

American Research Center In Egypt, Inc.

NEWSLETTER



THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INCORPORATED

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THE PROJECT OF THE EXPANDED CENTER

American Studies in the History and Culture of Egypt

At the Annual Meeting of the Center in November, 1962, the President-elect, Dr. William Stevenson Smith, announced to the membership a proposed expansion of the Center's research activities in Egypt, to be undertaken with the cooperation of several American universities and with the assistance of funds provided by the Government of the United States, acting through the Department of State. After several months of negotiation, it is a pleasure to announce that an agreement has now been reached and that the proposed expansion is about to become a reality.

The stated aims of the Center are "to foster Egyptological, Islamic, and other humanistic studies in Egypt." In applying for United States Government support, the Center elaborated on these aims as follows: "To support the advancement of knowledge of Egypt and to enhance mutual understanding between the United States and Egypt by 1) archaeological investigations to reveal new information about the past, 2) historical studies of literary sources to enrich the academic world, 3) linguistic studies of the several languages used in Egypt since the beginning down to the present, 4) historical and cultural studies of the backgrounds and achievements of modern Egypt". With the cooperation of several universities and with Government funds, the Center will now be able to carry out these aims on a larger scale with an increased number of Fellows and with more research projects and archaeological investigations.

Several American universities interested in pursuing Middle Eastern studies with particular emphasis on Egypt have expressed a willingness to associate themselves with the Center in this expansion. From the beginning these have been: Columbia University, Harvard University, Portland State College, Princeton University, University of California in Los Angeles, University of Chicago, and the University of Michigan. To this group has recently been added the University of Utah. Representatives of these universities have been made members either of the Board of Trustees or of the Executive Committee. In addition, a special advisory Committee on the Center in Cairo has been created with all universities represented and under the chairmanship of the President of the American Research Center in Egypt. The universities have agreed to make an annual contribution to the Center of \$2,500 each to help defray the expanded dollar costs.

Early this year, the President and members of the Executive Committee prepared a request for counterpart funds to the United States Government. Within the past few weeks, a contract has been signed between the United States Government (the Department of State) and the President of the American Research Center wherein a grant of funds in Egyptian pounds to the equivalent of \$500,000 was made to the Center to be used for: "American Studies in the History and Culture of Egypt." These funds are designed to cover a two-year period, and the contract calls for their expenditure by December 31, 1965. While the Department of State can make no firm commitment at this time that further funds will be available, there is every indication that the grant will be renewed.

The budget as drawn up for the initial period of two years will allow for an

enlarged staff to operate the Center in Cairo. In addition, the budget provides for the appointment of two senior, two junior, and two special Fellows annually. It also provides for ample additional personnel to assist in the research projects outlined below.

The Center's excavation at Gebel Adda, under the program for the preservation of the antiquities of Nubia, will be continued for the coming two seasons. New activities to be undertaken under the present agreement are the following:

1. Archaeological Expeditions.

A. A proposed stratigraphical excavation of a site in the Delta, under the auspices of the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University.

B. Excavation of the site of Fustat, the first seat of the Arabs in Egypt, now threatened by the expansion of modern Cairo.

2. Research Projects.

A. Survey of the growth and development of the city of Cairo.

B. Continuance of the recording of the treasures of St. Catherine's Monastery, Mt. Sinai, under the auspices of Columbia University, Princeton University and the University of Michigan.

3. Publications.

A. Annual journal devoted to surveys, analysis, and scholarly study of Arab literature.

B. Final reports on excavations and special projects.

The Center hopes that within the next few weeks, it will be able to appoint a senior scholar as Director of the enlarged Center, as well as a senior scholar-businessman as administrative officer. No Fellows have as yet been appointed under the newly enlarged budget, but recommendations for such grants will soon be forthcoming to the Committee on Fellowships. The archaeological expeditions are already in being, or will soon be in the field. The details of the sociological survey of Cairo and the development of a trained staff have yet to be worked out.

It must be emphasized to the members of the Center that the grant provided by the Government of the United States is in Egyptian pounds and can be used only for research in Egypt, international transportation of American personnel, and travel in Egypt itself. Inevitably, the expenses of the Center in the United States will be greatly increased. More office space, added secretarial assistance, increased travel within this country, and many other new expenditures must be envisaged. A necessary item is the continued publication of the Center's Journal, the importance of which has been amply indicated by the reception given

to Volume I (Volume II is already in preparation). Part of the dollar expenses will be taken care of by the annual dues of participating institutional members. Their dues, however, will not be sufficient to cover all expenses, and an approach to the Ford Foundation has indicated that no immediate help can be expected from that quarter.

It is clear that the Center will need the continued support of its membership if it is to fulfill the obligations placed upon it in accepting the grant of the Government of the United States for coordinating and directing American scholarly research in Egypt. The coming years offer a rare opportunity - and a challenge.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of members of the Center will be held in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, on Saturday, November 16, 1963. In view of the great amount of business to be discussed by the assembled members and its importance to the future of the Center, it has been decided temporarily to discontinue the program of papers usually offered on that occasion. It is hoped that as many members as possible will plan to attend the meeting and take part in the discussion of plans and policies.

RENEWAL OF FELLOWSHIPS

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on April 6, 1963, it was decided to renew the fellowships of the representatives of the Center now in Egypt. Messrs. Kiang and Little, holders of the Bollingen Fellowships, will continue work on their dissertations. Mr. Nicholas Millet will head the excavation at Gebel Adda, and will also be employed under the new agreement as Field Director in charge of excavations.

Mr. Little writes that he will remain in Egypt during all of the summer, with the exception of the month of July, which he will spend in travel in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. In August, during Mr. Millet's absence on leave in the United States and England, he will be in charge of the Cairo office. In addition to completing his thesis, Mr. Little has undertaken for the coming season the editing of one of the early fourteenth century manuscripts with which he had been working for publication under the auspices of the American University at Cairo.

Mr. Kiang is spending the summer in Rome, with headquarters at the American Academy, where he is pursuing his study of stylistic elements in late Classical sculpture, with which his dissertation is concerned.

At the beginning of April, Mr. Little briefly visited the Center's dig at Gebel Adda, on which he reports as follows:

"As good luck would have it, Nick summoned me to Nubia three weeks ago to deliver some Egyptian currency. I was delighted to have an excuse to see Nubia, Abu Simbel, and a real archaeological expedition in operation.

I must confess that many of my romantic illusions concerning the last named were shattered by the hard, tedious work I witnessed at Gebel Adda, but I was genuinely proud to see the competence and enthusiasm with which the members of our group were carrying on, under conditions that left a Cairo softy like me prostrate. Heat and insects made work in the field agony and sleep practically impossible, but I heard few complaints other than my own. All concerned with the dig deserve congratulations.

THE LEIDEN EXPEDITION IN NUBIA

In a recent letter, Mrs. Jean Jacquet, a former Fellow of the Center, writes to the Editor of her activities during the past season.

"Like everyone else here, I have been working in Nubia this winter. During November I was at Gerf Hussein and Derr with my husband, who is finishing the plans of the temples, but at the beginning of December I returned to Cairo to join a Dutch expedition directed by Dr. Klasens of Leiden University. His concession starts a couple of kilometers north of Abu Simbel temples and continues up to the walls of Tamit, a Coptic monastery which will be excavated by Prof. Donadoni of Pisa University. A stretch of about 8 kilometers on the west bank of the Nile includes 3 settlements (1 Meroitic and 2 Coptic) and some scattered cemeteries. The Meroitic settlement (called site B) where Dr. Klasens proposed to begin his work had been characterized in former surveys as a rather denuded affair, and we expected to find only the foundations of buildings or at most about a meter of wall still standing. What was our surprise after the second day's work to discover that we were dealing with houses whose rooms stood three or four meters high, with their vaulted roofs still partly preserved and in one or two cases secondary installations built on top of the vaults! The houses are well built of mud-brick with carefully made door-jambs, lintels, and sills of local sandstone. The walls were plastered and in some cases decorated with painted designs, and niches were let into the thickness of the walls to serve as cupboards or lamp stands. A feature which puzzled us greatly at first was the number of doors which had been condemned and blocked up, but we eventually discovered that in most cases this was due to alterations in plan. The houses were continually being enlarged and modified, new rooms added, old ones filled up and utilized as staircases, courts enclosed and covered, floor-levels raised, etc., creating eventually an amazing agglomeration of living quarters, workshops, and stables. Streets appeared also, of course, and we even found the stump of an ancient tree, which probably served to shade the elders of the village on many a hot morning. No objects of great value were found, but the range of household pottery forms was very large, and numbers of unbaked-mud loom weights, bone shuttles, and spindle whorls give evidence of the importance of spinning and weaving in the domestic economy of the place, while some of the very numerous ovens which we found grouped together in certain rooms may have served some industrial purpose. Among the miscellaneous objects found were a pottery bell, a seal-ring, lamps, and figured and inscribed ostraca, the latter written in Meroitic and Demotic. Dr. Klasens intends to continue work at the same site next winter."

"Our party of archaeologists was much enlivened by the visit of two zoologists, Prof. and Mrs. Brongsma, also from Leiden, who were studying the fauna of Nubia, a subject which seems to be little known. They set off early each morning armed with butterfly nets, forked sticks, and other paraphernalia and returned triumphantly at lunch time laden with specimens. Our boat (because of course we lived on a houseboat) resembled a cross between a natural history museum and a zoo; chameleons wandered around the dining-room watching us with their prehistoric-looking eyes, which can focus separately in different directions; jars of scorpions cluttered all the available shelves and horned vipers (properly chloroformed) were stretched out on the deck for photographing. The boat's cat Mishmish was on his best behaviour, because he was threatened daily with the possibility of being popped into the can of formaline with the other specimens if he misconducted himself. Our zoologists let it be known among the local inhabitants that all likely-looking creatures brought in would be accepted with gratitude and a bakshish. After that we had people arriving at all times of the day or night with bats, lizards, catfish, praying mantises and every imaginable bird or beast, including the head of an old crocodile which had been shot two years ago and had been lying on the bank ever since."

[To judge from Mr. Little's and other reports, an army of zoologists would be welcome at the Center's dig at Gebel Adda, to aid in the extermination of some of the wild life that has proved so bothersome at that site! - Ed.]

"Being so near the Abu Simbel temples we did not lack for company. Besides the other archaeological missions in the vicinity (the Center's own mission at Gebel Adda with Nick Millet, the University of Chicago group with Dr. Seele at Qustul, and the Egypt Exploration Society's expedition with Prof. Plumley at Kasr Ibrim) plenty of people arrived daily at the temples on the tourist boats, of which there are now at least half a dozen. The new "flying boat" which makes the trip from Aswan in five hours, passed us almost every morning at a terrific speed, generating such tremendous waves that our poor-house-boat (which was rather top-heavy) rocked like the pendulum of a metronome until we were all seasick. Fortunately we were far enough from the temples to prevent tourists from reaching us without making a special effort, so that our working time remained our own."

Readers will remember Mrs. Jacquet's communication on archaeological work in Tyre, which appeared in Newsletter No. 45. She now writes that M. Dunand, who has been making soundings at the site, has found the emplacement of the ancient Phoenician town, hitherto unknown. This is a discovery that may well add to our knowledge of Egyptian relationships with her Syrian neighbors.

THE PRE-DYNASTIC CEMETERY AT NAGA-ED-DER

Readers of the Newsletter may be interested in having a preliminary report on the task which is now being undertaken by the undersigned.

Some sixty-odd years ago, Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst financed an archaeological expedition in Egypt under the auspices of the University of California

and directed by the late George A. Reisner of Harvard, with the late Albert M. Lythgoe, then of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, as his partner, and with the assistance of Arthur C. Mace. This expedition worked from 1901 through 1904, principally at Giza and Naga-ed-Der on the east bank of the Nile opposite the town of Girga. At the latter place the expedition excavated a series of cemeteries ranging in date from Predynastic to Old Kingdom. In 1905 the expedition's sponsorship by Mrs. Hearst and the University of California came to an end and it was re-organized as the Harvard University - Museum of Fine Arts (Boston) Expedition under Reisner's direction. Lythgoe accepted a call to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York to organize its Egyptian Department and its own expedition in Egypt. These new tasks absorbed all of Lythgoe's energies for the rest of his life and left him no time to publish the Predynastic Cemetery at Naga-ed-Der, which had been his particular share in the work of the Hearst Expedition.

Up to the present the excavations of the University of California at Naga-ed-Der have resulted in the following published reports:

- 1908 The Early Dynastic Cemeteries at Naga-ed-Der, Part I,
by George A. Reisner.
- 1909 The Early Dynastic Cemeteries at Naga-ed-Der, Part II,
by Arthur C. Mace.
- 1932 A Provincial Cemetery of the Pyramid Age, Naga-ed-Der,
Part III, by George A. Reisner.

The Predynastic Cemetery, Naga-ed-Der 7000, remains unpublished. After Lythgoe's death in 1934 a number of people attempted, over the years, to prepare for publication the material he had left, largely under the inspiration of his widow. The difficulties were many: Lythgoe's field notes were in New York; the photographic record of the excavations was partly at Giza in the archives of the Harvard - Boston Expedition (successor to the Hearst Expedition), and partly in New York; the anatomical notes made by Dr. G. Elliot Smith (later to be knighted as Sir Grafton) had, in the intervening years since his death, been largely lost.

Finally in 1962 Mrs. Lythgoe asked me to examine the material which had been painstakingly assembled by others, and to advise her as to what could be done with it. I found this of such absorbing interest and importance that I felt, despite the many imperfections and lacunae caused by the long delay and the death of all those who had been associated with the work, that what survived simply had to be made available, and I therefore offered to attempt its editing. This has since become doubly desirable, for the Lowie Museum of Anthropology at Berkeley has been able to make available to me its accession lists of the material from this cemetery which it has in its keeping, namely, all the objects which were assigned to the excavator by the Egyptian Government at the conclusion of the excavations. These lists will make it possible on the one hand to supply that Museum with the desired documentation of its collection, and on the other to enable future users of the publication to

refer to many, though not all, of the actual finds from the graves.

The material on which this publication will be based is as follows:

1. Mr. Lythgoe's field notes.
2. Certain anatomical comments by Sir Grafton Elliot Smith which have survived.
3. So much of the photographic record as has survived and can now be identified.
4. Certain line drawings of objects, especially decorated pottery, not adequately covered by photographs.
5. Diagrams of graves and their contents.
6. The plan of Cemetery N 7000 prepared by Lindsley F. Hall of the Egyptian Department, Metropolitan Museum.
7. Accession numbers of objects in the Lowie Museum, Berkeley.

The publication of Cemetery N 7000 is planned primarily as the editing of the excavator's field notes, with such illustration as is now possible. In other words this work is envisaged as essentially a rescue operation and not a reasoned analytical publication of the material. There are several reasons why this must be so: the preserved record is not complete, the views of the excavator are no longer available, and my own primary task of completing the publication of the Harvard - Boston Expedition's work in the Sudan does not allow me to embark on the time-consuming task which a more elaborate treatment of the material would demand. Yet N 7000 is probably the best preserved Predynastic Cemetery so far excavated in Egypt, with an unusually large percentage of unplundered burials among its 635 graves. The evidence which it provides on grave construction, methods of burial, grave goods, and the condition of remarkable preservation of the bodies is so unusually full, that even this bald publication of the excavator's own field notes cannot but provide a wealth of valuable material for scholars.

Dows Dunham

RECENT NEWS CONCERNING ABU SIMBEL

The following article by Darsie Gillie, taken from the Manchester Guardian Weekly of June 13, 1963, presents clearly and succinctly the history of the "Save Abu Simbel" project and the latest UNESCO proposal for the salvage of that great temple -- a proposal less ambitious than former ones, but one more likely of fulfilment. The article is headed "New Look for Rameses" and bears the date line "Paris, June 9."

The UNESCO committee of experts has recommended that the two monolithic temples of Abu Simbel in Egyptian Nubia should be sawn to pieces and removed piecemeal in face of the rising river Nile.

There is no doubt that the United Arab Republic will adopt the solution and that UNESCO will now spend its energies to see that it can be carried out. The scheme was worked out by a firm of Swedish engineers, who

put it before the UAR Government, which in turn asked for UNESCO's opinion. It will cost less than half as much as the other schemes considered and rejected on the ground of cost.

In particular the consultants' committee has thus rejected the last-minute proposal put forward by the French Government, that the temples should be raised in concrete floating docks and brought ashore above their present site when the Nile has risen its projected 180 feet.

This French plan was the third of the big engineering schemes entertained to preserve the monolithic character of the two temples cut in the rock to the order of Rameses II in his own honour, and that of one of his 119 wives during the thirteenth century B.C.

The first proposal -- a French one -- suggested a dam. Apart from the immense initial outlay, this would have needed large sums for the upkeep, while the visitor would have seen the colossal figures of Rameses (each 60 feet high) from the bottom of a hole, whereas they were meant to look across the river over the Eastern desert towards the rising sun.

The second plan, which was at one time officially adopted, was an Italian one to cut the temples free from the surrounding cliff (the bigger temple runs 200 feet into the rock), and jack them up 200 feet, while building a concrete base beneath them. This had to be abandoned because less than half of what was needed for the first stage of the operation was offered by member States of UNESCO, who would have had to pay for it.

Like the third scheme for saving the temples entire, now rejected, it would, at enormous expense, have raised them to an entirely new situation outlined against the sky not rock. It was far from certain whether this would have created an impression that justified the enormous expense. The architectural outline will anyway necessarily be something quite new, unrelated to the original intention. It may well be that a concrete frame, as now proposed, to contain the sculpture on the top of the bluff, will produce a better result, since it will give the architect a freer hand to create what is necessarily a new design.

At all events the Swedish scheme now accepted at least makes it probable that the sculptures will be saved, while the difficulties involved in the three earlier schemes, and notably in their financial aspects, might well have led to the total loss of the temples. They are far from being great works of art, but are impressive monoliths of human pride and grandeur. That something is now likely to be saved is, therefore, a matter for great decision. A guarantee of about \$22 millions is needed to begin work; £ 19 millions were already promised for the earlier schemes, and the promises have been maintained by the States in question.

PUBLICATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE CENTER

Atiya, Aziz S. Crusade, Commerce, and Culture, and Crusade: Historiography and Bibliography, Indiana University Press, 1962.

Professor Atiya's stimulating book (the second title listed above is in the nature of a supplement to the first volume) views the Crusade not so much as a "holy war" but as "one of the numerous chapters in the relations between East and West" -- relations established before the First Crusade and still continuing, long after Crusades and Counter-crusades have ceased to be. Professor Atiya's great familiarity with Eastern sources, as well as the mellow wisdom of his approach give these books on an often treated subject fresh value.

Becker-Colonna, Andreina Leanza. Exhibit of Egyptian Artifacts, San Francisco, 1963. 14 p., illus., maps.

This catalogue of an exhibition of objects from the Robert H. Lowie Museum of Anthropology of the University of California and from the private collection of Mr. Robert S. Allen, held at the University of California Extension Center in San Francisco, was prepared by Professor Becker-Colonna of San Francisco State College. Professor Becker-Colonna, head of the Department of Mediterranean Archaeology of that institution, is a valued member of the Center, who has done much to promote an interest in Egypt on the West Coast. Her catalogue, prefaced by short accounts of such matters of universal interest as Egyptian writing and writing materials, mummification, etc., is clarified for students by maps showing prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, a chronology, a glossary, and sketches of the principal Egyptian deities.

Cooney, John D. "An Exhibition of Coptic Art," in Art International VI, 1962, 50-53. Illus.

Mr. Cooney reviews an exhibition of Coptic stone sculptures held at the André Emmerich Gallery in New York City during May and June, 1962. Included among the sculptures shown were a number from Sheikh Ibada, a recently exploited site near Antinoe from which many pieces have found their way into Western collections. At this place there was apparently a sanctuary of Isis, where have been discovered a quantity of charmingly naive stelae in high relief, presumably representing boys who had been initiated during the Graeco-Roman period into the mysteries of that goddess.

Needler, Winifred. "A Dagger of Ahmose I," in Archaeology, 15, 1962. 172-175. Illus.

This article describes a dagger of Asiatic type in the Royal Ontario Museum, which bears on its pommel a gold placque with the name of the

conqueror of the Hyksos and the first king of the Eighteenth Dynasty, Ahmose I. It was purchased in 1909 at Abydos by the late Charles T. Curry, who was the chief founder and later for many years the director of the Royal Ontario Museum; and it was said to have been come from a tomb near the cenotaph of Ahmose himself. Miss Needler discusses the authenticity of the dagger, which seems indisputably to be ancient, and thus an important historical document.

Needler, Winifred. An Egyptian Funerary Bed of the Roman Period in the Royal Ontario Museum. University of Toronto, Royal Ontario Museum, 1963 (Art and Archaeology Division, Occasional Paper 6). 56 p., 13 plates.

On iconographic grounds Miss Needler convincingly dates the painted funerary couch here described to the late third century A.D. If her dating is correct, the bed presents not only an example of the persistence of traditional religious and funerary customs but also a rare instance of the survival of hieroglyphic writing, crude and debased, but in large part still legible, though "for all purposes other than the ritual of temple and tomb hieroglyphic had died out long before the Roman period." The monograph includes a well-documented section on the history of the Egyptian lion-bed, and a most interesting discussion of stylistic elements and costume of the late Roman period.

Simpson, William Kelly. Papyrus Reisner I -- The Records of a Building Project in the Reign of Sesostri I, Transcription and Commentary. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts, 1963. 42 pp., 54 plates.

This hieratic document, found by the late George Andrew Reisner at Naga-ed-Deir, is an "account book" used during the construction of a building, probably a temple. It includes lists of workmen and the gangs in which they operated, their attendance records, and the bread-rations due them, as well as a series of entries relating to building materials and calculations of the man-days required for handling them. The papyrus is one of a number of administrative documents of the Middle Kingdom discovered by Professor Reisner and now in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Review of Archaic Egypt, by Walter B. Emery
(Pelican Book No. A 462, Hammondsworth and Baltimore, 1961), in
American Journal of Archaeology 67, 1962, 85-87.

, Ed. Cova Survey and Bibliography (Area 9, No. II: Northeast Africa -- Egypt). Council for Old World Archaeology, Cambridge, 1962.

This excellent survey of archaeological activities in Egypt is strongly recommended to readers of the Newsletter. It is accompanied by an exhaustive bibliography with brief summaries of the titles listed and may be obtained from the Council for Old World Archaeology, 11 Divinity Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass. for a minimal sum.

Terrace, Edward L. B. "Ancient Egyptian Jewelry in the Horace L. Mayer Collection," in American Journal of Archaeology 67, 1963, 269-274, plates.

Mr. Terrace here describes a number of very choice small objects at present on loan in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, including a blue glass inlay head of a Ptolemaic king; the head of an Anubis jackal in deep purple glass; a tiny placque of so-called millefiori glass - a miniature tour de force, bearing a representation of an Apis bull in rich polychromy; a beautifully wrought gold vulture's head, and a gold necklace of beads and elaborate pendants, all probably of the Ptolemaic period. Somewhat earlier are probably a massive gold seal ring bearing the name and epithets of the goddess Mut and certainly earlier is a gold ring set with a scarab inscribed with a New Year's wish for Sheshonq III, the seventh king of the Twenty-Second Dynasty.

Vermeule, Cornelius C. "Augustan and Julio-Claudian Court Silver," in Antike Kunst, Nr. I, 6.Jhrg., 1963, p. 33-40. Plates.

Dr. Vermeule here discusses a number of pieces of Roman early imperial silver, with especial emphasis on certain silver cups whose decoration seems to have political implications. One of these, the "Orestes kantharos" in the British Museum, is part of a find that presumably stemmed from the Eastern Mediterranean. It included five pieces, three cups in the British Museum, a fourth cup with Dionysiac motifs in the Toledo Museum of Art, and a handsome ladle in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. The two last mentioned have not previously been published. Among the pieces showing political symbolism is an Alexandrian cup found by the Harvard - Boston Expedition at Meroë, which is ornamented with the so-called "Judgment of Bocchoris." Dr. Vermeule sees in the features of Bocchoris a resemblance to those of Augustus, and suggests that the scene may be an allegory of the peace and prosperity brought to Egypt by that ruler.

Ward, William A. "Comparative Studies in Egyptian and Ugaritic," in Journal of Near Eastern Studies XX, 1961, 31-40.

Professor Ward, now teaching in Beirut, will be remembered by readers of the Newsletters for his interesting contribution in No. 42 on archaeological work in Lebanon. The present discussion deals with Egyptian material that aids in understanding obscure Ugaritic words and passages and also to a certain extent, with Egyptian terms derived from Ugaritic and other Semitic sources.

"Egypt and the East Mediterranean in the Early Second Millennium B.C.," in Orientalia 30, 1961, 22-45, 129-155.

The author here sifts the evidence concerning Egyptian contacts with East Mediterranean countries during the Middle Kingdom and discusses the general trends in the foreign policy of the pharaohs of that period. He attributes the increasing diplomatic activity in North Syria on the part of the great rulers of the Twelfth Dynasty (as evidenced by Egyptian

royal monuments probably sent as gifts into that area) to a Hurrian influx, which was of concern not only to the local princes but also to the Egyptians, and indeed resulted in pushing westward the agglomeration of tribes collectively known as the Hyksos. He regards the Execration Texts, which he dates to the end of the Twelfth Dynasty and the period immediately thereafter, as "the last feeble effort on the part of the weaker kings at the close of the Middle Kingdom to halt the imminent danger occasioned by this Hurrian influx."

Ward, William A. "The Egyptian Office of Joseph," in Journal of Semitic Studies 5, 1960, 144-150.

It has been widely held, on the basis of statements in Genesis, that Joseph was appointed vizier by the pharaoh under whom he served. Professor Ward analyzes the biblical story and comes to the conclusion that "nowhere in the narrative is Joseph given titles or duties which were unique to the Egyptian Vizirate," and that "indeed he is never given a title that could be taken to mean Vizier". He supports his argument by listing the Egyptian titles most closely corresponding to the Genesis account, all of which appear on monuments of men who were never viziers. Thus, in the author's opinion, Joseph was Overseer of the Granaries of Upper and Lower Egypt, Royal Seal-Bearer, God's Father, Great Steward of the Lord of the Two Lands, Foremost of Courtiers, Chief of the Entire Land, and a very important official indeed, though not Prime Minister.

**WILBOUR LIBRARY OF EGYPTOLOGY, THE BROOKLYN MUSEUM
ACQUISITIONS - January 1 to June 30, 1963**

I: General

- Beihoff, N. J. **IVORY SCULPTURE THROUGH THE AGES.** Milwaukee Public Museum, 1961.
- Giedion, S. **THE ETERNAL PRESENT.** v.1: The beginnings of art. London, Oxford University Press, 1962.
- Kayser, H. **KLEINE GESCHICHTE DER ARCHÄOLOGIE.** Gütersloh, Bertelsmann, 1963.
- Paul, E. **DIE FALSCHHE GÖTTIN; GESCHICHTE DER ANTIKENFÄLSCHUNG.** Heidelberg, Schneider, 1962.

II: Egypt (Books and Monographs)

- Arkell, A. J. **THE OLD STONE AGE IN THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.** 1949. (Sudan Antiquities Service, Occasional papers, 1)
- Chassinat, E. **UNE TÊTE FEMME ÉGYPTIENNE DE L'ANCIEN EMPIRE.** Paris, Brande, 1927.
- Crawford, O. G. S. **CASTLES AND CHURCHES IN THE MIDDLE NILE REGION.** 1961 [1953] (Sudan Antiquities Service, Occasional papers, 2)
- Derchain, P. **rites ÉGYPTIENS.** 1: Le sacrifice de l'oryx. Bruxelles, Fondation Égyptologique Reine Élisabeth, 1962.
- Downey, G. **THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF COPTIC ART; a lecture delivered at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut in connection with the exhibition of Coptic Art of the Olsen Foundation, February 20, 1957.** (mimeo.)
- Engelbach, R. **INTRODUCTION TO EGYPTIAN ARCHAEOLOGY, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, CAIRO.** Cairo, Government Printing Office, 1961.
- Gilbert, P. **COULEURS DE L'ÉGYPTE ANCIENNE.** Publié avec la collaboration de la Fondation Égyptologique Reine Élisabeth. Bruxelles, Merckx, 1962.
- Goedicke, H. und E. F. Wente. **OSTRAKA MICHAELIDES.** Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz, 1962.
- Helck, W. **DIE BEZIEHUNGEN ÄGYPTENS ZU VORDERASIEN IM 3. UND 2. JAHRTAUSEND v.CHR.** Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz, 1962. (Ägyptologische Abhandlung, 5)
- Hickmann, H. **ÄGYPTEN.** Leipzig, Deutscher Verlag für Musik, 1961. (Musikgeschichte in Bildern. Bd.2: Musik des Altertums, 1)
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