

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE NEWS & NOTES

NO. 187

FALL 2005

© THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



Figure 1. 2004/5 Iranian Expedition members in front of the Haft Tappeh Research Center. Sitting front row, from left: K. Borhani, J. Mohamadi, S. Alkasir, Y. Zalaqi, M. Karami, I. Habibi, N. Mirmontazeri, M. Avaze, N. Rava, M. Falah, M. Qaedan; Second row: A. Zalaqi, T. Hartnell, S. Ebrahimi, A. Talebian, A. Jamshidi, S. Akhtar, M. Zare, M. Molaii, M. Zarinkuh, M. Khalili, K. Aqaii, S. Beigi; standing: A. Ahrar, E. Karimi, M. Vahidi, S. Bana, M. Heidari, R. Valizadeh, S. Qorbani, L. Niakan, M. Lajmiri, H. Ashjai, M. Talebian, A. Alizadeh, S. Hamzavi, S. Kabi, M. Zare, B. Eshqi, O. Hotan, M. Omidfar, Y. Razmahang, M. R. Rokni, E. Bordbar, K. Chenani

NEW CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES IN IRAN

ABBAS ALIZADEH, SENIOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, IRANIAN PREHISTORY PROJECT

For more than half a century, the Oriental Institute members' newsletter has provided an excellent forum for resident researchers to inform members and colleagues of their field and academic activities. The following article details the recent joint Iranian Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization (ICHTO)-Oriental Institute archaeological season in Susiana, southwestern Iran, but goes beyond the excavation report to include some social and environmental observations and the increasingly pressing issues facing the field of Near Eastern archaeology. The complete technical account of our archaeological investigations appears in the forthcoming *Oriental Institute 2004-2005 Annual Report*.

We went back to Iran as part of what we perceived as a long-term project between the ICHTO, the Oriental Institute, and the Department of Anthropology of the University of Chicago. The major aim of this project (begun in 2002) was to gain a deeper understanding of the interaction between the environment and human cultural activities in lowland Susiana, in the modern-day province of Khuzestan. Our first season produced

(continued page 4)

FIND INSIDE

Renovation Extends Beyond Museum	2-3
From the Director's Study	3
Calendar of Events (Detachable)	9-10
Registration Form (Detachable)	11
Sunday Films	11
Members' Events	12-13
Fall Adult Education Courses	14-15
Workshops	16
Family Event	16
Special Events	17
Oriental Institute Travel Program	18
Suq Corner	Back Cover

RENOVATION EXTENDS BEYOND THE MUSEUM

KIRK SCHMINK, DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANT

As gallery reinstallation nears completion, a different sort of reinstallation has been taking place outside of the Oriental Institute. The soon to be completed *Beatrix Farrand Memorial Courtyard* is a gift from an anonymous donor and is named for its original architect, a pioneering figure in landscape architecture.

Beatrix Jones was born in 1872 and grew up in the Gilded Age society with such extraordinary influences like her paternal aunt, novelist Edith Wharton, and Henry James, one of many writers in her mother's social circle. A product of her time, Farrand preferred the term "landscape gardener" to that of architect to reflect her expertise in plant material as well as landscape design.

She began her career working out of her mother's brownstone in New York City designing gardens for neighbors and friends when she was only twenty years old. Some of her original clients included John D. Rockefeller and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge. Her first major commissions came only a few years later. In 1897 she completed Seal Harbor Cemetery in Maine and also worked in New York's exclusive Tuxedo Park.

At twenty-seven, she was the only woman among the eleven founders of the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA). Today, the ASLA, the national professional association representing landscape architects, has



View of the Oriental Institute courtyard after the first stage of renovation. The grounds were cleared of weeds, the pathway leveled and re-laid, patio area expanded, and trees fertilized. Photograph by Monica Witczak

more than 15,000 members in all fifty states and forty-two countries around the world. Farrand acknowledged she had an eye for landscaping the way a musician must have an ear for music. That intuition, together with disciplined study, social position, and independent income helped the reserved young woman forge her way. There were no schools of landscape architecture. Instead, Farrand served an apprenticeship in 1893 with Charles Sprague Sargent, founder of Harvard University's Arnold Arboretum, learning botanical names and how to fit a plan to the grounds rather than the other way around. She capped her education with studies of great landscape paintings and several grand tours of Europe's great gardens.

For Farrand the landscape was like a living painting that, unlike its static canvas counterpart, required constant attention. Throughout her career, it was not uncommon for Farrand to be actively involved in numerous projects in different parts of the country.

In 1912 she began shaping the grounds at Princeton University and until 1943 she masterfully served as Princeton's first consulting landscape architect. Contemporaneously she also served in similar capacities at a number of other universities across the country. During a dinner engagement in 1913 with the president of Yale, Farrand met her future husband, Max Farrand, a graduate of Princeton and then chairman of Yale's history department. After watching Farrand directing her work crew at Princeton, Max's sister-in-law remarked, "If that lady really wants Max, she'll get him." The two married in December that year.

In the years following her marriage Farrand began work as a landscape gardener at Oberlin and Yale where she designed the Marsh Botanical Garden, the Memorial and Silliman College quadrangles. She also designed the East Garden at the White House for President Wilson and began drawing plans for the Bliss Family Farm at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C. Her work for the Bliss family took more than twenty-five years and grew to become her most celebrated work.

Known today as the Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, the land and library began as the private collection of Mildred and Robert Woods Bliss. Given to Harvard University in 1940, Dumbarton Oaks is an international center for scholarship in Byzantine, Pre-Colombian, and Garden and Landscape Architecture Stud-

(continued next page)



Beatrix Farrand in California (1934)

ies. Farrand's gardens occupy ten of the original fifty-three acres property and contain ten pools, nine fountains, as well as stone sculptures and iron-work mostly designed by Farrand. These gardens are open to the public. More information on Dumbarton Oaks can be found at www.doaks.com.

The University of Chicago hired Farrand in 1929 after consulting with a number of landscape firms in its early years. The goal in hiring her was to secure a lasting general landscape plan for the University. Shortly after starting with Chicago, the onset of the Depression restricted the dimensions of her work. Although approved, her major changes to the roads and walkways of the Main Quadrangle were never implemented, and her plans for many campus buildings were realized as adjustments, rather than full landscapes. In addition to the Oriental Institute courtyard the following are only a few of the buildings on campus that received her attention: Eckhart Hall, Botany Greenhouse and Laboratory, Cobb Hall, and International House. Some of Farrand's original drawings for the International House courtyard are preserved in the Special Collections of the Joseph Regenstein Library. In the summer and fall of 2001, the entrance to the Main Quadrangle was redesigned using some of the original designs of Farrand's plan from the 1920s. While employed by the University, Farrand was paid \$75 per day, or more than \$800 in 2005 terms.

During the course of her career, Beatrix Farrand designed more than 200 gardens, often at grand estates. In 1945 Farrand retired to Maine where she lived until her death in February 1959. There, she created a native flora garden, herbarium, and research library to enable others access to resources for landscape architecture.

Formed in June 2003, the Beatrix Farrand Society continues to raise funds to support restoration of Farrand's home and gardens at Garland Farm. The society purchased the farm in 2004 with the goal of re-establishing many of the garden resources begun by Farrand including a Design and Horticulture Reference Library, a Center for Internship Studies Horticulture and Design, and a Design Archive. For more information on the Beatrix Farrand Society log on to www.members.aol.com/SaveGarlandFarm.

The *Beatrix Farrand Memorial Courtyard* will be open to museum visitors for the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Oriental Institute building.

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S STUDY

By Gil J. Stein

This summer, the Oriental Institute was fortunate to host the foremost annual international conference of textual scholars and archaeologists focusing on the ancient Mesopotamian world — the 51st Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale. With 340 participants from nineteen countries on every continent except Antarctica, this was truly an international gathering. Since its inception, the Rencontre has been a “moveable feast,” held each year in a different city around the globe, with papers focused on a specific theme. This year's theme was “the classification of knowledge in the ancient Near East,” a theme intended to celebrate the long-awaited completion of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary, the CAD. The completion of this comprehensive dictionary of the Akkadian language is a major milestone in scholarship. It is also a tribute to the extraordinary erudition and iron determination of Professor Erica Reiner, who served for over twenty years as Editor-in-charge of the dictionary, before turning over the helm to current Editor-in-chief, Professor Martha Roth.

In many ways the CAD exemplifies the very best of scholarship at the Oriental Institute. With its critical mass of rigorous researchers, the Institute has always prided itself on being able to tackle the big questions or problems in the study of ancient Near Eastern civilization. Institute projects have consistently taken the lead in developing the fundamental tools that allow scholars around the world to investigate the ancient Near East. At the same time, the scale of the Oriental Institute has allowed it to take on large-scale, long-term projects that would simply lie beyond the capacity of most individuals or departments. There is something remarkable about hearing Professor Theo van den Hout — the Editor-in-chief of the Chicago Hittite Dictionary — tell you that the Hittite Dictionary was started in 1975 and should take about another fifty years to complete! These unique dictionary projects are the standard reference works for all scholars of Akkadian and Hittite. The presence of so many scholars from around the world at the Chicago Rencontre very appropriately underscores the Oriental Institute's central role in this important research.



Gil J. Stein

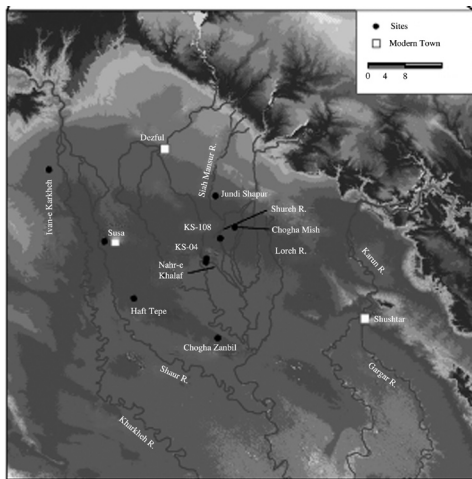


Figure 2. Map of upper Khuzestan showing the location of KS-004 and KS-108 (Map generated by Tobin Hartnell)

(continued from page 1) important clues on the geomorphology of the region, as well as the nature and formation processes of some fifth and fourth millennia sites. Our preliminary observations indicated that some of these sites may only have been occupied for parts of the year and that they may, pending further research, turn out to have belonged to the ancient mobile pastoralists of the region. Eastern Khuzestan is still occupied annually by the mobile Bakhtiyari tribes as their winter pasture. To continue our investigations we designed a project that involved excavating two sites, KS-004, Chogha Do Sar (two-headed mound) and KS-108, Tappeh Belladiéh (town mound), some 10 km southwest of Chogha Mish. In addition to the materials from the sixth millennium BC, these sites also have deposits that date to the crucial fifth and fourth millennia, prior to

the formation of early states and the rise of urban centers in southwest Asia.

Before we could get to our excavations, however, much planning had to be done. As with any scientific field of inquiry, archaeology requires well designed research projects, long-term commitment, adequate operating budgets, and (in our case) a Job-like patience. These elements of research are absolutely necessary to allow the archaeologist to stitch together the myriad pieces of information that are ultimately added to the incomplete “quilt” of ancient Near Eastern cultural development. In a previous issue of *News & Notes* (no. 182) Professor Steve Harvey lamented the loss of the “leisurely pace” in field archaeology and how now we are now forced to work against the dizzying pace of construction developments in the Middle East. One can hardly blame governments for responding to the double-edged sword of increasing population and decreasing natural resources to sustain the quality of life and to improve the economy and infrastructure of their nations. Nevertheless, even salvage archaeology can be conducted with rigorous planning that emphasizes the need for scholarly research, rather than politics.

Archaeologists routinely face all forms of red tape in securing permits and visas to carry out their field projects. But recently, the difficulties have become even greater; the post-September 2001 geopolitical upheaval has also created significant limitations for field archaeologists in the United States. For example, the Treasury Department has issued a ban on exporting computers, Global Positioning System (GPS) units, and magnetometers. These are basic instruments that archaeologists use in the field. When one considers that all of this equipment is readily available in the banned countries, one wonders about the wisdom of this regulation. The fear factor that arises from the generally turbulent Middle Eastern landscape has also been responsible for the difficulty in recruiting scholars and especially students who either

personally feel uneasy about working in the Middle East or are advised by their departments not to travel to the “hot spots” in the region. This general fear also contributed to the loss of some valuable members in our 2004/5 expedition.

The geopolitical situation in some Middle Eastern regions has also made successful applications for long-term project funding difficult. Our first National Science Foundation (NSF) grant proposal was accepted in 2001 as a “high risk project” with a limited amount of funding. Although we successfully carried out the project and published the results, our subsequent 2002 request for funding for two consecutive years was denied and we were funded for only one season. The problems of working in Iran on a regular basis leave no doubt that NSF had good reasons not to fund long-term projects in some regions of the Middle East.

Some of the other problems we routinely face when we submit a research proposal to the ICHTO are related to the general political atmosphere in the region, namely the understandable nationalist-based sentiment for demanding that they be treated as equal partners vis-à-vis western scholars. When in the early 1980s the ICHTO was established, the officials in charge of its archaeology department began to insist rightly on equal opportunity in terms of research and training. This new and potentially constructive approach needed a framework and a guideline within which the academic requirements of Iranian students and archaeologists could be addressed and implemented. The formulation of this mutual cooperation, however, required knowledge of the strength and



Figure 3. Heavy fog at KS-108



Figure 4. KS-004, showing plowed areas in the foreground and upper left



Figure 5. Nomadic camps at Chogha Mish

weaknesses of foreign expeditions, a set of realistic regulations within which such close cooperation can be achieved, and an appreciation for the timetable of the foreign expeditions. In addition, the structure of the type of joint projects conceived by the ICHTO required a substantial number of experienced Iranian archaeologists who could effectively participate in such projects. This has created a major problem in the realization of the ICHTO plan because only a few such archaeologists are still active in Iran. Most of these experienced archaeologists are not even willing to participate in a joint project because they have their own independent field research. That leaves the few experienced and competent young archaeologists who can jointly run an excavation. But because of this shortage most are over-extended; in a single year some may be dispatched to two and even three expeditions in different regions with different sets of archaeological questions. This shortage of qualified and willing archaeologists in Iran actually defeats the entire purpose because almost none of the “joint” Iranian directors actually have enough time to do research.

This well-intentioned ICHTO approach is further hampered by the fact that most joint directors do not possess language skills at a level sufficient for academic communication and as a result, almost none of the foreign research projects are designed jointly—one of the most important parts of the research process. With a few notable exceptions, this shortcoming is also a handicap in the field in such a way that no meaningful pooling of ideas can take place between the Iranians and foreigners. While foreign archaeologists have not shown

much incentive in learning Persian — apart from a rudimentary skill at simple conversation—the Iranian archaeologists have plenty of incentive, but lack the organizational and financial support they need to develop their knowledge of, say, English to a professional level. As a consequence, nearly all of the early drafts of the ICHTO requirements did not benefit from these considerations and though fieldwork is done as a joint venture on paper, the cooperation that the ICHTO had desired is far from being realized.

One of the major problems that archaeologists from American institutions face in expanding their cooperation with the ICHTO is their inability to bring Iranian students and archaeologists to the United States for workshops, conferences, and short-term training. While funding such trips is a perennial problem, the State Department has made it almost impossible to obtain visas for such purposes, a problem the European institutions do not usually have. As a result, our European colleagues are able to operate without much of the difficulties we routinely face. It is therefore a miracle that we have been able to work in Iran since 1994, when the Oriental Institute resumed its archaeological activities there. Nevertheless, on the Iranian part, having a visa does not necessarily guarantee entry, as two American archaeologists recently were denied entry and sent back to the States even though they had been officially invited and issued valid visas.

Nevertheless, after overcoming these problems and enduring three years of postponement of our Khuzestan project because of the bureaucratic problems with visas and permits, we finally began our fieldwork in Khuzestan in November

2004. This is not an ideal time of year to do archaeology in southwestern Iran where the rainy season starts in November and continues into March. As if cursed by “Murphy’s Law,” Khuzestan was much wetter and colder this last winter — in fact most of the country received unusual amounts of rainfall and it even snowed in arid regions such as Kerman (central Iran) and Sistan and Baluchestan (southeastern Iran). While the farmers were very happy, we archaeologists were forced to stay in our camp almost half of the time.

Even when it was not raining and the ground was dry enough for excavation, heavy fog that sometimes lasted for hours or the entire day hampered our efforts and made distinguishing soil colors very difficult. The fog was especially thick in the early morning hours when we drove to the sites (fig. 3). The visibility rarely exceeded ten meters, which made it extremely dangerous to drive in the narrow roads populated with oversized sugar cane trucks, buses, minibuses, motorcycles, pickup trucks, and animals. In the early days of our work we also had difficulty finding the sites that were located in the midst of cultivated lands with forking dirt roads and no particular landmark save for the mounds themselves that were hidden in the thick fog. We quickly learned to make use of our GPS units to get to the sites.

Save for the fringes of the plain where the soil is not particularly rich and inaccessible to canal irrigation water, the Khuzestan region has changed greatly since the late 1970s. Nowadays, one can drive for miles on the main and dirt roads between the Karkheh and Karun Rivers without seeing even a single plot of un-



Figure 6. Two of the Dolati burned and ransacked houses

cultivated land. In this general area, only the narrow margins of individual farms and shoulders of the paved roads are left unfarmed. The land never rests and as soon as one crop is harvested another is planted. Sugar cane, wheat, maize, and vegetables are the major crops. Working the land year-round, however, has depleted the soil of its natural nutrients, and farmers rely heavily on chemical fertilizers with long-term dire consequences for the environment.

The demand for land is so great that in recent years the local government has leased out the rather flat and vast archaeological sites of Jundi Shapur and Ivan-e Karkheh to the local farmers. The devastating effects of continuous farming on these extremely important Sasanian and Islamic sites are obvious. The lax attitude the government has toward protecting ancient sites has also made the local farmers so brazen that as we were working on the sites, the less steep sides of the mounds were being plowed and prepared for sowing wheat, even though the farmers were fully aware that the representatives of the ICHTO were present at the sites. Large archaeological mounds with gentle slopes are invariably under cultivation. These “extra” plots of land are exclusively irrigated by rain as irrigation canal water cannot reach those slopes. To be fair, there is not much the ICHTO can do about the destruction of ancient mounds in Khuzestan, or anywhere in Iran, simply because it does not have executive power. Even in rare cases when the ICHTO files a suit against a farmer or groups of farmers, the local courts almost always dismiss the case in favor of the defendants.

The older generation of Iranian archaeologists who visited or worked in Khuzestan in the 1960s and 1970s would also notice the obvious absence of many small low mounds (typically 0.5 to 1.5 hectares and only a few meters high), particularly those that had never been excavated. Since the revolution, farmers and construction crews have bulldozed a large number of these sites, thereby destroying the archaeological landscape of one of the most important areas of the ancient Near East. The areas of the destroyed sites are either annexed to the existing farms or dug out to accommodate fish ponds.

The changing patterns of the movement of the Bakhtiyari mobile pastoralist tribes would also be noticeable to the older generation of archaeologists who saw them primarily in the area east of the Dez River from October to late March. With almost all cultivable plots of land occupied by the farmers, Khuzestan’s vast pastures have almost completely disappeared to such an extent that the few existing tribes feed their animals on the fodder they buy from the local farmers. It has also become extremely difficult for these tribes and their animals to move from one place to another without using the paved roads or hiring trucks to move their animals and belongings. The only available space for the Bakhtiyari to camp is the top of the ancient mounds and along the main irrigation canals where they set up their tents and carefully corral their animals to avoid the surrounding farms. It is really sad to see that the millennia-old way of life of these proud people, who once constituted a

major political and economic force, is rapidly vanishing.

The settled Bakhtiyari tribes of the *Haft Lang* and *Char Lang* are more sympathetic to their distant kinsmen. For example, around the area of Chogha Mish the mobile pastoralist tribes are by far more numerous than elsewhere since most of the farming villages in this area are occupied by former Bakhtiyaris. The village of Dolati, just south of Chogha Mish, is one of them. Most of the men who worked with the late Professor Helene Kantor at Chogha Mish came from this particular village. Their headman was one Mash Qaponi, of whom Professor Kantor was particularly fond. Mash Qaponi himself died in a car accident seven years ago, but I always visited him and later his extended family when I was in Khuzestan. This time when I went to the village in late November, I found that a number of houses on either side of Mash Qaponi’s were devastated as the result of a violent internal tribal dispute in September 2004. Since the outcome of this tragic event is of interest in ethnoarchaeological and archaeological studies and I have personal ties to this particular village of Dolati, it is worth telling the tale here.

First, despite an all powerful central government, villagers primarily rely on their headmen to solve internal social and economic problems. This internal problem-solving mechanism is even more common in the villages that are occupied by settled mobile pastoralists. In such villages, an elder person with charisma and skills in social negotiation is of paramount importance to the maintenance of peace by resolving conflicts of interest. I learned that when Mash Qaponi died, no one was able to replace



Figure 7. Ali Zalaghi (right) with Abbas Alizadeh and Mr. Mohammadi at KS-004

him and the village functioned in a state of disarray without a respected leader. Last summer a dispute over some land arose between the house of Mash Qaponi and another closely related clan in the village. This quickly became violent and one of Mash Qaponi's clan members shot and killed a member of the other Zalaghi clan.

The biblical notion of "an eye for an eye" is still very much alive among these highly emotional tribes. To avoid what could develop into full intra-tribal bloodshed, the Qaponi extended core family (over sixty men, women, and children) had to flee the village in the middle of the night taking with them only what can be carried by hand. That same night, the families of the victim ransacked and burned the Qaponi's houses, furniture, barns, and tractors (figs. 5–6).

The aftermath was a sad and tragic scene and I left the village with a heavy heart, remembering how it was thriving under the competent leadership of Mash Qaponi. The Qaponi clan fled first to the nearby town of Dezful. One can only imagine the misery of a group of men, women, and children who having roamed free all their life are now cooped up in shanty rented houses in one of Dezful's worst neighborhoods. I did not know where exactly they lived in Dezful, but by the time words reached Mash Qaponi's eldest son that I was in the area — news spreads like wild fire in rural areas — he called my cell phone to tell me that they were negotiating with a village

near Dezful to settle there with the possibility of renting some land to farm. As for their lands around the village of Dolati, they could lease or sell them, but that will prove very difficult for individual buyers or renters, unless a powerful agribusiness corporation steps in. No one knew then what will happen to those huge burned houses, but I was told that they would remain in the state of ruin for many years to come because no one dares to buy them.

If this event had taken place in the past and the village had grown in successive archaeological levels, or as a result of escalating bloodshed the village had been abandoned, the *prima facie* archaeological interpretation would be that it was attacked by some outside enemies. Short of written records, there is no way the archaeologist could come to such a complicated internal dispute and complex relations among the residents of the village.

The village in which the exiled Qaponi family members have chosen to settle is like a foreign land to them since their demographic composition is different from that of Dolati, where all are kinsmen of the same Zalaghi tribe. Mr. Ali Zalaghi, a young archaeologist in our team (and our surveyor, fig. 7) and himself of the Zalaghi tribe and distant relative of Mash Qaponi, tells me that the Qaponis will have a very difficult time in adjusting socially to their new home. More interesting from an archaeological standpoint, the Qaponi family will intro-



Figure 8. Mr. Talebian with Alizadeh

duce into their adopted villages somewhat different types of tools and habits of using space that are different from those of their new neighbors, the type of things that can be observed, but not necessarily explained, in archaeological records.

Having digressed from our main subject, we should now resume the account of our work in the region. Despite the problems I reported in the beginning, thanks to Mr. Hasan Talebian, the director of the Haft Tappeh/Chogha Zanbil and Parse-Pasargadae Research Foundation (fig. 8), we had a memorable time in Khuzestan. Our hosts at the Haft Tappeh Archaeological Compound were very pleasant and helpful to us (fig. 10), and some twelve Haft Tappeh residents crammed in a single room to free three rooms for our expedition members. They ate in that single room as well because their dining room could not accommodate more than thirty people—many of us also had to eat on the floor, which no one seemed to mind (fig. 9).



Figure 9. Workshops in dining room (top) and men's communal bedroom (library) at Haft Tappeh



Figure 10. Mrs. Molaii hosting our Yalda Night (Winter Equinox) at Haft Tappeh on a daily basis made up for anything that was lacking.

Our team consisted of over fifty ICHTO archaeologists and university students, as well as Tobin Hartnell from the Oriental Institute (fig. 1). Because we had only two rooms available for women, and we wanted to accommodate as many female archaeologists and students as possible — since fieldwork opportunity for them is very limited — we had already made six sets of three-level bunk beds so that we could fit nine women into two 3×4 m rooms. Senior staff stayed in the remaining three rooms, but most of the male students slept in the library in sleeping bags, where we sometimes held our classes and meetings. We had only three toilets and showers that over sixty people shared. These conditions make for a tense environment, but save for some minor and insignificant personal problems, almost all had smiles on their faces every day and their enthusiasm for learning and participating in a fieldwork in Khuzestan made up for all the difficulties. The absence of a large part of our team of specialists made it impossible for us to address the major questions we had formulated about the geomorphology and ancient land use in Susiana, but our serendipitous discoveries (see forthcoming *Annual Report* for details) and the satisfaction the students showed both verbally and behaviorally

Additionally, I would be remiss not mentioning the role of our Iranian co-director, Mr. Ali Mahfroofi, director of Mazandaran archaeological project (in the Caspian coastal area) and Technical Deputy of the Mazandaran ICHTO. I am very grateful to him for joining us and temporarily putting his own project in Mazandaran on hold. Mr. Mahfroofi turned out not only to be a seasoned field archaeologist, but a superb communicator, a kind man, and one who was eager to learn and to teach. Much of the credit for any success we had this season in Khuzestan goes to Mr. Mahfroofi (fig. 11).

Lastly, but most importantly, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Iranian students who made the season possible. Most of them had already worked with me in Fars, while some were new and inexperienced. They joined our expedition with a tremendous level of work ethic and unlimited enthusiasm and energy. What is more, since our season coincided with the fall semester, they either left their classes or received permission from their kind and understanding professors to be in the field with us. To compensate for their absence from university classes, Mr. Mahfroofi and I held workshops on vari-

ous archaeological topics almost every other night (fig. 8). Even though most of these students need more field experience, I found them reliable, teachable, disciplined, and real troopers. I thank them all and wish to see them make major contributions to Iranian archaeology in the future.

As you read in the more complete technical article on our excavations in the *Annual Report*, there is much to be done at both sites in Khuzestan. In fact, we consider our 2004/5 season as preparation for a larger operation and as a season in which we are just beginning to have

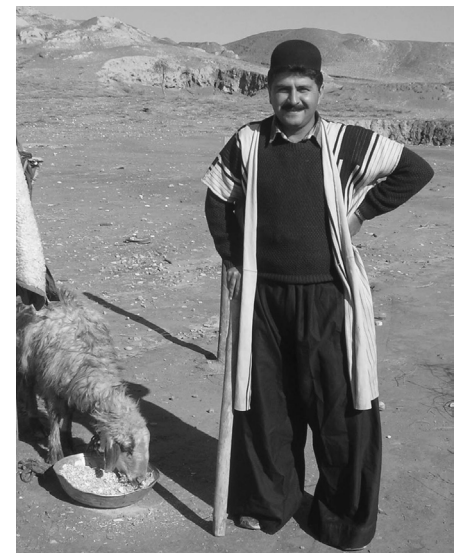


Figure 11. Mr. Ali Mahfroofi at Chogha Mish with a nomadic Bakhtiari garment.

an understanding of how we should proceed. Nevertheless, the resumption of our work at these important sites requires the type of long-term plan and commitment that cannot be established at this time given all of the problems I mentioned in the beginning of this article. Since 2002, Director Gil Stein has traveled twice to Iran to negotiate a long-term agreement and close cooperation with our Iranian colleagues through the ICHTO to ensure continuity of our work in this and other regions. We have submitted a proposal that in principle has been approved by the ICHTO. The proposal, however, will have to be formally approved by both the Iranian Foreign Ministry and the University of Chicago administration. We hope to hear from the ICHTO soon and go back to the region to resume our work.



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Unless otherwise noted, all programs take place at the Oriental Institute. All programs subject to change.

OCTOBER

2 Sunday

Alexander the Great

Film
2:00 PM
See page 11 for details

5 Wednesday

Urban Dynamics in an Iron Age Metropolis: Excavating at Kerkenes Dağ

Members' Lecture Series
8:00 PM
See page 12 for details

9 Sunday

Who Were the Israelites?

Film
2:00 PM
See page 11 for details

12 Wednesday

Troy and the Trojan War: A Story Not Told by Homer

Adult Education Course
Wednesdays October 12 to December 7
7:00–9:00 PM
See page 14 for details

13 Thursday

What Can Archaeology Tell Us About the Bible?

Adult Education Course
Thursdays October 13 to December 8
7:00–9:00 PM
See page 14 for details

15 Saturday

Treasures to Go: Creating Ancient Egyptian-Style Jewelry

Workshop
1:00–5:00 PM
See page 16 for details

16 Sunday

The Potters of Hebron

Film
2:00 PM
See page 11 for details

19 Wednesday

Languages Without Speakers: Reconstructing Ancient Near Eastern Languages from Epigraphic Fragments

Members' Lecture Series
8:00 PM
See page 12 for details

21 Friday

Parents' Weekend Tours

University Event
11:00 AM
See page 10 for details

22 Saturday

University of Chicago Humanities Open House

University Event
10:00 AM and 1:30 PM
See page 10 for details

22 Saturday

Brewing Ancient Beer

Adult Education Course
Saturdays October 22 to November 5
1:30–3:00 PM
See page 14 for details

23 Sunday

Breaking Ground: The Story of the Oriental Institute

Film
2:00 PM
See page 11 for details

24 Monday

Hieroglyphs by Mail

Correspondence Course
October 24 to February 13, 2006
See page 15 for details

24 Monday

Ancient Egyptian Architecture

Correspondence Course on Audiotape
October 24 to February 13, 2006
See page 15 for details

26 Wednesday

Mummies Night! Tales and Treats for Halloween

Family Program
6:00–8:00 PM
See page 16 for details

29 Saturday

Mummies and Medicine Across the Millennia

Adult Education Course
Saturdays October 29 to November 19
10:00am–12:00 PM
See page 15 for details

30 Sunday

This Old Pyramid

Film
2:00 PM
See page 11 for details



CALENDAR OF EVENTS Cont.

NOVEMBER

3 Thursday

A Taste of Persia

Workshop
7:00 PM
See page 16 for details

4 Friday

Concert for Arab Heritage Month

Special Event
8:00 PM
See page 17 for details

6 Sunday

An Ancient Sky Map? Astral Imagery on Akkadian Cylinder Seals

Inaugural Helene Kantor Memorial Lecture
2:00 PM
See page 12 for details

11 Friday

War and Peace in the Cradle of Civilization: Educating American Soldiers about Ancient Iraq

Special Event
8:00 PM
See page 17 for details

13 Sunday

Islam: Empire of Faith, Part I

Film
2:00 PM
See page 11 for details

20 Sunday

Islam: Empire of Faith, Part II

Film
2:00 PM
See page 11 for details

27 Sunday

Thanksgiving weekend. No film showing.

DECEMBER

4 Sunday

Wine and the Vine: The Archaeological and Chemical Hunt for the Origins of Viniculture

Associate Members' Event
2:00 PM
See page 13 for details

11 Sunday

Mesopotamia: I Have Conquered the River

Film
2:00 PM
See page 11 for details

12 Monday

To Aswan and Back Again: A Behind-the-Scenes Look at the Oriental Institute and Nubia

James Henry Breasted Society Event
5:00 PM
See page 13 for details

18 Sunday

Egypt: Journey to Global Civilization

Film
2:00 PM
See page 11 for details

25 Sunday

Breasted Hall closed for the holidays. Film showings resume January 8, 2006



UNIVERSITY EVENTS

These events feature docent-led tours of the Oriental Institute's world-renowned collections from ancient Assyria, Anatolia, and Israel.

PARENTS' WEEKEND

Friday, October 21

11:00 AM

HUMANITIES OPEN HOUSE

Saturday, October 22

10:00 AM and 1:30 PM

NEW PUBLICATION FROM THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, Volume 12, P

Martha T. Roth, Editor-in-Charge

Pp. xxx + 559

\$130.00 (\$104.00 Members' Price)

FOR ORDER INFORMATION, CONTACT:

The David Brown Book Company

PO Box 511, Oakville, CT 06779

Tel: (+1) 860-945-9329, Toll Free: 1-800-791-9354; Fax: (+1) 860-945-9468; Email: david.brown.bk.co@snet.net; Website:

www.oxbowbooks.com



SUNDAY FILMS

Enjoy the best in documentary films on the ancient Near East at the Oriental Institute! Films begin at 2:00 pm and admission is free. Unless noted, running times range from 30 to 50 minutes. Docents will be available in the galleries following each film showing.

October 2 *Alexander the Great*. 2001. This film from the Discovery Channel profiles the fascinating warrior king.

October 9 *Who Were the Israelites?* 1996. This film considers ways the latest archaeological discoveries relate to the Bible's depiction of the Israelites' conquest of the Promised Land.

October 16 *The Potters of Hebron*. 1989. This film documents the famous pottery workshops of Hebron, where craftspeople follow processes developed in antiquity to fashion earthenware water jars which have been in use since ancient times.

October 23 *Breaking Ground: The Story of the Oriental Institute*. 2004. Produced by Chicago Public Television, this film includes images and footage from historic excavations and current Oriental Institute projects underway in Turkey and Egypt.

October 30 *This Old Pyramid*. 1992. Egyptologist Mark Lehner and professional stonemason Roger Hopkins suggest how the pyramids were built by actually building one in the shadow of the Great Pyramid at Giza. From the PBS Nova series.

November 6 No film showing. Members' Lecture (see page 12).

November 13 *Islam: Empire of Faith, Part I*. 2000 (103 min)

November 20 *Islam: Empire of Faith, Part II*. 2000 (60 min)

This two-part PBS series tells the story of Islam's first thousand years, showing how it sustained the intellectual legacies of Greece, Egypt, and China, and how it brought advances in science, medicine, and the arts to Europe in the Middle Ages.

November 27 Breasted Hall closed for Thanksgiving weekend.

December 4 No film showing. Members' Event (see page 13).

December 11 *Mesopotamia: I Have Conquered the River*.

December 18 *Egypt: Journey to the Global Civilization*.

Two major films from the Messages From the Past: Reassessing Ancient Civilizations Series show how the disciplines of archaeology, anthropology, engineering, and climatology intersect when examining these civilizations, their contributions to world cultures, and the central role of their vital waterways.

December 25 Breasted Hall closed for the holidays. Sunday film showings begin again on January 8, 2006.



ADULT EDUCATION REGISTRATION FORM

	MEMBERS	NON-MEMBERS	TOTAL
<input type="checkbox"/> Troy and the Trojan War: A Story Not Told by Homer	___ \$195	___ \$225	___
<input type="checkbox"/> Mummies and Medicine Across the Millennia	___ \$100	___ \$135	___
<input type="checkbox"/> What Can Archaeology Tell Us About the Bible?	___ \$195	___ \$225	___
<input type="checkbox"/> Brewing Ancient Beer	___ \$75	___ \$85	___
<input type="checkbox"/> Hieroglyphs by Mail	___ \$235	___ \$265	___
<input type="checkbox"/> Ancient Egyptian Architecture on Audiotape	___ \$295	___ \$325	___
<input type="checkbox"/> Treasures to Go: Creating Ancient Egyptian Style Jewelry	___ \$59	___ \$69	___
<input type="checkbox"/> A Taste of Persia	___ \$39	___ \$49	___
<input type="checkbox"/> The Iraqi Maqqam: Classical Music of Baghdad	___ \$10	___ \$10	___
<input type="checkbox"/> War and Peace in the Cradle of Civilization	___ \$7	___ \$10	___

(Free for veterans and active and reserve military personnel; U of C Students \$7)

GRAND TOTAL _____

I would like to become a member of the Oriental Institute. Enclosed is a separate check for \$50 for an individual membership, \$75 for a family membership, \$40 for seniors, UC/UCH Faculty and Staff, and National Associates (persons living over 100 miles from Chicago within the USA).

Total Enclosed: \$ _____. Make check(s) payable to the Oriental Institute.

I prefer to pay by Check Money order MasterCard Visa

Account number: _____ Exp. date: _____ 3-digit security code: _____

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____ City/State/Zip: _____

Daytime phone: _____ E-mail: _____

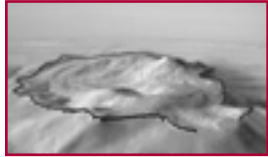
Send to: The Oriental Institute Education Office, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, IL 60637



MEMBERS' EVENTS

THE MEMBERS' LECTURE SERIES

The Members' Lecture Series is made possible by the generous support of Oriental Institute members. These lectures are free and open to the public, and a light reception follows each talk.



URBAN DYNAMICS IN AN IRON AGE METROPOLIS: EXCAVATIONS AT KERKENES DAĞ

Scott Branting, Oriental Institute

Wednesday, October 5

8:00 PM, Breasted Hall

The city of Kerkenes Dağ in central Turkey dates from the mid-600s to ca. 550 BC and was inhabited for about one hundred years before being completely — and deliberately — destroyed. Very little was built on top of it by subsequent settlements, and so the entire city is buried about fifty cm below the ground surface. Originally part of a brief Oriental Institute excavation in the 1920s, the city lay untouched until the current project began in 1993. The first ten years of the project focused on collecting data via remote sensing techniques and a few test excavations, allowing archaeologists to map out the entire city and locate the precise points at which to conduct full excavations. This lecture presents the latest finds from the 2005 field season.

SPEAKER: Scott Branting is Director of the Center for the Archaeology of the Middle Eastern Landscape (CAMEL) at the Oriental Institute, and is Co-director of the Kerkenes archaeological project. He received a Master's degree from the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Buffalo.

LANGUAGES WITHOUT SPEAKERS: RECONSTRUCTING ANCIENT NEAR EASTERN LANGUAGES FROM EPIGRAPHIC FRAGMENTS

Cynthia Miller, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Wednesday, October 19

8:00 PM, Breasted Hall

Artifacts of language pose unique challenges for reconstruction and interpretation. Like other material artifacts, epigraphic remains are often fragmentary and enigmatic. Initially, the script must be identified and deciphered so that the text can be read, but beyond these preliminary tasks lies the real interest of Semitic philologists: What can these language fragments tell us about the language as a whole? What can we learn about how the language functioned in an ancient society? Philologists must find ways to approach these issues without any access to living speakers of the language in question or to the ancient society within which the language was used. This illustrated lecture examines the challenges that Semitic philologists face in reconstructing the languages of the ancient Near East based on fragmentary epigraphic remains, and considers the ways in which linguistic techniques can shed light on these questions.

SPEAKER: Cynthia Miller is Associate Professor, Department of Hebrew and Semitic Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She received her Ph.D. in Near Eastern Language and Civilizations and Linguistics from the University of Chicago, and taught at Wheaton College and North Carolina State University before going to University of Wisconsin-Madison.

INAUGURAL HELENE KANTOR MEMORIAL LECTURE

AN ANCIENT SKY MAP? ASTRAL IMAGERY ON AKKADIAN CYLINDER SEALS

Irene Winter, Harvard University

Sunday, November 4

2:00 PM, Breasted Hall

The Oriental Institute is pleased to host the inaugural Helene J. Kantor Memorial Lecture. This lectureship, initiated by the Archaeological Institute of America, honors the life and work of this pioneering figure in ancient Near Eastern scholarship. Since landscape elements on the seals of the Akkadian period in ancient Mesopotamia (ca. 2200 BC) were the subject of a major article by Helene Kantor, this lecture presents a renewed look at this important material, focusing especially on a beautiful and well-cut seal now in the collection of the British Museum in London.

Above: Virtual reality model of Kerkenes Dağ based on GPS survey data

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS' LECTURE

This event is open to Associate and James Henry Breasted Society members.

WINE AND THE VINE: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL HUNT FOR THE ORIGINS OF VINICULTURE

Patrick E. McGovern, University of Pennsylvania Museum

Sunday, December 4

2:00 PM, Breasted Hall

The history of civilization is, in many ways, the history of wine. From success to success, viniculture stretched out its tentacles and entwined itself with one culture after another (whether Egyptian, Iranian, Israelite, or Greek) and laid the foundation for civilization itself. As medicine, social lubricant, mind-altering substance, and highly valued commodity, wine became the focus of religious cults, pharmacopoeias, cuisines, economies, and society. As an evocative symbol of blood, it was used in temple ceremonies and occupies the heart of the Eucharist. Kings celebrated their victories with wine and made certain that they had plenty for the afterlife.

Drawing upon recent archaeological discoveries, molecular and DNA sleuthing, and the texts and art of long-forgotten peoples, this lecture takes you on a fascinating odyssey back to the beginnings of this consequential beverage when early hominids probably enjoyed a wild grape wine. We follow the course of human ingenuity in domesticating the Eurasian vine and learning how to make and preserve wine some 7,000 years ago.

Following the lecture, please join us for a reception and wine tasting in the Marshall and Doris Holleb Special Exhibits Gallery.

SPEAKER: Patrick E. McGovern is a Senior Research Scientist in the Museum Applied Science Center for Archaeology (MASCA) of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology in Philadelphia, and an Adjunct Associate Professor of Anthropology.

FEE: \$10 per person. Pre-registration is required. Please RSVP by Monday, November 28 to the Membership Office at (773) 834-9777 or oi-membership@uchicago.edu.



UPCOMING MEMBERS' EVENTS

Wednesday, February 1, 2006

Members' Preview of the Nubia Gallery & James Henry Breasted Society Champagne Toast

Wednesday, March 29, 2006

Members' Lecture Series: "Desert Fortress: Life and Violent Death in Roman Dura-Europos, Syria"

Late Spring 2006

James Henry Breasted Society Event: Private Viewing of *Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs* at The Field Museum

JAMES HENRY BREASTED SOCIETY EVENING

TO ASWAN AND BACK: A BEHIND-THE-SCENES LOOK AT THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE AND NUBIA

Monday, December 12

5:00 PM, Presentation at the Oriental Institute

6:30 PM, Cocktails and Dinner at the Quadrangle Club

From James Henry Breasted's Nubian expedition in the early 1900s, to salvage efforts under the impending Aswan Dam construction in the 1960s, the Oriental Institute has been at the forefront of research and excavation in Nubia. In February 2006, the Nubian Gallery opens at Oriental Institute Museum, the final gallery in an ambitious decade-long renovation and reinstallation project. Join Oriental Institute Museum Director Geoff Emberling, Registrar Raymond D. Tindel, and Head of Conservation Laura D'Alessandro, for a behind-the-scenes look at the Oriental Institute's involvement, past and present, in preserving this fascinating civilization — including the rare opportunity to view up close selections from our Nubian textile collection, many of which are too large and fragile to go on display.

Following the presentation at the museum, Breasted Society members are invited to a cocktail reception and dinner at the University of Chicago's Quadrangle Club one block from the Institute.

Pre-registration is required. Please RSVP by Monday, December 5, to Maria Krasinski in the Membership Office: (773) 834-9777; oi-membership@uchicago.edu.



Above: Merotic jar depicting spitting cobras. Nubia, ca. 200 BC-AD 300. OIM 22563. Top right: Ibis statuette. Egypt, ca. 664-332 BC. OIM 25390



ADULT EDUCATION COURSES

The following three courses are co-sponsored by the Graham School of General Studies. Each course offers Teacher Recertification CPDUs from the Illinois State Board of Education. For more information, please call Museum Education at (773) 702-9507

TROY AND THE TROJAN WAR: A STORY NOT TOLD BY HOMER

Ilya Yakubovich

October 12 to December 7

7:00–9:00 PM

At the Oriental Institute

Ancient Troy, made famous by Homer's *Iliad* as the site of a great clash between Greeks and Trojans, was far more than a city vanquished by epic heroes and the ruse of the Trojan Horse. This course compares Homer's account of the Trojan War with recent archaeological and philological finds. Learn how archaeologists are excavating Troy and its neighboring cities, and how the discovery of documents in ancient Egyptian and Hittite archives have helped scholars to explore the history, art, and culture of ancient Turkey.

INSTRUCTOR: Ilya Yakubovich, a graduate student in the University of Chicago's Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, specializes in Hittitology and has a strong background in Classics. He is the author of several articles devoted to the languages and texts of Anatolia.

This class meets at the Oriental Institute from 7:00 to 9:00 PM on Wednesday evenings beginning October 12, continuing through December 7. Pre-registration is required. There is no class on November 23.

CPDUs: 16

REQUIRED TEXTS:

In Search of the Trojan War. Michael Wood. New York: Facts on File Publications, 1985.

The Iliad and *The Odyssey*, any edition in English translation.

REGISTER NOW ONLINE!

<http://oi.uchicago.edu>

Click on "Public Programs"

WHAT CAN ARCHAEOLOGY TELL US ABOUT THE BIBLE?

Brian Brisco

October 13 to December 8

7:00–9:00 PM

At the Oriental Institute

Are you curious about what archaeology can tell us of the people, places, and events in the Old Testament? In this course, discover the archaeological evidence that sheds light on ancient Israel and its neighbors from the time of Abraham to the destruction of Jerusalem at the hands of Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon. Explore the historical and cultural backgrounds for biblical events such as the exodus from Egypt and the Israelite conquest of the land of Canaan. Discuss debates surrounding biblical characters including King David, King Solomon, and the Philistine giant Goliath. The class will visit the Oriental Institute Museum galleries to view artifacts that have a significant impact on our understanding of the biblical world.

INSTRUCTOR: Brian C. Brisco is a graduate student in Syro-Palestine Archaeology in the University of Chicago's Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations. He has traveled widely in Israel and participated in Harvard University's excavations of the ancient Philistine city of Ashkelon. He is a staff member of the Oriental Institute's excavations of ancient Alalakh in Turkey.

This course meets at the Oriental Institute from 7:00 to 9:00 PM on Thursday evenings beginning October

13, continuing through December 8. Pre-registration is required. There is no class on November 24.

CPDUs: 16

REQUIRED TEXTS:

The Carta Bible Atlas, Fourth Edition. Yohanan Aharoni, Michael Avi-Yonah, and Anson F. Rainey. Jerusalem: Carta, 2002.

or

Bible Atlas. Thomas V. Holman Brisco. Nashville: Broadman and Holman, 1998.

Archaeology of the Land of the Bible: 10000–586 BCE. Amihai Mazar. New York: Doubleday, 1990.

The Bible (translation of your choice)

MUMMIES AND MEDICINE ACROSS THE MILLENNIA

Nicole B. Hansen

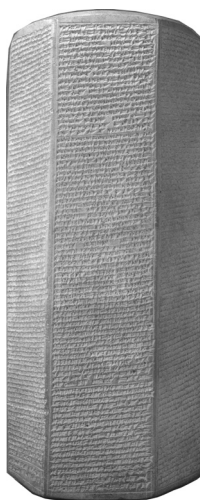
October 29 to November 19

10:00 AM–12:00 NOON

At the Oriental Institute

Egypt has one of the longest medical histories in the world. Contemporary Egyptians still use ancient techniques to cure their ills, while modern technologies and traditions help us gain insight into how the ancient Egyptians took care of their health. In this course, we see how medical imaging of mummies helps Egyptologists learn how the ancients lived and died. We discover how the ancient Egyptians cured impotence without Viagra, treated infertility without in-vitro fertilization, and how they protected themselves from noxious animals such as snakes, scorpions, mosquitoes, and rabid dogs. Finally we look at how contemporary physicians have evaluated treatments that are described in ancient Egyptian medical texts.

INSTRUCTOR: Nicole B. Hansen is a Ph.D. candidate in the University of Chicago's Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations who specializes in an-



Clay prism of Sennacherib. Iraq, ca. 689 bc. OIM A2793

cient Egyptian medicine and connections between ancient and modern Egypt. She has just returned from five years in Egypt where she conducted research on these topics and worked for the Giza Plateau Mapping Project and the Theban Mapping Project.

This class meets at the Oriental Institute from 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM on Saturday mornings beginning October 29, continuing through November 19. Pre-registration is required.

CPDUs: 8

REQUIRED TEXTS:

The instructor will provide a packet of reading materials at the first class session.

BREWING ANCIENT BEER

Kathleen and Steve Mineck

Saturdays, October 22 to November 5

1:30–3:00 PM

At the Oriental Institute



Back by request, this three-part course on beer brewing — and tasting — invites you to celebrate Oktoberfest the really old-fashioned way. The world's oldest written records, dating to ca. 3000 BC, contain detailed descriptions of ancient brewing practices, as well as drinking songs and penalties for offensive behavior in taverns. See a slide presentation showing how beer was an integral part of ancient Egyptian, Mesopotamian, and Turkish culture; visit the museum to view vessels used to make, store, and drink beer; and use ancient-style processes to create your own brew. At the last session, taste your creation and toast Ninkasi, an ancient goddess of beer, while enjoying Middle Eastern refreshments.

All materials and supplies included.

Above: Zoomorphic libation vessel. Israel, ca. 1200–1100 BC. OIM A20637

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

HIEROGLYPHS BY MAIL

Andrew Baumann

October 24 to February 13, 2006

Taught by correspondence, this popular course introduces students to Middle Egyptian, the “classical” language of ancient Egypt. Learn the fundamental structure and grammar of the language by completing the first eight lessons and exercises of *Middle Egyptian Grammar* by James Hoch. Mail or fax completed lessons to the instructor, who corrects them, answers any questions, and returns the lessons by mail or fax. Those who complete all assignments receive a certificate of course completion from the Oriental Institute.

INSTRUCTOR: Andrew Baumann holds a Ph.D. in Egyptology from the University of Chicago. He has worked as an epigrapher and artist for the Oriental Institute's Epigraphic Survey based at Chicago House in Luxor, Egypt. Baumann is assisted by Jacqueline Jay, a graduate student in Egyptology at the University of Chicago.

The course begins on Monday, October 24, and continues for sixteen weeks. Registration deadline: October 10. Pre-registration is required.

REQUIRED TEXTS:

Middle Egyptian Grammar and *Middle Egyptian Sign List*. James Hoch.

Both books can be obtained at a 40% discount by sending a postal money order or personal check for \$50 USD, which includes shipping costs, to:

Managing Editor, Benben Publications/SSEA Publications
1483 Carmen Drive
Mississauga, Ontario
Canada L5G 3Z2

Payment by check will take 2–3 days longer to process. The books are also available at the regular price from the Suq, the Oriental Institute Museum gift shop.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE ON AUDIOTAPE

Emily Teeter

October 24 to February 13, 2006

One of the greatest legacies of ancient Egyptian civilization is its architecture. Explore this legacy in an audiotope course tracing the architectural history of ancient Egypt from the Early Dynastic Period to the Roman era. Discover the materials, tools, and techniques employed by the ancient engineers, the impact of changing technology on architectural forms, and how myth and ritual are reflected in the design of ancient temples and tombs. Offered in eight taped lessons over sixteen weeks, the course includes special slide presentations on the Oriental Institute Web-site to show color views of ancient sites, artifacts from the Oriental Institute Museum, and photographs from the instructor's personal collection. Supplemental readings and optional assignments are also provided. Those who complete all assignments receive a certificate of course completion from the Oriental Institute.

INSTRUCTOR: Emily Teeter holds a Ph.D. in Egyptology from the University of Chicago and is a Research Associate at the Oriental Institute. She is the author of many publications on ancient Egypt, including *Ancient Egypt: Treasures from the Collection of the Oriental Institute*.

The course begins on Monday, October 24, and continues for sixteen weeks. Registration deadline: October 10. Pre-registration is required. Access to the internet required to view online material.

REQUIRED TEXTS:

Building in Egypt: Pharaonic Stone Masonry. Dieter Arnold. Oxford, 1991. (paperback)

The Complete Temples of Ancient Egypt. Richard Wilkinson. Thames and Hudson, 2000.



ONE-DAY WORKSHOPS



TREASURES-TO-GO: CREATING ANCIENT EGYPTIAN-STYLE JEWELRY

Joy Grad

Saturday, October 15

1:00–5:00 PM

Be inspired by exquisite jewelry designs from ancient Egypt and other faraway lands on display in the galleries of the Oriental Institute Museum. Then create your own version of an ancient-style adornment. Learn how to coil brass, copper, and nickel wire into spirals. Link them together to form chokers, bracelets, earrings, and rings. Use various pliers, files, and hammers to shape your designs and finish your jewelry with patinas, polishing, or lacquer coating. No metalsmithing experience required.

INSTRUCTOR: Joy Grad, metalsmith and teaching artist for Chicago's Lill Street Art Center, served as exhibit preparator during the installation of the Oriental Institute's new Empires in the Fertile Crescent: Ancient Assyria, Anatolia, and Israel exhibition. She has a special interest in the jewelry-making processes of ancient times.

FEE: \$59 for Oriental Institute members; \$69 for non-members. All materials and supplies included, except ear wires and silver, which may be purchased from the instructor. Pre-registration required.

This program is presented in conjunction with Chicago Artists' Month 2005, the city's annual celebration of Chicago's diverse arts community.

A TASTE OF PERSIA

Thursday, November 3

7:00 PM

Pars Cove Restaurant, 435 West Diversey Avenue, Chicago IL

The Oriental Institute continues its unique series of cooking demonstrations and dining experiences focusing on the cuisine and cookery of the Near East. Join us to expand your cooking knowledge and recipe repertoire with A Taste of Persia, a special visit to Pars Cove Restaurant, where owner and master chef Max Pars invites you to observe his preparation of a traditional Persian dish from the land that is now Iran. Then enjoy the chef's creation as part of a full course meal that includes appetizer, main course, dessert, and beverage. Complementing the Oriental Institute's exhibit on ancient Persia, this program also includes a discussion of ancient Persian cuisine by Dr. Mahvash Amir-Mokri, author of a forthcoming book on the culinary arts of Iran.

This class takes place Thursday evening, November 3, at 7:00 PM. Meet at Pars Cove Restaurant (435 West Diversey Avenue, Chicago, IL 60614). Parking at an hourly rate is available a half-block away at the corner of Diversey and Sheridan, in the public outdoor lot operated by St. Josephs Hospital.

FEE: \$39 for Oriental Institute members, \$49 for non-members, which includes tax, gratuity, and recipes to take home. Cocktails available but not included. Pre-registration required.



FAMILY PROGRAM



MUMMIES NIGHT! TALES AND TREATS FOR HALLOWEEN

Wednesday, October 26

6:00–8:00 PM

FREE! Pre-registration not required

We can't keep this event under wraps! Join us at our free Halloween celebration for a "tomb-full" of family fun. Get up close and personal with a mummy, discover painted coffins and a Book of the Dead, and make your own ancient Egyptian-style art to take home. Try on an outfit from "King Tut's Closet," or bring your own costume and join our ancient-style parade led by musician Daniel Marcotte. End the evening with thrills and chills as you listen to whole new collection of spine-tingling ancient tales with storyteller Judith Heineman, and find out about the latest children's books on ancient Egypt. Free Halloween treats for all!

This program is presented in conjunction with Chicago Book Month, the City's annual celebration of stories and reading.

Mummy mask, Egypt, ca. 30 BC-AD
25. OIM 18194



SPECIAL EVENTS



Concert for Arab Heritage Month

THE IRAQI MAQQAM: CLASSICAL MUSIC OF BAGHDAD

Performed by the Chalgi ElSaffar

Friday, November 4

7:00 PM

Oriental Institute, Khorsabad Court in the Mesopotamian Gallery

Join us to commemorate Arab Heritage Month with an extraordinary concert in a magnificent setting. Colossal sculptures from Sargon II's palace at Khorsabad are the backdrop for a performance of the Iraqi Maqqam, a unique repertoire of music that has been performed in the coffee houses, mosques, and private homes of Baghdad for centuries.

A vital aspect of Iraqi culture, the Maqqam consists of songs usually performed by a solo singer accompanied by an instrumental chalgi, or ensemble. This concert presents the acclaimed Chalgi ElSaffar, who will perform the traditional Maqqam repertoire on native Iraqi instruments — the santur, or hammered dulcimer; the jowza, a four-stringed spiked fiddle; the rigg, or tambourine; and the tabla, or goblet drum.

PERFORMERS: Amir ElSaffar, vocals and santur. Born in Chicago, he is an internationally known jazz and classical trumpet player who has now turned his attention to the traditional music of Iraq, his father's homeland. **Dena ElSaffar, jowza.** Amir's sister, she trained as a classical violinist but became interested in Middle Eastern music after visiting Baghdad. In 1993 she founded the Arab music ensemble *Salaam*, which has appeared throughout the Midwest at festivals and on university campuses. **Tim Moore, percussion.** Playing drums since the age of 12, he has performed with various jazz, blues, and rock bands. He became interested in Middle Eastern music in the early 1990s, began studying Arabic percussion, and is now a member of *Salaam*.

This program is co-sponsored by the Oriental Institute, the Middle East Music Ensemble, and the Center for Middle Eastern Studies.

FEE: \$10 per person. Pre-registration required; Early registration is recommended as space is limited.

Above: Banquet plaque. Iraq, ca. 2700-2600 BC. OIM A12417

Veterans' Day Lecture

WAR AND PEACE IN THE CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION: EDUCATING AMERICAN SOLDIERS ABOUT ANCIENT IRAQ

Geoff Emberling

Friday, November 11

8:00 PM, Oriental Institute

Reception follows

Can ancient history be useful or relevant to soldiers in modern Iraq? Oriental Institute Museum Director Geoff Emberling discusses his experiences teaching leaders of National Guard units about the history of the Middle East as they prepare for deployment. This innovative program was begun to help the military understand the historical and cultural context in which they will be working. The process of connecting today's soldiers to ancient history also poses new questions and directions for academic research.

FEE: \$7 Oriental Institute members and University of Chicago students; \$10 non-members. Active and reserve military personnel with ID and veterans admitted free. Pre-registration encouraged.

NEWS FROM THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

NEW HEAD OF ARCHIVES

Magnus Widell was named Head of the Research Archives, replacing Charles E. Jones who left the Institute in May to become Head Librarian of the Blegen Library in Athens, Greece. Welcome Magnus!

UPCOMING SPECIAL EXHIBITS

From Emily Teeter

In conjunction with "Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs" being shown at The Field Museum, the Oriental Institute will present two special exhibits:

"The Ancient Near East in the Time of King Tutankhamun"

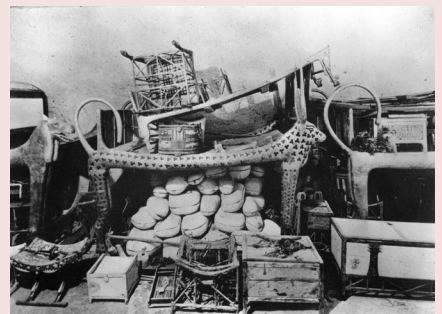
May 31–December 31, 2006

Special labels throughout the museum will help visitors explore events around the ancient Near East during the time of Tutankhamun (ca. 1325 BC). Egyptian objects from the era — some of which have not been exhibited for more than a decade — will be on view in the Joseph and Mary Grimshaw Egyptian Gallery.

"Wonderful Things: The Discovery of the Tomb of Tutankhamun, Photographs by Harry Burton"

May 31–September 30, 2006

Expedition photographer Harry Burton documented the clearance of the tomb of Tutankhamun through a series of dramatic black and white images. A selection of these spectacular photographs presented in the Marshall and Doris Holleb Family Special Exhibits Gallery relives the excitement of one of the greatest archaeological finds of the century.



Antechamber of Tut's tomb, 1922. Photo by Harry Burton. By permission of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York



ORIENTAL INSTITUTE TRAVEL PROGRAM



Just Announced!

HATSHEPSUT: FROM QUEEN TO PHARAOH

deYoung Museum, Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco

January 20–22, 2006

Led by Peter Dorman, Professor of Egyptology

Looking for a winter escape? This January, be among the first to experience "Hatshepsut: From Queen to Pharaoh," the fascinating inaugural exhibit at the new deYoung Museum in San Francisco. Tour escort Peter Dorman, Professor of Egyptology at the Oriental Institute and contributor to the exhibition catalogue, will lead a journey to the warmer west to discover this enigmatic but often overlooked female figure from the ancient Near East.

Tour highlights: independent arrival in San Francisco on Friday afternoon; Friday evening group outing and dinner; Saturday morning visit to the deYoung to view "Hatshepsut: From Queen to Pharaoh"; and possible visits to Berkley to visit the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum in San Jose. Independent departure.

Contact the Membership Office for complete itinerary, hotel information, and cost: (773) 702-9513 or oi-membership@uchicago.edu. This exhibit travels to only three venues in the United States — don't miss out!

ANCIENT EGYPT & LIBYA

March 9–26, 2006

Plus an optional nine-day extension to prehistoric art sites in the Libyan Desert

Led by Robert K. Ritner, Professor of Egyptology

The reopening of Libya to study groups allows us to offer an extraordinary program that explores the linked history and cultures of Libya and Egypt. This tour has been designed to explore the wonders of these North African areas, including the Middle Kingdom pyramids at Dahshur; the romantic ruins of the Egyptian cities of Bubastis and Tanis; Leptis Magna, the marble-clad city of emperor Septimius Severus; and, of special interest, the ancient capital city of Ptolemais which was excavated by the Oriental Institute in the 1950s.

Space is filling up fast — make your reservations today! For a complete itinerary, please contact the Membership Office at (773) 702-9513 or oi-membership@uchicago.edu.



WONDERS OF ANCIENT TURKEY: THE LANDS OF THE HITTITES, LYCIANS, AND CARIANS

September 5–21, 2006

Plus an optional extension to visit the museums of Berlin

Led by Theo P. J. van den Hout, Professor of Hittite and Anatolian

For over seventy-five years, the Oriental Institute has been at the forefront of the study of Anatolia, modern day Turkey. This program takes you to the homelands of the ancient Indo-European people of Turkey — the Hittites, Lycians, Carians, and Phrygians. You have the opportunity to tour Hattusas and Alacahuyuk, the great centers of the Hittites and early Hattians, as well as exploring elaborate Carian and Lycian cities and tombs such as Sardis and Bodrum, overlooking the sparkling Mediterranean Sea.

For a complete itinerary, please contact the Membership Office at (773) 702-9513 or oi-membership@uchicago.edu.

PHOTO RECAP: PASSPORT TO THE MIDDLE EAST

The Annual Oriental Institute Members' Event was held on May 14th, 2005. Over 130 members enjoyed this day-long festival of Middle Eastern arts & culture. Take a look!



Clockwise from top: Membership Coordinator Maria Krasinski, Volunteers Claire Thomas and Gabriele da Silva, and Head of Education Carole Krucoff pose in the lobby; Members enjoy a Middle Eastern BBQ outside in a festive tent on the campus Quads; Khazna performs for an entranced audience in the LaSalle Room; Volunteers and Members Mari Terman and da Silva peruse the rug bazaar in the West Gallery; Volunteer Leslie Schramer as "Passport Control"

Above: Rug bazaar in the West Gallery; Lobby decoration; Director Gil Stein gets a henna tattoo as his daughters look on; Graduate student volunteers learning to belly dance; Member Catherine Novotny-Brehm has her henna-ed palm read

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

The University of Chicago
1155 East 58th Street • Chicago, Illinois • 60637
(773) 702-9514

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Chicago, Ill.
Permit No. 6784

New in the Suq!

ASSYRIAN GENIE TIE

The image comes from the carved limestone relief in our collection that was found in the palace built by Assur Nasir Pal II (883–859 BC) when Nimrud became the Neo-Assyrian capital (around 878 BC).

He is carrying a bucket and a purifier. Made of 100% silk.

Available in blue or red

Member Price: \$35.95

MESOPOTAMIAN ASTRAL SYMBOL TIE

A unique design created from various astral symbols taken from tablets and cylinder seals in our own collection.

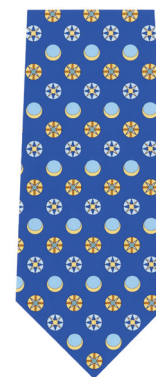
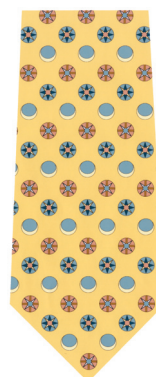
Made of 100% silk

Available in yellow or blue

Member Price: \$35.95

THE SUQ

CORNER



Suq, The Oriental Institute Museum Gift Shop • Telephone: (773) 702-9509 • E-mail: oi-suq@uchicago.edu

NEWS & NOTES

A Quarterly Publication of The Oriental Institute, printed exclusively as one of the privileges of membership

Editor: Maria Krasinski • Telephone: (773) 702-9513 • Facsimile: (773) 702-9853 • oi-membership@uchicago.edu

All inquiries, comments, and suggestions are welcome • World-Wide Web site: <http://oi.uchicago.edu>