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AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INC.

**AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INC.
EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES PROJECT**

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Annual Report VIII

November 1, 2000 – October 31, 2001

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ANNUAL REPORT

Executive Summary

This report covers the period November 1, 2000 through October 31, 2001
of USAID Grant No. 263-G-00-93-00089-00

The main activities were as follows:

- Cycle One; completed implementation of 8 projects under 14 subgrants; ongoing 8 projects under 14 subgrants. Only one phase of a project, implementation of VK Flood Protection project, is yet to start. One project was cancelled.
- Cycle Two; completed implementation so far of 6 projects under 18 subgrants. Ongoing 12 projects. Only one project, Pest Control, has yet to obligate funds although much development of the project has occurred. Two projects were cancelled.
- Cycle Three; completed implementation so far of 5 projects under 8 subgrants. 3 projects ongoing. All projects have been obligated.
- Cycle Four: RFP's advertised, distributed, reviewed and approval process underway.
- Implementation on site of Valley of Kings of first prototype resulting from recommendations made by California Academy of Sciences.
- Site visits with officials and for monitoring and evaluation.
- Participation in ARCE's annual meeting and conferences.
- Fine cooperation in the relationship with SCA, and approvals by the SCA Permanent Committee.

HIGHLIGHTS AND PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR

- ARCE started the procedure for a new round of funding, Cycle Four. An RFP was prepared, advertised and distributed. Applicants' proposals are being reviewed and approved.
- In the Valley of the Kings, the first flood mitigation measure, the implementation of a prototype to protect the tombs of Sety I and Ramesses I was started. It is nearly complete and already provides some degree of protection.

A team has been identified and selected for Phase II of the project; the implementation of recommendations on approximately twenty-five tombs.
- Work started on the re-assembly of the sarcophagus of Ramses VI in the Valley of the Kings.
- At the small Temple of Amun at Medinet Habu, the monumental statue of Amun and Thutmosis III has seen the torso re-attached to the base and re-located to its original place in the central shrine chamber, and conservation recording of wall reliefs.
- An assessment has been made on conservation lab needs. Accordingly, designs for it and for training in the Egyptian Museum are underway.
- Preparations have been made and conservation equipment purchased for the conservation of the mosaics in the Greco-Roman Museum.
- The Villa of the Birds at Kom el-Dikka has been opened by the SCA as a museum.
- At last, substantial improvement occurred in dealings with the Institute of Coptic Studies, which will enable commencement of the actual conservation of selected icons at three workshops, including all icons of the Hanging Church.
- The Cairo Map of registered and other significant monuments was completed. It is a remarkable document, wonderfully drawn and presented and is now under consideration for publication.
- At the Bab Zuwayla, the second minaret was cleaned, the original access staircase of the Sultan found and the huge 3-ton doors removed for conservation.
- At the Zawiya-Sabil Farag Ibn Barquq, most of the architectural conservation has been completed by the all-Egyptian team. Italian technicians cut the wall just above the foundations with an electric horizontal saw and installed a waterproof course.
- At the Sabil Mohamed Ali, structural stability has been achieved and a spectacular cistern discovered underneath the building.
- At the Bayt al-Razzaz, work has begun on adapting a set of rooms into a site office that will be used for the further conservation of the monument.
- A competitive process has resulted in the identification of a person who will design a training program in site management.
- September 11's events raised anxiety levels amongst all project staff and teams. Alertness plans were drawn up and an emergency contact network established. Foreign specialists have expressed concern about coming to Egypt to work on projects.

SPECIFIC PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

CYCLE ONE

Completed Projects

- North Sinai Salvage Conservation and Documentation
- Presentation in Sinai
- Museum Management Training in USA
- Royal Jewelry Exhibition Rooms in Egyptian Museum
- Hetepheres Exhibition Rooms in Egyptian Museum
- Documentation of Bab Zuwayla
- Documentation of Mosque of Saleh Tala'i
- Coptic Area Master Plan

Cancelled Projects

- Medieval Zone Database

Projects Underway:

The Field School

Year Eight Accomplishments: Three of four seasons have been conducted. The Project Director has indicated that she will be able to keep her commitments to her full-time job but also devote time to accomplish the fourth season of the field school.

Plans For Next Year: Obtain from the Project Director a schedule, budget and plans for the next season. Implement it in the Winter of 2002.

Conservation of Zawiya Farag Ibn Barquq

Year Eight Accomplishments: A significant amount of continuing architectural conservation activity was completed including desalination of the walls through poultices, replacement of selected stones, repointing replacement of windows, cleaning of woodwork, and installing of a three-phase electricity connection. The Italian wall-cutting technicians postponed their work on the building in March but because of indeterminable reasons they still did not come. Consequently we suspended overall work and diverted the contractor to emergency work at the Bayt al-Razzaz.

In July the wall-cutting equipment arrived, but the Italians postponed arriving until September. In the meantime, the laborious process of bringing the equipment into the country took place. Even though we specified in the contract that the Italians were responsible for all procedures, we had to step in directly to make it happen.

On September 11, the technicians were on the plane ready to come when they received news of the attacks in New York. After discussions, we decided they should postpone their arrival for a week. Instead they came after two and jumped right into the task, performing work efficiently and cheerfully. Their work consisted of using an electrically powered horizontally mounted saw to cut on a level in the grouting between layers of stone. Once cut, the gap (only about a meter at a time to prevent settlement of the walls) was washed, then filled with a small amount of grout. Then interlocking polyvinyl strips were inserted between the layers of stone. Grout was trowelled in the grooves of the strips and compression wedges were placed

in specific intervals to provide further strengthening against settling. Although the process sounds simple, it required great skill and ingenuity particularly when dealing with specific areas. Smaller hand-held saws had to be used and the larger one broke down for a period. They completed work on October 21st. Prof. Calori, who had first come two years before and who had designed the specifications for implementation returned to review the completion. He and we both pronounced our satisfaction. The two technicians developed an excellent association with the Egyptian members of the contractor's team and they worked hand-in-hand to finish the task a week early. The SCA was satisfied, even impressed by the work and withdrew its reservations of the concept. Now water will be held below the waterproofing and the walls above will gradually, over a year, dry out. So stability should return to the building.

Once this job was completed, the contractor proceeded to refill the excavated areas with gravel to provide aeration.

Plans for Next Year: Will be to complete the architectural restoration including the floors, interior electricity and lighting and the balustrades. A major project will be replacement of the roof, scheduled to start in December. Plans are also underway to commence in the Summer the fine restoration work of the stone and wood utilizing, if possible, an all-Egyptian team.

Valley of the Kings

Year Eight Accomplishments: In January, a team arrived from California to begin the prototypes called for in the sub-agreement. The first one was at the tombs of Sety I and Ramses I. Entrances of these two tombs have direct access from the wadi and were subject to water ingress in 1994. Accordingly, the scheme has been to construct a wall parallel to the wadi, which will allow water to flow naturally down the wadi. A single entrance for both tombs has been constructed at an angle at the downslope end of the wall. Access is up steps, so water should not enter from the wadi.

Loose debris was removed, in some places down to bedrock, where a cut was found leading to the possibility of a new tomb, which ultimately proved not to be the case. The archeologist on site supervised this work. A local contractor was found and he positioned ironwork and poured concrete according to the specifications developed by the CAS team.

In March and then in July, team members came from California to provide input on the work. In the summer the walls were completed and an upslope drain started. In August, masonry facing was installed in October and half of the upslope drain completed.

During the process of the implementation, on-site meetings were held among the SCA, archaeologists working in the Valley and ARCE. Also during the year we discussed with the CAS various proposals to do Phase II of the project; a phase consisting of constructing ten to fifteen flood protection measures. Unfortunately, we ran into numerous obstacles.

The proposed CAS design team would not accept liability for their design work and wanted ARCE to assume it instead. Also the team has not pursued the prototype work consistently, but in jumps and starts. Therefore, after long discussions with the team, ARCE's lawyers and subsequently with a US-based engineering company working in Egypt (CCJM), we decided not to continue further discussions with CAS for Phase II. This turned out to be a regrettable exercise because we originally (August 2000) had planned to start Phase II in October 2001.

This now can only start in October 2002. CCJM has worked here since 1989 and has worked with us on 2 project areas (Bab Zuwayla and Old Cairo). The firm is sensitive to the SCA and general archaeological issues and will take on both the design and supervision of the contract. This eliminates the huge communications gap we had with the California team. CCJM will accept design and construction liability. While some costs are higher, many others, such as travel and drafting costs are much lower. During the summer, the report of the draft recommendations was distributed to all Egyptologists working in the Valley. They were asked for comments and suggestions about the plans for their specific tombs where they are working as well as for the overall plans. The SCA was apprized of this situation and agreed to the switch of contractors.

Plans for Next Year: Final touches will be put on the prototype. These include finishing the upslope drain and paving the floor. We will negotiate with CCJM and enter into an agreement. Using the data already prepared and based on some surveys they will need to do in the Valley, they will do design drawings. These will be discussed with the SCA before going out to tender and contract award. CCJM are also being asked to supervise for work scheduled to start October 1, 2002 and go until April 30, 2003, the first of a two-season implementation.

Luxor Temple

Year Eight Accomplishments: This was a season of no-cost extension work. This season staff surveyed and monitored all 1,540 fragments in the blockyard recorded on the database. Ninety-two fragments were treated with Wacker OH, including re-treatment; all of the fragments were examined and recorded before and after treatment. All treated fragments were placed in covered areas for protection, as well as additional fragments, which will require future treatment. This season, the conservators consolidated part of the eastern wall of the Amenhotep III sun court, on which a group of over a hundred joined fragments, will be restored starting next season. The fragments from this group have received treatment over the last few years in preparation for their reconstruction. The re-joined group will complete a large offering scene before the bark of Amun now only partly preserved on the wall, originally carved by Amenhotep III, destroyed by Akhenaten, recarved by Tutankhamun, appropriated by Horemheb, and enlarged by Sety I. Several other fragment groups from the Colonnade Hall currently receiving treatment will be restored on special damp-coursed display platforms along the front of the Epigraphic Survey blockyard for public view and study. Reassembly and restoration of whole scenes and wall sections is the final step in the preservation of any fragmentary material. At the north and south ends of the blockyard illustrated signs were set up which explained the University of Chicago's fragment documentation and conservation project for interested passers-by. This is now a mature, well-structured project that operates according to the strategies and procedures designed in the early stages.

Plans for Next Year: Chicago House has requested and been granted another no-cost extension to do more of the same. However, the plan for this year is to re-install some of the blocks in the East wall of the sun court of Luxor Temple.

North Sinai Salvage Conservation and Documentation

Year Eight Accomplishments: Two consultants reviewed the photo archives, the storage, methodology and access, and made recommendations for appropriate hardware and software. Several pieces of equipment, including a digital camera, slide scanner and CD burner were purchased. The computer equipment necessary was reviewed and selected.

Plans for Next Year: A tender for the computer will be let and the equipment purchased. A consultant has been identified who could perform the scanning.

Mosque of Salah Tala'i

Year Eight Accomplishments: The SCA contractor has finished his work and the plywood box has been removed from the minbar. During the year, some water appeared in some of the shops. Upon investigation, it seemed likely that its source was rain water. While on-site, we discussed assisting the SCA to put doors and locks on all the shops to stop them from being used as toilets and accumulating trash. Subsequently the SCA advised that to fit doors would cause problems with lessees of the shops. Instead, they wanted us to perform complete works on the entire bottom of the mosque, a task outside our funding. Instead, we have discussed the concept of working to design the use of the open spaces in front of the mosque, Ibn Barquq and the Bab Zuwayla.

Plans for Next Year: We will determine the best way to undertake the design work. Since it is not really within the authority of the SCA, but the Historic Cairo project urban design work team and the Governor, we will have to liaise with them. It should be a ground-up study conducted after discussions with the people who live and work in the area.

The minbar will receive some final touch-up cleaning to remove some traces of tape and other residue.

Preservation and Restoration of Bayt El-Razzaz

Year Eight Accomplishments: An internal wall needed strengthening and was repaired by replacing some of the missing and deteriorated stone. Lengthy procedures regarding electricity, water and sewage hookups were dealt a blow when the government paved the road and told us it could not be dug up for 3 years. We applied for an exemption from the Governor and are awaiting the outcome.

An agreement was signed to modify into site offices the rooms that we had earlier protected/strengthened. Internal work has consisted of removal of weak areas and shoring up to protect them as work proceeds. Preliminary work on the mashrabayya balcony turned up a store of Ottoman coins and small pieces of jewelry. These will be analyzed for dating.

Plans for Next Year: Solve the utilities hook-up issues. Finish the site offices so they can be used by contractors and SCA. Hire additional security guard(s). Begin specific work on the action area.

Old Cairo

Year Eight Accomplishments: ARCE's work here is driven by the schedule of the contractor. This year work has occurred at the synagogue, and the two Roman towers. Major Roman walls probably from barracks and storerooms were found in area behind the Synagogue and near the fortress walls. Two-meter deep excavations in the S. Roman Tower have revealed features not seen for nearly 100 years. A circular colonnaded area has been exposed. After long negotiations lasting nearly a year, the Greek authorities have allowed work to re-start. Removal of 2-3 meters of water has allowed access into the northern Roman tower; areas that haven't been seen for a generation. The features found so far are a series of chaplets, a cistern, and a huge column base, which could have supported such a monument as a triumphal column. This tower has been heavily re-used by the church, but the Roman

architecture can be understood by comparing it to the relatively unaltered and now exposed southern tower.

EAP's staff prepared a document, "Recommendations for Treatment of Historic Fabric in the Urban Upgrading Project", to assist the contractors working for the Ministry of Tourism to upgrade the area.

USAID conducted an evaluation of the engineering work to date, including the acceptable level of settling and cracking. They utilized the services of a structural engineer we recommended, and his report has found the design and work acceptable. He has recommended ongoing monitoring and evaluation and ARCE will play a role in this.

It is possible that the Hanging Church water control scheme will be incorporated in the ongoing USAID contract and we would also help out there.

The text for 10 informational panels has been written, edited and translated in preparation for the production of informational panels.

Plans for Next Year: Continue the archeological monitoring. Reach agreement with the individual custodians of the monuments on the text and placement of the panels. Have them produced, sent and installed.

Graphic Documentation and Monitoring

Year Eight Accomplishments: The recommendation that the project be cancelled was approved. The grounds were as follows:

- It has been difficult for the lead consultant to obtain free time from his usual job to work with us.
- We know these monuments are deteriorating, regardless of objective measurements.
- Now, 6 years into the grant, this concept has outlived its monitoring usefulness.
- The Ministry of Culture has embarked on a massive restoration program involving up to 140 monuments. Many of these are significant ones that would be necessary for the monitoring system.
- These 140 monuments will be drastically altered and hence monitoring will not show progressive deterioration.
- It is very unlikely that we would obtain approval for such a wide-ranging project. It took 3 years to obtain permission for Cairo Mapping to visit/survey monuments. Now, with the Ministry's project, they would not want us checking up on the status of the monuments and, hence, the contractor's work. We could step on peoples' toes and be accused of gathering evidence to attack them.

Conservation Laboratory

Year Eight Accomplishments: The needs assessment recommendations have been accepted. They call for modifying the existing lab at the Egyptian Museum and purchasing and installing requisite equipment. Accordingly we held discussions with the SCA to seek their approval. The new museum director was exceptionally helpful. He basically reconfigured a section of the museum to allow for expanded and efficient space use. The lab is currently in two separate rooms that are divided. By combining other rooms, a good working arrangement can be effected. Additionally, a mezzanine floor will be added which will allow for further

space and for conservation of papyrus. The SCA Museum Committee has agreed to this arrangement.

We signed a sub-agreement with the author of the needs assessment to design the lab as envisaged. He has assembled quotations from contractors. He has discussed the equipment needs of the lab with its director.

We are also responding to a request of the museum director to refurbish a basement room in the museum where the training can take place. Subsequently, the museum can use it for multiple purposes such as: further training, research into conservation, and a study area for researchers.

Plans for Next Year: Receive the work plan for implementation. Negotiate and sign an agreement, commence purchase of equipment and implementation of modifications to the facility. Train staff in use and maintenance of the equipment. If DT2 funding is available, conduct a nation-wide training program for SCA conservators.

CYCLE TWO

Completed Projects

- Conservation Lab For Submerged Artifacts
- Technical study Al-Muzzawaka tombs at Dakhla Oasis
- Conservation of Tomb in the Valley of the Kings
- Conservation of Sabil-Kuttab Nafisa Al-Bayda
- Cairo Mapping Projects
- Minbar of Mosque of Saleh Tala'i

Cancelled Projects

- Dar El Kutub Facsimile
- Conservation of the Wall Paintings the Tomb of Parennefer

Cairo Mapping

Year Eight Accomplishments: During the year, this project was finished. Final maps were sent in, checked for accuracy and changes made. To ensure the archival integrity of the project, we had the originals professionally copied, scanned and reduced. Archival sleeves were purchased for storage.

The Project is completed. We are now deciding how best to publish it. We have several alternatives in mind and will pursue these after we see the *Nafisa al-Bayda* report into publication.

Projects Underway

Conservation of the Synagogue of Moses Maimonides

Year Eight Accomplishments: We commissioned a proposal for full conservation of the synagogue. It suggests that preservation, as a small visitor's center, based on the sacredness of the site to Jews and Muslims, is its best chance for survival. Several alternatives are possible, but we have our eye on the political aspect of the monument as well as awaiting the results of the Cairo Water Organization (CWO) tender. CWO re-bid the design and feasibility of ground water control for a third time. It was awarded for the synagogue and a mosque, only, since the church is to be done independently. The chosen mosque had been taken in the meantime as a project for the Historic Cairo project. So we assisted the awardee with finding another candidate, the mosque of Abu Bakr. However, in the meantime, the church of Haret Zuwayla was not done by the entity supposed to do it, so the CWO decided to add it back to the project and re-tender it again!

We took two teams of individuals specialized in waterproofing buildings to see if they had suggestions for work. One of them was the Italians who had worked at Barquq. The others were an Austrian team that is working for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Plans for Next Year: We await the outcome of the tender and continue to assess the political situation. We do not want to put ARCE and the SCA in a bad position given the difficult events in the Middle East.

Conservation of Bab Zuwayla

Year Eight Accomplishments: The second minaret was successfully cleaned, as was the central dome under the gate. This caused all the affected shops to temporarily re-locate. Stone replacement and shop preparation have occurred. An aeration system was installed to assist in drying the foundations. During the process two Pharaonic inscriptions were found and documented. Basins used for watering horses were also found. Investigations in the rooms occupied by the largest shop indeed proved that there once used to be a stairwell from the street up to the open area in the gate. The hard evidence was two vestigial staircase steps. Given the highly decorative nature of this area, we believe it was the entrance for the Sultan. A lighting system for the minarets was designed and installed. An elaborate steel frame was constructed to support the lifting of the doors. The process of removing them was completed over two nights when the street was closed. They are now under conservation and a great deal of information about their construction and mechanics is occurring. The original locks were found behind the door. Click Vodafone has contributed LE 50,000 towards the door conservation.

Plans for Next Year: Conserve the doors. Finish design and refurbishment of shops. Continue work inside. Install wooden staircase for access on 2 levels. Prepare exhibits of the whole monument. Have an opening ceremony in the Spring or Fall 2002.

The Conservation of the Small Temple of Amun at Medinet Habu, Luxor

Year Eight Accomplishments: Two major goals were accomplished this year with the cutting, shaping and installation of new sandstone floors which were destroyed by medieval treasure hunters. A special plinth was placed under the floor to take the weight of the monumental statue of Thutmose III and Amun. Over 200 granodiorite statue fragments were carefully recorded and prepared for replacement. A I-beam scaffolding and winch emplacement were erected. By the end of the season, the upper section of the statue was rejoined to its body and positioned in the central shrine room, a truly spectacular display.

Wall cleaning and gap cleaning of the painted reliefs of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III by Egyptian conservators continued in the two southern sanctuaries, which resulted in the exposure of vibrant colors. The roof, which had been sealed during earlier seasons, was subjected to a test during a rainstorm in April. There were no leaks.

Plans for Next Year: Re-attach the smaller fragments from all over the statue. Design and implement an appropriate way to protect the roof area currently covered by Plexiglas skylights.

Conservation of a Graeco-Roman Site

Year Eight Accomplishments: The project director came from Jordan for a site visit and we clarified many issues. On a site visit to Alexandria, we met with the head conservator and Museum officials at the Museum to establish procedures. The French will not be doing the mosaic of Berenike after all, so we will. We went to the Institute of Nautical Archaeology lab to view it as a working location and agreed to assemble a temporary structure in the courtyard as a protective work space. We agreed on chemicals and supplies and tools that were necessary. Some of the more sophisticated cleaning tools, powered by an air compressor, were purchased during the summer.

The intention had been to start October 15, but both the SCA and the Italians conservators became too busy and the target date had to be changed to January 15, 2002.

Plans for Next Year: Commence work on site and finish within three months.

Conservatorial Education in Egypt

Year Eight Accomplishments: This activity is tied to the Conservation Lab project in Cycle I. Please see above for details.

UV Filters Installation Conservation

Year Eight Accomplishments: This project has been set aside for the moment in order to concentrate on others.

Plans for Next Year: Start the project in the Spring of 2002.

Pest Control Netting Architecture Conservation Project

Year Eight Accomplishments: A person with specialized experience with bat populations was approved by the SCA. She has been on-site, viewing the issues and discussing it with us and on-site archaeologists. With a survey of the area in question, she has been consulting with others in the US who have excluded bats from such areas as the Roman Tower. At the monument the task is a daunting one and we may have to reconsider its applicability in so large area.

Plans for Next Year: Receive further information and ideas on how to proceed. Implement, if feasible.

Islamic Inscriptions

Year Eight Accomplishments: Most of the on-site recording has been finished. Data entry and analysis continued. At the moment, 2396 inscriptions have been entered. We have held discussions about how to "publish" the database. The most promising way would be on an interactive CD, which has been done for another similar project so the procedure and methodology has been sent up. The Barakat trust may provide funding to enable the completed database to be translated into an interactive one.

Plans for Next Year: Work will continue on the completion of the project, scheduled for September 2002.

Conservation and Documentation of Pharaoh Khasekhemwy Funeral Monument at Abydos

Year Eight Accomplishments: Additional facilities were built at the expedition house in preparation for expanded seasons. Conservators for both the Shunet al-Zabib and the boats returned to assess their preliminary work, make further investigations and determine the best way to proceed. An exhaustive report on the conservation of the mud-brick Shunet was submitted and is under evaluation. A photogrammetry team documented the Shunet and recorded it on CD's.

Plans for Next Year: Further evaluation is necessary for the project to best determine how to begin and implement conservation measures, scheduled for the Spring of 2002.

Conservation of Coptic Icons in Egypt

Year Eight Accomplishments: A proper work plan was submitted for conservation. However we needed to decide whether to proceed with either a) the Institute of Coptic studies or b) another church entity. Accordingly we held discussions with the church's administrative and charity arm. Regretfully, the director of this division died, too, further complicating the situation.

Subsequently, a new director of the Institute was appointed. Based on discussions with the principals of the project, we determined we could work through him and the Institute. However, he deferred to the Pope for a decision. We sent a letter to the Pope asking for a speedy decision since Phase 1 had been completed almost 2 years before and we were still waiting, but worried that the funds would have to be re programmed.

At last the Pope delegated the authority of the project to the new director and we held lengthy discussions with him and the principals.

The Institute agreed to the management and supervision of the project, to the satisfaction of the principals and ourselves. This should free up the conservators from operational issues so they can concentrate on the technical work. Father Maximous was engaged back into the project. A technical committee was created to ensure adherence to standards and consistency of application at the three workshops. Once the final documents were in place, we sent a document to the Institute to allow the next phase of work to commence. It includes an expanded scope of work for icons in the Hanging Church within the existing budget. Dr. Gaballa had asked us to perform the work.

Plans for Next Year: Sign the modification, start the first campaign of the actual conservation work at the Hanging Church, the Church of Haret Zuwayla and at a workshop in the Fayyoun.

Cultural Resources Management

Year Eight Accomplishments: A request was sent out for interested professionals to help design the project. An individual was selected. During the year, several trips were made to Dahshur and Abu Sir to assess their potential. Several meetings were held with Zahi Hawass to determine his continued interest, which he has reiterated, with particular emphasis at Abu Sir.

Plans for Next Year: Sign an agreement for the design of the project. Receive, review the design and decide how to proceed by June 2002. This may involve the hiring of a training team.

CYCLE THREE

Completed Projects

- Alexandria Mosaics: Villa of Birds (now open as a museum)
- Bir Umm Fawakhir
- Equipment for conservation laboratory at INA, Alexandria
- Karnak Statue
- Three Houses in Cairo
- Al-Muzzawaka Decorated Tombs Conservation and Site Presentation

Bir Umm Fawakhir

Year Eight Accomplishments: An excellent final report was received so this project is completed.

Projects Underway:

Conservation of the Decorated Dynastic Tombs of Hierakonpolis

Year Eight Accomplishments: The draft final report originally due in September 2000, was delayed until July 2001. It is further delayed until November 2001.

Plans for Next Year: Receive and review the report.

Conservation of the Sarcophagus of Ramesses VI

Year Eight Accomplishments: Needed personnel were not found, so we discussed the interest and availability of two fine conservators. They expressed their willingness and we assigned them to the team. We had to extend SCA approval for the work and even when the team was ready to start we were plagued by another delay: security clearances came a month late. In any case the team started in earnest in the Valley of the Kings in early July. They did a remarkable job considering the conditions. They installed a ventilation system to withdraw chemical vapors and dust from tools. Initial work centered on building wooden platforms to hold fragments and provide workspaces. Limestone slabs were laid and I-beam scaffolding were erected. While cleaning and identification of the fragments was underway, the larger elements of the base of the sarcophagus were doweled and expoxied. A cast of the face of the Pharaoh on the lid was ordered from the British Museum. Work finished at the end of August when team members had to honor other obligations.

Plans for Next Year: The team is scheduled to return to finish in the summer of 2002.

Sabil Mohamed Ali Pasha Restoration

Year Eight Accomplishments: One of the most significant events of the year was the completing of the micro piling which finally resulted in stability for the structure. The foundations are now underpinned and supported by a network of iron rods, with no concrete in contact with the stone. The gilded grills were re-installed and cleaning of the beautifully painted dome was brought to 90% completion.

A spectacular cistern was discovered underneath the Sabil rooms. It is domed, with six bays. The water in it is clean and below the level of the groundwater, indicating it is sealed. A

series of outside steps, which led up to the Sabil grilles was found during the excavation and removal of electrical cables.

Further stone cleaning and replacement has occurred. The Royal Netherlands Embassy and Ford Foundation gave grants to strengthen/rebuild the adjoining mosque, which will help give stability to the structure of the Sabil since they share common walls.

The project director is seeking funds for turning the completed monument into an exhibit about Mohamed Ali and his period.

Plans for Next Year: Finish all the fine conservation and open the monument in the summer or fall, depending on schedules.

Consultant Activity

- Patrick Godeau has continued to perform his exceptionally fine photographic documentation. He has moved with his family from Cairo but returns to work for us and our projects.
- Barbara Breuning worked in Cairo during several periods to assist us with grant administration issues. She is now assisting with work by courier and e-mail.

Other

- An RFP for Cycle IV was prepared and made available as of November 15th. It was sent to persons who had earlier requested it as well as being made available on the ARCE website in a downloadable format. It was advertised through ARCE consortium, CAORC, etc. Proposals are undergoing the review and approval process. 28 applications were received and 8 were approved by the ARCE Oversight Committee.

SCA

- The fine working relationship with the SCA at the highest level has continued. Approvals were given to new projects, to continue existing ones and for security clearances, as needed.
- Dr. Gaballa was extended for another six months. There was intense activity surrounding the appointment. Apparently the President himself made the exception because Dr. Gaballa is of a retirement age.

USAID

- In December: Chip Vincent and Alaa El-Habashi made a presentation to the Ministry of International Cooperation. The Ministry and USA signed a Memorandum of Understanding to provide further LE funding for more conservation projects. Discussions have occurred with USAID and ARCE to broaden the objectives of the grant to include archaeological excavations as a component of a conservation project.

Islamic Cairo Conference

- A letter sent to Mrs. Mubarak criticizing work in Historic Cairo has resulted in a strong reaction in Cairo. "Arab" meaning Egyptian contractors were attacked while reference was alluded to the good work done by foreign missions. Placed in a defensive posture, the Government authorities pointed their fingers back at the foreign missions. In fact, the letter placed in jeopardy the very projects that are being done most sensitively. After several meetings and careful thought amongst ourselves, we believed the best approach for us was to acknowledge that our projects are SCA projects and the position that we work together with them. As such, we were open to UNESCO visits and through Nairy Hampikian and Dr. Salah Zaki, had an ongoing dialogue with both SCA and Historic Cairo Project representatives. The response of the government has been to announce a conference to discuss the issues. Dr. Gaballa specifically requested participation by as many of our people as possible. Accordingly, eight of us will speak in a conference, which was set for November.

Staff

- Applications for a position Director of Public Communications were reviewed, telephone interviews made and candidates short-listed. The final two traveled to Cairo and interviews were conducted. The selected candidate began work on March 15. He has a joint appointment with ARCE, but he has proven especially helpful with overall plans, discussions regarding signage and moving the first final report to publication.
- We have continuing problems with funding an appropriate associate grant administrator. We recruited a fine candidate, who reviewed and signed her contract only to decide to stay on in her existing job. Instead we brought Barbara Bruening back from the US for periods to help us while we seek a local candidate.
- Our Chief Accountant emigrated with his family to Canada on October 23rd after three years with us. A new person, Amr Raffie Ahmed has been hired to replace him.
- Our Administrative Secretary, Neveen Serry, transferred on June 1 to the new position of Assistant Program Officer at ARCE after two years with us. Marwa Shehata was hired and trained to replace her.
- Alaa El Habashi successfully defended his dissertation in September and in October married Ola Zaki.

Presentations

- On 21 December: Chip Vincent and Alaa El-Habashi made a slide presentation to the Ministry of International Corporation about ARCE conservation projects. Bob Springborg and Jarek Dobrowolski attended to answer questions.
- On 18 April: Chip Vincent gave a lecture on ARCE's Conservation Projects at ARCE.
- On 30 April: Michael Jones at lecture on St. Anthony's Church at the Catholic University of America, jointly sponsored by it and the ARCE DC chapter.
- On 11 June: Chip Vincent lectured at the Egypt Exploration Society.

- On 28 July: Alaa El-Habashi gave a lecture on the Comité to the Egyptian Cultural Seminar.
- On 25 October: Jarek Dobrowolski lectured at the Netherlands-Flemish Institute.

Site Visits/Meetings

- 13 December: Bob Springborg, Chip Vincent met with the US Ambassador to discuss ARCE and EAP issues.
- 9 January: Bob Springborg and Chip Vincent walked through the Darb Al-Ahmar with staff of Community Development Services to discuss their Ford Foundation funded project.
- 11 January: Conservation Project Directors met at ARCE to discuss possible approaches to community issues in the area of the monuments.
- 14 January: Bob Springborg and Chip Vincent briefed National Geographic Society's Governor Council on ARCE and conservation projects.
- 18 January: Bob Springborg and Chip Vincent and Michael Jones briefed Carlos Museum trustees on ARCE and conservation projects.
- 24 January: Chip Vincent met with CWO acting chairman and USAID on Old Cairo issues.
- 25 January: Conservation Project Directors met again to discuss draft approach based on earlier meeting.
- 9 January: Chip Vincent and Jarek Dobrowolski and USAID took Mrs. Kurtzer, wife of Ambassador, Mrs. Pearson, wife of USAID Mission Director and Anne Arness, USAID Deputy Mission Director on a site visit of Old Cairo.
- 29 January: Bob Springborg and Chip Vincent met with Steve Lawry of Ford Foundation to discuss a linear approach of assistance to community near monuments.
- On 31 January: Bob Springborg and Chip Vincent visited Mark Lehner to discuss his project and availability of one of his staff for Valley of the Kings.
- On 7 February: Chip Vincent met with Dr. Fahmy Abdel Alim, former head of SCA Islamic and Coptic Sector and consultant to the Bab Zuwayla project.
- On 20 February: Chip Vincent and Ray Johnson accompanied a delegation led by Senator Stevens on site visits in Luxor.
- On 22 February: Chip Vincent and Jarek Dobrowoloski accompanied the US Commission on International Religious Freedom on a site visit to Old Cairo.
- On 27 February: Jarek Dobrowoloski assembled an exhibit of St. Anthony's photos in Hurgada for USAID's 25th anniversary celebrations. Chip Vincent accompanied.
- On 14 March: Chip Vincent and Michael Jones attended a workshop on geographical information systems, hosted by SCA and Ambassador of Finland.
- On 22 March: Bob Springborg attended a conference on heritage management.

- On 23 April: Peter Sheehan accompanied a delegation led by Congressman Colby to Old Cairo.
- On 26-29 April: Bob Springborg, Chip Vincent, Michael Jones and Jarek Dobrowolski attended the ARCE annual meeting in Providence, RI and made several presentations.
- On 28 April: Nairy Hampikian led an ARCE tour to the Bab Zuwayla.
- On 30 May: Dr. Galina Belova, head of the Russian Institute visited and offered to do the Coptic Icons Project.
- On 7 June: USAID Mission Director Bill Pearson came for a tour of ARCE and a briefing of the conservation projects.
- On 9 June: Chip Vincent took Bill Pearson and the US Ambassador to Cambodia to the Bab Zuwayla area.
- On 12 June: Jarek Dobrowolski took Andrew Luck of USAID, Washington, to visit Old Cairo.
- On 20 June: Chip Vincent, Jarek Dobrowolski, Alaa El- Habashi and Hoda Abdel Hamid met with the SCA Southern Inspectorate and the SCA Projects office to discuss issues.
- On 25 June: Chip Vincent and Jarek Dobrowolski took the USAID Deputy Mission Director and some interns to the Bab Zuwayla area.
- On 15 July: Chip Vincent and Alaa El- Habashi met with SCA Northern Inspectorate to discuss issues.
- On 7 August: Chip Vincent and Jarek Dobrowolski met with the new head of the Institute of Coptic studies to determine whether the project of Coptic Icons could move ahead.
- On 9 August: Chip Vincent met with the Stefano Bianco of the Aga Khan Trust to discuss issues of conservation in Islamic Cairo.
- On 23 August: Jarek Dobrowolski took Anthony Vance, new USAID Associate Director, and Gary Cohen of USAID on a visit to the Old Cairo area
- On 18 September: Ayman Abdel Mun'im, Head of the Historic Cairo Project for the Ministry of Culture visited ARCE.
- On 24 September: Bob Springborg, Chip Vincent and Jarek Dobrowolski took Anthony Vance on a visit to the Bab Zuwayla area
- On 17 October: Chip Vincent took USAID's Environment Office to a visit of the Villa of the Birds.

Friends and Visitors

We wish to thank the many USAID and Embassy officials who have been extremely helpful and generous with these projects. Many of them have been able to visit the sites. We mention them and other visitors in the following list.

- Senator Bob Bennett
- Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell
- Senator Pat Roberts
- Senator Ted Stevens
- Senator John Warner
- Rep. Jim Kolbe
- Rep. Nita Lowey
- Rep. Henry Waxman
- Rep. Benjamin Cardin
- Rep. Nancy Pelosi
- Rep. Anna Eshoo
- Rep. Greg Ganske
- Rep. Roger Wicker
- John Wilkenson, Assistant Administrator of USAID, Washington
- Ambassador and Mrs. Daniel Kurtzer
- Mr. and Mrs. Willard Pearson, USAID, Egypt Mission Director
- David Ballard, US Embassy
- Richard Le Baron, US Embassy
- Haynes Mahoney, US Embassy
- Anne Aarnes, USAID
- Gary Cohen, USAID
- Alan Davis, USAID
- Wafaa Faltaous, USAID
- Iman Abdel Halim, USAID
- Jim Harmon, USAID
- Seifalla Hassanein, USAID
- David McLeod, USAID
- Mark Silverman, USAID
- Phillip Tresch, USAID
- Anthony Vance, USAID
- Glenn Whaley, USAID
- Irene Bierman, ARCE
- Everett Rowson, ARCE
- John Shearman, ARCE
- Jerry Vincent, ARCE

Appendices

- Photographs of ARCE projects
- Presentations on ARCE projects
- Articles on ARCE projects
- Table of status of projects

Photographs of ARCE Projects

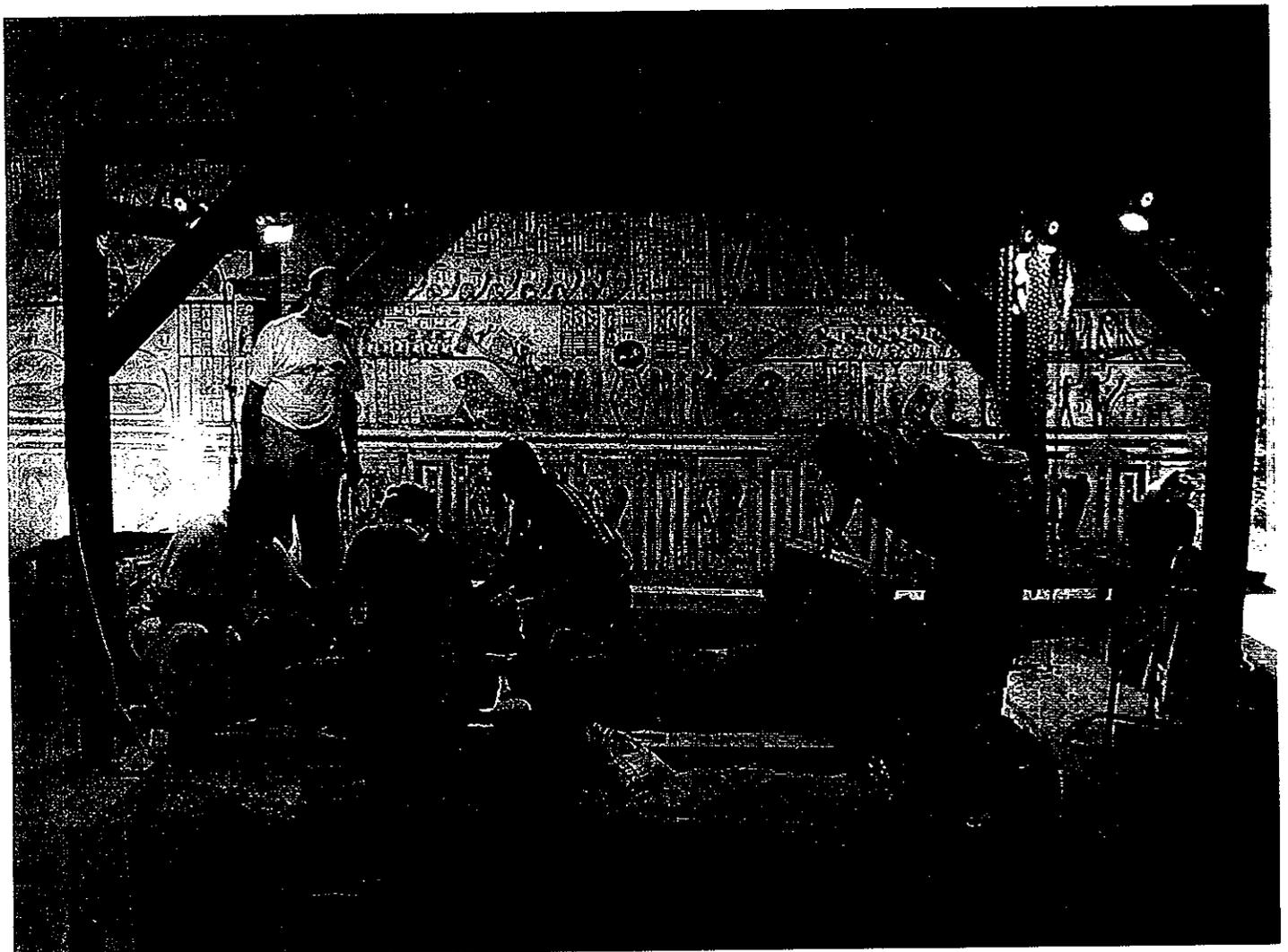
Conservation of the Small Temple of Amun at Medinet Habu †

The newly assembled and erected monumental statue of Amun and Thutmosis III in the Small Temple of Amun at Medinet Habu. Photo by Jarek Dobrowolski/ARCE



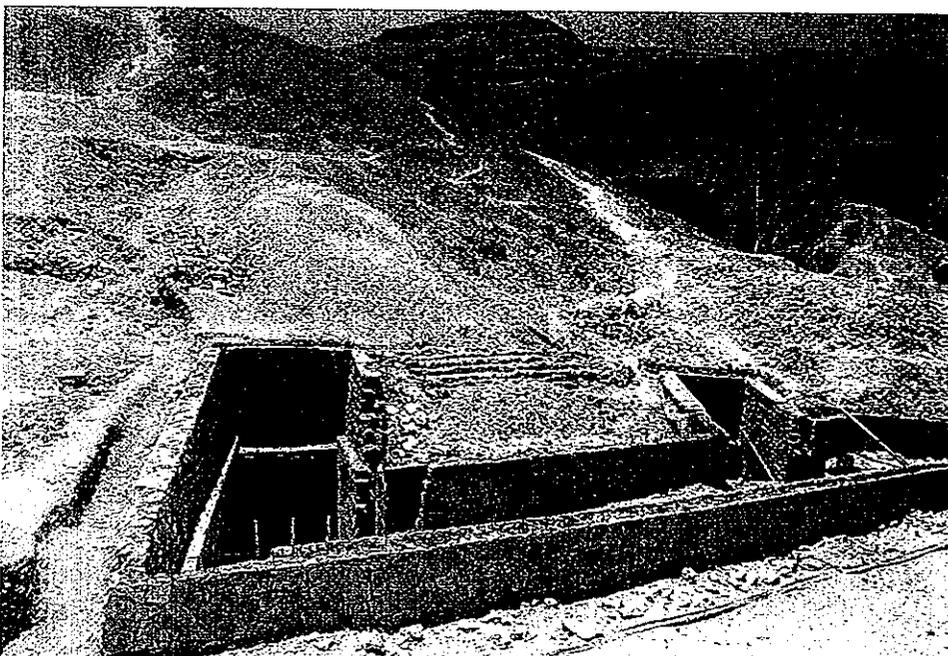
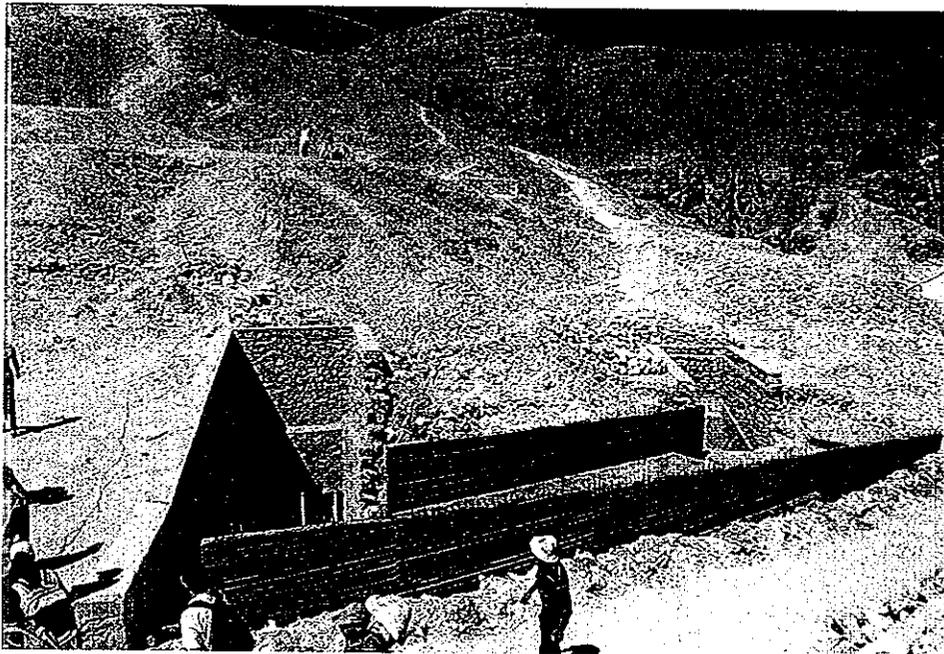
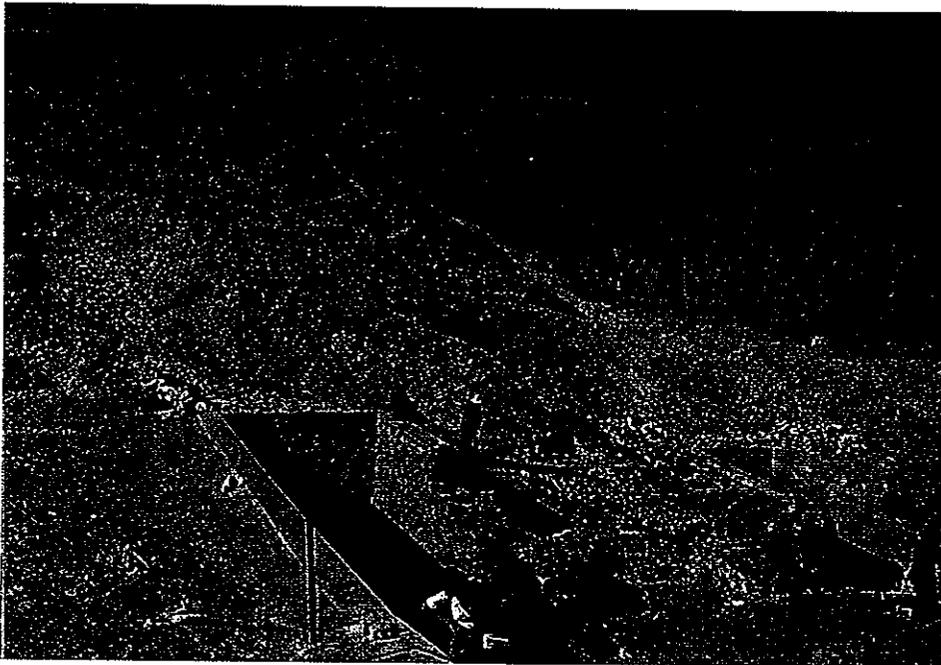
Sarcophagus of Ramesses VI, Valley of the Kings †

Cleaning, consolidation, and reassembly of the sarcophagus of Ramesses VI. Photo by Chip Vincent/ARCE



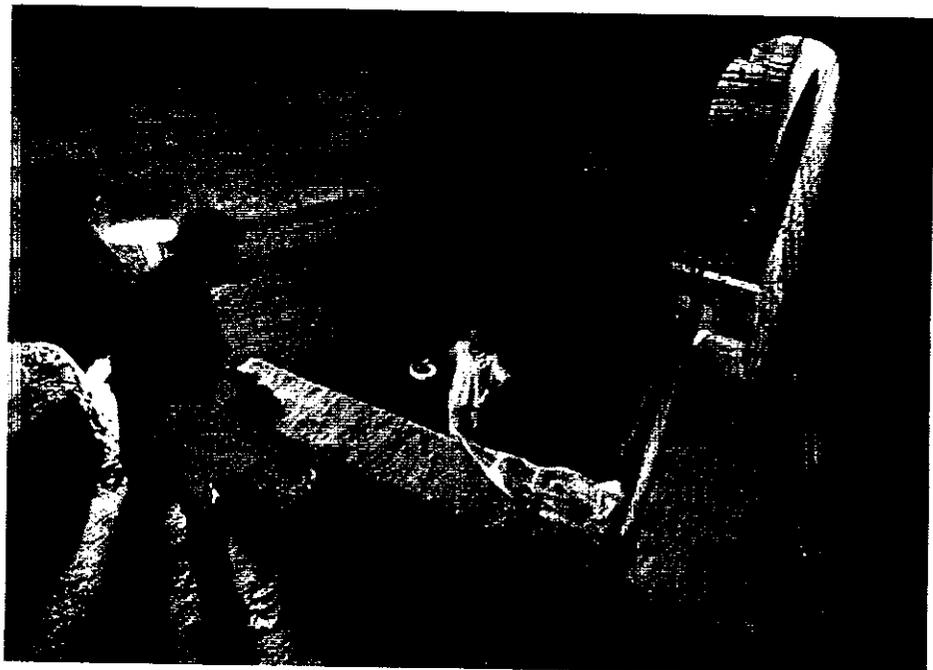
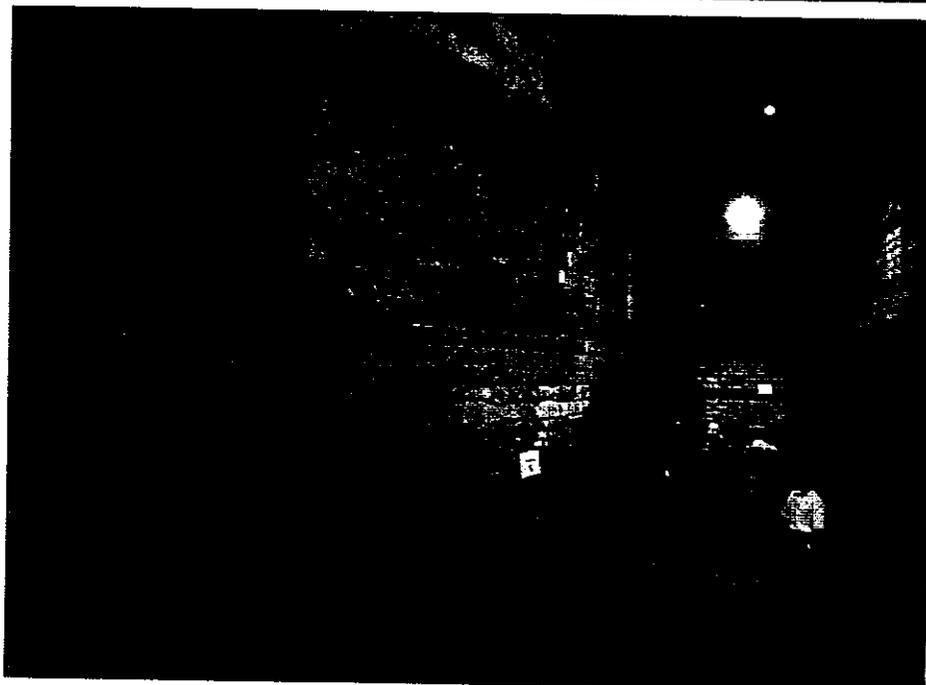
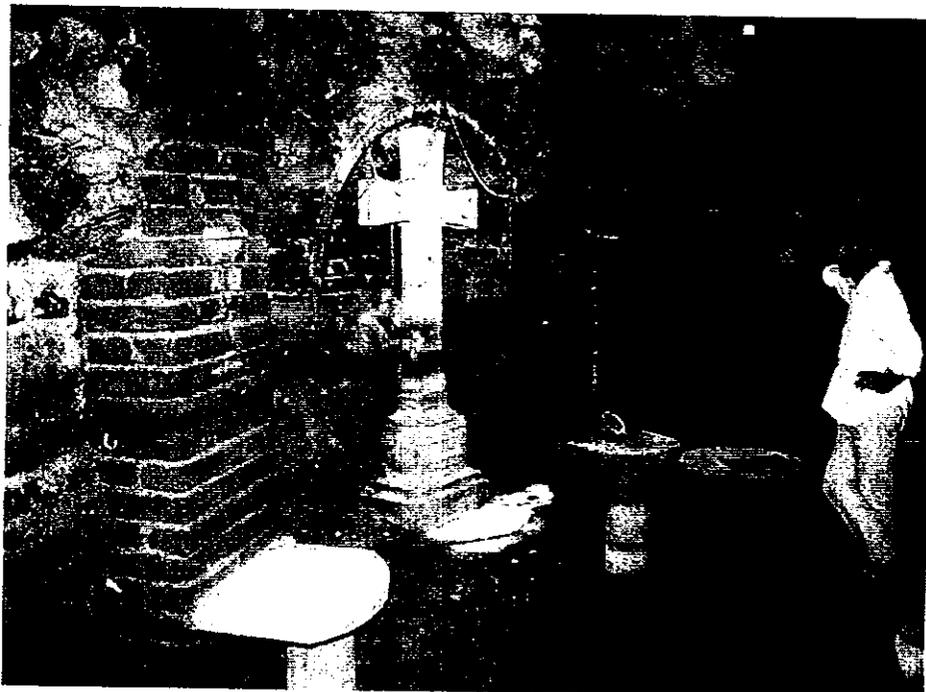
Valley of the Kings:
Prototype Flood Protection
Measures

Walls faced with limestone on the
prototype. Photos by Chip
Vincent/ARCE



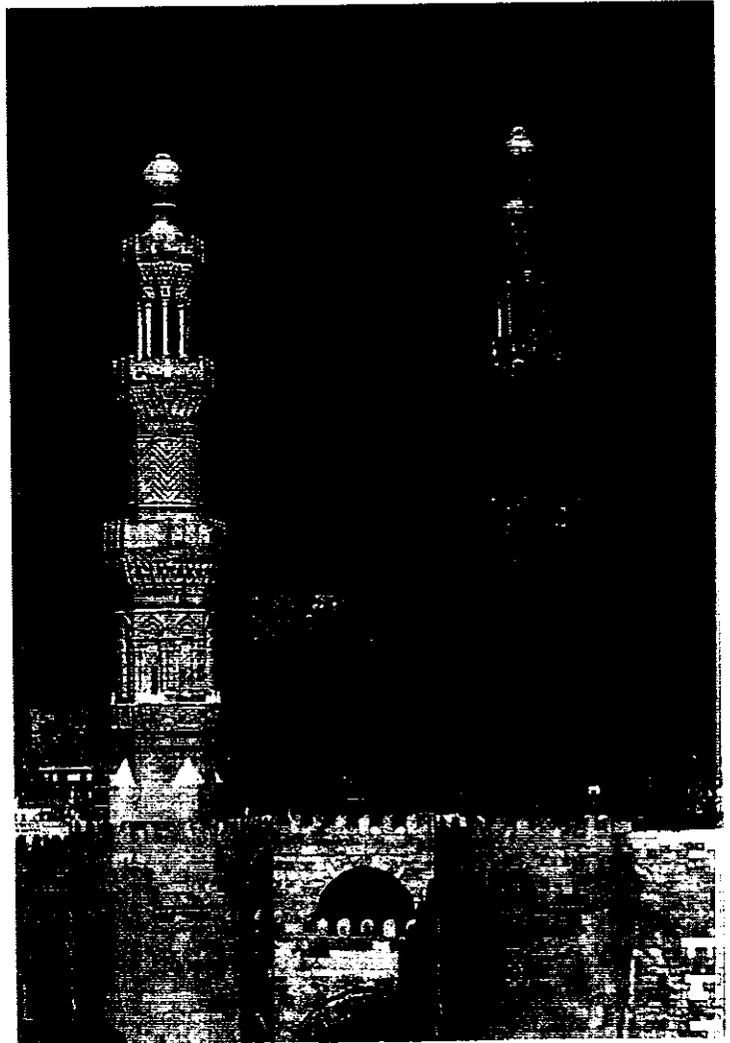
Archaeological Monitoring in Old Cairo

With the lowering of the ground water in Old Cairo, architecture and details are visible for the first time in twenty years. Photos by Chip Vincent/ARCE



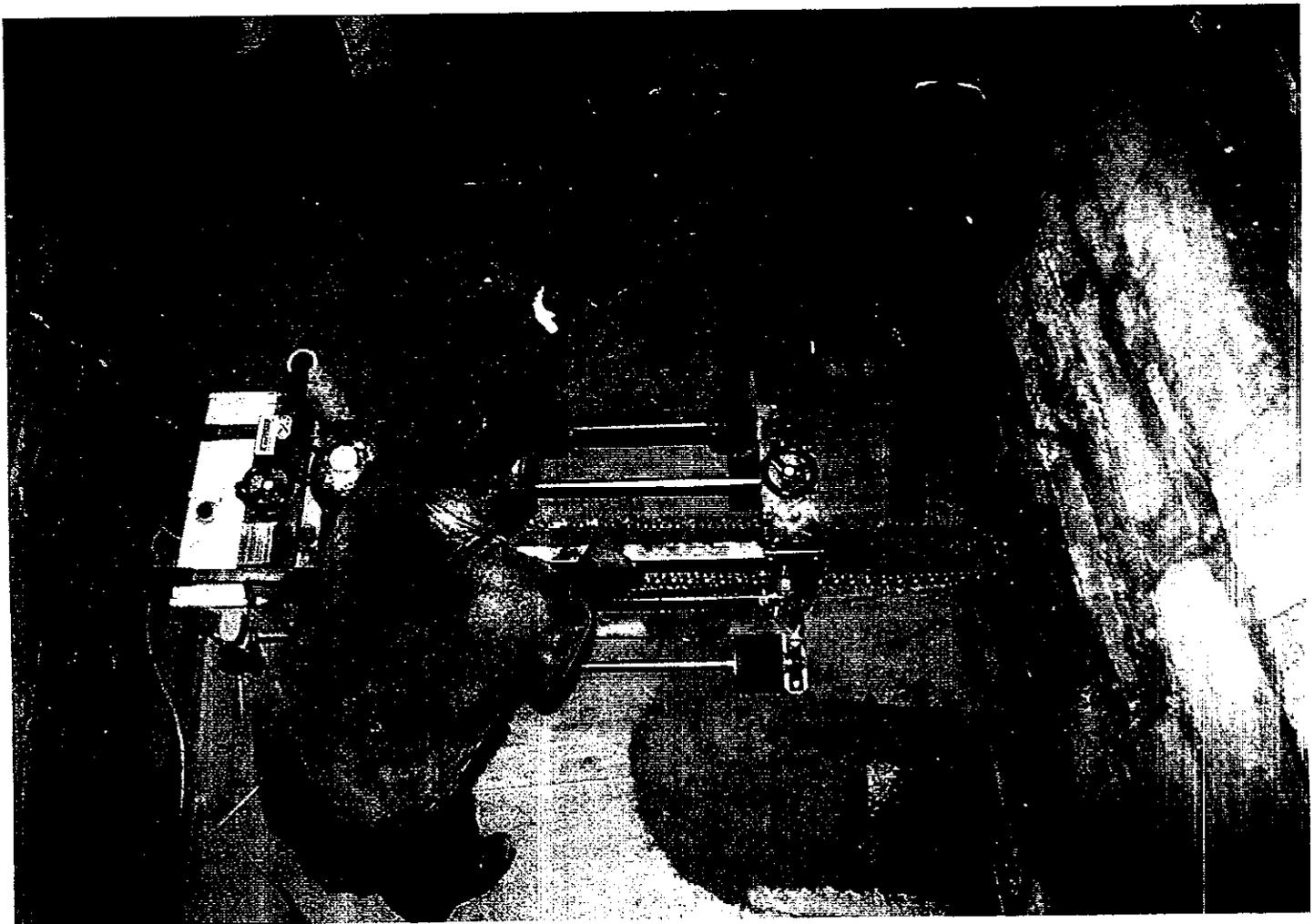
Bab Zuwayla, Cairo ▸

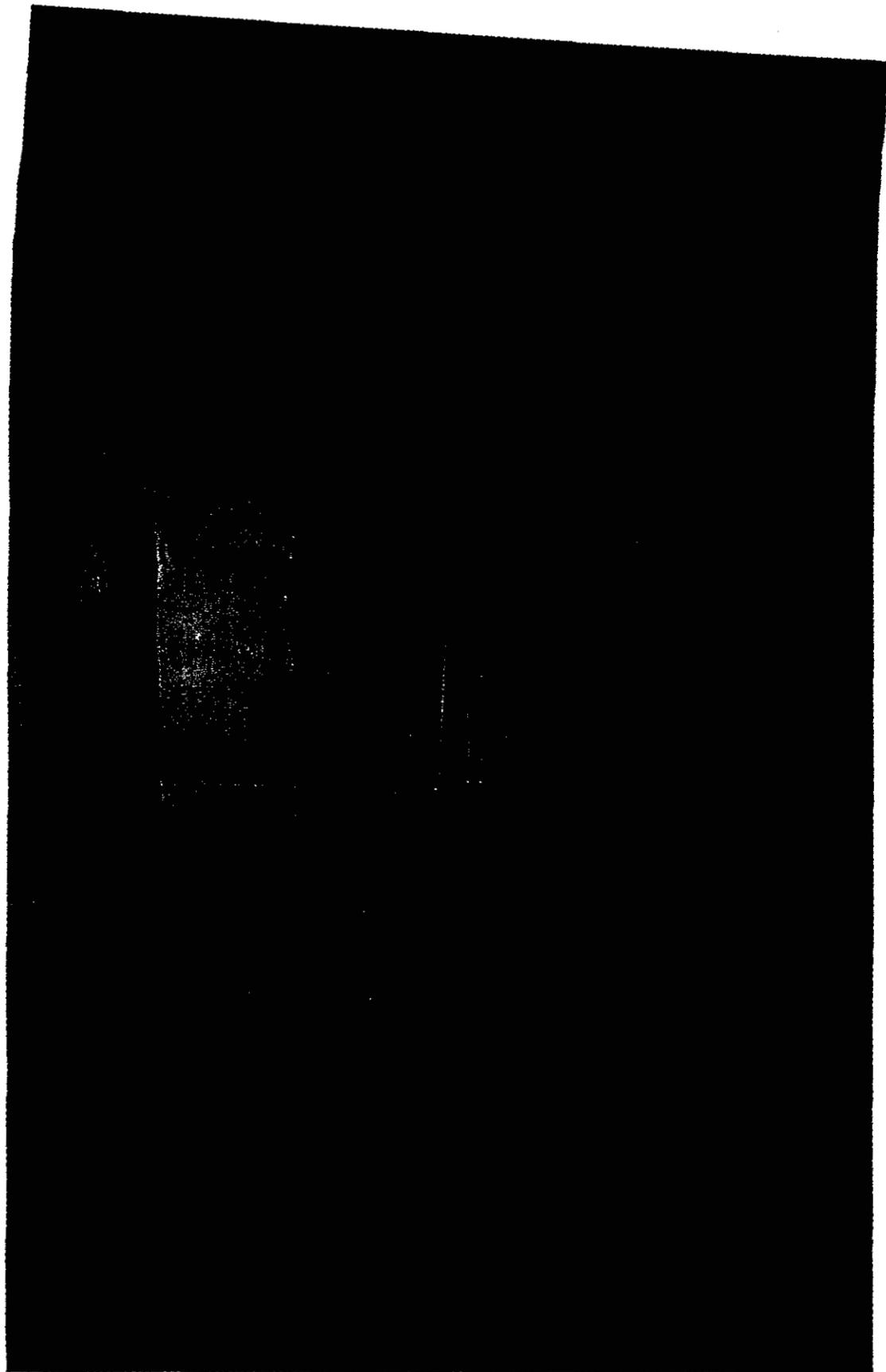
The two minarets at Bab Zuwayla: one cleaned, the other awaiting treatment. Photo by Patrick Godeau/ARCE



Zawiya-Sabil Farag ibn Baquq, Cairo ▸

The walls of the zawiya Farag ibn Barquq are cut so that waterproofing can be installed. Photo by Chip Vincent/ARCE





Sabil Mohammed 'Ali (Tusun Pasha), Cairo

The spectacular cistern underneath the Sabil Mohammed 'Ali. Photo by Patrick Godeau/ARCE

Presentations on ARCE Projects



مركز البحوث الأمريكي بمصر
AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

SEMINAR SCHEDULE
JANUARY 2001

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3

**CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT OF MUSEUM COLLECTIONS
CASE STUDY: THE EGYPTIAN MUSEUM**

HANNA SZCZEPANOWSKA
MUSEUM CONSULTANT & CONSERVATOR

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10

**WENI THE ELDER AND HIS MORTUARY NEIGHBORHOOD
AT ABYDOS**

DR. JANET RICHARDS
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17

A STREET IN GIZA - C. 2500 B.C.

DR. MARK LEHNER
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24

* **CONSERVATION OF BAB ZUWAYLA
(ARCE/EAP PROJECT)**

NAIRY HAMPIKIAN, PH.D.
DIRECTOR, BAB ZUWAYLA PROJECT

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31 NO LECTURE

Seminars begin at 6:00pm at ARCE. Refreshments will be provided following the lecture.
Everyone is welcome to the ARCE lectures

٢ ميدان سيمون بوليفار جاردن سيتي - القاهرة - ج.م.ع. - تليفون ٧٩٤٨٢٣٩ / ٧٩٥٨٦٨٣ / ٧٩٦٤٦٨١ - فاكس : ٧٩٥٣٠٥٢

2, MIDAN SIMON BOLIVAR GARDEN CITY, CAIRO, EGYPT - TEL: 7948239 7964681 7958683 - FAX: 7953052
E-MAIL ADDRESS: arce@bramy.oe-eg.com



مركز البحوث الأمريكية بمصر
AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

ARCE TRIP TO
ABYDOS

FEBRUARY 23RD, 24TH, 2001

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD

Morning flight to Luxor – tour to Valley of the Kings and Madinet Habu – check in at Mercure hotel - free evening.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH

Bus departs to Abydos:

1st Tour led by Dr. Matthew Adams to (*Shunet el-Zebib, the funerary enclosure of King Khasekhemwy of Dynasty 2, currently undergoing architectural stabilization "funded by ARCE/EAP"*)

2nd Tour led by Dr. Janet Richards to (*the Middle Cemetery, south of the royal wadi at Abydos, location of an extensive late Old Kingdom and First Intermediate Period cemetery as well as later remains. Currently under excavation by the University of Michigan, in conjunction with the PennYale-NYU Expedition*)

Back to Luxor – evening flight to Cairo.

DEADLINE FOR RESERVATIONS: February 10, 2001

FOR MORE DETAILS
Call Mary Sadek at ARCE
Tel: 794 8239 / 795 8683
Fax: 795 3052
E-mail: arce@internetegypt.com

Warsaw University
Polish Centre of Archaeology
in Cairo

JD/08
30-

Dr. Grzegorz Majcherek

Director of Polish Excavations at Kom el-Dikka, Alexandria

“Villa of the Birds”

A mosaic restoration project in Alexandria

Tuesday, 20th of February, 2001, at 6.30 p.m.

Refreshments will be served following the lecture

11, Mahalla st., Heliopolis (between Beirut and Baron streets)

Phone: 415 62 78

Fax: 290 44 59

e-mail: cpam@idsc1.gov.eg



مركز البحوث الأمريكي بمصر
AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

SEMINAR SCHEDULE
MARCH 2001

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14

MEDIEVAL ICONS IN EGYPT REVIEWED

ZUZANA SKALOVA
FOUNDATION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ICONS
IN THE MIDDLE EAST

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21

* *RECENT WORK ON THE EARLY DYNASTIC ROYAL
MONUMENTS AT ABYDOS*

DAVID O'CONNOR
LILA ACHESON WALLACE
PROFESSOR OF EGYPTIAN ART, INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

MATTHEW ADAMS
RESEARCH SCHOLAR, INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28

* *CAIRO MAPPING PROJECT
(ARCE/EAP PROJECT)*

NICHOLAS WARNER
PROJECT DIRECTOR

Seminars begin at 6:00pm at ARCE. Refreshments will be provided following the lecture.

Everyone is welcome to the ARCE lectures



مركز البحوث الأمريكي بمصر
AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

SEMINAR SCHEDULE
APRIL 2001

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4

*EARLY MODERN ARCHITECTURE IN CAIRO:
THE LEGACY OF ANTOINE SELIM NAHAS*

SEIF EL-RASHIDI AND OLA SEIF
ART HISTORIANS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11

*PEN CASE AND PALETTE: ARCHAIC ELEMENTS IN NEW
KINGDOM SCRIBE STATUES*

JENNY CASHMAN
ARCE FELLOW, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18



AN UPDATE ON ARCE'S CONSERVATION PROJECTS

ROBERT K. VINCENT, JR.
EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES PROJECT DIRECTOR

JAROSLAV DOBROWOLSKI
EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES PROJECT TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25 NO LECTURE

Seminars begin at 6:00pm at ARCE. Refreshments will be provided following the lecture.

Everyone is welcome to the ARCE lectures



مركز البحوث الأمريكية بمصر
AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

HALF DAY TO BAB ZUWAYLA

APRIL 28, 2001

BY

NAIRY HAMPIKIAN

Built in 1092 as the southern gate of "al-Qahira" of the Fatimids, Bab Zuwayla has paved its path during its nine hundred years of existence. The tour will show and discuss the long journey of survival of Bab Zuwayla in the heart of an ever changing Cairo.

Today Bab Zuwayla is under conservation. The project is being carried out in collaboration with the Supreme Council of Antiquities and ARCE's Egyptian Antiquities Project through funding from the United States Agency for International Development under the direction of Dr. Nairy Hampikian.

The tour will focus on the following:

1. Some broad historical issues placing Bab Zuwayla in its historical context vis a vis the foundation of "al-Qahira", the history of art and architecture in Cairo, and of the layers that have accumulated on the monument itself.
2. The challenges facing the project and the consequent solutions, either achieved or still under study.
3. A resume of the objects discovered to date and research results concerning the Bab Zuwayla and its immediate surroundings.

TIME: Bus departs ARCE at 9:00am

COST: ARCE Member: LE40
Non-Member: LE50

Call Mary Sadek at ARCE

2 ميدان سيون بوليفار جاردن سيتي - القاهرة - ج.م.ع. - تليفون 7948239 7964681 7958683 7953052

2, M.I. AN SIMON BOULEVARD GARDEN CITY, CAIRO, EGYPT- TEL:7948239 7964681 7958683 FAX: 7953052
E-MAIL ADDRESS: arce@brainy.lie-eg.com



THE EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY

C/O The British Council
 192 Sharia El -Nil
 Agouza - Cairo
 Phone : 301 8319 (direct line)
 Fax : 3443076
 E-Mail: eescairo@access.com.eg

Lectures and trips Programme

9 th April 2001	Dr. Maged Farag : Amateur Historian	<u><i>Saving the Modern Egyptian History</i></u>
11 th April 2001	Mr. Barry Kemp : Director of the EES Expedition to Tell-Amarna	<u><i>Latest Work at Zawyet Sultan</i></u>
23 rd April 2001	Prof. J. Hoffmeier : Professor of Archaeology and near Eastern Studies at Trinity International University , Project Director	<u><i>Recent Excavations on the Ways of Horus : Tell El-Borg 2000 / 2001</i></u> 18961
7 th May 2001	Dr. Dietrich Raue : Scientific member of the DAI & Field Director of the German Excavations in Elephantine	<u><i>Elephantine : Season 2000 / 2001</i></u>
21 st May 2001	Dr. C. Leblanc : Director of the French Archaeological Mission of CNRS < LAHTES LOUVRE > at Western Thebes	<u><i>Franco-Egyptian works of Excavation and Restoration in the Ramesseum Temple</i></u>
* 11 th June 2001	Mr. R. Vincent : Egyptian Antiquities Project Director at the American Research Center in Egypt	<u><i>The Conservation projects of ARCE</i></u>

Lectures will be at the British Council Auditorium at 7 PM

** Everyone is welcome to the EES Lectures **

Full Day Fayum
Saturday 12th May 2001

Today we will explore Tel El-Atel where one can see the ruins of the Ancient site of Bacchais, visit the Ancient Roman Cemetery of Fag El-Gamoos, then have an opportunity to visit the unfinished pyramid of Sila (about an hour walk), and then go to Hawara for The pyramid complex of King Amenemhat III where Petrie found the famous Fayum Portraits

Departure time on the 12th 07:30 AM.

Marriott Hotel Gizira towers Parking Lot

Approx. return time 5 PM.

Price for members 75 LE non-members 90 LE

Please bring your lunch with you

18960

Half day El-Mataria
Saturday June the 9th

We will Explore the Ruins of Tell El-Hisn the Ancient City of ON the most important cult center in Ancient Egypt once excavated by the Cairo University.

Departure time on the 9th 09:00 AM.

Marriott Hotel Gizira towers Parking Lot

Approx. return time 1 PM.

Price for members 50 LE non-members 65 LE

Egyptian Archaeology No. 18 is now Available

Rawya Ismail
EES Cairo Rep.



06 AUG 2001

مركز البحوث الأمريكية بمصر
AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

SEMINAR SCHEDULE

SEPTEMBER 2001

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19



"A DIVINE GIFT OF BLESSED WATER"
SABIL-MADRASA MUHAMMAD 'ALI (TUSUN PASHA)
CONSERVATION PROJECT

AGNIESZKA DOBROWOLSKA
CONSERVATION ARCHITECT

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

A STUDY IN THE MONUMENTS OF TUTANKHAMUN

NOZOMU KAWAI
ARCE FELLOW, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Seminars begin at 6:00pm at ARCE. Refreshments will be provided following the lecture.

Everyone is welcome to the ARCE lectures



مركز البحوث الأمريكية بمصر
AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

SEMINAR SCHEDULE

OCTOBER & NOVEMBER 2001

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3 NO LECTURE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10

MARINE ARCHAEOLOGY IN EGYPT

PROF. DR. GABALLA A. GABALLA
SECRETARY GENERAL
SUPREME COUNCIL OF ANTIQUITIES

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17

*THE MEANING OF EVALUATING 4-6 MILLION YEARS OLD
HUMAN RELATIVES FROM EAST AFRICA*

PROF. ELWYN SIMONS
PROF. AND HEAD OF PRIMATE CENTER
DUKE UNIVERSITY, N. CAROLINA

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24



UPGRADING HISTORIC CAIRO

PROF. DR. SALAH ZAKI
ARCHITECT

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E-MAIL ADDRESS: arce@bulfinch.com

QPR

In texts dealing with the Egyptian underworld, the two parts of the lower jaw of Osiris are considered as a protecting instrument against his enemy, the snake Apophis. In papyrus Bremner-Rhind, Apophis is called the umbilical cord of Ra. The sun-god Ra is regarded as the reborn Osiris, the God of the underworld. Ritual texts show that the split instrument pesesh-kef strongly relates to the two parts of the lower jaw of Osiris. Prehistoric examples of this ritual instrument are split knives of flint or obsidian with sharp-notched teeth on both curved edges. The lecturer will give textual evidence for the symbolic function of the pesesh-kef to cut the umbilical cord of Ra.

Dr. Huub Pragt is egyptologist and runs a consultancy bureau for egyptology and archaeology in the Netherlands.

October 18 Barbara Tratsaert

Wadi Bahariya & Sokari,

Two Roman goldmines in the Eastern Desert of Egypt

Both mines are to be situated along the Marsa Alam-Edfu highway, crossing the desert from the Red Sea Coast to the Nile Valley. Wadi Bahariya is a small scale mining settlement combined with a grano-diorite quarry, and it lays 30 km north of the highway. Sokari is a larger and better known mine to the south of the Marsa Alam-Edfu road. The mines have been re-explored in the beginning of the 20th Century. Sokari still is. Many questions arise, some already have gotten an answer.

Ms. Barbara Tratsaert is assistant archaeology at the Netherlands-Flemish Institute in Cairo.

October 25 Jaroslaw Dobrowolski

Perspectives on Egypt: 19th-Century Writers as Travellers

Among travellers who visited Egypt throughout centuries, there have always been men of letters: authors and poets. The case of 19th century Polish writers-travellers is an example of various ways in which Egypt impressed the authors; of how diversely these impressions reflected on their literary production; and of the impact that their Egyptian-inspired works had on the reading public.

Mr. Jaroslaw Dobrowolski is architect and Project Technical Director at the American Research Center in Egypt.

The lectures will begin at 5.30 p.m. sharp. The door opens at 5 p.m.

NEDERLANDS-VLAAMS INSTITUUT IN CAIRO NVIC
 Netherlands-Flemish Institute in Cairo
 1, Dr Mahmoud Azmi Street
 P.O. Box 50, 11211 Zamalek - Cairo - Egypt
 Phone: ++20 2 7382522 - Fax: ++20 2 7382523

Mailing address in the Netherlands:
 Nederlands-Vlaams Instituut in Cairo, Postbus 20061, 2500 EB Den Haag

c-mail: nvic@ritc.com Website: www.leidenuniv.nl/interuniv/nvic

Articles on ARCE Projects

bulletin

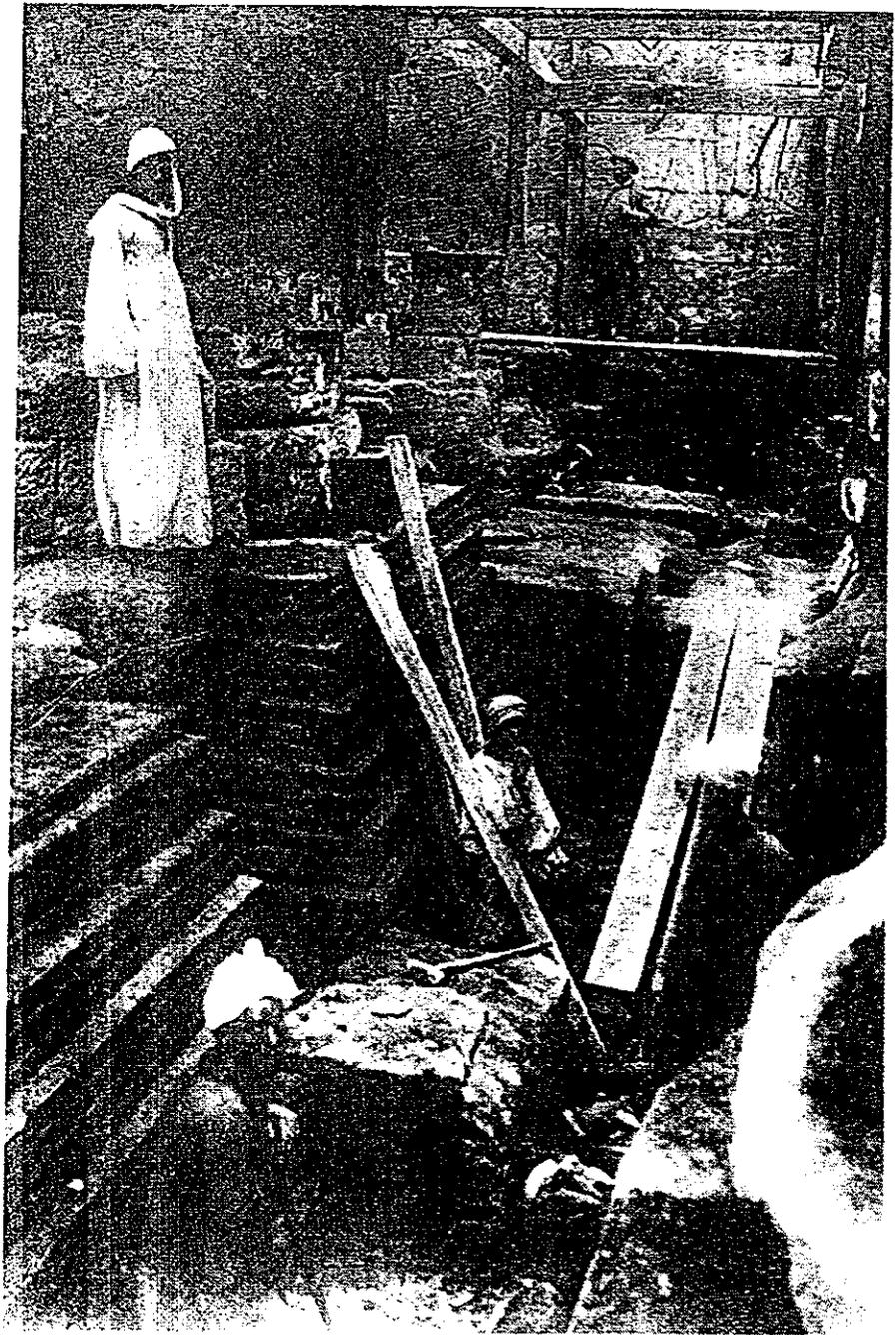
of the American Research Center in Egypt

Number 180 - Summer 2001

Repairs Ancient and Modern in the Great Hypostyle Hall at Karnak

Peter J. Brand

When Seti I built the vast Hypostyle Hall at Karnak, he described it in an architrave inscription as a "mansion of a million years," built throughout of "fine, hard sandstone" in what the Egyptians often called "the good work of eternity." After thirty-three centuries, the Great Hypostyle Hall is in remarkably good shape: most of its walls are intact and all but a handful of its 134 columns, including the 12 great columns that flank the central processional way, still reach their full original height. Yet were it not for extensive repairs by Seti's successors, both ancient and modern, the Hall would be a vast heap of rubble, or, at best, a romantic ruin like the Ramesseum. As part of its mission to record and study the monument, the Karnak Great Hypostyle Hall Project of the



Workmen replacing the crumbling ancient column foundations in the Hypostyle Hall at Karnak with new ones of fired brick, ca. 1900. ©CHS/CREER—Archives Legrain

University of Memphis is shedding new light on these restorations and contributing, in turn, to the present-day restoration of this wonder of the ancient world.

During the centuries following the collapse of Egypt's New Kingdom in 1085 BCE, the monuments of Thebes suffered from neglect and in some instances deliberate destruction. Many Theban monuments were damaged in series of local rebellions against the priestly and royal authorities of the Third Intermediate Period and, later, foreign invasions, particularly the sack of Thebes in 663 by the Assyrian king Ashurbanipal, who laid waste to much of the city.

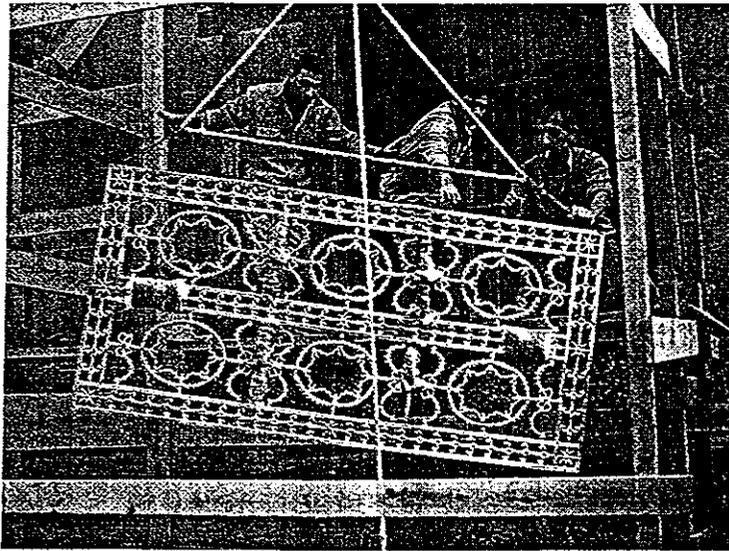
Most of the damage to the Hypostyle Hall during the first millennium BCE was concentrated in the gates and passageways of Second and Third Pylons at the Hall's west and east entrances respectively. During at least one of the episodes of civil and military disorder at Thebes, the great wooden doorways and their flag masts, as well as those of the other Karnak pylons, were deliberately burned. The intense heat of these conflagrations, stoked by abundant fuel, ruptured the stone, causing it literally to explode. In the passageway through the Second Pylon, the doors must

continued on page 3

The Sabil-Madrasa Muhammad 'Ali Pasha

AGNIESZKA DOBROWOLSKA is project director of the Sabil-Madrasa Muhammad 'Ali (Tusun Pasha) Conservation Project.

Right: Installation of the regilded bronze window grilles; left to right: conservation apprentices Nabil Nur el-Din Qutb and Mahmoud Badawi and metal conservator Reinhold Berger. Photo: Agnieszka Dobrowolska—ARCE



Below: Elevation of the façade of the sabil-madrasa Muhammad 'Ali Pasha from Horat al-Rum. Line drawing: Marek Puzkarski—ARCE

In 1819 Muhammad 'Ali Pasha (1769–1849), with the support of his wife Emine (called by her contemporaries the Queen of the Nile) erected a monument to commemorate their second son, Prince Ahmed Tusun, who led campaigns against the Wahhabis in Arabia before dying suddenly of the plague in 1816 at the age of 23. The complex is located on medieval Cairo's main street—Sharia Muizz Liddin Allah—leading into the walled Fatimid city from its southern gate, Bab Zuwayla.

The sabil-madrasa of Muhammad 'Ali Pasha is under a comprehensive architectural conservation program that began in September 1998 and is expected to finish in late spring 2002.

The complex comprises a lavishly decorated public fountain (*sabil*) and a school building (*madrasa*), erected as a charitable foundation to dispense water from large ground-floor windows to passersby and to provide instruction for local children. Architecturally, the sabil-madrasa Muhammad 'Ali Pasha represents an entirely new form of this uniquely Cairene combination of build-

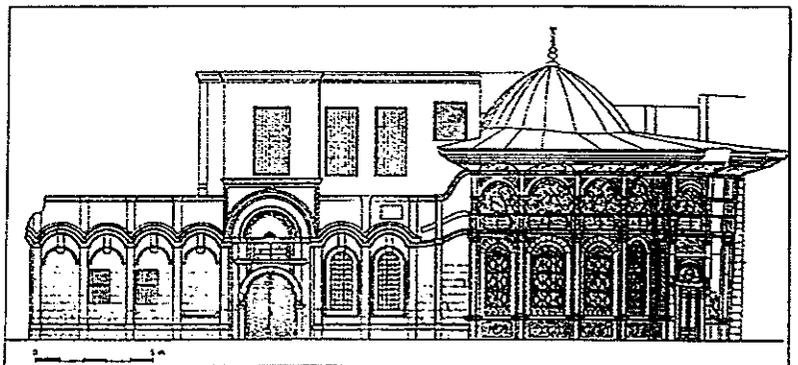
ings. The rich carving of the white marble facade, the ingenious structure and lavishly painted decoration of the wooden dome; the carved and brightly painted wooden eaves; and the gilded bronze window grilles are far removed from the centuries-old tradition of fountain-schools, represented less than two hundred meters away by the sabil-kuttab of Nafisa al-Bayda (1796), another monument conserved by the Egyptian Antiquities Project. The lavish, ornate style of the Muhammad 'Ali complex is that of imperial Istanbul, and the structure serves as both a monument to the pasha's beloved son and a statement of

Agnieszka Dobrowolska

political authority by the founder of a dynasty that lasted until 1953.

By 1998 the sabil and the madrasa had long fallen out of use and were visibly suffering from decades of neglect. The complex was on the verge of collapse; wide cracks in the walls attested to its structural instability. The precious architectural decoration was in danger of being lost; the wooden dome surmounting the sabil had been stripped of its original lead covering in the 1930s, and rainwater threatened the exquisite painted decoration on the dome's interior. The marble facade was covered with a thick layer of grime and dirt; carved limestone decoration was falling into powder and being eaten away by rising groundwater.

The most imminent threat to the building was the uneven settlement of its foundations (the roof of a neighboring mosque collapsed under similar circumstances in June 1999). To address the problem, the project team underpinned the foundation by manually driving in thin pilings—mechanical piling would have caused excessive vibration—down to stable soil, seven to nine meters below grade, an effort that took more than a year to complete. Thanks to the rein-

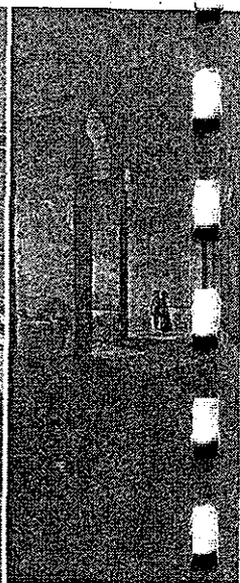
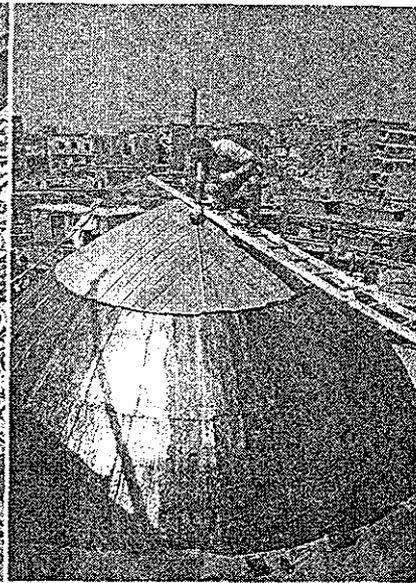
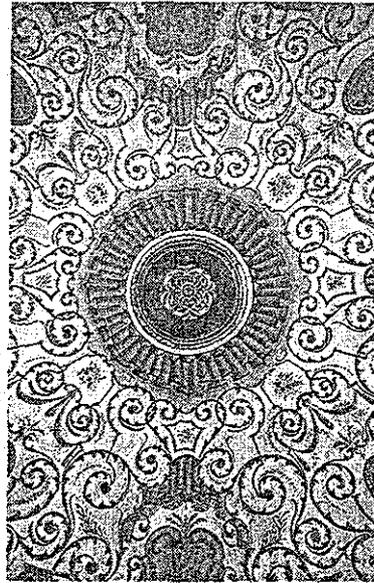


forcement of the foundation, the structure survived unscathed the recent (12 June) test of a 4.9 Richter-scale earthquake, centered at Dashut, forty-five kilometers from central Cairo.

Major structural cracks have been treated, and all walls have been repointed, stitched, and grouted. The ceilings have been reinforced and the dome re-covered with lead sheeting; the re-roofing of the madrasa over the summer to protect it from rain has been made all the more challenging by the season's oppressive heat.

Work continues on the decorative wooden eaves, which had been scorched by fire prior to the intervention. In some areas, the wood's exposure to direct sunlight had resulted in severe desiccation, giving rise to multiple open cracks and fissures. Once the wood surfaces had been cleaned and fissures infilled, they were impregnated with a solution of linseed oil and turpentine. The pigments remaining were analyzed and a reversible trial retouching completed in the most damaged part of the eaves to protect them against the effects of direct sunlight.

Cleaning, consolidation, and conservation of all the decorative elements—



marble, limestone, wood, and metal—are well advanced. Workmen have been using surgical scalpels, miniature trowels, and toothbrushes, as well as nonaggressive chemical methods, to clean the large expanses of stonework. The bronze window-grilles have been regilded with 23.75 carat gold leaf to restore the original protective layer over the bronze. Conservation over this season has revealed new details of rococo architectural landscapes painted inside the dome.

Last January, we made a spectacular discovery directly under the sabil: a six-bay, nine-meter-high cistern, plastered with watertight mortar and in surprisingly good structural condition. Astonishingly,

the water of the cistern, sealed over almost a century ago, was blue and crystal clear, recalling the Turkish inscription on the sabil's dedicatory plaque:

*It is the divine gift of blessed water
That makes all the things in the world
move.*

*Behold a wonder: Many of the gentlemen
of Egypt,*

*Each one in his different way, are mentioned
in history.*

*But Muhammad 'Ali Pasha alone built
this glorious sabil
That delivers blessed water.*

Inscription translated from the Turkish
by Stanislaw Gulinski ■

Above left: Painted interior of the sabil's dome. Photo: Patrick Godeau—ARCE

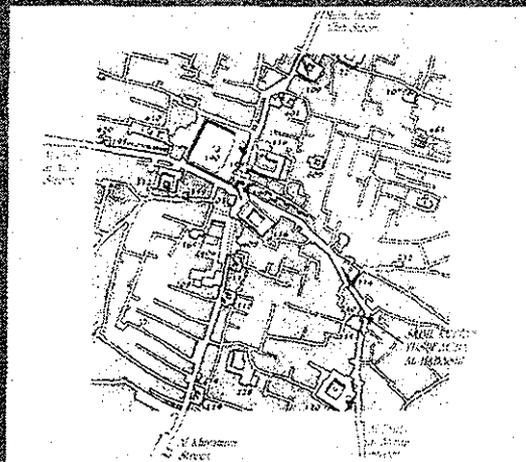
Center: Re-covering the outer dome with lead sheeting; on ladder: roof specialist Jan Lindemann. Photo: Agnieszka Dobrowolska—ARCE

Right: The sabil's bayed cistern; in background: senior worker Farag Hussein Ibrahim. Photo: Patrick Godeau—ARCE

The Egyptian Antiquities Project has focused much of its conservation work on the Bab Zuwayla area of medieval Cairo. Basing its efforts on the concept of area conservation, where select improvements to adjacent buildings reinforce one another, attract visitors, further investment, and ideally lead to the general upgrading of an entire area, EAP is concentrating on a number of structures of different

periods within the same urban unit. These are the

Bab Zuwayla city gate itself, the mosque of al-



Salih Tal'ī, the zawiya-sabil Farag ibn Barquq, the sabil-kuttab Nafisa al-Bayda, the sabil-madrasa Muhammad 'Ali Pasha, and buildings down Sharia Bab al-Wazir toward the Citadel: the urban palace Bayt al-Razzaz, and four nineteenth-century houses.

The area is a vibrant, busy locale where visitors can experience the texture of medieval life firsthand.

Registered monuments are designated by number.
116: Mosque of al-Salih Tal'ī (1160)
199: Bab Zuwayla (1092)
203: Zawiya-sabil Farag ibn Barquq (1408)
358: Sabil-kuttab Nafisa al-Bayda (1796)
401: Sabil-madrasa Muhammad 'Ali Pasha (1820)
Line drawing: Agnieszka Dobrowolska

The Small Temple of Amun at Medinet Habu

W. Raymond Johnson is project director of EAP's Small Temple of Amun Conservation Project and field director of the Oriental Institute's Epigraphic Survey.

W. Raymond Johnson

In pharaonic times the Small Temple of Amun at Medinet Habu was believed to mark the holy mound within which the eight primordial gods of Egypt, including Amun, were buried. Its importance is attested by the numerous additions and renovations to the complex during its more than two-thousand-year history. The earliest part of the temple that still stands today was built by Hatshepsut and Thutmosis III in the mid-Eighteenth Dynasty (ca. 1460 BCE), but part of their complex rests on a section of platform that dates much earlier—possibly as early as the Eleventh Dynasty (ca. 2050). During the Twentieth Dynasty, Ramesses III (r. ca. 1184–1153) enclosed the complex within the walls of his great mortuary precinct, in the process lending his own works greater sanctity. Kushite kings from the Twenty-fifth Dynasty (ca. 712) added an elegant pyloned entryway to the core temple and breached Ramesses III's massive enclosure wall to give the Amun temple its own monumental entrance. The even larger pylon gateway was constructed in the later Ptolemaic period (ca. 100 BCE), and in the Roman period a great forecourt was begun by Antoninus Pius in 138 CE but left unfinished.



The Oriental Institute's Epigraphic Survey has been documenting the decoration of the temple since 1991, and the copying of the decoration for publication will be the

The Egyptian Antiquities Project and the Antiquities Development Project

EAP projects are financed under USAID grant no. 263-G-00-93-00089-00 for the Restoration and Preservation of Egyptian Antiquities.

ADP projects are financed under USAID grant no. 263-G-00-96-00016-00 for the Promotion of Sustainable Tourism Cultural Activities.

In 1993 ARCE signed an agreement with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to administer a multimillion-dollar grant in Egyptian currency to conduct projects and programs that promote the restoration and preservation of Egyptian antiquities. The Egyptian Antiquities Project, or EAP, was established within ARCE to manage and direct conservation projects. The aim of all our projects is

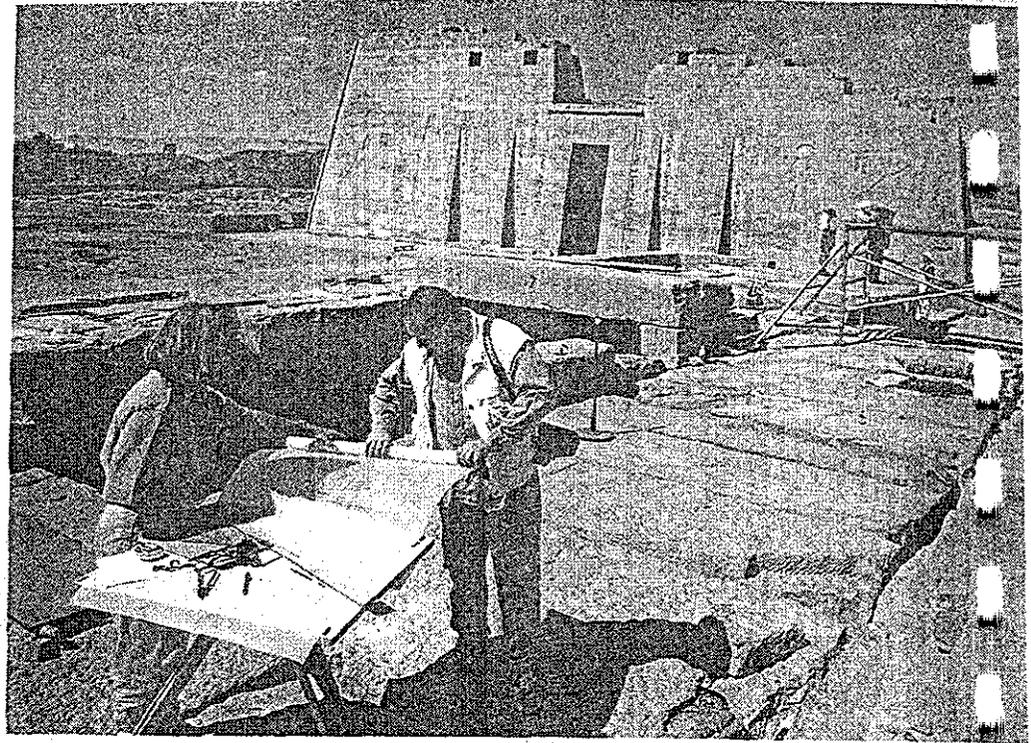
to preserve these antiquities for the benefit of present and future generations. The scope of the conservation work is extensive and covers all periods of Egyptian history, including prehistoric, pharaonic, Græco-Roman, Islamic, Coptic, and Judaic sites or monuments throughout the country.

The conservation projects are conducted under the auspices of, and in cooperation with, the Supreme Council of Antiquities.

In late 1995 ARCE signed an additional grant agreement with USAID to conduct conservation work at four sites under the Gore-Mubarak Partnership for Sustainable Growth and Development. These projects, which fall under the Antiquities Development Project (ADP), include a study at the tomb of Seti I in the Valley of the Kings, the Ottoman fort at Quseir, and two Coptic monasteries in the Eastern Desert.

primary focus of the Survey for the years to come. But a series of recent catastrophic rainstorms, rising groundwater, and the continuous depredations of time and the elements brought home the fact that conservation work was necessary even for the short-term preservation of the monument. Torrential rains in 1994 caused considerable damage to the temple inside and out, seeping through leaks in the roof, staining and muddying the carved wall surfaces, and in some case attracting latent, soluble salts trapped within the stone blocks, which then crystallized on the stone's surface, breaking it down. Rising groundwater, in large part the product of constant irrigation in nearby fields, contains these dissolved salts and minerals and percolates into the walls through the foundations. The groundwater eventually evaporates but leaves the salt behind, which accumulates. Buried walls absorb the salt-laden groundwater directly.

Committed to documenting the Small Temple of Amun, the Epigraphic



Above: 1998–99 season. Project staff working on the roof of the Small Temple at Medinet Habu, looking southwest toward the pylons of the Mortuary Temple of Ramesses III. Photo: Robert Vincent—ARCE

Survey sought to take on the responsibility of conservation. We submitted a proposal to ARCE's Egyptian Antiquities Project to support part of the documentation effort as well as limited but vital conservation of the monument. The conservation effort, which was launched during the 1996–97 season and is expected to culminate in 2002, has included further documentation, sealing the roof against rainfall, cleaning and conserving wall-reliefs soiled by rainwater and acidic bird droppings, laying of proper stone flooring, and installing lighting in the barque sanctuary area.

The conservation efforts at Medinet Habu have brought to light numerous important discoveries. In 1994, while trenching around the walls of the temple in the standard attempt to lessen the salt damage to the walls above by lowering the foundation line, the Supreme Council of Antiquities discovered that the foundation stones of a Ptolemaic hall built in front of the Eighteenth-Dynasty temple consist of reused, decorated blocks from the Kushite and early Ptolemaic periods. Reopening of the trenches along the sidewalks during the 1996–97 season revealed 170 decorated relief blocks, many of which retain their original paint, and all of which were recorded. Restoration

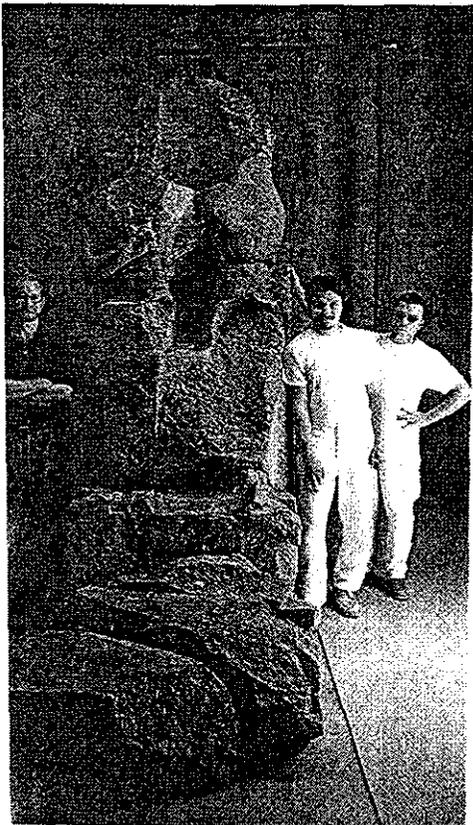
work on the temple's roof has included the documentation of recorded numerous graffiti dating back to the pharaonic and Coptic periods and the discovery of an Eighteenth-Dynasty limestone stela reused as a chinking stone. Clearing of debris in the Queen Hatshepsut chapels during the 1999–2000 season recovered huge fragments of a three-meter-high granodiorite dyad of Thutmose III and Amun, which were partly reassembled in the central chamber during the 2000–2001 season.

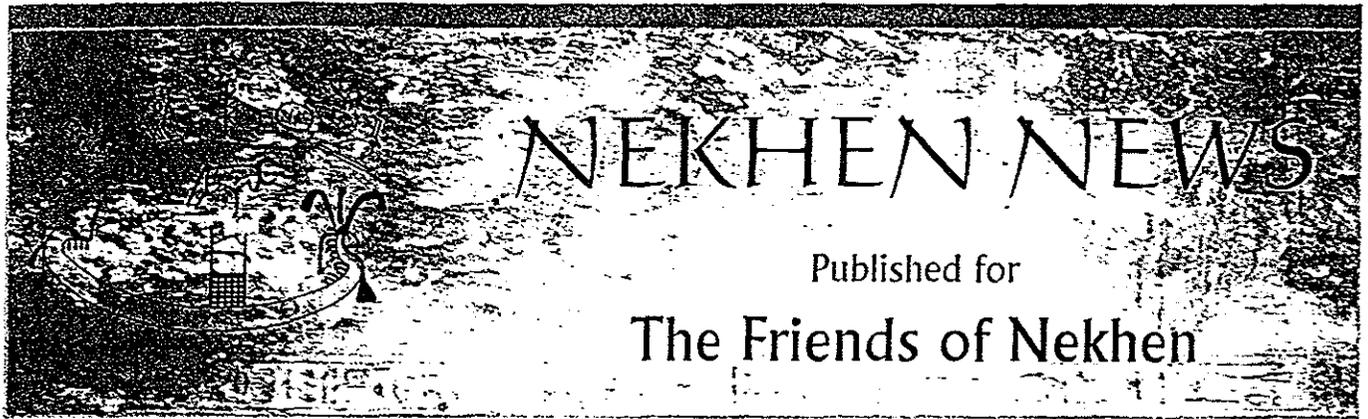
Next season (2001–2002), we will finish the restoration of the statue group in its original architectural setting, extend the cleaning and stabilization of painted reliefs into the middle sanctuaries, and complete the roof restoration.

This and every season's conservation work at Medinet Habu could not have continued without the generous assistance and partnership of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, particularly Prof. Dr. Gaballa 'Ali Gaballa, Secretary General; General Mohammed Nader Mostafa, Director General of the Sectors Projects; Dr. Sabry Abdel-Azziz, General Director of Antiquities for Upper Egypt; and Dr. Mohamed el-Bially, General Director for the West Bank of Luxor. ■

Below left: 2000–2001 season. Left to right: Dr. Johnson and conservators Lofth Hassan and Dany Roy with the reassembled base and torso of the statue of Thutmose III and Amun in the central chamber. Photo: Jarek Dobrowolski—ARCE

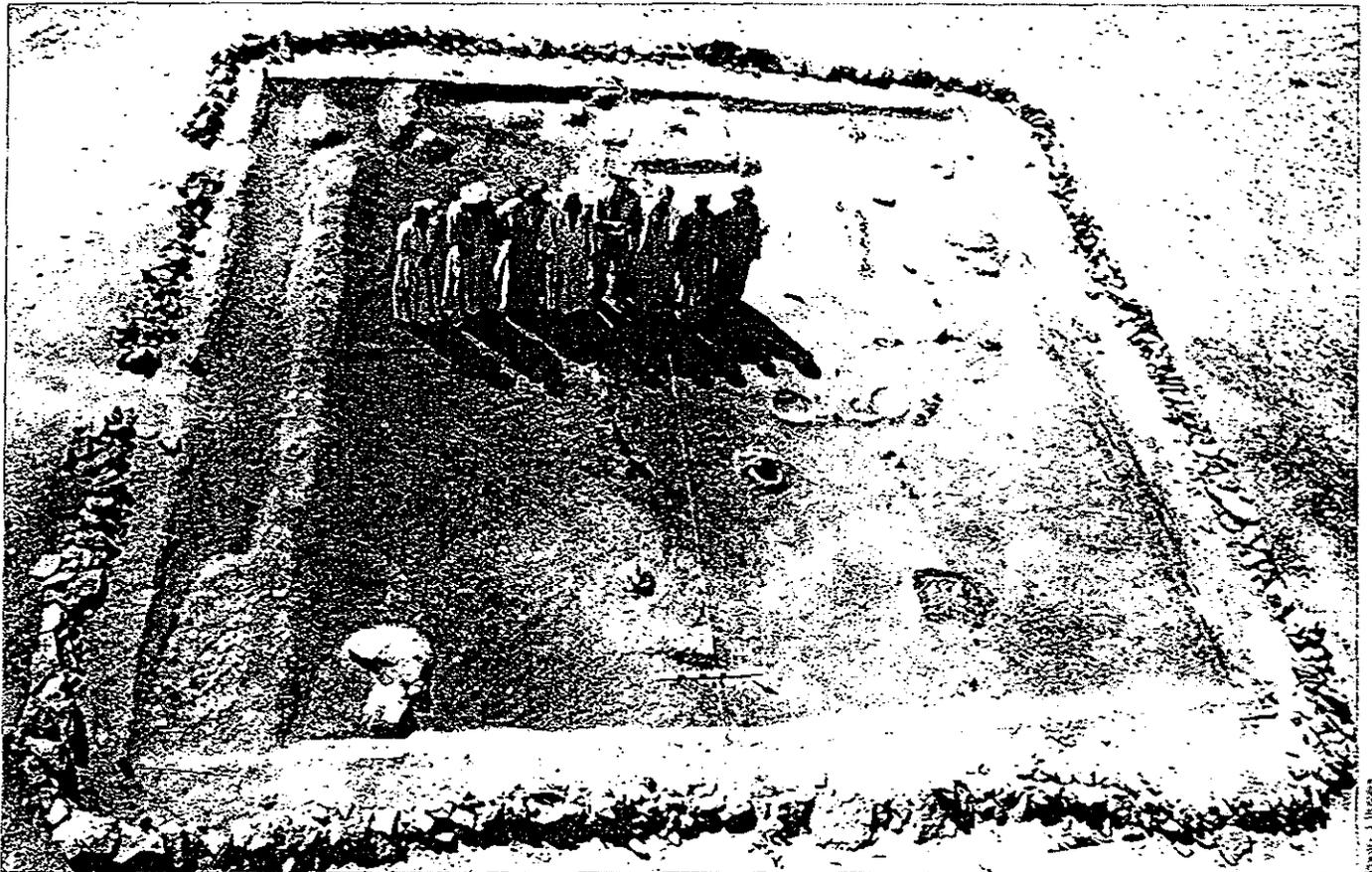
Opposite page: Eighteenth-Dynasty relief on a pillar face in the barque sanctuary ambulatory of the Small Temple of Amun: Horus the Elder embraces Thutmose III, having given the king "millions of years." Photo: Jarek Dobrowolski—ARCE





Volume 12

Fall, 2000



HK11 Square G from cherry picker.

Things are Looking Up!

In This Issue

Michael Hoffman 1945-1990	2	What They Ate: Plant Remains From HK43	19
Getting it Together	3	Mapping the Fort and More	20
Some Problems Solved	4	The Dynastic Tombs	22
Picking up the Pieces	6	Artists in the Tomb of Hormose	23
How Now, Large Cow?	8	The Amazing Invisible Walls	24
Preliminary Report on Analyses of Human Remains	9	Another Look at the Lower Tombs	25
Excavations at HK11	11	Recarving the Narmer Palette	26
Ceramic Nails	13	Hierakonpolis in the Canary Islands	28
Figures in Flint	14	An Enigmatic Pot	28
ION5W at Nekhen	15	Hierakonpolis Home Page	30
From Chieftom to Kingdom and Back	15	Membership	31
Color Pages	16	Back Cover Color Page	32



44

Getting It Together

—by Renée Friedman

In this, our fifth season of renewed fieldwork at Hierakonpolis, things have really come together. Not only is the site living up to its potential to illuminate the past, often in ways we never imagined five years ago, but things are also literally coming together. The serendipitous discovery of the matching pieces of the remarkable masks from the elite cemetery at HK6 is just one case in point. Analyses of the various finds made at the workmen's cemetery at HK43 are also bringing together scientific evidence by which to differentiate the strata of Predynastic society. We are also pleased to report that the Predynastic house we have sought for so long has finally been found, not, however, as a result of the extensive hi-tech magnetometer surveys, but by using more traditional means—luck!

We were also very lucky to secure the services of two professional surveyors for the mapping of the Fort of Khasekhemwy. The task required state of the art equipment and some ingenuity, but 115 years after it was first described the first accurate plans, cross sections and elevations of the Fort have finally been produced. Among other things, these new plans make it possible to calculate the number of bricks in this magnificent monument. Remarkably, we seem to have found where at least half of them may have come from, for that large and mysterious magnetic anomaly located to the east of the Fort was not a house but a brick mine!

One of the many high points of the season was literally high. Thanks to the industry of our Inspector of Antiquities, Osama Ismael, and the technicians from Edfu Light and Electric, we had the chance to see the site from a new perspective—one about 10 meters up! A cherry picker was made available to us for a day, and in spite of an electrical outage in Edfu, which ironically left the Electric company's vehicle with insufficient gas, we did manage to get a good look at various portions of the site. Considering that our job as archaeologists essentially involves going down, it was a refreshing change of direction...and quite a ride!

Our fifth season also marks the last season of major conservation in the Dynastic tombs. At long last, the shattered stela of Djehuty was finally restored, and substantial progress was made in piecing together fallen plaster from the tomb of Horemkhawef. As the results from the conservation and the documentation of the tombs come together, the beauty, charm, and importance of these long-ignored monuments are even more evident. Their study, even in the preliminary stages, is well on the way to rewriting the history books.

We have much to be proud of and much to be grateful for. We are especially grateful to Dr. Raymond and Mrs. Beverly Sackler, without whose support much of our progress



Going up! The cherry picker at the Fort.

over the past five years would not have been possible. This season, their continued support lit the dim recesses of the decorated tombs and shed new light on the human remains from the cemeteries by making it possible for Dr. Joel Irish to study them. Further donations from Tom and Linda Heagy and the LaSalle National Bank helped to pay for a number of scientific analyses, which are revealing more of those firsts for which Hierakonpolis is famous.

A grant from the National Geographic Society to Barbara Adams funded excavation and study of the cemetery at HK6. A conservation grant from the American Research Center in Egypt/Egyptian Antiquities Project to Renée Friedman allowed us to continue the conservation and documentation of the decorated dynastic tombs. The Discovery Channel (USA) provided the funds to bring over professional surveyors, Nick Hampson and Neill Bennett, who donated their time to produce the accurate plan and survey of the intriguing enclosure of King Khasekhemwy. We are grateful to Leica Geosystems AG for lending the TPS1100 total station for their use during this project. A generous donation from the Bloomsbury Summer School has helped to cover the cost of this issue of the *Nekhen News*.

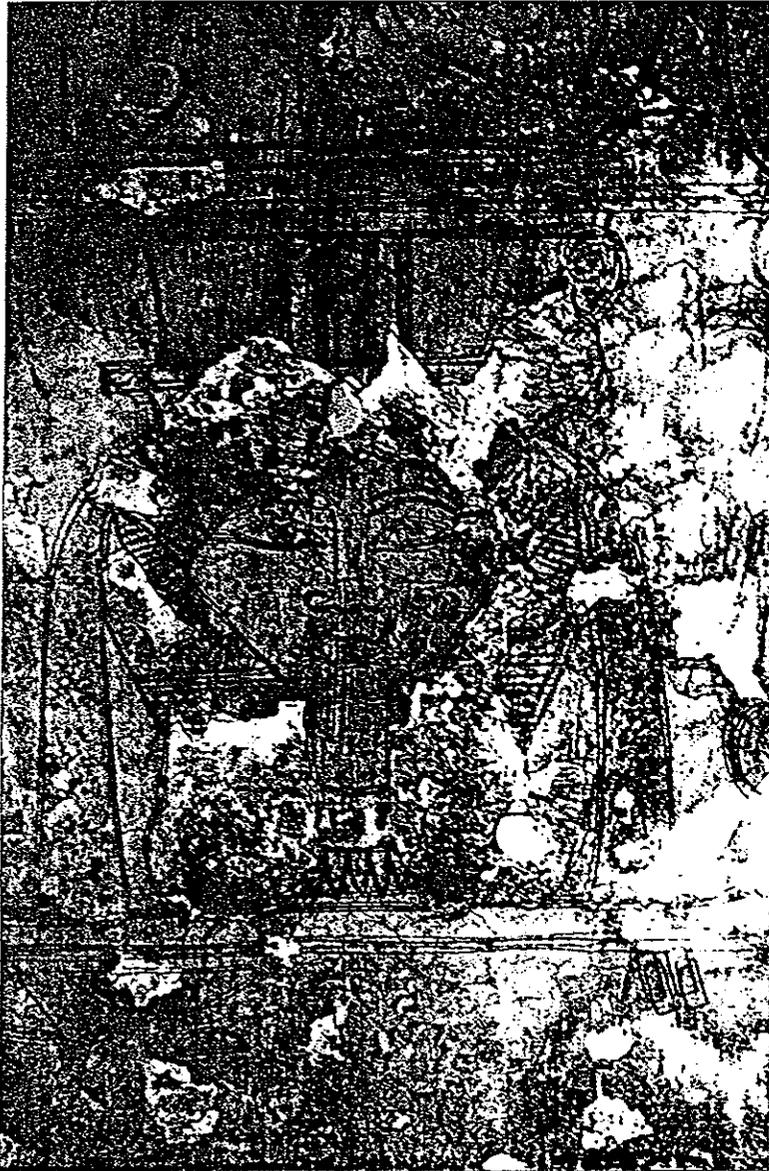
To all these Foundations and especially to our many Friends of Nekhen, we offer our most sincere thanks for helping the Hierakonpolis Expedition to achieve its potential. We hope that you are all as excited by our results as we are.

— * — * — * —

Join the Friends of Nekhen and help us continue making these exciting discoveries.

See page 31 for details.

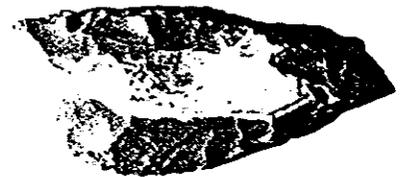
Color Pages



Alluring images defined on the tomb of Hormose.



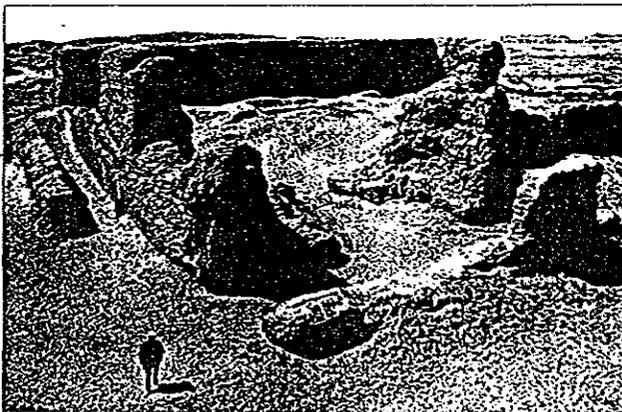
The complete bearded mask (HK6 Tomb 18), front and side views, and a line drawing of the feline mask fragments



Knife from 10N5W.

We are extremely grateful for the grant from the Egyptian Antiquities Project (EAP) of the American Research Center in Egypt, Inc. (ARCE) under its USAID Grant for the "Restoration and Preservation of Egyptian Antiquities" that has made the work in these tombs possible.

Ny-onkh-Pepi inspecting his estates.



A view of the Fort from the cherry picker.



CRM

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

VOLUME 23 NO. 6 2000

Disaster Management



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
Cultural Resources

Information for parks, federal agencies, Indian tribes, states, local governments, and the private sector that promotes and maintains high standards for preserving and managing cultural resources

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Contents

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Disaster Management

Disaster Management for Cultural Properties	3
David W. Look and Dirk H.R. Spennemann	
Beyond Disaster Response—Public Policy Challenge of the New Millennium	6
Angela R. Tweedy	
Earth, Wind, Fire, and Water—Historic Preservation Disaster Planning in Miami-Dade County, Florida	11
Christopher R. Eck	
Disaster Preparedness—How Ready Are You?	14
Judith Estes	
A Lesson Well Learned—New Methods of Disaster Preparation for Atlanta's Fox Theatre	17
Mary Catherine Martin and Lila King	
Cultural Resource Protection and Federal Fire Management Issues	20
Paul Gleeson and A. Trinkle Jones	
No Thanks to a Tornado	23
Douglass C. Reed	
Conservation vs. Disasters—The Restoration of Kathrineberg	26
Martin E. Weaver	
Emergency Stabilization of the Basilica of St. Francis of Assisi	30
Giorgio Croci	
Mitigation—Fact or Fiction?	32
Lisa Usman	
Flood Hazards and Protection Measures in the Valley of the Kings	35
James McLane and Raphael Wüst	
The Cultural Heritage and the Nature of Disasters in Jordan and Palestine	39
Sultan Z. Barakat and Rami F. Daher	
Terrorist Attack—Disaster Response for the Oklahoma City Bombing	44
Eva Osborne	

Cover: This corner building was heavily damaged by the Northridge Earthquake in 1994, but has been retrofitted and restored. Photo courtesy David W. Look.

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James McLane and Raphael Wüst

Flood Hazards and Protection Measures in the Valley of the Kings

The Valley of the Kings (VOK) contains 62 numbered tombs from the 18th, 19th, and 20th dynasties, the New Kingdom period of ancient Egypt that flourished during the 16th through the 11th centuries, B.C. Of these, 22 tombs show evidence of royal occupancy. The VOK is located on the west bank of the Nile in the region of ancient Thebes, which also comprises the present-day town of Luxor on the east bank. Hundreds of underground tombs built as the final resting places for kings, queens, and nobles are today preserved as part of the Theban Necropolis, which also includes temples and other ancient sacred structures interspersed with pastoral villages. The Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA), Egypt's governmental agency in charge of these sites, must balance its preservation objectives with the heavy impacts of tourism.

The authors are members of a research team that is preparing a master plan in an attempt to mitigate the impact of flooding on the tombs in the VOK. The Valley of the Kings Research Group (VOKRG), which consists of American, Canadian, and Egyptian professionals from various disciplines, is sponsored by the California Academy of Sciences and is working in collaboration with the SCA.* The project, funded by the United States Agency for International

Development (USAID), is carried out and administered by the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE) under USAID Grant No. 263-G-00-93-00089-00, "Restoration and Preservation of Egyptian Antiquities Project."

The Site and its Context

The VOK is a large *wadi* on the northern slope of a peak known as Gebel el-Qurn, with a drainage area of 0.46 sq. km. The tombs were cut out of the native marls that underlie the cliffs and slopes of the valley. They were decorated by painted plaster reliefs that illustrated liturgical scenes, and they are now some of Egypt's most highly valued antiquities. Historical records and physical evidence indicate that, since antiquity, there has been a succession of infrequent but heavy rains that have caused flooding of the tombs. Water drains from the upper catchment basin into the narrow gullies at the valley floor, which have been converted in modern times to the walkways used by tourists to access the tomb entrances. These have acted as the primary drainage channels in flood events, allowing water to drain into the tomb entrances. Flood water and sediment have stained and abraded the tomb decoration, caused migration of salts to the painted plaster surfaces, and damaged some tomb walls and pillars by causing the underlying shale to expand and thereby impose excessive stresses on the rock structure.

In October and November of 1994, two flood events occurred in the VOK, sending a warning to all heritage managers. In both cases, a local desert rainstorm occurred in the vicinity of the VOK. Storm-water runoff and sediment entered many of the tombs and caused erosion of gully floors. The SCA and ARCE responded by setting a project in place that would analyze the problems and implement a plan of action.

Scope of the Flood Protection Project
VOKRG worked under the careful supervision of ARCE to define the project's approach. The project scope of work is summarized as follows:

General view of the Valley of the Kings looking south. The peak at upper left is the Gebel el-Qurn, the high point of the drainage area, 283 meters above the floor of the Valley. At lower right is the entrance to the tomb of Ramesses VI, labeled KV-9. Left of that tomb, a crowd of tourists is queued in the main walkway, entering the tomb of Ramesses III, KV-11. Photo by James McLane.



- Conduct a historical survey of documents pertaining to flooding in the valley, as well as information on topography, climate, and excavation activity.
- Conduct a field survey of the valley topography, geology, and existing surface structures; interior tomb surveys of geological conditions; and architectural documentation of the tombs (final products include topographic map, geological map, measured drawings of tombs, photographic documentation of valley topographic features, tomb entrances, and tomb interiors).
- Perform analysis of topography, geology, and hydrology.
- Prepare a master plan for the valley that specifies flood protection measures that apply to the entire valley as well as to local areas or individual tombs.
- Recommend a program for monitoring geological and climate data in designated tombs.
- Recommend and, if approved, construct two prototype flood protection measures.

Surveys: Topographic, Architectural, and Geological

VOKRG has made two field expeditions, one of four weeks, another of three weeks, for the purpose of surveying existing conditions.

The team studied ancient maps of the VOK in order to ascertain how over the centuries the valley has been altered by flood events and excavation activity. The most recent map of the valley, prepared by the Institut Geographic National (IGN) of France in 1962, was updated. An accurate survey using conventional methods but modern equipment produced a map which includes

ground topography, tomb entrance structures, the existing walkway system, and other modern structures that accommodate tourism. Hydrological profiles were drawn from this survey data and used in the later analysis.

A team of architects worked in parallel on a survey of the tombs' interior chambers, producing a set of measured architectural drawings. The final product of both of these teams was a three-dimensional computer assisted design (CAD) map that shows surface topographic features as well as the subterranean architecture of the tombs. This document can serve as a base for future researchers to document the decoration in the tombs, and to implement further preservation measures.

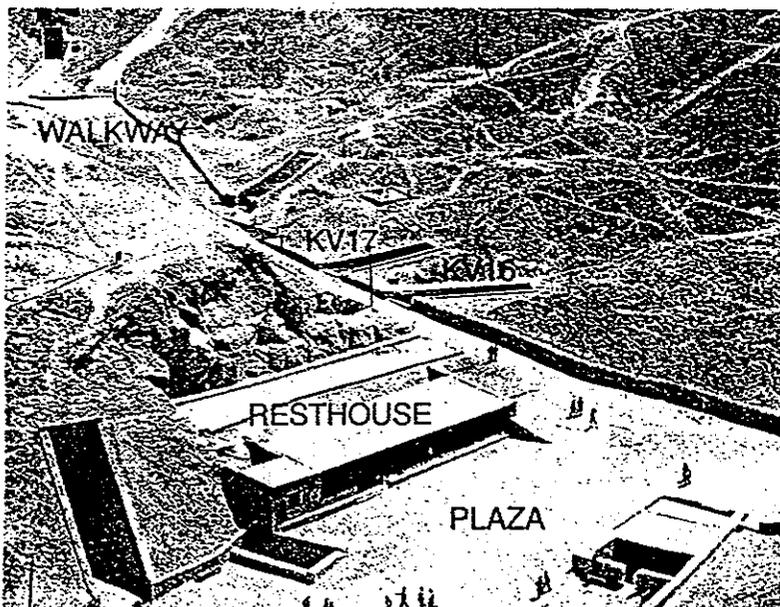
A team of two geologists prepared a geological map that shows bedrock type, thickness of flood and excavation debris and, most importantly, catchment areas and flash flood flow patterns.

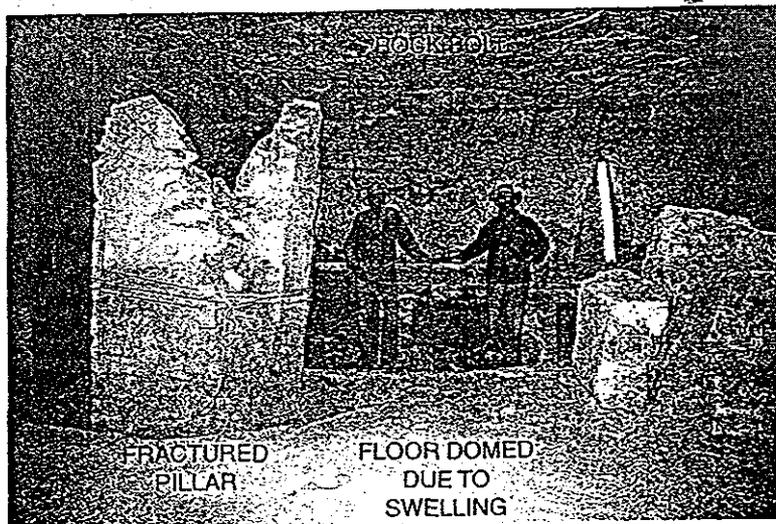
Analysis: Geology, Hydrology

The Thebes Mountains are composed of 350-meter-thick Eocene marls and limestones (Thebes Formation) overlying a 60-meter-thick Paleocene/Eocene shale (Esna Formation). Most tombs are built into the lowermost marl unit of the Thebes Formation, but some of them extend down into the Esna shale. During uplift of the Thebes Mountains, the brittle marls and limestones fractured and one of the Graben structures crosses the VOK. The displacement of rock units prior to the tomb excavation resulted in abundant rock joints, which can be re-activated during earthquakes or other rapid stress releases such as by swelling of the shales. When water enters the tombs, it comes into contact with the shale at the lower chambers, and causes swelling, cracking and structural failures in the floors, walls, and pillars.

Several tombs had been protected against floods by ancient Egyptian constructions. Unfortunately, most of them have been severely damaged during the past 3,000 years and are no longer effective. The researchers plotted floodwater flow paths and calculated the maximum amount of runoff for each tomb. With no local weather data available, the hydrologist based rainfall estimates on flash flood events in similar desert climate areas for which reliable data could be obtained. The hydrologic analysis sought to estimate the two major characteristics of the maximum flood event that may occur. The first and most basic characteristic is the maximum eleva-

Detail view of one of the main walkways, with resthouse and plaza. The walkways act as drainage channels during flood events. Walls about one meter high, made of dry-laid rubble with a concrete cap, line the walkways. Note the tomb entrances to KV-16 and KV-17, which are typical in that they are accessed by descending a stair from an adjacent walkway. Photo by Roy Eisenhardt.





Interior view of a lower chamber in the tomb of Ramesses II, KV-7, an example of the damage caused by successive flood events. Virtually all of the decorative plaster reliefs are lost, and the rock structure has been heavily impacted by swelling of the underlying shale. The floor obscures the two team members' feet because it has swelled in the center. There are two rock pillars on either side that have fractured and collapsed. At the top is a rock bolt installed by another project in a recent effort to forestall further spalling of the ceiling. Photo by James McLane.

tion, or depth, of the water surface of the flood as it passes the entrances of the tombs. If the elevation becomes higher than the top of the wall surrounding the entrance, flooding of the tomb results, as has been the problem for many tombs. The second characteristic is the velocity of the water stream during a flood event. The higher the velocity, the greater the energy in the water with a potential to cause scour, undermining walls or protective structures and ultimately creating a water path into the tombs.

By establishing the water depth in front of any tomb entrance during a flood event, structures can be designed to prevent the water from entering the tomb. The main variables that determine the water depth are the quantity of water being discharged, the width of the channel, the slope of the channel, and the roughness of the channel. By establishing the velocity of the water stream, an estimate of the size and quantity of sediment that will be transported can be made as well as an estimate of the energy and potential scour that could occur.

The calculated water surface elevations indicated that each tomb should have a protective wall at the entrance with a height of 0.25 to 1.00 meter above the adjacent walkway, depending on the location. Equally important is that the walkways provide an adequate channel to convey the water away downstream. No constrictions should occur moving downstream, or if there must be a constriction, it should be gradual and smooth. In addition, all of the walls that form walkways should be filled with cement and finished smooth both to provide strength during the turbulent water flow and to decrease the channel roughness and therefore convey more water at a lesser depth.

Recommendations

The team incorporated input from the SCA, workers in the valley, and eyewitnesses of the 1994 flood events. The recommendations had to consider every possible approach, yet work within the limitations of technology and financial resources. They are grouped in five categories, with the salient elements briefly noted:

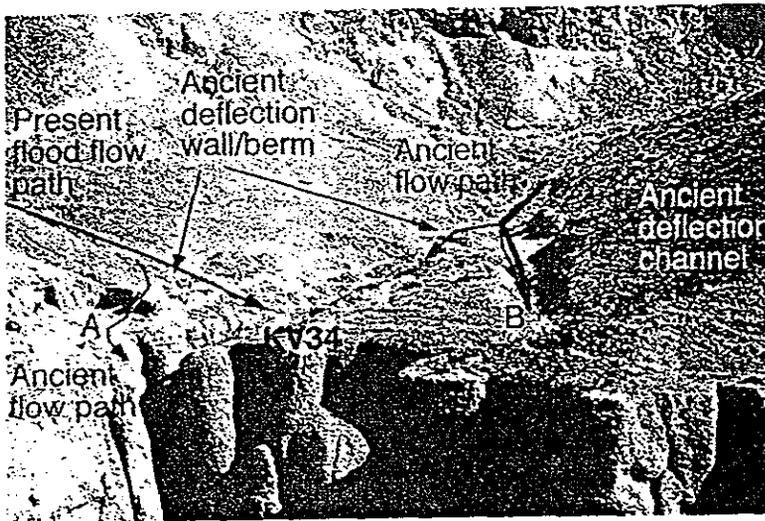
Long-Range Planning. The final report may serve as a database that can enable resource managers to control floodwater flow patterns. The survey maps show existing conditions, while the new map of proposed measures will show the work to be completed. The hydrological map will show how flow patterns will be re-directed by the proposed protection measures.

Emergency Response Plan. Analysis of the 1994 flood events revealed that a response plan would be an essential element of a preservation program. In addition to producing a training guide with base information about the flood hazards, it was proposed to put in place equipment such as a water pump, air dryer, hand tools, and a transport vehicle. This equipment could be used to avert or minimize damage by future flash floods.

Low-Cost/No-Cost Protection Measures. These measures involve minor changes and additions to existing procedures used by the dedicated staff in the VOK, who work with very limited resources to maintain a resource that is subject to intense impact by tourists who have little understanding of their difficult conditions. These include

- an improved program of monitoring tomb climate data collectors
- a related program of monitoring deterioration of the tombs' rock structure and their decorated surfaces
- the preparation of an as-built plan of the existing utility system
- implementing a plan to document the numerous minor repairs that are done to the tombs
- suggestions regarding limiting access by tourists.

Large-Scale Protection Measures. The core of the plan is the specific measures proposed to be constructed. The team will implement two of these measures as prototypes for the final stage of the project. One of the two prototypes will be to reconstruct an ancient rock berm that was built as a diversion structure above one of the oldest tombs (Tuthmosis III). The second prototype



View of the proposed restoration of the ancient deflection wall, which lies at the bottom of the upper drainage basin, directly above the tomb of Tutmosis III, KV-34. Photo by Raphael Wüst.

will be construction of a new entrance walkway structure that will provide access to two tombs (Seti I and Ramesses I), while diverting floodwater in the adjacent walkways away from the tomb entrances.

The general measures include

- clearing the upper VOK basin of loose sediment and debris where future floods may sweep them into the tombs
- similar clearing in the areas directly above all tomb entrances
- widening and removing obstructions from the main walkways, which act as water channels during flood events
- reconstructing an ancient diversion structure in one part of the valley that would divert floodwater from a group of tombs with high preservation priority.

Protection Measures for Individual Tombs. The plan includes such detail as to provide an extensive list of recommendations for

each tomb. Many of these measures have already been implemented by the SCA in isolated instances. They may be summarized as follows:

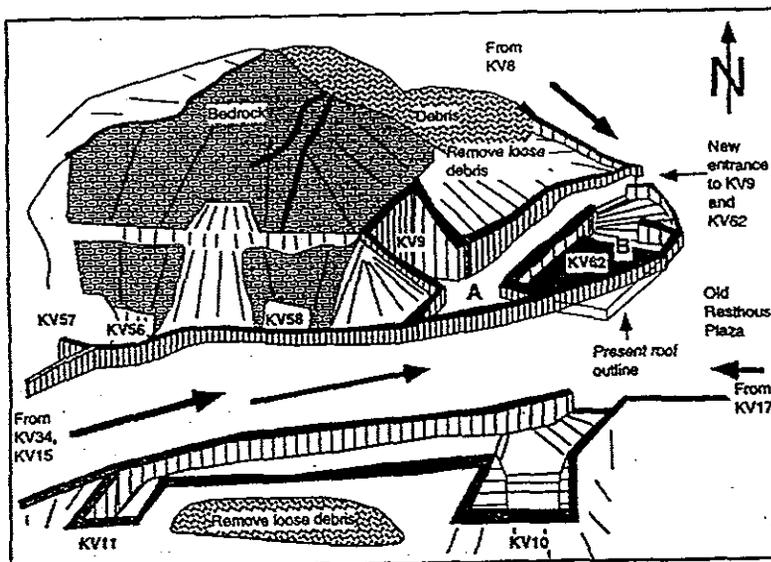
- Increase the height of and make waterproof the walls that surround the tomb entrances
- Construct watertight channels for diverting floodwater around the tomb entrance protection walls
- Seal open joints in the rock surface above the tombs in order to prevent leakage
- Build concrete roofs above tomb entrances that are exposed to falling water from overhanging cliffs
- Install steel doors at tomb entrances in order to prevent floodwater and debris from entering
- Install additional flooring, stairs, and glass screens in tombs that receive the highest influx of tourists, in order to minimize the damaging effects of abrasion and increased temperature and humidity
- Install air-conditioning systems and monitoring equipment in the highest priority tombs
- Seal the entrances with permanent doors (or by backfilling them permanently) for tombs that are seldom entered or are of low priority.

Note

The Valley of the Kings Research Group (VOKRG) consisted of the authors and Lyla Pinch Brock and Ted Brock, Egyptologists; Charles Cecil, anthropologist; Garniss Curtis, geologist; Roy Eisenhardt, photographer and co-director; George Homsey, architect; Brad Porter, civil engineer; John Rutherford, civil engineer and project director; Dr. Abdul Fattah el-Sabagy, Egyptologist and project coordinator; Britt Stitt, construction consultant. Officers of the SCA (Mohamed Mohamed el-Saghir, Sabri Abdel-Aziz Khater, Mohamed El-Bialy, and Ibrahim Soliman) and many other unnamed employees at the VOK provided valuable assistance.

James McLane, architect, is principal with James McLane and Associates, Architects, San Francisco, California.

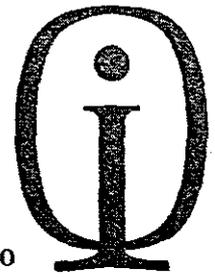
Raphael Wüst is a Ph.D. student in sedimentology and organic geochemistry at the Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.



An example of flood protection measures as illustrated by Raphael Wüst. KV numbers refer to tombs. Newly configured walls along the walkways would direct the flow of floodwater away from the tombs with fewer obstructions or constrictions.



CHICAGO HOUSE BULLETIN



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THE CHICAGO HOUSE SEASON OCTOBER 2000 TO APRIL 2001: A MONTHLY DIARY

By W. Raymond Johnson, Field Director

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER

Thanks once again to the good graces of Egyptologist Tina Di Cerbo, who came to Luxor two weeks early to open the facility and to supervise its cleaning, Chicago House officially reopened its doors on Monday, October 16. I arrived in Cairo on October 10 and for the next few days finished up the paperwork for the season at the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE) and signed the season contract with the Egyptian government at the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) headquarters in the district of Abbasiya, near Heliopolis. Credit must go to ARCE Assistant Director Amira Khattab, who, as always, made sure all of the paperwork was in order,

and who coordinated our trips to and from Abbasiya; without Amira all of this would simply take forever, and we are greatly indebted to her.

While in Cairo I met with US Ambassador Daniel Kurtzer and some of the staff of the US Embassy Security who have been good friends to us in Luxor. I also had a very pleasant meeting with newly appointed ARCE Director Bob Springborg, and arranged for his and Egyptian Antiquities Project (EAP) Director Chip Vincent's visit to Chicago House on October 15. I flew to Luxor the evening of the 14th and hit the ground running the next day with Bob and Chip, who reviewed our Luxor Temple and Medinet Habu projects as well as those in the Valley of the Kings. Both gentlemen stayed with us that

evening and departed the next day.

After delivering the season contract to General Director Sabry Abdel Aziz at the East Bank inspectorate and to Gurna Director Mohamed El-Bialy on the West, we reopened the small Amun temple at Medinet Habu on Wednesday the 18th. We were all pleased that Ahmed Ezz, our inspector from last season, was reassigned to us this season. He and I supervised the unblocking of the sanctuary entrances, and when we unlocked the doors we found everything untouched and dry as a bone. Conservator Lotfi Hassan did an immediate condition study of the monument and found everything stable. That same morning we transported



2000/2001 Staff of the Epigraphic Survey. Photograph by Yarko Kobylecky and Sue Lezon



Artist Sue Osgood penciling at the Kushite Pylon porch, small Amun temple, Medinet Habu

all of our ladders and equipment to the temple and stowed everything away. Ahmed Ezz and I reviewed the Ramesses III wells, which we found had been entered in our absence despite the wooden doors we had installed; luckily we noted no damage. Work at the small Amun temple resumed the next day.

During the first few weeks back in Luxor, the house, which has been 'asleep' for five long months, slowly (sometimes VERY slowly) revives. Telephones, computers, water heaters, and plumbing often take some time to become totally operational. Up until the last week in October our telephones still weren't all functioning (our telephone man skipped town and couldn't be lured back from Cairo until then).

On October 31 Chicago House hosted our annual Halloween party, the first big gathering of the Luxor field season and a terrific icebreaker. Expeditions in attendance: the Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak; the Polish Mission to Deir El-Bahri; the Franco-Egyptian Documentation Center Mission to the Ramesseum and Ramesses II's tomb; the Italian Mission to the Tomb of Harwa; Ted and Lyla Brock; the Amarna Royal Tombs Mission; Deputy Director of the German Archaeological Institute Daniel Polz; and Salima Ikram of the American University in Cairo (AUC). It was as always a great success, and the perfect opportunity to catch up with our friends and colleagues.

The next evening I flew to Cairo to give the keynote address at the Fulbright 51st Anniversary Alumni dinner held

in the great 'Aida' ballroom at the Cairo Marriot Hotel on November 2. My talk, entitled "Chicago and Luxor: Partners in Preservation" focussed on the work of the Epigraphic Survey and Oriental Institute in Luxor, past, present, and future. I was also able to discuss some of the challenging preservation issues presently facing Egypt, which we are all working together in trying to solve. The dinner was attended by over 700 of Cairo's CEOs, diplomats, and Egyptian Ministry officials, many of the people we keenly wish to know about the Oriental Institute's documentation and conservation efforts in Luxor. We are honored that Fulbright chose us to be their first 'featured friend' at this annual gala event, and I am pleased to report that the response was excellent.

Our new staff members, Assistant to the Director Emily Napolitano, Egyptologist/epigrapher Harold Hays, and Egyptologist/artist Will Schenck have settled right in and are each doing very well. Both Harold and Will started wall work at the small Amun temple, and Emily is totally indispensable in the office. I am pleased to announce that we also have a new accounting manager, Safinaz (Safi) Ouri; she has replaced Moataz Abo Shady, who continues to work on a part-time consulting basis for Chicago House. A Jordanian, Safi was Moataz' boss at Coopers and Lybrand in Cairo, and, like him, specializes in non-profit organizations. We have been extremely fortunate with our new staff this season, and I couldn't be more pleased.

The number of tourists in Egypt is simply staggering, and cannot adequately be described. We have already had several tours to Chicago House for library talks, and former Epigraphic Survey field director Lanny Bell passed through with another one last week, and dropped by for tea. It is very good to be back in Egypt, and even better to be back at work, especially now that the temperatures are going down.

The evening of my last day in Cairo (November 7) I was pleased to attend a special election night gathering hosted by US Ambassador Daniel Kurtzer and Mrs. Kurtzer at the Embassy residence. Over 700 guests dined on American hot dogs and hamburgers in the red, white, and blue bedecked tent outside in the garden and watched three large screens with election results coming in. The Ambassador told me that President Mubarak had asked him to telephone him with the results, no matter how late...! Who would have thought we would all still be waiting!?

Back in Luxor work continues at the small Amun temple at Medinet Habu on all fronts. The epigraphic team is currently recording and collating the Thutmoseid reliefs in the bark sanctuary and ambulatory, some of which were renewed in the Ptolemaic period. Rookie epigrapher Harold Hays is now working at the wall, honing his penciling skills on the Thutmoseid pillars, both raised and sunk relief. This week Harold will begin reviewing finished collation sheets prior to collating his own. Artist Will Schenck also began penciling work at Medinet Habu but took three weeks leave of absence to work north with Alain Zivie and his French team recording rock-cut tombs in the Saqqara escarpment, and pottery drawing with the Egypt Exploration Society (EES) at Memphis. He is now back with us at Medinet Habu. Artist Sue

Osgood also returned to us at the end of the month. Photographer Yarko Kobylecky is currently preparing photographic drawing enlargements for Volume 3, the Kushite additions to the small temple.

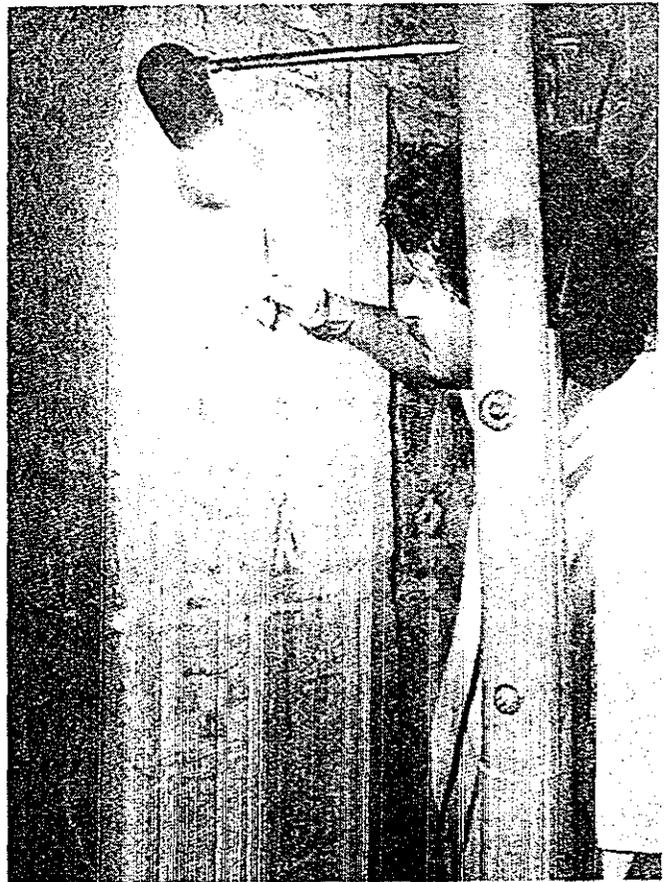
EAP grant-supported conservation work has also resumed in earnest. Grouting of newly restored roof blocks continues on the small Amun temple roof top, while Egyptologist Tina Di Cerbo continues her mapping of the entire roof area; she is presently concentrating on the eastern end over the bark sanctuary. Below, stonecutter Dany Roy began the laborious task of cutting and shaping new floor blocks for the central two sanctuary chambers, where the flooring was destroyed in antiquity by medieval treasure hunters; the back sanctuary floor will be finished soon. In the two southern chambers conservator Lotfi Hassan assisted by Adel Aziz continued the cleaning and gap filling of the painted reliefs of Hatshepsut and Thutmosis III. This month the team was joined by conservation student Nahed Samir Youssef, who is the first of several local Egyptian conservation students we hope to train during the next few years.

In mid-month I began the sorting and analysis of the more than two hundred granodiorite fragments of the colossal dyad of Amun and Thutmosis III, which we found in the floor debris of the first two chambers last season. The fragments range in size from small slivers to huge chunks weighing several tons, and I am pleased to say that many of them are coming together, with the smaller pieces filling in many gaps between the larger joined fragments.

On November 25 structural engineer Conor Power and his wife Marcia arrived to begin a three-week structural condition study of Luxor Temple which the Epigraphic Survey is sponsoring this season. This study will enable us to understand more fully how the temple structure has been affected by the high levels of salt-laden groundwater which has caused so much accelerated surface decay of late. If the structural stability of this mighty monument has been affected as well, we need to know about it, now.

Photographer and Photo Archivist Sue Lezon continued to coordinate the scanning onto CD-ROM of our entire Photo Archives (in kind cooperation with the Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak) and the transfer of those images to our Photo Archives database. This month she prepared the glass-plate negatives in our collection for scanning, which should be completed during the next two months. At the end of November she and Yarko were lent to the ARCE/EAP office for three days of consultations with EAP Technical Director Jarek Dobrolowski on the archival storage of the EAP Photo Archives.

I should mention that stonecutter Dany Roy was honored in Cairo on November 6 for his restoration of the tomb of Civil War veteran Erastus Sparrow Purdy Pasha, who died in Cairo in 1881 and was buried in the American Cemetery there. Mr. Purdy was one of 50 veterans of the American Civil War, both northerners and southerners, who served in the Egyptian army in the 1870s at the invitation of Khedive Ismail. The restoration of the obelisk-topped monument was funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), who tapped Dany for his expertise over the past



Conservator Lotfi Hassan cleaning a portal inscription in the sanctuary of the small Amun temple, Medinet Habu

summer. The tomb rededication, with full military honors, was presided over by US Ambassador Kurtzer.

Italian Ambassador to Egypt Francesco Aloisi de Lardere and wife Vittoria Buffe (an archaeologist who works in Yemen) paid us a return visit this month. Roving EES reporter, friend, and colleague Lisa Giddy spent a pleasant week with us on her bi-annual fact-finding mission; my younger sister, Liz, has just finished a two-week stay, her first visit to Egypt, and is heading home tomorrow. Friends Jack Josephson (ARCE) and Magda Saleh and eight of their friends joined us for a reception on the 20th, and we were later honored with a very pleasant visit (at our invitation) by the Governor of Luxor, Dr. Mahmoud Khalef, who received some of his military training in Virginia and Texas, and had much to tell us about his plans for Luxor.

The latter part of the month marked the beginning of the holiday season. We celebrated a traditional Thanksgiving Day and turkey feast on the 23rd, and guests included the Amarna Royal Tombs Project crew: Andrej Niwinski of the Polish Mission to Deir El-Bahri; Francesco Tiradritti of the Italian Mission to the tomb of Harwa in the Assasif; and Dr. Jose Galan from Madrid. That was followed on the 27th by the beginning of Ramadan, the Moslem holy month of fasting.

The news of the tragic and untimely passing of former Epigraphic Survey staff member Bill Murnane in Memphis, Tennessee came as a total shock to us out here and to the Egyptological community as a whole. Bill was epigrapher and

then senior epigrapher with the Survey for 15 years from 1973. In 1986 he was appointed Visiting Associate Professor of Egyptology at the University of California at Berkeley, and the next year joined the History Department of the University of Memphis, where he was promoted to full professor in 1994. There was almost no one in our small community who did not know him, or was not touched by him in some way. A true gentleman scholar, Bill treated everyone as an equal, and crossed all boundaries within the field. He had an insatiable curiosity about absolutely everything, and a spirit of generosity and sharing that was truly infectious, and which will be terribly missed. To honor his memory we hosted a small memorial at Chicago House on November 19.

DECEMBER/JANUARY

Most of December was taken up with the holy month of Ramadan, the Islamic month of fasting (during the daylight hours), which can often affect the work schedule. While the house staff worked reduced hours, we were lucky at the Medinet Habu temple site; like the last few years, our workmen volunteered to work their usual schedule (for which they receive overtime), so our temple schedule was not set back at all. As a result we got a tremendous amount of work accomplished during a time when one fully expects to get less. This



Epigraphers Brett McClain, Ted Castle, and Briant Bohleke working in the small Amun temple ambulatory, Medinet Habu

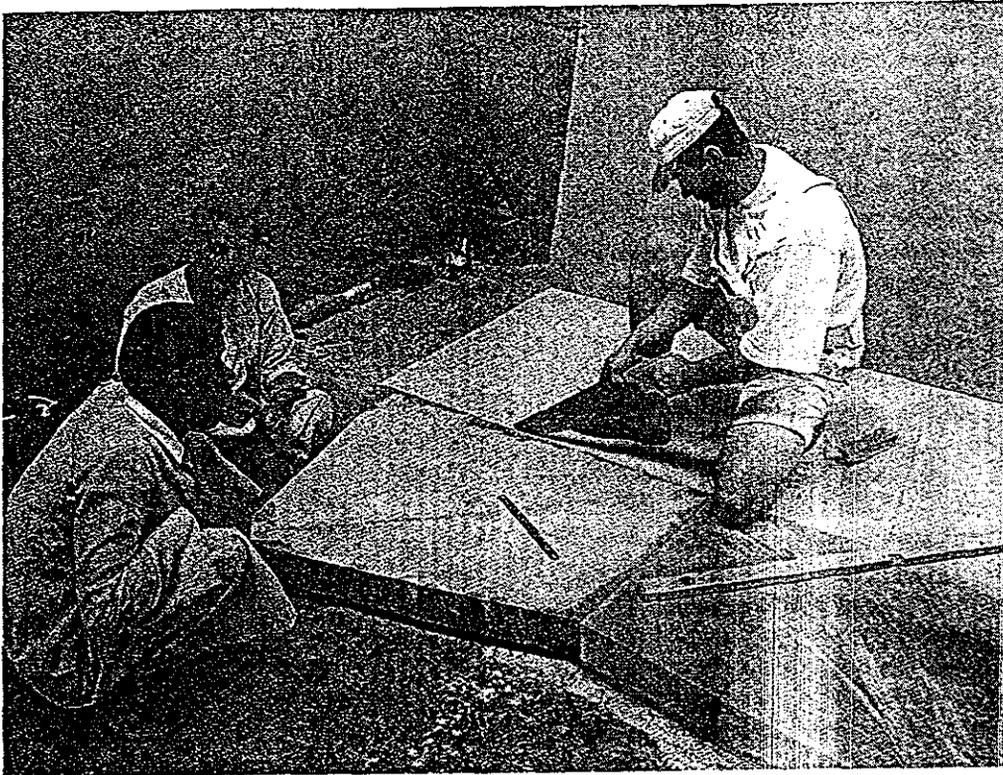
season, in keeping with the Ramadan spirit of sharing, Chicago House hosted two *iftar* breakfast/dinners. The first, on December 3, was for the 38 Chicago House local staff, in appreciation of their hard work in the house and at the temple sites, which allows us to get our work done. Guests included Nick Reeves and Mohsen El-Sayid (who had just finished their season in the Valley of the Kings), and Renée Friedman of the Hierakonpolis Expedition. The next one was for our Supreme Council of Antiquities friends and colleagues based in Luxor, all the Directors, Chief Inspectors, and heads of the museums, with whom we work on a daily basis, and who have facilitated our documentation and conservation work for many years. Both *iftars* were held in the residence courtyard, buffet style around a huge table laden with delicacies produced by our amazing kitchen staff, and both were very well received.

Former Epigraphic Survey field director Peter Dorman paid us a brief visit in December to study a Ptolemaic private statue found during our cleaning work at Medinet Habu several years ago, now housed in the SCA Gurna magazine near Howard Carter's old house. Structural Engineer Conor Power and wife Marcia finished up their condition study of Luxor Temple in mid-month, sponsored by Chicago House and the SCA, and are writing up the report now. Preliminary results indicate that for the time being, the Colonnade Hall is fairly stable, which is very good news. The bad news is that the Luxor Temple pylons of Ramesses II are not in good shape and will require further monitoring, and possible stabilization work later on. Colleague Melinda Hartwig from the University of Memphis stayed with us from December 18 to January 10 and continued her work with Theban tomb decorative programs from the reigns of Thutmose IV and Amenhotep III.

Christmas was made even more festive this year by the presence of our dear friends Barbara Mertz, Dennis Forbes, and Joel Cole who joined us for Christmas and New Year's dinners. Other guests included Chicago's Penny Pritzger and family; Ros and Jac Janssen; Boyo and Susanna Ockinga; and Nozumu Kawai. Sue Osgood's husband Mark Chickering and Will Schenck's friend Jamie also joined us for the holidays.

The end of Ramadan, the three-day *Eid El-Fitr* festival, came two days after Christmas, and only a few days before western New Year's. This year we celebrated the REAL turn of the century and new millennium with a dressy dinner, movie-watching, and much pleasant conversation; additional guests included former Chicago House artist Jay Heidel, the Mertz party, and Charlie and Adrienne Herzer (ARCE). After New Year's came Coptic and eastern Christmas on January 7, completing the round of holidays. I will admit to breathing a huge sigh of relief when they were all over!

During the months of December and January the epigraphic and conservation work intensified at the Medinet Habu small Amun temple. Both new epigrapher Harold Hays and new artist Will Schenck finished their "basic training" and have been producing real work for some time now. With the return of epigrapher Brett McClain in mid-January we are now a full complement of trained epigraphers and artists, and it shows; the place is buzzing with activity. On January 24 we had an onsite meeting of all the epigraphers and artists



Stonecutter Dany Roy with workmen Sayid and Hassan placing new sandstone flooring in the sanctuary of the small Amun temple, Medinet Habu

during which we discussed the small Amun temple project in detail: long- and short-term goals, what we've accomplished, where we are now, and what we still need to do. During the meeting we discussed the different ways we would be documenting the temple and its additions in the four volumes in the series (Vol. 1: 18th Dynasty sanctuary; Vol. 2: 18th Dynasty bark sanctuary and ambulatory; Vol. 3: 25th Dynasty/Kushite additions; Vol. 4: Ptolemaic and Roman additions), some of the problems we have encountered representing certain carved and architectural anomalies, and the conventions we have created or modified to address those problems. This meeting led to several other meetings back at the house and will be a regular part of our program from now on.

I am pleased to report that the artists are making excellent progress on the final drawing enlargements for Volume 2, the 18th Dynasty bark sanctuary and ambulatory. Artist Bernice Williams is currently penciling the facade of the 18th Dynasty temple, while Will Schenck, Sue Osgood, and Margaret De Jong have temporarily moved on to Volume 3 drawings in the eastern "porch" of the Kushite pylon. They have some drawing left to do in the bark sanctuary, but last week were obliged to move out of that sanctuary, where I have been working piecing together fragments of the colossal granodiorite statue of Amun and Thutmose III. Dany has erected an I-beam scaffolding and winch emplacement there which will be used in the restoration of the statue, beginning next week.

In preparation for the dyad's restoration in its original location in the first sanctuary chamber, last season Dany laid a reinforced concrete, damp-coursed foundation for the statue in the center of the room. This week he finished laying a new

stone floor over that foundation made of new sandstone blocks cut and shaped by him for this purpose; the far chamber is already finished. He left the four corners of the front chamber unpaved, where the scaffolding for re-erecting the dyad will be set up when we get to that stage. While conservator Lotfi Hassan cleans and consolidates the larger fragments prior to their re-joining, Dany is cutting and preparing the corner floor stones for later insertion.

Lotfi, assisted by Adel and Nahed, continued to clean systematically and gap-fill the painted reliefs of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III in the two southern sanctuaries. This month the eastern of the two rooms was completed,

as well as one and a half walls in the western room. When sections are finished, photographer Yarko Kobylecky carefully photographs them with color and color transparency film, which he and recently returned photo archives assistant Ellie Smith did this week.

On the Luxor Temple front, conservator Hiroko Kariya and assistant Nan Ray arrived this month and have resumed the Luxor Temple fragment consolidation project, also funded by EAP. Currently Nan is tracking and numbering fragments while Hiroko does a condition survey of the deteriorating fragments which require consolidation. Conservator John Stewart arrived later in the month to assist in the process.

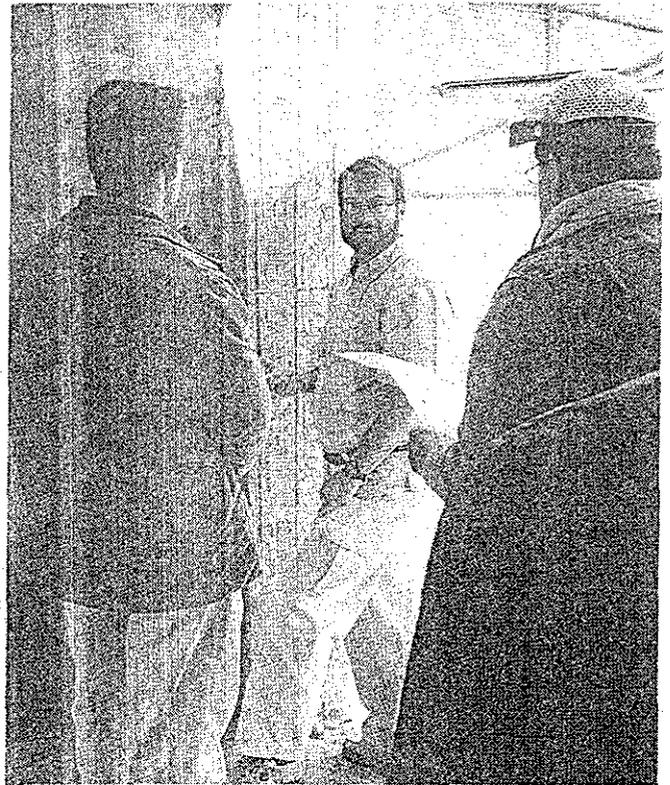
This past month we were very pleased to welcome Jim and Angie Sopranos (Angie's first visit to Luxor) to Chicago House, as well as Arthur and Lee Herbst, Jim and Louise Glasser, and a contingent from BP Egypt (formerly Amoco), long-time Chicago House corporate supporters. Jim Sopranos and Arthur Herbst are on the Oriental Institute Visiting Committee, while Jim Glasser is a University of Chicago Trustee.

FEBRUARY

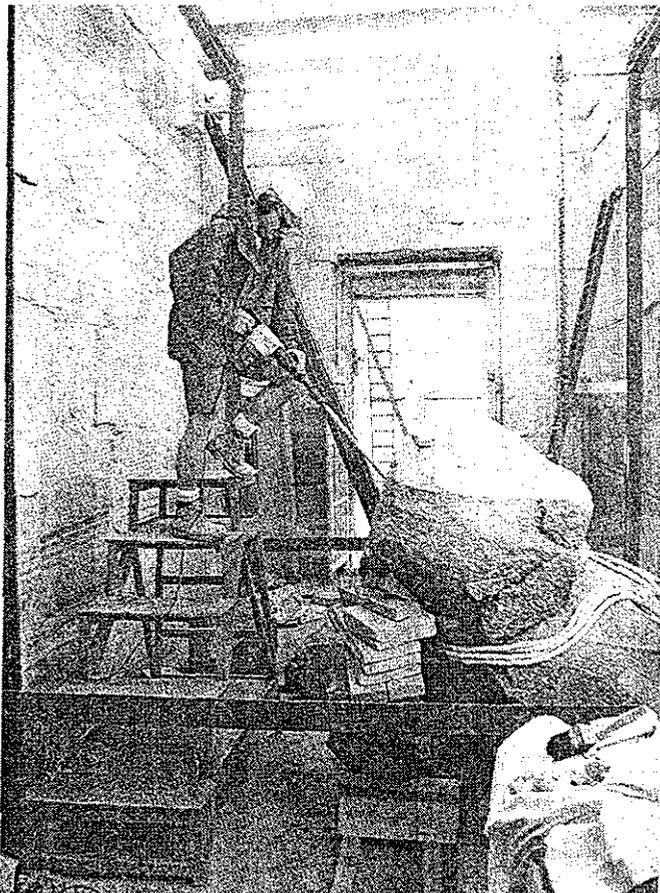
On February 7 the American Research Center in Egypt sponsored a Cairo memorial service for Bill Murnane, and the occasion was well-attended by a wide cross-section of Bill's friends and colleagues. ARCE Director Bob Springborg said a few words, then Richard Fazzini introduced the speakers: first former Epigraphic Survey field director Chuck Van Siclen, then me, and finally Peter Brand, who has succeeded Bill as Director of the Karnak Hypostyle Hall Epigraphic Project. Chuck told stories about his and Bill's experiences as students,

his qualities as a scholar, and as a friend. I spoke about my experiences with Bill at Chicago House, and related some of the stories of his own experiences there which he so loved to tell. Peter talked about Bill as a teacher and mentor. Reminiscing made us even more mindful of what we, and the field of Egyptology, have lost.

The epigraphic and conservation work in Luxor continued full throttle on both temple sites this past month. At Medinet Habu the artists continued work on the Akoris doorway on the north of the ambulatory, and on the porch of the Kushite Pylon, which will be published in Volume 3 of the small Amun temple series. We started with the screen walls between the papyrus-bundle columns which present some very interesting epigraphic problems; all were recarved and stylistically "updated" in the Ptolemaic period from earlier reliefs, which by the traces seem to date either to the 25th or 26th Dynasties. To make matters more confusing, the cartouches have all been scooped out and recarved with Nectanebo I's names, although he is certainly not the originator of the reliefs. There are even indications that the screen walls came from elsewhere and were modified to fit the new columns! These are the sorts of problems which are tailor-made for the Epigraphic Survey, and I suspect that as the recording and collating proceeds we will be able to shed some new light on its enigmatic history (since no one looks at these monuments quite as closely as we do!).



Robert Ritner and Epigraphic Survey epigraphers review a Ptolemaic portal inscription at the wall, small Amun temple, Medinet Habu



Dany Roy drilling a dowel emplacement in one of the colossal dyad fragments prior to reconstruction

The epigraphers continued the task of painstakingly collating drawings from the 18th Dynasty bark sanctuary ambulatory, particularly the square pillars which preserve scenes of Pharaoh Thutmosis III being received by Amun and individually, by various gods of the Theban pantheon. In every case except two (Re-Horakhty and Atum), the gods were chiseled away during the time of Akhenaten, and were restored after Akhenaten's death. This process, much of it begun during Tutankhamun's reign, called for smoothing back the stone, spreading a layer of plaster over the damaged areas, then recarving and repainting the figure. Where the painted plaster has in some cases fallen away, carved traces of the earlier and later versions of the deity can often be seen, and of course both phases are carefully recorded by our epigraphic team. Because in some damaged areas the hieroglyphic characters might be unclear, the epigraphers have also started a digital, hieroglyphic paleography file of images from parallel monuments with well-preserved inscriptions for use as a guide in our own recording work. Once the images are photographed (with an Olympus digital camera) the images are downloaded to a zip disk, categorized according to the Gardiner sign list, and eventually will be burned onto CD-ROM for reference.

Also at the small Amun temple, Dany Roy and Lotfi Hassan drilled dowel hole emplacements in the three largest statue fragments in preparation for reassembly and glued the first of the base pieces to the body of the statue. Dany moved the large body and base fragments into the first chamber of the sanctuary, where they will be put back together after the *Bairam* holiday.

SS

At Luxor Temple conservator Hiroko Kariya and assistant Nan Ray continued the monitoring and treatment of the decaying decorated sandstone fragments in the Epigraphic Survey blockyard. They were joined by Nan's husband David, who very kindly helped track and move the various fragment groups, and conservator John Stewart, who has coordinated the fragment consolidation work for the duration of our EAP grant, and before, under Lanny Bell. On the 13th EAP Director Chip Vincent, EAP Technical Director Jarek Dobrolowski, and ARCE Director Bob Springborg visited Luxor for a two and a half day review of the local EAP projects, including ours.

Photo Archivist Sue Lezon returned to us in mid-month after a trip home for the holidays and will be with us till the end of the season. She has resumed coordinating the digital scanning of all the negatives in our Photo Archive, the entry of scanned images onto our database, and the cleaning and conservation of the glass-plate negatives currently being scanned.

The Oriental Institute tour, led this year by Robert Ritner, hit Luxor on February 9, and Chicago House hosted a library talk and courtyard reception for the group on the 11th. Site visits of course included Luxor and Medinet Habu temples, where we showed the group our work in progress. Robert was able to return for a week's research in Luxor after the tour ended, on the 17th. It was a particular pleasure to have Robert join us onsite at Medinet Habu for a look at some tricky Ptolemaic inscriptions, and we look forward to more sessions in future seasons.

Visitors this month included Lorelei Corcoran of the University of Memphis and Janet Richards of the University of Michigan/Kelsey Museum Mission to Abydos. US Ambassador Daniel Kurtzer, his family and some friends were in town for three days the weekend of the 16th; Ted Castle gave them a tour of the West Bank the first day, while I guided them through the East Bank sites during the next two days. On the 17th we hosted a reception for the Ambassador in the Chicago House residence courtyard, and were delighted when the Chairman of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, Dr. Gaballa, dropped by with SCA Director of Upper Egypt Sabry Abdel Aziz. One of the things we discussed was the Luxor groundwater issues roundtable which the Ambassador and Chicago House is planning to host on March 18.

A couple of days later a US Congressional Delegation came to Luxor headed by Senator Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), who was a key player in convincing Congress to allocate some AID fund-



Epigraphic Survey blockyard team John Stewart, Nan Ray, Hiroko Kariya, and David Ray, Luxor Temple

ing for conservation projects in Egypt a decade ago; they were here to see how that money was being spent, and what the reaction to the appropriation had been. This was a golden opportunity to show them firsthand how important US funding of this sort is for Egypt, particularly at this critical time, with decay of the monuments accelerating so rapidly. The other Senators in the delegation were Pat Roberts (R-Kansas); Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-Colorado); Conrad Burns (R-Montana); and John Warner (R-Virginia). EAP Director Chip Vincent and I conducted onsite briefings with them on the AID-funded projects in Luxor, including our two EAP-funded documentation and conservation projects at Luxor and Medinet Habu temples, and the current EAP Flood Mitigation Project in the Valley of the Kings, and as many other sites in the area as we had time for that day. They left Luxor with a new knowledge, and appreciation, of what our USAID money is funding, with the promise to look into ways to keep that funding coming. Keep your fingers crossed!

The last two days of February former Epigraphic Survey epigrapher and University of Chicago Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations Ph.D. candidate Hratch Papazian returned to Luxor with friends John Rowe and his wife Jeanne. John serves on the Oriental Institute Visiting Committee, and is President and Co-CEO of Exelon Corporation. During that time we were pleased to show them our work, and have them to dinner with us on the 28th. They were having a terrific time with Hratch, and I was amused to find out that John had been head of Central Maine Power Company in the mid-80s, based in Augusta, Maine, where I had earlier attended High School! Small world...

The temperature has been steadily rising, and has been in the upper 80s for a while now! Yikes!

MARCH

On March 1 our dear Mary Grimshaw returned for a month's volunteer work with us and is now working with Emily Napolitano in the front office and Sue Lezon in the Photo Archives. She adds a special element to this place, and it is a special treat to have her back.

The LaSalle Bank tour organized by the Oriental Institute and led by Emily Teeter and husband Joe Cain arrived early this month. We had all twenty-one of them for a library talk and a courtyard dinner on the 4th, and I took them through the Amenhotep III mortuary temple and the small Amun temple at Medinet Habu the next morning. Because we were in the middle of the great four-day *Bairam* Festival (which is finished on Thursday), no one was working onsite, but I was able to describe our work, and show them our current projects. I took them to Luxor Temple on the 6th, before the group headed south to Aswan. On the night of their dinner we presented Tom Heagy, Chair of the Oriental Institute Visiting Committee, with a special photograph taken of our crew posed around (and on top of) the Toyota minivan which the LaSalle Bank donated to Chicago House six years ago, by way of thanks. We now wonder how we ever managed without it, and our appreciation is heartfelt.

We are now beginning the last few weeks of the 2000/2001 Chicago House field season, usually among the busiest weeks of the season as the epigraphy, conservation, and restoration work wraps up and is squared away.

The groundwater issues roundtable scheduled for March 18, to be hosted by Chicago House and US Ambassador Kurtzer, was cancelled by the Ambassador when the Chairman of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, Dr. Gaballa, was called away elsewhere and could not attend. There will be another meeting in mid-May, for which I will return to Egypt, hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, the Agricultural Policy Reform Program, and the SCA. The meeting will address issues of de-watering around the Luxor antiquities sites on both sides of the river, with briefings by various agencies implementing these measures and their embassies, Egyptian and foreign, as well as the foreign archaeological missions working in those areas. Chicago House will present the findings of structural engineer Conor Power regarding the architectural problems of Luxor Temple which must be taken into consideration during the de-watering process. I am hoping that Conor himself will be able to present his findings.

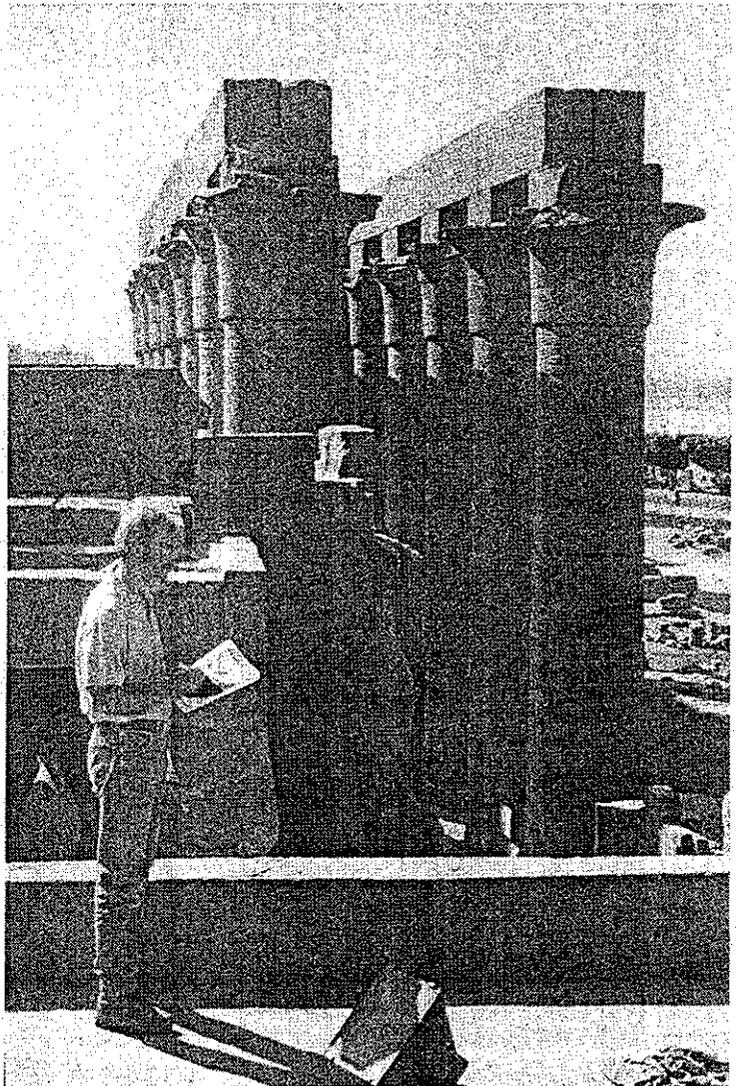
On Saturday, March 24, the upper section of the statue of Thutmose III and Amun was rejoined to its body in the small Amun temple at Medinet Habu by stonecutter Dany Roy, conservator Lotfi Hassan, and our workmen Ali, Saber, Hassan, and Sayid. This completes the reassembly and restoration of the largest pieces of the group (the lower section was rejoined and went up on March 20) in its original architectural set-

ting—the first sanctuary chamber—and it is quite a presence! I had hoped that we would at least get the base together this season and the rest next October, so we are actually considerably ahead of schedule. Next season we will re-attach the smaller fragments from all over the statue, for which there is no time now.

APRIL/MAY

Where did the time go? On April 15, 2001, the Epigraphic Survey completed its seventy-seventh, six-month field season in Luxor. As staff members began to depart, Egyptologist Tina Di Cerbo immediately began the laborious task of closing the house down for the summer, which she finished at the beginning of May. March was unseasonably hot – in the 100 degrees Fahrenheit – but for the most part April was, thankfully, unseasonably cool, which made the season's end infinitely more pleasant for everyone.

This was an extraordinarily productive season. At Medinet Habu the epigraphic team of photographers, artists,



Structural Engineer Conor Power on roof of first court mosque, Luxor Temple

and Egyptologist/epigraphers made excellent progress on the documentation work in the small Amun temple of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III. A total of twenty-three new drawings were penciled at the wall by the artists, eight of which were inked during the season and fifteen of which will be inked over the summer. Forty-four additional drawings were collated and checked at the wall by the epigraphers and artists, all of which will appear in the second volume projected for the small Temple of Amun at Medinet Habu, devoted primarily to the Thutmoside bark sanctuary area, including the ambulatory pillars.

During the latter part of the season, staff photographer Yarko Kobylecky, assisted by photo archives assistant Ellie Smith, photographed the upper restoration inscription of Ptolemy VIII inside the bark sanctuary, the northern lintel of the Kushite gateway to the north and west of the Kushite pylon, and the granite doorjamb on the north side of the Ptolemaic hall for publication and drawing enlargement production. Yarko also produced drawing enlargements of the west interior wall of the Thutmose III bark sanctuary for Volume 2; and for Volume 3, the Kushite pylon mast emplacement and cornice inscriptions, east, north, and south sides; the 'Saite' porch screen walls; the north and south sides of the Kushite gateway; and the granite doorjamb of the Ptolemaic hall.

Within the two southernmost painted chapels, conservator Lotfi Hassan, assisted by conservator Adel Aziz Andraws and trainee Nahed Samir, completed the ARCE/EAP-funded cleaning of the painted reliefs in the southeastern chamber, and cleaned two walls in the southwestern chamber, with wonderful results; the rooms are quite transformed with the newly revealed color. Adel and Nahed also replaced old deteriorated mortar between the wall courses with hydraulic lime and sandstone powder, particularly in the lower wall courses affected by humidity from high groundwater. The goal for next season is to finish cleaning the southwestern chapel, as well as the front central sanctuary chamber, started year before last.

Stonecutter Dany Roy and his workmen completed the grouting with liquid mortar of the sanctuary roof area, particularly the new roof blocks over the northeastern chapel, the 'King's Chamber,' replaced two seasons ago, which reactivates an ancient Ptolemaic drain spout on the north side. He also placed several new patch stones over the breezeway between the back sanctuary and the bark sanctuary, replacing ancient Ptolemaic ones removed since antiquity.



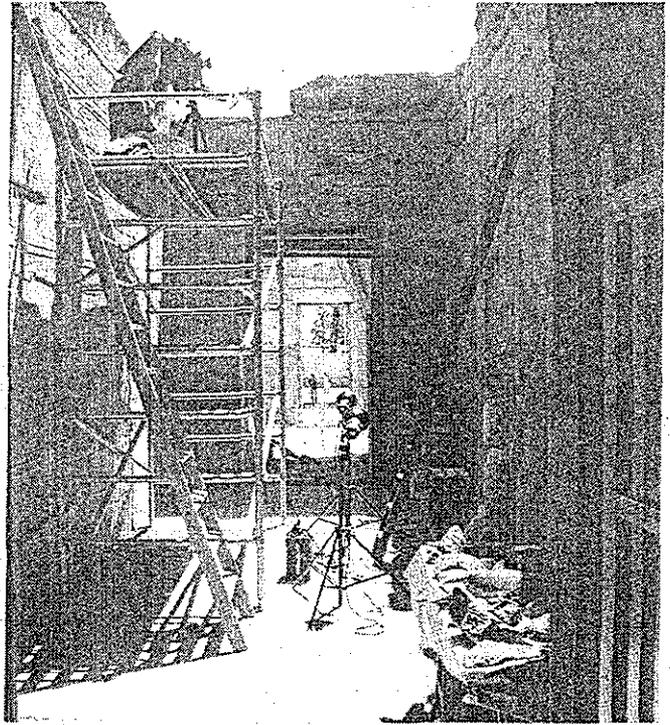
Saber, Hassan, Ali, and Dany Roy finish joining the largest pieces of the colossal dyad of Thutmose III and Amun in the central sanctuary, small Amun temple, Medinet Habu

In the sanctuary area below, Dany coordinated the laying of new sandstone floor slabs, 10 centimeters thick, in the two central sanctuary chambers. In the back chamber, sixteen slabs were laid on a bed of sand, and in the front room, seventeen slabs were laid. In each room a distance of 10 centimeters was left between the stone slabs and the walls for the emplacement of electrical wiring for future lighting, and this space was filled with clean sand. Additionally, tubes 5 centimeters in diameter were laid under the thresholds to receive the same wiring. After each room was fitted with new sandstone flooring, the slabs received a final sanding and were covered with plywood boards for protection.

Field conservator Hiroko Kariya coordinated the ARCE/EAP-funded Luxor Temple Fragment Project from January 26 through April 15 and was joined by project supervisor John Stewart from February 19 to March 8. This season Hiroko surveyed and monitored all 1,540 fragments in the Epigraphic

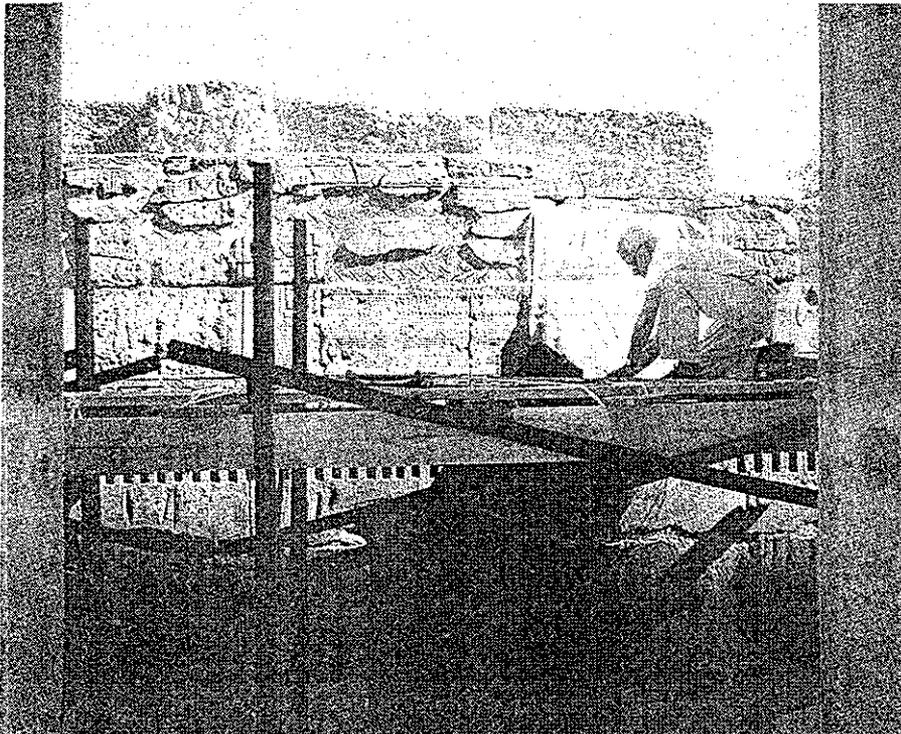
Survey blockyard recorded on our computer database. Ninety-two fragments (one or more faces) were treated with Wacker OH, including re-treatment; all of the fragments were examined and recorded before and after treatment. All treated fragments were placed in covered areas for protection, as well as additional fragments which will require future treatment. This season Hiroko and John consolidated part of the eastern wall of the Amenhotep III sun court, on which a group of over a hundred joined fragments will be restored starting next season. The fragments from this group have received treatment over the last few years in preparation for their reconstruction. The re-joined group will complete a large offering scene before the bark of Amun now only partly preserved on the wall, originally carved by Amenhotep III, destroyed by Akhenaten, recarved by Tutankhamun, appropriated by Horemheb, and enlarged by Sety I. Several other fragment groups from the Colonnade Hall currently receiving treatment will be restored on special damp-coursed display platforms along the front of the Epigraphic Survey blockyard for public view and study. Reassembly and restoration of whole scenes and wall sections is the final step in the preservation of any fragmentary material, and it is a real pleasure to be getting to this stage of the fragment treatment.

Hiroko was assisted this season by Nan and David Ray, who helped track and move fragments, updated the fragment database, and increased the signage around the site. At the north and south ends of the Epigraphic Survey blockyard illustrated signs were set up which explained the University of Chicago's fragment documentation and conservation project for interested passers-by.



Photographer Yarko Kobylecky and assistant Ellie Smith photographing in the bark sanctuary of the small Amun temple, Medinet Habu

I returned to Luxor in mid-May for an historic groundwater workshop (May 16-17) sponsored by the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, USAID, and the Supreme Council of Antiquities. The meeting addressed the increasing threat to Egypt's antiquities by high, salt-laden groundwater, and was attended by representatives of several Egyptian government ministries (Agriculture, Irrigation, Antiquities) from the regions of Aswan, Luxor, Qena, and Sohag; the Governor of Luxor; ARCE Director Bob Springborg; USAID Egypt Director Bill Pearson; EAP Technical Director Jarek Dobrolowski; a team of Swedish SWECO water engineers currently doing a study of Karnak and Luxor water problems; Hierakonpolis Director Renée Friedman; KV Egyptologist Ted Brock; World Monuments Fund Technical Director Mark Weber; and Chicago House structural engineer Conor Power. Conor and I gave a site tour of Luxor Temple at the end of the first day's session, focussing on the conservation and structural problems (as a result of groundwater), which brought home the enormous problems which must be faced. Conor was able to show the group where new cracks have appeared all over the great Luxor Temple pylons.



Conservator John Stewart consolidating the sandstone wall in preparation for the restoration of a decorated stone fragment group, Amenhotep III solar court, Luxor Temple

As a result of the meeting, Conor is now in contact with SCA engineers and the SWECO group and will assist them in coordinating the necessary monitoring of the structure as drainage measures are planned and implemented. It was heartening to see the communication among so many different parties and exchange of data and ideas since, as everyone agreed, only by working together can we find solutions to these problems. Additional meetings were planned, and several have already taken place; the ball is definitely rolling, and we are very pleased that the Epigraphic Survey has been able to play a positive role in this process.

The professional staff this season, besides the field director, consisted of Ted Castle as senior epigrapher; Briant Bohleke as epigrapher and librarian; Karin Bohleke as librarian; J. Brett McClain and Harold Hays as epigraphers; Christina Di Cerbo, Margaret De Jong, Susan Osgood, Bernice Williams, and Will Schenck as artists; Yarko Kobylecky as staff photographer; Susan Lezon as photo archivist; Emily Napolitano as assistant to the director and office manager; Jill Carlotta Maher as assistant to the director; Safinaz Ouri as finance manager; Marlin Sarwat Nassim as accountant; Moataz Abo Shadi as finance consultant; Elinor Smith, Nan Ray, and Mary Grimshaw as assistants for the photo archives and library; and Saleh Shehat Suleiman as chief engineer. Lotfi Hassan, Adel Aziz Andraws, Nahed Samir, John Stewart, and Hiroko Kariya worked with us as conservators; Dany Roy as stonecutter; and Conor Power, P.E., as structural engineer consultant. Special thanks go to Dr. Henri Riad, Egyptologist in residence, and to our dear friends Helen and Jean Jacquet. To

our partners in preservation, the Supreme Council of Antiquities, we owe a great debt of thanks: especially to Prof. Dr. G. A. Gaballa, Secretary General; Dr. Mohamed el-Saghir, General Director of Pharaonic Monuments in the Nile Valley; Dr. Sabry Abdel Aziz, General Director of Antiquities for Upper Egypt; Dr. Mohamed el-Bialy, General Director for the West Bank of Luxor; Mr. Bakit, Director of Karnak and Luxor Temples; Mme. Nawal, Chief Inspector of Luxor Temple; and Dr. Mohamed Nasr, Director of the Luxor Museum. And special thanks must go to our inspector Mr. Ahmed Ezz, with whom we have worked for several seasons now, and who has become an invaluable member of our team.

Members of the Oriental Institute and Friends of Chicago House are always welcome to stop by and see us during our field season in Luxor. We suggest that you write or call in advance to schedule a meeting that is convenient to all. Chicago House is open from October 15 until April 15, and closed Saturday afternoons and Sundays. To arrange a visit, please call the Oriental Institute Development Office at (773) 702-9513. We can be reached at the Oriental Institute during the summer months at (773) 702-9524. Our address in Egypt is Chicago House, Corniche el-Nil, Luxor, Egypt. The phone number (from the USA) is 011-20-95-37-2525; fax 011-20-95-38-1620.

Please visit the newly updated, revised, and lavishly illustrated Epigraphic Survey home page at <http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/EPI/Epigraphic.html>.

All photographs, with the exception of the group photos on pages 1 and 11, are digital images, taken by Ray Johnson.



Epigraphic Survey team with LaSalle Bank van. Photograph by Yarko Kobylecky and Sue Lezon

THE EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY
THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
1155 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

31 OCT 2001

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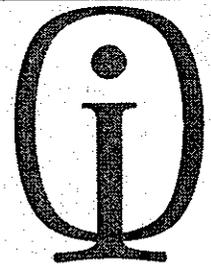
Port Payé
60544 Frankfurt
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Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Vincent, Jr.
ARCE
2 Midan Kasr al Doubara
Garden City
Cairo, Egypt



CHICAGO HOUSE BULLETIN

Volume XII, No. 1



ADDRESSES OF THE EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY

October through March:

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Arab Republic of EGYPT
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The Oriental Institute
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84

POLISH CENTRE OF MEDITERRANEAN
ARCHAEOLOGY IN CAIRO

WARSAW UNIVERSITY

Newsletter

Number 6, February 2001

In mid-August 2000, Michał Gawlikowski, Director of the Polish Centre of Archaeology since 1991, took a leave from Warsaw University to establish himself in Cairo with his wife Krystyna. At the same time, Tomasz Herbich, who served for five years as Secretary of the Centre with his wife Małgorzata, moved back to Warsaw. Tomasz is recovering, slowly but surely, from his serious accident last January. He is now presiding over the Michałowski Foundation in Warsaw, which supports various Polish archaeological projects in Egypt and the Middle East.

New residents at the Centre are Marek Lemiesz, acting as Assistant to the Director, his wife Edyta and their baby son Tytus. All three are living at 14 Nazih Khalifa Street (ex Baron Empain).

While our activities in Egypt are by far the most developed, the Centre is also conducting excavations in several other countries of the region: the Sudan, Syria, Lebanon, and Cyprus. All are reported in detail in our yearly bulletin *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean (PAM)*, of which Number 11, covering 1999, has just appeared.

Many graffiti scribbled on the face of the rock were discovered last year. The search continued in 2000, from October 16th to December 14th. The investigation was carried out by Mikołaj Budzanowski, an alpinist as well as an Egyptologist. In the course of this and previous seasons he found 250 new inscriptions and drawings while suspended on a 50 meter-long rope dropped from the top of the *gebel*. As a result, he was able to make a substantial contribution to the corpus *de la montagne thébaine*. Perhaps the most significant were three contemporary graffiti, including a cartouche of King Merenre (VI Dynasty), found above Hatshepsut temple: they are the earliest rock inscriptions in Western Thebes known so far. Another remarkable find is a large graffito of the royal scribe Butehamun and his son, found some five meters above the Royal Cache, TT320, located in the neighbouring valley.

The mission also investigated whether a royal tomb may have been cut into the rock shelf above the New Kingdom temples, in places marked by inscriptions of Butehamun, but this possibility was not confirmed.

Alexandria, Kom el-Dikka

The Polish-Egyptian Preservation and Archaeological Mission, directed by Dr. Wojciech Kołataj, resumed work on the 1st of October, 2000, and worked without interruption until the end of December. The archaeological excavations were headed by Dr. Grzegorz Majcherek.

The last season saw the completion of the Mosaic Conservation Project in the "Villa of the Birds," funded by USAID within the framework of ARCE's Egyptian Antiquities Project. The official opening, which took place on the 22th of January, 2000, was attended by the Minister of Culture, Farouk Hosni, the Governor of Alexandria, M. Abdel Salam Mahgub, and Prof. Gaballa Ali

Gaballa, the head of the Supreme Council of Antiquities. During the month of August 2000, the SCA built a stone auditorium on the slope opposite the ancient theatre.

The programme of our work was determined by the requirements of the long-term Conservation Project. Top priority was given to archaeological work as well as to landscaping the southern part of the site in order to open it to the public.

In the baths, the barrel vault over the entrance to the underground service area was partly restored. In the Early Roman villa located between the baths and cisterns, two granite columns were re-erected in the entrance to one of the reception halls. A ceramic tile roof was laid above the two surviving domes of the villa. These domes had been protected beforehand.

Other operations were carried out in the Theatre Portico, where two huge columns were re-erected on new limestone bases in their original locations.

Progress in the removal of soil and debris from the area of the Portico enabled us to step-up excavations in this sector. As elsewhere on the site, Medieval Muslim graves were found, belonging to the so-called Upper Necropolis (11th-12th centuries A.D.). A dozen or so were explored. Typologically they fall into two different categories; open boxes made of slabs mounted on end (apparently earlier), and later tombs built of small plastered limestone blocks. The slab covering of the tombs of both types was either flat or gable-roofed, the latter usually covering multiple burials.

Exploration of the corresponding layers yielded the usual spectrum of finds: lamp fragments, broken glass vessels and, most important, an extensive collection of both Egyptian and imported pottery shards representing production centres from all over the Mediterranean. These shards reflect the lively trade carried on from Alexandria during the Medieval period.

POLISH CENTRE OF MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY
WARSAW UNIVERSITY

POLISH ARCHAEOLOGY
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

XI

REPORTS 1999



WARSAW 2000

KOM EL-DIKKA

PRESERVATION WORK, 1998/99

Wojciech Kołataj

On account of the ARCE/EAP Conservation Project (USAID Grant no. 263-G-00-00089-00) aimed at the conservation and display of Roman mosaics on Kom el-Dikka, partly uncovered in previous years by the Polish Archaeological Mission, restoration works were carried out continuously from July 1, 1998, through June 30, 1999.¹⁾

¹⁾ The staff included: Dr. Wojciech Kołataj, Eng. Arch., Director; Dr. Grzegorz Majcherek, archaeologist; Mrs. Ewa Parandowska, conservator; Dr. Edwin Brock, photographer; Mr. Asam Mrađny, civil engineer; Mr. Wiesław Kuczewski, conservator.

The Supreme Council of Antiquities was represented by Messrs. Ahmed Moussa and Abdel A'l Saad Abdei A'la.

THE ROMAN MOSAICS PROJECT

The four mosaics (panels with representations of birds, a rosette, a panther and the *opus sectile* pavement) selected for this project belonged to an Early Roman villa (1st-2nd cent. AD) situated in the Roman residential quarter, in the southeastern corner of the site (close to Saphia Zaghloul street) (Fig. 1, 2). The mosaics, which display different subjects and techniques of execution, and which testify to subsequent phases of occupation, are located c. 4.5 m above sea level. They were first excavated in the 1970s, protected provisionally and covered.²⁾ The present project entailed the conservation of the mosaics, partial rebuilding of enclosing walls, and erection of a specially designed shelter over the mosaics (15 x 12 m) complete with an access path to the building and information displays for the public.

The present work provided an opportunity for a thorough study of the full archaeological context of the mosaics and a clarification of the villa plan and of the relations between neighboring structures (Fig. 3). Moreover, the *trilinium* (main hall, 7.5 x 6 m) was cleared in its full extent. It was sumptuously decorated with a multicolored *opus sectile* pavement that, although fragmentarily preserved, could be reconstructed theoretically. The design was purely geometrical and the imprints of marble tiles left in the bedding gave an idea of the pattern.

In room α -6, immediately below the black-and-white geometrical mosaic (this mosaic was lifted and transferred to the stores), yet another panel was found. This well preserved mosaic is composed of a central element surrounded by a wide

border that features a geometric design made of overlapping black and white squares and circles. The central element (1.5 x 1.5 m) is decorated with an acanthus scroll framing a small panel (0.5 x 0.5 m) with a panther represented. The panel is made of extremely fine tesserae (2-3 mm).

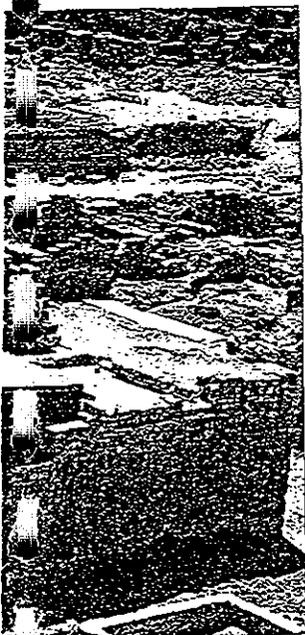
The new discoveries imposed substantial changes of the original shelter design. The shelter, which had to be extended to the west and south, was designed as a kind of glass case inserted among existing walls of the Byzantine buildings B and F. The gable roof of the shelter was covered with beige-colored corrugated iron sheets, thermally insulated with styrofoam. On the south, the trusses of the gabled roof rest on a reinforced concrete beam supported by four reinforced concrete pillars (measuring 0.50 x 0.25 x 5.1 m) and on the north on pillars and a steel beam. The supporting structure is entirely hidden behind the Byzantine walls.

A walkway, suspended a meter above the mosaic floors, permits viewing of the exposition. The area around the shelter was re-arranged. New slopes were landscaped and a modern water supply system was installed permitting proper care of the greenery that will be introduced in the next season. The ancient sewage system running along street R 4 and two ancient wells located to the east were cleared and successfully adapted for drainage purposes. Along the southern limits of the site (close to the Fire Brigade station) a screening wall has been built. This wall, some 42 m long and 3 m high, protects the access path leading from the Theater to the shelter from constant littering.

²⁾ Cf. M. Rodziewicz, "Un quartier d'habitation gréco-romain à Kôm el-Dikka", *ET IX* (1976), 169-210.



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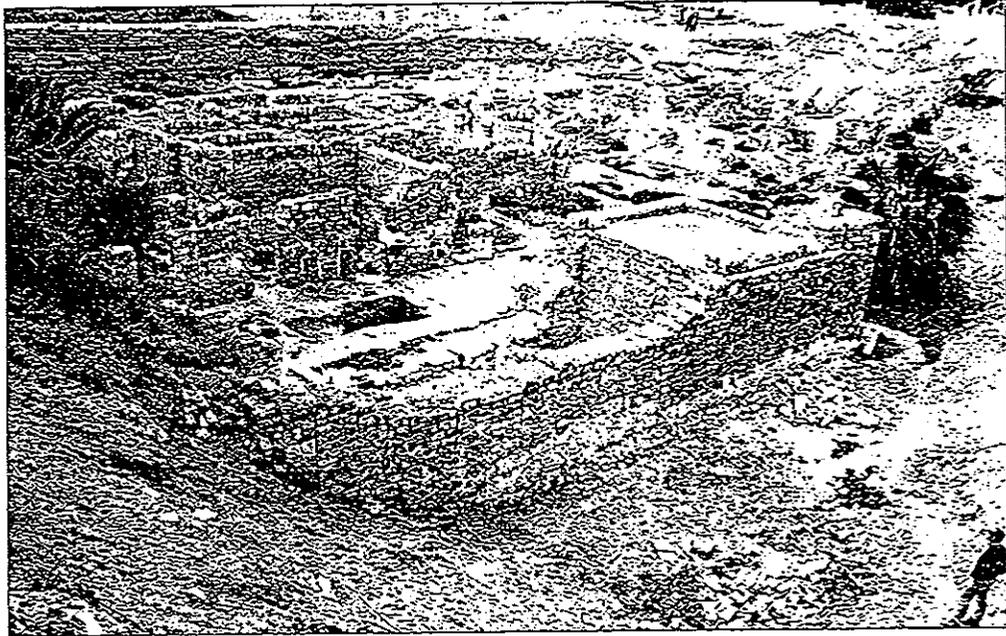


Fig. 1. Roman residential quarter. Site of the mosaics before the construction of the shelter
(Photo W. Kolqataj)

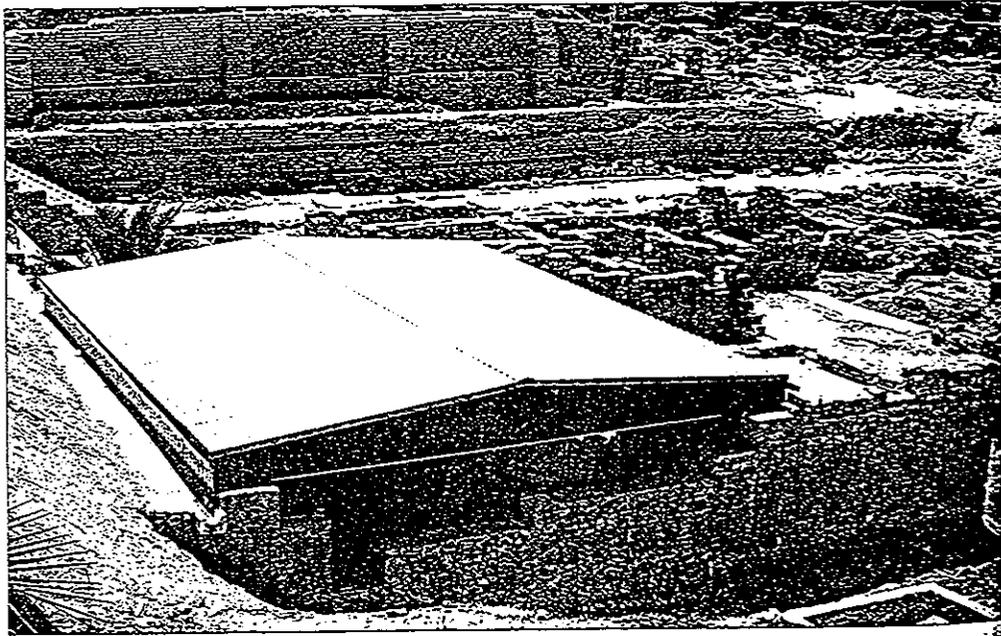


Fig. 2. Roman residential quarter. Site of the mosaics after the construction of the shelter
(Photo W. Kolqataj)

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ALEXANDRIA
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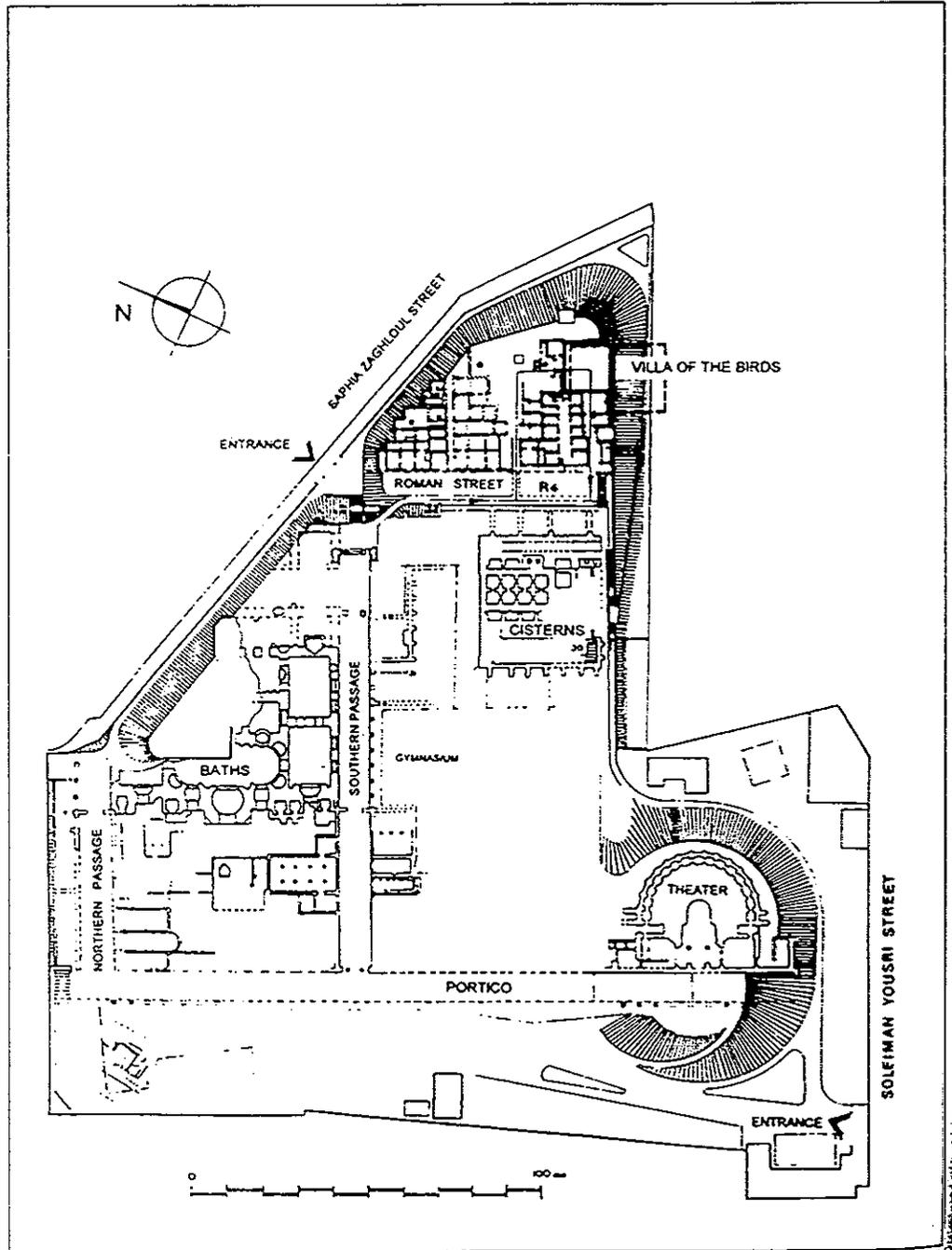


Fig. 3. General plan of the site with areas of preservation work in 1998-1999
(Drawing W. Kolgtaj)

Alexandria's ancient expats

Having watched progressive excavation and restoration of the Roman settlement at Kom Al-Dikka for four decades **Jill Kamil** regards conservation of the mosaics in the "Villa of the Birds" as a highlight

Back in the 1960s, when I first saw the ruins of the elegant Roman theatre (odeon) being excavated at Kom Al-Dikka, the extent of Roman urban settlement was unknown. The then Egyptian Antiquities Organisation had just purchased a military area beside Kom Al-Dikka in the heart of Alexandria. A Polish-Egyptian team started to excavate the area and made a series of noteworthy discoveries.

North of the elegant Roman theatre (which measures some 40,000 square metres and has marble seating for 700-800 people), the team unearthed a residential area, with public baths, cisterns, houses, shops and streets. Work over successive archaeological seasons also led to the discovery of a complex of private villas dating from the first century AD and belonging to high-ranking officials and wealthy citizens.

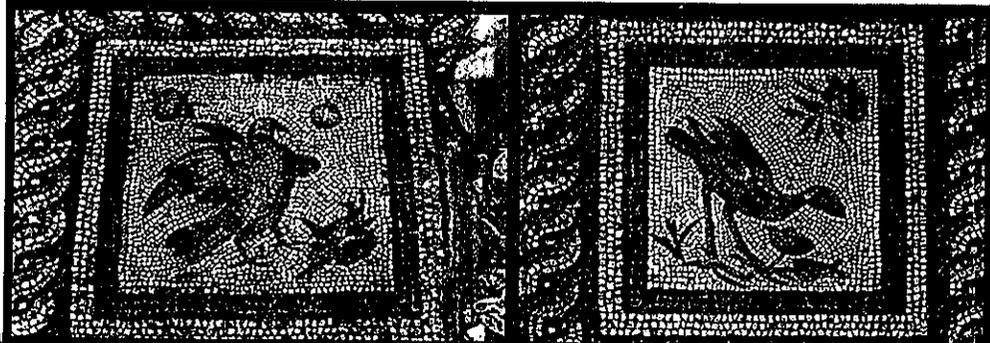
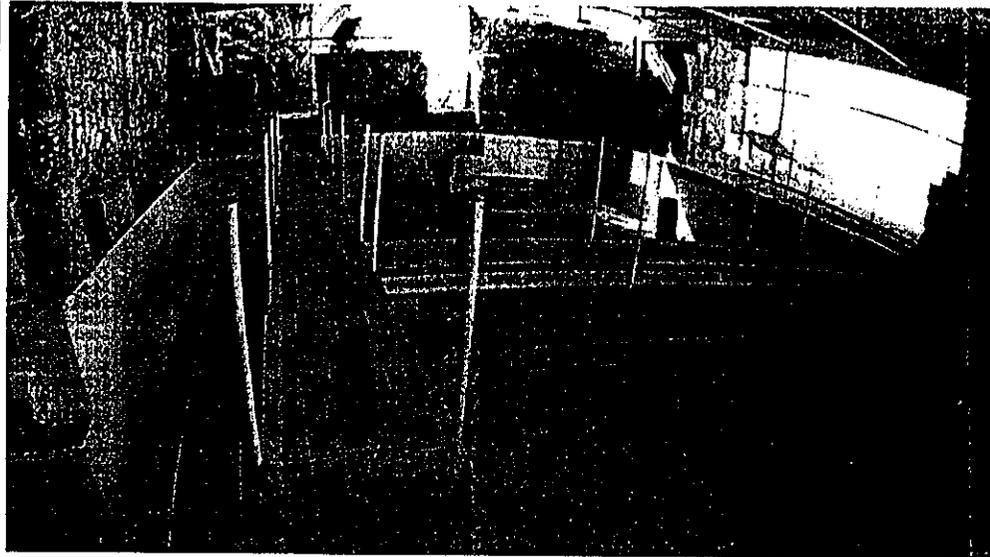
Roman communities sprang up across Egypt after the conquest in 30 BC. But few survived long. This transience challenges scholars looking to recreate Roman life in Egypt. The locations of theatres and even race courses are known, and literary evidence from dump heaps, conserved and transcribed by generations of scholars, tells us much about Roman community life. But equally, much of everyday Roman living in Egypt remains a mystery. Therefore, the discovery of elegant private homes, some with the remains of mosaic flooring, has been an unexpected fillip for scholars.

The floor mosaics have particularly thrilled excavators. They add colour and detail to the picture of Roman life now being drawn. Floor mosaics have long been known to be an ornamental feature of Roman interior decor. Those unearthed in Alexandria feature in houses with central courts, surrounded by columns. Most were in ruin when they were discovered.

For 40 years, excavation has run parallel with restoration. The Polish Centre for Archaeology has been working the site, first with the Graeco-Roman Museum in Alexandria and subsequently in collaboration with Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities. Some striking finds stand out.

One of the most unusual, found on the site of the future Alexandria Library, is a mosaic in a private house which has a dog wearing a red collar as its central medallion. The dog sits before a broken jug, its tail curling around its hind legs. The mosaic is made of tiny *tesserae* (mosaic bricks) only a few millimetres across. This is typical of the work of the second century. Patterns are composed of small cubes of variously coloured stone or marble.

The dining room of another Roman house



could be retrieved, sorted out, and restored.

It was, of course, a challenging task and one that had to be carried out in several stages. First the villa, buried for some 2,000 years, had to be released from the heavy load of later structures. Walls had to be removed to reach the original building. A protective roof had to be erected. Engineers milled around the site.

Unrest during ancient times made the excavators' task yet harder. The villa is believed to have suffered serious damage, perhaps in the third century, as a result of political strife in the reign of Diocletian. Its window panes were smashed, wooden beams were burned, and the mosaics bulged in the great heat.

As conservationists exposed the mosaics and collected the fragments for the restoration, they encountered another hurdle. It interested them to observe that the Romans themselves carried out some restoration. But they worked less painstakingly than their modern counterparts. The "repaired area" is clearly visible.

But eventually all these obstacles were largely overcome. Last month I went to see the newly-opened Villa of the Birds, now a museum, and the first to be opened in Alexandria for the last 30 years. I was bowled over: not only by the restoration of the mosaics, especially those of the birds, but also by the manner in which the site has been developed for public presentation. The museum is set in a delightful green area (courtesy of the governorate of Alexandria). It is glassed in with walkways giving clear views of the mosaics. More than any other relic of the Roman past, the museum reveals the comfort and luxury enjoyed by the aristocrats of Alexandria in the early centuries of our era.

An interesting pastime revealed by the excavations is the passion for baths among the wall born. Although the residents of the Villa of Birds had no private bathing facilities, excavation in the settlement site to the north unveils interesting details of their water and drainage system. Big stoves around basins show that bath water could be adjusted to the required temperature. Channels show how water flowed from tanks through the heating system and basins and out through drains. Bathing was plainly a priority.

Visitors to Kom Al-Dikka can now walk from the Villa of the Birds through the great odeon, with its tiered seating and restored columns, to the residential area to the north. There visitors will find the complex's large bath houses, now in ruin, built of brick, and creatively decorated with marble floors and walls of painted plaster. It is Alexandria's most impressive site.

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The dining room of another Roman house, excavated in the garden of the former British Consulate in Alexandria, yields a plain mosaic floor. It is decorated with a single rosette at its centre. Red bands around the edges mark places for chairs and divans. A square mosaic 'door-mat' guards the entrance.

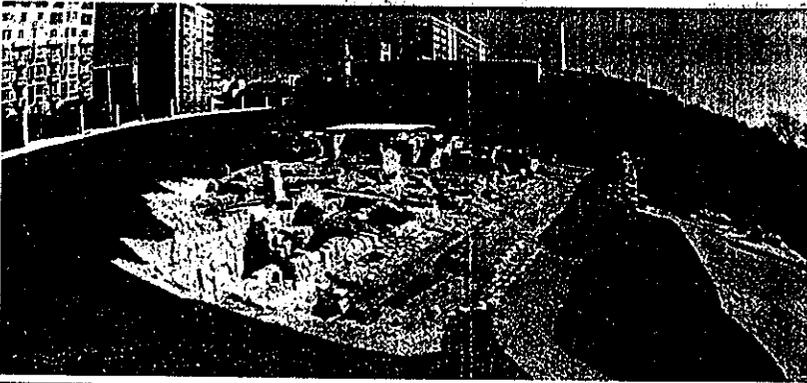
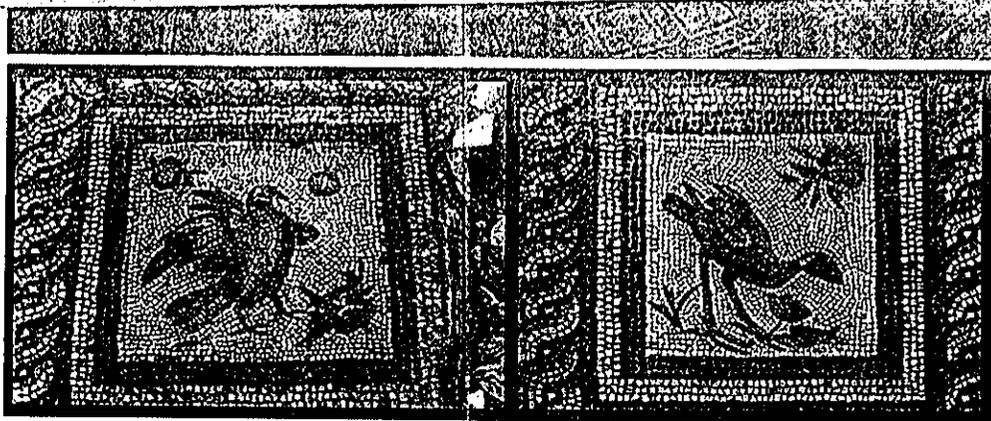
One discovery has caught archaeologists by surprise. No one expected an illustrious family of the period, the householders of the newly-restored Villa of the Birds, to choose to live south of the theatre rather than in the popular residential area to the north. The family's villa was discovered below street level; a coin found beneath the decorative flooring dates it to the year 133. Such discoveries add subtle insights into the social patterns of the time.

The mosaics in the Villa of the Birds originally came to light in 1970 and thrilled observers. One particularly beautiful segment shows a duck near the villa door. Another large surviving section takes the form of a circle inscribed in a large frame filled with alternating triangles. The contrasting white marble and red porphyry creates a colourful geometric composition. The mosaics are magnificent.

"Mosaics were an extremely popular architectural feature," says Grzegorz Majcherek, director of Polish excavations at Kom Al-Dikka. "These colourful and rich works of art enhance any excavation," he adds.

Conservationists now face a conundrum. What to do with the mosaics? Should they be removed to a museum, or conserved where they are?

"This is one of the dilemmas facing scholars," Majcherek says. "Earlier, we tended to remove what we could. But during the last two decades, attempts have been made to preserve mosaics *in situ*."



The floor mosaics can now be seen from good vantage in the restored Roman villa at Kom Al-Dikka. The tiny coloured segments were carefully collected beneath piles of rubble and painstakingly matched to reveal these delightful images of a bird in flight and a duck pecking.

photo: Mohamed Wassim

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Practical information

Kom Al-Dikka is bordered by Horriya, Nabi Daniel, Abdel-Moneim and Safiya Zaghitul streets.

Entrance fee LE5. No charge for taking photographs

More about mosaics

Attempts to use the stone cube for wall mosaics were unsuccessful in early centuries, because stone cubes are heavy. But Alexandria was a centre for glass production so glass cubes inevitably proved suitable for fixing on walls. They were lighter in weight, more luminous, and could be coated with gold or silver dust.

Egyptian glass reached a peak of perfection in the Roman period. It was made from quartz mixed with calcium carbonate, to which natron or plant ash was added along with colouring material. The mixture was fused in clay moulds or rolled or flattened into designs that were used for inlay. Experiments were carried out in the techniques of glass-working and glass-blowing and marvellous opaque glass, perfume jars, candle holders, lamps, chalices and vases were exported to all Mediterranean countries. Sometimes vases, or even tiny figures, were made on a sandy clay core and shaped as desired.

From Alexandria's vast glass factories, glass cubes were shipped all over the Roman world, from Rome to Constantinople, where mosaics of great delicacy were created between the fifth and sixth centuries.

Was glass a Graeco-Roman invention? Far from it. Glass glaze was used in Pharaonic times, and beautiful glass vessels during the 18th dynasty (1567-1320 BC).

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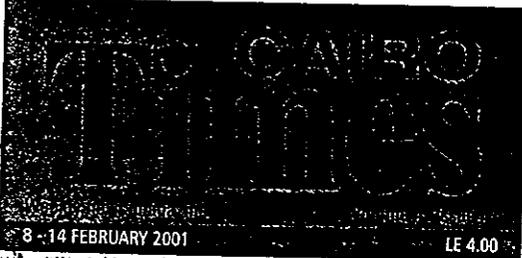
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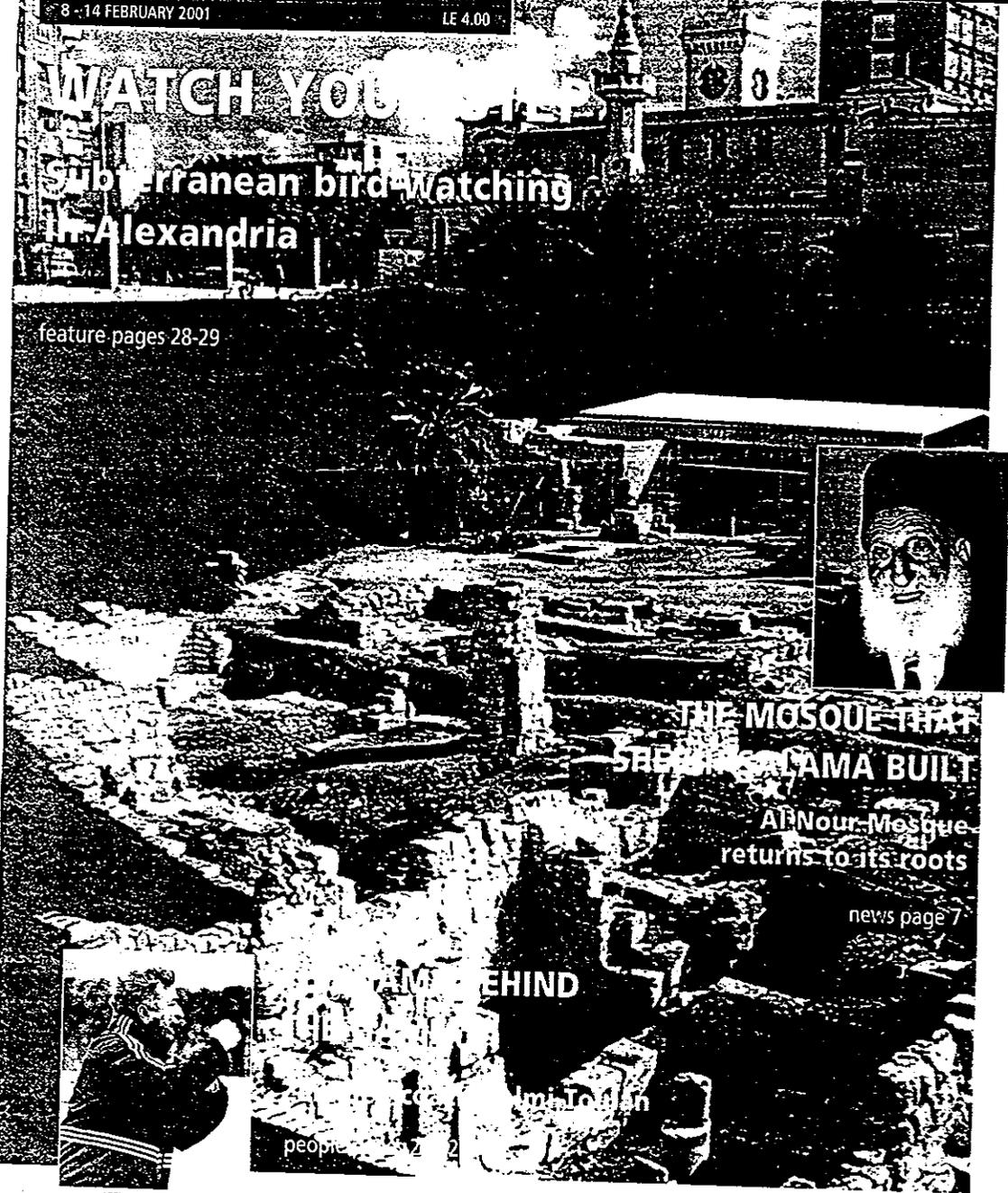
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KOSHEH VERDICT
Book fair brouhaha • Home from Iraq
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Valentine's Day seduction

WATCH YOUR STEP

Subterranean bird-watching in Alexandria

feature pages 28-29



THE MOSQUE THAT SEEMS SALAMA BUILT

Al-Nour Mosque returns to its roots

news page 7



BEHIND

people page 2

74

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Watch the birdy

The newly opened bird mosaic at the Kom Al Dikka Archeological Park is Alexandria's latest attraction. **Samira Mahmoud** explores the Villa of the Birds

Stepping into Alexandria these days, one notices the results of an intense beautification campaign: seaside buildings sport a new coat of paint, formerly dilapidated squares have been replaced by small green oases and the expanded cornice sparkles beneath the sun. The area of Kom Al Dikka, in the heart of downtown Alexandria, has also undergone a bit of a revival with the opening of the Villa of the Birds at Kom Al Dikka Archeological Park, the first archeological site to open in Alexandria in three decades. Dating from the late 1st/early 2nd century AD, the villa is so named because of the multi-colored, carpet-style bird mosaic that adorns one of its rooms. Gone is the blank wall that isolated the park from the city, now replaced by an iron fence, and the park wears a new green grass coat.

Visitors to the Villa of the Birds can currently wander through about one-third of the Roman-era residence, which includes an indoor courtyard, a bath, kitchen and an ancient sewage system, though the kitchen and bath are still buried. The

mosaic floor of the largest room—believed to have been a dining area—combines examples of two types of mosaics: a central design made of tiles of marble and other stones (*opus sectile*), along with a border made of smaller, colored cubes of stone (*opus tessellatum*). The rest of the rooms, which may have been bedrooms, are adorned with similar, small cubes of colored stone and tile. Conservators cleaned the tiles from the soot of fire, repaired breaks and used cubes found during excavation to fill in some of the missing areas.

Interest in Kom Al Dikka as an archeological treasure trove first began in the 1950s until the area developed into a full-fledged archeological park with an ongoing explorations mission. It was during Napoleon's Egypt expedition that the mound (*koum* in Arabic) was created as a strategic surveillance site overlooking the harbor and upon the mound a fort was built. The fort did not survive, but the hill was put under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, which preserved it from

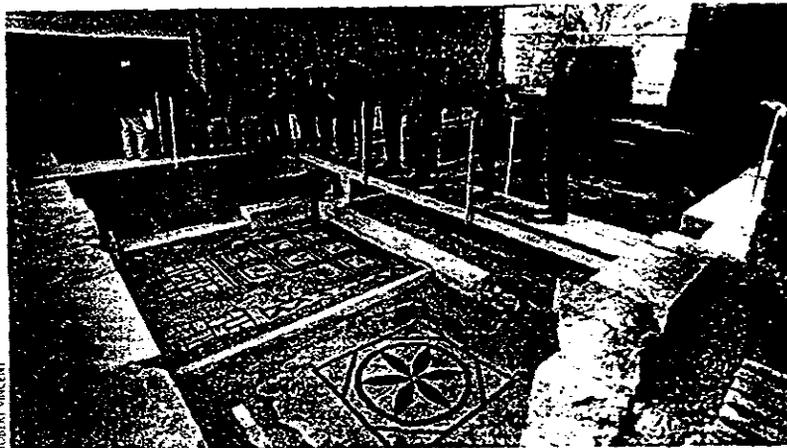


An ornithological glimpse at history

encroaching urbanization. The site area provides a unique opportunity as it has remains from each era from the Ptolemaic to the Islamic.

Next to the villa stands an exquisite small odeon, the only one of its kind in Egypt. Archeologists speculate that the arena may have served as a forum for political debate, in addition to housing artistic performances. "This whole area was once at the heart of an active community as can be seen from the remains of the public theater, baths and school found at the site, all from the Roman era," says Mervat Seifeddin, Deputy Curator of the Greco-Roman Antiquities Museum in Alexandria. As part of the revival effort, seating areas have been added across from the old odeon and a new stage built for summer performances.

The mosaics themselves were first discovered during excavations by the Polish Archeology Mission during the 1970s. At the time, however, the funding for a full-scale conservation project was not available, so archeologists reburied the site again until a suitable restoration program could be arranged. It wasn't until April 1998 that work on the mosaics, including designing and implementing a shelter



ROBERT VINCENT

Walking down the timeline of history

75

to house and protect them, began in earnest with a grant from the USAID to the American Research Center in Egypt. Under the direction of Dr. Wojciech Kolataj, a multinational staff of archeologists and conservators went to work. The Supreme Council for Antiquities and Polish Archeological Mission continued to provide their support through site preparation, and landscaping.

Had the foundations for the Byzantine walls been dug any deeper, the mosaics might have been destroyed

Built in the first century of our era, this Roman house was used for nearly two hundred years. Following a period of destruction, the area was utilized again when warehouses and workshops were built over the same site. In this way, the villa lay buried underneath the remains of workshops dating from the Byzantine period, of which only the side walls remain today. Had the foundations for the Byzantine walls been dug any deeper, the mosaics might have been destroyed. Under piles of rubble, burnt wooden beams and broken glass from windowpanes, the mosaics sat undisturbed. Evidence found at the site suggests the mosaic floors may have lived through wars, scorching fires and even earthquakes, including a particularly destructive one in AD 365.

The panther mosaic (AD 50) is one of the villa's oldest and finest in quality of workmanship. It was discovered by accident as conservators were digging to create underground drainage for rainwater. Made of tiny pieces of stone and glass, the mosaic shows the horns of the panther's prey near its front left paw. Although the panther motif is found in other Mediterranean dwellings—it has traditionally been linked to Dionysian mythology—it is considered a rare theme in Egyptian floor mosaics.

The bird mosaic is formed of nine different panels, each depicting a different species of bird, but only seven of the nine panels are visible today. Among the fowls this purple gallinule or water hen, an Egyptian bird that is still found

along the banks of the Nile today. Although not unique in their style or themes, the mosaics represent a very fine example of floor coverings, probably belonging to a wealthy family from the first century AD. "Many families who could afford it covered the floors of their houses in mosaics; what makes these examples very special is that they have remained and are seen in their natural, original environment," comments Seifeddin. "This allows us to have an idea of how people lived then." The choice to restore and conserve the mosaic "in situ" is in keeping with the highest recent standards set by the International Committee for the Conservation of Mosaics. This committee recognizes that mosaics gain tremendous cultural and anthropological value when they are conserved in their original location and can be seen as part of a whole neighborhood. Visitors to the villa today get to walk down the time line of history, from the present street level above to the ancient layers some 5 or 6 meters below.

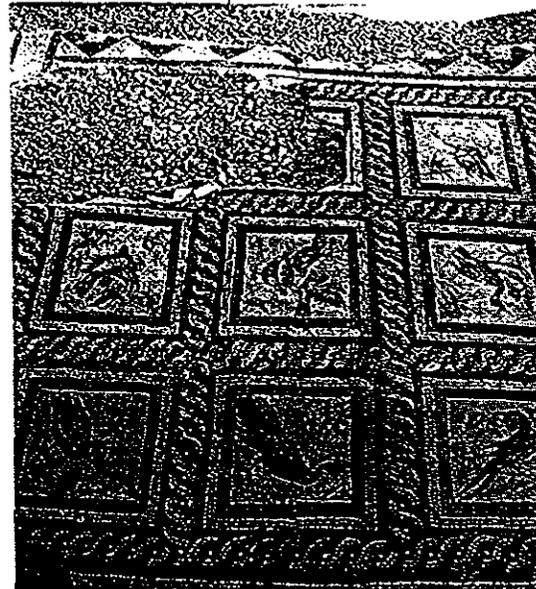
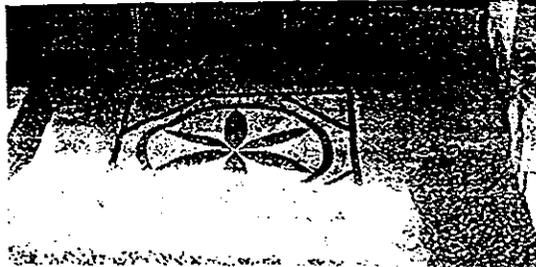
To preserve the mosaics in their original location, part of the conservation effort focused on providing adequate shelter for the mosaics from environmental factors. For that purpose, a simple but efficient shelter was built using only what equipment could be carried in. As the site is still considered a rich potential source of archeological material—visitors are restricted from the hills of the park where digs are still ongoing.

The opening of the Villa of the Birds may be only a beginning for mosaic conservation in Alexandria. Plans are underway to create a new mosaic museum here. With a location already chosen and a design on the way, this "concept museum" will be a welcome addition to the local scene. "We need museums like this in Alexandria, like the Jewelry Museum. With a concept you can attract more visitors than just another period museum would. We have plenty of those," says Seifeddin. Supporters hope the new Museum of the Mosaic will restore, conserve and display many of the mosaics currently gathering dust in the warehouses of the Greco-Roman Antiquities Museum.

Kom Al Dikka Archeological Park, behind cinema Amir. Open 9am-4pm, daily. Park entrance: Non-Egyptian LE5 and Egyptian LE1. Camera fee: LE10, all visitors. Villa of Birds: Non-Egyptian LE6 and Egyptian LE2

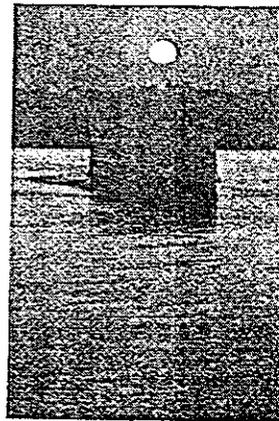


Careful restoration has revealed a new picture of Alexandria's past



Keeping the mosaics in situ retains the value of the artefacts

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Antiquities Development Project

Through the Supreme Council of Antiquities, the United States and Egypt are working together to protect Egypt's vast cultural heritage through



the restoration and conservation of numerous antiquities. This is done through the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE), in part by introducing technologies that enhance the cultural attractions that draw visitors and protect the sites themselves from degradation. In addition to treating groundwater threats and providing conservation grants, ARCE offers technical assistance in excavation, documentation, conservation, and museum management.

Wall painting conservation and museum development has been carried out at the monasteries of St. Anthony and St. Paul. These ancient desert monasteries, near the Red Sea north of Hurghada, contain exquisite Coptic wall paintings from the 13th century. Completed work includes cleaning and conservation work on the paintings and the creation of display areas for cultural artifacts.

Studies have been conducted to improve the sanitary drainage system at St. Paul's Monastery.

In Luxor, the development of the presentation of the Tomb of Seti I in the Valley of the Kings has created a prototype for proper analyses to prepare pharaonic tombs for presentation to tourists. This site in Luxor is the largest decorated tomb in the Valley of the Kings. Egyptian and American partners completed a comprehensive study of the structural, conservation, and presentation aspects of the tomb and made recommendations for the tomb's preservation.

Another project activity includes the restoration of the Islamic Fort at al Quseir. The fort, built by Sultan Selim



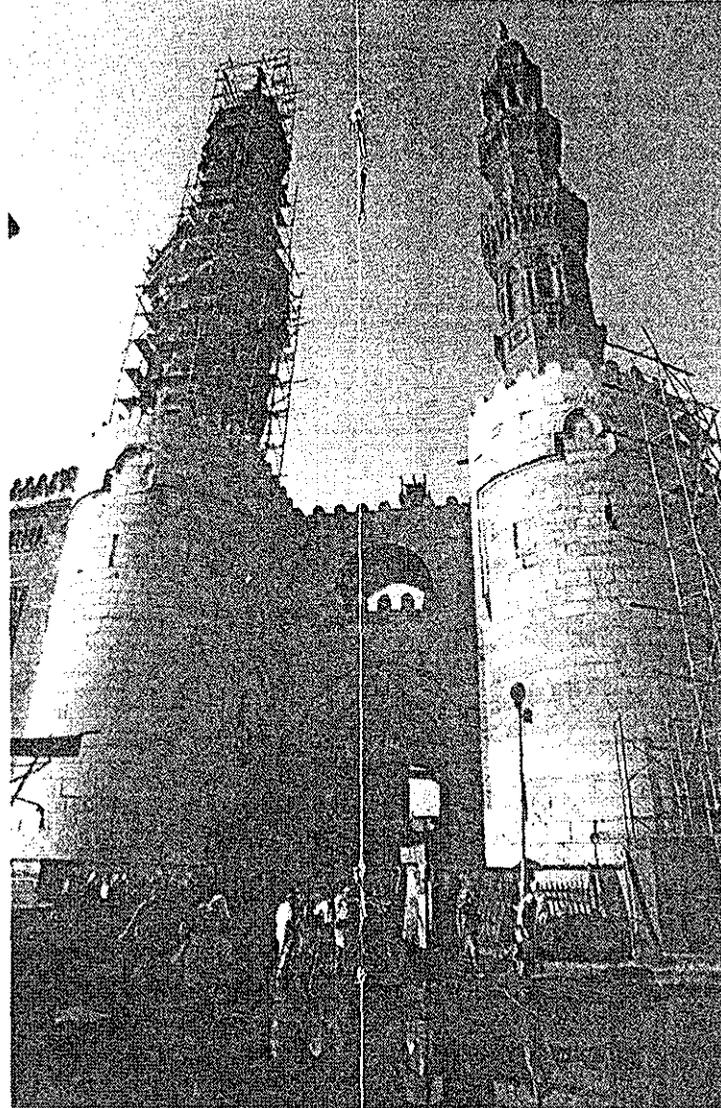
on the crest above the town, was constructed to protect the port. Conservation activities included the creation of a visitors' center introducing tourists to the cultural history of the Red Sea region.

Various American and Egyptian specialized institutions have also received grants for the restoration and documentation of Egyptian antiquities from the Neolithic, Pharaonic, Greco-Roman, Coptic, and Islamic periods. To date, 40 grants have been made. Work is currently under way at most sites and seven activities have already been completed.

Examples of joint conservation activities include:

- **Bab Zuweila:** Conservation activity for this masterpiece of Cairo Islamic architecture is well underway;
- **Zawiya Ibn Barquq Mosque:** Photographic, architectural, and historical documentation is complete and conservation work is underway at this important Mamluk mosque complex in Cairo;
- **Marine Conservation Laboratory:** The Alexandria laboratory that supports marine archaeology and conservation of artifacts retrieved from sunken ships or buried in ground water has been upgraded;
- **Coptic Cairo:** Site presentation plan and analysis of groundwater are completed and archeological monitoring program is underway;
- **Bayt ar Razzaz:** An existing condition report has been completed. Photographic documentation and conservation work is underway;
- **Luxor Temple:** A small laboratory and storage area was built to treat portions of the temple that are waterlogged. Conservation is underway;

- **Luxor Valley of the Kings:** A feasibility study for flood control was completed; and
- **Salah Tala'i:** Conservation work for the Fatimid-era minbar is complete and major outreach events with the Minister of Culture have taken place. ■



• وادي الملوك بالأقصر: تم الانتهاء من دراسة الجدوى الخاصة بالتحكم في الفيضانات.

• صلاح طلال: تم الانتهاء من أعمال الترميم

في المنبر

الذي يعود

لتاريخه

للعصر

الفاطمي

كما تم اتخاذ

كافة

الإجراءات

اللازمة مع

وزارة

الثقافة. ■

أعمال المحافظة على تلك الآثار إنشاء مركز الزائرين لتقديم الإرشادات السياحية والتعريف بثقافة منطقة البحر الأحمر وما تحوي عليه من آثار.

والجدير بالذكر أن العديد من المعاهد والمؤسسات المتخصصة بسواء الأمريكية أو المصرية قد تسلمت منحاً لترميم وعمل الوثائق الخاصة بالآثار المصرية وخاصة ما تم اكتشافه ويرجع إلى العصر الحجري الحديث والعصر الفرعوني والعصر الروماني والإغريقي والقبطي والإسلامي. وحتى الآن فقد تم منح ٤٠ منحة خصصت لتلك الأبحاث. ويجري العمل الآن على قدم وساق في أغلب هذه المواقع كما أن هناك سبعة أنشطة لم تكتمل بعد.

أمثلة لأنشطة المحافظة على الآثار المصرية التي شاركت فيها الجهات:

- باب زويلة: لا تزال أعمال المحافظة على هذه المنظومة المعمارية الإسلامية تحت التنفيذ
- جامع زاوية بن برفوق: تم الانتهاء من أعمال التصوير والمعمار والتوثيق التاريخي أما بالنسبة لأعمال الترميم فهي لا تزال قيد التنفيذ في أهم مساجد العصر المملوكي.
- معمل المحافظة على المنشآت البحرية: ويقوم معمل الإسكندرية بدعم أعمال الآثار البحرية والمحافظة على المراكب المنتشرة من الفرق أو التي دفت في أعماق المياه وتم تجديدها.
- المزارات القبطية بالقاهرة: تم الانتهاء من أعمال خطة العرض الخاصة بالموقع وتحليل المياه الجوفية أما بالنسبة لبرنامج مراقبة التحفة المعمارية فإنه لا يزال قيد التنفيذ.
- بيت الرزاز: تم الانتهاء من تقرير الحالة التي عليه أما بالنسبة لأعمال التصوير والتوثيق والترميمي فإنها لا تزال قيد التنفيذ.
- مهيد الأقصر: تم بناء معمل صغير ومنطقة تخزين للتعامل مع الأجزاء بالمعبد التي تعاني من المياه المتسربة التي يصعب التحكم في مجاريها. أما أعمال الترميم فإنها لا تزال قيد التنفيذ.

USAID Activities in the Red Sea



Current USAID Activities in the Red Sea

Egyptian Environmental Policy Program (EPPP): The program promotes policies that encourage cleaner and more efficient use of energy, reduced industrial pollution, improved solid waste management and the protection of natural resources such as the Red Sea coral reefs and islands. Another central objective of the EPPP is to help foster opportunities for Egypt's private sector and non-governmental organizations to play a more active role in environmental improvement.

The program was initiated in 1999 and is helping Egyptian partner agencies address some of Egypt's significant environmental challenges. USAID is working on several fronts, both nationally and locally, to advance sound environmental priorities. Assistance has already resulted in increased use of environmental impact analysis in the design and construction of tourist hotels along the Red Sea. The implementation of environmental management systems (EMS) at select Red Sea hotels has also led to decreasing the consumption of water and energy and other environmental improvements. Several hotels in Egypt, such as the Starwood Sheraton managed properties, have adopted them. Environmental awareness campaigns in support of these efforts as well as environmental education activities for schoolchildren and teachers are underway along the Red Sea. The Rangers employed at the Red Sea Marine Park are also receiving support under EPPP for training, equipment and other essential items required to carry out their conservation mandate. The number of rangers has increased from 5 to 25 in the past two years and as a result rangers are able to patrol larger portions of the marine park.

Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable Tourism: USAID assisted the GOE to introduce environmentally sustainable development policies and programs for the tourism industry.

This activity was designed to foster sustainable growth in tourism while protecting the natural and cultural sites upon which tourism is based and to contribute to long-term economic growth and job creation in Egypt. Its approach encourages linkages among the

public sector, private sector, and non-governmental organizations. Major activities under the project included the creation of a marine park along the Red Sea coast to protect coral reefs, the development of the tourist potential of St. Paul's and St. Anthony's Monasteries in the desert west of Hurghada, the restoration of the Islamic Fort of Quseir, and the development of an environmentally sustainable tourism strategy for the Red Sea Coast.



Egyptian Antiquities Research (EAR): USAID is working with Egyptian partners to promote the environmental sustainability of tourism through the preservation of Egypt's cultural heritage. Site development in the Red Sea area is intended to strengthen the region's cultural tourism to complement the rapid growth of hotels along the coast.

The project is designed to introduce technologies intended to enhance the cultural attractions that draw visitors and protect the sites themselves from degradation. All of EAR's activities involve the communities surrounding the tourist sites.

Under the project, wall painting conservation and museum development have been carried out at St. Anthony's and St. Paul's Monasteries. These ancient monasteries contain exquisite Coptic wall paintings from the 13th century. Completed work includes cleaning and conservation work on the paintings and the creation of display areas for cultural artifacts. Studies have been conducted to improve the sanitary drainage system at St. Paul's Monastery.

A major activity of the project also includes the restoration of the Islamic Fort of Quseir. U.S. and Egyptian partners researched the history of this fort, built by Sultan Selim on the crest above Quseir to protect the town's port. Conservation activities included the creation of visitors' center to introduce tourists to the cultural history of the Red Sea region.

Private Sector Commodity Import Program: The Commodity Import Program (CIP) was initiated in 1975, in



►► d'hui quelques familles entassées dans les anciennes cellules disposées autour d'une cour dallée. Le bâtiment semble vaciller sous ses toits branlants et donne raison à Nerval, comme si rien n'avait changé depuis un siècle et demi : « Partout la pierre croule, et le bois pourrit. Il semble que l'on voyage en rêve dans une cité du passé, habitée seulement par des fantômes, qui la peuplent sans l'aimer. » Misère des pierres du vieux Caire...

Au cours de cette promenade dans l'ancienne ville musulmane, vous rencontrerez aussi des insurgés : des amoureux du quartier, ceux qui fréquentent les hammams séculaires et les mosquées vacillantes, et des archéologues, tel Mahmoud Tokhi, un ancien du tout-puissant Service des antiquités, passé avec armes et truelles du côté d'une fondation américaine pour restaurer une mosquée du XV^e siècle menacée par la remontée des eaux. Plus loin, le plus vieil hôpital mamelouk, al-Sultan Muayad, bâti au XV^e siècle, se noie dans une mer d'immondices que désigne d'un geste l'architecte Mohamed Abul-Amayem, un ancien, lui aussi, du Service des antiquités. Colère de la cinéaste Asma El Bakri, qui a réalisé deux documentaires sur Le Caire des Fatimides et des Mamelouks, dont l'un montre les dépôts d'ordures en pleine ville - 8 000 tonnes par jour -, et n'a jamais été diffusé : « On laisse pourrir, on démolit, on casse, on pille, tout ça pour que certains se remplissent les poches. »

On rencontre aussi au détour des ruelles des gardiens de la mémoire, ceux qui veulent conserver le passé du Caire, et l'explorer. L'un d'eux est justement historien. Fils de l'ancien directeur de la Bibliothèque nationale, Iman Fouad a baigné durant toute son enfance dans l'odeur des parchemins et des papiers jaunis. L'âge d'or du Caire le fascine et il rêve d'en être le nouveau chroniqueur. Brillant universitaire, il s'embarque pour Istanbul et s'enferme dans la bibliothèque de Topkapi, l'ancien sérail des sultans de la Sublime Porte. Là, il faut par trouver une merveille : le manuscrit autographe du Mamelouk Makrizi, « le prince de tous les historiens de l'Égypte musulmane », qui porte sur trois siècles d'histoire. Patiemment, le chercheur dévoile les secrets les plus intimes de la vieille ville, cette dame très prude, avec ses drames et ses joies, ses disettes et ses fastes. Depuis, dans les bibliothèques cairottes, on l'appelle « le Pacha ».

Ce Caire antédiluvien aux venelles secrètes est haaté par la figure paternelle de l'écrivain Naguib Mahfouz, prix Nobel de littérature, qui, enfant, habita dans la ruelle Qasr ash-Shouq. Le Caire de Mahfouz ? Une série de cafés, tel le Fichouli, le café des miroirs, où les vieux viennent fumer le chicha, le narguilé, devant des amoureux en Nike à coussins d'air ; des gargotes populaires où les clients attendent, fourchette en main, l'heure de *Fillar*, la rupture du jeûne, en ces temps de ramadan ; d'obscures impasses

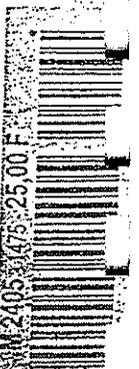
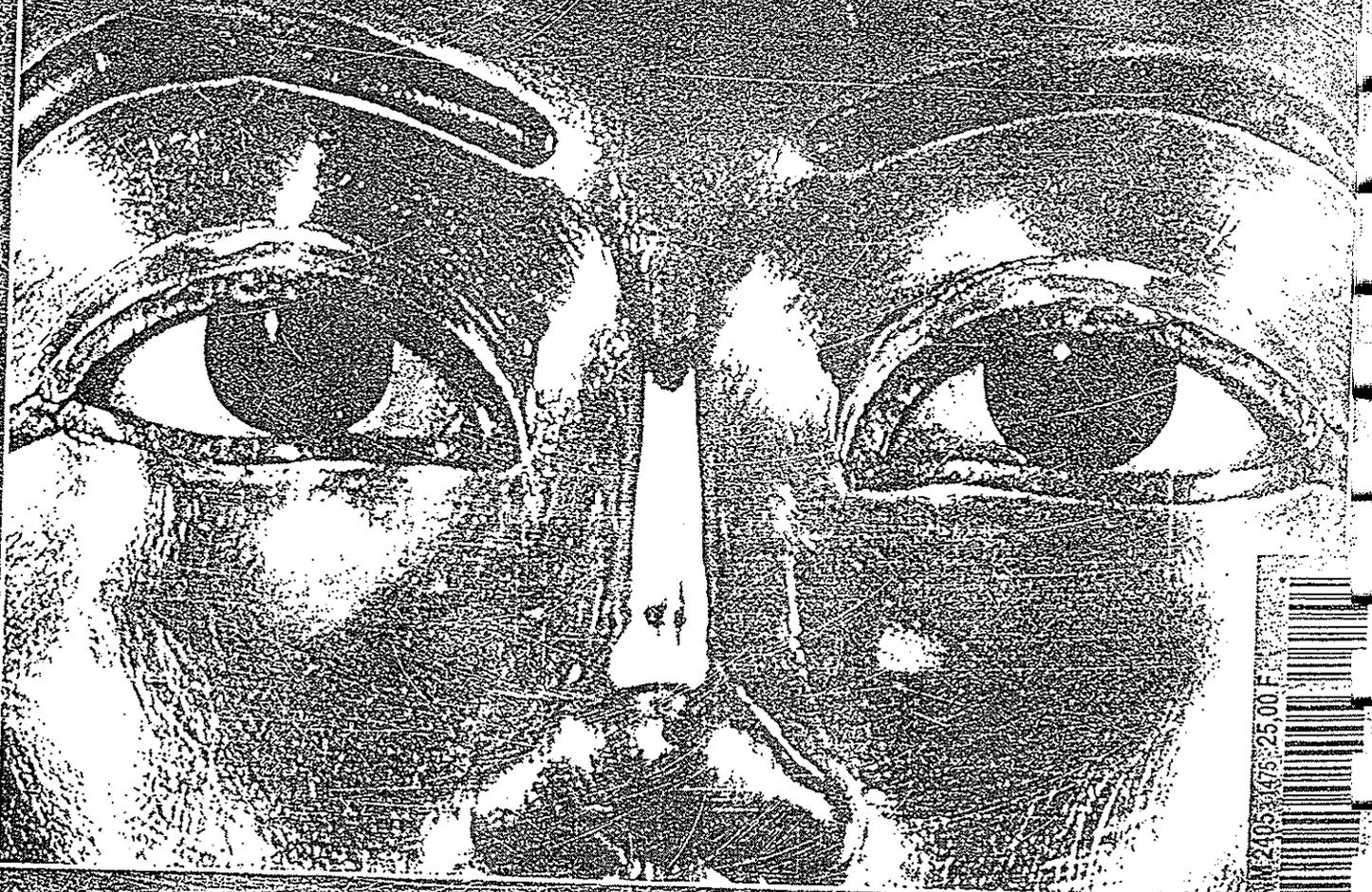
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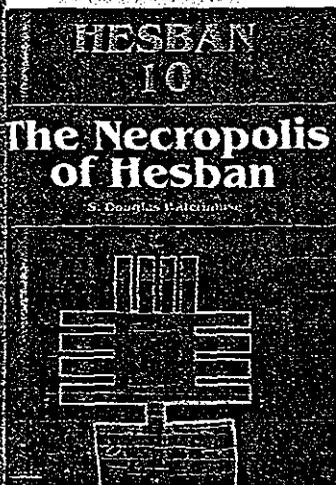


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Briefly Noted
Mostly for Scholars

The Necropolis of Hesban: A Typology of Tombs

S. Douglas Waterhouse
(BERRIAN SPRINGS, MI: ANDREWS UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1998) 205 PP., \$45.99



This is the tenth installment in a series of reports on excavations conducted a quarter century ago at Tell Hesban, 15 miles southwest of Amman, Jordan. Douglas Waterhouse gives a tomb-by-tomb analysis of Roman and Byzantine cemeteries uncovered near Hesban, while other contributors analyze the tombs' skeletal remains. Some surprises: Hesban locals seem to have been somewhat protected from infection by ingesting a natural form of tetracycline. Unfortunately, however, they had no access to fluoridated water, and many of the skeletons in the cemeteries were found toothless.

The Chora of Metaponto: The Necropoleis

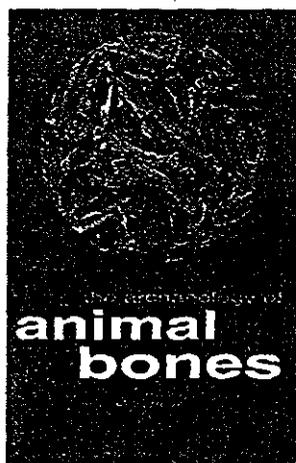
Joseph Coleman Carter
(AUSTIN: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS PRESS, 1998) 2 VOLS., \$125

When Greek colonists first settled along Italy's southern coast in the seventh century B.C., they didn't keep to themselves. The tombs they built, the artifacts they left behind and even their bones tell of a dynamic mixing of cultures in this frontier society. This study of the region's necropoleis examines burial customs, kinship patterns, grave goods, and the biological interrelatedness and general health of the deceased. Alas, their bones and teeth often reveal an unhappy history of syphilis, gum disease and nutritional deficiencies.

The Archaeology of Animal Bones

Terry O'Connor
(COLLEGE STATION: TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2000) 206 PP., \$34.95

What's to be gained from examining animal bones? The way animals were hunted, butchered and consumed, the manner in which they were buried, and the distribution of bones outside their



species' present-day habitats can help archaeologists reconstruct social and religious customs as well as changing weather patterns. For instance, the bone-covered floor of a Roman frigidarium excavated in Wales has helped archaeologists determine when Roman influence in the area waned. The local tribes—never fond of Roman bathing practices—let the bath house fall into disuse as soon as the troops departed. The building must have remained standing, with its roof intact, for a long period of time: Thousands of tiny bones covered the excavated floor, indicating that for years barn owls had found a home in the empty building, regurgitating the bones of their prey.

An Archaeological Investigation of the Central Sinai, Egypt

Frank W. Edly and Fred Wendorf
(FLORENCE, CO: UNIVERSITY PRESS OF COLORADO, 1999) 340 PP., \$75.00

The planned relocation of 2 million Egyptian farmers from densely populated areas of the Nile Valley to the more desolate Sinai Peninsula in the coming decades has inadvertently caused the destruction of many of the central Sinai's prehistoric sites. As plans for new water distribution facilities and public housing proceed, numerous sites—some 10,000 years old—are being looted for building materials. Realizing that preserving all of these sites was impossible, a group of archaeologists did the next best thing: In 1996 they conducted a reconnaissance survey of 72 archaeological sites and excavated ten of them. Tombs, houses, open air sanctuaries

and stock enclosures (suggesting the Sinai's prehistoric nomads became semi-nomadic pastoralists during the early third millennium B.C.) were uncovered. In just a few years, this volume's meticulous field notes and detailed black-and-white diagrams, photographs and maps may be all that's left of the prehistoric culture of the central Sinai region.



Born in Heaven, Made on Earth

Michael B. Dick, Ed.
(WINONA LAKE, IN: EISENBRUNN, 1999) 243 PP., \$35

Whether they're worshiped or smashed, cult images have aroused fierce emotions in the hearts of those seeking the divine. This volume explores the reasons for biblical injunctions against creating idols; examines Mesopotamian incantations used to "open the mouth" of idols and make them receptive to offerings of incense, food and water; and recounts elaborate cultic rituals that took place in Egyptian temples. The book also addresses questions about the modern use of cult images.

Table of Status of Projects

Egyptian Antiquities Fund (EAF) Grant

Progress to Date on Subgrants: as of October 31, 2001.

1	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Not Obligated	Status ***			Progress Description
			On Going as of	Completed as of	Cancelled	
	<u>Cycle One:</u>					
1	Conservation of Zawiya Ibn Barquq: Managed by (ARCE)* Period: Islamic/Mamluk Type of Activity: Documentation/ Conservation		15-Aug-94 1	23-Jan-02		Complete: SCA approval for the project. Signed Subagreement. Lamie withdrew. Walls, floor, windows, cutting of building and installation of water proof course. Ongoing: Architectural conservation on site. Next: Installation of floors. Roof replacement Overall: Delayed.
2	Documentation of Bab Zuwayla : Managed by (ARCE)* Period: Islamic/Fatamid Type of Activity: Documentation		1-Feb-95	31-Mar-97 1		Photographic and architectural documentation have been completed.
3	Mosque of Salah Tala'l : Managed by (ARCE)* Period: Islamic/Fatamid Type of Activity: Documentation		1-Feb-95	14-Mar-96 1		Photographic and architectural documentation have been completed.
3.1	Conservation of Minbar Managed by A. Dobrowolska Period: Islamic / Fatimid Type of Activity: Documentation / conservation		1-Jun-98	15-Sep-99 P		Completed: Architectural Photographic and historical documentation and scope of work for conservation. Minbar conservation finished, January 1999 Completion ceremony by FLOTUS.
4	Preservation and Restoration of Bayt El Razzaz: Managed by (ARCE)* Period: Islamic/ Ottoman Type of Activity: Documentation / Conservation		27-Jun-95 1	30-Jun-02		Completed: Existing Conditions Report, clearing of rubble and emergency shoring. Removal of Bunker. Dismantle and re - erect bulging wall Proposal for design of conservation of action areas. Roof replaced. Emergency repairs. Ongoing: Implementation of site office started October 1. Next: Discussion re: conservation design for action area. Overall : Some components on schedule; some delayed.
Subgrant Totals			2	2		
Project Totals			2	3		

2	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status				Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of	Cancelled	
5	Coptic Cairo:					
5.1	Coptic Cairo: Master Plan Managed by Mallinson Architects Period: Graeco - Roman / Coptic Type of Activity: Documentation/Site Presentation		19-Apr-98	29-Feb-00 1		Completed: Feb 29, 2000 On - site work, Final Report. Sample informational panel and sample bench installed.
5.2	Coptic Cairo: Implementation: Signage Managed by ARCE Period: Graeco - Roman / Coptic Type of Activity: Monitoring		1-Jul-01 P	15-Jan-02		Completed: Mallinson dropped from involvement. Identified sign contractor; SOW. Agreement for production of 12 signs. Ongoing: Preparation of texts for signs. Next: Overall: Delayed.
5.3	Coptic Cairo: Archeological Monitoring Managed by Old Cairo Group Period: Graeco - Roman / Coptic Type of Activity: Monitoring		1-Nov-99 P	29-Aug-02		Completed: Ongoing: Monitoring of CWO contract. Next: Continuing. Overall: Main CWO contract delayed by 6 months.
6	ARCE Field School in Egypt: Managed by ARCE Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity: Training / Institutional Building		1-Jun-94 1			Completed: Three seasons, 50 SCA inspectors were trained. Ongoing: A next season of training is delayed. Discussing plan, budget, timing with project Director. Next: Decide on dates. Overall: Delayed.
7	Dar El Kutub Feasibility Study: Managed by Dar El Kutub Period: Islamic Type of Activity: Conservation/ Publication				1	Project Cancelled .
8	Luxor Temple: Managed by Chicago House Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity: Conservation		15-Oct-95 1	31-Oct-02		Completed: New Mastabas built to store fragments. Blocks for reinstallation have been identified for priority treatment. Ongoing: Conservation. Season reopened 10/15. Next: Overall : On schedule.
Subgrant Totals			2	1	1	
Project Totals			4	1	1	

3	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status				Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of	Cancelled	
9	Graphic Documentation and Monitoring: Managed by (ARCE)* Period: Medieval/ Islamic Type of Activity: Documentation				1	This project has been cancelled.
10	North Sinai Salvage Conservation and Documentation: Managed by New South Period: All periods Type of Activity: Salvage		29-Aug-94	30-Jun-97 1		Completed: Subgrant 100% completed. Ongoing: Next: Digitize B+W negatives before giving to SCA. Purchasing equipment to digitize.
11	Preservation in Sinai: Managed by Southern Methodist University (SMU) Period: Prehistoric Type of Activity: Documentation		29-Aug-94	29-Jun-00		Completed: Subgrant 100% completed. Book published in April, 1999.
12	Valley of the Kings:					
12.1	Valley of the Kings: Phase I; Study Managed by California Academy of Sciences Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity: Feasibility Study for flood control		1-Jun-96	30-Sep-01 1		Completed: Study completed. Team submitted Final report on recommendations. Ongoing: Team completing prototype for Seti I and Ramsses I. Next: Completion of Prototype and reports. Overall : Delayed.
12.2	Valley of the Kings: Phase II; Implementation Managed by Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity: Flood control	P				Completed: Recommendations received. Ongoing: Discussing with team cost proposal for design drawings, tender for local contract and supervision. Next: Complete discussions sign agreement. Overall: Delayed.
13	Conservation Laboratory: Managed by (ARCE)* Period: n. a. Type of Activity: Procurement/ Conservation / Training		1-Jun-00	1		Completed: Needs assessments survey report evaluated. Selection of Egyptian Museum as location of the Lab. SCA approval for design. Ongoing: Discussions with SCA. Contractor working on design. Next: Sign Implementation agreement. Start Lab modification. Overall : On schedule.
Subgrant Totals		0	2	2	1	
Project Totals		1	2	2	1	

87

4	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status			Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of	
14	Degree Program: Museum Management Subgrant: Training in the US				
14.1	Museum Management: Managed by Friends of the Fulbright Commission (FFC) Period: all Type of Activity: Training / Institution Building		23-Feb-95	31-Mar-96 1	Training in US. Completed: March 31, 1996 Subgrant 100% completed. 16 employees have received training in the US.
14.2	Museum Management: Royal Jewelery Exhibit Rooms Managed by Friends of the Fulbright Commission (FFC) Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity: Exhibit Training		10-Jan-96	30-Sep-98 1	Completed: Sept 30, 1998.
14.3	Museum Management: Hetepheres Exhibit Room Managed by Friends of the Fulbright Commission (FFC) Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity: Exhibit Training		25-Nov-98	1-Jun-00 1	Completed: June 1, 2000
Subgrant Totals		0	0	1	
Project Totals		0	0	3	
Total Cycle One					
Subgrant Totals		0	6	6	2
Project Totals		1	8	9	2

88

5	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status			Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of	
II	<u>Cycle Two:</u>				
1	Conservation of Bab Zuwayla: Managed by Nairy Hampikian Period: Islamic / Fatimid Type of Activity: Documentation / conservation		15-Apr-98 1	30-Sep-02	Completed: Architectural, Photographic and historical documentation and SOW for conservation, arrival of JOS cleaning system. Towers cleaned. Approval of SCA for minarets. Renewal / relocation of shops. Two minarets cleaned. Doors removed. Ongoing: Conservation work of doors. Next: Continuing Conservation. Overall: On schedule.
2	Conservation and Documentation of Pharaoh Khasekhemu Funerary Monument at Abydos: Managed by New York University Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity: Conservation		1-Aug-99 1	30-Jun-02	Completed: Subgrant signed. Team mobilized and did survey and recommendations of Shunet. Site work on boat graves. Team in field for 2nd season. Photogrammetry Ongoing: Next: Shunet conservation recommendations assessment. Overall: Delayed due to complexity of Shunet.
3	Renovation of Four Buildings in the Egyptian National Maritime Museum Conservation Laboratory: Managed by the Institute of Nautical Archaeology Period: all Type of Activity: Adaptive Re-use		15-Oct-95	15-Apr-96 1	Completed: Subgrant 100 % completed.
4	Cairo Mapping: Managed by Nick Warner Period: Medieval Type of Activity: Mapping		1-Apr-96	Jun-01 1	Completed: June 2001. Subgrant 100 % completed. Ongoing: Next: Determine how to publish.
Subgrant Totals			2	2	
Project Totals			2	2	

89

o	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status				Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of	Cancelled	
5	Conservatorial Education in Egypt: Managed by (ARCE)* Period: all Type of Activity: Training/ Institutional Building		1-Jun-00 1	31-Mar-04		Completed: SOW for the project, ARCE approval for DT2 funding. Contacts with DT2. Ongoing: Discussion with consultant to develop project. Next: This activity is tied to the conservation lab. Training starts after the completion of the Conservation Lab (See Cycle One, Activity 13 above). Overall : Pending.
6	Conservation of Coptic Icons in Egypt: Managed by Institute for Coptic Studies. Period: Coptic Type of Activity: Conservation/ Training		15-Dec-98 1	31-Mar-02		Completed: Phase 1 & extensive documentation. Ongoing: New director of Coptic Institute appointed by Pope. Working with him and team to come up with new structure and advance to phase 2, which is actual conservation. Next: Sign agreement for phase 2 and start. Overall : Delayed.
7	Cultural Resources Management: Managed by (ARCE)* Period: all Type of Activity: Training		15-Nov-01 1	31-Mar-04		Completed: AUC has withdrawn their proposal. SCA approval. Ongoing: Decision now made to concentrate on site management training at Abu Sir. Next: Develop project through RFP to consultants. Overall: On schedule.
8	Condition/ Conservation Survey of the Decorated Tombs at EI-Muzzawaka, Dakhieh Oasis: Managed by Dakheh Oasis Project Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity: Conservation		1-Dec-95	16-Jan-97 1		Completed: Jan 16, 1997. Subgrant 100% Completed.
9	Conservation of a Graeco-Roman Site: Managed by (ARCE)* Period: Graeco - Roman Type of Activity: Conservation of Mosaics		Aug-01 1	Sep-02		Completed: ARCE submitted proposal, which was delayed by SCA Approval of project from SCA. Met on-site with project director to sort out several issues. Ongoing: Next: Await material for subagreement preparation; start Jan 15, 2002. Overall : Delayed.
Subgrant Totals			4	1		
Project Totals			4	1		

7	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status				Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of	Cancelled	
10	Jewish Medieval Subgrant:					
10.1	Conservation of the Synagogue of Hayyim Capusi: Managed by (ARCE)* Type of Activity: Documentation / Conservation.		10-Sep-95	11-Apr-96 1		Completed: Photographic and historic documentation of Hayyim Capusi.
10.2	Conservation of the Synagogue of Moses Maimonides: Managed by (ARCE)* Type of Activity: Documentation / Conservation.		1-Jul-96 P	30-Mar-04		Committee approval of new Maimonides site. Completed conservation action plan of Maimonides. Ground water study. Conservation study with plan/budget for project implementation proposal. Ongoing: CWO tendering for feasibility study for ground water control for Synagogue, Mosque and Church. Next: Waiting for results of tender.
11	Documentation of Inscriptions in the Historic Zone Cairo: Managed by AUC Period: Medieval / Islamic Type of Activity: Documentation		1-Jul-96 1	25-Jul-02		Completed: Subgrant signed in July 1996, site photography underway and scanned into database. Obtained SCA security clearance for future photography on - site. Ongoing: Photography, scanning and data entry. Next: Continuing. Overall : On schedule.
12	Conservation of Tomb 55 in the Valley of the Kings: Managed by Laila Brock Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity: Conservation		19-Nov-95	31-Jan-97 1		Completed: Subgrant 100% completed.
13	The Conservation of the Small Temple of Amun at Medinet Habu, Luxor: Managed by Chicago House Type of Activity: Documentation / Conservation		15-Sep-96	1-Aug-02 1		Completed: Sealing of roof against leaks. Cleaning of E. Wall Reliefs and 2 smaller Shrine rooms. Ongoing: Cleaning of wall reliefs. Laying of floor; 90% assembly of statue fragments. Season re-started 10/15. Next: Conservation. Overall : On schedule.
Subgrant Totals			3	1		
Project Totals			3	2		

91

8	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status				Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of	Cancelled	
14	Pest Control Netting Architecture Conservation Project: Managed by (ARCE)* Period: Graeco - Roman / Coptic Type of Activity: Conservation	1				Completed: Discussion with Egyptian naturalist for management issues Request SCA approval for commencement in June 2001. Ongoing: Personnel preparing approach to project. Next: As above. Overall : Proceeding.
15	Conservation of Sabil-Kutab of Nafisa Bayda: Managed by A. Dobrowolska Period: Islamic Ottoman Type of Activity: Documentation / Conservation		9-Oct-95	30-Sep-98 1		Completed: Sept 30, 1998. Subgrant 100% completed.
16	Conservation of the Wall Paintings the Tomb of Parennefer: Managed by University of Toronto: Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity: Feasibility Study				1	Cancelled because revised proposal did not meet parameters of the grant.
17	UV Filter Installation Conservation: Managed by (ARCE)* Period: all Type of Activity:		1-Jun-98 1			Completed: Final Report on Lighting in the Valley of the Kings, Draft report on Coptic Museum, Graeco - Roman Museum and Islamic Museum. Ongoing: Next: Request SCA approval. Overall : Pending.
18	Publication of Arabic Manuscripts in the Egyptian National Library in Facsimile Editions.				1	Cancelled
Subgrant Totals		1	2	1	2	
Project Totals		1	2	1	2	
Total Cycle Two						
Subgrant Totals		1	11	5	1	
Project Totals		1	11	6	2	

92

9	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status				Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of	Cancelled	
	III. <u>Cycle Three:</u>					
1	Conservation and Display of Roman Mosaics, Kom El - Dikka, Alexandria: Managed by Dr. Kolataj Period: Graeco - Roman Type of Activity: Conservation and Presentation (?)		1-Feb-98	30-Mar-00 1		Completed: Subgrant 100% completed. Opening Jan 22, 2000. Museum open to public January 1, 2001.
2	Bir Umm Fawakhir: Managed by University of Chicago Period: Coptic Type of Activity: Documentation & site preservation.		1-Dec-98	29-Jun-00 1		Completed: Subgrant 100% completed.
3	EI - Muzzawaka Decorated Tombs Conservation and Site Presentation: Managed by Dakhleh Oasis Project Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity: Conservation and Presentation		6-Feb-98	30-Nov-99 1		Completed: A decision was taken not to proceed further with this project.
4	Conservation of the Decorated Dynastic Tombs of Hierakonpolis: Managed by Milwaukee Public Museum Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity:		15-Dec-97 1	Sep-00		Completed: First, Second and Third seasons, of conservation. Delivery of equipment to ARCE. Ongoing: Draft Final report due Sept 2000. Next: Overall: Delayed.
5	Equipment and Training in Egyptian National Maritime Museume in Alexandria Conservation Laboratory: Managed by INA Period: all Type of Activity: Procurement of conservation equipment		12-Oct-98	31-May-99 1		Completed: Subgrant 100% completed.
Subgrant Totals			1	4		
Project Totals			1	4		

93

No	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status				Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of	Cancelled	
6	Monumental Stone Group Conservation: Managed by Dr. Sourouzian Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity: Documentation / Conservation		1-Sep-98	31-May-00 1		Completed: Subgrant 100% completed. Opening ceremony July 1999.
7	Conservation of the Sarcophagus of Ramesses VI: Managed by Ted Brock Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity: Conservation		17-May-01 1	30-Sep-02		Completed: SCA approval, concession extended for a year. Subgrant signed. 2 months of work in Tomb. Cast ordered from British Museum. Ongoing: Between seasons. Next: Work to re-commence in May, 2002. Overall: Delay because conservator not available.
8	Sabil Mohamed Ali Pasha Restoration: Managed by A. Dobrowolska Period: Islamic Type of Activity: Conservation and Adaptive re-use		23-Aug-98 1	30-Jan-03		Completed: Arch., Historical and Photo Doc., Structural engineering. Conservation of grills, stone wood, Kuttab added to SOW. Ongoing: Spectacular Cistern discovered under the floor. Structural problems resolved. Next: Fine conservation. Bronze doors, Carpentry. Overall : Delayed because of internal issues which are now solved.
9	Three Houses of Cairo: Managed by United Consultants Period: Islamic Type of Activity: Conservation		15-Feb-98	30-Nov-99 1		Completed: Subgrant 100% completed. Nominated for Aga khan award in Islamic architecture.
Subgrant Totals			2	2		
Project Totals			2	2		
Total Cycle Three						
Subgrant Totals		0	3	6		
Project Totals		0	3	6		

94

85

Analysis of progress of total number of approved subgrants under Cycle 1, Cycle 2 and Cycle 3:

	Not Obligated	Ongoing	Completed	Cancelled
1	1	20	17	3
2	2%	49%	42%	7%
3	2	22	21	4
4	4%	45%	43%	8%
Total number of Subgrants (41) Percentage of total number of approved subgrants (%) Total number of Projects (49) % of total number of projects				
Notes:				
* Subgrants managed by (ARCE), in parentheses, are subgrants that are managed by ARCE in the initial stages only, then they will be subgranted - out. ** Bold and italic font highlight issues in subgrants. *** Not Obligated: No funds have been completed Ongoing: Activity subgrant has been signed. Funds have been committed **** Completed: Final Payments have been made. Projects: are separate major activities under a subgrant. DT2 Training - INA 120 Trainees from the SCA, trained at Alexandria Laboratory. - Prehistoric Field School. 15 Trainees from the SCA, Trained at Nabta Playa.				

Antiquities Development Project (ADP) Grant

Progress to Date on Subgrants: as of

31-Oct-01

1	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status ***				Progress Description
		Not Obligated	Ongoing	Completed	Cancelled	
1	Tomb of Seti I: Managed by (ARCE)* Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity: Documentation/ Conservation Study			1		100% Completed.
2	St. Anthony's Church: Managed by (ARCE)* Period: Coptic Type of Activity: Conservation			1		100% Completed. Opening pending. Yale Publishing Book. Feb 1, 2002.
3	St. Paul's Monastery: Managed by (ARCE)* Period: Coptic Type of Activity: Conservation/ Documentation			1		100% Completed.
4	Quseir Fort: Managed by (ARCE)* Period: Islamic/ Ottoman Type of Activity: Documentation / Conservation			1		100% Completed. Opening Pending. Discussions Occurring about further funding.
5	St. Paul Church: Managed by ARCE Period: Coptic Type of Activity: Conservation		1			Completed: SCA approval. Evaluation of structural, negotiation of fine conservation. Photo documentation. Survey structural analysis. Expert designated for structural work. Next: Structural improvements, wall painting conservation.
Subgrant Totals		0	1	4	0	

PB

Analysis of progress of total number of approved subgrants under ADP Projects:

	Not Obligated	Ongoing	Completed	Cancelled
1 Total number of Subgrants (5)	0	1	4	0
2 Percentage of total number of approved subgrants (%)	0%	20%	80%	

Analysis of progress of total number of approved subgrants under all Conservation Projects:

	Not Obligated	Ongoing	Completed	Cancelled
1 Total number of Subgrants (46)	1	21	21	3
2 Percentage of total number of approved subgrants (%)	2%	46%	46%	6%
3 Total number of Projects (54)	2	23	25	3
4 Percentage of total number of approved Projects (%)	4%	43%	46%	6%

Notes:

- * Subgrants managed by (ARCE), in parentheses, are subgrants that are managed by ARCE in the initial stages only, then they will be subgranted - out.
- ** Bold and italic font highlight issues in subgrants.
- *** **Not Obligated:** No funds have been completed
Ongoing: Activity subgrant has been signed. Funds have been committed
Completed: Final Payments have been made.

97