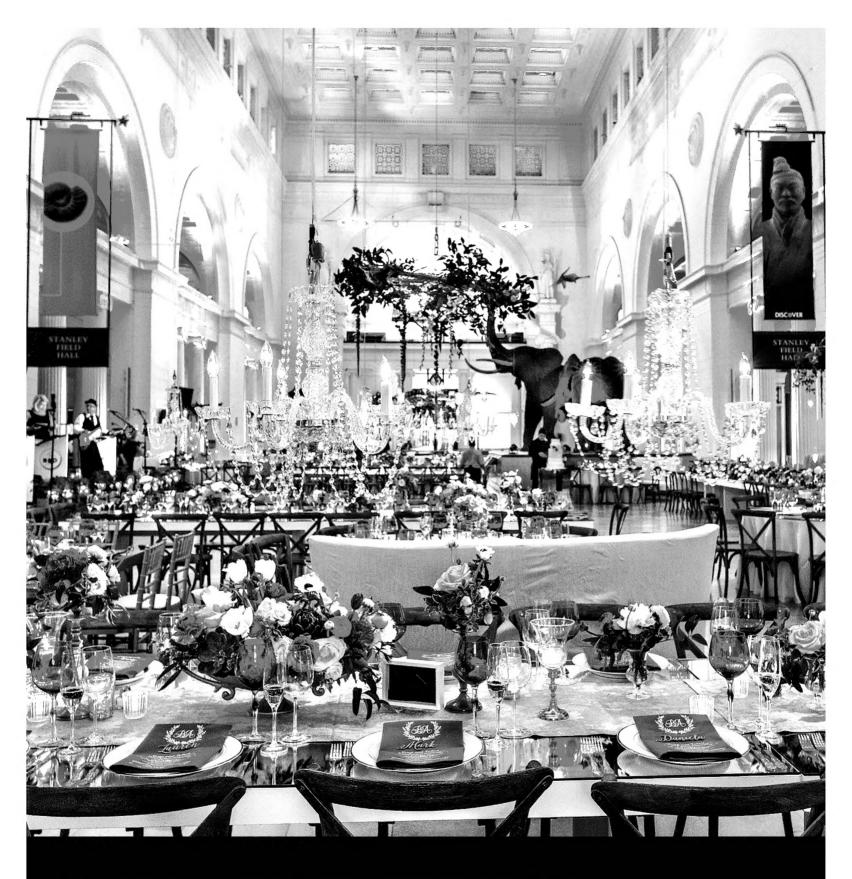
Field Museum Member Magazine





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18/19 Exelon Family Series

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Field Museum Member Magazine

Vol. 89, No. 3 Fall 2018

EDITOR

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EDITORIAL TEAM

Charles L. Katzenmeyer, Vice President, Institutional Advancement, Usha Subramanian, Director of Individual Giving, Vicky Sanchez, Director of Membership, Jenna Lieblich, Membership Manager, Kate Golembiewski, PR and Science Communications Specialist

DESIGNER

Bark Design, barkdesignchicago.com

PHOTO SPECIALIST

Nina Cummings, Library Photo Archivist. All images © The Field Museum unless otherwise specified.



ON THE COVER

Chartered by the State of Illinois on September 13, 1893 (125 years ago!), the Field Museum opened its doors to the public on June 2, 1894. The Museum's first home was the old Palace of Fine Arts building from the World's Columbian Exposition in Jackson Park.

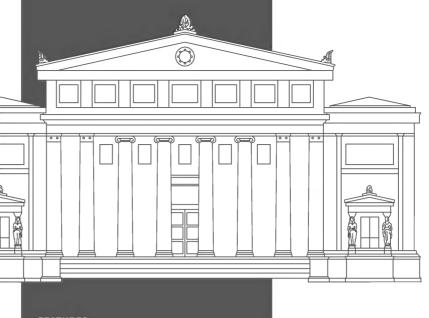
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Let us know your thoughts about In The Field magazine. Email your comments to ITF@fieldmuseum.org

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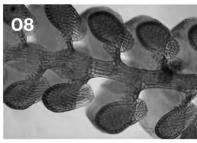
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Dear Member,

2018 marks the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Field Museum. What began as a collection of natural history specimens and anthropological objects displayed at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition has become the respected research institution and public museum you know today.

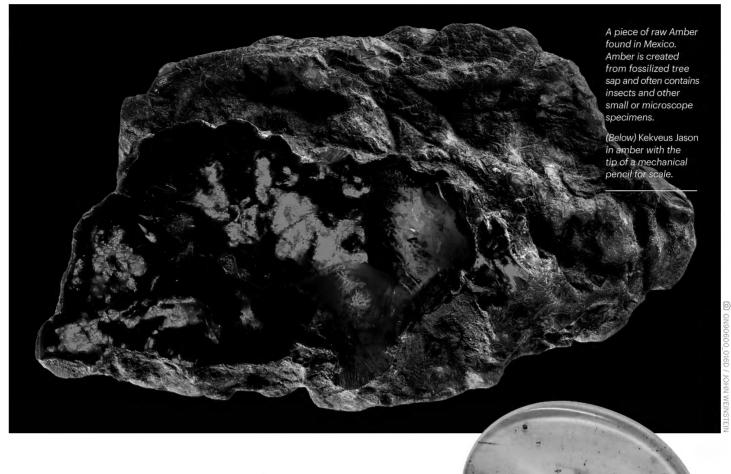
To commemorate these beginnings—and celebrate the achievements of the past 125 years—the Museum has unveiled the Griffin Dinosaur Experience. In Stanley Field Hall, visitors can now encounter a flock of pterosaurs, hanging gardens, and Máximo, the world's largest dinosaur. Meanwhile, the most famous dinosaur in the world, SUE the *T. rex*, will soon debut in a new gallery in the Griffin Halls of Evolving Planet.

The rapid pace of these new installations has astonished many Museum visitors. But this rate of change is normal at the Field Museum, if not always so visible. Behind the scenes, there is a constant churn of ideas, additions to collections, and general excitement surrounding new scientific discoveries. In many ways, the updates to Stanley Field Hall reflect developments that happen at the Museum everyday. The Field is always evolving, a fact we celebrated on September 13 when the Museum commemorated its founding with the public launch of a \$250 million capital campaign.

We invite you to celebrate our milestone anniversary in the year ahead through a series of public programs, exhibitions, and special events. For the past 125 years, the support of donors and members has been instrumental in creating the institution we know today—here's to the next 125 years of **your** Museum.

RICHARD W. LARIVIERE, PHD

President and CEO



PREHISTORIC BEETLE DISCOVERED NAMED "JASON"

BY KATE GOLEMBIEWSKI, PR AND SCIENCE COMMUNICATIONS

Featherwing beetles are smaller than the period at the end of this sentence. They get their name from the feathery fringe on their wings that enable them to catch the air and float like dandelion seeds. And, it turns out, they are prehistoric.

Scientists recently discovered a 99-millionyear-old featherwing beetle preserved in amber—and they named it "Jason." The earliest member of its family to receive a scientific name, this new beetle is officially called *Kekveus Jason*, a reference to the Greek hero who sailed the world in search of the Golden Fleece. "This tiny beetle lived during the Cretaceous Period, it saw actual dinosaurs," says Shuhei Yamamoto, PhD, a researcher at the Field Museum who co-led a paper describing the beetle in *Cretaceous Research*. "The amber the beetle was found in is like a time capsule."

Amber is fossilized plant resin. When prehistoric insects became trapped in resin, their bodies were preserved within the amber that later formed. When Yamamoto spotted a tiny black speck in an amber specimen, he was cautiously optimistic he had found a prehistoric insect. "I didn't have much confidence at first, but after cutting and polishing the amber so I could get a better look, I realized this is truly an amazing fossil," Yamamoto said.

The beetle is only 0.536 millimeters long—dwarfed by the tip of a mechanical pencil. But under a microscope, Yamamoto was able to glean details of Jason's anatomy, which ultimately revealed it as a different species and genus from living featherwing beetles. Despite that, Jason has much in common with featherwings alive today; the family of beetles evolved features like a tiny body size and fringed wings millions of years ago.

According to Yamamoto, amber fossils yield a level of preservation rarely found in regular rock, especially for insects. "There are many rock fossils from the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, but they're limited to big animals like larger insects, mammals, dinosaurs, and birds, because small insects cannot be preserved in rock fossil very clearly. Only fossil insects in amber are preserved in fine detail, in three dimensions," explained Yamamoto.

THIS STUDY WAS CONTRIBUTED TO BY RESEARCHERS FROM THE FIELD MUSEUM, THE KYUSHU UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, THE CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF TSUKUBA.





BRINGING ANTARCTIC DINOSAURS TO LIFE

BY MARIE GEORG, EXHIBITION DEVELOPMENT, AND TOM SKWERSKI, EXHIBITIONS OPERATIONS

Some of most exciting features of Antarctic Dinosaurs are the realistic, life-sized replications displayed throughout the exhibition. As visitors move through the galleries—set in Antarctica's distant past—they encounter a variety of creatures, including the giant amphibian Antarctosuchus, the crested dinosaur Cryolophosaurus, and even an Emperor Penguin found in Antarctic today.

The process to create these creatures began with reviewing what is known about each from the scientific data. The Museum's Curator of Dinosaurs Peter Makovicky, PhD, and the exhibition team pulled together reference images and 3D scans of existing fossilized bones, as well

as information on nearest relatives and overall size estimates.

A group of outside artists then created small clay models of each creature for the entire team to review. Makovicky noted adjustments to the anatomical features and consulted with his scientific colleagues on details of the non-dinosaurs, such as whether the toes of *Antarctosuchus* should be webbed (they are not) and the correct size and shape of the *Glossopteris* leaves.

After anatomical details were adjusted in the miniature clay models, the replication producers worked out details of surface texture with Makovicky. The decision to sculpt feathers on *Cryolophosaurus* was informed by recent discoveries of feathered dinosaurs in nearby branches of the dinosaur family tree.

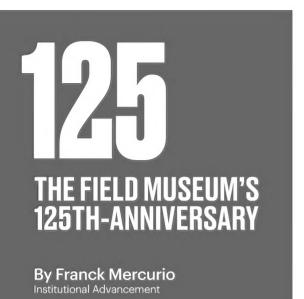
The exhibition team also weighed in on how the reconstructed creatures interact with the background murals, their poses reflecting a moment caught in time. Antarctosuchus is just stepping out of the water, and one member of a herd of tiny dinosaurs lifts its head to view the approaching Cryolophosaurus, caught mid-stride.

The final maquette of each animal was scanned, and using this 3D data, a computerized router cut out the basic shapes of each. The final sculptural form was then hand-painted realistically. With *Cryolophosaurus*, for example, the coloring was informed by Makovicky's research into the coloring of modern bird crests. From this data, a bright blue and pink area around the crest and eye was chosen.

These replicated creatures are durable enough to withstand the hands of many children eager to reach out and touch Antarctica's most charismatic creatures from nearly 200 million years ago.

ANTARCTIC DINOSAURS WAS DEVELOPED BY THE FIELD MUSEUM, CHICAGO IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, DISCOVERY PLACE—CHARLOTTE, NC, AND THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM OF UTAH.

GENEROUS SUPPORT WAS PROVIDED BY THE KENNETH C. GRIFFIN CHARITABLE FUND.



125 YEARS AGO, IN SEPTEMBER 1893, THE STATE OF **ILLINOIS GRANTED A CHARTER FOR A NEW MUSEUM** IN CHICAGO.

une cous

The institution's purpose: "the accumulation and dissemination of knowledge, and the preservation and exhibition of artifacts illustrating art, archaeology, science, and history." Hence, the Columbian Museum of Chicago was born. Today, we call it the Field Museum.

When the Field was founded, the World's Columbian Exposition was still in full swing. Indeed, the WCE served as the main inspiration for the new museum and many of the Field's original collections were acquired from the fair itself.

The Museum's earliest acquisitions included the Ward's natural history collection, the entire Tiffany & Company gem display, pre-Columbian gold ornaments, musical instruments from Samoa and Java, and a large collection of Native American objects. Since then, the Field Museum's collections have grown from 50,000 objects to nearly 40 million representing the natural world and human cultures. (Less than one percent of the Museum's collection can be on display in the exhibition halls at any one time!)

But the Field Museum is more than its collections. Over the past 125 years, it has employed scientists, who not only maintain and add to the collections, but also conduct scientific research. Today, many of our scientists do not limit themselves to lab work, but travel the world researching flora, fauna, natural environments, and human societies. And many scientists use the data they collect to advocate for the protection of species, the conservation of wild areas, and the solving of Earth's environmental problems.

Thanks to the support of our members and donors, the Museum continues to fuel a journey of discovery across time. And the year ahead promises to be filled with special events and opportunities for our growing community of members





(Bottom) A view of the World's Columbian Exposition as seen from the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building. The Field Museum is a direct legacy of the 1893 fair.

(Left) This woolly mammoth model and mastodon skeleton were displayed in the Museum's old Jackson Park building in 1894. The mastodon was first exhibited at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition.

(Below) In honor of the Field Museum's 125th anniversary, a new dinosaur was installed in Stanley Field Hall. Named Máximo (scientific name: Patagotitan mayorum), it is the largest dinosaur ever discovered.







Field Museum launches largest-ever campaign

Kicking off a year of celebrations, the Field Museum commemorated its 125th Anniversary and launched a new fundraising Campaign on September 13. The goals of the five-year, \$250 million effort include endowment and program support for collections-based research, learning, and conservation programs that distinguish the Museum globally.

The Campaign will also fund major new exhibitions, including the Griffin Dinosaur Experience—opening throughout 2018—and a new Native North American Hall, featuring the Museum's exceptional Native American collections.

Community engagement and outreach to historically underserved audiences will also be a part of the Campaign with a special focus on programs for developmentally disabled and low-income youth.

As of print date, the Museum has raised \$185 million of its goal through the generosity of private donors, foundations, corporations, and government grants.
All donors and members will be invited to participate in the coming year.

For more information, please contact the Campaign office at 312-665-7098.

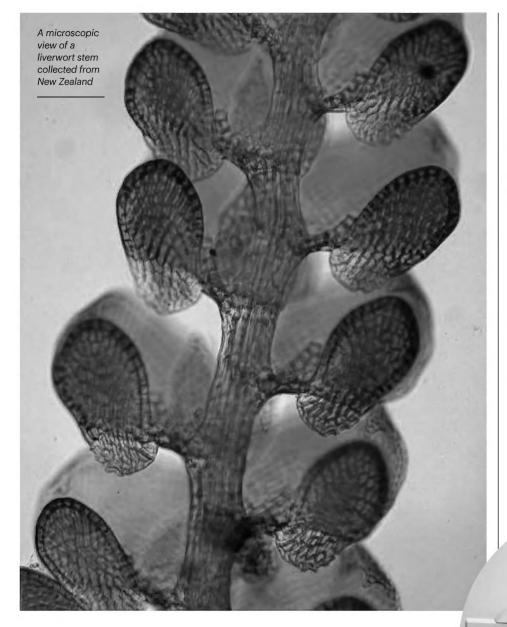
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microscope, and analyzing hundreds of thousands of images isn't easy. "It's tedious to go through these photos for hours," says von Konrat. "But if you get a hundred people to do it for five minutes each. it's easier."

The team adapted the online platform Zooniverse to enable citizen scientists to analyze photos of liverworts. "The Microplants project is two-pronged: to help find differences between these species, and see if measurements can actually be done by lay people," says sixteen-year-old Strauss, who was one of yon Konrat's co-authors on the paper.

Over the course of the project, more than 11,000 participants analyzed photos. The platform was also used in classrooms ranging from kindergartens to college biology classes. Beyond the contributions to science, von Konrat says, the project is notable for public engagement with science.

"This project goes beyond data," says von Konrat. "It proves everyone can contribute to science." Von Konrat cites a drawing sent to him by a four-year-old girl who participated in the project—she drew a liverwort with heart-shaped leaves. "That's my source of inspiration," says von Konrat. "That's why we do it—it's for the next generation."

Community Science

LIVERWORTS & CLIMATE CHANGE

BY KATE GOLEMBIEWSKI AND SHEILA EVANS, PUBLIC RELATIONS

Sixteen-year-old Kalman Strauss loves soccer, playing violin, and looking at microscopic plants. He and 11,000 other volunteers help scientists study these tiny organisms. It all started when the volunteers, led by Field Museum scientist Matt von Konrat, PhD, had a problem—too many plant photos to

analyze. So they found a solution by creating a tool that lets regular people do the analysis.

Liverworts tend to fly under the radar. "When I tell people I study liverworts, my opening line is that their not catching," jokes von Konrat, the Field Museum's collections manager of plants and lead author of a paper detailing the project in Applications in Plant Sciences. You've likely seen liverworts, but probably didn't realize it. Liverworts are tiny—about the size of an eyelash. Since they're so small, they respond to climate change more quickly than bigger organisms, making them valuable to scientists.

Using liverworts in research requires a close eye. The intricacies of liverwort species are only visible through a

Two of the paper's authors, Field Museum botanist Matt von Konrat and high school student Kalman Strauss, study liverwort specimens under a microscope.

Want to join our team of community scientists? Visit microplants.fieldmuseum.org today!





DEEP-SEA DIVE REVEALS OCTOPUS NEST IN INHOSPITABLE HABITAT

BY KATE GOLEMBIEWSKI, PUBLIC RELATIONS AND MARK ALVEY, ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

It's a popular notion in marine biology that we know more about the surface of the moon than we do about the bottom of the ocean—an alien landscape, with crushing pressure, near-total darkness, warm fluids wafting from cracks in the Earth's crust, and strange, little-known animals.

Case in point: recent deep-sea expeditions have revealed a group of octopuses and their eggs in a place where they shouldn't be able to survive, as outlined in a new study published in *Deep Sea Research*

by the Field Museum's Associate Curator Janet Voight, PhD, and colleagues Geoff Wheat, PhD, (University of Akron and the University of Alaska Fairbanks) and Anne Hartwell, PhD (UA-Fairbanks). Nearly two miles deep in the ocean, 100 miles off the Pacific coast of Costa Rica, these scientists used subsea vehicles to explore the Dorado Outcrop, a rocky patch of sea floor made of cooled and hardened lava from an underwater volcano.

Geochemists hoped to collect samples of the warm fluids that emerge from the cracks in the rocks; but they didn't count on finding dozens of octopuses huddled around those cracks. The octopuses are an unknown species of the genus *Muusoctopus*. Up to 100 seemed to occupy every available rock in the small area. That in itself is strange, because *Muuscoctopus* are normally loners. Stranger still is that nearly all of the octopuses seemed to be mothers, each guarding a clutch of eggs alongside the warm fluid issuing from the cracks in the outcrop.

Deep-sea octopuses typically live and breed in cold temperatures. The presence of so many octopuses around the warm vents suggests spill-over from a cooler, healthier habitat nearby, better for egg brooding. There's evidence for this larger population, as scientists observed octopus arms emerging now and then from other rocks harboring cooler temperatures and higher oxygen levels.

Besides shedding light on deep-sea biology, the study also illustrates the collaborative nature of science, bringing together three researchers from different backgrounds: oceanography (Wheat), geochemistry (Hartwell), and malacology (Voight). Says Barbara Ransom, a program director in the National Science Foundation's Division of Ocean Sciences, "Unexpected discoveries like this one can dramatically change our understanding of how the oceans work."

Nearly all of the octopuses seemed to be mothers, each guarding a clutch of eggs alongside the warm fluid issuing from the cracks in the outcrop. The Akeley Camera is a product of Carl Akeley's artfulness and inventiveness—along with taxidermy, still photography, and sculpture—and of an impulse to create a faithful record of the natural world.

Mr. Akeley's Movie Camera

By Mark Alvey Academic Affairs



arl Akeley's name is familiar to Field Museum members as the explorer-taxidermist-sculptor responsible for creating the fighting elephants in Stanley Field Hall; the "Four Seasons of the Virginia Deer" in Nature Walk; most of the African mammal groups; and the life-size lion-spearing

bronzes. But Akeley was also an inventor, with more than 30 patents. His most influential creations grew directly out of his work as an artist/naturalist—notably, the Akeley Motion Picture Camera, which is the centerpiece of *Mr. Akeley's Movie Camera*, a new exhibition in the T. Kimball and Nancy N. Brooker Gallery.

Akeley, also a photographer, shot more than 900 photos—all on glass negatives—during two Field Museum expeditions to Africa (1896 and 1905–06). On his next trip (1909–11) for the American Museum of Natural History, he wanted to shoot movies, especially of a traditional Nandi lion hunt. The lion charged, and the spears flew—but his cumbersome camera couldn't follow the action. "As I walked back to camp that night, I was determined to make a naturalist's moving-picture camera which would prevent my missing such a chance if ever one came my way again."

Four years later, in 1915, he patented the Akeley Motion Picture Camera, a revolutionary device with three key advances that made it indispensable for filming wildlife: the gear head, which enabled panning and tilting with one handle (no cranking); the shutter, with a 230 degree opening that admitted 30 percent more light than any contemporary camera; and the film magazine, which took about 10 seconds to load, a third of the time of existing cameras. The U.S. Army Signal Corps bought the entire output of the Akeley Camera factory during World War I. After the war, the camera was adopted by newsreel companies, documentarists (Robert Flaherty used two on *Nanook of the North*, 1922), and museums. The Akeley quickly became essential for Hollywood movies that required nimble cinematography—adventures, swashbucklers, westerns, and epics—and especially aerial sequences. The camera held on through the 1940s, when it was supplanted by even lighter and more mobile gear.

The Akeley Camera wasn't the only invention to grow out of Akeley's artist/naturalist tendencies. In 1907, while still at the Field, Akeley concocted arguably his most durable (literally) contribution to American society: the cement gun and "gunite" (sprayable concrete). Inspired by a sprayer his chief taxidermist had rigged up to paint artificial rocks in a diorama, the Museum's director asked Akeley to come up with a larger version to spruce up the crumbling façade of the Field Museum's first home in Jackson Park. The earliest commercial cement gun was used to build concrete hulled-ships, and as the technology evolved it was—and still is—used to construct bridges, swimming pools, dams, and tunnels.

The Army's enthusiasm for the camera led Akeley to be appointed a consulting engineer during World War I. He borrowed some of his molding and reinforcing techniques from mounting the Field Museum elephants to create more stable searchlight reflectors, and adapted features from his movie camera to aiming controls for searchlights. Whenever a knotty problem arose, his major recalled, the Army engineers inevitably said, "Let's see what Akeley says."

All of Akeley's creations, from lightweight taxidermy forms to military searchlights to the Akeley Camera, share a common thread: seeing a problem and devising a solution. The Akeley Camera is a product of Carl Akeley's artfulness and inventiveness—along with taxidermy, still photography, and sculpture—and of an impulse to create a faithful record of the natural world.



MUMMIES

BY CONNIE EYER, INSTITUTIONAL ADVANCEMENT AND JP BROWN, ANTHROPLOGY

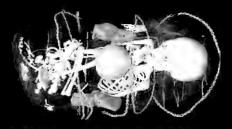
"Taking care of the dead is something all human cultures do," notes JP Brown, Regenstein Conservator for Pacific Anthropology, "but what's interesting is that the dry desert environments of Peru and Egypt provided the opportunity to create these different forms of mummification." Peruvian mummification predates that of the Egyptians by a couple thousand years. The similarities and differences of these two cultures are depicted in *Mummies*, currently presented in English and Spanish at the Field Museum.

Both traditions have spirituality systems that focus on a connection with the living to the departed; however, special embalmers conducted the Egyptian process *for* an elite class of families, while the South American mummification tradition was done *by* the family. In fact, Brown said, the bundled remains were often brought out for special occasions. "The earliest

Chinchurro mummies," he noted, "were kept in and near the home, but when a family group was assembled, they would be placed out on the sea coast."

Using non-invasive CT scanning, on display in *Mummies*, scientists are able to view contents of both the mummified wrappings of the Egyptian elite class in their elaborate coffins, as well as Peruvian mummies bundled in blankets or baskets (see right). The CT scans provide vivid images of skeletons and skulls from which the Museum can create 3-D computer models for forensic reconstruction, Brown explained, adding that this technology has improved greatly over the past 10 years.

"Once you have the skull, you are able to build up a model that would look reasonably close to the actual person, minus details such as skin color, scars, ear and nose shape, or any of the possible ravages of disease," Brown said. "The value of this technology is that it enables us to visualize a collection of mummified remains as a real person."



In Mummies, interactive touch tables use CT scan data to create rich, 3D portraits of the people of both Egypt and Peru. The exhibition also features masks, mummified animals, and beautiful ceramics from the Field's extensive collection.

MUMMIES WAS CREATED BY THE FIELD MUSEUM.

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Mummies will be on view through April 21, 2019.







Giving Day 2018:

Drive Discovery

We are at a moment in history when it is critical to take a stand for science. For the past 125 years, the Field Museum has been a scientific leader—and we are proud of this legacy.

Now, in our historic 125th-anniversary year, we look forward to the next 125 years of bold scientific discoveries.

As Field Museum members, your support makes all the difference. Your gift—\$5 or \$2,500—fuels the work of our scientists and educators.

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FOR #FIELDGIVINGDAY!

Wednesday October 10, 2018

Help us raise \$125,000 in one day!

(Above) Terry Grand and a volunteer excavate the Fossil Butte Member of the Green River Formation, Wyoming, on an excavation led by Lance Grande in 2003. Many of the exquisitely preserved fossils collected from this and other excavations at the Green River Formation are currently on exhibit in the Griffin Halls of Evolving Planet.





STANLEY FIELD HALL

By Franck Mercurio

Institutional Advancement

To celebrate its 125th Anniversary, the Field Museum has transformed the visitor experience in Stanley Field Hall and installed several new displays. SUE, the *T. rex*, has moved to her new gallery inside the *Griffin Halls of Evolving Planet*, and a titanosaur from Argentina—named Máximo—now strides

(Below) Workers prepare to hang a pterosaur model from the ceiling of the northeast staircase. The flock leads visitors from Stanley Field Hall to the Griffin Halls of Evolving Planet located on the second floor.

(Right) The Museum's new hanging gardens contain more than 1,000 live hydroponic plants growing in inert volcanic rock and receiving water and fertilizer from tubes connected to the atrium's ceiling.

across the Museum's main atrium. Accompanying Máximo are four massive hanging gardens and a flock of pterosaurs (flying reptiles), all suspended from the ceiling. Stop by and see the dramatic new developments for yourself!





WELCOME NEW MEMBERS TO THE FIELD LOYALTY CLUB

BY MICHAEL WREN, INSTITUTIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Field Museum extends its appreciation to all members of the Field Loyalty Club. Their 20-plus years of dedication sets a philanthropic example for fellow supporters, visitors, and friends, ensuring the Museum's bright future. This list reflects the newest inductees to the Field Loyalty Club—the "Class of 2017"—who became 20-year Museum members and donors between January 1 and December 31, 2017.

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To learn how to include the Field Museum in your estate plans or other planned gift—or to learn more about the Edward E. Ayer Society—please contact Anne Morgan, Director of Estate and Gift Planning, at 312.665.7143 or plannedgiving@fieldmuseum.org!





Ayer Society Member Profile: Lorraine and Randy Barba

BY ANNE MORGAN, INSTITUTIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Field Museum stands because 125 years ago, some generous people stepped up and made it happen. We have to keep that ball rolling for the generations to come!"

Lorraine and Randolph (Randy) Barba had no idea as students at Princeton that they would be standing one day at the Field Museum, fascinated by the dermestid beetle colony cleaning the bones of a skeleton. Since 1990, first drawn by scientist lectures, the Barbas immersed themselves in all aspects of the Museum, including sending their children to the Summer Worlds Tour camps, which are still happening today. After retirement, they were able to indulge in their true passion, travel.

"The rich content, the depth of this Museum, goes so far beyond just the exhibitions," said Randy. "We want to support the Museum that has enriched our lives." As Founders' Council members, Field Loyalty Club members, and Edward E. Ayer Society members, the Barbas were inspired to ensure the strong financial future of the Field Museum.

'You can travel the world in this building—and we do! Whether it is Madagascar or Tibet, we come to the Field Museum to get information before we head out. Even the scientists are happy to meet with us to chare their experiences and suggestions. When we return from a trip, we see the entire place with new eyes."

Founders' Council

is the Museum's premier giving society recognizing donors for their annual gifts of \$2,500 or more.

Field Loyalty Club

honors donors who have supported the Museum for 20 or more years.

Edward E. Ayer Society

members ensure the strong financial future of the Field Museum by including the Field Museum in their estate plans.

[™] Field Museum Trustee

D Deceased

Member Opportunities



OCTOBER IS MEMBER APPRECIATION MONTH

Your membership makes an impact every day at the Field Museum, supporting scientific discovery, public engagement in science, and the care of nearly 40 million specimens and artifacts in our collection. To celebrate your support, members will enjoy special benefits during the entire month of October, including:

- A presentation by Lesley de Souza, Field Museum Conservation Scientist-Saturday, October 6, 11am
- 125th Celebration—Tuesday, October 16, 5:30pm
- · Halloween Breakfast (perfect for families!)—Saturday, October 27, 9am
- Daily member-only drawings for fun prizes and more!

Check-out fieldmuseum.org/memberevents for a full list of benefits, exclusively for members!

HALLOWEEN BREAKFAST

Join us for a family friendly Halloween Breakfast, exclusively for members! Enjoy a buffet breakfast and chat with Field Museum scientists to learn about creepy crawlies, skeletons, and more. Costumes are welcomed!

Saturday, October 27, 9-10:30am \$35/adult \$25/child (ages 3-11)

Space is limited and advanced registration is required. Tickets go on sale Monday, September 17. For more information or to purchase tickets, call 312.665.7705. All tickets to this event are non-refundable.



BREAKFAST WITH SANTA

Add some natural history to your holiday traditions and celebrate at the Field Museum. Enjoy a buffet breakfast, create holiday crafts, and share all of your holiday wishes when you take your picture with Santa.

Saturday, December 15, seatings at 9am and 10am \$40/adult \$30/child (ages 3-11)

Space is limited and advanced registration is required. Tickets go on sale Thursday, November 1. For more information or to purchase tickets, call 312.665.7705. All tickets to this event are non-refundable.











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MISS SAIGON

All through history, women in East and Southeast Asia have been central to powerful stories of resilience and courage during times of conflict, uncertainty, and dislocation. Join us for an engaging evening of storytelling and discussion—exclusively for Field Museum members—followed by dinner and a performance of the famed show. *Miss Saigon*.

Deborah Bekken, PhD, Adjunct Curator of Anthropology and Lisa Niziolek, PhD, Boone Research Scientist, will lead a discussion focused on families and women who have adapted during times of change—many in inspiring ways that have left their mark on art, literature, and culture.

Wednesday, December 5, 2018
Thursday, December 6, 2018—**SOLD OUT**

\$165 (includes dinner, discussion, and theater ticket) Petterino's, 150 N Dearborn Street Cadillac Palace Theatre, 151 W. Randolph Street

For more info and to purchase tickets, please call 312.665.7700.

125th-Anniversary Special Exhibitions

Mummies (now through April 21, 2019)

Antarctic Dinosaurs (now through January 6, 2019)

Mr. Akeley's Movie Camera (now through March 17, 2019)

Looking at Ourselves: The Sculptures of Malvina Hoffman (now through February 3, 2019)

Full Circle / Omani Wakan: Lakota Artist Rhonda Holy Bear (now through January 13, 2019)

Drawing on Tradition: Kanza Artist Chris Pappan (now through January 13, 2019)

Is It Real? (Grainger Science Hub) (now through February 24, 2019)

Museum Hours

The Field Museum is open from 9am–5pm every day except Christmas Day, with last admission at 4pm. For special hours, parking, and public transportation options, visit fieldmuseum.org/visit.

Museum Campus Neighbors

ADLER PLANETARIUM

Explore the Universe with the Adler Planetarium this fall! On September 28, round up your family and dive into a night full of science fiction and fantasy at Family After Dark. Astronaut or alien ... which path will you choose?

Join us November 9 and 10 as we bring scientific data to life in this fall's Kavli Fulldome Lecture: "The Cosmos in a Heartbeat." Find out how dramatically our story of the cosmos has shifted in just a few decades—and catch a glimpse of what the next chapter may hold.

For details, visit www.adlerplanetarium.org

SHEDD AQUARIUM

From autumn nights to the holidays, Shedd Aquarium has something special for every age. Shedd After Hours offers adult-themed special events and music 5–9pm on select Wednesdays in September and October. Admission is free to Illinois residents. Family Overnights return October 26, November 9 and December 7. Stay up late and enjoy animal presentations, activities, and explorations—then sleep among the fishes! And reserve now for a weekend-morning Holiday Breakfast, which includes a North Pole surprise. Every Shedd visit includes admission to the new special exhibit, *Underwater Beauty*.

For details, visit www.sheddaquarium.org



Give the Gift of Membership







As a current Field Museum member, you already know the benefits of membership. For the holidays, why not share the gift of discovery with someone special in your life? The holidays come around once a year, but a Field Museum membership brings joy and excitement all year long.

Gift memberships include:

- + Free Basic admission, along with free or discounted tickets to special exhibitions
- + Invitation to our Annual Members' Nights
- + Discounts on education programs and in the Museum's stores and restaurants
- + And so much more!

Buy a gift membership early to ensure arrival before the holidays! Gift recipients have four months from the purchase date to activate their membership, so they won't miss out on any exploration.







Gift memberships can be purchased online at fieldmuseum.org/membership, by calling 312.665.7700, or at the membership desk during your next visit.





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