

### Peter F. Dorman

In addition to editorial duties involving the Epigraphic Survey's first documentary volume on Luxor Temple and the *Lost Egypt* photographic portfolios (see separate report, pp. 28–40), **Peter F. Dorman** wrote a brief article on the activities of Chicago House for *Egyptian Archaeology*, the popular organ of the Egypt Exploration Society, as well as two contributions, intended for the general public, on the career and Theban monuments of Hatshepsut's favorite official, the steward of Amun Senenmut. One will appear as an article in a forthcoming volume of

*Dossiers d'archéologie et d'histoire*, devoted to the life of Queen Hatshepsut, and the other as a short essay in *The Archaeology of Ancient Egypt: An Encyclopedia*, now in preparation. He also wrote a review of the catalogue prepared for the recent exhibit of art from the reign of Amenhotep III, entitled *Egypt's Dazzling Sun: Amenhotep III and His World*, to be published in a forthcoming issue of the *American Journal of Archaeology*.

Dorman was invited to participate in a symposium organized by the University of Heidelberg, on the theme of "Thebanische Beamtennekropolen: Neue Perspektiven der archäologischen Forschung," held in June 1993, at the Internationales Wissenschaftsforum. He spoke on the subject of "Two Tombs and One Owner," a phenomenon in which the same individual seemingly possesses more than one funerary monument, an occurrence that is not all that uncommon among Theban private tombs of the Eighteenth Dynasty. He proposed that such an impractical arrangement is (understandably) illusory, and that apparent dual ownership is due, in many cases, to the separation of the burial chamber, where the body was interred, from the location of the cult chapel, where funerary offerings were to be made to the deceased. The physical separation of these two vital components of an Egyptian tomb is normally associated with royal mortuary practices of the New Kingdom, but it is rather to be viewed as a willingness to experiment with new architectural forms on both royal and private levels during the first half of the Eighteenth Dynasty. In another instance, Dorman proposed to resolve the question of double ownership by distinguishing two individuals of the same name, thereby identifying a new High Priest of Amun during the reign of Thutmose III. Dorman also moderated an evening session at Heidelberg, devoted to a discussion of publication standards of Theban tombs, which considered such questions as the technical aspects of publication, the relative value of documentary and interpretive approaches, the significance of archival materials, and the role of computer technology in reversing the ever-spiraling cost of publication. The proceedings of the symposium will eventually be published in the Heidelberg series *Studien zur Archäologie und Geschichte Altägyptens*.

Among numerous informal lectures that he gave this year on the Epigraphic Survey's work at Luxor Temple and Medinet Habu, Dorman gave an account of the last two field seasons at Chicago House to members of the Oriental Institute in the spring, and an illustrated presentation on Chicago House to the Institut für Ägyptologie of the University of Würzburg, by kind invitation of Prof. Karl-Theodor Zauzich.

---