



The Temple of Isis at Philae. 19th Century. Collection of the Frank H. McClung Museum, The University of Tennessee.

**AMERICAN EXPLORERS IN THE
LAND OF THE PHARAOHS**

Occasional Paper Number 13
[Revised Edition 1999]
Frank H. McClung Museum
University of Tennessee Knoxville.

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LAND OF THE PHARAOHS**

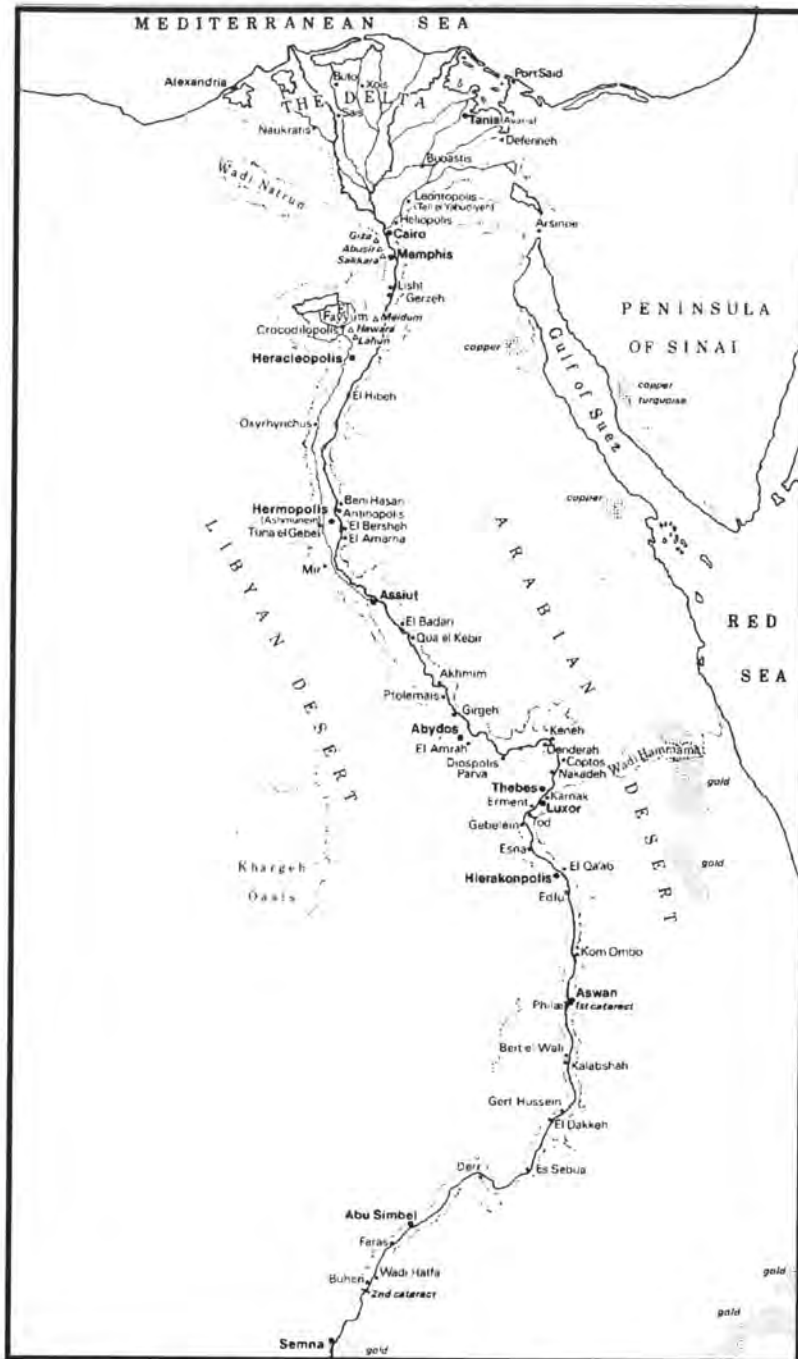


Elaine Altman Evans

Photo on Cover: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bailey Audigier at the Giza pyramids. Mrs. Audigier sits in the carriage to the right of a friend, and her husband poses astride a camel. 1913. Collection of the Frank H. McClung Museum, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

The Audigiers were Knoxvilleans, who lived abroad for some 20 years and travelled widely. They collected many objects of art, among them Egyptian antiquities, photographs, and books relating to Egypt, which were donated to the University of Tennessee in 1932. Aside from the books which are in the University of Tennessee's Library, the collection is now housed in the McClung Museum.

MAP OF THE NILE VALLEY*



**AMERICAN EXPLORERS IN THE
LAND OF THE PHARAOHS**

by
Elaine Altman Evans

A Trip To Indianapolis, Co-Sponsored by

*The Frank H. McClung Museum of
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville and*

The American Automobile Association, East Tennessee

September 5-7, 1996

To See

THE AMERICAN DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT EGYPT
An Exhibition

Co-organized by The Los Angeles County Museum of Art
and
The American Research Center in Egypt

Frank H. McClung Museum Occasional Paper Number 13.

*Adopted from John Ruffle, *The Egyptians*, Oxford 1977.

[Revised edition 1999]

UT is an EEO/AA/ADA/Title VI
Title IX/Section 504 employer.

CHRONOLOGY*

B.C.

Predynastic Period	ca 5000-3100
Early Dynastic Period	ca 3100-2647
First Dynasty	
Second Dynasty	
Old Kingdom	2647-2124
Third Dynasty	2647-2573
Fourth Dynasty	2573-2454
Fifth Dynasty	2454-2311
Sixth Dynasty	2311-2140
Seventh Dynasty	2140-2134
Eighth Dynasty	2134-2124
First Intermediate Period	2123-ca. 2040
Ninth/Tenth Dynasty (Herakleopolitan)	2123-2040
Eleventh Dynasty (Theban I)	2123-ca. 2040
Middle Kingdom	ca. 2040-1648
Eleventh Dynasty (Theban II)	ca. 2040-1999
Twelfth Dynasty	1080-1801
Thirteenth Dynasty	1801-1648
Second Intermediate Period	1648-1540
Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Dynasties (Hyksos I, II)	1648-1540
Seventeenth Dynasty (Theban)	1648-1550
New Kingdom	1540-1196
Eighteenth Dynasty	1540-1296
Nineteenth Dynasty	1295-1186
Twentieth Dynasty	1186-1069
Third Intermediate	1540-1196
Twenty-first Dynasty	1069-945
Twenty-second Dynasty	947-715
Twenty-third Dynasty	818-715
Twenty-fourth Dynasty	727-715
Late Dynastic Period	ca. 715-343
Twenty-fifth Dynasty (Nubian)	ca. 715-656
Twenty-sixth Dynasty (Saite)	664-525
Twenty-seventh Dynasty (Persian I)	525-404
Twenty-eighth Dynasty	404-399
Twenty-ninth Dynasty	399-380
Thirtieth Dynasty	380-343
Persian II Period	342-332
Conquest of Egypt by Alexander the Great	332
Ptolemaic Period	332-30

*Adopted from Jaromir Malek's Chronological Chart, 1993.

AMERICANS DISCOVER ANCIENT EGYPT

The enchantment of ancient Egypt has lured an unending number of people through the centuries to the shores of the Nile River. Wondrous monuments, works of art, and treasures of all variety have been uncovered from Egyptian sands. These discoveries have made many scholars ponder on the beginnings and development in the land of this great civilization.

About 3100 B.C., King Menes is believed to have united the two kingdoms of Upper (southern) and Lower (northern) Egypt. Thus began one of the world's great dynasties and the onset of a rich culture lasting more than 3000 years. King Menes, also known as King Narmer, is generally credited with initiating one central government, a momentous occurrence at the threshold of the historic period that established a form of rule that lasted to the conquest of Egypt by Alexander the Great. Menes is believed the first pharaoh of Egypt and who, empowered by a bureaucracy of priests, merged the two lands. These holy men claimed that Pharaoh was the only mortal who could deal with the hundreds of gods to ensure that farmlands would stay fertile and the Nile would grant plenty from its life giving waters.

As dynasties passed, each pharaoh directed architects and artists to erect and decorate numerous temples and monuments testifying to his or her greatness. As an elite class these rulers understood their position of advantage and maintained their place on the throne in general through benevolence and by taking care of their subjects. Thus, by this behavior they were ensured they would pass the final judgment after their death and be resurrected.

The people who worked to build Egypt into greatness were often of humble origins. Some were the men who were paid in beer, bread, beans and linen, who constructed the pyramids of Giza; architects and supervisors were handsomely paid from Pharaoh's

treasury. Pharaoh's people grew grain for bread, fished, raised cattle, and hunted. In addition to the humble workers and the priests, there were artists, navigators, doctors, and astronomers among a multitude of others, all working to honor their king. Pharaoh lived in a fine palace, the noble class in spacious homes, and most ordinary Egyptians in one-story mud-brick dwellings.

Much of what we know much about daily life in ancient Egypt is due to the dedicated efforts of Egyptologists around the world. The American involvement in Egypt has a long history, and American scholars continue to make major contributions to the understanding of this dazzling ancient culture.

Elaine A. Evans
Curator/Adj.Asst.Prof.

Frank H. McClung Museum
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville



EGYPTOLOGISTS, SCHOLARS, COLLECTORS, WRITERS, AND OTHERS IN EGYPT

In preparing this booklet for our trip to Indianapolis I was mindful of the exhibition theme created for "The American Discovery of Egypt." It is offered as a supplement to our trip. As the list is long of those Americans, some foreign born, who have contributed their knowledge to the understanding of ancient Egypt it was only possible to mention those, now deceased, who made a significant and early impact on Egyptology and their publications. The choices of individuals are not all prominent figures, but all of them seemed worthy of inclusion. Sadly, due to space constraints their achievements in the text had to be in most instances shortened. I am indebted to Warren R. Dawson and Eric P. Uphill's *Who Was Who in Egyptology* (London 1972) and to M. L. Bierbrier's 3rd revised edition (London 1995) of that publication, from which much of the information for this booklet was drawn. Other sources are listed in the Selected Bibliography at the end. It is hoped that the following choices will be useful.

E.A.E.

Photo on opposite page: Egyptologist James Henry Breasted and Assistants at Work on a Colossal Statue of Ramesses II at Abu Simbel, Dynasty XIX. 1905-1906. Collection of the Oriental Institute Museum, The University of Chicago, Chicago.

George Allen (1885-1969): An Egyptologist with a B.A. at Beloit College, Wisconsin and a Ph.D. in 1915 under James Henry Breasted [see below] at the University of Chicago. Allen was a Curator at the Field Museum, Chicago and Editorial Secretary of the Oriental Institute at Chicago from 1927-1950. *The Egyptian Book of the Dead Documents in the Oriental Institute Museum*, 1960.

Klaus Baer (1930-1987): Born in Halle, Germany, Baer studied Egyptology at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, where he received in 1958 his Ph.D. Baer excavated under Ahmed Fakhry at Saqqara and Giza and later at Hierakonpolis, where he was the Epigrapher. He was on the faculty at the University of California, Berkeley, 1959-1965, and went on to Chicago to become Professor and Chairman of the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations. *Rank and Title in the Old Kingdom*, 1960.



Oric Bates (1883-1918): An archaeologist who studied at Harvard University and became a member of the Egyptian Department of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. He took part in two Nubian expeditions and explorations in the Sudan. *The Eastern Libyans*, 1913.

Martha Hope Bell (1941-1991): An Egyptologist who received a B.A. from Barnard College, New York. Following graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania and American School of Classical Studies at Athens from 1963-1968, she focused on Egypt. She and her husband Egyptologist Lanny Bell worked at Dra Abu Naga, Thebes and at Luxor until 1989. In 1991 she received a Ph.D. at Pennsylvania. *Preliminary Report on the Mycenaean Pottery from Deir el-Medina [1970-1980]*, in *ASAE* 68, 1982.

Bernard Wilhelm Bothmer (1912-1993): An Egyptologist born in Berlin, Germany of noble heritage who studied under Kurt Sethe at the University of Berlin. During World War II he served at the Office of War Information, the War Department and later in U.S. Army intelligence. His museum posts included the Berlin Museum, 1932-1938, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston 1946-54 and The Brooklyn Museum 1956-1982. Bothmer was a Professor at the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University, New York. *Sculpture of the Late Period*, 1960.

Photo on opposite page: A Village Scene Near Thebes. Circa 1920. Susan Wilbur, *Egypt and the Suez Canal*. Chicago 1933.

James Henry Breasted (1865-1935): An important Egyptologist and orientalist and one of the world's great scholars. His early career included work as a pharmacist and the study of Hebrew before entering Yale University. Breasted also studied Egyptology in Berlin under Adolf Erman and went on to prestigious posts at the University of Chicago, copied and arranged hieroglyphic inscriptions in various European museums, founded the Oriental Institute at Chicago, and became the director of the University of Chicago Egyptian Expedition, 1905-1907. During his life he received many academic honors. *A History of Egypt*, 1905; *Ancient Records of Egypt*, 5 volumes, 1906-1907.

Ludlow Seguire Bull (1886-1954): The Honorary Curator of the Egyptian Collection of the Yale University Museum, Connecticut. After graduating from Yale University he studied law at Harvard University and served a short time as a lawyer. Bull went on to receive a Ph.D at Chicago, became an Egyptologist, and visited Egypt before joining the faculty at Yale University (1925-1936). He wrote numerous articles for publications of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where he served as an Associate Curator. *Rhind (Mathematical) Papyrus*, 1929.

Janet Buttles (active 1890-1913): A gifted writer who visited Egypt numerous times from 1898 to 1912 with her relative Theodore M. Davis [see below]. *The Queens of Egypt*, 1908.

John Bryan Callender (1940-1987): An Egyptologist who studied at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago and was awarded a Ph.D. in 1970 in Egyptian and Coptic languages. Callender was a faculty member at the University of California, Los Angeles and in 1986 became the Center Director of the American University, Cairo. *Middle Egyptian*, 1975.

Charlotte Rowe Clark (1897-1985): An Egyptologist who graduated from Mount Holyoke College, Massachusetts, was on the staff of the Detroit Museum of Art, Michigan and from 1921-1956 a Curator in the Department of Egyptian Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. For three years she was a member of the Metropolitan Museum's Egyptian expedition at Luxor, under Herbert Winlock (see below). Clark contributed several articles on a variety of museum objects for the *The Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin*.

John Ducey Cooney (1905-1982): A Bostonian who was a Curator of ancient art at the Brooklyn Museum from 1937-1963, after a B.A. in 1932 from Harvard University, Massachusetts, graduate work at Harvard University and at the University of Pennsylvania from 1932-1937. From 1963-1974 he was Curator of Ancient Art at the Cleveland Museum of Art, Ohio and later Research Curator there. *Catalogue of Egyptian Antiquities in the British Museum, IV Glass*, 1976.

Lorenzo Dow Covington (active 1902-1910): An independent excavator who dug at the Giza pyramids and nearby mastabas, 1902-1910. He also explored Wasi el-Kattar with J.E. Quibell, who worked under him as his assistant. His published reports are in *Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte*, Cairo, 6, 9, 10.

Eckley Brinton Coxe, Jr. (1872-1916): The philanthropist who made numerous visits to Egypt and the Sudan. In 1913-1916 he was Honorary Secretary of the American branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund. Coxe supported excavations in Egypt and Nubia. In 1912 he uncovered a large predynastic site at Abydos. He later financed an excavation at the palace of Merneptah at Memphis. From 1910 to 1916, he was President of the University Museum at the University of Pennsylvania.

Theodore M. Davis (1837-1915): A businessman and benefactor of Egyptology who first traveled to Egypt in 1899, where he financed numerous excavations including those in the Valley of the Kings. Davis discovered the tombs of Queen Hatshepsut, Thutmose IV, Siptah, and others. Co-author: *The Tomb of Hâtshopsîtu*, 1906; *The Tomb of Iouiya and Touiyou*, 1907; *The Tomb of Queen Tîyi*, 1910.

James Teackle Dennis (1865-1918): An attorney and Egyptologist educated at Johns Hopkins University. Dennis later visited Egypt, and in 1905-1906 he was a volunteer worker under Edouard Naville at Deir el-Bahri. *The Burden of Isis*, 1910.

William Franklin Edgerton (1893-1970): Educated at Cornell University, New York and the University of Chicago under James Henry Breasted [see above] with a Ph.D in 1922. Edgerton held faculty posts from 1925-1954 at Vassar College, New York and the University of Chicago, where he was Chairman of the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures from 1948-1954. An expert in language he worked as an Epigrapher at Luxor for the Oriental Institute, 1926-1929. *Medinet Habu*, Vol. I, 1930.

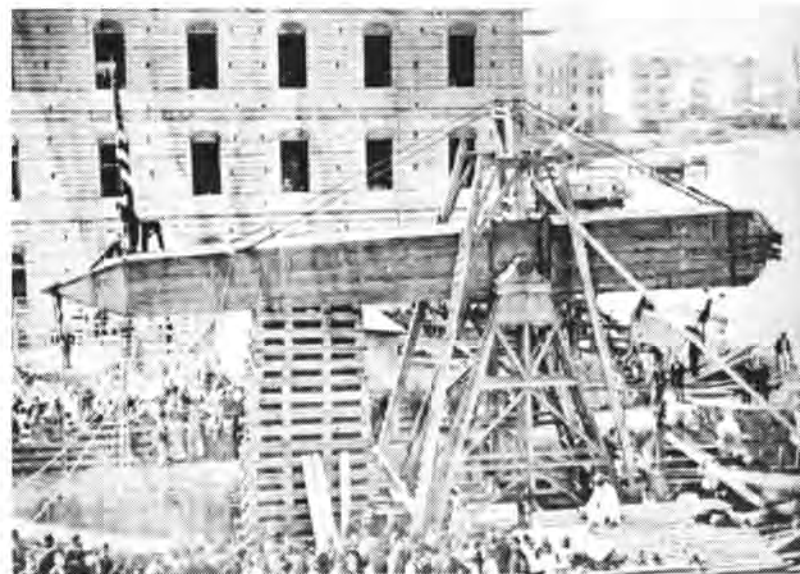
Walter Federn (1910-1967): An Egyptologist and philologist of Austrian-American descent who received his Ph.D. at the Vienna Institute. Federn held posts at the Wilbour [see below] Library in Brooklyn, New York, and in the New York Public Library. His major work was the compilation of a bibliography of Egyptology for *Orientalia*.

Clarence Stanley Fisher (1876-1941): An archaeologist with a degree in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1897. Fisher took an interest in the University Museum, Philadelphia, and their excavations. After receiving a Honorary doctorate in science from the University of Pennsylvania in 1924, he was appointed Professor of Archaeology in 1925 at the American School of Oriental Research. Fisher excavated at many Egyptian sites, worked under Reisner [see below], and discovered the palace of King Merneptah at Memphis. *Corpus of Palestinian Pottery*.

Albert Gallatin (1880-1965): A New Yorker who became a well known collector of ancient Egyptian antiquities. His interests included other areas of collecting as well. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, benefited greatly when it received his extensive collection after his death.

George Robins Gliddon (1809-1857): An Egyptologist who was a U.S. Vice-Consul in Egypt. Gliddon lectured on Egyptian archaeology at many educational institutions and became the first person in the United States to write about Egypt. *Ancient Egypt, Her Monuments, Hieroglyphics, History and Archaeology....*, 1843; *Otia Aegyptiaca: Discourses on Egyptian Archaeology and Hieroglyphical Discoveries*, 1849; *An Appeal to the Antiquaries of Europe on the Destruction of the Monuments of Egypt*, 1849.

Henry Honeychurch Gorringe (1841-1885): A naval officer famous for his painstaking supervision of the the removal in 1880 of "Cleopatra's Needle" [inscriptions by Thutmose III, Ramesses II, Osorkon I] from Egypt and its erection in 1881 in Central Park in New York City. *Egyptian Obelisks*, 1882.



Readying the Obelisk at Alexandria, Egypt, for a Sea Voyage. Henry H. Gorringe, *Egyptian Obelisks*. New York 1882.

Lindsley Foote Hall (1883-1969): A draughtsman who studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Hall joined the Metropolitan Museum Egyptian Expedition as a draughtsman and worked for the Museum under Herbert Winlock during his excavations at various important sites including the excavation of the Tomb of Tutankhamun.

Walter Hauser (1893-1960): An archaeologist who was educated as an architect and joined the Metropolitan Museum Egyptian Expedition, which excavated at Deir el Bahari. Hauser prepared the master plan of the Malkata Palace of Amenhotep III at Western Thebes, covering some eighty acres. He was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art staff for almost 40 years.

William Christopher Hayes (1903-1963): An Egyptologist with M.A. and M.F.A. degrees from Princeton University, New Jersey who joined the Metropolitan Museum of Art Egyptian Expedition at Deir el Bahari in 1927. Hayes studied hieroglyphs under Sir Alan Gardiner at Oxford University, between journeys to and from Egypt. He kept the highest standards of scholarship, and had an encyclopaedic knowledge of ancient Egypt. Hayes became Assistant Curator in 1932 and Curator in 1952 of the Department of Egyptian Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. He was Presented the bronze star during W.W.II, while serving in the U.S. Navy as a Lieut. Commander. *Royal Sarcophagi of the XVIII Dynasty*, 1935; *The Texts in the Mastaba of Sen-Wosret-'ankh at Lisht*, 1937; *The Scepter of Egypt*, Part I, 1953, Part II, 1959.



Painted Tile of a River or Lake Scene, Dynasty XIX. William C. Hayes, *Glazed Tiles From a Palace of Ramesses II at Kantir*, 1937.

Phoebe Apperson Hearst (1842-1919): A wealthy patron of archaeology who for a long time financed numerous University of California expeditions in Egypt. She financed the publications of the Hearst Expedition directed by Reisner [see below] in Egypt. There is now at University of California, Berkeley the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology.

William Randolph Hearst (1863-1951): A voracious collector of antiquities and owner of an enormous publications empire who inherited from his mother Phoebe Apperson Hearst [see above] a sincere fascination with Egypt. He collected many ancient Egyptian objects subsequently sold at auction.

Michael Allen Hoffmann (1944-1990): An archaeologist and anthropologist with a Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin at Madison in 1971. Hoffmann held faculty posts at the University of Virginia, Western Illinois University and from 1982 at the University of South Carolina. His principal interest was Predynastic Egypt, and following his Hierakonpolis project, he curated a major exhibition, "The First Egyptians," in 1988. *Egypt Before the Pharaohs*, 1979.

George Robert Hughes (1907-1992): An Egyptologist who received a B.D. in 1932 from McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago. He studied with Edgerton [see above] at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago and in 1939 received his Ph.D. in Demotic language and literature. He then worked on the Demotic dictionary project, the Epigraphic Survey at the Temple of Khonsu and Bubastite Portal at Karnak, and as the Field Director at the Temple of Medinet Habu, from 1949-1964. He was Professor Emeritus, Director of the Oriental Institute, and honorary member of the Deutsches Archaeologisches Institut and the Institut d'Égypte in Cairo. *Medinet Habu* V, VI, VII, VIII, 1957-1964.

Helene Juliet Kantor (1919-1993): An archaeologist with an interest in Art History who received a Ph.D. in 1945 from the University of Chicago under the Dutch Egyptologist Henri Frankfort. In 1948 she joined the faculty at Chicago specializing in Oriental languages and Near Eastern Art and Archaeology. Kantor was devoted to the chronology of ancient Egypt and its relations with Near Eastern cultures. *The Aegean and the Orient in the Second Millennium B.C.*, 1947.

Ambrose Lansing (1891-1959): Egyptologist and museum Curator born in Cairo who studied under Georg Steindorff at Leipzig. In 1911 he joined the staff of the Department of Egyptian Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, becoming Curator in 1939. Lansing contributed articles to The Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin and the Journal of Egyptian Archaeology.

Henry Ludwig F. Lutz (1886-1973): Although born in New York, at an early age he studied theology in Germany. This interest continued and in 1911 he received a B.D. from the Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary. Lutz did graduate studies at Yale University, Connecticut and received a Ph.D. in Semitics in 1916. His faculty posts included teaching Assyriology and Egyptology at the University of California, Berkeley, 1921-1954, where he was Emeritus Professor. *Egyptian Statues and Statuettes in the Museum of Anthropology of the University of California*, 1930.

Albert Morton Lythgoe (1868-1934): An Egyptologist who, with an M.A. from Harvard University in 1897, worked with Reisner [see below] in the Hearst Expedition at Naga ed Dêr, 1899-1904. Lythgoe was Curator of Egyptian Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1906-1920, and Curator Emeritus, 1929-1933. Among his other accomplishments he excavated at Lisht, Thebes, and elsewhere. Lythgoe was the editor of *The Predynastic Cemetery, N7000: Naga-ed-Dêr, Part IV*.

Photo on opposite page: The So-called Colossi of Memnon, on the Site of the Mortuary Temple of King Amenophis III [destroyed], Dynasty XVIII, at Thebes. 19th Century. Collection of the Frank H. McClung Museum, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Edward Yorke McCauley (1827-1894): A naval officer and Egyptologist, and son of a U.S. Consul in Tripoli. At 13 years of age he spoke five languages and after a distinguished U.S. naval career became engrossed in the subject of ancient Egypt. *A Manual for the Use of Students in Egyptology*, 1883; *Dictionary of the Egyptian Language....*, N.S. vol. 16, 1890.

The Reverend Chauncey Murch (1856-1907): A missionary and collector who, after completing his studies at various theological seminaries, was sent in 1883 to Egypt by the United Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. While at Luxor he collected ancient Egyptian objects including a large group of important scarabs now in the British Museum, London.

Harold Hayden Nelson (1878-1954): An Egyptologist who received his Ph.D. in 1913 under James Henry Breasted [see above] at the University of Chicago. He taught at the American University in Beirut, Lebanon, where he chaired the Department of History, and was Field Director of the Oriental Institute Epigraphic and Architectural Survey at Luxor, 1924-1947. Nelson co-authored *Medinet Habu*, 1924-1928; *Medinet Habu Reports*, 1931; *Work in Western Thebes*, 1931-1933.



Charles Francis Nims (1906-1988): An Egyptologist and ordained Presbyterian Minister who received his B.D. from McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago. Nims began Egyptology in 1931 at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago under Edgerton [see above] and Wilson [see below] in Demotic studies and received his Ph.D in 1937. Nims worked in Palestine, Saqqara, Luxor, etc. He was a member of the University of Chicago research staff and faculty, 1948-1972, and published a number of Demotic studies. *Temple of Khonsu I-II*, 1979-1981.

Richard Anthony Parker (1905-1993): A graduate of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire with a Ph.D in 1938 from the University of Chicago. In 1948 Parker became the first Charles Edwin Wilbour Professor of Egyptology at Brown University, Rhode Island and served as Chairman of the Department of Egyptology from 1948-1972. He specialized in ancient Demotic studies, mathematics, astronomy and chronology and was a founder of the American Research Center in Egypt and the Annual Egyptological Bibliography. *The Calendars of Ancient Egypt*, 1950.

Caroline Nestmann Peck (1921-1987): An Egyptologist born in West Virginia who received an M.A. at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago in 1949. In 1958 she received a Ph.D. from Brown University, Rhode Island, where she became a Teaching Associate in Egyptology. Her thesis was *Some Decorated Tombs of the First Intermediate Period at Naga ed-Deir*.

Dorothy Williams Phillips (1906-1977): An Egyptologist and graduate of Wellesley College, Massachusetts who did graduate work at the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University and l'Institut d'Art et Archéologie at the Sorbonne, Paris. Phillips was a Carnegie Fellow in 1935. For many years she was a Curator in the Egyptian Department, Metropolitan Museum of Art and at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington. *Ancient Egyptian Animals*, 1942.

Garrett Chatfield Pier (1875-1943): An Egyptologist and Assyriologist who studied at Columbia University, New York, Egyptian and European museums and at Chicago University. From 1907 to 1909, as curator in Decorative Arts at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, he took trips to the Far East to buy for the Museum. Pier gathered a large collection of Egyptian objects during his life, some of which were acquired by Yale University, Connecticut in 1935. *Egyptian Antiquities in the Pier Collection*, 1906; *Inscriptions of the Nile Monuments*, 1908.

George Andrew Reisner (1867-1942): An eminent Egyptologist born in Indianapolis and educated at Harvard University, Massachusetts with an A.B.; A.M. and Ph.D. Reisner studied Egyptian under Kurt Sethe in Berlin and became an assistant in the Berlin Museum, 1895-1896. This was followed by a post at Harvard University as an instructor in semantics. From 1897 on his career followed the path of Egyptology with appointments in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, and as Director of expeditions for the University of California, Berkeley, Harvard University, and the Egyptian government. Reisner was the Curator of the Egyptian Department, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and Professor of Egyptology at Harvard. Among the many sites he excavated were Deir el Ballas, Naga ed Dêr, Giza pyramids, Zawiyat el Aryan pyramids, Gebel Barkal, Nuri, Kurru, and Semna. His excavation and recording techniques were exceedingly systematic. Reisner's discovery of the tomb of Queen Hetep-Heres at Giza was a major find. *The Hearst Medical Papyrus: Hieratic Text....*, 1905; *The Development of the Egyptian Tomb....*, 1936; *A History of the Giza Necropolis*, Vols. I-II, 1942; *The Tomb of Hetep-Heres....*, 1942.

Elizabeth Riefstahl (1889-1986): An Egyptologist who studied at the University of Chicago. In 1936 she became the librarian at the Wilbour Library of Egyptology at The Brooklyn Museum and in 1947 an Associate Curator of Egyptology. Riefstahl enhanced and enlarged the library holdings and published for The Brooklyn Museum Bulletin articles about objects in Museum's collection. *Toilet articles from ancient Egypt from the Charles Edwin Wilbour Memorial Collection of The New York Historical Society in the Brooklyn Museum*, 1943.

Robert de Rustafjaell (?-1943): A collector who lived in Egypt, where he gathered ancient Egyptian objects. Part of his collection is in the British Museum. *Palaeolithic Vessels of Egypt.....*, 1907; *The Light of Egypt.....*, 1909.



A Visitor in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo. Circa 1924. Susan Wilbur, *Egypt and the Suez Canal*. Chicago 1933.

Curt Sachs (1881-1959): A Musicologist born in Germany and educated at Berlin University, where he became a professor of musicology. From 1919 to 1933 Sachs was Curator of the Museum of Musical Instruments in Berlin and, as a renowned musicologist, he became a consultant in 1930 for the Egyptian government. After 1933 he was a professor in the Graduate School of New York University, New York. *Die Musikinstrumente des alten Aegyptens*, 1921; *Musik des Altertums*, 1924; *The Rise of Music in the Ancient World*, 1944.

Goetzel Selikovitch (1863-1926): A specialist in linguistics and hieroglyphics. Born in Lithuania, he was known at an early age as a boy wonder in Hebrew and the Talmud. After completing linguistic studies at the École des Hautes Études in Paris in 1884, he went on to become Chief Interpreter to Lord Wolseley in Khartoum and studied languages in Africa and the Middle East. In 1887, he was a lecturer in hieroglyphs and Egyptology at the University of Pennsylvania. *The Dawn of Egyptian Civilization*, 1887.

Gustavus Seyffarth (1796-1885): An Orientalist, archaeologist, theologian and linguist with a Ph.D. from the University of Leipzig in 1819. Seyffarth knew the Coptic language as well as the Egyptian language. He visited numerous collections in Europe and made over 10,000 copies of inscriptions on Egyptian monuments. The results of his research produced *De lingua et literis veterum Aegyptiorum.....*, Vols. I-II, 1825-1831. In 1854 he came to the United States as a faculty member at Corcordia College in St. Louis in 1854 and in 1859 he began work at the Astor Library in New York. Fragments of The Cannon of Kings at the Egyptian Museum in Turin, Italy, were arranged under his direction. Seyffarth was a great intellectual figure. A bibliography lists 113 books and articles and 31 in preparation. *Rudimenta Hieroglyphices.....*, 1826; *De Hieroglyphica Aegyptiorum scriptura*, 1825.

Edwin Smith (1822-1906): An antiquities dealer who lived in Luxor until 1876. In 1862 two important papyri came into his possession. One he sold to Georg Ebers [see above] and he kept the other one. The Ebers papyrus was published by Georg Ebers as *Papyrus Ebers: di Maasee und das Kapitel über di Augenkrankheiten*, 1889 and the Smith Papyrus was documented by James Henry Breasted in the *Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus*, 20., 1930.

Joseph Lindon Smith (1863-1950): An artist with exceptional powers of observation. In his paintings Smith copied ancient Egyptian wall paintings, statues, reliefs, furniture, etc., with great exactitude. His artistic skills caught the eye of Phoebe Apperson Hearst [see above] and George Resner [see above] who engaged his services. Many Egyptian works were copied by him including those at the Temple of Sety I at Abydos; Temple of Isis at Philae; Abu Simbel and the Tomb of Ramose at Thebes. Joseph Lindon Smith, *Tombs, Temples & Ancient Art*, (ed.) Corinna Lindon Smith, 1956.

William Stephenson Smith (1907-1969): An Egyptologist born in Indianapolis with a Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1940. He also studied at the University of Chicago. While an Assistant Curator at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, he worked from 1930 to 1939 at the Giza pyramids under George Reisner [see above]. During W.W.II he served as a Lieut. Commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve between 1942-1946. Among his other posts were as Professor in the Department of Fine Arts at Harvard University and Director of the American Research Center in Egypt, Cairo. *Ancient Egypt as Represented in the Museum of Fine Arts*, 1942; *The Art and Architecture of Ancient Egypt*, 1958.

Sara Stevenson (1847-1922): Born in Paris, where she spent her early years. Stevenson was a founder of the Archaeological Association of the University of Pennsylvania, the nucleus of the University Museum, and an energetic supporter of excavations in Egypt. She became the first Curator of the Egyptian and Mediterranean Department of the University Museum. Her efforts helped finance the work of William Flinders Petrie and in return the Egypt Exploration Fund, London gave excavated objects to the Museum. In 1897 she was a founding member of the American Exploration Society.

Edward Lee Terrace (1936-1973): An Egyptologist and Art Historian who received a B.A. at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, an M.A. at Harvard University and in 1968 a Ph.D. Also, from 1957-1958 he studied Egyptian art at The Queen's College, Oxford, England. *Egyptian Paintings of the Middle Kingdom*, 1968; *Treasurers of Egyptian Art from the Cairo Museum*, 1970.



The Temple of Hathor at Dendera, Late Ptolemaic-Roman Period. 19th Century. Collection of Frank H. McClung Museum, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Mary Elizabeth Thomas (1907-1986): Born in Memphis, Tennessee she attended Hollins College, Virginia and received a B.A. from the University of Mississippi. Following a visit to Egypt in 1935 she was inspired to begin studies in Egyptology at the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago. Thomas was a cryptographer during World War II delaying her studies, but in 1948 she received an M.A. at Chicago. Her main focus was the royal tombs of Thebes, where she excavated with colleagues. *The Royal Necropoleis of Thebes*, 1966.

Robb de Peyster Tytus (1878-1913): An archaeologist who received his M.A. in 1903 from Yale University, Connecticut. Tytus was in Egypt in 1899-1900 and from 1901 to 1902 he dug with the British Egyptologist Percy Newberry at the Palace of Amenophis III at Malkata at Thebes. *Report on the Re-excavation of the Palace of Amenhetep III*, 1903; *The Robb de Peyster Tytus Memorial Series*, 1917-1927, vols. I-V, (ed.) Albert M. Lithgoe [see above].

William A. Ward (1928-1996): An Egyptologist who was on the faculty Beirut College for Women and then at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon from 1959-1987, during years of political unrest. Ward received an M.A. in Egyptology at the University of Chicago and in 1958 a Ph.D. from Brandies University, Massachusetts in Semitic languages. In 1987 he joined the faculty of Brown University, Rhode Island, where he attracted many students to Egyptology. His publications and wide interests included the interconnections of the Ancient Near East, etymology and lexicography, scarab amulets, etc. *Egypt and the East Mediterranean World*, 1971.

John Collins Warren (1778-1856): A surgeon and the first Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Harvard University, Massachusetts. In 1821, as a surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital, he made a careful examination of a mummy of the Ptolemaic Period that had been offered to the hospital for its museum. In one of the earliest inspections of its kind, Warren unwrapped the mummy and described his findings.

Frederic Cope Whitehouse (1842-1911): A lawyer and writer. After his studies in France, Germany and Italy, Whitehouse was called to the bar in 1871. During his life he became interested in Egypt and on one long visit he discovered the Wadi Raiyan in the Fayyûm. Whitehouse associated this extensive depression in the desert with the ancient lake at Moeris. His exploration in the Fayyûm prompted numerous writings on geology and ethnology.

Charles Edwin Wilbour (1833-1896): A businessman who studied Egyptology under the French Egyptologist Gaston Maspero in Paris and in Berlin. A precise copiest of the Egyptian language, Wilbour supplied Egyptologists with much needed data. His rich collection of ancient Egyptian objects and library are in the Brooklyn Museum.

Caroline Ransom Williams (1872-1952): An Egyptologist educated at Mount Holyoke College, Massachusetts, where she received a B.A. in 1896 and in 1912 an Honorary Ph.D. Williams studied under Adolf Erman in Berlin and was also a student of James Henry Breasted [see above] at the University of Chicago, where she received a Ph.D. in 1905. She taught at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, was a Curator at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and at

the New York Historical Society. *The New York Historical Society Catalogue of Egyptian Antiquities, Numbers 1-160. Gold and Silver Jewelry and Related Objects*, 1924.

John Albert Wilson (1899-1976): An Egyptologist with a B.A. from Princeton University, an M.A. from the American University of Beirut, Lebanon and a Ph.D. in 1936 under James Henry Breasted [see above] at the University of Chicago. He distinguished himself there as a faculty member, was Emeritus Professor from 1968-1972 and the Director of its Oriental Institute, 1936-1946. *The Burden of Egypt*, 1951; *Signs and Wonders Upon Pharaoh: A History of American Egyptology*, 1964.

Edward Livingstone Wilson (1838-1903): A gifted photographer who photographed a large number of scenes at Philae and other sites in Egypt. In 1882 Wilson participated with the French Egyptologist Gaston Maspero and the German Egyptologist Emile Brugsch in their examination of the tomb, where the famous cache of royal mummies were found which are now in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo. "The Temples of Egypt" in *Scribner's Magazine* 4, Oct. 1888.



The Tomb of Mereruka, Dynasty VI, at Saqqara. Collection of the Frank H. McClung Museum, The University of Tennessee.

Herbert Eustis Winlock (1884-1950): An Egyptologist who was awarded an A.B. degree from Harvard University, Massachusetts, an honorary degree from Yale University, Connecticut in 1933 and a Art.D. from Harvard University in 1938. From 1906 to 1931 Winlock excavated at various Egyptian sites for the Metropolitan Museum of Art at various sites including Lisht, Kharga Oasis, Thebes, and Deir el Bahari. Winlock became Curator of the Egyptian Department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, serving from 1929 to 1939, and also was Director of the Museum from 1932 to 1939 and then Director Emeritus until 1950. Winlock was awarded the Chevalier of the Legion of Honour and the Orders of Leopold and the Crown. His writing and archaeological field work was of the highest standard. His finds at Deir el Bahari at the Hatshepsut and Mentuhotep temple sites and the models of daily life found at the tomb of Meket-Re at Thebes, and the Hekanakhte papers are among his many important contributions. *The Treasure of El Lahun*, 1934; *Excavations at Deir el Bahari*, 1911-1931, 1942; *The Rise and Fall of the Middle Kingdom at Thebes*, 1947; *Models of Daily Life in Ancient Egypt from the Tomb of Meket-Re at Thebes*, 1955.



Louis V. Žabkar (1914-1994): Brought up in Dalmatia, Croatia, he obtained a theology degree from the University of Zagreb, Yugoslavia and attended the Pontifical Biblical Institute, Rome, earning honors. In 1958 Žabkar received a Ph.D. in Egyptology at the University of Chicago. He was on the faculty at Loyola University, Chicago and Brandeis University, Massachusetts, where he was also Director of Graduate Studies and Department Chair, and later Professor Emeritus of Classical and Oriental Studies. Žabkar, who was fluent in ten languages, specialized in religion, Nubian archaeology and history, and Ptolemaic inscriptions and history. *Hymns to Isis in Her Temple at Philae*, 1988.

Photo on opposite page: Visitors at the Tomb of Tutankhamen, Dynasty XVIII, at Thebes. Circa 1923. Howard Carter, *The Tomb of Tutankhamen*, [reprint]. London 1972.

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The Luxor Hotel, Luxor, Egypt. 19th Century. Collection of the Frank H. McClung Museum, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

