



# THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

NEWS &amp; NOTES

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## WHO WAS WHO AMONG THE ROYAL MUMMIES

By Edward F. Wente, Professor, The Oriental Institute and the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations

The University of Chicago had an early association with the royal mummies, albeit an indirect one. On the Midway in the area in front of where Rockefeller Chapel now stands there was an exhibit of the 1893 World Columbian Exposition known as "A Street in Cairo." To lure visitors into the pavilion a placard placed at the entrance displayed an over life-sized photograph of the "Mummy of Rameses II, the Oppressor of the Israelites." Elsewhere on the exterior of the building were the words "Royal Mummies Found Lately in Egypt," giving the impression that the visitor would be seeing the genuine mummies, which only twelve years earlier had been removed by Egyptologists from a cache in the desert escarpment of Deir el-Bahri in western Thebes. The cache had actually been penetrated as early as 1871 by members of a local family, who were gradually removing antiquities which soon appeared on the market, arousing the suspicions of the authorities of the Egyptian Antiquities Department. Subsequently in 1898 Victor Loret penetrated the tomb of Amenhotep II in the Valley of the Kings, and there discovered a second collection of royal mummies of the New Kingdom.

The mummies from the Deir el-Bahri cache were removed to the Cairo Museum in 1881, and most, but not all, of the mummies found in the tomb of Amenhotep II were brought to Cairo after their discovery. In 1912 Elliot Smith published his Cairo Museum catalogue of the royal mummies, a work which provided anatomical descriptions of the bodies, estimates of their ages at death, as well as lengthy quotations from Gaston Maspero's initial publication of the Deir el-Bahri cache. Smith's estimates of ages at death were based solely on visual observation of the external appearance of the

mummies. With the exception of the mummy of Thutmose IV, which a certain Dr. Khayat x-rayed in 1903, and the mummy of Amenhotep I, x-rayed by Dr. Douglas Derry in the 1930s, none of the other royal mummies had ever been radiographed until Dr. James E. Harris, Chairman of the Department of Orthodontics at the University of Michigan, and his team from the University of Michigan and Alexandria University began x-raying the royal mummies in the Cairo Museum in 1967. The inadequacy of Smith's approach in determining age at death

had already been hinted at by Smith in his catalogue, where he indicated that the x-ray of Thutmose IV suggested that this king's age at death might have been older than his previous visual examination of the body had suggested.

Jim Harris' involvement with the royal mummies in the Cairo Museum was an outgrowth of extensive research conducted by Michigan-Alexandria on the craniofacial morphology of both the ancient and modern populations in Nubia before the completion of the High Dam. As a geneticist and physical anthropologist, his interest was in the hereditary factors affecting malocclusion, and in the years following the creation of Lake Nasser he has frequently returned to continue his research on the Nubian population that was resettled at Kom Ombo, north of Assuan.

Jim's methodology depends upon obtaining precise lateral cephalometric x-rays and the use of the high-speed computer for analyzing a large amount of data. Each skeletal

image from these x-rays is traced on acetate and digitized, resulting in 177 coordinate points stored in the computer's memory. A computer generated contour map is then produced



*Egyptian swordsmen in Cairo Street, the 1893 World Columbian Exposition. The background is the "Temple of Luxor"*



**Head of Amenhotep III(?)**

for visual examination and comparison; and also quantified data, usually consisting of linear and angular conventional cephalometric measurements, are readily available for univariate or multivariate analysis. In the study of the royal mummies cluster analysis was utilized. The genetic model for the inheritance of the bones of the craniofacial complex assumes that many genes (polygenetic) are responsible for the size, shape, and position of these bones. The measurements representing these bones are assumed to be continuously variable, and the contention is simply that members of the nuclear family are more similar in craniofacial morphology than unrelated persons.

To Jim, researching the etiology of malocclusion and the inheritance of craniofacial characteristics, the mummies of the pharaohs of the New Kingdom were a potential gold mine, because here one should be able to discern changes in facial features from father to son over many generations, something that would be almost impossible to do elsewhere unless one were to exhume deceased members of European royal families. An investigation into the royal mummies had also a practical aim—a better understanding of craniofacial growth and development that could benefit orthodontists in treating patients.

Jim had already spent five years on the mummy project before he invited me to participate in the preparation of an x-ray atlas of the royal mummies. As a historian of ancient Egypt, my primary charge was to determine from written and archaeological sources the genealogies of the pharaohs, because this information was necessary to implement the biologists' investigation into the inheritance of craniofacial characteristics. On the whole, the written sources provided reliable genealogies, though there were some uncertainties regarding the parentage of Ahmose, Tutankhamun, Ramesses IV, and Ramesses VI. Perhaps more important to the historian was the age factor, because the estimated age upon death of a king could have significant chronological implications. Although the age factor was not the principal objective of Jim's research, it was an important consideration and came to involve the doyen of physical anthropology in America, Professor Wilton Krogman, who, together with Professor Melvyn Baer of the University of Michigan, estimated the ages at which members of the royal families had died, using the full



**Head of Tutankhamun**

x-ray documentation. Quite independently of the royal mummies, I attempted to estimate the range of ages that historical sources suggested for the deaths of the pharaohs.

A comparison of our results in *An X-Ray Atlas of the Royal Mummies*, published by the University of Chicago Press in 1980, reveals that the pharaohs' ages at death as determined by the biologists are generally younger than what the written sources suggested. Part of this disparity may be attributed to a somewhat slower maturation in antiquity—as it is among modern Nubians, who reach puberty two to three years later than modern Americans. The mummy believed to be that of Thutmose I was determined to be twenty-two years old at death, far too young for a king who had campaigned vigorously in Nubia and Asia. However, the identification of this mummy, lacking any inscription on its bandages, had always been suspect. Although the mummy does possess craniofacial features similar to the mummies of Thutmose II and III, the fact that the arms are pendant is also suspicious given the fact that the recent review of the x-rays of the mummy of Amenhotep I, the immediate predecessor of Thutmose I, revealed that his arms had been originally folded across the chest like all subsequent pharaohs of the New Kingdom. In the case of the Thutmose I mummy at best it can be said that the individual was a member of the Thutmoside family, but not a king.

Since the publication of the x-ray atlas Jim has conducted further investigations of the royal mummies in the Cairo Museum, and we have had numerous discussions and pooled together our thoughts. What was becoming apparent was the improbability of some of the identifications of the mummies because there were some strange deviations in craniofacial morphologies of certain mummies who were supposed to be related as father to son. To understand how this could be it should be stressed that all the mummies of New Kingdom pharaohs found in the two caches had been rewrapped and identified by docketts on the exterior of their refurbished mummies and/or coffins, which for the most part did not derive from the original interment. These docketts, penned by those involved in the rewrapping and reburial of the royal mummies in the Twenty-first Dynasty, have thus provided the sole means of identification. In fact the only king's mummy whose identification is based on inscriptional evidence contemporary with

the original interment is that of Tutankhamun, who rested over three millennia in his intact burial chamber in the Valley of the Kings. In addition, we are certain about the identity of the mummies of Queen Tiye's parents, Iuya and Tuya, who were discovered in their tomb in the Valley of the Kings.

Several mummies in particular Jim found to be quite anomalous in terms of their position within the genealogical sequence: Ahmose, Amenhotep II, Amenhotep III, and Seti II. Seti II is an interesting case, because he should belong to the Nineteenth Dynasty line, being the grandson of Ramesses II and son of Merenptah. Elliot Smith in his catalogue of the royal mummies had already noted in 1912 that Seti II does not at all resemble the orthognathous heavy-jawed pharaohs of the Nineteenth Dynasty, but bears a striking resemblance to the kings of the Eighteenth Dynasty. Smith's observations, which were not made with the aid of x-rays and computer analysis of craniofacial variation, nonetheless were those of a person with considerable experience in examining human remains. Subjected to Jim's more sophisticated approach using cephalometric x-ray tracings and cluster analysis, this mummy was found to be most similar in craniofacial morphology to the mummies of Thutmose II and III. In other words, Seti II was not Seti II. The confusion between Seti II and Thutmose II may have been occasioned by the similarity of their prenomen when written in the hieratic script.

Since the identification of Thutmose I was already seriously in doubt, there would be room to insert the Seti II mummy into the first half of the Eighteenth Dynasty. This possibility sent me to reevaluate the docket supposedly identifying the mummy of Thutmose II. On the mummy the orthography of the king's name was not without ambiguity, while on the coffin the scribe had originally written the prenomen of Thutmose I and then altered it to Thutmose II's. Since the mummy identified as Thutmose II was older at death than the Seti II one, and from historical considerations we believe that Thutmose I died at an older age than Thutmose II, the end result of this part of our inquiry was to suggest that the Thutmose II mummy really belonged to Thutmose I and the Seti II mummy to Thutmose II, while Thutmose III has possibly been correctly identified. I say "possibly" because the shroud of Thutmose III, which has been used to identify the

mummy, was discovered not wrapped around the body but simply folded on top of the mummy, which itself bore no clear identification.

Prior to Thutmose I, who represents the start of a new line, the Eighteenth Dynasty pharaohs Ahmose and Amenhotep I are really a continuation of the late Seventeenth Dynasty line, which was characterized by a series of consanguineous marriages, the major queens being full-blooded sisters of their husbands—a practice that accounts for the prevailing homogeneity in the craniofacial morphologies of members of this family whose mummies have survived. Although the mummy of King Ahmose, noted for his expulsion of the Hyksos at the beginning of the New Kingdom, bore a restorer's docket identifying the body as Ahmose's and the mummy was discovered resting in its original coffin, Jim had considerable reservations about the correctness of this identification because its craniofacial morphology was quite unlike that of King Seqenre, who was Ahmose's father or uncle, and diverged significantly from that of his sister-wife Ahmose-Nofretari and that of his son Amenhotep I.

Some support for Jim's doubts about Ahmose is found in the fact that the arms of the mummy are pendant at the sides. From the report of the finding of the mummy of the Thirteenth Dynasty King Hor at Dashur, we learn that this ephemeral pharaoh had his arms positioned across the chest as was the case of the kings of the New Kingdom with the exception of Seqenre, who was embalmed in the frozen attitude of his violent death. There is also the peculiar feature that the Ahmose mummy was uncircumcised.

The mummy that caused me the most consternation is that considered to be Amenhotep II's. Jim's conclusion was that his craniofacial morphology does not suit his being the son of Thutmose III and father of Thutmose IV, both of which Amenhotep II should be on the basis of textual evidence. Jim and I had long debates over this mummy whose identification as Amenhotep II had always seemed fairly certain; because although it had been rewrapped and placed in a replacement cartonnage coffin, this coffin was found lying within the original quartzite sarcophagus of Amenhotep II in his own tomb in the Valley of the Kings, and the restorers had inscribed

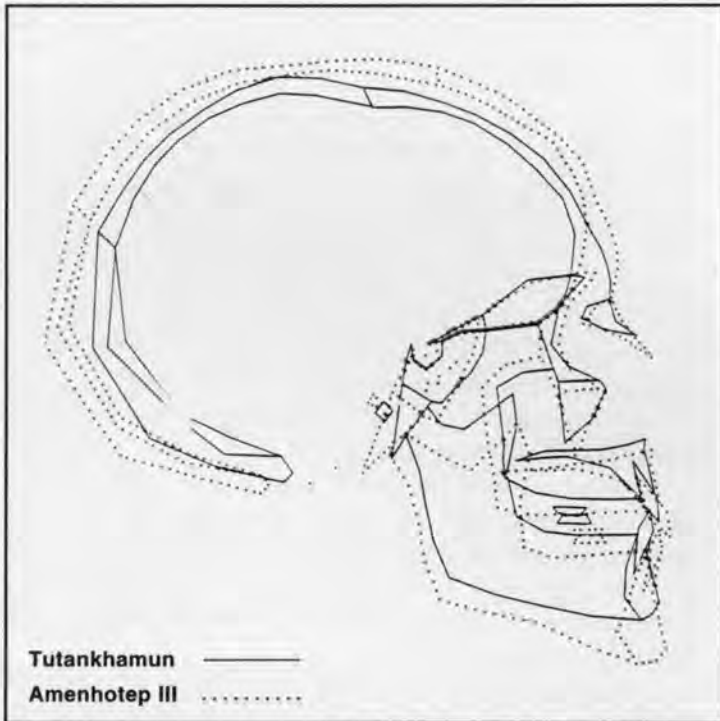
*continued on page 4*



*X-ray of skull of Amenhotep III(?)*



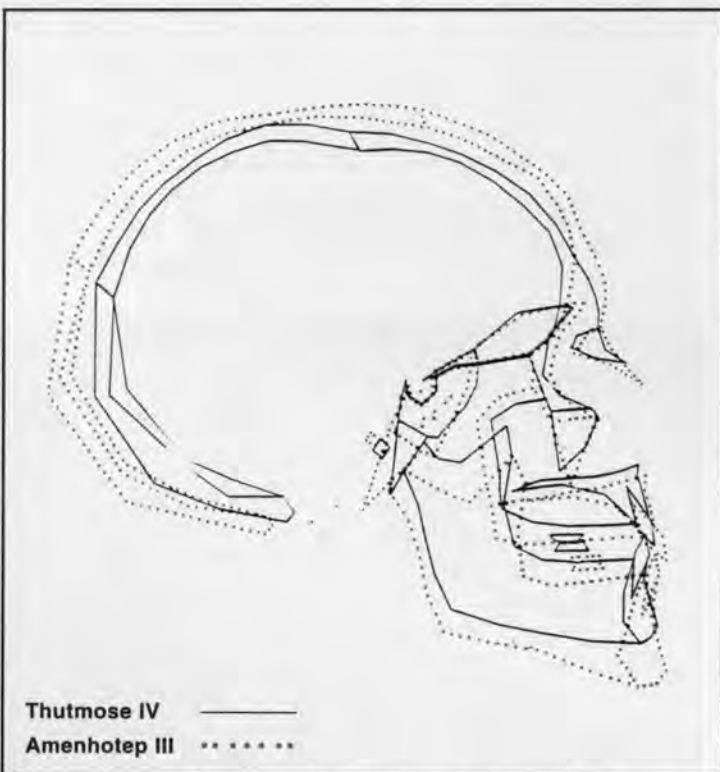
*X-ray of skull of Tutankhamun*



**Superimposed cephalometric tracing illustrating dissimilarity between Amenhotep III(?) and Tutankhamun**

Amenhotep II's prenomen on the mummy's shroud according to Loret's report of his discovery of the tomb of Amenhotep II.

The craniofacial morphology of the mummy labeled Amenhotep III also made it difficult to place in the position he should occupy as son of Thutmose IV. Of the mummies in the collection only the one supposed to be Amenhotep II is a suitable candidate to have been the father of the Amenhotep III



**Superimposed cephalometric tracing illustrating dissimilarity between Amenhotep III(?) and Thutmose IV**

mummy. Over the years Jim became increasingly intrigued by the Amenhotep III mummy, because it is one of the most severely battered of the royal mummies, having suffered post-mortem injuries of a very violent nature, more than what tomb-robbers generally inflicted upon the mummies in search of precious items. Since the publication of the x-ray atlas further study of this mummy has been undertaken by Jim and Dr. Fawzia Hussein, Director of the Anthropological Laboratory of the National Research Center, Cairo; and it has been ascertained that the skull is two standard deviations too large for his body, and its craniofacial characteristics are consonant with sculptured portraits of Akhenaten.

What is more, comparison of the cephalograms and cluster analysis revealed that the mummy supposed to be that of Thutmose IV bore the closest resemblance in craniofacial morphology to the remains of Tutankhamun and the skeleton from KV 55, often considered to be Smenkhkare. In 1984 the nearly complete skeleton from KV 55 was reconstructed, and the jaw was remounted in its correct position. As a result of further examination, the age at death of this individual has been estimated to be about 35 years, and the facial skeleton is even more similar to Tutankhamun's than had previously been thought.

From textual sources we know that the second half of the Eighteenth Dynasty line ran from father to son as follows: Thutmose III, Amenhotep II, Thutmose IV, Amenhotep III, Akhenaten. However, a comparison of the craniofacial morphologies of the mummies that have been attributed to these kings would suggest a sequence more like Thutmose III, Thutmose IV, Amenhotep II, Amenhotep III. Obviously something is wrong here, and a possible solution lies in questioning the veracity of the docketts of some of these mummies.

It has been observed that the craniofacial morphologies of Thutmose IV, Tutankhamun, and Smenkhkare are very similar, and one would thus like to bring the Thutmose IV mummy as close in time as possible to Tutankhamun. Although the tomb of Tutankhamun contained such a wealth of material, there was no precise indication in the tomb regarding his parentage. A lock of Queen Tiye's hair, discovered in a miniature coffin in the tomb of Tutankhamun, suggests that he was related to this major queen of Amenhotep III, and indeed there are a number of inscriptions in the Luxor Temple and on the Soleb lion that refer to Amenhotep III as the father of Tutankhamun. The Oriental Institute's archivist, John Larson, published in *Featured Object Number One January 1985*, an astronomical instrument dedicated by Tutankhamun to "the father of his father" Thutmose IV. The problem with such terminology is that the Egyptian word for father can also have the extended meaning of grandfather or forefather. On a block originally from Amarna there is reference to "the king's son of his body, his beloved, Tutankhuaten," which should indicate that Tutankhuaten, Tutankhamun's name before the return to orthodoxy, was the son of a pharaoh. Usually scholars have concluded that Tutankhamun, because of his young age at death and the length of the reign of Akhenaten, was the son of Akhenaten by a minor wife named Kiya, but other scholars, who are in a minority, have postulated a long coregency between Amenhotep III and his son Akhenaten and proposed

making Tutankhamun the son of Amenhotep III and Queen Tiye. What may be said on the basis of the biologic evidence of craniofacial variation is that the mummy labeled as Amenhotep III by the restorers was not a likely father, or even grandfather, of Tutankhamun.

To solve the riddle posed by the mummies, there are several possible reconstructions of the genealogies. Remembering that a close father-son-grandson cluster of the mummies docketed Thutmose III, Amenhotep II, and Thutmose IV is improbable biologically, one might propose that a gap should be inserted between Thutmose III and Amenhotep II so that Amenhotep II becomes Thutmose IV and Thutmose IV becomes Amenhotep III. The advantage of this shuffling of the mummies is that the close clustering of the mummies of Thutmose IV, Smenkhkare, and Tutankhamun is maintained. If as some have proposed, the skeleton from KV 55 is Akhenaten's and not Smenkhkare's, we would then have a nice father-son-grandson succession: Amenhotep III (represented by the Thutmose IV mummy), Akhenaten (the skeleton from KV 55), and Tutankhamun. The unusual mummy labeled Amenhotep III might then be identified with King Aye, Tutankhamun's successor (Scheme 1). A variant of this reconstruction is to take the skeleton from KV 55 as Smenkhkare's rather than Akhenaten's, in which case Smenkhkare and Tutankhamun would be brothers and either grandsons or sons of Amenhotep III, represented by the mummy labeled Thutmose IV (Scheme 2).

The weaknesses of either of these two genealogical reconstructions is that the Thutmose IV mummy is one of the better identified ones, with docket inscribed both on his mummy and coffin. Moreover, the sequence Amenhotep II—Thutmose IV is biologically less probable than the reverse when taking into consideration the craniofacial characteristics of the entire Thutmose line. Finally, the striking similarity of the Amenhotep III mummy to sculptured portraits of Akhenaten is not explicable if this mummy is identified as Aye's.

There is a third, more radical solution to this puzzle that deserves consideration (Scheme 3). Bearing in mind that the most probable sequence of the mummies from the viewpoint of inheritance of craniofacial characteristics is the sequence of the mummies labeled Thutmose IV, Amenhotep II, and Amenhotep III (in fact only the Amenhotep II mummy provides a suitable father to the Amenhotep III mummy), we have suggested that the Thutmose IV mummy is indeed Thutmose IV, that the Amenhotep II mummy is that of Amenhotep III, and the Amenhotep III mummy is that of Akhenaten. Since neither the skeleton from KV 55 nor Tutankhamun are likely biologic sons of the Amenhotep III mummy or of the Amenhotep II mummy, we come to the possible conclusion that Tutankhamun was not the biologic son of a king. Rather, we suggest that Thutmose IV was the paternal grandfather of Tutankhamun, a conclusion consonant with a literal reading

of the text on the Oriental Institute astronomical instrument, and that Amenhotep III was his maternal grandfather. In other words, Tutankhamun was the offspring of a marriage between a son of Thutmose IV and a daughter of Amenhotep III.

Historians of the New Kingdom may balk at this solution because of the Amarna block stating that Tutankhuaten was a "king's son of his body." Although in the New Kingdom this expression is generally to be taken literally, the Amarna period does witness many departures from the norm. It has been suggested that the emphasis on solar worship and the position of pharaoh in relation to the solar deity at Amarna received its inspiration from the Old Kingdom. The Old Kingdom is also the time when the title "king's son of his body" was occasionally used in the extended sense of king's grandson.

How such confusion of the royal mummies could have arisen may be due to tomb-robbers having removed from the mummies the materials providing their names. In some cases it is possible that only the original nomen, such as Thutmose or Amenhotep, both shared by several kings, was preserved,

SEQUENCE OF KINGS		ROYAL MUMMIES		
DYNASTY 18		SCHEME 1	SCHEME 2	SCHEME 3
Thutmose I	=	Thutmose II	Thutmose II	Thutmose II
Thutmose II	=	Seti II	Seti II	Seti II
Thutmose III	=	Thutmose III	Thutmose III	?Thutmose III
Amenhotep II	=	—	—	?Thutmose III
Thutmose IV	=	Amenhotep II	Amenhotep II	Thutmose IV
Amenhotep III	=	Thutmose IV	Thutmose IV	Amenhotep II
Akhenaten	=	KV 55	—	Amenhotep III
Smenkhkare	=	—	KV 55	KV 55
Tutankhamun	=	Tutankhamun	Tutankhamun	Tutankhamun
Aye	=	Amenhotep III	Amenhotep III	—

and the restorer mistakenly supplied the wrong prenomen, which was the throne name that distinguished one king from another. As these royal mummies, some deprived of their original identifications, were gathered together and moved from one hiding place to another, the possibility of confusion arose. We know that a number of tombs in the Valley of the Kings had served as temporary caches at one time or another before the final interments were made after the New Kingdom. There is also evidence that the restorations of the mummies took place at Ramesses III's mortuary temple of Medinet Habu, where according to Cyril Aldred the mummies may have been stored for some extended period of time.

One of the results of this reshuffling of the royal mummies, particularly as proposed in Scheme 3, is that the discrepancies in their estimated ages at death between the biologist and the historian become less extreme. On the negative side, since the royal mummies are not as firmly identified as some have believed, their value to the biologist researching the inheritance of craniofacial characteristics over several generations is less than initially hoped for. However, with the exception of the Seti II mummy, the mummies of the Ramesside kings of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Dynasties do not present serious problems of attribution, so that one can

*continued on page 6*

be fairly confident about the mummies of Seti I, Ramesses II, and Merenptah.

In recent years Jim and Dr. Fawzia Hussein have been given permission by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization to secure tissue and bone samples from the royal mummy collection during the restoration and completion of the new show cases in the Egyptian Museum. Most of the mummies had been damaged by ancient tomb-robbers, and small samples were taken from previously damaged sites. These samples are currently stored in sterile containers in the laboratories of the Department of Human Genetics of the National Research Center in Cairo, awaiting further refinements in DNA-technology applicable to mummified remains before being tested. The great problem in the study of ancient DNA from artificially mummified tissues is amplification of the original DNA without contamination and ultimately false sequencing. At the present time it is only possible to determine maternity among mummies through mitochondrial RNA, but not paternity, thus limiting the value of genetic testing in the case of the Eighteenth Dynasty line, which for the most part is represented by male members. One possible exception, however, is the case of a woman whose mummy still rests in a side chamber of the tomb of Amenhotep II. It was identified as that of Queen Tiye both by comparing her craniofacial morphology with that of her mother Tuya in the Cairo Museum and by using an electron probe to compare the amount of atomic elements in a sample of her hair with a sample from the lock of Tiye's hair that was discovered in Tutankhamun's tomb. Here genetic testing (RNA) could be used to affirm or deny the validity of this identification, although it would require an invasive procedure to secure a tissue sample from Tuya's well-preserved mummy.

For those readers who will be traveling to Egypt on an Oriental Institute tour this spring, the newly opened mummy room in the Cairo Museum exhibits eleven royal mummies whose identities are relatively certain, so do not let my remarks about the royal mummies deter you from visiting this unique assemblage of Egypt's royalty that includes Seti I, Ramesses II, and Merenptah.

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*Edward F. Wente, a specialist in the New Kingdom, is Professor of Egyptology in the Oriental Institute and the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations. He was director of Chicago House in 1972-73 and is the author of the highly acclaimed Letters from Ancient Egypt, published by Scholars Press in 1990.*

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#### *Photograph Credits*

Egyptian swordsmen in a street in Cairo reproduced from *The City of Palaces* (Chicago: W. B. Conkey Company, 1894).

*X-rays of skulls from An X-Ray Atlas of the Royal Mummies, edited by James E. Harris and Edward F. Wente (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980).*

*Other photographs courtesy of James E. Harris.*

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## **NEWS**

### **FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE**

#### **THE LEGACY CAMPAIGN**

As our members and friends know, the Oriental Institute was awarded \$900,000 last May from the **National Endowment for the Humanities**, Division of Preservation and Access, to support renovation components of our climate control project. The NEH notified us in October that an additional \$85,000 would be awarded for this project. These federal moneys and individual and corporate gifts bring us to \$4.5 million toward the goal of \$10.1 million.

If you would like information on memorial and naming opportunities associated with expansion, climate control, and renovation plans, please contact Cynthia Echols at 312/702-9513.

#### **BUILDING PROJECT STATUS**

The Institute will begin the final twelve-month design and planning phase in January 1995. Groundbreaking date is projected for sometime in early 1996, with construction completion anticipated in early 1998.

Museum staff continues the massive task of packing the collections, with efforts focused on packing of items stored in basement areas. REMEMBER—and remind your friends—that our museum galleries will remain open through June 1995, and possibly several months beyond that date. While packing activities are well underway in basement areas, those activities will not interrupt our full schedule of gallery tours, education programs, and members' events for the coming year.

#### **JAMES HENRY BREASTED SOCIETY NEWS**

On September 18 Society members gathered in the Director's Study to meet **Barbara Mertz**. An Institute graduate, Barbara has made not one but three names for herself: Barbara Mertz, author of respected nonfiction texts on Egyptology; *New York Times* best-selling suspense novelist Barbara Michaels; and award-winning mystery writer Elizabeth Peters, whose romantic whodunits are "as amusing as they are tantalizing" (*Publishers Weekly*). Her latest Elizabeth Peters novel, *Night Train to Memphis*, appeared this fall. After a Near Eastern buffet dinner, Breasted Society members delighted in Barbara's lighthearted anecdotes about the writing life.

*If you would like more information on the privileges of membership in the James Henry Breasted Society, please contact the Development Office at 312/702-9513.*

# ORIENTAL INSTITUTE TRAVEL PROGRAM

## EGYPT IN EGYPT

March 19–April 1, 1995

Join Oriental Institute Archivist **John Larson** for a memorable trip to the land of pyramids and pharaohs. This program is designed for the inquisitive traveler who wants to see more than the usual "tourist sites." In addition to visiting the Oriental Institute excavations at Giza and the tombs at Saqqara, you will journey to Alexandria for a day on the Mediterranean, marvel at the beauty of Aswan and the bustle of its bazaar, and visit off-the-beaten-track areas such as the Coptic monasteries in the Wadi Natrun and the tombs and mosques of the great rulers of medieval Cairo. Of course, in Luxor you will have the opportunity to explore the wonders of the Theban area, and to see behind-the-scenes at the world-famous Chicago House, home to the Epigraphic Survey.

**Cost:** \$3,840 per person, including international airfare

Call **Sandra Roth & Associates** at 312/751-2831 for itinerary and reservations.

## EGYPT/ISRAEL/JORDAN

November 13–December 4, 1995

Join archaeologist **Timothy Harrison**, Oriental Institute, for a Red Sea cruise that will highlight Oriental Institute excavations in Egypt, Israel, and Jordan. This cruise, on the Swan Hellenic ship *Orpheus*, will take in sites such as Aqaba, Petra, Megiddo, Qumran, Jerusalem, Ashkelon, Cairo, and, of course, Chicago House in Luxor.

**Cost:** \$4,740/person (N grade cabin; other cabin grades available), including international airfare and two nights accommodation in London.

Call **Esplanade Tours** at 1-800-426-5492 for itinerary and reservations.

## IRAN AND SYRIA

We are exploring possibilities for Oriental Institute tours to Iran and Syria. Watch future issues of *News & Notes* for further information.

**The Membership Office, 312/702-1677, will be happy to send you an itinerary for any of the trips listed above.**



# ORIENTAL INSTITUTE CELEBRATES



On October 7, 1994, the Oriental Institute celebrated its 75th anniversary with *Romancing the Past*, a gala benefit dinner-dance and silent auction at the Hotel Inter-Continental Chicago. Robert McCormick Adams, former Director of the Oriental Institute and Secretary Emeritus of the Smithsonian Institution, was the keynote speaker. Bill Kurtis, television journalist and host of "The New Explorers," was also on hand to give the anniversary toast. The silent auction featured vintage photographs from the Oriental Institute archives as well as rugs, kilims, and other Near Eastern collectibles. Nearly three hundred members and friends attended *Romancing the Past*, which raised over \$50,000 for the Legacy Campaign.

Many thanks to our foundation and corporate sponsors: the Daniel F. and Ada L. Rice Foundation, Luther I. Replogle Foundation, Abbott Laboratories, Chicago Title and Trust, LaSalle National Bank, MidCon Corp., and Turner Construction. We also thank our dinner chairs Margaret and James Foorman, Janet and Robert Helman, and Raja and Mary Jo Khuri; corporate chair Thomas C. Heagy; photography show chairs Mary L. and Richard Gray; the Visiting Committee to the Oriental Institute for their generous underwriting of the dinner; and Masako Matsumoto for the beautiful floral arrangements.



**Upper left: Guest of honor and speaker Robert McCormick Adams**

**Left: A guest enters a bid for a Nina Davies print**

**Lower left and center: After dinner friends of the Oriental Institute enjoyed dancing to the sounds of Larry Eckerling and His Orchestra**

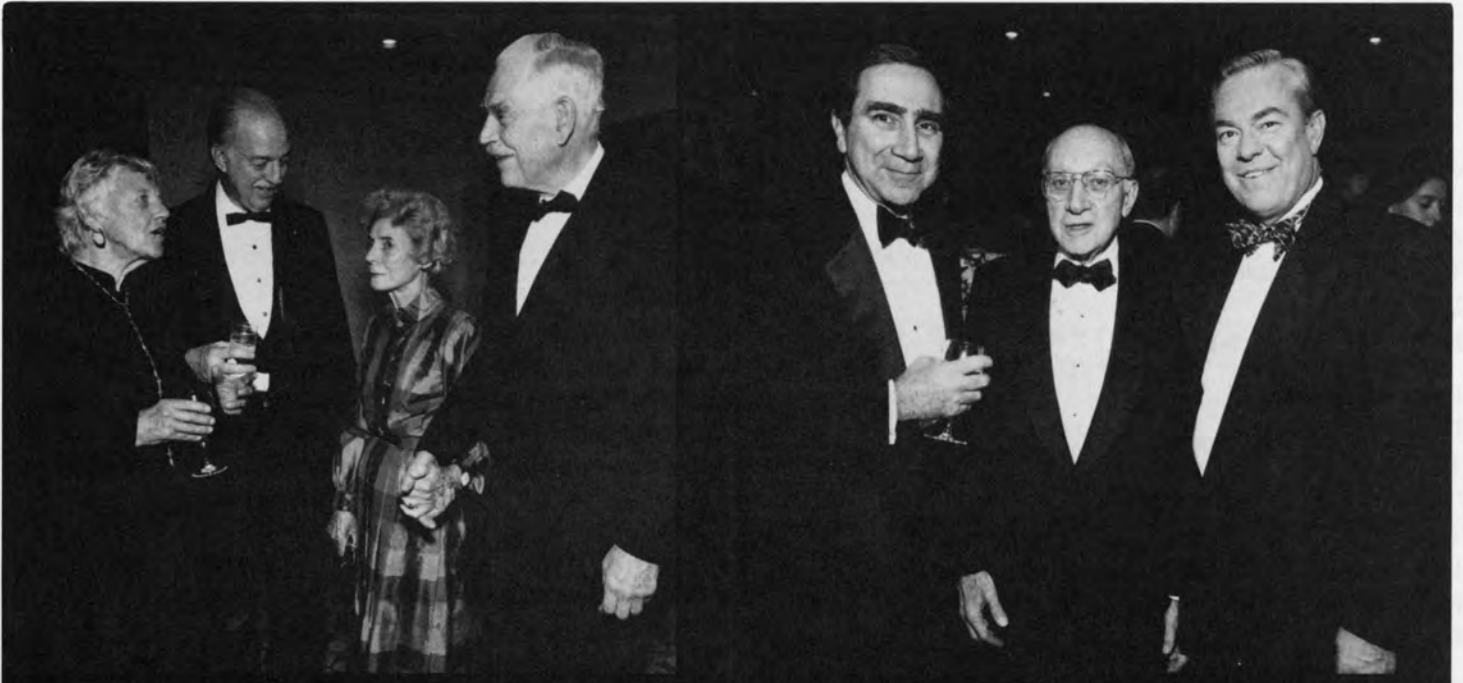
**Lower right: Associate Professor Martha Roth and Dr. Bryon Rosner**

**Photographs by Bruce Powell**





# 75TH ANNIVERSARY WITH GALA BENEFIT



*Upper left: Ruth and Robert McCormick Adams (left) with Linda and Robert Braidwood*

*Upper right: University of Chicago President Hugo Sonnenschein, former University of Chicago President Edward Levi, and television journalist Bill Kurtis*

*Center left: Television journalist Bill Kurtis gives the champagne toast*

*Center right: Dinner chairs (left to right) Mary Jo Khuri, Margaret Foorman, and Janet Helman with Robert McCormick Adams*

*Lower left: Robert and Mary Schloerb*

# CALENDAR

## MEMBERS LECTURES AND SPECIAL EVENTS

### January 8, 1995

*Who Wrote the Dead Sea Scrolls?*

A book signing with author Professor Norman Golb

The Oriental Institute

2:00–3:30 p.m.

Breasted Hall/Assyrian Gallery

### January 11, 1995

David Schloen

The Oriental Institute

“Recent Excavations at Ashkelon”

7:30 p.m.

Breasted Hall

Reception to follow

Co-sponsored with the Archaeological Institute of America

### February 22, 1995

Norman Golb

The Oriental Institute

“New Developments in the Search for the Meaning of the Dead Sea Scrolls”

7:30 p.m.

Breasted Hall

Reception to follow

### March 29, 1995

Thomas E. Levy

University of California-San Diego

“Subterranean Towns in the Negev Desert, ca. 4500–3500 B.C.”

7:30 p.m.

Breasted Hall

Reception to follow

Co-sponsored with the Archaeological Institute of America

### April 1995

(Exact date and Egyptological topic to be announced)

William Peck

Detroit Institute of Arts

7:30 p.m.

Breasted Hall

Reception to follow

Co-sponsored with the Archaeological Institute of America

### May 22, 1995

The Oriental Institute Annual Dinner

# OF

## TRAVEL PROGRAM

### March 19–April 1, 1995

Egypt

Lecturer: John Larson, Archivist, Oriental Institute

### November 13–December 4, 1995

Egypt/Israel/Jordan

Lecturer: Timothy Harrison, Archaeologist, Oriental Institute

*See page 7 for more information*

## ADULT EDUCATION COURSES

### January 10–February 28, 1995

The Religion of Ancient Israel

Instructor: Anthony Tomasino

### January 11–March 1, 1995

Archaeology Underwater: Introduction to Ancient Shipwrecks

Instructor: Jerry D. Lyon

### January 14–March 4, 1995

Egypt in the Predynastic Period

Instructor: Frank Yurco

### January 14–March 4, 1995

The Ancient Empire of Assyria

Instructor: Gregory Munson

*See pages 12–13 for more information*

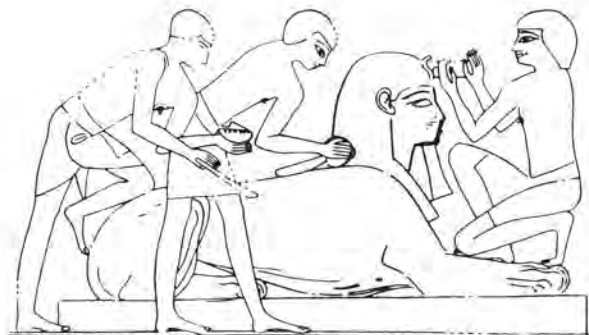
## ADULT EDUCATION MINI-COURSE

### Saturday, February 4, 1995

Great City on the China Sea: The Early Islamic Port of Ayla

Instructors: Fred Donner, Donald Whitcomb, Irene Bierman

*See page 14 for more information*



# EVENTS

## SUNDAY FILMS

Except where noted, films related to the ancient Near East are shown at 2:00 p.m. on Sunday afternoons. Each film lasts approximately 30 minutes and is followed by a tour of the galleries. **There are no films shown on January 1 and 8.**

- January**
- 1** *The Oriental Institute is closed for New Year's Day*
  - 8** "Who Wrote the Dead Sea Scrolls?" a book-signing with Norman Golb (see p. 10)
  - 15** Of Time, Tombs, and Treasure
  - 22** Iran: Landmarks in the Desert
  - 29** Champollion: Hieroglyphs Deciphered
- February**
- 5, 12, 19** To be announced, in conjunction with **Celebrate Ancient Africa!** (see p. 16)
  - 26** Pyramids and Mummies—Live on-stage presentation by the Oriental Institute Children's Theater Workshop (see p. 17)
- March**
- 5** Turkey: Crossroads of the Ancient World
  - 12** The Mystery of Nefertiti—A special showing for Women's History Month (see p. 16)
  - 19** Iraq: Stairway to the Gods
  - 26** The Big Dig

## "BACK TO THE PAST"

### Sunday Family Programs

Every Sunday at the Oriental Institute, the whole family can take a trip to the ancient past. Museum gallery adventures are followed by hands-on activities for the entire family. Suggested for children ages 6–12 accompanied by an adult, each program is offered continuously from 12:30–3:30 p.m. All programs are free of charge and reservations are not required.

**Jewelry and Crowns of the Ancient World in January**

**Celebrate Ancient Africa! in February**

*See separate listing page 16*

**Ancient Toys and Games in March**

For additional information or a special mailing on Sunday Family Programs, contact the Education Office at 312/702-9507.

Family Programs at the Oriental Institute are supported by the Elizabeth Morse Charitable Trust.

**Left: Sculptors finishing a stone sphinx. Right: Masons construct a stone offering slab. All of the tools are stone. From The Tomb of Rekh-Mi-Rê at Thebes, by Norman de Garis Davies (New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art Egyptian Expedition, 1943)**

# WINTER 1995

## SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND EVENTS

### Pyramids and Mummies: A Children's Theater Workshop

January 14–February 26, 1995

*See page 17 for more information*

### Students Open House

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

4:00–8:00 p.m.

*See page 16 for more information*

### Love and Romance in Ancient Egypt

Wednesday, February 8, 1995

6:30 p.m.

*See page 16 for more information*

### It's Time for a Winter Break

Saturday, February 18, 1995

*See page 16 for more information*

### The Mystery of Nefertiti

March 12, 1995

2:00 p.m.

*See page 16 for more information*

### Oriental Institute Field Trip

Sunday, March 26, 1995

*See page 15 for more information*

### Sketching in the Galleries

Wednesdays, 5:00–8:00 p.m.

*See page 15 for more information*



# ADULT EDUCATION

## THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT ISRAEL

January 10–February 28, 1995

Ancient Israel was not as rich or powerful a nation as Egypt or Babylon, but it was this small country that gave the world the religious traditions which form the basis of Western civilization. In this course, we will consider the development of ancient Israel's religious ideas, basing our reconstruction on passages from the Bible and other ancient texts as well as important archaeological discoveries from Israel and the ancient Near East. We will compare and contrast Israel's religion with the religious ideas of other ancient Near Eastern peoples, in an effort to understand its uniqueness. Topics we will discuss include the nature of Israel's God, ancient personifications of evil, the Israelite sacrificial system, the role of the king in Israel, and prophecy in Israel and the ancient Near East.

**INSTRUCTOR** Anthony Tomasino is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, and he has been a Project Associate with the Oriental Institute's Dead Sea Scrolls and Ancient Manuscript Project. An experienced adult education instructor, he has taught courses on Biblical literature, the Dead Sea Scrolls, and early Judaism for the College and the University's Division of Continuing Studies. This course will meet at the Oriental Institute on Tuesday evenings from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. beginning **January 10, 1995 and continuing through February 28, 1995**. The instructor will provide readings for each class session.

## ARCHAEOLOGY UNDERWATER: INTRODUCTION TO ANCIENT SHIPWRECKS

January 11–March 1, 1995

Shipwrecks contain a wealth of information for the study of ancient civilizations. These unique archaeological sites offer insight into the extensive maritime trade of ancient times and the economies of ancient lands. This course will introduce archaeological investigation into ancient shipwrecks, including a brief history of shipwreck research; survey and excavation techniques; and shipwreck analysis with a focus on ship-building technology, the nature of cargoes, and the details of shipboard life. Special emphasis will be placed on shipwreck remains in the eastern Mediterranean, ranging from Egyptian boats of the Bronze Age to Roman/Byzantine shipwrecks of Late Antiquity.

**INSTRUCTOR** Jerry D. Lyon, a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, holds an M.A. in Nautical Archaeology from Texas A&M University. He has done fieldwork in underwater archaeology at various sites throughout the Middle East. This course will meet at the Oriental Institute on Wednesday evenings from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. beginning **January 11, 1995 and continuing through March 1, 1995**. A list of suggested readings will be provided at the first class session.

## EGYPT IN THE PREDYNASTIC PERIOD

January 14–March 4, 1995

The Predynastic period—the era before written records—is crucial to the understanding of all later Egyptian history. Recent research has added much knowledge about this period, including information about the ancestors of pharaonic culture, and that rulers identifiable as pharaohs began to appear at an earlier period than previously believed. Based on fresh evidence gathered over the last two decades, this class will follow Egyptian history from the earliest appearance of kingship to the emergence of a unified country, one that rapidly evolved into one of the earliest Bronze Age states. Class sessions will include visits to the Egyptian Gallery in the Oriental Institute Museum to view pertinent finds. This course is the first of an eight-part series that traces the history of Egypt from its beginnings to the nation as it exists today.

**INSTRUCTOR** Frank Yurco is an Egyptologist who has taught numerous courses on topics of ancient Near Eastern history, culture, and language, both at the Oriental Institute and the Field Museum. This course will meet at the Oriental Institute on Saturday mornings from 10:00 a.m.–12:00 noon beginning on **January 14, 1995 and continuing through March 4, 1995**.

### Required Texts:

*Egypt Before the Pharaohs*. Michael Hoffman. New York: Knopf, 1984.

*Early Hydraulic Civilization in Egypt*. Karl Butzer. Chicago: University of Chicago, 1976.

*Ancient Egypt: Anatomy of a Civilization*. Barry J. Kemp. London and New York: Routledge, 1989.

# COURSES

## THE ANCIENT EMPIRE OF ASSYRIA

January 14–March 4, 1995

Assyria, with its heartland along the Tigris River in northern Mesopotamia, was one of the pre-eminent empires of the ancient Near East. At its peak in the eighth and seventh centuries B.C., the empire stretched in a broad arc from the Persian Gulf to lower Egypt. The military feats of Assyrian kings were recorded in remarkable detail on the carved stone reliefs that lined the walls of their palaces. This course will examine the shifting political fortunes of the Assyrian empire, as well as its law, art, architecture, and literature. Class sessions will include visits to the Oriental Institute Museum's galleries to view a colossal, human-headed winged bull and massive stone reliefs from the palace of Sargon II, who reigned from 721 to 705 B.C.

**INSTRUCTOR** Gregory Munson is a Ph.D. candidate in Assyriology/Mesopotamian History in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations. This course will meet at the Oriental Institute on Saturday afternoons from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. beginning on **January 14, 1995 and continuing through March 4, 1995**. The instructor will provide a list of suggested readings at the first class session.

**Tuition for Adult Education Courses is \$95 for Oriental Institute members; \$115 for non-members. Please contact the Museum Education Office at 312/702-9507 if you would like additional information.**



*Drawing from cylinder seal found at Tell Asmar, Iraq. Stratified Cylinder Seals from the Diyala Region, OIP 72*

PLEASE ENROLL ME IN THE FOLLOWING ADULT EDUCATION COURSE(S)

\_\_\_\_\_ *The Religion of Ancient Israel*

\_\_\_\_\_ *Archaeology Underwater: Introduction to Ancient Shipwrecks*

\_\_\_\_\_ *Egypt in the Predynastic Period*

\_\_\_\_\_ *The Ancient Empire of Assyria*

\_\_\_\_\_ I am a member and enclose \$95 for tuition for each course

\_\_\_\_\_ I am not a member and enclose \$115 for tuition for each course

\_\_\_\_\_ I would like to become a member of the Oriental Institute. Enclosed is \$35 for an individual membership or \$45 for a family membership. **Please send a separate check for membership fee.**

Total enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_. Make check(s) payable to the Oriental Institute.

I prefer to pay by  check,  money order,  credit card

MasterCard/Visa: \_\_\_\_\_  
Account number

Expiration date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Daytime phone \_\_\_\_\_

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

# ADULT EDUCATION MINI-COURSE

## GREAT CITY ON THE CHINA SEA: THE EARLY ISLAMIC PORT OF AYLA

### An Oriental Institute/Center for Middle Eastern Studies Mini-Course

Saturday, February 4, 1995

Ten centuries ago, a medieval traveler to the Near East wrote of a visit to a great city that he described as "on a branch of the China Sea." That city was Ayla, a bustling Red Sea port at the site of present-day Aqaba in modern Jordan. Re-discovered in 1914 by Colonel T. E. Lawrence, the famed Lawrence of Arabia, Ayla was a way-station for trade that linked the Near East with Africa and China. Today, Oriental Institute excavations at the site of Ayla are yielding spectacular finds, including a hoard of rare gold coins from Morocco that was probably lost by a Muslim pilgrim who stopped at Ayla on the way to Mecca.

This mini-course will trace Ayla's development within the context of the Islamic history, from the mid-seventh century to the arrival of the Crusaders. Finds recovered at Ayla will be discussed as examples of Islamic art as well as evidence of a trading network that ranged from Egypt through the Indian Ocean to the Far East.

Co-sponsored by the University's Center for Middle Eastern Studies, the course is designed to complement the new Oriental Institute exhibit *Ayla: Art and Industry in an Early Islamic Port*. The program will include morning and afternoon slide lectures, discussion session, gallery tour, printed materials, and refreshments. A box lunch will be available for purchase.

**INSTRUCTORS** Dr. Fred M. Donner, Associate Professor of Islamic History, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations; and Dr. Donald Whitcomb, Research Associate, Oriental Institute. Dr. Whitcomb has conducted excavations at Aqaba, Jordan, since 1986.

**SPECIAL GUEST INSTRUCTOR** Dr. Irene Bierman, Associate Professor, Art History, University of California at Los Angeles, specializes in the architecture and art of the Islamic Mediterranean.

This one-day course will take place from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. at the Oriental Institute on **Saturday, February 4, 1995**.

**Tuition is \$24 for members of the Oriental Institute and/or the Center for Middle Eastern Studies; \$30 for non-members. A box lunch is available for \$6.75, or you may bring a sandwich and enjoy complimentary coffee and light refreshments. Oriental Institute Mini-Courses are designed to be completed in one day.**

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PLEASE ENROLL ME IN *GREAT CITY ON THE CHINA SEA: THE EARLY ISLAMIC PORT OF AYLA*

\_\_\_\_\_ I am a member of the Oriental Institute and enclose \$24 for tuition

\_\_\_\_\_ I am **not** a member of the Oriental Institute and enclose \$30 for tuition

\_\_\_\_\_ I would like to become a member of the Oriental Institute. Enclosed is \$35 for an individual membership or \$45 for a family membership. **Please send a separate check for membership fee.**

I would like to purchase a box lunch and enclose \$6.75

My lunch choice is (please check one):

Roast beef \_\_\_\_\_ Turkey \_\_\_\_\_ Tuna \_\_\_\_\_ Vegetarian \_\_\_\_\_

Total enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_. Make check(s) payable to the Oriental Institute.

I prefer to pay by  check,  money order,  credit card

MasterCard/Visa: \_\_\_\_\_  
Account number

Expiration date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Daytime phone \_\_\_\_\_

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

# SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND EVENTS

## SKETCHING IN THE GALLERIES

Wednesdays, 5:00–8:00 p.m.

Let King Tut be your muse! The Oriental Institute Museum invites artists of all backgrounds to take advantage of the Oriental Institute's world-renowned collection of ancient artifacts. Every Wednesday from 5:00 to 8:00 p.m., the Museum offers informal sketching sessions. From larger-than-life carved Assyrian reliefs to fanciful Persian pottery motifs to stylized Egyptian portraits, the Museum displays a myriad of objects and artistic styles from ancient times. Masterpieces of color and form include:

- Deep blue and gold glazed brick from an ancient Babylonian arched gateway
- Sixteen-foot tall, human-headed winged bull carved from stone
- Line drawings on papyrus from ancient Egyptian Book of the Dead

Chairs are provided; participants should bring their own materials. No reservations required, and admission is free. This spring the Museum will display work from the sketching sessions and host a special opening reception. Call the Education Office at (312)702-9507 for more information.

**\*NEW\***

## ORIENTAL INSTITUTE FIELD TRIP

**Ancient Arts/Contemporary Artists**

**Sunday, March 26, 1995**

**1:00–5:00 p.m.**

Join us for the first in a series of field trips to the studios of Chicago artists whose work is inspired by the techniques and approaches of ancient times. This program features the work of stonemason Walter Arnold, a native Hyde Parker, whose first carving at the age of 12 was inspired by the gargoyles he saw on the University of Chicago campus. Trained in Italy and at the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C., Arnold's work ranges from marble fireplace carvings for private homes to architectural restoration on such Chicago buildings as the Art Institute and the Tribune Tower.

The field trip begins at the Oriental Institute, where Arnold will offer a gallery tour highlighting the tools, techniques, and craftsmanship of ancient stonemasons. Then all participants will board a bus to travel to Arnold's near west-side studio. On the ride, the artist will point out examples of historic and modern stonemasonry in Chicago's architecture, including samples of his own work. At his studio, Arnold will demonstrate both ancient and modern stonemasonry techniques. The afternoon will end with a wine and cheese reception, followed by a return to the Oriental Institute.

**The registration fee is \$19 for Oriental Institute members; \$24 for non-members.**

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### PLEASE REGISTER ME FOR THE ANCIENT ARTS/CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS FIELD TRIP

\_\_\_\_\_ I am a member of the Oriental Institute and enclose \$19

\_\_\_\_\_ I am not a member of the Oriental Institute and enclose \$24

\_\_\_\_\_ I would like to become a member of the Oriental Institute. Enclosed is \$35 for an individual membership or \$45 for a family membership. **Please send a separate check for membership fee.**

Total enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_. Make check(s) payable to the Oriental Institute.

I prefer to pay by  check,  money order,  credit card

MasterCard/Visa: \_\_\_\_\_

Account number

Expiration date

Signature

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Daytime phone \_\_\_\_\_

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

# SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND EVENTS

## STUDENTS OPEN HOUSE

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

4:00–8:00 p.m.

The *Suq* and the Museum Education Office invite all University of Chicago students to a free Oriental Institute Museum Open House. Join a gallery tour, sample free refreshments, and take advantage of a 10% *Suq* discount with student I.D. At 6:00 p.m., see a special screening of **The Mummy**, the 1932 horror film classic starring Boris Karloff. John Larson, Oriental Institute Museum Archivist, will be introducing the movie. An Egyptologist who has a special interest in film depictions of ancient Egypt, Larson will offer tips on special effects to watch for and share some little-known information about the making of the film.

## LOVE AND ROMANCE IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Wednesday, February 8, 1995

6:30 p.m.

Get set for Valentine's Day at this free event highlighting life and love in the land of the Pharaohs. The program begins with a gallery tour led by Emily Teeter, Assistant Curator, Oriental Institute Museum. Following the tour, choose a sentiment to be inscribed in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs for your own special valentine. The program includes complimentary light refreshments.

## CELEBRATE ANCIENT AFRICA!

Each Sunday in February

12:30–3:30 p.m.

Join us for a month-long celebration of ancient Africa in conjunction with Black History Month. Every Sunday throughout February, the entire family can enjoy films, crafts, gallery talks, and hands-on museum activities highlighting the Museum's exhibits on ancient Egypt and the special exhibition *Vanished Kingdoms of the Nile: The Rediscovery of Ancient Nubia*. All **Celebrate Ancient Africa!** events are free. For a complete schedule of the activities taking place each Sunday in February, contact the Education Office at 312/702-9507.

*Family programs at the Oriental Institute are supported by the Elizabeth Morse Charitable Trust.*

## IT'S TIME FOR A WINTER BREAK

Saturday, February 18

10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

The Oriental Institute joins with all the museums in Chicago's parks to co-host a city-wide *Winter Break* for snow-bound Chicagoans. Forget the cold and enjoy the warm, sunny climes of the ancient Near East at this day-long event of free museum activities for the whole family. Tours, games, crafts, music, and hot cider will be offered throughout the day, along with a 10% *Suq* discount for everyone. For more information, call the Education Office at 312/702-9507.

## THE MYSTERY OF NEFERTITI

Sunday, March 12

2:00 p.m.

In conjunction with **Women's History Month** in March, the Oriental Institute is offering a special showing of "The Mystery of Nefertiti," a BBC production exploring the mysteries surrounding the famous Egyptian Queen Nefertiti and her husband, the Pharaoh Akhenaten, as a team of archaeologists reconstructs a 3,500-year-old temple dedicated to Nefertiti. "The Royal Women of Ancient Egypt," a gallery talk following the film, will highlight the influential role played by Nefertiti and other royal women, some of whom even ruled Egypt as pharaohs in their own right.



# SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND EVENTS

## PYRAMIDS AND MUMMIES: A CHILDREN'S THEATER WORKSHOP

January 14–February 25, 1995

Explore a tomb, discover mummies, and become a princess or a pharaoh at this six-session workshop for children at the Oriental Institute Museum. Led by actress and Oriental Institute Docent Kitty Picken, children ages 7–12 will create, act, and help make sets and costumes for a performance that will bring ancient Egypt to life on the stage in Breasted Auditorium. No theater experience is necessary but children must attend all sessions. The workshop ends with a live presentation for parents, friends, and museum visitors.

The workshop will take place at the Oriental Institute on Saturday mornings from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon beginning **January 14, 1995 and continuing through February 25, 1995**, with an on-stage performance at 2:00 p.m. on Sunday, February 26th. There will be no workshop session on February 18.

**Workshop fee: \$44 for Oriental Institute members; \$50 for non-members**



***Fatted animals brought to Mereruka as mortuary offerings. The Mastaba of Mereruka, OIP 31***

PLEASE ENROLL MY CHILD IN *PYRAMIDS AND MUMMIES: A CHILDREN'S THEATER WORKSHOP*

I am a member of the Oriental Institute and enclose \$44

I am **not** a member of the Oriental Institute and enclose \$50

Child's name \_\_\_\_\_

Child's age \_\_\_\_\_

Parent/Guardian's name \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ I would like to become a member of the Oriental Institute. Enclosed is \$45 for a family membership.

**Please send a separate check for membership fee.**

Total enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_. Make check(s) payable to the Oriental Institute.

I prefer to pay by  check,  money order,  credit card

MasterCard/Visa: \_\_\_\_\_  
Account number

Expiration date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Daytime phone \_\_\_\_\_

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

## ORIENTAL INSTITUTE JOINS THE "PARKS PARTNERS"



On August 20 and 27, the Oriental Institute joined the Shedd Aquarium, Hyde Park Arts Center, and other cultural institutions from around the city for the Chicago Park District's "Parks Partners" program, which offered free public programs in various Chicago parks.

*At left: Education Intern Amanda Geppert helps a participant create a reproduction of a royal headdress from ancient Egypt*

*Below left: Three visitors in Marquette Park show off their own reproductions of the headdress*

*Below right: King Tut comes alive as participants "walk like Egyptians"*

*Photographs courtesy of Carol Redmond*



## NEWS FROM THE PUBLICATIONS OFFICE

### NEW TITLES PUBLISHED BY THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

*The Hittite Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, Volume P, Fascicle 1 (pa- to parā)*

Edited by Hans G. Güterbock and Harry A. Hoffner

Pp. xvi + 112. 1994. \$25.00

This is the first fascicle of the *Chicago Hittite Dictionary* to be typeset and formatted in-house; it is also the first academic publication of the Oriental Institute to be sent to the printer electronically, on disk, without any camera-ready copy. The staff of the Hittite Dictionary Project entered the manuscript into Macintosh computers, using the special font Cuneiform-Oriental, and the staff of the Editorial Office used PageMaker to format it and to send it to press electronically as a post-script file.

*Ayla: Art and Industry in the Islamic Port of Aqaba*

By Donald Whitcomb

Oriental Institute Museum Publications

Pp. 32. 1994. \$3.00

This booklet is published in conjunction with the exhibition at the Oriental Institute Museum, November 1994–February 1995. Featured are thirty-seven illustrations that highlight the magnificence that was the great Islamic port of Ayla on the Gulf of Aqaba. The site is located in modern Aqaba, Jordan and has been excavated by the Oriental Institute under the directorship of Donald Whitcomb since 1986.

To place an order for these volumes, or to inquire about other titles published by the Oriental Institute, please contact The Oriental Institute Publications Sales Office, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637. Telephone: 312/702-9508, Facsimile 312/702-9853. Members receive a 20% discount.

## SUQ HOLIDAY SHOPPING SPREE

**20% Discount for Members**

**10% Discount for Non-Members**

**December 6–14, 1994**

**EXTENDED SHOPPING SPREE HOURS**

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday 10:00–5:30

Wednesday 10:00–8:30

Sunday 12:00–5:30



### QUEEN OR GODDESS



Our new notecard is developed exclusively for the Suq from a relief in our own collection. Deeply embossed from hand cut brass dies on a cover weight paper in an exquisite creamy ecru with a slight tint to pick up the detail, giving it an almost three dimensional quality. Blank, with matching envelopes. 4.63" x 6.25". Package of 10 \$18.95. **Members \$17.05.** Mail orders including tax and shipping \$24.36. Members \$22.29.

This relief may originally have been part of a scene in a temple. The woman shown here wears armlets, a beaded necklace, and an elaborate curled or braided wig topped by a vulture crown. Since this hairstyle and crown are worn by both queens and goddess, the identity of the figure cannot be established.

This relief exhibits features of Egyptian art characteristic of the Ptolemaic period (fourth–first century B.C.), including fleshy facial features, and the woman's high rounded breast.

Original in the Oriental Institute Museum, the University of Chicago, OIM 19517. Gift of Mrs. I. B. Soriano in memory of her mother, Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair, 1962.

*The Suq*, Gift Shop of the Oriental Institute 1155 E. 58th St. (312) 702-9510

**THE  
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE**

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1155 East 58th Street • Chicago, Illinois • 60637  
312/702-9520

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## News & Notes

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for members as one of the privi-  
leges of membership.

Editor: Melanie Jansen

Telephone: 312/702-1677

Facsimile: 312/702-9853

All inquiries, comments, and  
suggestions are welcome.

## THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE *IN THE NEWS*

On October 4 **WGN News** (Channel 9) interviewed Curator Karen Wilson and Registrar Ray Tindel about the Oriental Institute's plans for climate control and renovation. Footage shot in the Institute basement aired on the early morning, noon and late afternoon newscasts.

**Aramco World** featured the work of the Epigraphic Survey in its September-October issue with the article "Chicago House: Rescuing History."

**Romancing the Past**—our 75th Anniversary benefit gala—was featured in a **Chicago Tribune** article on Sunday, October 9.

The Oriental Institute's 75th Anniversary gave rise to a photographic essay in the **Chicago Tribune Magazine** on Sunday, October 23.

*If you would like copies of any of the printed articles, please call the Development Office at 312/702-9513.*