

List of Figures

Figure 1.1. World map of the peoples, places, and stories in this volume. Map by Jill Seagard, © 2022 Field Museum.....	2
Figure 1.2. Schematic floorplan of <i>Death: Life's Greatest Mystery</i> at the Field Museum. © 2022 Field Museum	4
Figure 1.3. The life-sized whale fall diorama. Blue Rhino Studios, © 2022 Field Museum.....	7
Figure 2.1. Comparative lifespans and offspring for humans and other species. © 2022 Field Museum.....	14
Figure 2.2. <i>Kusōzu</i> watercolors representing a sequence of bodily decomposition: the first three images represent the living woman, the newly deceased, and the distension of the body (FM 125807.1, .2, .3-A115292d_003, 5, 6). Photos by John Weinstein, © Field Museum	16
Figure 2.3. The fourth and fifth images of the <i>Kusōzu</i> series represent rupture of the body and exudation of blood (FM 125807.4, .5-A115292d_009, 10). Photos by John Weinstein, © Field Museum	17
Figure 2.4. The putrefaction stage is followed by consumption by animals in the sixth and seventh images of the <i>Kusōzu</i> paintings (FM 125807.6, .7-A115292d_013, 4). Photos by John Weinstein, © Field Museum	20
Figure 2.5. The final stages of the <i>Kusōzu</i> paintings represent the skeleton, the disjunction of the bones, and the final resting place of the body (FM 125807.8, .9, .10- A115292d_017, 8, 21). Photos by John Weinstein, © Field Museum.....	21
Figure 2.6. Roman basin (reproduction) with representation of immortal gods Mars and Venus (FM 24010). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	22
Figure 2.7. Lead pewter plate with brass rim design including examples of animals holding the <i>lingzhi</i> (fungus of immortality) in the mouth. Consuming the <i>lingzhi</i> was thought to convey energy and immortality (FM 110086). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	23
Figure 2.8. Rhinoceros horn cup with stylized <i>lingzhi</i> fungus on the body of the cup (FM 110574). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	25
Figure 2.9. Daoist immortal holding a fly whisk and <i>lingzhi</i> fungus (FM 126823). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	26
Figure 2.10. Black Mamas Matter onesie that advocates for building awareness about Black maternal health, rights, and justice. Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	28
Figure 3.1. <i>Drapo</i> ritual flag showing ancestral spirits (<i>lwa</i>) protecting people from disaster in the 2010 Haiti earthquake (FM 362683). Made by Ronald Edmond artisans; photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	40
Figure 3.2. <i>Drapo</i> flag of Haitian Vodou practitioners making an offering to ancestors (FM 362685). Made by Ronald Edmond artisans; photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	41
Figure 3.3. <i>Drapo</i> ritual flag depicting Bawon Kowona, an ancestral spirit who protects Haitian people from COVID-19/coronavirus (FM 362686). Made by Ronald Edmond artisans; photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	42
Figure 3.4. Vodou tradition <i>kanari</i> and <i>govi</i> pots which the deceased's soul returns to inhabit (FM 362680, 362681, 326682). Made by Ronald Edmond artisans; photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	44

Figure 3.5. Huastec stone yoke, a representation of ballgame attire (FM 48101). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	46
Figure 3.6. Colima dog, likely from a funerary context, side view (FM 95615). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	46
Figure 3.7. Colima dog, likely from a funerary context, front view (FM 95615). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	48
Figure 3.8. Classic-period Zapotec (Oaxaca, Mexico) effigy vessel (FM 51884), generally recovered from funerary contexts. Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	49
Figure 3.9. Incense burner from the pre-Hispanic valley of Oaxaca (FM 191593). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	50
Figure 3.10. Inca <i>capac hucha</i> assemblage from Isla de la Plata, Ecuador: miniature ceramic jar (FM 4459); ceramic pedestal-base pot (FM 4460); miniature ceramic plate (FM 4367); gold figurine (FM 4450); and silver figurine (FM 4354). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	52
Figure 3.11. Yorùbá <i>ere ibeji</i> : twin figures in wood (FM 303438, 9-A114395d). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	56
Figure 3.12. Moche vessel featuring ancestor-like figures engaged in an activity of sexual stimulation (FM 288074). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	60
Figure 3.13. Moche vessel depicting a simultaneous scene of breastfeeding and coitus (FM 100140). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	63
Figure 4.1. Nasca bird whistle, which produces a high-pitched sound reminiscent of the sounds made by native desert hummingbirds (FM 171064). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	66
Figure 4.2. Nasca ceramic <i>antara</i> (panpipes) created haunting melodies when played (FM 170214). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	66
Figure 4.3. Wari/Tiwanaku replica ceramic trumpet from Moquegua, Peru. Original dates to ca. 800–1000 ce and was from a cist burial (FM 359535). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	67
Figure 4.4. Lambayeque whistling vessel, where a whistling sound is created as liquid moving from one chamber to the other forces air to pass through the tube (FM 169918). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	67
Figure 4.5. Moche drummer representation with a deformity which may have made them a ritual mediator between the living and the dead (FM 100153). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	68
Figure 4.6. Chancay <i>chicha</i> vessels with paired figures holding cups (FM 1416, 5802). Photos by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	71
Figure 4.7. <i>Cuchimilco</i> figurine, perhaps representing an ancestor, that accompanied the Chancay dead to the grave (FM 5803). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	72
Figure 4.8. Canopic jars used to contain and preserve the viscera of the mummified individual (FM 31380, 81, 82, 83-A115240d_001A), and embalming hook used to remove the brain from the nose (FM 30368). Photos by John Weinstein and Michelle Kuo, © Field Museum	76
Figure 4.9. Egyptian Book of the Dead, detailing how the heart of the dead will be weighed against the feather of truth in view of the gods (FM 3132-A115261d_027d). Photo by John Weinstein, © Field Museum	77
Figure 4.10. Egyptian model house, also called “soul house” (FM 31594), and leather sandals belonging to an elite Egyptian individual (FM 110847). Photos by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	78

Figure 4.11. Shabti figure of individual placed in burial (FM 31605.A and .B), and scarab amulet (FM 238009), symbolizing immortality and resurrection, top and bottom. Photos by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	81
Figure 4.12. Mummified remains of an Egyptian cat (late first millennium bce), perhaps an offering to the cat-headed goddess Bast or a revered pet (FM 111505). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	82
Figure 4.13. Shabtis: figures of individuals placed in the burials to act as servants for the deceased in the afterlife (FM 31024, 31029, 24423.1, 31031). Photos by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	83
Figure 4.14. Ghanaian wood coffin of a canoe with rowers by Seth Kane Kwei, ca. 1981 (FM 361842.1-12). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	87
Figure 4.15. Ancestral shrine at Bungule, Kasigau, Taita-Taveta County, Kenya. Photo by Chapurukha Kusimba, © C. Kusimba	88
Figure 5.1. Hinduism teaches that each living thing goes through a cycle of birth, life, death, and rebirth until one attains enlightenment (<i>moksha</i>). Hindu goddess, Shiva (FM 150384). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	94
Figure 5.2. Devotion to a Hindu deity is one way to travel the path to <i>moksha</i> . Deities Shiva and Parvati (FM 89225). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	95
Figure 5.3. The Hindu deity Vishnu (FM 150432). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	96
Figure 5.4. <i>Chevra kadisha</i> silver ritual ewer, for water to clean the body of the deceased (TJM-f3589_1). Photo by Coxe-Goldberg Photography, Inc.....	98
Figure 5.5. <i>Chevra kadisha</i> silver ritual comb and nail pick, used to groom the deceased individual (TJM 2012-91_1-2). Photo by Richard Goodbody, Inc.....	102
Figure 5.6. Guna <i>mola</i> textile of the original sin: Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden (FM 190472). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	105
Figure 5.7. <i>Parinirvana</i> Buddha sculpted in soapstone by students from the Royal University of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh ca. 2015 (courtesy Mitch Hendrickson). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	106
Figure 5.8. <i>Calaca</i> , or skeleton figure, made of ceramic from Central Mexico (FM 343416). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	110
Figure 5.9. Skeleton figure from Capula, Mexico (FM 343421). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	111
Figure 5.10. Skeleton figure of ceramic from Oaxaca, Mexico (FM 343441). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	113
Figure 5.11. Ceramic skeleton figure from Mexico (FM 355626). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	114
Figure 5.12. Ceramic skeleton figure from Central Mexico (FM 341964). Photos by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	115
Figure 6.1. Magdalenian woman, a human skeleton from Dordogne, France, dated to the Upper Paleolithic (FM 42943). © Field Museum	121
Figure 6.2. Haida Gwaii model: Wiiganaad's mortuary pole from Skidegate (FM 17839). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	124
Figure 6.3. Haida Gwaii model: Hungo Dass's memorial pole from Skidegate (FM 17842). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	125

Figure 6.4. Artist reconstruction of the Hopewell Mounds site with Mound 25 in the foreground. Artwork by K. L. Murphy, © 2022 Field Museum	128
Figure 6.5. A set of Hopewell objects found together on Altar 2, Mound 25: obsidian biface (FM 56774.B); kneeling figure made of animal bone (FM 56747); head figure made of animal bone (FM 56735); and shark tooth from the Atlantic coast (FM 56538.1). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	129
Figure 6.6. Hopewell large obsidian bifaces; obsidian sourced from Yellowstone National Park (FM 56805, 56772.C). Photos by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum	130
Figure 6.7. A pair of copper fish cut-outs from Hopewell Mounds site, Chillicothe, Ohio (FM 56176 and 56177). Photos by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	132
Figure 6.8. Hopewell necklace with copper pendants from Hopewell mounds (FM 56235, 56602, T2001.6.5). Photo by Michelle Kuo, © 2022 Field Museum.....	133
Figure 6.9. Great Pyramid at Giza. Photo by Diego Delso/CC BY-SA 3.0, https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0 , via Wikimedia Commons	134
Figure 6.10. Taj Mahal, royal tomb of the Mughal ruler of India, Shah Jahan. Photo by Yann Forget/CC BY-SA 3.0, https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0 , via Wikimedia Commons	135
Figure 6.11. Temple I at Tikal, started by Jasaw Chan K'awiil and completed by his son Yik'in Chan K'awiil between 734 and 746 ce, reflects the power of Maya rulers. Photo by Arian Zwegers/CC BY 2.0, https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0 , via flickr.com	136
Figure 6.12. Göbekli Tepe's (Turkey) megalithic pillars framed communal monuments for commemorating the dead in the tenth millennium bce. Photo by Kerimbesler/CC BY-SA 4.0, https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0 , via Wikimedia Commons	139
Figure 6.13. Stonehenge (Great Britain), built between 3000 and 1500 bce, contained cremation burials in addition to the famous standing stones and represents communal labor and commemoration. Photo by Dbauer271/CC BY-SA 3.0, https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0 , via Wikimedia Commons.....	140

Introduction

Patrick Ryan Williams and Gary M. Feinman

Field Museum

Abstract: Death is universal, though it is experienced in diverse ways by different peoples and cultures. It has different meanings and implications to each community. Through reflection on death from various perspectives, we gain insight into the meaning of life. Death is a biological, social, and spiritual phenomenon and we explore those different meanings across time and place. It is about the body, but also the essence of one's being, and about the living who carry on the memories and the genes of those who passed. It is about the human endeavor to forestall death, our capacity for injustice in that search, and our humanity in coping with loss. Finally, it is about how we live on in the face of death as individuals who are intimately connected to one another through social ties and whose existence is disrupted by the disappearance of those closest to us. Death, in its ultimate rendition, creates life anew.

Resumen: La muerte es universal, aunque esta se experimenta de diversas maneras por cada sociedad y cultura. Desde una perspectiva global e histórica, la muerte tiene diferentes significados e implicancias para cada comunidad. Reflexionando sobre la muerte, desde diversas perspectivas, obtenemos una mejor idea del significado de la vida. La muerte es un fenómeno biológico, social y espiritual; y exploramos en este capítulo sus diferentes significados, a través del tiempo y el espacio. La muerte se refiere al cuerpo, pero también a la esencia del propio ser; además, a los vivos quienes llevan los recuerdos y los genes de aquellos que fallecen. Se refiere al esfuerzo humano para prevenirla; a nuestra capacidad para cometer injusticias con tal de evitarla, y a nuestra humanidad para hacerle frente a la pérdida. Finalmente, se trata de cómo seguimos hacia adelante pese a la muerte como individuos íntimamente conectados unos a los otros a través de lazos sociales, y cuya conexión se ve interrumpida por la desaparición de aquellos más cercanos a nosotros. La muerte, en su último acto, crea nuevamente vida.

The authors of this volume explore the role of death in our lives, how it is understood from various perspectives, and how it intersects with life: past, present, and future. Although neither the exhibition nor this volume can be completely comprehensive, we aim to illustrate a diversity of perspectives, behaviors, and beliefs. We live in a society that adopts an outlook in which nature is separate from humanity; this perspective views life and death in ways distinct from the religious and cultural perceptions of many other human groups past and present. For many in the US, death is a biological endpoint. It represents a specific moment in time in which life expires definitively and is bounded, a finite path with a beginning and an end. It is rooted in an empiricism that pervades our modernist view, rooted in science and medical knowledge as the overarching prospect of our time.

Yet, even in our own society, alternative perspectives on death pervade many of our understandings. And in societies across the globe, this empirical perspective of death as a finite moment in time, an end without renewal, and a fatalist viewpoint is challenged by both religious thought and lived realities of what happens to living beings as we move through death. For many, death is not an endpoint or a grand finality but has meaning much deeper in the cycle of life.

The exhibition built from this volume's scholarship leverages knowledge across cultures and the natural world to pose diverse answers to and vantages on several existential questions about death (see Miller and Whitfield in this volume). What is death? Do I have to die? What will happen to my body? What will happen to my spirit? How will my death affect others? Answers to these questions are not addressed sequentially in this volume, for every story has multiple responses to the questions about one's own death and that of others. Yet, certain themes represented in this collection address certain questions more directly than others. The treatment of the body, for example, reverberates in the essays on the biology of the life cycle and the performance of grieving rituals while the potential of the spirit has lasting invocation in the essays on religion, vitality, and life force.

This volume is organized around five thematic essays, each with four short case studies that elaborate on themes from the exhibition (Figure 1.1). The authors are leading scientists, Indigenous scholars, and museum professionals who have contributed to the exhibition as consultants, developers, designers, and co-curators or are museum curators themselves. Many of the objects displayed in the exhibition and photographed in exquisite form by exhibition photographer Michelle