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ACHAEMENID ROYAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM PERSEPOLIS IN ELECTRONIC FORM

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From 550 BC on, Cyrus the Great and his successors, the Persian kings of the Achaemenid dynasty, conquered and held an empire on a scale that was without precedent in earlier Near Eastern history, and without parallel until the formation of the Roman Empire. At its greatest extent, its corners were in Libya and Ethiopia, Thrace and Macedonia, Afghanistan and Central Asia, and the Punjab. It incorporated ancient literate societies in Elam, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and elsewhere. It engaged the

structured narrative of Darius's triumph over his competitors for control of the empire, and it was not only addressed to posterity, but also translated and disseminated to the conquered lands, and an Aramaic version was copied out in Egypt about a century after the text was composed. But the other inscriptions, for the most part, present the empire not as an accomplishment, the result of royal efforts, but as a divinely sanctioned order.

The characteristic that best represented this order was its diversity, which was in turn an expression of the empire's size. In a world where few people had seen maps, where area and distance could not be expressed in geometric figures, the most impressive way of putting them in words was to name the many people who served the king, and so some of the inscriptions give lists of subject lands, twenty, or twenty-three, or twenty-eight items long. This characteristic was condensed in the Old Iranian words *vispazana*, "(with) all kinds (of people)," or *paruzana*, "(with) many kinds (of people)," which the Achaemenid kings' translators rendered with Akkadian phrases indicating, literally, "of many languages" or "of all languages."

This diversity is a characteristic embodied in the Achaemenid royal inscriptions themselves. They are mostly cast in three unrelated languages: Old Persian, the language of the rulers; Elamite, the pre-Iranian language of the part of Iran that the Persians had made their homeland; and Akkadian, the language of the Assyrians and Babylonians who had ruled much of west-

continued on page 2

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<http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/ARI/ARI.html>

Figure 1. The Achaemenid Royal Inscriptions home page at: www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/ARI/ARI.html

emerging Greek states in a long confrontation that had profound effects on Greek and later European historical consciousness. It lasted without substantial loss of control until it was conquered by Alexander the Great, and then dismantled by his successors after 330 BC.

Unlike the Assyrian conquerors before them, the Achaemenid kings devoted little space in their royal inscriptions to the struggles that forged the empire. It was not for want of literary ability or for want of an understanding of the force that royal propaganda could have. In fact, the longest Achaemenid royal inscription, the apologia of Darius the Great (DB), carved in three languages to accompany a relief on the cliff face at Bisitun (near Kermanshah, in western Iran), is an elegantly con-

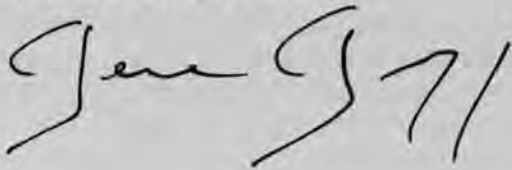
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From the Director's Study

The winter quarter has been a scene of much activity in many arenas. In the field, John and Debbie Darnell continued their Theban Desert Road Survey while Carol Meyer and an Oriental Institute team worked at Bir Umm Fawakhir (Egypt). Professor McGuire Gibson and Research Associate Tony Wilkinson returned to excavate in Dhamar, Yemen; and the Amuq Valley Project, directed by Professor K. Aslihan Yener, is gearing up for an expanded 1998 season working with multiple dig sites in south central Turkey.

On the home front, the building project, in'shallah, is nearly finished. Plans for the new Egyptian Hall are being finalized, and we have set 5 December for a gala preview of this reinstalled gallery. I am most anxious to raise the final \$800,000 needed to retire the debt on our \$10.1 million construction project. Please consider a pledge or gift now.

I hope to see you on 18 May for *Romancing the Past Comes Home*, to celebrate this year of achievement together in the space that will become our new Egyptian Hall showcasing the monumental statue of King Tut. Seating will be limited, so watch your mail for more details. And come join us for a magical evening.



ern Asia and parts of western Iran before the Persian conquests. Monolingual inscriptions are sometimes coupled with related inscriptions in the other languages. And when trilingual versions are incorporated into architectural elements they also represent the political order. The Old Persian version always has pride of place, on the top in a vertical arrangement or in the middle of a bilateral arrangement.

Many of the Achaemenid inscriptions were incorporated into the foundations or the architectural ornaments of palaces built for rulers. The court moved often from one royal complex to another. In the classical and biblical accounts of the Achaemenid court, most episodes take place in the palaces of Susa, and many of the Achaemenid inscriptions were found there by some of the earliest systematic excavations in the Near East. But long before that, European travelers had brought back descriptions of the extensive standing remains at Persepolis, and accurate copies of the Achaemenid multilingual inscriptions from Persepolis were the basis for the first steps in deciphering the cuneiform scripts. Georg Grotefend's early successes with the Old Persian script relied on a comparison between the texts of Darius I and Xerxes from Persepolis that are now called DPa and XPe. The near completion of the Old Persian decipherment

and the decisive work on the Babylonian script done by Edward Hincks and Henry Rawlinson relied above all on the great inscription of Darius I at Bisitun (DB).

The decipherment opened the way to exploring pre-Achaemenid cultures and societies of ancient western Asia that had been entirely unknown or only dimly understood, and explorers of these areas soon left the Achaemenid texts behind as the domain of subspecialists in Iranian or Elamite philology, or in the history of the encounters between Persians and Greeks. These texts, terse as their contents often seem, are the very words of the Great Kings, but the fact that the Great Kings themselves produced them in more than one language is often ignored or merely acknowledged in passing. The inscriptions are often cited, for example, from handy editions of the Old Persian version without reference to the other versions, and at other times continuous translations of one version are interrupted by remarks on additions or omissions or divergences in the other versions.

Close study and accurate use of these texts, and even simple appreciation of their intended effect, calls for a synoptic presentation of the versions. No handy synoptic edition has replaced F. H. Weissbach's magisterial *Keilinschriften der Achämeniden* of 1911, in part, at least, because the development and divergence of scholarship on Old Persian and Old Iranian, Elamite, and Akkadian have made replacing it with an equally compendious and authoritative printed edition a forbidding task. Even Weissbach's edition presented only the verbal components of the texts: parallel transliterations and translations of the versions, with textual apparatus. Readers who wanted to see what the inscriptions looked like in their original setting still had to search for drawings and photographs in publications by early visitors to the sites. When modern excavation reports — above all, the Oriental Institute's final publication of the excavations of 1931–1939 at Persepolis and nearby Naqš-i Rostam, in three volumes produced between 1953 and 1970 — made good photographs and facsimiles of many of the inscriptions and their contexts available, looking at the textual, architectural, and archaeological aspects of these documents at the same time still required a lot of table space in a very good library.

With the development of computers and then of the Internet, the possibilities of on-line presentation of linked texts and pictures offer an opportunity for a different sort of synoptic presentation of texts, including these inscriptions. The Achaemenid Royal Inscriptions project (ARI) is an exploration of these possibilities, with the creation of an electronic study edition of Achaemenid inscriptions in all their versions, accompanied by translations, glossaries, basic text-critical and reference apparatus, pictures of the original inscribed buildings and objects, and site plans to indicate their original locations, beginning with the inscriptions from Persepolis and Naqš-i Rostam.

The project began with a grant from the Provost's Program for Academic Technology Innovation in 1996. Matthew W. Stolper and Michael Kozuh (graduate student in NELC, special-

ROMANCING THE PAST COMES HOME: ANNUAL DINNER ON 18 MAY 1998

izing in Assyriology and Achaemenid History) prepared most of the data: transliterations and text-critical apparatuses in uniform formats, working translations of each version of each text, glossary entries, and so on. Gene Gragg wrote most of the programs that index, search, link and display the data; in this task the on-line Bible Browser of Richard Goerwitz (Ph.D. in NELC, 1993) was a model vehicle for the display of groups of texts in several simultaneous versions. Charles Jones (Oriental Institute Research Archivist) and John Sanders (Head of the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory) have contributed to all tasks.

Most of the project's work has been done on Hewlett-Packard X-Terminals donated to the Oriental Institute by the LaSalle Banks. The current state of the work can be viewed at <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/ARI/ARI.html> (the URL is case sensitive; see figure 1).

The ARI project aims to make it possible for the user to move quickly among various ways of examining the inscriptions, from looking at whole texts of individual versions to section-by-section comparison among the versions in different languages; or from a glossary entry in one language to the context of each use of a particular word in all inscriptions in that language; or (eventually) from a display of the versions as a whole or in sections to pictures that show the visual relationships among the versions and plans that show where a person moving among the buildings at Persepolis would have encountered the inscription — or, to put it more accurately, how the Oriental Institute's archaeologists saw and photographed the inscription and its setting in the 1930s.

The phrase "current state of the work" is used advisedly. In addition to the flexibility that this form of presentation gives to the user, it offers a similar flexibility to the editors, allowing additions, improvements, or changes of a sort that would be impossible in printed form: corrections of typographical and editorial errors, additions to the bibliography or notes to the texts, reconsiderations of decisions about translation, incorporation of critical responses, additions of new texts or images, or whole new classes of information. Where printed presentations are fixed, on-line presentations are protean, since it is also possible to revise the layout in which the information is displayed on the screen, or the organization of the connections among parts. This project is an experiment with solving problems of design and construction that will also appear in the presentation of other bodies of texts. Like other such projects, this one is under constant change, maintenance, and progress, so what can be described is its state at a particular moment and ambitions for further developments. As this is written, the project is very much under ongoing design and construction. But the core elements are in reasonable working order. Here is what they do.

The basic data are 28 royal inscriptions on building elements, tombs, and movable objects from Persepolis, amounting to a total of 63 Old Persian, Elamite, and Akkadian versions. The long texts of Darius I from his tomb at Naqš-i Rostam are still to be added. The individual inscriptions are identified with a system of sigla that is usual in Achaemenid scholarship, as DPa, DPb ... DPi (= Darius I, Persepolis, inscriptions "a" through "i"), XPa, XPb ... XPo (= Xerxes I, Persepolis, inscriptions "a" through "o"), etc. Sections of individual texts (numbered 01, 02, 03, etc.) are identified in a way that is also usual, as paragraphs marked off either by the beginning of the inscription, or by either of two formulaic phrases in Old Persian, Elamite, or Akkadian, one that means "I, so-and-so, king," the other that means "declares so-and-so, king."

The user can follow links from the home page or the introduction to "Browse Whole Text" to see the transliteration of the entire text of a single version of a particular inscription (see figure 2). For example, the user who responds to the prompt "Select Text" by choosing the text "XPa" and responds to the prompt "Select Version" by selecting "Old Persian" and then selects "Submit Display Options," will receive a complete transliteration of the best-preserved of the four copies of Xerxes' inscription on the Gate of All Lands that faced the top of the monumental stairway, the main entrance to the Persepolis platform.

Whether he chooses the Old Persian, Elamite, or Akkadian version, he may be dismayed to find an unfamiliar system of transliteration, in which the various special characters, super- and subscripts that are used in conventional printed transliterations have been replaced by combinations of characters from the ordinary ASCII character set (for example, s\$ replaces š, c% replaces ç, h# replaces ħ, and so on; the transliteration conventions are explained in the introduction). It is hoped that in a later stage of the project this feature (which makes it easy for the programs to search and index the transliterations, and makes it simple for users to type Old Persian, Elamite, or Akkadian words on U.S. keyboards) can be amended, so that the texts appear in more familiar form.

The user can also follow links to "Browse Versions by Section" to see a section-by-section parallel display of the versions, with or without their English translations (see figure 3). For example, the user who selects the text XPa, selects section "02," selects all three of the boxes marked "Old Persian," "Elamite," and "Akkadian," and selects "Include Translations," will receive transliterations and translations of the three versions of the second paragraph of the inscription on the Gate of All Lands, the paragraph in which Xerxes identifies himself as the son of Darius, a member of the Achaemenid dynasty, and king of

Figure 2. The "Browse Whole Text" option

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“countries containing many kinds (of men)” (in Old Persian and Elamite) or of “lands of the totality of tongues” (in Akkadian). And if this difference in the versions interests him, he will also see that “containing many kinds (of men)” is represented in the Old Persian by a phrase *paruv zanānām*, in Elamite by a transcription of the Iranian phrase, *parruzananam* (not by an Elamite translation), but in Akkadian by a paraphrase, *ša nap̄har lišānāti*, “of the totality of tongues.”

That is not quite accurate — he will actually see sign-for-sign transliterations p-ru-u-v : z-n-a-n-a-m rendering Old Persian *paruv zanānām*, par2-ru-za-na-na-um rendering Elamite *parruzananam*, and s\$a2 nap-h#a-ar li-s\$a2-nu.MES\$ rendering Akkadian *ša nap̄har lišānāti*. If he knows the orthography and philology of the languages, he can recognize the forms transcribed this way in their ancient spellings. Otherwise, he can move to “Browse Lexicon, see an alphabetical list of all the Old Persian or Elamite or Akkadian words in all the inscriptions. For example, if he selects “Old Persian” and scrolls through the list to “paru-: much, many,” and clicks on it, he will receive a lexical entry that shows all spellings of all forms of the word and the passages in which each form occurs. If he selects the citation “xpa02” of the spelling p-ru-u-v, he will receive a display of the Old Persian version of section 2 of the Old Persian version of XPa, including the phrase *paruv zanānām*. If he returns to the list of Old Persian words, he will see another entry, “paruzana-: of many kinds” and recognize that the phrase was treated as a single word in two other inscriptions of Xerxes and one of Artaxerxes I, and if he follows links to those passages, he can see the Elamite and Akkadian equivalents in each case. A future version of the lexical entry will indicate the equivalents of the glossed word in the other languages (with links to the corresponding entries in the glossaries of the other languages), and a future version of the response to a request for a particular context will offer the option of seeing the parallel contexts in other versions.

The user who begins not with texts, but with language, can start at “Text and Lexical Search,” submit a search for any string of characters that are part of a word in one of the glossaries, select the language of the glossary to be searched, and receive a list of glossary entries (see figure 4). For example, if he submits the string “paru-,” selects the option “Words Beginning with String,” and selects the language “Old Persian” and the scope of the search “Search Lexical Entries Only,” he receives a response that identifies the glossary entry “paru-: much, many,” from which he can move to the full lexical entry, containing forms, spellings, and citations, as above. If he submits the string “paru” (without final dash), he receives a list of three glossary entries: “paru-: much, many,” “paruva-: former, previous,” and

“paruzana: of many kinds,” from each of which he can move to complete lexical entries and then to the contexts of each citation. If he submits the string “zana” and selects the option “Lexical Entries Containing String,” he receives a list that includes the compound form “paruzana-: of many kinds,” and the independent form “zana-: human being, kind,” each with links to full lexical entries that lead in turn to citations in context.

The user who begins not with lexicon but with epigraphy can also start at “Text and Lexical Search,” submit a string of characters that are part of the transliteration of any of the texts, select the appropriate language, select a response that includes occurrences in transliterated texts, occurrences in the lexical entries, or both, and receive a list of lexical entries and/or contexts which can then be examined in detail. For example, if he submits the transliteration string p-ru-u selects the language Old Persian, selects the option “Search Lexicon and Text,” and selects the search type “Words Beginning with String,” he receives a list of six spellings of forms of the three words paru-, paruva, and paruzana-, with links to those entries, and a second list of the same spellings with links to the passages of Old Persian texts in which each spelling appears.

A look at the lexical entries shows some of the information that is still to be supplied. The form contains headings marked “See also:” (for cross-references to compounds and cognates, with links to the respective lexical entries), “Equivalent to:” (for notation of the lexical equivalents in the other languages, with links to the respective lexical entries), and “Remarks:” (for notation of epigraphic, philological, or lexical problems,

with links to appropriate bibliography).

Two of the main components of the project are still at an early stage. One is the catalogue, with the identifying information for each version of each inscription: location among the buildings of Persepolis (and excavation numbers of inscribed movable objects), and primary publications of facsimiles, mostly photographs. If the user follows links to the sample entry for XPa Old Persian, for example, the display indicates that there are four exemplars, describes the position of two of them on the door jambs of the Gate of All Lands, and indicates where photographs of each are published, in an abbreviated form of bibliographical citation with links to the running bibliography where complete publication information is supplied. The graphics are the other component at an early stage of work. Sample images reproduce published photographs of the two exemplars of XPa, with the three versions displayed side by side at the openings of the Gate of All Nations.

The user who follows links to “Bibliography” can inspect a running list of all publications cited anywhere among the pages

Browse Versions By Section

Select Text: Select Section:

Select Versions (any combination)

Old Persian Elamite Akkadian

English Translation

No Translations Include Translations

To View Choices

Press to

or press to

Figure 3. The “Browse Versions By Section” option

of the site, in alphabetical order by author and date. If he selects an entry in this list, he can see the complete bibliographic information for the reference. This information is also linked to each of the occurrences of that reference in the site.

The flexibility that this form of presentation affords to both the user and the presenter answers the question of what should be done next with an embarrassingly large array of possibilities. Beyond the additions and corrections already mentioned, three main tasks have priority.

One immediate desideratum is the addition of plans, excavation photographs, and perhaps other illustrations, linked to the various forms of text display, to fulfill the intent to display synoptic versions of the inscriptions not only as linguistic items, but also as archaeological artifacts and architectural elements. This task also offers an opportunity to make an accessible digital archive of many of the photographs from the Oriental Institute's excavations, unpublished as well as published; and an opportunity to amend some of the published plans to accommodate the results of later excavation and restoration.

A second desideratum, perhaps somewhat paradoxical, is to accommodate users who dislike computers. Ideally, the transliterations can be displayed in a familiar form, without the need to indicate diacritics with arbitrarily substituted ASCII characters. The user should be able to transfer every form of display to paper at his own printer easily.

Finally, and most importantly: one of the main purposes of this project has been to use this small corpus of well-known texts as an arena for gaining experience with problems of preparing, displaying, and analyzing texts in a variety of unrelated languages, and also to begin defining editorial and design standards for the electronic publications under the Oriental Institute's aegis.

We anticipate that electronic/web publication will be an important medium for the distribution of Ancient Near Eastern texts and data, and we expect the Achaemenid site, as it evolves, to become an important test arena for standards and tools of this medium. As a first step, represented by the Achaemenid site, is the preparation in electronic form of a corpus texts containing an explicit representation of all the information needed for a scholarly edition. We intend to provide at the site periodically updated information on our emerging format, its relation to developing public standards such as XML, and the possible extension of the format to other bodies of texts. In one such extension, for example, the programs and markup standards being developed here, are being used by Jones and Stolper to prepare on-line publication of the Achaemenid Elamite and Aramaic administrative texts recovered by the Oriental

Institute's excavations at Persepolis, beginning with about 2,000 Persepolis Fortification tablets that the late Richard T. Hallock transliterated, an unpublished sequel to his *Persepolis Fortification Tablets* (OIP 92 [1969]), and with about 100 Persepolis Fortification tablets that the late George G. Cameron studied in the Tehran Museum but was unable to publish, and with about 400 Aramaic tablets, also from the Fortification archive, treated in a manuscript left by the late Raymond Bowman.

At the same time as we are preparing texts, we are also in the process of assembling a set of tools for the preparation, indexing, and displaying of these texts, and their associated glossaries, bibliographies, catalogues, and critical apparatus. For the moment we are using for this purpose home brew scripts written in the Perl programming language. These prototype programs have in fact turned out to be more robust and extensible than initially anticipated. They have proved useful, for instance, in setting up an Afroasiatic etymological database, in the preparation

of an electronic study edition of the corpus of Aksumite inscriptions from early first-millennium AD Ethiopia, and in designing a prototype for the Middle Egyptian on-line instructional program described elsewhere in this issue of *News & Notes* (see page 13). However, we are following closely the current flurry of activity in the development of tools for electronic text, and we expect that we will be gradually replacing provisional tools with more polished and professional versions as they become available.

Matthew W. Stolper has been on the faculty of the Oriental Institute since 1980. His research has concentrated on Achaemenid Babylonian texts and history and on Elamite texts and history. Gene

Gragg has been on the faculty of the Oriental Institute since 1969, and became Director in 1997. 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.

Text and Lexical Search

Search String:

Select Language

Old Persian
 Elamite
 Akkadian

Select Scope of Search(s)

Search Lexical Entries Only
 Search Text Occurrence Only
 Search Lexicon and Text

Search Type:

Figure 4. The "Text and Lexical Search" option

CONSTRUCTION, RENOVATION, AND REINSTALLATION: PROGRESS REPORT

KAREN L. WILSON, MUSEUM DIRECTOR

All construction work has been completed in the new addition and in the renovated three-quarters of the galleries and basement. Registrar Raymond D. Tindel has moved into his new office, and Conservation and Preparation are in the process of arranging furniture and equipment in their new spaces. Ray has erected shelving capable of holding objects weighing as much as 5,000 lb apiece in the east basement and is moving large stone artifacts, such as fragments of Khorsabad reliefs, onto that shelving. In addition, Ray and those under his supervision have been assembling



**A preliminary design for the
reinstallation of the Egyptian
Gallery**

regular shelving in the rest of the basement in preparation for moving the collections down from the former Egyptian Gallery into their new homes. That move began on 2 February and is anticipated to take about four weeks. Once the climate control systems for the organics and metals storage areas in the new addition are functioning flawlessly, we will move those delicate collections into their new spaces as well. After that move, expected to take about two weeks, has been completed, asbestos abatement of construction phase two areas (former Egyptian Gallery, Iranian Gallery, north basement, and former metals and organics storage rooms) will take place. At that stage, Turner Construction will come in and complete phase two renovation work in those spaces, which they estimate will take two to three months. If everything goes according to plan, that would mean the end of the renovation/construction project some time late in June.

Meanwhile, museum staff are working on the design for the new Egyptian Gallery, which will have its first opening event on 5 December 1998 — the 67th anniversary of the dedication of the Oriental Institute building. The exhibit design/architectural firm of Vinci/Hamp, Associates is doing the design work, and Emily Teeter is the curator for that new gallery. Each of our new galleries will contain exhibits that are arranged both chronologically and thematically. As one approaches the entrance to the Egyptian Gallery (see plan), the first thing one will see is the colossal statue of King Tutankhamun, which will have been relocated to stand in a central position about twelve feet into the hall. For the first time in the Oriental Institute's history, the first

object one sees upon entering the Egyptian Gallery will be an Egyptian (as opposed to an Assyrian) one, and visitors will be able to walk around the statue and to appreciate it from all sides. On King Tut's right will be an exhibit on the chronology of ancient Egypt. This presentation will be schematic, with a limited amount of text (name of period, dynasty, dates, and a listing of key historical/cultural events) illustrated by characteristic artifacts. It will show the visitor the typical object types and styles for each major period and allow them to make comparisons and contrasts amongst them. Most of the remainder of the gallery will be arranged thematically. Some of these themes will be familiar from the former galleries (writing, tools and technology, music and games, food and drink), and others will be new. The latter will include women, family, occupations, popular religion, and the God's Wives of Amun. On display in the section on popular religion will be objects that attest to personal piety such as animal mummies, votive shirts, and steles of supplication, prayer and transfiguration. The God's Wives of Amun section will exhibit some of the objects from these women's tomb chapels at Medinet Habu, and the accompanying text will discuss their political/theocratic roles. The objects in all of our new galleries will be exhibited primarily in our handsome walnut and glass display cases, which will be refinished and retrofitted with label ramps. Newly fabricated divider walls, which are in fact freestanding cases for large reliefs and statues, will replace the alcove walls characteristic of the former galleries. As well as providing secure and flexible exhibit space for hard-to-display large stone items, these cases will simultaneously divide up the gallery spaces and provide lines of sight from one area of the hall to another.

Before we open the Nubian/Amuq/Anatolian gallery, we plan to host an exciting traveling exhibition organized by the University of Pennsylvania Museum — *Treasures from the Royal Tombs at Ur* — from October 2000 to January 2001. The exhibition consists of approximately one hundred fifty items from Sumerian burials at Ur, including gold, silver, and inlaid jewelry and other personal adornments and vessels. We are tremendously excited about hosting this blockbuster exhibition, which we believe will provide us with new opportunities to raise our visibility among the cultural institutions of Chicago and put us "on the map" in the minds of all Chicagoans.

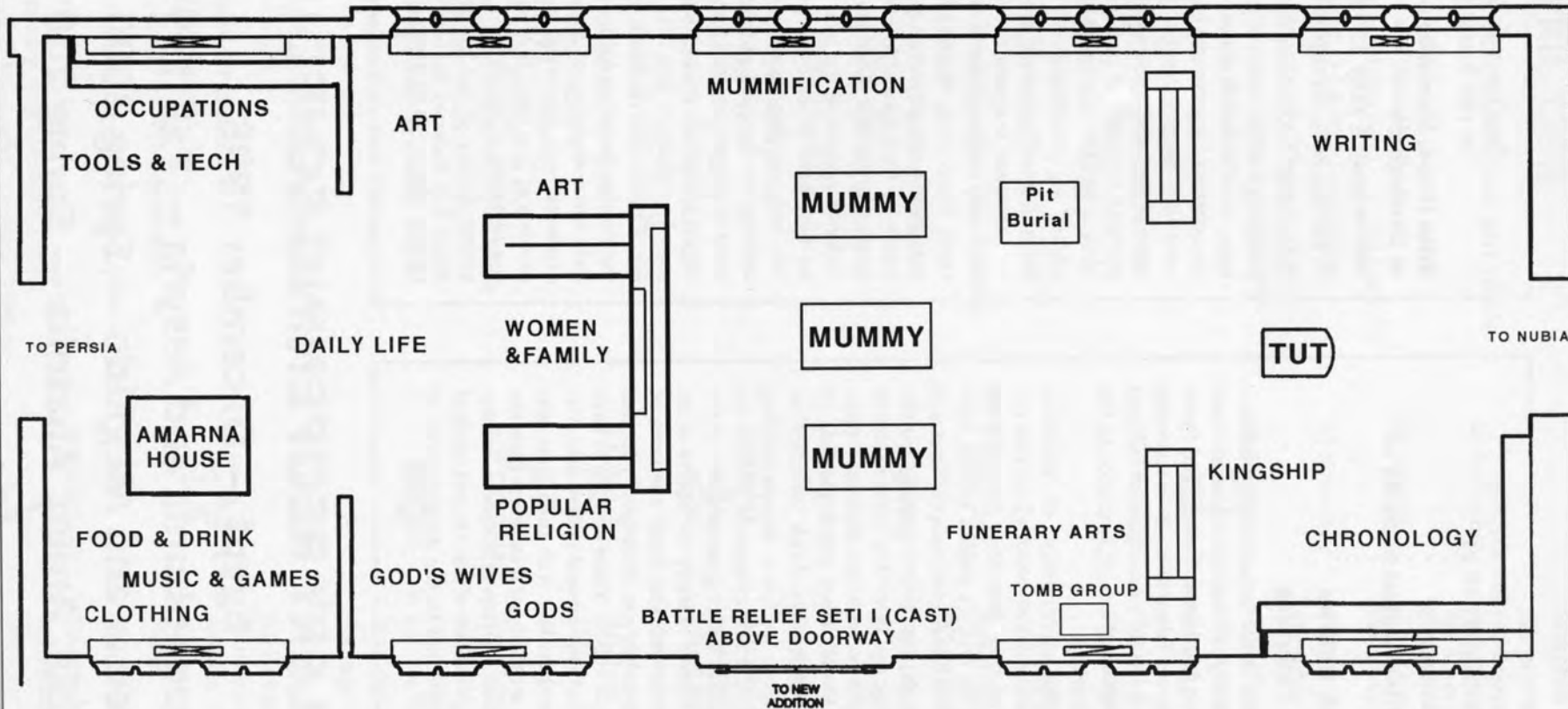
SCHEMATIC PLAN: EGYPTIAN GALLERY

GODS, SAINTS, AND KINGS DEPARTS 4 SEPTEMBER: SEE PAGES 11 - 12

SPRING 1998

MUSEUM NEWS

PAGE 7



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 10'



**Anatomy of a Mesopotamian Colony:
Hacinebi, Turkey, 3700 BC**

Gil Stein, Northwestern University

Co-sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America

WEDNESDAY 22 April 1998, 8:00 PM

Breasted Hall, Reception Following

Gil Stein is Associate Professor in the Department of Anthropology at Northwestern University and has conducted archaeological research in the American Southwest, Turkey, and Syria. The recipient of several prestigious fellowships, he is currently directing the Northwestern University excavations at the Late Chalcolithic/Uruk (ca. 4000–3100 BC) site of Hacinebi in the Euphrates valley of southeast Turkey.

Abstract The Sumerian civilization of southern Mesopotamia is best known for the development of the first cities and for the invention of writing. However, Mesopotamia also appears to have founded the world's earliest known colonial system. The newly established Mesopotamian city states of the Uruk period (ca. 4000–3100 BC) established a series of settlements along the Euphrates River and other key trade routes in an apparent effort to gain access to resources such as copper, lumber, and semi-precious stones from the highlands of Anatolia and Iran. Although many of these Uruk "colonies" or "enclaves" have been excavated, we know almost nothing about the relationship between the Mesopotamians and the local people with whom they traded. Ongoing excavations at the site of Hacinebi give us a rare chance to study the effects of the Mesopotamian trading colonies on the local cultures of Anatolia. Hacinebi is a local Anatolian site, strategically located at the juncture of two main trade routes. There appears to have been a small group of Mesopotamians present at Hacinebi, living in one corner of the site and trading with their local host community. By comparing the archaeological evidence from the Mesopotamian and local Anatolian quarters at Hacinebi, archaeologists can reconstruct the organization of this ancient colonial system and the role of Mesopotamia in the development of Anatolian society.

**Dog Love and Pig Hate
in the Ancient Levant**

**Brian Hesse, University of Alabama
at Birmingham**

WEDNESDAY 6 May 1998, 8:00 PM

Breasted Hall, Reception Following

Brian Hesse is Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, and a Smithsonian Institution Research Associate. He is primarily interested in archaeological theory, zooarchaeology, the origins of animal domestication, and the evolution of the social and political economy of pastoral systems. Among his current projects are research on the origins of the Biblical pig prohibition and the structure of Philistine and Israelite pastoral economies.

Abstract Fragments of animal bone are the second most common find at historic sites in the ancient Near East, trailing only the ubiquitous potsherd. Long treasured by prehistorians as evidence for food production innovations, they are of increasing interest to archaeologists who focus on text-rich periods of the Iron Age and later. In fact, we now have at least one prominent archaeologist who suggests that bones may be our best hope for tackling the daunting problem of reconstructing aspects of cultural identity from material culture. Two results of modern animal bone archaeology are presented to illustrate this new valuation. The discovery of nearly two thousand dog finds buried during the Persian Period at Ashkelon is reviewed to illustrate the complexity of actually linking zoological evidence with historical explanation. Then, the problem of "pig hate" is explored, illustrating how a consideration of animal bone evidence advances our understanding of the historical and cultural processes that underlay the emergence of this marker of Middle Eastern ethno-religious identity.

GALLERY REOPENING SCHEDULE

Egypt — December 1998

Mesopotamia and Assyria — Fall 1999

Persia and Megiddo — Spring 2000

Nubia, Amuq, Anatolia — Spring 2001

APRIL 1998

4 Saturday

**Ancient Egyptian Law and Ethics:
Part II**

Frank Yurco
Continues through 13 June
10:00 am–12:00 noon, Oriental Institute
See page 15 for more information

4 Saturday

**The People of a Thousand Gods:
Religion and Art of the Hittites**

Hripsime S. Haroutunian
Continues through 16 May
1:00–3:00 PM, Oriental Institute
See page 15 for more information

5 Sunday

**Mysteries of the Holy Land**

2:00 PM, Breasted Hall
See page 16 for more information

6 Monday

**Cuneiform by Mail (Start Date)**

Daniel Nevez
See page 16 for more information

11 Saturday

NO ETHICS CLASS

11 Saturday

NO HITTITE CLASS

14 Tuesday

**Travel Photography**

Thomas Van Eynde
Continues through 28 April
7:00–9:00 PM, Oriental Institute
See page 15 for more information

18 Saturday

**The Dead Sea Scrolls:
An Introduction**

Anthony J. Tomasino
Continues through 23 May
10:00 am–12:00 noon, First United
Methodist Church of DeKalb
See page 16 for more information

18 Saturday

Egyptian Law and Ethics (cont.)

See 4 April

18 Saturday

Hittite Art and Religion (cont.)

See 4 April

19 Sunday

**This Old Pyramid**

2:00 PM, Breasted Hall
See page 16 for more information

21 Tuesday

Travel Photography (cont.)

See 14 April

22 Wednesday

**Anatomy of a Mesopotamian
Colony: Hacinebi, Turkey, 3700 BC**

Gil Stein
8:00 PM, Breasted Hall

Reception Following

See page 8 for more information

25 Saturday

Egyptian Law and Ethics (cont.)

See 4 April

25 Saturday

The Dead Sea Scrolls (cont.)

See 18 April

25 Saturday

Hittite Art and Religion (cont.)

See 4 April

26 Sunday

**Out of the Fiery Furnace**

2:00 PM, Breasted Hall
See page 16 for more information

28 Tuesday

Travel Photography (cont.)

See 14 April

MAY 1998

2 Saturday

Egyptian Law and Ethics (cont.)

See 4 April

2 Saturday

The Dead Sea Scrolls (cont.)

See 18 April

2 Saturday

Hittite Art and Religion (cont.)

See 4 April

3 Sunday

**Ancient Earth: Pottery and Planting**

Anna Rochester
1:00–3:00 PM, Lill Street Studio
See page 17 for more information

3 Sunday

**Ancient Treasures from the Deep**

2:00 PM, Breasted Hall
See page 16 for more information

6 Wednesday

**Dog Love and Pig Hate in the
Ancient Levant**

Brian Hesse
8:00 PM, Breasted Hall
Reception Following
See page 8 for more information

9 Saturday

**Archaeology for the New
Millennium**

McGuire Gibson, K. Aslihan Yener, John
Sanders, Tony J. Wilkinson
9:30 AM–4:30 PM, Winnetka Community
House
See page 17 for more information

9 Saturday

**Pharaoh's Flowers**

Nicole Hansen and Masako Matsumoto
10:00 AM–12:30 PM, Oriental Institute
See page 17 for more information

9 Saturday Egyptian Law and Ethics (cont.)
See 4 April

9 Saturday The Dead Sea Scrolls (cont.)
See 18 April

9 Saturday Hittite Art and Religion (cont.)
See 4 April

16 Saturday Egyptomania, Chicago-Style
Michael Berger
9:30 AM-4:00 PM
See page 17 for more information



16 Saturday Egyptian Law and Ethics (cont.)
See 4 April

16 Saturday The Dead Sea Scrolls (cont.)
See 18 April

16 Saturday Hittite Art and Religion (cont.)
See 4 April

17 Sunday The Face of Tutankhamun: The
Great Adventure
2:00 PM, Breasted Hall
See page 16 for more information



18 Monday Romancing the Past Comes Home
Annual Dinner
6:00 PM, Oriental Institute
See page 14 for more information



23 Saturday NO ETHICS CLASS

23 Saturday The Dead Sea Scrolls (cont.)
See 18 April

25 Monday Suq Inventory Sale
Continues through 5 June
See back cover for more information



30 Saturday Egyptian Law and Ethics (cont.)
See 4 April

All programs subject to change.

31 Sunday Obelisk
2:00 PM, Breasted Hall
See page 16 for more information



JUNE 1998

6 Saturday Egyptian Law and Ethics (cont.)
See 4 April

13 Saturday Egyptian Law and Ethics (cont.)
See 4 April

LATER 1998

4 September Gods, Saints, and Kings: Discovering
Central Anatolian Turkey
Richard L. Chambers
Continues through 20 September
See page 11 for more information



23 December Egyptian Holiday
Karen L. Wilson and Paul Walker
Continues through 4 January
Check your mailbox for details



KEY TO SYMBOLS



ADULT EDUCATION COURSES



CORRESPONDENCE/INTERNET COURSES



DINNERS



FAMILY/CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS



MEMBERS LECTURES



SPECIAL EVENTS



SUNDAY FILMS



TRAVEL PROGRAMS

LECTURE IN THE FIELD

We are pleased to announce the following lecture outside the Chicago area:

Emily Teeter

Ritual and Legitimacy in Ancient Egypt

Wednesday 18 April 1998, 7:00 PM

Fondren Science Building, SMU, 3215 Daniel, Dallas, TX

SUMMER ARABIC PROGRAM

The University of Chicago Intensive Summer Arabic Program, a nationally recognized course, offers four levels of instruction. Students are drawn from Midwestern and national universities, and from the city of Chicago. Make this the summer that you learn Arabic!

For more information, please call the Center for Middle Eastern Studies at (773) 702-8297, or write: CMES, Summer Arabic, 5828 South University, Chicago, IL 60637; summer-arabic@uchicago.edu

GODS, SAINTS, AND KINGS: DISCOVERING CENTRAL ANATOLIAN TURKEY**4-20 September 1998**

Join Professor Emeritus Richard L. Chambers on this study trip of the treasures of central Turkey. The tour, which is co-sponsored by the Oriental Institute and the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, begins in Istanbul and includes Ankara, Cappadocia, Urfa, and Antakya. A particular highlight will be a tour offered by Professor Aslihan Yener of her dig site near Antakya. Nonstop departures are available from both Chicago and New York City.

Cost (per person, double occupancy): \$3550 from Chicago, \$3500 from New York (land/air package, plus air taxes); \$605 single supplement; \$2525 land-only; \$400 tax-deductible contribution to the University of Chicago. For more information or to reserve space on the tour, please call the Membership Office at (773) 702-1677.

ITINERARY

Day One — Friday 4 September, Istanbul: Departure from Chicago or New York on Turkish Airlines direct flight to Istanbul.

Day Two — Saturday 5 September, Istanbul: Arrival Istanbul mid-morning. Transfer to the newly renovated deluxe Istanbul Hilton Hotel, situated on thirteen acres of beautifully landscaped gardens overlooking the Bosphorus and within walking distance of Istanbul's main business, shopping, and entertainment district. Afternoon at leisure. Meet your fellow tour members for a private sunset cruise on the Bosphorus with briefing, cocktails, and dinner. D

Day Three — Sunday 6 September, Istanbul: Full day of sight-seeing visiting the magnificent Blue Mosque of Sultan Ahmet, the Museum of Turkish and Islamic Arts housed in the restored sixteenth century Palace of the Grand Vezir Ibrahim Pasha, the Roman Hippodrome, the underground cistern, and the Aya Sofia Museum (St. Sophia), considered one of the world's greatest architectural marvels. Lunch at a local restaurant. Visit Dolmabahce Palace, a lavish Turkish-Indian baroque masterpiece built as the new residence of the Ottoman sultans in 1854. Dinner at the internationally renowned Beyti Restaurant, famous for its grilled meats. B/L/D

Day Four — Monday 7 September, Istanbul: Resume sight-seeing, driving to Kariye Museum (St. Savior in Chora) with its spectacular Byzantine frescoes and mosaics and the Mosque of Suleyman the Magnificent, designed by the master Ottoman architect Sinan. Enjoy a lunch of traditional Ottoman delicacies at the Daruzziyafe restaurant, located in the sixteenth century Suleymaniye complex. Continue to Topkapi Palace, home of the Ottoman sultans and center of the imperial government from the mid-fifteenth to the mid-nineteenth century. Marvel at the treasury with its jeweled thrones and other incredible riches, the legendary Harem Quarters, and the kitchens where one of the greatest Chinese porcelain collections in existence is on display. Dinner at the elegant Kurucesme Divan Restaurant on the Bosphorus. B/L/D

Day Five — Tuesday 8 September, Istanbul/Ankara: Mid-morning transfer to the airport for noon flight to Ankara. Transfer to Merit Altinel or Sheraton Hotel. Lunch at hotel. Afternoon briefing at the U.S. Embassy. Evening at leisure. B/L

Day Six — Wednesday 9 September, Ankara: Day of sight-seeing with visits to Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, winner of the 1997 "European Museum of the Year" award and famous for its outstanding collection of Hittite artifacts, and the impressive Atatürk Mausoleum and Museum. Lunch at a traditional restaurant in "old town" area around the citadel. Visit "old town" and the Temple of Augustus built in the second century BC. Dinner at hotel. B/L/D

Day Seven — Thursday 10 September, Ankara/Bogazkoy/Cappadocia: Early morning departure from the hotel for Cappadocia region stopping to visit the Hittite sites at Bogazkoy (Hattusas and Yazilikaya), the seat of their mighty empire around 1400 BC. Lunch en route. Reach Cappadocia late afternoon. Check in at the Kapadokya Lodge or Dedeman Hotel. Dinner at hotel. B/L/D

Day Eight — Friday 11 September, Cappadocia: Full day of sight-seeing in the region including the rock-carved chapels of Goreme, the red monastic complex at Zelve, and the villages of Ortahisar and Uchisar. Dinner at hotel, followed by folkloric dance show and drinks at a local club. B/L/D

Day Nine — Saturday 12 September, Cappadocia: Visit the underground city and the Soganli Valley with its many rock churches. Drive to Avanos for lunch in a cave restaurant and afterwards visit the pottery workshops for which the town is famous. Dinner at hotel. B/L/D

Day Ten — Sunday 13 September, Cappadocia/Adiyaman: Morning departure early for the long drive to Adiyaman via Kayseri, Darende and Malatya. Lunch at Malatya. Dinner and overnight at Bozdogan Hotel. B/L/D

Day Eleven — Monday 14 September, Adiyaman/Mt. Nemrut/Sanli Urfa: Depart from hotel at about 4 AM to drive to Mt. Nemrut. Climb to the summit where the gigantic funerary sanctuary of King Antiochus of Commagene was erected over 2,000 years ago. See the sun rise over the colossal stone statues of the gods and kings, the toppled heads of which are lying on the ground. After late breakfast and further sight-seeing in the area, depart for Sanli Urfa, known in ancient times first as Ur and later as Edessa. Lunch en route. Dinner and overnight at Edessa Hotel. B/L/D

continued on page 12

Day Twelve — Tuesday 15 September, Urfa: Morning visit to Harran, one of the oldest continuously inhabited spots on earth and believed to be ancient Charan, noted in the Old Testament as the place where Abraham and Sarah spent several years. See the strange beehive houses, ancient fortress, the city walls, and remains of an early Islamic university. Continue to the nearby Atatürk Dam, Turkey's largest and the sixth largest in the world, before returning to Urfa. Said to be the place where Abraham was born in a cave near the present day Mevlid Halil Mosque, Urfa is a pilgrimage site. Visit the Halil Rahman Mosque, which is built around a quiet pool in which holy carp swim, and stroll through the vaulted eastern bazaar and the courtyards of the old hans. Lunch at local restaurant. Dinner at hotel. B/L/D

Day Thirteen — Wednesday 16 September, Urfa/Antakya: (Biblical city of Antioch) Morning departure for Antakya, once the third largest city of the Roman Empire, surpassed only by Rome and Alexandria, with lunch and a stop at the Hittite site of Yesemek en route. Dinner and overnight at Buyuk Antakya Hotel. B/L/D

Day Fourteen — Thursday 17 September, Antakya: Morning drive to the nearby site of the Oriental Institute's archaeological excavation for a tour conducted by Prof. Aslhan Yener. After lunch at a local restaurant visit the Church of St. Peter, Antakya's Archaeological Museum (famed for its marvelous Roman mosaics), and the "old town" where little has changed since Biblical times. Dinner at hotel. B/L/D

Day Fifteen — Friday 18 September, Antakya/Adana/Istanbul: Morning departure stopping to visit the Hittite ruins at Karatepe, a site only recently discovered, and now an open air museum with artifacts displayed where they were found. Lunch en route. Drive to Adana airport for 7:30 PM flight to Istanbul. Transfer to the deluxe spa-style Klassis Resort Hotel at Silivri on the shore of the Sea of Marmara near Istanbul. Late light supper at hotel. B/L/D

Day Sixteen — Saturday 19 September, Istanbul: Day at leisure to rest and enjoy the amenities of the hotel (full spa treatments, indoor and outdoor pool, skating rink, etc.). A bus will be available for tour members who wish to drive to Istanbul for a day of shopping at the Grand Covered Bazaar and the Spice Bazaar. Depart for return trip to the hotel at 4:00 PM. Farewell dinner at hotel. B/D

Day Seventeen — Sunday 20 September, Istanbul/USA: After breakfast transfer to Istanbul airport for Turkish Airlines flights to Chicago and New York. B

EDUCATION OFFICE REGISTRATION FORM

<i>Title</i>	<i>Members Price</i>	<i>Non-Members Price</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Total</i>
____ Ancient Egyptian Law and Ethics: Part II	\$115	\$135	8 wks	____
____ The People of a Thousand Gods: Religion and Art of the Hittites	\$89	\$109	6 wks	____
____ Judaism in the Time of Jesus	\$89	\$109	6 wks; DeKalb	____
____ Cuneiform by Mail	\$125	\$145	Correspondence	____
____ Travel Photography	\$45	\$50	3 wks	____
____ Pharaoh's Flowers	\$29	\$34		____

To register for Archaeology for the New Millennium, please call the Alumni Association at (773) 702-2160

To register for Ancient Earth: Pottery and Planting, 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.

MIDDLE EGYPTIAN AND DISTANCE LEARNING

JOHN C. SANDERS AND CHARLES E. JONES

A group of distinguished language teachers and scholars at four universities — the University of Michigan, the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, and the University of Wisconsin — has been awarded a four-year, \$950,000 grant from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to adapt the most recent developments in computer technology to new modes of instruction for the teaching of three less commonly taught languages.

As one part of this project, Oriental Institute Professor Janet H. Johnson, working in collaboration with Terry G. Wilfong and Janet E. Richards of the University of Michigan, will develop an entirely new type of reader in Middle Egyptian which will be offered to students at the University of Chicago and the University of Michigan, and later to students at all four participating institutions. Colleagues at Northwestern University (Richard Lepine) and the University of Wisconsin-Madison (Magdalena Hauner) will produce a two-year Swahili language and culture course, and colleagues at the University of Michigan (Peter Hook, Tahsin Siddiqi) and the University of Chicago (Mithilesh Mishra) will develop a three-year sequence of lessons in Hindi language and culture. These three languages were chosen because of their diversity, representing as they do widely different language groups from various regions and areas, presenting very different problems to the scholar, teacher, and student.

Heading the Oriental Institute's role in this project, Johnson, working in conjunction with the Oriental Institute Computer Laboratory, will create an interactive, platform-independent Web-based unified grammar and reader built on a database of approximately 30 representative Middle Egyptian texts (literary, religious, autobiographical, and legal) involving thousands of lines of hieroglyphs. Each text will be identified by date, type of text, place of origin of the text,

current provenience of the original text, and basic bibliography about the text; cultural and background material (textual and visual) will be provided wherever possible. There will also be links to archaeological and historical information. This reader could form the basis for an introductory sequence in Middle Egyptian or could be used as a supplement at all levels of instruction. The authors will also develop a cross-grammatical concordance based on the reader. Both of these innovative projects will provide invaluable tools for the study of this important ancient language to faculty, students, and amateur Egyptologists alike.

In the first stage of the project, each group of scholars will begin by developing materials that their two universities can test and share. These materials will enable students to spend part of their study time with a computer, doing routine drills, possibly freeing up class time for more productive exchanges between instructors and students. In the second stage of the project, each group of schools will experiment with distance learning, so that a second-year or third-year course could be offered on one campus, with the enrollment coming from both campuses. Each campus will have an instructor available for consultation with the students. At the third stage of development, the other two universities in each case will be able to have their students attend these courses by long distance, thus extending the geographic range of course offerings and using faculty time even more efficiently.

The long-range goal of this project is to enable universities to employ technology in innovative ways to rethink the relationship between student and teacher, the difference between classroom learning and distance learning, and the differences between self-paced instruction and instruction that follows the academic calendar. The goal is to create a new paradigm for language instruction, one that can be adapted to a variety of languages in the future.



Portion of the Stela of Sobekhotep (Tübingen Nr. 458) from *Hieroglyphische Chrestomathie*, plate 11, by Hellmut Brunner (Wiesbaden, 1965)

SAVE THE DATE

Romancing the Past Comes Home • Monday 18 May Oriental Institute Museum, Former Mesopotamian Hall

Join with Oriental Institute members and faculty as we honor Bob Schloerb, who ends his tenure as Visiting Committee chairman, and celebrate a year of achievement together in the space that will become our new Egyptian Hall showcasing the monumental statue of King Tut. Associate Professor of Egyptology Robert K. Ritner, author of *Ancient Egyptian Magical Practice*, will entertain Institute "friends and family" with ancient Egyptian magic incantations and spells. Highlights for the evening include a special Suq sale (one night only!). Tickets will begin at \$75 per person, and seating will be limited. Watch your mail for more details. Come join us for a magical evening.

LEGACY CAMPAIGN COUNTDOWN PHASE — UNDER A MILLION TO GO!!!

To date we have raised \$9,243,530 toward our goal of \$10,115,000 to pay for the Institute's nearly completed expansion, renovation, and climate control project. We thank all of you who have made this progress possible. In the next issue of *News & Notes* we will feature profiles of some of our leadership Legacy Campaign donors.

Interested in being a part of the Legacy Leadership during the Countdown Phase? Call Cynthia Echols to discuss gift opportunities and recognition such as naming listed below.

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE LEGACY CAMPAIGN NAMING OPPORTUNITIES

MUSEUM AREAS	GIFT LEVEL	NAMING STATUS
Galleries	\$750,000 – \$1,000,000	Available
Collections within a Gallery For example, the Megiddo Collection or the Nubian Collection	\$100,000 – \$200,000	Some Named
Temporary Exhibit Spaces	\$ 100,000	Named
Conservation Center	\$ 300,000	Available
Storage Areas (Organics/Metals Magazines)	\$ 25,000 – \$50,000	Available
TEACHING / RESEARCH AREAS	GIFT LEVEL	NAMING STATUS
Archaeology Research Center	\$ 500,000	Available
Research Library Stacks	\$ 100,000	Pending
Project Suites within the Center	\$ 50,000	Named
Project Rooms within the Center	\$ 25,000	Named
Public Activity / Education Center	\$ 150,000	Named
Research Library Reading Room	\$ 200,000	Named

YEAR-END APPEAL SETS RECORD HIGH

The 1997 year-end appeal gifts totaled \$320,284, a 40% increase over 1996 year-end gifts! With some \$80,000 in corporate gifts, the Institute's projects and programs will benefit from some \$240,000 in gifts from individuals. Many thanks to all our members who supported the year-end appeal. Remember:

You may make a tax-deductible gift or pledge to the Institute at any time.

Pledges may be paid over several years.

Any gift may be made with the transfer of securities through the University of Chicago Investment Office. Tax code currently permits individuals to donate publicly traded stock at its fully appreciated value to nonprofit institutions.

Gift options include deferred vehicles such as Charitable Remainder Trusts and life-income arrangements that at once help the Oriental Institute and Museum, qualify for tax write-offs, and can provide income to you or your spouse now or at some future date.

Gifts to the Oriental Institute qualify for corporate matching programs to educational and cultural institutions.

If you would like information about gift options, please call Cynthia Echols at (773) 702-9513.

SUQ INVENTORY SALE, 25 MAY – 5 JUNE: SEE BACK COVER

Ancient Egyptian Law and Ethics: Part II

Frank Yurco

Saturdays

4 April–13 June

10:00 AM–12:00 NOON

Oriental Institute

(It is not necessary to have taken Part I to register for this course.) From property lawsuits to criminal cases, the law codes and trial records of ancient Egypt reveal a highly sophisticated legal system that evolved and changed with the times over a span of more than 3,000 years. This course features slide presentations, discussion sessions, and readings from myths and stories on legal practice to focus on the New Kingdom and Late Period of ancient Egypt history. Mirroring the societal problems and changing social structure of this era, law cases from this period recount conspiracies, royal assassination attempts, tomb and temple robbing, and the ultimate demise of New Kingdom government and the emergence of a new social order.

Instructor 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.

This course will meet at the Oriental Institute on Saturdays from 10:00 AM to 12:00 NOON, beginning 4 April and continuing through 13 June 1998. There will be no class on 11 April and 23 May.

Required texts:

The Legacy of Egypt. 2nd edition. J. R. Harris. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1971.

Ancient Egyptian Literature, Vols. I, II, III. Miriam Lichtheim. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1973, 1976, 1980.

The People of a Thousand Gods: Religion and Art of the Hittites

Hripsime S. Haroutunian

Saturdays

4 April–16 May

1:00–3:00 PM

Oriental Institute

Discover the arts, literature, rites, and religious beliefs of the Hittites, who called themselves "the people of a thousand gods." Mentioned in the Old Testament as one of the tribes occupying the Promised Land, the Hittites actually were an Indo-European-speaking people who established a powerful kingdom in Western Asia during the second millennium BC. Living in mineral-rich Anatolia — today's Turkey — the Hittites became the finest metalworkers of the ancient Near East. Their work includes magnificent ceremonial objects fashioned out of silver and gold. They also produced imposing examples of monumental art and architecture, as well as a great body of literary work highlighted by the myths, prayers, and ritual texts that expressed their religious convictions. This course will use archaeological evidence and cuneiform sources to provide a seldom-offered look at the art and religious life of the Hittites. Class sessions will include slide lectures that feature views from the instructor's extensive collection.

Instructor Hripsime S. Haroutunian holds a Ph.D. in Ancient Near Eastern Studies from the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow. Currently a Research Associate on the Hittite Dictionary Project of the Oriental Institute, she is also sole editor of the Newsletter for Anatolian Studies.

This six-session course will meet at the Oriental Institute on Saturdays from 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM, beginning 4 April and continuing through 16 May 1998.

Recommended texts:

The Hittites. O. R. Gurney. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1990.

Hittite Myths. Harry A. Hoffner, Jr. Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1990.

Travel Photography

Thomas Van Eynde

Tuesdays

14 April–28 April

7:00–9:00 PM

Oriental Institute

Learn how to bring back photographs that will capture the beauty and wonder of your next trip to Egypt — or any other photo-worthy destination — in this three-session class with professional photographer Thomas Van Eynde, who for five seasons served as Field Photographer for the Oriental Institute's Epigraphic Survey at Luxor. Find out how to use light to best advantage, establish rapport with subjects, relate architecture to landscape, and capture panoramic views. Van Eynde will also discuss choices in equipment and film, and offer suggestions on how to take photographs in special situations, such as at a festival, on a cruise boat, or even from the back of a camel.

Instructor Thomas Van Eynde is a free-lance photographer based in Chicago. A former curator at the Museum of Contemporary Art, he now concentrates on providing photographic services for museums, artists, and galleries. While at Luxor with the Epigraphic Survey, he also began the Thebes Photographic Project, an independent undertaking to photograph the little-known as well as the most popular sites of the ancient capital of Thebes. Visit the Oriental Institute's World-Wide Web site at http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/TVE_TPP/TVE_TPP.html (the URL is case-sensitive) to view selected photographs from the Thebes Photographic Project.

This three-session course will take place at the Oriental Institute on Tuesdays from 7:00 to 9:00 PM, beginning 14 April and continuing through 28 April 1998. The instructor will provide a packet of reading materials at the first course session.

ADULT EDUCATION IN THE WESTERN SUBURBS • THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS: AN INTRODUCTION

Anthony J. Tomasino, Saturdays, 18 April–23 May, 10:00 AM–12:00 NOON

First United Methodist Church of DeKalb

Go west! The Museum Education Office, in collaboration with the First United Methodist Church of DeKalb, is once again bringing adult education to the western metropolitan area.

Since their discovery in 1947, the Dead Sea Scrolls have been the center of intense interest and heated controversy. This course will offer an overview of the current issues in the study of the Scrolls. The class will begin with an account of the discovery of the Scrolls and their subsequent history, including charges that the Scrolls were deliberately withheld from the public by their editors. Sessions will include discussions on who authored the Scrolls and hid them from view in the caves by the Dead Sea. Finally, the class will consider the implications of these texts for our understanding of Judaism and early Christianity.

Instructor Anthony J. Tomasino, pastor of First United Methodist Church of DeKalb, has a Ph.D. from the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago. He has taught adult education courses on the Dead Sea Scrolls, Biblical literature, and early Judaism for the Oriental Institute and the Graham School of General Studies. This course will meet at the First United Methodist Church of DeKalb, 321 Oak Street, on Saturday mornings from 10:00 AM to 12:00 NOON, beginning 18 April and continuing through 23 May 1998. There is no required text. The instructor will provide handouts at each class session.

Recommended texts: *The Dead Sea Scrolls Today*. James Vanderkam. Grand Rapids: William B. Eerdmans, 1994. *The Dead Sea Scrolls in English*. G. Vermes. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press, 1987.

CUNEIFORM BY MAIL

Daniel Nevez • 6 April–30 May

The cuneiform script is one of the oldest writing systems in the world. It was used by scribes in the ancient Near East — particularly those in ancient Mesopotamia who wrote in the Akkadian language — from 3100 BC to AD 75. A wide variety of cuneiform texts have been preserved, including collections of law, private and official letters, treaties, a broad array of business and administrative records, myths, epics, and even astronomical observations. This correspondence course will introduce students to the cuneiform writing system and to the Akkadian language.

The course will consist of eight lessons that will familiarize students with the development and history of the cuneiform script in the ancient Near East while teaching them 110 frequently used cuneiform signs and a number of Akkadian words and phrases. For each lesson, the student will read and write Akkadian in cuneiform, with the final lesson including readings from legal texts, Assyrian royal inscriptions, and the laws of Hammurabi. Complete each lesson and return the exercises to the instructor, who will correct the lesson, answer any questions, and return the exercises by mail. The course will begin on 6 April and continue through 30 May 1998.

Instructor Daniel Nevez is a doctoral candidate in Assyriology in the Department of Near Eastern Civilizations and Languages.

Required texts: *A Workbook of Cuneiform Signs*. Aids and Research Tools in Ancient Near Eastern Studies, vol. 5. Daniel C. Snell. Malibu: Undena Publications, 1979. Available in paperback. *Cuneiform. Reading the Past*, vol. 3. C. B. F. Walker. Berkeley and London: University of California Press and British Museum, 1987. Available in paperback.

FREE SUNDAY FILMS • 2:00 PM, BREASTED HALL

Unless otherwise noted, all films last approximately 60 minutes

5 April *Mysteries of the Holy Land* — From the award-winning *Archaeology* series produced by the Archaeological Institute of America. 90 min. (1995)

19 April *This Old Pyramid* — Egyptologist Mark Lehner and professional stonemason Roger Hopkins suggest how the pyramids were built by actually building one in the shadow of the great pyramids at Giza. From the PBS *Nova* series. 90 min. (1992)

26 April *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. (1986)

3 May *Ancient Treasures from the Deep* — From the PBS *Nova* series. This exciting documentary takes you to the coast of Turkey to view the underwater excavation of a Bronze Age shipwreck. Dating to the fourteenth century BC, this is the oldest intact shipwreck ever explored by archaeologists. (1987)

17 May *The Face of Tutankhamun: The Great Adventure* — The first episode of the epic Arts and Entertainment series that describes the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun and the recovery and preservation of its contents. (1992)

31 May *Obelisk* — Mark Lehner and Roger Hopkins join forces once again to reconstruct an ancient Egyptian obelisk. From the PBS series *Secrets of Lost Empires*. (1997)

MIDDLE EGYPTIAN ON THE WORLD-WIDE WEB: SEE PAGE 13

NEW* FLOWER ARRANGING WORKSHOP*Pharaoh's Flowers****Saturday 9 May 1998****10:00 AM-12:30 PM**

Looking for a special bouquet for Mother's Day, or new ways to arrange the fresh flowers that will soon fill your garden? Join us to learn how flowers and plants decorated the homes and palaces of ancient Egypt, then use fresh flowers to create and take home your own ancient Egyptian-style arrangement. During the workshop, you will enjoy lotus cakes and hibiscus tea, traditional refreshments made from flowers that would have been in every pharaoh's garden. Instructors for this program are Nicole Hansen, a graduate student pursuing a Ph.D. in Egyptology in the University of Chicago Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, and Masako Matsumoto, an Oriental Institute Docent who holds a teaching diploma from Chicago's Misho School of Flower Arranging. Fee: \$29 for Oriental Institute members; \$34 for non-members. Space is limited and pre-registration is required. Supplies, flowers, and refreshments included. Please bring your own pair of garden shears. See form on page 12.

NEW* BUS TOUR*Egyptomania, Chicago-Style****Saturday 16 May 1998****9:30 AM-4:00 PM**

Get on board for a bus tour of Chicago 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 the city. 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. Urban architecture was one of the most fertile grounds for this "Egyptomania"; examples in Chicago range from the imposing terra-cotta pharaohs on the Reebie Storage and Moving Company building, all the way to the sphinx in Graceland Cemetery and the actual piece from the Great Pyramid at Giza that is imbedded in the headquarters of the *Chicago Tribune*. This day-long event begins with a continental breakfast and slide presentation at the Oriental Institute, followed by a bus tour with stops in the city and nearby suburbs. We'll stop for lunch at Tut's Oasis II, a Middle Eastern restaurant in Oak Park, where you can purchase your own selection from a menu featuring Egyptian-style favorites at modest prices, and enjoy decor that fits right in with our Egyptomania theme. Fee: \$47 for members; \$52 for non-members. Continental breakfast, handouts, and transportation included. See form on page 12.

SPECIAL EVENT**Archaeology for the New Millennium:
The Ancient World Comes to Winnetka****Saturday 9 May 1998****9:30 AM-4:30 PM****Winnetka Community House****620 Lincoln Avenue, Winnetka**

Spend a day exploring the future of the ancient past. In lectures, discussion, and computer-illustrated demonstrations, four Oriental Institute archaeologists will show you how the latest technologies are shedding new light on the world's oldest civilizations. Professor McGuire Gibson, Associate Professor K. Aslihan Yener, and Research Associates John Sanders and Tony J. Wilkinson will be the presenters for this special event at the Winnetka Community House on the North Shore.

Co-sponsored by the Oriental Institute Education Office, the University of Chicago Alumni Association, and the Graham School of General Studies, this program includes lunch, a closing reception, and an annotated reading list. Pre-registration is required and space is limited. Call the Alumni Office at (773) 702-2160 to register or for additional information. Fee: \$65 before 1 May 1998; \$70 thereafter.

**ORIENTAL INSTITUTE/LILL STREET STUDIO
FAMILY WORKSHOP****Ancient Earth: Pottery and Planting****Ages 7 and up****Sunday 3 May 1998****1:00-3:00 PM****Lill Street Studio****1020 West Lill Street, Chicago**

Join Anna Rochester, artist and arts educator, to learn about ancient plants and make your own hand-built pot. Then decorate your pot with images from the ancient world — Nubian frogs, Babylonian dragons, Egyptian hippos, or other ancient-style motifs. You will be given soil and some seeds to plant in your newly made pot. Choose either cornflowers or radishes, plants whose histories stretch back thousands of years.

This workshop, co-sponsored by the Oriental Institute Museum and Lill Street Studio, is recommended for children ages 7 and up, accompanied by an adult.

Pre-registration required. Fee: \$15 for children; \$20 for adults. To register, please call Lill Street Studio at (773) 477-6185.

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM WINS STATE



Docent Christel Betz helps students use gallery worksheets to explore exhibits on ancient Egypt. Visits to the Museum were a major component of the Oriental Institute/Chicago Public Schools project before the galleries closed for renovation (Photograph by Carol Redmond)

The Illinois Association of Museums (IAM) has presented the Oriental Institute Museum with a Superior Achievement Award for the Oriental Institute Museum/Chicago Public Schools Collaboration for the World History Curriculum, a ground-breaking partnership program between the Museum Education Department and 22 underserved Chicago Public Elementary Schools. This award, the highest honor the IAM can give, recognizes the partnership's achievements in creating a comprehensive outreach program to enrich the study of ancient civilizations in 6th and 7th grade classrooms throughout the city of Chicago. Funded by two major grants from the Polk Bros. Foundation, this project began in 1993. Over the past four years it has provided seminars on the ancient Near East for close to 70 teachers, and it has involved more than 6,000 students in extensive enrichment pro-



A student from Sheridan School proudly displays his model of the Great Pyramid at Giza during the "Ancient Egypt Fair" presented by his class (Photograph by Carol Redmond)



Teachers Richard Diaz of Field School and Laura Berger of Ellington School find something exciting to show Anna Rochester, Museum Education Outreach Coordinator (standing) as they search the World-Wide Web for resources on ancient civilizations (Photograph by Carole Krucoff)

LECTURE ON HACINEBI, TURKEY: SEE PAGE 8

AWARD FOR MUSEUM EDUCATION



Partnership teachers stand protected by the Oriental Institute's winged bull. William D. Pattison (far right) of the University of Chicago Department of Education, served as a consultant to the project from its inception until his death in December 1997 (Photograph by Jean Grant)



Graduate student Nicole Hansen answers questions during her visit to the 6th grade at Fuller Elementary School (Photograph by Anna Rochester)

gramming, both at the museum and in the classroom. The project has produced a broad range of curriculum materials based on the Institute's artifact and archival resources. Its Classroom Visitor program has brought graduate student archaeologists, historians, and linguists into the public schools to show children how the Institute learns about the ancient past. Oriental Institute and community artists are visiting classrooms to involve students in ancient art processes, supplementing the dwindling arts programming in the city's schools. The final goal of the project involves the Oriental Institute's newest resource — teachers have joined with Museum Education staff to determine ways our World-Wide Web site can be integrated into the Chicago Public Schools curriculum.



Treasure chests containing replicas of artifacts, costumes, books, and background information for teachers were developed as part of the Oriental Institute Museum/Chicago Public Schools Collaboration (Photograph by Carol Redmond)

THE
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

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NEW TITLES FROM THE PUBLICATIONS OFFICE

The Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. Hans G. Güterbock and Harry A. Hoffner, Jr., eds.

Volume P, fascicle 3 (pattar to putkiya-). Pp. xxxii + 163 (241-403). 1997. Paperback. \$35.00

Volume P, fascicles 1-3. Pp. xxxii + 403. 1997. Hard Cover. \$100.00

The Hittite language is the earliest preserved member of the Indo-European family of languages and was written on clay tablets in central Asia Minor over a five hundred year span (c. 1650-1180 B.C.). The language is studied today for a wide variety of reasons by historians, anthropologists, mythographers, students of comparative religion, and historical linguists. All of these interested researchers share a dependence upon the written texts. None can penetrate further than our limited understanding of this language allows.

The publication of CHD P/3 completes the P-volume. To date, four letters of the Hittite alphabet have been published, L, M, N, and P.

Members receive a 20% discount on all titles. To place an order, please contact The Oriental Institute, Publications Sales, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, IL 60637; Telephone (773) 702-9508; Facsimile (773) 702-9853; E-mail oi-publications@uchicago.edu

THE SUQ

SUQ INVENTORY SALE

Mark your calendars for the annual Suq Inventory Sale which begins Memorial Day Monday 25 May and continues through Wednesday 5 June. Members will receive 20% off on all books and 30% off on all other merchandise. We will be open daily 10:00 AM-5:30 PM. Come Memorial Day when there will be lots of free parking! We will be closed Monday 1 June.

Monday 25 May - Wednesday 5 June

10:00 AM - 5:30 PM

Closed Monday 1 June

(773) 702-9510

We hope to see you there!

CORNER

News & Notes

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