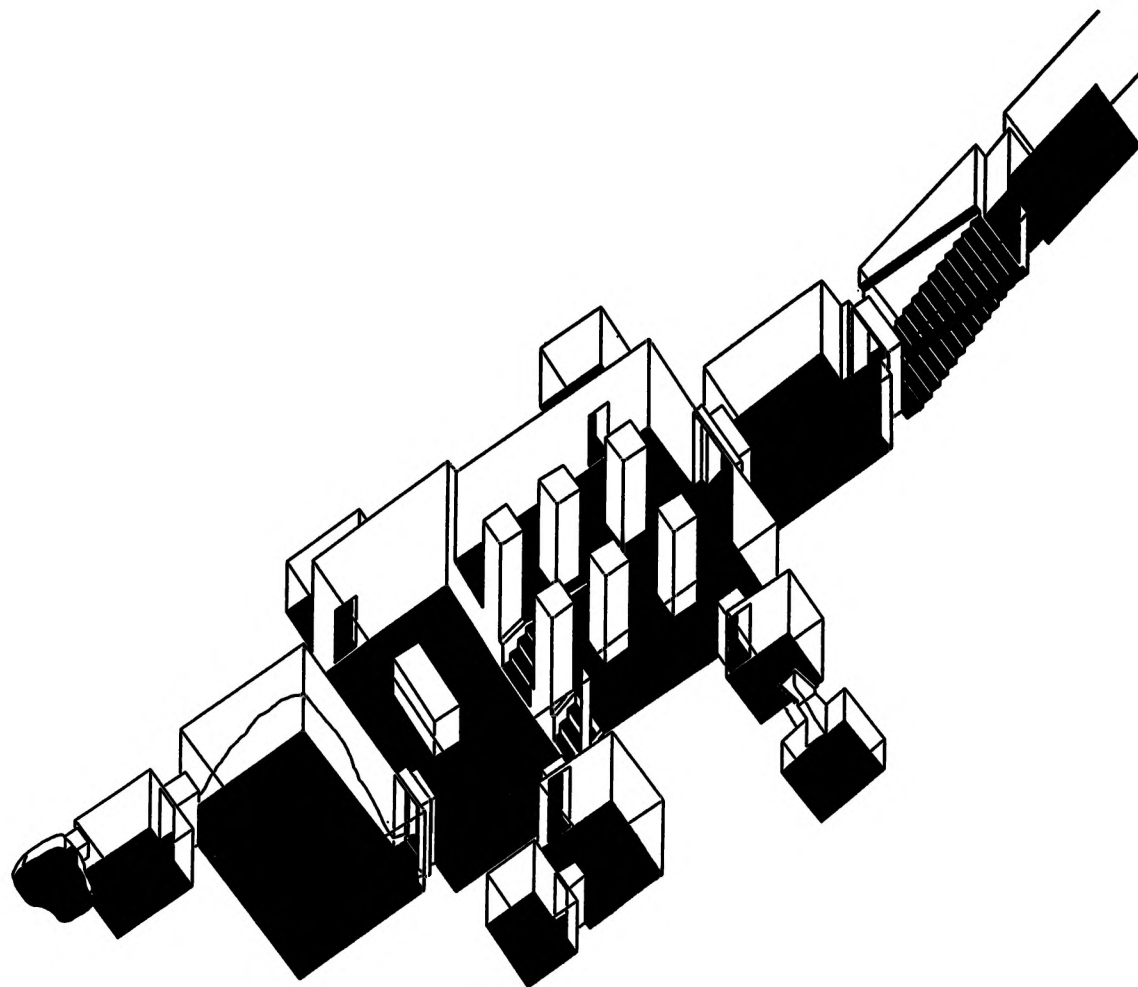


THE BERKELEY MAP
OF THE
THEBAN NECROPOLIS



REPORT OF THE
THIRD SEASON, 1980

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE BERKELEY MAP OF THE THEBAN NECROPOLIS

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sheets was produced for us by Princeton Polychrome and the University of California Press and are available upon request for examination.) The sample map sheet was an important step in the preparation of the full map sets, for it helped point out several unsuspected problem areas. The scale at which the Berkeley Theban maps are to be published and the type of material they must contain make them unique cartographic productions: most of the design standards used by various national and international map-making agencies simply cannot be applied, for they do not deal with such complex cultural features, with subterranean as well as surface features, with remains of so many periods, with such rugged terrain at such a precise scale, or with bi- and perhaps even trilingual labels. Questions of color, line weight, map symbols, and the like have largely been settled. But we have found ourselves faced with the task of designing our own cartographic standards; in a very real sense, we are establishing a completely new genre of archaeological cartography.

An unexpected problem, for example, has been a terminological one. From the beginning of our project, we have felt that it was essential that the *Atlas* map sheets be bilingual, with legends and indices in both English and Arabic (and, perhaps, with hieroglyphics, too). The problem of selecting the *best* Arabic terms for the maps has proved more difficult than we had first anticipated. For example, in the legend of our sample map we used the word **ناوس** to mean *tomb*. We based this choice upon the statement in Lane's *Arabic-English Lexicon*, I, 8, p.2867: "*De Sacy observes, that En-Nuweyree and El-Makreezee constantly use this word in speaking of the burial-places of the ancient kings of Egypt....*". Unfortunately, as fine a term as this might seem to be, no one in Egypt today has ever heard of it. Instead, we should use the more general term **مقبرة**, common to both Cairo and upper Egyptian dialects. There are other terms, however, commonly used in Cairo that are considered poor choices in Luxor, technical terms considered standard in dictionaries published in Beirut, but unacceptable in Cairo. Committees formed by the Egyptian government to determine the most acceptable terms for government publications have yet to publish their results. We therefore have decided to choose the terms used on the map sheets in close consultation with the Department of Antiquities, but to include in the *Atlas* an excursus identifying the lexical alternatives available.

Work also was begun this year on the study of local place-names, and interviews with several dozen Qurnawis have yielded a number of names for paths, quarries, and geographical features in the Theban Necropolis. These, together with ancient place-names, also will be included in the *Atlas*.

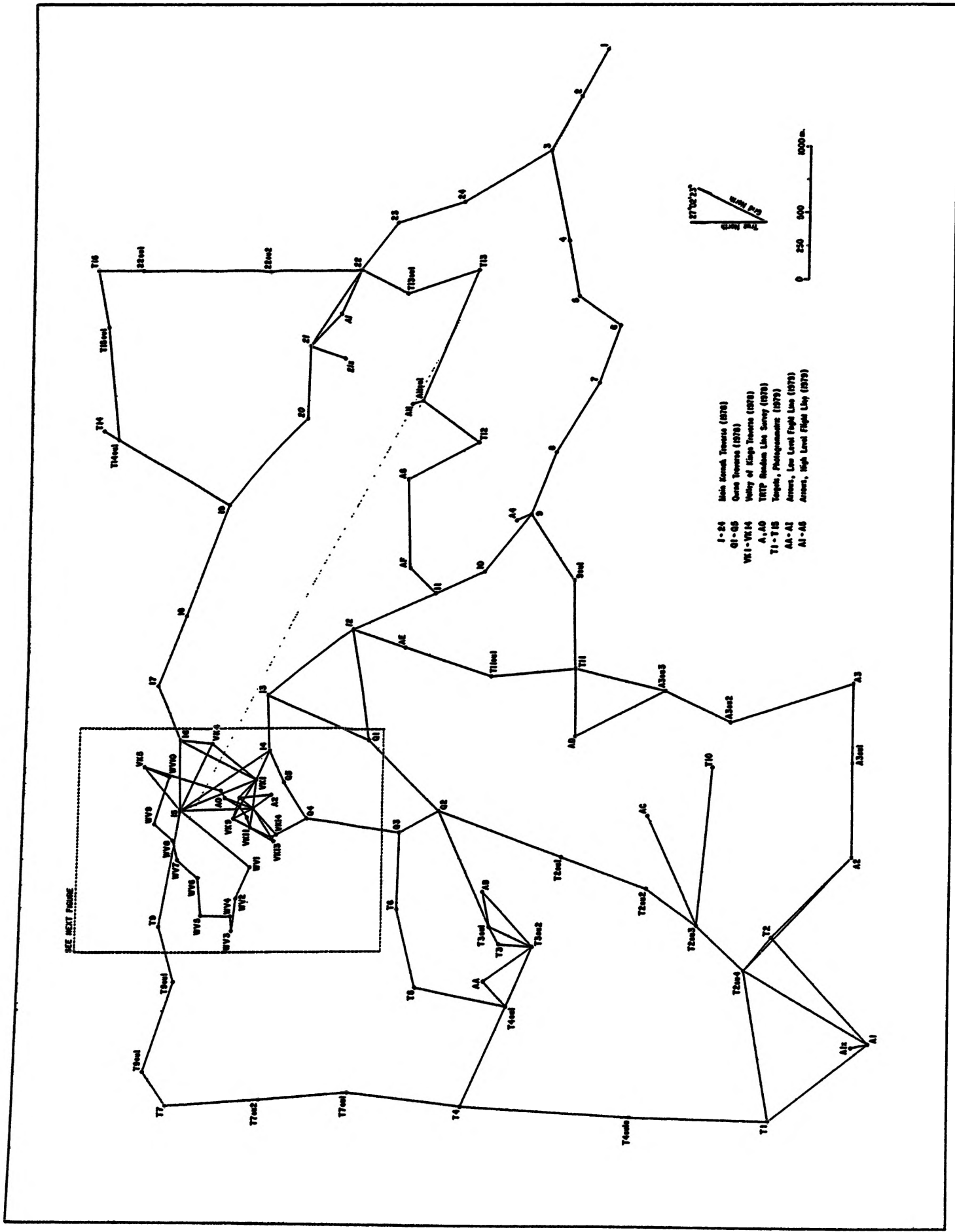
As we have noted in past reports and in a forthcoming article in *MDAIK*, the grid network established by the Berkeley project over the Necropolis is both a necessary part of our project and one of its most valuable contributions to future archaeological work at Thebes. The survey monuments we have established lie not only at the entrance to each accessible tomb in the Valley of the Kings (every tomb we map in later years will be monumented as well), but are to be found throughout the Necropolis. For each of them we have precisely determined the grid coordinates and the elevation above mean sea level. Any future archaeologist working anywhere in the Necropolis can easily determine the precise location and elevation of any feature he desires simply by determining its position in relation to any two Berkeley monuments. As we have noted elsewhere, not only does this make surveying less of a problem in the Theban area, but the use of a single grid network throughout the Necropolis permits rapid determination of geographical relationships between the features it contains. To facilitate the work of other projects at Thebes, we are including on the following pages a list of the Berkeley survey monuments established to date, giving a description of their position and their precise grid coordinates and elevation. Two plans, one of the Necropolis-wide traverse, the other of the Valley of the Kings (including the West Valley) show the relative position of each survey point.

STATUS OF KV TOMB MAPPING

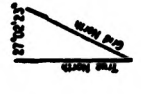
<i>Tomb number</i>	<i>Date and/or Owner</i>	<i>Survey monument at entrance</i>	<i>Year mapped</i>
1	Ramesses VII	yes	78
2	Ramesses IV	yes	78
3	temp Ramesses III	yes	78
4	Ramesses XI	yes	78
5	temp Ramesses II	no	Inaccessible
6	Ramesses IX	yes	78
7	Ramesses II	yes	79
8	Merneptah	yes	79
9	Ramesses VI	yes	79
10	Amenmesse	yes	80
11	Setnakht/Ramesses III	yes	80
12	Dyn. XVIII or later	yes	80
13	Bay(?)	yes	80
14	Tausert/Setnakht(?)	yes	80
15	Seti II	yes	80
16	Ramesses I	yes	79
17	Seti I	yes	79
18	Ramesses X	yes	79
19	Montuherkhepshuf	yes	79
20	Hatshepsut	yes	80
21	Two women(?)	yes	Inaccessible
22	Amenhotep III	yes	80
23	Ay	yes	80
24	Dyn. XVIII	yes	80
25	Dyn. XVIII	yes	80
26	Dyn. XVIII	yes	80
27	Dyn. XVIII	yes	Inaccessible
28	Dyn. XVIII	yes	80
29	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
30	Dyn. XVIII	yes	80
31	Dyn. XVIII	yes	Inaccessible
32	Dyn. XVIII	yes	80
33	temp. Thutmosis III	no	Inaccessible
34	Thutmosis III	yes	80
35	Amenhotep II	yes	80
36	Maiherperi	yes	80
37	temp. Thutmosis III	yes	80
38	Thutmosis I or II	yes	80
39	Amenhotep I(?)	yes	80
40	Dyn. XVIII	yes	80

<i>Tomb number</i>	<i>Date and/or Owner</i>	<i>Survey monument at entrance</i>	<i>Year mapped</i>
41	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
42	temp. Thutmose III	yes	80
43	Thutmose IV	yes	80
44	Anen(?)	yes	80
45	Userhet	yes	80
46	Yuya and Thuya	yes	78
47	Siptah	yes	80
48	temp. Amenhotep II(?)	yes	Inaccessible
49	temp. Amenhotep II(?)	no	Inaccessible
50	temp. Amenhotep II(?)	no	Inaccessible
51	temp. Amenhotep II(?)	no	Inaccessible
52	temp. Amenhotep II(?)	no	Inaccessible
53	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
54	temp. Tutankhamun	no	Inaccessible
55	Tiy(?)	yes	79
56	dyn. XIX	yes	80
57	Horemheb	yes	79
58	Dyn. XVIII	yes	Inaccessible
59	Dyn. XVIII	yes	Inaccessible
60	In(?)	no	Inaccessible
61	Dyn. XVIII	yes	80
62	Tutankhamun	yes	80
A	temp. Amenhotep III	yes	80
B	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
C	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
D	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
E	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
F	temp. Thutmose III	no	Inaccessible
G	?	no	Inaccessible
H	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
I	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
J	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
K	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible

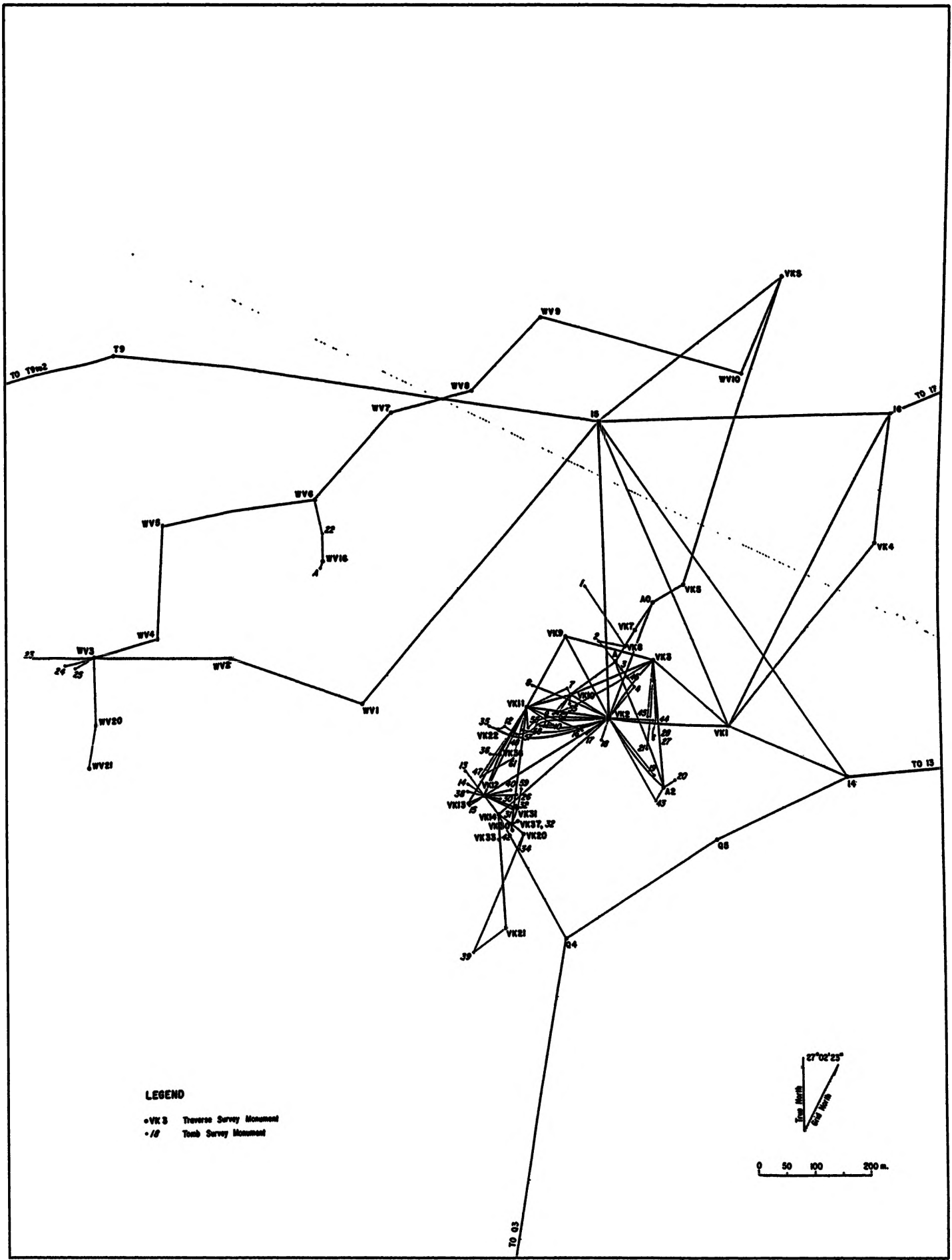
† Tombs marked "Inaccessible" cannot be included in the topographic map sheets. Sketch plans of some of these tombs are available from the reports of earlier excavators, however, and these will be included in the accompanying text section.



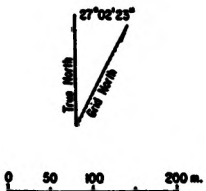
- I-26 Main Israeli Traverse (1978)
- G1-G5 Gaza Traverse (1978)
- W1-W14 Valley of Kings Traverse (1978)
- A, A0 TETP Random Line Survey (1978)
- T1-T15 Topographic Photogrammetric (1978)
- AA-AI Aerial, Low Level Flight Line (1978)
- A1-A6 Aerial, High Level Flight Line (1978)



West Bank Traverse Survey Monuments



LEGEND
 • VK 1-32 Traverse Survey Monument
 - / 0 Tomb Survey Monument



Valley of the Kings Traverse and Tomb Survey Monuments

BERKELEY THEBAN MAPPING PROJECT SURVEY MONUMENTS

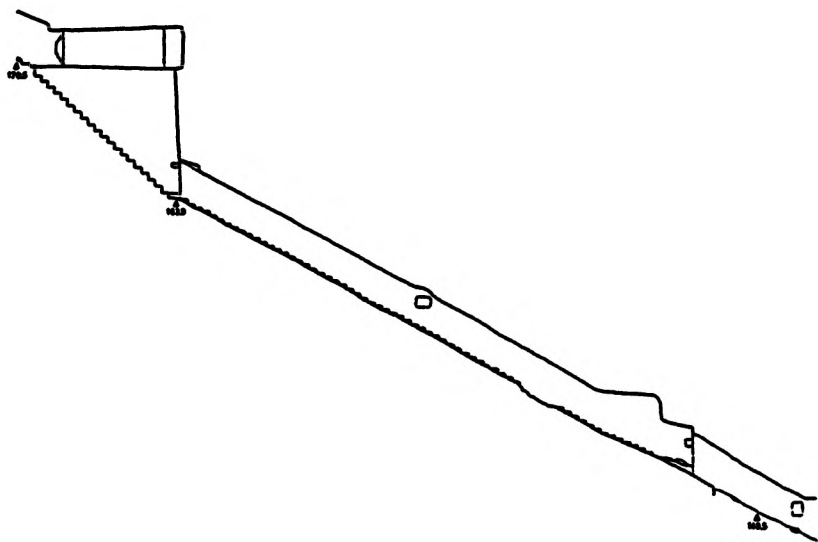
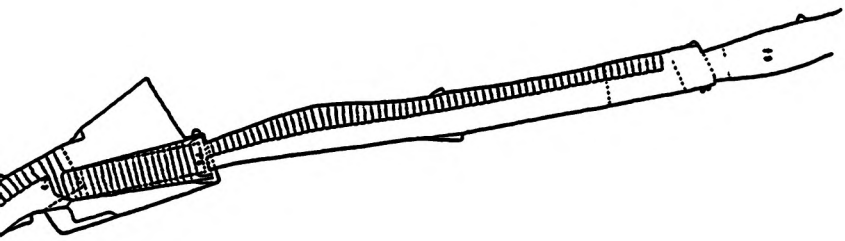
<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
1	East end of Karnak baseline, 401.61 m. east of point 2	For reference only	
2	Centre Franco-égyptien survey point under 20 x 20 cm. cover plate at west end of Avenue of Criosphinxes	N 100,000.0000 E 100,000.0000	
3	Chiselled cross on concrete stairs of landing in lot on east bank between French House and Son et Lumiere offices	N 100,007.4877 E 99,546.1138	
4-8	Point lost		
9	Nail in railroad tie next to small canal	N 98,842.2330 E 97,053.3143	
10	Point lost		
11	Wood hub set in center of dirt track along small canal east of Qurna road	N 99,172.6208 E 96,216.0705	76.574 (d) [†]
12	Steel disc set in concrete on top of knoll 85 m. along Deir el-Bahari road from intersection at Qurna road; 25 m. south of Deir el-Bahari road. Ht. 0.08 m. above ground	N 99,583.3778 E 95,685.2584	99.496 (d)
13	Steel disc set in concrete on knoll east of trail above Deir el-Bahari leading to Valley of Kings	N 99,904.3882 E 94,925.7797	203.34 (t) [†]
14	Steel disc set in concrete east of trail to Valley of Kings ca. 3 m. from edge of cliff above Deir el-Bahari	N 99,700.8920 E 94,589.2590	236.48 (t)
15	90 mm. pipe set on corner of gebel between Valley of Kings and West Valley; apparently Survey of Egypt monument. Ht. 0.30 m. above ground	N 100,087.9370 E 93,890.1393	237.90 (t)
16	50 mm. angle iron found on bluff east of Valley of Kings road, opposite road into West Valley	N 100,336.9612 E 94,351.5920	222.08 (t)
17	90 mm. pipe found 250 m. east of Valley of Kings road atop bluff, 3 m. from edge	N 100,678.8400 E 94,620.5857	196.15 (t)
18	30 mm. pipe set atop ridge 100 m. south of Valley of Kings road and ca. 540 m. above Qurna road. Ht. 0.08 m. above ground	N 100,732.3443 E 95,179.8453	149.12 (t)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
19	Wood hub set atop low rise ca. 5 m. north of Valley of Kings road, ca. 200 m. above Qurna. Rock cairn atop point	N 100,821.8556 E 96,035.5291	92.992 (d)
20-24	point lost		
A 1	Re-bar set near top of mound at south end of Birket Habu	N 94,885.0803 E 94,627.1308	85.84 (t)
A 1x	PK nail set in bridge over canal	N 94,978.6070 E 94,548.5057	76.365 (d)
A 2	PK nail set in northeast top of concrete well in cultivation northeast of village	N 95,631.4651 E 95,795.3114	75.63 (t)
A 3	Steel bolt set in railroad tie east of el-Kôm	N 96,231.1203 E 96,977.6962	76.90 (t)
A 3su1	Steel rod set in center of railroad tracks	N 95,958.4743 E 96,438.9044	
A 3su2	PK nail set in railroad tie	N 96,854.4981 E 96,321.5358	77.528 (d)
A 3su3	Used natural V in railroad tie on north side of track	N 97,374.3361 E 96,318.8915	77.789 (d)
A"A"	Chiselled cross on rock outcrop along ridge south of Valley of Queens	N 97,503.8473 E 93,784.6049	153.12 (t)
A"B"	Re-bar set in desert just south of road to Valley of Queens	N 97,820.9328 E 94,367.8290	96.21 (t)
A"C"	Point lost		
A"D"	Re-bar set in cultivation south of Colossi of Memnon	N 97,785.1263 E 95,707.4913	75.56 (t)
A"E"	Re-bar set just east of Qurna road	N 99,180.6350 E 95,739.4968	81.63 (t)
Q 1	Chiselled cross on large rock atop hill above Ilwet el-Sheikh Abd el-Qurna, north of Qurna road opposite Ramesseum	N 99,088.3320 E 94,994.8320	160.45 (t)
Q 2	Steel disc set in concrete atop hill ca. 150 m. east of Deir el-Medineh	N 98,386.0814 E 94,760.8296	140.545 (d)
Q 3	Steel disc set in concrete atop ridge ca. 300 m. northwest of Dier el-Medineh	N 98,565.0301 E 94,481.7598	205.13 (t)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
Q 4	90 mm. Survey of Egypt pipe found atop of ridge between Valley of Kings and Deir el-Bahari, ca. 500 m. south of Deir el-Bahari	N 99,216.9164 E 94,266.7820	299.46 (t)
Q 5	Steel disc set in concrete on first hill south of Valley of Kings - Deir el-Bahari trail along ridge	N 99,494.8566 E 94,430.4681	288.91 (t)
T 1	20 mm. re-bar set in desert flatland south of Deir el-Muharib and west of Birket Habu Marked with rock cairns. Ht. 0.33 m. above ground	N 95,227.9596 E 93,786.0424	88.120 (d)
T 2	20 mm. re-bar set atop dirt wall 300 m. east of canal on east side of Birket Habu. Flush with ground	N 95,852.4320 E 95,019.9124	75.381 (d)
T 2su1	PK nail set in secure mud brick ca. 50 m. southwest of southwest corner of Medinet Habu enclosure wall	N 97,445.1565 E 94,856.3055	82.666 (d)
T 2su2	Re-bar set in field south of Medinet Habu; not referenced	N 96,797.2315 E 94,923.1637	75.47 (t)
T 2su3	PK nail set in hard ground atop mound of Birket Habu	N 96,354.1891 E 94,849.4963	86.75 (t)
T 2su4	PK nail set in hard ground atop 3rd mound south of T 2su3	N 95,908.9526 E 94,715.1752	91.082 (t)
T 3	Re-bar set on south side of small wadi floor, south of Valley of Queens	N 97,536.4097 E 94,081.7009	95.292 (d)
T 3su1	Chiselled cross on large rock on edge of path on ridge south of Valley of Queens. Ht. 0.20 m. above ground	N 97,656.5724 E 94,163.1809	125.68 (t)
T 3su2	90 mm. Survey of Egypt pipe on northeast slope of small hill south of Valley of Queens. Ht. 0.10 m. above ground	N 97,316.3990 E 94,176.9354	100.682 (d)
T 4	Chiselled cross on small rock outcrop atop ridge northwest of southern end of Birket Habu	N 97,206.3570 E 92,873.7694	183.67 (t)
T 4su1	Chiselled cross on rock outcrop at northwest end of small hill south of T 3su2	N 97,272.1830 E 93,696.9156	118.520 (d)

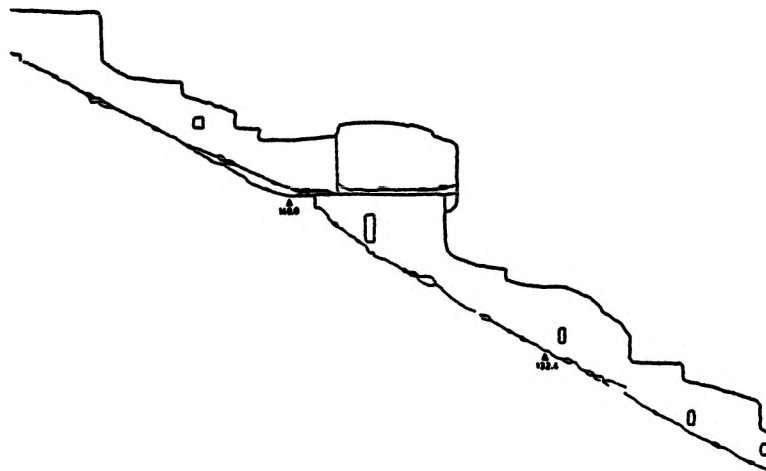
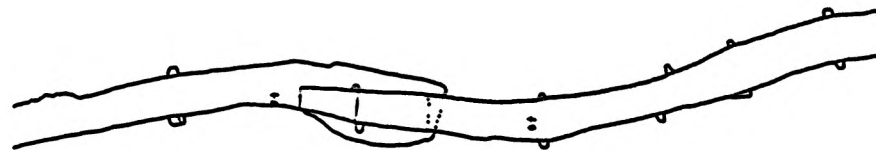


Deir el-Bahari photographed at the elevation of the cliff behind



0 5 10 m.

Plan and Section of the tomb



nb of Hatshepsut, KV 20



Vertical Aerial Photograph of Valley of the Kings and Deir el-Bahari at 3,000 ft. (ca. 900 m.)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
T 4su1a	Chiselled cross on rock outcrop in desert flatland northwest of southern end of Birket Habu. Point marked by blue paint and two rock cairns. Ht. 0.14 m. above ground	N 96,100.4343 E 93,360.0482	95.372 (d)
T 5	90 mm. Survey of Egypt pipe on peak above Valley of Queens. Ht. 0.10 m. above ground	N 97,920.6028 E 93,518.9214	234.21 (t)
T 6	PK nail set 3 cm. below surface atop knob north-northeast of Valley of Queens. Ht. 0.33 m. above ground	N 98,310.4351 E 93,962.9472	205.54 (t)
T 7	PK nail set 2 cm. below surface atop gebel near southwest edge ca. 1.5 km. from el-Qurn	N 99,127.9854 E 91,890.8699	490.71 (t)
T 7su1	Chiselled cross on small rock outcrop half way up ridge running from top of gebel in southwest direction. Rock cairns nearby	N 97,981.8831 E 92,595.7708	244.74 (t)
T 7su2	Chiselled cross on small rock outcrop on third ridge beyond T 7su1. Large rock outcrop and cairns nearby	N 98,534.0390 E 92,249.6672	366.37 (t)
T 8	20 mm. re-bar set flush with ground in small dirt clearing east of main road through village of el-Kôm		76.415 (d)
T 9	PK nail set below surface on ridge overlooking West Valley. Three rock cairns nearby	N 99,820.5915 E 93,053.4889	332.80 (t)
T 9su1	Chiselled cross on small rock outcrop on northeast edge of small rise atop gebel. Rock cairns nearby	N 99,403.3121 E 92,043.9829	503.40 (t)
T 9su2	Chiselled cross on small rock outcrop near east edge of gebel top overlooking West Valley Rock cairns nearby	N 99,523.1716 E 92,750.4535	465.67 (t)
T 10	20 mm. re-bar set in cultivation northwest of village of el-Kôm	N 96,810.2242 E 95,951.2951	79.942 (d)
T 11	PK nail set in pavement on east side of bridge near Colossi of Memnon Blue paint on point	N 98,008.5469 E 96,164.1312	77.570 (d)
T 11su1	Re-bar set in cultivation northeast of Colossi of Memnon and east of Ramesseum	N 98,524.1883 E 95,830.2158	75.88 (t)
T 12	Re-bar set in cultivation ca. 100 m. northwest of main road south of school	N 99,435.9363 E 97,347.7121	76.108 (d)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
T 13	PK nail set atop dirt mound ca. 15 m. north from pump house	N 100,048.8447 E 98,502.4875	78.243 (d)
T 14	Chiselled cross on small rock on elevated plain near quarry. Rock cairns nearby	N 101,952.7164 E 96,107.5842	111.78 (t)
T 14su1	Chiselled cross on rock on elevated plain near quarry. Three rock cairns nearby	N 101,818.4890 E 96,098.4912	112.43 (t)
T 15	Chiselled cross on rock outcrop on floor of small wadi used as quarry. Rock cairns nearby	N 102,552.5284 E 97,146.2456	83.155 (d)
T 15su1	Chiselled cross on rock outcrop on same plain as T 14. Rock Cairns nearby	N 102,283.3169 E 96,813.8248	110.12 (t)
VK 1	Chiselled cross on rock, north of trail to Valley of Kings in center of small <i>peninsula</i> overlooking Valley	N 99,688.0440 E 94,355.9260	237.03 (t)
VK 2	Steel disc set in concrete on knoll east from and above Valley of Kings rest house	N 99,605.7284 E 94,155.6442	198.65 (t)
VK 3	Steel disc set in concrete atop hill east of Valley of Kings road, ca. 100 m. north of entrance to Valley, above tombs 3, 4, and 46	N 99,736.1936 E 94,179.0911	198.30 (t)
VK 4	90 mm. pipe found atop bluff east of road to Valley of Kings across from intersection of West Valley road	N 100,109.4379 E 94,439.5929	
VK 5	Chiselled cross on small rock outcrop ca. 50 m. northwest of Valley of Kings road and ca. 200 m. below West Valley road intersection	N 100,480.7106 E 94,057.4645	141.020 (d)
VK 6	30 mm. pipe set ca. 1.5 m. northwest of Valley of Kings road, 4.45 m. above 11th power pole above West Valley road at sharp curve to right	N 99,886.1070 E 94,164.2290	155.426 (d)
VK 7	Point set on line between <i>A</i> and <i>A0</i> , ca. 67 m. from <i>A</i>	N 99,771.1592 E 94,125.4254	
VK 8	Point set on line between <i>A</i> and <i>A0</i> , ca. 32 m. from <i>A</i>	N 99,736.5926 E 94,122.7763	
VK 9	Steel disc set in concrete in slope of hill opposite sales area at entrance to Valley of Kings	N 99,705.3723 E 94,018.1802	200.73 (t)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
VK 10	Chiselled cross on concrete sewer line ca. 1 m. south of iron cover beyond ghafr station at entrance to Valley of Kings, opposite entrance of tomb KV 6	N 99,614.4047 E 94,075.4870	171.481 (d)
VK 11	Steel disc set in concrete atop small hill above ghafr's hut across from Valley of Kings rest house	N 99,560.4470 E 94,013.5666	195.75 (t)
VK 12	Steel disc set in concrete atop small hill at end of Valley of Kings above tomb KV 47	N 99,380.7371 E 94,018.8742	201.73 (t)
VK 13	Chiselled cross on rock in entrance enclosure of tomb KV 15 near north wall of same; C2A marker next to point	N 99,355.5842 E 94,000.2042	192.580 (d)
VK 14	Chiselled cross on rock outcrop at south end of Valley of Kings on bluff above tomb 34; Ht. 0.25 m. above ground	N 99,362.0805 E 94,057.4982	220.95 (t)
VK 15-19	Number not assigned		
VK 20	Drilled hole in rock ca. 2 m. from cliff edge above tomb KV 34	N 99,350.0088 E 94,114.0053	219.70 (t)
VK 21	Drilled hole in rock in center of wadi near tomb KV 34	N 99,187.0530 E 94,160.2972	237.15 (t)
VK 22	Chiselled cross on rock on centerline of path to tomb KV 35 ca. 16 m. from tomb entrance	N 99,500.4862 E 93,985.5966	184.17 (t)
VK 23-29	Number not assigned		
VK 30	PK nail set in concrete pad near base of stairway to tomb KV 34	N 99,356.6540 E 94,087.4135	192.44 (t)
VK 31	Chiselled cross on rock ca. 1 m. from edge of retaining wall around tomb KV 37	N 99,387.3556 E 94,082.9577	189.19 (t)
VK 32	Chiselled cross on rock ca. 1 m. from edge of retaining wall around tomb KV 37	N 99,361.1784 E 94,092.3008	
VK 33	Chiselled cross on rock ca. 1 m. from edge of retaining wall above tomb KV 42	N 99,353.8939 E 94,089.7403	
VK 34-35	Number not assigned		
VK 36	Chiselled cross on rock ca. 18 m. from tomb KV 36 and ca. 3 m. from angle iron	N 99,460.5852 E 94,011.6526	180.95 (t)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
<i>A</i>	Theban Royal Tomb Project marker: brass disc set in concrete, stamped with <i>A</i> and <i>TRTP</i>	N 99,703.9981 E 94,120.2784	166.283 (d)
<i>A0</i>	Theban Royal Tomb Project marker: brass disc set in concrete, stamped with <i>A0</i> and <i>TRTP</i>	N 99,830.6362 E 94,129.9835	160.570 (d)
<i>A1</i>	Theban Royal Tomb Project marker: brass disc set in concrete, stamped with <i>A1</i> and <i>TRTP</i>	N 99,598.5313 E 94,277.1212	190.44 (t)
<i>A2</i>	Theban Royal Tomb Project marker: brass disc set in concrete, stamped with <i>A2</i> and <i>TRTP</i> , lying above entrance of tomb KV 19	N 99,535.9721 E 94,303.3001	202.839 (d)
<i>A3</i>	Theban Royal Tomb Project marker: brass disc set in concrete, stamped with <i>A3</i> and <i>TRTP</i>	N 99,531.2265 E 94,265.9203	197.07 (t)
<i>B1</i>	Theban Royal Tomb Project marker: brass disc set in concrete, stamped with <i>B1</i> and <i>TRTP</i>	N 99,570.7450 E 94,159.2130	181.760 (d)
<i>C</i>	Theban Royal Tomb Project marker: brass disc set in concrete, stamped with <i>C</i> and <i>TRTP</i>	N 99,432.9373 E 94,020.2547	181.61 (t)
<i>C2</i>	Theban Royal Tomb Project marker: brass disc set in concrete, stamped with <i>C2</i> and <i>TRTP</i>	N 99,365.5924 E 94,003.9674	192.63 (t)
<i>WV 1</i>	Square bolt set in concrete atop ridge between Valley of Kings and West Valley	N 99,432.5361 E 93,745.6954	302.42 (t)
<i>WV 2</i>	90 mm. Survey of Egypt pipe near angle iron on hill between <i>WV 1</i> and tomb KV 25	N 99,401.9563 E 93,497.3136	270.94 (t)
<i>WV 3</i>	Chiselled cross on rock on West Valley floor at end of road near tombs KV 23, 24, and 25	N 99,316.0195 E 93,267.6919	184.51 (t)
<i>WV 4</i>	Re-bar set in concrete east of road on West Valley floor	N 99,388.4665 E 93,359.8417	180.74 (t)
<i>WV 5</i>	Re-bar set in concrete near beginning of stone walls at fork in road	N 99,578.2705 E 93,272.5083	173.50 (t)
<i>WV 6</i>	Re-bar set in concrete at bend in road near shoulder, east of road near tomb KV 22	N 99,732.7058 E 93,496.6282	165.57 (t)
<i>WV 7</i>	Drilled hole atop rock ca. 15 m. east of road ca. 400 m. south of Davis House	N 99,936.8215 E 93,547.9692	161.76 (t)
<i>WV 8</i>	Re-bar set in concrete ca. 20 m. west of road on small rise ca. 250 m. south of Davis House	N 100,037.4995 E 93,658.8744	158.52 (t)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
WV 9	Re-bar set in concrete atop small rise behind ghafir's hut across road from Davis House	N 100,217.7630 E 93,706.3209	166.15
WV 10	Re-bar set in concrete ca. 15 m. south of dirt road ca. 30 m. from intersection with Valley of Kings road	N 100,285.0600 E 94,079.1941	144.38 (t)
WV 11-15	Number not assigned		
WV 16	Re-bar set atop small rise near cliffs on east side of West Valley	N 99,637.0441 E 93,564.1222	185.57 (t)
WV 17-19	Number not assigned		
WV 20	Re-bar set on west slope of wadi near ghafir's hut; marked with rock cairn	N 99,206.4843 E 93,327.5027	197.29 (t)
WV 21	Re-bar set in concrete atop small rise near ghafir's hut at end of West Valley	N 99,130.4038 E 93,352.2072	200.94 (t)
<i>(Survey Points Set at KV Tomb Entrance)</i>			
tomb 1	Chiselled cross on natural rock outside entrance	N 99,804.4970 E 94,006.2958	171.219 (d)
tomb 2	Chiselled cross on natural rock outside entrance	N 99,724.4818 E 94,074.5872	167.807 (d)
tomb 3	30 mm. pipe in ground at entrance	N 99,695.0052 E 94,136.4244	166.818 (d)
tomb 4	Chiselled cross on natural rock outside entrance	N 99,677.3408 E 94,170.8094	168.921 (d)
tomb 6	Point same as VK 10		
tomb 7	Chiselled cross on concrete landing at top of ancient steps	N 99,621.3077 E 94,063.7471	169.75 (t)
tomb 8	PK nail set ca. 2 m. before wood steps	N 99,599.3610 E 94,003.7426	178.964 (d)
tomb 9	Chiselled cross on natural rock at beginning of entry ramp	N 99,568.5323 E 94,062.3363	174.306 (t)
tomb 10	Re-bar set in concrete approx. on centerline of tomb entrance	N 99,552.0596 E 94,071.6522	174.13 (t)
tomb 11	Chiselled cross on natural rock on centerline at beginning of enclosure	N 99,539.9734 E 94,050.1925	175.89 (t)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
tomb 12	Re-bar set in concrete at top of entry stairway	N 99,511.2280 E 93,994.2373	181.29 (t)
tomb 13	Chiselled cross on rock on enclosure centerline	N 99,406.2000 E 93,967.8252	184.87 (t)
tomb 14	Chiselled cross on rock on enclosure centerline ca. 2 m. from its beginning	N 99,387.3866 E 93,982.7166	186.83 (t)
tomb 15	Chiselled cross on rock on centerline at beginning of enclosure	N 99,355.4314 E 94,001.3168	192.62 (t)
tomb 16	PK nail set in concrete beside dirt path at tomb entry	N 99,564.9474 E 94,122.6648	178.198 (d)
tomb 17	PK nail set in concrete ca. 1 m. before top step at tomb entrance	N 99,561.7063 E 94,133.2031	178.021 (d)
tomb 18	Chiselled cross on concrete threshold	N 99,564.4580 E 94,161.9146	180.875 (d)
tomb 19	Chiselled cross on rock ramp approach	N 99,547.7812 E 94,279.5119	188.430 (d)
tomb 20	Brass tag set in stone just before steps in tomb entrance	N 99,556.8472 E 94,314.7124	197.508 (d)
tomb 21	Re-bar set in concrete near top edge of pit	N 99,584.7495 E 94,243.6668	181.48 (t)
tomb 22	Re-bar set in concrete at beginning of tomb enclosure approx. on centerline	N 99,682.5500 E 93,539.5495	171.11 (t)
tomb 23	Re-bar set in concrete at entrance	N 99,267.5085 E 93,177.2530	197.49 (t)
tomb 24	Re-bar set in concrete at entrance	N 99,276.3543 E 93,231.8858	192.27 (t)
tomb 25	Re-bar set in concrete at entrance	N 99,281.5560 E 93,248.1630	190.53 (t)
tomb 26	Re-bar set in concrete at edge of pit	N 99,408.6996 E 94,070.7350	190.15 (t)
tomb 27	Re-bar set in concrete on northeast edge of pit	N 99,605.8432 E 94,245.9743	179.36 (t)
tomb 28	Re-bar set in concrete on centerline at entrance	N 99,613.0532 E 94,244.9967	177.52 (t)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
tomb 30	Angle iron from earlier survey at beginning of entry enclosure	N 99,389.7584 E 94,056.7414	186.69 (t)
tomb 31	Chiselled cross on rock at beginning of enclosure	N 99,381.9042 E 94,076.2223	190.63 (t)
tomb 32	Re-bar set in concrete at beginning of enclosure	N 99,360.4483 E 94,084.6738	191.99 (t)
tomb 34	PK nail set on centerline of concrete pad at top of stairway	N 99,322.0750 E 94,118.9209	207.20 (t)
tomb 35	Chiselled cross on rock at top of stairway	N 99,499.3935 E 93,969.1258	185.50 (t)
tomb 36	Re-bar set in concrete near east edge of pit	N 99,454.4232 E 93,994.3915	179.81 (t)
tomb 37	PK nail set in stone on centerline at top of entry stairway	N 99,367.2757 E 94,093.3083	187.95 (t)
tomb 38	Re-bar set in concrete near east edge of enclosure	N 99,375.4612 E 93,989.4413	190.36 (t)
tomb 39	Drilled hole in rock above east side of entrance	N 99,122.4507 E 94,127.7951	249.42 (t)
tomb 40	Re-bar set in concrete at beginning of enclosure	N 99,411.1313 E 94,056.8305	185.00 (t)
tomb 42	Chiselled cross on rock on centerline at top of stairway	N 99,347.6183 E 94,092.1713	189.17 (t)
tomb 43	PK nail set in concrete at top of stairway. Place 0.09 m. below ground	N 99,509.2111 E 94,300.7499	201.71 (t)
tomb 44	Re-bar set in concrete on north edge of pit	N 99,636.9232 E 94,230.3693	174.73 (t)
tomb 45	Re-bar set in concrete on north edge of pit	N 99,638.7499 E 94,217.9498	172.91
tomb 46	30 mm. pipe set outside entrance	N 99,686.4580 E 94,153.0624	167.608 (d)
tomb 47	Chiselled cross on concrete on centerline at beginning of enclosure	N 99,410.4334 E 93,997.0475	185.16 (t)
tomb 48	PK nail set atop concrete/rubble wall above stairway	N 99,507.2010 E 94,019.1058	179.66 (t)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
tomb 55	Chiselled cross at bottom of enclosure wall on centerline at north end	N 99,597.7755 E 94,079.5358	171.23 (t)
tomb 56	PK nail set atop concrete/rubble wall above entrance	N 99,538.9862 E 94,045.2410	176.61 (t)
tomb 57	PK nail set atop stairway	N 99,518.7733 E 94,026.9150	173.242 (d)
tomb 58	PK nail set atop concrete/rubble wall at entrance	N 99,526.0000 E 94,033.4970	175.39
tomb 59	Re-bar set in concrete at entrance	N 99,392.0235 E 94,078.8729	188.57 (t)
tomb 61	Chiselled cross on rock 1 m. before beginning of sloped entranceway	N 99,463.9900 E 94,035.3508	179.92 (t)
tomb 62	Chiselled cross on concrete platform atop steel stairway	N 99,572.2772 E 94,069.6382	170.55 (t)
tomb A	Chiselled cross on rock at entrance	N 99,623.4486 E 93,564.7975	178.01 (t)

- (d) Differential elevation
(t) Elevation trigonometrically derived

PROGRESS DURING THE THIRD SEASON

The principal objective of the third season of the Berkeley Theban Mapping Project, which ran from 15th April to 5th July 1980, was the completion of its work in the Valley of the Kings. That goal has been achieved. All accessible tombs and tomb chambers in both East and West Valleys have now been planned and sectioned, and field drawings of them have been prepared (see the accompanying table, which updates and corrects that published in our 1979 report). Copies of all known earlier sketches and plans of these tombs have been obtained from libraries in America and Europe: they will be included in the text section of the *Atlas KV* volume to provide a complete cartographic and architectural history of the Valley of the Kings, and to show what presently inaccessible chambers might look like.

In order to achieve in our final drawings the degree of accuracy that we feel the KV royal tombs deserve, we have this year altered the format of our field notes. Our procedure, illustrated by the sample note form in this report (cf. that shown in the report of 1978), now permits us to convert all of our field measurements into series of three-dimensional coordinates for each survey point in the tomb. This information is input into a computer which then can produce plots of tomb plans and sections with a resolution of 1/200 of an inch (0.13 mm.). These computer-generated drawings are checked and then photomechanically transferred to a stable-based plastic drafting medium which is then scribed (rather than inked). The results are drawings that are both extremely accurate and aesthetically pleasing. In addition, from these same three-dimensional coordinates, the computer generates axonometric drawings, from any desired angle, of tombs, tomb chambers, and whole sections of the gebel. Such *three-dimensional* drawings are especially useful graphic aids that show how tomb chambers lie in relation to each other, to other tombs, and to their geological environment.

As we noted in last year's report, a principal goal of the 1979-1980 seasons was the acquisition of complete aerial photographic coverage of the Theban Necropolis. We required precisely-flown vertical shots with sufficient overlap to permit the photogrammetric compilation of topographic maps. Since our maps are to be produced at two different scales, 1:500 for archaeologically-significant areas, 1:2,000 for outlying regions and for general coverage, we required flights at two different altitudes to achieve this economically and accurately. For several reasons, we eventually had four flights made, two at an altitude of 3,000 feet (ca. 900 m.), two at 5,500 feet (ca. 1,700 m.). The flights were made for us by the Remote Sensing Center of the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology following specifications designed for us by Mr George Katibah, Chief of the Office of Geometronics, California Department of Transportation, and by our Chief Surveyor, Mr David A. Goodman. Examples of the aerial photographs are included in this report (and a description of the pre-marks and flight lines may be found in the 1979 report, pp. 3-6).

During this third season, the project hired a DC-3 aircraft and flight crew from Pyramid Airlines, Cairo, and on two days, morning and afternoon, flew over the Theban Necropolis to obtain a series of oblique aerial photographs to complement the vertical shots taken in 1979. These oblique shots were obtained by removing the cargo doors of the aircraft and tying our photographer into the opening with ropes and cables so that while the plane banked and turned at altitudes ranging from 500 to 3,000 feet, he could lean forward to obtain the most desirable angles for the photographs. Several different cameras and film types were used in this endeavor; the results will be especially useful in identifying and tracing various ancient surface features in the Necropolis.

Earlier this year, our project contracted with Towill, Inc., photogrammetric engineers in San Francisco, to prepare a test sheet of the 1:500 topographic map, both to assess the quality of our vertical photography and to identify in advance problems that we are likely to encounter in composing and printing the final *Atlas* pages. (A limited edition of 1,000 copies of these test

SUMMARY

No area of the world contains as many famous and important archaeological monuments as the West Bank at Luxor. Yet, in spite of centuries-old interest in such features as the Valley of the Kings, the Tombs of the Nobles, and scores of other monuments, there exists no accurate or complete map of the Theban Necropolis. Fewer than ten per cent of its monuments have ever been mapped and planned, and very few of these have been plotted accurately.

This project seeks to establish a survey network over the Theban Necropolis; to prepare a suitably detailed 1:500 archaeological map with 1:200 and 1:100 plans and sections of significant archaeological features; to publish these maps and plans together with more detailed records of measurements, in an accurate and permanent form, and to accompany these graphic aids with a concordance and catalog of West Bank archaeological materials.

Such a project as this will provide a useful tool for Egyptologists; but it also will play a significant role in the preparation of long-range plans for the protection and preservation of the rapidly-deteriorating monuments at Thebes.

During the first season of the project, in 1978, the grid network was established on the West Bank and several tombs in the Valley of the Kings were planned.

During the second season, in 1979, the project obtained complete vertical aerial photographic coverage of the Necropolis. Two pairs each of two complete runs were made, two at 3,000 feet, to provide stereoscopic photography for topographical maps at 1:500, and two higher runs, at 5,000 feet, for maps at scale of 1:2,000. In addition, the project continued mapping tombs in the Valley of the Kings.

During the third season, which ran from 15th April to 5th July 1980, the project:

- obtained a full series of oblique aerial photographs of the Necropolis;**
- mapped and planned all accessible tombs in the East and West Valleys of the Kings;**
- completed the Necropolis-wide grid network;**
- plotted surface archaeological features for the Valley of the Kings volume of the Theban Atlas;**
- undertook toponymic studies of the Necropolis;**
- began experiments with computer graphics for the preparation of axonometric tomb drawings;**
- began experiments with topographic sheet design and layout.**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SURVEY NOTES	RECORDER ROEHRIG	PLAN P.5	KV. 20
CHARGE UNIT - EXPEND. AUTH. TIG		WEATHER	
PARTY CHIEF BELL			
REMARKS TAPE DATA. LEVEL NO. EDM/THEO. MODEL & NO.. ETC.			
SU 2			

STATION	AZ	Z	S	D	FM	DATE OF SURVEY	PAGE	OF	FILE
AT GATE (A)	355	00	118	10	SD	11.29 (HD 9.95)	1.83		d. to flr. AE = -5.33
	354	12	117	59	SD	9.39 (HD 8.29)	1.93		d. to flr. AE = -4.41
	351	54	117	21	SD	7.59 (HD 6.74)	1.93		d. to flr. AE = -3.49
	347	52	116	01	SD	5.29 (HD 4.75)	1.93		d. to flr. AE = -2.23
	341	30	113	33	SD	3.85 (HD 3.53)	1.93		d. to flr. AE = -1.54
	AZ 324	03	Z 106	25	SD	2.18 (HD 2.09)	1.93		d. to flr. AE = -0.62
Point Around L. Wall to	Determine Curve Taken at Point where Cfg. + Wall meet								
bottom cut K		252	02						
bottom cut J		222	49						
bottom cut I		121	26						
bottom cut H		87	27						
bottom cut G		09	08			128° 55	HD 4.41		AE = -3.56
bottom cut F		09	04			126° 17	HD 4.86		AE = -3.57
bottom cut E		07	48			122° 01	HD 8.87		AE = -5.55
bottom cut D (corner chamber)		06	47			119° 39	HD 10.15		AE = -5.78
at lintel C		04	14			118° 19	HD 10.15		AE = -5.47
at lintel B		357	02			118° 31.5	HD 10.04		AE = -5.46
bottom cut A (corner chamber)		354	89			120° 03	HD 9.95		AE = -5.75
		AZ 4				Z 4			
Angle from									
SU 2		(00 set at SU 3)				Z. 125° 39.2	HD 12.36		
		SU 2 to SU 3				AZ. 204° 31.9	SD 15.21		AE = -8.87
20 + 19.090	SU 2		H.I.	1.255 + W					

CHECKED	DATE	CO.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN EGYPT: 1980

EAST KARNAK EXCAVATIONS - SUMMER 1980

This season our work concentrated on pursuing the course of the west side of the Gm-p3-itn temple towards the north, and on opening up an area south of the south wall and colonnade. Approximately 75 m. north of the southeast corner, uncovered two years ago, an unexpected angle of a talatat wall was laid bare running west in association with two rows of pier bases. Both wall and bases were noticeably smaller than those on the south side of the temple, but it is not clear as yet whether we are in a separate structure. It may well be that this is a subsidiary gate of the Gm-p3-itn. About 130 m. north of the south wall, and under the expected house walls of the 7th to 3rd century B.C., we uncovered a thin layer of shattered sandstone associated with 18th dynasty pottery. Two fragments of statuary, both with parts of "Amarna"-cartouches, provided the evidence as to specific date; and the fact that one fragment was from a colossus inspired the hope that we may be in the area of the north wall. If this should prove correct, the Gm-p3-itn would then turn out to have approximately the same width as the Hwt-itn at Amarna.

The square excavated immediately south of the south colonnade of the temple descended only to a depth of c. 1.50 m before the season ended. This brought us to the 3rd building phase of the Late Period extension of the city which is encountered everywhere in East and North Karnak. Several large pits lay within the confines of the square, providing masses of Late Period pottery, but confusing the stratigraphy somewhat.

On of the squares begun in 1977-78 was this season continued beneath the level of the Gm-p3-itn floor into the Middle Kingdom levels. It is rapidly becoming apparent that everywhere in East Karnak where the levels below the 18th Dynasty are probed, remains of the vast Middle Kingdom city come at once to light. The occupation is consistently domestic, yielding great quantities of sherds and organic material, and at least two burnt strata. If either or

both of the latter can be closely dated by C14, they will provide excellent clues as to the date of destruction of the town.

The excavations will be continued, inshallah in the Fall of 1981.

Donald B. Redford
Director
East Karnak Expedition

THE EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY

The Epigraphic Survey of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago concentrated the efforts of its 1979-1980 field season (15 October to 15 April) in the Tutankhamun Colonnade at Luxor Temple. The Egyptologists of the expedition (directed by Lanny Bell) , spent the whole season working in this colonnade, while the artists spent five months there and then began drawing in the Hatshepsut/Thutmose III Temple at Medinet Habu.

In Luxor Temple, the offering scenes on the great columns have all been drawn, and all but two have been fully collated. Facsimile drawings of the interior of the Colonnade have been completed, the recut texts hand-copied, and the original texts reconstructed as far as possible. Traces of the original raised relief of the Eighteenth Dynasty facade, now covered by sunk relief dating from the reign of Ramesses II, have been identified and entered in pencil on photographs. Even the graffiti left by 19th-century visitors have been copied.

Still to be completed is the final study of the numerous fragments of the Opet festival relief from the colonnade. So far more than 250 of these fragments, all stored on the grounds of the Luxor Temple, have been classified and some drawn and photographed for publication. The Survey can now reconstruct large sections of the upper registers of the reliefs from the fragments, and will search storage areas next season to find more.

With the conclusion of work at Luxor drawing near, the Survey achieved the transition to its next project: copying the reliefs and inscriptions of the Amun Temple at Medinet Habu. Already published are eight folio volumes on the Mortuary Temple of Ramesses III at Medinet Habu. Since the Temple of Amun was begun in the 18th Dynasty but continued in use down to Roman times, problems the Survey will encounter will include erasure of the names of Hatshepsut and their replacement by those of other Thutmose rulers,

erasure and restoration of the figures of Amun and texts relating to him, and Ptolemaic renewal of much of the decoration.

This season saw the publication of the first volume of The Temple of Khonsu, with Khonsu II, The Tomb of Kheruef, and The Battle Reliefs of Sety I at Karnak at the publisher. Also pending is William Murnane's edition of Harold H. Nelson's drawings of the reliefs and inscriptions inside the Hypostyle Hall and his guide to the Ramesses III Temple at Medinet Habu.

The Epigraphic Survey is sponsored by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago and by ARCE, and is funded by the Oriental Institute and through a grant from the Smithsonian Institution.

QUSEIR AL-QADIM

The small port of Quseir al-Qadim is situated on the north bank of the wadi Quseir al-Qadim where the wadi meets the Red Sea; it is approximately 180 km. east of Quft (Coptos), near Luxor in the Nile Valley. The first season of excavations in 1978 mapped the entire site and placed exploratory trenches sampling a variety of parts of the ruins. The results have been published as a monograph, Quseir al-Qadim, 1978: A Preliminary Report (Cairo, American Research Center in Egypt: 1979), available through ARCE and the Oriental Institute. The expedition enjoys the hospitality of the Quseir Phosphate Company and the Epigraphic Survey of the Oriental Institute in Luxor. Funding comes from the Smithsonian Institution, Foreign Currency Program, and the National Geographic Society.

The second season of excavations, which took place from January 6 through February 14, 1980, was designed to further explore the two occupations at the site: the Roman period, from the first into the third centuries of our era, and, after a thousand year abandonment, the Mamluk period, from the 13th through the 15th centuries. In both periods the town was established and maintained solely to function as a port in the Red Sea-Indian Ocean trade network involving Egypt, Yemen, East Africa, India, and, in the medieval period, the Far East. The continuation of archaeological investigations at Quseir is an attempt to clarify the economic motivation and mechanisms which allowed the foundation and maintenance of this port. Because this town was located in the desert, with no agricultural hinterland, all of the basics for survival had to be imported. Thus, even in the evident absence of architectural embellishments, the environmental situation of this port points to a considerable and continuing capital investment, probably feasible only under the impetus of strong imperialistic governments such as the Roman or the Mamluk. One of the main contributions of archaeological research in the Near East has been to document the progress in human settlement in marginal areas, often with unexpected social and technological complexity and success, even when temporary. It is now evident that Quseir al-Qadim was twice an entrepreneurial failure, but the residue of these attempts at settlement offers an excellent opportunity to investigate not only specific historical causes but the larger historical patterns of human adaptation.

The investigation into the structure of the Roman town included further probes into the central buildings, particularly the substantial remains of Building A, and exploratory trenches between this building and the harbor area. The major effort, however, was expended in the excavation of a single Roman house, the so-called "villa", measuring 15 x 14 m. and abutting a north-south street. The original complex may have had as many as ten rooms; however, the two principal rooms were storerooms next to the street. These were found filled with abandoned artifacts, mainly storage jars, both amphorae and small oil jars. The smaller room had a carefully constructed cellar for valuables, which cellar, like the storage

jars, the Roman merchant had carefully emptied before he left the site for the last time. The artifacts again clearly indicate the extent of the trade - another Indian inscription (Tamil) was found along with a piece of Nabataean pottery.

As a complement to our work on the Roman occupation at Quseir al-Qadim we also briefly investigated Bir Kareim, about 35 km. inland, which had been identified during the regional survey conducted during the 1978 season as the closest source of dependable sweet water. Bir Kareim is also the site of a gold mine worked by the Romans. The barracks-like structures of this mining encampment were mapped and the central feature, a small temple set against a hillside, was carefully planned. Very brief clearance of the central cella produced relief fragments of a naos suggesting that this rural chapel may have had some embellishments. More extensive work at Bir Kareim was precluded by the exceedingly heavy winter rains in the Eastern Desert, which destroyed most of the roads in the desert. But these same rains brought wild desert flowers to bloom and provided our botanist with an excellent comparative collection of contemporary flora of the region.

The re-occupation of Quseir al-Qadim in the Islamic period was illustrated through a horizontal clearance of over 500 sq. m. of the 15th century Mamluk town on the bluffs immediately above the present beach. The excavations revealed a shallow deposit covering a complex of rooms and courtyards. While a degree of standardization of room size and wall orientation suggests some urban planning, an organic development of agglomerative elements is generally indicated. The buildings had stone and mudbrick foundations and superstructures of wood and reed matting (thick accumulations of this organic debris were found throughout the area). The impression of a humble fishing village is belied by the artifactual residue of international trade including, in addition to Egyptian ceramics, imported majolicas from the Mediterranean and quantities of Chinese celadons and porcelains. In addition, there are some preliminary indications of contacts from West African medieval kingdoms, probably the result of pilgrimages from these newly converted Muslim states. Other artifacts are no less exciting and problematic, e.g., a number of fine batik printed textiles, probably from Egypt but possibly from India or the East, and a large corpus of private letters written in Arabic. Thus the archaeological remains show that Quseir al-Qadim participated, in an accidental and indirect way, as a small conduit through which the entire known world from its eastern to its western extent was economically tied together - and this immediately on the eve of Columbus's voyage.

Donald Whitcomb
Janet H. Johnson

ANTIQUITIES ORGANIZATION NEWS

GENERAL

The Culture, Tourism and Information Committee of the People's Assembly has issued a decision prohibiting the exhibition abroad of Egyptian antiquities. The committee argues that such objects are always in danger in spite of adequate insurance. Dr. Shehata Adam, President of the Antiquities Organization, remains in favor of sending antiquities abroad.

An official source says Egyptian archaeological and antiquities exhibitions abroad have earned the country LE 9 million over the past four years.

Ibrahim el-Nawawy has resumed his post as Director General for Pharaonic Antiquities at the Antiquities Organization, replacing Ahmed Abdel-Hamid Yussef, who has returned to the Documentation Center.

CONSERVATION

The Antiquities Organization is to appoint a resident to each Cairo mosque of historical and archaeological interest. The inspectors will protect the mosques from damage caused by mosquegoers.

MUSEUMS

The governor of Port Said has decided to exhibit a half-column with the name of Horemheb, recently unearthed near there, at the new national museum to open in Port Said in the middle of next year.

ANTIQUITIES TRADE

Cairo police have recovered a gold mask dating from the Roman era, and ten other items in a raid on an Ezbekia apartment. The objects were stolen from the French Antiquities mission in the Doush area of the Kharga Oasis.

COMMITTEE FOR THE DIRECTION OF THE
ANTIQUITIES ORGANIZATION

Dr. Shehata Adam, Chairman
Kamal el-Mallakh, Al-Ahram
Dr. Hassan el-Basha, Cairo University
Dr. Rashid el-Nadoury, University of Alexandria
Dr. El-Said Tewfiq, Cairo University
Directors of Sections of the Antiquities Organization
(museums, Center of Documentation, Nubian office, and
the Organization itself)
Representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Education,
Tourism, Housing, and Culture
Consultants for irrigation, attached to the Minister of
State for Cultural Affairs

ARCE NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNUAL MEETING

The ARCE will hold its next annual meeting at the Boston, Park Plaza Hotel (Arlington Street at Park Square, Boston, Mass. 02117, telephone: 800-225-2008).

Our meeting begins Friday afternoon, March 13, 1981 and runs through Sunday, March 15. Because Boston tends to attract a large attendance, we expect a substantial participation and a full program of papers. This may necessitate scheduling sessions into Monday, March 16. In any case, as this is the second year of our trial period of meeting almost concurrently with the American Oriental Society, our dates were determined after theirs which are Sunday through Wednesday, March 15-18.

The program committee for 1981 is composed of the following members:

Edward Brovarski, Chairman, Boston, Museum of Fine Arts (Egyptology, archaeology, prehistory and Coptic studies).

Michael Bates, American Numismatic Society (Medieval history and Islamics).

Donald Reid, Georgia State University (Current affairs, modern history, anthropology, economics, politics and contemporary literature).

A detailed outline of the program and hotel reservation materials will be mailed separately to all members.

CAIRO CENTER LIBRARY

Our reference collection in Cairo has grown extremely rapidly over the past three years and now numbers approximately 10,000 volumes. Processing and shelving is slowly moving ahead and over the next year or two our initial acquisitions will become properly available.

However, even though many sets and series are already complete (for example, Cairo Museum, IFAO and French Institute in Damascus publications), we lack many isolated volumes in others. The easiest way to fill the gaps, given the situation in Cairo, is by trading duplicates for what we need.

The library needs your help. Please consider sending or taking unwanted volumes to Cairo. The Center could use particularly past issues of NARCE and JARCE. Please send whatever you find you can spare to ARCE Cairo or to our New York office for reshipment.

MENDES I

We are pleased to announce the appearance of our latest publication Mendes I, edited by Emma Swan Hall and Bernard V. Bothmer (xxi, 83 pp. including 40 plates). This folio is priced at \$45.00 and is available from Undena Publications, P.O. Box 97, Malibu, California 90265. Mendes I is the second volume published for the project. Mendes II appeared in 1976. The new volume deals with the cartography and geology of Mendes, and it contains contributions by Robert K. Holz, David Stieglitz, Donald P. Hansen, and Edward L. Ochenschlager.

Additional books available for review in JARCE

David P. Silverman	<u>Interrogative Constructions with JN and JN-JW in Old and Middle Egyptian</u>
Jurgen Brinks	<u>Die Entwicklung der K�niglichen Grabanlagen des Alten Reiches</u>
Leslie S.B. MacCoull, Ed.	<u>Coptic Studies Presented to Mirrit Boutros Ghali</u>
Karl K. Barbir	<u>Ottoman Rule in Damascus, 1708-1758</u>

I invite any requests for these books or any others you would like to review in the Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt.

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