



THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

NEWS & NOTES

NO. 140

WINTER 1994

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MANAGING METALS: AN EARLY BRONZE AGE TIN PRODUCTION SITE AT GÖLTEPE, TURKEY

By K. A. Yener, Assistant Professor, The Oriental Institute and the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations

The 1993 season was the third year of excavations at the Early Bronze Age workshop/habitation site of Göltepe, with its associated tin mine, Kestel, located in the central Taurus Mountains of Turkey. These sites were discovered during ten years of archaeological and mineralogical surveying in the metal-rich zones of Turkey.

One of the results of these surveys was the solution of a major enigma puzzling scholars for decades—a source of the elusive tin of antiquity. Why was tin so important in antiquity? It is tin, when alloyed with copper up to 5–10%, that produces a good bronze. Its economic

role in metal technology, at the time prior to the introduction of iron, is perhaps akin to that of oil in industry today. That is, it is the most important additive to the then high-tech metal of its age—bronze. The alternative form of alloy, made with arsenic (1–5%), became widespread in Anatolia in the fourth millennium and diminished with the use of tin alloys.

Geologists specializing in metals and minerals will often emphasize that tin or any other metal ore is never found in isolation of other metals. Each form part of a polymetallic universe in which man articulates his needs and thus should be archaeologically investigated within its mul-

tivariate space. Copper, lead, iron, silver, and gold were all part of the panoply of available metal ores in the resource zones that became the target of metal exploitation and exchange beginning in the aceramic Neolithic (eighth millennium B.C.). Although today all of these metals may seem commonplace, the ingenious ways metals were manipulated and manufactured, as well as the role the industry and metal trade played in the increasingly complex societies of the Bronze Age may come as a surprise. They all formed the basis of an incipient industrial revolution that

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MEDINET HABU RECORDS RECOVERED!

After more than fifty years, the excavation records from Medinet Habu, the Oriental Institute's only excavation in Thebes, have been reunited with the thousands of objects they document. Thought to be casualties of World War II, the notebooks had lain in the Egyptian Museum in Berlin until a chance meeting between Emily Teeter, Assistant Curator of the Oriental Institute Museum, and Karl-Heinz Priese, Director of the East Berlin Museum, opened the door for the books to be reclaimed by the Oriental Institute. See pages 7–9 for the story of their recovery.

"The mudir, the 'bashmuhandis' and The Chief God of Medinet Habu." Previously unpublished cartoon by Vergilio Canziani, artist of the Epigraphic Survey showing: (left) Harold Nelson, Field Director of the Epigraphic Survey, James Henry Breasted (middle on pedestal of the god!) and (right) Uvo Hölscher, Field Director of the Architectural Survey. "Mudir" is Arabic for director, "bashmuhandis" for chief engineer.



The mudir, the bashmuhandis
& the Chief God of Medinet Habu

Canziani

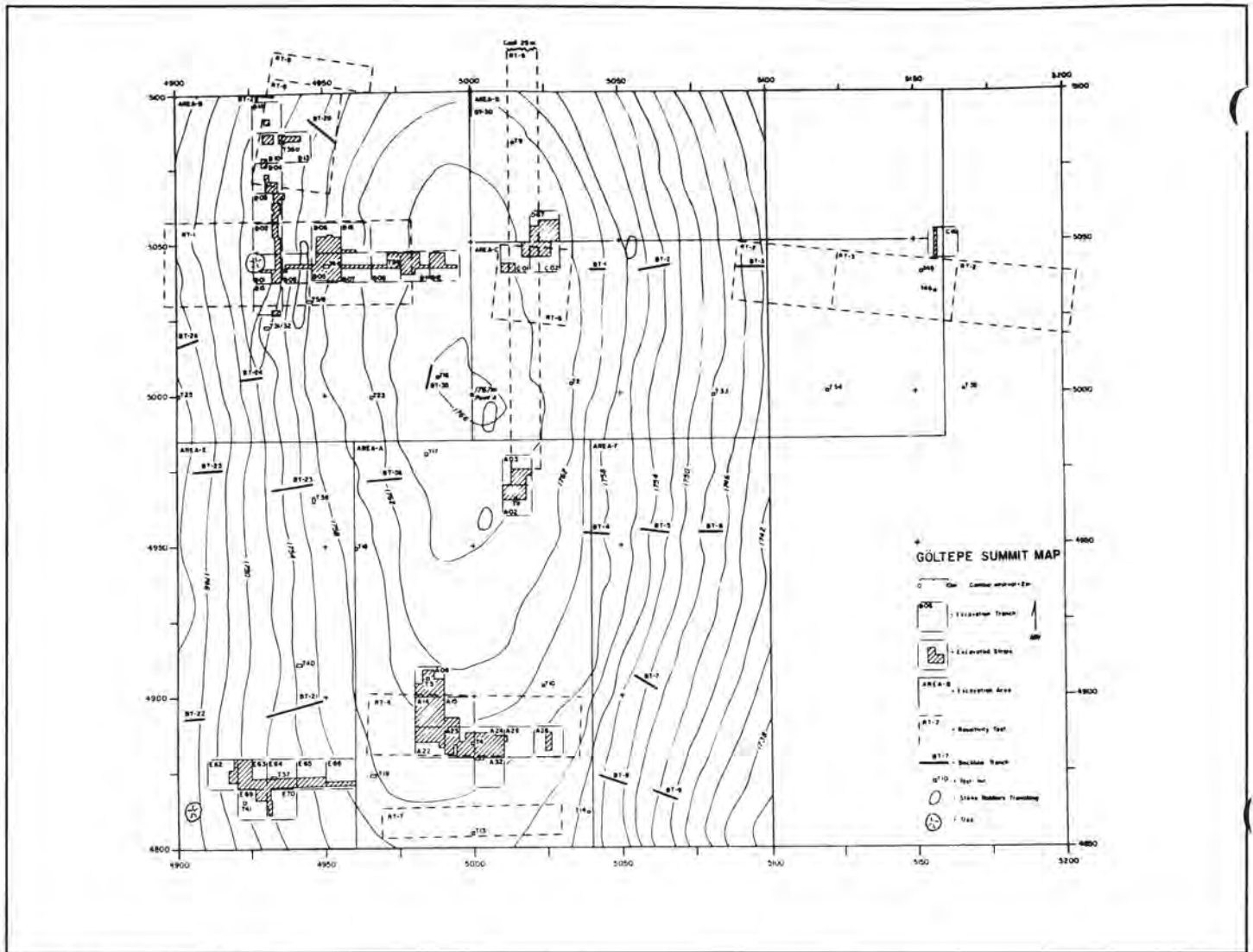


Figure 1. Göltepe summit map

subtly changed the way the environment was manipulated and in turn provided the backdrop for a number of other changes in institutional systems. This technological transformation occurred in the highlands of southwestern Asia—an area today encompassing modern Turkey, Iran, Caucasus, and the Balkans. That is, an “arc of metals.”

This project focused on a search for the sources of these vital raw materials in Turkey—the birthplace of some of the earliest pyrotechnological innovations. The primary intent was to track down the direction and magnitude of the traffic in metals, and the impact of this trade on the producers of metals. The second goal was to understand the technological processes involved in the manufacture of tools, weapons, and

ornaments in the Taurus area, a major source zone accessible to neighboring Syria, Mesopotamia, and the coastal Mediterranean. The target was to investigate the suites of crafts involved in the manufacture of metals and how ancient technologies articulated with economy, and how materials, personnel, and processes integrated across technologies. In other words, the objectives were multidimensional: where were the sources of metals, how were the metals made, and the socio-economic and political systems that impacted and in turn were changed by this industry.

The 1993 excavations were conducted under the auspices of the Turkish Ministry of Culture, Directorate General of Monuments and Museums, specifically the Niğde Museum. Generous funds were pro-

vided by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Geographic Society, and the Institute of Aegean Prehistory. Close collaboration and funds for analysis were provided by the Smithsonian Institution, Conservation Analytical Laboratory, the Turkish Geological Survey (MTA), the Historical Metallurgy Society of England, and Boğaziçi University in Istanbul.

Göltepe is located two kilometers opposite Kestel mine on top of a large battleship-shaped natural hill four kilometers from Çamardı in south-central Turkey. The natural hill measures close to sixty hectares total and is fortified at the summit, with cultural deposition throughout the entire extent of its surface (fig. 1). Uncalibrated ^{14}C dates from the 1990 season range from 3290–1840 B.C. Architect-

turally, unlike any site in Turkey, the workshop/habitation units were semi-subterranean and fully subterranean (pit-houses). The pit-houses were cut into the graywacke bedrock with smaller subsidiary pits in association with it. Smaller houses measure four to six meters in diameter. Larger units are nine by five meters and are terraced off the slope, much like the present day village, Celaller. The superstructure of these units are wattle and daub and a number of branch impressions on mud were found this year. Unique also are what appear to be architectural features—geometrically designed terra-cotta panels which may have decorated the interior spaces of the pit-houses (fig. 2).

Determining the horizontal extent of the site was an important goal for the 1993 season, since a size of sixty hectares is an anomaly in such an agriculturally unfavorable environment. In previous years, subsurface features were mapped by magnetic resistivity sampling in tandem with one by one meter test pits in an attempt to determine the size of the site. This summer a backhoe operation was introduced. Thirty-six stratigraphic profile trenches were executed over the entire site. These strat-trenches were one meter wide and ten to twenty meters long; profiles were drawn for both sides of the trench. A couple of conclusions can now be drawn from this procedure: First, the circuit wall does surround the site, although in places it may also function as a terrace wall. Secondly, the perimeter of the site is now more in line with a believable areal size: the density of population walled in at the summit measures five hectares; less dense, scattered extra-mural settlement extends between eight and ten hectares. This is a conservative estimate and it is still possible that pit-houses were dug all over the landscape between the site and the mine. The spread of cultural material over the surface of the hill still measures sixty hectares; however, it is believed that most of this is due to erosion. The limitations of the backhoe are that if the plow went over a

pit-house, it was included in the hectareage, if not, then only surface scatter betrays the probability there may be pit-houses below. These estimates, of course, do not include Kestel mine, or its one kilometer slope area, where evidence of structures and contemporary pottery was also found. Thus, linked together as a man-mine system, the sixty hectares total is probably closer to reality.

Four larger horizontal areas were also exposed on the summit: Trenches B05/B06, Trenches E62–E67/E69/E70, Trenches C16/C01/C02/D67, and Trenches A15/A23/A24. The phasing for these exposures is as follows.

The earliest, Phases 3 and 4, are characterized as subterranean pit-house periods. Tentatively they correspond to the Early Bronze Age II period on the basis of pottery parallels with Tarsus. The bulk of the ceramics are burnished wares and clinky wares (Anatolian metallic).

Overlying these is Phase 2, a “wall” phase, which represents a period of expansion. Although pit-houses continue to be built, large above-ground walled structures were erected on top of large terraces constructed of colluvial stones. In Area E, only the terrace is preserved; the architectural plans of the structure were lost to erosion. The walls of Phase 2 buildings were often built over the underlying pit-houses, which were filled in with industrial debris. The circuit wall dates to this phase and corresponds roughly to Early Bronze Age III in Tarsus terms. At Tarsus there is an architectural break between Early Bronze Age II and Early Bronze Age

III as well, when megaron-related structures appear. This is also the period when ceramic connections with Troy (such as the depas and wheel-turned pottery) appear in Tarsus. At Göltepe, pottery such as Syrian bottles and Syrian metallic wares, corrugated plain simple wares, and red-slipped red-burnished light clay wares (the depas ware type) are present and link the site ceramically with Cilicia and northern Syria. Present, too, are a number of Khirbet-Kerak (Karaz-Pulur) sherds, which were non-local.

The upper-most levels are dated to Phase 1. These are topsoil and transitional levels and represent collapse and site abandonment at the end of the third millennium B.C. In one restricted sector of the east slope, Iron Age reuse of Early Bronze Age pit-houses was also identified.

A number of artifacts were recovered on floor contexts. A substantial amount of ground tin ore was found inside ceramic vessels. Some ground powder may represent slag, which was ground to release the tin ore entrapped in the smelting process. An important aim this year was to define quantitatively processing parameters.

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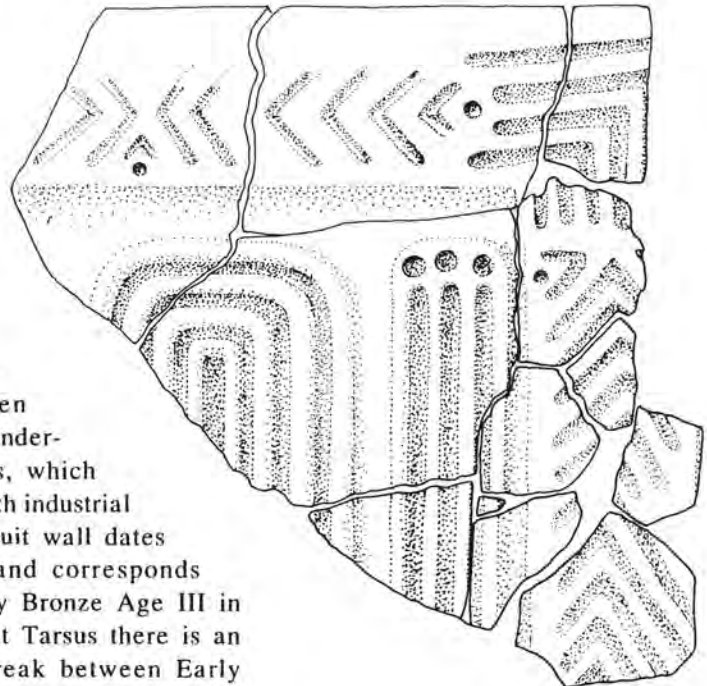


Figure 2. Fragment of decorative daub terra-cotta panel

(continued from page 3)

Measurements were made of industrial debris. Some seventy kilograms of ore powder and fifty kilograms of ore nodules from excavated contexts were weighed. The total assemblage of crucible fragments from this season alone weighs one ton. In addition, chronological distinctions can now be made with the varieties of crucibles found in different sectors of the site, which will enable a clearer picture of how the industry changed through time to meet increasing demands for the product, tin. An earlier, smaller crucible type (seventeen to twenty centimeters in diameter) and a later, larger crucible (twenty to sixty centimeters in diameter) will be part of the database for a household assemblage investigation of craft production.

In conjunction with the above analytical programs, several replication experiments are now on-going to test the feasibility of the production model, the physical conditions required, and the expected end products. B. Earl of Cornwall and H. Özbal from Boğaziçi University successfully smelted tin metal in 1992 utilizing tin powder found in Early Bronze Age II/III contexts. Enriching a low grade 1% cassiterite ore mixture to approximately 10% by vanning (panning with a shovel) with one cup of water, this charge was then placed in a homemade crucible made with local clay and chaff temper. The charge, which was found in cups from the floor of Early Bronze Age pit-houses, was placed in successive layers of charcoal, and after twenty minutes of blowing through a blowpipe, tin prills (globules) entrapped inside an envelope of glassy slag emerged inside the crucible. During this experiment tin metal prills encased in glassy slag were released by grinding with a lithic tool. The slag was thus in powder consistency and virtually invisible unless microscale sampling methods are introduced.

While it is recognized that cassiterite alone will smelt directly in a crucible, such a process requires reduction by carbon-rich gases and



Figure 3. Coiled necklace made of an alloy of silver, tin, zinc, and copper

would generate little slag. Smelting thus results in a multi-step production of tin metal with refining accomplished by washing, grinding, and remelting. Although highly labor intensive, the smelting process is simple and does not require technical sophistication. The industry as a whole, however, does represent a sophistication typical of third millennium metallurgy in Anatolia. The skill of the ancient metallurgists was highlighted by a new find, a coiled necklace made of an unusual alloy: silver, tin, zinc, and copper (fig. 3). Other objects of metal, such as bronze and lead, as well as molds, were excavated from the pit-houses.

The work done this season has gone a long way towards couching intelligent questions regarding the context and organization of tin production in the region. Were specialist laborers operating out of a larger site and was it part of a more complex system, or was it a cottage industry? The possibilities are interesting and quite varied.

The development of metallurgy in Anatolia was an exceedingly complex process. The results of lead isotope research suggest a traffic of metals—at least for lead, silver, and lead-containing copper based artifacts. On the basis of over ten years

of research in the central Taurus region, a multiplicity of metals are shown to have been extracted from these sources. A much clearer picture of the history of the resource zones is beginning to emerge than was heretofore possible. It is now evident, for example, that neither the development of lowland prestate societies nor the emergence of complex urban centers can be understood in isolation. Rather, throughout most of their history, the lowlands and highlands were interconnected and intertwined by traders and Bronze Age entrepreneurs. By closing a significant gap in our understanding of metal production at a site within a strategic metal zone, our research has become central to forthcoming interpretative efforts seeking to pull together the growing corpus of metals from urban centers. In so doing, our work will illuminate the metallurgical development of a little-known region that was surely of fundamental importance to the entire ancient Near East.

K. Aslihan Yener joined the faculty of the Oriental Institute in July 1993 and is currently teaching course in Syro-Anatolian archaeology.

LOST EGYPT PREVIEWS AT RICHARD GRAY GALLERY

Lost Egypt: Photographic Images from Egypt's Past, opened on Thursday, September 9, 1993, for a four-week showing of the limited-edition photographic portfolios produced by the Oriental Institute's Epigraphic Survey, based at Chicago House in Luxor, Egypt. The images are from the Survey's unique archives of over eight hundred large-format glass plate negatives, which were taken in Egypt between 1880 and 1930. These negatives were purchased in 1987 by Lanny Bell, then director of Chicago House, in Cairo.

James Henry Breasted Society members Richard and Mary Gray kindly arranged for the installation of the exhibit at the Richard Gray Gallery on Michigan Avenue. Visiting Committee and James Henry Breasted Society member Jill Carlotta Maher was the driving force behind the show, spending a great deal of her talent and energy to make it a success. William M. Sumner, Director of the Oriental Institute, and Peter F. Dorman, Field Director of the Epigraphic Survey, spoke briefly about the portfolios and the work of the Oriental Institute to the almost two hundred members and friends who attended the opening reception on September 9.

For more information on the *Lost Egypt* portfolios, contact the Publications Sales Office at 312/702-9508.



Upper right: The Great Sphinx at Giza

Center right: Nile Inundation

Below right: Femme Turque

Below center: Colossus of Ramses II, Luxor Temple

Below left: Bishareen Family Portrait



DOCENT AND VOLUNTEER *NEWS*



DOCENTS "DIG" AT THE SPERTUS MUSEUM

On August 30, 1993, a group of nearly thirty docents and volunteers from the Oriental Institute went on a "dig" at the Spertus Museum in Chicago. Susan Marcus, Director of the Artifact Center, gave a lecture on the background of the tell and demonstrated the basics of standard archaeological procedures. Docents then sifted for potsherds and small artifacts in the recreated tell, took detailed notes on the location of discoveries, and recorded the data on findsheets. It was an educational, fun day, providing many insights into how archaeologists work.



Top: Docents Elizabeth Spiegel (left) and Nina Longley sift dirt for artifacts

Center: Mr. and Mrs. George Junker record their discoveries

Bottom: Bernadette Strnad (left) describes an artifact to Georgie Maynard, while Larry Scheff (far right) talks to Susan Marcus, Director of the Artifact Center

Photographs courtesy of Jean Grant



MEDINET HABU RECORDS RECOVERED

By Emily Teeter, Ph.D., Assistant Curator, Oriental Institute Museum

On a sunny day in late August, I was escorted through the labyrinths of the Staatliche Museen in former East Berlin to meet the museum directors, Drs. Dietrich Wildung and Karl-Heinz Priese. After more than a half century, the excavation records of the Oriental Institute's only excavation in Thebes were about to be returned to the Oriental Institute and reunited with the thousands of artifacts they document. There, on a table in Dr. Priese's office, was a group of notebooks and manuscripts. The ten notebooks with their tan and purple covers proved to be the excavation *Fundlisten* (find lists) that detail each group of artifacts from the site. Although the amount of detail given for any one group of artifacts varies, in many examples precise stratigraphic data, plans of tombs, drawings of small objects, rubbings of scarabs and seals, and commentary about the objects are given. I was also presented with a group of miscellaneous notes by Egyptologist Rudolf Anthes, including a manuscript for a catalogue of artifacts from the site. After pleasant conversation, a tour, coffee, and cakes, I carefully loaded the manuscripts into my airline carry-on bag and rushed back to the home of my Berlin hosts where we toasted the memory and good work of the excavators of Medinet Habu.

The story of the loss and recovery of these field records and notes is an illustration of how modern history, politics, and human circumstance affect our search for the past. The Architectural Survey of the Ori-

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A female figure from Medinet Habu, united with its documentation. Photograph by Chris Walker, courtesy of The Chicago Tribune

(continued from page 7)

ental Institute, under the direction of German Architect-Egyptologist Uvo Hölscher, excavated Medinet Habu from 1926 to 1932. During those years, the Epigraphic Survey worked alongside it and documented the reliefs and inscriptions of the temple. The goal was to recover the architectural history and use of the sprawling and complex site over the 2,500 years of its occupation. Characteristic of the Oriental Institute in those days, the excavation operated on a huge scale, with 300 men clearing 20 meter squares. Skilled foremen and scientific staff were borrowed from the Institute's expedition at Megiddo. In *Medinet Habu Reports I*, Hölscher describes the working conditions as, "At times Medinet Habu was completely enveloped in an opaque and blinding cloud of dust which resembled the thick masses of smoke that hover over a great conflagration."

Hölscher was an experienced archaeologist who trained with the famed Ludwig Borchardt at Abu Sir and later at Giza, producing the still-definitive work on the Khephren causeway. He was well trained and meticulous. An obituary refers to Hölscher's work for the Oriental Institute as:

"... a campaign that was conducted on a far more intensive and thorough manner than anything known in Egyptian archaeology before; completely new standards were set in the recording of this great building and superlative plans with an immense amount of detail were drawn for the monumental publication."

Hölscher contributed to five issues of *Oriental Institute Communications*, and authored five magnificent folios in the series *The Excavations at Medinet Habu* (Oriental Institute Publications), which appeared between 1934 and 1959. These volumes are masterpieces of documentation. For example, each of the mudbricks in the walls of the houses to the south-east of the Great Temple are distinguished as headers or stretchers, and

Hölscher and his colleague Rudolf Anthes could refer to it to produce the final publications. By the end of the decade, the notes were turned over to Anthes who then served as the Acting Director of the Staatliche Museum, Berlin, in the zone which was to become East Berlin. Correspondence indicates that a sixth volume, dealing with the artifacts from the excavation, was planned under Anthes' authorship.

The letters between Hölscher and Anthes, copies of which are in the Museum Archives of the Oriental Institute, give only a pale impression of the deprivations that the war brought and of the apparent chaos in Berlin. In 1939, Anthes was removed from his museum post because of his anti-Nazi sentiments, although he continued to work there until 1943. Judging from calendar slips and memos inserted into the newly recovered records, he worked on, or at least referred to, the Medinet Habu records into 1941. After that time, for unknown reasons, the scholar and his documents were separated so thoroughly and perhaps chaotically that although Anthes returned to work at the museum in then East Berlin from 1945 until 1950, his letters indicate that he considered

the records to be lost. A letter from Anthes to Hölscher dated December 13, 1949 expresses hope that the two scholars could still develop a catalogue of the finds from Medinet Habu based solely on minimal documentation in Chicago and Cairo. Anthes bemoaned, "It is fairly abominable that not a scrap of my notes, let alone my manuscripts have survived—in other words, actually or probably they are



Page of the recovered Medinet Habu notebook

existing heights of walls are indicated by shadows.

Hölscher returned to his native Germany in the off-seasons to prepare the publications and to resume his duties as professor at the Technischen Hochschule in Hannover. With the end of the excavation in 1932–33, the field documentation was taken to Germany where



View of the work in the southeastern section of Medinet Habu about 1929

in Russia and they rot there!" This belief that the records were lost is echoed in the last volume of *Excavation at Medinet Habu* (vol. 5), which appeared in 1954: "pictures and data concerning them [the artifacts] with a discussion by Dr. R. Anthes were lost during the war."

For more than another half century the Egyptological community considered the records to be a victim of the war. In 1985, ironically the year of Anthes' death, Museum Archivist John A. Larson and Joan G. Rosenberg, Oriental Institute Visiting Committee member, Museum Docent, and volunteer, began to organize the surviving data about the excavations at Medinet Habu. A report on Joan's work appeared in the September–October 1987 issue of this publication,

and eventually a copy of that issue of *News & Notes* made its way into the hands of Dr. Priese, Director of the then East Berlin Egyptian Museum. Very shortly after the end of the cold

war and the fall of the Berlin Wall, Dr. Priese wrote to the Oriental Institute informing us that indeed, most of the records, as well as some of Anthes' manuscripts pertaining to Medinet Habu, had escaped destruction. The possibility of the return of the manuscripts became more of a reality when, by chance, I met Dr. Priese at the opening of an Egyptological exhibit in Cleveland in 1992. He gave a spirited description of the materials and invited the Oriental Institute to reclaim the documents.

After very cordial and helpful correspondence between Dr. William Sumner, Director of the Oriental Institute, Dr. Wildung, Director of the Egyptian Museum, Berlin, and Dr. Priese, the stage was set for the return of the documents to Chicago. Needless to say, I carried them on the plane where they safely rode at my feet. They are now housed in the Museum Archives of the Oriental Institute where they will provide

generations of scholars with essential information about the artifacts and the site of Medinet Habu. We only hope that we have the opportunity to be as helpful to another institution as Drs. Wildung and Priese have been to the Oriental Institute.

Emily Teeter is now preparing publications dealing with the Medinet Habu artifacts.

As this issue was going to press, the Oriental Institute received a letter from Uvo Hölscher, grandson of the Field Director of the Excavations at Medinet Habu, in which Dr. Hölscher offered the Oriental Institute another eleven volumes of field records. An update on this exciting development will appear in a forthcoming issue of News & Notes.

CALENDAR

MEMBERS' LECTURES AND SPECIAL EVENTS

Wednesday, January 12, 1994 7:30 p.m.

Gocha R. Tsetsckhladze
Balliol College, Oxford
"International Relations in the Ancient World: Colchis and the Achaemenid Empire"
James Henry Breasted Hall
Reception to follow
Co-sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America

Sunday, January 23 1:00 p.m.

Raymond D. Tindel
Registrar, The Oriental Institute
"Yemeni Architecture: A Culture of Builders"
Field Museum of Natural History
Admission: \$10
See page 14 for more information

Friday, February 4 7:00 p.m.

Philip Kohl
Wellesley College
"Armenian Origins"
James Henry Breasted Hall
Admission: \$4 members, \$5 non-members
Reception to follow
Co-sponsored by Earthwatch
See page 15 for more information

Wednesday, February 9 7:30 p.m.

Dorothy J. Thompson
Girton College, Cambridge
"Mummification on the Ptolemaic Necropolis of Memphis"
James Henry Breasted Hall
Reception to follow

Wednesday, March 16 7:30 p.m.

Donald Whitcomb
The Oriental Institute
"Recent Excavations at Aqaba"
James Henry Breasted Hall
Reception to follow

Wednesday, May 4 7:30 p.m.

Sarah Wisseman
University of Illinois-Urbana
"Interdisciplinary Analysis of a Roman Period Egyptian (Child) Mummy"
James Henry Breasted Hall
Reception to follow
Co-sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America

Monday, May 23

The Oriental Institute Annual Dinner

OF

MEMBERS' TRAVEL PROGRAM

February 11-13

Egypt in New York

Lecturer: Emily Teeter, Ph.D., Assistant Curator, Oriental Institute Museum

May 24-June 9

Ancient Treasures of Jordan and Israel

Lecturer: Timothy P. Harrison, Dept. of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations

October 31-November 20

Incense Routes of Arabia: Oman, Yemen, and Bahrain

Lecturer: Emily Teeter, Ph.D., Assistant Curator, Oriental Institute Museum

See page 18 for more information

ADULT EDUCATION COURSES

January 5-March 9

"The Tale of a Tell: The Archaeology of Ancient Megiddo"

Instructor: Timothy P. Harrison

January 8-February 26

"Ancient Egyptian Law and Ethics: Part II"

Instructor: Frank Yurco

"Nomads of the Middle East"

Instructor: Abbas Alizadeh

January 11-March 1

"River and Earth: How Environment Shaped Culture in Ancient Egypt"

Instructor: Peter Piccione

See pages 12-13 for more information

MINI-COURSES

Saturday, March 12

"An Eye for Antiquity: Art, Archaeology, and Photography"

Instructors: John Larson and Kathleen Gibbons

Co-sponsored by the Smart Museum of Art

Saturday, March 19

"Dine Like an Egyptian"

Instructor: Mary Jo Khuri

See page 16 for more information

EVENTS

GALLERY TOURS

Wednesday, February 23 6:30 p.m.
 "Nubia, Egypt, and the Classical World"
 by Emily Teeter, Assistant Curator, Oriental Institute Museum

SPECIAL EVENTS

Sunday, February 6 12:00 noon–4:00 p.m.
 A Nubian Village Wedding

Sunday, February 13 2:00 p.m.
 Love Songs from Ancient Egypt

Sundays, March 6–April 24 2:00 p.m.
 "Ancient Lives" Film Series

Wednesday, March 30 6:30–8:30 p.m.
 Persian New Year

See pages 14–15 for more information

SUNDAY FILMS

Except where noted, films relating to the ancient Near East are shown at 2:00 p.m. on Sunday afternoons. Each film lasts approximately thirty minutes and is immediately followed by a tour of the galleries.

- January** 2 Of Time, Tombs, and Treasure
 9 Iraq: Stairway to the Gods
 16 Megiddo: City of Destruction
 23 Egypt: Gift of the Nile
 30 Turkey: Crossroads of the Ancient World
- February** 6 Nubia 64: Saving the Temples of Ancient Egypt
 13 "Love Songs of Ancient Egypt"—special Valentine's Day poetry reading and book signing with Egyptologist John Foster (see separate listing)
 20 Iran: Landmarks in the Desert
 27 The Big Dig
- March** 6 Ancient Lives Film Series begins with "The Village of the Craftsmen"
 13 Ancient Lives: "The Valley of the Kings"
 20 Ancient Lives: "An Artist's Life"
 27 Ancient Lives: "A Woman's Place"—this episode of "Ancient Lives" is being shown in conjunction with Women's History Month

The "Ancient Lives" Film Series will continue on Sundays in April.

WINTER 1994

CHILDREN'S WORKSHOP

Saturday, January 22 10:00 a.m.–12:00 noon
 Jewels of the Past

See page 15 for more information

"BACK TO THE PAST"

SUNDAY FAMILY PROGRAMS

Every Sunday at the Oriental Institute, the whole family can take a trip to the ancient past. Museum gallery adventures are followed by hands-on activities for the entire family. Suggested for children ages 6–12 accompanied by an adult, each program is offered continuously from 12:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. All programs are free of charge and reservations are not required.

"Back to the Past" activities relate to certain themes that change with each month:

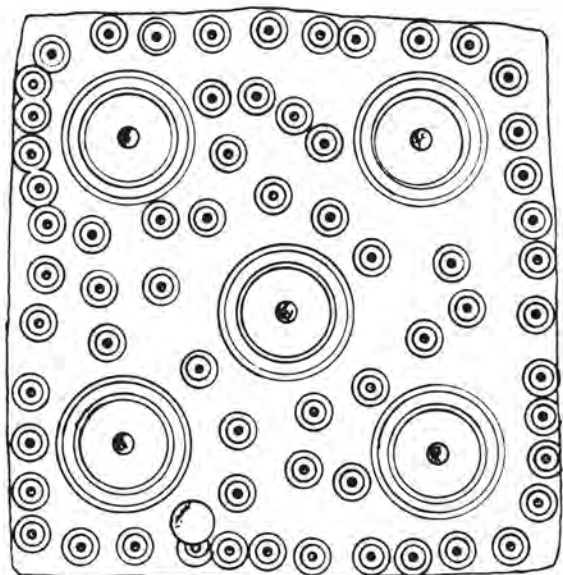
Find Out How "History Begins at Sumer" in **January**

Discover Different Cultures in **February**

Travel Back in Time to Ancient Egypt in **March**

For additional information or a special mailing about Sunday Family Programs, contact the Education Office at 312/702-9507.

Family Programs at the Oriental Institute are supported by the Elizabeth Morse Charitable Trust.



Illustrations above and on page 13: Iron Age stone plaques and pendants, Surkh Dum-i-Luri, Iran (from OIP 108)

ADULT EDUCATION

THE TALE OF A TELL: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ANCIENT MEGIDDO

January 5–March 9, 1994

Thutmosis III, the great empire builder of New Kingdom Egypt, well understood the strategic importance of ancient Megiddo when he made his memorable statement, "The capture of Megiddo is as the capturing of a thousand towns." Using the results of more than eighty years of archaeological exploration, this course will examine the cultural remains of the successive settlements which together tell the eventful story of this famous town that played such a central role in the political and cultural life of ancient Palestine. Particular attention will be given to the results of the landmark Oriental Institute excavations in the 1920s and 1930s. Lectures will be accompanied by a variety of visual aids, including slides and handouts. The course will conclude with a behind-the-scenes visit to the basement of the Oriental Institute for a first-hand look at some of the artifacts recovered from the site of Megiddo.

INSTRUCTOR Timothy P. Harrison is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations. He has done archaeological field work in Israel and Jordan and has been a visiting teacher and guest lecturer for a wide range of audiences. He will also be leading the Members' Travel Program Tour to Jordan and Israel in May 1994.

This course will meet at the Oriental Institute on **Wednesday evenings from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.**, beginning Wednesday, January 5, 1994 and continuing through March 9, 1994. There will be no class sessions on January 12 or February 9. The instructor will provide a list of suggested readings at the first class session.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN LAW AND ETHICS: PART II

January 8–February 26, 1994

From property lawsuits to criminal cases, law codes and trial records from the New Kingdom and Late Period of ancient Egypt reveal a highly complex and much evolved legal system. The second section of this two-part course focuses on the law and ethics of the later periods of ancient Egypt, tracing the changes in law over a span of 3,000 years.

Mirroring the societal problems and collapse of social structure, 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 order. The course includes a special tour of the Oriental Institute Museum's Egyptian Gallery to view and analyze the original legal documents on display.

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

The course will meet at the Oriental Institute on **Saturday mornings from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon**, beginning January 8, 1994 and continuing through February 26, 1994.

Required Texts:

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

Ancient Egyptian Literature (vols. I, II, III), by Miriam Lichtheim. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1973, 1976, 1980.

NOMADS OF THE MIDDLE EAST

January 8–February 26, 1994

For thousands of years, nomadic tribes have coexisted with the settled communities and urban centers of the Middle East. With their rich culture and complex social organization, nomadic pastoralists had a profound influence on the socio-political and economic development of the Near East in general, and of Iran in particular.

Focusing primarily on southwestern and southern Iran, this course will trace the origin, development, and cultural contributions of nomadic tribes from 7,000 B.C. to the present. Course materials will include both archaeological and ethnographic records. A showing and discussion of the classic silent film "Grass" (1926) will be a special feature. The first movie ever made in Iran, this film documents the annual migration of the Bakhtyari tribe as they travel from their summer pasture in the Susiana plain to their winter pasture in the Zagros Mountains.

INSTRUCTOR Abbas Alizadeh, a Research Associate at the Oriental Institute, has taught various courses on the art and archaeology of Iran. Prior to his arrival at the University of Chicago, Dr. Alizadeh served as curator of the Harvard Semitic Museum at Harvard University.

The course will meet at the Oriental Institute on **Saturday mornings, from 10:00 a.m.–12:00 noon**, beginning Saturday, January 8, 1994 and continuing through February 26, 1994. A list of suggested readings will be provided at the first class session.

COURSES

IVER AND EARTH: HOW ENVIRONMENT SHAPED CULTURE IN ANCIENT EGYPT

January 11–March 1, 1994

How does the physical landscape of a given society affect the course of history? By examining the geography and topography of the Nile Valley, this course will grapple with that compelling question. The flood cycle of the Nile River, the agrarian economy of Egypt, the types and uses of land, and laws regarding ownership of property will be examined for their influence on the development, character, and organization of the great Egyptian cities. The agricultural cycle will be discussed using such documents as letters, wills, contracts, and leases for property and cultivation rights. Moving from earliest times through the Ptolemaic period, class sessions will explore exploitation and management of natural resources as the underlying basis of the ancient Egyptian economy and social structure.

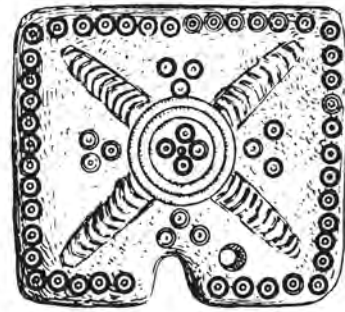
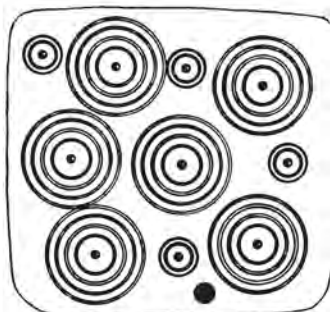
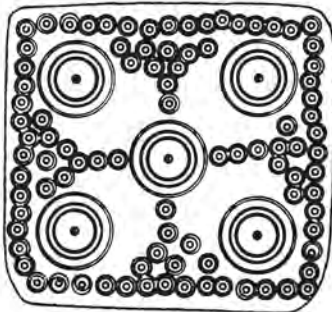
INSTRUCTOR Peter Piccione, an experienced instructor in the Oriental Institute's Adult Education Program, is an Egyptologist who has both excavated and worked as an epigrapher in Egypt.

The course will meet at the Oriental Institute on **Tuesday evenings from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.**, beginning January 11, 1994 and continuing through March 1, 1994.

Required Text:

Ancient Egypt: A Cultural Topography, by H. Kees. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1961, 1977.

Tuition for Adult Education Courses is \$75 for Oriental Institute members; \$95 for non-members. Please call the Museum Education Office at 312/702-9507 for additional information.



PLEASE ENROLL ME IN THE FOLLOWING ADULT EDUCATION COURSE(S)

_____ *The Tale of a Tell: The Archaeology of Ancient Megiddo*

_____ *Ancient Egyptian Law and Ethics, Part II*

_____ *Nomads of the Middle East*

_____ *River and Earth: How Environment Shaped Culture in Ancient Egypt*

_____ I am a member and enclose \$75 for tuition for each course

_____ I am not a member and enclose \$95 for tuition for each course

_____ I would like to become a member of the Oriental Institute. Enclosed is \$30 for an individual membership.
(Please send a separate check for membership fee.)

Total enclosed \$_____. Make check(s) payable to The Oriental Institute.

I prefer to pay by check, money order, credit card

MasterCard/Visa: _____
Account number

Expiration date _____ Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime phone _____

Send to: **The Oriental Institute, Education Office, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637**

SPECIAL EVENTS

DISCOVER NUBIA! DAY

A Nubian Village Wedding

Sunday, February 6, 1994, 12:00 noon–4:00 p.m.

Enjoy all the excitement and celebration of a Nubian village wedding when the **Nubia Club of Canada** comes to the Oriental Institute to present a one-day-only re-enactment of this traditional wedding ceremony. Representing the Nubian community of Toronto, this international group of dancers, singers, storytellers, and musicians drew capacity crowds for their performances in the ancient Nubia exhibition at the Royal Ontario Museum. Offered in conjunction with our award-winning exhibit, "Vanished Kingdoms of the Nile: The Rediscovery of Ancient Nubia," this special event celebrates Black History Month. Films, gallery talks, crafts, and games round out a day of free activities that will delight the entire family. For a schedule of the day's events, contact the Education Office at 312/702-9507.

This family program is supported in part by the Elizabeth Morse Charitable Trust.

LOVE SONGS FROM ANCIENT EGYPT

Sunday, February 13, 1994, 2:00 p.m.

Celebrate Valentine's Day the good old-fashioned way as Egyptologist **John Foster** recreates what it was like to live and be in love at the time of the last great pharaohs in Egypt. A poet and professor of English at Roosevelt University, Foster presents readings from *Love Songs of the New Kingdom*, his critically acclaimed translation of ancient Egyptian love songs. These verses sing as poetry to the modern ear, and the translations are faithful to the spirit of the ancient language. A book-signing follows the reading. This program is co-sponsored by the Suq and the Museum Education Office.

WEDNESDAY EVENING GALLERY TOUR

Nubia, Egypt, and the Classical World

Wednesday, February 23, 1994, 6:30 p.m.

Emily Teeter, Assistant Curator of the Oriental Institute Museum, leads this gallery tour offered in conjunction with Black History Month. The tour will last approximately forty-five minutes. Admission is free and reservations are not required.

SPECIAL MEMBERS EVENT

Yemeni Architecture: A Culture of Builders

Sunday, January 23, 1994

Field Museum of Natural History

Join us for a special members-only event offered at the Field Museum of Natural History, where a traveling exhibition on Yemeni architecture, "A Culture of Builders," is on view this winter. Originally scheduled for October of 1993, this members' event required rescheduling when the "Culture of Builders" exhibition was delayed in reaching the Field Museum. **Raymond Tindel**, Ph.D., Registrar of the Oriental Institute Museum and a specialist in pre-Islamic South Arabia, will give an introductory presentation at the Field Museum and will accompany the group to the exhibit to answer questions and provide background. Light refreshments will be served at **1:00 p.m.**, and the lecture itself will begin at 1:30.

PLEASE RESERVE _____ PLACE(S) AT \$10 PER PLACE FOR **YEMENI ARCHITECTURE: A CULTURE OF BUILDERS**

Total enclosed \$ _____. Make check(s) payable to The Oriental Institute.

I prefer to pay by check, money order, credit card

MasterCard/Visa: _____
Account number

Expiration date Signature

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime phone _____

Send to: **The Oriental Institute, Education Office, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637**; or telephone your reservation at 312/702-9507.

SPECIAL EVENTS

ANCIENT LIVES FILM SERIES

Sundays at 2:00 p.m.—March 6 through April 24, 1994

From Sunday, March 6, 1994 through Sunday, April 24, the Oriental Institute Museum presents "Ancient Lives," an eight-part film series that explores aspects of daily life in the ancient Egyptian village of Deir el-Medina. This workmen's village was home to the community of craftspeople who built the royal tombs in the Valley of the Kings. Egyptologist John Romer hosts each episode, introducing individual villagers and their families at home and at work. Meet the foreman of the stonecutters, the village oracle, the maker of scarabs, the scribes, and even village criminals who are punished with severity after robbing a tomb. Follow the entire series to discover why so much is known about this ancient community that flourished and then disappeared more than 3,000 years ago.

In conjunction with Women's History Month in March, a special screening of "Ancient Lives: A Woman's Place," will be shown at 2:00 p.m. on Sunday, March 27. This film centers on the role of women at Deir el-Medina, focusing on their status in society, their relationships with men, their love poetry, and the ceremonies surrounding childbirth. "Women in Ancient Egypt," a gallery talk in the Egyptian Hall, will follow the film. This program, as well as the entire film series, is free and reservations are not required.

CELEBRATE THE PERSIAN NEW YEAR

Wednesday, March 30, 1994, 6:30 p.m.—8:30 p.m.

Join us in a celebration of the Persian New Year, an event co-sponsored by the Oriental Institute Museum, NIMA Cultural Institute, and Reza's Restaurant. Called *Naw Rouz*—literally "New Day"—the Persian New Year always occurs at the vernal equinox, but the day itself is preceded and followed by excitement and festivities. Bonfires are lit and children and adults dress in costume and knock on doors for treats—very much like Halloween. **Abbas Alizadeh**, Oriental Institute Research Associate, will present a slide lecture on *Naw Rouz*. An experienced instructor in the art and archaeology of Iran, Dr. Alizadeh will describe Persian New Year and other traditions and their links to the ancient past. This program is recommended for adults and for children ages 10 and older. Before the illustrated lecture, which begins at 7:30 p.m., Reza's Restaurant will host a reception featuring traditional Persian foods. Admission to the program is free and reservations are not required.

CHILDREN'S WORKSHOP

Jewels of the Past

Saturday, January 22, 1994, 10:00 a.m.—12:00 noon

Glittering crowns, animal-tooth necklaces, bracelets of amethyst and turquoise—see and recreate jewelry fit for an ancient princess or pharaoh at this special Oriental Institute Museum workshop. Tour the museum's galleries to see wonderful jewelry from ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Persia. Get ideas for jewelry you can make yourself. Then create and take home your own version of an ancient jewelry masterpiece. Designed for children ages 7–12, the workshop requires pre-registration. Fee: \$7 for Oriental Institute members; \$9 for non-members.

ARMENIAN ORIGINS

Friday, February 4, 1994

7:00 p.m.

James Henry Breasted Hall

Join the Oriental Institute and Earthwatch for a slide presentation by Dr. Philip Kohl of Wellesley College. Dr. Kohl is Principal Investigator for the prehistoric excavations at Horom, Armenia, a site that became a cultural crossroads in the fourth and third millennia B.C. and was later transformed into an Urartian city in the first millennium B.C.

Admission is \$4 for Oriental Institute and Earthwatch members and \$5 for non-members (payable at the door, please bring your membership card). Call the Membership Office at 312/702-1677 for more information.

ADULT EDUCATION MINI-COURSES

AN EYE FOR ANTIQUITY: ART, ARCHAEOLOGY, AND PHOTOGRAPHY

Saturday, March 12, 1994

An Oriental Institute/Smart Museum of Art Mini-Course

Throughout the centuries, the remains of antiquity have fascinated the scholar, lured the traveler, and inspired the artist. With the invention of photography in the mid-nineteenth century, artists had a new means of interpreting the past, and archaeologists had a new method for documenting their discoveries. This Oriental Institute/Smart Museum Mini-Course is designed to complement "An Eye for Antiquity: Photographs from the Collection of Mr. and Mrs. William Knight Zewadski," a major new exhibition at the Smart Museum of Art. Drawing upon collections at both museums, the course will explore the fascination photographers and their audiences have always had for the ancient Near East, Greece, and Rome, as well as the use of photography to record the images of deteriorating ancient and classical sites. The one-day session will begin in the morning with a slide lecture and gallery tour at the Oriental Institute, followed by a box lunch, exhibit tour, and discussion session at the Smart Museum in the afternoon.

INSTRUCTORS John Larson, Museum Archivist of the Oriental Institute, has a special interest in historic photography and film. He is an Egyptologist who has taught several Oriental Institute courses on ancient Egyptian art and archaeology. Kathleen Gibbons, Education Director, Smart Museum of Art, is the Smart Museum's specialist for the exhibition "An Eye for Antiquity."

This one-day course will take place from **10:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.** on Saturday, March 12, 1994. Tuition for the course is \$17 for Oriental Institute and Smart Museum members; \$21 for non-members. Space is limited. Tuition includes box lunch and printed materials.

DINE LIKE AN EGYPTIAN

Saturday, March 19, 1994

Bring the warm and sunny climes of the Middle East to your table this winter. Learn the history of food and cookery in the ancient Near East and then prepare a five-course meal featuring the traditional cuisine of Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon. The Home Economics Lab at the University of Chicago's Laboratory School is the setting for this mini-course that will stress hands-on participation with easy-to-follow recipes. End the day by sampling all the recipes as you enjoy a complete Middle Eastern meal.

INSTRUCTOR Mary Jo Khuri, a guest instructor at the Kendall Culinary School of Evanston, is also an Oriental Institute Museum Docent. She has been teaching Middle Eastern cooking for fifteen years, has traveled widely in the region, and is currently writing a Middle Eastern cookbook.

This one-day course will take place from **10:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.** on Saturday, March 19, 1994, at the University of Chicago Laboratory School, 1362 East 59th Street. Tuition is \$30 for Oriental Institute members; \$35 for non-members. Space is limited. Tuition includes all supplies, Middle Eastern lunch, and a packet of recipes and background material to take home.

PLEASE ENROLL ME IN THE FOLLOWING ADULT EDUCATION MINI-COURSE(S)

_____ *An Eye for Antiquity: Art, Archaeology, and Photography* (\$17 for members; \$21 for non-members)

_____ *Dine Like an Egyptian* (\$30 for members; \$35 for non-members)

_____ I would like to become a member of the Oriental Institute. Enclosed is \$30 for an individual membership.
(Please send a separate check for membership fee.)

Total enclosed \$ _____. Make check(s) payable to The Oriental Institute.

I prefer to pay by check, money order, credit card

MasterCard/Visa: _____
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Expiration date Signature

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime phone _____

Send to: **The Oriental Institute, Education Office, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637**

NEWS FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

THE LEGACY CAMPAIGN GOES PUBLIC

On November 11, Director William M. Sumner hosted a dinner for members of the James Henry Breasted Society to mark the first public year of the Legacy Campaign. President Hugo Sonnenschein and his wife Beth were the guests of honor. In commenting on the occasion, President Sonnenschein noted, "It is my pleasure to join you in celebrating the opening of the Oriental Institute Legacy Campaign. I share your pride in the important and exciting scholarship being carried out by Institute faculty and staff. The Institute—and its collections of art and artifacts and its archives—is one of the University of Chicago's most precious treasures, and I understand how crucial the construction of the new wing and the Legacy Campaign are to its future. I look forward to working with you to ensure the success of our fundraising efforts."

We are pleased to announce the most recent leadership gift to the Legacy Campaign. Thomas C. Heagy, Vice Chairman of LaSalle National Bank of Chicago, notified the Institute in October of LaSalle National Bank's pledge of \$75,000 dedicated to the Legacy Campaign. On behalf of the bank, Tom wrote, "We are de-

lighted to be part of this tremendously important project and to continue our commitment to the University of Chicago." We extend thanks to all the staff and directors of LaSalle National Bank. This gift brings us particular pleasure as Tom serves on both the Visiting Committee to the Oriental Institute and the Executive Committee for the Legacy Campaign, and he and his wife, Linda, are members of the James Henry Breasted Society.

Museum and Development staff devoted many hours in October to preparing a detailed proposal requesting \$1 million from the National Endowment for the Humanities to support the climate control project. Award recipients will be notified in late May 1994.

The crucial goal of the Legacy Campaign—preserving our priceless collections—gives every gift an historic importance. If you would like information on how to plan and establish a gift or on naming and memorial gift opportunities, please contact the Development Office at 312/702-9513.

CELEBRATE THE 75TH!

The Institute celebrates its 75th anniversary in 1994. Many of you will have received a call for ideas on how to mark—and enjoy—this historic occasion from Mary Jo Khuri. In the planning stages now are a series of behind-the-scenes presentations on Sunday afternoons this coming winter; a special Docent-sponsored Teachers Day in April; a Members Day open house at the Institute in fall 1994; and a gala in fall 1994. If you have ideas, suggestions, or simply want to join in the fun of planning and producing events, please call the Development Office at 312/702-9513.

JAMES HENRY BREASTED SOCIETY NEWS

A special category of upper-level membership, the James Henry Breasted Society provides an annual, renewable source of unrestricted funds for Institute research projects. Breasted members play key roles in the success of Institute endeavors, for example, by ensuring that matching funds for federal grants are available and by maintaining funds that bridge gaps between foundation and other private grants. In recognition of their generous and critical support, members receive invitations to meet in small groups with Institute and visiting scholars as well as Director's invitations to dinners, receptions, and other special events. Other Society benefits include limited use of the Museum galleries for private functions, two complimentary tickets to the Annual Dinner, and a complimentary Oriental Institute Publication.

A number of new members joined the Society recently, and we extend them thanks and a warm welcome:

Dr. Miriam Reitz Baer
Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Grodzins
Dietrich M. Gross
Dr. Henrietta Herbolsheimer
Roger D. Isaacs
Barbara Mertz
Helen Schwarten

If you would like information on becoming a member of the James Henry Breasted Society, please contact the Development Office at 312/702-9513.

MEMBERS' TRAVEL PROGRAM

EGYPT IN NEW YORK February 11–13, 1994

Join Assistant Curator **Emily Teeter**, Ph.D., for an exciting weekend in New York. Featured on this exclusive trip are a tour of the special Nubian exhibit, *The Gold of Meroe*, at the Metropolitan Museum, and a visit to the completely renovated Egyptian Gallery of the Brooklyn Museum. The cost of the trip includes accommodations (double occupancy) at the elegant Dorset Hotel, breakfast Saturday and Sunday, dinner and welcome reception on Friday, and transportation to and from the Brooklyn Museum. Broadway tickets on Saturday are optional. Not included is round-trip airfare to and from New York; discount airfare from any city in the United States to New York can be arranged. Participation is limited; reserve early.

Cost: \$495 (double occupancy)

Single supplement: \$160

Call **Sandra Roth & Associates** at 312/751-2831 for itinerary and reservations.

ANCIENT WONDERS OF JORDAN AND ISRAEL May 24–June 9, 1994

Designed for the informed traveler, this program offers an insider's view of the archaeology and history of the ancient Near East. You will see such places as Aqaba, where a hoard of gold coins was recently uncovered; the great excavations at ancient Megiddo (biblical Armageddon); and Qumran, where the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered. Part of what makes this trip so special is your guide, **Timothy P. Harrison**, currently a Ph.D. candidate in Syro-Palestinian Archaeology in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago. An experienced instructor of Oriental Institute Adult Education courses, he has participated in and led numerous field trips and tours in Israel and Jordan, including study trips to all of the sites on your itinerary. The tour will include Aqaba, Amman, Jerash, Petra, Jerusalem, Qumran, Megiddo, Caesarea, Haifa, and Tel Aviv.

Cost: \$4,995 per person, double occupancy, including international air fare.

Call **Academic Travel Abroad** at 800/556-7896 for itinerary and reservations.

INCENSE ROUTES OF ARABIA: OMAN, YEMEN, AND BAHRAIN October 31–November 20, 1994

In ancient times, the lands of Oman, Yemen, and Bahrain were part of a trade system which linked Mesopotamia, the Nile Valley, and even the Far East with Europe. Through these Arabian lands—known then as the lands of Magan, Dilmun, and Saba (Sheba)—came the precious incense that fueled funerary pyres and braziers before the gods. The Three Wise Men bore Arabian products among their gifts and, in antiquity, the location of the great fields of frankincense were closely guarded. Cut off geographically and by inward-looking rulers, Arabia is still one of the last unexplored areas of the world.

The first departure of this once-in-a-lifetime trip sold out within a month, but some spaces are still available on the second departure for Oman, Yemen, and Bahrain from October 31 to November 20, 1994. **Emily Teeter**, Ph.D., Assistant Curator of the Oriental Institute Museum, an experienced leader of trips to Arabia, will be your guide on this program which includes Muscat, Manamah, Sana'a, Marib, and the Wadi Hadramaut.

Cost: \$5,950 per person, exclusive of international airfare.

Call **Zegrahm Expeditions** at 800/628-8747 for itinerary and reservations.

THANKSGIVING GETAWAY TO PARIS AND BERLIN November 1994

Join Oriental Institute Museum Curator **Karen L. Wilson**, Ph.D., on a unique study trip to the great museums of Paris and Berlin. Highlights of the program will include the new *Cour de Khorsabad* at the Louvre, where you can see the cast of our famous winged bull in an installation that recreates the original courtyard of the Palace of Sargon II, and the Egyptian Museum in the former East Berlin, from which we have recently recovered the "lost" notebooks of the Oriental Institute excavations at Medinet Habu. See future issues of *News & Notes* for more details on this exciting trip.

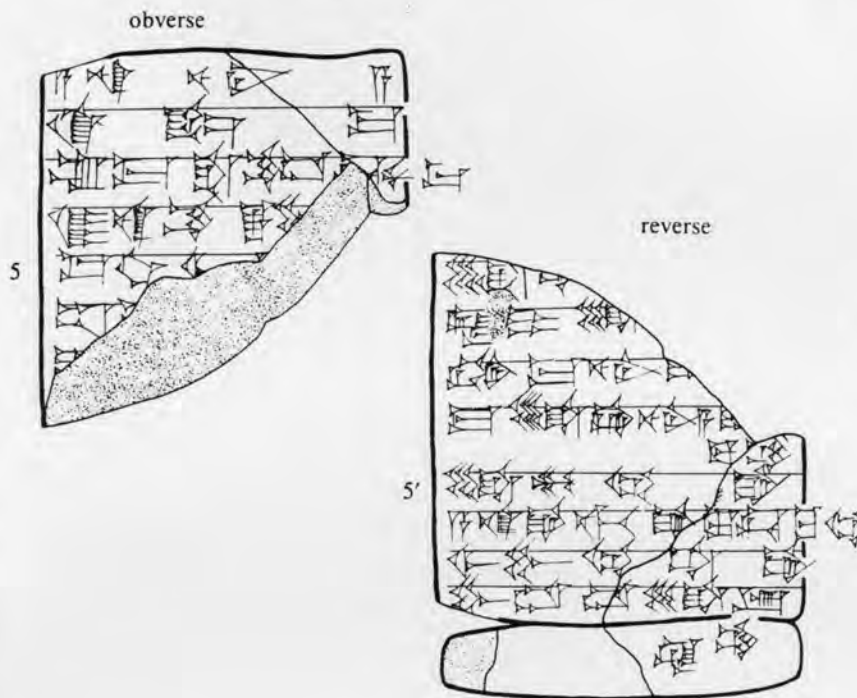
The Membership Office, 312/702-1677, will be happy to send you an itinerary for any of the trips listed above.

NEWS FROM THE PUBLICATIONS OFFICE

NEW ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The last quarter has seen some dramatic changes in the staff of the Publications Office. At the end of September, Sales Manager Jim Willis departed to take a position in marketing and sales with the University of Chicago Press. Jim had come aboard in April 1992, and we wish him well for the future. To replace Jim, the Publications Office was fortunate to hire Christopher G. B. Kahrl as Sales Manager at the beginning of October. Chris is a 1990 college graduate from the University of Chicago, majoring in European history. Since graduating, he worked for a National Endowment of the Humanities grant project here on campus. The project's focus was on the preservation and conversion of the University of Chicago Library's history of technology collection to microfilm. In another personnel development, Editorial Production Assistant Rick Schoen has submitted his resignation to assume a post with the University of Chicago Press. Rick has been with the Publications Office since March 1990, and his abilities will be sorely missed.

Hand copy of cuneiform on clay tablet:



Transliteration:

Obverse

1. a-na be-lí-a
2. qí-bí-ma
3. um-ma Ša-am-du-¹uš¹-nu-ma
4. Mi-na-am-e-pu-[uš(?)-DINGIR(?)]
5. ma-ru ši-i-[p-ri-x]
6. ab-b[a(?)-]
7. ¹i¹-[]

Rest of obverse destroyed

Beginning of reverse destroyed

- 1'. li-b[i(?)]]
- 2'. la i-li-[]
- 3'. šum-ma be-lí i-[]
- 4'. ma-li pí be-lí-a i-[x]-ba-am
- 5'. li-MU-ul-kà
- 6'. a-na qá-ti-kà lu-uš-qú-ul
- 7'. ši-bu-ul-ta-kà
- 8'. Bu-du-du li-ib-la-am

Translation: ¹⁻²) Say to my lord: ³) Thus (says) Ša-am-du-uš-nu-(ma): ^{4-2'}) ... ^{3'}) If my lord [says so], ^{4'-5')} as much as my lord [says] he should pay you, ^{6')} I will pay to you. ^{7'-8')} Let Bududu bring your gift to me.

Hand copy, transliteration, and translation of cuneiform inscription on clay tablet (Old Babylonian Letters from Tell Asmar, by R. M. Whiting, Jr., no. 29, pp. 83-84, pl. 15. *Assyriological Studies*, no. 22. Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 1987). Line 7', on the reverse, is quoted on page 188, under the entry šūbultu, of volume 17, part 3, Š, of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary

In other news, the much-anticipated arrival of parts 2 and 3 of volume 17, Š, of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary appears to be set for February 1994; this pair will be sold as a set for \$220.00. Interest in the *Lost Egypt* portfolios, from a variety of sources, remains steady; those requesting information about this series range from private citizens to galleries to a casino in Las Vegas! In order to keep up with the burgeoning sales, Mr. Kahrl hopes to have a new invoice and record-keeping system in place early in the new year, which will simplify record-keeping and improve efficiency.

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

The University of Chicago
1155 East 58th Street • Chicago, Illinois • 60637
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Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage Paid
Bulkrate
Chicago, Illinois
Permit No. 1504

News & Notes

A Quarterly Publication of
The Oriental Institute, printed
for members as one of the privi-
leges of membership.

Editor: Melanie Jansen Marhefka

Telephone: 312/702-1677

Facsimile: 312/702-9853

All inquiries, comments, and
suggestions are welcome.

CHILDREN'S BIRTHDAY PARTIES!

*Celebrate your child's big day with an ancient Egyptian party at the
Oriental Institute Museum*

Party package for up to 20 children, ages 7-11

Saturday afternoons 1:30-3:30 p.m.

Cost: \$195 members, \$225 non-members

For more information call the Education Office at 312/702-9507