

bulletin

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2003-2004 ANNUAL REPORT

Archaeological Field Schools: ARCE Responds to an Egyptian Need

Shari Saunders

Over the last 10 years archaeological field schools that offer important training to Egyptian Antiquities Inspectors, have become an integral part of ARCE's mission in Egypt and a source of pride for all those involved. Field schools have been held at Memphis (directed by Dr. Diana Patch), the Fayum Field School in 2002, which formed part of a larger research project, the UCLA / RUG (Groningen University, The Netherlands) Fayum project, under direction of Dr. Willeke Wendrich¹, and this year at Giza under Dr. Mark Lehner's leadership.

A decade ago, Diana Craig Patch saw a growing need for Egyptians to conduct their own systematic archaeological excavations but recognized that their university studies lacked practical fieldwork skills and techniques. Responding to the need, she conceived the idea of an archaeological training program for SCA antiquities inspectors. As a result, the Memphis



Memphis Field School supervisors Ann Foster and Mohammed Youssef observe the excavation technique of Ayman Hindi and Ramadan Ahmed. Photo: Dale Northey

Field School was born as a cooperative effort between ARCE and the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA). The US Agency for International Development funded the training under ARCE's Egyptian Antiquities Project. Under Patch's leadership, the first ARCE field school ran in 1995.

As conceived by Patch, the field school had three main goals. First, the curriculum was designed so that antiquities inspectors improved their excavation skills. Secondly, it provided inspectors with an opportunity to learn new methods for excavation, documentation and conservation of antiquities. Finally, the whole learning experience was designed to build collegial relationships among inspectors from diverse regions of the country, and between Egyptian and American colleagues.

Dr. Zahi Hawass, Secretary General of the SCA, indicated his support for ARCE's field schools by making participation in the field school one requirement for inspectors who oversee foreign archaeological missions working in Egypt. Since its inception, the Memphis Field School has provided important training to almost 100 inspectors.

Teaching takes place through practical fieldwork, on-site presentations, and demonstrations and lectures by instructors on specific topics of archaeology. This intensive training lasts for five weeks: four weeks of excavation and one week of analysis of pottery and small finds.

Memphis has proven to be an excellent training ground. Digging anywhere in this area uncovers evidence of multiple layers of ancient activity and, as Egypt's ancient capital, a diversity of activities are preserved in the archaeological record. Excavating a site where people lived, worked and played is perhaps the most difficult task in archaeology. Learning to excavate, analyze and interpret the complex stratigraphy, features and artifacts of a habitation site provide inspectors with a solid foundation for managing other archaeological queries.

In an area southwest of the enclosure wall of the Ptah temple precinct, near the modern open air museum and the colossus of Ramesses II, the field school has uncovered houses and small factories dating to the sixth century B.C. Learning is the priority at the Memphis Field

continued on page 3

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Dear ARCE Member,

This issue of the American Research Center in Egypt's *Bulletin* does double duty. First, it serves as ARCE's regular up-date to our Members on ARCE's on-going activities, as well as recent developments, new research, and general ARCE news. Second, it serves as ARCE's Annual Report.

Articles in this issue reflect several of ARCE's most important recent research projects, including a piece on ARCE's training of another group of Inspectors for Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) at ARCE's archaeological Field School (this year funded by ARCE's new USAID Egyptian Antiquities Conservation grant, but in earlier years funded by ARCE's USAID EAP grant); and three contributions that reflect on work conducted under ARCE's new Antiquities Endowment Fund (AEF) grant line, which has supported ARCE Members' work at the Kharga Oasis, Deir el-Bahari, and Cairo's Gayer-Anderson Museum.

Portions of this issue that comprise ARCE's Annual Report include the annual Board of Governors list for fiscal year 2003/2004, the ARCE staff roster for the same period, our annual listing of ARCE's Research Supporting Members and Institutional Members, and ARCE's financial summary for fiscal year 2003/2004, based on the annual audit.

Other activities detailed in this *Bulletin* reflect ARCE's continuing commitment to increasing the quality and usefulness of our Simpson Library, with the latest library report on recent developments and acquisitions. Also here, is an up-date on ARCE's

Cairo-based programs, including our active tour program, organized by our accomplished Cairo staff member, Mary Sadek. Additional noteworthy items to report are the many official visitors to ARCE projects, including members of the US Congress, and ARCE's first – and highly successful – Grand Tour of Egypt, which Kate and I had the pleasure of leading, accompanied by Atlanta staff member, Candy Tate.

As the present issue of the *Bulletin* goes to press, the ARCE Cairo staff is busy assisting a new group of Fellows to get their paperwork in order for their work in Egypt next Fall, and helping in-coming archaeological expeditions for this year's Spring and Summer seasons. Cairo conservation staff are pressing on to get the first round of Egyptian Antiquities Conservation (EAC) grant projects in place, and to conclude all necessary work on the Antiquities Development Project (ADP) grant, as all activities related to this important USAID-supported conservation initiative must be concluded by December 31, 2005, the end-date for the grant. Meanwhile, ARCE's equally dedicated US staff is hard at work making the final arrangements for this year's annual Members Meeting to be held in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

In concluding, I shall hope to greet each of you at the Annual Meeting and, in the meantime, extend to you my heart-felt thanks for your continued and sustaining support for your American Research Center in Egypt.

Gerry D. Scott, III
Director

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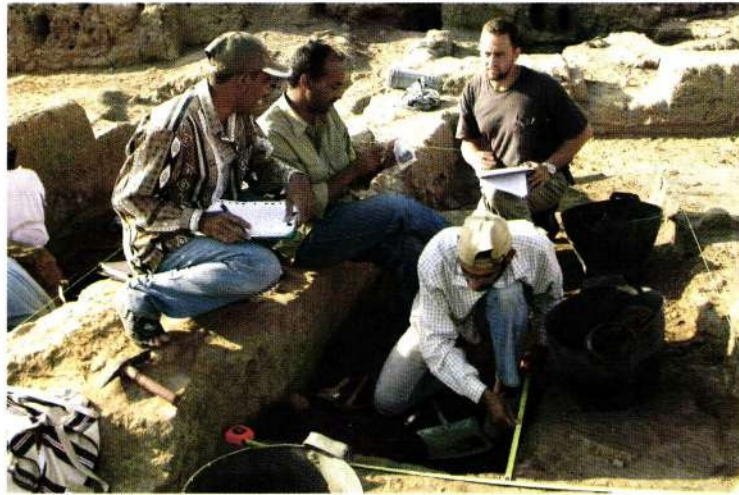
School, so work progresses more slowly than research excavations. Nonetheless, the small site has an interesting story to tell.

The following is an overview of the activities and experiences during the 2003 Memphis Field School:

Early morning on 21 September 2003, 21 antiquities inspectors arrived at Memphis uncertain of what to expect from the field school experience. Five weeks later, they gathered as a team of friends at ARCE's Cairo office, congratulating one another on their accomplishment and wishing each other future success in their distant field offices. One and a half years later seemed a good time to contact the inspectors to see how they had applied their new skills.

"Learning how to record data found in our excavations is one of the most important things that we learned at the field school," reports El-Sayed Gad El Rab (Saqqara). He took a keen interest in artifact registration and devoted many afternoons to assisting the field school registrar. "My work often involves writing reports; but now I include much more detail because I know the importance of the data and how to report it."

Trainees are mid-level employees of the SCA. All have English as a second language and university degrees in Egyptology, and they come from locations across the country. They work in three teams, each team comprised of inspectors from different inspectorates with varying degrees of field experience and a mixture



Fahmy El Amin measures a find location while his partner Magdy Mohamed studies a figurine fragment with supervisors Mansour Boraik and Sidney Rempel. Photo: Dale Northey

of specialties. Each team is captained by one SCA supervisor and one ARCE supervisor who demonstrate techniques and assist in the interpretation of the archaeological strata and features as they are found.

Participation of senior antiquities inspectors with sound archaeological experience is essential to the success of the field school. Before the first field school was held in 1995, four inspectors received training in the United States. Having participated in an American field school and experienced firsthand the philosophy of field training in the US, they help their colleagues get the most out of the Memphis Field School experience. Zahi Hawass tremendously supported the 2003 field school by releasing Ateya Radwan and Mansour Boraik from their duties within the SCA. Ateya and Mansour were among the group who went to the Taos, New Mexico field school. Our third supervisor, Mohammed Youssef, is a graduate of the 1997 Memphis Field School.

Mohammed Ali Abuelyazid (Sohag) affirms the importance of teamwork. "I learned so much from the field school about so many things. From Mansour [Boraik] I learned how to manage a site and be responsible for all the work. From Ann [Foster] I learned the importance of patience as we worked to excavate a midden full of pottery." He stresses that the field school experience completely changed his ideas about how to conduct an excavation. Among the changes he says, "Now I would bring in a team of specialists for bones, pottery and other finds."

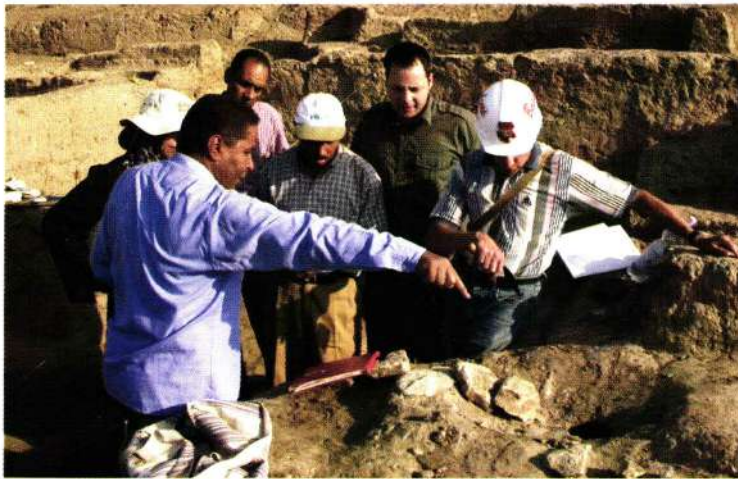
The field school stresses hands-on training. Each set of paired



Shari Saunders is an archaeologist who first worked with the Memphis Field School in 1996. She also participates in excavations at Petra and Beidha in Jordan. Currently, Shari is the Assistant to the Director at ARCE

Memphis Field School Assistant Director and Ceramicist Shari Saunders examines pottery shards. Photo: Kathleen Scott

Ateya Radwan discusses a new find with Abeer Mursy, Emad Abdel Hamid, Ahmed Abd El Azim, Lars Christensen and Tony Cagle
Photo: Dale Northey



MFS 2003 TEAM MEMBERS

Foreign Specialists

Co-Director: Diana Craig Patch

Co-Director: Anthony Cagle

Archaeological Supervisor,

Surveyor: Lars Strom

Christensen

Conservator, Registrar: Lamin

EHadidy

Archaeological Supervisor:

Ann Foster

Zoarchaeologist: Salima Ikram

Illustrator: Jeanette Matovich

Photographer: Dale Northey

Archaeological Supervisor,

Surveyor: Sidney Rempel

Assistant Director, Ceramicist:

Shari Saunders

Egyptian Supervisors

Archaeological Supervisor:

Ateya Radwan

Archaeological Supervisor:

Mansour Boraik

Archaeological Supervisor:

Mohammed Youssef

inspectors excavates a 2.5x5m trench with each participant responsible for taking notes on their excavations, drawing plans and sections, taking elevations, and recording tag and photo numbers. Learning a systematic approach to archaeology has immediate affects. Mohammed Hemaïda (Giza) notes the change saying, "I began to think and work in a scientific way, as a professional archaeologist." Mohammed has since applied his new skills working with Mark Lehner at the workmen's village excavations. Hanan Mahmoud Mohammed (Giza) also joined Lehner's excavation and made a contribution by drawing plans and stratigraphic sections.

The field school provides each inspector with an archaeological field kit. The kit contains everything from the quintessential Marshalltown® trowel and small pickaxe to photo boards and North arrow. Ayman Mohammed Ibrahim (Luxor) proudly reports, "I took my bag with me when I joined the Tübingen University excavations. And I worked by my hand." His last statement brings joy to the hearts of the trainers because it reveals a change in philosophy from looking to doing.

Ayman Hindi Amin Mohammed (Qena and Red Sea) is conducting his own excavations at Dendara. "I use the exact same system as I learned at the Memphis Field School. Dr. Zahi [Hawass] visited

my excavation and Dr. Sabry [Abdel Aziz]; Ateya [Radwan], Mansour [Boraik], Dr. Salima [Ikram] and Ann [Foster]. Everyone was very, very happy with my work," Ayman enthused. Obviously very happy with his accomplishment, he hopes to continue his excavation and he looks forward to publishing his results.

Starting from Day One, the participants move from the field into the conference room for afternoon lectures. "Principles of stratigraphic excavation" marked the first of fourteen lectures given by staff and eight guest lectures. The range of topics emphasizes the breadth of archaeological research. Mark Lehner's talk, for instance, touched on experimental archaeology, GPS/resistivity mapping, photogrammetry, use of faunal data for recreating ancient activities, use of ancient texts, and thinking from the perspective of the ancient people. As Hanan Mahmoud notes, "Even though I work here [Giza], I learned so much from Dr. Mark's talk."

Visits to neighboring excavations marked a high point each week. These visits provided an important opportunity to see different archaeological techniques, technologies and contexts. Among the field trips in 2003, we visited the Metropolitan Museum of Art's excavations at Dahshur with Dieter Arnold, the North Saqqara mapping project with Ian Mathison

and John Ditmer and the Polish excavations at the tombs of Fefi and Niankhnafertum with Karol Mysliwiec. "Visiting the sites around Cairo," remarks Fahmy Mahmoud El Amin (Aswan), "broadened my knowledge of the monuments, which we learn about in university, and also of the different approaches to archaeology." Fahmy continues to broaden his knowledge through his work with the British and Swiss/German missions in Aswan.

The field school also hosts many Egyptian and foreign archaeologists. An event unique to the 2003 field school was the visit of CNN correspondent Ben Wedeman and videographer Mary Rogers. Their footage from the trenches aired internationally and caused much excitement in the dormitory as we watched Fahmy Mahmoud speak eloquently about our experience. He told the world that ARCE's field school provided him and his colleagues with a mapóá step-by-step guide to conducting archaeological excavations.

Diana Craig Patch designed the Memphis Field School to give SCA inspectors the opportunity to practice a variety of up-to-date archaeological field techniques while giving Americans and Egyptians an opportunity to work together. I think I can speak for all participants, Egyptians and non-Egyptians alike, saying that Diana's vision and commitment has made a lasting contribution to all our lives. ■

NOTES

1. See ARCE Bulletin Number 183, Fall/Winter 2002-2003, Total Station and Triangulation: The 2002 ARCE Field School in the Fayum Oasis.

Giza Field School 2005

Mark Lehner

We have concluded the 2005 session of the ARCE archaeological field school, the inaugural session fielded by the Giza Plateau Mapping Project (GPMP) and AERA. It was a rich and rewarding experience for all of us – and by “us” I mean the students, the instructors, field supervisors, lecturers, and directors. Although there were formally students and instructors, a genuine collegiality emerged over the weeks as we all learned new things from the work we did together.

The field school was rich in subject matter, presenting stimulating opportunities for many facets of field archaeology. This richness of experience and instruction was possible only because of the professional quality and dedication of our team, and the sustained efforts of Field School Director, Mohsen Kamal, and Assistant Director, Ana Tavares, and because of very dedicated, serious, and enthusiastic students.

Out of all the rewards of this opening session, I would like to emphasize these achievements:

- **Standard Practice**
In all professional fields – for example, law, medicine, and engineering – consensually validated, peer-reviewed, standard practice has evolved. This is less true of archaeology in Egypt and the Near East, but more true of stratigraphic excavation and recording in British,



Giza Plateau Mapping Project Director Dr. Mark Lehner welcomes students

From left to right- Rabia Essa Mohammed, James Taylor, Mohamed Hatem Ali, Abdel Gafar Wagdi, and in the foreground explaining - Gaber Abdel Dayem Ali Omar.



French, and other European, and American archaeology. Such standard practice is the methodological ideal of the GPMP excavations, with discrete tag numbers given to each and every depositional feature arranged in matrices of chronological relationships. This practice is distinct from an older lot-and-locus method of excavation and recording,

which has been widely used in Near Eastern archaeology. Field school students learned excavation and recording techniques such as those outlined in the MoLAS (Museum of London Archaeological Service) Manual. Every student received the MoLAS manual and its adaptation in English and Arabic as the GPMP field manual.

conservation

■ Integrated

Instead of a short term, special excavation of limited nature, students of the GPMP field school had the opportunity to join a multidisciplinary, long-term project of major importance to Egypt's heritage. Field school excavation units were conducted in tandem with regular GPMP excavations. The field school results contributed directly to the research goals of the field season.

■ Interdisciplinary

The interdisciplinary approach of the GPMP excavations provided a rich context for instruction. Students joined a project in which retrieval and analysis of botanical, faunal, lithics (chipped stone), sealing, ceramic, artifactual, human osteological, and environmental data is intrinsic procedure, carried out as a matter of course. Lectures, handouts,

and workshops introduced students to the various specialties, but they also learned about archaeological specialties in practice. They tracked the analysis of the various classes of material to the lab table and drawing table, participating at the microscope, working on material from the site.

■ Low Tech

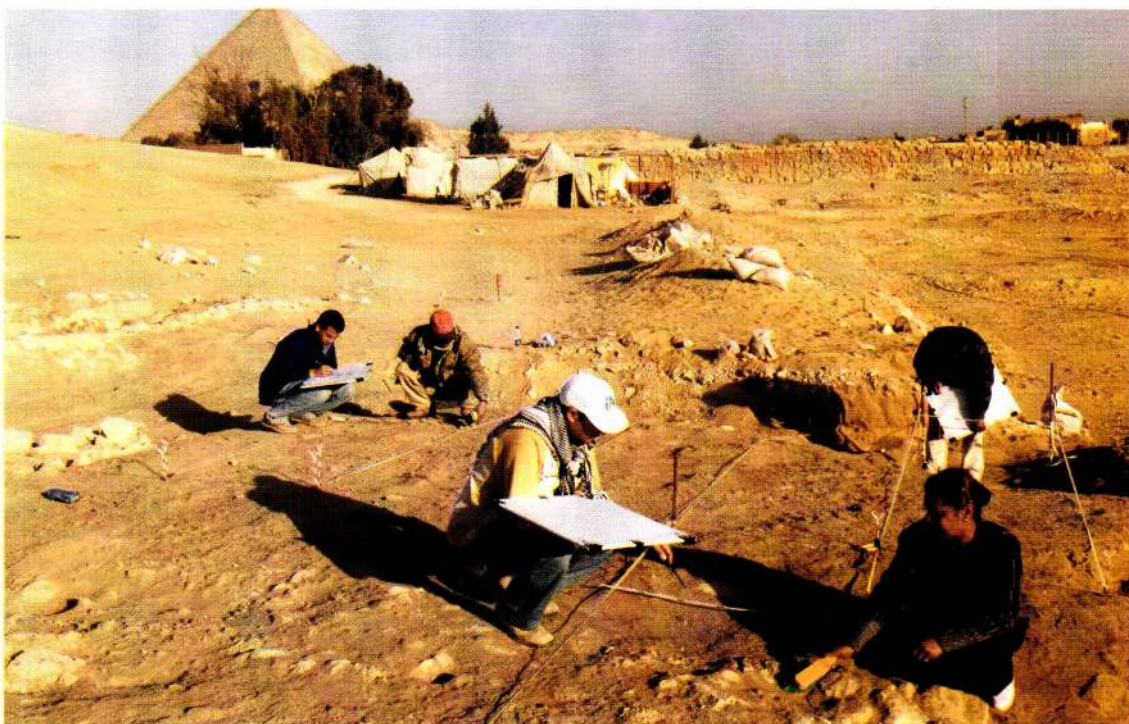
We taught basics. We assumed no prior knowledge of how to take measurements, lay out grids, or distinguish layers. On the other hand we did not assume limits to learning. While students did eventually learn about surveyors' levels, use of the total station (theodolite), and computer plotting archaeological features, the core teaching was how to take measurements, lay out grids, and record features by hand. The standard practices, as outlined in the MoLAS manual (or other

such references), are the basics. We emphasized those techniques and methods that students could take back to their work in inspectorates throughout Egypt.

The Field School Conclusion 2005

Dr. Zahi Hawass, Secretary General of the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA), took time out of a day with a particularly intensive schedule to come to the offices of the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE) to speak to the students at the ceremony where each received a certificate with the imprimatur of the SCA and ARCE. Recalling his own experience as a student at an archaeological field school in the United States, Dr. Hawass said that with hard work and humility there was nothing the students could not do. He promoted those students who

Students in the field
(L to R - Hamada Kellawy,
Sayed Mohamed el-Rahman
Ebrahim, Essam Shihab,
Susan Sobhi Azeer, Ehsaid
Abdel Fattah Amein)



were part time inspectors to rank of full inspector on contract.

It was a splendid morning and afternoon. Michael Jones, Director of the Egyptian Antiquities Conservation Project, financial sponsor of the field school, started off with a lecture, "Archaeology Without Excavation." Michael pointed out that the archaeological record is constantly being made, all around us, and the assessment and reporting of any archaeological site best begins with a desk-based study. Much understanding comes from survey and research into setting and context. "Everything is an archaeological landscape," and as "controlled destruction," excavation should be selective. Michael's talk was a fitting final lecture in the field school series.

It meant a great deal to the students to shake hands with Dr. Hawass and to receive their certificates from Dr. Gerry Scott. Shari Saunders arranged the ceremony, which was followed by a buffet lunch on the warm and sunny ARCE terrace overlooking the green lawn of the US Embassy compound.

Field School Future: Apprenticeship Program

Everyone involved in the field school wants to continue the program. Already our team, with student participation, has begun to work on a revised syllabus based on the experience this season. We have ideas where we can tighten up, spend more time on this topic and less on that topic.

At the same time we are keen to add certain training, for example,



Dr. Gerry Scott welcomes students and special guest speaker Dr. Zahi Hawass to graduation ceremonies held at the completion of this year's Giza Field School.

Momen Saad Mohammed from the Red Sea Inspectorate receives his graduation certificate from Dr. Zahi Hawass, Dr. Mark Lehner, and Dr. Gerry Scott at ceremonies held in the ARCE Grand Salon



epigraphic recording of relief-carved scenes and hieroglyphic texts on tomb and temple walls. Inspectors must often deal with this kind of archaeology in their respective areas all over Egypt. At Giza it is possible to choose tombs excavated in the early 20th Century and long published to teach and practice epigraphy and architectural recording. Students can investigate published and archival records to practice the kind of desk-based assessments that Michael Jones spoke of in the final lecture of this field school session.

It is a concern that the students take away from our field school

more than two months of fond memories of collegial archaeology at the Giza Pyramids. Based on our own careers, we believe that the knowledge is actualized, and that techniques and methods are truly learned - as in muscle memory - after being practiced. Therefore we would like to have students who have completed the basic field school return as regular team members for a season of apprenticeship.

Dr. Zahi Hawass has agreed to the apprenticeship program. We hope to continue working with members of the class of 2005 next season. ■

North Kharga Oasis Survey 2005

Salima Ikram

Dr. Salima Ikram teaches Egyptology at the American University in Cairo. Her areas of specialty are Egyptian archaeology, mummification, both human and animal, cultural resource management with a focus on museums, experimental archaeology, zooarchaeology, ethnoarchaeology, and aspects of daily life in ancient Egypt. She is co-director of the Animal Mummy Project at the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, as well as the North Kharga Oasis Survey.



1. Assemblage of pots rescued from Cemetery F after bulldozing incident. Photo: Salima Ikram

The North Kharga Oasis Survey (NKOS), was officially inaugurated in 2001 in order to locate, document, and map the archaeological sites in Kharga Oasis from the northern escarpment until the area just to the north of Kharga town, an area that has been largely ignored until now.¹ The project, carried out in co-operation with the SCA, is co-directed by Corinna Rossi and the author, under the auspices of the American University in Cairo and Cambridge University. The majority of the visible archaeological remains date to the late Roman period (AD 3rd to 5th century) and consist of a series of forts, several temples with attendant settlement sites and cemeteries, and complex water systems involving

qanats, or underground aqueducts. Evidence from earlier periods (Prehistoric and Pharaonic) has also been documented. The fifth season of work, made possible by an Antiquities Endowment Fund grant through the American Research Center in Egypt, was primarily a study season. The work focussed on completing the drawing and recording of the ceramic corpus, the photography of the small finds, the archaeobotanical analysis, and checking the maps and measurements that had been made in earlier seasons.

The work carried out during the course of earlier seasons consisted of exploring the oasis and mapping, for the first time, the sites that were found. The sites that NKOS

has focussed on are (from north to south): Qasr Ain Gib, Qasr el-Sumayra, Muhammed Tuleib, Ain Lebekha, Ain Tarakwa and Ain el-Dabashiya, and from east to west, the ancient caravan route of the Darb Ain Amur between Umm el-Dabadib and Ain Amur (Fig. 2).² NKOS believes that the mud-brick forts found at five of these sites belonged to a chain of installations of Diocletianic date meant to control the crossroad of caravan routes that met in this oasis. The temples of Umm el-Dabadib, Ain Tarakwa and Ain el-Dabashiya may have earlier foundations, while the dating of the Muhammed Tuleib temple that was later incorporated into what is probably a fortified structure remains uncertain. All sites appear

to have been abandoned during the fifth century AD, or a little later.

The methodology employed in documenting the sites involves a combination of walking and driving survey, followed by a detailed survey of concentrated areas of archaeological remains using a total station. A Global Positioning System (GPS) is used to tie in remains that are beyond the reach of the total station. Buildings that are accessible and exposed are surveyed in detail, and plans and reconstructions of their original appearance are drawn. Cemeteries are identified and surveyed, and the human remains examined *in situ*. Ceramics and small finds are studied and drawn *in situ* or transported to the Kharga Inspectorate and then stored in the local magazine. Objects, such as textiles and basketry, are also taken to the Inspectorate to await conservation and thorough documentation and analysis. Archaeobotanical and archaeozoological remains

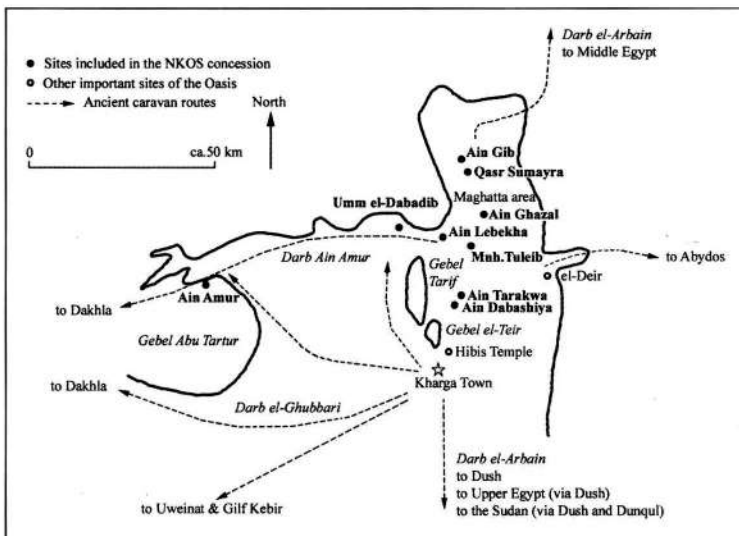
are also gathered and stored for later examination. It is these transportable items and samples that are stored in the Antiquities' Organization's magazine that were the focus of the 2005 season's work.

Ceramic processing concentrated on the recording and analysis of the pottery outstanding from previous seasons, including a large collection that had been made in November when it was discovered that the site of Umm el-Dabadib had been violated and partially destroyed by looters. The work was carried out by Alison Gascoigne with the assistance of Leslie Warden. Of special interest was an assemblage with several intact forms originating from one tomb in Cemetery F at Umm el-Dabadib. From this 32 pots were drawn, of which 28 were largely complete, and a further 13, of which 12 were largely complete, were paralleled from the existing catalogue (Fig. 1). The group was dominated by small cup and bowl forms, but there were in addition

a number of large and small jar forms, two small spouted vessels and a keg. Many of the vessels were blackened from use over a fire, encrusted with oily, ashy residue or misshapen. This seems to indicate that the ceramics deposited in tombs were not custom-bought, but rather represented an opportunity for families to get rid of old and unwanted pots. The surface discoloration may also have been due to their use in funerary rituals.

Another interesting assemblage came from the site of Muhammed Tuleib where several kilns were identified during the 2004 season, and wasters can be seen among the surface material. The ceramic material from this site was similar in form to what has been found elsewhere, but a significant proportion of the random sample exhibited a fabric high in limestone, perhaps related to a fabric previously known only from Umm al-Dabadib. A corpus of faience forms from this site was also collected and drawn.

The archaeobotanists (Alan Clapham and Menat-Allah el-Dorry) worked on eleven samples that had been collected during the course of earlier campaigns, which included mud-brick samples as well as scrapings from fields and surface features found at the site of Umm el-Dabadib (Fig. 3). This is one of the largest sites in the oasis, consisting of a temple (now destroyed by looters), a tower (also destroyed by looters), three distinct settlements, a church, a fort, 10 cemeteries, a mill, and a complicated field and irrigation system. The plant remains that were examined had been preserved



2. Map of Kharga
Drawing: Nicholas Warner

conservation

3. Archaeobotanists at work

4. Ceramicists at work

5. Ottoman clay pipe from the Darb Ain Amur

Photos: Salima Ikram

both by charring and desiccation. In several cases it was not possible to determine the antiquity of the plant remains but even so they do provide an insight to the agricultural activity of the area in the past (whether distant or immediate) due to the fact that the area is abandoned today. A list of the identifications and state of preservation are presented in Table 1.

One interesting discovery that was made during the course of study was that two different cropping regimes were carried out in antiquity and in modern times. During the ancient occupation of the site the major crops were free-threshing wheat (most likely bread wheat) and 6-row hulled barley. Other crops grown included cotton, lentils, grapes, dates and olives. This suggests that there was only a single growing season. In more recent times, however, there appears to have been two growing seasons. One focussed on the winter crops such as hard wheat and barley, with flax grown as a fibre and/or oil crop. This was followed by a summer growing season when durra and pearl millet were grown. These are drought-resistant crops, capable of surviving the hot summers as long as there is some water available, which would have been supplied via the renovated qanat system in the area. The exploitation of this increased water supply was also used to grow rice. Due to the high presence of chaff and cereal straw nodes it is most likely that the crop was threshed and winnowed at the edge of the field after harvesting.

The textiles that had been collected from different cemeteries throughout the oasis were also examined during the course of this



3



4



5

season by the textile specialists, Jana Jones. The most remarkable find was woven cotton, clearly produced in Egypt as it, like the linen that was examined, was S-spun. The archaeobotanical results indicate cotton cultivation, and it is possible that the cloth was produced on site. The remainder of the cloth consisted of linen, which was used for mummification, probably in preference to cotton on traditional religious grounds. Flax has been found in several of the archaeobotanical samples.

The remainder of the work consisted of checking maps made during the course of earlier seasons, and completing the documentation of some of the temples and churches that had been examined before. While carrying out this portion of the work, the main gateway to the temple at Muhammed Tulaib was identified and drawn, and another temple near Mustapha Kashef identified. A coin found at Muhammed Tulaib, dating to the reign of Antoninus Pius helped confirm a second century AD date for this site. No doubt future excavations at these sites would reveal the earlier strata of history of Kharga Oasis. ■

NOTES

1. The area in the south is within the concession of the IFAO, working under Dr. Michel Wuttman. The team is currently focusing its attention on the site of Douch and the areas to the south. Another team, led by Dr. Françoise Dunand is working at the fort of el-Deir. For a brief overview of the early history of NKOS, see S. Ikram and C. Rossi, "Surveying the North Kharga Oasis", KMT 13.4 (2002), pp. 72-9.

2. Please see the NKOS website for information on individual seasons: www.northkhargaosissurvey.com.

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	PRESERVATION
Cereals		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	6-row hulled barley	Charred & desiccated
<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Rice	Desiccated
<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>	Pearl millet	Desiccated
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> ssp.	Durra sorghum	Desiccated
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Bread wheat	Charred & desiccated
<i>Triticum durum/turgidum</i>	Hard wheat	Charred & desiccated
Other Crops		
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Beet	Charred
<i>Cuminum cynacium</i>	Cumin	Desiccated
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	Charred
<i>Gossypium</i> sp.	Cotton	Charred & desiccated
<i>Lens culinaris</i>	Lentil	Charred
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	Flax	Desiccated
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	Charred & desiccated
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Dates	Charred & desiccated
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor bean	Desiccated
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Grape	Charred & desiccated
Wild species		
<i>Acacia</i> sp.	Acacia	Charred & desiccated
<i>Alhagi graecorum</i>	Camel thorn	Charred & desiccated
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	Cabbages	Charred & desiccated
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Grass	Desiccated
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Grass	Desiccated
<i>Eragrostis</i> sp.	Grass	Desiccated
<i>Lolium</i> sp.	Rye grass	Charred & desiccated
<i>Phalaris</i> sp.	Canary grass	Charred & desiccated
<i>Scirpus</i> cf. <i>tuberosus</i>	Bulrush	Desiccated
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock	Desiccated
<i>Tamarix nilotica</i>	Tamarisk	Charred & desiccated

Table 1. List of species identified and method of preservation from Umm el-Dabadib

Metropolitan Museum/ARCE (AEF grant) Conservation Project

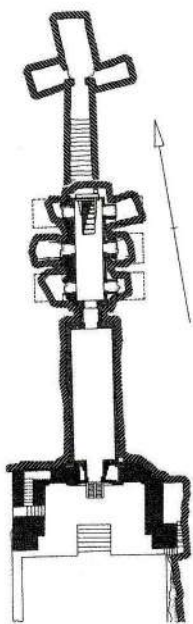
Dr. Elena Pischikova

Dr. PISCHIKOVA is the director of the conservation project in the tomb of Nespakashuty and a Researcher in the Egyptian Department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

1. Plan of the tomb of Nespakashuty

2. Entrance structure at the end of the season 2004-2005 (February 2005)

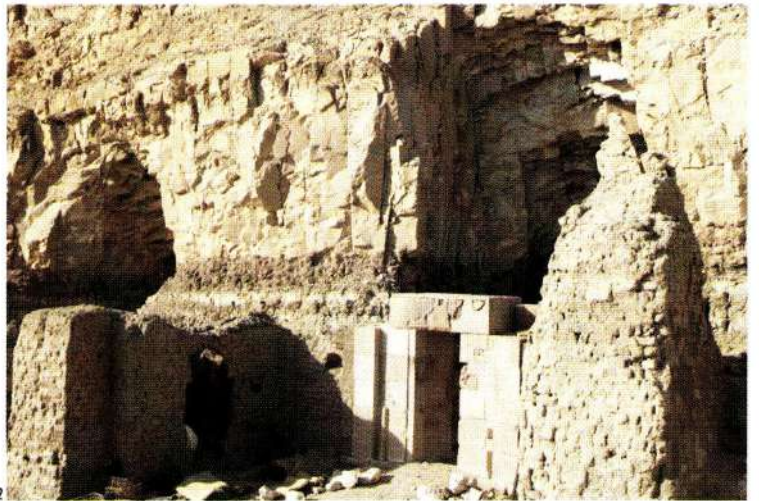
3. View of the construction site in front of the tomb



The tomb of the vizier Nespakashuty D, overseer of Upper Egypt under Psamtik I of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty is a beautiful early Saite monument that survived till our days, though in a completely ruined condition. The unique architectural features and stylistic originality of its relief decoration put it among the most important monuments of its time. Meanwhile the tomb remains practically unknown because of the tragic state of its preservation. Thanks to the joint efforts of ARCE and The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, the tomb is being saved and reconstructed where possible. The team members are extremely grateful for the support of these two great institutions. The success of the project would also not be possible without the help and support of our colleagues from the Supreme Council of Antiquities¹. All the conservation and reconstruction work is being undertaken in collaboration with SCA conservators.

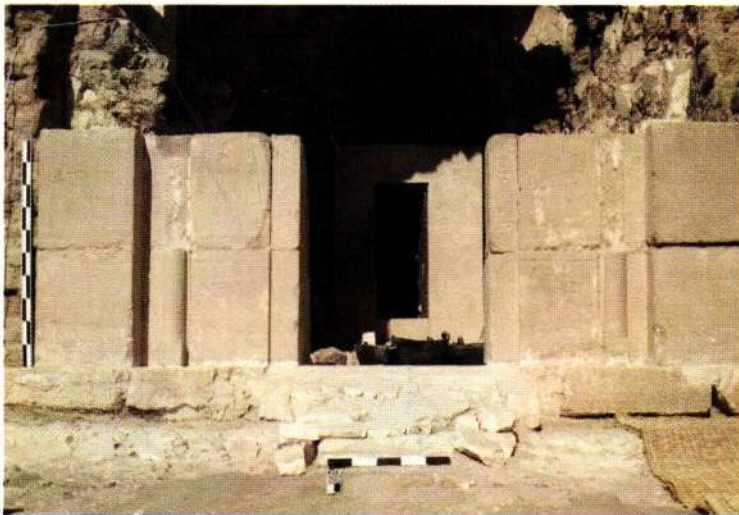
The Tomb and Its Location

The tomb of Nespakashuty is carved into the north cliff of Deir el Bahri above the temples of Mentuhotep II and Hatshepsut. It dates to about 656-650 B.C. and occupies the eastern part of the court of an unnamed Eleventh

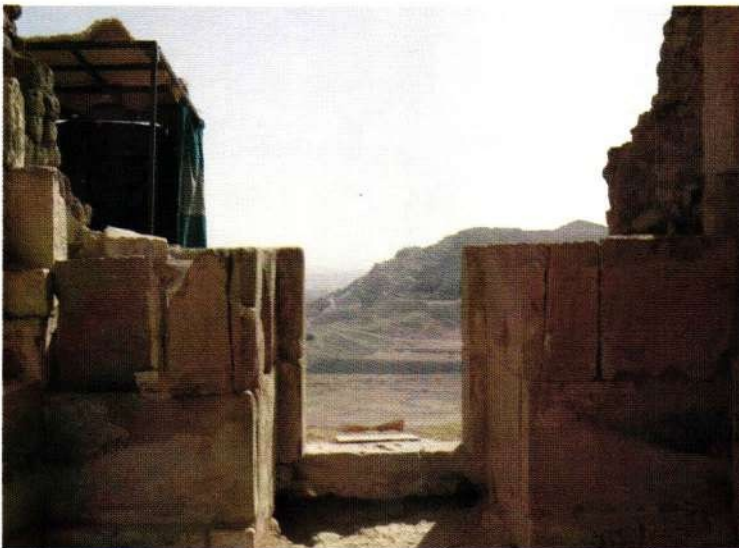


Dynasty tomb (MMA 509). It is an unusual location for an early Twenty-sixth Dynasty tomb as, by that time, a number of glamorously decorated large tombs were built in Asasif for some of the officials of the late Twenty-fifth Dynasty.

Yet Nespakashuty chose a different place away from the great complex of Mentuemhat (TT 34). In the early Middle Kingdom this cliff served as a necropolis for the highest officials of the state, such as Chief Stewards, Overseers of the Seal, and Viziers.



4



5

The tombs of Khety (MMA 508, TT 311), Henenu (MMA 510, TT 313), and unknown official (MMA 509) are the closest to the eastern edge of the Mentuhotep's temple enclosure, and the tombs (MMA 509, 510) are aligned on the axis roughly parallel to the enclosure wall. The unnamed tomb (MMA 509) has the most advantageous position with respect to the royal mortuary temple. Possibly, the unknown official buried in MMA 509 was the vizier Bebi who died during the final phase of the decoration of Mentuemhat II's mortuary temple and together with Henenu and Khety had the honor of being represented on the walls

of the temple.² It is not impossible that Nespakashuty chose this location for his tomb instead of the Asasif valley to emphasize the connection of his important status with the great officials of the time of the reunification of Egypt by Mentuhotep II.

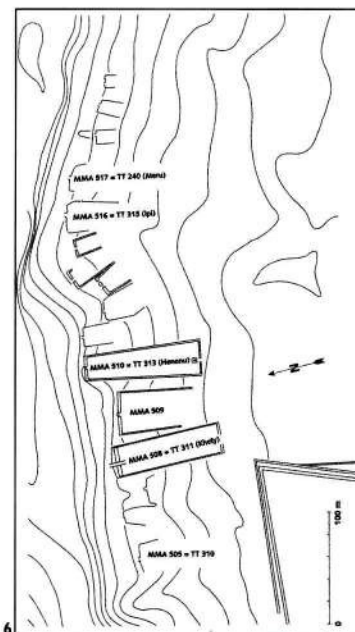
Two large mud brick pylons and walls flank the upper and lower courts of the tomb. The remains of the original sandstone entrance structure lead to a ten-meter-long chamber. The doorway on the north wall leads to the second chamber with six side rooms. A stairway in the south part of the chamber descends to a three room burial crypt. The second chamber

and the burial chambers of the tomb were left unfinished and undecorated by the builders. The relief decoration of the entrance and the first chamber were found completely destroyed already by the first explorer of the tomb, Herbert Winlock of The Metropolitan Museum in 1922-23.³

Re-Discovery of the Tomb

Our mission returned to the tomb in 2001 in order to prepare the tomb publication, but the planned survey resulted in a much bigger task. Already for five seasons we have been clearing the tomb and its courts, conserving the finds and reconstructing its architecture. The work was done by a team that consisted of the architect and surveyor Gunter Heindl, artist Krisztian Vertes, conservators Lamia el-Hadidy and Carlo Usai, and photographer Daniel Lanka.

Our work in the tomb led to a large number of new finds that



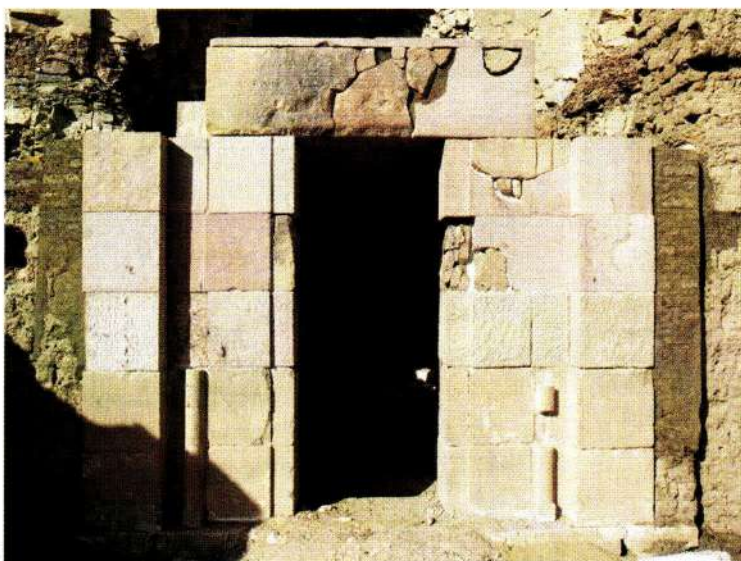
6

Entrance gate before restoration:
4. View from outside
5. View from inside

6. Map of the north cliff of Deir el Bahri (after D. Arnold and J. Allen)

conservation

7. Gate with the central part of the lintel installed



8. Lifting of the stone blocks with a winch



9. Section of a cavetto cornice



10. East inner section after restoration



significantly alter our view of the tomb's initial architectural appearance and its relief decoration.

Two major groups of finds

I. Limestone decoration of the first chamber

The walls of the first chamber were cased with limestone carved in raised relief. The relief decoration was destroyed, possibly in antiquity, as a result of a fire in the burial chamber, poor condition of the rock and constant reuse of the tomb in later periods. Seven hundred limestone fragments of the first chamber's decoration were found in the lower court in 2003-05. The decoration consists

of offering scenes with the image of Nespakashuty, an offering list, processions of offering bearers, a funerary procession, Opening of the Mouth ritual, the Abydos Journey, and Chapter 148 of the Book of the Dead.

2. Sandstone entrance structure

The entrance structure of the tomb was originally built out of sandstone blocks carved in sunk relief ten of which were found still in situ. The seasons of 2001-2005 brought to light over a hundred fifty large blocks and small sandstone fragments that completely changed our vision of the entrance area. Already a preliminary reconstruction

showed that together with the blocks in situ, they originally formed an entrance gate measuring 326.5 cm in width, 430 cm in height, and 159 cm thick. According to the found fragments, the gate was decorated on both sides and topped with a cavetto cornice and lunette with two windows in the middle flanked by kneeling figures of Nespakashuty. The lintel and doorjambs were inscribed with the "Appeal to the Living", and offering formulae, biographical inscriptions, and Pyramid texts. The lower course was decorated with six images of Nespakashuty.

Conservation and Reconstruction Work in the Tomb of Nespakashuty

1. Entrance Gateway

The number and quality of the found sandstone fragments allowed us to plan the reconstruction of the whole gateway to the tomb.

First of all the ten decorated blocks of sandstone that were still in situ were in danger of collapsing because they were mounted on an unstable, partially destroyed core. Therefore they had to be reattached to a newly built core. With the new core installed, the gate can be safely reconstructed up to its original height by joining newly found fragments to the sections still in situ. The large blocks incorporated into the structure would be returned to their original context. But such a reconstruction would play an even more important role in the life of small fragments with a few lines or parts of hieroglyphs. Joined into groups and larger sections they would regain their meaning and be saved from further destruction by gaining support from neighbouring fragments. As a result a unique Saite gate could be reconstructed at its original place. The AEF ARCE grant made this plan possible.

During the 2004-2005 season our main conservation efforts concentrated on the reconstruction of the entrance gate to the tomb that by the beginning of February was built up to a height of 3.2 m. (three quarters of its original size). Over a hundred carved sandstone fragments found during the previous seasons were incorporated into the structure. On the last week of the season two lintel blocks were lifted



11. Fragment of a lunette

and installed in their original place.

Ten decorated slabs of sandstone in situ that were in danger of collapsing were reattached to a newly built core. The method used for the reconstruction of the gate is an imitation of an original ancient Egyptian stone building technique of two interchangeable patterns of block layout. Fragmentary ancient stone sections were complemented by blocks of new sandstone purchased at Gebel es-Silsila. The conservator for the team, Lamia El-Hadidy, first cleaned and consolidated small broken fragments, then joined them together into larger sections. The gaps are being filled with lime plaster. To take the weight from the ancient fragments they were inserted into the "sockets" carved in new blocks that provided steady support and protection to the original pieces. All the original pieces are placed one centimeter in front of the surface of the new stone.

The new stone is being treated with an imitation of ancient chisel marks. The right size and shape chisels were found to re-create the chisel mark pattern of the early Twenty-sixth Dynasty. The rough surface of the new stone puts emphasis on the ancient carved sections by creating a strong texture contrast. It is an important issue as the original carving is very shallow and in many cases damaged. It is work in progress. After the construction project is finished the surface treatment will be unified. Another project that we only started is color unification of the new stone to bring it closer to the color of the ancient stone and at the same time keep a visible difference.

2. Mud brick pylons and walls

These were badly destroyed and needed reconstruction with new bricks and reinforcement of the foundations. This work was done on both pylons and walls. The most

12. Fragment of the decoration of the second chamber door frame

13. Fragment of an offering scene



12

work was done on the west pylon that was close to collapsing.

3. The broken limestone ramp

The ramp in front of the entrance was cleaned and consolidated with all the fragments re-attached in their original places.

The Future of the Project

The project is now in a state close to completion. During the next season we are planning to finish the construction of the entrance gates by putting up a cavetto, lunette, and the preserved elements of the windows. Although the gate carries certain similarities with the door frames in the tombs of Harwa, Petamenophis, and Mentuemhat, as a free standing structure it is unique and its reconstruction will be important for the study of architecture and tomb decoration of the Late Period.

The already standing section of the gate reveals stylistic influences from both the temple of Hatshepsut and Eleventh Dynasty tombs in the area. Yet iconographic and stylistic features of different periods combined in the Late Period monument are being blended and reinterpreted. As a result a new elegant style of the early Twenty-sixth Dynasty is being born. After the end of the conservation work all the results will be incorporated into the full publication of the tomb.⁴

Another conservation task we are going to carry out is the cleaning and conservation of object finds such as shawabties, faience beads and amulets, wood models, textiles and others.

Once again the team wants to express its gratitude to ARCE for making this project of saving the tomb of Nespakashuty possible. ■

NOTES

1. We would like to thank Dr. Zahi Hawass, Secretary General; Mr. Magdy El-Ghandour, General Director of Foreign and Egyptian Mission Affairs; Dr. Holeil Ghaly, General Director of Antiquities for Upper Egypt; Mr. Ali El-Asfar, General Director for the West Bank of Luxor, Nour Abd El Ghafor, Chief Inspector for Deir el Bahri and Qurna, Ahmed Mustafa Sayed, inspector. They gave invaluable support to our mission. Thanks to their kind and friendly cooperation our work progressed in a productive way.
2. J. Allen, "Some Theban Officials of the Early Middle Kingdom", *Studies in Honour of William Kelly Simpson I* (Boston, 1996), p. 20
3. H.E. Winlock, "The Museum's Excavations at Thebes", *BMAA 18* (1923): *II The Egyptian Expedition 1922-1923*, pp.20-23, 25, figs. 16-17
H.E. Winlock, *Excavations at Deir el Bahri 1922-1931* (New York, 1942), pp. 81-83
4. E. Pischikova, "Reliefs from the Tomb of the Vizier Nespakashuty: Reconstruction, Iconography, and Style", *MMJ 33* (1998), pp.57-101



13

Islamic Stamped Glass in the Gayer-Anderson Museum, Cairo

Jere L. Bacharach

In 1935 Major R. G. Gayer-Anderson Pasha, long-term resident of Cairo was permitted by the Egyptian Government to reside in one of the old Arab houses situated by the Mosque of Ibn Tulun. There he assembled various collections of domestic furniture, carpets and other objects representing the arts and crafts of the Near East, and Egypt, in particular.¹ He had been resident in Egypt since 1907 and had retired on a pension in 1924 allowing him even greater time for his collecting. Among the objects acquired were almost 1,100 pieces of stamped glass [jetons], most in the shape of a coin with inscriptions in Arabic. In 1942 Gayer-Anderson, owing to ill health, was forced to leave Egypt, though the Egypt Government continued the tradition established by Gayer-Anderson of making his collection fully accessible to the public as well as creating in 1943 a registry of the objects in the Gayer-Anderson collection. The Egyptian Ministry of Public Instruction then converted the house and its contents into the Gayer-Anderson Pasha Museum, which in 2005 was where this project was undertaken under the supervision of the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities.

The project, officially entitled, A Digital Sylloge of the Islamic

Stamped Glass Housed in the Gayer-Anderson Museum, was undertaken by a team of four: Professor Dr. Raafat al-Nabarawy, former Dean, College of Archaeology, Cairo University and Egypt's leading Islamic numismatist; Mr. Sherif Sayed Anwar, Ph.D. candidate, College of Archaeology, Cairo University; Mr. Ahmed Mohammed Yousef, M.A. candidate, College of Archaeology, Cairo University; and myself. A closer examination of our full title illuminates what we did and the ways this project differed from earlier studies of coin shaped inscribed Islamic glass manufactured in Egypt.

First, we produced our data in a digital form rather than preparing

it for print in a hard copy. The final version, which will be completed in the spring 2005, will be housed on the website of the American Numismatic Society in New York [www.amnumsoc.org]. There were a number of advantages to this approach: first, every object was included, a point to be discussed below; second, every object could be reproduced in color, which, historically, was too expensive for printed catalogues; third, the basic data, which included the inscription, weight and size was to be available to scholars anywhere in the world. Catalogues of Islamic stamped glass tend to have small print runs, are expensive and most libraries don't acquire them. In



Madame Somaya Tawfek, Jere L. Bacharach, Raafat al-Nabarawy, Sherif Sayed Anwar and Ahmed Mohammed Yousef

addition, access to collections throughout the world is not always easy, particularly if one lives outside the city where the collection is housed. Using a web-based electronic publication permits anyone, anywhere to examine the data and use it.

The project is called a “sylloge” in the sense that every piece has been included. During the 20th century a few museums and collections reproduced photographs of every legible coin in their Greek or Roman collection so that scholars could study all the varieties and even possible differences between the dies from which the coins were struck. Sylloge of Islamic coins have only been produced during the last decade and they illustrate parts of the collections of Islamic coins in Tübingen University, Tübingen, Germany and the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, U.K. As with earlier sylloge, all the legible Islamic coins were reproduced. By scanning every Islamic stamped glass in the Gayer-Anderson Museum we have produced a sylloge of every object, not just those with legible writing, the significance of which will be noted below. This is also not a catalogue in that we made no attempt to analyze the individual pieces but offer the material for scholars to do their own studies.

The term “stamped glass” or “jeton” refers to three subcategories: glass weights, vessel stamps and ring weights on which inscriptions in Arabic or, in a few cases, designs, figures, etc., have been pressed. Glass weights were used, primarily,

as weight standards against which a quantity of struck gold [dinars] silver [dirhams] and sometimes copper [fals, fulus (pl.)] were weighed since the weights of the coins varied significantly more than those of the glass. Glass weights from the Umayyad and early ‘Abbasid periods often included extensive data such as the name of a governor, his financial officer and the intended weight. Ring weights were inscribed stamped glass in the form of a rectangle with a hole in the center and were used for heavier measures.

Vessel stamps were created by placing a lump of molten glass on a vessel and stamping it with an iron die. This procedure tended to produce a bubble in the back of the center where the die struck, as it stayed hotter longer than the edges. Sometimes, parts of the curved vessel remained attached to the vessel stamp. Vessel stamps were used in the market to maintain weight and size standards. This also meant that vessel stamps tended to have elaborate inscriptions, which could include the name of the local governor, the local official overseeing the quality of measures, the type of product contained in the vessel such as beans, oil, herbs, alcoholic beverages, cosmetics, etc., and the size or weight of the container. Most of the scholarly work on Islamic stamped glass has focused on the pieces dated to the Umayyad and early ‘Abbasid eras since they included so much historical data.² As will be noted below, the Gayer-Anderson collection has relatively few of them.

While we have no data on how Gayer-Anderson acquired his glass weight collection, the way the pieces were registered offers us some clues. Almost a thousand glass weights were under one registration number and must have been kept by Gayer-Anderson as a separate collection. Whoever did the registration knew something about these objects and could read many of them because the numbering began with the earlier Umayyad and ‘Abbasid pieces followed by the more numerous Fatimid [65%] and Mamluk issues [10%], although there were numerous exceptions to this chronological ordering.

What we did not anticipate finding was that so many of them, 18%, were illegible or in a dozen cases, totally blank never having been struck. We concluded that Gayer-Anderson couldn’t or didn’t read the inscribed glass weights but treated them as just another example of Egyptian craftsmanship, which he thought should be part of his collection. We then assumed based upon their having a different registration number that Gayer-Anderson heard of vessel stamps, which are found in significantly larger number in published collections and museums, and bought an additional 70 stamped pieces of glass, thinking them to be vessel stamps. Only half were vessel stamps while the rest were more glass weights from the Umayyad and early ‘Abbasid periods. Finally, we believe (again because they have a different registration number and were kept in a different location), Gayer-Anderson acquired a few fragments of ring weights to round out his collection.



Al-Hakim glass weight

A forthcoming study planned by Professor Dr. Raafat al-Nabarawy will highlight some of the unusual and unique pieces in the collection, such as the one Tulunid example, the few Ayyubid ones, and examples from the later Fatimid period, etc. Our general impression is that compared to other collections,

the Gayer-Anderson holdings are weak for the Umayyad and early 'Abbasid periods, which may reflect what was available in the Cairo market at the time, as well as the probability that Gayer-Anderson couldn't read the inscriptions and didn't know what he owned, and/or that the dealer or dealers passed on to him the less marketable

objects. What the Gayer-Anderson holdings do demonstrate is that during the Fatimid era, [969 – 1171], there appears to have been an explosion in the number of glass weights produced. Paralleling the published results of the Fatimid objects in the Prague Museum, almost all the Fatimid glass weights (95% of all Gayer-



A page of scanned glass weights before each is reoriented as a separate item



Sherif Sayed Anwar and Ahmed Mohammed Yousef at work in the Gayer-Anderson Museum

Anderson Fatimid pieces) were struck during the reigns of the first five Fatimid caliphs, particularly during the reign of the Imam-Caliph al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah [996 - 1021] (31% of the Fatimid jetons).³ Many of these Fatimid glass weights were difficult to read or illegible but after comparing hundreds of them they became easily recognizable as Fatimid and, often, even associated with a particular Fatimid caliph.

Based upon our experience, there may be some validity to the argument that in the early Fatimid period (in contrast to the earlier Umayyad and Abbasid eras) these glass weights served as small change in the market.⁴ Finally, after a hiatus when few glass weights were produced, which coincided with the last century of Fatimid rule and most of the Ayyubid period, the Mamluk sultans [1250 - 1517] produced a number of glass weights, which were primarily characterized

by the use of images and geometric designs rather than inscribed data.

We have listed all the pieces in our sylloge by registration number since electronic search permits searches by dynasty, ruler, governor, and even weight irrespective of what registration number has been given to the piece. Our method also allows scholars visiting the Gayer-Anderson Museum to immediately locate any example by registration number as we have been able, with the help of Nicholas Warner, to place each piece of stamped glass in its own box arranged by registration number.

There were many advantages of this project, some of which may be useful for scholars undertaking studies of other types of material housed in public museums and private collections. By having a team of four, we were able to read more inscriptions and catch more errors than if only one scholar had undertaken the project; we were able

to offer Egyptian graduate students a hands-on learning experience; we were able to scan every object in a relatively short period of time when previous publications had either to rely upon plaster casts of each stamped glass or photographs of individual examples—both of which were extremely time-consuming and costly; and, finally, we were able to make all the data including color images available to a world-wide community of scholars at no cost to them or their libraries. ■

NOTES

1. All the data on Gayer-Anderson and the history of the Gayer-Anderson Museum comes from Nicholas Warner. *Guide to the Gayer-Anderson Museum* (Cairo: Ministry of Culture, Supreme Council of Antiquities, 2003). This project could not have taken place without the support of SCA Secretary General Dr. Zahi Hawass who also wrote a foreword to the booklet, Mr. Nicholas Warner, Director, British Mission to the Gayer-Anderson Museum, Mr. Ahmad Saad, Director, Gayer-Anderson Museum, Mr. Mohsen Helmy Rashid, Associate Director, Gayer-Anderson Museum, Madame Somaya Tawfek, Supervisor, Islamic Glass Weight Collection, Gayer-Anderson Museum, Dr. Gerry D. Scott, III, Director, ARCE and Ms. Shari Sanders, AEF Grant Director. On behalf of our team we wish to thank them and all others who aided our project. The work was undertaken with a competitive grant from ARCE's Antiquities Endowment Fund.

2. For an excellent introduction to this topic see A.H. Morton. *A Catalogue of Early Islamic Glass Stamps in the British Museum* (London: British Museum, 1985): 22 – 43.

3. Vlastimil Novak, "Fatimid and Post-Fatimid Jetons in the National Museum, Prague", *Numismatic Chronicle* 157 [1997]: 89 – 132.

4. Paul Bolog, "Fatimid glass jetons: token currency or coin-weights," *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient* 24 [1981]: 93 – 109 and Michael L. Bates, "The function of Fatimid and Ayyubid glass weights," *JESHO* 24 [1981]: 63 – 92.

The ARCE Grand Egyptian Tour of 2005

Sarah R. O'Brien, ARCE North Texas



The ARCE tour group enjoyed a private sunrise visit to the Giza Plateau. Photo: Quest Travel

The ARCE Grand Egyptian Tour of 2005 was indeed grand; in fact it was fabulous! We were lucky enthusiasts to have taken this trip. The director of ARCE, Gerry Scott, and his wife, Kate, were our gracious escorts during the two weeks we spent on a tour of Egypt that was flawlessly packaged and executed.

Janice Brannon of 7 Wonders Travel and Mohammed Nazmy of Quest Travel were with us throughout the entire time and we could not have been in better hands.

We had guided tours, lovely accommodations, great food, special events, fun excursions and so much more. I cannot mention every item on the tour, just the ones that stand out in my mind. The rooms we occupied certainly deserve mention. For the first five mornings I awoke with the Great Pyramid of Khufu filling my window. All other windows overlooked the beautiful Nile, of course. After each day in the dust and wind, the

spotless bathrooms were refreshing. The restaurants were terrific and the abundant buffets were wonderful.

At the end of the first full day in Egypt, Gerry and Kate Scott were gracious hosts at a very nice welcome dinner. The El Akim room at the Mena House Hotel was the setting for this delightful evening. It got the tour off to a fine start and allowed us to begin getting acquainted with our fellow travelers. At this point let me say that it was a great group of people and we enjoyed each other very much. We were treated to three other festive evenings as well. ARCE headquarters provided a delicious buffet and tour of the Cairo facilities. In Luxor, we attended a wonderful reception and a tour of Chicago House. On the last night of our two weeks, we had a very special reception at the Egyptian Businessmen's Club. It had a beautiful view of the Nile in downtown Cairo. It was a lovely end to an extraordinary journey.

grand' tour

TOP TO BOTTOM:

Pastoral scene along the Nile south of Luxor

Splendid relief carving in the temple of Seti I at Abydos

Hathor Temple at Dendara

Sunrise over the Nile at Philae

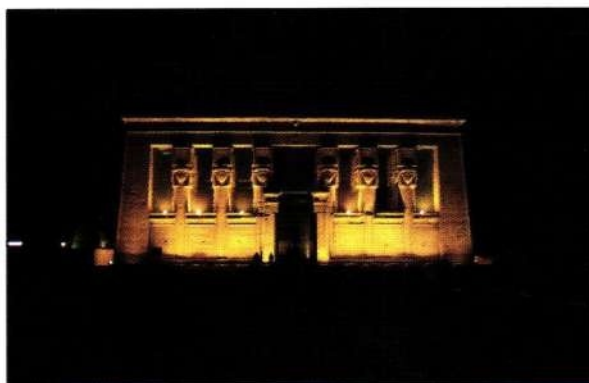
Photos: Kathleen Scott

Our knowledgeable guides are worthy of kudos. Morad Naser and Aki Alam gave entertaining, spirited narratives as we walked through the monuments and sites. We really enjoyed their company. If I may, one more nod of appreciation is deserved: Hatem Aly was the tour representative. In reality he was our concierge on the go. There was no problem this man could not solve and he did his job with a broad, contagious smile.

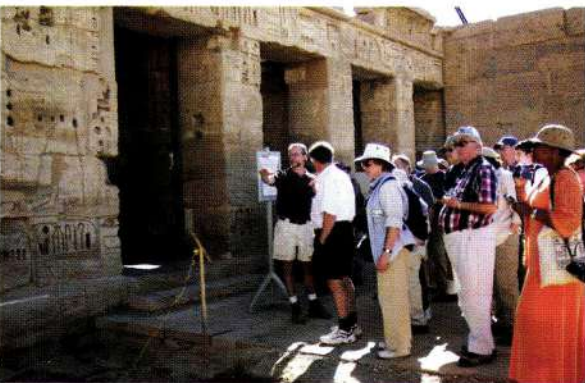
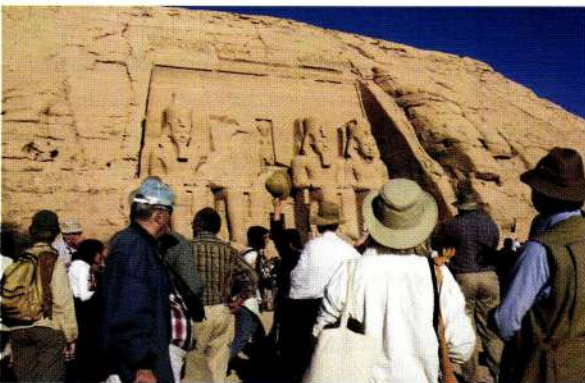
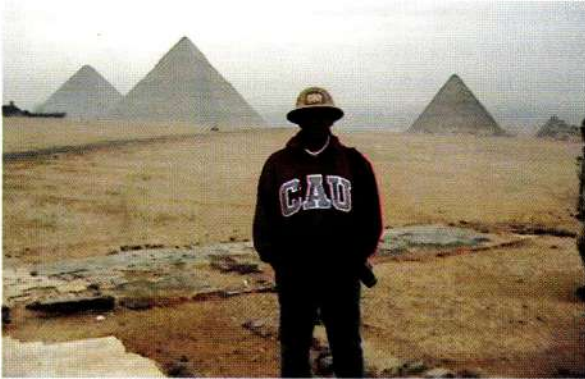
By now you may be wondering, "Where did you go"? and "What did you do"? The answer is everywhere and everything. This was a study tour. It was an opportunity to see, learn and ask questions. Gerry Scott was more than happy to take questions on the run, as well as during the illustrated talks he gave throughout the trip. We were also addressed by Mark Lehner, Zahi Hawass, Kent Weeks, Michael Jones, Chip Vincent and Ray Johnson. Some of these occurred on site, some in lecture halls. It gave us a unique opportunity to become more familiar with the locations and the archaeologists as the tour progressed. This knowledge made for a better understanding of the excavations we observed.

The visit to the village of the workers who built the pyramids was particularly interesting. We walked gingerly between areas of a staked out, ongoing excavation. We looked over the shoulders of archaeologists in the field, on the job and Dr. Lehner stopped at several places to explain details and encouraged comments from those "in the trenches." It was very instructive.

Seeing Giza at dawn was an extraordinary experience. Except for a police presence, we were the only people on the plateau. It was misty, gray and fascinating. So often, this place is visited and photographed in the unrelenting sunlight. In the early morning it is cool, quiet and magnificent. After walking around the massive pyramid of Khufu, we boarded the buses for a ride to a high point in the desert. This was the former site of several weekend homes of wealthy Cairenes. President Sadat once had a residence here overlooking the pyramid field; there was an incredible view. It was determined that the incursion into this virgin area was unacceptable



grand tour



and the structures were removed. We stood on the foundation of Sadat's house, sipping hot tea and munching sweet rolls, waiting for a sunrise that never seemed to come. Even shrouded in mist the pyramids of Giza make a striking impression.

Later that day, we were admitted to the Sphinx enclosure. It was such an unusual experience. Walking so close to the huge monument and taking photographs from striking angles was really exciting. At some point, though, many of us found ourselves filtering out all conversation and just staring at the serene looking creature. As our necks began to ache and we became more aware of our surroundings, we heard calls from above. "How did you get down there" or "What do I have to pay to be allowed down there". We only felt a little guilty.

One of my favorite experiences was roaming the Egyptian Museum at my leisure, by myself. Just as the museum was closing we arrived. From 7:00 to 9:00 PM I was allowed to indulge myself; searching for favorite pieces, exploring the halls rarely visited and being rewarded with unexpected finds I chanced upon in my adventure. (For those who preferred a guided tour, Gerry Scott provided his art historical expertise and led the group through the highlights of this fabulous collection.)

It was at this time that I happened upon a surprising sign in one of the hallways. The name "The American Research Center in Egypt" caught my eye in several locations. The notices told of funding given to this famous museum for the reinstallation of the jewelry collection as well as conservation of sculpture. These areas were in great need of renovation and the results are excellent. I don't know how this information escaped my notice before but I was very pleased to see an important part of ARCE's mission accomplished. In fact, many of the places we visited were part of ARCE's USAID-funded Egyptian Antiquities Project or Antiquities Development Project. Our organization is doing important valuable work and Egypt is not the only beneficiary. This is the world's history and it is the world's responsibility to care for it. We can be proud of the job ARCE is doing.

It was also nice to see the improvements that are being carried out by the Egyptian Supreme Council

TOP TO BOTTOM:

ARCE Membership Officer
Candy Tate at Giza

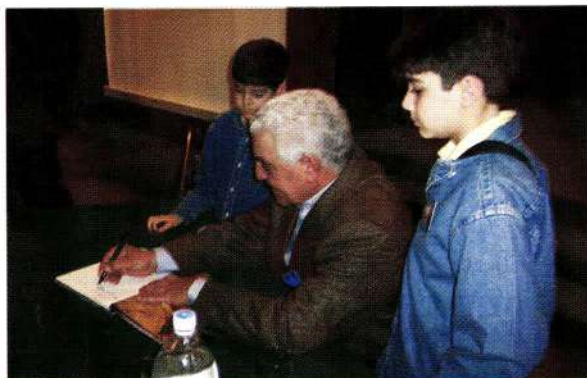
The group visits Abu Simbel

Dr. Ray Johnson leads group
on a private tour of Chicago
House work at Medinet Habu

The interior of the newly
conserved Sabil Mohammed
Ali Pasha in Historic Cairo

Photos: Kathleen Scott

grand tour



of Antiquities at many monument sites. Most had new rest areas and ticket sales offices; many were still in progress. New entrances and exits allowed for an easier flow of visitors and this made the tourists sites more user friendly and relieved congestion. The effect was very good-looking with new limestone walls and broad walkways. One of the best examples is at Edfu Temple.

We arrived at Edfu Temple at dusk. After the guide's talk, we walked in silence and subtle lighting. Edfu at night is stunning. Seeing this temple in the blazing sun evokes a totally different feeling. We approached through the new entrance into a courtyard. There, the understated light gave the pylons and the mammisi a new grandeur that was quite different from the former situation. The effect was noticeable throughout the entire structure.

Other temples on the schedule included Denderah, Kom Ombo, Abu Simbel, Philae and Abydos. We were admitted early to Karnak and were able to see a great deal of the temple before other visitors began to filter in. We had the same opportunity at Dier el Bahri and saw the splendor of the terraces without the distracting crowds. We took this unique opportunity to photograph the popular temple with no one in front of it. At Luxor and Medinet Habu, Ray Johnson escorted us behind the scenes. It was remarkable to watch people at work on the restoration and preservation of these famous places. Many of us began to think about the delicate condition of many of the sites and the enormous effort being put forth to save, or at least document, as much as possible.

Many of our readers may have had the pleasure of entering the tombs described here, for some of us it was a breathtaking new experience. One of my personal favorites was the mastaba of Mereruka at Giza. There is something exceptional about that ka statue. The tomb reliefs are wonderfully executed and detail many daily life activities. At Thebes we began our venture into the Valley of the Kings with a private visit to the spectacular tomb of Seti I. The long staircase was a bit daunting, however the reward was great. It is a beautiful place. At our next stop, most of us visited the tomb of Nefertari. This is truly one of the wonders of ancient Egyptian art. How did the artists of that day accomplish the luminescence of the queen's skin color? It is magnificent.

You may not be familiar with all of the places we visited. There were very few visitors at the Gayer Anderson Museum or the Tomb of Sadat. The Mosque of Sultan Hassan was beautiful and we were surprised to find national treasures tucked in one corner. Here was the modest tomb for King Farouk, the grand tomb of his parents and the exquisite tomb of the Shah of Iran. One more road less traveled was on the Nile. One mild and sunny day in Aswan we took a leisurely felucca sail on the river to the new Nubian Museum. This lovely modern building held a good size collection recalling the Nubian culture and its connection to ancient Egypt.

A tour of historic/old Cairo highlighted the restoration efforts of ARCE in this area. The beautiful Bab Zuwayla gate of old Cairo was

remarkable. Just across from the gate, work is being done to preserve and restore the Zawiya-sabil Farag ibn Barquq. A big part of the work is a heroic effort to save it from further underground water damage. When complete, it will serve as an information center for the surrounding area. Near by we saw the restored Sabil Muhammed Ali Pasha and the Sabil-Kuttab Nafisa Al-Bayda. We also visited other sites that have benefited from work headed by ARCE including the Church of St. George, the Church of Abu Serge and the Ben Ezra Synagogue. These are some of the sites that gave me a better appreciation for this style of architecture and art. As a devotee of the pharonic period it was a hard sell, but it worked. It was a very interesting day and led to a better understanding of these periods.

A special thanks goes to Dr. Zahi Hawass who was more than generous with his time and his efforts on our behalf. We were privileged to take advantage of the special events he made available to us. A few days before we left Egypt we met with him

in a large conference room at the Supreme Council of Antiquities building. During this casual, hour-long question and answer session with the Secretary General, he spoke at length about the problem of deciding which projects take priority. This is an agonizing task, and even with the world's help there are never enough funds. At one point he was asked how an individual could make a contribution toward preserving the monuments. In his response he said that one could contribute directly to ARCE. He had confidence that they knew where the money was needed and how to put it to best use. I don't know how we could ask for a better recommendation than this. As a chapter member, it made an enormous impression. I was very proud to see that ARCE is held in such high esteem in Egypt.

If this becomes an annual event, start making your plans now. It was an amazing trip and I hope more of you will be able to experience it.

I am still walking around with the dust of kings on my sneakers. I just can't bring myself to clean it off. ■

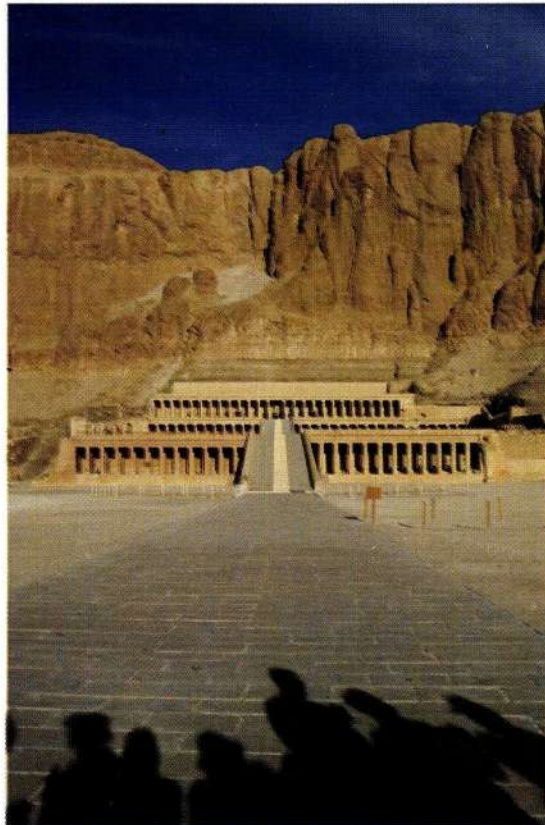
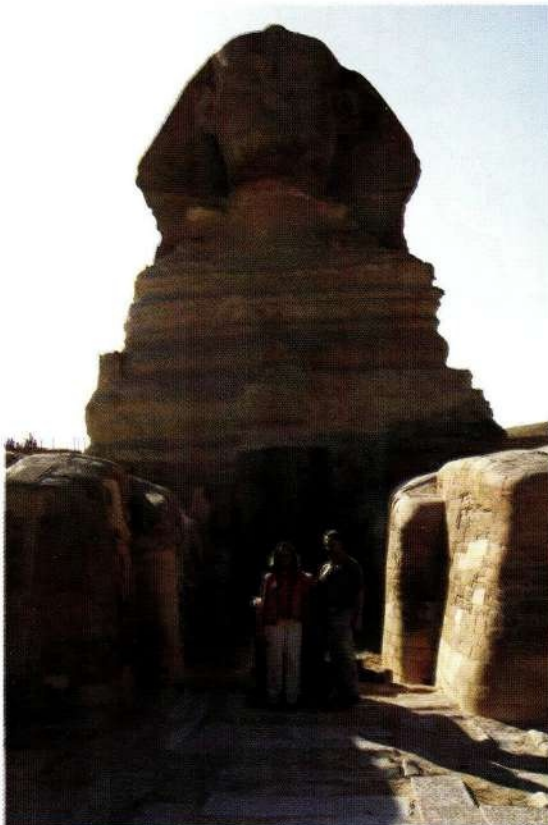
OPPOSITE PAGE,
FROM TOP TO BOTTOM

Dr. Gerry Scott, Dr. Stanley
Jacobs, and Joni Jacobs at
farewell party

Tour staff Hatem Aly, Aki
Alam, Janice Brannon,
Mohamed Nazmy, and
Morad Naser

Chris Townsend and his
daughter Jessica

Spencer and Austin Jacobs
with Dr. Zahi Hawass



LEFT: Sarah Harte and John
Gutzler stand between
the protective paws of the
Sphinx

RIGHT: Our group's shadow
is the only intrusion on
a deserted morning visit to
Deir el Bahri.

Photos: Kathleen Scott

ARCE Simpson Library News

During the past four months, the routine work of the library has continued: servicing users, cataloging new accessions, clearing up the backlog of titles not yet converted to the Library of Congress cataloging system, processing the photostats of the Avicenna manuscripts, etc.

An inventory of the monograph collection catalogued in the Library

of Congress system was completed at the end of December, and it shows minimal loss to the collection. As result of this inventory, it will be possible to prepare an in-house digital supplement to our existing paper card catalog, additions to which ceased during 1999.

Although the AODL system (now renamed DLIR—Digital Library of International Research—at

www.dlir.org) provides access to some of these new titles as well as many of the older titles in the paper catalog, the current incomplete nature of the AODL catalog—to date, of 10,000+ titles submitted by the ARCE Library to them, only about half have actually been made available on-line—makes imperative the preparation of this supplement. ■

■ ARE BACK ISSUES OF

magazines cluttering up your home library?

The Simpson Library aims to be a library of record and would like to complete our sets of certain more popular periodicals (in hard copy, although some of these are now available in digital form). Titles sought include back issues of *Ancient Egypt Magazine*, *Archaeology Odyssey*, *Archaeology*, *Biblical Archaeologist*, *Biblical Archaeology Review*, *KMT*, *Minerva*, and *Near Eastern Archaeology*.

The library is also interested in back issued of more scholarly publications. For specifics, please contact chuck@arceg.org.

■ TO SOLVE SHELVING

needs, additional glass-fronted bookcases have been installed in the Grand Salon for placement of rarely consulted books. In the library proper, especially designed new shelves to better hold our oversized books also have been

installed. By creating a new category of small folio books and retrofitting the existing shelving, the library has also been able to increase its usable shelf space by some 20%.

■ AS THE MEMBERS OF

ARCE well know, the cost of keeping a library up to date is high, no more so than for subscriptions to scholarly journal. YOU CAN HELP the Library by subscribing to a particular journal, reading it, and then forwarding the issue to be added to the collection. If you are interested in “adopting” a journal for the library, please contact chuck@arceg.org.

The Simpson Library continues to receive individual donations of books. Sizeable donations include a gift by Dr. Michelle Raccagni and books on Ancient Near Eastern and Arabic music from the estate of Martha Roy. An agreement with the Institute of Bioarchaeology will

allow the library to receive copies of books of special interest to that organization.

■ STAFF NEWS

Charles Van Siclen will be continuing as Acting Librarian until the summer. He can be contacted at chuck@arceg.org. This fall, Mitch Lynch, an AUC student, volunteered in the Library, working with series and journals. Stephanie Boucher, a student of Egyptology, has also been assisting us with the catalog supplement. Reda Anwar has been working part-time on special projects.



Library staff members
Stephanie Boucher (L),
Reda Anwar (R)

Photo: Kathleen Scott

Accessions to the Collection September-December 2004

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Nicholas B. Millet

It is with head-upon-knee that the SSEA announces the death of Nicholas Millet, at home, on the 19th of May 2004, surrounded by his family. Everyone who encountered Nick admired his genteel manner. His knowledge was encyclopedic, not only for Egypt but also for several other unrelated topics that tweaked his curiosity.

He was born in 1934 in Richmond, New Hampshire and he received most of his early education abroad. After completing his B.A. and M.A. at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago in 1959, he spent three

years as Director of the American Research Center in Egypt. In 1965 he returned to complete his PhD at Yale. In 1968 he became Assistant Professor of Egyptology at Harvard and then moved to the Egyptian Department of the Royal Ontario Museum in 1970, where he served as curator until his retirement in 1999. He was cross-appointed as Professor in the department of Near Eastern Studies at the University of Toronto and he was President of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities, Canada, from 1984 until 1987.

His excavating experience was largely in Nubia during the

salvage campaign associated with the building of the High Aswan Dam. More recently, he was exploring the Egyptian site of Illahun shortly before he was struck with cancer.

Working with Nick Millet was a privilege and he is sorely missed as our ultimate authority on matters Egyptian at the Royal Ontario Museum.

(The above was excerpted from the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities Newsletter with kind permission by Roberta L. Shaw, Assistant Curator (Egyptology), Royal Ontario Museum.)

losses.

chapter news

ARIZONA CHAPTER

Lecture - September 2005 (Date TBA)
Dr. Emily Teeter of the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute Museum
Lecture title: King Tut: How His Tomb & Treasures Changed Our World.

The exact date and place have yet to be set.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER

The winner of the second annual Marie Buttery Memorial Competition and Lecture is Sean Pyne, an undergraduate at U of CA, Berkeley. His paper, delivered in March, is entitled "The Gold Shrines of King Tutankhamen."

This award is given annually by ARCE/NC for the best student paper on a subject about Egypt. It is given in honor of ARCE/NC founding president, Marie Buttery, to encourage student scholarship.

NORTHWEST (SEATTLE) CHAPTER

May 12, time and location TBA
Lecture - Dr. Rita Freed, Boston Museum of Fine Arts

"Fakes and Flops in Sculpture of the Pyramid Age."

July 4, 2005
ARCE/NW Fundraising Party
Contact President Scott Noegel for more information.

August (date TBA)
ARCE/NW Fundraising Dinner
Contact President Scott Noegel for more information

October 24, 2005
Kara Cooney, Stanford University
"Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs"

NORTH TEXAS CHAPTER

May 21, 2005
Dr. Janet Richards
University of Michigan
Free Lecture
"Family Plots: Mortuary Landscapes and Political Agendas in Late Old Kingdom, Egypt"

August 20, 2005
Dr. Melinda Hartwig
Georgia State University
Free Lecture
"Facing Eternity: The Iconography of Provisioning in Theban Tomb Painting"

OREGON CHAPTER

May 17, 2005
7:30 p.m.: "Fakes and Flops in Egyptian Sculpture in the Age of the Pyramids" by Rita Freed, Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

June 9, 2005
7:30 p.m.: "The Renovation of the Gayer-Anderson House in Cairo, 2000 to 2005" by Nicolas Warner, followed by a short presentation, "Egyptian Objects in the Gayer-Anderson Collection" by Salima Ikram, American University of Cairo.

September 14, 2005
7:30 p.m.: "King Tut: How His Tomb and Treasures Changed Our World" by Emily Teeter, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago.

September 24, 2005
9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.: "The Pyramid Builders" an all-day workshop by Sarah Sterling, Portland State University.

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA CHAPTER

May 14, 2005
Dr. Rita Freed, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
"Fakes and Flops of the

Old Kingdom"
Bowers Museum,
1:30 p.m.

June 3, 2005
Dr. Salima Ikram, American University in Cairo
"The Collection of the Gayer Anderson House in Cairo"
Bowers Museum,
7:00 p.m.

July 23, 2005
Dr. Willeke Wendrich, UCLA
"Flowing Robes and Skimpy Dresses: Clothing in Ancient Egypt"
Bowers Museum,
1:30 p.m.

August 6, 2005
Dr. Bob Brier, Long Island University
Bowers Museum,
1:30 p.m.
Topic: TBA

September 17, 2005
Dr. Emily Teeter, University of Chicago
"King Tut: How His Tomb and Treasures Changed Our World"
Bowers Museum,
1:30 p.m.

WASHINGTON DC CHAPTER

May 12, 2005
Science and Politics in

ARCE Chapters

American-Egyptian relations are at the core of what ARCE does, and chapters constitute a vital link in carrying out ARCE's mission of fostering broader knowledge and appreciation of Egypt among the general public in the United States. For contact information see the ARCE Chapter section on the ARCE website at www.arce.org.

Arizona (Tucson)

President: Suzanne Onstine

Georgia (Atlanta)

President: Vincent Jones

Illinois (Chicago)

President: Emily Teeter

Massachusetts (Boston)

President: John Pye

Vice President: Kathryn Bard

New Mexico (Albuquerque)

President: Mae Araujo

New York (New York City)

President: Billy Morin

Northern California (Berkeley)



ARCE/DC Chapter members attended Hieroglyphics workshop led by Dr Regine Schulz of the Walters Art Museum

President: Bob Busey

North Texas (Dallas)

President: Clair Ossian

Orange County, California

President: John Adams

Northwest (Seattle, Washington)

President: Scott Noegel

Oregon (Portland)

President: John Sarr

Washington, DC

President: Samir Gabriel

ARCE Interest Groups

Florida

(W. Central-Tampa/St. Pete)

Mr. Anthony Sakovich

Pennsylvania

Mr. Nick Picardo

Egypt: A Life's Journey
Panel Discussion at 6:30 p.m.
Dr. Rushdi Said (author, *Science and Politics in Egypt: A Life's Journey*), joined by Dr. Hosam Mahmoud, Professor, George Washington University, and Mohamed Hakki, Freelance Journalist
[Co-sponsored with the United States – Egypt Friendship Society]
Benjamin T. Rome Auditorium,
Johns Hopkins SAIS, 1619
Massachusetts, Ave. NW,
Washington, DC.

May 20, 2005
All for One and One for All:
Family tombs in the Old Kingdom
Lecture at 6:30 p.m.
Dr. Violaine Chauvet, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins
Benjamin T. Rome Auditorium,
Johns Hopkins SAIS, 1619
Massachusetts, Ave. NW,
Washington, DC.

June 17, 2005
Napoleon's Expedition to Egypt
Lecture at 6:30 p.m.
Dr. Hind Sadek, Ph.D.

Benjamin T. Rome Auditorium,
Johns Hopkins SAIS, 1619
Massachusetts, Ave. NW,
Washington, DC.

June 28, 2005
Tentative Lecture
Lecture at 6:30 p.m.
Dr. Salima Ikram, the American
University in Cairo
[Topic to be determined]
The Egyptian Embassy, 3521
International Court, NW,
Washington, DC.

ARCE Tours and trips

Mary Sadek

MARY SADEK is ARCE's Program Coordinator in Cairo

In September 2004, we had a successful trip to Siwa Oasis, the most fascinating of all Egypt's Oases, with Dr. Jocelyn Gohary where we visited the Roman Period Tombs at Gebel el Mawta, Gebel al-Dakrur, Temple of the Oracle, Temple of Amun and Cleopatra Bath.

In October 2004, a very exciting safari to Central Sinai took place, where we explored the Egma plateau, the main central plateau in Sinai from which Wadi El Arish, the major Wadi in Sinai starts.

ARCE's annual camel trip through the White desert over Thanksgiving was very popular this year as we had 36 participants who enjoyed Thanksgiving dinner under the stars at the most beautiful part of the Western desert.

In December 2004, we enjoyed a tour at Luxor Temple and Medinet Habu with Dr. Ray Johnson, Chiaco House Director. Then we continued on to Abydos where we visited the PENN/YALE/IFA Expedition directed by Dr. Mathew Adams and the Oriental Institute of University of Chicago Expedition directed by Dr. Steve Harvey.

Dr. Anthony Mills, Dakhleh Oasis Project Director was kind enough to lead a tour in Dakhleh in January 2005. We also were lucky to meet Dr. George Soukiasian, the Director of the French expedition working in Balat, who gave us a 3 hour tour of the site.

Another successful safari was held in February 2005 to Nabta Playa. Nabta is an old prehistoric site dated 80000 B.C. and located 170 km west of Abu Simbel. Here we enjoyed a presentation and tour with Dr. Roman Schild, the

Combined Prehistoric Expedition Director.

Beside the above trips we organized day tours to sites that are not open to the public. We were hosted by the sites' project directors who explained their on-going works, such as Gebel Qatrani, west of Fayum Depression where we visited the Duke University expedition directed by Dr. Elwyn Simons. Next we visited the Fayum Project of the University of California in Los Angeles and the Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, directed by Willeke Wendrich and René Cappers.

One of the most successful tours we have had this season was a tour to Bayt El Razzaz, an ARCE/Egyptian Antiquities Project funded by USAID and directed by Alaa El Habashi who took us around one of the largest residential buildings in Historic Cairo.

Many thanks to all of you who participated in the lectures, tours and trips that have taken place this season.

CLOCKWISE, FROM TOP RIGHT

ARCE field trip to the Fayum project of University of California in Los Angeles and the Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

ARCE trip to Serabit el Khadem & Tell Ras Badran, El Markha plain, South Sinai

ARCE trip to Egma Plateau, Central Sinai, October 2004

ARCE trip to Nabta Playa, February 2005

ARCE Camel trek in the White Desert, November 2004

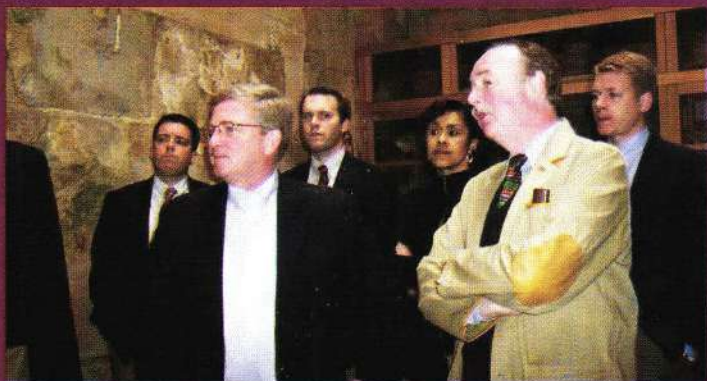
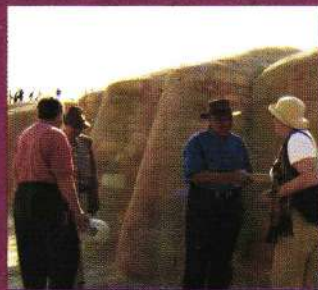


ARCE activities

During the last few weeks of 2004, the American Research Center in Egypt played host to two Congressional delegations and a visiting Australian author.

ON NOVEMBER 11, a Congressional delegation from the House Ways and Means Committee visited with ARCE Director Gerry Scott. The Delegation was headed by Rep. Bill Thomas, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and included Representatives Nancy Johnson, Ron Lewis, Michael McNulty, and Phil English. Congressman Bob Ney who serves on the House Committee overseeing the Smithsonian and Library of Congress visited Cairo on December 16.

ON NOVEMBER 22, ARCE Cairo hosted a lecture by internationally known Australian author James Cowan (left) in collaboration with Robert Newton (right), Australian Ambassador to Egypt.



CLOCKWISE, FROM TOP RIGHT:

Director Gerry Scott leads Congressman Bill Thomas' delegation on a visit to the Sphinx where they met another of Egypt's national treasures – Dr. Zahi Hawass, Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Antiquities.

Congressman Ney with Gerry Scott reviewing the completed ARCE conservation projects at Bab Zewayla and Sabil Mohammed Ali Pasha.

Cairo staff surprised Gerry Scott with a luncheon in honor of his 50th birthday in March.

James Cowan (left), Dr. Gerry Scott, and Australian Ambassador Robert Newton shown at a special ARCE/Australian Embassy sponsored lecture on November 22. Mr. Cowan had just completed a 6 week research tour of Egypt.

Photos: Kathleen Scott

2003-2004 annual report

The ARCE Consortium 2003-2004

Research Supporting Members

The American University
in Cairo
Emory University
Georgia State University
The Getty Conservation Institute
Harvard University
The Johns Hopkins University
The Metropolitan Museum of Art
New York University
The Oriental Institute of the University
of Chicago
Princeton University
Trinity International University
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Institutional Members

American Schools of Oriental Research
Brigham Young University
The Brooklyn Museum of Art
Brown University
College of Charleston
Columbia University
The Combined Prehistoric Expedition
Conservation of wall paintings in the
cave church of the Monastery of St.
Paul at the Red Sea (EAP)
Conservation and publication of wall
paintings at the Red Monastery
(Deir Anba Bishoi) (EAP)
The Coptic Icons Project (EAP)
Council of American Overseas

Research Centers

Drew University
Los Angeles County Museum of Art
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
Pacific Lutheran University
The University of Arizona
University of Arkansas
University of California, Berkeley
University of Delaware
The University of Memphis
University of Michigan
University of Notre Dame
The University of Texas at Austin
University of Toronto
Washington University
Yale University

ARCE Staff

Senior Staff

Gerry D. Scott III, Director
Sandra Ferguson, Chief Financial
Officer
Kathleen Scott
Director of Development and
Publications

Cairo Staff

Amira Khattab, Deputy Director
Research and Government Relations
Hussein Abdul Raouf, Finance
Manager
Nadia Saad, Assistant finance
manager
Noha Atef, Accountant
Amir Abdel Hamid, Office Manager
Mary Sadek, Program Coordinator
Charles Van Siclen, Acting Librarian
Usama Maghoub, Assistant Librarian
Amira Gamal Mohammed, Assistant
Librarian

Soliman Gomaa, Library Assistant
Yasser Hamdy, Computer Systems
Manager
Adel Abdel Maguid, Documentation
and Residence Manager
Salah Metwalli, Assistant for
Governmental Relations
Yehia Yassin, Security and
Maintenance Officer
Ahmed Hassan, Driver; Receptionist
'Abd Rabou 'Ali Hassan, Driver
Mohammed Hassan Mohammed,
Messenger
Ramadan Khalil Abdu, Messenger
Mohammed Hassan Hussein,
Messenger

US Staff

Susanne Thomas, Associate Director
for US Operations
Carolyn Tomaselli, Administrative
Coordinator
Candy Tate, Membership Officer

Egyptian Antiquities Project Staff

Robert K. Vincent Jr., Project Director
Michael Jones, Project Manager
Jaroslaw Dobrowolski, Technical
Director
Kelly Zaug, Publications Director
Hoda Abdel Hamid, Technical
Adjunct
Janie Abdul Aziz, Grant Administrator
Dahlia Elwi, Associate Grant
Administrator
Ibrahim 'Ali Ibrahim, Chief
Accountant
Mariam Abdel Malek, Administration
and Finance Assistant
Marwa Shehata, Administrative
Secretary
Hussein Ahmed, Driver
'Amr Gad, Messenger
Eid Fawzy Hdfz Allah, Messenger

Board of Governors 2003-2004

***Everett Rowson, President**

(2004)
New York University
Department of Middle Eastern
Studies

***Carol A. Redmount, Vice
President** (2005)

University of California, Berkeley
Department of Near Eastern
Studies

***Jere Bacharach, Treasurer**
(2004)

University of Washington
Department of History

***John Adams** (Chapter Rep.-
2006, ex officio)

Orange Co. Public Library

Larry Berman (2006)
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
Dept-Art of the Ancient World

Leonard Binder (RSM)
University of California, Los
Angeles

Department of Political Science

***Kenneth Cuno** (2005)
Program in South Asian and
Middle Eastern Studies

University of Illinois at Urbana-
Champaign

Farouk El-Baz (2004)

Boston University
Center for Remote Sensing

Marjorie Fisher (2004)

William Granara (RSM)

Harvard University
Center for Middle Eastern Studies

Nimet Habachy (2004)

W. Benson Harer (2004)

Thomas Heagy (2005)

ABN AMRO North America

James K. Hoffmeier (RSM)

International University

Ancient Near Eastern Studies

Thomas Emil Homerin (2004)

University of Rochester

Department of Religion & Classics

Sameh Iskander (2005)

Interinvest Development Corp.

Richard Jasnow (RSM)

Johns Hopkins University

Department of Near Eastern

Studies

Janet H. Johnson (RSM)

University of Chicago Oriental
Institute

Jack Josephson (2004)

Donald Kunz (2006)

***Richard Martin** (RSM)

Emory University

Department of Religion

Alan May (2004)

Foundation Michela Schiff

Giorgini

David O'Connor (RSM)

New York University

Institute of Fine Arts

Jehane Ragai (RSM)

American University in Cairo

***Janet Richards** (2004)

University of Michigan

Department of Near Eastern
Studies

Catharine Roehrig (RSM)

Department of Egyptian Art
Metropolitan Museum of Art

Ann Roth (JARCE editor, ex
officio)

Adina Savin (2004)

Dona J. Stewart (RSM)

Georgia State University

Department of Anthropology and
Geography

***Emily Teeter** (2004)

Oriental Institute

Nancy Thomas (2006)

Los Angeles County Museum of
Art

Robert Tignor (RSM)

Princeton University

Department of History

Gerald Vincent (2005)

Josef Wegner (RSM)

University of Pennsylvania Museum

Egyptian Section

Timothy Whalen (RSM)

The Getty Conservation Institute

* Executive Committee membership

RSM: Research Supporting

Member of the ARCE Consortium

The date in parentheses indicates

the year term ends.

2003-2004 annual report

The American Research Center in Egypt, Inc. Statement of Financial Position As of June 30, 2004

As audited by PriceWaterhouseCoopers

The notes, available by request from ARCE, are an integral part of these financial statements.

ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	9,523,651
Receivables and prepaid expenses	733,755
Grants receivable	618,093
Investments, at fair market value	42,887,892
Property and equipment, net	187,091
Library collection	835,440
Deferred rent	220,000
Total assets	\$ 55,005,922
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	123,721
Grants payable	254,471
Refundable advances & custodial funds	8,751
Deferred revenue	4,250,954
Assets held in trust for others	8,294,458
Total liabilities	\$ 12,932,355
NET ASSETS	
Unrestricted	3,058,544
Temporarily restricted	11,107,224
Permanently restricted	27,907,799
Total net assets	\$ 42,073,567
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 55,005,922

2003-2004 annual report

The American Research Center in Egypt, Inc. Statement of Financial Position As of June 30, 2004

As audited by PriceWaterhouseCoopers

The notes, available by request from ARCE, are an integral part of these financial statements.

REVENUES AND SUPPORT	TOTAL	UNRESTRICTED
Grants	1,092,697	493,352
Membership dues	126,905	126,905
Contributions	163,249	163,249
Cultural endowment trust earnings	118,932	118,932
Meeting, lectures, and publications	88,677	88,677
Investment income	776,180	14,668
Net unrealized & realized gains on investments	(1,012,611)	
Other	32,626	32,626
Net assets released from restrictions		313,776
Total revenues and support	\$ 1,386,655	\$ 1,352,185
EXPENSES		
Program services		
Conferences and seminars	\$ 69,612	\$ 69,612
Fellowships	259,900	259,900
Library	61,362	61,362
Public education	28,956	28,956
Publications	49,276	49,276
Restoration and conservation	1,830,398	1,830,398
Scholars residence	10,324	10,324
Total program services	\$ 2,309,828	\$ 2,309,828
Supporting services		
Management and general	496,706	496,706
Membership development	23,112	23,112
Fundraising	1,581	1,581
Total supporting services	521,399	521,399
Total expenses	\$ 2,831,227	\$ 2,831,227
Total change in net assets before foreign exchange gain	(1,444,572)	(1,479,042)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	153,979	(56,498)
Changes in net assets	(1,290,593)	(1,535,540)
Net assets at beginning of year	43,364,160	4,594,084
Net assets at end of year	\$ 42,073,567	\$ 3,058,544



A N N O U N C E M E N T

**American Research Center in Egypt, Inc.
Egyptian Antiquities Conservation
USAID Grant No. 263-A-00-04-00018-00
Request For Applications (RFA) for Conservation Projects**

The Egyptian Antiquities Conservation Project (EAC) of the American Research Center in Egypt, Inc. (ARCE) will be soliciting applications from qualified, professional organizations and individuals for **Conservation Projects**. The RFA document will be available Sunday May 15, 2005. Applications will be competitively evaluated.

Applications are due at the ARCE Egyptian Antiquities Conservation Project office in Cairo on or before **1 p.m. Cairo time on Monday August 15, 2005**. The review and selection process is estimated to require approximately three (3) months.

Interested parties can obtain the **Request For Applications for Conservation Projects** online at <http://www.arce.org>
-OR- contact ARCE/EAC at:

ARCE Cairo Center

2 Midan Simón Bolívar
Garden City
Cairo 11461 Egypt
ph: 20 2 796 4681
direct phone & fax: 20 2 794 8622
email: arceeap@internetegypt.com

OR

ARCE US Office

1256 Briarcliff Road NE, Building A, Suite 423W
Atlanta, Georgia 30306
ph: +1 404 712 9854
fax: +1 404 712 9849
email: arce@emory.edu

This Request For Applications in no way commits ARCE to make any award, nor does it commit ARCE to pay any cost incurred in the preparation and submission of an application in advance of a signed subagreement.