/Hamp has designed five new built-in cases of limestone and bronze to complement the existing structure. These state-of-the-art cases were designed with maximum flexibility in mind. Specifications include large panes of exhibit glass with minimal distracting divisions, and a variety of case depths to accommodate the key pieces of the collection and to make them more easily visible to the viewer. Their construction specifications ensure that they are a genuine investment in the long-term future of the gallery. These new cases will be supplemented by our handsome 1920s vintage walnut exhibit cases (made for us by the Art Institute of Chicago), which will be retrofitted with label ramps to allow the viewer locate didactic information easily and also to make the labels visible to disabled visitors. Considerable effort has been directed toward creating clean lines of sight, a sense of openness and to creating spaces that will accommodate groups of visitors without impacting the individual guest. New conservation-approved window screens that allow more but better-controlled light into the gallery will be installed, and we are in the final stages of selecting wall colors. The addition of new light tracks to the ceiling and the installation of specially designed lighting in the new cases will ensure that the objects look their best.

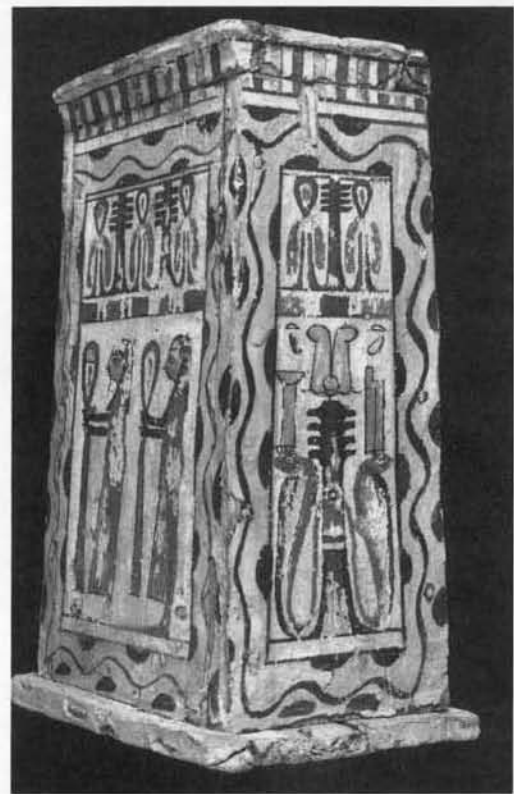
The gallery has an entirely new introductory section that presents Egyptian chronology by means of the most characteristic artifacts of each period. The visitor can see the progression



Fragment of tomb decoration showing a group of singers and dancers that will be a part of the exhibit on music. The two women to the left clap their hands and, according to the caption overhead, sing, while the women to the right executes a dance step. The distinctive dress of the women indicates that they are part of a troop of professional dancer-musicians (OIM 10590, Fifth Dynasty, ca. 2524–2400 BC)



The chief of police, Bakenwerel, who lived in western Thebes in the reign of Ramesses IX. This statue will be part of the exhibit on biographies and occupations (OIM 14663, Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1127 BC)



Roman-era painted shrine, which has not been exhibited for decades, will be part of the exhibit on chronology to demonstrate changing artistic styles (OIM 376, First Century AD)

of pottery styles, development in the forms of statues, relief work, scripts and other aspects of Egyptian culture from the Predynastic to the Byzantine eras. Maps and time lines positioned throughout the gallery also place the Egyptian collection in chronological context with the other collections.

The balance of the gallery is arranged thematically. The themes include writing and scripts, kingship, funerary beliefs, gods and their worship, popular religion, art and artistic techniques, family and social structure, tools and technology (building, pottery, weaving, faience), medicine, clothing and grooming, and recreation (games and music).

The gallery includes a wide variety of objects that have not been exhibited before, or have not been on view for decades. It is amazing how even "old friends" look entirely different in their new surroundings. The section on funerary beliefs gives a good idea of how different the installation will be. To improve upon the old exhibit of mummies that simply exhibited two mummies, canopic jars, and other materials, the new gallery will discuss the religious motivation for mummification and give a

detailed view of the actual process illustrated by tools and accessories that the embalmers used, such as bags of natron, chunks of bitumen, wrappings, amulets, palettes and jars for the sacred oils, mummy tags, a gold plate from a mummy's tongue, and an assortment of canopic jars and stoppers, as well as the contents of a canopic jar. The newly installed climate control also allows a wider range of mummies to be exhibited, better illustrating the development of this fascinating practice. We will exhibit our Predynastic pit burial, the cartonnage mummy of Meresamun, the mummy and coffin of Petosiris, a very instructive partially unwrapped mummy, and a beautifully wrapped mummy of a child from the Roman era. These will be displayed near our early Middle Kingdom cedar coffin. The presentation of this fine artifact has also been reevaluated, and a new lower platform will be constructed to facilitate viewing its painted interior. Among the other large objects used to illustrate the section on funerary beliefs are a Sixth Dynasty false door shown with a fine basalt offering slab beautifully detailed with food offerings (both of which have not been exhibited in recent memory).

We are working with subdividing major topics as a means of exploring themes in more depth, yet keeping the labels and text material to the brevity necessary in museums. For example, the discussion of writing in the old gallery had a wide selection of examples of writing and tools, but lacked the newly developed narrative thread and subsections that discuss general prin-



Left: A monumental water clock that was used for telling time during the dark hours of the night. This object, which is very rare and which has not been exhibited for decades, will be part of the technology exhibit (OIM 16875, Ptolemy II, 285–246 BC)



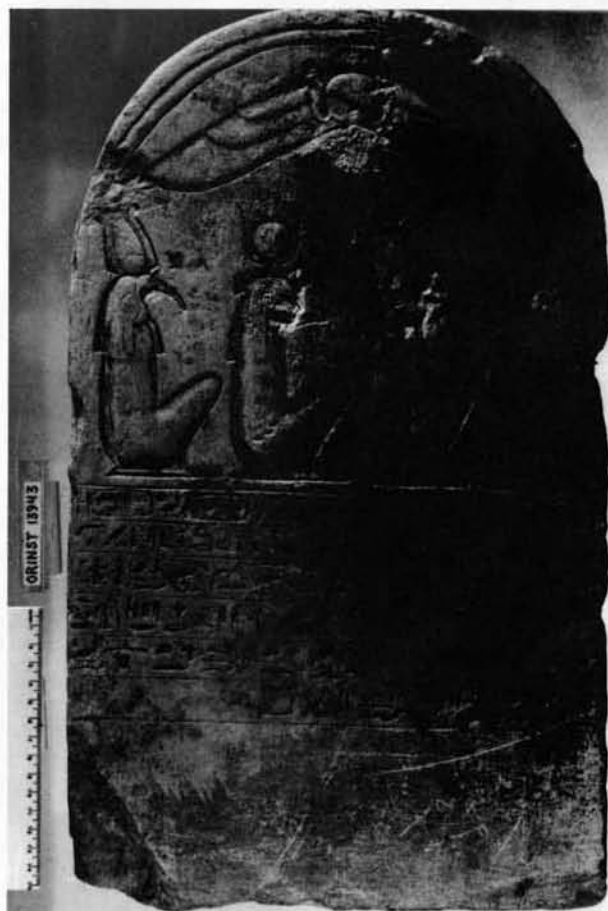
Right: Wooden statue of a man named Neni, shown grasping the edge of his skirt. The base is incised with funerary prayers. This statue, excavated in 1921, has not been exhibited for decades because of the lack of climate control in the galleries. He will be exhibited in the section dealing with funerary beliefs (OIM 11489, Sixth Dynasty, ca. 2300 BC)

ciples of Egyptian writing; its development; its religious potency, and sign order. The richness of the documentary record — a fundamental point for understanding Egyptian culture — is stressed through the presentation of a wide variety of types of written documents on various surfaces, most of which have never been exhibited, including the sale of a house, a schoolboy's text (with errors), hymn, tax receipt, receipt for the delivery of fish, poem, stele incised with a land endowment, letter of investigation of a death, and bilingual text.

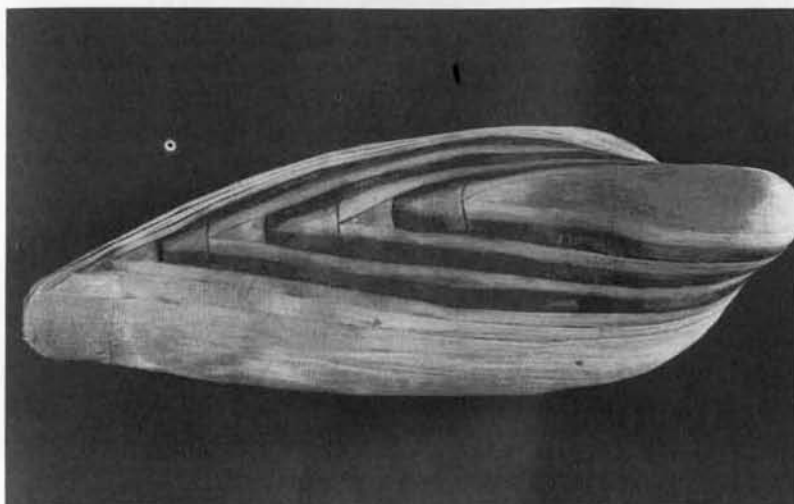
The section on the gods introduces the themes of polytheism, with representations of the gods, groupings, and problems of identification of specific deities. Much attention is given to the subject of the relationship of man and god, with steles that show types of cult devotion (offering, giving praise to the deity) and other forms of devotion. Again, a great number of objects not before exhibited will be included, such as animal mummies and private monuments of petition to the gods. Offerings to the gods are illustrated by never-before-exhibited clay figurines of women and animals, as well as ritual implements, a "votive shirt" painted in honor of Hathor, New Year vessels, votive vessels, and chunks of real incense.

The discussion of kingship, a fundamental aspect of Egyptian culture, was illustrated in the old gallery by several statues of kings. In the new gallery, aspects such as the rise of kingship, the role and status of the king, and the iconography of kingship will be discussed. Again, an entirely new selection of objects will illustrate the themes, from magnificent bronze statues of Osiris and Horus, and objects with the names of the earliest kings of Egypt, to a life-size bust Pharaoh Neferhotep.

A new theme that includes a wide variety of newly exhibited large stone reliefs deals with biographies, exploring the ancient Egyptians' sense of personal identity, which was very similar to our own. Each of these monuments immortalizes the individual through formalized portraits, proper names, and pro-



Stele incised with text regarding the donation of lands and their produce to fuel a lamp that burned in the temple of Thoth. The lunette shows King Necho II presenting the hieroglyph for "fields" to the gods Osiris, Isis and Thoth. This stele is typical of the many unseen treasures of the museum that will be exhibited in the new gallery (OIM 13943, ca. 599 BC)



A selection of animal mummies, like this Roman-era ibis mummy sacred to the god Thoth, will be exhibited to demonstrate popular religion and devotion (OIM 9238, first century AD)

fession references. Many of these professions have resonance today: Chief of Police, Candy Maker, Manicurist, Diplomat, Ambassador, and Chief of the Chariots of the King (chauffeur).

The display of clothing and grooming includes many objects that were too fragile to be exhibited in the formerly non-

climate-controlled gallery. These include a well-preserved early Eighteenth Dynasty (ca. 1500 BC) child's tunic from Thebes, a fringed shawl, and examples of leather and rush sandals. A wide selection of cosmetic bottles are exhibited near hand mirrors and other accessories such as razors, tweezers, and a Roman-era ear spoon, as well as a number of necklaces, bracelets, rings, and other jewelry from various periods of Egyptian history.

The section on daily life includes a discussion of family and social structure. The bond between married couples in Egypt is vividly illustrated by statues of married couples and documents such as a marriage contract. A note of modernity is given by a stele depicting a "blended" family, showing children and their step-siblings and stepmother.

We are naturally very excited about the opening of the new Egyptian gallery. In the nearly three years that it has been closed, the museum, through the indefatigable efforts of our devoted docents in the outreach programs and through the Virtual Museum, has continued to remind the public of the importance of our collections. We are confident that you will find that the content and appearance of the new gallery was worth the wait.

ARE THINGS QUIET AS A TOMB AT YOUR PLACE?

JOIN OUR VOLUNTEER TEAM

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM,
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

SIGN UP FOR FALL TRAINING

SATURDAYS, 10 OCTOBER-21 NOVEMBER

- ▲ Learn from celebrated Oriental Institute faculty and staff members
- ▲ Be a vital part of reopening the Egyptian Gallery
- ▲ Contribute your time in our galleries, the Suq gift shop, school outreach programs, archival research, or behind the scenes

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

- ▲ Oriental Institute membership, interview, and references required for participation
- ▲ Training is free; \$75 fee for materials
- ▲ Participation involves ca. 3 hours/week
- ▲ Enjoy monthly continuing education programs and our annual recognition luncheon
- ▲ Call: (773) 702-9507 or E-mail us at: oi-museum@uchicago.edu



ELECTRONIC MAPS AT THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

JOHN C. SANDERS AND CHARLES E. JONES

Continuing with the theme of map resources discussed by Charles Jones in the *Research Archives* section of this issue, the Computer Laboratory has been involved for several years in the development of map resources for various Institute research projects. The "maps" produced in the Computer Laboratory do

description of our work for the Giza Plateau Mapping Project, on our website, which is case-sensitive, at:

http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/COMP/GIZ/MODEL/Giza_Model.html

The Computer Laboratory also produces electronic maps to serve as introductory resources for students and the general public, maps meant to be printed and not viewed on the computer — more traditional maps such as you might find in the pages of a *National Geographic* magazine. Recent examples of these types of Computer Laboratory maps include several distributed in the Museum Education Office's Teacher Resource Kits and those that comprise the Ancient Near Eastern Map Series. In the case of the Teacher Resource Kits, commercially available relief maps of the Middle East were used as a backdrop for a series of maps depicting the geographical and political development of the Mesopotamian, Egyptian, and Nubian civilizations. Although generated on Laboratory computers using sophisticated color graphics software, the final maps were printed and distributed to teachers as overhead transparencies for projection in their classrooms. The Computer Laboratory's Ancient Near Eastern Map Series presents seven site maps covering the ancient Near East (Egypt, Sudan, The Levant, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, and Iran), locating primary archaeological sites, modern cities, and river courses. The maps were produced using essentially the same commercial source materials described above, with the same educational purpose in mind, and are meant to be printed on paper for viewing. Because the widest possible public audience is sought, however, these maps are distributed to the public in the form of electronic files accessed via the Institute's World-Wide Web (WWW) server, and printed out by an individual user after being "downloaded" over the Internet to their computer. The Ancient Near Eastern Map Series is available on our website, which is case-sensitive, at:

http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/INFO/MAP/ANE_Maps.html



Map of Mesopotamia

not always resemble the multicolored, coffee-stained, folded and torn documents often found in the glove compartments of automobiles or stashed in boxes on the top shelves of household closets. The final form of the computer-generated, *electronic* maps we develop in conjunction with Institute research projects are as varied as the source materials used to produce them, their intended audiences, and their means of distribution.

The most common types of electronic maps we create are the plans, sections, and elevations generated from the computer-based, three-dimensional archaeological site reconstructions we have developed for such Institute projects as the Nippur Expedition and the Giza Plateau Mapping Project. These maps are meant primarily for analysis by project researchers and associated scholars, though a small fraction of them are often used to illustrate public lectures, preliminary articles, and final publications. Their content is usually based on excavation records and survey data, reflecting what was actually found at varying levels of detail. These same maps may also contain the archaeologist's best guess regarding small features not found in the archaeological record on the one hand, to complete reconstructions of buildings or levels of occupation on the other. Because of the ever-changing nature of their source materials and their use as an analytical tool, these types of electronic maps are predominantly viewed by researchers on a computer screen, with paper print-outs used for convenience. As one example of this type of electronic map, we invite you to visit the Computer Laboratory's de-

EGYPTIAN HOLIDAY

21 December 1998 – 2 January 1999

Join Oriental Institute Museum Director Karen L. Wilson and Paul Walker on a study trip of Egypt specially designed to coincide with most school vacations. This departure, which features visits to ancient and Islamic sites, is an ideal opportunity for parents or other relatives to experience the treasures of Egypt with their children.

Cost (per person, double occupancy): \$5100 Land/Air from Chicago; \$680 Single Supplement; \$3640 Land Only; \$280 Optional Abu Simbel extension; \$400 tax-deductible contribution (per adult) to the University of Chicago. For more information or to reserve space on these tours, please call the Membership Office at (773) 702-1677.

VISITING COMMITTEE

New Members

The University of Chicago Board of Trustees has elected three new members to terms on the Oriental Institute Visiting Committee. We welcome **Deborah Aliber**, an Oriental Institute Docent since 1980; **Howard Haas**, senior lecturer at the Graduate School of Business and formerly a member of the School of Social Service Administration Visiting Committee; and **Roger Nelson**, Deputy Chairman, Consulting Services, Ernst & Young.



Renewed Members

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

Margaret Foorman
Janet W. Helman
Donald H. J. Hermann
Doris Holleb
Marshall Holleb
Daniel Lindley, Jr.
Jill Carlotta Maher
Ira Marks
Janina Marks
Rita Picken
William Roberts
O. J. Sopranos

Life Members

We are pleased to announce that the Board of Trustees honored **Albert "Bud" Haas** and **Eleanor Swift** with Life status. Each of these individuals has served the Institute for many decades and provided unstinting support and extraordinary volunteer service. Our congratulations to Albert "Bud" Haas and Eleanor Swift.

Awards

Visiting Committee member **Mary Grimshaw** received an Alumni Service Citation from the University of Chicago at the June 1998 convocation. The Alumni Service Citation recognizes outstanding volunteer work on behalf of the University. Mary's early support for the Institute's building project helped ensure that work could proceed in a timely manner during the planning phases, and in recent years she has continued to support the Institute's drive for facilities improvements that are crucial to the preservation of the Museum collections and to the growth of research, teaching, and outreach programs. Since 1988 Mary has served as a Museum Docent, giving weekly tours of the galleries for Chicago area students grades K through 12 prior to the close of the Museum for renovation. She also devotes many volunteer hours to documenting the collections with Ray Tindel, Oriental Institute Registrar.

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

Legacy Campaign Capstone Phase

Are you part of the Legacy?

To date we have raised \$9,912,368 — 98% of our \$10,115,000 goal. We thank all of you who have made this progress possible.

With only \$202,632 needed to reach full funding, we hope all of our members will consider gifts or pledges. Call the Development Office to discuss gift opportunities and recognition at (773) 702-9513.

Restore the "most beautiful room in the building"*

The Elizabeth Morse & Elizabeth Morse Genius Charitable Trusts Challenge

In recognition of generous support for the Oriental Institute Legacy Campaign the Research Archives Reading Room will be named *The Elizabeth Morse Genius Reading Room*.

The Elizabeth Morse and Elizabeth Morse Genius Charitable Trusts also have issued a *challenge* to friends of the Oriental Institute. The Trusts will match donations to support the further renovation and refurbishment of the Reading Room.

We plan to:

- replicate and install 1930s ceiling lights
- replace the cork floor
- install task and personal computer wiring

We invite you to participate in the Challenge to restore the Reading Room.

Gifts of all sizes are welcome and most helpful, and *all* gifts are tax deductible. Gifts may be made with the transfer of securities, with charitable deduction for full fair market value and no capital gains tax on appreciation.

Contact the Development Office at (773) 702-9513 to be part of the Research Archives Challenge

*The Research Archives Reading Room as described by James Henry Breasted in *The Oriental Institute* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1933, p. 122).

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

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NEW TITLE FROM THE PUBLICATIONS OFFICE

Reliefs and Inscriptions at Luxor Temple, Volume 2: The Facade, Portals, Upper Register Scenes, Columns, Marginalia, and Statuary in the Colonnade Hall.

The Epigraphic Survey

Oriental Institute Publications, Volume 116

1998. Pp. xxviii + 100; 99 plates. \$250.00

The second volume of the Epigraphic Survey's series on Luxor Temple is devoted to the in situ reliefs and inscriptions of Tutankhamun's Colonnade Hall that were not documented in the first of the series, *The Festival Procession of Opet in the Colonnade Hall* (OIP 112). Included in this volume are reconstructions of the Eighteenth Dynasty facade of the hall, the northern and southern doorjamb reliefs, the upper register scenes, the decoration of the columns and their architraves, the dedicatory bandeau texts of the New Kingdom, graffiti from the later periods, and the three colossal statues that still stand in the northern end of the hall. The plates are accompanied by a booklet of translations and commentary on the iconographic and textual additions and revisions that were made by a long succession of Egyptian rulers and reflect the complex history of the monument.

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