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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 IX

November 1, 2001 - October 31, 2002

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ANNUAL REPORT

Executive Summary

This report covers the period November 1, 2001 through October 31, 2002
of USAID Grant No. 263-G-00-93-00089-00

The main activities were as follows:

- Five major projects started this year: The conservation of mosaics at the Greco-Roman Museum. The Training Facility at the Egyptian Museum, the modernization of the Conservation Lab at the Egyptian Museum, the conservation of the Façade of the Wikala Nafisa Al Bayda, and the Protection of the Tomb of Anen.
- Site visits with officials and for monitoring and evaluation.
- Participation in ARCE's annual meeting and conferences.

Since Inception of Grant:

- Cycle One; completed implementation of 10 projects under 14 subgrants; ongoing 5 projects under 14 subgrants. Two projects were cancelled. All subprojects are underway.
- Cycle Two; completed implementation of 8 subprojects under 18 subgrants. Ongoing 9 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 6 projects under 9 subgrants. 3 projects ongoing.
- Cycle Four: Three projects under eight subgrants are underway.

HIGHLIGHTS AND PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR

- Six major projects completed on-site this year
 - Conservation of Luxor Temple Fragments.
 - Conservation of Small Temple of Amun at Medinet Habu, Phase 1.
 - Flood Protection in the Valley of the Kings, Phase 1.
 - Installation of Training Facility in the Egyptian Museum.
 - Archaeological Monitoring in Old Cairo.
 - Conservation of Bab Zuwayla

- Five major projects started this year.
 - Italian conservators begin work on three mosaics from the Graeco-Roman Museum in Alex.
 - A Training Facility was installed at the Egyptian Museum enabling the training of sixty SCA conservators.
 - The Modernization of the Conservation Laboratory began. When completed its work space will be tripled and it will have new basic equipment.
 - The Protection of the Tomb of Anen commenced in Luxor.
 - Conservation of the Façade of the Wikala Nafisa al Bayda started.

- Two important phases of other projects started:
 - Actual conservation of Coptic Icons began after a period of inventory and documentation.
 - Design drawings for implementation of flood protection measures in the VOK started.

- A museology specialist visited the Bab Zuwayla and Sabil Mohamed Ali to make recommendation for exhibits.

- The site offices of the Bayt al-Razzaz were finished.

- A cast of the head of Ramesses VI from the lid of his sarcophagus was received from the British Museum and is in his tomb awaiting final placement.

- Five of eight Cycle Four Projects have received SCA and USAID approval.

SPECIFIC PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

CYCLE ONE

Completed Subgrants and Associated Projects:

- North Sinai Salvage Conservation and Documentation
- Preservation in Sinai
- Museum Management Training in USA
- Documentation of Bab Zuwayla
- Documentation of Mosque of Saleh Tala'i
- Coptic Cairo Master Plan
- Conservation of Minbar at Salah Tala'i
- Royal Jewelry Exhibition Rooms in Egyptian Museum
- Hetepheres Exhibition Rooms in Egyptian Museum
- Valley of the Kings, Phase 1
- Training Facility at the Egyptian Museum

Projects Underway:

ARCE Field School in Egypt

Year Nine Accomplishments: Under the Direction of Willeke Wendrich of the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA), the fourth season of the field school started on September 21, 2002 in the Fayum. The site of Medinet Wadfa, perhaps the ancient Graeco-Roman town of Philoteris, was an agricultural settlement during the years when the Fayum was the breadbasket of Rome.

Work was conducted by a joint supervision team of SCA and US senior staff. They divided the twenty-one SCA trainees into four groups and proceeded to work in different trenches at different locations on the site. Basic excavation, recording, survey and photo techniques were taught. The trainees came from all over Egypt. Evening lectures at the tented campsite in Tunis supplemented the field training. Upon completion of the period on October 30, a graduation ceremony at ARCE was presided over by Sabry Abdel Aziz, Undersecretary of State for Pharonic Antiquities, who gave each participant a certificate marking successful completion of the course. A convivial luncheon followed. A website was established at www.archbase.com/favum/index.html.

Of note is the position now taken by the SCA. They will not allow any SCA inspector to participate in either SCA or Foreign archaeological excavations unless they hold a certificate from the ARCE or SCA Field School. The SCA one started this fall at Qantara and its head is one of the SCA inspectors that ARCE sent to the US for training in 1995, and who subsequently taught at three of the ARCE Field Schools. Clearly ARCE has helped to start a very valuable institution in Egypt.

Plans For Next Year: ARCE is planning for its fifth and last season for February-April 2003 led by Diana Craig Patch, and approvals are being sought for the work and for candidates for selection.

Conservation of Zawiya Ibn Barquq

Year Nine Accomplishments: After the completion of the horizontal cutting of the walls in order to install waterproofing, follow-up work started. The prayer hall was refitted with clean washed gravel for aeration and new floor slabs were installed. A new railing on the stair leading to the roof was built. Interior electricity was installed and samples for lighting discussed. The major project this year was replacement of the roof. It seemed a simple matter but once the existing earth roof was removed, the wooden roof beams were exposed facing us with the some major fine conservation issues. There were many on-site discussions and solutions found to specific problems. Ultimately a new roof was built over the existing one. Built with a slope and waterspouts, new elements of the cornice, and an access hatch for further fine conservation, the building is now almost fully protected from above. When coverings are made for the skylights and the staircase, protection will be complete.

Discussions have been held with several individuals and the SCA about the steps of fine conservation and design of new shops.

Plans for Next Year: A team, consisting primarily of Egyptians, will assist with general stone cleaning, fine stone conservation, wood conservation, skylight design and installation and shop removal, design and replacement.

Valley of the Kings

Year Nine Accomplishments: The concession agreement expired at the end of December 2001. Despite a request for an extension that was submitted in September 2001, approval was not given until June and security clearances not until mid-September. In the meantime, we negotiated an agreement with CCJM for design of flood protection measures, preparation of tender specifications and contract supervision. CCJM has a unique position. They are consulting engineers in environmental and water issues including drainage. They designed and supervised the ground water project at Bab Zuwayla, which has helped to protect monuments in the region, especially the mosque of Saleh-Talai', where they installed a drainage scheme.

Next they have been responsible for the major contract for ground water control in Old Cairo. This massive project will help to lower the ground water at the major monuments in the area. They have a track record of proven projects that are of tremendous significance for the monuments. They have worked closely with Egyptian contractors to execute the work. They have worked with the SCA in archaeologically sensitive areas. They have over fifteen years of experience in Egypt. Their unit prices and overheads are reasonable in comparison with the big US contractors who do other water-related work. They employ or sub-contract with many Egyptians. Their scope of work is to provide flood protection at twelve selected tombs in what we call the "central plaza," which is vulnerable and culturally valuable tombs in the core area of the Valley. In January 2002, the CAS issued their final report with recommendations for tomb protection measures. This report is being used as the basis for the implementation. CCJM can produce design drawings for appropriate protection measures at the selected tombs. This process is now underway.

Of additional concern is the unfinished prototype, which has been reviewed for improvements. It is a prototype and was built knowing it was a trial and that it could be refined and those refinements applied to other tombs.

In August, ARCE and CCJM met with the SCA to advise on work in the VOK. We agreed on appropriate measures for flood protection in the Valley.

Plans for Next Year: The design drawings shall be submitted in early January and they will be discussed with the SCA committee and interested archaeologists working in the Valley. Once these are agreed, a tender will be let for Luxor contractors. Responses will be evaluated and a contract negotiated and awarded so that work can begin on-site in August. Archaeologists with experience in the Valley and engineering work at archaeological sites will assist in the drawing preparation. Areas and deposits of known historical importance will be included in the drawings and treated with sensitivity during implementation. They will also produce an archaeology methodology statement for use during implementation. They will be on-site to provide archaeological control during implementation. CCJM will be asked to assist in the modification to the prototype since CAS is unable to do so. This work should be completed by end of May.

During the winter, temperature, humidity and CO₂ monitors will be purchased and installed in selected tombs, primarily to measure the effect of visitors in the tombs.

Luxor Temple:

Year Nine Accomplishments: Chicago House applied for a no-cost extension for a final season under their sub-agreement. Accordingly they pursued more of the conservation work at the block yard building waterproof platforms to hold more blocks, and sorting and conserving existing fragments.

Plans for Next Year: Chicago House will submit a Final Report.

North Sinai Salvage Conservation and Documentation

Year Nine Accomplishments: The appropriate hardware and software was purchased to allow scanning of the negatives.

Plans for Next Year: Identify and hire an individual to scan the 1,000 B+W negatives so they can be given to the SCA. ARCE will retain digital images on CDs.

Mosque of Salah Tala'i:

Year Nine Accomplishments: Our direct involvement in the project is over, but we continue to advise the SCA when they request assistance. They have started work to provide strengthening to the ground floor and the shops. Grouting of the pillars and walls, electricity, strengthened outer walls and railings are under construction.

Plans for Next Year: Advise where we can. Move towards some consensus on how to deal with the open square in front of the mosques and other monuments.

Preservation and Restoration of Bayt El-Razzaz

Year Nine Accomplishments: During this year the project at the rooms in the Eastern courtyard has been brought to fruition. It involved a very complicated and frustrating installation of electricity, water and sewage hook-ups. The dealings with municipal authorities were particularly trying. Once this was completed, the contractor, United Consultants, was better able to proceed with implementation. This involved a complete restoration of the upper two rooms and the adjacent service area.

While strengthening/rebuilding walls, stairs and roofs was underway the SCA determined an area of structural weakness. Although we had a difference of opinion, we agreed to proceed

and modified the sub-agreement to allow for the placement of an exterior buttress on the Western Wall. The Mashrabeyya bay was meticulously restored by a local carpenter. It has been fitted with windows to keep dust out and coolness in. During the removal of modern plaster, several inscriptions were found as well as the traces of earlier layers of plasters and building phases. All of these have been sensitively presented to show the history of the building. Three a/c's have been sensitively installed so they do not harm the existing fabric of the building. They can be removed with some effort but they will not leave a mark.

In the adjoining service area, a toilet and a kitchenette have been installed to allow for the appropriate adaptive re-use of the rooms, site offices for the ARCE and the SCA. We held discussions with the SCA and have general agreement on the disposition of the rooms.

During the year we hired two guards to assist the existing guard Mohamed Youssef, who is becoming quite infirm, and to work in cleaning and maintenance of the entire area. One of the guards spends part of his time performing maintenance at the Sabil Nafisa.

During the summer we were approached by the SCA to see if we would agree to work with them to undertake conservation in the Western courtyard. We followed work up with Abdulla El Attar, head of the Islamic Center, who agrees in principle.

A part of the entrance facing the back street lost a few blocks, which fell into the street. Therefore we began a rapid emergency intervention to consolidate the weak fabric and replace the lost stone blocks. This work took two weeks.

Plans for Next Year: We have some ancillary improvements to make before starting work on our prime action area, the Qa'a and mashrabeyya areas that overlook the Bab al-Wazir street. We will re-engage with the SCA to see if we can jointly pursue work in the Western courtyard.

Coptic Cairo: Archaeological Monitoring:

Year Nine Accomplishments: The water levels dropped over two meters in the Roman Tower under the Greek Orthodox Church of St. George. For the first time in a generation, people can walk through the dozen or so chapels in the tower and see the Roman construction details. Archaeological monitoring has continued throughout the area. ARCE was involved in an evaluation of the engineering to date conducted by USAID through Camp Dresser McKee. Peter Sheehan provided archaeological/historic dossiers for each of the monuments.

After much deliberation the Hanging Church will be added to the whole drainage scheme. Fortunately, CCJM had made provision for disposal of the water from it in their original plans. The SCA funding for that sector of Old Cairo (The Hanging Church, Coptic Museum) was not sufficient for installation of the micro-tunnel network. It had not been envisaged when the project was first conceived. Fortunately USAID and the GOE came up with the requisite funding. ARCE will be a subcontractor to CCJM who have the main contract with the CWO and will provide Peter Sheehan to perform the archaeological monitoring in the area. Note that this funding is from the GOE and USAID and the grant will not have to provide it.

Ten texts and representative icons for signs have been sent off to Belgium to be produced by the specialist who made the first sign.

Plans for Next Year: Continue the extended monitoring. Install the signs.

Conservation Laboratory:

Year Nine Accomplishments: ARCE signed a subagreement with a contractor to design and install a Training Facility and to modernize the Lab. Detailed discussions were held with the SCA and contractor regarding the design proposal submitted by the contractor. This project was broken down into a number of components. After extensive and detailed security arrangements, the building sub-contractor was finally allowed to begin work in the museum. He was actually the second contractor because the first one submitted a revised proposal once he was told to proceed. Since the revision was 50% more than his original cost estimate and since he was reluctant to proceed the other bidder was awarded the job.

The first component of the project was to refurbish a series of corridors and a room in the basement of the Egyptian Museum to be used as a Training Facility. The original request had come from the Director of the Museum and it has been good to help him out. The area had new ceramic tiles installed, it was painted and new doors installed. The room received all this plus new lighting, a new ceiling, a/c's, shelving, tables and chairs; all the basics needed for a training environment. It is planned that the room can be a multi-function one: for more training, for research into conservation, or a study area for researchers working in the basement on objects from the storerooms. The facility was completed in time for the training program mentioned below.

The second component was training for SCA inspectors from all over the country in the Training Facility. By the end of courses in metals, textiles and papyrus, sixty conservators had been trained by specialists brought into the country. The \$150,000 in funding for this was provided under USAID DT2 funding. It required a great deal of negotiations and support for this new funding, but it permitted EAP funding to be freed up, so it could be dedicated to the improvements to the museum.

The third component was modernization of the existing conservation Laboratory in the Egyptian Museum. The Director of the museum has been a firm supporter since the start of discussions and he has been able to remove some of the security detail from an adjoining room so more space could be added to the Lab. The Director of the Lab has been in close consultation with us and her wish list of lab utilization and equipment was used as the basics for the design. Work started on the Lab in October and by the end of the month, I-beams end of the month that will support a new mezzanine floor had been installed.

The fourth component, new equipment, was ordered during the summer and during sixteen trips to airport customs much of it has been released.

Plans for Next Year: The Lab will be finished, effectively tripling the existing workspace. New cabinets, worktables, fume hoods and equipment will be installed, giving the Egyptian Museum its first modern lab.

The fifth component, use and maintenance training for the new equipment, will be conducted, as a final phase.

If all goes as planned, the Lab will be inaugurated during the 100th year celebrations of the founding of the museum.

It is hoped that the Minister of Culture, US Ambassador and USAID Mission Director will be on hand for the ceremony.

CYCLE TWO

Completed Subgrants and Associated Projects

- Conservation of Small Temple of Amun at Medinet Habu
- Renovation of Four Buildings in the Egyptian National Maritime Museum Conservation Laboratory
- Condition/Conservation Study of the Decorated Tombs at Al-Muzzawaka, at Dakhla Oasis
- Conservation of Tomb55 in the Valley of the Kings
- Conservation of Sabil-Kuttab Nafisa Al-Bayda
- Cairo Mapping
- Conservatorial Education in Egypt
- Conservation (Action Plan) of Synagogue of Hayyim Capusi

Cancelled Projects

- Publication of Arabic Manuscripts in the Egyptian National Library in Facsimile Edition
- Conservation of the Wall Paintings the Tomb of Parennefer

Cairo Mapping

Year Nine Accomplishments: The Project is completed. We are now deciding how best to publish it. We have several alternatives in mind and will pursue these together with the Nafisa al-Bayda report. We are currently seeking publishers

Conservation of the Synagogue of Moses Maimonides

Year Nine Accomplishments: After the tender was re-let the fourth time the CWO decided to cancel it thus effectively killing the ground water control project. Concurrently regional political anxieties in Palestine caused sensitivities not felt in years.

In the summer the SCA contacted us and the representative of the Jewish community about SCA's wish to conduct conservation there. In a meeting with Medhat al Mennabawi, he explained that the Cairo governor would deal with the ground water and the SCA would proceed with conservation. We agreed that we could consider a joint approach whereby the SCA could do the architectural conservation and ARCE the fine conservation, but only once the water level had been dealt with. We discussed that ARCE could not move on this project unless there was agreement from the US Ambassador, the USAID Mission Director and the SCA Secretary General. He concurred in this opinion. We gave him a copy of the conservation plan we had, less the financial volume.

We discussed the issue again in the fall, when the political situation had deteriorated even more. He had heard nothing more from the Governor, nor the SCA about progress. We explained that we wanted to consider exhibits at both the Bab Zuwayla and Sabil Mohamed Ali and that funding for this would need to come from the Maimonides project, which would reduce our ability to do it, but not necessarily prevent it. He thought we should move on the exhibits first.

Accordingly, we discussed this with USAID who concurred, and put it on the agenda for discussions with the ARCE OC in November.

Plans for Next Year: Discuss with the OC. Continue to assess the political ramifications of work at this site.

Conservation of Bab Zuwayla

Year Nine Accomplishments: The two three and a half ton wooden doors were soaked in two separate linseed oil baths to restore the wood. Strengthening of the door was done by carpentry work and by adding additional (replacement) metal strapping and hand-forged nails. A remarkable pivot was discovered that had been used to open and close the doors. It operated on a dome and socket design with ball bearings to provide even more ease of rotation. Investigations revealed that the pivot failed, perhaps 500 years ago, when the balls broke up. They had been cast in halves and then joined to form a ball. However, the bond was not strong enough and the balls split. Despite their failure, the doors could still turn on dome as indicated by groove marks. This is the first evidence of a pivot with ball bearings from the medieval period.

In a trying delicate process, both doors were re-hung, and in a breathless moment, closed to see if they were true and would shut properly with no overlap or with too large a gap. When they clicked shut with only two centimeters between them, there was a mixture of joy and relief on-site. This at 05:30 on a cold morning!

In other work the refurbishment of the shops was successfully completed. A simple design was used to provide wooden doors but with an ingenious concept. Glassed cabinets were incorporated into the doors, much like refrigerator doors, so that when opened, the shops could display their wares. In this way, the shopkeepers did not need to place much of their merchandise on the street and clutter up the area. Basalt blocks that had been recovered during excavations were used to re-pave the street under the dome of the Bab. Placed in an arrangement that mirrors the pattern of the dome, they have a peasant aesthetic effect as well as the very practical one of causing traffic to slow down.

By the end of the year all conservation work and exhibit-type work that was incorporated into the fabric were completed.

A museology specialist came in August to provide guidance on an exhibit. Her report, compiled in consultations with ARCE, the SCA and the project directors gives recommendations for an exhibit. The OC will be consulted about appropriate funding for this.

Plans for Next Year: Install an exhibit. Open the monument with ceremony in May 2003.

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

Year Nine Accomplishments: Conservators completed the cleaning of the painted reliefs in the southeastern chamber, and cleaned two walls in the southwestern chamber. Following standard procedure, the wall reliefs were first examined and documented, primarily with color photography and scanned, reduced drawings. An Egyptian conservator and a trainee assisted in the cleaning and replaced old deteriorated mortar between the wall courses. The cleaning process of the reliefs themselves included mechanical and chemical cleaning. Limited consolidation was necessary for some fragile pigments.

The roof of the temple grouted with liquid mortar over the sanctuary area, particularly the new roof blocks over the King's Chamber, replaced two seasons ago, which reactivate an ancient Ptolemaic rainspout on the north side. Several new patch stones were placed over the breezeway between the back sanctuary and the bark sanctuary, replacing ancient Ptolemaic ones removed since antiquity.

In the sanctuary area of the Eighteenth Dynasty temple, new sandstone floor slabs, 10 cm thick were laid two central sanctuary chambers. In the back central room, sixteen slabs were laid on a bed of sand, and in the front room, seventeen slabs were laid, with the four corners left open until next season. The remains of four original paving stones found subsided in the floor debris last season along the north side of the chamber, too fragile to raise in the restoration of the flooring, were used as a guide for the proportions and orientation of the new slabs in that area. In each room a distance of 10 cm 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.

Work was done studying and sorting the statue fragments of the colossal granodiorite seated dyad of Thutmose III. Prior to reassembly, they were cleaned and joined some of the smaller pieces. In the bark sanctuary a fragment from the base of the statue was joined to the back of the largest fragment (over three tons). Another base fragment was attached to this piece and then the three large fragments were transferred to the central sanctuary. The joined statue base was raised and moved into the exact center of the room, over a damp course, reinforced concrete foundation prepared last season. Another, fourth section of the base, preserving the front, was epoxied into place, and the top section of the statue was winched into position and epoxied, completing the joining of the six largest pieces of the group. The reassembled dyad, broken at the top, stands just shy of 3m in height.

Plans for Next Year: Finish the cleaning of the Southwestern chamber and the front central sanctuary chamber. Finish the work on the roof including protective skylights over the central sanctuary. The remaining statue fragments will be analyzed and joined to the main group, where possible.

Conservation of a Graeco-Roman Site

Year Nine Accomplishments: Using scaffolding from previous projects, a temporary structure was built at the INA-Egypt lab in Alexandria to house the mosaics and conservators. An Italian team arrived in February to begin consolidation of the mosaics prior to removing them to scaffolded area. They were ably assisted by SCA conservators. INA-Egypt provided liaison for them with the SCA and all other local contacts. Work started with the Hunt scene which was cleaned and documented graphically and photographically. In a second phase the mosaic was cut and divided in sections for transportation in the open courtyard of the Museum where the old bed of cement was removed. The sections were stored in the Museum ready for the third and final phase of the work. At the same time, the same operation for the Alpheus and Arethusa mosaics and for the Berenike mosaic was started. The Berenike mosaic presented more difficulties in the cleaning of the surface because of cement.

Regrettably, two issues arose that prevented further work. First the SCA representative stated that the Permanent Committee needed to give approval for the transfer of the mosaics. This happened during the time when there was great uncertainty about the position of the SCA Secretary-General. Consequently, no decisions were forthcoming and the conservators had to leave since they had finished all their preparation work at the museum and could proceed no further. Second, there was great confusion over the customs clearance of conservation supplies

that had been shipped from Italy to Alex for the project. It has been a continuing saga and the materials are still in customs eight months later. The only good news was that the SCA gave permission to transfer the mosaics.

Plans for Next Year: We will not move again on this project until all supplies are out of customs. Once they are, the conservators will be re-contacted to advise their schedule. Upon their return, they should be able to finish within three months and re-install the mosaics in the museum.

Conservatorial Education in Egypt

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

UV Filters Installation Conservation

Year Nine Accomplishments: An individual has been found who is capable and willing to do this. With other projects assuming a higher priority we will set this aside until mid-2003.

Plans for Next Year: Start the project in the fall of 2003.

Pest Control Netting Architecture Conservation Project

Year Nine Accomplishments: After careful site work at the Roman Tower, use of survey plans, and discussions with another bat specialist in the U.S., we took stock of the situation. The areas to exclude the bats are huge and would require extensive and intrusive intervention to support the netting. Additionally the church authorities have significant problems with bats resting in their buildings and in the nearby trees. If the bats are displaced from the tower that will only add to the population in the church grounds. Solving one problem may create another. However, one of the attractions for the bats is flood supply produced by the high water levels. When the water is gone so will the insect food source and there is a good chance the bats will withdraw elsewhere. Accordingly, we undertook a survey in Luxor for possible project sites. The small temple of Deir el-Shelwit, the tomb of Ramesses IX and the Sety I Temple were all reviewed for feasibility. We have decided to look further at the Sety Temple in conjunction with the bat consultant.

Plans for Next Year: Pursue this in the fall of 2003.

Islamic Inscriptions

Year Nine Accomplishments: The project director decided that the database he is compiling should include not just the unpublished inscriptions that ARCE is funding but also all the published ones. This was an excellent decision because it means the completed project will provide access to all of the Islamic inscriptions in Cairo. We have discussed that the best way to make this information available is to put it on an interactive DVD. The individual who acted to "translate" a database of similar material for the Von Bercham CD publication of the Thesaurus d'Epigraphie Islamique has been contacted. He is willing to do the same with this information.

Plans for Next Year: The project director requested a no-cost extension to have the time to process and enter this additional material. When finished, we will contact with the specialist to have the DVD made. In the meantime, we will be looking for a publisher who can deal with the production and distribution of this very valuable material.

Conservation and Documentation of Pharaoh Khasekhemwy Funeral Monument at Abydos

Year Nine Accomplishments: Based on an evaluation of the reports from consultants working on the Shunet, the Project Directors have realized the work there should take first priority because of its fragile condition. Accordingly they are re-directing their efforts towards focusing their work plan on just the Shunet. During this year only non-EAP excavations were conducted.

Plans for Next Year: Discuss their plans and formulate comprehensive work on the shunet. Start the full-scale conservation work on it.

Conservation of Coptic Icons in Egypt

Year Nine Accomplishments: Patience and persistence have paid off. After a gap of nearly three years, a campaign started on November 1, 2001, with workshops at the Hanging Church. The Church of Haret Zuwayla and in the Fayyum at the Monastery of Deir El Azab. Each of these workshops was equipped with necessary lab furniture and supplies and had a senior conservator in charge.

In the Hanging Church almost the entire collection of icons from the church were conserved, including the ones on the wooden screens and on display in the church. Others from the storerooms were cleaned.

At Haret Zuwayla, this season allowed the conservation of all the icons at the church.

In the Fayyum, icons from the monastery and selected ones from the area were brought for treatment. One set of icons was prepared for re-installation in the church of Naqlun.

A documentation study was performed in the Sohag area.

In a very good development, the original members of the team, who had been split by controversy have re-united and are working together both on the technical committee and in their individual roles.

We have received very good photographic and written documentation of the work.

Plans for Next Year: Receive another work plan for further work and start another season at the Hanging Church, the church of Mary Mina and Haret Zuwayla.

Cultural Resources Management

Year Nine Accomplishments: Preliminary work began on the development of a design of the project. The new Secretary-General of the SCA was very helpful in providing access and assigning an individual to work with us on the project. Unfortunately, this person proved to be generally unavailable and we were further directed to proceed without him. So the process of further site visits and discussion with SCA Saqqara inspectors occurred, enabling the consultant to further develop the scheme. However delays caused while waiting for the new SCA Secretary-General to be appointed and for the designated representative to meet threw off the consultant's schedule. By then, she had other commitments to fulfill and had to temporarily put our work aside.

Plans for Next Year: Receive a report in March 2003, evaluate it and see how to tender out for a training program tailor made for the SCA at an SCA site.

CYCLE THREE

Completed Subgrants and Associated Projects

- Conservation and Display of Roman Mosaics, Kom El-Dikka, Alexandria
- Bir Umm Fawakhir
- Equipment and Training in Egyptian National Maritime Museum in Alexandria
- Monumental Stone Group Conservation
- Three Houses in Cairo
- El-Muzzawaka Decorated Tombs Conservation and Site Presentation

Conservation of the Decorated Dynastic Tombs of Hierakonpolis

Year Nine Accomplishments: The draft final report originally due in September 2000, was delayed until July 2001. This report is seriously overdue despite the withholding of the final 10% payment. The project director was asked to provide a new due date.

Plans for Next Year: Receive and review the report.

Conservation of the Sarcophagus of Ramesses VI

Year Nine Accomplishments: Most of the additional cleaning of the fragments was completed. The sides of the sarcophagus were re-assembled and attached to the re-assembled base. This marked completion of the shattered coffin.

The replica of the Pharaoh's face from the lid, cast by the British Museum, was sent to Egypt in the early summer. However, customs clearance was once again a problem and it could not become available until the Minister of Culture himself signed a letter receiving the replica as a gift for Egypt. By the time this happened and it was sent to Luxor, the conservators had to depart for other commitments. However they were able to position the replica with the fragments of the lid and place it in the tomb in a position where it will be displayed to visitors.

Plans for Next Year: The team will return to the Valley in April to finish all the work including an outdoor sign explaining what visitors will see in the burial chamber.

Sabil Mohamed Ali Pasha Restoration

Year Nine Accomplishments: During the year the fine conservation on the painted dome, the external overhanging eaves and the marble facades was completed. Architectural conservation of the upper rooms, walls, floors, ceilings and stairwell was completed. It was decided to install a better protective roof cover in anticipation of a possible exhibit use for the whole building.

In May cracks appeared in the walls in a new area. The previous micro-piling had been installed only on areas where there was active movement. Structural engineers reviewed the problem and remedial measures were taken.

After careful consideration and discussion it was decided to remove the old classrooms that occupied the original courtyard. During removal of the floor serious weaknesses were found. The origin was from a neighboring toilet and one used when the school was in operation. The structural engineer, who was visiting as a follow-up to the above, reviewed the situation and recommended some emergency measures, which were taken.

A museum consultant visited and prepared a report with suggestions for the exhibit. Funding for the exhibit has been sought and received. The Royal Netherlands Embassy has awarded LE 240,000 to conduct Phase 1a. Based on the Project Director's lecture at the Islamic conference the Barakat Trust contributed on unsolicited LE 4,000. The Goethe Institute will train an SCA employee to be the on-site supervisor of the exhibit. The EAP is investigating whether it could shift some funds from the Maimonides project to support Bab Zuwayla and Sabi' Mohamed Ali exhibits.

Plans for Next Year: Proceed with as much of the exhibit work as possible. The RNE phase will be completed in the fall.

CYCLE FOUR

By the end of this year, the following ARCE-approved projects had received both SCA and USAID approval.

- Protection of the Tomb of Anen
- Small Temple of Amun at Medinet Habu
- Establishment of climate-controlled storage in the Graeco-Roman Museum, Alexandria and training in nummulitic limestone
- Conservation and Publication of the late antiques and Medieval Wall Paintings and Sculpture in the Red Monastery, Sohag
- Conservation of the Façade of the Wakala Nafisa al-Bayda

Protection of the Tomb of Anen

Year Nine Accomplishments: Discussions were held during the year regarding the concept and design of the protective measures with both project staff and the SCA. A subagreement was signed and site work started on October 1. Unfortunately, when the protective panel was cleared of debris and exposed the painting, it was revealed that most of the lower register of prisoners had been chiseled out and removed, apparently by professional thieves sometime in the 1940's. The SCA was kept fully informed and a mission visited. Many fragments were found on the ground under the stolen register. It was decided that the best way preserve these was to re attach them to the wall. In order to provide some logical pattern, outlines of the original figures were traced in red on the wall.

Plans for Next Year: The protective roofing and paneling will be constructed and the on-site work finished.

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

Year Nine Accomplishments: The Chicago House team returned October 15 to begin this next phase of their work. The first two weeks were spent re-mobilizing in preparation for a full season to end early April.

Plans for Next Year: Finish the cleaning of the Southwestern chamber and the front central sanctuary chamber. Finish the work on the roof including final grouting and protective skylights over the central sanctuary.

Conservation of Main Façade of the Wikala Nafisa al-Bayda

Year Nine Accomplishments: The subagreement was signed and scaffolding and protective netting were erected. Analysis of the wood, stone and paint was conducted in preparation for intervention. Photodocumentation and architectural documentation of the existing conditions were completed.

Conservation of the Red Monastery, Sohag

Year Nine Accomplishments: There has been much confusion about this project. We learned that an Italian team working with the University of Assuit has an agreement to work at the monastery and they would hold a press conference in the fall announcing their work. The Project Director and Michael Jones went with Father Maximus to visit the site and clarify the situation.

In order to head off the effects of the press conference, we decided on an early campaign in the fall to forestall any other work.

In the meantime, we heard that the Italian team and the University of Assuit had parted company so we pushed back our work until December.

Plans for Next Year: Negotiate the subagreement. There will be a test cleaning in December with a first campaign in March followed by a full season in the fall.

Conservation of Sacred Lake of Mut

Year Nine Accomplishments: A request for approval was submitted to the SCA in September.

Sety I has not been submitted yet pending other issues involved with the tomb, most specifically the replica project proposed by the Barakat group.

Three Houses of Cairo, which does not require SCA approval, but which has USAID approval has not been brought forward yet because of the requirements of work for the other projects.

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 assisted us with work by courier and e-mail.
- Peter Sheehan and Ted Brock have been hired to help out in the VOK and other sites, as necessary.

Other

- We have been active, together with Chicago House and USAID to push forward the possibility of work at Karnak and Luxor to deal with the ground water issues.

SCA

- Dr. Gaballa's term finished in February 2002 because he had reached retirement age and could not be extended. He has been appointed as an advisor to the Minister of Culture. Dr. Zahi Hawass was appointed the new Secretary General and assumed his position in March. We have enjoyed a good relationship with him in his position in the Giza Plateau and this has continued in his new position.
- A department of foreign missions has been set-up and many of our day-to-day dealings are with them.
- In the summer, they issued a new series of regulations. These largely consolidated existing practice and provided guidelines for interaction between the SCA and foreign missions. Much of the regulations are expressly for archaeological excavations outside of cities and they do not directly apply to long-term conservation projects, such as ours. Nonetheless, we are working with the SCA to best understand and implement them.
- The SCA has asked that their inspectors receive extra pay for the overtime work they perform assisting the foreign missions they have been assigned to. Since these are not salary supplements and are generally permitted under USAID regulations, we have worked out a system with the SCA using time sheets to record overtime attendances on site as a basis for payment to the SCA.
- In general, there has been tightening up at the SCA with increasing bureaucracy partly because of requirements by security and military offices. For instance, we are required to provide exact dates of our work on site before approval can be given. This can be hard to pin down too far in advance given the busy schedule of conservation specialists who are working on multiple projects.
- The Islamic sector has installed a department of Follow-up and Cleaning based on the procedures we set up with them for the Sabil Nafisa al-Bayda.

USAID

During the course of the year we have held discussions about the possibility of EAP II. It is not clear yet whether it will have to put out to competition or can come to ARCE as a "follow on award." Jerry Vincent, Bob Springborg and Chip Vincent spent two days in negotiations with USAID officials in June.

Islamic Cairo Conference

A letter sent to Mrs. Mubarak criticizing work in Historic Cairo 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 was 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 agreed to speak in a conference, which was set for November, and postponed until February.

The conference evolved into a partnership between UNESCO and the SCA. As such many outsiders spoke so there was time for only two of our projects, Bab Zuwayla and Sabil Mohamed Ali. Our position was that this was a conference run by the Egyptians for their own purposes and we would help in whatever way we could.

The conference was held from February 16 through 20. ARCE and the EAP emerged unscathed, even strengthened in relationship with the government. For instance, the Historic Cairo project is interested in funding the interior of the Wikala Nafisa and have us supervise it. The SCA would like to fund the conservation of the Western courtyard of Bayt al Razzaz and have asked us supervise. Although there is a long way to go to get to "yes", it is encouraging that they are reaching at to us.

Staff

- Grant Administration

- After eight years of dedicated service, Cynthia Shartzer resigned in February, her position of Grant Administrator to pursue other interests. After advertisements and interviews, Janie Abdul Aziz was hired. She finished her work on a USAID project and started work on June 16.
- Barbara Bruening was hired to help out with the transition and sub-agreements. Unfortunately, she developed a worsening back condition and had to leave after two weeks rather than after the projected six.

- Chief Accountant

Upon departure of Khaled al-Saharty for Canada we hired Amr Rafie in this position. It did not work out well and he left after a month. Ibrahim Ali Ibrahim was hired and has filled the position since December 2001.

- Associate Grant Administrator

Dahlia Elwi was hired in September to assist with the demands of this aspect of project work.

- Administrative Assistant Mariam Samy was married to Maged Alfons on 19 February 2002.
- Administrative Secretary Marwa Shehata was engaged to Moustafa Helmy on 16 May 2002.

- ARCE Director

- Bob Springborg resigned effective October 4 to take a newly created position of Director of the Middle East Institute at the University of London.
- Irene Bierman and Jere Bacharach will be Interim Directors until a new person is hired.

- Other

- ARCE made available office space in the Residence and Michael Jones was able to move in from his outside office to be with the rest of the team.

Site Visits/Meetings

On 1 November: Bob Springborg and Chip Vincent participated in the OC meeting in Atlanta

On 13 November: Chip Vincent gave a presentation on Old Cairo work at the US Embassy for the Governor of Cairo and many others involved on work in the area.

On 13 December: Chip Vincent, Jarek Dobrowolski and Peter Sheehan took John Marshall, Deputy USAID Administrator, Washington, on a tour of Old Cairo

On 11 January: Chip Vincent, Jarek Dobrowolski and Peter Sheehan took two congressional staff, Paul Grove and Tim Reiser on a tour of Old Cairo

On 13 January: Chip Vincent and Jarek Dobrowolski were on-site waiting for a congressional delegation led by Rep. Richard Gephardt, which was cancelled at the last moment.

On 18 January: Bob Springborg, Chip Vincent, Jarek Dobrowolski and Peter Sheehan took Andrew Natsios, USAID Administrator from Washington on a site visit to Old Cairo and then to the Bab Zuwayla area.

On 20-25 January: Chip Vincent (22-24 only) and Jarek Dobrowolski attended a conference in Amman entitled "Conservation and Regeneration of Traditional Urban Centers in the Islamic World: Learning from Regional Experiences and Building Partnerships"
Jarek Dobrowolski gave a talk on ARCE project work.

On 7 February: Chip Vincent and Ray Johnson took Lorie Foreman, USAID Assistant Administrator on a site visit to Luxor.

- On 20 February: Chip Vincent took Janet Ballentyne from USAID on a site visit to Old Cairo.
- On 9,10,11 March: Michael Jones attended a conference on Coptic studies in Wadi Natrun.
- On 18 March: There was a staff site visit to St. Paul's Church.
- On 17 April: Chip Vincent gave a lecture at ARCE on the conservation projects.
- On 27 April: Chip Vincent chaired two sessions on conservation and preservation at ARCE's annual meeting in Baltimore. He gave the first lecture on the broad range of projects. Next speakers were those conducting ARCE's funded projects: Renee Freidman, Ted Brock, Lyla Brock, David O'Connor, Matthew Adams, Bill Remsen, Betsy Bolman, Alaa El Habashi, Agnieszka Dobrowolska and Dr. Salah Zaky. Attendance was very good at all sessions and was overflowing in the small room of the second session.
- On 29 May: Chip Vincent and Jarek Dobrowolski conducted some congressional spouses to Old Cairo.
- On 11 June: Chip Vincent took Carolyn Tomaselli on a site visit to the Bab Zuwayla and Old Cairo.
- On 13 June: Chip Vincent took Carolyn Tomaselli on a site visit to the Bab Zuwayla and Old Cairo.
- On 4 August: Chip Vincent took USAID officials on a site visit of St. Anthony's church.
- On 9-12 August: Chip Vincent chaired a session at the First World Congress of Middle Eastern Studies on Mainz, Germany. He, Jarek Dobrowolski and Michael Jones presented papers at this session.
- On 30 September: Jarek Dobrowolski took Kent Hill, assistant administrator for USAID E/E bureau in Washington and other USAID officials on a site visit to Old Cairo.
- On 1 October: Chip Vincent spoke to the American Embassy spouses on the conservation program.
- On 2 October : Chip Vincent took James Clad, Senior Counselor for the USAID policy and program coordination bureau in Washington and other USAID officials on a site visit to the Bab Zuwayla area.
- On 11 October: Renie Bierman and Chip Vincent took Ambassador Welch and his family on a site visit to the Bab Zuwayla area.

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.

- Paul Grove, Congressional Staff
- Tim Reiser, Congressional Staff
- Mrs. Kathy Issa, Congressional Spouse
- Andrew Natsios, USAID Administrator, Washington
- Lori A. Foreman, USAID Assistant Administrator
- Janet Ballentyne, USAID Agency Counselor
- Kent Hill, USAID Assistant Administrator
- James Clad, USAID Counselor
- Joanne B. Giordano, USAID Deputy Assistant Administrator, Washington
- Ambassador and Mrs. David Welch
- Mr. and Mrs. Willard Pearson, USAID Mission Director, Egypt
- Diane Kelley, US Embassy
- Michele Dunne, US Embassy
- Anne Aarnes, USAID Deputy Mission Director, Egypt
- Alan Davis, USAID
- Anthony Vance, USAID
- Carleton Bennet, USAID
- Cynthia Judge, USAID
- David McCloud, USAID
- Dana Fisher, USAID
- Gary Cohen, USAID
- Glenn Whaley, USAID
- James Harmon, USAID
- Rebecca Latorraca, USAID
- Rich Harber, USAID
- Seifalla Hassanein, USAID
- Steve Brent, USAID
- Wafaa Faltaous, USAID
- Carolyn Tomaselli, ARCE
- Everett Rowson, ARCE
- Irene Bierman, ARCE
- Jere Bacharach, ARCE
- Jerry Vincent, ARCE
- W. Benson Harer Jr., ARCE

Appendices:

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

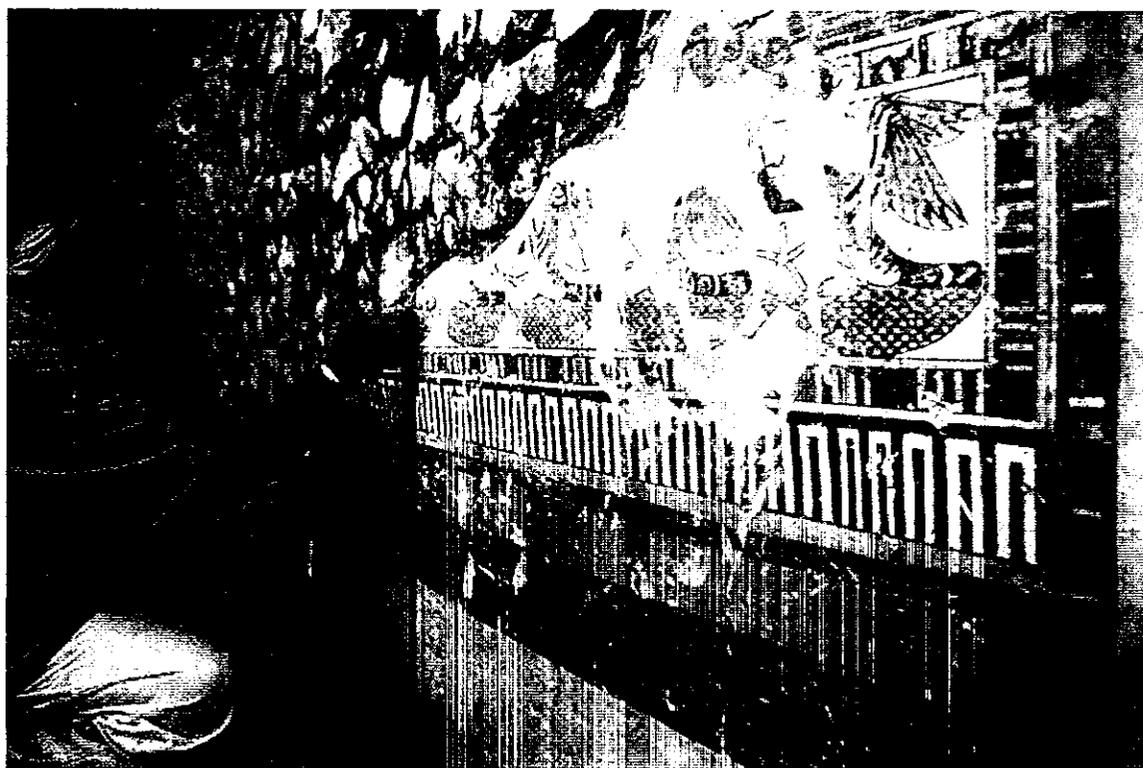
Photographs of ARCE Projects



ARCE Field School

On a site in Fayyum, SCA inspectors work together with foreign and Egyptian trainers, learning and practicing excavation and documentation techniques

Photo by Chip Vincent/ARCE



Conservation of the Tomb of Anen in the Theban Necropolis

Spectacular wall paintings in the 18th dynasty tomb—some previously unknown—have been cleaned, consolidated and protected by a custom-designed case.

Photo by Jaroslaw Dobrowolski/ARCE

Temple of Amun, Medinet Habu

During the project's seventh season, cleaning and consolidation of painted reliefs continued alongside work on stone objects, and repairs to the roof.

Photo by
Chip Vincent/ARCE



Training Facility at the Egyptian Museum, Cairo

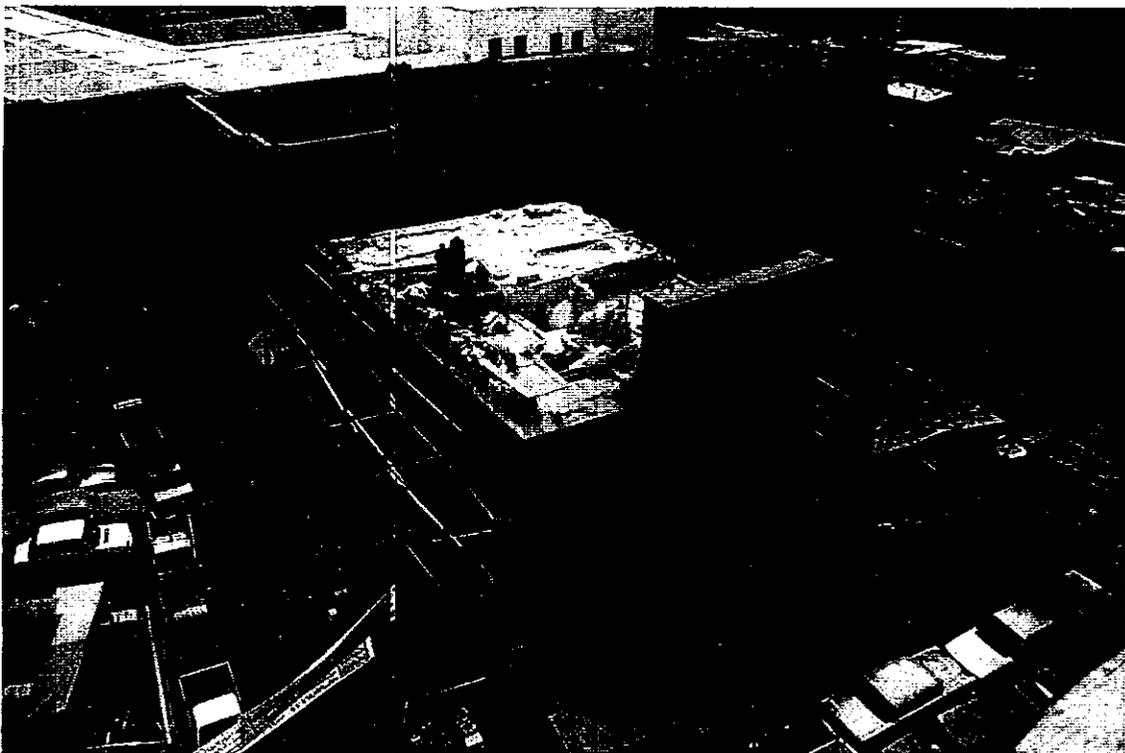
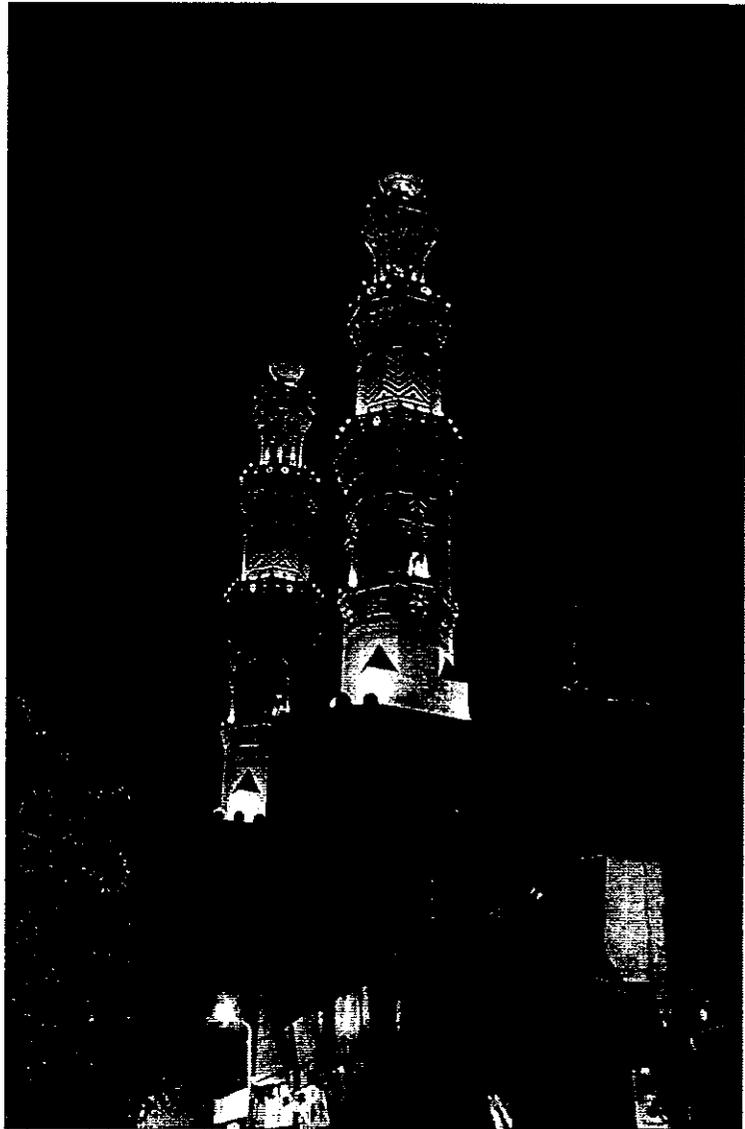
A training course for Egyptian conservators takes place in the facility created in the Museum basement. The same project is modernizing and equipping the Museum's conservation laboratory.

Photo by Chip Vincent/ARCE

Bab Zuwayla, Cairo

With the architectural conservation completed, the new lighting system is a part of the presentation program that is now being implemented.

Photo by
Jaroslaw Dobrowolski/ARCE



Zawia – Sabil Sultan Farag Ibn Barquq, Cairo

Work on the roof is the final stage of structural repairs to the building.

Photo by Chip Vincent/ARCE

**Sabil Muhammad 'Ali
(Tusun Pasha), Cairo**

The finial with its original gilding revealed by conservation is re-installed on the restored dome.

Photo by Agnieszka
Dobrowolska/ARCE



Façade of Wakala Nafisa al Bayda, Cairo

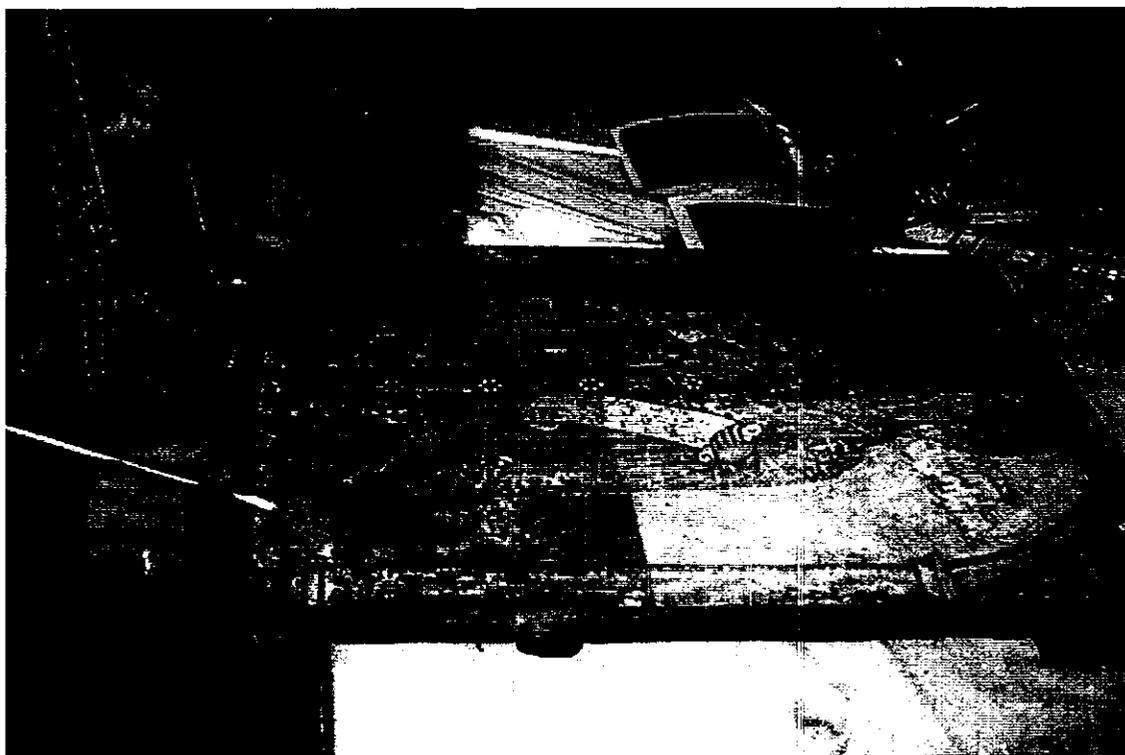
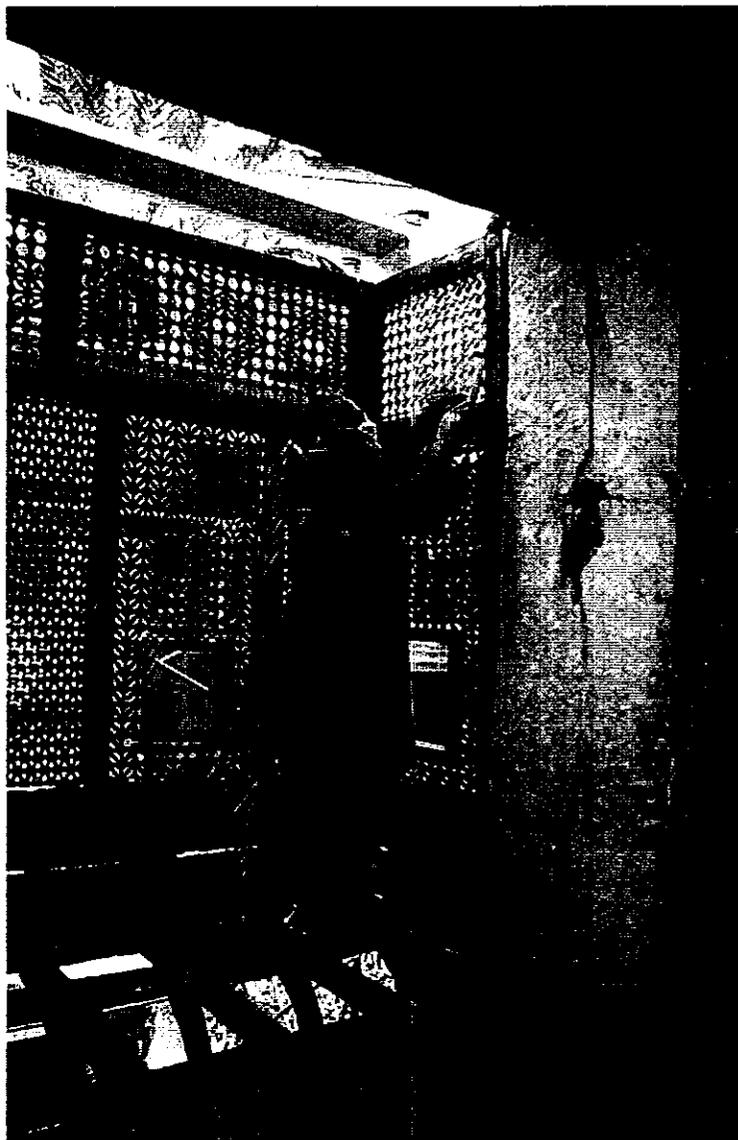
The project is conserving one of the most spectacular examples of *mashrabiya* wooden screens in Cairo

Photo by Chip Vincent/ARCE

Bayt al Razzaz, Cairo

Adaptation of rooms for a conservation site office included the restoration of wooden *mashrabiya* screens

Photo by
Jaroslaw Dobrowolski/ARCE



Conservation of Coptic Icons

A team of Egyptian and foreign conservators working in four workshops cleans, conserves and protects icons from different Coptic churches.

Photo by Chip Vincent/ARCE

Presentations on ARCE Projects



مركز البحوث الأمريكية بمصر
AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

SEMINAR SCHEDULE
MARCH 2002

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6

*REFLECTIONS ON THE ORIENTAL DESPOTISM MODEL
IN EGYPTIAN STUDIES*

PETER GRAN
ARCE FELLOW AND SCHOLAR IN RESIDENCE
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13

* *MONASTIC VISIONS: WALL PAINTINGS IN THE MONASTERY
OF ST. ANTONY AT THE RED SEA*

DR. ELIZABETH S. BOLMAN
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF ART HISTORY

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20

THE PYRAMID BUILDERS

DR. ZAHY HAWASS
GENERAL DIRECTOR OF GIZA PLATEAU

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27

* *THE WORK OF THE EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY IN THEBES*

DR. RAYMOND JOHNSON
DIRECTOR, CHICAGO HOUSE

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



مركز البحوث الأمريكي بمصر
AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

SEMINAR SCHEDULE
APRIL 2002

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3

WOMEN PATRONS OF ARCHITECTURE IN MAMLUK CAIRO

DR. CHAHINDA KARIM
LECTURER IN ISLAMIC ART AND ARCHITECTURE
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO
FACULTY OF TOURISM, HELWAN UNIVERSITY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10

*ANCIENT EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION BETWEEN FACTS
AND DOUBTS*

DR. ABDEL HALIM NOUR EL DIN
DEAN, FACULTY OF ARCHEOLOGY
CAIRO UNIVERSITY, FAIYUM BRANCH

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17

✧ *RECENT PROGRESS ON ARCE'S CONSERVATION PROJECTS*

ROBERT K. VINCENT, JR.
EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES PROJECT DIRECTOR

JAROSLAV DOBROWOLSKI
EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES PROJECT TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

DR. M. KASSAS
BOTANY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO UNIVERSITY

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

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10 FEB 2002



مركز البحوث الأمريكية بمصر
AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

ARCE TRIP
TO

HIERAKONPOLIS
MARCH 8, 9, 2002

Hierakonpolis is one of the most important archaeological sites for understanding the foundations of Ancient Egyptian society. It is best known as the home of the exquisite ceremonial Palette of Narmer, the so-called first political document in history that is attributed to the first king of the first dynasty.

Well before the construction of the pyramids, Hierakonpolis was one of the largest urban centers along the Nile -- a vibrant, bustling city containing many of the features that would later come to typify Dynastic Egyptian civilization. Stretching for over 3 miles along the edge of the Nile flood plain it was a city of many neighborhoods and quarters.

Today Hierakonpolis is the largest site of the Predynastic period (4000-3100BC) still extant and accessible anywhere in Egypt. With these riches, it is no surprise that research at Hierakonpolis is continually providing exciting new glimpses into this age.

The tour will include a look at Egypt's oldest preserved house, that of a potter who burnt his house down with his own kiln, Egypt's earliest temple, and the massive Second Dynasty ceremonial enclosure—the oldest free standing mud brick structure in the world. Decorated rock cut tombs, recently conserved with a grant from ARCE's USAID-funded Egyptian Antiquities Project will also be visited. In addition, a selection of the artifacts discovered over the past 6 years will also be on display.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 2002

Morning flight to Luxor ** Tour to Valley of the Kings and Madinet Habu ** Check-in at Mercure Hotel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 2002

Bus departs to Hierakonpolis ** Tour by Dr. Renee Friedman, Director of the expedition ** Back to Luxor ** Evening flight to Cairo

Per person sharing a double room:
ARCE Member: LE900
Non-member: LE950

Cost includes airline ticket, transportation, one night at hotel on half board basis, lunch box, entrance fees and guide.

DEADLINE FOR RESERVATIONS: FEBRUARY 28, 2002
Call Mary Sadek, Program Coordinator
Tel: 794-8239 / 795-8683
Fax: 795-3052, E-mail: arce@internetegypt.com

CLO

Trips and Tours



Only official Americans and their family members may participate in CLO trips. Non-resident, houseguests of official Americans are welcome, if places for them are reserved. Under no circumstances will anyone be accepted on the day of the tour. CLO hours for reserving and payment of trips and tours are 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM Sunday through Thursday. No reservation can be made by phone, and all reservations must accompany payment. Exceptions for AID and NAMRU-3 only. Please call the CLO at extension 2228 for specific information on pick up times and locations.

Tours often fill up fast, so reserve your space right away. Sorry - No Show...No Refund

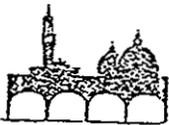
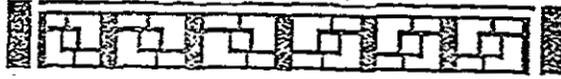


CLO Dinner Club is on the go again!

Let's celebrate the last day of the first month of the New Year. (As if we needed an excuse to celebrate!) We plan to try once again to dine at The Moghul Room, at Mena House Oberoi Hotel, Giza, January 31. This restaurant offers authentic Indian dishes, curries, and tandooris and Indian bread cooked in clay ovens. You can order ala carte, maindishes from LE 40, or from combination dinners, about LE 130. *And yes, they do serve 'spirits' for those so inclined.* Call CLO 797-2228 by Jan. 28th to reserve dinner space and give your transportation needs.

Don't miss this Weekend event!
January CLO Coffee featuring the
Wrought Iron Work of
Khaled Ebrahim
Saturday, January 19th, 2002
10:30 am - 1:30 PM
27 Road 253 2nd Floor Apt. 5
Digla, Maadi (near CAC)

This is an open house, you may
'come-and-go' as you like.



Wednesday Feb. 6th Let's visit the street of the Tentmakers and explore Bab Zuwayla. This area of the Khat is a favorite, as it offers many stalls with

applique work, as well as shawls, rugs and wall hangings. To get there you pass Bab Zuwayla, one of the three remaining gates to the old city and the adjoining Mosque of Muayyad Shaykh. This area has undergone recent restoration as part of a USAID project.

There will be a transportation cost plus a possible small entrance fee to the Mosque.

Limited to 10 persons. 10:00 am - 1:00 PM Sign up by Feb. 3rd

How about a Saturday outing?

Pharonic Papyrus Museum/Nagi Museum/

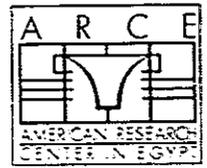
Lunch/ Wissa Wassef- Saturday, February 16th 10 am - 4 PM

If you are interested in papyrus and have been afraid you might be investing in the 'less than authentic' piece, then join us on this outing to the Pharonic Papyrus Museum. We will then make a short visit the Nagi Museum, which is the former studio of the Egyptian artist Muhammad Nagi, famous for his use of color, light and shadow. Next, we will stop for lunch at Christos, a fish restaurant with its great views of the pyramids, before continuing on to the Wissa Wassef Art Center for a tour of this facility. Tour limited to 20, LE60. Please sign up by Feb. 11 in the CLO office.



The 53rd
Annual Meeting
of the
American
Research
Center in
Egypt

April 26 - 28, 2002
The John Hopkins
University
Baltimore, Maryland



10:20 a.m. Kristin Thompson (Egyptian Exploration Society Expedition to Tell el-Amarna) *Something New Under the Aten: Unpublished Statuary Fragments at Amarna*

10:40 a.m. **BREAK**

11:00 a.m. Heather Lee McCarthy (Institute of Fine Arts, New York University) *The Function of "Emblematic" Scenes of the King's Domination of Foreign Enemies and Narrative Battle Scenes in Ramesses II's Nubian Temples*

11:20 a.m. Dawn Landua-McCormack (University of Pennsylvania) *Evidence for Dynasty XIII Royal Mortuary Activity at South Abydos*

11:40 a.m. Laurel Bestock (Institute of Fine Arts, New York University) *The Ideological Significance and Societal Complexity of the Subsidiary Graves for Royal and Elite Monuments of the Early Dynastic Period*

Session 7: Bloomberg 272-Auditorium

Conservation and Preservation I

Chair: Robert Vincent (American Research Center in Egypt, Egyptian Antiquities Project)

9:00 a.m. Robert Vincent (American Research Center in Egypt, Egyptian Antiquities Project) *ARCE's Conservation Projects*

9:20 a.m. Renée Friedman (British Museum) *Conservation and Documentation of the Dynastic Tombs at Hierakonpolis*

9:40 a.m. Ted Brock (American Research Center in Egypt, American University Cairo-Theban Mapping Project) *Remeses VI Sarcophagus Reconstruction Project*

10:00 a.m. David O'Connor (Institute of Fine Arts, New York University) and Matthew Adams (Institute of Fine Arts, New York University/University of Pennsylvania Museum) *The Conservation of the Shinet el Debib Royal Mortuary Enclosure and of the Royal Boats of the Early Dynastic Period at Abydos*

10:20 a.m. Douglas Haldane (Institute of Nautical Archaeology) *Filling the Gaps: INA in Egyptian Conservation*

10:40 a.m. **BREAK**



11:00 a.m. Elizabeth Bolman (Temple University)

A Genealogy of Coptic Monasticism: The Painted Nave Program in the Monastery of St. Antony, Egypt

11:20 a.m. Debora Rodrigues (San Juan Capistrano Mission) and Seif El Rashidi

(London School of Economics) *Preserving Cairo's Islamic Heritage: The Ayyubid City Wall in Context*

11:40 a.m. Cynthia May Sheikholeslami (American University in Cairo)

Ramesses II And Astronomy: Myth Vs. Science

Session 8: Bloomberg 274

Religion

Chair: Ogden Goelet (New York University)

9:00 a.m. Erin Ann Nell (University of Arizona)

Ecliptic Awareness in Ancient Egyptian Astronomy

9:20 a.m. Ann Michelle Marlar (Institute of Fine Arts, New York University)

Exploring the Symbolism of Egyptian 'New Year's' Bottles

9:40 a.m. Susan Hollis (State University of New York, Empire State College)

Hathor and the Mistress of Byblos in the Early Third Millennium

10:00 a.m. Harold Hayes (University of Chicago)

Representations of Mortuary Ritual from the Old to the New Kingdoms

10:20 a.m. Nicholas Picardo (University of Pennsylvania)

Semantic Homicide and Ritual Decapitation: The Theme of the Headless Dead in Private Funerary Religion

Session 9: Bloomberg 274

Collections

Chair: Regine Schulz (Walters Art Museum)

11:00 a.m. Gayle Gibson (Royal Ontario Museum)

The MacSkimming Mummy: Artifact, Specimen, Human Remains

11:20 a.m. Denise Doxey (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)

The Funerary Assemblage of Djehutynekht of Bersha

Jolman (Temple University)
 Monasticism: *The Painted Nave Program in the*
 , Egypt

11:40 a.m. Lawrence Berman (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)
A New Look at Egypt's Late Period in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

LUNCH 12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON

Session 10: Bloomberg 274
Conservation and Preservation II
 Chair: Robert Vincent (American Research Center in Egypt,
 Egyptian Antiquities Project)

1:30 p.m. Alaa El-Habashi (American Research Center in Egypt, Egyptian
 Antiquities Project) *The Preservation of Bayt al-Razzaz and the Conservation*
of its Historical Traces

1:50 p.m. Agnieszka Dobrowolska (American Research Center in Egypt, Egyptian
 Antiquities Project) *From Preservation of a Building to Preservation*
of a Community's Historical Tradition: Architectural Conservation of the
Muhammad 'Ali's Complex of Buildings in Cairo

2:10 p.m. Salah Zaky Said (Misr International University)
Rehabilitation of Historic Cairo Houses

Session 11: Bloomberg 274
Philology and Literature
 Chair: Doha M. Mostafa (Helwan University)

2:30 p.m. Sarah Parcak (Cambridge University)
The Story of Sinuhe and the Hero's Journey

2:50 p.m. Leo Depuydt (Brown University)
The Meaning of the Particle jh

3:10 p.m. Cara L. Sargent (Yale University)
The Language of the Enthronement Inscription of King Ineh-Ankhneferibre

3:30 p.m. Steve Vinson (State University of New York, New Paltz)
P. Brooklyn 37.1647: A Preliminary Assessment



First World Congress for Middle Eastern Studies

University of Mainz, September 8 – 13, 2002

Premier Congrès mondial
des études sur le Moyen-Orient et l'Afrique du Nord
Université de Mayence, du 8 au 13 septembre 2002

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324 11:00am – 1:00pm M2

Lebanon in Post-War Limbo: Cultural, Economic and Political Reconstruction in an Uncertain Regional Environment (Part 2)

Chairs: **Theodor Hanf**, International Centre for the Human Sciences, Byblos; **Nawaf Salam**, American University of Beirut

Boutros Labaki, Lebanese University, Beirut: The Wirtschaftswunder that Failed to Happen: Reconstruction Policies and Economic Constraints
Munir Bashshur, American University of Beirut: The Deepening of Social and Communal Cleavages in the Lebanese Educational System
Farid El-Khazen, American University of Beirut: Deficiencies of Post-War Democracy
Joseph Bahout, Université St. Joseph, Beirut: The Uphill Battle of Civil Society

325 2:00pm – 4:00pm P5

Alevism (Part 3)

Organized by **Hege Irene Markussen** University of Lund

Tord Olsson, University of Lund: Alevi Fields in Turkey
Hüseyin Türk: The Unclehood Tradition in Nusayriyes in Hatay as an Example of an Enculturation
Hege Irene Markussen, University of Bergen: The Discourse of Unity and Plurality in Turkey: The Alevi Mosaic
 Discussant: **Ablahad Lahdo**, Uppsala University

326 2:00pm – 4:00pm P10

Oriens Christianus (Part 3)

Organized by **Martin Tamcke**, Universität Göttingen

Chair: **Martin Tamcke**, Universität Göttingen
 Translator: **Maria Riemer**

Julia Droeber, University of Exeter: Christians in Jordan – From a Gender Perspective
Christiane Lemberg, Universität Augsburg: Religiöse Identität, Syrisch-orthodoxe Christen in der Diaspora.

Jens Dirk Frömming, Universität Marburg: Den Toten eine Stimme geben – Erwägungen zum Umgang mit Tod und Trauer in der syrisch-orthodoxen Beerdigungsliturgie für Kinder
Boulos Harb: Die Auswanderung der Christen aus dem Libanon, Ursachen und Folgen

327 2:00pm – 4:00pm P11

The Avicenna Study Group Colloquium: The Heritage of Avicenna

Organized by **David C. Reisman** University of Illinois

David Reisman, University of Illinois: The Philosopher and the Mystic: A Study in the Pseudo-Avicenna Corpus
M. Afifi Al-Akiti, Oxford University: The 'Three Properties' of Prophethood in Certain Works of Avicenna and al-Ghazali
Gabriel Lahood, College of the Bahamas: Al-Ghazali and Averroes on Avicenna's Theory of Action
Roxanne Marcotte, University of Queensland: Resurrection in the Hayat al-Nufus of Isma'il Ibn Muhammad Rizi
 Discussant: **Jules Janssen**, KULeuven

328 2:00pm – 4:00pm P4

Historic Preservation Projects in Egypt

Chair: **Robert K. Vincent Jr.**, ARCE, Cairo

Robert K. Vincent Jr., ARCE, Cairo: American Research Center in Egypt: Historic Preservation Projects in Egypt
Michael Jones, ARCE, Cairo: The Preservation of Historic Churches in Egypt: St. Anthony's and St. Paul's Monasteries
Jaroslav Dobrowolski, ARCE, Cairo: American Research Center in Egypt's Architectural Conservation Projects in Islamic Cairo
Agnieszka Dobrowolska, ARCE, Cairo: From Preservation of a Building to Preservation of a Community's Historical Tradition: Architectural Conservation of the Muhammad 'Ali's Complex of Buildings in Cairo

329 2:00pm – 4:00pm P3

Analysing Terrorism

Frantisek Bures, University of West Bohemia: Anthropology: Structurally-Functional Analysis Offers – New Approach in Dealing with Terrorism
Servet Mutlu, Baskent University, Ankara: Economic Effects of the PKK Terrorism in Turkey
Jon Armajani, St. Mary's College of Maryland: Terrorism as Diplomacy by Other Means

330 2:00pm – 4:00pm M3

Gender Studies: Women in Modernity (Part 2)

Mutlu Binark, Gazi University, Ankara; **Baris Kilicbay**, Gazi University, Ankara: The Shifting Meanings of the Islamic Veiling in Turkey
Karin van Nieuwkerk, ISIM, Leiden: Female Converts to Islam: A Comparison of Online and Offline Conversion Narratives

331 2:00pm – 4:00pm M2

Lebanon in Post-War LIMBO: Cultural, Economic and Political Reconstruction in an Uncertain Regional Environment (Part 3)

Chairs: **Theodor Hanf**, International Centre for the Human Sciences, Byblos; **Nawaf Salam**, American University of Beirut

Ahmad Beydoun, Lebanese University, Beirut: Political Communalism Reconsidered
Nawaf Salam, American University of Beirut: Political Reform: Then and After
Theodor Hanf, International Centre for the Human Sciences, Byblos: The Secular Nation: Lebanese Opinions on Culture, Society and Politics
Nazih Darwish, Dar al-Nahar, Université St. Joseph, Beirut: To be announced

Articles on ARCE Projects

Outlook

1 Holy Launch

The launch of the first collection of the Hadith Encyclopedia at the Semiramis Inter-Continental Hotel was attended by, from left, Abdul Hakim Winter, professor of Islamic Studies at Cambridge University; Ali Jum'a, professor of Islamic jurisprudence at Al Azhar University; Farid Gouverneur, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Thesaurus Islamicus Foundation.



2 UNDP's National Day

The anniversary celebration of the United Nations Development Program was held at the Pyramids Park Inter-Continental Resort. It was attended by Minister of Information Technology Dr. Ahmed Nazif, who was welcomed upon his arrival by Hassan Nejm, resident manager of the resort.



3 A Taxing Seminar

The Egyptian Center for Economic Studies (ECES) organized a seminar about the income tax draft law at Le Meridien Heliopolis Hotel. It was attended by Gamal Mubarak, board member of the ECES (center), who was welcomed upon his arrival by Philippe Bonnot, general manager of the hotel (left); and Nihal Zamzam, marketing communications manager (right).



4 Bab Zuweila Restoration

The near completion of the restoration of the Bab Zuweila Islamic monument was celebrated with a reception attended by Mohamed El Hamamsy, CEO of Click Vodafone, one of the major sponsors of the project (right); and Robert Spring Berg, director of the American Research Center in Cairo which is undertaking the work (left).



5 The Colors of Guatemala

An exhibition entitled *Guatemala: Colors of Friendship* was held at the Egyptian Center for International Cultural cooperation. From left are Abla Ghoneim, head of the center; Ana Leticia Vasquez, *charge d'affaires* at the Guatemalan Embassy; Susana Aquino De Gianettoni, photojournalist; and Mohamed Ghoneim, deputy minister of culture.

6 Unique Meeting

The Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Sharm El-Sheikh organized a seminar attended by the general managers and directors of sales and marketing of all the hotels in Sharm El-Sheikh as well as top Saudi Arabian travel agencies and members of the press. From left are Nadia El Raheb; General Mostafa Afifi, governor of South Sinai; and Mahmoud Tahio.



Arish Citadel still w hand to revive its ma

Despite efforts exerted to restore Egyptian monuments especially in archaeologically-rich areas there are many sites across the country that still suffer negligence and are in need of upgrading. In order to preserve these treasures they have to be incorporated in long-term plans since they constitute a major feature of the Egyptian identity.

The Arish Citadel which goes back to the pharaonic age is among these sites. The part existing above the ground has almost turned to ruins, while there is a great part of it still under the ground, needing excavation.

In old times the citadel used to be a great defence spot on the eastern borders. It is also located on a spot that represents the meeting point of the commercial convoys coming from Syria. Moreover it represented the linking chain on the route of Arab convoys whether commercial or cultural. Owing to the movement of these convoys to the Nile Valley from the Arab peninsula and Syria, the Arabic language has become in use in Egypt even before

the Islamic conquest of Egypt.

The market held on the spot every Thursday is now the main obstacle facing the Supreme Council of Antiquities to start excavation. It is unacceptable that the Citadel remain buried under the ground at a time when Al Arish has become a major city under the national project for the development of Sinai. Arish is planned to be a trade, tourist and economic capital for North Sinai and the Suez Canal region by 2017. Therefore it has become a necessity to rediscover the features of the old Arish and to move the market elsewhere so that excavations could be launched. The situation has been deadlocked for a long time now and the SCA is content with providing the Citadel site with barbed wire.

Another site that yearns for the intervention of archaeologists is Hawara Pyramid (Imnemhat III), which was opened by the Egyptian Antiquities Authority in 1994 although it was discovered by a foreign excavator 108 years ago.

The surprise that stunned members of the Egyptian team is that underground water fills

Project to restore Red Monastery in Suhag in cooperation with Italy

A report will be submitted soon to the SCA about the constructional condition of the Red Monastery that lies west of the Upper Egyptian city of Suhag.

Under a joint project with Italy, represented by the university of Rome, the monastery is planned to be restored. Preliminary steps involved analyses of the environment and the surrounding area of the monastery as well as registering architectural and artist elements of the monastery. The monastery is actually connected to other sites as the White Monastery and Sheikh Hamad area.

A series of meetings were held between the Italian side and representatives of the South Valley University which is taking over the project on the Egyptian side. The meetings have determined approaches to be taken, and information to be given about the environmental background of the area. The potential of the laboratories of the University's faculty of science is needed for chemical and geological analyses in order to start implementation by October.

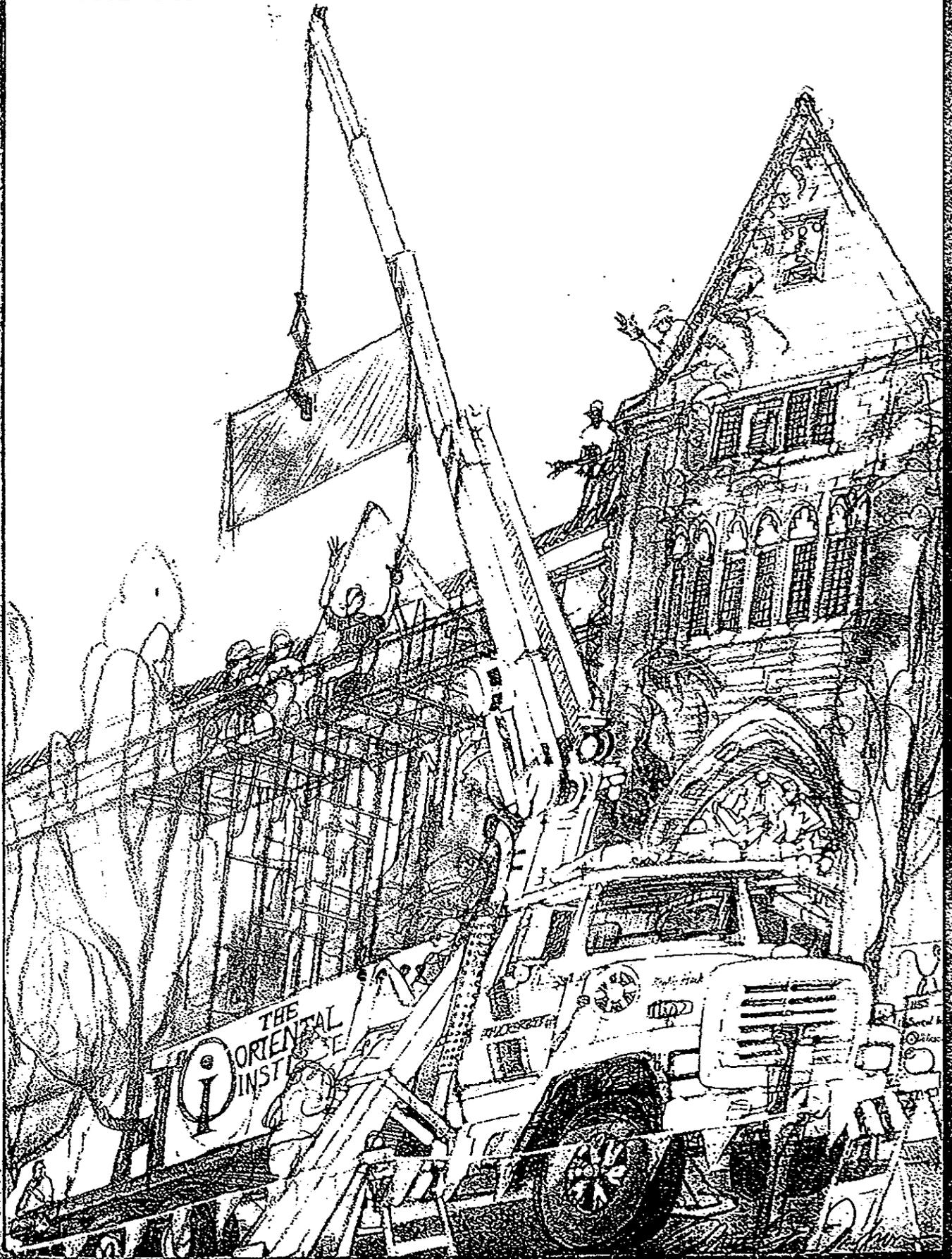
According to Dr Mohamed Abdul Satar, Director of the project, the Italian team has provided a data base on the project and prepared a framework on the relation between monasticism and christianity

in Egypt on the one hand and Europe on the other. Discussions held, he said, revealed the importance of documenting religious and literary heritage related to the subject in order to serve the archaeological side.

Dr Abdul Satar, however, said that in case the two universities would not be able to provide necessary funds to start implementation by next October, a report has to be referred to the SCA on the available finance in order to find other funding resources.

The Red Monastery is the first European project in the Mediterranean and is considered a specimen for cooperation among universities in the region.

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE 2000-2001 ANNUAL REPORT



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provide him with a list of items found in it (fig. 3). This system will be highly interactive. A simple click will allow the user to find other examples of a certain pot type and where they were found or list all occurrences of a personal name in cuneiform texts found at any of the four Diyala sites. In the future this material could be linked to other sites and allow search queries beyond the Diyala. Searches that would have taken hours, if not days, using paper volumes will eventually be possible within seconds.

Needless to say, these goals will take time to implement. We anticipate the first version of the web-based Diyala Project to go online in spring 2002. We are in process of applying for more funding to keep the project going another three years. This period should allow us to finish the work as outlined above, but research will continue beyond that time. With the Web, we will be able to involve scholars overseas who might never set foot into the Oriental Institute, yet we will be able to update our databases with their work.

In all this work we will keep relying heavily on our volunteers. Their skilled and tireless work is fundamental to our success, and we want to thank them one more time for their enthusiasm in making this project so successful.

EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY

W. Raymond Johnson

On 15 April 2001, the Epigraphic Survey completed its seventy-seventh six-month field season in Luxor, Egypt. At Medinet Habu the epigraphic work this year resumed at the small Amun temple of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III, where the drawing and collating continued in the bark sanctuary and ambulatory of Thutmose III and was initiated in the Saite portico of the Kushite pylon. Restoration work continued on the rooftop of the Eighteenth Dynasty temple, as well as cleaning and conservation of the painted reliefs in the two southernmost chambers of the sanctuary below. New sandstone flooring was placed in the two central rooms, and six large fragments of a colossal granodiorite dyad of Thutmose III and Amun recovered from the floor debris last season were reassembled in the first chamber, in its original architectural setting. At Luxor temple, conservation continued on deteriorating block fragments in the Epigraphic Survey blockyard, several fragment groups were prepared for reassembly on display platforms in the blockyard, and the northern end of the eastern wall of the Amenhotep III sun court was consolidated in preparation for the in situ restoration of a large fragment group featuring the bark of Amun.

Small Amun Temple of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III at Medinet Habu

From 15 October 2000 to 15 April 2001 the epigraphic team of Egyptologist/epigraphers, photographers, and artists continued the documentation work in the small Amun temple of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III at Medinet Habu. The artists and epigraphers continued to pencil, ink, and correct facsimile drawings of the bark sanctuary and ambulatory reliefs that will be published in the proposed second volume of the small Amun temple series (fig. 1). In March the artists transferred their operation from the interior of the bark sanctuary to the Akoris doorway



Figure 1. Epigraphers J. Brett McClain and Harold Hays collating at small Amun temple, Medinet Habu. Photograph by Sue Lezon

on the north of the ambulatory, and to the east, the "Saite" porch of the Kushite Pylon (fig. 2), which will be published in the proposed third volume 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 from the style of the traces seem to date either to the Twenty-fifth or Twenty-sixth Dynasties. To make matters more interesting, the cartouches have all been erased (leaving a scooped-out area) and are recarved with Nectanebo I's names, although he is not the originator of the reliefs. There are additional indications that the screen walls, made of smaller blocks than the columns, are not original to the porch, but were modified (shortened in some cases) to fit the new columns. It is hoped that close scrutiny of this material as it is recorded will answer some of our questions about the history of this intriguing monument. One new Egyptologist/epigrapher, Harold Hays, and one new Egyptologist/artist, Will Schenck, were trained on-site this season. Ahmed Ezz, Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) Inspector, who turns out to be a very capable artist, also

practiced penciling on-site and will continue to learn our drawing conventions next season. 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 Thutmose III bark sanctuary area, including the ambulatory pillars (fig. 3).

This year 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 (fig. 4), and the granite doorjamb piercing the northern wall 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 Kushite pylon "Saite" porch screen walls; the north and south sides of the Kushite gateway; and the Ptolemaic hall granite doorjamb inscriptions, north exterior, and thickness.

The 2000/2001 season marked the fifth year of a five-year grant approved by the Supreme Council of Antiquities and the Egyptian Antiquities Project (EAP) of the American Research Center for documentation and conservation of the small Amun temple at Medinet Habu. The

conservation work this season continued on the rooftop over the Thutmoseid sanctuary, and inside the painted chapels. Senior conservator Lotfi Hassan, assisted by conservator Adel Aziz Andraws and new conservation trainee Nahed Samir, completed the cleaning of the painted reliefs in the southeastern chamber, and cleaned two walls in the southwestern chamber (fig. 5). Following our standard procedure, the wall reliefs were first examined and documented, primarily with color photography and scanned, reduced drawings. Conservator Adel Aziz and Nahed Samir assisted in the cleaning and replaced old deteriorated mortar between the wall courses with hydraulic lime (Lafarge) and sandstone powder, particularly in the lower wall courses affected by humidity from high groundwater. In some areas where the stone had decayed leaving gaps, hydraulic mortar was injected made up of Acrylic emulsion (Primal AC 33) in distilled water. The cleaning process of the reliefs themselves included mechanical cleaning by soft brush, scalpel, and gum eraser to remove the dust and light grime on the surface. Sepiolite and distilled water poultices were applied to wall surfaces for cleaning and desalination. Chemical cleaning of the soot and dense grime included 5% Butylamine in distilled water and Dimethyl Formamide (DMF) in more sensitive areas. Limited consolidation was necessary for some fragile pigments using Acrylic resin Acryloid B72 in Acetone. The goal for next season is to finish this room and the front central sanctuary chamber, started year before last.

Stonecutter Dany Roy supervised several projects for the Epigraphic Survey this season in the small Amun temple. First, he completed the grouting with liquid mortar of the sanctuary roof area, particularly the new roof blocks over the King's Chamber, replaced two seasons ago, which reactivate an ancient Ptolemaic drainspout 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, while Egyptologist/artist Tina Di Cerbo continued to study and plot the roof blocks on her master plan of the roof along the front of the Eighteenth Dynasty temple, and the two Ptolemaic "wings."

In the sanctuary area of the Eighteenth Dynasty temple, Dany coordinated the laying of new sandstone floor slabs, 10 cm thick, in the two central sanctuary chambers (fig. 6). In the back central room, sixteen slabs (= 13.3 sq. m) were laid on a bed of sand, and in the front room, seventeen slabs were laid, with the four corners left open until next season (total area of room = 22 sq. m). The remains of four original paving stones found subsided in the floor debris last season along the north side of the chamber, too fragile to raise in the restoration of the flooring, were used as a guide for the proportions and orientation of the new slabs in that area. In each room a distance of 10 cm was left



Figure 2. Artist Sue Osgood penciling at the wall, Kushite pylon "porch," small Amun temple, Medinet Habu. Photograph by Ray Johnson

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, PVC tubes 5 cm 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.

Last season, in preparation for repaving the sanctuary, Tina Di Cerbo coordinated a careful examination of the floor debris in the two central chambers and the recovery of six large and two hundred medium-to-small fragments of a colossal granodiorite seated dyad of Thutmose III and the god Amun. The two largest fragments were published by Uvo Hölscher in *The Excavation of Medinet Habu II, The Temples of the Eighteenth Dynasty* (OIP 41; Chicago, 1939), the result of the University of Chicago's work there in the early 1930s under Hölscher's direction. Hölscher moved the uppermost fragment, which preserves the torsos of the king and god, outside the

temple to the north, and left the much larger lower body section buried in the floor debris, which we raised and moved last season. The largest pieces were placed in the bark sanctuary, which was fitted out with new slatted gates for their protection, for storage over the summer, while the smaller fragments were stored in the sanctuary.

In November and December of this season I studied and sorted the statue fragments prior to reassembly, after which conservator Lotfi Hassan cleaned the pieces with distilled water, consolidated a few (with Acryloid B72), and joined some of the smaller pieces (with epoxy resin: Araldite AY 106). In January Dany Roy constructed a steel scaffolding and winch to test the joins of the largest pieces. Reassembly began in February, supervised by Dany and Lotfi. In the bark sanctuary a fragment from the base of the statue was joined to the back of the largest fragment (over three tons), and secured with a 75 cm stainless steel dowel 2 cm in diameter, the emplacement for which was drilled by Dany, and the epoxying of the dowel into its final position by Lotfi. The large fragment was then placed on its back, a joining base fragment was winched into place, and two dowel emplacements were drilled for the insertion of two 95 cm dowels. Another base fragment was attached to this piece with a single steel dowel 90 cm in length. The three large fragments were then transferred to the central sanctuary, within which Dany's steel scaffolding had been erected. The largest piece was placed on its

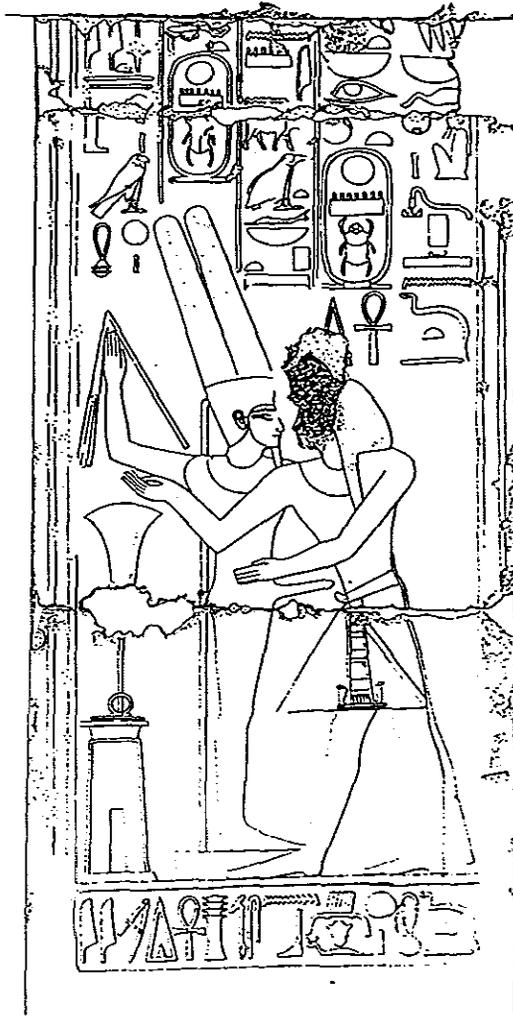


Figure 3. Inscribed pillar face MHB 135, bark sanctuary ambulatory, small Amun temple, Medinet Habu; Thutmose III embracing the god Amun-ka-mutef. Detail of facsimile drawing by Andrew Baumann and Margaret De Jong. Photograph of drawing by Yarko Kobylecky

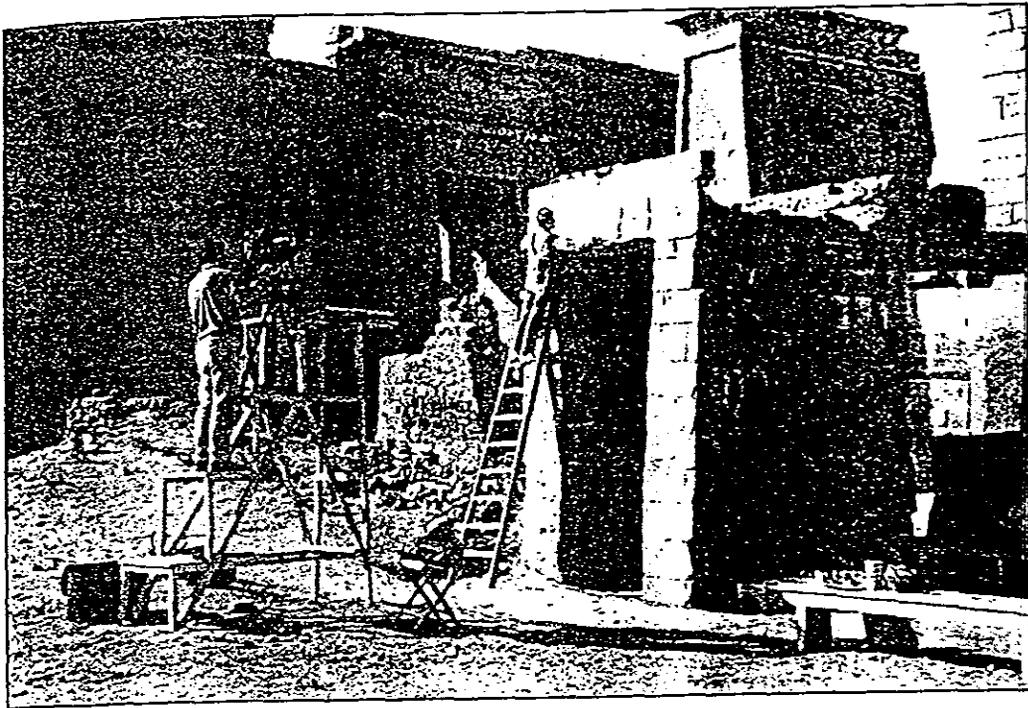


Figure 4. Yarko Kobylecky and Ellie Smith photographing the Kushite gate, small Amun temple, Medinet Habu. Photograph by Ray Johnson

back, and the two base fragments were permanently doweled and epoxied into place. The joined statue base was raised on 20 March and moved into the exact center of the room, over a damp-coursed, reinforced concrete foundation prepared last season by Dany. Another, fourth section of the base, preserving the front, was epoxied into place, and on 24 March the top section of the statue was winched into position and epoxied, completing the joining of the six largest pieces of the group (fig. 7). Tina Di Cerbo then drew the reassembled statue in section, adding the dowel emplacements for the record.

The reassembled dyad, broken at the top, stands just shy of 3 m in height. Next season the analysis of the smaller fragments will be completed, after which they will be joined to the main group. It is a rare opportunity to restore a piece of Egyptian sculpture to its original architectural setting; this particular dyad was an integral part of the architecture of the sanctuary and is an imposing addition to the room.

Luxor Temple

This season marked the sixth year of an extended five-year grant approved by the Supreme Council of Antiquities and the Egyptian Antiquities Project of the American Research Center, for the preservation, documentation, and consolidation of deteriorating decorated sandstone fragments at Luxor temple.

Field conservator Hiroko Kariya coordinated the Luxor Temple Fragment Project from 26 January through 15 April and was joined by project supervisor John Stewart from 19 February to 8 March. Hiroko and John were kindly assisted this season by volunteers Nan and David Ray, who are rapidly becoming indispensable to the project. With Nan, Hiroko surveyed and monitored all 1,540 fragments in the Epigraphic Survey blockyard recorded in our computer data-



Figure 5. Conservator Lotfi Hassan cleaning painted wall reliefs, small Amun temple, Medinet Habu. Photograph by Sue Lezon

base. 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 (fig. 8). The fragments from this group have received treatment over the last few years in preparation for their reconstruction, and the re-joined group will complete a large offering scene before the bark of Amun now only partly preserved on the wall. 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.

Luxor Temple Structural Condition Study

In response to our growing concerns over questions of the structural stability of the Luxor temple monument in light of rapidly changing environmental and demographic conditions, this season the Epigraphic Survey sponsored a structural condition study of Luxor temple. Starting in early December, structural engineer Conor Power, who worked with Chicago House in the first stage of our EAP funded conservation project at Medinet Habu five years ago, and his wife Marcia spent three weeks intensively surveying the temple (even scrambling inside the pylons; fig. 9) and scrutinizing our photographic archives to determine its condition since the nineteenth century. His findings, submitted to the SCA by us as a separate report, indicate that there may be serious structural problems with the pylons of Ramesses II at the front of Luxor temple, particularly the eastern tower, which will have to be monitored closely during the next few years.

Conor and I returned to Luxor after our season ended for a historic groundwater workshop 16-17 May sponsored by the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture, USAID, and the Supreme Council of Antiquities. The meeting, coordinated by the Agricultural Policy Reform Program, addressed the increasing threat to Egypt's antiquities by the salt-laden groundwater, as well as increasing urban and agricultural development, and was attended by representatives of the Egyptian Ministries of Agriculture, Irrigation, Land Reclamation, and Antiquities from the regions of Aswan, Luxor, Qena, and Sohag. Also present were the Governor of Luxor Dr. Maimoud Khalaf; USAID Egypt Director Bill Pearson; ARCE Director Bob Springborg; a team of Swed-

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JUNE 6, 2002

c. 1300 BC.

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When item no. 46/A was stolen in 1990, an investigation found that the guards on the site were at fault. They lost one month's salary for their negligence.

Minister of Culture who will report the matter to Interpol and the Egypt's Ambassador to the US to stop the sale.

Valley of Kings to be protected against flood

The Supreme Council for Antiquities and the American Research Centre are collaborating on a programme to protect the Valley of Kings from flooding.

Dr Zahia Hawas, Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Antiquities and the Valley of Kings, said the risk of flood damage and crystal formations in some of the tombs are evidence of antiquity. Thirteen tombs were flooded after flash floods swept through Upper Egypt in 1994. Moisture seeped into the walls and paint was already flaking off some of the murals in the tombs, Dr Hawas said.

He added that the project began with a topographical survey and hydrological analysis of the area and a record of existing paintings. Once these tasks were completed, barriers would be created to keep water out of the tombs and an efficient drainage system would be laid. So far, about 90 per cent of tomb surveys which include the burial chambers of Ramses I and Sesostris have been completed.

Museum go high

Technology has made it possible to shorten the time taken to record the complete image of a monument. Conventional imaging methods have been rendered obsolete now that three museums in Egypt have started to use electronic devices to register antiquities.

Nahed Refaat, who is in charge of the programme to document the tremendous range of artifacts at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, explained that the inventory was taken in three stages: firstly with written texts, then pictures of exhibits at all angles, the video imaging.

The manual tasks were the most time-consuming plus the seemingly uphill task of information gathering, Ms Refaat said, adding that an Egyptian

ED

By: Mohssen Arishie

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18 JUN 2002

Ministry of Culture
Supreme Council of Antiquities



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FAX MESSAGE

To : Dr. Robert K. Vincent, Jr.; EAP/ADP Project Director
 Fax Numbers : 7948622 (ARCE) in Cairo
 From : F.A. ESMAEL, Scientific Adviser (SCA)
 Date : 18 June, 2002
 Subject : Synopsis of SCA-ARCE Joint Projects

Dr. Zahi Hawass has duly received your letter and the enclosed comprehensive account of ARCE wide activities in support of SCA conservation and site management endeavors, and kindly referred the material to me. The account truly and very eloquently speaks for the traditional and well-established cooperation between USA and Egypt: on all aspects of caring for Egypt's Cultural Heritage. SCA can therefore be only very appreciative of - and truly grateful for - all the good (completed, ongoing and planned) works reported.

Yours sincerely,

F. Esmael

(Professor) F.A. ESMAEL
Scientific Adviser (SCA)

bulletin

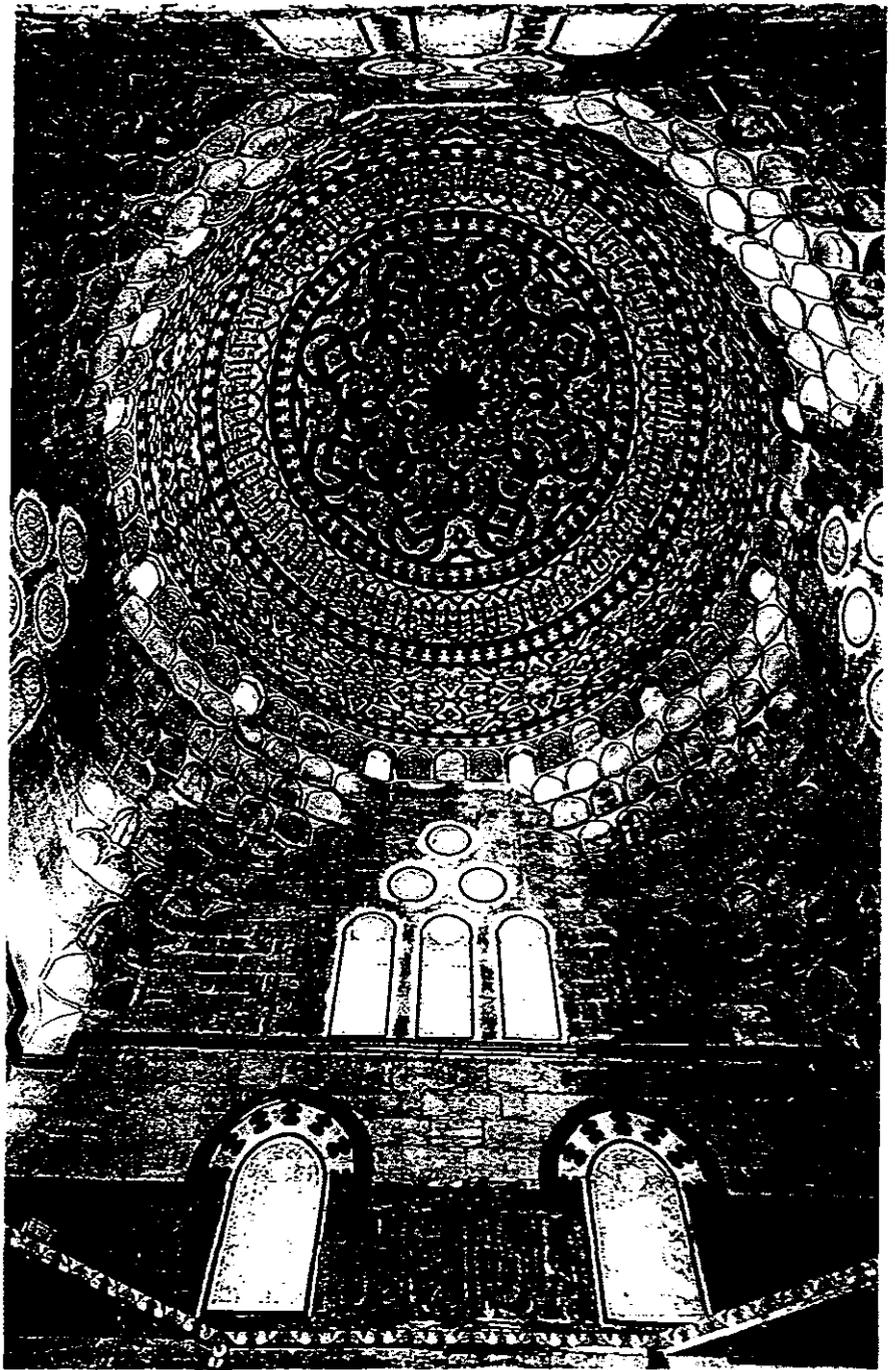
of the American Research Center in Egypt

Number 182 - Spring-Summer 2002

The Muqarnas Domes and Vaults of Cairo

Yasser Tabbaa

Scholars may debate the nature of Islamic architecture in different periods and places, but most would concede a special place for muqarnas vaulting as one of its distinctive forms. During the period of its greatest spread and innovation, between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries, muqarnas vaults and domes helped impart a sense of luxury to medieval Islamic architecture and a measure of unity among its diverse regional styles, from Spain to India. Yet, despite its tremendous visual appeal and unparalleled architectural importance, the muqarnas remains somewhat enigmatic in terms of its origin, earliest development, and meaning, whether original or modern. More specifically, its introduction to Egypt and its role in shaping the domes and portal vaults of Mamluk



The dome in the shrine of al-Faraj ibn Borqaj, Cairo (1405). Photo: Tim Loveless

monuments continues to be poorly understood and subject to various interpretations.

Even when writing generally on the muqarnas it is important to keep in mind a subtle but significant distinction between the muqarnas as a decorative system and the forms to which it was applied, including domes, vaults, cornices, and capitals. In short, it seems clear that the muqarnas is not an architectural form as such but a type of three-dimensional ornament – consisting of a variety of spherical sections, brackets, and pendants – which was applied during the medieval period to various architectural forms, resulting in their characteristic transformation into geo-

metrically fragmented forms. This essay will therefore discuss the process of this transformation and will examine its most significant products, namely the portal vault and the dome, which form the points of entry and culmination of many Islamic monuments in Cairo and elsewhere.

The origin of the first muqarnas forms has been debated for several decades, and the issue is still incompletely settled.¹ The main point of contention is that muqarnas-like forms seem to occur in the eleventh century in different parts of the Islamic world, including

continued on page

Reassembling the Sarcophagus of Ramesses VI in the Valley of the Kings

Edwin Brock

EDWIN BROCK, director of the Sarcophagus of Ramesses VI Cleaning, Consolidation, and Reassembly Project, also works for the Theban Mapping Project of the American University in Cairo.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Director
Edwin Brock
SCA Inspector
Ezz al-Din Kamol el-Nob
Painting conservator
Lotfi Khaled Hassan
Stone conservator
Dany Roy
Photographer
Francis Dzikowski
Archaeological Illustrator
Lyla Pinch-Brock
Conservation assistant
Nahed Samir
Conservation technicians
Ahmed Sallah Abdallah
Muhammed Mahmoud Hassan

Over the past two summers, I have been directing an important reconstruction project in the Valley of the Kings, carried out in cooperation with the Supreme Council of Antiquities and financed by a grant from the United States Agency for International Development administered by the Egyptian Antiquities Project of the American Research Center in Egypt. My interest in this project started in 1985, when I cleared out debris and stone fragments in a pit cut into the floor of the burial chamber of KV 9, the tomb of the Twentieth Dynasty pharaoh Ramesses VI. Some of the stone fragments belong to the red granite outer sarcophagus box, which had been broken in half in antiquity during an attempt to break up the massive box for re-use. Most of the fragments, however, were part of the mummiform inner sarcophagus, carved from a block of green conglomerate

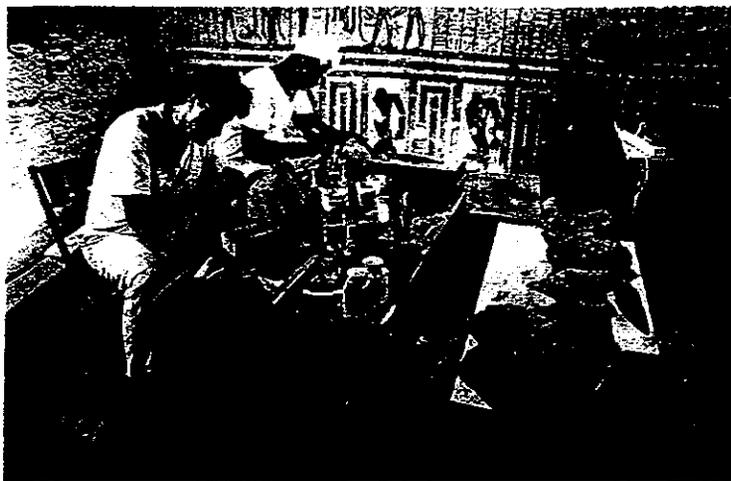
quarried from a single outcropping in the Wadi Hammamat. While the one-meter-thick floor of the granite sarcophagus offered pieces suitable for re-carving, the inner sarcophagus was not wanted for re-use, and it was smashed up to get it out of the way. It is the remains of this inner sarcophagus that form the focus of this project.

A black resinous substance, probably poured over the sarcophagus during burial ceremonies, covered many of the green conglomerate fragments. Examination of these fragments revealed traces of carved and painted decoration, mainly in yellow pigment. Lyla Pinch-Brock traced the decorated fragments, scanned them into a computer and made a hypothetical assembly by manipulating the position of the images of the fragments. The decorated fragments were placed in wooden boxes for their protection and stored in an out-of-the-way corner of

the burial chamber, until they could be treated.

Eventually, in the spring of 2001, I was able to gather a team of qualified conservators whose schedules coincided to undertake this large three-dimensional jigsaw puzzle. Lotfi Khaled Hassan had many years of experience in painting conservation at such notable monuments as the Tomb of Nefertari, the Tomb of the Sons of Rameses II (KV 5), as well as working for the University of Chicago Epigraphic Survey (Chicago House) at the small Amun Temple at Medinet Habu. At the temple, he worked with Dany Roy, an experienced stonecutter, who had recently reassembled a large grano-diorite statue of Amun and Thutmose III, rediscovered as fragments buried under the temple's sanctuary floor. Their two Egyptian assistants, Ahmed Sallah Abdallah and Muhammed Mahmoud Hassan, provided additional assistance. Francis Dzikowski of AUC's Theban Mapping Project, was the project photographer.

We began our work in early July 2001. Despite the intense summer heat in Luxor, conditions in the tomb were very comfortable; the burial chamber is relatively cool, since it is situated more than 100 meters in from the tomb entrance. One of our first tasks was to install an air circulation system to remove stale air and fumes from the chemicals used in the conservation work. Dany connected 100 meters of flexible tubing to a large fan outside the tomb entrance. This was mounted



on a stone and lime cement base and housed in a wooden shelter.

Meanwhile, Lotfi and Ahmed were at work in the burial chamber cleaning the break surfaces of the individual fragments prior to their joining. This was an important but time-consuming process, because dirt had accumulated on the fragments over the millennia during which they had been lying buried in the pit in the center of the burial chamber floor. Once particular groups of fragments that could be reassembled were cleaned, Lotfi started gluing them together, using a fast-drying epoxy resin adhesive.

In consultation with the SCA, it was decided that the best place to display the reassembled sarcophagus was on the existing excavated bedrock floor on the north side of the chamber. In order to have a level surface on which to place the box, Dany constructed a limestone platform on the bedrock. The large pieces forming the head and foot ends were joined using stainless-steel dowels inserted into holes drilled horizontally through the thickness of these fragments. The assembled fragment groups of the two ends were set in their appropriate positions on the limestone base through the use of a winch mounted on steel scaffolding, which allowed movement in three directions. With these two ends as reference points, we next joined together the fragment groups of the outer edges of the sides of the box floor, followed by as many of the remaining pieces of the floor interior as could be joined. By the end of the 2001 season we had begun adding assemblies of groups belonging to the lower parts of the sides and foot end of the box.

During the 2002 season, from the beginning of June to early July, we made further assemblies of the sarcophagus box, as well as of the lid. Nahed Samir, who had worked with Lotfi in previous seasons at the



Epigraphic Survey's project at Medinet Habu, joined the project team. At this point it became obvious that missing fragments from the sides and ends of the sarcophagus box posed difficulties for its reassembly. Some of these gaps could be bridged with extant fragments, but without the missing pieces, support had to be provided by fiberglass rods. The occupant's left side of the sarcophagus box presented another difficulty: Groups of fragments formed extensive joins horizontally, but there were no secure joins to the lower parts of the box. The dilemma of missing fragments, however, posed less of a structural challenge for the assembly of the lid fragments. Although at least a third of the original lid was missing, the remainder formed continuous joins from side to side across the widest part, where the upper torso and crossed arms of the mummiform figure of the king were sculpted. Additional joins along the occupant's right side extended all the way to the foot end, as well as part way down the edge of the left leg. The assembled lid fragments were placed on a wooden

platform resting on the floor of the burial chamber, to the right of the central pit, and extending over the rough edge of the north side of the pit itself.

In 2002 the staff of the Conservation Department of the British Museum created a fiberglass-resin replica of the head of the mummiform lid, which entered the museum's collection in 1823, when it was purchased from Henry Salt, the British consul in Egypt. Particular thanks are due to the museum's conservation staff, Ken Uprichard and Michael Nielson, for the production of this superb replica. A gift to the SCA, the replica was delivered to the Valley of the Kings on 5 August and installed in the tomb. Final adjustments of the lid assembly and a display of the unattached sarcophagus box fragment groups will take place this fall. An information panel on the history of the sarcophagus of Ramesses VI will accompany the reconstruction. If all works out, the winter tourist high season will find the tomb open to visitors with an entirely new focal point in the burial chamber. ■

This page: Dany Roy using the winch to place an assembled fragment group of the sarcophagus box. Photo: Robert K. Vincent Jr. (ARCE)

Opposite: Lotfi Hesson and Ahmed Salih Abdallah cleaning fragments of the sarcophagus. Photo: Robert K. Vincent Jr. (ARCE)

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of the American Research Center in Egypt

Number 181 - Fall-Winter 2001-2002

The Reconstruction of a Group of Wooden Models from the Tomb of Djehutinakht in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Nadia Lokma

The passage into the next life for the ancient Egyptians was fraught with dangers and uncertainties. To overcome these, the Egyptians employed every means available to ensure a continued existence, preserving the body and providing the deceased with the necessities, as well as the comforts, of daily life. Among the tomb furnishings that served this end were models of the equipment and personnel that might be required in the afterlife.

The largest distribution of models is found in Middle Kingdom contexts up to the time of Sesostris II and III; models seem to have substituted for the wall paintings and relief scenes of daily life that were common features in Old Kingdom tomb chapels.¹ They have been found in great



Top: Model boat with rowers, wood, 16 x 95 cm (21.407a-h); above: model traveling boat, wood, 21 x 100 cm (21.877), Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 12, 1938-1837 BC; Deir el-Bersha, tomb 10, pit A. Harvard University-Museum of Fine Arts Expedition. Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Reproduced with permission. © 2002 Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. All Rights Reserved.

number at all the major nome capitals, notably at Thebes, Asyut, Meir, Deir el-Bersha, Beni Hasan, and Sedment. Most of them have been found in the shaft tombs of wealthy individuals, where complete groups of models—boats, scenes of daily life, offering bearers, and servants—were provided to ensure the provision of all needs in the next life.

The boat models were intended to provide the deceased with means of transport in the afterlife similar to those he had enjoyed on earth. They fall into two main categories: boats that would have been needed by the deceased in the afterlife for traveling, carry-

ing freight, hunting, or pleasure; and boats used for funerary purposes—to transport the mummy of the deceased across the Nile from the land of the living to the land of the dead, or to take him on journeys to Abydos or other sacred sites on festival days. The daily life models were intended to provide the staple diet of bread and beer and other necessities for the tomb owner in the afterlife. The servant statuettes would have served the dead owner in the same way they did during his lifetime. The offering bearers ensured a continued supply of what the spirit

continued on page 3

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On the fundraising end, we've raised \$14,365 toward our NEH Challenge Grant match since 1 August 2001; our goal is to raise \$24,583 by 31 July 2002.

Chapters

ARCE's chapters constitute a vital link in carrying out the Center's mission of fostering broader knowledge and appreciation of Egypt among the general public in the United States. Recognizing the widespread interest among ARCE chapters in sponsoring lectures and workshops on topics relating to Egypt, the Executive Committee approved the creation of a speaker's bureau, coordinated by James Allen of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Nancy Corbin of the Northern California chapter, and authorized honoraria to chapters to cover costs associated with lectures. The Committee also approved an increase in the starter funds for new chapters.

ARCE's Southern California chapter has been reorganized and reincorporated as the Orange County, California, Chapter of the American Research Center in Egypt, thanks to the leadership of John Adams, director of the Orange County Public Library System. The chapter's first meeting attracted more than 150 participants, and the first issue of the chapter's newsletter—titled *Sedjem*—appeared in February.

ARCE "interest groups"—the precursors to formal organization and incorporation as chapters—are currently forming in Atlanta, Boston, Portland, and Seattle. Individuals interested in forming an ARCE chapter should contact our coordinator of US operations, Susanne Thomas (sthom11@emory.edu).

Membership

Over the last several years, the categories of ARCE membership have expanded, without a corresponding expansion in the range of benefits that ARCE is able to offer members. For that reason, the Executive Committee voted in November

MONASTIC VISIONS

Wall Paintings in the Monastery of St. Antony at the Red Sea



In 1996, funded by a grant from the United States Agency for International Development and at the request of the Coptic Monastery of St. Antony at the Red Sea, ARCE's Antiquities Development Project, in cooperation with the Supreme Council of Antiquities, began the conservation of a unique cycle of thirteenth-century wall paintings in the monastery's most ancient church. Ignored for centuries because they were covered with soot and overpainting, the paintings, revealed by the conservation effort, completed in 1999, are of extremely high quality, both stylistically and conceptually. While rooted in the Christian tradition of Egypt, they also reveal explicit connections with medieval Byzantine and Islamic art.

The paintings constitute the most complete and best-preserved iconographic program of Christian paintings to come from medieval Egypt. In addition, newly discovered wall paintings in the church, dating back to the sixth or seventh century, are published here for the first time.

Monastic Visions: Wall Paintings in the Monastery of St. Antony at the Red Sea is a copublication of ARCE and Yale University Press, funded in part by the USAID grant.

Edited by Elizabeth Bolman, with photographs by Patrick Godeau, the volume includes contributions by twelve other authors, including conservators, historians, an archaeologist, and an anthropologist, documenting the results of ARCE's conservation effort. The text includes a full analysis of the paintings, which are reproduced in full color, and situates them within the artistic, historical, and religious context of Coptic Egypt and the eastern Mediterranean region during the Middle Ages.

Royalties from sales of the book will be donated to the monastery; five hundred copies of *Monastic Visions* have been donated to the monastery for sale to visitors.

Monastic Visions: Wall Paintings in the Monastery of St. Antony at the Red Sea

Edited by Elizabeth Bolman, with photographs by Patrick Godeau

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Between Comité and Community: The Restoration of the Mosque of Al-Salih Tala'i'

Alaa El-Habashi

During the late eighteenth century and the early decades of the nineteenth, a group of French scientists undertook to document all aspects of Egypt, both ancient and modern, in an astonishing series of eleven volumes titled *La Description de l'Égypte*. Two volumes of the *Description* were devoted to modern Egypt (*l'État moderne*), and mosques were the subject of particular attention. Of 82 plates illustrating the city of Cairo, 46 depict buildings, ruins, and architectural elements. Of these 46, 35 depict mosques or elements of their architecture; a mere 11 plates illustrate secular architecture: houses, a drinking-water dispensary (*sabil*), and a public bath (*hammam*). The primary visual identity of contemporary Egypt for the authors and artists of the *Description* was thus Cairo's Islamic religious structures, an identity documented in the map of Cairo published in the *Description*. In addition to purely geographic elements (the course of the Nile, small lakes within the city), and the names of the city's

The Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art Arabe was founded in December 1881, by decree of Khedive Tawfiq, as a body within the Ministry of Awqaf (charitable endowments) responsible for the preservation of the Arab monuments of Egypt. The Comité included two sub-committees, one of which, the First Commission, was directed to draw up a complete inventory



main districts, the cartographers of the French expedition included the ground plans of some of the city's most important mosques: *Gama Touloun* (the Mosque of Ahmad ibn Tulun), *Gama el Hakym* (the Mosque of al-Hakim), and *Gama el Daher* (the Mosque of al-Zahir Baybars) (see fig. 1).

Some sixty years later, Khedive Isma'il appointed Pierre Grand, a French civil engineer, to draw a map of Cairo.

of the Arab monuments of Egypt. The brief of the other committee, the Technical Commission, was to visit the various monuments that appeared to be most urgently in need of attention, to report upon their condition, and to recommend steps for their preservation. If a monument was so ruined as to make conservation unfeasible, the Comité transferred objects of interest found

Completed in 1874, the map presented Cairo both as it was and as it might be, for it included avenues, or percements, through the fabric of the old city that were never executed. Grand concentrated on situating the city's religious monuments and appended a list of several mosques with the map; both the map (in reduced form) and the list were subsequently published in the 1898 edition of Baedeker's *Egypt*, the most widely used

among its ruins to the Museum of Arab Art (now the Museum of Islamic Art).

After several changes of name, and transfers of its oversight to other ministries, the Comité was formally dissolved in 1961. Its functions and responsibilities were assumed by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization (now the Supreme Council of Antiquities).

Alaa El-Habashi received his doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania in November 2001 with a dissertation titled *From Author to Monument: The Interventions of the Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art Arabe*, from which this article is derived.

1. Plan particulier de la ville de Cairo (detail), *La Description de l'Égypte, État moderne* (Paris: l'Imprimerie impériale, 1809), 1: pl. 26. Courtesy of the Rare Book Collection of the Simpson Library, American Research Center in Egypt, Cairo. The crimson line designates the administrative division of the city into eight districts; the detail shows the area around the Mosque of al-Hakim.

guidebook to Egypt of the time, an unambiguous signal to tourists that such structures were worthy of "discovery" (see fig. 2). The mosques of Cairo (together with a few other Islamic religious structures) thus became primary landmarks within the city's urban context.

The longstanding identification of religious buildings as Egypt's modern monuments had important consequences for the history of conservation in Egypt. When the Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art Arabe drew up its first list of monuments in 1883, it limited its selection almost exclusively to religious structures. Of a total of 664 entries, the list included 443 mosques, *zawiya*s (small mosques, or prayer-halls), and mausoleums attached to mosques.¹ It also included 116 *sabil-kuttabs* (drinking water dispensaries attached to religious schools), and 105 freestanding mausoleums. No residential or secular buildings were included. The numbers attest to the fact that the Comité defined *monuments* as buildings associated with religious functions.

During its early decades the Comité concentrated almost exclusively on conserving mosques, but its choice of monuments raised several difficult challenges. Although defined as monuments by the Comité, the mosques included in the index of monuments occupied a place within their

communities that extended far beyond their physical structure. Most, in addition to their religious functions, were the locus of various social and educational activities. Each of these mosques, moreover, was already subject (often since their foundation) to a detailed preservation

program specified and funded by a *waqf* (charitable endowment) that sought to preserve the mosque in perpetuity. Those endowments established an economic system that engaged most, if not all, of the community, and the mosques were therefore inseparable from their surrounding urban life.



2. Map of Cairo (detail). *Egypt: Handbook for Travellers*, ed. K. Baedeker, 3rd ed. (London: Dulau, 1898). Courtesy of the Rare Book Collection of the Simpson Library, American Research Center in Egypt, Cairo. The detail shows the area around the Mosque of al-Hakim.

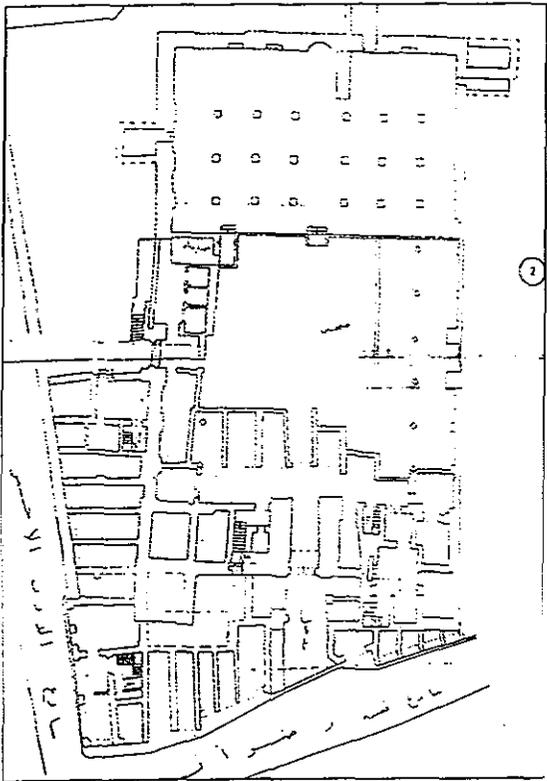
The Comité, however, paid little regard to the social context of its listed monuments; indeed, to the extent that it

did, the Comité regarded the urban life that surrounded the monuments as detrimental to the historic fabric of the monument. It sought to apply preservation philosophies and techniques that had been shaped and practiced in Europe to "save" this fabric from disintegration, a concern

The Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i
The Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i was built in AD 1160

by Amir al-Salih Tala'i, the *wazir* (minister) of the Fatimid caliph al-Fa'iz bi Nasr Allah (r. 1154–60). The building is an early example of a mosque built above a series of ground-floor shop units. Both the mosque and the shops were included in an endowment whose principal objective was to preserve the mosque for use in perpetuity. In accordance with *waqf* judgments (*ahkam al-awqaf*), a specific portion of the shops' revenues was earmarked to preserve and to maintain the mosque. This endowment guaranteed periodic conservation and maintenance and, thus, sought to maintain the structure.

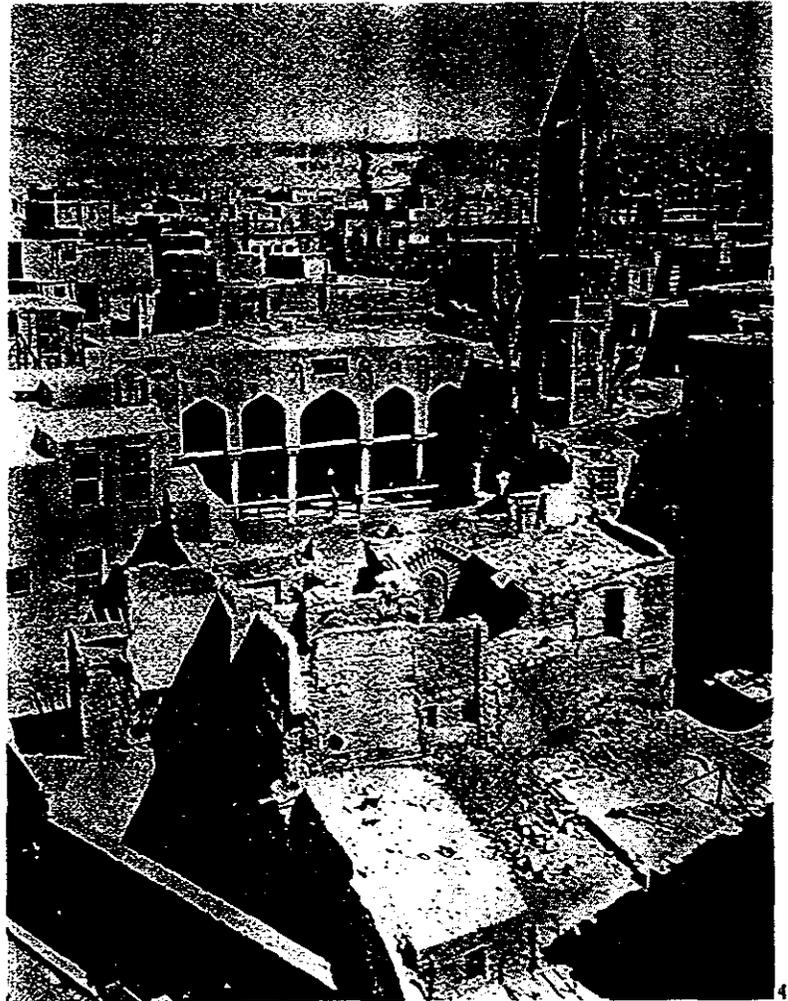
In 1300, during the second reign of Sultan al-Nasir Muhammad ibn Qalawun, Amir Sayf al-Din Baktumur al-Jukandar restored the mosque of al-Salih Tala'i, and added to it several new architectural elements, including the mosque's fine wooden *minbar* (pulpit).² Two years later, an earthquake struck Cairo and resulted, among much other damage, in the collapse of the mosque's minaret. The mosque itself lay nearly in ruins, and the funds reserved for its maintenance were insufficient to cover its reconstruction; although the mosque remained in operation, the fabric of the Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i lay neglected and dilapidated for more than three centuries thereafter. *Waqf* judgments held that the overseers of an endowed



property could sell or lease a portion of it (albeit under very strict conditions) in order to generate funds to sponsor the restoration of the remainder. During the Ottoman period, the mosque's eastern *ivan* (that is, its sanctuary: the mosque's spiritual core) was restored, funded by the sale or lease of other portions of the mosque. The *waqf* of the mosque was reinstated, and by the seventeenth century, during the period of Ottoman rule, revenues were sufficient to fund the reconstruction of the ruined minaret, which was rebuilt in contemporary architectural style.

By the late nineteenth century, having undergone several cycles of restoration, damage, and repair, the mosque had lost most of its original Fatimid appearance. With the progressive rise of the ground level—the result of the accumulation of occupational strata over the course of five centuries—the mosque's lower floor now lay buried two to three meters below the present street, and the façades themselves were hidden by encroachments. Only the colonnaded arcade of the sanctuary continued to be used as a mosque. Recognizing its historic importance, the Comité included the Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i in its first list of monuments, that of 1883.

During the first seven years of the institution, the Comité's Technical Section, under the leadership of Julius Franz—a German national who had studied architecture in Vienna—limited its interventions to small-scale repairs and consolida-



tions. Under Franz's successor, Max Herz, an Austro-Hungarian architect who led the section for twenty-six years, the Comité began to contemplate an arguably more assertive intervention in the Mosque of al-Salih Tal'i, documenting the monument in photographs and mapping its ground plan, including the various post-fourteenth-century encroaching structures (figs. 3 and 4). The structure's historic importance as the last Fatimid mosque built in Cairo and one of the earliest surviving examples of Fatimid architecture made the level of intervention a matter of serious import. Herz had formulated ideological principles that allowed the Comité to undertake restoration of monuments in instances where comparable monuments of a particular period were more or less abundant; in instances where examples were rare or unique, however, the Comité's interventions were to be limited to conservation. Restoration practices could be (and under Herz's leadership were) applied by Comité to a number of mosques in Cairo, but the architectural uniqueness of the Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i militated

3. Ground plan of the Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i with its encroachments prior to the Comité's intervention. Courtesy of the Citadel Archives of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, Cairo

4. The Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i, undated photograph (before 1927) by K.A.C. Creswell. *BCCMA* 32 (1915-19), 2: pl. 23. Courtesy of the Rare Book Collection of the Simpson Library, American Research Center in Egypt, Cairo

5. The minaret of the Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i before its demolition; undated photograph (before 1927). Courtesy of the Photographic Archives of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, Cairo. To the right is one of the minarets of the Mosque of al-Mu'ayyad Shaykh, which surmounts Bab Zuwayka. The man in the tarbush is Mahmud Ahmad (1880–1943), who joined the Comité's drawing bureau in the 1910s. Ahmad was elected to the Comité in 1934 and served as its chief architect until his death.

against reconstructing the mosque or conducting restoration work. At the same time, however, removing the encroachments from around and within the mosque was not a feasible option, for doing so would have left standing only the prayer sanctuary and a few columns and walls. Removing the encroachments would have undermined the building's integrity as a place of worship: paradoxically, the only way that the Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i could continue to function as a mosque was to reconstruct it. Given these equally problematic alternatives, the mosque was left without a major intervention but functioning as it had been for centuries.

By 1915 the Comité, now under the leadership of Achille Patricolo, an Italian architect who had trained as a conservator in Lombardy, had begun to contemplate a more aggressive approach to intervention. Reporting on the condition of the Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i in 1915, Patricolo wrote that "the original facades of the mosque are hidden with 'modern' construction."³ By 1919, a formal decision had been made to remove the mosque's post-fourteenth-century encroachments. Patricolo seems to have envisioned a large-scale restoration of the missing portion of the mosque, but none of his plans or notes regarding this reconstruction are known to have survived. His restoration philo-

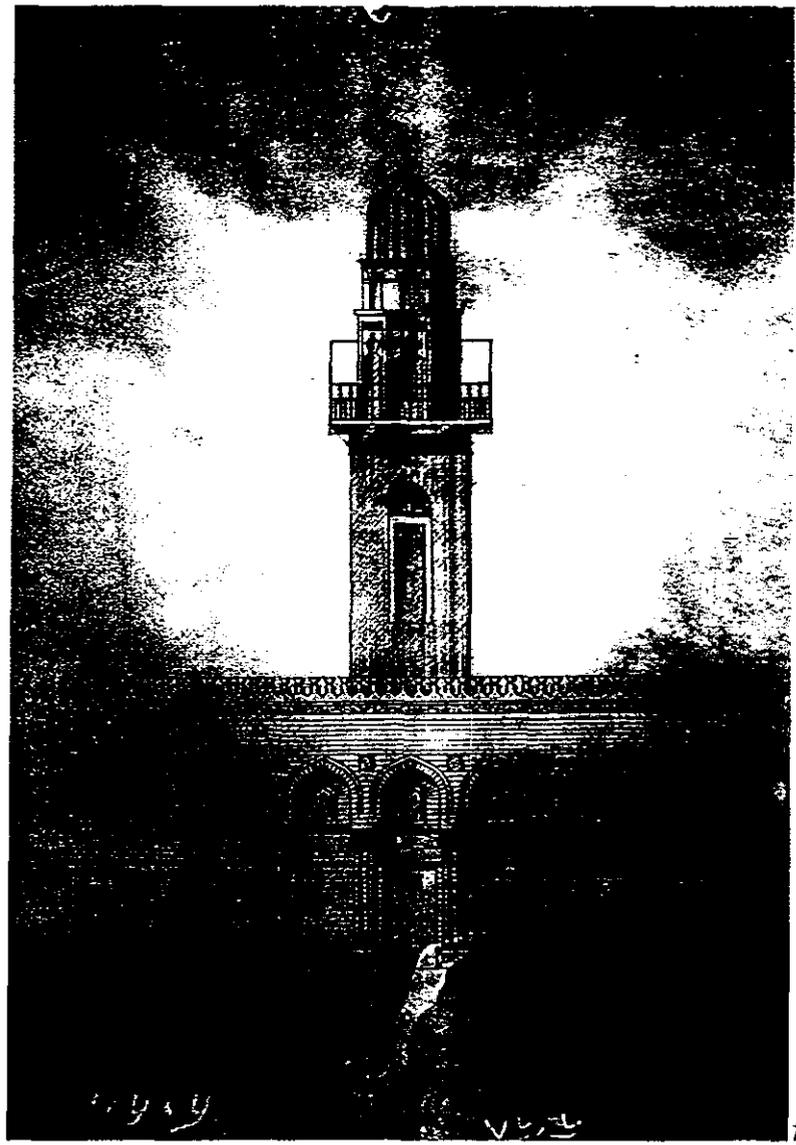
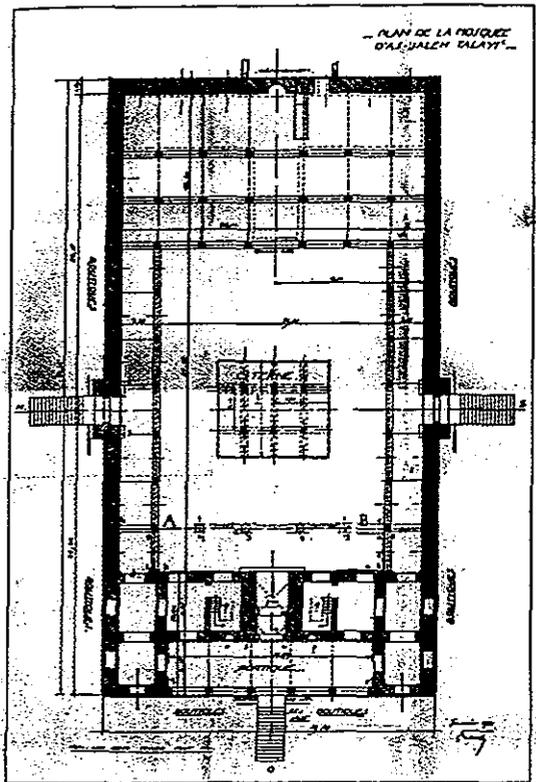


sophy, however, had been clearly articulated: the intent was to "complete" the building's architectural composition while distinguishing modern restorations from their surrounding historic fabric.⁴ Patricolo did not witness the completion of the project, having resigned from the Comité in 1923; at that point "expropriation" of "parasitic structures"—the value-laden terms used by the Comité to describe the removal of encroachments—was still in progress, and a deep trench was being dug around the mosque to reveal what had

once been the ground-floor shop units.

The digging of the trench, and to some extent as well the removal of the encroachments, destabilized the mosque, in particular the Ottoman minaret (fig. 5), which developed large cracks. Citing the imminent danger of collapse, the Ministry of Awqaf asked the Comité to demolish the minaret. The Comité sent in some of its members to study the minaret's structural stability; they recommended that the minaret be demolished—not solely because of its instability (and

the concomitant threat to passersby and nearby monuments) but also because its "modernity" argued against its preservation. The Comité disagreed: "The additions to a monument throughout the ages," it stated, "are considered an integral part of its history and therefore should be respected," and it recommended consolidation of the minaret. Within four months of the Comité's decision, a contractor hired by the Ministry of Awqaf (according to reports of Comité members) had demolished the minaret. The Comité expressed its regret for the



action, confirmed that it had prescribed the conservation of the minaret, and stressed the importance of closely monitoring the work performed on monuments to avoid similar contraventions of its recommendations.⁶

The demolition extended down to the keel-arch that formed the base of the minaret and served as the mosque's main entrance; its bronze-plated doors likely dated back to the mosque's early fourteenth-century restoration by Baktumur. Fearing further damage to the historic fabric of the mosque, the Comité transferred the doors to the Museum of Arab Art, where they remain exhibited. A few years later, in 1930, the Comité launched a full restoration program for the

mosque with the aim of reconstructing the western iwan (no traces of which remained after the encroachments had been removed) and restoring the mosque to its original Fatimid state. The Comité excavated the site, hoping to find sufficient evidence on which to base its restoration; the information revealed, however, was rather ambiguous. Two reconstruction schemes were suggested on the basis of the historical data. The first was presented by Edmond Pauty, a French architect who had trained at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris and formerly director of the Comité des Monuments Arabes du Maroc (fig. 6), and the second by the Egyptian architect Mahmud Ahmad, a graduate of the Egyptian

School of Arts and Crafts (*madrasat al-finum al-sina'at*) who headed the Comité's drawing bureau at the time. The principal difference between the two proposals lay in their treatment of the western iwan. Citing archaeological data, Pauty argued that the iwan had not existed during the Fatimid period and, therefore, showed its columns dimmed in his proposed reconstruction. Ahmad, by

contrast, relying on documentary sources and textual evidence, argued that the mosque's reconstruction should follow its prototypes and included the western iwan in his design. The Comité adopted Ahmad's scheme as the basis for a reconstruction of the Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i and proceeded to implement it.⁷ Toward the end of the reconstruction, new doors were

6. Edmond Pauty's proposed reconstruction of the Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i. From *Bulletin de la Société Royale de Géographie d'Égypte*, vol. 17, fasc. 4 (Sept. 1931)

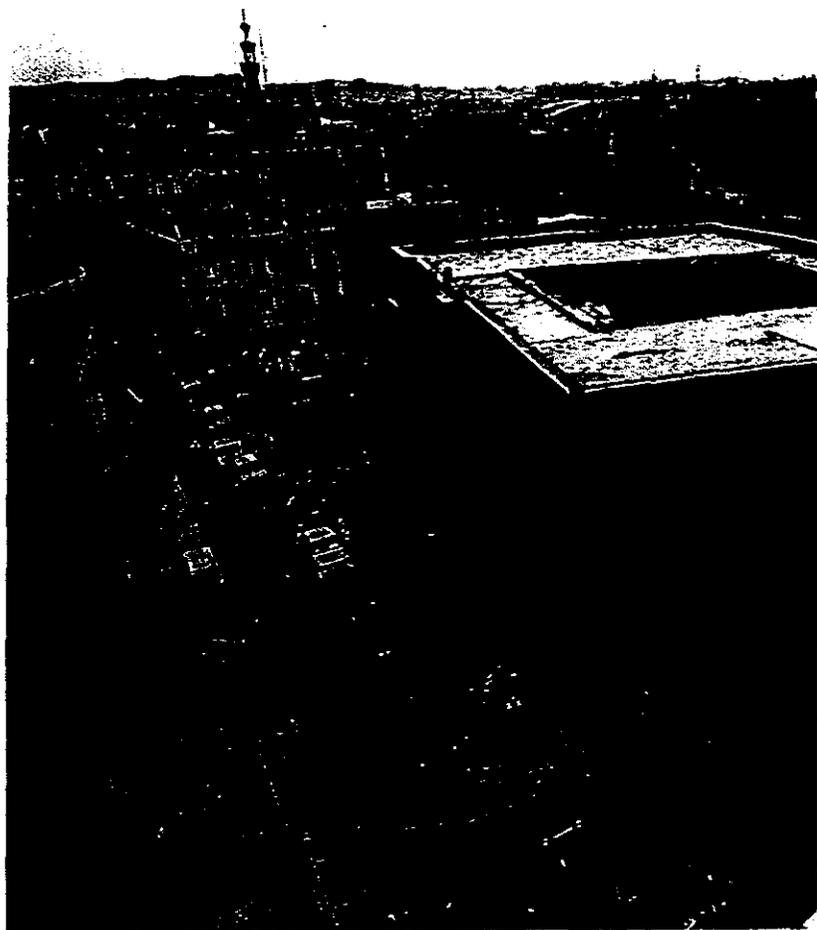
7. Mahmud Ahmad's unrealized proposal for a minaret for the Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i (1931). Courtesy of the Photographic Archives of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, Cairo

8. The Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i, viewed from Bab Zuwayla. 1995. Photo: Patrick Godeau—ARCE. Courtesy of the Egyptian Antiquities Project of the American Research Center in Egypt (EGIS-13195)

made and installed. The absence of a minaret was the subject of some discussion. In 1936, Ahmad, now a member of the Comité and its principal architect, presented a proposal for a Fatimid-style minaret (fig. 7), modeled after the minaret of Mosque of Abu al-Ghandafar (monument no. 3, AD 1462). The project was never executed owing to the opposition of the majority of the members, and ever since the Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i has survived without a minaret.

The expropriation, the digging of the surrounding trench, and the reconstruction were completed in 1945. Since then, several interventions on the mosque have been undertaken to address specific technical issues, without attempting to modify or add to the scheme of the building that was formulated by the Comité.⁷ In a purely physical sense, the mosque that stands today is far distant from the historical Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i. That monument survives as a memory and as a number: monument no. 116. What occupies the site today is a late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century reinterpretation of the twelfth-century mosque, frozen in the form that the Comité devised for it (fig. 8).

The Comité tried its best to preserve the historic fabric of the Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i, but its preservation philosophy, grounded in narrowly archaeological and aesthetic assumptions, had the effect of expropriating the mosque itself from its urban and social context. Present-day preservation ethics, which emphasize the conservation of the remaining historic fabric, would militate against a similarly ambitious restoration program based on ambiguous evidence. The Comité could not be blamed for the demolition of the Ottoman minaret, but it had abundant data (and sufficient remains) to reconstruct it. Certainly it did well to dismiss the construction of a new minaret in Fatimid style, but the result of a preservation ethic that concentrates on defining what constitutes



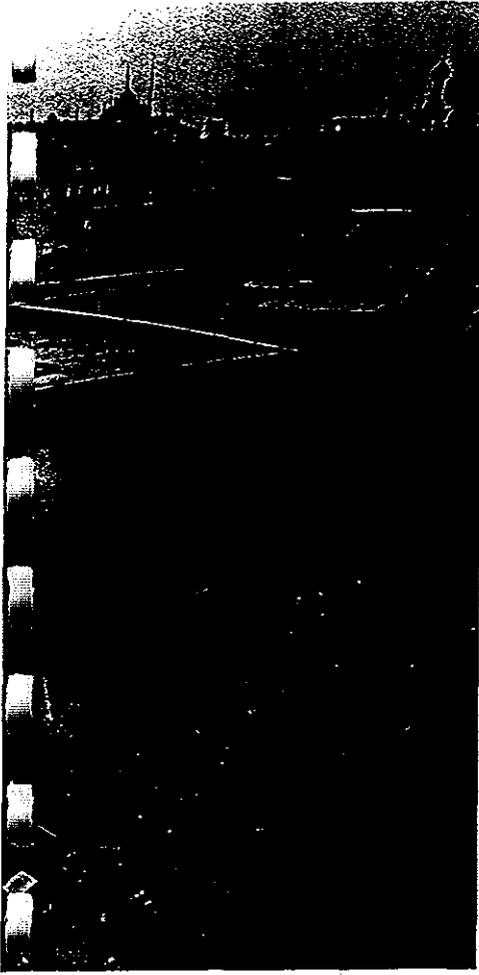
authenticity has left the Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i uncomfortably situated between the Comité and the community: a mosque without a minaret.

Many preservation professionals might disagree with such evaluation or formulate other alternatives for the conservation of the mosque's historic fabric. The question of how to restore a monument, however, has another important element: the role of the mosque as an element of the urban social fabric. The extensive focus on the physical aspects of the building was one of the main reasons for the modification of the mosque's urban character and for the disfigurement of its role as religious institution. The Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i no longer offers religious instruction to the community, nor does its endowment engage the members of the society that surrounds it in an economic framework. The shops beneath the

mosque, so meticulously excavated and restored by the Comité, are (according to some reports) the scene of activities and trades far removed from those normally associated with worship. A fair and constructive evaluation of the Comité's work should not, then, be limited to a circle of preservation professionals, but it should also include all those who participate in the life of the monument—above all, the users of the mosque and the people of the community.

Conservation and community support

Almost all the monuments subject to the conservation of the Comité, whether mosques or other buildings, were the object of various degrees of intervention. The expropriation that the Comité initially promoted was not a straightforward operation: indeed, the act of expropriation is laden with questions and complexities. The structures that



the Comité removed from the Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i and other registered monuments during the eighty years of its existence were indeed additions, but this fact does not necessarily negate their intrinsic historic importance. The Comité seems to have been aware of the importance of what it was removing, a fact attested by its usual practice of documenting its expropriations in drawings and photographs. Once revealed, moreover, the remains of the monuments were often found to be so disfigured that a full restoration program was usually required. The restoration was usually based on the consensus of the Comité members, who often adduced archaeological evidence that supported the scheme that they favored, while ignoring other evidence that might have suggested alternative action. The results were monuments that were restored on the basis of the Comité's interpretation.

Through its conservation practices, and the architectural philosophy of its members, the Comité had presented the Mosque of al-Salih Tala'i, as well as most of the monuments it restored, in a frame in which art and architecture—the richness of decorations, the completeness of its form, the sophisticated woodwork of its minbar, and the intricate designs of its mihrab—were the subject of sole concern. Function, rituals, and traditions were of secondary importance (if any), and thus were neglected in the representation. The work of the Comité in Cairo, and elsewhere in Egypt, alienated the mosques from their societies, and the mosques' primary role was altered as a consequence.

Many of the historic mosques that the Comité undertook to restore were in dilapidated condition largely because of the corruption of waqf system and the confiscation of the endowments that were intended by their founders to secure the preservation of these holy sites. Its restorations treated the physical environment, but in concentrating on the structures the Comité ignored the fact that these mosques were functional entities in the life of the city, inseparable from the everyday life of the people. Residences, for example, were built on mosques' external facades, which were sold or leased to local inhabitants for that purpose, often to the point that these encroachments concealed the underlying structure.

Muhammad 'Abdu (1849–1905), the well-known religious leader and *mufiti* of Egypt, commented on the early work of the Comité:

The Muslims' waqfs are developing and their revenues are growing, whereas the Muslims' mosques are in physical and spiritual disrepair. Exceptions are those mosques whose walls are preserved (*tummirat*) and whose ceilings are decorated by the Comité to please foreign tourists. Meanwhile, the salaries of the mosques' speakers (*khatib*) and the prayer leaders (*imam*) have been stagnant for a century or more....

[H]elping and sponsoring scientists and religious leaders are the preferred incentives on which charitable (*khayri*) waqfs were founded.⁸

'Abdu draws a telling opposition between the ideology of the Comité and that of the constituency of the faithful. He situates the restoration of mosques in the reinstatement of human qualities: knowledge, science, and faith. 'Abdu implies that the preservation of mosques should be based on their social fabric in advance of any other considerations. For the mosques' constituencies, as for 'Abdu, preservation was a means to keep the rituals alive. For the Comité, preservation usually meant the conservation of material fabric. The experience tells us that an ideal of preservation, if such a balance can be said to exist, should satisfy the objectives of both. ■

NOTES

1. On the Comité's registration of monuments, see Aïda El-Habashi and Nicholas Warner, "Recording the Monuments of Cairo: An Introduction and Overview," in *Annales Islamologiques* 32 (1998), 81–99.
2. The conservation of the minbar was financed by the Egyptian Antiquities Project of the American Research Center in Egypt through a USAID grant (no. 2636-00-9300089-00 for the Restoration and Preservation of Egyptian Antiquities).
3. *Bulletin du Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art Arabe* [hereafter *BCCMA*] 32 (1915–19), 40–42. Citations herein to the *Bulletin* designate the years covered rather than the date of publication, which often diverges significantly from the actual content.
4. On Paticolo's preservation philosophy, see his "Rapport présenté au Comité dans la séance du février 1915: Observations et propositions sur le service technique du Comité," appendix to *Procès verbal* 216, in *BCCMA* 31 (1915), 29.
5. *BCCMA* 33 (1920–24), *Rapports* 586 and 589 (pp. 273–74, and 285–86, respectively).
6. K.A.C. Creswell, a member of the Comité toward the end of its existence, criticized Ahmad's proposal as anachronistic and argued that Pauty's was the more convincing proposal. See his *Muslim Architecture of Egypt* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1959), 277.
7. These comprise a USAID-funded project, completed in 1998, to lower the ground water table around the mosque; the conservation of the mosque's minbar (see note 2 above); and an SCA project currently in progress to reinforce the foundations and replaster the mosque's walls.
8. Published in *al-Hanar* 6 (June 1904), 620–90. The text quoted appears in Muhammad Rida, *Tarikh al-ustaz al-imam al-shaykh Muhammad 'Abdu* (Cairo, 1906), 1:635.

The Cairo Mapping Project

Nicholas Warner

NICHOLAS WARNER, the cartographer of the Cairo Mapping Project and author of its descriptive catalogue, is an architect working in Egypt on the documentation and conservation of Islamic monuments. He has published widely on the history and architecture of Cairo. He is presently working on the restoration of the Gayer-Anderson Museum there.

The principal objective of the Cairo Mapping Project is to provide those interested in the history and architecture of the medieval city with a detailed plan of Cairo's dense concentration of registered monuments. The map is composed of thirty-one separate hand-drawn sheets. It covers an area of nearly six square kilometers, or 1400 acres, including the Fatimid core of the city, that stretches from the Northern Walls to Bab Zuwayla, and its extension southward toward the Mosque of Ahmad ibn Tulun and the Citadel.

This area is variously called Historic, Medieval, or Islamic Cairo, although none of these terms seems entirely sufficient to describe the extraordinary variety of artistically and historically important monuments that combine with their context to form an ensemble that was one of the first cities to be inscribed on the World Heritage list in 1979. Here can be found an abundance of architectural styles (including Tulunid, Mamluk, Fatimid, Ayyubid, and Ottoman), faiths (largely Islamic, but Coptic and Jewish as well), and structures, including mosques, churches, synagogues, palaces, private residences, caravanserais, *sabils*, religious schools, hostels, and *hammams*. The map includes districts well known both to historians of the city and to casual visitors, such as the Gamaliyya, the Khan al-Khalili, the Darb al-Ahmar, and the Souk al-Silah. It is also a living city, home to hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, many of whom who earn their livelihood in the area's dense network of streets, alleys, lanes, and passages.

The Cairo Mapping Project, financed by the EAP through a grant from the United States Agency for International Development, and carried out in cooperation with the Supreme Council of Antiquities, represents the first time that the significant architecture of the city has been mapped in detail with respect to its context. The project, which began in 1996 and was completed in March 2001, comprises two elements: a series of maps, drawn at 1:500 scale, that show historically and architecturally important monuments, in ground plan, within their present-day urban context; and an accompanying descriptive catalogue that provides historical information about each building, identifies the source of its plan, and lists references to it in scholarly literature, including unpublished theses and dissertations, as well as the *Bulletins* of the Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art Arabe.

The point of departure for deciding which structures to include on the map was the Comité's 1951 index, which until only recently constituted the most complete listing of the registered monuments of Cairo. (The Supreme Council of Antiquities, in 2000, published an expanded index of registered monuments [*Dalil al-Athar al-Islamia bi Madinat al-Qahira*].) Over the course of its eighty-year existence, before its functions were assumed by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization (now the Supreme Council of Antiquities), the Comité registered and documented more than six hundred monuments throughout Cairo, of which some four hundred are situated within the boundaries of the map.

Amendments to the register were published periodically, most often adding newly classified monuments, but in some instances noting the "deregistration," or delisting, of monuments that were deemed unsalvageable. Sometimes this occurred because they had fallen into disrepair; in other instances because, through accident or vandalism, they had lost the features that had warranted their original inclusion in the index. Occasionally buildings were also taken off the register for political or aesthetic reasons.

Monuments deregistered prior to the publication of the 1951 index have been included in the map for the first time, their outlines and plans differentiated visually from those of registered structures. Patient detective work, assisted by a supplementary grant from the Barakat Trust, has resulted in the discovery of what these buildings were and where they were located. (A total of 75 buildings in this category fall within the limits of the map, seven of which are still extant.)

Moreover, many unregistered buildings of architectural or historic interest survive in Cairo, although they are not (and have never been) individually listed as historic monuments. It was decided that it would considerably enhance the value of the map if as many of these buildings as was practical could be represented, particularly since most, lacking statutory protection, are at risk from redevelopment. A total of 136 buildings in this category have therefore been included, of which the majority are previously undocumented. The selection of these buildings covers all periods, but



Cairo, with area surveyed by Cairo Mapping Project highlighted. The rectangle delineates the area illustrated in the map detail on page 29. Background map from *Blue Guide Egypt* (reproduced by permission of A & C Black Publishers, Ltd).

many worthy buildings are not included because it proved unfeasible to gain entry for surveying. Like the deregistered monuments, unregistered buildings are distinguished visually on the map from buildings currently on the index of registered monuments.

The base information for the map was the series of 1:500 cadastral plans published by the Survey of Egypt in the 1930s, complemented by the series of 1:1000 plans that were periodically updated after their initial publication in 1911.

Although many of the individual buildings that appear on the map had either published or archival plans, the number of previously undocumented structures that are included required a major survey effort, often carried out

under extremely difficult conditions.

The results of this effort are particularly apparent when one looks, for example, at the number of caravanserais that are recorded here for the first time, the documentation of the city walls, or the enclosure of the Citadel, where every building has now been surveyed.

Significant changes have taken place in the urban fabric since the 1950s, and the map records street patterns that have now disappeared but that are crucial for an understanding of the historic grain of the city. Contemporary urban configurations were then superimposed over the medieval ones to permit a dual reading—a palimpsest map of a city that is itself a palimpsest. Also clearly

legible for the first time are the contextual relationships between the core of the city, its boundaries, and the cemeteries that adjoin those boundaries to the north and east.

The speed of change in the historic city is great. Several of the buildings surveyed two years ago have subsequently been demolished, and several more monuments have now been added to the register. On a larger scale, major infrastructure projects continue to alter the fabric of the city itself. Despite this flux, it is hoped that the Cairo Mapping Project, by recording the city's urban fabric and its architectural treasures, will enhance our understanding of the morphology and architecture of one of the great historic cities of the world. ■

Editor's note. ARCE is in the process of seeking copublishers to work with us in publishing reports documenting the USAID-funded conservation work carried out under the Egyptian Antiquities Project and the Antiquities Development Project, including the map of Historic Cairo and its accompanying descriptive catalogue.

Plan Sources

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Cairo Mapping Project survey: nos. 371, 591, U5, U6, U7, U129.

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Registered and Deregistered Monuments

6. Bob al-Futuh (AH 480 [AD 1087]). The 'Gate of Conquests,' built by the Fatimid vizier Badr al-Gamali. The ground level around the gate has risen considerably since its construction.

9. Wikalat Qaytbay (AH 885 [AD 1480]). This three-story merchants' hostel was originally endowed by Sultan al-Ashraf Qaytbay in support of the poor in the city of Medina.

10. Mausoleum of Ahmad al-Qasid (ca. AH 735 [AD 1335]). The mausoleum is a tiny stone cube with a ribbed brick dome, adjacent to which is a small prayer-hall.

11. Wikalat Qawsun (before AH 742 [AD 1341]). Only the square-headed doorway remains of this merchant's hostel, the first *wikala* built in Cairo, which was demolished as part of a street-widening project. The doorway was dismantled and rebuilt on a new alignment.

(13). Manzil-Waqf al-Hatu (12th century (?) AH [18th century (?) AD]). This Ottoman courtyard house, deregistered by 1924, was demolished prior to 1932.

14. Sabik-kuttab of Amir Mohammed (AH 1014 [AD 1605]). This public fountain and school seems to have become part of the endowment (*waqf*) of Sulayman Agha al-Salabdar (the 'Controller of the Armies' of Mohammed 'Ali) in the 19th century.

15. The Mosque of al-Hakim (AH 380-403 [AD 990-1013]). This huge congregational mosque was started by the Fatimid Khalif al-Aziz and completed by his son al-Hakim, who became one of the most notorious despots ever to rule Egypt. The mosque was restored in the 1990s by the Bohro Ismaili sect.

16. Sabik-kuttab of Qitas Bey (AH 1040 [AD 1630]). This public fountain, surmounted by a Qur'anic school, is attached to a small, apparently contemporaneous, group of shops with apartments above.

32. Khanqah of Baybars al-Gashankir (AH 706-9 [AD 1306-10]). Baybars al-Gashankir, who became sultan for a year by temporarily deposing al-Nasir Muhammad, was also responsible for building the towers on the minarets of the nearby Mosque of al-Hakim (no. 15). He was subsequently executed by al-Nasir Muhammad, who proceeded to obliterate his enemy's name from the inscription band on the facade of the *khanqah*.

(170). Mausoleum of Qurqumas (AH 917 [AD 1511]). This late Mamluk tomb was removed from its original emplacement (marked here) next to the entrance gate of the Mosque of al-Hakim during the mosque's most recent restoration and rebuilt in the Northern Cemetery.

339. Bayt al-Shaymi (AH 1058-1211 [AD 648-1796]). This courtyard house is unusual among Cairene houses, both for its size and for the preservation of some ancillary service elements, such as a water-wheel and corn mill.

352. Northern Walls of Cairo (AH 480 [AD 1087]). The western portion of the wall includes a square stone tower containing a staircase and a vast chamber with several reused pharaonic stone fragments, and another round-fronted tower.

(371). Zawiyat Udash Basha (AH 1084 [AD 1673]). This deregistered prayer-hall is elevated over shop units and forms an architectural unity with the adjacent *wikala*, whose facade is still registered.

382. The Mosque of Sulayman Agha. (AH 1255 [AD 1839]). The founder of this mosque was a principal minister of Muhammad 'Ali. The building, which includes a raised mosque with arched forecourt and an elaborately decorated public fountain, has been closed since the 1992 earthquake.

(399). Wikalat al-Firakh (8th century (?) AH [14th century (?) AD]). Delisted and destroyed by the 1950s, this merchants' hostel was originally built by Sultan Barqut.

471. House of Mustafa Go'far (AH 1125 [AD 1713]). Arranged around a courtyard, this house was built for a coffee trader. It was restored in 1998-2000.

477. Zawiyat Abul Khayr al-Kulaybafi (AH 411-27 [AD 1021-36]). Although this structure is used today as a prayer-hall and contains the tomb of a local saint, it was once an entrance to the extension (*ziyada*) of the nearby Mosque of al-Hakim.

(478). Two tombs in the *zawiyat* al-Suruhi (ca. AH 700 [AD 1300]). A now-demolished small mosque was located at no. 18 Dar al-Astar and was reputedly built in the time of Sultan al-Nasir Muhammad, one of the sons of Qalawun.

479. Fatimid mausoleum (AH 527 [AD 1133]). The only surviving Fatimid tomb within the precincts of al-Qahira; the identity of its occupant is unknown.

(495). Manzil Waqf Bashir Agha (12th century (?) AH [18th century (?) AD]). Traces of stone corbeling on the facade of no. 20 Dar al-Astar indicate that a house may have occupied this site.

499. Hawsh 'Uzay (Wikalat Mubasin Ramadan) (AH 1233 [AD 1817]). The only surviving section of this large commercial complex, which once housed tobacco merchants from Syria, is an elaborately carved stone portal with a marble inscription, immediately to the north of the tomb of Baybars al-Gashankir.

591. Sabal and Wikalat Udash Basha (AH 1084 [AD 1673]). This merchants' hostel and its adjacent public fountain were built for fabric merchants from the Frayyum.

Unregistered Monuments

U3. House of al-Kharazmi (AH 1299 [AD 1881]). This two-story house, together with nos. 339 and 471, may have formed part of a single large domestic in the 19th century.

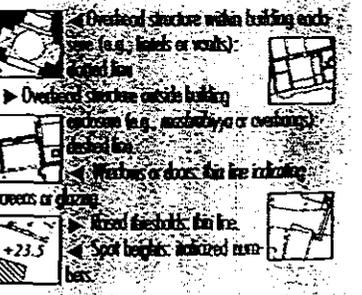
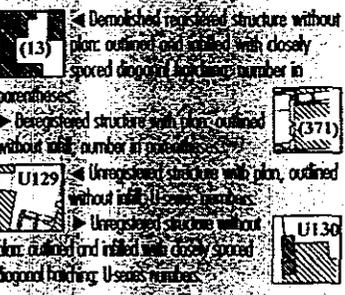
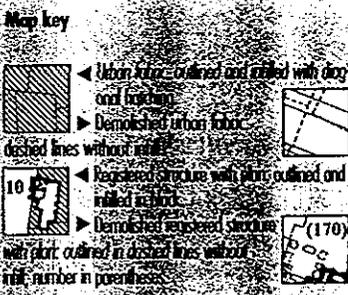
U5. Wikalat al-Mulla al-Kabira (before AH 1112 [AD 1700]). Originally used by coffee merchants, this hostel is totally derelict, although the stone arched structure around the central courtyard is still visible.

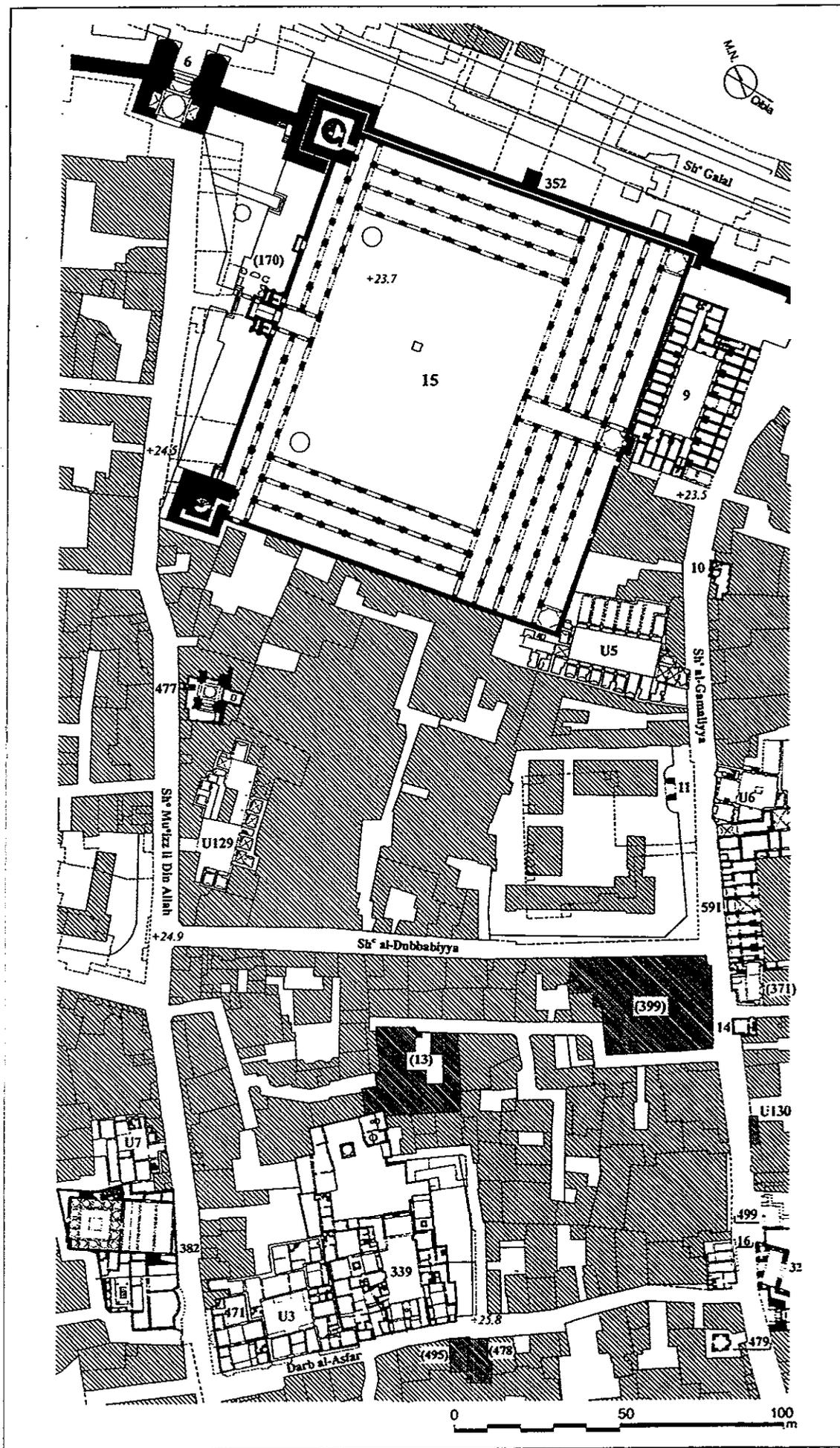
U6. The Mosque of al-Sahada (13th century AH [19th century AD]). This raised mosque has a minaret over its trilobed portal and a projecting wooden balcony of the first-floor level.

U7. House of al-Aqam (AH 1288 [AD 1871]). This house, built by Persian merchants, still retains important architectural features, despite the collapse of the top story.

U129. *Wikala*, no. 11 Shari Mu'izz (11th century (?) AH [17th century (?) AD]). The remains of this large merchants' hostel are arranged around two courtyards. It is presently in use as a pickle factory.

U130. *Zawiyat* 'Abd al-Karim (before AH 1215 [AD 1800]). This small prayer-hall and tomb are entered from a square-headed portal with muqarnas decoration. The building was not accessible for study purposes but is an important feature on the street.





The area around the Mosque of al-Hakim. Detail from a map designed and prepared by Nicholas Warner, in cooperation with the Supreme Council of Antiquities, for the Egyptian Antiquities Project of the American Research Center in Egypt. Historic Cairo Mapping Project, completed March 2001 under USAID Grant No. 263-G-00-93-00089-00. Copyright © 2001 American Research Center in Egypt, Inc.

The area shown here includes the northern edge of the Fatimid city, along the border of which a new thirty-meter-wide highway is now being constructed. Many registered buildings are now under restoration, and there are plans for the redevelopment of the wholesale fruit and vegetable market inside the Bab al-Futuh. The street called Darb al-Asfar has been pedestrianized and upgraded as part of an area conservation and rehabilitation project.

Conservation of the Cave Church at the Monastery of St. Paul by the Red Sea

Michael Jones

Michael Jones is the project manager of ARCE's Antiquities Development Project and of several of the projects being carried out under the Egyptian Antiquities Project. He is responsible for the conservation project in the Cave Church at St. Paul's Monastery.

In cooperation with the Supreme Council of Antiquities, and with the blessing of the Coptic Church, the Egyptian Antiquities Project has started work on the conservation of the ancient Cave Church of St. Paul in the Monastery of St. Paul, "the First Hermit." The project will carry out an extensive conservation program, including architectural conservation, protection from insect damage, cleaning and preservation of the wall paintings, and a publication of the work and its results. The work is funded through a grant from the United States Agency for International Development.¹

The monastery is situated some 145 kilometers south of Suez and 12 kilometers inland from the coast, beside a natural spring, in an extraordinarily beautiful but harsh desert region. It is roughly 350 meters above sea level, at the foot of the high sandstone cliffs that rise almost vertically up to the limestone massif of the South Galala Plateau. Except for the garden inside the monastery walls, which is cultivated and irrigated with water from the spring, the environment here is an arid desert, hot in summer and mild in winter, with very little winter rainfall, and only sparse vegetation and wildlife.²

St. Paul's Monastery is one of the oldest in Egypt. Today it is home to some eighty monks who live a spiritual life in the place where their founder, St. Paul, achieved his sainthood. According to the tradition of the Church, the monastery marks the spot where St. Paul spent eighty years living a solitary, ascetic life during the third and fourth centuries. It

is also the site of the famous meeting of St. Paul and St. Antony, whose monastery is located some twenty-five kilometers to the north on the other side of the same mountains. According to the *Life of St. Antony* (ca. 356–57), written by St. Athanasios, the significance of this meeting was signaled by the raven that had brought St. Paul his daily ration of half a load of bread. On the day the two saints met in the desert, the raven brought them a complete loaf. Here, at the site now occupied by the Monastery of St. Paul, according to Athanasios, St. Antony later buried St. Paul, assisted by two desert lions that helped him dig the grave. These events, shared by the two saints, are commemorated in numerous icons showing them with the lions and the raven. By the eighth century the fame of these two Egyptian holy men had spread to the farthest reaches of the Christian world.³ This was due largely to the popularity of the *Life of St. Antony*, a model for later hagiography, which was widely read by those seeking to emulate, in deed and in spirit, the Father of Monasticism in the most remote and challenging reaches of their own wildernesses.⁴

Little is known about the early history of St. Paul's Monastery apart from what is recorded in Church tradition, as no systemic archaeological work has been done at the site. Nevertheless, there is enough circumstantial evidence to show that the ancient origins of the monastery should not be doubted. The old church, which forms the nucleus of the monastery and lies at the heart of its historic core, began as a cave in a row of



similar caves in the rocky escarpment overlooking the wadi now occupied by the monastery garden. At an unknown date it was enlarged and turned into a church dedicated to St. Paul, with whom it was associated, either as his cell or as the place of his burial, or as both together. A cenotaph in the shape of a sarcophagus was installed in the innermost section of the cave. This monument is among the most venerated in Egypt, even though it is well known that it does not contain the physical relics of the saint. During the thirteenth or fourteenth century, the walls of the Cave Church were painted with mural icons in a style not unlike some of the murals at St. Antony's Monastery, although by different hands. Medieval European travelers made their way to the monastery and left pious dedications in Latin and Old French on the walls of the nave.⁵ Many of these visitors are known from their graffiti at other holy sites in the region, including St. Antony's and the Monastery of St. Catherine in Sinai. During the later Mamluk and Ottoman periods the monastery suffered from Beduin raids; the monks were murdered and their stores raided. The site was



monastery in 1716, Claude Sicard, a French Jesuit, met this monk and records his conversation with him. These paintings are an extraordinarily spontaneous expression of piety in an unschooled, naive style. They are important historically because they belong to a time when very little Coptic iconography is known to have been produced, yet they also announce a period of revival in Coptic painting in the eighteenth century, most famously represented in its middle decades by the icon painters Ibrahim al-Nasikh and Iohanna Armani al-Qudsi. The most recent alterations inside the church took place in the mid-twentieth century, when two sandstone supporting arches were inserted into arches in the seventeenth-century sec-

tion of the nave and two new wooden altar screens were introduced, with dated inscriptions of AD 1950 and 1951.

Despite the damage and the changes, the monastery has preserved traditional Egyptian monastic architecture, an ancient church with important wall paintings, and a way of life that has only recently been touched by modernism. This is remarkable in view of the widespread rebuilding in modern materials and designs currently going on throughout the monasteries of Egypt, and the inevitable access to these once secluded places now made possible by the construction of new highways. Many of the monks at St. Paul's Monastery have recognized the value in conserving the ambience of their traditional lifestyle,

then abandoned for several centuries. From the seventeenth century on we have direct, written historical evidence about the monastery. In 1638, when Jean Coppin, the French consul in Damietta, visited it, the monastery was still uninhabited, but in 1701 the Coptic patriarch John XVI resettled the site with monks brought chiefly from the Wadi Natrun and initiated the period of renewal represented by alterations in and around the Cave Church.⁶ It was at this time that the cave was enlarged with a built addition, which created an entrance stairway, a northern extension to the nave, and an additional sanctuary. During the century that followed, further changes took place, greatly altering the area in front of the keep. It seems that buildings which once stood on top of the Cave Church were pulled down and the new church of St. Mercurios was built. The church's inscribed wooden lintel gives the date AD 1781 for its construction.

In about the year 1712 or 1713, a monk of the monastery who had obviously seen the thirteenth-century paintings in St. Antony's Monastery, painted extensive new mural paintings on its interior walls. During his visit to the



Above: The historic core of the Monastery of St. Paul. One of the domes of the Cave Church of St. Paul is partly visible at the far right. In the distance is the South Galala Plateau, which rises to more than 1400 meters above sea level. Photo: Patrick Godeau—ARCE

Left: The entrance to the Cave Church of St. Paul. Photo: Patrick Godeau—ARCE

Right: The nave of the Cave Church of St. Paul. The wall painting at left depicts the Three Holy Youths in the furnace of Nebuchadnezzar, protected from the fire by an angel. Photo: Patrick Godeau—ARCE

Below: Test cleaning of wall paintings in the sanctuary of St. Antony in the Cave Church. Cleaning the paintings will remove the thick accumulations of grime, soot, and overpainting that obscure the vivid colors of the murals. Photo: Patrick Godeau—ARCE



and have seen how it is increasingly endangered by the huge numbers of visitors who arrive by bus from the parishes of the Nile valley during holidays and religious feasts. They welcome the project as a way of preserving the monastery and demonstrating to others how and why this should be achieved.

Work on site began in November 2000, and during 2001 three important preliminary tasks were completed. Patrick Godeau made a thorough and detailed photo-

Cave Church with the keep and the ancient cells in caves overlooking the monastery garden. The photography and survey carried out this year greatly enlarge the documentation already produced for ARCE under the Antiquities Development Project. The comprehensive structural stability study and accompanying report provided by Conor Power form the third task of 2001. The purpose was to identify accurately the conservation priorities in the church and to provide the documentation needed to plan the program of conservation intervention. These three tasks have documented the church more fully than ever before and have produced the last record of it in the form that has been known to the monks and to visitors for the last fifty years. They serve two important purposes: They furnish the crucial data to enable us to proceed confidently to actual conservation intervention, and they are an invaluable archive of documents that preserve the existing conditions in the church prior to its conservation. The project is currently expected to con-

tinue in the field beyond 2003, with work on the structural aspects of the church and the cleaning and preservation of the wall paintings occupying the most time and effort. The same team of Italian wall paintings conservators whose work under ARCE-ADP at St. Antony's Monastery has become so well known will undertake the same task at St. Paul's Monastery. William Lyster and Elizabeth Bolman will be the art historians responsible for writing the report on the murals. *Monastic Visions: Wall Paintings in the Monastery of St. Antony by the Red Sea*, Dr. Bolman's report on the results of the project at St. Antony's Monastery, with contributions by other leading scholars, is published jointly by ARCE and Yale University Press. ■

NOTES

1. The Conservation of the Cave Church of St. Paul is financed by the Antiquities Development Project (ADP) of the American Research Center in Egypt, Inc. (ARCE) under USAID Grant No. 263-G-00-96-00016-00 for the Promotion of Sustainable Tourism Cultural Activities.
2. The region and its flora are described

3. M. A. Zahra and A. J. Willis, *The Vegetation of Egypt* (London 1992), 146–49, 170 ff., and its environment and ethnography in Joseph J. Hobbs, *Bedouin Life in the Egyptian Wilderness* (Austin, Texas, 1989), *passim*.
4. The meeting of St. Antony and St. Paul in the desert is recorded on ancient carved crosses in Ireland and Scotland, for example, the well-preserved Rushwell Cross. See Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, *East Dumfriesshire: An Archaeological Landscape* (Edinburgh 1997), 4, fig. 5.
5. Richard Sharpe, ed. and trans., *Admonitio innoxia: Life of St. Columba* (Harmondsworth 1995), 58, 63, and 242, nn. 4 and 6. The *Life* is published in *Patrologie graecae* 26: 835–978, and in an edition and translation by Tira Vivian and Apostolos N. Athanassakis, *The Life of Antony* (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 2001). For a description of the cultural and historical context of St. Antony and St. Paul, see Samuel Rubenson, *The Lemnas of St. Antony* (Minneapolis 1995), esp. 89–125. Athanasios also wrote a *Life of St. Paul*, which is now lost. For an account of the tradition as held at the monastery and derived from quotations of the *Life* in the *History of the Holy Fathers* by Palladius (to ca. 420), see O. F. A. Meinardus, *Monks and Monasteries of the Egyptian Desert*, 2d ed. (Cairo 1989), 34–35.
6. See Deffner-Kraak, *Monumentale Zeugnisse der spätantiken christlichen Abtätigkeit: Inschriften und Gräber des 14.–16. Jahrhunderts* (Göttingen 1997), 267–68.
7. The fullest account of the historical sources currently available in English is Meinardus, *Monks and Monasteries*, 33–43. The known history is summarized in William Lyster, *Monastery of St. Paul* (Cairo: ARCE, 1999), 29–34, the only recent and illustrated description of the monastery and the Cave Church.

graphic documentation of the existing conditions in and around the immediate vicinity of the Cave Church. Peter Sheehan and Mike Dunn produced an architectural survey of the visible standing remains, showing the chronology of building phases and the connection of the

bulletin

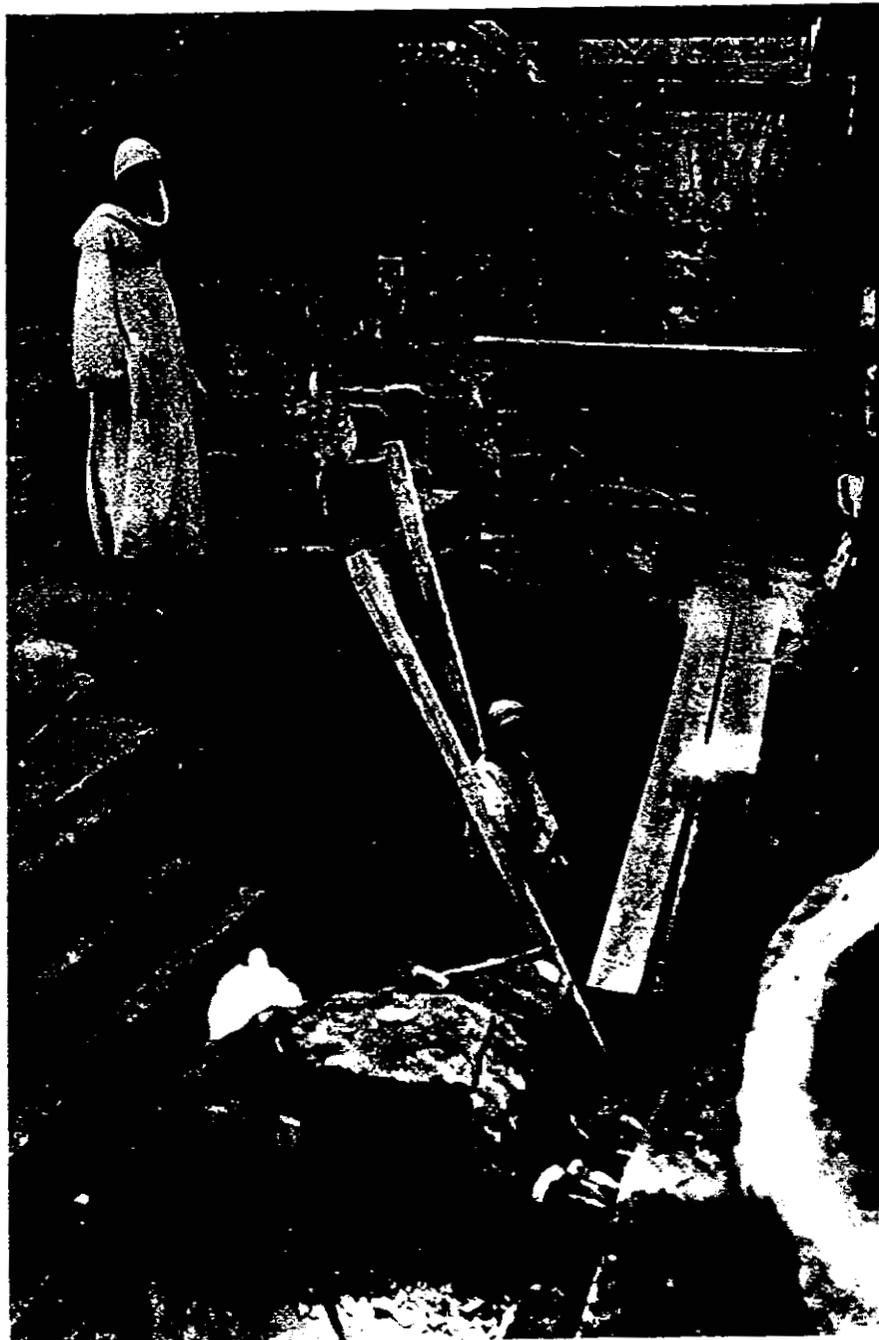
of the American Research Center in Egypt

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. 1901
©ONS/CREEM—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 the 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

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 primæval 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 of 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



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 sidewalls 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 Thutmosis 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. ■

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

Below left: 2000-2001 season. Left to right: Dr. Johnson and coconservators Lofii Hassan and Dany Ray with the reassembled base and torso of the statue of Thutmosis III and Amun in the central chamber. Photo: Jarek Dobrowolski-ARCE

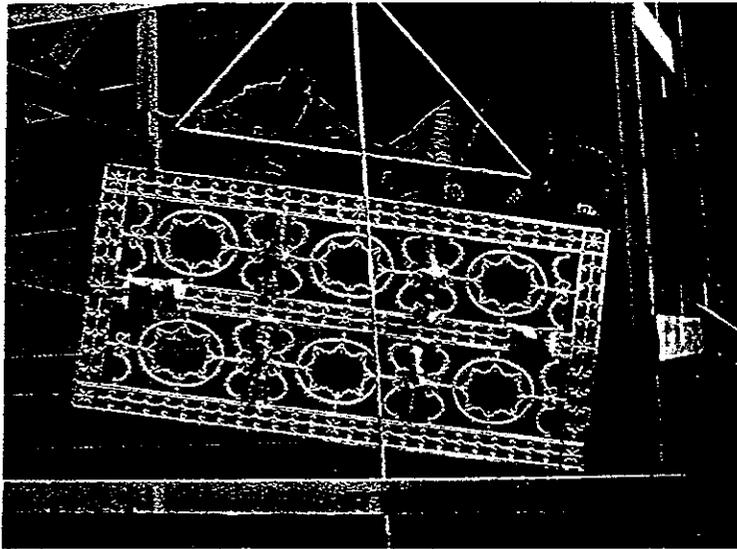
Opposite page: Eighteenth-Dynasty relief on a pillar face in the barque sanctuary of the Small Temple of Amun: Horus the Elder embraces Thutmosis III, having given the king "millions of years." Photo: Jarek Dobrowolski-ARCE



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 re-gilded 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 Harat al-Rum. Line drawing: Marek Puszkarski-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-

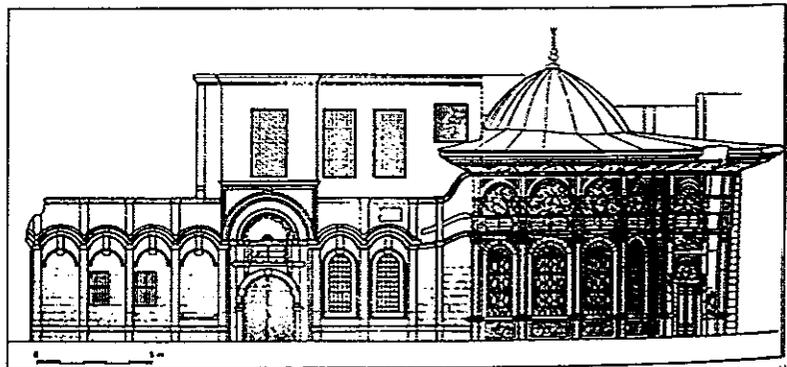
ings. The rich carving of the white marble facade, the ingenious structure and lavishly painted decoration of the wooden dome; the carved and brightly painted wooden eaves; and the gilded bronze window grilles are far removed from the centuries-old tradition of fountain-schools, represented less than two hundred meters away by the sabil-kutab 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-

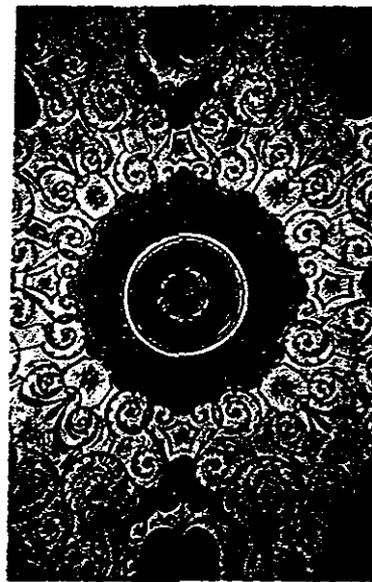


forcement of the foundation, the structure survived unscathed the recent (12 June) test of a 4.9 Richter-scale earthquake, centered at Dashur, forty-five kilometers from central Cairo.

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.

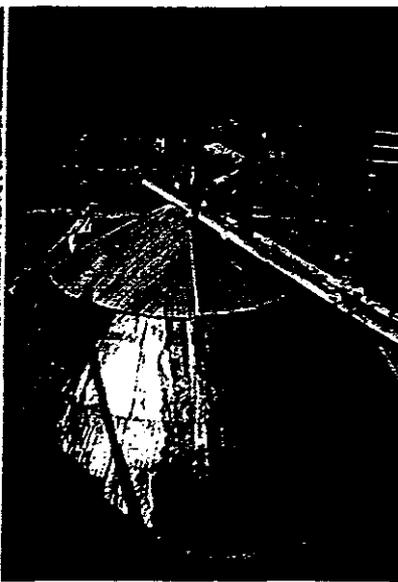
Work continues on the decorative wooden eaves, which had been scorched by fire prior to the intervention. In some areas, the wood's exposure to direct sunlight had resulted in severe desiccation, giving rise to multiple open cracks and fissures. Once the wood surfaces had been cleaned and fissures infilled, they were impregnated with a solution of linseed oil and turpentine. The pigments remaining were analyzed and a reversible 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 men-
tioned in history:*

*But Mubammad 'Ali Pasha alone built
this glorious sabil*

That delivers blessed water.

Inscription translated from the Turkish
by Stanislaw Gulinski ■

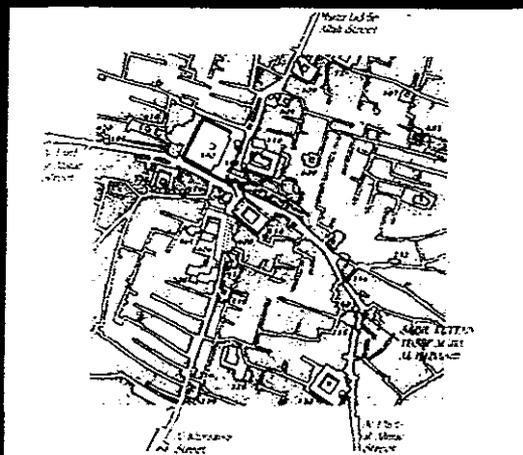
Above left: Painted interior of the sabil's dome. Photo: Patrick Godeau—ARCE

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

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

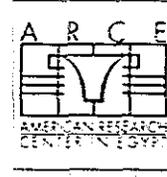
The Egyptian Antiquities Project has focused much of its conservation work on the Bab Zuwayla area of medieval Cairo. Basing its efforts on the concept of area conservation, where select improvements to adjacent buildings reinforce one another, attract visitors, further investment, and ideally lead to 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 Zuwaylo city-gate itself, the mosque of al-



Salih Tal'i, the zawiya-sabil Farag ibn Barqqa, the sabil-kuttab Nafisa al-Boyya, 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'a'i (1160)
199: Bab Zuwaylo (1092)
203: Zawiya-sabil Farag ibn Barqqa (1408)
358: Sabil-kuttab Nafisa al-Boyya (1796)
401: Sabil-madrasa Muhammad 'Ali Pasha (1820)
Line drawing: Agnieszka Dobrowolska



Conservation Project of Bayt al-Razzaz

مشروع ترميم متزل أحمد كتخدال الرزاز

Monument # 235, 15-17th cent.

تعدد رقم ٢٣٥، من القرنين ال١٤ و ال١٧

A project of the
**SUPREME COUNCIL
OF ANTIQUITIES**
funded by
USAID
and carried out by the
**AMERICAN RESEARCH
CENTER IN EGYPT**

مشروع
المجلس الأعلى للآثار
بتنويل من
الوكالة الأمريكية للتنمية الدولية
وفند
مركز البحوث الأمريكي بمصر

Bayt al-Razzaz

The monument is currently under conservation, and only open for restricted visits. In order to visit the monument, you need to sign a visitor form before you enter.

We would appreciate it if you will cooperate with us in respecting this historic place, and in abiding by the rules of the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) by not taking photographs unless if you have a permission from the SCA to do so.

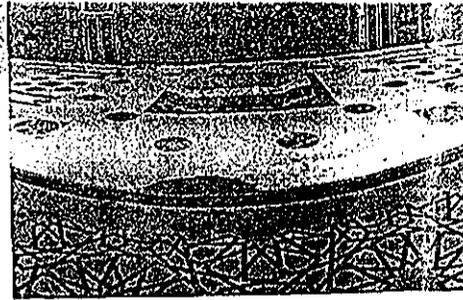
متزل أحمد كتخدال الرزاز

يجري بالمتزل أعمال ترميم، و يشترط على الزوار قبل بدء زيارتهم توقيع "استمارة الزائر" التي تخلي المسؤولية من على عاتق الأطراف المشتركة.

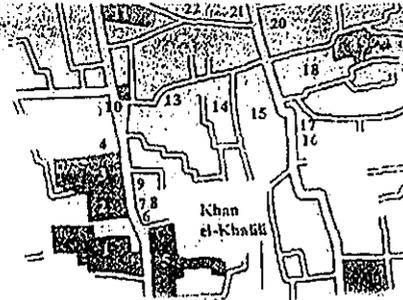
ونرجو من خلال الزيارة أن تتعاونوا معنا في الحفاظ على القيمة التاريخية لهذا الأثر، و الالتزام بلائحة "المجلس الأعلى للآثار" التي تنص على عدم التصوير إلا لحاملي تصريح صادر من الهيئة.

disputes

Is heritage the new development industry? Fayza Hassan joins experts, observers and bureaucrats rushing to save historic Cairo — and finds that salvation has many faces



Mashrabiya crafting; the mosquo and wikala of Al-Ustadar



(source: Ministry of Tourism Web site)

Bazara Wikala; Soli
Sada Mosque; Qitashbay
Sabit-Kuttab; Qara Sunkur
Madrasa; Soliman Agha Sa-
bil; Soliman Agha Al-
Silihdar; Mosque of Al-
Hakim; Bab Al-Futuh; Bab
Al-Nasr; Wikala Qaitbay; Ja-
shankir Mosque

Not until the earthquake of 1992 ruined many ancient mosques, churches, *sabils* and *madrasas*, rekindling UNESCO interest in Egypt's colossal historical heritage, did the educated public begin to ask serious questions about the dismal state in which our monuments had lingered since the Comité de conservation des monuments de l'art arabe completed its work.

After the extensive damage caused by the earthquake, it became clear that if the authorities did not act diligently and efficiently to save Egypt's Islamic, Coptic and Jewish heritage, the country was in danger of losing its most beautiful architectural masterpieces. Placed on the UNESCO world heritage list and under the aegis of Mrs Suzanne Mubarak, our ancient architecture, worthy of such distinguished patronage, finally became precious in our own eyes and deserving of our unwavering attention.

Some ostentation may have timed the ardour of those who embraced preservation's cause at first: casually mentioning the complex of Qalawun, the *binariyan* of Al-Mu'ayyad or the Mosque of Abul-Dahab was guaranteed to surround one with an aura of erudition. Housewives took time off their morning chores to accompany foreign friends on guided tours of the Fatimid city. One "did" the Qarafa, Old Cairo or the Citadel and described the sights in the evening at fashionable cocktails and dinner parties. New adepts were joining the handful of long time fans of Islamic architecture and to accommodate their enthusiasm conferences and workshops on Egyptian history, art and architecture multiplied being now well attended. Knowledge was spreading; and, by the time a conservation programme was established, public awareness had risen considerably.

Buzzwords such as restoration, preservation and renovation began to pepper smart conversations. Books on Islamic art and architecture began flying out of the shops and suddenly, funds for giving the old quarters a new lease of life became miraculously available. In no time, ministering to the past had become the only game in town.

The previous decades had belonged to the development racket, to the greatest profit of some unscrupulous promoters; the new century was poised to become the age of heritage preservation.

No longer earmarked for providing rural home-makers with sewing machines and chickens, money seemed to move smoothly to the realm of restoration: almost overnight, historical Cairo was slated for a wholesale, complete overhaul. Gone were the times when one architect, with the help of a couple of assistants, painstakingly worked on a monument for years, lovingly cleaning and mending floors, ceilings and walls, care-

ful not to remove the signs of age or the faded paintbrush strokes of a long-gone anonymous artist. The 20 years spent by the director of the Ilo Egyptian Centre, professor of architecture Giuseppe Fanfani, on restoring almost single-handedly the Sama'khana of the Mawlawiya Derwishes belonged to the past. The enlightened public may not know it, but for the past four years, Fanfani has been trying to obtain a permit to create a training centre for restorers. He has met with little success so far. "The paperwork is daunting," he sighs, "but I am trying not to let it get me down."

Eventually, as we briskly enter the 21st century, Egypt no longer needs authentic artists and craftsmen to care for its ancient monuments. Clearly, the best-informed authorities feel we can now replace them with machines, computers, marble from Italy and lots of cement, Portland or otherwise. It also appears that we are in a hurry. Having let the original masterpieces go to pieces, we must now cover up our mistakes and silence international criticism. Tourism is an integral part of our ailing economy and we are in the business of attracting foreign visitors. They want monuments? We will give them what they want, and more. For their sake, we will make our old mosques, churches, *madrasas* and *sabils* look brand-new, with extra decorations in Carara marble, heavily gilded bronzes and several coats of imported acrylic paint. We will banish the indigenous population and their less-than-decorative traditional activities. Tourists flock to Disneyland by the thousands; we will give them an amusement park worth their money. We will pave the streets for their convenience and transform our *harris* and places of worship into a showcase, a super-Arabland complete with make believe artisans, cafes and souvenir shops.

Such ambitious plans sent the cost of the work to be done soaring to vertiginous heights, and as it did, the prospect of hefty profits attracted sleek building contractors who were prompt to displace specialists. To those who express doubts about the competence of this new breed of restorers, stern requests to mind their own business were addressed. One engineer attached to a large construction company specialising in instant restoration was even more blunt: "Why are you fussing so much?" he asked impatiently. "A building is a building. Our ancestors built mosques with the tools and materials at hand. Today, we can build bridges and high-rises. Our methods and equipment are superior. Surely we can produce exact copies of their buildings — only better, because we are engineers and architects, not ignorant masons."

Such misguided enthusiasts, occasionally displayed in a bawdier than usual patch-up job, finally sounded the alarm. It was rumoured that se-

rious mistakes had been committed in the restoration of Ibn Tulun Mosque. Al-Ghuri had not fared much better. After several visits by interested parties to the various restoration sites, a letter was circulated, pointing out the more flagrant shortcomings of the colossal enterprise. UNESCO took notice and wrote an internal report selectively criticising some of the procedures and materials used in the drive to refurbish the Fatimid city and Old Cairo. Excerpts from this document, leaked to the Egyptian press, placed critics and offenders in an awkward position.

Eventually, a four day symposium, postponed after the events of 11 September, was reinstated under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture. It opened on 16 February, and gathered the donors and the gurus, namely members of UNESCO, ICOMOS (the International Council on Monuments and Sites), ICCROM (the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property) and the Agha Khan Foundation, as well as the Egyptian authorities entrusted with the execution and supervision of the restoration work and yearning for their labours to receive a clean bill of health. The Supreme Council for Antiquities was represented by its director, Ghaballa Ali Gaballa; several members from the Ministry of Culture attended, headed by Ayman Abdel-Moneim, who introduced himself as the supervisor of antiquities at the ministry; one architect from the Arab Contractors was present, as well as a number of architects who had carried out restorations under the aegis of the ministry and in collaboration with the American Research Centre in Egypt (ARCE). From the general attitude of the participants and organisers, it transpired that this was not the time to display true feelings.

Interestingly, although Egyptian television covered the event extensively, the print press shone by the absence of its representatives, as did the Ministry of Endowments, although a strong case could have been made for the latter's presence, since this ministry owns over 90 per cent of the land on which the monuments stand. (Every founder endowed his or her mosque with business enterprises, the proceeds from which were destined to cover maintenance costs; the ministry now has control of these endowments.)

Absent also were architects and engineers who so recently had expressed misgivings at the suitability of certain technical procedures, shock at the rumours of a (five-star hotel to be built on the site of Suq Al-Lamoun (the lemon market) outside Bab Zuweila, and horror at the "development" of vacant plots on Al-Mu'izz Street, where pseudo-Arabesque blocks were said to be planned. Whatever the reasons for the oversight, the symposium, it was obvious, had not been ad-

vertised widely enough to allow a number of professionals and members of the interested general public to attend.

The conference opened in an atmosphere of disquiet as many people were left out of the exiguous meeting space. Those who managed to push their way through found no seats and huddled as best they could in narrow passages. The message could not have been clearer: the public was not welcome. Having delivered his opening address, Professor Francesco Bandarin, director of the World Heritage Center, departed for more pressing appointments overseas.

The topics presented had been chosen carefully not to allow for too much controversy, and the presenters confined themselves to generalities or esoteric technicalities which could not have led to an honest exchange had the time allotted to questions allowed for one. To those who knew the inside story of the restoration drive, it seemed that the project leaders were using the right jargon to describe procedures they had not really followed. Soon the audience was thoroughly confused, hearing the right words but knowing that they did not apply to the case studies. In the same spirit, the delegation was taken on a visit of the Ibn Tulun Mosque at dusk, when thorough observation of the work was practically impossible. The correct and beautiful work done by Bernard Maury, an architect with the Ministry of Culture, in restoring Beit El-Sennari and Beit El-Harawi was not properly highlighted, nor was Fanfani's independent project ever brought to the fore as an example of faithful preservation.

Architect Flemming Aalund of the UNESCO World Heritage Center refused to be drawn into a qualitative assessment of Egyptian restoration efforts and confined himself to outlining the techniques of conservation during the 30 minutes allotted to his exposé, although it was no secret that he had signed the critical in service report on the Monitoring Mission to Islamic Cairo, dated 6-18 August 2001. The report warned that, although there "can be no doubt that rescue operations are urgently needed in view of the dilapidated condition of a great number of buildings... this rapid undertaking also creates the risk of making mistakes in a very delicate balance between the current needs of a fast-growing urban community and respect for authenticity and unique heritage values."

After visits to 47 historic monuments under restoration, the monitoring mission had noticed important discrepancies in the quality of workmanship. While praising the recently completed restoration of Al-Ghuri Mosque, which "respects the original materials and the historic chronology of changes that have occurred over some 500 years," and preserves the mosque's "dignity and monumental character" (it should be noted that a

number of Egyptian architects do not share the mission's opinion in this respect), the report criticises "the renovation currently being carried out at the Sarghmish Mosque. Overnight cleaning of the façade with sand abrasive under high pressure has destroyed delicate detailing in the stone masonry of the stalactites at the entrance porch without paying attention to traces of paint and decorations. New marble panelling is being applied in the interior of the courtyard despite the fact that no elements remain of the original dado."

It could have been profitable for future restoration endeavours to hear Aalund express his genuine opinion. He chose not to do so and it is only later, reading the *Reports of the Rapporteurs* distributed to the audience on the last day of the conference, that the reader realised a comparison between the correct procedures outlined in this document and those being used by a number of contractors did not favour the Egyptian practices.

If any message rang out loud and clear amid all the double-speak, it was that restorers must adopt a minimalist approach. "Considering that values change over time, it was emphasised that conservation is necessarily also a learning process. Considering the past values of a heritage site may not be perceived or fully understood in the present time, a minimalist approach should always be adopted when intervening on a monument or historic building. The purpose of restoration is to preserve and reveal the aesthetic and historic values of a historic building, and it should always be based on respect for original material. Such respect should take into account all significant changes that have occurred in the history of the place, implying the careful use of relevant methodologies, such as building archaeology in order to identify the dates of the different phases," states the report.

It would have been constructive to add that whenever possible, restoration work should be reversible; transforming a precious fountain into a gaily Jacuzzi is certainly replacing, but in no way as venial an offence as replacing metres of old stonework by new ones on the Aqueduct.

Groundwater which damages the foundations of monuments inoperably is one of the greatest concerns of conservationists. The water table seems to be rising rather than diminishing, although it was agreed at the conference that its level is not stable. Of the many techniques applied to free buildings from this constant menace, none has been successful. Several procedures, some more dangerous for the monuments than others, were outlined without entirely solving the problem. There was disagreement as to the cause of the rising water table, one school contending that it was a problem of faulty water pipes and

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Was the symposium one more exercise in full-throated self-promotion, or was it a genuine attempt to clarify the position of the main actors and send the message that in certain cases, the policy of least intervention is the best. One can only hope that the authorities will take notice.

sewers, others that it was due to the long-term effect of the High Dam on Cairo's infrastructure, while others still blamed the proximity of Al-Firaat land reclamation has diminished the lake's surface considerably, preventing proper evaporation. The excess humidity can only seep underground. None of the arguments seemed to win the day, and no definitive resolution of the problem was in sight.

Many Egyptians would like to see the historical means of Cairo transformed into pedestrianised open-air museums, graced with quaint cafes, chic souvenir shops and a few faux Egyptian restaurants. Without the people and the traffic, they argue, the life of the monuments will be extended and restoration work will be a simple matter.

Yet it is people who are the life of a place, the guarantee that it will evolve and ultimately survive. Besides, tourists come for the people as well as the monuments. They want to experience life to the full in Egypt. The point is: how much of it are we prepared to put on display? If we want to present tourists with the naked truth, then let us forget the hier, the open sewers and the pollution from workshops, because this is the authentic picture. If we want to offer a sanitised version of reality, then let us start reconstructing the infrastructure and providing a proper system of garbage collection. This will be a tremendous step towards putting some order in the chaos.

Furthermore, we should identify those "people" to whom we often refer with tears in our voices and sigh where will all these people go if we remove the fabric of their livelihood and deny them the only place they know? Many shopkeepers and workshop owners, in the form of the petty packages of ordinary Egyptian, the Jamaliya, Al-Azhar, family and clan (than Al-Khalil do not "belong" to the area, but have dwellings in more affluent parts of the city as well as shops in five-star hotels and at the airport. They could easily make regular contributions to the maintenance of the area and its monuments, as well as contribute to its cleanliness (once they go home to Mohandessin and Helwan) they would not dream of throwing their garbage in the street or on their doorsteps. In the same spirit, they could train their craftsmen and employees in some elementary principles of the same spirit, they could train their craftsmen and change. On the other hand, there are inhabitants who occupy the floors above the shops as well as other nearby historical quarters. With an adequate sewer system and a regular service of garbage collection, including fines for those who ignore it, the various concerned authorities could be strengthened.

Cairo's traffic situation may be the worst in the world, and nowhere are its notorious effects felt as in the historic city, where they are compounded by the need to accommodate huge tourist buses. At the conference, the much-admired government of Cairo, Abdel-Rahim Shehata, proposed his project of pedestrianising Al-Azhar Street now that the tunnel is operational. Nawal Hassan, chair of the Association for the Urban Development of Islamic Cairo, then presented a Modified Project for Islamic Community Living in the historic city has been the main commercial and industrial centre of Cairo since the end of the 19th century, and is certainly a main commercial centre today. Thousands of families' livelihoods will be affected by the decision to turn Al-Azhar Street into a pedestrian street. Wholesale and retail shops will lose their clients if they have to reach their destination on foot from the pedestrian streets. Shama Pasha said in the West and Salah Salah in the East, which have been proposed as a new expensive, affordable remedy for the traffic and not suitable for forming the body packages of ordinary Egyptian who come from the provinces to buy materials in bulk or to catch (humble) trains in the morning. As the system would not obtain what they had hoped for, namely that the conservation of historic Cairo be placed under a unified body as opposed to the many ministries and government-sponsored organisations which at present often work at cross-purposes. Law, asserted (bulla, has divided the responsibility for the monuments and under no circumstances will it be changed. The final recommendation was therefore suitably watered down, instructing "that the institutional framework and coordination mechanisms among the various concerned authorities for historic Cairo be strengthened."

Table of Status of Projects

Egyptian Antiquities Fund (EAF) Grant					
Progress to Date on Subgrants: as of		31-Oct-02			
1	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status ***			Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of	
1	<i>Cycle One:</i>				
1	Conservation of Zawiya Ibn Barquq: Managed by (ARCE)* Period: Islamic/Mamluk Type of Activity: Documentation/ Conservation		15-Aug-94 1		Complete: SCA approval for the project. Signed Subagreement. Lamie withdrew. Walls, floor, windows, cutting of building and installation of water proof course. Installation of floors. Ongoing: Architectural conservation on site. Roof replacement. Next: Stone conservation . Overall: Delayed.
2	Documentation of Bab Zuwayla : Managed by (ARCE)* Period: Islamic/Fatimid Type of Activity: Documentation		1-Feb-95	31-Mar-97 1	Photographic and architectural documentation have been completed.
3	Mosque of Salah Tala'I : 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		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. Site office. Ongoing: Preparation of specification for some other improvements. Discussion with SCA of their interest in the West Courtyard. Emergency repairs. 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 ***			Cancelled	Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of		
5	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.
5.1	Coptic Cairo: Implementation: Signage Managed by ARCE Period: Graeco - Roman / Coptic Type of Activity: Monitoring		1-Jul-01 P			Completed: Mallinson dropped from involvement. Identified sign contractor; SOW. Agreement for production of 12 signs. Preparation of texts for signs Ongoing: Next: Production of signs. Overall: Delayed.
5.2	Coptic Cairo: Archeological Monitoring Managed by Old Cairo Group Period: Graeco - Roman / Coptic Type of Activity: Monitoring		1-Nov-99 P			Completed: Ongoing: Monitoring of CWO contract. GOE will fund to include Hanging Church. 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: Four seasons, 71 SCA inspectors were trained. Season in Fayoum conducted Sept. - Oct 2002. Ongoing: A next season of training under preparation for Memphis in Spring 2003. Next: Season starts. 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			Completed: New Mastabas built to store fragments. Blocks for reinstallation have been identified for priority treatment. Ongoing: Conservation. Season finished 4/15. Next: Final report preparation. Overall : On schedule.
Subgrant Totals			2	1	1	
Project Totals			4	1	1	

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3	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status			Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of	
9	Graphic Documentation and Monitoring: Managed by (ARCE)* Period: Medieval/ Islamic Type of Activity: Documentation				1 This project has been cancelled.
10	North Sinal 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. Purchased equipment to digitize. Ongoing: Next: Digitize B+W negatives before giving to SCA.
11	Preservation In Sinal: 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.
12.0	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 1	30-Sep-01	Completed: Study completed. Team submitted Final report. Ongoing: Team completing prototype for Seti I and Ramesses I. Next: Completion of Prototype and reports. Overall : Delayed.
12.1	Valley of the Kings: Phase II; Implementation Managed by Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity: Flood control				Completed: Recommendations received, SCA approval. Sign agreement, start survey. Ongoing: Preparation of design drawings. Next: Design drawings - discuss with SCA 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. Designs received. Subagreement signed. Training facility finished and OT2 training. Ongoing: Lab modification. Next: Overall : On schedule.
13.1	Training Facility Managed by (ARCE)* Period: n. a. Type of Activity: Procurement/ Conservation / Training			15-Sep-02	
Subgrant Totals		0	2	2	1
Project Totals		1	2	3	1

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4	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status			Cancelled	Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of		
14	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.
14.1	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.
14.2	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		
<i>Total Cycle One</i>						
Subgrant Totals		0	6	6	2	14
Project Totals		0	8	10	2	21

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5	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status				Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of	Cancelled	
II	<i>Cycle Two:</i>					
1	Conservation of Bab Zuwayla: Managed by Nairy Hampikian Period: Islamic / Fatimid Type of Activity: Documentation / conservation		15-Apr-98 1			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. Conservation work of doors and shops. Virtually all work on-site. Exhibit consultant report. Ongoing: Draft Final. Discussions of exhibit. Next: 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			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: Presentation of Plans for Shunet. 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		

6	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status			Cancelled	Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of		
5	Conservatorial Education In Egypt: Managed by (ARCE)* Period: all Type of Activity: Training/ Institutional Building		1-Jun-00	15-Oct-02		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 in conjunction with the Conservation Lab (See Cycle One, Activity 13 above). Training Facility Overall : Complete
6	Conservation of Coptic Icons in Egypt: Managed by Institute for Coptic Studies. Period: Coptic Type of Activity: Conservation/ Training		15-Dec-98			Completed: Phase 1 & extensive documentation, Phase II work in Hanging Church Harret Zuwayla and Fayyoum workshops. Ongoing: Discussing work plans. Next: Another season of work. Overall : Delayed.
7	Cultural Resources Management: Managed by (ARCE)* Period: all Type of Activity: Training		15-Nov-01			Completed: AUC has withdrawn their proposal. SCA approval. Ongoing: Decision now made to concentrate on site management training at Abu Sir. Discussion with SCA at Saqqara. Next: Develop project through RFP to consultants. Overall: Delayed due to unavailability of new staff person at SCA.
8	Condition/ Conservation Survey of the Decorated Tombs at El-Muzzawaka, Dakhleh Oasis: Managed by Dakheh Oasis Project Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity: Conservation		1-Dec-95	16-Jan-97		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			Completed: Initial work started in Graeco - Roman Museum but was suspended SCA permission to transfer mosaics to Martime Lab. Ongoing: Clearance of materials & supplies since March 2002. Next: Plan work for Winter. Overall : Delayed.
Subgrant Totals			3	2		
Project Totals			3	2		

7	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status		Completed as of	Cancelled	Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of			
10	Jewish Medieval Subgrant: 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.
10.1	Conservation of the Synagogue of Moses Maimonides: Managed by (ARCE)* Type of Activity: Documentation / Conservation.		1-Jul-96 P			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: Discussion with SCA on how to proceed. Next:
11	Documentation of Inscriptions in the Historic Zone Cairo: Managed by AUC Period: Medieval / Islamic Type of Activity: Documentation		1-Jul-96 1			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. Discuss making data base into interactive CD. Continuing work on database. Next: 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	1-Aug-02		Completed: Sealing of roof against leaks. Cleaning of E. Wall Reliefs and 2 smaller Shrine rooms. Laying of floor; assembly of some statue fragments. Ongoing: Cleaning of wall reliefs. Completed: Additional work will be conducted as a Cycle IV activity.
Subgrant Totals			2	2		
Project Totals			2	3		

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. Visit to Luxor for alternative sites. Ongoing: Personnel preparing approach to project. Evaluation of recommendation shows control Roman Tower not feasible. Next: Review Luxor sites. 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	9	7	1	18
Project Totals		1	9	8	2	20

9	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status				Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of	Cancelled	
III.	<i>Cycle Three:</i>					
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	El - 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	On -site work 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 Museum 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		

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10	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status			Cancelled	Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of		
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			Completed: SCA approval, concession extended for a year. Subgrant signed. 4 months of work in Tomb. Cast sent from British Museum and on site in Tomb. Next: To re-commence in April, 2003 and to finish. 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. Spectacular Cistern discovered under the floor. Fine conservation. Bronze doors, Carpentry. Work on - site. Ongoing: New structural problems arose and are being investigated. Museum consultant visits and made recommendations. Dutch gave grant for first phase of exhibit. Next: Discuss exhibit. Overall: Continuing.
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	9	
Project Totals		0	3	6	9	

11	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status				Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of	Cancelled	
IV.	<i>Cycle Four:</i>					
1	Protection of the Tomb of Anen Managed by Lyla Brock Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity: Conservation		1-Oct-02			Completed: ARCE/SCA/USAID Approval Permanent Committee Approval Subagreement Ongoing: Project at work in tomb. Painting uncovered and being restored. Next: Complete Project.
2	Renovation and Training Lab in the Storeroom of the Greco-Roman Museum Managed by INA - Egypt Period: Greco-Roman Type of Activity: Conservation					Completed: ARCE/SCA/USAID Approval Permanent Committee Approval Ongoing: Project issues. Next: Sign Subagreement; begin work on-site.
3	Medinet Habu Conservation Managed by U. of Chicago Period: Pharaonic Type of Activity: Conservation		15-Oct-02			Completed: ARCE/SCA/USAID Approval Permanent Committee Approval Ongoing: Team returns. Subagreement under preparation
4	Conservation of the Wakala of Nafisa Al Bayda Managed by A. Dobrowolska Period: Islamic Type of Activity: Conservation			1-Jun-02		Completed: ARCE/SCA/USAID Approval Permanent Committee Approval. Subagreement signed, photodocumentation. Ongoing: Scaffolding and netting in place. Documentation and analysis.
5	Conservation and Publication of of the late antique and Medieval Wall Paintings and Sculpture in Red Monastery, Sohag Managed by Elizabeth Bolman Period: Coptic Type of Activity: Conservation					Completed: ARCE/SCA/USAID Approval Permanent Committee Approval Ongoing: Project issues. Next: Sign subagreement. Work on-site.

12	Title of Subgrant (subgrant Description)	Status				Progress Description
		Not Obligated	On Going as of	Completed as of	Cancelled	
6	Conservation of Sacred Lake of Mut Managed by Betsy Bryan Period: Pharonic Type of Activity: Archaeology / Conservation					Completed Proposal submitted to SCA. Next: Receive SCA approval - submit to USAID for approval
7	Conservation of Three Houses Managed by United Consultants Period: Islamic Type of Activity: Conservation					
8	Conservation of Sety 1 Managed by ARCE Period: Pharonic Type of Activity: Conservation					Completed RFP for study had no response. RFP for Geo-technical had only one response Next: Waiting to determine SCA interests.
Subgrant Totals						
Project Totals						
<i>Total Cycle Three</i>						
	Subgrant Totals	5	3	0	0	8
	Project Totals	5	3	0	0	8

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

		Not Obligated	Ongoing	Completed	Cancelled
1	Total number of Subgrants 41	1	18	19	4
2	Percentage of total number of approved subgrants (%)	2%	43%	46%	7%
3	Total number of Projects (50)	2	19	24	4
4	% of total number of projects	4%	38%	48%	8%

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. 60 trainerd at Egyptian Museum.
 - Prehistoric Field School. 30 Trainees from the SCA, Trained at Nabta Playa.

Antiquities Development Project (ADP) Grant						
Progress to Date on Subgrants: as of		31-Oct-02				
1	Title of Subgrant	Status ***				Progress Description
	(subgrant 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. Subagreement for wall paintings signed. First season of wall painting conservation. External repair of domes Ongoing: 2nd field season; more external work until end of season in December. Next: Continue painting conservation.
Subgrant Totals			1	4	0	5

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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: (Cycle 4 added Oct 31, 2002)					
Notes:					
1	Total number of Subgrants (54)	6	23	21	4
2	Percentage of total number of approved subgrants (%)	11%	42%	39%	6%
3	Total number of Projects (63)	6	25	28	4
4	Percentage of total number of approved Projects (%)	10%	40%	44%	6%
* 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: Actively subgrant has been signed. Funds have been committed					
Completed: Final Payments have been made.					