

American Research Center  
in Egypt, Inc.

NEWSLETTER



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NUMBER 108

SPRING 1979

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United States of America

2, Midan Qasr el Dubbarah  
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Arab Republic of Egypt

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Linda Pappas Funsch, Editor

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Linda Pappas Funsch  
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ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES (include NEWSLETTER and JOURNAL)

Student (full-time, U.S. and Canada)..U.S.\$20	Supporting.....U.S. \$100
Regular (resident of U.S. and Canada).....\$25	Sustaining.....\$250
Regular (resident of foreign country).....\$30	Patron.....\$500
Contributing.....\$50	Institutional Member.\$500
Research Supporting Member....\$2,500	

RICHARD ETTINGHAUSEN  
1906 - 1979

Richard Ettinghausen, Hagop Kevorkian Professor of Islamic Art, died April 2 at the age of 73. For the past 18 years he was professor at New York University's Institute of Fine Arts and since 1969 served as Consultative Chairman to the Islamic Department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. His most recent distinction was the Pour le Merite decoration awarded by the German Federal Republic in 1976, the highest civil decoration awarded in that country.

Professor Ettinghausen served in the Department of Islamic Art in the Berlin State Museum from 1929-1931 and received his Doctorate from the University of Frankfurt in the latter year. He came to this country in 1934 as a Research Associate at the American Institute of Persian Art and Archeology and began teaching at the Institute of Fine Arts in 1937-1938. He was subsequently appointed Associate Professor at the University of Michigan from 1938-1944. Professor Ettinghausen had also taught at various institutions, including Princeton University and the University of Southern California. From 1944 until 1966, he was associated with the Department of Near Eastern Art of the Freer Gallery and served as Head Curator from 1961-1966.

Among his professional affiliations were the German Archaeological Society, the Middle East Institute, Archaeological Institute of America, Asia Society, the French Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, the British Institute for Persian Studies, the College Art Association of America, the American Philosophical Society, and the American Research Center in Egypt.

He had served on the editorial boards of many leading scholarly publications, such as Ars Islamica, Ars Orientalis, the Art Bulletin, New York University's Studies in Near Eastern Civilization, and the West German Kunst des Orient.

His book on Arab Painting (1962) is regarded as a fundamental work on the subject. His other works include Studies in Muslim Iconography: The Unicorn (1950), Persian Miniatures in the Berenson Collection (1961), and, at the time of his death, he was at work on a variety of articles and the forthcoming 2nd edition of Sultans and Emperors.

Professor Ettinghausen was undoubtedly the foremost western scholar of Islamic art, a distinction which was acknowledged by the award of the Order of the Imperial Crown of Iran.

In a publication of the New York University Round Table Volume in his honor, his colleagues wrote in 1973:  
"Preeminent scholar that he is, he is at the same time an extraordinarily successful teacher. His service to Islamic Studies is both profound and widespread."

Donald P. Hansen  
Institute of Fine Arts  
New York University

مرکز البحوث الاسلامیة بمصر

ARCE NEWS

Cleveland Museum Joins Consortium

The ARCE is pleased to report that The Cleveland Museum of Art has joined our consortium as an Institutional Member. We extend a warm welcome to the Museum and thank our colleagues in Cleveland for their expression of support.

An updated list of the university and museum members of the ARCE appears below:

ARCE ACADEMIC CONSORTIUM 1979

Research Supporting Members

Brigham Young University  
University of California,  
Los Angeles  
University of Chicago,  
Oriental Institute  
Brooklyn Museum  
Columbia University  
Harvard University  
University of Michigan  
New York University  
Princeton University  
University of Toronto  
University of Utah

Institutional Members

Cleveland Museum of Art  
Georgetown University  
Metropolitan Museum of Art  
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston  
Smithsonian Institution  
Southern Methodist University  
State University of New York,  
Binghamton  
University of Arizona  
University of California,  
Berkeley  
University of Maryland  
University of Pennsylvania,  
The University Museum  
University of Texas, Austin  
University of Virginia  
University of Washington  
Yale University

1980-81 Fellowship Applications

In the hope of being able to secure sufficient funding, the ARCE invites interested individuals to request applications for 1980-81 fellowships from the U.S. office in Princeton.

Fellowships are granted to doctoral dissertation students and post-doctoral scholars for research which must be conducted in Egypt. The term of awards may range from three to twelve months. Monthly stipends are awarded, usually in Egyptian currency, commensurate with academic standing and number of accompanying dependents. Under most fellowships, round-trip transportation is provided for the recipient only.

The fields for which funding is available include Egyptology, archeology, art history, the humanities, and social sciences.

All 1980-81 applications, letters of recommendation, and filing fees must be received by the ARCE's Princeton office before November 30, 1979. Applicants will be notified of the outcome of their requests during the spring of 1980.

#### Counterpart Funding Nearing the End

As many ARCE members may already know, the supply of U.S. Public Law 480 "counterpart funds" in Egypt is scheduled for depletion in the not-too-distant future. The ARCE has drawn heavily upon these funds --- through both the Smithsonian Institution's Foreign Currency Program and the Department of State --- to support its program of fellowships and projects in Egypt since the early 1960's. What was once thought to be a vast (albeit finite) reserve of local currency in Egypt, acquired through the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities, has been seriously diminished; among the reasons for the rapid expenditure of these funds is the increased activity of American technical and specialized agencies in that country within the last five years.

Approximately 80% of the ARCE's total budget, including not only research support, but also the operating expenses of the Cairo Center, is presently drawn from P.L. 480 funds. With these monies, our consortium has developed into the primary American research institution in Egypt, maintaining in 1978-79 alone more than twenty-five individual dissertation students and post-doctoral scholars and extending financial, scholarly, and/or logistical support to more than a score of archeological and Egyptological projects.

With relations between the U.S. and Egypt more harmonious than they have been in decades, and with new bi-lateral agreements taking shape each day, it is imperative that alternate sources of funding be identified if the ARCE's program is to be preserved. ARCE members will have to join together in this effort. They can do so by writing to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, alerting them to the serious consequences of the cut-off of P.L. 480 funding on the ARCE's program of cultural and educational exchange in Egypt, and appealing to them for support in seeking new funds.

The U.S. office in Princeton welcomes your questions and comments on this very important issue. Let us hear from you!

## ANNUAL MEETING, 1979

The 1979 Annual Meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt was held on April 27, 28, and 29 in Philadelphia at The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania. The program included a total of fourteen panels and workshops, various business meetings, and a reception given by our hosts at which University President Dr. Martin Meyerson welcomed the ARCE. Professor Emeritus George R. Hughes of The University of Chicago was guest speaker at the annual subscription dinner on Saturday evening, April 28.

### Abstracts

Annual Meeting participants received a volume containing abstracts of papers presented. ARCE members may request additional copies by contacting the U.S. office in Princeton.

### New Membership Dues

Because of sharply increasing costs associated with the printing and mailing of the quarterly NEWSLETTER and the annual JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, the Board of Governors voted to raise individual annual membership fees as follows, effective July 1, 1979:

<u>Category</u>	<u>New Fee (U.S.\$)</u>
Student (residing in U.S./Canada)	20
Regular (residing in U.S./Canada)	25
Regular (residing <u>outside</u> U.S./Canada)	30

### Elections

*Officers:* The Officers elected to serve in the ARCE during 1979-80 were elected by the Board of Governors as follows: President, Muhsin S. Mahdi, Harvard University; Vice-President, Nicholas B. Millet, Royal Ontario Museum; Treasurer, Jere L. Bacharach, University of Washington; Secretary and Assistant Treasurer (U.S.), Linda Pappas Funsch, Assistant Treasurer (Egypt), Paul E. Walker.

*Executive Committee:* The members of the 1979-80 Executive Committee, also elected by the Board of Governors, are Muhsin S. Mahdi, Nicholas B. Millet, Jere L. Bacharach, Robert A. Fernea, Gerald A. Kadish, Afaf Marsot, and David O'Connor.

*Board of Governors:* At the general meeting of members on Friday, April 27, 1979, several new individuals were elected to serve on the Board of Governors. The current list of Governors appears on the following page.

ARCE BOARD OF GOVERNORS, 1979

Ernest T. Abdel-Massih  
\* University of Michigan

Jere L. Bacharach  
University of Washington

Klaus Baer  
\* University of Chicago,  
Oriental Institute

Robert S. Bianchi  
The Brooklyn Museum

Edward Brovarski  
Museum of Fine Arts,  
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Royal Ontario Museum

David O'Connor  
University of Pennsylvania,  
University Museum

Kent R. Weeks  
University of California,  
Berkeley

Fred Wendorf  
Southern Methodist University

Ronald J. Williams  
\* University of Toronto

ANNUAL MEETING, 1980: PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

Acting upon a request from the American Oriental Society, the general membership voted to hold the 1980 ARCE Annual Meeting in San Francisco in order to coincide with the AOS meetings on April 15, 16, and 17. The tentative dates of the ARCE conference are April 13, 14, and 15, 1980.

Additional information will appear in future issues of the NEWSLETTER.



NEWS FROM CAIRO

Professor Sami Gabra

The Cairo Center announces with regret the death on May 9, 1979, of Prof. Sami Gabra, at the age of 87. Prof. Gabra was in many ways the dean of Egyptian Egyptologists. Among his accomplishments were the bringing to light of the necropolis of Tuna al-Gabal and the founding of an institute for the study of Coptic antiquities. He began his career as a lawyer, switching later to Egyptology, and received doctoral degrees in both law and Egyptology from the Sorbonne. Four years ago he was given special recognition by the Egyptian government for his contribution to Egyptian Egyptology in forming generations of young Egyptians now serving in the Antiquities Organization, the Egyptian Museum, and the Faculty of Archeology of Cairo University. His important publications include books on his excavations at Tuna al-Gabal and on its chief god, Thoth.

ARCE Fellows' Seminar (Cairo Center): Spring, 1979

- March 21 "Rural Development in the Rural-Urban Continuum: An Anthropological Perspective" -- Diana de Treville
- April 4 "The Quest of the Brethren of Purity" -- Abbas H. Hamdani, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
- April 11 "Political Leadership in the Third World" -- Afaf Mahfouz, Helwan University
- April 18 "Aspects of Muslim Love Theory, Sacred and Profane: 800-1000 A.D." -- Joseph N. Bell, State University of New York, Binghamton
- April 25 "How the Ottomans Ruled the Arabs: The Example of the Hejaz in the 17th Century" -- Carl Max Kortepeter, New York University
- May 2 "Islam and the Art of Theater" -- Ahmad al-Haggagi, Appalachian State University
- May 9 "Theology as Mass Culture" -- Hasan Hanafi, Cairo University
- May 16 "Excavations at Mendes" -- Karen Wilson, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University
- May 23 "Egyptian Feminism: Revolution or Reform?" -- Laila Abou Saif, Egyptian Institute of Dramatic Arts; with showing of the film "Where Is My Freedom?"
- May 30 "The ARCE Sphinx and Isis Temple Project" -- James P. Allen, ARCE, and Mark Lehner, American University in Cairo

### Adjunct Egyptian Professors

Following a practice begun in 1977-78, the ARCE appointed three new Egyptian "Adjunct Professors" during this past year to work with the Center's Fellows on research projects of mutual interest. Funding for this aspect of our program is made possible by the International Communication Agency.

#### Afaf M. Mahfouz

Afaf Mahfouz has not only achieved academic distinction, but she has also played an active role in Egyptian diplomacy and higher education. After receiving her Bachelor of Laws from Alexandria University, Prof. Mahfouz studied in the Faculty of Law at the University of Paris, where she received the Diploma d'Etudes Supérieur in 1962 and the Doctorat d'Etat in law and political science in 1967. In 1968, she pursued post-graduate studies in international law at The Academy of International Law in The Hague.

Prof. Mahfouz's dissertation, The Institutional Background of Socio-Economic Development, received the University of Paris award for the best thesis of 1967; the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique of Paris gave Prof. Mahfouz a special award in 1972 for the preparation of a book based on it.

Her publications include the book Socialisme et Pouvoir en Egypte (1972), the articles "Le Changement Fondamental des Circonstances: l'article 59 du Project de la Commission de Droit International" in l'Egypte Contemporaine (1970), "Al-Sira<sup>c</sup> al-Afriqi al-Asyawi" (The Afro-Asian Struggle) in Al-Siyasah al-Dawliya (1969), and many other Arabic articles on Israeli political institutions, the French Vth Republic, and the Third World.

Since 1971, Prof. Mahfouz has been Associate Professor in the School of Commerce of Helwan University, a growing and changing institution which is about to build a large new campus south of Cairo. She is an administrator as well as a teacher, active in planning.

From 1974 to 1978, however, she held the position of Cultural Counselor to the Egyptian Embassy in Washington, D.C., with primary responsibility for establishing cultural relations between Egypt and the U.S. In addition, she was Egyptian representative on the Arab Cultural and Information Committee, which coordinates the Arab governments' information dissemination and cultural affairs in the United States. She represented the Arab states on various committees and activities during International Women's Year.

Before going to Helwan University, Dr. Mahfouz was Director of Research for the Center for Strategic Studies of the Al-Ahram Organization in Cairo (1968-71). In this position she directed the preparation of eight studies dealing with the institutional background of political and socio-economic development strategies in various Middle-Eastern countries.

### Laila N. Abou-Saif

Dr. Laila Abou-Saif has had a versatile academic and theatrical career. In addition to teaching directing, acting, and theatrical literature, she has made a film, directed fourteen plays, three for television, acted in eight, and designed costumes for two.

Dr. Abou-Saif received her Ph.D. from the University of Illinois in 1969, her M.A. from the University of Chicago (1963), and her B.A. from the American University in Cairo (1963). She also studied directing at the Goodman School of Drama (1969) and attended Cambridge University (1961). She has published several articles on Egyptian comedy in the theater journal Al-Masrah and in the Journal of Arabic Literature in Leiden, as well as the book Naguib al-Rihani and the Development of Comedy in Egypt (Cairo, 1972).

Since 1972, Dr. Abou-Saif has been Head of the Directing Department and acting teacher at the Egyptian Institute of Dramatic Arts. She spent 1969-72 in Appleton, Wisconsin, as Assistant Professor of Theater and Drama at Lawrence University, and in 1964 she taught acting at the American University in Cairo.

She has returned to the United States several times since then. In 1978, she was invited to Columbia University as a visiting scholar, and in 1976 she was Fulbright Visiting Scholar at the same university. The Middle East Studies Association sent her on a six-week lecture tour in 1975, while in 1972-3 she was Visiting Professor of American Drama in Egypt, at Cairo University.

Dr. Abou-Saif is well-known in Egypt and abroad as a feminist, and her film "Where is my Freedom?" which had its premiere at the Mid-East Film Festival in June 1978, makes a strong statement about the position of women in Egypt.

### Hassan Hanafi

Hassan Hanafi is professor of philosophy at Cairo University and a respected member of the Cairo intellectual community. He is a man of strong political and religious as well as scholarly convictions.

Prof. Hanafi received his Doctorat d'Etat in philosophy from the Sorbonne in 1966 and his B.A. from Cairo University in 1956. He received the State Prize for Philosophy in 1952.

Prof. Hanafi has published five books in French and Arabic: Les Méthodes d'Exégèse, essai sur la science des fondements de la compréhension (1965); L'Exégèse de la Phénoménologie, l'état actuel de la méthode phénoménologique et son application au phénomène religieux (1965); La Phénoménologie de l'Exégèse, essai d'une herméneutique existentielle à partie du Nouveau Testament (1965); Theosophy and Phenomenology (1975, in Arabic); and volumes I and II of Contemporary Issues, on Eastern and Western contemporary thought, respectively.

In addition, Prof. Hanafi has edited and published the Arabic manuscript Abu al Husain al Basri, al Muṭamad fi usul al-fiqh (1965), and translations into Arabic with introduction of works by several medieval Christian philosophers, Spinoza, Doris Lessing, and Jean Paul Sartre.

Prof. Hanafi's teaching career has ranged widely over the world. He was visiting lecturer at Khartoum University in the Sudan in 1976, at Temple University in the U.S. in 1971-75, at the Catholic University of Louvain in Belgium in October 1970, and at the Theological Philosophical College in Toulouse, France, in January 1969. Along with his work at Cairo University, Prof. Hanafi is currently serving as Secretary General of the Egyptian Society for Philosophy.

## مرکز البحوث الإسلامیة بمصر

### ARCE Trip to Minya

On Friday, January 26, 1979, at 6:45 in the morning, a group of forty-plus ARCE fellows, expedition members, staff, and families set out, eager and clean, in a large rented bus and the Center's Volkswagen van, for a long weekend in Minya, a provincial capital some five hours' drive south of Cairo. The group was congenial, particularly the fourteen children, who became good friends as the trip progressed. Our leaders, Jim Allen, ARCE Assistant Director, and his wife, Susan, were well qualified not only by their Egyptological and archaeological expertise, but also by previous experience with Oriental Institute tours.

In Minya, we knew we had found the hotel when the towering red-haired figure of Patrick Gaffney appeared in the street. Patrick, an ARCE fellow studying the role of the imam-khatib in the community, lives in Minya and knows everyone. He was our host and, because of his days of preparation, nearly every detail of a complicated operation ran smoothly. He had rented the whole Beach Hotel and arranged for us to spill over into the nearby Palace Hotel. We ate at his friend's restaurant, all menus pre-planned and, to a large extent, the ingredients obtained by Patrick. The food was good, the hotel clean, and the atmosphere friendly, though Minya could not be called luxurious.

The town was once luxurious, however. The dusty streets near the Nile are lined with stately homes, plentifully supplied with cupolas, decorative balconies, putti, griffins, family crests. But the families have gone, for the most part, and the houses are divided into small apartments--some with broken windows. Minya's simple Fatimid mosque attracted several of us for an evening visit, with a visit to a silver merchant in the bazaar on the way back.

After lunch, not surprisingly rather later than planned, we set off for Tuna el-Gebel, the Greco-Roman necropolis of the long-lived ancient city of Hermopolis. The air was cool, the sun warm, and the place open with clean white sand in little hills. As the sun sank, we saw the pre-Ptolemaic tomb of Petosiris, executed by Greek artisans about 300 BC. The reliefs are quite Greek in effect--traceries of vines, wine-making scenes, etc.--but the Greek sculptors clearly intended to produce an Egyptian tomb, with all the traditional Egyptian motifs. The tomb of Isadora, Greco-Roman from about 120 BC, is like a small house in which the mummy of Isadora reposes in the bedroom. (Two year-old Adrian King was fascinated by Isadora and had to go in twice.)

Saturday morning we set off for Tell el-Amarna. The night before Jim Allen had prepared us for what we would see with a brief history of the heretic Akhenaton (1350-34), his new capital city, and his "monotheistic" religion. Drives like that morning's, through brilliantly green fields of berseem clover and fool beans and yellow wheat, were one of the great pleasures of the trip for us Cairenes.

We crossed the Nile by motorboat and rode across the seemingly endless hilly fields of sherds sitting on the flat beds of two tractors. Then we climbed up the bare, baking cliffs to see three tombs of the northern group. We saw the unfinished tomb of the fan-bearer Ahmose, with a lively sketch of a horse and chariot; the tomb of Merire, a high priest, with its famous banquet scene with musicians, including a harpist with a goiter, and its representations of the royal palace and temple, and that of Panehsi, the Nubian, which had been turned into a Coptic church, to the delight of our Copticists, Leslie MacCoull and Kent Brown. Then we rumbled back to the North Palace, home of Nefertiti. One can still see where the central garden with its reflecting pool was.

Next came a memorable lunch in the yard of the rest house, all arranged by Patrick, of kofta, cheese, and beef stew which we heated on a gas burner under a tree and slopped onto sandwiches of fino bread. We made quite a procession back to the ferry, surrounded by children selling bits of 18th Dynasty pottery and straw baskets.

Before returning to Minya, we visited the city of Hermopolis, now called el-Ashmunein. Max Kortepeter, a historian and ARCE fellow studying the Ottomans, got out in a village we passed on the way, saying he was more interested in agriculture, particularly fool beans, than in antiquities. On the way back we found him standing by the road, chatting, with a bunch of flowering fool fronds, pressed upon him by one of his hosts, in his hand.

After we had admired the pair of colossal baboons which once stood by the door of Amenhotep III's (1386-49) temple to Thoth, the major god of the city, we saw the remains of the Roman basilica, still a forest of columns, and the Via Hadriana. Our classicists translated a Greek inscription on a marble lintel we discovered, and then we all wandered off in groups, toward classical or Pharaonic temple ruins, as our varying interests directed.

The only slight mix-up of the trip happened Sunday, when we were to take a boat to the Middle Kingdom tombs of Beni Hasan, and we took the boat back instead. One of the great colorful scenes of the trip, however, was our whole group of khawagas riding donkeys up to the base of the eastern cliffs. At Beni Hasan are the tombs of the governors of the Gazelle Nome, who were independent rulers of their district during a period of weakness of the central government.

We saw the tombs of a father and son, Baqit and Kheti, both with filmstrip-like wall paintings illustrating all the possible wrestling holds, with the two wrestlers painted different colors so they can be easily distinguished. The tomb of Khnum-hotep is particularly beautiful, with birds in an acacia tree, a battle in a march, and a Semitic caravan. The colors are dimmed by dirt, but cleaning is in process.

The long, idyllic boat trip back was followed by a lunch nearly as protracted, complete with children's birthday party for Maxi King and Adam Walker, three-tiered cake, and toasts to the Allens and to Patrick. And then we left on the long trip home--adults exhausted, children vigorous, and all well satisfied.

مرکز البحوث والدراسات بمصر

## VISITING LECTURESHIPS IN EGYPT

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars (administered by the American Council on Education) is offering ten awards of six weeks to four months, beginning between February, 1980, and September, 1980, to enable established American professionals and members of college and university faculties to teach in several countries of the Near East and South Asia, including Egypt. Although it is unlikely that more than one award will be made for any country, visits to adjacent countries may be arranged to precede or follow a principal appointment; grantees are expected to carry out a substantive teaching and/or consulting program in the country of assignment.

### Grant Provisions

Roundtrip economy class air travel for the grantee only. Since grants are of brief duration and may involve travel to more than one country and within the principal host country, it is expected that most grantees will not be accompanied by their families.

A stipend of U.S. \$60 a day plus a temporary living allowance that will vary according to the cost of living in host countries. The total of stipend and living allowance will not exceed U.S. \$90 per day. Where the cost of living dramatically exceeds this limit, appointments will be dependent upon the ability of the host country to provide housing or otherwise assist in funding. No provision is made for dependents.

### Preferred Fields

Applications for visiting lectureships in Egypt will be accepted in the following fields:

Business administration; physics (charge and mass transport of insulating materials); mathematical logic; music composition; chemistry (molecular structure); bacteriology (immunology and microbiology); veterinary medicine (neo-natal animal mortality); adult or continuing education; music (violin), modern dance.

Academic year: Mid-October to mid-July.

### Application Requirements

Applicants must be U.S. citizens and have postdoctoral college or university teaching experience. Preference will be given to those who have held faculty-level posts for several years. French or Arabic language fluency may be required. For application forms and additional information, write to CIES, Eleven Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036 (telephone 202-833-4978).

Applications are due August 1, 1979.

## ANTIQUITIES NEWS

Items culled from the local Cairo papers and the grapevine.

### Finds

Israeli archeologists have unearthed an alabaster sarcophagus in Gaza, belonging to an Egyptian administrator of the area during the reign of Tuthmosis III.

East German archeologist Friedrich Hinkel is reported to have found an ancient "blueprint" for one of the pyramids at Meroe. The document (nature not specified) is 1.6 m long and shows "exact details of the outlines and angles of the pyramid in which it was found" (Egyptian Gazette 20.iv.79).

### Museums

Egypt and West Germany have signed a cultural and scientific agreement whereby four West German cities will receive the "Treasures of Tutankhamun" exhibit in exchange for 50 million marks to be used for construction of a solar energy station to supply hot water in Mit Abul Kom, President Sadat's native village. (EG iv.13.79)

The Islamic Museum will expand in the next few months into the old quarters of the National Library, with which it has shared the building for more than seventy-five years. The expansion is to be accompanied by renovation of the museum's current exhibits. (EG iv.8.79)

A special UNESCO committee is now completing studies on the new Aswan museum. The building is to be two storeys tall, built in Nubian style, with an auditorium and audio-visual facilities. It is expected to cost LE 5 million. (EG 23.iii.79)

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has approved a \$5 million loan to the Egyptian Antiquities Organization to develop the Egyptian Museum and provide it with modern display equipment. The entire project is expected to cost \$8 million, with the \$3 million difference to come from revenues of the Tutankhamun exhibit. (EG 28.iii.79)

The Military museum, located in the Citadel, will reopen in May of this year. Exhibits cover Egyptian military history from prehistoric times to the October, 1973, war. The prehistoric, pharaonic, and Greco-Roman sections contain more than 300 pieces. A catalogue has been edited by Dr. Gamal Mukhtar, former President of the Antiquities Organization. (Progres Egyptien 19.iv.79)



Tourism

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is contributing \$31 million toward a total \$59 million tourist project for the Luxor area. The money is to go toward renewing public facilities, telephones, and water, and to establish a hotel school. The Luxor Hotel in Luxor and the Nefertari Hotel in Abu Simbel are to be renovated in the project, and some of the money will go toward preservation of the monuments of Abu Simbel. (EG 11/14.iv.79)

Residents of Nazlet el-Samman, the village in front of the Pyramids area, have brought suit against the Minister of Education, the Governor of Giza, and the Antiquities Organization, to remove the new Sound and Light building in front of the Sphinx. Their suit claims that the building, which houses a restaurant and cafeteria, is an eyesore: more attention should be paid to rising groundwater, which threatens the structure of the Sphinx itself. (EG 30.iii.79)

Two Dutch experts have been retained to study the possibility of a new Sound and Light show in Alexandria, either at the Greco-Roman theater or Qait Bey's fortress. Results and recommendations are due in May, with construction to start immediately thereafter. (EG 14.iv)

A new map of Islamic Cairo is now on sale in the American University in Cairo Bookshop. The map is the work of Steven Johnson, and is based on Creswell's map of Islamic Cairo. The new map is more compact, is labelled in English, and includes an index with the names of Islamic monuments, the initial year of their construction, and their Antiquities registration number. It also includes Coptic Babylon (Old Cairo), and some new points not on Creswell's original. The map is 70 x 120 cm and sells for LE 3. (EG 14.iv.79)

The Kom el-Shukafa catacombs in Alexandria are to be renovated before the end of July, 1979, to increase their attraction as a tourist site. The catacombs date from the Greco-Roman era. (EG 27.iv.79)

The Egyptian Antiquities Organization decided on April 30 to begin collecting a LE 2 entrance fee to the Giza plateau. For this purpose, gates are to be erected at the three entrances to the Pyramids area (at the Sphinx, near Mena House, and on the Sahara City road). Revenues will be used in maintaining the area. Plans have also been made to erect a "cordon of white marble" around the pyramid of Khufu (Cheops) "in such a way as to add to the beauty of the area without disturbing its historical and archaeological nature." (EG 1.v.79)

## NEWS OF OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

### International Association for the History of Religions

The Program Committee of the International Association for the History of Religions invites scholars to submit proposals for papers or research reports to be read at the XIVth CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS at the University of Manitoba, August 17-21, 1980. The general theme of the Congress is TRADITIONS IN CONTACT AND CHANGE. Submissions in any of the following areas will be considered:

African Religions; Near Eastern/Mediterranean Antiquity; Buddhism; Christianity; East Asian Religions; Indian Religions; Islam; Judaism; Native Traditions in the Americas; Methodology and Hermeneutics; Comparative and Phenomenological Studies; Anthropology of Religions; Linguistics and Textual Interpretations; Psychology of Religion; Sociology of Religions; Philosophy of Religion; Femininity and Religions; Literature and Religions; Art and Religions; Religion, Ethics and Society.

All inquiries should be directed to the Executive Director, Congress Secretariat, Department of Religion, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2N2, Canada. Submissions must be received not later than September 1st, 1979. Late proposals may be submitted for consideration insofar as they can be accommodated in the program. (Official languages of the Congress are English, German, French, and Italian.)

### The American Society of Papyrologists

In response to a growing need for a Coptic typing element which will fit IBM Selectric typewriters, the American Society of Papyrologists has undertaken to commission the creation of such an element and to raise the funds necessary for making the master ball.

The increasing need for publication by offset from camera-ready typescript has made the existence of a Coptic ball ever more necessary. The ball will be produced by Camwil, Inc., of Honolulu, and will contain a Coptic alphabet modelled after the font used by William Clowes and Sons, in 11-pitch so as to be usable on either 10-pitch (pica) or 12-pitch (elite) settings; in addition, it will include numerous critical signs.

The total cost of making the master ball is quoted currently at \$5,785; each ball ordered once the master is made will cost \$75. The National Endowment for the Humanities has expressed its receptiveness to an application for the cost of the master element under the Gifts-and-Matching Program, whereby we must find half the cost to have donated to NEH, which they will then match and disburse. We must therefore raise approximately \$2,900 from private sources. General university funds are not eligible for matchings. Of this sum, \$800 has been pledged to date, leaving \$2,100 to be raised.

Once pledges for the full sum have been raised, application will be made to the NEH; we would hope to be able to have all formalities complete by early fall, 1979; after Camwil has received a firm order and a deposit, work will take about three months to produce the master. Balls should, if all goes well, be available for delivery in spring, 1980. The American Society of Papyrologists will be the exclusive distributor of the element; a subscription offer will be made to the membership of the International Association for Coptic Studies and the Association Internationale de Papyrologues in advance of production.

Inquiries about this project may be directed to Dr. Robert Bianchi, Egyptian Department, Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, NY 11238 (212-638-5000).

مركز البحوث الإسلامية بمصر

### Meetings and Conferences

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The Eighty-First General Meeting  
of the  
ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA  
December 27-30, 1979  
at the Sheraton-Boston Hotel  
Boston, Massachusetts

Abstracts for all papers should be sent to the AIA  
Central Office: Archeological Institute of America, ATTN: Program Committee, 53 Park Place, Room 802, New York, NY 10007.  
Abstracts must be postmarked on or before September 10, 1979.

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## FIELDNOTES

### The Hierakonpolis Expedition

The Hierakonpolis Expedition returned to Cairo on April 15 after two months in the field. This season's work was the expedition's fourth, and the first under the direction of Dr. Michael Hoffman, of the School of Architecture of the University of Virginia. Dr. Walter A. Fairservis, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, is Principal Investigator.

Dr. Hoffman's team extended work began last season (1978) in the Predynastic Town at the mouth of the Great Wadi stretching southwards (river West) from the "Fort" of Kha-sek-hemui. In Locality 29, opposite the "Fort," the excavators uncovered several Amratian structures, tested two nearby areas (one of which proved to be Gerzean), and quantified in all some 300,000 sherds. The team also determined the plan of the community surrounding the Amratian structures and mapped the wadi and the Predynastic Town at a scale of 1:4000.

Up the wadi, in Locality 11, a team under the supervision of Fred Harlan excavated remains of a predynastic village of Amratian-Gerzean date. Large amounts of organic material recovered give evidence of a major climatic difference between the period of settlement and later historical periods; greater abundance of rainfall permitted settlement within what has subsequently become desert. The site itself seems to have been a major industrial center for the production of pottery in the middle-late predynastic periods; remains of some 11 kilns were identified. Nearby were found numbers of predynastic and epipaleolithic rock drawings, including a large, well-preserved, and detailed boat scene.

Major finds of the season were made in a cemetery on the north bank of the wadi (Locality 6), across from Locality 11. The expedition uncovered two protodynastic tombs, undecorated and largely plundered, but with valuable architectural evidence remaining. The first of these (Tomb no. 1) is a rectangular pit, some 6.5 x 3.5 m and 2 m deep, lined with large mud-brick walls. At either end of the chamber are five post holes, once containing posts that supported a ceiling; the stone floor shows traces of wooden paving. On the surface, surrounding the tomb, are post-molds of a rectangular wooden fence; within this enclosure are remains of large posts that once supported a rectangular structure of some perishable material above the tomb. The entire complex is oriented toward river North, and is aligned with artificial features stretching to the top of a cliff some seventy meters distant; the entire cemetery appears to the excavators to have been organized internally and, perhaps, with reference to some major point. On the surface of Locality 6, the excavators also found a small flint hippopotamus of exquisite workmanship, dating from the late predynastic period.

Dr. Hoffman's team also investigated two nearby quarry sites, one of Late Period-Roman date, the other considerably earlier. In the course of this investigation, the team also identified a number of hieroglyphic graffiti.

The Hierakonpolis Expedition is sponsored by the ARCE and the American Museum of Natural History and is funded by a grant from the Smithsonian Institution, with contributions from the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts and Vassar College. Dr. Hoffman plans to return to the field in November 1979 for a short study season.

### The Mut Expedition

The fourth season of The Brooklyn Museum - American Research Center in Egypt Expedition to the Precinct of Mut, South Karnak (part of the Theban Expedition), ran from February 20 to May 4, 1979. The Field Director, Richard Fazzini, has kindly supplied us with a report of this season's work, from which the following notes are taken. A lengthier article on the work of the season will appear in a forthcoming issue of the ARCE NEWSLETTER.

The work of the 1979 season continued and extended excavations begun in previous seasons. In 1978, the Expedition began the excavation of the Forecourt of Temple A. In 1979, excavation was carried westwards to the main axis of the Mut Temple. The eastern Ptolemaic porch fronting the Mut Temple was, with the exception of a section of mound left standing down its center, cleared, and found to have fourteen columns; the western porch has only been partially excavated. To the east of the eastern porch, excavation revealed a series of Roman structures in mud-brick along the north face of the pylon in place of the row of sphinxes which stood there in the XIXth Dynasty and which are still preserved in front of the west wing of the pylon.

The major discovery of the season was made in the area north of the Roman structures and just to the west of the south wing of the pylon of Temple A's Forecourt. There, Fazzini's team uncovered a stela of Ramesses II, the companion to the Hittite Marriage Stela discovered earlier this century in front of the north wing of the same pylon. Like the Marriage Stela, the new stela was recarved from a block of a calcite shrine of Amenophis II. It is 4.5 m high, 3.25 m wide and 1 m thick, and lies face-down in three large pieces. The stela could not be raised this season, but by tunneling beneath it, the excavators were able to record its inscription. At the top is preserved the lower portion of a scene showing the king offering to the Theban triad. Beneath are eighteen lines of text, most of which are almost completely preserved and some of which refer to building activities by Ramesses II.

The work of this season has allowed Fazzini and his team to make a partial theoretical reconstruction of the front of Temple A in the reign of Ramesses II. The entrance to the temple had a mud-brick pylon, with a colossal statue on either side of the doorway. Flanking these statues were the stelae, with the inscriptions on each oriented inwards toward the central axis. The remains of a small porch, probably of Dynasty XXV/XXVI or XXX, were also found before the pylon's entrance.

In the northwest sector of the Mut Precinct, the excavators have traced a mud-brick wall running south from the Taharqa Gateway discovered in 1977, to the point where it turns east, presumably to meet the west wing of the First Pylon of the Mut Temple. Continued excavation in front of this wing revealed two more sphinxes along the face of the pylon, a number of inscribed Sakhmet statues, and a re-used column drum of the eastern Ptolemaic porch with the name of Taharqa.

Work is now in progress on publication of this and previous seasons' results. The inscription on the new stela of Ramesses II is being studied; an unpublished Ptolemaic inscription from the Second Pylon of the Mut Temple, and a religious inscription of Dynasty XXV-XXVI on several blocks discovered this season, are being prepared for publication in collaboration with members of the Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak.

Funding for the Expedition to the Precinct of Mut, as well as for the Theban Expedition as a whole, is made possible through a grant from the Coca-Cola Company.

مرکز البحوث الأمريكية بمصر

REPORT ON A FIELD TRIP TO INDIA:  
SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1978

David A. King  
American Research Center in Egypt

Introduction

In September and October, 1978, I spent two very fruitful weeks working in various manuscript libraries in India. The purpose of this visit was to make a preliminary survey of the material relating to medieval Islamic astronomy and mathematics available in the libraries of India and to investigate the facilities available in these libraries for research in the future. My itinerary included Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Delhi, Aligarh, and Jaipur. The visit was made possible by the Foreign Currency Program of the Smithsonian Institution whose support is gratefully acknowledged.

The major libraries for Arabic and Persian manuscripts in India are in Hyderabad and Patna. The collections in Hyderabad are not catalogued: these I therefore surveyed with care. The collection in Patna has been catalogued with extreme competence and its contents are well known. I had planned to visit Patna but, unfortunately, had to cancel this part of my program because of the floods and disease ravaging Bihar province at the time. Another collection of astronomical manuscripts which it was very important for me to investigate was in the Maharaja's Library in Jaipur, these manuscripts being from the collection of the eighteenth-century Maharaja Jai Singh who built the famous stone observatories of northern India.

Libraries and Institutions Visited

The Molla Firuz Library in Bombay contains several dozen Arabic and Persian scientific manuscripts. Of particular interest are a Persian ephemeris (tables of planetary position day-by-day) for the year 1466, which should be compared with the slightly earlier Yemeni examples preserved in the Egyptian National Library in Cairo, and a manuscript of a treatise on observational instruments, of which no other copies are known. I was, however, unable to inspect a unique manuscript of the treatise by the fourth-century Alexandrian astronomer, Theon, on the armillary sphere, because the custodian with the appropriate key was absent.

The Oriental Manuscript Library at the University of Madras contains several dozen Persian astronomical manuscripts. I was interested mainly in some astrological almanacs in Persian compiled in India about two centuries ago.

The Andra Pradesh State Central Library, Hyderabad, houses the former Asafiya collection of ca. 17000 Arabic and Persian manuscripts, of which ca. 260 deal with astronomy and mathematics. It was immediately obvious from the Library handlists that this is an extremely rich collection, and that many

of the manuscripts were incorrectly listed in the handlists. However, the most important discovery I was able to make was a unique copy of the astronomical handbook with extensive tables that was compiled by Ibn Ishāq in Tunis in the thirteenth century and widely used for two or three centuries thereafter. This work was previously known only by quotation. It represents the missing link in astronomy in medieval North Africa, being a rich source of material from earlier Maghribi and Andalusian sources mentioned by the author, and providing the source of several later works that were used in Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco down to the nineteenth century. I was able to make only a preliminary examination of this precious manuscript.

The Salar Jung Museum in Hyderabad contains a smaller overall collection but with an almost comparable number of scientific manuscripts. One particularly interesting manuscript contained a hitherto-unknown commentary on the algebra of the ninth-century scholar al-Khwārizmī. In the modern popular literature it is customary to associate the origins of algebra with al-Khwārizmī. Although it is well-known among scholars that this is not the case, since Greek and Hindu algebra were already more advanced than early Islamic algebra, there is no evidence for any Islamic activity in algebra prior to the time of al-Khwārizmī. In the commentary on al-Khwārizmī's algebra now preserved in the Salar Jung Museum and probably compiled in thirteenth-century Yemen, there is a statement concerning algebra in the seventh and eighth centuries. This notice will be of considerable interest to historians of Islamic mathematics, and has been added in proof to an essay review article "Sources for Early Islamic Mathematics" to appear in the Journal of the American Oriental Society in 1979. I am considering a more detailed investigation of the authenticity of this historical account.

About one hundred Arabic and Persian scientific works are preserved in the Osmania University Library in Hyderabad. Of particular interest in this collection was an anonymous treatise on theoretical astronomy copied in the thirteenth century and purporting incorrectly to be a translation of Ptolemy's Planetary Hypotheses (which is available in only one unique copy).

In Hyderabad I also visited the Osmania Oriental Publications Bureau, where 182 medieval Arabic texts (in ca. 600 volumes) have been published in book form in the past ninety years. The procedures adopted for the editing of texts are extremely outdated, but the Bureau is performing a valuable service to Islamic Studies. The only feasible form of collaboration with the Bureau would be in the purchase of their books. For example, the American Research Center in Egypt possesses very few of the Bureau publications, and if the Center's Library continues to expand, these publications would be a very valuable addition.

In New Delhi I had fruitful discussions with Dr. A. Embree and Dr. T. Vrebalovich at the U.S. Embassy. Unfortunately, I was unable to meet with Dr. A. Rahman, Chief of Planning at the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in New Delhi, who is reported to have prepared a handlist of the scientific manuscripts available in India (apparently without consulting the manuscripts themselves).



In Aligarh I consulted with Dr. S.M.R. Ansari, Reader in Physics at Aligarh Muslim University. Dr. Ansari is an astrophysicist whose interest in medieval Islamic astronomy has developed over recent years. He is undoubtedly the leading Indian scholar in the field of the history of astronomy in Muslim India (see below), and is currently trying to obtain a study-leave to work in the Institute for the History of Arabic Science at Aleppo. In Aligarh I also delivered a lecture at the University on current research in the history of Islamic science and worked in the manuscript collection of the University Library. This houses about 450 medieval scientific manuscripts and I was able to inspect about twenty of these, including a copy of the astronomical works of the Maharaja Jai Singh (see below), and some Persian treatises on astrolabe construction.

The Maharaja's Library in Jaipur, housed in the Museum adjacent to the Observatory, contains about twenty Islamic astronomical manuscripts, which have apparently never been looked at by a specialist in the history of Islamic science. They are of interest not least because most of them formed part of the Library of Jai Singh, who not only built the Observatory at Jaipur, but also, in an attempt to revive traditional Indian astronomy using Islamic innovations, acquired a substantial library of astronomical books. In the limited time available to me (see below), I prepared a handlist of the twenty manuscripts although, unfortunately, all of these are of works available in copies elsewhere. In Jaipur I was also able to see the collection of about two dozen astrolabes at the Observatory, which are stored in a dusty shed in the grounds of the Observatory. I have suggested to the authorities that these instruments (some of which were illustrated in R. Kaye, The Astronomical Observatories of Jai Singh, Calcutta, 1918) be cleaned and put on display in the Museum.

The reception afforded me in each of the Indian libraries that I visited was extremely cordial and all of the library directors were most cooperative. In Bombay, on the day after I arrived from Cairo, I visited the Molla Firuz Library in the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute at a time when the curator with the key to some of the manuscripts was at home. Within half an hour, by virtue of a city telephone service that still functions and a library policy of providing materials for scholars to use, the curator and the key were at the Library. In Jaipur, the Library was closed for the two consecutive days of my visit, the first of which was a national holiday and the second was the Maharaja's birthday. Fortunately, the Director of the Library was in his office making arrangements for the Maharaja's birthday celebrations, and he opened the Library especially so that I could work through the entire collection of astronomical manuscripts.

### Proposals for Future Research

Two kinds of research project could be conducted in India in the history of Islamic science. Firstly, using Dr. Rahman's forthcoming lists of manuscripts and the handlists available in the individual libraries, manuscripts that are either unique or of considerable importance could be selected

for detailed investigation. The astronomical handbook of Ibn Ishāq preserved in Hyderabad is an example of such a manuscript which merits such treatment. Photo-offset publication of such manuscripts in their entirety would be a very valuable contribution. Secondly, using manuscripts available in India and microfilms of related manuscripts preserved outside India, it would be extremely worthwhile to prepare the first survey of Moghul Indian astronomical works. A cursory introduction to the subject, noting all of the most important astronomers and their works was presented by Dr. Ansari at the Symposium on the Observatory in Islam held in Istanbul in September 1977. None of the manuscripts of the works of the Moghul astronomers other than Jai Singh has been studied in modern times. Also, only parts of Jai Singh's work have been studied. A photo-offset copy of his tables and a commentary would be a valuable contribution to the history of science, and would be rendered even more valuable by inclusion of a comparative study of other Moghul astronomical works.

مرکز البحوث اسلامیہ بمصر