



EXCAVATIONS AT GIZA 1988–1991:

The Location and Importance of the Pyramid Settlement

By Mark Lehner, Associate Professor of Egyptology,
The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago

Eight years ago I rendered the Giza Pyramids Plateau in an isometric drawing adapted from existing contour maps to illustrate how the landscape affected the mobilization of the Fourth Dynasty Egyptians (ca. 2550 B.C.) for the building of the Great Pyramid of Khufu, the first pyramid on the plateau (fig. 1). I thought that this first major construction project must have determined the way that the rest of the architecture and settlement developed across the landscape over the three generations of pyramid building at Giza.

The location of the workmen's settlement is particularly interesting since the estimates of their numbers ranging from 100,000, according to Herodotus, to 20 or 30 thousand, according to modern Egyptologists, were comparable to the populations of sizable cities anywhere in the Near East in the third millennium. The scientific excavation of such a settlement could tell us something about how the pyramids were built and what affect pyramid building had on the development of Egypt as a nation.

Each pyramid was a functioning temple site at the same time that major construction continued on the next pyramid. A settlement attached to a ritual center might differ significantly from one that involved a large labor force. Giza continued to be a ritual center well after the din of building moved back to Saqqara and on to Abu Sir. It would be interesting

to see if this change from labor camp to temple community could be traced in the archaeological record.

Geomorphology at Giza presents important clues about the location of the third millennium settlement. A wadi or valley separates the Mokattam Formation, on which the pyramids rest, from the Maadi Formation to the south (fig. 2). This wadi, known as the "Main Wadi," probably served as the conduit for building materials brought into Giza from elsewhere, such as the granite and fine

limestone from quarries across the Nile Valley that were used for the fine outer casing of the pyramids. Other material also had to be delivered: raw foodstuff for the workers, fuel for preparing bread and beer, the immense quantities of gypsum mortar used in building the Giza pyramids, copper tools, etc. Geological borings in the area indicate a quay or revetment of some kind just a little further north of the mouth of the Main Wadi in front of the Khafre Valley Temple. A colossal wall built of stones as large

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Figure 1. The Giza Plateau, with the Great Pyramid of Khufu in the center.

as those in the pyramids extends 200 meters from the south side of the wadi (fig. 2).

We know that after the completion of the three pyramid complexes, the area north of the stone boundary wall was a harbor district since the three valley temples of the three pyramids would each have had access to a harbor. It seems that the southern areas of Giza, in the sandy bowl on top of the Maadi Formation (fig. 2, Area B) and the low desert just to the south of the stone wall (Area A), would be the place to look for workers' accommodations.

EXCAVATIONS AT AREAS A, B, AND C

When the "Giza Plateau Mapping Project" was launched for the 1988-89 season from Yale graduate school, a collaboration began with Dr. Zahi Hawass, General Director of Giza and Saqqara for the Egyptian Antiquities Organization (EAO). This collaboration and the support of David Koch, Bruce Ludwig, and the William K. and Marilyn M. Simpson Endowment for Egyptology made it possible to investigate ideas about the settlement and ancient logistical support of pyramid building.

At the very beginning of the 1988-89 season, a walking survey showed that we could forget about domestic architecture in Area B since clay-like marly limestone (*tafla*) could be exposed by simply scraping the loose sand in the bottom of this sandy bowl with the edge of one's shoe. It looked like the bowl may have been widened by quarrying for *tafla*, a major ingredient in construction ramps, roads, and embankments at Giza, and in the architecture that we found in Area A. The huge stratified dump of settlement debris—mudbricks, fishhooks, flints, ivories, ashes, sherds, and bones—that an Austrian team under Karl Kromer excavated in the early 1970s in Area B (fig. 2) might indicate that a settlement existed here at one time, which was probably razed and dumped in the northeast corner of the bowl so

that the builders could extract yet more *tafla*. With little hope of finding domestic architecture in Area B, we divided the 1988-89 team in two crews, sending one crew to work in Area C, at the so-called Workmen's Barracks located to the west of the Khafre Pyramid (fig. 2), and the other crew to work in Area A, where the unique find of two bakeries was made.

AREA C

Located in Area C is a great rectangular enclosure, formed by walls of broken limestone, *tafla*, and alluvial mud, measuring 400 meters north-south and 80 meters east-west. There are about 100 galleries, 30 meters long, arranged in a comb-like pattern formed by walls attached to the western and northern walls of the enclosure. Petrie dug two of the galleries and concluded that these were the barracks of workmen, an identification that is still recognized. Our excavations, however, have provided little evidence that people lived there. Most of the galleries had been stripped clean in antiquity, but what evidence was left indicated only craft and storage activities.

AREA A

During five short weeks of excavation in 1988-89, we opened five 5 × 5 meter squares (A1-6, later designated AA in the fall season of 1991) about 250 meters to the south of a large stone wall and close to the sandy eastern slope of the Maadi Formation (fig. 3). Here we revealed the ruins of a building that was certainly not residential. It is rectangular, 9 meters long (north-south) and 6 meters wide (east-west). Its walls and floor were plastered carefully with *tafla*. A central wall divides the building down its axis, and on either side there is a series of low rectangular pedestals, about 50 to 70 centimeters in width and 120 centimeters in length.

In 1991 the Giza Plateau Mapping Project had two seasons of survey and excavation, the spring season lasted from May 8 until June 18, and the fall-winter season from October 15 until December 13. Our work was made possible once again through the interest and generosity of David Koch and Bruce Ludwig, with additional funds from The Oriental Institute. Fiona Baker with Sheldon Gosline (spring) and Peter Piccione (fall) served as square supervisors.

In the spring season of 1991, Area A was already the primary focus of our interest. Since we backfill the areas we excavated at the end of each season, we were able to reopen the squares dug in 1988-89 and continue our investigation of this building. I had thought that this building in AA was a granary, but our latest investigations cast serious doubt on this early interpretation. There is now good evidence that small square compartments (as opposed to round grain silos) stood on the pedestals, albeit over the spaces between the pedestals. Several seal impressions retrieved from the alleyway between this building and a partially excavated alluvial mud building to the east mention the *w'bt* of Menkaure. *W'bt*, derived from the root denoting "pure" in Egyptian, is a term for "embalming workshop." A *w'bt* can include workshops with metal workers, joiners, painters, and draughtsmen. *W'bt* may refer in a more general sense to the royal administrative unit responsible for equipping the grave, including storage of offerings and craft production for funerary products.

The spring season of 1991 marked the return to excavations at Giza after a hiatus of two years. In the interim, Zahi Hawass had made many discoveries. Construction work for a sewage system for the nearby village of Nazlet es-Samman uncovered evidence of the causeway of the Khufu Pyramid as well as basalt slabs that

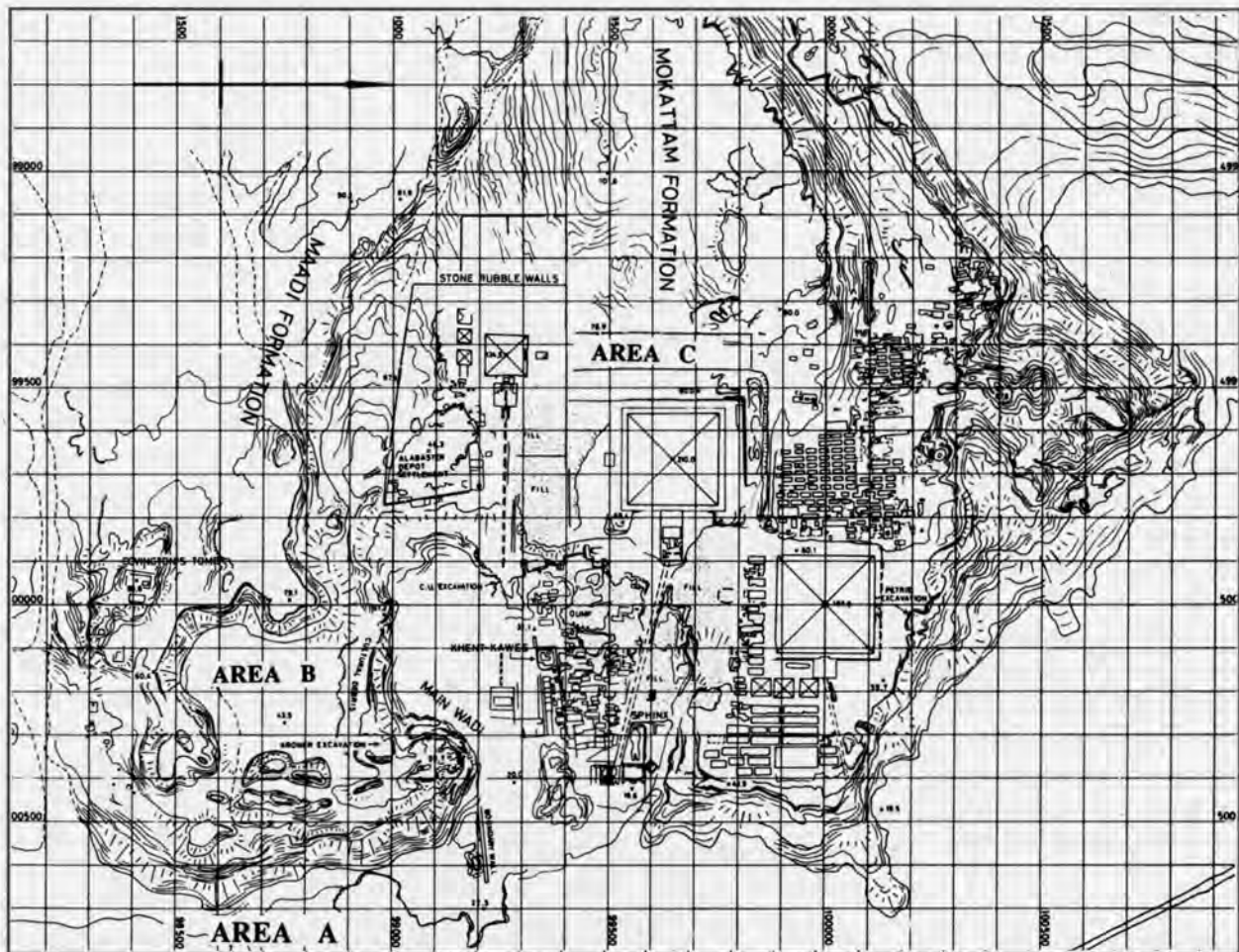


Figure 2. Map of Oriental Institute excavations, with the "Main Wadi" in the lower left.

may belong to the Khufu Valley Temple. The EAO supervised borings throughout Nazlet es-Samman and monitored a continuous trench along the Mansouriyah Canal, which runs through the center of the town. This work indicates that Old Kingdom material, probably from the context of a settlement, is very wide spread under the modern town. The EAO team began excavations in Area A immediately upslope from squares A1-6, where we found the pedestal building, and began to clear a series of unusual tombs, perhaps belonging to Old Kingdom workmen, in mudbrick and stone rubble.

In the fall-winter season of 1991, under the supervision of Augusta McMahon, we opened up a new area, designated A8 (not drawn in fig. 3), at the bottom of a sandy crater encircled by excavation dumps from the 1930s, more recently dumped sand, and horse stable cleanings. The top of the crater

gives a panoramic view of the royal pyramid precinct to the north (fig. 4). Our first trench was placed against the wall within contour loop 19 (near the top of fig. 3).

Augusta patiently excavated to the base of the wall through a massive deposit of limestone chip construction debris. The wall is 10 meters in height, and the large gateway at the center of the wall, through which we would arrive at work each morning, is about 7 meters in height. We began to see that the wall was too massive for a simple functional separation of sacred from workmen's areas. Such a massive gate is certainly a statement of royal power; and there was probably a "way" leading to and from it.

Earlier, during our spring season, the EAO inspectors pointed out that a backhoe had gouged a hole, about 5 x 11 meters, at a spot 135 meters to the northeast of Area AA and 135

meters to the southeast of the large stone wall. We designated this area A7 (fig. 3). When we cleaned out the backhoe trench and peeled the sand back in a 15 x 20 meter square, we could immediately see a series of wall foundations composed of stone rubble in a compact surface. The walls, which are nicely oriented north-south, formed about a dozen rooms with doorways and living floors. The surfaces outside the rooms were built up from concentrated midden deposit consisting of so many bread mold sherds that we could call this a "bread-mold-sherd gravel." In the fall-winter season (1991) we excavated a number of "rooms" within A7 and uncovered two Old Kingdom bakeries.

Michael Chazan was the general supervisor for work in A7 and lead the crew with a pedagogical approach that included daily morning briefings focused on the stratigraphy (fig. 5).

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In the spring season we had found it curious that the stone rubble walls exposed in the section created by the backhoe were scarcely 20 centimeters deep. It also seemed that the massive mudbrick building from which the backhoe had taken a chomp (fig. 6) was an older architectural phase because it was founded on a deeper level. When we began excavation in the two rooms designated A7d (supervised by John Nolan) and A7e (supervised by Ann Foster), we found that the stone rubble walls were deeper than those in the backhoe section, and the rooms they describe were probably in use at the same time as the large mudbrick building. Each of these rooms measures about 5.25 meters (10 cubits) in length and 2.50 to 2.60 meters (5 cubits) in width. Like the other architecture we have exposed so far in Area A, the walls are fairly well oriented north-south and east-west.

A comparatively thin layer of mudbrick and stone rubble debris filled rooms A7d and A7e flush to the walls. In both rooms, as this layer was removed, the first feature to come to light was a large cache of typical Old Kingdom bread molds, the large bell shaped pots (fig. 7) that are shown in tomb scenes and with figurines for bread baking. They vary in size but can weigh as much as 12 kilograms. Referred to as *bedja* in tomb scenes, these pots have thick walls and can be flat-bottomed, but at our site they most often have a mass of clay forming a bulbous exterior bottom. *Bedja* always have a smooth, regular, conical interior.

Both rooms A7d and A7e have a hearth in the southeast corner, formed against an accretion to the walls of alluvial mud. These mud extensions of the walls had been burnt like fired brick or ceramic. The hearths are entirely open to the room. The hearth in room A7e had an upside down *bedja* as a kind of corner post. The platform



Figure 3. Topographic map of Area A.

of the hearths were formed of limestone slabs and bricks of calcareous desert clay (*tafla* or marl). As we excavated further we found the rims of large vats, about 56 centimeters in diameter, in the northwest corner of the rooms. The vats, two in room A7e and three in room A7d, were situated within the deposit that filled the room, a fine black homogenous ash that we took to calling "black velvet." Most of the bread molds rested upon this layer of ash.

In figure 8, room A7d is rendered before excavation into the ash layer, and room A7e is rendered after the ash layer was excavated down to the marl floor. Room A7e had a cache of bread molds on the west side of the room, close to the entrance, as in room

A7d. Room A7d contained more of the round flat bread trays which may have been used for baking the flat bread called *psn* in the hieroglyphic texts.

As we excavated the "black velvet," we wondered where the actual baking area might be. Before we reached the original floor in either room, the answer came from A8, where Augusta McMahon was excavating a much more denuded bakery within several meters of the large stone wall. Under a cake of dry gray ash, she found egg-carton-like rows of depressions—receptacles in which the dough-filled pots could complete the baking. When we came to the original marl floor in room A7e, we found a similar feature along the east wall of the bakery.

Here the hot pots were placed, probably handled with sticks, and filled with dough that was dipped from the nearby vats. They were covered with another pot, and hot ashes and embers were raked over the baking pits. The dough rose and was baked into the large conical loaves shown in the offering scenes.

This production activity must not have been very pleasant. The room filled with ash, homogenized from being turned over in the baking pits, until the ash reached the very brim of the vats. As we excavated the "black velvet" in room A7d, we noted very thin marl lines, indicating that the bakers had sprinkled the floor with desert clay and wetted it to hold down the fine ash. The ash under the hearth in room A7e, however, was not homogenous, but showed reddish and gray lenses, indicating an atmosphere of higher oxidation. The bakers built higher and higher hearth platforms as the ash filled the room. In figure 8, the hearth belongs to the highest (latest) floor layer, which was left standing in the corner during our excavation down to the original floor.

As soon as we found the bread molds and the vats, it was clear that these rooms were the archaeological equivalent of the Old Kingdom tomb scenes and figurines that show the baking of bread in pots (fig. 9).

The vats in the corners must have been used for the dough, which is shown as poured liquid in the tomb scenes. The Oriental Institute has on display in its museum a fine collection of limestone figurines from the Tomb of Ny-kau-inpw that depict some of processes that took place in bread making. One of the figurines is of a woman dipping into a vat that is exactly like those in the Giza bakeries (fig. 10).

The *bedja* were stack heated, sometimes supported on two upside down *bedja* (fig. 9). This was done on the

open hearths in our bakery rooms; in room A7e a single *bedja* was split and the major half was positioned upside down, forming part of the architecture of the hearth. There is some disagreement on the purpose of the stack heating. One idea is that the massive walls of the pots retain enough of the heat to act as miniature ovens in their own right. Another idea is that the pots, stacked so that their interiors are pointed down toward the open fire, are being "tempered" to create a non-stick surface.

If stack heating serves only to temper the molds, then perhaps like pot baked bread in England in the last century, the baking was completed by putting the dough-filled pots back into the hot ashes and coals, with another pot upside down as a cover. Inside the bread would rise and bake, with a nice crust and moist crumb.

Wilma Wetterstrom, our paleobotanist, reports that the floral remains indicate that the dough must have been made from emmer or barley. It is also her preliminary impression that most of

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Figure 4. View of the pyramids from Area A8.



Figure 5. Michael Chazan briefs his crew in Area A7.

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the ash is from acacia, and if so the wood must have been provisioned to the site on a large scale, considering that we now have evidence for this kind of bread baking at places spanning some 300 meters in Area A (evidence of pot-baked bread baking was also found in AA during the 1988-89 season).

CONCLUSION

In our excavations at Giza we now have opened up three areas in the tract of low desert to the south of the large stone boundary wall in Area A and have found impressive evidence of storage and production. The structure in Area AA might be part of an Old Kingdom *w'bt*. The complex in A7 might be part of a *pr šn'c*, a labor establishment associated with food and provisioning. Bakeries are called

pr šn'c in the Fifth Dynasty Tomb of Ty (from which I excerpted fig. 9). In the tomb scenes, bakeries are part of a larger establishment that includes grain silos and beer brewing. Bakeries and breweries were part of the same production house in ancient Egypt because lightly baked bread dough was used in the mash for the beer, and it is possible that some beer went back into the dough.

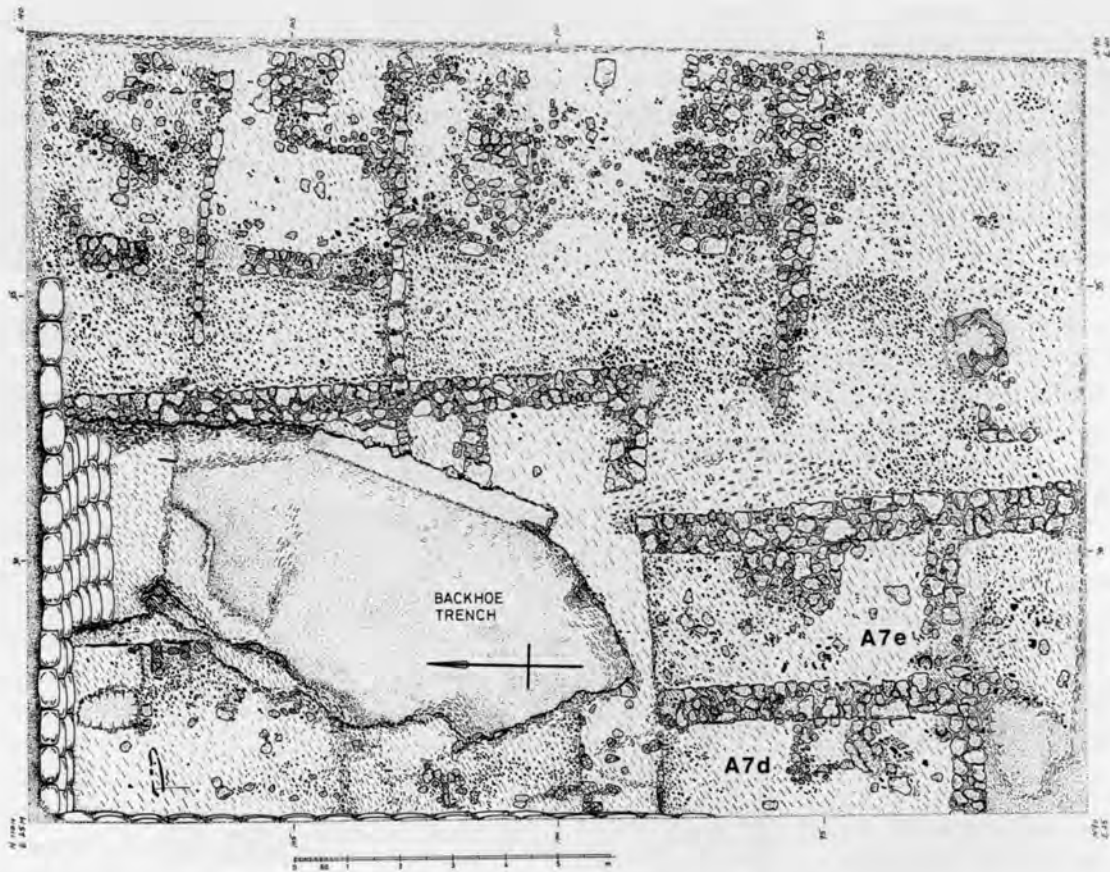


Figure 6. Stone rubble wall foundations, Area A7. (Map by Diane Kerns.)



Figure 7. A bedja, one of the bell-shaped breadmaking molds (photo courtesy of John Broughton).

It may be natural that Area A was devoted to large scale storage and production, if the harbor district, where raw materials were delivered, was just to the north on the other side of the large wall. So far, we have not uncovered a single structure that is clearly domestic; rather, we seem to be excavating Old Kingdom royal institutions. It may be that the major domestic part of the settlement lies under the modern town, which makes the work of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization in this area of vital importance.

Further excavations and study are required if we are to understand the relationship between the complexes thus far excavated and the people who used them. Were these complexes first established for the pyramid builders and later used by the temple community? And if so, what changes can be detected when one group replaced the other?

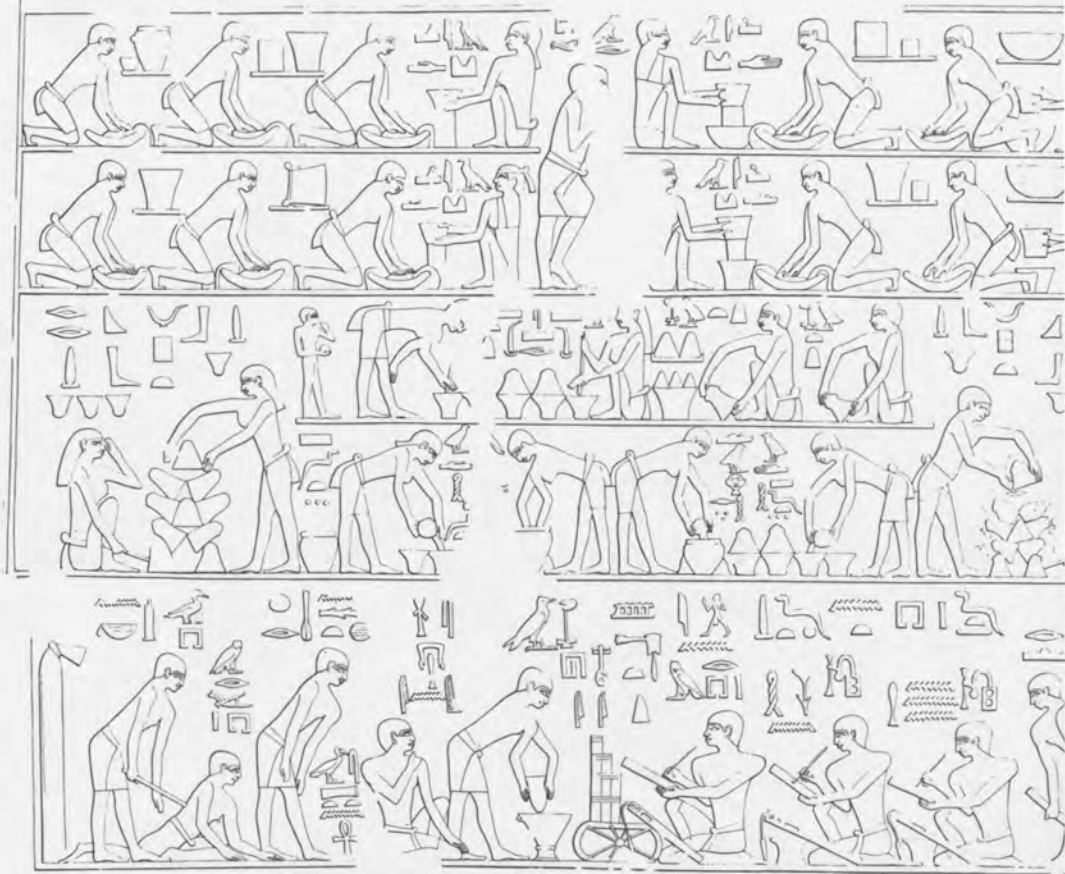


Figure 9. Old Kingdom tomb scene, showing bread making activity with conical bread molds (Georg Steindorff, *Das Grab des Ti*, Leipzig, 1913).



Figure 10. Tomb figurines engaged in bread baking (courtesy of The Oriental Institute Museum. Currently on display).



Figure 8. Area A7, showing A7d before excavation into the ash layer, and A7e after excavation through the ash layer to the marl floor.

(Originals by Ann Foster, John Nolan and Mark Lehner.)

CHILDREN'S WINTER WORKSHOPS

The ever popular Winter Workshops for children are being offered on Saturdays from January 23–February 13, 1993 from 10:00 a.m. – 12 noon. These workshops are recommended for children ages 7–12 and may be taken separately or as a series. The \$6 fee includes a gallery tour and related craft activity. Pre-registration is necessary and enrollment is limited. Workshop topics will be announced in December. For additional information, please call the Education Office at 312/702-9507.

ANNOUNCEMENT

57th Street CHILDREN'S BOOK FAIR

Please join The Oriental Institute at the 57th Street Children's Book Fair on Sunday, September 20, 1992 from 1-5 p.m.

Volunteers will show children how to write their names in hieroglyphs and make an Egyptian cartouche.

The Book Fair is free of charge.

Illinois Archaeology Awareness Week

In conjunction with the statewide celebration of Illinois Archaeology Awareness Week, the Oriental Institute Museum is offering two special programs in September:

On Wednesday evening, September 23, 1992, at 7:30 p.m., please join us for **“Sifting the Sands of Time: An Evening in the Ancient Near East”**. Museum Curator Karen L. Wilson will be presenter for this program that features a slide lecture on the history and work of The Oriental Institute, with special emphasis on the role of Institute archaeologists. Then join the Curator and other Museum staff members for coffee and conversation, followed by gallery tours with Museum docents highlighting the two Centennial exhibitions and recent changes in the permanent galleries.

On Saturday, September 26, children ages 7-12 are invited to **“What an Archaeologist Does”**, a hands-on museum workshop from 10 a.m. – 12 noon. Is Indiana Jones a typical archaeologist? Come and find out by visiting exhibits that show archaeologists at work, and see some of the ancient Near Eastern treasures they've discovered. Then create an “ancient artifact” to take home. Workshop admission: \$5 for members, \$7 for non-members. Space is limited and reservations are required. To make reservations, call the Museum Education Office at 312/702-9507.

SUNDAY PROGRAMS FOR FAMILIES

Family Sundays at The Oriental Institute Museum are an excellent way to acquaint adults and children with the fascinating people of the ancient Near East.

Each Sunday, a supervised craft activity for children 6 years and older will be offered from 1–4 p.m. in the Egyptian gallery. The craft lasts approximately 30 minutes and reservations are not needed.

In addition to the craft, a thirty minute film is shown at 2:00 p.m. featuring a topic related to the ancient Near East. The films are similar in content to those shown on public television and are recommended for grade 4 through adult.

Family Sundays begin October 4th. What better way to spend a Sunday afternoon? For more information, please phone the Education Office at 312/702-9507.



SUNDAY FILMS

All films are shown at 2:00 p.m. in Breasted Hall and are free of charge. Each lasts approximately 30 minutes; a tour of the galleries will be offered immediately following the program.

OCTOBER

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Megiddo: City of Destruction

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Preserving Egypt's Past

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Iran: Landmarks in the Desert

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The Big Dig

NOVEMBER

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Turkey: Crossroads of the Ancient World

8

Nubia 64: Saving the Temples of Ancient Egypt

15

Iraq: Stairway to the Gods

22

Egypt's Pyramids: Houses of Eternity

29

Rivers of Time

DECEMBER

6

Nubia 64: Saving the Temples of Ancient Egypt

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The Big Dig

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Champollion: Egyptian Hieroglyphs Deciphered

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Nubia 64: Saving the Temples of Ancient Egypt



Renovation at Chicago House

by Peter F. Dorman, Assistant Professor, The Oriental Institute, and Field Director, Epigraphic Survey

It is no exaggeration to say that the renewal and rededication of monuments has a fairly long tradition in the Nile Valley. In ancient times, an Egyptian temple was provided with the symbolic seeds of its own regeneration even as ground was first broken — in the form of model tools and samples of materials placed in its foundation deposits — both as a commemoration of the founder and as a pledge of endurance.

Although it lacks foundation deposits, the new Chicago House on the east bank of the Nile, finished in 1931 to replace the original headquarters on the west bank, was planned and executed with enormous foresight. For more than six decades, the complex has admirably served the needs of the Epigraphic Survey. The size, permanence and utility of the building partly explain why the Survey is the longest-running expedition in Egypt, and why it is considered far more than just a field outpost of the University of Chicago. The research library and the wealth of documentation in the photo archives draw field workers from all over Upper Egypt; modest logistical support is offered to sister expeditions; and for itinerant scholars and friends, regular tea-time at 5:00 PM ensures a congenial social hour or a chance to argue the latest theories. In recognition of its status as one of the major American cultural institutions in Egypt, the Epigraphic Survey was named as one of the benefactors of a cultural endowment signed into law by President George Bush and administered by the U.S. Embassy in Cairo.

It is clear, however, that the present facilities have been stretched to their limit and are inadequate to the needs of the staff. The funds received from the endowment, which are in Egyptian currency only, will permit a renovation and expansion of the buildings at Chicago House and provide a modern facility for the Survey that will carry its work forward into the next century. In our search for an architectural approach for reconstruction, one overriding concern has been the preservation of the existing style of architecture and the riverfront facade, which has become an historical landmark in Luxor.

Last fall, four architectural firms in Cairo were invited to submit proposals for the renovation project at Chicago House, and after considering a wide range of suggestions, we awarded the design contract to Bechtel Egypt. Because we cannot allow construction to interfere with the productive months of our field season, the work has been carefully scheduled to take place largely during the summer.

Uniformly, all buildings will receive a face-lift, in the form of new interior paint, retiled floors, and a fresh coat of exterior plaster. The most crippling and pervasive problem is insufficient electrical supply, which will be remedied by a new transformer, linking Chicago House to the main grid supply from the Aswan Dam and freeing us from the constant power outages that occur on town lines. Of necessity, all electrical wiring will be replaced throughout the complex and new circuits added. Hot water will now be supplied by pas-

sive solar energy — in abundant supply in Luxor, even in winter — and the aging kitchen will be supplied with modern appliances, including new stoves, sinks, stainless steel counters, a heavy-duty dishwasher, a large water purifier, and proper ventilation.

Architecturally, the overcrowded library has posed the greatest challenge. To avoid tampering with the facade, a new library hall, virtually identical to the old one but slightly larger, will be built into the small courtyard to the east. The distinctive art deco alcove overlooking the garden will be preserved, and the original plaster moldings and ceramic tile will be faithfully copied in the new hall. Floor and shelf space will be almost doubled, and will provide room for another sixty years of book acquisitions. The library will have greatly improved lighting, new readers' tables, map and folio cases, underground electrical circuits to provide flexibility for the placement of reading lamps and personal computers, and a fire alarm system. A computer network will link the administrative areas with the epigraphers' offices, the artists' studios, the library catalogue, and the photo archive.

In addition to a sixth artist's studio, new office space will be converted from the residence suites in back of the library. The northern rooms will serve as a new wing for the photographic archives and will contain separate storage for prints and negatives. The southern rooms will be transformed into a public-access computer center,

office storage, and a new multipurpose drafting room to be used for joining Survey drawings, conservation projects, or by visiting expeditions.

Because of the library expansion, a new residence building will rise on the site of old "Healey House," named after the Survey's first engineer and presently used as a guest house. The new structure will be a U-shaped building, two stories high, that will contain seven bedroom-bathroom suites and a large common room that can be utilized in the summer as cold storage for film and for office computers. The new residence will be surrounded on three sides by open arcades, and four of the suites will have large bay windows overlooking the garden. The architecture imitates that of old Healey House, even down to the wrought-iron lighting fixtures, for which the original drawings still exist. In the photographic studio, the old lead-lined processing sinks will be replaced by seamless stainless steel, and all electrical circuits will be double-wired with 220/110V power, so that both European and American standard equipment can be used in every room. Other changes include a chemical dilution pit for safer waste disposal, water purification and distillation systems for chemical mixing, and the improvement of air ventilation in the processing areas.

Spring Symposium Planned

This year's Oriental Institute symposium will be held in the spring, rather than in November. The museum education office is currently working on plans for a day-long symposium on the topic of astronomy in the ancient world. Those of you who have enjoyed the symposia in the past — as well as those who have never had an opportunity to attend — are urged to look for further details about this exciting program in the next issue of News & Notes.

13TH ANNUAL HUMANITIES OPEN HOUSE

Saturday, October 17, 1992

Museum Tours 10 a.m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., and 3 p.m.

For more information and registration, call 312/702-8469

Nor have the garden areas been overlooked. The rear gate, sealed for years, will be reopened to allow a secondary access for expedition vehicles and the car ramp raised to meet the higher level of the street outside the complex. Another pressing need is the retiling of the exterior courts and garden footpaths, which for the first time will be supplied with adequate night lighting. The gardens will be newly landscaped and the original tennis and badminton courts repaved.

Scheduled for completion by October 1, 1993, the renovation of Chicago House should enable the Survey to observe the coming of the millennium with renewed confidence and resources. As we prepare for the future, perhaps we should even include a few foundation deposits.

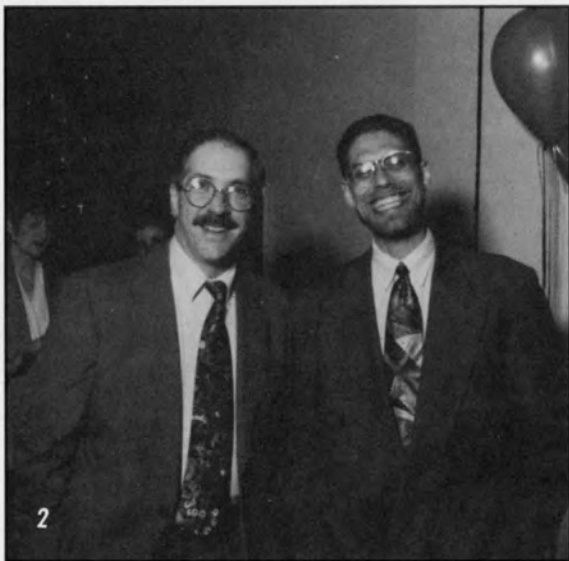
A SPECIAL THANKS.

The Oriental Institute would like to extend a special thanks to the members of The James Henry Breasted Society for their generous support of the Annual Dinner and the General Research Fund:

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For more on the annual dinner, see pages 14-15.

ANNUAL DINNER



1992

This year's Annual Dinner, celebrating the University of Chicago Centennial, was held on Monday, June 1, 1992. The program, given by Institute director William M. Sumner, was entitled *An Era of Discovery: The Oriental Institute's Explorations in the Ancient Near East*. One hundred and seventy-seven Institute members and friends attended the dinner, which netted over \$20,000 for the General Research fund.



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1. Assistant Director for Development Margaret Sears (left), and James Henry Breasted Society members Barbara and Philip Rollhaus at the Director's Reception before the Annual Dinner.

2. Dr. Bryon Rosner (left) and JHB Society member Dr. Benjamin Gruber.

3. British Consul General Ray Mingay and his wife, Heather.

4. JHB Society members Janet Helman (left), Thomas Heagy, and Iris Goldstein at the Director's Reception.



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5. JHB Society members Iris and Paul Goldstein (right), with their guests Lee Haupt and Michael Rosen.

6. Demotic Dictionary Project Assistant Joe Manning and Epigraphic Survey Field Director Peter Dorman.

7. JHB Society member Robert Picken.

8. Oriental Institute volunteer Charlotte Collier (left), with Director of Public Affairs for the British Consulate General Caroline Cracraft (center), and Marian Despres.



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(photos courtesy of John Broughton)

THROUGH EASTERN ANATOLIA: THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MEMBERS' TRAVEL PROGRAM APRIL 29–May 30, 1992

*By Emily Teeter, Assistant Curator,
The Oriental Institute Museum*

In April and May of this year, The Oriental Institute sponsored two Members' Travel Programs to eastern Turkey. I had the pleasure of acting as the escort-lecturer for both programs, and it is with even greater pleasure that I present this report on the exhilarating and fun trip enjoyed by all who attended.

Both Travel Programs, each consisting of eighteen people, were sold-out! During our travels we explored the ancient as well as the modern cultures of Anatolia. Several people in each group exclaimed that history had never been so alive, nor had a visit to a single country served to integrate bits and pieces of history into an understandable whole. This is just one of the joys of Turkey; it reflects the

history of so many peoples—the Hittites, Phrygians, Urartians, Greeks, Greco-Persians, Romans, Byzantines, Crusaders, Seljuks, Mongols, Ottomans, and the modern Turks. It seemed as if every bit of history learned in a lifetime could somehow be made relevant to this fascinating country in which we traveled.

It was a trip of revelation for many of us. We left deeply impressed with modern Turkey, especially with the potential for widespread prosperity throughout the land that was suggested by the vast, well-maintained, eastern farmlands and the energetic building and restoration projects.

During each group's sixteen-day tour, we covered a great part of central and

eastern Anatolia by boat, train, bus, and air. From Ankara, we visited the Phrygian ruins of King Midas' capital at Gordion and the Hittite sites at Hattusas, Alaca Höyük, and Yazılıkaya (where the first group was entertained by a violent thunderstorm, perhaps a greeting from Teshub, the Hittite weather god!). We spent two days in Cappadocia, exploring the fairy chimneys, the rock cut churches, the underground city of Kaymaklı (likened to an enormous Swiss cheese), and the picturesque ancient monasteries of Güzelyurt. One of the highlights of the trip was the trek up to Nemrut Mountain to see the tumulus burial of King Antiochus of the first century B.C. The first group was treated to the sight of a massive head of Apollo emerging from a snowbank and the great statues swathed in the morning fog. Diyarbakır, still surrounded by great medieval basalt walls, was another delight, leaving us feeling as if we were in the wild west. Polite young Kurdish men, practicing their English, served as supplementary guides and good company. Our hotel, a sixteenth-century caravansary, was especially memorable; its central court was filled with beautiful flowers and wonderful Turkish carpets.

We had originally planned to go as far east as Lake Van and Doğubayazıt. However, the political situation necessitated a change, and we headed through the wonderful markets and mosques of Urfa to Antakya (ancient Antioch). What wonders we saw! We passed the plains of Issus where Alexander the Great defeated a quarter million soldiers commanded by King Darius of Persia, a victory



Colossal statues on the west terrace of the tumulus of King Antiochus (1st century B.C.).

that opened the roads to India to the young Greek conqueror. Along the way crusader castles dotted the rocky outcroppings. The work of The Oriental Institute was brought vividly to mind by the Hatay Museum in Antakya where we saw objects excavated by the Amuq Expedition on the Plains of Antioch. A visit to the Neo-Hittite site of Karatepe, perched on wooded hillsides, turned into a real adventure for the first group, who abandoned the excursion in face of impassable, muddy roads. Dry weather made it possible for the second group to view this remarkable place, which is one of the few sites where the orthostats and carved lions still stand *in situ*.

Throughout the Travel Program, the pride, graceful manners, and good humor of the Turkish people made a great impression upon us. Their pride was evident in the careful maintenance of historical sites, the many regional museums, the beautiful flower gardens and little pots of flowers, the many red and white Turkish flags flying everywhere, and the innumerable busts, statues, and plaques of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. The Turks are especially proud of their education; everywhere we saw groups of healthy children, neatly dressed in their school uniforms, with their books and lessons in hand. In few other countries have I seen so many ordinary people reading newspapers. The desire to be informed, not only about Turkey, but also about the rest of the world, is intense.

We encountered many of the noticeable changes that have taken place in the past several years. One of the more striking for me was the opening of a new wing of the Archaeological Museum in Istanbul and the reorganization of its older exhibits. New dramatic lighting, new carpeting, excellent labeling, and brief text



Oriental Institute docents, Debbie Aliber (left) and Mary Shea, with a double lion column base excavated by The Oriental Institute at Tell Ta'yinat, now in the Hatay Museum, Antakya.

panels (in Turkish and English) made the museum a joy for all of us to tour.

We also noted the impact of population growth and the movement from farms to the cities. The old towns of Diyarbakir, Nevsehir, Urfa, Gaziantep, and many others are now surrounded by tall new apartment blocks. The traffic in the large cities has become almost impossible to deal with due to construction and congestion. The main streets in both Istanbul and Ankara are closed while new tram systems are being installed, forcing the heavy traffic on to the small side streets. An additional problem, which made the Istanbul situation almost comical, was the mid-May fire on the old Galata Bridge. For the several weeks between the destruction of the old bridge and opening of the new structure, all vehicular traffic was routed over the Atatürk bridge. Travel anywhere in the old city became impossible. Attempts to travel by taxi were met with a good-natured rolling of eyes and the comment "traffic very bad." In Istanbul, we simply abandoned the tour bus and walked the several blocks to our destination.

Throughout the program we had only one complaint: too much food! But it was so hard to say "no!" because it was all so good. How do they get vegetables to taste like that? Even the

avowed eggplant-haters changed their tune. We appreciated the great delight that Turks take in their cuisine; the food was always attractively presented. Some of the best meals were enjoyed at the little roadside cafes in the country.

The guide for both of our trips was Deniz Yilmaz of Ankara, who, from touring eastern Turkey with his family as a child, knew the region well. Deniz's knowledge of the area, good spirits, and effective dealing with the local hotels and restaurants made him well liked by all. He indulged our appetite for snacks and local sites by treating us to a sampling of the regional ice creams. As a participant on both trips, I was treated to a comparison of the finest from Nizip (local favorite) with that from Kahramanmaraş.

The entire trip inspired an effortless review of the history and geography of the Near East. The importance of the region touched us profoundly as we traveled through the land which lies before three great rivers of the ancient world: the Euphrates, the Tigris, and the Orontes. It was a fun, exhausting and exhilarating trip that left us all with fond memories and with new friends.

FROM THE SUQ

HOLIDAY GIFT IDEA History Course on Tapes

Give a gift of learning with the ten-lecture audiocassette tape course "The Life of the Common Man in Ancient Egypt." The course considers the various aspects of society which affected the lives of the common people. Included is a study guide with an outline for each lecture and a short reading list for those who want to do more than just listen. Peter Piccione, Ph.D., is the narrator for this course.

The cost for this course is \$95 for members.

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INTRODUCTION TO ANCIENT EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHS CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

Hieroglyphs by Mail? Yes!

This 14 week correspondence course will assist the interested student in beginning a study of Middle Egyptian grammar, the classic form of the ancient Egyptian language. The course consists of ten lessons and begins September 8, 1992. Peter Piccione, the instructor, holds a Ph.D. in Egyptology from the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations. Cost of the course is \$95 for members and \$125 for non-members (includes a one year membership fee).

For a complete course description and registration form, please contact the Museum Education Office at 312/702-9507.

Members' Travel Program Trip to Egypt

The Oriental Institute is pleased to announce an 18-day Members' Travel Program trip to Egypt, February 15-March 4, 1993, to be conducted by Edward F. Wente, Professor of Egyptology in The Oriental Institute. The program features an 8 day-7 night cruise from Aswan/Abydos/Luxor on the exclusive 32-cabin Sun Boat II, a reception at Chicago House, the headquarters of the Epigraphic Survey, and presentations by colleagues in the field. Program is limited to 25 participants.

Land/air package	\$5425.00
Land only	\$4245.00
Single supplement	\$1240.00
Tax deductible contribution to The Oriental Institute	\$350.00

(All Costs Are Per Person)

Call Abercrombie & Kent International, Inc., at 708-954-2944
or 1-800-323-7308 for more information or reservations.



Photograph of Pyramids on the Giza Plateau courtesy of John Broughton.

The Oriental Institute Says Goodbye to Museum Education Coordinator Joan Barghusen

by Janet Helman, Museum Volunteer Services Coordinator

In March 1992 longtime Museum Education Coordinator Joan Barghusen retired from The Oriental Institute. For twelve years Joan and Education had been nearly synonymous. When Volunteer Chairman Peggy Grant decided in 1979 that a professional educator was needed to design materials for teachers to use in preparing their classes for trips to the Institute, the perfect candidate was found in Joan Barghusen.

Joan already knew the collection well, having become a museum docent in 1975 and having served as the Thursday morning captain. Her background included classroom teaching as well as several years as the Director of the Ancona School. She also took classes in hieroglyphs and Coptic.

With a grant from the Illinois Arts Council, Joan published both Elementary and Advanced Level Teacher's Kits, and, working with Peggy and the docents, went on to devise other materials, classes, and workshops that helped make the Museum more accessible to visitors. Another grant to Education made the Sunday film series possible.

The Institute soon realized the importance of this work and Joan became a full time member of the museum staff.

Besides the two teachers' kits, she published an arts and crafts manual and a coloring book for children. Her materials for teachers include a series of slide talks and two mini-museums, one

Egyptian and one Mesopotamian, which can be rented for a nominal fee. She also developed the Featured Object program in the Museum and commissioned and edited the brochures that explain each object; she designed the Adventure Sheets that families use to take small children on a gallery visit; and she was the author and editor of many museum publications, most recently the video, *The Oriental Institute: Its Collection and Its Work*.

Every winter Children's Workshops draw turn-away crowds, as do many of the Members' Courses, a very successful part of Museum Education for several years. Under Joan, Museum Education has also sponsored a sketching class in the galleries for teenagers, taught by a professional artist.

In the summers of 1984 and 1986, with grants from the Illinois Humanities Council, Joan organized teachers' workshops called "History Before the Greeks: The Origins of Civilization in the Ancient Near East". These were three week courses in the history of the ancient Near East, which offered films, guided tours, selected readings, and lectures and discussions with the faculty of The Oriental Institute. The popular Members' Symposiums, held every fall, were also organized by Joan.

All of Joan's talents came into play when she curated the exhibit "Digging the Ancient Near East", which opened in October 1988. She worked with Preparator Jim Richerson to choose objects and design displays and with Professor Doug Esse to write and label copy.

Joan and her husband Herbert are planning to move to Wisconsin. All of our thanks for the many things she has done for the Institute as well as our good wishes go with them.

New Head of Museum Education and Public Programs, Carole Krucoff, Joins The Oriental Institute

by Karen L. Wilson, Curator,
The Oriental Institute Museum

Carole S. Krucoff joined the museum staff on July 1, 1992, as the new Head of Museum Education and Public Programs. For the past four years, Carole has been Director of Education and Public Programs at the Naper Settlement Museum Village (a living history museum in Naperville, Illinois). Prior to that, she worked for eleven years as Associate Educator at the Chicago Historical Society. There she supervised the docent program, created school and family programs, and was instrumental in the development, funding and installation of the "Hands-On History Gallery," an interactive learning center for visitors of all ages. Carole holds a Master of Arts in the Teaching of History and taught high school courses in American and world history for five years before becoming involved in museum work.

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Oriental Institute members can now use MasterCard, Visa, and American Express to renew their memberships or make contributions to Institute projects. Just call 312/702-1677 or 312/702-9513. We'll be happy to help you.

C

MEMBERS'

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A



CANAAN AND ISRAEL: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ANCIENT PALESTINE October 3–December 12, 1992

In a series of eight illustrated lectures, this class will explore ancient Palestine, from the third millennium B.C., when city states first developed, until the middle of the first millennium, when Nebuchadnezzar II incorporated the kingdom of Judah into the Neo-Babylonian empire. We shall draw on the disciplines of history, literature, art history and especially archaeology to better understand the larger world in which the peoples of ancient Palestine lived, and the political, geographical and cultural forces that shaped their destinies.

INSTRUCTOR:

James Armstrong has taught several members' courses in the past, and received his Ph.D. in Archaeology from the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations in 1989. He is currently a Research Associate at The Oriental Institute.

REQUIRED TEXT:

Mazar, Amihai *Archaeology of the Land of the Bible: 10,000–586 B.C.E.* Garden City: Doubleday, 1990

Class will meet at The Oriental Institute on Saturdays, October 3–December 12 from 10:00 a.m. – 12 noon. There will be no class on November 7, 14, or 28.

TUITION FOR ALL MEMBERS' COURSES

Membership to The Oriental Institute is required. Tuition for the course is \$75 for members. Non-members \$105 (includes a one-year membership to The Oriental Institute). For further information, please call the Education Office 312/702-9507.

The Saturday Members' Course for the Winter will be announced in October. Please phone the Education Office for information — 312/702-9507 — at that time.

R

S

A GUIDE TO GIZA November 4–December 16, 1992

This class will be an intensive seminar on the Giza Necropolis, the site of the three famous Old Kingdom Pyramids of Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure, and of the Great Sphinx (ca. 2550 B.C.), outside modern Cairo. Topics will include:

***Survey of the art and architecture of the Giza Plateau**, including the three pyramids, their temples, the Sphinx, and non-royal tombs in the context of tomb and temple development in ancient Egypt.

***Organizing the landscape** for pyramid building, looking at the geomorphology of the site to understand how the ancient builders positioned their quarries, construction ramps, harbors, and worker's settlements.

***The puzzles of pyramid building** — or “how did the Egyptians build their pyramids?”

***The economics of pyramid building and recent excavations at Giza**, excavations in search of workmen's accommodations and the pyramid town; relationship between Giza and the provinces, the effect of the pyramid enterprise on the development of the Egyptian state.

This class is intended for those who already have a background in Egyptian history.

INSTRUCTOR:

Mark Lehner, Assistant Professor of Egyptian Archaeology at The Oriental Institute, has carried out archaeological field work at Giza since 1978.

REQUIRED TEXTS:

There is no basic text to which this course is tailored. Readings and bibliographies will be distributed in class. Useful titles include:

Edwards, I.E.S. *The Pyramids of Egypt*. Penguin Books

Smith, W.S. and Simpson W.K., *The Art and Architecture of Ancient Egypt*. Harmondsworth, Penguin, 1981.

Trigger, B.G., Kemp, B.J., O'Connor D., and Lloyd, A.B. *Ancient Egypt: A Social History*. Cambridge University Press.

Class will meet at The Oriental Institute on Wednesdays, November 4–December 16 from 7 p.m.–9 p.m. There will be no class on November 25th.

E

S

WINTER MEMBER'S COURSE

CLEOPATRA'S EGYPT: THE PTOLEMAIC DYNASTY January 6–February 24, 1993

During the great Roman Civil Wars, Egypt allied with Rome and Julius Caesar came to Egypt in pursuit of Pompey. It was there that he met Cleopatra VII, the last Ptolemaic ruler.

This course will follow the history of the Ptolemaic Dynasty in Egypt during the reign of Ptolemy Soter and Egypt's role as a major Hellenistic Kingdom. We will also examine Cleopatra's reign, her courtship of Julius Caesar and ultimate suicide with Marcus Antonius.

INSTRUCTOR:

Frank Yurco is a Ph.D. candidate in Egyptology at The Oriental Institute. He has taught numerous courses in Egyptian history and hieroglyphs at The Oriental Institute and the Field Museum of Natural History.

Class will meet at The Oriental Institute on Wednesdays, January 6–February 24 from 7 p.m.–9 p.m.

Please enroll me in the following Fall Members' Course:

- Guide to Giza
 Canaan and Israel: Archaeology of Ancient Palestine

Please enroll me in the following Winter Members' Course:

- Cleopatra's Egypt: The Ptolemaic Dynasty
 I am a member and enclose a \$75 check for tuition (made payable to The Oriental Institute)
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NEWS FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

A Matching Gift to the Oriental Institute Makes Your Contribution Go Even Further

Matching gifts are an important, growing category of gifts to the Oriental Institute, but they are an often overlooked benefit of employment. An increasing number of companies have reorganized their charitable giving programs so that their employees have greater flexibility and resources when they make personal matching gifts to institutions of their choice. Check with your employer or call the Development Office at the Oriental Institute (312/702-9513) for more information about participating in a matching gifts program.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

— MEMBERS' LECTURES —

☆☆ OPENING LECTURE ☆☆

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1992

ROBERT AND LINDA BRAIDWOOD
The Oriental Institute

"Fifty-nine Years of The Oriental Institute"

7:30 p.m. James Henry Breasted Hall
Reception to Follow

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1992

J. WILSON MEYERS
Boston University

"Balloon Archaeology: Three Ancient Capital Cities from the Air"

Co-sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America

7:30 p.m. James Henry Breasted Hall
Refreshments to Follow

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1992

MARK LEHNER
The Oriental Institute

"Reconstructing Giza: A Progress Report"

7:30 p.m. James Henry Breasted Hall
Refreshments to Follow

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1993

FAITH HENTSCHEL
Central Connecticut State University—Stony Creek
"The Late Bronze Age Shipwreck at Ulu Burun, Turkey"
Co-sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America

7:30 p.m. James Henry Breasted Hall
Refreshments to Follow

— SPECIAL EVENTS —

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1992

HALLOWEEN AT THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

Halloween Treats and Refreshments at **6:00 p.m.**

Free Special Interest Gallery Tour at **6:30 p.m.**

Film After the Gallery Tour : "The Mummy's Hand" (1940),
Film Admission \$2.00

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1992

LAURA D'ALESSANDRO
The Oriental Institute

"Le Projet du Grand Louvre: The Khorsabad Bulls Find a New Home"
6:30 p.m. James Henry Breasted Hall

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21-22, 1992

TUTANKHAMUN ANNIVERSARY WEEKEND

Contact the Education Office
for Schedule of Events (312/702-9507)

— SUQ SALES —

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1992

MEMBERS' ONLY SUQ SALE

5:00-10:00 p.m.

15% Off All Items

THURSDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3-6, 1992

SUQ SALE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

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FACULTY LECTURES AROUND THE WORLD

18 October, 1992

Norman Golb, "New Interpretations of the Discoveries in the Judaeen Wilderness", at the Styrian Festival Graz, Austria

24-25 October, 1992

Lanny Bell, "New Kingdom Epigraphy", in the symposium *The American Discovery of Ancient Egypt*, co-sponsored by ARCE and the Los Angeles County Museum of Art
New York, New York

29-31 October, 1992

Fred Donner, "Centralized Authority and Military Autonomy in the early Caliphate: the case of 'Amr b. al-'As and the Islamic Conquest of Egypt" in the workshop *States, Resources, and Armies*, sponsored by the British Academy and Leverhulme Trust
King's College, London

News & Notes

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All inquiries, comments, and suggestions are welcome.