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مركز البحوث الأمريكية بمصر
AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INC.

AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INC.
EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES PROJECT
USAID Grant No. 263-0000-G-00-3089-00

Annual Report IV

November 1, 1996 - October 31, 1997

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ANNUAL REPORT

Executive Summary

This report covers the period November 1, 1996 through October 31, 1997 of USAID Grant No. 263-0000-G-00-3089-00.

The main activities were as follows:

- Implementation of Cycle One projects.
- Implementation of Cycle Two projects.
- Completion of Cycle Three approval cycle.
- Completion of projects.
- Selection of team for Old Cairo Preservation and Presentation.
- Selection of team for Conservation of Coptic Icons
- Presentation of Egyptian Antiquities Project at many local and international venues and conferences, and publications.
- Site visits with officials and for monitoring and evaluation.
- Participation in national planning conferences.
- Change in the relationship with SCA.

HIGHLIGHTS AND PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR

Project Categories: We have divided our projects into three categories depending on their degree of project management. The first are turnkey projects, where both a concept and an entity are identified at proposal approval stage. These projects can commence once sub-agreement negotiations are concluded, a sub-agreement signed and SCA Permanent Committee approval obtained. Our role then becomes one of monitoring and evaluation with review of project schedule, receipt of progress reports and on-site investigations. An example of this is the conservation of the small Temple of Amun at Madinat Habu.

The second category is that of a concept, only, which requires us to develop an RFP, advertise, review, select and award. An example of this is the Old Cairo Master: Planning and Presentation

The third category starts with a concept and requires very active EAP project management to develop it to the stage of implementation, which is also bid out. However, the projects have multiple tasks and phases, each of which need to be bid out and awarded. An example of these projects are several of the monuments in Islamic Cairo, such as Ibn Barquq.

Based on our experience of the intensive project management required to realize projects that start with a concept or monument without a team, we decided that Cycle III should consist only of "turnkey projects".

Completion of Projects: By the end of the grant year, six projects or project phases were substantially completed. The museum exhibit renovation, a sequel to the MMP in the USA, was virtually complete. The North Sinai project was concluded with the final report and graphics submitted. Cairo Mapping Phase One and the documentation of Bab Zuwayla were also completed.

Other projects were started and are at various stages of implementation. The total the stood at five projects completed, eleven with on-site implementation, sixteen others with extensive discussions / planning underway and to start with next year and six awaiting action.

Review of Cycle Three: From a total seventy-three applications distributed, twenty-nine proposals were received. Of these, nine were approved and three deferred, thus completing the funding available under the grant.

The Supreme Council for Antiquities (SCA): during the year we had continuing resistance from the SCA. We were refused work permits and antiquities passes were not issued. Most of our ongoing Islamic projects were not affected although two were turned down because of leadership exercised against ARCE. In general, relations were very good with the Director of the Islamic and Coptic Sector as well as the North and South Departments of the SCA. However, the resistance we encountered meant that not only were certain projects delayed or suspended but also we had to spend much more time and energy to devote to this resistance. This was time and energy better spent on project implementation.

Most affected was our larger important Valley of the Kings project. We worked our way through the system as well as we could with the Secretary-General. We then had the US Embassy take up issues with the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of culture, and, ultimately, the US Ambassador with the Minister of Culture.

However in September, the head of the SCA did not have his one year contract renewed and a fine scholar, Egyptologist, and Chairman of the Dean of Archaeology at Cairo University, was selected for the task. He was in office for only a few days before the year the year ended but we were able to meet with him and the and the cooperative atmosphere presages a good future

United States Agency for International Development (USAID): Our relationship with USAID continues as real teamwork not only with the project officer but also with other USAID officials who have been helpful and supportive of a range of project and overall issues. Their suggestions, their help, their networks have been important in project policy and implementation. Through yearly meetings, site visits, yearly progress reports and monthly financial statements, we keep them informed of the project's status.

Interest in actual site visits has led to an understanding of the conservation process and developed an institutional awareness of what is required.

USAID has contributed significantly to "Conservation through Infrastructure" by deciding to install a sewer in the Bab Zuwayla and enhance the drainage system around the Mosque of Saleh Tala'i. This will bring relief to monuments and citizens alike.

Personnel Changes: An Administrative Assistant was hired to help with ever increasing work load. Our driver returned after his attempts to work in the Gulf did not materialize.

American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE): The projects have been well and warmly received by the ARCE Board as well as its general membership. Presentations at the annual meeting at ARCE local chapters and articles in the American Research Center in Egypt Newsletter have kept people aware of the developments.

National Cooperation: We have participated in national conferences in Egypt with multi-national attendees on a sustainable tourism and strategic planning document and on Luxor Master Planning.

Level of Effort: We continue to attract staff, consultants and sub-grantees who are attracted to the objective of the overall grant. As such, there is an extra dimension to our work because people believe they are making a contribution to a worthwhile cause. Performance is intense from these committed individuals.

Endowment: The first \$5 million in Endowment was received in September and is invested and managed in the US by a Trust company together with the endowment sums for ARCE and Chicago House.

SPECIFIC PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

CYCLE ONE

Completed Projects:

- Museum Management Project
- Sinai Salvage
- Sinai Preservation

The Field School:

Year Four Accomplishments: Opposition to training was received early on from the SCA and, despite repeated requests, candidates were not nominated. Accordingly, the season scheduled for March, 1997 had to be postponed. Ultimately, through Mark Easton's perseverance twenty-five candidates were proposed. Ibrahim Sadek interviewed them and selected seventeen to participate in the third Field School season in October.

The season started at Memphis on October 4, 1997 following a welcome lunch at ARCE. Seventeen SCA inspectors including several woman (a first) participated in the hands-on excavation and series of teaching lectures. Many of these inspectors had not the chance to excavate before even though they have been assigned to supervisory positions on SCA excavations. Usually only hired laborers dig. By digging themselves they were exposed to the rigors and techniques of physical excavation. Rather than shy away from it, they worked enthusiastically and many asked to return for another season.

Three of the SCA supervisors who had attended US field schools in the USA in the summer of 1995 and who had acted as supervisors on previous seasons returned. One, Atiya Radwan, was again Deputy Director, and he helped enormously in the management of the students. He has been promoted by the SCA to a position of regional responsibility in Aswan.

Housing at the OICC facilities in Memphis was good, but a change in management required Dr. Patch to be very much on top of all arrangements to ensure that everyone was looked after properly.

Plans For Next Year: The season is scheduled to end on November 6th. Subsequently excavation reports will be written and plans made for a fourth field school season.

Zawiya-Sabil Farag Ibn Barquq:

Year Four Accomplishments: Pre-qualification document requests were sent out to six contractors. Regrettably, only one responded and, despite assurances from another, no others were received. In the meantime, we scrutinized the documents prepared by Dr. Saleh Lamei and discerned that we had some differences regarding the conservation; specifically how to deal with both the skylight in the prayer hall and the stairwell. His plans called for collectors inside the hall to drain rain water away while we believe that no water or pollutants should be allowed inside the building at all. There were some other inconsistencies that were discussed at several meetings with him.

Given the difficulty in finding contractors who were interested in the project, we asked Dr. Lamei to execute the whole project, not just supervise the work for us. He has been pleased to be asked and we eagerly await his response upon his return from six weeks of the work-related travel. Dr. Harrel returned again to study the stones in the monuments of Islamic Cairo. He saw a stone in Zawiya Ibn Barquq that had never located in a quarry site. But he suspected where it was and during a field visit in the Fall located it precisely. Hence, our work has contributed to that of another researcher.

Plans for Next Year: We hope Dr. Lamei will take on the whole project. If not, we will assign one of our staff the responsibility of project coordination to bring this project to a head and commence it.

Dar Al Kutub/Manuscripts:

Year Four Accomplishments: Despite earlier promise, the responses for the Dar Al-Kutub have proved empty. No list of manuscripts was forthcoming. During the summer the chairman of the Dar Al-Kutub changed and, while he was enthusiastic, he and we ran into obstacles. First of all, it appears that the prior chairman had never broached the project with the Board of Directors. Second, their board demonstrated that they do not understand the principles of the project since they stated basically that they would be happy to receive the funds from ARCE and do it themselves.

Plans for Next Year: We will re-engage once more through the textual specialist from the University of Arizona who is known to ARCE and the Dar Al Kutub. If we can make headway we will pursue it. If not, we will decide how to reprogram the funds.

Valley of the Kings:

Year Four Accomplishments: This project was an exercise in frustration because of the resistance in the SCA. The team was denied security clearance extension so they could not return for their field check before finishing their final report. During the course of the year, many conversations took place but with no resolution. Requests for approval of the project were turned down even after every question raised was answered, including the submission of draft final report.

Ultimately, the US Ambassador wrote to the Minister of Culture about the project, and still no action on the project ensued.

Finally, with the appointment of the new head of the SCA, movement started. At a meeting at the end of October, two days after he was in the job, Dr. Gaballa called for a discussion between ARCE and the SCA in Luxor to get the important project underway.

Plans for Next Year: Hold the meeting in Luxor, reach resolution, have the team return for the field check, submit the final report, receive SCA approval for two prototype tomb protection measures and then implement.

Luxor Temple:

Year Four Accomplishments: John Stewart returned to review and confirm his earlier analysis. A full-time conservator, Hiroko Kariya, arrived from the Brooklyn Museum and she began treatment according to the planned procedure. Discussions were held with the SCA and a location and design was chosen for the shelter/lab to be erected on-site.

A protective canopy was placed over some of the fragments to determine whether this would be helpful against the occasional moisture and micro-climates that are present amongst the blocks. In terms of procedure, the project is well established.

Plans for Next Year: When the shelter/lab is constructed, the conservation will be more effective. The work on the columns of Colonnade Hall by the SCA has dislocated this project area for two years and, once it is finished and the contractor leaves, Chicago House will be left unimpaired.

Subsequently, the conservation process will be routine and continue on until completion.

Sinai Salvage:

Year Four Accomplishments: After clarifications and discussions on the draft final report, both the text and graphics were completed to high standard. Although Drs. Heikal and Maqsud received a draft final of the text, we decided not to give them the final maps and drawings until we had negative prints from the films shot during the year. Since the images number about a thousand and we could not produce them in Cairo without assurances that quality and negatives would be sacrificed, they were sent to the USA.

Based on the difficult experience we had with the SCA over this project and our fears that it will result in more contentions with little, if any, good result for the archaeology of the SCA, we have decided to reprogram these funds to other projects that need additional money.

Plans for Next Year: Once the prints are completed, give the final reports, drawings, maps, pottery analysis and database to Dr. Heikal and Maqsud. We want to wait until everything is in its final form in order to attempt to blunt inevitable criticism.

Sinai Preservation:

Year Four Accomplishments: Field work finished as scheduled and progress reports have been received. In total, seventy five archaeological sites have been recorded with the bulk in the Chalcolithic (4500-2925 BC). The total range progresses through middle and upper Paleolithic to Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze and Iron Age. There is also evidence of some Roman period and modern Bedouin occupation. The most important theme has been of domestication of bred animals as shown in villages with large, masonry stock enclosures.

A preliminary report was approved for submission to the journal of Field Archaeology. While the final report was under preparation many discussions were held regarding formal and acknowledgment. Since SMU was able to find a publisher for the work, print it at its own expense and have it out in a timely manner, we agreed, partly because this is not a standard conservation project that will lend itself to the intended ARCE Publication series.

Plenum Press will publish it in keeping with the award-winning Wadi Kabbaniyah volumes previously written by Dr. Wendorf and colleagues.

Plans for Next Year: Both the manuscript for the publication and the final report will be submitted, concluding this project.

Mosque of Saleh Tala'i

Year Four Accomplishments: Superb architectural documentation has continued. By working very closely with Dr. Lamei's office Jarek Dobrowolski has been able to assure that draft final submissions require very few corrections, in contrast to the incomplete and less-trained work they were initially delivering to us. Additionally, they have now started to hand in work ahead of schedule rather than late. During the summer, a conservator studied the minbar and developed specifications for its treatment

USAID announced its intention to fund the sewer line at the Bab Zuwayla area including the tile drainage system at the Mosque. Many discussions occurred with USAID, the consultants, the Cairo Water Organization and the SCA regarding the project. We obtained all the earlier investigations, reports, recommendations and maps and drawings for the stalled SCA drainage project at the Mosque and delivered these to the USAID. Dr. Hefny, acted as a consultant to prepare a detailed report on the existing tile drainage system which was used as a basis for the USAID scope of work. After tender and analysis a contractor was selected to begin the work. The contract value is LE 7,500,000.

The project will not only help the sewage problem in the area, but should mitigate the ground water problems for the benefit of the citizens and monuments alike.

Plans for Next Year: The sewer work should start and be completed by September 1998. We will then observe the result on the Mosque. The Minbar will be strengthened, moved, cleaned and conserved during the year.

Bab Zuwayla:

Year Four Accomplishments: a) Documentation. Jarek Dobrowolski worked diligently with Dr. Lamei's office and they responded with excellent timely work. This stage of the project, a Cycle One project is now complete. b) Conservation. We held many detailed discussions with Nairy Hampikian, including a submission from her of a full work plan. A stonecutter came on-site and advised that replacement on the damaged stone block was feasible. Subsequently, through the Sabil Nafisa project we identified a local quarry that removes stone manually and does not use explosives, like most quarries, which destabilizes the internal integrity of the stone.

Nairy Hampikian returned to UCLA to pursue her Ph.D., but instead of returning in September, as planned, delayed her return to November, so no physical conservation work could commence on-site this year.

Plans for Next Year: Conclude discussions with her, sign a sub-agreement and start work.

Bayt Al-Razzaz:

Year Four Accomplishments: Both the emergency shoring and cleaning activities were executed during this year, despite some resistance by the SCA. A local inspector decided to raise some unwarranted questions. Several discussions with his supervisor clarified his responsibilities and resolved the situation.

Now the palace is stabilized in these areas we have worked and over 320 cubic meters of dirt, debris and rubbish removed. With access secured, we expect the garbage problem will be alleviated, if not eliminated. An internal wall was strengthened. An RFP has sent to two contractors for repair of the bulging wall. Difficulties developed with the favored contractor and we have had to suspend discussions until they are sorted out.

We requested permission to remove the air raid shelter (bunker) and ultimately received approval. Next we had to satisfy ourselves about an internal difference of opinion over whether the bunker should be removed.

A request for photo- documentation of the whole complex was prepared.

Plans for Next Year: Remove the bunker, repair the bulging wall, do photo-documentation, have a project manager/contractor to execute the two action plans prepared by Brown Morton.

Museum Management:

Year Four Accomplishments: a) *Training in the USA.* The Final Report was submitted. One of the trainees is the Director of the newly- opened Nubian Museum in Aswan. b) *Egyptian Museum.* The renovation of an exhibit for royal jewelry has almost been completed. Joining in the project with ARCE were William Ward, exhibits designer through a USIA grant and USAID DT2 training funding, the Local Cultural Fund of the Royal Netherlands Embassy and the SCA. New air conditioning, vitrines, lighting display and tables were installed. ARCE management by Mark Easton and Ibrahim Sadek were crucial. Several of the participants in the USA training program were involved in this implementation.

Plans for Next Year: Open the exhibit.

The Coptic Area of Cairo:

Year Four Accomplishments: The technical and cost committees met in January to evaluate the offerers. Attending were: (technical) Dr. Mohamed Awad, architect, Dr. Samir Samika, leader of Coptic Community, Dr. Jan den Heijer, head of Dutch Institute and (cost) Arne Johansen. Written reports were submitted in advance by (technical) Mark Easton, Brown Morton, and Bill Remsen and (cost) Peter Willet. The committee decided not to select any proposal. Four of the nine were contacted and told that a clarification of the scope of work would be sent out and they would be asked to re-bid.

In response to the clarification sent out, four offers resubmitted proposals in April. Reviewers from the first committee who reside in Egypt read the proposals and, at a committee meeting in May selected one group. Discussions with the group about its weakness in the area of local involvement were resolved when they added several Egyptians to the team.

An application was submitted to the SCA Permanent Committee. for the projects but it was tuned down, in part because of the hard stand against it taken by the former head of the SCA.

Plans for Next Year: Determine how to better submit the application to the SCA. Continue discussions with the group. Receive required material for the sub-agreement. Plan to commence project in April.

Medieval Zone Database:

Year Four Accomplishments: Jarek Dobrowolski and John Rodenbeck held good discussions about this and a few points need to be clarified before a consulting agreement can be drawn up.

Plans for Next Year: John Rodenbeck starts structuring the project.

Conservation Lab:

Year Four Accomplishments: As part of the USAID DT II Training Needs Assessment of the SCA, it was recommended that an enhanced training component be added to the lab. This is under review by USAID.

CYCLE TWO

Our strategy with projects approved as part of this cycle was to move ahead with proposals submitted by project directors who are really champions of their work. We expected that these "turnkey" projects would be implemented efficiently. This proved to be the case as three projects were virtually complete by the time the third year finished, with four others in the midst of activity.

Completed Projects:

- Conservation Lab For Submerged Artifacts
- Dakhla Oasis
- KV55

Sabil Kuttab Nafisa Al-Bayda:

Year Four Accomplishments: The extensive conservation of the monument proceeded very well. Stone and metal and wood conservation continued and were all but finished by year-end. Several issues required careful treatment and extensive involvement with the SCA and others. The inspector did not feel comfortable about the erection of a roof over the stairwell so we met on-site with Dr. Fahmy, former head of the Islamic and Coptic sector of the SCA. Our position, that the roof was needed to protect the monument from more garbage and pollution and that it had historical precedents was convincing and the roof was installed.

The stairs themselves were another matter. We wanted to install an independent staircase that would act to help stabilize the frail adjoining Eastern wall. But the SCA insisted on cantilevered stone steps cut into the wall just like those that were remaining, These steps had totally failed. We finally agreed to put in two new walls to support these stairs. As it turned out this decision was propitious for the dismantling of the Eastern wall revealed a massive

void. It occurred after an internal doorway had been blocked, walled over and eroded away, leaving a cavity which destabilized the wall. This was repaired and the staircase installed.

The conservator funded by the Dutch arrived and worked on the decorated panel in readiness for a display in the sabil. The Kuttab floor was strengthened and new wood installed. A specialist came from Europe and installed copper sheeting on the roof to prevent the ingress of damaging rainwater. This is a new technology for Cairo and we hope will prove successful and be utilized here. In the Fall, we discussed the concept of adaptive re-use of the Sabil with the new head of the Islamic and Coptic sector for the SCA and he was interested although he wanted a government bookstore installed.

Plans for Next Year: Finish the conservation, have a completion ceremony/workshop and hand the monument over for adaptive re-use as a bookshop/visitor's orientation center.

Cairo Mapping Projects:

Year Four Accomplishments: We experienced delays because of other commitments of the project director. Additionally, we were having great difficulty in obtaining SCA approval for him to have access to their documentation center to research existing ground floor plans that were not available in the published sources. Initially, they agreed for access to ten monuments and finally near the end of year, for all of them.

The director was still able to proceed with substantial completion of some of the mapping and provide an excellent accompanying text. But, because of these delays we agreed to extend the project.

Plans for Next Year: Receive the substantial completion of Phase I and start Phase II, when information gained from the documentation center and surreys can be added.

Synagogue of Maimonides:

Year Four Accomplishments: Because we have been concentrating on other projects, other monuments in Cairo and Cycle III, we have not proceeded with this monument.

Plans for Next Year: Commission Dr. Hefny to do a ground water investigation, do photodocumentation and determine whether the water problems are so substantial that we cannot proceed.

Conservation of Bab Zuwayla:

Year Four Accomplishments: See Bab Zuwayla under Cycle One, above.

Temple of Amun at Madinat Habu:

Year Four Accomplishments: Based on on-site recommendations from the structural engineer and two conservators, it was decided not to remove the wall or foundation blocks. Sufficient information could be gleaned from blocks in-situ and their removal would create major conservation difficulties. In fact, the best way to conserve them was by reburial. This has been done, after full photo and architectural documentation.

Before the closure of the spring season, the issue of the roof repair was broached in preparation for the return in the Fall.

Once back, a decision was made to concentrate on repairing cracks and leaks and replace the stone blocks, all under the direction of a stonecutter.

Plans for Next Year: Finish repairs to roof. Conduct full architectural and photodocumentation.

Islamic Inscriptions:

Year Four Accomplishments: The equipment arrived and the AUC team recruited a number of volunteers to help compile sources of published material and set-up the formatting for storage and retrieval. The initial bibliographic search for previously published inscriptions was completed.

The project received a blow when the SCA twice turned it down for on-site recording. AUC hired an Islamicist who has already documented many inscriptions while at the SCA and we hope he can help us gain approval. The work has not been hampered yet by non approval for work on-site, but it will soon become an issue.

The project cameras were stolen from the AUC office and the matter is under investigation. Some photography has occurred on-site and the negatives scanned into the data base.

Plans for Next Year: Speak to those close to the SCA process and to the individual who has blocked SCA approval and determine if we can reach a solution. Recording and data entry will proceed as planned.

Abydos:

Year Four Accomplishments: Discussions have been held with the project principals in Cairo and in New York, based on an initial proposal submission and we await their discussions with sub-contractors and their supporting institution.

Plans for Next Year: Receive all material, sign a sub-agreement and commence the project.

Conservation of Coptic Icons:

Year Four Accomplishments: After many discussions with the head of conservation of the SCA, and based on his recommendation, the Dutch donors and we met with Pope Shenouda to seek his suggestions and support. In general, he was in favor of the concept but asked for two weeks to review it. At our instigation we were able to see him again two months later. He gave his suggestions and approval and the RFP was distributed with a submission date in late June.

We received two proposals and met with the Dutch to open the offers. It was clear that only one proposal was responsive, but we were very pleased with the composition of the team. It is made up of the main players in the field and we could not have enabled them to come together except by this process.

Additionally, the Coptic church has created a committee to set up a unit for the conservation of Coptic icons so that the project can be continued after our funding is over.

Major questions were asked of the team and they still have yet to be clarified. The departure of many of their team in the summer delayed their responses.

Plans for Next Year: Hold discussions, receive clarifications, begin the project.

Cultural Resource Management:

Year Four Accomplishments: Based on discussions with the ARCE Oversight Committee, AUC was offered a planning grant for the project. Expected at its completion are published teaching materials, a full curriculum and a selection of faculty. We received a preliminary budget in February with promises of more material to follow. In May, we wrote requesting this material. No response has been received. The ARCE Oversight Committee agreed to request this material once more.

Plans for Next Year: Receive the material and begin the sub-grant project.

Tomb of Parrenefer:

Year Four Accomplishments: Another request for a re-submission was sent. The project director thanked us for our patience and agreed to submit a revised proposal by February, which she did. After review a letter with a series of technical questions was sent, without an answer. It was sent again. The issue was discussed again by the ARCE Oversight Committee.

Plans for Next Year: Request answers again. Further review the project.

Graeco-Roman Site:

Year Four Accomplishments: The proposal for the conservation of the mosaics at the Graeco-Roman museum was forwarded and discussed with the Italian Cultural Institute. Once we reached agreement, we submitted it jointly to the SCA in March, with a proposed starting date in June. We have yet to have a response.

Because of the difficulties experienced with the Madaba Map project and because of the difficulties we have faced with the SCA while we have been pushing other projects, we have not pursued this one.

Plans for Next Year: Take the issue up with the new head of the SCA to see what has happened to it, and see if the team is still interested / available to conduct the project.

Conservation Education:

Year Four Accomplishments: This is tied to the conservation Lab in Cycle one, see above.

UV Filters:

Year Four Accomplishments: We had anticipated that Bill Remsen would assist us with specifications / RFP for this, but he was not available and we have concentrated on more visible projects instead.

Plans for Next Year: Identify a consultant who will help us with this project.

Pest Netting:

Year Four Accomplishments: We had anticipated that Bill Remsen would assist us with specifications / RFP for this, but he was not available and we have concentrated on more visible projects instead.

Plans for Next Year: Identify a consultant who will help us with this project.

CYCLE THREE

Seventy-three applications were sent out with a deadline of February 18, 1997. Questions were posed and answered. Twenty-nine proposals were received and reviewed internally by the EAP and distributed to all ARCE Oversight Committee members. The EAP did not suggest or offer any concepts to the Oversight Committee for consideration because they are the most time-consuming and difficult to execute. They require specification/RFP writing, review, award and sub-grant before implementation. The twenty-nine proposals were all submitted by individuals who lead a team that would carry out their concept, thus eliminating all the preparatory stages. These "turnkey" projects they can be implemented more efficiently.

At the Oversight Committee meeting in April, nine proposals were approved and three deferred. Letters were sent out to applicants informing them that they had not been selected.

In past Cycles a submission to the SCA Secretary-General and a discussion of these eight proposals would have occurred at this stage,. However we believed that the Secretary-General would have tried to "capture" the funding for all these projects by either objecting to the whole process or by dedicating the funds to projects of his choice. Accordingly, we decided to proceed to the Antiquities Fund Permanent Committee for approval first and then to submit these to the SCA Permanent Committee one at a time. The AFPC gave approval in July for the nine projects.

Two days after Dr. Gaballa started we advised him of the situation, gave him a list of Cycle III and told him we wished to have a further briefing session.

Alexandria Mosaics:

Year Four Accomplishments: The project director has returned to Alexandria and submitted his application to the SCA. We held preliminary discussions

Plans for Next Year: Receive SCA approval, sign a sub-agreement, start the project in February, 1998.

Bir Umm Fawakhir:

Year Four Accomplishments: The project director and we had early discussions about the conservator and other aspects of the project. She had inadvertently not included the cost of the construction of a barricade, the single most important component of the project, and so she had to proceed with plans for the 1997 season without our funding.

Plans for Next Year: Clarify the issues sign a sub-agreement for work in Winter of 1999.

El-Muzzawakha Tomb:

Year Four Accomplishments: The Oversight Committee agreed to fund a planning grant for engineering studies on the feasibility of isolating the tomb. The project director will need to find additional money to build the visitors center / replica which is understood by all parties as an integral part of the project.

Plans for Next Year: Conduct engineering study, submit to Oversight Committee for next phase of project and sign sub-agreement for this.

Hierakonpolis:

Year Four Accomplishments: The principal is preparing a new proposal for submission because the budget in the original proposal was not approved because it was too expensive. Communications have taken place with Milwaukee Public Museum, the enabling institution.

Plans for Next Year: Receive submission, sign sub-agreement, commence project in January, 1998.

Institute of Nautical Archaeology:

Year Four Accomplishments: INA's application for SCA permanent committee approval was held up with claims that EAP funds were supposed to go to the SCA. This was one reason why we decide not to submit any further Cycle Three projects at that time.

Plans for Next Year: Discuss the issue with Dr. Gaballa and try to sort this out so project can commence.

Karnak Statute:

Year Four Accomplishments: Discussions have been held with project director.

Plans for Next Year: The project director will submit the proposal to SCA, sign agreement for a start date in September, 1998.

Ramesses VI:

Year Four Accomplishments: The project director has submitted all the required material for an SCA Permanent Committee application.

Plans for Next Year: Submit it to SCA, have a sub-agreement, and start work.

Sabil Mohamed Ali Pasha:

Year Four Accomplishments: Discussions have been held with project director.

Plans for Next Year: Submit proposal to SCA, sign agreement for a start date in September, 1998.

Three Houses in Cairo:

Year Four Accomplishments: Discussions have been held with project director. Technical and administrative questions have been posed to him.

Plans for Next Year: Receive his responses, sign sub-agreement to commence work in February, 1998.

Consultant Activity

Technical Adjunct Research Intern: Alaa El-Habashi joined us to help again on project work at the Bayt Al-Razzaz.

Dr. Kamal Hefny researched the existing situation and developed a more detailed specification for the tile drainage system at the Mosque of Saleh Tala'i. He advised and accompanied us at meetings and site visits.

Dr. Norbert Baer, world renown conservator, was able to take time in his schedule to stay on after a lecture series and consult on various issues at the Bab Zuwayla area.

Ewa Parandawoska, former head of conservation at the Warsaw Museum, prepared a specification and action plan for the conservation of the minbar at the Mosque of Saleh Tala'i.

Bojana Mojsov helped us with organizing slide archives.

William Remsen: we had expected him to join us as a consultant to help with a number of US and Egypt issues, but his salary requirements were so far in excess of his previous salary levels with employed by ARCE that we had no choice but to not consider him any longer.

Administration

Bi-weekly staff meetings were implemented to keep all parties in touch and air issues of common concern.

Marian Sami was hired as an administrative assistant to help with the paper flow and issues in accounting and grant administration.

Forms have been computerized and the number of signatures on forms reduced to help efficiency.

A petty cash system has been introduced.

Jarek Dobrowolski developed guidelines on Architectural Documentation and on Final Submissions of reports. Former ARCE fellow and Islamicist-in-Residence Paula Saunders helped create a transliteration guide for Arabic.

Lectures

The following lectures were given on EAP projects by EAP related personnel:

On April 2, Chip Vincent and Jarek Dobrowolski lectured at ARCE on EAP projects.

On April 9, they briefed the ARCE Oversight committee.

On April 10, Chip Vincent gave the opening lecture at the ARCE annual meeting in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

On April 12, Chip Vincent talked to the Washington, DC Chapter of ARCE.

On May 12, Terry Walz lectured on the EAP to the Denver Museum of Natural History.

On May 14, Agnieszka Dobrowolska lectured about the Sabil Nafisa at ARCE.

On June 4, Chip Vincent lectured to US History Teachers under a Fulbright Program.

On June 10, Chip Vincent lectured to visiting students in Islamic studies from Drew University.

On October 30, Mark Easton and Chip Vincent briefed USAID about projects in the Bab Zuwayla area.

Conferences

Mark M. Easton, Chip Vincent and Jarek Dobrowolski attended and spoke at the ARCE annual meeting in Ann Arbor, Michigan in April.

Mark Easton and Chip Vincent participated in the Luxor Master Plan Committee for Archaeology at a conference in July 13.

Chip Vincent participated in the Sustainable Tourism conference on July 15 and drafted and submitted a policy document on CRM.

Chip Vincent, Jarek Dobrowolski and Cynthia Shartzler attended the Polish-Dutch-French workshop on the conservation of Coptic Wall Paintings on October 9.

They also attended the Dutch conference on the Roman period in border areas and the Italian one on 19 and 20th century architecture in Egypt.

Site Visits

During the year, the following individuals were taken on site visits to projects in Cairo, Bir Umm Fawakhir, Abydos, Luxor and Dakhleh Oasis.

US Congressman Bob Young of Florida
Sony Callahan

USAID Deputy Administrator, David Hales
US Ambassador, Edward S. Walker, Jr.
USAID Mission Director, John Westley
US Deputy Chief of Mission, Vincent Battle
USAID Deputy Director, Toni Christiansen-Wagner

Peter Argo, USAID
Beatrix Bayer, USAID
William Cavness, US Embassy
Tom Dailey, USAID
George Deikun, USAID
Jean Durette, USAID
Nancy Hardy, USAID
Seifalla Hassanein, USAID
Gary Newton, USAID
Paul O'Friel, US Embassy
Bob MacLeod, USAID
Anne Patterson, USAID
Harry Proctor, USAID
Tom Rishoi, USAID
Hussein Sedky, USAID
Mark Silverman, USAID
Phillip Tresch, USAID
Clem Weber, USAID
Janet Wilgus, USIS

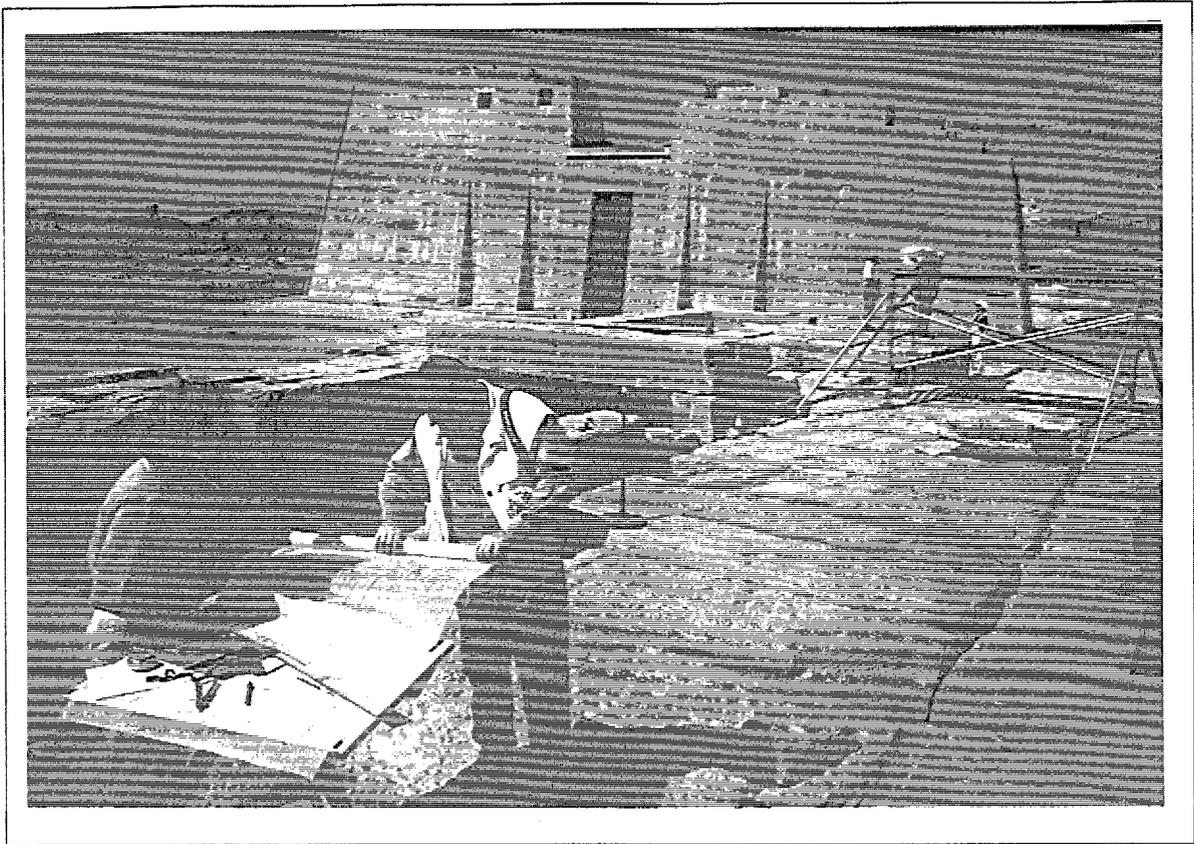
Norbert Baer, ARCE
Jack Josephson, ARCE
Elaine Schapker, ARCE
Ray Salamanca, ARCE
Chris Taylor, ARCE

Other site or office visits:

Members of War College, US Department of Defense
Young Political Leaders, USA

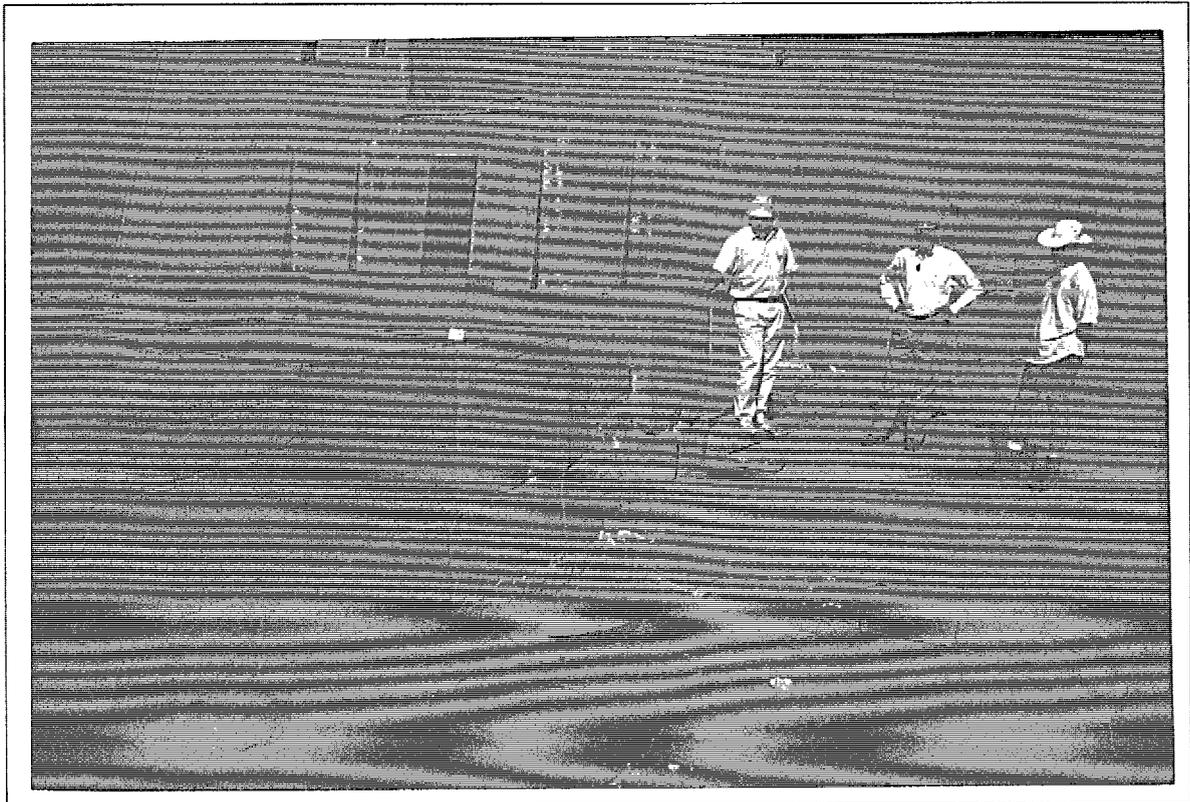
Stephanio Bianco, Aga Khan Trust
Francisco Suavo, Aga Khan Trust
Douglas Graham, World Bank

RKVRRSS\C:\rania\general\annual4.98



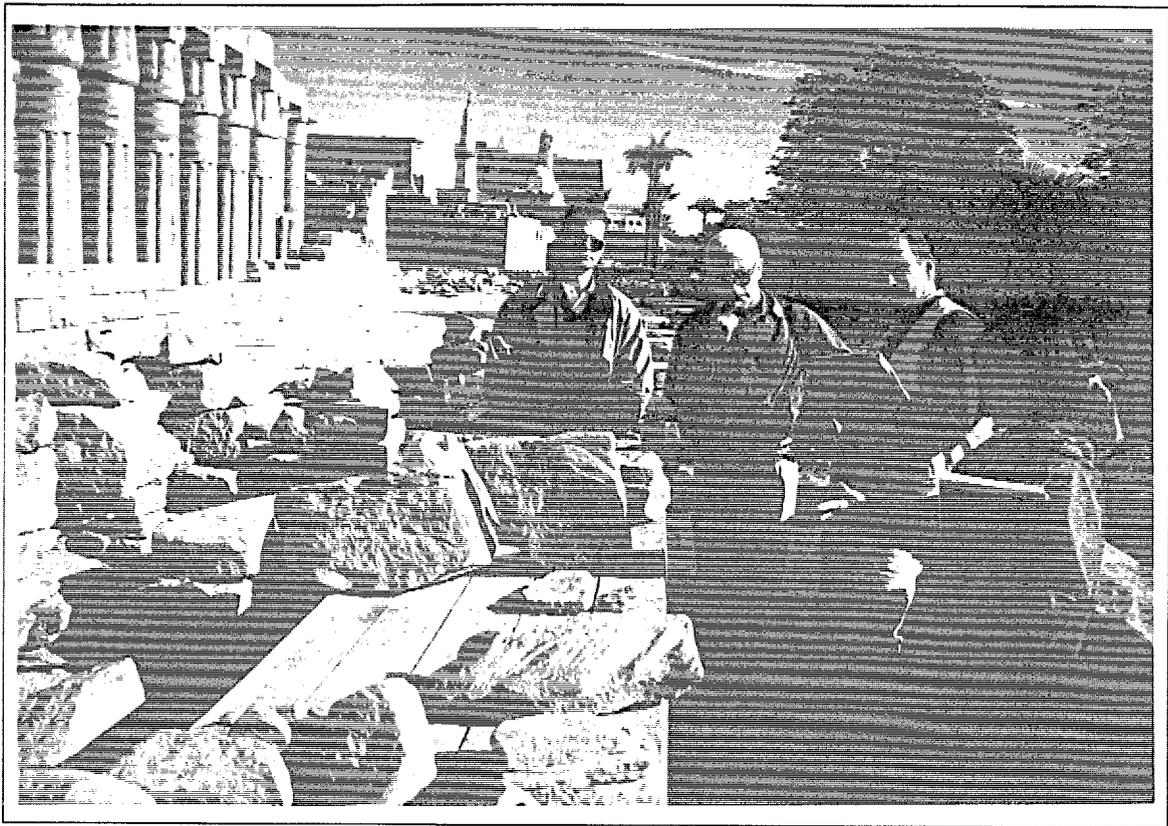
Tina DiCerbo and Jarek Dobrolwoski review her drawings of the roof of the small Temple of Amun at Medinat Habu. The roof of the Temple was sealed this season to protect the interior decoration from water infiltration.

Photo by: Chip Vincent



Jarek Dobrowolski, Ray Johnson and Dany Roy view an area of the roof where paving had been removed in prior years, exposing the temple to water penetration.

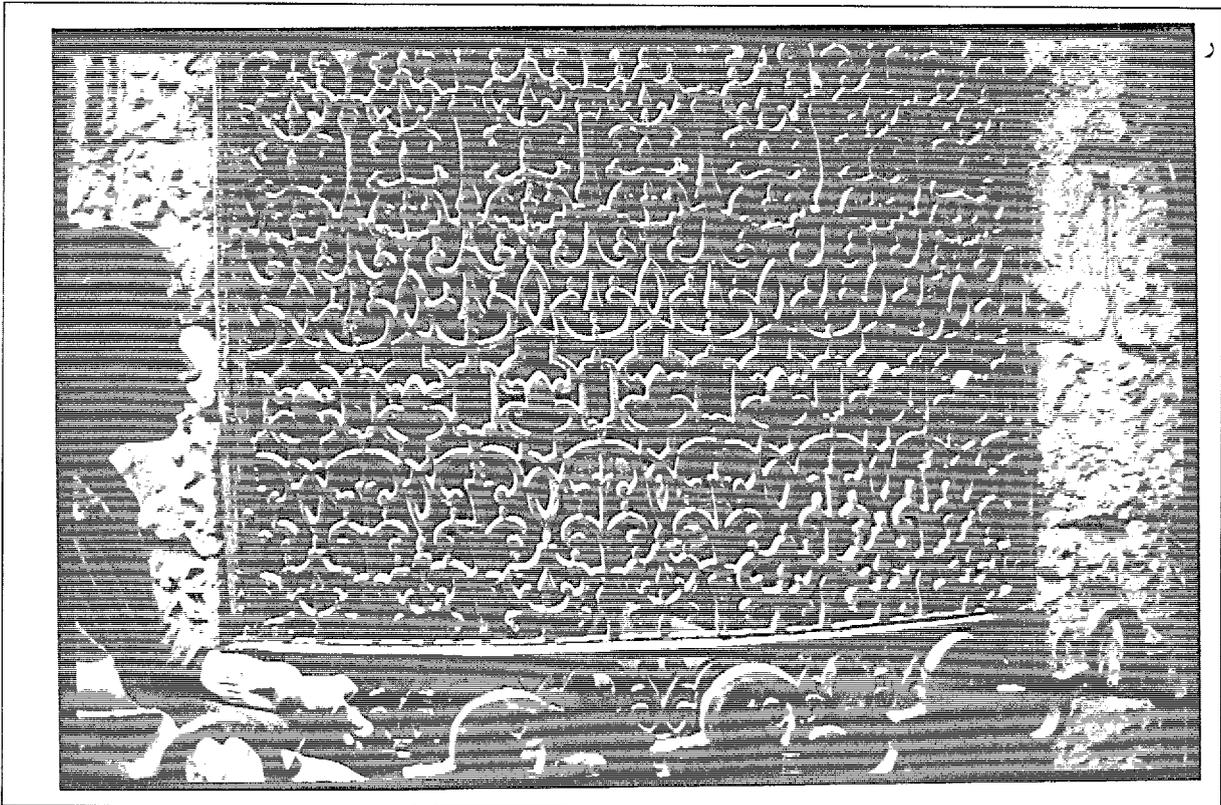
Photo by: Chip Vincent



Discussions at the Luxor Temple Stone Fragment Project.

L to R: Ray Johnson, John Stewart, Jarek Dobrowolski and Hiriko Kariya.

Photo by: Chip Vincent

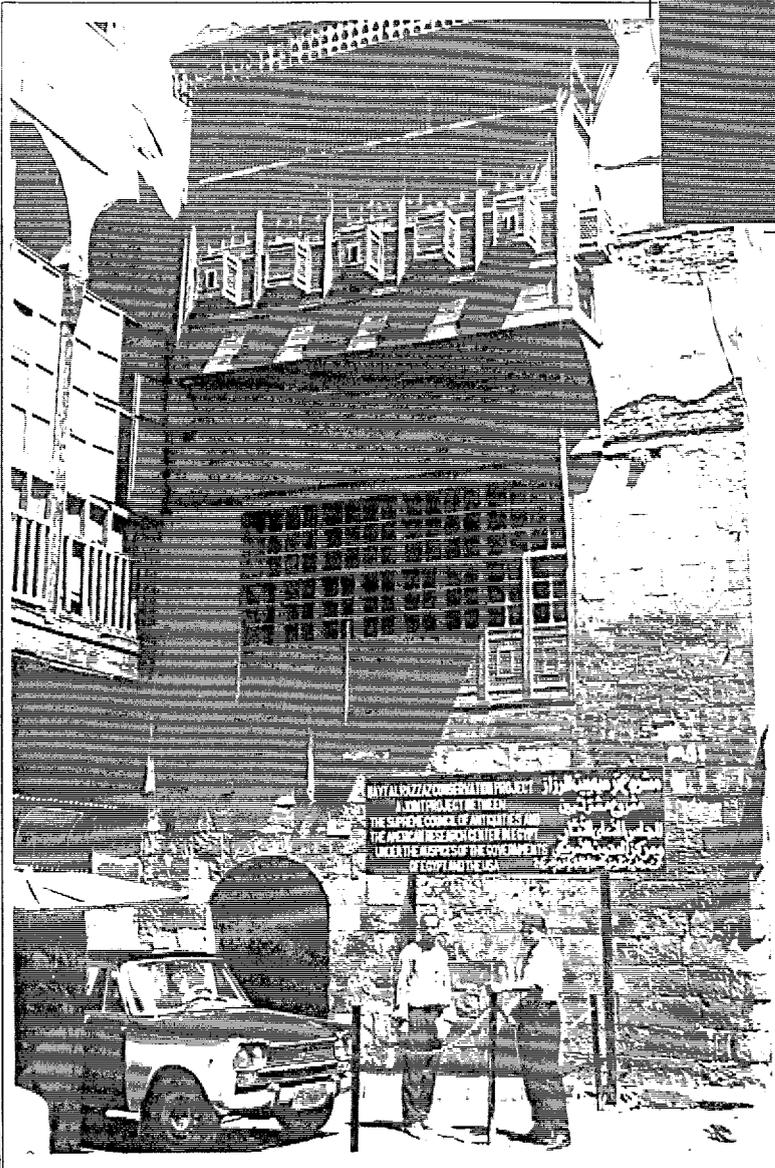
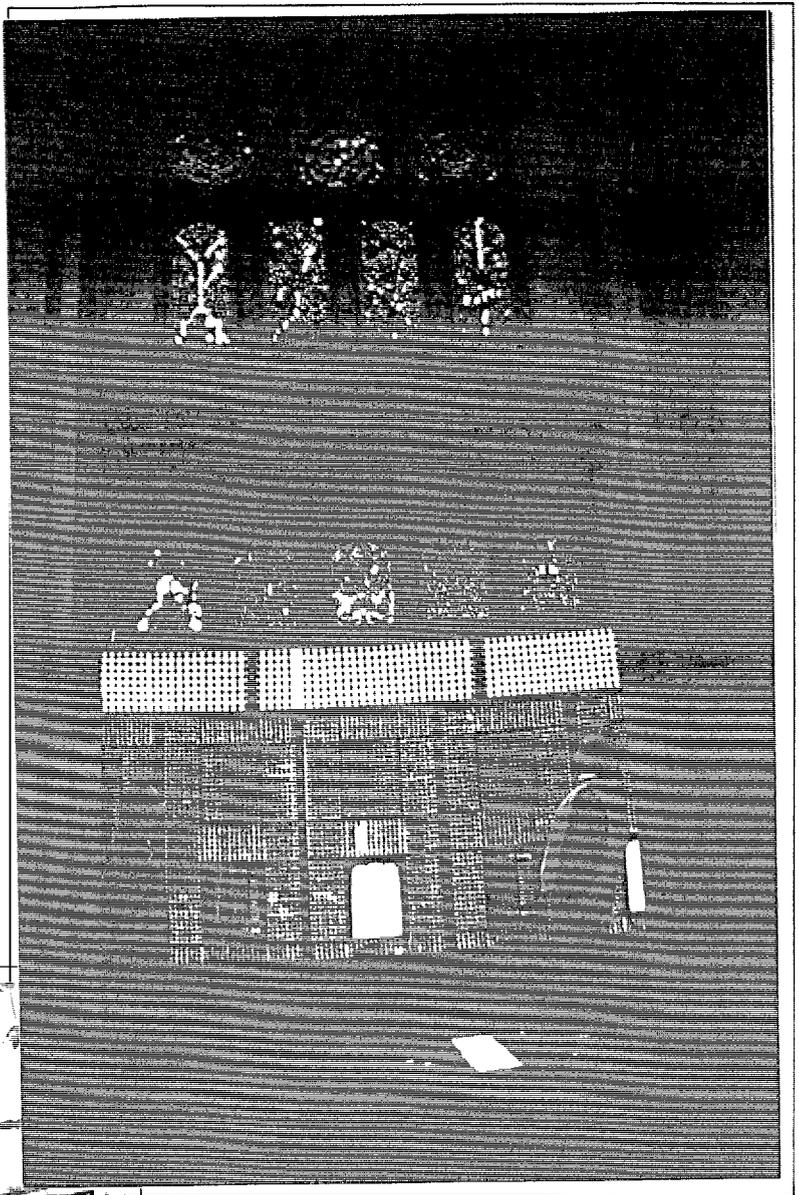


The bronze grills at the Sabil Nafisa Al-Bayda have been cleaned, conserved and, replaced, where required.

Photo by: Chip Vincent

Interior of one of the main
reception rooms in the Bayt Al-
Razzaz

Photo by: Chip Vincent



The entrance to the Bayt Al-Razzaz
showing one of the fine mashrabiyya
balconies scheduled for conservation.

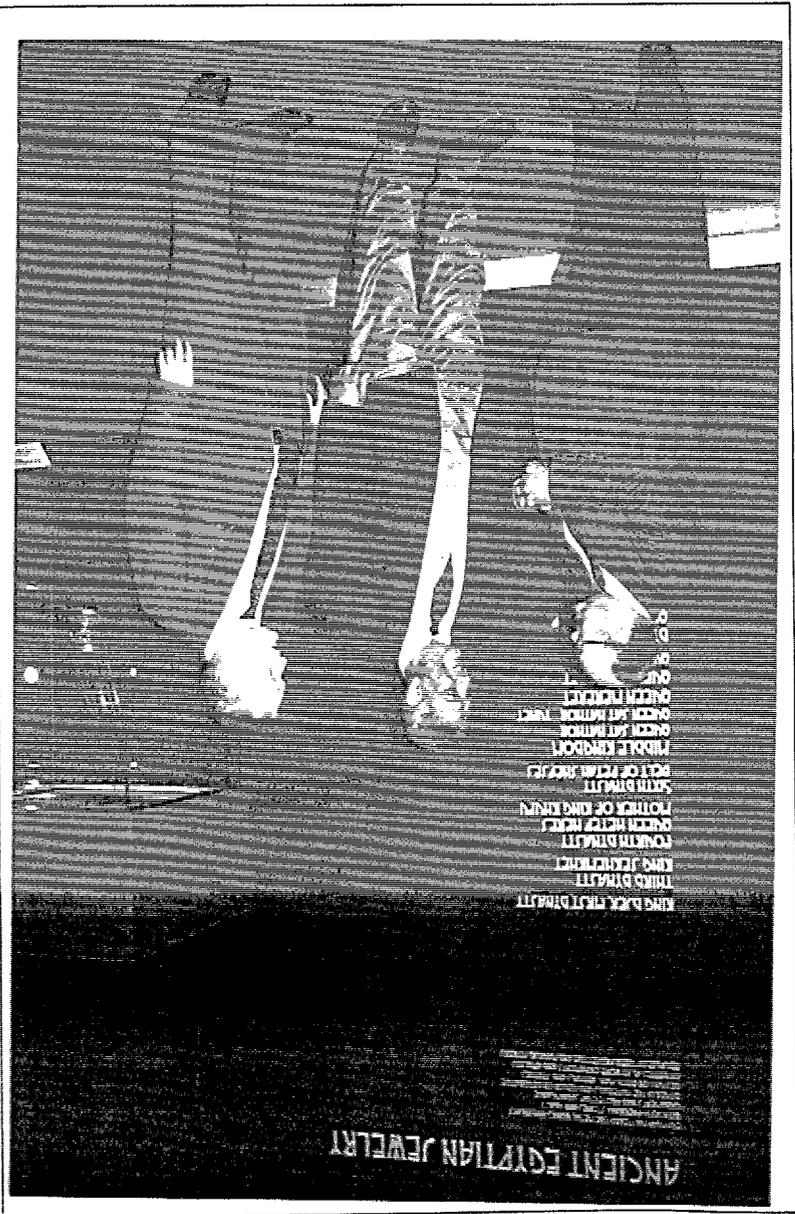
Photo by: Chip Vincent

Reviewing the Cairo Mapping Project, Seifalla Hassanein, Jarek Dobrowolski and Nick Warner.



Photo by: Chip Vincent

Dr Mohamed Saleh, Director of the Egyptian Museum congratulating Ibrahim Sadek and Mark Easton on the new Royal Jewelry Exhibit funded by the ARCE/EAP, USIS, The Royal Netherlands Embassy, with help by the Friends of the Fulbright Commission.





مركز البحوث الأمريكية بمصر
AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INC.

SEMINAR SCHEDULE
APRIL 1997

MONDAY, March 31

DR. ROBERT "CHIP" VINCENT, EAP Project Director
MR. JAROSLAW DOBROWOLSKI, EAP Technical Director

*"ARCE'S EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES CONSERVATION
PROJECTS"*

MONDAY, April 7

MR. MICHAEL JONES, Antiquities Development Project Manager

*"ANTIQUITIES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT: AN
UPDATE"*

Wednesday, April 23

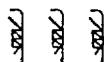
TO BE ANNOUNCED

Wednesday, April 30

MELINDA HARTWIG, ARCE Fellow

*"ADMINISTRATIVE STYLES IN PRIVATE THEBAN
TOMB PAINTING OF THE LATER EIGHTEENTH
DYNASTY"*

Please note that the seminar will begin at 6:00PM at ARCE. Refreshments will be provided following the lecture.



The Egyptian Antiquities Project

An Illustrated Lecture

by

Robert K. Vincent Jr.

Project Director

ARCE, Cairo Office

⊙ 6:30 PM, Monday, April 14, 1997

□ The Herter Room, the Nitze Building, Johns Hopkins
School of Advanced International Studies, 1740
Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington DC
(Please see map on reverse.)

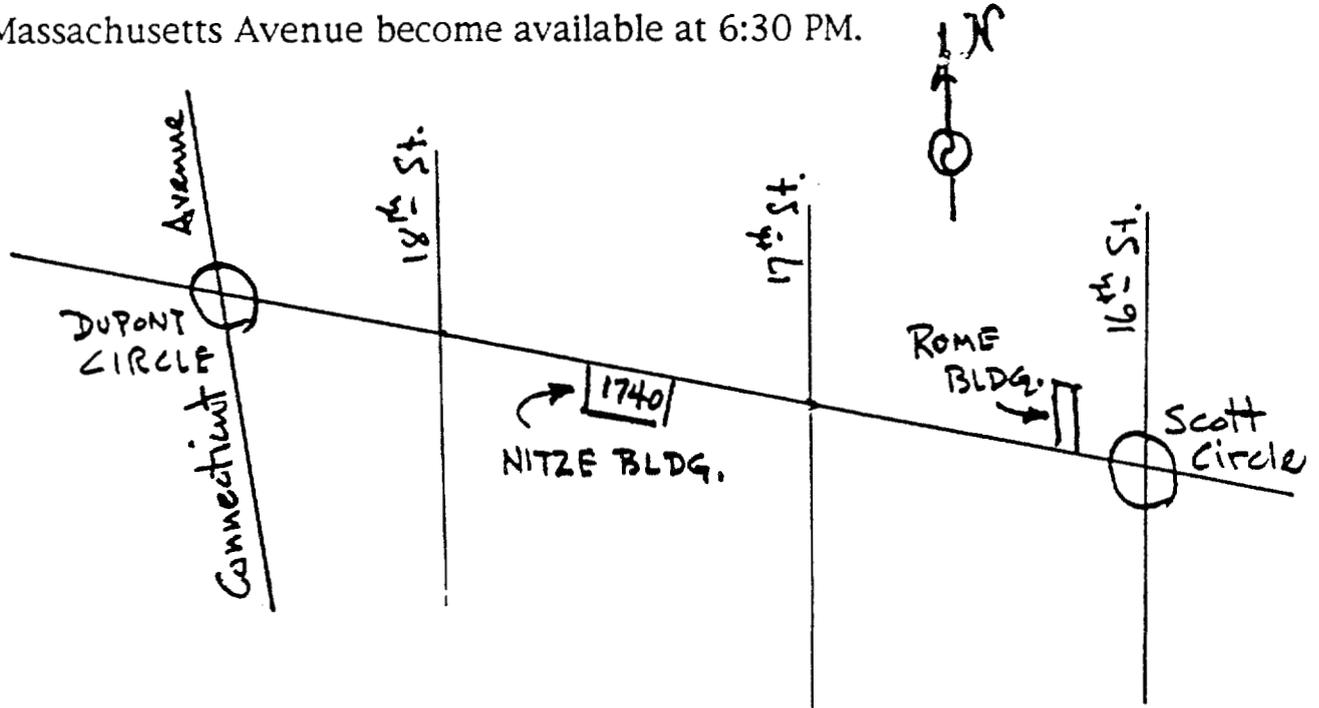


This public lecture is FREE! Come and bring guests,
the public is invited.

Our speaker, Robert "Chip" Vincent, who is the overall director of ARCE's Egyptian Antiquities Project, presents a very interesting account of the results to date and the future plans and operations of the project. Two centuries of scholarship are being brought to bear as well as important new research and development in conservation techniques. All of this recalls the last time that such a breadth of talent was called upon: Napoleon Bonaparte essentially invented Egyptology when he collected French intellectuals from all fields to create the *Scientific and Artistic Commission* to accompany his Egyptian expedition of 1798. Military and political aspects aside, the expedition succeeded due to this group of about 150 engineers, scientists, technologists, writers, and artists which conducted the first systematic study of the country. The ravages of the centuries have necessitated a massive conservation effort drawing on a talent pool both wider and deeper than Napoleon's. ARCE plays an important role here, administering a \$15 million fund for the preservation of Pharaonic, Islamic, Coptic, and Jewish monuments in Egypt.

(Over please)

Due to a previous commitment, our usual meeting place at the Benjamin T. Rome Building is not available for this lecture. We will meet instead at the Nitze Building, 1740 Massachusetts Avenue. This is across the street and one block west of the Rome Building. Parking will be as usual; difficult but do-able, since the metered spaces on Massachusetts Avenue become available at 6:30 PM.



From the Massachusetts Avenue entrance of the Nitze Building turn left to the Herter Room just off the lobby.



مركز البحوث الأمريكية بمصر
AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INC.

SEMINAR SCHEDULE
MAY 1997

Wednesday, May 7

PROFESSOR LILA ABU LUGHOD, Associate Professor of
Anthropology, New York University

***"FEMINISM, MODERNISM AND TELEVISION IN
EGYPT"***

Wednesday, May 14

AGNIESZKA DOBROWOLSKA, Architect

***"POWER AND GLORY FOR THE BENEFICIENT LADY,
SABIL-KUTTAB NAFISA AL-BAYDA RESTORATION
PROJECT"***

Wednesday, May 21

ANN FOSTER, ARCE Fellow

***"SEALS, SEALINGS AND ADMINISTRATION IN
ANCIENT EGYPT"***

Wednesday, May 28

PROFESSOR TIMOTHY MITCHELL, Director, Center for Near
Eastern Studies, New York University

***"THE RECENT INVENTION AND IMMINENT
DISAPPEARANCE OF THE IDEA OF EGYPT'S
'NATIONAL ECONOMY'"***

Please note that the seminar will begin at 6:00PM at ARCE. Refreshments will be
provided following the lecture.

٢ ميدان سيمون بوليفار جاردن سيتي - القاهرة - ج. م. ع. - تليفون : ٣٥٤٨٢٣٩ / ٣٥٥٨٦٨٣ / ٣٥٦٤٦٨١ - فاكس : ٣٥٥٣٠٥٢

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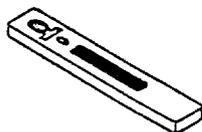
E-MAIL ADDRESS : arce@brainy1.ie-eg.com

30 EAST 20TH STREET, SUITE 401, NEW YORK, NY 10003-1310 TEL. : (212) 529-6661 - FAX: (212) 529-6856

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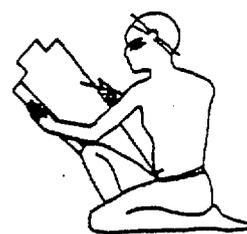


From The Scribes' Palette



Volume VII Number 5

May, 1997



!!! BULLETIN !!!

Please note the special lecture by Dr. Terry Walz on May 12th

Upcoming Special Events

Unless otherwise noted, all ESS lectures are held in the Ricketson Auditorium of the Denver Museum of Natural History at 7:00 p.m. Refreshments available.

May 12 **Dr. Terry Walz**
ARCE's Egyptian Antiquities Project

Dr. Terry Walz, Director of the American Research Center in Egypt, will discuss the ongoing preservation of pharaonic, Coptic, and Islamic monuments.

May 20 **Dr. Robert Pickering**
Children in Ancient Egyptian Life

June 17 **Alice Gemmell**
Secrets of Aswan

July 15 **Robert Litterell**
Music of Ancient Egypt

August ??? **ESS Annual Picnic**
Details to be announced

September 16 **Linda Engle**
Changing Mythology in Egyptian History

October 21 **Graeme Davis**
- CANCELLED - Egyptian Board Games - CANCELLED -

October 23 **Dr. Frank Yurco**
Ramses II and the Tomb of his Sons

November 18 **Dennis McDonald**
Tomb and Treasures of Tutankhamun

Study Group Schedules

Hieroglyphs Study Group **MAY 4, 18**
Evan Mitchell (303) 757-1704
1:00 p.m. Wolf Room DMNH

Art Study Group **MAY 13**
Evan Mitchell (303) 757-1704
6:30 p.m. Penguin Room DMNH

Book Study Group **MAY 14**
Laura Engel (303) 674-2543
6:30 p.m. Naturalist Nook DMNH

Ancient Records Study Group **MAY 15**
Charles Cook (303) 367-5113
7:00 p.m. Executive Board Room DMNH

Mummy Study Group **MAY 23**
Frank Pettee (303) 777-5494
7:00 p.m. 6894 Queen St. Denver

MAY 1997						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

25

The Northern California Chapter of the American Research Center in Egypt and the Department of Near Eastern Studies, UC Berkeley are pleased to present:

Terry Walz
Executive Director of
The American Research Center in Egypt

speaking on

**The 1997 Work of the
Egyptian Antiquities Project:
Update on ARCE Conservation
Projects in Cairo and Upper Egypt**

Date: August 27, 1997 (Wednesday)

Time: 7:00 p.m. -- general membership meeting and
installation of new chapter officers

7:30 p.m. -- lecture

Place: Room 699, Barrows Hall, UC Berkeley
(6th floor -- South side of building)

No admission fee.

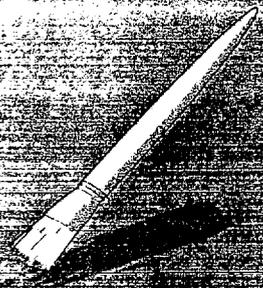
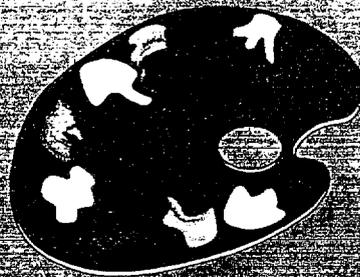
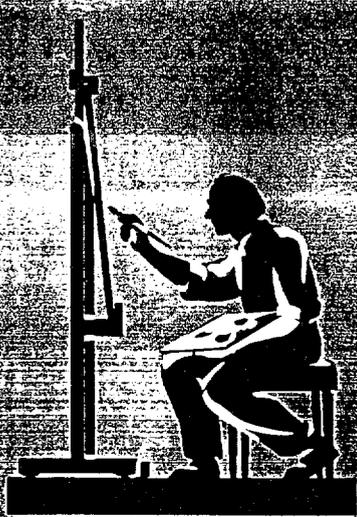
For more information please call Marie at 510-527-9746
or e-mail: ALYC08A@Prodigy.com



Cultural Resources Management in Egypt

*Tuesday, September 30, 1997
9th floor Large Conference Room
12:00 noon - 01:30 p.m.*

*A presentation by:
Chip Vincent &
Michael Jones*





29 SEP 1997

CHICAGO HOUSE BULLETIN

Volume VIII, No. 2/3
August 15, 1997

Privately circulated

Issued by The Epigraphic Survey
of The Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago

THE 1996-1997 SEASON AT CHICAGO HOUSE

By Peter Dorman, Field Director (7/1/89-2/28/97)

The documentation of the Eighteenth Dynasty temple of Amun at Medinet Habu was the primary focus of the seventy-third field season, which opened on October 2, 1996 and closed six months later, on April 1, 1997. Nonetheless, a number of other priorities provided us with a remarkable variety of activities and discoveries during the year, especially in the area of conservation, that have led to unexpected new avenues for research.

As always, the collation of drawings and consultations with the artists formed the major tasks for the epigraphers this year, who concentrated largely on the interior painted chapels at the temple of Amun, decorated jointly by Hatshepsut and Tuthmosis III. In the course of six months at Medinet Habu, epigraphers John and Debbie Darnell, Drew Baumann, and myself worked on forty-seven drawings in various stages of completion, and of these twenty-five were given final director's approval for publication. Artists Tina Di Cerbo, Sue Osgood, Margaret De Jong, and Linda Cohn-Kobylecky undertook the penciling and inking on twenty-two additional enlargements, all of these located in the exterior portions of the Eighteenth Dynasty temple, which will form the basis for a future volume: the sanctuary for the portable bark of Amun and the columns and ambulatory that surround it. The ambitious goal of this season was to complete the epigraphic field work for the chapels and facade that will comprise the subject matter for the first volume on the temple of Amun; thanks to extraordinary efforts made by the epigraphers and artists—and despite the unexpected demands arising from the conservation work at Medinet Habu—we came within five collations of meeting the goal. The brevity of this summary on our epigraphic work belies the many weeks and months devoted to the documentary effort, nor does it do justice to the many small questions resolved in regard to the sequence of recarving and repainting evident in the painted chapels; nonetheless, a number of other activities require more explicit description.

The five-year Luxor Temple Fragment Conservation Project, initiated last year under the guidance of conservator John Stewart and funded through a grant awarded by the Egyptian Antiquities Project (EAP) of the American Research Center, was resumed at the beginning of December. John returned to Chicago House to make a brief condition survey of the inscribed block fragments behind Luxor Temple and to review conservation procedures with Hiroko Kariya, who then undertook the tasks of consolidation, desalinization, and documentation for the next three months on-site. The treatments of the stone fragments included successive applications of a consolidant. Several methods of application were attempted, the most common being the painstaking procedure of drip-feeding from a glass pipette, occasionally enhanced by prewetting the surface with ethanol to

facilitate absorption. The chemicals must be used under restricted ranges of temperature and humidity, and Hiroko was able to control these atmospheric limits to a certain degree under makeshift shelters erected in the blockyard. It is hoped that next season a more durable laboratory can be set up to provide more stable temperature and humidity controls. Hiroko also tested different kinds of poultices to remove salts from the fragments, and analyzed the salts as well. At the end of the season, a protective covering of steel and canvas was built over one mastaba where the more fragile fragments are now stored, to keep rain from hitting deteriorating surfaces.

A second program of conservation and documentation was begun during the past season, at the small temple of Amun at Medinet Habu, again thanks to a generous award from the EAP. This ambitious project includes funds to support the epigraphic tasks of the Survey, but the emphasis remains on the multiple problems of site protection: the structural stability of the temple, the cleaning of wall reliefs, the consolidation of the roof, the improvement of water drainage, and the enhancement of visitor access. The major concern has been the evident settling of the side walls of the Ptolemaic columned hall, the focus of work during the past two seasons, where trenches had been previously opened up by Egyptian conservators in an effort to minimize capillary action of ground water on the temple walls. In October we were pleased to have Dr. Conor Power, a structural engineer from Boston, on hand for advice on how best to stabilize the walls and protect their foundations, which consist of reused blocks, most of which originally belonged to a monument of the Kushite period. After consideration of his valuable recommendations, together with the observations made by John Stewart and Hiroko Kariya on the condition of the subterranean stones, it was decided to photograph and plan the foundation courses to the extent possible without disrupting the physical structure of the walls and to rebury them in situ to minimize the corrosive effects of salt damage on excavated stones recently exposed to open air. Trenches along the side walls of the Ptolemaic hall were reopened so as to reveal as many of the subterranean blocks as possible, and photographer Yarko Kobylecky was then faced with the sudden task of documenting 170 Kushite and Ptolemaic relief blocks out of approximately 400 stones exposed in the foundations, all of them located inside narrow trenches with very little room to maneuver. As the foundations came to light, Tina Di Cerbo undertook the drawing of elevations of the walls, carefully renumbering the blocks and using the plans as a key for the ongoing photography.

The reopening of the trenches was supervised by stone cutter Dany Roy, placed in charge of the structural work at the small temple, who also faced the challenge of moving

a granite monolith located along the northern wall of the Ptolemaic hall. This engraved stone, originally from the tomb of Pedamenope (Theban tomb 33), had been reused in antiquity as the lintel of the northern doorway of the hall, and after the initial clearance of the temple in modern times it had been left upright on the ground. Using wooden rollers, ropes, planks, a series of jacks, and excellent advice from our colleagues at the Centre Franco-Égyptien at Karnak, Dany and a crew of four workmen from Chicago House were able to shift the massive lintel away from the foundations to a position next to the northern gateway of Taharqa, where it rests on heavy wooden beams until a new emplacement for it can be made. From excavation photographs of the Oriental Institute taken in the 1920s, however, it was evident that the stone had not been moved during the excavation of the temple by Uvo Hölscher, so that the trench clearance below this point became a focus of interest. Preliminary examination of this area, supervised by Debbie and John Darnell, revealed a section of decayed mud brick and sandstone in the upper strata, while toward the bottom of the trench this mixed material gave way to a series of bricks laid along a ramp-like slope leading down toward the lowest foundation courses.

During the reclearance of the interior trench of the northern wall, the workmen made an unexpected discovery, to our great astonishment: the statuette of a priestly official, lying in pure sand below the threshold of the northern doorway and just within the Ptolemaic hall itself. To judge from earlier excavation records, Hölscher's clearance of the hall had, in general, descended to a depth of well over a meter; but the area of the northern doorway had apparently been avoided, perhaps because it was needed as a point of egress for the dumping of excavated debris. Whatever the reason, it is clear that the statuette had been deposited in the original sand bedding for the foundations of the Ptolemaic hall, presumably after it had been damaged and deemed no longer worth keeping as a votive object. Now headless and having lost its base, the statuette is nonetheless a magnificent piece of minor sculpture, probably carved during the 4th century B.C. The inscription of the back pillar identifies its owner as Tjanefer, whose duties involved the cults of Amun at the temple of Rameses III at Medinet Habu and at the Ramesseum, the cult of the deified architect, Amenhotep son of Hapu, and services at the temple of Hathor-Maat at Deir el Medina. Tjanefer is portrayed with a long priestly robe, tied high over the waist, with an undertunic and a document case tucked under his left arm.

A different challenge faced us at the southeast corner of the hall, where several subterranean walls had been discovered by Hölscher and identified by him as a Kushite tomb. Their interior surfaces were covered with columns of texts and vignettes that had been systematically attacked with chisels, doubtless at the time they were covered over by the Ptolemaic construction, and once again we asked Yarko to obtain complete photodocumentation. With pictures in hand, John and Drew spent many hours in the deep trenches, trying to establish what remains of the original text and searching for parallels at the Chicago House library. Their tentative conclusion is that the composition seems to be an underworld text based on the treatise known as "Amduat," or the Book of What Is in the Netherworld.

Preparatory to refilling the trenches, Hiroko investigated the condition of the exposed foundation stones, noting areas of severe deterioration, testing for salts, and treating twenty-nine blocks in immediate danger of losing their surface decoration. Following procedures recommended by the conservators, Dany then undertook the reburial of the foundation courses, using soil originally removed from the trenches that had been sifted to remove larger particles. The finer soil was intended as a cushion for the fragile surfaces of the blocks and to maintain the same relative content of soluble salts in the foundations and the earth. In successive layers approximately 30 cm deep, this fine soil was compacted between the surfaces of the foundation stones and a horizontal plank held in place by sand bags; the remainder of the trench was filled with clean sand. On the surface a layer of pebbles was spread to reduce climatic changes at ground level and to discourage animal and human disturbance of the trenches. As a final measure, five monitors were placed at strategic points around the perimeter of the hall to act as indicators of future subsidence in the walls or the door jambs.

The conservation efforts at Luxor and Medinet Habu could not have been successfully carried out without the gracious permission of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, as well as the invaluable advice and keen interest of the staff members of the EAP in Cairo, in particular the Director, Dr. Robert "Chip" Vincent, and Technical Advisors Dr. Bill Remsen and Dr. Jarek Dobrolowski, whose visits to Luxor gave us the opportunity to exchange differing points of view and to consider various procedural options. We are most grateful for their enthusiastic support.

One memorable highlight of the year was the reattachment of the face of the goddess Mut to the colossal pair statue of Amun and his consort that stands inside the northern entrance of the Colonnade Hall at Luxor Temple. Identified in 1995 by Ray Johnson as part of the Luxor dyad, the face had been shipped to Luxor in the summer of 1996 by Dr. Mohammed Saleh, Director of the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, through the kind permission of Dr. Abd el-Halim Nur ed-Din, then Secretary General of the SCA. With the arrival of conservator Ellen Pearlstein of the Brooklyn Museum in the month of January 1997, Ray began final logistical planning with Dr. Mohammed el-Saghir, Supervisor of Pharaonic Antiquities in Luxor, for the challenging task of reattachment. Working on wooden scaffolding erected around the dyad and in full view of the hundreds of visitors pouring through Luxor Temple, Ellen inspected and cleaned the statue and drilled preliminary holes for the attachment dowel with the assistance of Hiroko; Dany Roy lent his practical knowledge to solve the problem of hoisting the four-hundred-pound (180 kg) head into exact position. In one remarkable twelve-hour operation, the head of Mut was removed from storage for the last time and raised onto the scaffold; a dowel hole was bored into the rear surface of her face, the break surfaces were cleaned and sealed, a steel dowel was inserted, and the head reattached with a layer of epoxy. The final joining was achieved at 7:30 PM, illuminated by studio lights set up by Yarko, when only a few tourists were on hand to applaud the event. While the head was still strapped in position in the succeeding days, Ellen completed the cleaning of Mut's face, revealing a good deal of original paint around the eyes, and mortar fills were then applied to stabi-

lize the statue and to partially reconstruct the areas of loss. This unusual restoration of a statue still standing in its ancient location was made possible by generous contributions from Mrs. Marjorie Aronow and Mr. Jack Josephson, to whom we are deeply indebted for making the reconstruction possible.

In addition to his task of documenting the newly revealed relief blocks at Medinet Habu, Yarko was kept busy in the studio at Chicago House, making new enlargements and keeping up with the demands of bleaching and blueprinting drawings for the artists and epigraphers. He also completed a series of detail views required for our second volume on Luxor Temple as well as new photography for the Amun and Mut dyad, which will be included in this publication. On hand to assist Yarko with his tasks this year was Ellie Smith, the Survey's archival assistant, who spent February and March at Chicago House; her boundless energy and enthusiasm were most welcome toward the end of the season, when she acted as Yarko's faithful assistant in the field and registered over four hundred large-format negatives and seventy-five rolls of 35mm film, bringing our precious photo archives data base up to date.

As in every recent season, Debbie Darnell was responsible for the administration of the Chicago House library, one of the finest research collections for the study of Egyptology anywhere in the world. Over two hundred books were accessioned in 1996-97, bringing our total holdings to 17,381 items. With the assistance of John and Drew, Debbie organized the inventory of books that had been delivered during the previous summer, as well as a separate shipment of library volumes that had been bound in Cairo under the supervision of our friend and colleague, May Trad. Debbie continued to cultivate contacts with booksellers in Europe and Cairo, investigated the purchase of survey maps from the Luxor cadastral office, and prepared payment authorizations and new orders. For several weeks our dedicated library volunteer, Nan Ray, rejoined the staff in Luxor and was an invaluable help in assisting her with accessioning, stamping, and labeling new books; Nan also updated final entries on the library series data bases created during the last several seasons.

Our administrator, Ahmed Harfoush, managed the multifarious tasks of running the office and household functions of the Survey during this season, putting in many long hours at the end of the season installing a completely new financial management system and entering the season's financial records. Ahmed did yeoman service in helping to plan and run the annual Friends of Chicago House tour, which proved to be a great success again this November, featuring Thanksgiving dinner served poolside at the Winter Palace Hotel and an unforgettable day trip to the temple of Hathor at Dendera.

One noticeable gap in that festive weekend was the absence of Carlotta Maher, still recovering from a broken hip suffered in Chicago the month before; her charm and effervescence were very much missed. But Carlotta did arrive in Luxor to spend six weeks with us in January and February and continued her invaluable fundraising activities, welcoming guests to the house for tea, continuing her library lectures to fascinated tour groups, and dashing off countless notes to well wishers all over the world. We were delighted to have her back at Chicago House even for a limited engage-

ment. Partly in recognition of her unflagging efforts on behalf of the Survey since 1985, Carlotta was awarded the first Breastfed Medallion at a gala dinner in May, an event attended by over 350 people including, thanks to Di Grodzins and Marjorie Aronow, a large number of past and present Chicago House staff.

Back at the Oriental Institute, Hratch Papazian handled the "home" operations for our development efforts, recording incoming contributions and keeping us in touch with the latest donor news. The most important financial development for the Survey during the season was the establishment of the joint committee (with ARCE) and the trusteeship for the new USAID endowment that now provides additional income for Chicago House on a perpetual basis. We owe a special debt to Tom Heagy for his kindness in serving as the Survey representative on this committee. We are also grateful to Anita and Solon Stone for their generous gift of a Hewlett Packard Laserjet printer for our office in Chicago.

Our colleagues from North Karnak, Drs. Jean and Helen Jacquet, were in residence at Chicago House for the month of March and provided timely advice on the pottery finds emerging from the trench clearance at Medinet Habu. Helen also continued to make great progress on her manuscript on the rooftop graffiti from the Temple of Khonsu at Medinet Habu, to be published as an Epigraphic Survey volume in the established Khonsu series.

In February Ambassador and Mrs. Edward S. Walker, Jr., graciously hosted a large reception at their residence on the grounds of the American Embassy in honor of Chicago House, an annual occasion that has given us an opportunity to remain in contact with our Cairo friends in the business, diplomatic, and professional communities. We remain indebted to the Walkers for their keen interest and sponsorship of the Survey's work on the monuments of ancient Thebes.

Because of increased tourism to Egypt this last year, our guest book was filled with the names of 891 visitors during the season. Thirty-six library lectures were presented to organized groups that had scheduled their visits in advance, and a great many more (sometimes three a day) were given to small groups and individual drop-ins. In the course of the season we welcomed sixty-three dinner guests and twenty overnight guests, most of them professional colleagues, who were able to utilize our research facilities to the fullest, spending a total of 121 guest nights under our roof.

During the spring months at the Oriental Institute, the editing of the final manuscript was completed for the second volume to appear on Luxor Temple: *The Facade, Portals, Upper Registers, Columns, Marginalia, and Statuary of the Colonnade Hall*, now augmented by the new photography completed on the reassembled colossal dyad of Amun and Mut and by Ray's study on the statuary. John completed work on the translation and commentary, compiled the glossary, and assembled a working mockup of the plate section; Drew assisted in double checking the glossary and Debbie completed notes on the column cartouches. We anticipate sending this publication to the printers in the fall of 1997.

This was also a season of turnover for Chicago House. On March 1, 1997, I handed over directorial duties to my successor at the Epigraphic Survey, Ray Johnson. As a dedicated Survey artist for eighteen seasons, Ray has both the professional competence and institutional familiarity to

provide direction and vision for the years ahead. Ray also served as Assistant Director during 1995-97, most capably filling in for me during my mid-season absence from Luxor. So it is with confidence in the future and a sense of great indebtedness toward those staff members who have served at Chicago House since 1989 that I depart.

This past season the professional staff consisted of the author as field director (until March 1); John Darnell, Deborah Darnell, and Andrew Baumann, epigraphers; Ray Johnson, Christina Di Cerbo, Susan Osgood, Margaret De Jong, and Linda Cohn-Kobylecky, artists; Yarko Kobylecky, photographer; Hiroko Kariya, Dany Roy, Ellen Pearlstein, and John Stewart, conservators; Ahmed Harfoush, house and office administrator; Jill Carlotta Maher, assistant to the director; and Elinor Smith, photo archives assistant. Saleh Suleiman Shehat, chief engineer, was invaluable in keeping all aspects of the expedition up and running, and Dr. Henri Riad, our resident Egyptologist, continued to assist us in contacts with the local police and security offices, as well as in administering the Labib Habachi Archives.

We are most grateful to the numerous members of the Supreme Council for Antiquities who contributed directly to the success of the season. In addition, I gratefully express thanks to the many friends of Chicago House. Two institutions in particular have provided substantial assistance and support to the Epigraphic Survey this past season, and to them we offer special appreciation and recognition: the Amoco Foundation, Inc., and the Getty Grant Program of the J. Paul Getty Trust.

As always, members of the Oriental Institute and other friends of Chicago House are most welcome to drop by for a tour of our facilities. The house will be open this coming year from October 15th to April 15th. We encourage all visitors to write to us in advance if possible, to let us know the dates of their visits, so that we can confirm a time for a library tour that is mutually convenient. Our address in Egypt: Chicago House, Corniche el-Nil, Luxor, Arab Republic of Egypt. Net surfers can find our Oriental Institute home page at <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/EPI/Epigraphic.html>.

ADDRESSES OF THE EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY:

October through March:

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April through September:

The Oriental Institute
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PROPOSAL:

Justification for the nomination of archaeological sites to the Wadi Girafi Protected Area

by
Frank W. Eddy

The following is a proposal to the Nature Conservancy Sector, EEAA, to establish a Protected Area for cultural resources in the upper Girafi Basin, east central Sinai. It is offered in response to a request for nominations made by Sherif M. Baha El Din, Coordinator for the National Protectorate Identification Mission.

Administrative Background:

Site Survey and Excavation of archaeological remains was carried out over a five month period in 1996 under contract from the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE) as part of a research program titled: "Preservation in Sinai SubGrant Project", Grant No. 263-0000-G-3089-00. Funding was supplied by transfer from USAID with contract let to Southern Methodist University (SMU). Fred Wendorf of Dallas, Tx is the Principle Investigator.

The purpose of the investigation was to "salvage" cultural information prior to impact from agricultural reclamation which is presently underway. Considerable indirect impact is being experienced as sites are looted and plundered in order to obtain rock for use in construction rip-rap forming part of water control features to include dams and reservoirs. In many instances, rock masonry of Chalcolithic Age sites has been completely hauled off so that site salvage consists entirely of the written notes, drawings and photographs forming our field records. In other cases, sites have not yet been endangered so that a vigorous program of protection would save important Egyptian antiquities for future study and Museum display.

Inventory and Excavations:

Reconnaissance style survey during the spring of 1996 recorded 72 archaeological sites while three others were added to the inventory during the fall of that same year. The bulk of these are Chalcolithic in age (4500-2925 BC) although the full inventory spans a longer time range. The earliest site (S-20) is of late Middle Paleolithic (Mousterian) to early Upper Paleolithic. From this point, sites progress through Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age. During later Iron Age times there are some sites of local occupation which date to the Roman Period as well as several modern Bedouin campsite records.

Ten excavations were conducted during the fall. These were designed so as to examine subsurface details of this suite of surface-identified sites. Digging was carried out in a variety of different times periods and functionally contrastive settlements so as to enlarge our understanding of the survey inventory. Those sites which were tested or given full scale treatment are: S-1, 10, 18 (19, 21), 20, 25, 27, 32, 40, 47 and 73. Site records, Nos 19 and 21, were tucked under S-18 when it was found that this immense sacred shrine complex was made up of many different areas. However, they are separately described in this report.

Organization of the Records:

Five different kinds of information will be supplied for the sites nominated here. These are: 1) Site Number (S-#), 2) Location: lat/long, 3) Period: cultural stage and age, 4) Site Descriptions, and 5) Locality Maps.

Site No: sites are labeled by sequential number. Their full name is Sinai-# or abbreviated S-#.

Locational information is given in terms of latitude (Lat) and longitude (Long). The tri-nomial label for each coordinate is in terms of degrees, minutes and seconds. These figures were taken from the Army Map Service (1990) Kuntella Quadrangle, 100,000 scale. The third place seconds is most often not given due to the fact that this low-level coordinate position could not be measured accurately from the topographic map.

Period: cultural stage and age bracket are given based on field assessments. This information is determined from diagnostic artifacts which are, themselves, dated.

Site Description: field descriptions of each sites were written up by the individual investigator.

Locality Maps: these cartographic records were prepared in the field organized around the excavated sites. They are not necessarily complete. Selection for site nominations were based on these maps.

Significance of the Cultural Resources:

The most important research theme inherent in this inventory is that of stock raising and the domestication of herd animals. This relationship is most evident in the layout of Chalcolithic villages which consist of large, masonry stock enclosures surrounded by small residential rooms. Direct evidence of stock rearing is provided by the recovery of sheep/goat as well as the occasional finding of domestic cattle bones. One finding of cow bones was made in the context of a Neolithic Wall Tomb. Confirmation of stock keeping was obtained from excavations where animal dung was found in sheets and as droppings.

Although not the earliest evidence of animal domestication in the Middle East, still the Sinai data makes an important contribution to the history of pastoralism as a distinctive evolutionary track to the Agricultural Revolution.

LUXOR

Ancient Thebes and the Necropolis

New Revised Edition

Jill Kamil

Photographs by Michael Stock, Alistair Duncan and George Allen
Plans by Hassan Ibrahim



Egyptian International Publishing Company — Longman

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CHAPTER 10 ACTION IN LUXOR

The legendary 'hundred-gated Thebes' has never before seen so much activity. Not only are there archaeological missions excavating, restoring and conserving monuments from environmental contamination, from humidity, sub-soil water and flood threat, but the city of Luxor itself is also being upgraded. There is a new promenade and arrangements have been made to improve the docking facilities for cruisers. In order to accommodate the influx of tourists, hotels of different grades have sprung up, a new resthouse has been opened near the Valley of the Kings. There is also Luxor National Day which is celebrated in November; it features a spectacular reenactment of the ancient Opet festival along with public lectures on archaeological and related subjects as well as folkloric entertainment.

Strict ground rules have been laid down for tour groups, such as limiting size in relation to the tomb, and alternative itineraries have been worked out in order to ease the pressure on some of the most famous monuments. More options are also available as new tombs have been opened for the first time, three in the Valley of the Kings: Ramses VII (1) and Siptah (47) in the main valley, and Ay (23) in the western valley (page 106); the famous tomb of Nefertari in the Valley of the Queens (page 133); and six noblemen's tombs (page 165).

The need for a bridge to transport tourists across the Nile at Luxor has long been recognised. Nevertheless, its construction caused concern to environmentalists until the Minister of Culture officially declared the west bank of the Nile at Luxor as a protected area. The area runs from south of the bridge to well beyond Dra Abu el Naga to the north: no housing will be allowed here and kiosks and other tourist facilities will be strictly controlled.

The community of Sheikh abd el Kurna, whose houses lie beside, and on top of, ancient tombs, will be offered alternative accommodation at el Tarif, to the north of the protected area. Resettling them will be difficult, because this is not the first attempt made to move them. In 1945, for example, a royal decree was issued to relocate them and architect Hassan Fathi was commissioned to design an alternative village. However when it was completed the people refused to move and Fathi's 'ideal community' was never inhabited. Even

during the winter of 1995 when some of their houses were flooded and many collapsed, the residents refused to move; they chose to rebuild their old houses instead. One reason they gave for wishing to remain where they are, is that they earn their livelihood on the sale of alabaster artifacts and trade directly with tourists. An unvoiced motive appears to be the desire to hunt for relics for sale 'under the counter'. Some of the Kurma residents have inhabited ancient (undecorated) tombs since before the Napoleonic expedition to Egypt.

The tragedy of modern-day plunder is that the antiquities are lost to the world of art and scholarship, as they too often make their way out of the country, through antique dealers, and into private collections. The Egyptian government have clamped down on illicit digging, and have seized hordes of rare antiquities before they could be smuggled out of the country.

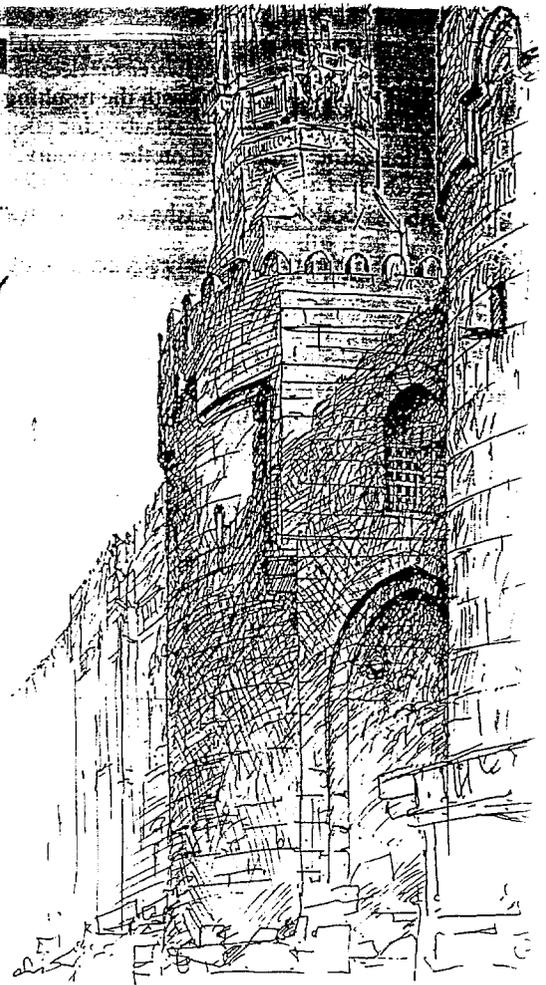
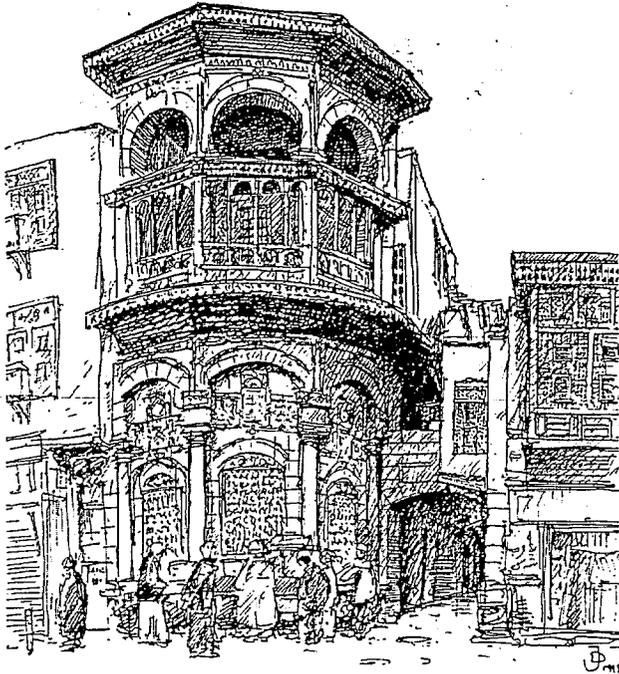
WORK IN PROGRESS IN LUXOR IN 1996

All archaeological missions in Luxor, Egyptian and foreign, work under the auspices of, or in joint-collaboration with, the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA). Excavation and documentation run hand in hand with reconstruction and conservation. In addition, more in-depth studies are now being made than ever before; for example, there is a tendency today to check the records of earlier scholars in an effort to trace details of decorative elements that might have been overlooked, or to excavate beyond a point earlier reached. Some revelations have been surprising.

- 1 Resulting from a new initiative of the American government via The American Research Centre in Egypt (ARCE), several major projects are underway in collaboration with the University of Chicago's Epigraphic Survey of the Oriental Institute (see No. 7). These include a series of studies on flood control and water damage in the Valley of the Kings (pages 103 ff); the conservation of stone fragments belonging to the upper reaches of the Colonnade in Luxor Temple (page 28 ff); full documentation and conservation of the Temple of Medinet Habu as well as preparation of the site for tourism by installing the necessary walk-ways and signs. ARCE is also funding the excavation and conservation of Tomb KV-55 in the Valley of the Kings (see No. 6).
- 2 An Australian mission from Macquarie University led by Boyo Okinga has been investigating the tomb of Amenmope, the 'third prophet of Amon' under Ramses III, in Dra Abu el Naga. The

Cairo Newsletter

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Area Conservation in Medieval Cairo

Area conservation not only cleans, repairs, and upgrades streets and clusters of buildings, but also provides infrastructural stimulus and support for the inhabitants of a neighbourhood. It has been advocated for many years, but until recently no agency has been able to implement plans drawn up by UNESCO in the early eighties. Now the Egyptian Antiquities Project (EAP) under the auspices of the American Research Centre in Egypt in cooperation with the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities has taken on an ambitious project involving the Bab Zuwayla and its immediate surroundings under a grant from the US Agency for International Development.

The effect is already visible at the nearby Wakalah of Nafisa al-Bayda, where work on the adjoining fountain/school (*sabil-kuttab*) has been going on since December 1995, and has aroused keen interest among

the local inhabitants.

Architect Agnieszka Dobrowolska and stone-specialist Theo Gayer Anderson are there everyday caring for their ancient patient, which until lately, was swathed in green netting. They have applied poultices to every square inch of masonry, a process that leeches out the destructive salts seeping up through the foundations. It also involves removing two centuries of grime, a process that reveals the original warm honey-gold of the Muqattam limestone. Every joint has been repointed and missing stones and fallen mortar have been replaced.

Twisted stainless steel pins now reinforce the walls. The upper storey is getting a new floor and the whole building a new roof. Truckloads of debris were removed from the upstairs room and the roof, which had been piled high, Cairo-style, with all manner of detritus.

Among the old boards and rubble, Agnieszka Dobrowolska was excited to

Above, left: The *Sabil-Kuttab Nafisa al Bayda*. The arch to the right leads into Sugar Street after which one of Naquib Mahfuz' book is named. Above: *Bab Zuwayla*: the southern gate of the Fatimid City of Al-Qahira. Drawings by Jaroslaw Dobrowolski.

discover a decorative panel, measuring one by two meters, painted pink and blue in eighteenth-century Turkish style. She carefully rescued it. For the storage of such objects and for use as an atelier she rented a little room behind the *sabil*, where lighting, running water and an adjoining toilet have been installed. Funding for this part of the project has been forthcoming from the Local Cultural Fund (Egypt) of the Royal Embassy of the Netherlands.

Work on the Bab Zuwayla, the 11th-century fortified gate that marks the southern limit of the Fatimid enclosure of Al-Qahirah, is about to get under way. Though it has withstood the wear and tear of the years well and is in comparatively good condition, it probably needs the same type of poulticing treatment as the *sabil*. Some of the pavements on top of its towers need replacing. Nairy

Hampikian and her team have been engaged to do the cleaning, consolidation and restoration.

Another team under the leadership of Dr Saleh Lamei has been engaged by the EAP to supervise the conservation of the small chapel (*zawiyya*) and fountain (*sabil*) that stand right outside the Bab. This complex dates to 1404 AD, around the height of the Mamluk empire, during which royal masons had almost unlimited access to types of decorative stone, including precious recycled materials from previous Pharaonic, Roman and early Christian buildings. Dr James Harrell of the University of Toledo was engaged by the EAP to study the stone in the decorative panelling of the qibla wall, and has identified over 90 different types including porphyry and various varieties of marble. Their provenance from all over the ancient and

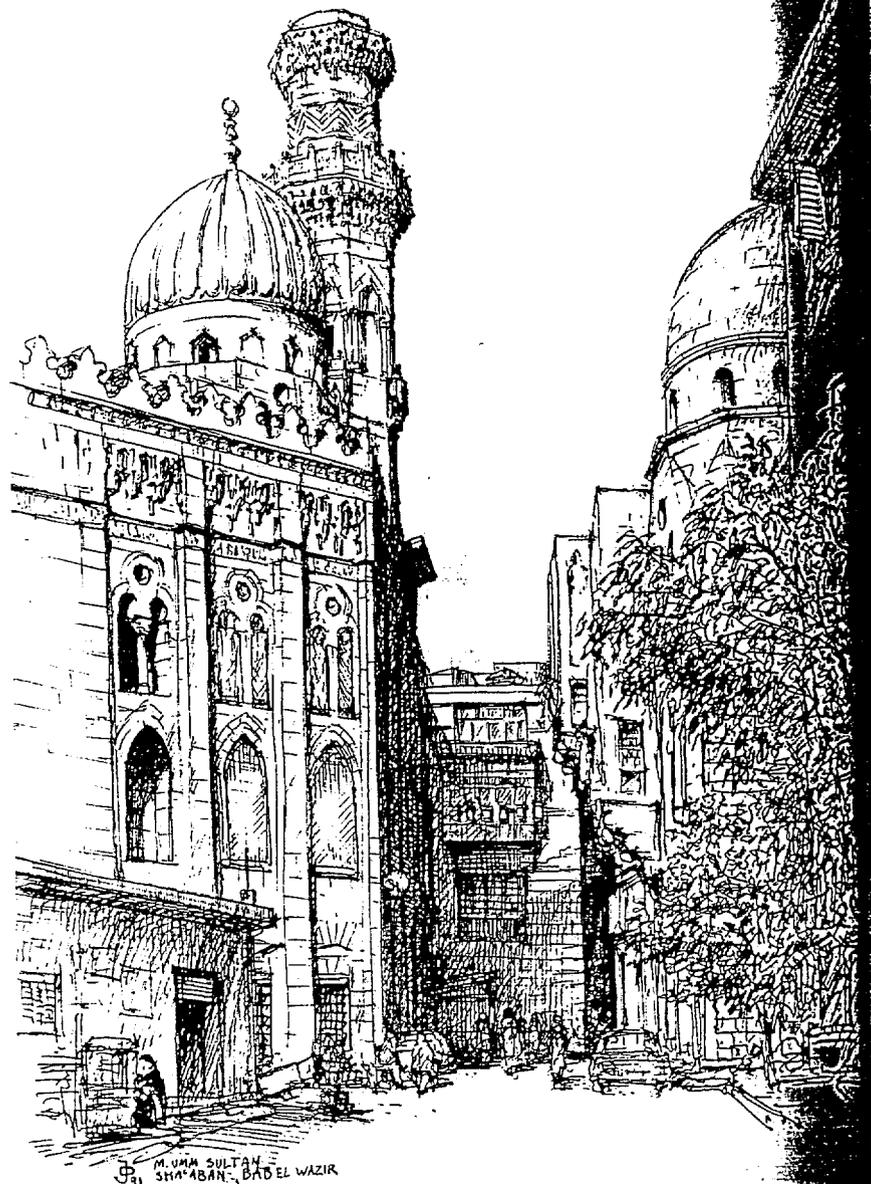
medieval Mediterranean world makes a fascinating study in itself.

Another treasure of this small building is the ceiling of the *sabil* which is a honeycomb of wooden panels, some with still recognisable gilded patterns, which will be reconstructed and restored. Lighting and new paving will be installed, and the hole in the roof, which lets in the occasional disastrous shower of rain, covered.

The *zawiyya* is fortunately at street level today as it was moved to its present position in 1923 by the Comité de Conservation, (a quasi-international body which saved many Islamic monuments from decay between the 1880s and 1952). Its masonry is therefore relatively safe from damage by groundwater. The same cannot be said, however, of the Fatimid mosque of Al-Salah Tala'i across the street, the foundations of which are several meters below street level and have been standing

knee deep in filthy water for decades, with the resulting catastrophic effects on the masonry. This mosque forms part of the area conservation plan, but restoration of the whole building is unfortunately not feasible until the water can be permanently drained off.

The drains in this part of the old city were laid down in 1915 and are today, eighty-two years later, riddled with leaks and fissures. A whole new drainage system is desperately needed. An astounding and tragic concatenation of circumstances allowed this particular area, only 250 meters from Cairo's huge main sewage drain completed in the 80s, to be omitted from the master plan. That



Above, left: *Bayt al Razzaz*. Above: *Darb al ahmar*. The facade in the background is that of *Bayt al Razzaz*. Drawings by Jaroslaw Dobrowolski.

billion-dollar project inexplicably failed to include the drains in most areas of Cairo's medieval zone.

The fourth building to be restored is the vast tumble-down palace of al Razzaz, several hundred meters to the south-east of the Bab Zuweyla. It dates partly from the 15th and partly from the 18th century and an existing conditions report and conservation specification have already been completed by the American Research Center under its USAID funded Egyptian Antiquities Project. The palace contains many priceless features including two courtyards, a vast ground-floor reception hall or *Ka'a*, an outdoor

maq'ad or loggia, two or three upstairs reception rooms with incomparable *mashrabiyya* windows, window seats, panelling and Turkish painting, in the same style as the panel retrieved from the debris in the *sabil*. Restoration of such a vast building will be undertaken in stages.

Elizabeth Rodenbeck



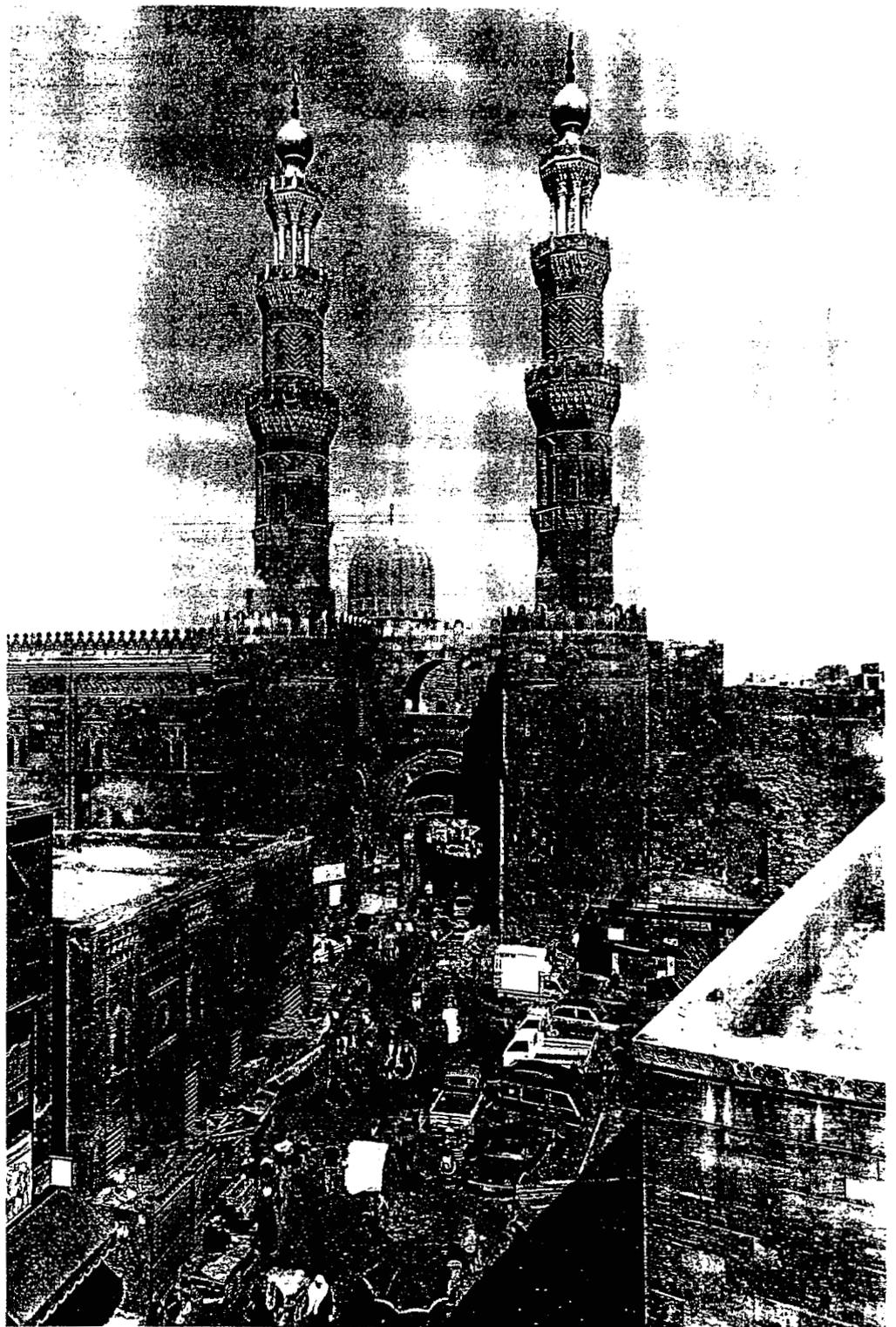
Cairo Newsletter

Has Egypt deserved the title of the cultural capital of the world, bestowed on it by UNESCO for the year 1996? Certainly a great deal goes on: cultural events organised by the authorities, activities initiated by foreign sponsors; and above all private and popular artistic expression which is sometimes at odds with the powers that be, but nevertheless continues to take root and and flourish with irrepressible vitality.

For the last two decades conservation and restoration of the country's heritage from 5,000 years of history are taking precedence over excavation and new discoveries, though every season brings its dramatic archeological revelations and work goes on up and down the Nile Valley, the Delta, the Red Sea and Mediterranean Coasts and Sinai.

In the Valley of the Kings at Luxor the New Kingdom tomb of the sons of Ramses II (KV5) has been found to be a hitherto unsuspected labyrinth of chambers and corridors, while in the Valley of the Queens the beautiful wall paintings of Ramses' favourite wife, Nefertiti, has been meticulously restored. The tomb of Seti I is being cleaned and restored, and one by one the dozens of private tombs which honeycomb the western hills of Thebes are being cleaned, repaired and supplied with lighting and protective glass. The whole area now has better access and facilities for the thousands of tourists which arrive by the busload every day of the year.

On the east bank the tall pillars of the forecourt of the Luxor temple have been temporarily dismantled and will be remounted on concrete drums – a technique arousing some controversy. Further north much work is being done in the 60 miles of pyramid fields between Giza and Meidum, usually thought of as Old Kingdom necropoli but in fact containing evidence of constant use throughout every period of



Bab Zuwayla, Cairo. Photograph Patrick Godeau / ARCE

ancient Egyptian history. Several sites in the Delta are under investigation.

The outlines of Ptolemaic Alexandria are being reconsidered as French divers comb the sea bottom around the fort of Qait bey and the Eastern Harbour for clues to the foundations of palaces and temples, rescuing sunken statues and masonry in the process.

Christian monuments are receiving their share of attention. The Saint Catherine Foundation, an international society for the preservation of the famous St Catherine's Monastery founded in the remote Sinai mountains in the 6th century AD in the time of Justinian, was launched in London in June under the patronage of Prince Charles. Unusual rainstorms have caused flooding; stonework and precious manuscripts have suffered water damage. The new Society's first priority will be the restoration of the roof. Meanwhile angels and saints are emerging from layers of smoke and grime on the church walls of another very old monastery, that of St Antony in the Red Sea mountains. Experts from Rome have just begun this work and will continue for two years. The funding comes from the United States.

Efforts by Egyptian and international teams to safeguard Cairo's splendid Islamic heritage continue with German, French, Spanish, Italian, Polish and lately American participation. The Bohra sect from India has made its own contribution with lavish if somewhat controversial restorations of Fatimid monuments from 10th and 11th centuries.

The nagging problem of the water table is being addressed if only sporadically. No overall master plan for conservation has ever been followed and other expensive plans and recommendations have been shelved or ignored. Work is of course tainted by budgetary considerations.

The Egyptians tackle about six restorations per year. Foreign missions patiently pursue individual projects and do excellent work, but when the money runs out and the project is more or less completed, the key is usually handed over. Nothing much happens with the building, and the ubiquitous dust begins to settle in again.

This accusation cannot be levelled at the Bayt Harawi, a lovely Mameluke house behind the mosque of Al Azhar, restored under the supervision of M Bernard Maury from Aix-en-Provence. Groups of architectural students from the University of British Columbia have held classes there for two seasons and recently there has been an art exhibit, and an Anglo-Egyptian Concert of medieval and modern music held in the austere beautiful courtyard. M Maury has now turned his attention to another house, the Bayt Sinnati, built in the 1790's and used for three years as headquarters for Napoleon's team of *savants*. French engineers from the Metro have drained out the ground water and made a coffer-dam around the foundations. If all goes well the house will be ready for the bicentennial of Napoleon's arrival in Egypt in 1998, but again the problem arises: what exactly can it be used for?

The Americans have joined in the fray. With funding from USAD, they are implementing plans for area conservation around the famous landmark of Bab Zuweyla, the formidable 11th century city gate, which with its cluster of surrounding monuments including three mosques, a *sabil-kuttab* (school and water fountain), a *wikala*, (hotel) and traditional markets, is redolent with the very essence of Cairo's history.

The current Ministry of Culture has effected a great many improvements and renovations of Cairo's contemporary cultural venues. These include the new Opera House (actually built by the Japanese), now

nine year old and functioning regularly; the Museum of Modern Art; and the less formal Hanager Gallery for temporary exhibitions and happenings. Egypt's largest collection of 19th century European art is now housed in the meticulously renovated mansion of Mr and Mrs Mohamed Mahmoud Khalil in Giza. Two other grand old houses have been turned into libraries in Giza and Zamalek, while the Aisha Palimy House, (Akhnaton Gallery) and the Monastery Palace on Rhoda Island have been spruced up.

Festivals of Arab poetry, story telling, music, film and experimental theatre have been held in these various venues with international participation. Though well-intentioned, many of these events have been marred by unprofessional scheduling and partiality on the part of the judges; and there is a general feeling that resources could be used more effectively.

Nevertheless both government and independent groups of actors, artists and musicians have competed successfully in international events abroad, such as those organized in Paris by the Institut du Monde Arabe, the International Theatre Festival in Amman where Hassan Gerety's theatre group won resounding applause, and the Venice and Seoul Biennales. A previously unknown painter, Hoda Lutfy, just won the first prize at an art fair in Marseilles. New York City is staging a celebration of 100 years of Egyptian film. In the near future there will be the Cairo Biennale. The Alexandria Biennale has sadly fallen by the wayside thanks to bureaucratic squabbles.

At home outstanding art exhibitions have included a big retrospective of Gazbia Sirry, now Egypt's leading woman painter, whose career has spanned the years since the 1952 revolution. Her early style was boldly figurative and inspired by a warm empathy with the

common people. She received many awards scholarships and travel grants and her style became increasingly abstract. Hassan Soliman, staunchly independent of government patronage over the years, is at last reaping the rewards of his stubborn refusal to accept any favours. He has found his own market among middle class professional Egyptians, who understand figurative art and also want value for money. His show of forty paintings of a single popular alleyway at the Extra Gallery in Zamalek, sold out the first evening.

The Extra, Mashrabiyya, Kaarim Francis and Berlin galleries now lead the way in reaching out to a new fashionable clientele with shows by established painters such as Margo Veillon (still going strong at nearly 90), Baghori, Adam Henein, Adli Rizkallah, Anna Boghighian and Adel el Siwi as well as nurturing a younger generation of aspiring artists.

A definite resurgence of figurative and narrative painting is discernible but as one critic aptly remarks "many of the younger generation are stuck with a style that has to cover up for the fact that they can't draw and don't know how to construct a picture"—even if they want to, which one senses they do. Thanks to a government dictum back in the 70's which forbade life classes in the art schools, they are baffled by anatomy and perspective, and take refuge in vague abstractions.

Whatever the discouragements and false trails, there is plenty of talent around which, if carefully cultivated, can and does produce wonderful things.

ELIZABETH RODENBECK

AHMOSE AND THE ERUPTION OF THERA

KAREN POLINGER FOSTER
 YALE UNIVERSITY

INTRODUCTION

Major African and Eurasian tectonic plates join restlessly beneath the Aegean, forming the Hellenic volcanic arc curving from the Saronic Gulf to the Anatolian coast north of Rhodes. The Cycladic island of Thera (modern Santorini) lies midway along this arc (Fig. 1). Beginning over a million years ago, a dozen large scale eruptions transformed Thera into the shape of a backwards C enclosing deep volcanic caideras.

At the height of the island's prosperity in the mid-second millennium B.C., an earthquake awakened the Thera volcano, dormant for 15,000

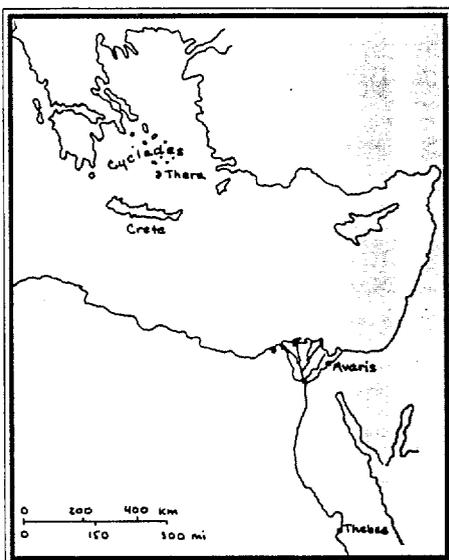


Fig. 1. MAP OF SITES MENTIONED

there was widespread darkness, wind, lightning, rain, and deafening noise.

This was one of the largest European volcanic events of the past 100,000 years. Using a figure of 30 cubic km of ejecta, geophysicists have assigned it a 6.9 on the Volcanic Explosivity Index (VEI), a logarithmic scale similar to the Richter one for earthquakes. The most comparable recent eruptions occurred in the Indonesian archipelago at Tambora in 1815 (VEI 7) and at Krakatau in 1883 (VEI 6.3).

Debris completely covered Thera's settlements. One of them, on the southern coast near the modern village of Akrotiri, was rediscovered by Spyridon Marinatos in 1967. As at Pompeii and Herculaneum, thick ash deposits had effectively preserved a wealth of architecture, wall paintings, and small finds (Fig. 2). Thera studies have become a significant new field of Aegean Bronze Age art and archaeology. One of the most crucial Thera issues is the date of the eruption, for its accurate determination would provide a rare fixed point in the chronology of the entire period and region.

DATES AND DATA

When did Thera explode? The short answer is, we do not yet know.
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NEWS FROM CAIRO

DANGERS IN THE FIELD: UNEXPLODED LANDMINES AND MILITARY ORDINANCE IN EGYPT

BY WILLIAM C. S. REMSEN

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES PROJECT (EAP) FORMER PROJECT TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

Twentieth century warfare in Egypt has left behind a terrible and invisible legacy of landmines and other unexploded munitions. Many of these have been removed or fenced off through international cooperation and the efforts of Egyptian military engineers. However, landmines are intended to be difficult to find and even areas that have been "swept" may include unexploded munitions. Staff members of several ARCE-EAP funded projects have recently found, luckily without injury, unexploded ordinance while conducting approved field surveys in unfenced areas of the Sinai and along the Red Sea Coast. While major tourist destinations in Egypt can be considered safe, landmines are concentrated in military areas in the Sinai and along the Red Sea coast, as well as in the north western Egyptian desert where military action took place in the Second World War. Unpublished sources indicate that a large number of persons have been killed or injured by these indiscriminate devices. The potential dangers should not be exaggerated, but they need to be recognized.

A recent estimate states that Egypt may have as many as 23 million landmines deployed on its territory. This is the highest number of landmines in any country in the world, although several other countries are estimated to have greater densities of landmines. Iran, Angola, Afghanistan, Iraq and Cambodia also have very large numbers of landmines. Many landmines in these other countries

were more recently deployed, specifically as antipersonnel weapons, and are even smaller and harder to detect than those in Egypt. Approximately 15,000 people are killed or maimed worldwide by landmines (Strada, 1996:42 - 44).

To locate and remove all the landmines in Egypt is a gigantic and nearly impossible task. Many known landmine areas have not been cleared and are cordoned off by single or double barbed-wire fences and iden-

MINES	الغام
LANDMINES	الغام ارضيه
AREA OF MINES	منطقة الغام
DEADLY DANGER (WITH SKULL & CROSS BONES)	خطر مميت

FIG. 1 POSSIBLE ENGLISH AND ARABIC TEXT ON SIGNS AT MINE FIELDS IN EGYPT

tified by signs. However, the wire fences and warning signs are often greatly weathered or are simply missing, making the dangerous areas difficult to see. Landmines placed years ago may have effective lives of centuries (Strada, 1996:45). Corrosion over time may actually increase the sensitivity of the fuses in unexploded munitions, making them even more dangerous. Various battlefield areas in France from the First World War are still closed to visitors for this reason.

Unfortunately, geographic locations of military and economic significance have often attracted ancient human activity as well as modern construction and military defenses. The recent liberalizing of travel and archaeological and geological field

work in remote areas of Egypt may expose intrepid visitors to increased risks. The staff members of the ARCE-EAP funded projects who discovered unexploded ordinance were working in areas of Sinai that had been swept of mines and had been declared safe. The author has encountered unexploded medium caliber shells along the Red Sea coast at Sadana Island and large caliber shells near Wadi Digla east of Cairo. Neither area was marked in any way.

Warning signage at minefields may include the phrases shown in Arabic and English in Figure 1. Older signs may be written in Hebrew in the Sinai or in English, German or Italian in western Egypt.

Common sense recommends avoiding all posted areas and areas with potential military value along the Red Sea coast and in the Sinai unless they are clearly well traveled. Consult with local authorities. All modern military installations are generally fenced and posted and should be avoided. Travel and work in restricted areas should only be done with the full permission of the Egyptian Security authorities. If one is inadvertently in a potentially dangerous area, carefully follow tire tracks and footprints out of the area. Do not travel at night. Landmines and other ordinance come in countless shapes and sizes and anything suspicious should be avoided. According to the Director of Military Intelligence, the correct action to follow upon encountering landmines is

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to "avoid, mark and report." The Defense and Army Attache of the US Embassy in Cairo (tel. 357-3122) may be contacted to report unexploded ordinance and landmines and will assist in reporting information to the Egyptian authorities.

When in doubt, play it safe. ♀

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THE DELIGHTS OF FOOD IN CAIRO

BY FRAN VINCENT

WITH EXTRACTS FROM FLAVORS OF EGYPT, FROM CITY AND COUNTRY KITCHENS,
BY SUSAN TORGENSEN, CAIRO PRESS, 1995

A conversation involving food with Egyptians can open many doors into their culture and many hours of watching or participating in the preparation of timeless recipes, passed on from generation to generation. The dishes often correspond to religious traditions and the seasonal availability of the many fruits and vegetables. Most homes are not well equipped with modern facilities and equipment is basic with a single burner often the only means to cook. A small electric hot plate with an *idra*, a special pot which tapers at the top with a tight fitting lid enabling cooking for hours without burning, is used for the preparation of fowl *medamis* (fava bean puree). The dining tables are laid with a cloth, crockery and cutlery, and the food served is on dishes as in western countries.

During the first half of this century Cairo's cuisine was influenced by the French, Italians, Turks and Greeks. During the latter half, these links were relinquished and Cairene cuisine regained more of its own national identity. Even so, many of the favored recipes are very similar and are acknowledged as coming from other countries. Visitors who are familiar with Greek and Turkish cuisine will encounter many similarities in the Cairene cuisine of today, such as *mousaka*, stuffed vegetables, *kolocassia*, vine leaves, *salata tahina* and so on. Very recent history has seen great expansion and improvements in freezer facilities in local supermarkets, and a much greater choice of commodities on the shelves. Agricultural innovations have also resulted in the appearance



of new and improved fruits and vegetables on the market. Cairene cuisine has become more sophisticated, particularly in the upper strata of the population.

The most important component of Egyptian food is bread. It is everywhere, displayed along the road side, piled high in wicker baskets and precariously balanced on the heads of vendors as they weave their way through the thronging streets. The predominant bread known as *aish* is usually made with a combination of plain and wholemeal flour with a little leavening to produce a flat bread with a pocket center and soft crust. Its basic character has remained unchanged since ancient times. During the early pre-dynastic period barley, millet and wheat were the principal grains. Barley and millet do not contain gluten forming proteins essential to making light textured bread, so it was hard and chewy. Wheat has opposite properties, but the nature of its proteins can alter if heat is applied at the wrong stage of preparation. Because the early wheat strains had to be heated before threshing so that the husk could be removed, these essential proteins were destroyed causing the bread to be tough and chewy. However, sometime during the early Dynastic and the Old Kingdom the Egyptians developed a strain of wheat which could be threshed without the preliminary heating, and around 2600 BC yeast was incorporated into their breadmaking, vastly improving its palatability. This art of bread making was passed on to the Greeks who later taught the method to the Romans.

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THE THEBAN DESERT ROAD SURVEY

JOHN COLEMAN DARNELL
DEBORAH DARNELL

Of the many distinctive physical characteristics of the land of Egypt, the contrast between desert and cultivation is perhaps the most striking. This geographical feature is especially evident from the air, even at night. Flying into Cairo from the north, one sees a faint sprinkling of lights, fading just beyond the coastline of the Mediterranean. The stark absence of artificial illumination marks the edge of the Eastern Sahara, a vast arid zone stretching almost endlessly south and west.

The ancient Egyptians took note of this stark contrast between the desert and the sown. They viewed their world as a series of balanced pairs: Upper and Lower Egypt, cultivation and desert, order and chaos. The exist-



GRAFFITI AT GEBEL TJAUTI: "THE <POLICE> CHIEF AAM'S SON,
THE OVERSEER OF COPPER WORKERS, RENSENEB," WITH COPTIC BELOW.

tence of balanced pairs indicated completed creation; thus deities from the time before the final perfection of the world are often androgynous—they are from a time before the separation of the sexes, the male and female pairs in which fully formed life exists. In this cosmos of pairs, the cultivation is Egypt, the land of men and Horus; the desert, the red land, is the land of foreigners and Seth, the god of confusion. Because of the often emphasized religious associations of the desert, and the Egyptians' well-known love for their Nile Valley home, many have thought they eschewed and even feared the desert. Others have mistakenly believed that the Nile was always the exclusive thoroughfare for Egypt, obviating the

need for travel through the desert, except under duress for journeys to mining areas and the oases. These ideas, and the wealth of material within the Nile Valley, have conspired to leave the desert fringes of Egypt at the fringes of Egyptology.

The caravan routes upon which the ancient Egyptians traveled from the Theban area of the Nile Valley into the great Western Desert first captured our imagination more than seven years ago. Stationed in Luxor for six months each year as Egyptologists with the Epigraphic Survey, we would often look westward, across the Nile, past the lush fields and beyond the tombs and

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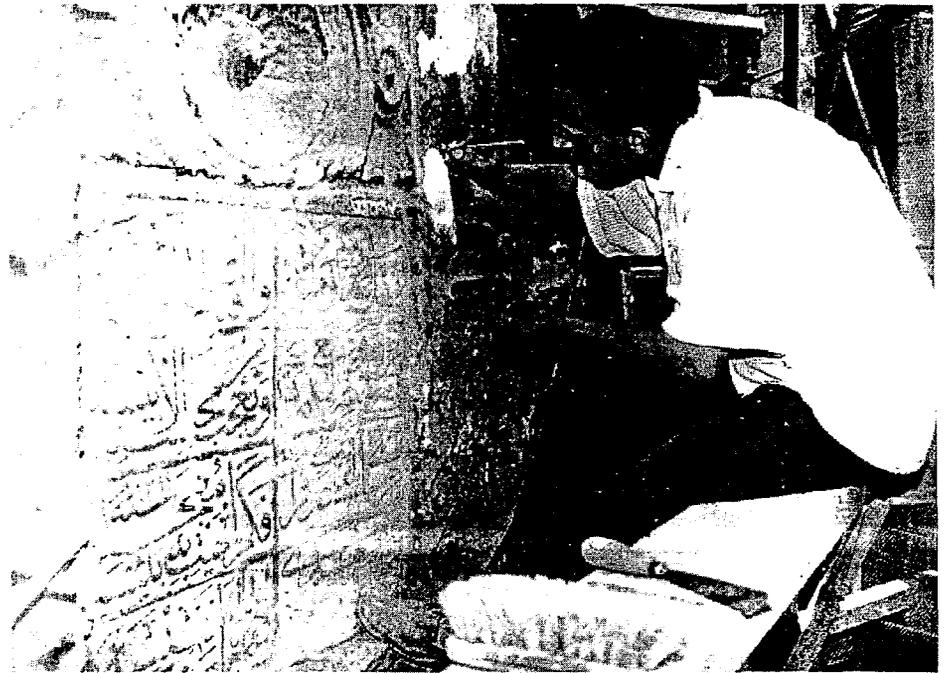
NEWS FROM CAIRO

ANTIQUITIES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT REPORT

The following is a summary of activities of the ADP during the fall season. A complete account will be available at ARCE's Annual Meeting in April.

MONASTERY OF ST. ANTHONY

A team of four conservators arrived in Cairo on Nov. 7, starting work on the mural paintings in the church on Nov. 11 and continuing until Dec. 21, 1996. The north wall of the nave of the church was cleaned, including the return walls and undersides of two archways leading from the narthex end and to the khurus. Thirty percent of the interior wall area of the church was completed instead of the 22% planned for this campaign. The cleaning process removed the accumulated dirt and several layers of disfiguring over-painting from the figures, thus uncovering the original designs and colors. The paintings have probably not been seen in their cleaned condition for at least 400 years, possibly longer. Many new details have emerged in the course of the work, such as the first clear examples of earlier paintings under the 13th century



RESTORATION WORK. PHOTO: CHIP VINCENT

figures. The work of the two schools of painters, Coptic and Byzantine, represented in the church is also becoming strikingly apparent.

Photography was done of the conservation work in progress in the church. A complete photo-documentation of the cleaned section of the church and all the icons and objects of historical significance in

the Monastery is underway. A Coptologist will write the art historical and iconographical study of the paintings; a preliminary site visit is planned for March.

The Monastery has generously supported the project with accommodations provided by refurbishing a disused building inside the Monastery, which has been converted into a fully equipped and self contained residence for the conservation team and up to four overnight visitors. Fr. Maximos has supervised and implemented this important contribution to the work.

MONASTERY OF ST. PAUL

A start has been made with photographic documentation. The Monastery requested and we agreed to supply them with a duplicate set of 35mm color slides for the Monastery archive.

St. Paul's Monastery was included in the Oct 12-13 trip of Vincent



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Battle, Thomas Dailey, Munir Na'matullah and Mona Shafa'.

TOMB OF SETI I

Candidates were interviewed in October for the Egyptological study of the Tomb. Dr. Bojana Mojsov was selected and is now at work on this part of the project.

In September William Remsen and Michael Jones installed humidity and temperature monitors inside the tomb at three strategic points: in Room K (burial chamber), Room F and in Corridor A, just inside the entrance. These points were selected to provide a cross-section of the relative conditions from the lowest to the highest parts of the tomb. The new work of the SCA may not be to prepare the tomb for re-opening to the public. The structural problems, conservation needs and appropriate ways to display the tomb require careful handling, which is why the studies proposed by the ADP Seti I sub-project are needed before anything is done. If the tomb is opened to tourists without the proper attention to details its problems will get worse. Nevertheless we shall continue to make the necessary plans for the project. There is much that can be done from the doc-



PHOTO BY CHIP VINCENT



TOMB OF SETI I. FIGURE OF SETI ON SLEDGE. PHOTO. DAVID MOYER

umentation available, therefore work already started will continue and plans laid for other facets of the project.

QUSEIR FORT

Applications from architects to design the Visitors Center have been received and a candidate provisionally selected. The archaeologist has also been identified to conduct controlled test excavation and monitor clearing operations. We are now waiting SCA approvals. The surveyor and restorers are under consideration.

A full photo-documentation in color slides and black and white of the Fort in its present condition was done in November and December and is now complete. The photographer was at the site for this work during the recent exceptionally heavy rains and subsequent flooding. The Fort suffered some structural damage during the rains, the most serious of which was the collapse of a roof in the rooms of the eastern wall. The Fort was photographed before and after the rains. The experience of the rains was useful in that it illustrated in a practical way the parts of the structure most in danger from storms of this kind.



THE AMERICAN DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT EGYPT ESSAYS

NANCY THOMAS, EDITOR

Essays by James P. Allen, Dorothea Arnold, Lanny Bell, Robert S. Bianchi, Edward Brovanski, Richard A. Fazzini, Timothy Kendall, Peter Lacovara, David O'Connor and Kent R. Weeks. Companion volume to the exhibition catalog.

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AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN

Egypt

NUMBER 173

NEWSLETTER

JULY 1997

THE 1997 SEASON OF THE MFA BOSTON AT GEBEL BARKAL, SUDAN

TIMOTHY KENDALL

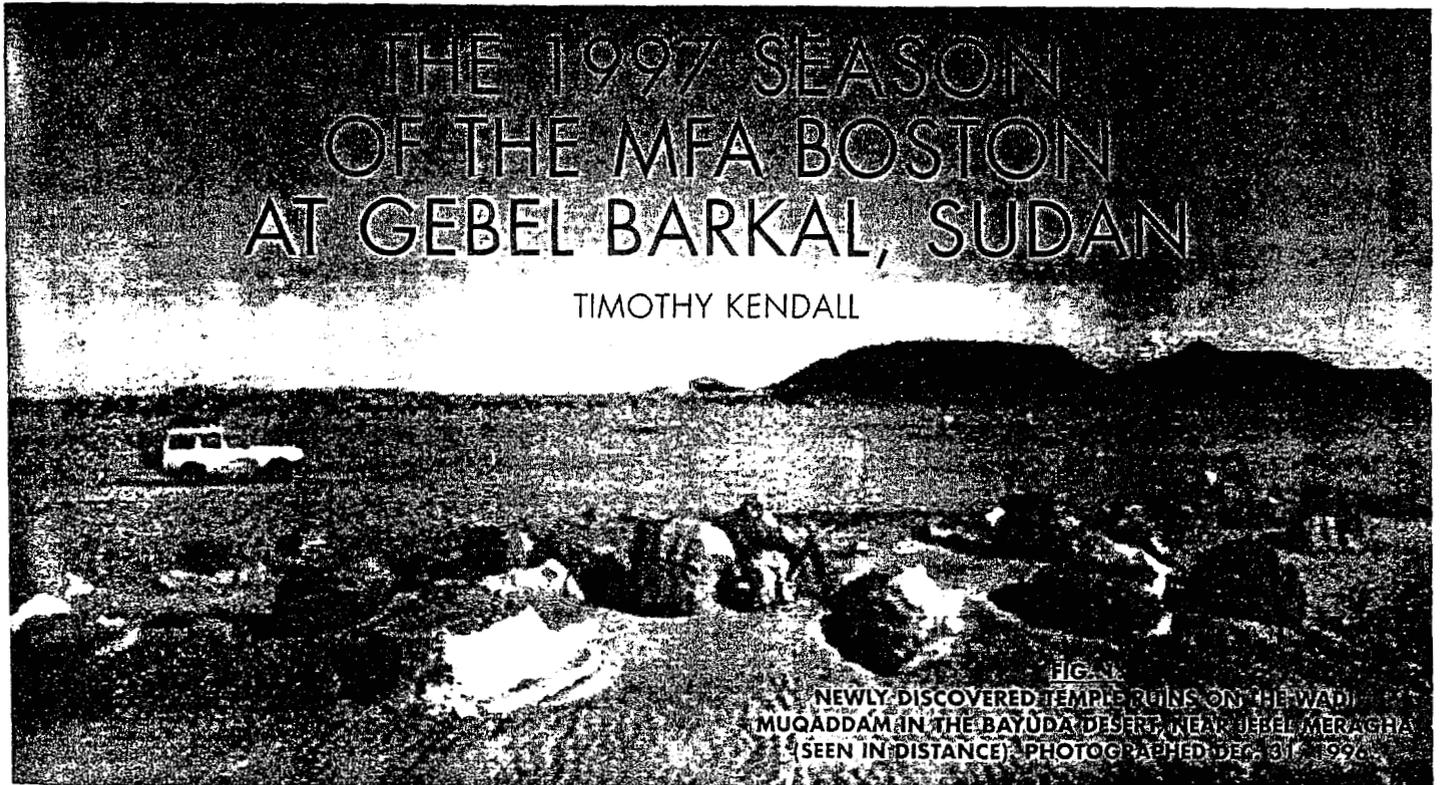


FIG. 1
NEWLY DISCOVERED TEMPLE RUINS ON THE WADI
MUQADDAM IN THE BAYUDA DESERT, NEAR JEBEL MERAGHA
(SEEN IN DISTANCE) PHOTOGRAPHED DEC. 31, 1996

Since 1986, the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, has completed five seasons of excavations at Gebel Barkal, near Karima, Sudan; our concession area is the very same as that worked by George A. Reisner of our institution between 1916 and 1920. From January 1 to 17, 1997, we had our latest—and shortest—season, but our results were extraordinary. The team consisted of myself, director; Cynthia Shartzter, project manager; Susanne Gänsicke, conservator, and Alan M. May, our generous sponsor, who assisted as archaeological intern, recorder and photographer. On the Sudanese side, we were augmented by Hassan Ahmed Mohammed, representing the Directorate of Antiquities (NCAM) and by Faiz Hassan Osman, representing the Department of

Archaeology, Karima University, both of whom rendered outstanding service to us as supervisors for our twenty-seven workmen, who were sometimes divided between four loci. We are profoundly grateful to Mr. Hassan Hussein Idriss, Director General of Antiquities and Museums

of the Sudan, and his entire staff in Khartoum for expediting our mission and giving us such complete and friendly support under such severe time restrictions.

MERAGHA:

A "LOST CITY" IN THE BAYUDA DESERT—
AN ACCIDENTAL FIND

On December 31, while making the 300 km. crossing of the Bayuda between Omdurman and Karima, we drove part way on a seldom-used track that took us, by chance, to a highly important, previously unrecorded archaeological site. About six hours out of Khartoum and about twenty minutes beyond the lorry stop known as Hasamiya, at roughly lat. N 17° 25', long. E 31° 40', we were driving through a sandy plain surrounded by distant hills

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NEWS FROM NARCE

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES PROJECT UPDATE

In November 1993, the American Research Center in Egypt signed an agreement with the United States Agency for International Development to administer a \$15 million fund in Egyptian currency for the conservation of Egyptian Antiquities. Implemented in close collaboration with the Supreme Council of Antiquities, the scope of the conservation work is extensive—from Pharaonic monuments to Islamic, Coptic and Jewish monuments and documentation of the more modern period in Egyptian history. This update is provided by **Robert K. "Chip" Vincent, Jr.**, who has been Project Director of the EAP since March 1994.

COMPLETED EAP PROJECTS

Since the spring of last year, the Egyptian Antiquities Project of the American Research Center in Egypt has moved ahead with a wide variety of projects. Four projects have been finished, including final reports of publication standard and camera-ready graphics. They are:

In Alexandria, the Institute of Nautical Archaeology-Egypt (INA-Egypt), under the direction of **Doug Haldane**, finished the conversion of outbuildings in the grounds of the Maritime Museum, a house that formerly belonged to an uncle of King Farouk. A fine example of adaptive re-use, these buildings now constitute INA's conservation lab for the treatment of submerged artifacts being raised from a shipwreck in the Red Sea. The cargo of this early eighteenth-century trading ship, packed with Chinese porcelain, has been excavated for the past two summers. Now, in these long-abandoned build-

ings, a full-time conservator assisted by part-time staff and volunteers is bringing back to the world these exquisite artifacts.

At Dakhleh Oasis in the Western Desert, **Tony Mills** and **Adam Zielinski** have thoroughly studied the beautiful but sadly collapsing tombs at al-Muzzawaka. These two late first-century, early second-century A.D. cave tombs are the only ones remaining out of some 300 at the necropolis. The richly decorated walls and ceilings are wonderful examples of typical Pharaonic themes side by side with classical depictions. In their report, Mills and Zielinski suggest that the tombs can be saved from total collapse by isolating them from the shale formation that is crushing them. However, they stress that a replica should be built nearby to receive the expected influx of visitors.

Lyla Brock has completed the final phase of conservation of KV55 in the Valley of the Kings by consolidating and reattaching the remaining plaster. This tomb, first excavated by American **Theodore Davis** in 1918, is significant for its Armana period content.

The Friends of the Fulbright, in conjunction with the American Association of Museums in Washington, DC, has successfully completed the second and final training program in museum management for eight additional Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) staff. Changes in curriculum and location based on recommendations from the first session resulted in an improved and successful course.

OTHER EAP PROJECTS

Nineteen other projects are in various stages of implementation. Here are some of the highlights:

CAIRO

In Islamic Cairo, a series of monument conservation projects are underway. At the Sabil-Kuttab Nafisa Bayda, **Agnieska** and **Jarek Dobrowolski** (now EAP Technical Director) have ventilated and strengthened the foundations and installed a new roof above the existing one, while **Theo Gayer-Anderson** has directed the cleaning and conservation of the stone work. **Francis Dzikowski** has been documenting it photographically.

Using photogrammetry, a team led by **Dr. Saleh Lamei** has produced superb architectural drawings of the Bab Zuwayla and the Mosque of Saleh Tala'i. We expect the work of cleaning and consolidating the Bab Zuwayla will begin on-site in September.

The nearby Zawiya-Sabil of Farag Ibn Barquq is nearly at the tender stage; local contractors will prepare bids for the major structural aspects of its conservation. Across the Midan, the Mosque of Saleh Tala'i, still plagued by water problems, will have its roof replaced and its exquisite minbar cleaned and consolidated.

Further along the street towards the citadel, the 180-room, Mameluke-to-Ottoman period palace is receiving needed attention. **Prof. Brown Morton** spent much of his sabbatical devising conservation action plans for the eastern courtyard. Present work is concentrating on cleaning and shoring up the rooms which are structurally weak. Technical adjuncts **Alaa El-Habash**

and Hoda Abdel Hamid have directed these operations.

In ancillary activities, Mark Easton is working with the American Chamber of Commerce to develop a garbage clean-up in the area based on two-year financial commitments from major companies. Professor Ron Walkey and graduate architecture students from the University of British Columbia worked on a wonderful submission and model of the Bab Zuwayla area. The submission offers alternative proposals for some good upgrading of several buildings and plots; the model is on display in ARCE's reception area.

Also in Islamic Cairo, architect Nick Warner is continuing his research and compiling a map which, for the first time, will show the existing monuments in ground floor plan. This will be a valuable historical resource and planning tool.

Dr. Bernard O'Kane of the American University in Cairo has begun a new project to document the unpublished and disappearing inscriptions on the registered Islamic monuments. He and his team have performed a thorough search to determine which inscriptions have already been published so they can focus on the unrecorded, primarily Ottoman-period ones.

Dr. Kamal Hefny has completed his groundwater investigations in both the Bab Zuwayla and Old Cairo areas. We believe USAID will fund "conservation through infrastructure" by the installation of a sewer in the Bab Zuwayla area to help relieve citizens and monuments alike from the high groundwater that plagues the area.

Old Cairo, sometimes called the Coptic area, has also been receiving a great deal of attention. Prof. Morton prepared the specifications for a RFP for presentation and planning of the area. Applications were sent out and a two-stage evaluation and selection process is underway.



1996 PARTICIPANTS IN THE MUSEUM MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROGRAM: LEFT TO RIGHT, BOTTOM ROW—RANYA RASHED, SALWA ABDUL RAHMAN, KAWTHER EL LEITHY, MAGDA ATTALLA SHERINE OMAR. CENTER—ABDOU ABDELLA EL DERBY, IMAN MAHMOUD ABDEL HAFEZ. TOP ROW—CHIP VINCENT, OSAMA AGDEL WARETH, MAHMOUD EL HALWAGY, MAGDY MANSOUR BADAWI, ADEL HASSAN GAD EL KERIM.

Coptic icons are the focus of a joint project of the EAP and the Local Cultural Fund (LCF) of the Royal Netherlands Embassy. Building on their seven years of support for the restoration of these icons, the LCF and the EAP will team up to identify significant collections, many of which are deteriorating rapidly, to clean and consolidate them. We have held meetings with the SCA and Pope Shenouda to structure the project. A request for bids will be distributed to those specializing in Coptic icons.

FIELD SCHOOL

Dr. Diana Craig Patch conducted a second season of the ARCE Field School in the spring of 1996. A joint American-Egyptian supervising staff instructed sixteen more SCA inspectors in excavation and recording techniques.

SINAI AND NILE VALLEY LOCATIONS

New work has started in other parts of the country. In Sinai, Dr. Fred Wendorf of Southern Methodist University led a team to survey, record and recommend for conservation a series of 75 sites ranging from the upper Paleolithic to Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages. Two field seasons were completed in 1996 and the final report is now

being written.

In North Sinai, Dr. Debbie Wallsmith of New South Associates teamed up with Dr. Abdel Maqsud of the SCA to spend three months assisting in the survey, mapping, photography, illustration and ceramic analysis of the results of the excavations conducted in the face of the El-Salaam Peace Canal.

In Luxor one project continued while two more started. Chicago House, under the direction first of Dr. Peter Dorman and now Dr. Ray Johnson, moved ahead with recommendations on stone fragment cleaning and consolidation at Luxor Temple. Lead conservator, John Stewart, followed by full-time conservator, Hiroko Kariya, continued physical conservation. A site has been selected on the Temple grounds for a treatment structure, which is currently under design.

On the west bank, Chicago House began the five-year project of documenting, cleaning, consolidating and presenting the small Temple of Amun at Medinet Habu. Beautiful decorated blocks from the Kushite period had been used as foundations for a Ptolemaic wall. They were recorded

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NEWS FROM CAIRO

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and re-buried to preserve them. **Dany Roy** supervised the operations.

In May 1996, **John Rutherford** led a joint American-Egyptian team to the Valley of the Kings to begin on-site work for a feasibility study on protecting the tombs against flood damage. The team included specialists in Egyptology, geology, geotechnical and mining engineering, surveying and architecture. They have issued a fine draft report, but need to proceed on site with the lead hydrologist and to make final checks before constructing two prototype protection measures.

In another new project, the EAP is putting the finishing touches on an agreement with **Dr. David O'Connor** and his team to conserve the monumental mud-brick Shunet El-Zebib in Abydos. It has remained a visible, standing monument for almost 4,700 years—the oldest such in Egypt. Along with its intrinsic interest, this enclosure also has great historical significance: taken as a whole it appears to represent in embryo the main features of the great pyramid complexes articulated later at Saqqara, Meydum, Dahshur and Giza. Work will start in September.

Discussions are also underway with the American University in Cairo about a planning grant for **Dr. Kent Weeks** to develop a curriculum of instruction in cultural resource management, intended primarily for SCA employees.

OTHER NEWS

As part of our effort to inform the public about the EAP's work, **Chip Vincent** and **Bill Remsen** have given lectures at ARCE, USAID and to the local community. Articles on the projects have appeared in the ARCE Newsletter and local magazines and newspapers.

Regrettably, **Bill Remsen**, EAP Technical Director since the incep-

tion of the project, has returned to the United States for personal reasons. His ground-breaking work has paved the way for many of the EAP's procedures and projects. **Jarek Dobrowolski** has stepped into the position and proven to be a valuable asset to the team. **Alaa El-Habashi** returned during the summer as Technical Adjunct Research Intern; in September, **Hoda Abdel-Hamid** took the position full-time. In addition, we have hired an administrative assistant to help with the complex tasks associated with these thirty-plus projects.

ENDOWMENT

But we have saved the best for last. Congress has designated endowment funds for ARCE, Chicago House and the EAP. Authorized in July 1996, a series of transfers totaling \$20 million will be placed in endowment for the conservation of Egyptian antiquities. The income generated by this endowment will not become available for several years, but it will continue indefinitely, thus assuring ARCE and the SCA an opportunity to contribute to the preservation of some of the world's most unique and fine antiquities.

NEW FACES

Michael Jones, ADP Manager, is an archaeologist and Egyptologist who has worked in Egypt since 1974 on numerous archaeological projects in different parts of the country; he has also traveled throughout the Middle East and East Africa. During the 1980s and early 90s he oversaw all aspects of the rescue archaeology work on the USAID-funded Greater Cairo Wastewater Project in Giza. More recently, he was the deputy director of the German excavation and restoration project at Siwa Oasis. He sees the urgent need for sensitive conservation and restoration work at Egypt's historic sites as a challenge facing everyone involved in Egypt's past and concerned about Egypt's future.

Brian Martinson, ADP Grant Administrator, has been working in nonprofit administration for the past eleven years. A resident of Minnesota, he founded and served on the Board of Directors of the New Tradition Theater Company from 1986 until 1995. He has served as treasurer for the Sherlock Holmes Housing Cooperative in Minneapolis, Minnesota for two years, and has been a member of the board of United Arts of Central Minnesota from 1988 until 1995. From 1991 until 1995 he served as vice president and chair of development.

Brian is excited about working with ARCE as it continues its work of conserving and preserving the ancient monuments of Egypt. As there are buildings in Cairo older than the country he comes from, he is constantly amazed by the rich history of Egypt and believes strongly in the need to make them available for future generations.

EAP Technical Director, **Jaroslav (Jarek) Dobrowolski** received his Masters of Architecture from the Technical University of Warsaw, and practiced as an architect in Poland. His involvement in the history, architecture and archaeology of the Middle East began in 1980, and since 1985 he has worked in the region every season, cooperating with European, North American and Australian institutes, universities and organizations. For the last four years he has been permanently based in Cairo. He worked on documentation, studies, and architectural conservation on excavation sites and historic buildings ranging from Pharaonic period through Graeco-Roman, Early Christian, Medieval Islamic, Ottoman to nineteenth-century. Before joining the EAP he had been project director at architectural conservation projects in Egypt: a Ptolemaic/Roman site on the Mediterranean coast, and two projects in Islamic Cairo.

AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

NUMBER 174

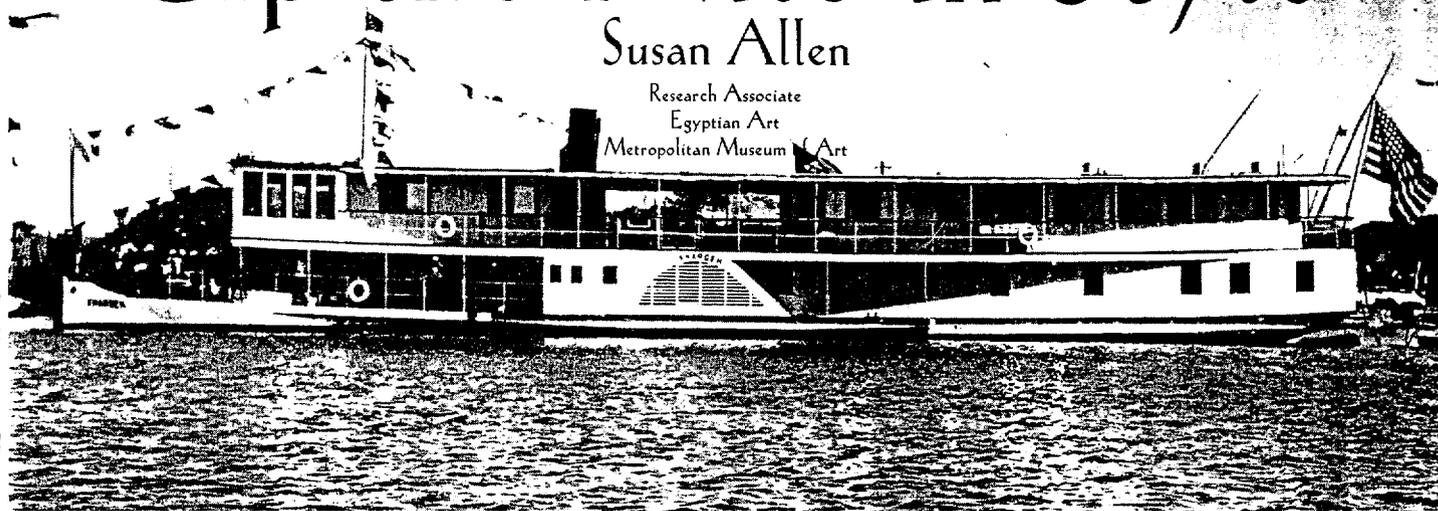
NEWSLETTER

OCTOBER 1997

Up the Nile in Style

Susan Allen

Research Associate
Egyptian Art
Metropolitan Museum of Art



Travel and travelers in Egypt in the period before World War II seem to exert considerable fascination on scholars of Egypt both ancient and modern and this interest has been steadily growing in recent years. Exhibitions of old photographs and Egyptomania draw many visitors

and biographies of 19th century travelers are popular. Mystery writers find turn of the century Egypt a perfect setting.

My own interest in travel on the Nile I owe directly to ARCE which provided me with a wonderful opportunity—to live and work on board a vintage Thomas Cook steamer, the Fostat, from 1980-1982. After many years of service as a private hire steamer in the Cook's fleet, this boat had done duty in the Nubian Salvage Campaign, served as a floating dig house in Luxor and Cairo and finally was permanently moored just above the Giza Bridge where she served intermittently as the ARCE director's residence. Wooden boats, however, are notoriously harsh and demanding mistresses, requiring vigilant maintenance and constant repair, and in 1990 she was sold. When I first went to Egypt in 1978, there were many of these steamers, some in service still as tour boats, others used by archeolog-

ical expeditions or as floating vacation homes by wealthy Cairenes. They figure large in the story of travel in Egypt for Egypt is the Nile and a boat was and is the most practical way to visit it.

By the beginning of the 19th century, people had been going up the Nile in style for more than 4000 years. Here, however, I will confine myself to the period from 1798 until just before World War II and I will divide my travelers into four groups who succeeded each other over that time.

The first of these travelers I call The "Explorers." Individual explorers like Herodotus in 450 B.C. and a Dane, Frederick Norden in 1737 had

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NEWS FROM CAIRO

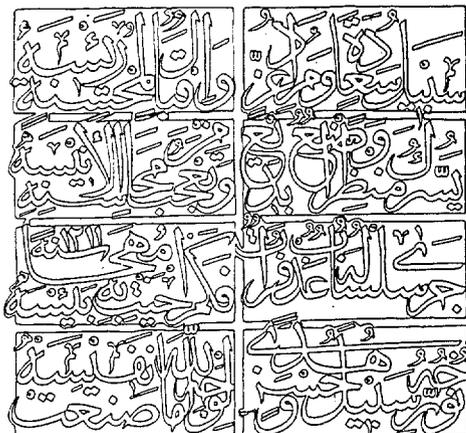
SABIL-KUTTAB NAFISA AL BAYDA

For those ARCE members who have not visited Cairo recently a brief description of some of the restoration work being undertaken by ARCE follows. This conservation project is a part of the Egyptian Antiquities Project of the American Research Center in Egypt and is carried out in conjunction with the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities. It is funded by a USAID grant No. 263-000-G-00-30889-00.

The Sabil-Kuttab, or "fountain-school" is a structure built to dispense water to passers-by as a charity from large windows of its ground floor, and to house an elementary Koranic school in an arcaded loggia on the upper floor. While one finds sabils (public fountains) throughout the Islamic world, it is only in Cairo that they are found combined with kuttabs



Sabil-Kuttab Nafisa al Bayda: drawing by Jaroslaw Dobrowolski, 1995.



A copy of the dedicatory inscription from the Sabil-Kuttab Nafisa al Bayda.

(schools). The construction of sabil-kuttabs attached to mosques started in the 13th century, and from late Mamluk times on, they were built also as independent pious foundations, on small but prominent sites throughout the city—a trend that continued after the Ottoman conquest of Egypt.

The founder, Siti Nafusa Khatun bint Abdallah al Bayda, who was brought to Egypt as a slave, was married to two of the most powerful Mamluk beys: first to Ali Bey al Kebir, and after his death to Murad

Bey, who led the resistance against the French invasion under Napoleon Bonaparte. Nafisa, who had good relations with the French, played an active role in the politics of her time. She died in 1816.

THE CONSERVATION PROJECT

The main components of the project are: the documentation of the physical condition of the monument, its history and location; technical studies on the deterioration of its stone and woodwork; conservation and restoration including cleaning of



Discussions were held with Pope Shenouda II regarding the conservation of Coptic Icons. Back row: Mary Sadek, Pope Shenouda II, Petra Stienen of Royal Netherlands Embassy. Front row: Chip Vincent, Sobhi Shenouda of SCA, Mrs. Nakhla, Shawki Nakhla of SCA.

stone, wood and bronze surfaces, any necessary structural reinforcements, protection from rain and groundwater penetration, preservation of the decorative stone and wooden elements. The eventual aim of the restoration is the re-use of the building as a visitors' information center/exhibition space.

The project, directed by **Agnieszka Dobrowolska**, was started in October 1995 and is scheduled to be finished in July 1998.

In the course of the work, decorated wooden ceiling panels were dis-

covered among rubble dumped on the roof. They are undergoing conservation, with the aim of displaying the panels in the restored building, to give an idea of the original interior decoration, which otherwise has not been restored. The Painted Wood Conservation Project is a separate project, financed by the Local Cultural Fund of the Royal Embassy of the Netherlands. It is also a training project, where young Egyptian craftsmen are taught conservation techniques. ♪

Jarek and Agnieszka Dobrowolski

ANNOUNCEMENTS

POSITIONS

Library of Congress seeks applications for position of Area Specialist in the Near East Section of the African and Middle Eastern Div., Area Studies Directorate. Responsibilities include assessing, further developing Library holdings in all formats issued in or about the Arab world; in-depth reference assistance to Congress and other constituencies; and serving as liaison with scholars and representatives from agencies and institutions that have an interest in this area of specialization.

Call 202-707-5627/4315 for applications. For other info, call 202-707-2034/2052

Penn State. Dept. of Classics and Ancient Mediterranean Studies: Egyptology. Rank Open.

The Department of Classics and Ancient Mediterranean Studies tenure-track (Ass't. Professor) or tenured (Assoc. or Professor) position in Egyptology to begin August 1998. Candidates should be prepared to teach appropriate courses in civilization and mythology at all levels and participate in building an interdisciplinary program in ancient Mediterranean studies. Expertise in Greek and other relevant languages required. Full commitment to research, publication and teaching is essential. Ph.D. required by time of appointment. Applications especially welcome from candidates with expertise in Saite and Ptolemaic/Roman Egypt. Applications received by Dec. 1, 1997 will be assured of consideration; however, all applications will be considered until the position is filled. Send c.v. and three letters of reference to: Gary Knoppers, 102 Weaver Bldg. A, Penn. State Univ., University Park, PA 16802-5500. AA/EOE.



THE AMERICAN DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT EGYPT **ESSAYS**

NANCY THOMAS, EDITOR

Essays by James P. Allen, Dorothea Arnold, Lanny Bell, Robert S. Bianchi, Edward Brovarski, Richard A. Fazzini, Timothy Kendall, Peter Lacovara, David O'Connor and Kent R. Weeks. Companion volume to the exhibition catalog.

For your copy of **ESSAYS**, send a check for \$48.00 plus \$5.00 shipping and handling to:

**ARCE, 30 East 20th St., Suite 401,
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ARCE/ Egyptian Antiquities Project Technical Reports

Cycle	Period	Program4/	Subgrant Project	Subgrantee/Vendor	Names	Title	Date	Note		
One	All Periods	One	Museum Mgmt Program	Friends of Fulbright Commission (FFC)		Progress report No. 1	5-Jun-95	1/		
							Progress report No. 2	5-Jun-95	1/	
							Progress report No. 3	11-Jun-95	1/	
							Orientation Handbook	25-Feb-96	1/	
							Orientation Handbook	3-Dec-96	1/	
							Course Materials	1-Jul-95	1/	
							Final Report	26-Dec-96	1/	
One	All Periods	One	North Sinai Salvage	New South Associates	Deborah Lynne Wallsmith	Progress report No. 1	5-May-96	1/		
								Progress report No. 2	6-Jun-96	1/
								Progress report No. 3	3-Jul-96	1/
								Progress report No. 4	4-Aug-96	1/
								Progress report No. 5 (Draft Final)	15-Sep-96	1/ 2/
								Final Product	1-Dec-96	1/ 2/
								Final Product (Revised)	29-Apr-97	2/
One	All Periods	One	North Sinai Salvage	E. C. (Ted) Brock	E. C. (Ted) Brock	Technical Specification Report & Photo.	1-Oct-94	1/ 2/		
One	Prehistoric	One	Preservation in Sinai	Southern Methodist University (SMU)	Fred Wendorf	Progress report No. 1	31-Mar-96	1/ 2/		
								Progress report No. 2	20-Jun-96	1/
								Progress report No. 3	22-Sep-96	1/ 2/
								Progress report No. 4	2-Feb-97	1/
								Draft Final Report		2/
								Report to SCA	12-May-96	1/
							Frank W. Eddy /Mark Becker	Field Recording Manual	4-Apr-96	2/
				E. C. (Ted) Brock	E. C. (Ted) Brock	Report on Sites Visited	Sept / Oct 1994	1/		

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ARCE/ Egyptian Antiquities Project Technical Reports

Cycle	Period	Program4/	Subgrant Project	Subgrantee/Vendor	Names	Title	Date	Note
One	Islamic	Two	Zawiya Farag Ibn Barquq	El Yazeid	El Yazeid	Final report	16-Feb-95	1/
One	Islamic	Two	Zawiya Farag Ibn Barquq	Ian Hodkinson	Ian Hodkinson	Final Report with Specification for Conserv. Treatment ... of Organic Materials in 3 Vols	17-Oct-95	1/ 2/
						Progress Report (Stage 1)	6-Jun-95	2/
						Progress Report (Stage 2)	6-Jun-95	2/
One	Islamic	Two	Zawiya Farag Ibn Barquq	John Griswold	John Griswold	Preliminary Conserv. Assessment of the Metal work and Stone	29-Oct-95	2/
						Revisions for Final Report	14-Dec-95	2/
One	Islamic	Two	Zawiya Farag Ibn Barquq	Saleh Lamei	Saleh Lamei	Final Specification (Arabic).	23-Jun-92	2/
						Test Results of Samples.	23-May-96	2/
					Saleh Lamei (Dr. Ashraf Osman)	Seismic Structural Report	August 1995	2/ 3/
					Saleh Lamei (Mohy Aboutaha)	Geotechnical Investigation Report.	August 1995	2/ 3/
						Results of Sample Analysis and Condition Measurements		2/ 3/
One	Islamic	Two	Zawiya Farag Ibn Barquq	Consultant	James Harrell	Report on the Decorative Stones...	1-Dec-96	2/ 5/
One	Islamic	Two	Bab Zuweila	Dobrowolski	Dobrowolski	Existing Condition Report	16-Jul-95	1/ 2/
One	Islamic	Two	Mosque of Saleh Tala'i	Kamel Hefny 1	Kamel Hefny 1	Progress report No. 1	16-Aug-95	1/
						Progress report No. 2	18-Sep-95	1/
						Progress report No. 3	17-Oct-95	1/
						Progress report No. 4	8-Nov-95	1/
						draft final report	24-Apr-96	1/
						final report	22-Jun-96	1/
						Follow-On Report	20-Aug-97	1/
One	Islamic	Two	Mosque of Saleh Tala'i	Dobrowolski	Dobrowolski	Existing Condition Report	21-Aug-95	2/
One	Islamic	Two	The Minbar in the Mosque of Saleh Tala'i	Ewa Parandowska	Ewa Parandowska	Draft Final Report	1-Oct-97	1/

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ARCE/ Egyptian Antiquities Project Technical Reports

Cycle	Period	Program4/	Subgrant Project	Subgrantee/Vendor	Names	Title	Date	Note
One	Coptic	Two	Coptic Cairo	Kamel Hefny 2	Kamel Hefny 2	Progress Report No. 1	16-Aug-95	1/
						Progress Report No. 2	18-Sep-95	1/
						Progress Report No. 3	17-Oct-95	1/
						Progress Report No. 4	8-Nov-95	1/
						draft final report	24-Apr-96	1/
						final report	23-Jun-96	1/
One	Coptic	Two	Coptic Cairo	GEOCORE		Geotech. Report	4-Apr-96	1/ 2/
						Geotech. Report	18-Apr-96	1/ 2/
One	Coptic	Two	Coptic Cairo	W. Brown Morton III	W. Brown Morton III	Interim report No. 1	15-Sep-95	1/
						Interim report No. 2	1-Oct-95	1/
						Interim report No. 3	1-Nov-95	1/
						Request for Proposal	1-Feb-96	1/
One	Islamic	Two	Bayt Al Razzaz	W. Brown Morton III	W. Brown Morton III	Existing Condition Report in 3 Volumes	30-Nov-95	1/ 2/
						Photodocumentation Conserv.	22-Feb-96	1/
						Plan Conservation	24-Mar-96	1/
						Plan Conservation	2-May-96	1/
				Saleh Lamei	Saleh Lamei	Draft Specification (English)	28-May-96	2/
One	Pharaonic	Two	Valley of Kings (VOK)	California Academy of Sciences (CAS)	John B. Rutherford	Interim No. 1	2-May-96	1/
						Interim No. 2	14-May-96	1/ 2/
						Interim No. 3	29-May-96	1/ 2/
						Interim No. 4 "Parts I,II,III"	30-Jan-97	1/ 2/
One	Pharaonic	Two	Luxor Temple	University of Chicago	Ray Johnson (Peter Dorman)	Progress Rpt No. 1	14-Nov-96	1/
					John Stewart	Fragments Conservation Report 95 - 96	24-Sep-96	2/ 3/
						Progress Rpt No. 2	17-Aug-97	1/ 2/
					John Stewart	Fragments Conservation Report 96 - 97	17-Aug-97	2/ 3/
					Hiroko Kariya	Fragments Conservation Report 96 - 97	17-Aug-97	1/ 2/

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ARCE/ Egyptian Antiquities Project Technical Reports

Cycle	Period	Program4/	Subgrant Project	Subgrantee/Vendor	Names	Title	Date	Note
Two	Islamic	One	Sabil Kuttab Nafisa Bayda	Dobrowolski 4	Dobrowolski 4	Progress report No. 1	13-Feb-96	1/ 2/
					Nicholas Warner	Preliminary & Architectural Rpt.	19-Feb-96	1/2/3/
					Theodore Gayer Anderson	Pre - Conservation Diagnosis	29-Feb-96	2/ 3/
					Adam Zielinski	Condition Survey Report	24-Mar-96	2/ 3/
						Progress report No. 2	12-May-96	1/ 2/
					Dr. Grzegorz Bogobowicz	Structural Expertise	2-May-96	2/ 3/
						Progress report No. 3	30-May-96	1/ 2/
						Progress report No. 4	3-Nov-96	1/ 2/
						Arabic Report about (El Wakkf)	3-Nov-96	3/
						Progress report No. 5	5-Jan-97	1/ 2/
					A. Dobrowolska	Architectural Design for the Roof over the Vestibule and the Teacher's Room	5-Jan-97	2/ 3/
						Progress report No. 6	2-Mar-97	1/
					Maurits Berger	Translt. of the foundation deed (Hoga)	2-Mar-97	3/
						Progress report No. 7	24-Apr-97	1/ 2/
						Progress report No. 8	1-Jun-97	1/2/
				Dutch - Funded Grant	Ewa Parandowska	Final Report Wood Conservation	1-Jun-97	3/
						Final Report for Painted Wood Conservation	29-Jun-97	1/
Two	All	One	(Hayyim Capusi) Maimonides Synagogue	Dobrowolski	Dobrowolski	Existing Condition Report	11-Oct-95	1/ 2/
						Draft Existing Condition Report	30-Sep-96	2/
						Final Existing Condition Report	15-Oct-96	1/
Two	Islamic	One	El Muzzawaka Dakhleh Oasis	Anthony J. Mills	Anthony J. Mills	Progress report No. 1	28-Jan-96	1/
						Progress report No. 2	27-Feb-96	1/
						Final Report	4-Aug-96	1/ 2/

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ARCE/ Egyptian Antiquities Project Technical Reports

Cycle	Period	Program4/	Subgrant Project	Subgrantee/Vendor	Names	Title	Date	Note
Two	Islamic	Two	Document Inscriptions in Historic Zone	American University Cairo	Bernard O'Kane	Progress report No. 1 Progress report No. 2	30-Jan-97 31-Jul-97	1/ 1/
Two	All	Two	Cairo Mapping	N. Warner	N. Warner	Progress report Progress report Draft report No. 2	April 1996 April 1996 25-Jun-96	2/ 2/ 2/
Two	Pharaonic	Two	Small Temple of Amun/ Medinet Habu	University of Chicago	Ray Johnson (Peter Dorman) John Stewart Hiroko Kariya Conan M. Power	Progress report No. 1 Fragments Conservation Report 96 - 97 Fragments Conservation Report 96 - 97 Structural Analysis for Mitigation of Subflorescence Damage...	17-Aug-97 17-Aug-97 17-Aug-97 17-Aug-97	1/ 2/ 3/ 2/ 3/ 2/ 3/
Two	Pharaonic	Two	KV 55	Lyla Pinch Brock	Lyla Pinch Brock	Progress report No. 1 Progress report No. 2 Progress report No. 2 revised Draft Final Report Final Report	25-Feb-96 29-Feb-96 8-Apr-96 8-May-96 5-Jan-97	1/ 1/ 1/ 2/ 1/
Note: 1/ Report stored in Administrative Assistant's Technical Report files. 2/ Report stored in Technical Director's office. 3/ Appendix Reports are submitted by Subgrant Project Directors. 4/ Technical Reports are segregated by Cycle and Program 5/ Technical Reports are funded by Program; Consultant Reports are funded by Operations & stored in Consultant File.								

*Memorandum
Nov. 17. 97*

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