

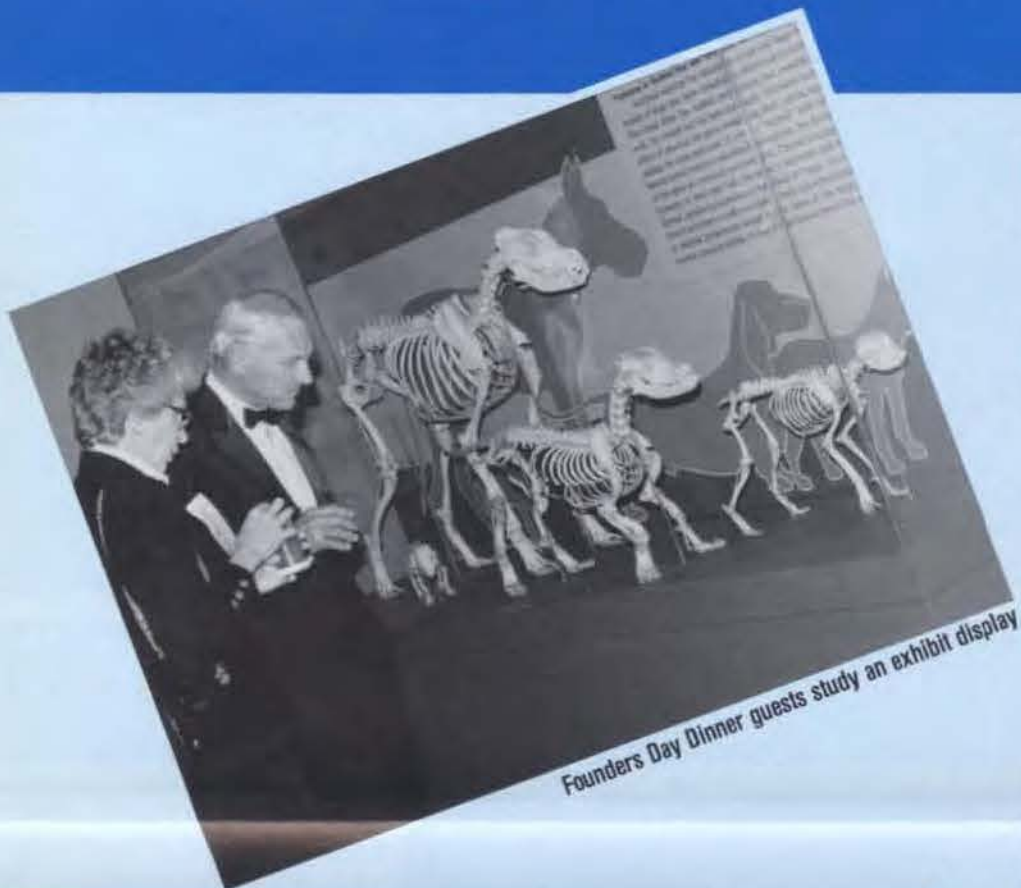


10-1-1984

# Man and Animals: Living, Working and Changing Together



# "MAN AND ANIMALS:



Founders Day Dinner guests study an exhibit display

**M**AN AND ANIMALS: LIVING, WORKING AND CHANGING TOGETHER, an exhibition celebrating the inter-actions of man and animals through the ages, is the result of an unusual collaboration between The University Museum of Archaeology/Anthropology and the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania.

The exhibition opened at The University Museum on October 4, 1984 and will remain until June 30, 1985.

The theme of the **MAN AND ANIMALS** exhibition is the importance of the domestication of animals to human existence, as told through ancient artifacts and modern science. This theme was chosen to honor the University of Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary in 1984-85.

The exhibition is comprised of artifacts, skeletal remains, graphics, photographs and text panels. It includes materials from about 10,000 years ago, when animals first began to be domesticated, to the present era, when selective breeding and modern genetics have created distinguishing physical and behavioral characteristics in "man's best friends."

**MAN AND ANIMALS: LIVING, WORKING AND CHANGING TOGETHER** focuses on four of the most useful domesticated animals—the dog, the horse, the cat and the cow.

*Unique Collaborative Exhibition  
In Honor of the 100th Anniversary  
Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania*



Clay brick  
Ur, Iraq  
Ca. 2100 B.C.

A dog walked across this brick as it lay drying in the sun when it was being made. The brick is stamped with an inscription which tells that "Ur-Nammu, the king of Ur, has built his temple for Nanna, his Lord. He (Ur-Nammu) has (also) built the (city) wall of Ur for him."



Ceramic effigy vessel  
Colima, Mexico  
200 B.C.-A.D. 500

The funerary art of western Mexico is characterized by zoomorphic effigy vessels. They were placed in the shaft tombs that are unique to this area as part of burial assemblages, and probably held liquid supplies for the dead.

# Living, Working and Changing Together"

These four represent animals with a wide spectrum of importance: from pets to major food producers to powerful draft animals, that have lived and worked with man over many millennia.

Framing the exhibition is a brief history of the School of Veterinary Medicine, which is the second oldest veterinary school in the United States.

Most of the artifacts, photographs and bones in the exhibition are from the collections of The University Museum and the School of Veterinary Medicine. Some are on loan from other institutions.

**MAN AN ANIMALS: LIVING, WORKING AND CHANGING TOGETHER** has been organized by Dr. Robert H. Dyson, Jr., Director of The University Museum, and Dr. Robert Marshak, Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. The exhibition was developed by teams of specialists from both institutions, headed by Dr. Gregory Possehl, Associate Director of The University Museum, and Drs. Donald Patterson, John E. Martin and Peter Dodson of the Veterinary School.

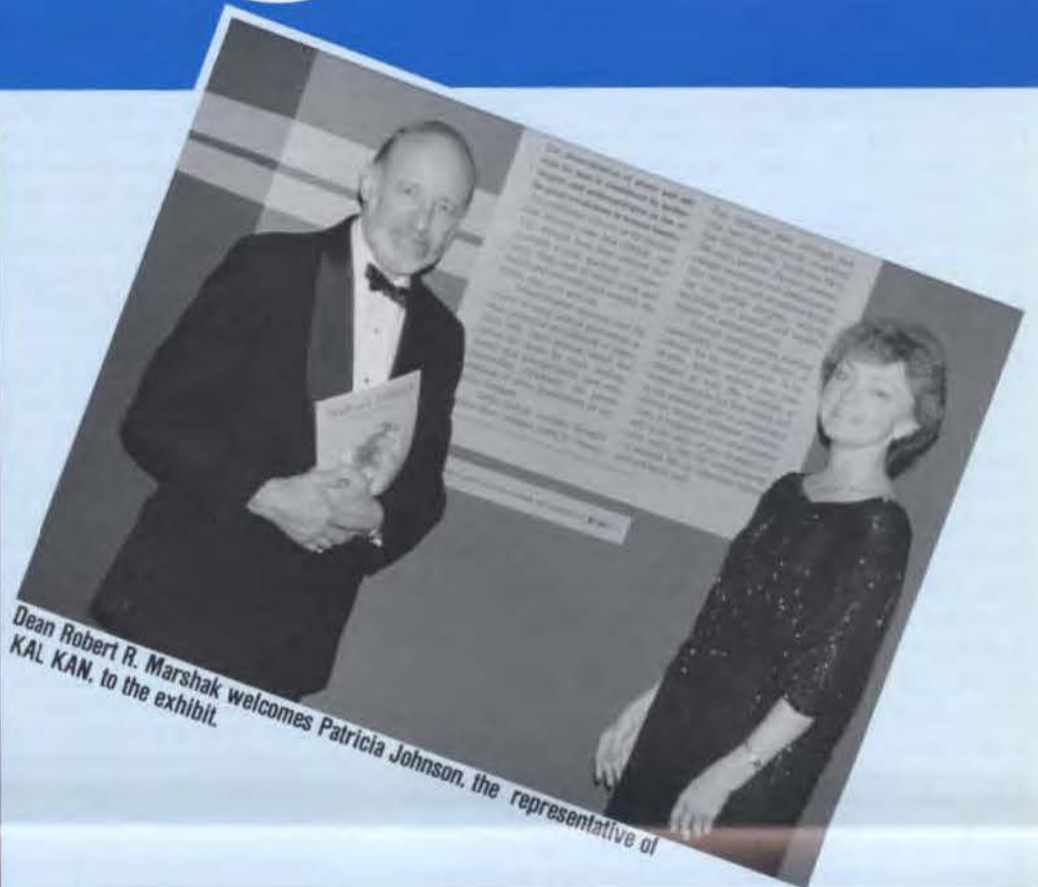
The exhibition was designed and coordinated by John T. Murray of The University Museum. It is supported in part by a contribution from KAL KAN.

A catalogue, a poster and a series of public programs complement the exhibition. The Museum Shop carries specialized books and art items depicting man and animals in world cultures through the ages, and in 20th century relationships.

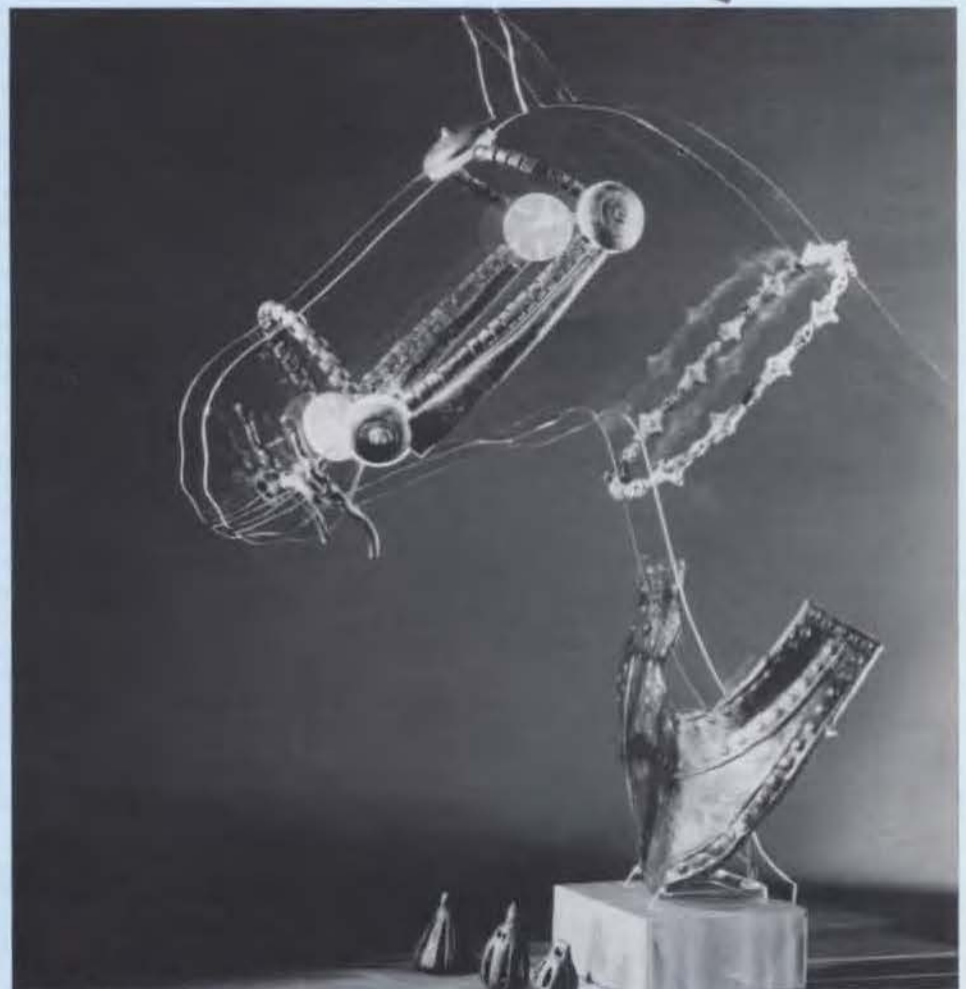
on at the University Museum  
 Anniversary of the School of  
 University of Pennsylvania



Zebus outfitted for ox cart races in Mohenjo Daro, Pakistan. Photograph courtesy of George Dales.



Dean Robert R. Marshak welcomes Patricia Johnson, the representative of KAL KAN, to the exhibit.



Copper or bronze horse trappings  
 Hasanlu, Iran  
 Ca. 1000-800 B.C.

Horse trappings of several types and materials were found at Hasanlu. They were buried in buildings destroyed when the town was sacked and burned by invaders at the end of the 9th century B.C. None were found in position on the horse skeletons found at the site. Their possible relationships, positioning and use have been determined based on comparative material, such as Assyrian reliefs of the period and fragmentary ivory plaques found at Hasanlu. Both show scenes of horses being ridden and driven.