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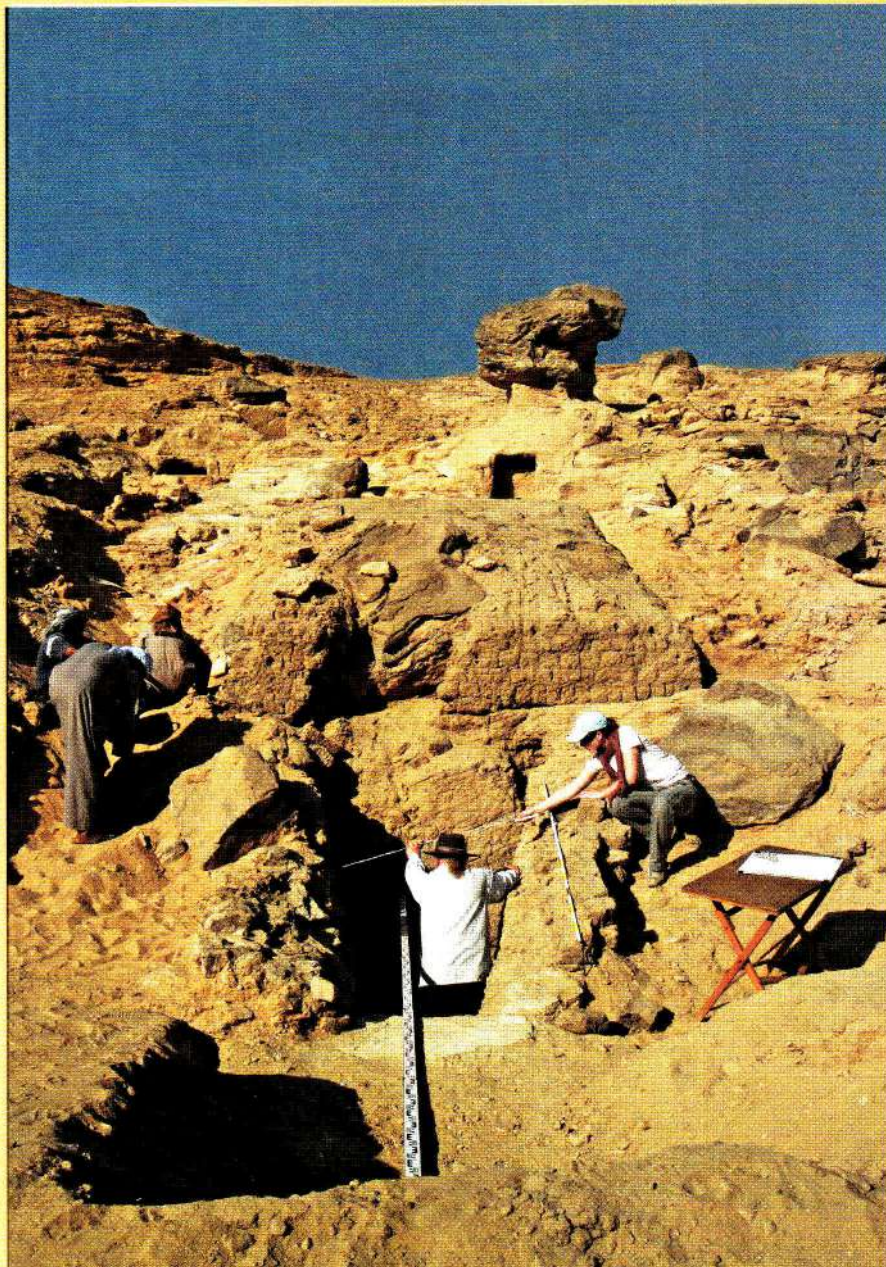
of the American Research Center in Egypt

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2008-2009 ANNUAL REPORT

The British Museum Expedition to Hagr Edfu 2010: Conservation through Documentation Project¹

E. R. O'Connell

Today, Edfu is best known for its Ptolemaic period temple. Less well-known is Hagr Edfu, a set of low sandstone hills located 3.5 km to the west (fig. 1). Rock-cut tomb architecture, decoration, inscriptions, pottery and other material culture indicate that the site became an important necropolis of Tell Edfu from as early as the Middle Kingdom through, perhaps, the early Roman period. From the New Kingdom or earlier, Hagr Edfu served as the likely location of Behdet, an important stopping place on the annual journey of the cult images of Hathor of Dendera and Horus



Pyramid tomb (photo: J. Rossiter)

of Edfu. In Late Antiquity, some of the most prominent rock-cut tombs were reused, probably by Christian monks, and, by the tenth- and eleventh-century, Medieval Christian manuscripts now in the British Library suggest that the site was the location of a Monastery of Saint Merkurios and other Christian institutions (Gabra 1985). An early nineteenth-century church testifies to the site's continuous or period Christian character (Clarke 1912). In 1980, a modern monastery, Deir Anba Bakhum, was established and it is now a popular pilgrimage destination, hosting thousands of visitors each year. Today, Hagr Edfu is

under threat from encroaching settlement and water distribution systems.

With the support of an Antiquities Endowment Fund (AEF) grant from the American Research Center in Egypt, The British Museum Expedition dedicated its 2010 season to a program of conservation through documentation. As modern settlement wraps around the site, the water table is rising and some of the tombs along the lowest terraces of the desert escarpment are now flooded; others are used to dispose of trash from adjacent villages. While it

continued on page 3

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from the director

Dear Members,

Recently, I attended a very special graduation ceremony at Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) building in Zamalek. The Master of Ceremonies for the graduation was Dr. Hisham El-Leithy of the SCA and Dr. Zahi Hawass, Secretary General of the SCA, addressed the graduates and audience, as did Dr. Janice Kamrin and I. The occasion was the graduation of Egypt's first museum registrars after almost four years of training, both in the classroom and in the galleries of the venerable Egyptian Museum in Cairo. Training sessions were conducted by Dr. Kamrin, ARCE's Project Director for the initiative, and by Rachel Mauldin, ARCE's Archivist and head of ARCE's U.S. office, and also a former museum registrar.

ARCE's Registrar Training Program began in the summer of 2006 with a sub-grant from ARCE's United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Egyptian Antiquities Conservation Project (EAC). The program had two major goals, both now largely realized. The first was to provide the Egyptian Museum in Cairo with a staff of professionally trained registrars who had learned the skills necessary to properly register, accession, move, document, and track the Museum's invaluable collection of Egyptian antiquities, including the famous funerary treasures of King Tutankhamen. The second goal was to create a reliable, easy-to-use collection data base. This latter goal was — and is — especially important as parts of the Egyptian Museum's priceless collection are transferred to new museums throughout Egypt, including the planned Grand Egyptian Museum, to be located in Giza near the Pyramids.



The success of the program has been astonishing, and with the enthusiastic support of Dr. Hawass, as well as that of the Egyptian Museum's Director Dr. Wafaa El-Seddik, the Museum's new Registrar's Office has grown from an originally planned staff of four to a total of ten registrars. In addition to the financial support of USAID, the project also received two generous grants from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, which were crucial in determining what software was necessary for the Museum's collection data base, and then acquiring the software and necessary hardware for the museum team.

Thanks to ARCE, the SCA, USAID, and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Egyptian Museum's incomparable collection is now being better cared for and scholarly access to the collection records has increased dramatically. ARCE, very much your organization, continues to make substantial contributions to preserving Egypt's treasured heritage for current and future generations.

Gerry D. Scott, III
Director

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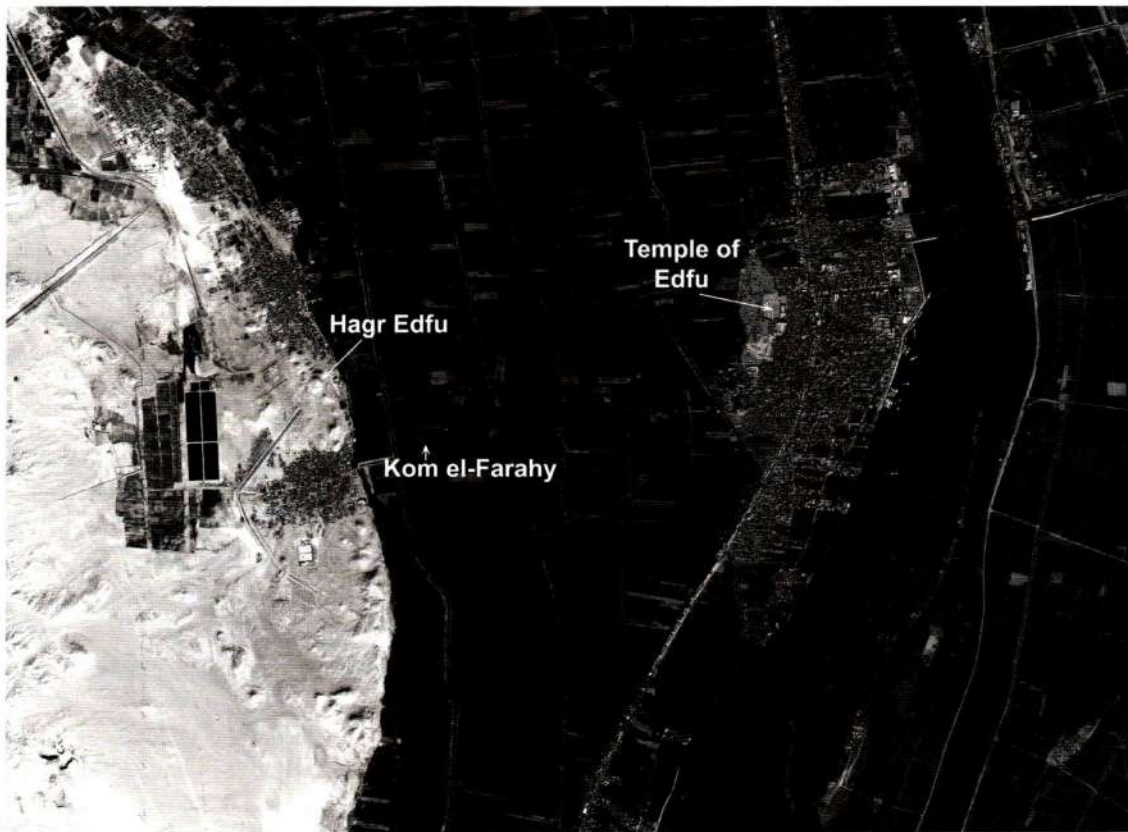


Fig. 1: Quickbird satellite image of the Edfu region (© Digital Globe, Inc.)

Dr. ELISABETH O'CONNELL is Assistant Keeper in the British Museum's Ancient Egypt and Sudan Department. She has been a member of the British Museum Hagr Edfu Epigraphic Expedition since 2007.

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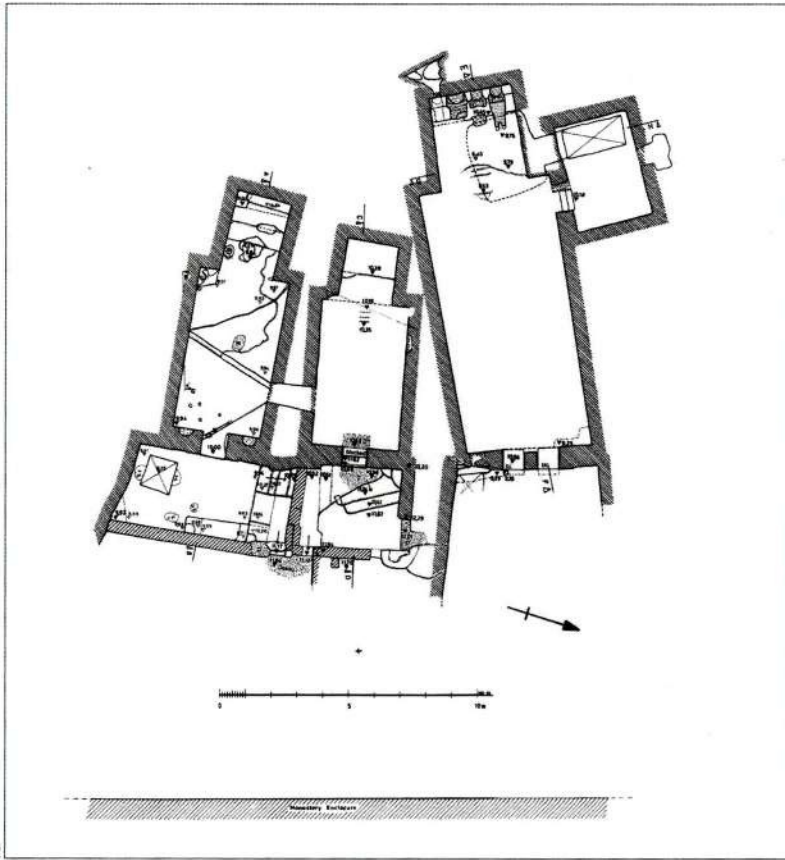
is cost-prohibitive to clean and preserve each tomb, it is essential to document the necropolis. Several tomb-types extant at Hagr Edfu would appear to be enigmatic, but, partly due to scholarly bias in favor of the Theban Necropolis, tomb architecture in the Edfu region is not well-known or understood. Thus the project aims to make a substantial contribution to the corpus of published tomb-types available to modern scholars, before the site is further damaged or destroyed.

Numerous European visitors to Egypt remarked on the site around the turn of the twentieth-century and, in the 1940s, 1970s, 1980s and early 1990s, several Egyptian missions excavated the area (Effland 1999). Despite the amount of work done at the site in the course of the twentieth-century, very little has been published (Fakhry 1947, Gabra 1977 and 1985). Since 2001, the British Museum Expedition (directed by Keeper W. V. Davies) has undertaken the conservation, epigraphic documentation and planning of the tomb of Sataimau (Tomb 1) and the topographical mapping

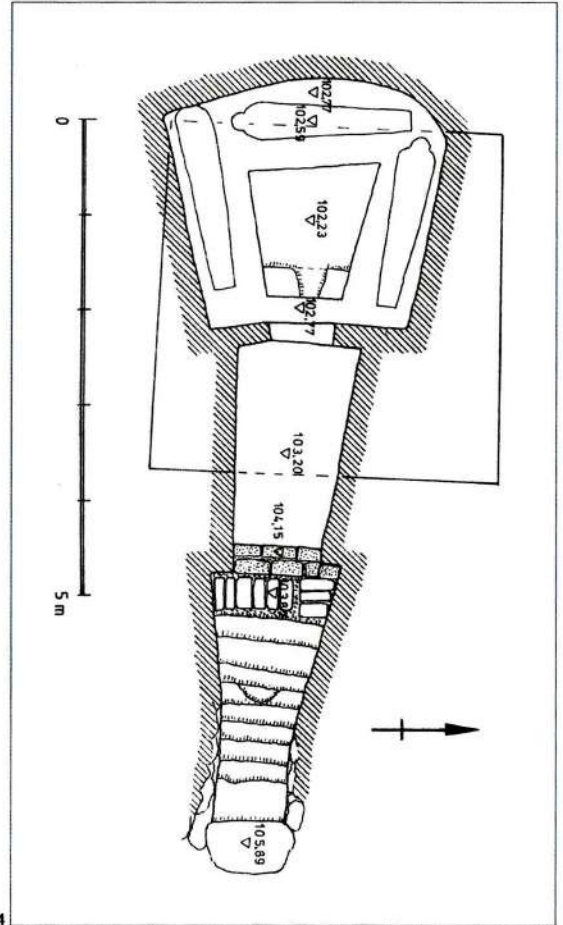
of open tombs at Hagr Edfu (Davies 2006, 2008, 2009). From 2007, the present author has overseen the documentation of extant late antique architecture consisting of mud- and fired-brick structures; architectural installations in and around rock-cut tombs; pottery; Coptic inscriptions and ostraca (Davies and O'Connell 2009). In recent years, due to rapidly expanding modern settlement and agriculture in the area, the expedition has become increasingly concerned with the future of the site and thus shifted resources to address immediate concerns.

The topographical mapping of open tombs at the site was begun in 2005 and is on course to be completed in 2011. With hundreds of tombs already mapped by the expedition's topographers, we were in a good position to identify and prioritize tombs to be cleaned and planned. The expedition focused on a selection of tombs chosen for both their range of features and at-risk status. At the same time, the focus serves to clarify the chronological horizons of use and reuse at the site.

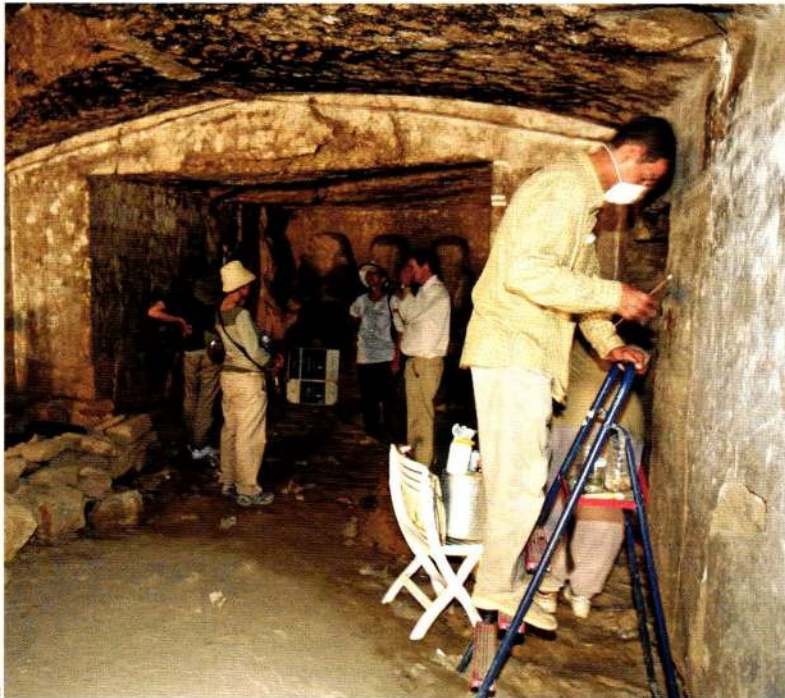
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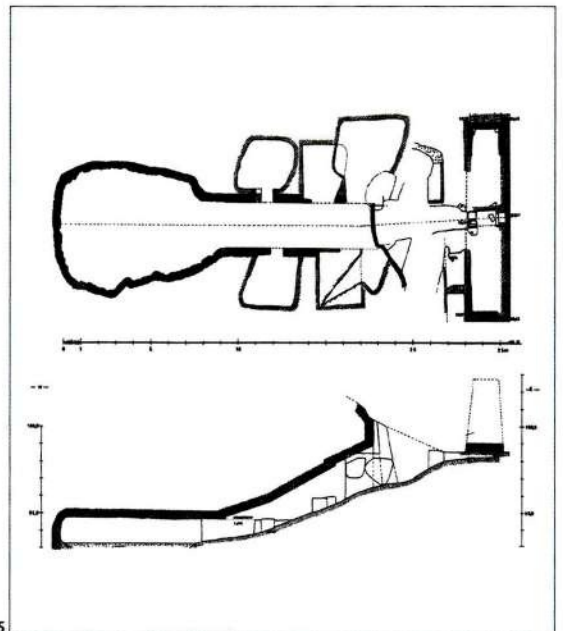
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Tomb 3

Tomb 3 is a Middle Kingdom tomb forming a unit with two tombs dating to the New Kingdom (Tombs 1 and 2) (fig. 2). In the 2010 season, conservation team members continued to clean the walls of the tomb enabling epigraphers to record graffiti systematically (fig. 3). A combination of superimposed ancient inscriptions and secondary motifs, modern Arabic chalk graffiti, wasps' nests, soot and damp constitute a considerable challenge for recording Tomb 3; but, when completed, the full documentation and analysis of this tomb-cum-temple's architectural and epigraphic character will constitute a valuable contribution to the study of popular religion from the New Kingdom.²

The tomb is architecturally complete with a courtyard, a rare double entrance and, in the west end of the north wall, a side chamber that leads to a shaft terminating in a burial chamber. Sculpted architectural elements include an imitation wooden plank carved east-west along the axis of the vaulted ceiling, and a niche featuring rock-cut statues of the deceased, two adult female (and probably familial) figures and a child (now all but destroyed). Although the tomb walls were undecorated for the original tomb owner, the style of tomb-owner's wig is consistent with a later Dynasty 12 and Dynasty 13 date (Davies and O'Connell 2009). Later hieratic visitors' inscriptions indicate that, by the reign of Thutmose III (1479–1426 BCE), the tomb had already been re-imagined as a temple (*Hwt ntr*) of Isis. Dozens of less formal inscriptions and secondary motifs, some demonstrably earlier than the dated visitors' inscriptions, further suggest that the space became an important cult site. In addition to personal names and titles, carved and inked motifs—boats, cult barges, cows, Horus falcons, hippopotami, male figures, some holding ritual objects—probably illustrate aspects of cult activity performed in the space.

Pyramid tomb

Located some 200 m to the south of Tombs 1, 2 and 3, are the remains of a square mud brick superstructure and rock-cut substructure. In 2010, the expedition focused on cleaning the area around the mud brick structure and tomb entrance in order to establish the

plan of the complex and its relationship to other rock-cut tombs in the immediate area. Cleaning confirmed the identification of the mud brick structure as the base of a pyramid. Positioned in the saddle between two hills, the pyramid tomb—and the surrounding rock-cut tombs oriented toward it—are surmounted by what is now a pedestaled boulder (Cover image). On the north side of the pyramid base, white plaster survives on the lower courses of bricks and the adjacent surface thus providing an additional clue to the complex's original appearance, wherein natural features in the landscape were supplemented for dramatic effect. The combination of the pyramid and its burial chamber are apparently unusual. The remains of a Dynasty 3 stone pyramid are located a few kilometers south of Hagr Edfu (Effland 1999, 30–33). Mud brick pyramids were common in Dynasty 17 Dra Abu el-Naga (Kampp 1996, Plan 4); but the Hagr Edfu tomb's steeply sloping stepped corridor opening upon a burial chamber with triple anthropoid emplacements is so far unparalleled (cf. Polz 2007, Abb. CD 1–5) (fig. 4).

Pylon "tomb"

South of the pyramid, at the base of the escarpment stand the remains of a nicely built stone pylon fronting a well-cut sloping corridor, which terminates in an irregularly shaped chamber (fig. 5). The complex was already slated for recording due to damage caused by the rising of the water table that accompanies seasonal irrigation. After a mid-January rain storm, the level of water increased significantly. Efforts to identify a pump powerful enough to drain excess water for planning proved fruitless (figs. 6–8). Nevertheless, the complex is proving increasingly interesting. Although originally identified as a tomb, interviews with local residents suggested that the chamber at the end of the corridor was furnished with a stone-cut platform or table. Loculi, roughly cut into the side walls of the corridor and containing burials, appear to be secondary. Dating the structure and substructure remains problematic. The scale of the corridor compares with monumental Ramesside tomb architecture. If the well-built pylon before the entrance had a rubble core, its construction might accord with New Kingdom examples. If a core

OPPOSITE PAGE:

Fig. 2: Plan of Tombs 1, 2, and 3 (G. Heindl)

Fig. 3: Conservation work and recording in Tomb 3 (photo: J. Rossiter)

Fig. 4: Plan of tomb chamber (G. Heindl)

Fig. 5: Plan of pylon "tomb" (G. Heindl)

Figs. 6, 7 and 8: Entrance and corridor of pylon "tomb" (photos: Lamia El-Hadidy)



Fig. 9: The "apartments" from above (photo: J. Rossiter)



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Fig. 10: Plan of the "apartments" (G. Heindl)

Fig. 11: Interior of tomb chamber reused in Late Antiquity (photo: J. Rossiter)

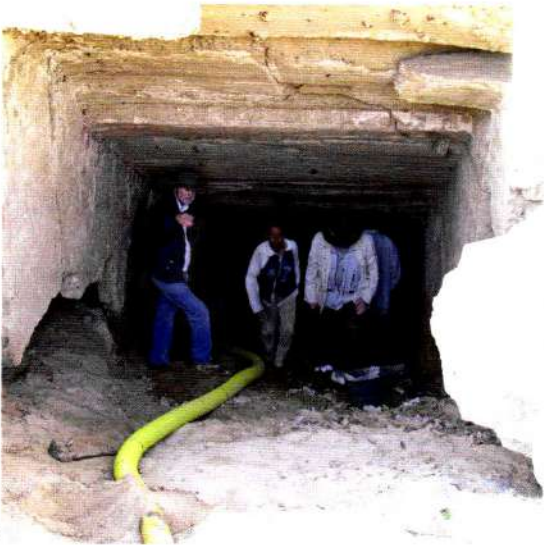
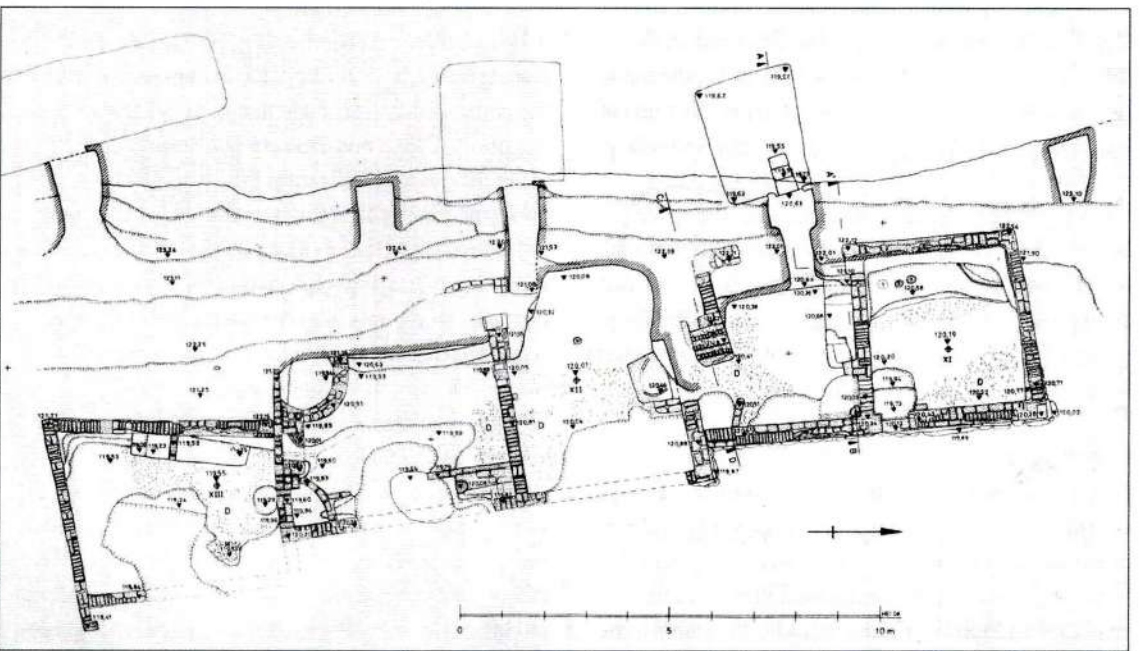
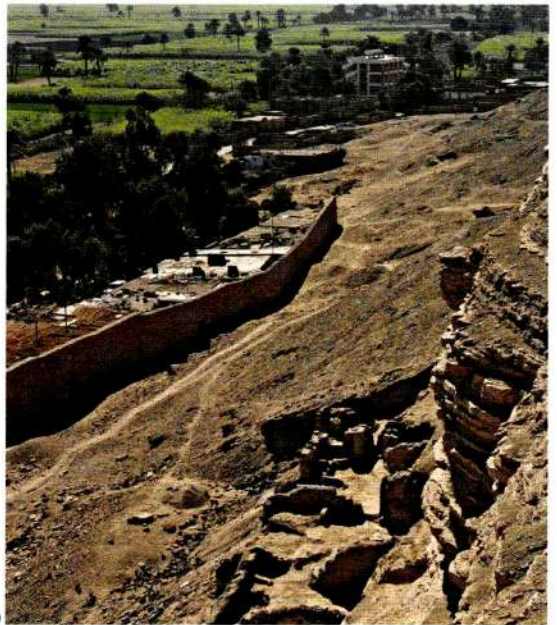


Fig. 12: Bench with compartment (photo: J. Rossiter)

PAGE 8:
Figs. 13–15: Some of the contents of the bench compartment (photos: J. Rossiter)



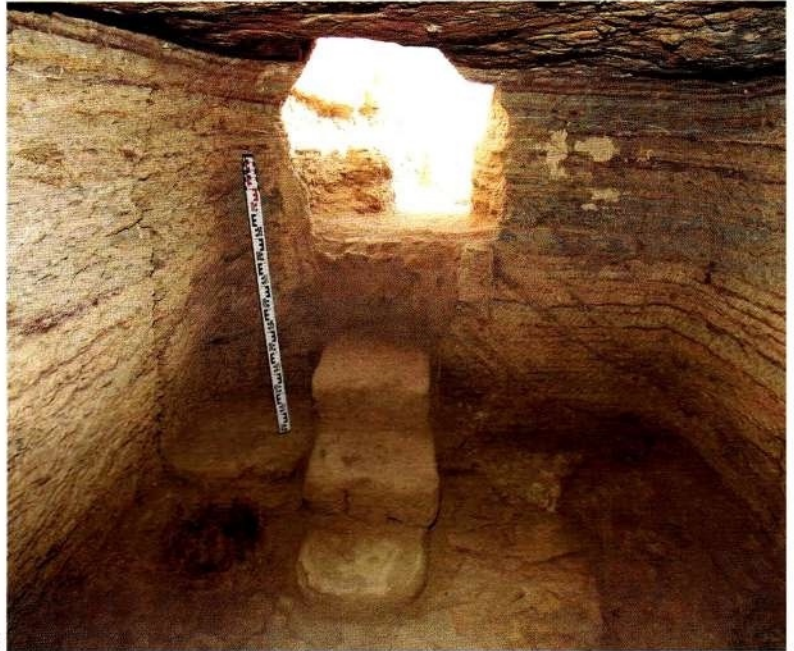
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of ashlar masonry from the pylon has been removed (e.g., for reuse), a Ptolemaic date may be more likely. Pending successful pumping, future research will focus on refining the plan of the complex, identifying its date and character.

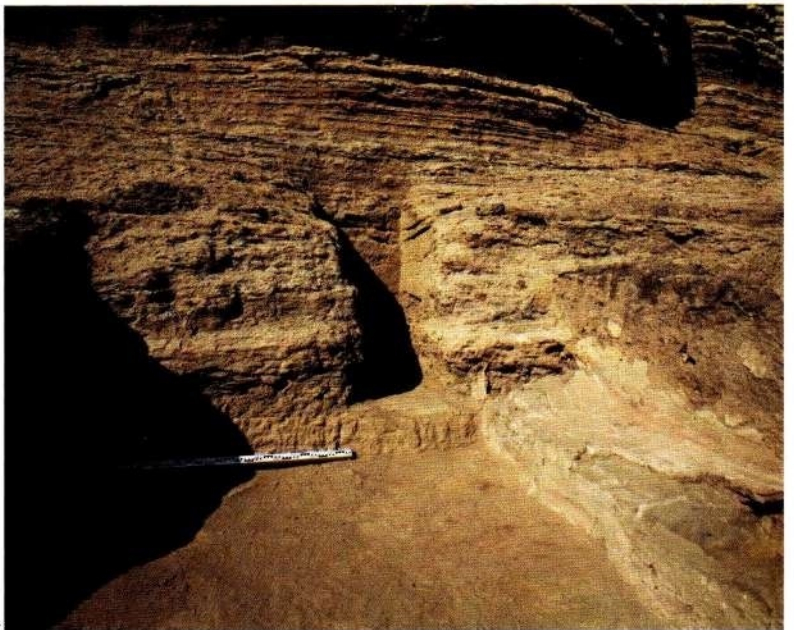
"The apartments"

Expedition staff has nicknamed a sequence of five mud brick rooms constructed along an upper terrace of the escarpment "the apartments" (figs. 9 and 10). Construction techniques, surface pottery and an ostrakon indicate that the complex, which fronts on to two earlier rock-cut tombs, was built in Late Antiquity. One of these tombs was prioritized for cleaning and planning in order to establish the relationship between earlier and later phases of use. Although a fragment of a 1990 Arabic newspaper proved that the chamber had been "cleared" prior to the British Museum Expedition's work at Hagr Edfu, several intact features indicate that the space was an active part of the late antique complex. Part of the original rock-cut entrance had been blocked up with stones and fired bricks and the reappointed entrance fitted with mud plastered stairs. Disturbed finds included sections of palm-bark fiber matting, a wooden door handle and, perhaps, a fragment of the locking mechanism. Part of the plastered floor along the south wall remains intact and a circular palm-bark fiber mat was also discovered in situ (fig. 11). In the mud brick room fronting the earlier tomb, a plastered bench with a headrest is located adjacent to the tomb entrance (fig. 12). In a compartment at the foot of the bench was discovered a fragment of a leather sandal, fragments of two fine ware plates (c. eighth-ninth century) and a mud amphora sealing bearing two stamp impressions depicting a donkey (figs. 13–15).

Considered within the landscape of Hagr Edfu, the choice of this particular tomb for reuse is not surprising. Most of the rock-cut tombs located on the upper terraces of the hill consist of steeply sloping stepped corridors, sometimes extending several meters deep into the gebel. In contrast, the roughly square chamber chosen for reuse is relatively level, admitting low diffuse light.



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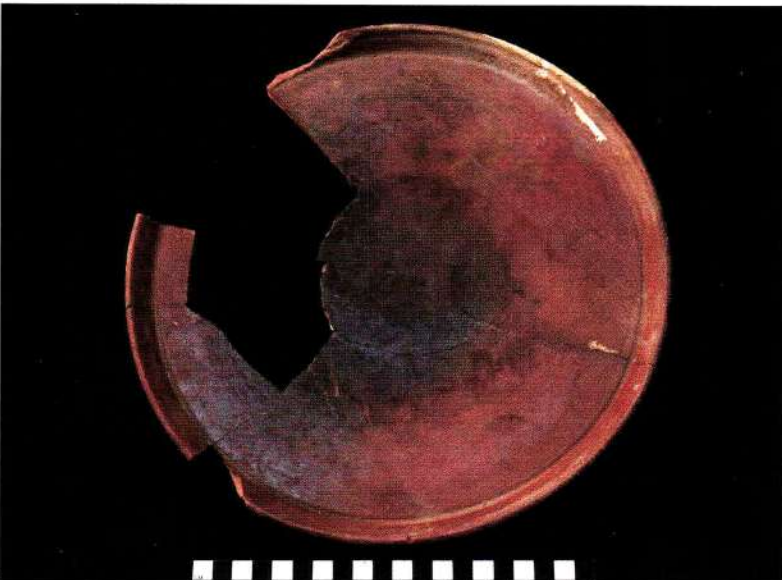
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Conclusion

AEF funding administered by ARCE supported the British Museum Expedition's 2010 program of conservation through documentation at Hagr Edfu and the work completed promises to raise the profile of this important regional site. The expedition



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is especially grateful to the Dr. Zahi Hawass and the members of the permanent committee to undertake the work and to our colleagues at the Edfu Inspectorate, Zenan Noubi Abdel Salam (Chief Inspector) and Osama Ismail Ahmed (Inspector), for their input and gracious assistance. Father Mousa El-Pakhoumi and his community at Deir Anba Bakhum have been great friends to the expedition, their metal and carpentry workshops providing a range of helpful services. ■

NOTES

- 1 The 2010 British Museum team included: W. V. Davies (Director), M. Badawy Ghazi, T. Beckh, A. Blöbaum, L. El-Hadidy, M. Fischer, K. Gabler, Günter Heindl, M. Marée, E. R. O'Connell (AEF Principle Investigator), J. Rossier, A. Saad Abdel-Basset, A. Schmidt, C. Thorne and S. Woodhouse.
- 2 Robert Demarée and Susanne Woodhouse are studying the hieratic visitors' inscriptions and secondary decoration, respectively.

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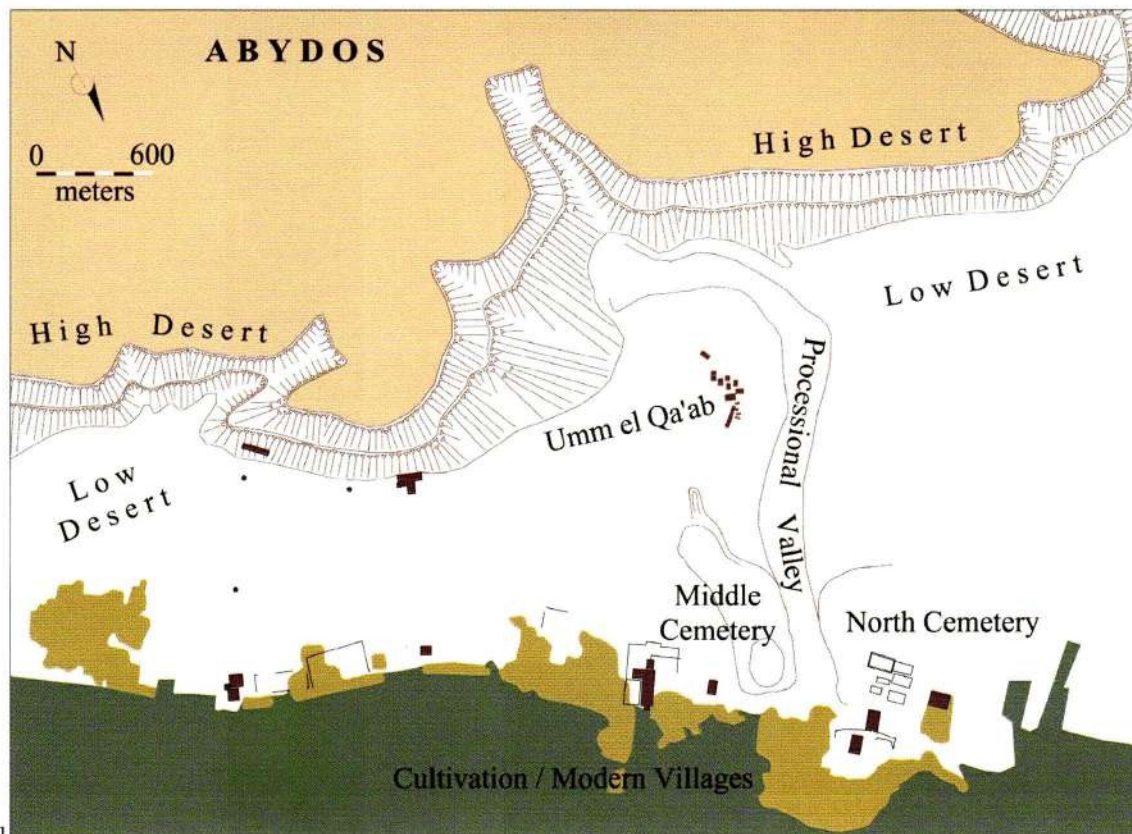
Conservation and Documentation in the Abydos Middle Cemetery: Activities funded by the Antiquities Endowment Fund

Janet Richards

With the kind permission of the Supreme Council of Antiquities,¹ the University of Michigan Abydos Middle Cemetery Project focuses on one of the largest and most important mortuary landscapes of the late Old Kingdom, a cemetery which central government elites developed in the 6th dynasty as part of a Nile-valley wide pattern of monumental political landscapes materializing a changed ideology of rulership and of

access to afterlife (Richards 2010). Since 1995, the University of Michigan has conducted four seasons of survey, four seasons of excavation, and one study season at this site (location shown in Figure 1). Magnetic survey has established that the Old Kingdom cemetery, laid out in an orderly pattern radiating out from four central elite tombs, includes probably a minimum of several hundred graves, most of which have never yet

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1. Map of Abydos showing location of Middle Cemetery. Map used with permission of Matthew D. Adams, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University

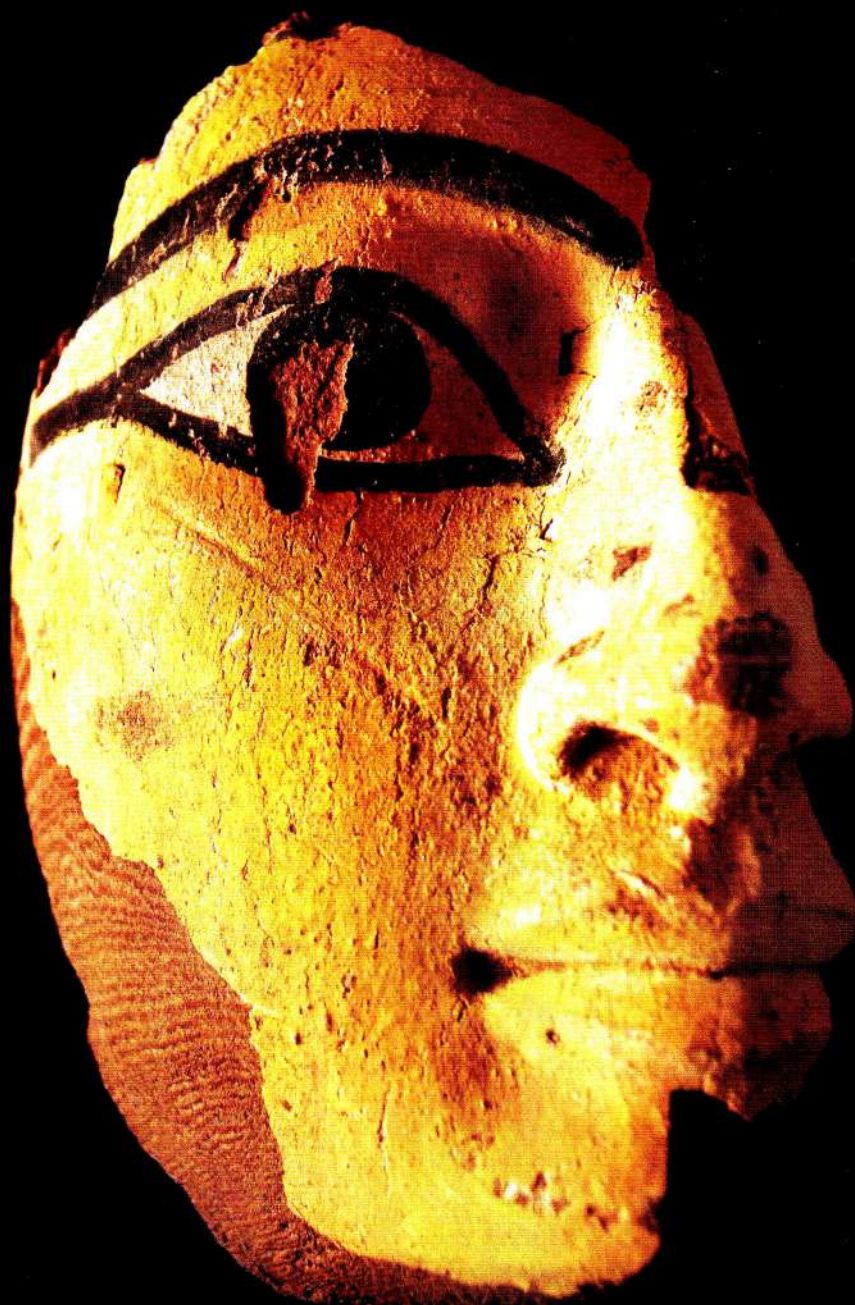
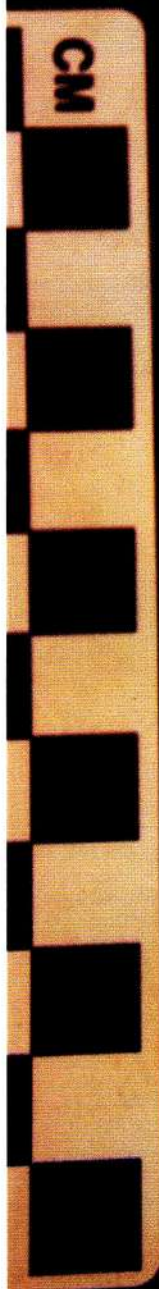
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2a. Fragment of an excavated coffin mask.

2b. Rehoused artifact.

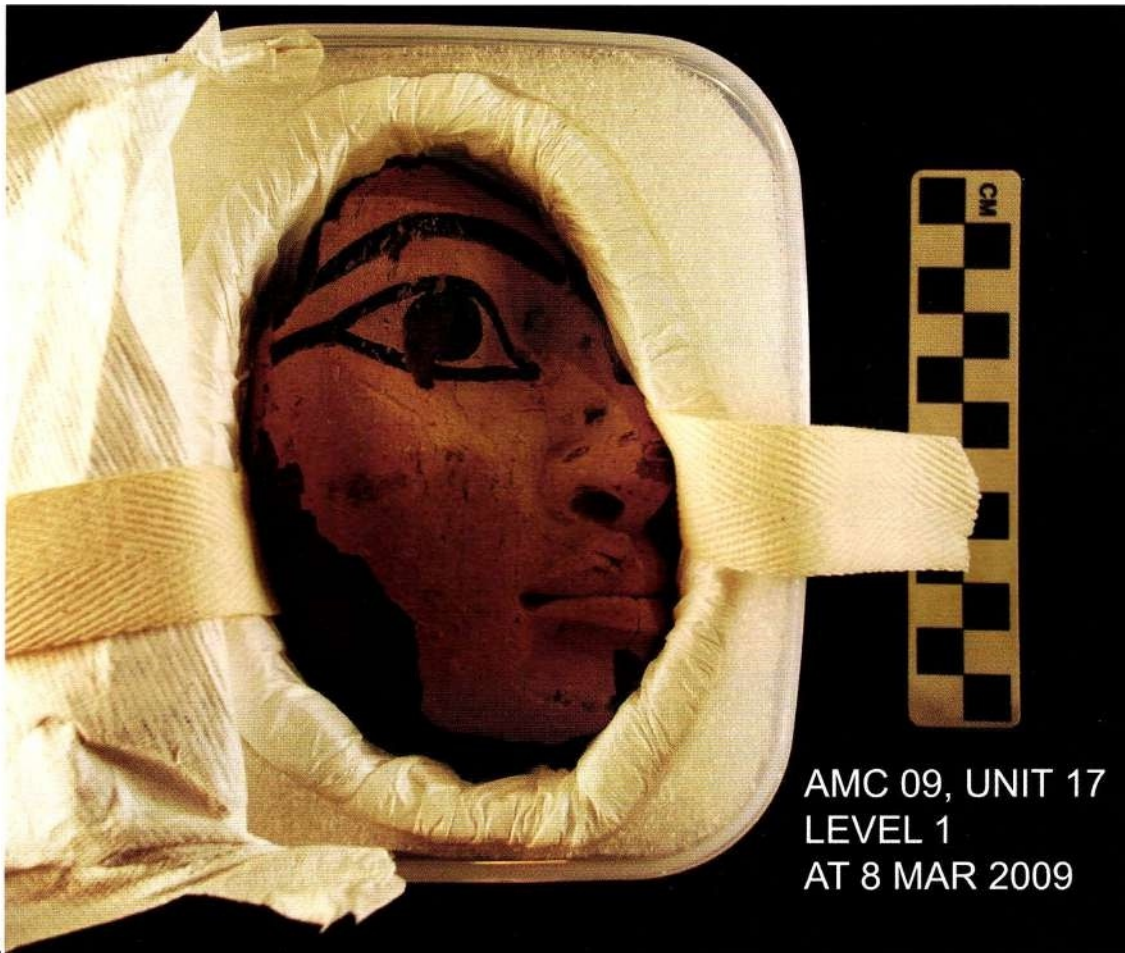
Photographs: K. D. Turner
for the Abydos Middle
Cemetery Project.

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been systematically evaluated. In the fifteen years since the initiation of the project, we have already rediscovered and excavated the tombs of the Governor of Upper Egypt Weni and his father, the Vizier Iuu, numerous subsidiary mastabas and surface graves belonging to the regional population of the era in which they lived, and the votive and mortuary installations from two thousand years' subsequent recycling of this landscape (Richards 2002, Herbich and Richards 2005, Richards 2007). The documentation and conservation of remains from this regional center is crucial to an understanding of provincial material culture from the later Old Kingdom through the Ptolemaic/Roman period.

Confronting this mass of material in a systematic way was an important component of our fourth excavation season in February–March 2009. In preparing to fully

publish these data and to develop a well organized study collection that can be made available to archaeologists and to Sohag SCA Inspectorate personnel as they plan for the new regional museum, it is necessary to survey, document, and more systematically house the enormous amount of material cultural remains that have emerged from the first fifteen years of the Project. One of the primary goals of the 2009 season was therefore to initiate an intensive survey of the Middle Cemetery artifactual, organic, ceramic, and epigraphic study collections stored on site followed by a comprehensive program of conservation and refinement of storage and documentation protocols (Figures 2a, 2b).

Thanks to a generous grant from the Antiquities Endowment Fund of the American Research Center in Egypt supporting the presence of a conservator and other documentation specialists on site, project conservators were able to launch a survey of previously

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3. Claudia Chemello consolidating contents of late Old Kingdom serdab deposit. Photograph: K. D. Turner for the Abydos Middle Cemetery Project.

4. Nabil Fahmy el-Samar and Mohammed Ramadan processing ceramic material in the Abydos sherd yard. Photograph: K. D. Turner for the Abydos Middle Cemetery Project.

excavated material stored at the Pennsylvania–Yale–Institute of Fine Arts/New York University house used by a consortium of North American projects of which the University of Michigan mission is a member. Project crew, in collaboration with staff of the Institute of Fine Arts/New York University Expedition, were also able to develop and team-teach an intensive seminar for Sohag Governorate antiquities Inspectors and Conservators focused on documentation and conservation at both artifact and site levels, following a successful model established in 2005 with the first Abydos seminar (which was also co-sponsored by ARCE).

The CAR condition and conservation survey

The survey methodology and database were jointly developed by Suzanne Davis, Claudia Chemello, and Geoffrey Compton; this first round in the field was staffed by Claudia Chemello with assistance from Karen Kirsch and Louise Bertini. The primary conservation goal for the Abydos Middle Cemetery (AMC) Project 2009 season was to identify and address preventive conservation issues and to implement a comprehensive database. To do this, Kelsey Museum conservators Suzanne Davis and Claudia Chemello developed and implemented a criterion anchored rating (CAR) condition survey for all AMC study collections currently in storage on-site. CAR surveys have proved to be highly successful in evaluating collections care needs, and the AMC Project conservators have used them in a wide variety of situations, including at the Kelsey Museum, a collection comprising almost 100,000 objects. Use of the Criterion Anchored Rating Scale (CARS) allows the quick assessment of the condition of each object. The survey has a rating scale of 1 to 5 for condition, based on a visual examination of each object. Various check boxes indicate the current housing of the artifact and whether the object requires improved storage to prevent further deterioration and/or loss. The survey records what materials are recommended to provide improved storage in order to calculate the quantity of materials required and to facilitate the future purchase of supplies for rehousing.

During the 2009 season, a total of 357 units of study material were surveyed. Of these, the majority will be rehousing in future seasons in smaller, rigid, lidded containers to protect fragile material. These small containers, available locally, can be placed back into the large wood storage boxes that already house this material. Wood boxes are available locally and can be made to order for any size required, with numerous boxes already delivered during the 2009 season. A very strong recommendation that emerged from the conservation survey is that a unique number should be assigned to each artifact (currently linked to individual excavation seasons only) and that this be linked to a database organizing all excavation information associated with that artifact. When this

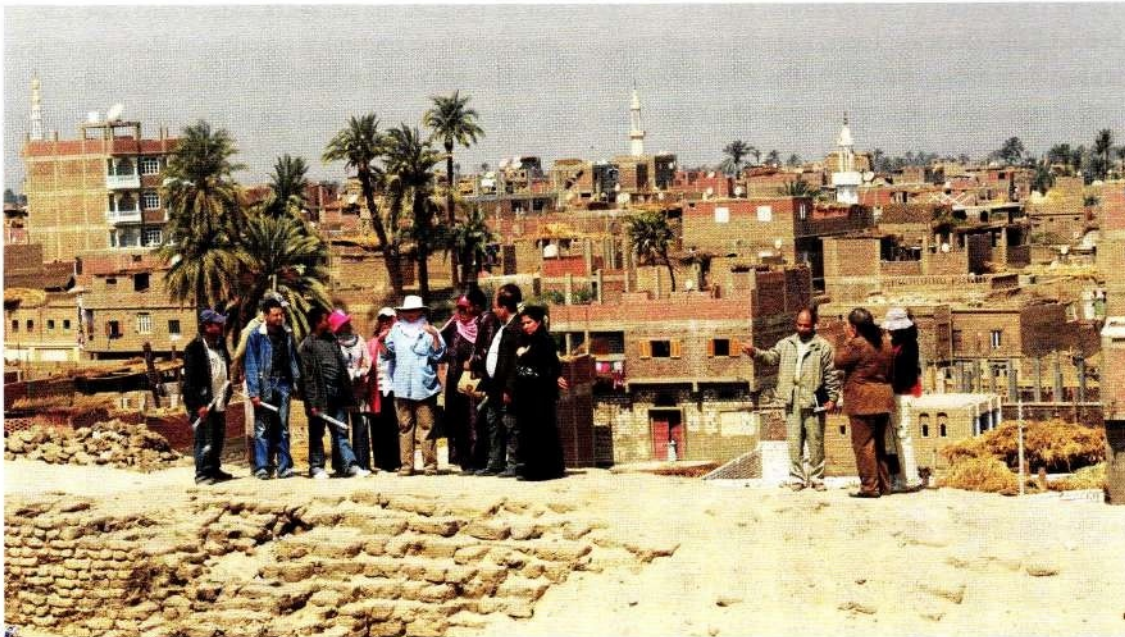
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5. Abydos Seminar II 2009: Supreme Council of Antiquities Inspectors, Sohag Governorate. Photograph: K. D. Turner for the Abydos Middle Cemetery Project.

6. Inspectors on site tour in the Middle Cemetery. Photograph: K. D. Turner for the Abydos Middle Cemetery Project.



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database is completed, it will be possible to integrate it with the existing conservation survey and treatment database, both of which run in FileMaker.

Conservation priorities for future seasons in the Middle Cemetery will naturally continue to be architectural features and excavated finds for the

current season. A further high priority is conservation of the lifted objects from the late Old Kingdom serdab excavated this past season (Figure 3). This material was consolidated with cyclododecane, a temporary treatment method, and requires further treatment and secure, custom housing for long-term storage

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and access. It will be essential that we continue the conservation survey initiated during the 2009 season to identify objects that require rehousing for support and long term preservation. Priority will be given to the most fragile materials during the rehousing, particularly artifacts made from textile, cartonnage, and unfired clay. Such careful management of excavated artifacts not only ensures their long-term viability but also renders them more readily accessible to study by interested scholars.²

Ceramic, faunal, and epigraphic survey and recording³

As part of the broader AEF-sponsored project of collections survey and improvement of storage, ceramicists Christian Knoblauch and Peter Lacovara, epigrapher Heather Tunmore, and faunal analyst Louise Bertini turned their attention to systematically working with ceramic, faunal, and epigraphic material stored at the Abydos dig house.

Bertini undertook to sort by animal type all Abydos Middle Cemetery faunal material stored at the excavation house, establishing that followed by a global reorganization and rehousing of this material. Her survey revealed an expected sample of bones consistent with the ancient Egyptian preference for the front left limb among the remains most likely derived from the largest Old Kingdom elite tombs in the Middle Cemetery.

The primary goal for ceramic processing was to survey, re-organize and re-house the ceramic material both to make it accessible as a study collection and and to render it publication-ready. Over a period of three weeks and working with ceramic specialists from Qift (Figure 4), Knoblauch and Lacovara assessed and integrated the corpora recovered from the six previous survey and excavations, refined a system of recording, and began training student crew members in a standard methodology developed for the Middle Cemetery Project. They determined that the Middle Cemetery material represents the most complete assemblage in southern Egypt covering the time span of the Old Kingdom through the Middle Kingdom as well as having good representation of later periods from the 26th dynasty through the early Coptic period, and that further analysis will supply the missing

pieces of an overall ceramic typology for the Abydos and Sohag region. They have also determined that among the ceramic material from the area of the high officials' tombs (the Governor of Upper Egypt Weni, his father the Vizier Iuu, and a Governor of Upper Egypt Idi, excavated in 1999, 2001 and 2007) there are significant numbers of sherds from Syrian import vessels, probably from the area of Hama, reinforcing the impression given by the size of the monuments that an extraordinary expenditure of resources took place in connection with the mortuary facilities of these individuals, according with the results of the faunal survey.

Tunmore's primary goal for the epigraphic component of the storage survey was to systematize the storage of inscribed relief at the dig house and to ensure that additional epigraphic documentation existed for all fragments of relief in storage. Working with Claudia Chemello and with a local carpenter, she reorganized the storage of all inscribed materials and undertook epigraphic recording of blocks from previous seasons as needed.

Workshop for Supreme Council of Antiquities Inspectors: Abydos Seminar II, Site Conservation and Documentation

From March 17-19, as part of an ongoing commitment to provide training for Sohag Governorate SCA Inspectors as well as to foster collaboration between local Egyptian archaeologists and conservators and their foreign counterparts working in the area, Abydos Middle Cemetery staff participated in team-teaching a three day intensive seminar for antiquities Inspectors of Sohag Governorate. Like the collections and conservation survey efforts described above, this endeavor was supported by the Antiquities Endowment Fund grant awarded to the project through the American Research Center in Egypt. Participants in this seminar included Alaa Abdel Halim, Smaa Gaber Ahmed, Jehan M. Shehata, Nahed Gied Abdel Malak, Nabila Gacoub Abdel Nour, Hala Halfawy Youssif, Barakat Eid Ahmed, George Loukas Barsum, Samir Ahmed Abdel Latif, Yasser Mohammed Alsayed, Ahmed Sadiq, Mohamed Eldeeb Abdella, Fendi Ahmed Mohammed, and Ayman Ali Ahmed; also in attendance were SCA Inspectors for the University of Michigan

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7. View of the epigraphic workshop participants in action. Photograph: K. D. Turner for the Abydos Middle Cemetery Project.

and New York University projects, Ali Sadiq Osman and Naqlaa Boshra (Figure 5). Instructors for the seminar included the Directors of the University of Michigan and New York University projects at Abydos (Janet Richards and Matthew D. Adams); staff of the Michigan project (Heather Tunmore, epigrapher, Peter Lacovara, ceramicist, and Claudia Chemello, conservator); and staff of the NYU project (Lucy Skinner, conservator, and Eric Blind, brick conservator). The American Research Center in Egypt generously provided a digital projector for the duration of the course.

The focus of this year's seminar, in keeping both with the emphasis of the AEF grant activities and with the newly launched SCA Site Management Program at Abydos, was site protection, conservation, and documentation, thus it incorporated both issues global to the practice of archaeology and specific to Abydos. Over the course of three packed days the Inspectors attended lectures on the landscape and history of Abydos (Richards); site protection at Abydos both in terms of historical developments and current activities (Adams); and workshops on basic conservation philosophy and intervention as well as field conservation techniques (Chemello and Skinner), the Shuneh restoration and consolidation project (Blind), ceramic

assemblage organization and basic methodology (Lacovara and Richards) and epigraphic techniques and strategies (Tunmore). The ceramic workshop included ceramic identification exercises conducted during a tour of the ongoing excavations (Figure 6); during the epigraphic session each Inspector had the opportunity to work directly with recording inscribed materials from collections storage (Figures 7, 8).

Participants in this training seminar also received a comprehensive coursepack with articles on the history and archaeology of Abydos including a section on ceramic material from the Abydos Middle Cemetery; a general conservation manual (Watkinson and Neal 1998); and an epigraphy kit. The enthusiasm and interest of the course participants, and their hard work throughout the three days of the seminar, led to general agreement that these seminars should and will continue, with future workshops incorporating increasing amounts of hands-on experience.

Conclusion

Confronting, organizing, conserving, and publishing the results of fifteen years of survey and excavation in the Middle Cemetery is not just the work of one season. However, thanks to the grant provided from the Antiquities Endowment Fund of the American Research

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8a



8b

8 a, b. Views of the epigraphic workshop participants in action. Photograph: K. D. Turner for the Abydos Middle Cemetery Project.

Center in Egypt, much progress was made during just two months in early 2009, providing the foundation for these surveys to be brought to completion. The success of the Inspectors Seminar at Abydos along with the continuing emphasis of the Supreme Council of Antiquities on broad based multidisciplinary training for SCA personnel has only reinforced the crucial importance of this part of ARCE's mission. I am grateful to ARCE for making possible these activities during the 2009 season of the Abydos Middle Cemetery Project. ■

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NOTES

- 1 The author would like to thank Zahi Hawass, Deputy Minister of Culture and Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, and the Permanent Committee on Egyptian Antiquities for their gracious permission to conduct the 2009 season; Zein el Abdin Zaki, General Director of the Antiquities of Sohag Governorate and Aziza el Sayed Hassan, then General Inspector of el Balyana, for their unfailing courtesy and support; and Ali Sadiq Osman, who acted as Inspector for the project. The author would also like to thank Gerry Scott and the staff of the American Research Center in Egypt, Cairo Office, for their unfailing assistance, especially Amira Khattab, Hussein Raouf, Shari Saunders, and Jane Smythe. In Abydos, thanks also to Reis Ibrahim Mohammed Ali and his team from Qift; Ahmed Rageb and the house staff at Abydos; and David O'Connor and Matthew Adarft for their continual support and collegiality; and to Lucy Skinner for invaluable assistance with conservation in the field. Finally, thanks to the 2009 AMC team: Geoffrey Compton, Tomasz Herbich, Louise Bertini, Claudia Chemello, Karen Kirsch, Stuart Kirsch, Christian Knoblauch, Peter Lacovara, Thomas Landvatter, Ian Scott, David Swiech, Heather Tunmore, Karri Turner, Syzmon Zdzieblowski, Hamada Mohammed Mahmoud, Abdulla Berben, and Taha el Sammar Ali.
- 2 For more information on conservation activities at Abydos and other excavation projects, visit the Kelsey conservators' blog at <http://sitemaker.umich.edu/kelsey-museum.digdiary/>
- 3 Not included in the 2009 survey was the substantial body of bioarchaeological remains excavated by the AMC project and in storage at the dig house. The survey and improvement of storage for these remains has been funded separately through a grant submitted jointly by New York University, Arizona State University, and the University of Michigan to the Institute for Bioarchaeology.

Conservation of the Funerary Papyri of Hatnofer

Peter F. Dorman

Discovery of the Papyri

It was the winter of the excavation season of 1935-1936, and the co-directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art's Egyptian Expedition in Thebes, Ambrose Lansing and William Hayes, had been concentrating their efforts on the hillside below the tomb of Senenmut (TT 71), a monument investigated five years earlier but whose forecourt had not been entirely cleared. As a follow-up to that previous season, the Metropolitan team members had decided to return and systematically excavate the steep hillside of Sheikh Abd el Qurna down to bedrock. In the course of this methodical work a series of interesting deposits had already been uncovered, including a cache of weapons and the coffins of an ape and a horse. So when on January 11, 1936, the Egyptian workmen came upon the bits of a broken tambourine, fragments of a boxwood and ebony chair, and a headrest, the discovery did not seem entirely out of the ordinary. Yet these objects rested against two slabs of limestone whose edges had been slathered with mortar, and behind this unobtrusive blocking Lansing and Hayes were to find one of the most beautifully preserved tomb groups dating to the New Kingdom.

The story of that discovery has been splendidly related and illustrated in preliminary form by the excavators themselves, and will not be retold here.¹ The small tomb on the hillside of Sheikh Abd el Qurna yielded four coffins: those of Ramose and his wife, Hatnofer—the parents of Senenmut—as well as two plain coffins containing the mummies of six other women and children. Except for Hatnofer, the other individuals had clearly been exhumed and reburied in this modest chamber, and the numerous objects that had been placed around the coffins were her

possessions alone, and in keeping with the belongings of an elderly woman: a single canopic chest, a bolster full of down, jewelry and hair pieces, boxes and baskets full of household linen, and pottery vessels—as well as the headrest, tambourine and low-rise chair deposited at the entrance. Among the linen wrappings of Hatnofer's mummy were found a heavy serpentine heart scarab set in a heavy gold mounting and chain, as well as a leather roll and two funerary papyri tucked under the edge of her gilded cartonnage mask. Following the end of the excavation season, the two papyri were permitted to leave Egypt and travel to New York for study purposes, where they remained through the years of World War II.

In response to a general recall of excavated study materials in 1953, Hayes had the papyri carefully unrolled and photographed in the museum prior to their return to Cairo, and for the first time the extent of the funerary compositions came to light. The papyri, one 4.65 m long (Papyrus I) and the other 2.55 m long (Papyrus II), contained an extensive series of spells from the Book of the Dead, for the most part composed in standard sequence for the period, but written entirely in an elegant hieratic hand in black ink with red rubrics. This was in itself a surprise, as few hieratic Books of the Dead written on papyrus rolls are known for the early 18th Dynasty. Only one vignette was found, that of the four baboons seated around the lake of fire (from Book of the Dead 1), painted in the scribal colors of red and black ink. In preparing the papyri for return, the museum staff had the rolls cut into eight segments varying from 61 cm to 119 cm long, laid between heavy pieces of white acid-free cardboard, and packed in heavy flat wooden crates.

Dr. DORMAN is President of the American University of Beirut

A section of the longer papyrus (Papyrus I), as unpacked from its crate, containing a portion of Chapter 125.



Preliminary Investigation

My own involvement with the papyri stems from the publication of the tombs of Senenmut and contents of the burial chamber of Ramose and Hatnofer. However, it was clear from the beginning that, as objects warranting further study, the Hatnofer papyri could not be handled in their stored condition. Not only was it dangerous to move them in their cardboard envelopes, but one papyrus was inscribed on both sides. Prior to being re-examined, the documents had to be lifted from their crates and mounted between sheets of glass for preservation, handling, photography, examination, and possible public exhibition.

A generous grant from the Antiquities Endowment Fund of the American Research Center in Egypt allowed me to make an initial exploratory visit to the Cairo Museum in the fall of 2006 along with Ted Stanley, Special Collections Conservation Paper Conservator at the Princeton University Library, who had assisted ARCE in setting up the conservation laboratory in the Cairo Museum several years previously. On opening each of the eight crates, we discovered that the funerary rolls had been made of very thin, high quality papyrus that was now

cream-colored. Yet the condition of the sections was more fragile than we had expected from looking at the early black and white prints in the Metropolitan Museum archives. New photography was taken of all eight sections of the two papyri, although only of the upward-facing side (recto) due to their fragility.

While in their rolled state and still positioned on Hatnofer's mummy, the papyri had been subject to moisture during the embalming process, which had soaked their lower ends and left uneven marks of dark staining, now visible as a series of wave-like marks on each separate sheet. More seriously, the introduction of dampness had severely affected the binding support of the papyrus fiber itself, with the result that entire patches of the lower parts of the papyri have disintegrated, occasionally leaving only a skeletal cross-section of the fiber remnants and mere traces of ink. Moreover, the shorter of the two papyri (Papyrus II) had suffered further damage when its four crates had at some point been stored on edge rather than flat, causing further displacement of its disarticulated fragments. For this reason, this initial exploratory visit decided us to focus our conservation efforts on the longer of the two papyri only (Papyrus I), using the better preserved

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example to become familiar with the problems of remounting and thus to maximize our results.

Conservation of the Papyri

Following Ted Stanley's preliminary conservation report, which included a work plan, materials assessment, and projected timeline, we returned to the Egyptian Museum in the spring of 2008. Kindly given access to the conservation lab of the Museum, Ted and I were fortunate to have the assistance of Museum Conservation Specialist Moamen Othman, who worked alongside Ted in the delicate task of transferring the papyrus sections to the pre-cut glass panes, 3/16-inch thick, that would serve as the mounts. As each papyrus section was set on glass, its separate parts were mounted to the pane with small pieces of watercolor-toned Japanese paper saturated with Klucel G (hydroxypropyl methylcellulose) adhesive. Each tiny piece of paper (3-4 mm square) was placed behind the papyrus in a strategic location, with the Klucel G activated by a small drop of ethyl alcohol. The adhesive is extremely stable, non-staining and reversible, and would fix the papyrus securely to the pane.

The greatest challenge came not from positioning the papyrus sections and loose fragments, but from the need to meticulously isolate the loose fiber strands and dust from the stable fragments and to brush this debris off the glass mountings without disturbing the papyrus itself, a task that called for steady hands and hours of time. When each section was finished, a second clean glass pane was laid over the mounted papyrus and sealed with a double layer of Tyvek adhesive tape, an acrylic product that is also extremely stable, resistant to drying out, and reversible. In this glass sandwich, any section can be stored safely, moved, photographed both front and back, and hung on a wall for museum display. The obstacles posed by the cleaning and mounting process, however, forestalled us from completing all four sections. Again, with the invaluable help of Mr. Moamen, we were able to finish only three sections of Papyrus I in our allotted research time, and the remaining portions of Hatnofer's funerary papyri must remain for another day.

Perhaps a word may be added regarding the hieratic mode of Hatnofer's funerary papyri, by which

I mean not only the handwriting itself but the layout of the papyri in horizontal lines of script, reading from left to right, organized in standard columns of roughly 19 lines of fluid writing, with rubrics indicating the beginning of new spells. Entirely standard for literary and administrative hieratic documents, this framework is highly unusual for Books of the Dead of the 18th Dynasty. Hatnofer's funerary rolls therefore represent a brief transitory phase from the very earliest examples of the Book of the Dead composed on coffins to the "quintessential" funerary papyri of the New Kingdom period. These later documents are uniformly composed in vertical columns of retrograde writing in cursive hieroglyphs and amply illustrated with painted vignettes contained in compartmentalized boxes. It remains something of a puzzle why the hieratic mode represented by Hatnofer—innately suitable for the papyrus medium—should have been deliberately abandoned for a framework that must conceptually derive from a more monumental model, transposed and copied onto a papyrus surface.²

This project could not have been undertaken without the help of many individuals. I wish to express appreciation first to Drs. Gerry Scott, Suzanne Thomas, and Shari Saunders of the American Research Center for facilitating the grant application and providing welcome guidance and encouragement over the years. At the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, I am most grateful to the Museum Director, Dr. Wafaa Sadik, for her kindness in expediting our work, as well as the curators in charge of the papyrus section and the conservation laboratory, Dr. Sayyed Hassan and Mme. Somayya Abd el Sami'a, whose assistance was essential in every way. And I remain deeply appreciative of the technical skills, dedication, and patience of Ted Stanley and Moamen Othman. ■

NOTES

- 1 Lansing, Ambrose, and William C. Hayes, "The Egyptian Expedition, 1935-1936," *BMAA* 32, January 1937, Section 2.
- 2 Some preliminary thoughts on this question were delivered in a paper by the author entitled "The Funerary Papyri of Hatnofer: the Last of Purely Cursive Breed?" annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt, in Toledo, Ohio, on April 22, 2007.

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Antiquities Endowment Fund Grants 2010

ARCE provides continuing support for training, conservation, preservation, and publication through the Antiquities Endowment Fund grant line. Each April, at ARCE's Annual Meeting, the AEF selection committee, chaired by the ARCE Board Vice-President, meets to review applications and award grants. For more information about the AEF Grants, visit the ARCE website at www.arce.org/grants/aef.

Here is a list of this year's grantees:

Dieter ARNOLD & Adela OPPENHEIM

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
Restoration of the North Tympanum of Senwosret III's North Chapel at Dahshur
Category: Conservation, Preservation & Presentation

The aim of this project was to restore relief fragments that had originally belonged to the north tympanum of Senwosret III's north chapel at Dahshur. The fragments, set into a modern limestone block and allowing a full 1:1 understanding of the scene, depict the enthroned king surrounded by deities, fecundity figures, and inscriptions.

Elizabeth BOLMAN

Temple University, Philadelphia
The Tomb of St. Shenoute? Phase IV, White Monastery
Category: Conservation, Preservation & Presentation

This project continues the conservation, documentation, archaeological exploration and scholarly study of a unique triconch funerary chapel. Based on the work of

previous campaigns, a tomb underneath the chapel has been identified as belonging to the saint Shenoute (d. 463 C.E.), arguably the most famous saint in Egypt.

Geoff EMBERLING

Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago
Partial Support for Exhibit: "Earliest Egypt"
Category: Conservation, Preservation & Presentation

The Oriental Institute Museum will host an exhibit of their Pre and Early Dynastic collection, which will coincide with the 2011 ARCE annual meeting. The funding will be put towards conservation, registration services, photography, and installation expenses of the material. The information gained from this work will be documented for the museum's new integrated database.

Dawn MCCORMACK

Middle Tennessee State University,
Murfreesboro
South Abydos Mastabas Project
Category: Student Training

Four students from the Middle Tennessee State University will participate in two months of archaeological field work at the South Abydos Mastabas Project, scheduled to take place from March to April 2011. The work focuses on the re-investigation of two Thirteenth Dynasty royal funerary monuments.

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Elisabeth O'CONNELL

The British Museum, London
Hagr Edfu: Conservation through
Documentation Project (Phase 2)
Category: Conservation, Preservation &
Presentation

Over a thousand tombs honey-comb the escarpment at Hagr Edfu, located in the south of Egypt. Ranging in date from the Middle Kingdom through to the Roman Period, some of these tombs were reused in Late Antiquity by Christian monks. These tombs were under threat from encroaching settlement and the extension of irrigation systems. Two successive grants from the AEF helped support documentation and conservation of this important necropolis.

Martina ULLMANN

Yale University, New Haven & Ludwig-Maximilian University, Munich
The Wall Paintings from the Temple of Amenhotep III at Wadi es-Sebua: Conservation, Preservation & Documentation
Category: Conservation, Preservation & Presentation

The temple that Amenhotep III had built at Wadi es-Sebua in Lower Nubia has been submerged by the waters of Lake Nasser since 1964, but largely unknown to the public are the wall paintings of the sanctuary that had been removed and transferred to the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. AEF funding has gone to help conserve, preserve, and document these rare pieces of Eighteenth Dynasty temple decoration. These paintings are of a special art historical and religious interest as they show several phases of reworking, which bear witness to the religious changes in the later reign of Amenhotep III previous to the Amarna Period.

André VELDMEIJER

PalArch Foundation, Amsterdam
Egyptian Museum Chariot Project (EMCP)
Category: Conservation, Preservation &
Presentation

Support from the AEF will assist in the study and documentation of the leather pieces and fragments from a hitherto unrecorded and unstudied near-complete chariot that dates to the New Kingdom. The EMCP also hopes to conserve the chariot fragments, in close collaboration with the Conservation Department of the Egyptian Museum, Cairo and provide appropriate storage facilities for the pieces.

Cheryl WARD

Coastal Carolina University, Conway
Artifact Conservation and Storage at Mersa/Wadi Gawasis, a Pharaonic Harbor on the Red Sea
Category: Conservation, Preservation & Presentation

The AEF grant will support the preservation, documentation, and stable storage of wooden ship remains and other ship equipment made of organic materials, predominately Middle Kingdom in date. These artifacts include the largest amount of ancient rope yet discovered and the world's oldest seagoing ship planks. Conditions at the site had fostered fungal activity in storage areas, and artifacts are in immediate and urgent need of stabilization, documentation and storage.

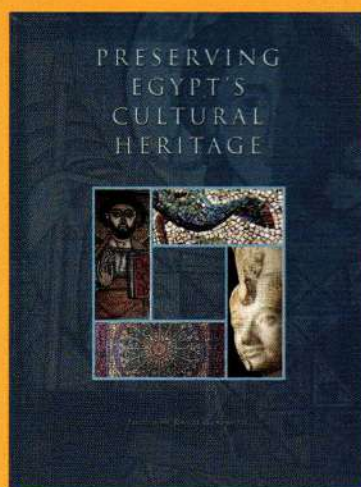
Thank you to all who have supported The ARCE Endowment Campaign! Many of you have responded generously to our call for your pledge or gift.

To those of you who haven't yet joined in with your colleagues and friends, consider this. When you pledge this year, the Max M. and Marjorie S. Fisher Foundation will match your gift dollar for dollar. We're talking about a 100% return on investment! So far, we're just over half way toward our \$200,000 goal for this year.

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Make a pledge of \$1000 or more by December 2010 and receive ARCE's new book, *Preserving Egypt's Cultural Heritage* as our thanks while supplies last.



The ARCE Endowment Campaign

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Graduation Day for ARCE's Registrar Training Program

1. Dr. Zahi Hawass speaks to the graduates and guests.

2. Certificates are handed out at the ceremony

3. The new registrars proudly display their certificates

4. Dr. Hawass, Dr. Kamrin, Dr. Scott, Ms. Mauldin (left to right in center) with graduates and museum staff in front of the SCA headquarters after the ceremony

In early 2006 ARCE director Dr. Gerry Scott began to envision the significant contribution that a team of registrars along with a collection management system could make to the Egyptian Museum. A program to teach museum staff how to care for, manage, and track its collection began to take hold and in August 2006 with a grant from the Egyptian Antiquities Conservation project, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Dr. Janice Kamrin, project director, and Rachel Mauldin, ARCE's Archivist and Associate Director for US Operations (and former museum registrar), created the registrar's training course that would establish the policies and procedures needed in this endeavor and recruitment began for young Egyptian men and women to fill the registrars positions. Over the years the project grew from training four registrars to ten. The new Registrar's Office would be asked to effectively track the estimated 200,000 objects in the Egyptian Museum's collection.

On September 19, 2010 Dr. Zahi Hawass, Dr. Gerry Scott, and Dr. Janice Kamrin officiated at the graduation ceremony for the Egyptian Museum Registrar Training Project. In a ceremony at the Supreme Council of Antiquities headquarters in Zamalik, Dr. Hawass thanked ARCE, Dr. Scott and Dr. Kamrin, and expressed his pride in the graduates for what they have accomplished and their continuing role in protecting the priceless collection within the venerable Egyptian Museum. He also expressed his gratitude to USAID for its funding of the project and for the additional support from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation which allowed the museum to acquire a needed collections management computer system.

ARCE's congratulations go to these new registrars at the Egyptian Museum, Cairo:



- Dr. Hanane Gaber, Head Registrar
- Dr. Yasmin El Shazly, Head of Documentation
- Ms. Amina El Baroudi, Associate Registrar for the Permanent Collections
- Ms. Dalia Galal, Associate Registrar for Loans
- Ms. Doha Fathy, Associate Registrar for Exhibitions
- Ms. Marwa Abdel Razek, Associate Registrar for Object Movement
- Ms. Ghada Tarek, Associate Registrar for IT
- Ms. Angy Abdel Aziz, Associate Registrar for Office Management
- Mr. Mohamed Osman, Associate Registrar
- Ms. Eman Mohamed, Registrarial Assistant ■

Cairo's Newest Museum: the Textile Museum

Jere L. Bacharach



JERE L. BACHARACH is Professor Emeritus, Department of History, University of Washington, Seattle, WA.

1. Exterior Entrance

The first decades of the 21st Century will be noted for an explosion in the number and quality of museums in Egypt. Under the leadership of Farouq Hosni, Ministry of Culture and Dr. Zahi Hawass, Secretary General, Supreme Council of Antiquities, renovations of existing facilities and the creation of new ones are changing the world of Egyptian museums. The newest museum to open is the Egyptian Textile Museum.¹ It is located in the renovated area of al-Mu'izz li-din Allah/ Bayn al-Qasrayn Street and is directly across from some of Egypt's most impressive Mamluk monuments.² Retaining the historic character of the street, the Egyptian Textile Museum occupies a former sabil

[charitable water dispenser] and kuttab [elementary school, later the Nahhasin School] built by Muhammad Ali in 1828. The renovated exterior retains the gilded windows, curved roof and painting under the roof of the Ottoman period while the interior has been transformed into two floors of displays covering Egyptian textiles from pre-historic times to the 20th century with small displays of Iranian and Turkish pieces. Reflecting 21st century awareness of the needs of the physically disabled, there is an elevator to the second floor. From the entrance way throughout the museum there are large banners with text in English and Arabic offering valuable information for the general public about the



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2. Interior entrance
3. Pharaonic room

building, various historic periods, weaving techniques, and many other topics. They are worth reading.

Historically textiles have been composed of linen, wool, cotton and silk; all four types of fiber are represented in the collection. Linen, derived from the flax plant, is the earliest source for weaving and was the primary textile in Pharaonic Egypt. Wool required first the domestication of sheep and then appropriate breeding to produce the woolly fleece and its use spread after linen although there is evidence for its limited use in Ancient Egypt. Cotton came from India and moved westward first appearing in Egypt in the Ptolemaic period but only became important with the rise of Muslim rule, particularly from the ninth and tenth centuries CE. Silk, discovered in China, always had to be imported into Egypt even as early as the Ptolemaic

period but was very important in Iran under the Safavids [1500 – 1723 CE] and their successors.

The first three rooms on the ground floor are devoted to Pharaonic pieces, mostly linen. While plain cloth dominates, often many meters long, there are pieces with hieroglyphs, images and color. The individual labels are set at an angle and fairly easy to read. The actual pieces are set back in relatively dimly lit cases (to protect the delicate material from excessive light damage), sometimes making it hard to distinguish details. One of the more interesting pharaonic items is the underwear worn by Tutankhamen. The same style of underwear was worn in Egypt into the 19th century.

The first floor includes examples of pre-Islamic Coptic wear from domestic clothing to religious garments. The variety of patterns and colors reflect the rich development of weaving by Egypt's Coptic community. A series of cases on the second floor continue to illustrate Coptic work from the earliest period into the years of Muslim rule and include a reconstruction of a flat or horizontal loom.

The visitor is then introduced to examples from the earliest Muslim dynasties, the Umayyads and early Abbasids, which are rarely seen in other collections. There the visitor will see the first of the inscribed Muslim textiles commonly called *tiraz*. The challenge for advanced scholars is to decipher these inscriptions and the Textile Museum has been fortunate to have had Dr. Muhammad Abbas, Director, Islamic Art Museum who is an expert in this type of writing on textiles, reading the inscriptions. The labels in Arabic and English include the correct reading and translation of the *tiraz*. As with the items on display on the first floor, the labels are set at an angle which makes for easier reading, but the actual pieces are set back in each case so that a careful comparison of the label and one's own the reading of the *tiraz* is somewhat difficult.

Moving through the complex of rooms, the visitor has the opportunity to see examples from the 9th century Tulunids and from the Fayyum where large roundels and even woven images of animals can be found. The Fatimid era [969 – 1171] contains some of the most beautiful *tiraz* and other items from this very important historic period.

Overpowering many other woven objects are the products of the Egyptian loom that were made for the

Ka'ba in Mecca. What many do not realize is that for most of Islamic history it was Egyptian weavers who supplied Islam's most holy building with its annual covering (*kiswa*). Not only was the work done by Egyptians but into the 20th century the ceremony in which the coverings left Cairo for Mecca was a major occasion for celebration closely associated with the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. Among the items paraded through parts of Historic Cairo and then the Darb al-Ahmar section of the city were the eight large pieces which covered each side of the Ka'ba, a smaller curtain for the Ka'ba door, and a band of inscriptions done with ether gold or silver thread which went around the top. The Textile Museum displays the beautiful 1940 door curtain which includes gold, red and green thread in addition to inscriptions in gold thread and reminds us that before 1962 when the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia took over responsibility for producing the *kiswa*, black was not the only color used in covering the Ka'ba.

The museum contains textile examples from the Mamluk period that include a number of blazon or heraldic design patterns. One of the strangest is one with the word "sultan" written backwards. Why it was done this way was not clear to me or the Textile Museum staff. The last room on the upper floor is devoted to the rich textile tradition of the Ottoman Empire and includes a prayer carpet to be hung on the wall which indicated the direction of prayer (*qibla*) toward Mecca. This specific carpet was a gift from Muhammad Ali to his daughter for her wedding.

For those who have been to Egypt many times, I would urge you to add this gem of a museum to your travel plans and for those who come for the first time, add some time to your visit to Khan al-Khalili and take a break from shopping to feast on the beauties of the loom. And if you are fortunate enough, the planned coffee shop in the Museum will have opened and you will be able to relax in a quiet setting before facing the realities of Cairene traffic.

I wish to extend my thanks to Dr. Zahi Hawass, Secretary General, Supreme Council of Antiquities for permission to use images from the Textile Museum and to Mr. Mohammed Saif for the use of the photographs, and Ms. Iman Abudulfattah for her support. ■



Notes

- 1 The current entrance fee for non-Egyptians is 20 L.E. Cameras are not permitted but can be stored behind a counter where a coffee-table size book entitled Egyptian Textile Museum in either Arabic or English with extensive photographs and text is for sale at 180 L.E.
- 2 For those familiar with Khan al-Khalili, walk through it to the south end where the gold and silver merchants are found on al-Mu'izz Street and turn right and walk another three minutes to the museum.

4. Setting for Votive Cloth
5. Coptic vestments
6. Ottoman room

All photos: Mohammed Saif

Honoring George T. Scanlon

Jere L. Bacharach

JERE L. BACHARACH is Professor Emeritus, Department of History, University of Washington, Seattle, WA.

1. Dr. Scanlon at Fustat in the 1960s

2. Dr. Zahi Hawass and Dr. George Scanlon at the SCA award ceremony

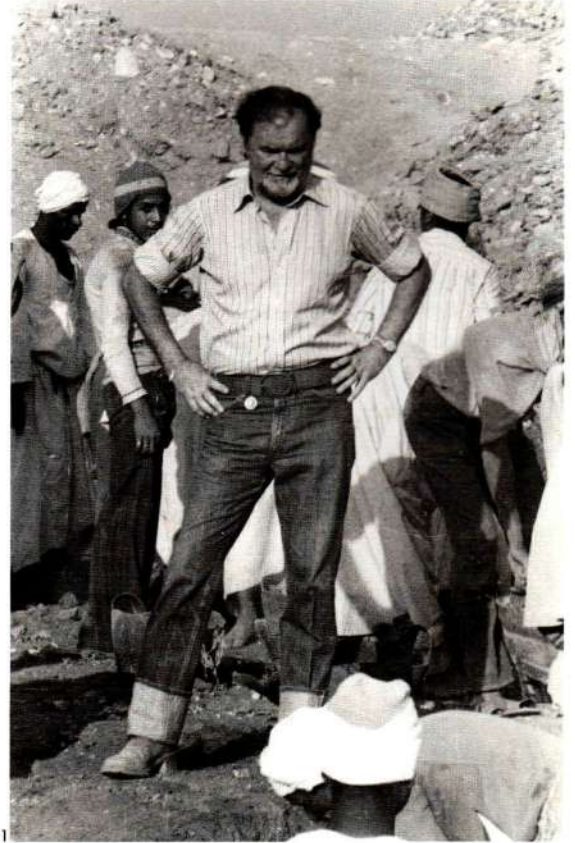
3. Iman Abulfattah presents a commemorative album to Dr. Scanlon.

4. Dr. Scanlon and AUC students at the award ceremony

Under the direction of Dr. Zahi Hawass, Secretary General, Supreme Council of Antiquities a number of outstanding Egyptologists, Egyptian and non-Egyptian, have been honored by the SCA for their lifelong contributions to the field of archaeology in Egypt. On 25 May 2010 the SCA honored Dr. George T. Scanlon for his contributions as an archaeologist working on the UNESCO sponsored campaign in Nubia and then in medieval Fustat [Cairo] and since 1974 as a faculty member at the American University of Cairo specializing in the fields of Islamic art, architecture and archaeology. He was the first non-Egyptian non-Egyptologist to receive this recognition from the SCA. Special thanks go to Iman Abulfattah of the SCA whose role was critical in making the award ceremony and all the related activities so successful.

As noted in the accompanying Commendation by ARCE Director Gerry Scott which was presented to the honoree, Scanlon served twice as ARCE Director in the late 1950s and mid-1960s and undertook eight seasons of archaeological work in Fustat. Scanlon's work at Fustat was supported by grants administered by ARCE and his eleven Preliminary Reports appeared in the *Journal of American Research Center in Egypt* between 1965 and 1984 in addition to short notices in the old ARCE Newsletter and over 35 articles on his findings in other academic journals. His monograph on medieval water filters from Fustat was published as volume 8 in ARCE's archaeological series. He also co-authored a monograph on the glass of Fustat which was published in 2001.

Professor Scanlon came relatively late to archaeology having served as an officer in the US navy in WW II and not entering graduate work in Middle East studies until the early 1950s. He did his Ph.D. at Princeton University and his revised dissertation was published



in 1961 as *A Muslim Manual of War*, one of the first four books printed by the new AUC Press. Scanlon began his archaeological work in Egypt in Nubia where he spent three seasons at Gebal Adda and the Coptic monastery of Qasr al-Wizz. It was from Aswan that Scanlon moved an old houseboat rechristianised the *Fustat* to Giza where it became his residence as Fustat field director and then the residence of a few ARCE directors.

Dr. Scanlon ended his active role as a member of the AUC faculty in June 2010 after over three and a half decades teaching Islamic art, archaeology and architecture. ARCE is very pleased to have joined the SCA in recognizing "one of our own" for his lifelong accomplishments as an Islamic archaeologist, scholar and faculty member. ■

May 13, 2010

Dr. Zahi Hawass
Secretary General
Supreme Council of Antiquities

Commendation for George T. Scanlon

The purpose of this letter is to formally and publically commend George T. Scanlon for the efforts he has made, for over 40 years, to the field of Islamic Archaeology. It is therefore a pleasure for me, as the Director of the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE), to join with Dr. Zahi Hawass, Secretary General of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities, and many other colleagues in recognizing Professor Scanlon's life-long contributions to Islamic archaeology and his devotion to teaching future generations of scholars.

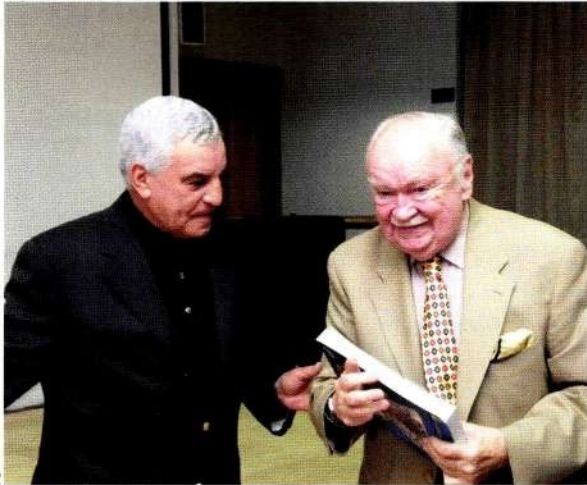
In particular, the Research Center wishes to acknowledge Professor Scanlon's dedication not only to this field, but also to ARCE. Dr. Scanlon played an important role in ARCE's history, serving twice as ARCE Cairo Director from 1958-1961 and then again from 1965-1966. During this time, Dr. Scanlon successfully oversaw the expansion of the Research Center's scholarly mission to include hosting American scholars studying medieval and modern topics in Egypt through new grant lines.

In the early 1960s, Dr. Scanlon also conducted much of his excavation work at Fustat, the earliest Islamic capital in Egypt, under ARCE sponsorship. His work in salvage archaeology at Fustat spanned eight full seasons, beginning in 1964 and ending in 1980. Throughout the years of the expedition, the results of Dr. Scanlon's work were published in the *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt*, along with numerous personal accounts of the expedition published in the *ARCE Newsletter*. Additionally, Dr. Scanlon published *Fustat Expedition Final Report, Vol. I, Catalogue of Filters* (1986) in *ARCE's Reports, Vol. 8*.

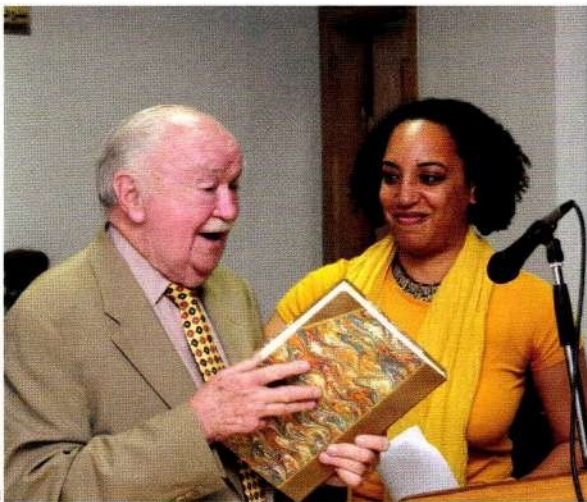
Dr. Scanlon deserves to be congratulated for his dedication to the field of Islamic archaeology, and the American Research Center in Egypt extends our sincere praise for his work in Egypt. On behalf of the Board and Membership of the American Research Center in Egypt, I am delighted to acknowledge Professor Scanlon's many achievements and to thank him for all that he has done on behalf of Islamic archaeology in Egypt, generations of scholars and students, and contributions to ARCE.

Sincerely,

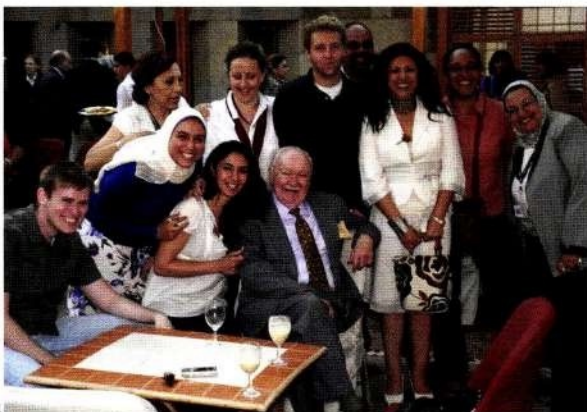
Gerry D. Scott, III
Director



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Legal Utilitarianism and Deontologism in Ottoman Egypt: Seventeenth and Eighteenth-Century Legal Practice

Ahmed Fekry Ibrahim

AHMED IBRAHIM WAS a 2009-2010 U.S. Department of State ECA fellow and is a PhD Candidate, Georgetown University
 Discipline: Arabic and Islamic Studies
 Research topic: Legal School Boundaries and Eclecticism in 18th Century Cairo

Photo caption: Azhar Library manuscript by Al-Makki, a 17th-century jurist who wrote about the utilitarian use of legal pluralism.



Did Egyptian courts in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries use the crossing of legal school boundaries for utilitarian reasons to serve the subjects of the law? This is the main question that I set out to answer during my research over the past year and a half in Cairo. In Sunni Islam, there are four schools of law, namely Shafi'i, Hanafi, Maliki and Hanbali. The crossing of school boundaries is sometimes done through the picking and choosing of easier rulings from the four different schools (*tatabu'*

al-rukhas), but sometimes this occurs by combining two or more rulings from different schools in the same transaction (*talfiq*). The Ottoman conquest of Egypt brought about a new status for Hanafism as the official school for the Ottoman Empire. What does that mean in the context of this pluralistic legal system?

The question of whether or not the crossing of school boundaries was practiced in the courts prior to the nineteenth century is important because it

	Court of Misr al-Qadima, Register 105	Court of Misr al-Qadima, Register 106	Court of Bulaq, register 66	Court of al-Bab al-'Ali, register 254
Hanafi	238	227	207	83
Non-Hanafi	13	23	43	167

could offer a challenge to the traditional narrative in Islamic legal history that Muhammad Abduh and later like-minded reformers innovated this new way of utilizing legal pluralism in Egypt for the welfare of society. This utilitarianist approach to a religion-based legal system had its detractors in the modern period and continues well into the contemporary period. I argue that there was a similar situation in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There was a heated debate between what we can call legal utilitarianists and deontologists over the use of legal pluralism to the benefit of society. Legal deontologists were concerned not with the consequences of the law, but with evaluations of those laws based on the inherent reasoning behind rulings. Utilitarianists were concerned with the consequence of laws and whether or not they achieve the utilitarianist motto “the greatest good for the greatest number of people.” I show that (1) there was a growing debate in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that broke away from classical legal theory, where the use of legal pluralism for utility was permitted by many jurists (2) the courts were actually practicing both strategies.

In order to answer those questions about the nature of the official Hanafi school in the context of legal pluralism, I examine two types of literature, namely Egyptian court records in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and the theoretical literature from that same period. The first literature I examined was to be found at Dar al-Watha'iq al-Qawmiyya, which houses a large collection of Ottoman court records that cover most of the Ottoman period in Egypt. This is the literature I will focus on in this paper. I chose three courts, two from Cairo and one from Bulaq. The choice of those courts was primarily

based on the diversity of case types in those courts. A large number of artisans and other working classes brought their cases to the court of Misr al-Qadima. The types of cases brought before this court included a large number of family cases such as marriages, divorces, and custody disputes, representing 29% of the total sample, as opposed to 11% of the sample from the court of Bulaq and only 2% of the sample from the Bab al-'Ali court. The court of al-Bab al-'Ali had a special jurisdiction as the court presided over by the chief judge. It attracted large numbers of members of the military elite. Bulaq was a vibrant commercial port, which meant that many of the transactions brought to the Bulaq court were related to commercial contracts. From those three courts, I selected four registers, picking 251 cases from the first register and 250 cases from the rest. Those thousand and one cases examined for the utilitarian use of the pluralistic legal system, were as shown in the above table.

From the above table, it is clear that the Hanafi school was the dominant school. A total of 75% of cases was brought to that school. The cases that were brought to non-Hanafi judges can usually be explained in terms of utility. A total of 21 cases where more than one judge was used to legitimize different parts of a transaction were found in the sample. The data contains clear examples of *talfiq*. To cite one example, we see a woman using the Shafi'i judge to annul her marriage through a mechanism that is only permitted under the Shafi'i school. In the same contract, she uses the Hanafi judge to marry herself, doing away with the male guardian required in the other schools.¹

This utilization of legal pluralism to solve legal problems was also performed through the simple picking and choosing of schools (*tatabu' al-rukhas*). There are certain transactions that were either not

allowed or permitted in limited circumstances in the Hanafi school, where judges from other schools were sought. I will mention only a couple of those types of cases where non-Hanafi judges were chosen for utilitarian purposes in the court. One such example is the issue of the sale of a religious endowment that is in ruins to replace it with another productive property, known as *istibdāl al-waqf*. The four schools vary in their approach to this legal transaction. The most liberal school on the issue is the Hanbali, with the widest grounds for such a sale. Out of the 1001 cases that I have examined, there were only 85 cases of *istibdāl*, which were all brought to Hanbali judges.

The second example is that of long rental contracts, which is not permitted by Hanafis. Out of the 1001 cases examined in this study, there were 64 cases of rental contracts, 36 of which are long rental contracts (exceeding three years) and 21 are short periods. All 36 cases of long rental contracts were brought to Hanbali judges.

There were, however, some short rental contracts that were also brought to Hanbali judges. Out of 21 short rental contracts, 17 were brought to Hanafi judges and 4 cases were brought to Hanbali judges. Since the Hanafi school allows short rental contracts, why were those four cases not brought before Hanafi judges as well? It seems that the reason the Hanbali school was used in the four instances of short rental contracts was motivated by the renter's interests. The Hanbalis provide conditions that are beneficial to renters, including the prohibition of increasing the rental value and honoring the rental contract in the case of the death of one of the parties to the contract.² In Hanafi law, the death of the lessor nullifies the rental contract.³ This insight into the choice of the Hanbali judges is provided in all of those cases.

It was concluded by our master Judge Ahmed al-Maqdisi, according to his school, where it is forbidden to accept increase in rent and the rental contract is not terminated at the death of the two parties to the contract or one of them or the transfer of the oversight of *waqf*.⁴

Since the utilitarian crossing of school boundaries was practiced prior to the modernization of the

Egyptian legal system, the modern codification of Islamic law was not a modern innovation as some historians have argued. The belief that the codification of Islamic law was a development that occurred outside of the tradition, which, ironically is a view shared by some contemporary Islamic activist groups following Western historiography, needs to be re-examined. The use of those strategies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries shows that the main techniques of codification were not novel, but rather an integral part of an evolutionary process that started much earlier. ■

NOTES

- 1 Dar al-Watha'iq al-Qawmiyya (Cairo), the Court of Misr al-Qadima, Register 105, document 199.
- 2 Dar al-Watha'iq al-Qawmiyya (Cairo), the Court of Bulaq, register 66, documents 47, 53, 56 (p.18, 21, 22).
- 3 See for instance, Hilal Ibn Yehiya Ibn Muslim al-Basri, *Kitab Ahkam al-Waqf* (Hyderabad: Majlis Da'irat al-Ma'arif al-Uthmaniyya, 1936), 207.
- 4 Dar al-Watha'iq al-Qawmiyya (Cairo), the Court of Bulaq, register 66, document 47.

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ARCE's 61st Annual Meeting "on the Bay"

Erin Carlile



Erin Carlile is ARCE's Public Relations Specialist

1. ARCE Director Gerry Scott welcomes attendees to the Hearst Museum reception.

All photos by Kathleen Scott

The American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE) held its 61st Annual Meeting in Oakland, California at the Oakland Marriott City Center Hotel, April 23-25, 2010. The meeting attracted over 350 attendees from the US and abroad. This meeting was held in association with the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology; Department of Near Eastern Studies, University of California, Berkeley; and the American Research Center in Egypt/Northern California Chapter. Each of the three days was broken out into concurrent speaker sessions, during which scholars, students, and expedition leaders presented their research findings, or discussed the latest developments in their projects in the areas of Egyptology and Coptic Studies. Over 100 speakers made presentations including a number from outside the US. Unfortunately, a few scholars traveling from or through the UK were unable to attend the meeting due to the Icelandic volcanic clouds disrupting air travel.

One presentation that garnered attention from attendees and media alike was "Baboons, Stable Isotopes, and the Location of Punt," by Nathaniel Dominy, Salima Ikram, and Gillian Leigh Moritz. The

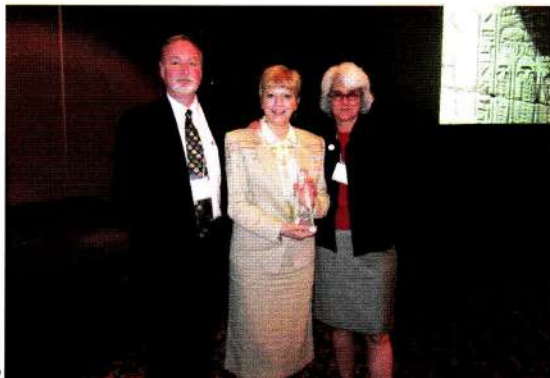
team analyzed baboon mummies from the British Museum to reveal the long-disputed location of "Punt," a land of exotic riches often referred to by the ancient Egyptians. Their findings were reported in the UK's *The Independent* newspaper. Professor Dominy of the University of California at Santa Cruz stated: "We think Punt is a sort of circumscribed region that includes eastern Ethiopia and all of Eritrea."

This year's Distinguished Service Award went to Brienne Loftis of the North Texas Chapter, who served as ARCE Treasurer from 2005 to 2009. This was a very busy and demanding period in ARCE's financial history, and her hard work and team leadership during this transitional time was a significant achievement. Loftis also played an important role in the creation and development of the North Texas Chapter, and remains one of its most active and stalwart members. A sincere thank you to Bri for her exceptional service and extraordinary contributions to ARCE.

ARCE student members were in top form as always, with two California students garnering the 1st and 2nd Place Best Student Paper Awards sponsored by ARCE's

arce annual meeting

2. Brienne Loftis (center) poses with ARCE Director Gerry Scott and Board of Governors President Emily Teeter.



3. Alicia Cunningham-Bryant (Yale University) presents her paper: *Staring into the Void: The Use of the Cartouche in Meroitic Offering Tables*



4. Attendees tour the Hearst Museum's special exhibition "The Conservator's Art: Preserving Egypt's Past"



5. Eric Wells is presented with the 1st place Best Student Paper Award.



6. Barbara Ann Richter receives her 2nd place award for Best Student Paper.



7. Board of Governors members Sarah Harte and Terry Rakolta visit during the President's and Director's Donor Reception.



8. Barbara and Al Berens, treasurer and president, respectively, of ARCE's Northern California Chapter attend the Donor Reception.



9. Jeff Novak (seated), Membership Coordinator for ARCE, is assisted at the registration table by ARCE's Programs Coordinator, Mary Sadek, and also by Barbara Berens, and Beverly Weber.



arce annual meeting

Chapter Council. Eric Wells of UCLA won the 1st Place award with his paper "The Iconography and Material Culture of Personal Piety;" Barbara Ann Richter of UC Berkeley won 2nd Place with her paper, entitled "When Word Play Is Not a Game: Paronomasia in the Ptolemaic Temple Texts."

"My fondest wish is that my late teacher and mentor, Prof. Cathleen Keller, could have been there to see me receive the award," said Richter. "Her inspiration and encouragement led me to pursue my studies in Egyptology at UC Berkeley."

The memory of Egyptologist and Berkeley Professor Cathleen 'Candy' Keller was also honored during ARCE's Friday-night reception at the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum. Reception attendees were able to view the exhibit "The Conservator's Art: Preserving Egypt's Past," which is a memorial to Dr. Keller, who passed away last year and was originally lead curator for the show. Keller's friend and colleague, Dr. Carol Redmount, completed the exhibition. "I was thrilled to pick up Candy's mantle to highlight the conservator's

contribution to cultural heritage preservation using the lens of the Hearst's Egyptian collection," she says.

A heartfelt thanks goes to the Northern California Chapter of ARCE for their sponsorship and help in making this year's Annual Meeting a great success! Deep appreciation goes to those US ARCE staff members who spent so many days, weeks, and months in planning and then running this annual meeting: Rachel Mauldin, Kathann El-Amin, Jeff Novak, and Dina Saad. Thanks, too, to Cairo staff members Mary Sadek, Jane Smythe, and Djodi Deutsch for their assistance at the meeting. Our volunteers were Betty Bussey, Barbara Berens, Rose Campbell, Jean Li, Beverly Weber, and Sid Kitchel. "They were absolutely invaluable to me at the registration table," said a grateful Jeff Novak, ARCE Membership Coordinator.

Be sure to join ARCE for the 2011 Annual Meeting, April 1 - 3, in Chicago, Illinois. This meeting is co-sponsored by the Oriental Institute. More information will become available on the website over the next several months. ■



10. The Members Reception at the Oakland Marriott City Center Hotel.

Traveler's Advice: Gastroenteritis in Egypt

Dr. Harer is a former Board Member and long-time supporter of ARCE who has spent much time traveling and working on excavations within Egypt.

A common thread in accounts of travel to Egypt from the 18th Century through to today is the experience of gastroenteritis—diarrhea plus or minus nausea and vomiting—sometimes termed “Gyppie Tummy” or the “Pharaoh’s Revenge”. As a physician I must deprecate self-treatment and recommend the afflicted seek competent medical care. Nevertheless, as an observer in Egypt for over thirty years, it is clear that self-treatment is common and, regrettably, rarely optimal. The purpose of this article is to alert readers to therapy which is unknown to most American doctors and American travelers who almost always resort to potent antibiotics with potentially harmful effects and less benefit.

The cause of most gastroenteritis in Egypt is coliform organisms to which we are unaccustomed. A wide range of other pathological bacteria and parasites are also available, but fortunately are less common. For persistent severe gastroenteritis the best drug is Ercefuryl™ (Er-SEF-you-ril), also sold under the name Antinal™. This is highly effective, safe, inexpensive and readily available over the counter in Egyptian pharmacies.

Antinal™ is an enteric antibiotic which is NOT absorbed into the body, which means it is virtually without undesired effects. It is effective against a broad spectrum of enteric pathogens such as Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Campylobacter, Shigella, Salmonella, and Yersinia—as well as that old favorite E. coli. Because it is not absorbed into the body it is also safe to use during pregnancy and lactation. Women also appreciate that it does not lead to a secondary monilial vaginitis.

The course of therapy is one tablet four times daily for three days. Response is usually rapid over the course of one or two days, but it is best to take the full course of twelve tablets. The cost for a 12 tablet box is less than one dollar! It is important to maintain hydration, and many sufferers will benefit from supplementing this therapy by taking Smecta™. This is powdered Kaolin which also is not absorbed into the body, but will provide some bulk for stool formation. Other anti-diarrhea therapy such as Immodium™ may be used in conjunction with Antinal™ and Smecta™.

If nausea and vomiting are a major problem, anti-emetics such as Emetrol™ or Atarax™ are readily available without prescription in Egyptian pharmacies. Package inserts for all drugs mentioned above are in English as well as Arabic and should be read carefully.

Ercefuryl™ was developed in France. Its safety is such that it is available over the counter in the EU countries. It is not available in the USA because there is limited demand and the cost of studies to garner FDA approval would be excessive. Hence, American doctors and their patients are unaware of its existence.

Parasitic infections such as Giardia lamblia and amoebae are also readily acquired by the unwary traveler in Egypt. Their therapies are a different and more complex matter for which one should seek professional advice. Egyptian doctors receive their entire education in English, so American travelers need have no fear about communicating with them to get help when needed.

By W Benson Harer Jr MD



1. Andrew Bednarski, Gerry Scott, and Kathleen Scott met with scholars and explored the archives of the National History Museum in Nantes, France in June, as part of ARCE's collaborative project to publish the final, long-lost Egyptological work of Frédéric Cailliaud. They were joined by Serge Regnault, Anne Boutrouche, Philippe Mainterot, and Director Pierre Watelet of the Natural History Museum.
2. ARCE staff Michael Jones, Kathleen Scott, Gerry Scott, Kathann El-Amin, Jane Smythe, and Italian conservator Alberto Sucato (and Luigi De Cesaris, not pictured) were accompanied by Father Maximous el-AnTony on a visit to see medieval wall paintings at the Dar El Fakhoury Monastery near Esna in Upper Egypt in June. The monks and parishioners provided a lovely feast for the visitors.
3. Gerry Scott welcomes Arabic Language Students to the Cairo Center in June. This year's class was made up of 31 students in both graduate and undergraduate programs throughout the US. Students were chosen from hundreds of applications to the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC), which oversees the program funded by the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. All students have had a minimum of one year of Arabic and a maximum of two years. This is the 5th year ARCE has participated in the program.
4. Arabic Language Program team members Kareem Abuzeid, Assistant Language Coordinator, ARCE Public Programs Coordinator Mary Sadek, Randa Mostafa, Cultural Mentor, Dina Nouayem, Language Coordinator, and Ahmed Mansour, Cultural Mentor
5. Members of the ARCE Chicago Chapter meeting in August for a hieroglyphs study group, led by chapter Vice-President Dennis Kelley (right).
6. ARCE Cairo Center's front desk receptionist, Reda Anwar, welcomed a daughter, Gana, to her family in June.

annual report 2008-2009

ARCE Board of Governors 2008-2009

***Richard Martin, President - 2009** (RSM)

Emory University
Department of Religion

***Emily Teeter, Vice President** (2009)

Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

***Brienne Loftis, Treasurer** (2009)

James P. Allen (RSM)

Department of Egyptology and Ancient Western Asian
Studies

Brown University

Jonathan Berkey (2009)

Davidson College
Islamic Studies

Betsy M. Bryan (RSM)

Department of Near Eastern Studies
Johns Hopkins University

***Robert Bussey** (Chapter Rep.-2009, ex officio)

President, Northern California Chapter

Kara Cooney (RSM)

Getty Research Institute

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Dept. of Near Eastern Languages & Civilizations
Yale University

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Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

Marjorie Fisher (2011)

William Granara (RSM)

Harvard University
Center for Middle Eastern Studies

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***Sarah Harte** (2009)

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Trinity International University
Ancient Near Eastern Studies

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University of Rochester
Department of Religion & Classics

Salima Ikram (RSM)

American University in Cairo

Janet Irwine (2009)

Janet H. Johnson (RSM)

Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

Chris Karcher (2009)

***David O'Connor** (RSM)

New York University
Institute of Fine Arts

***Diana Craig Patch** (2010)

Department of Egyptian Art
Metropolitan Museum of Art

***Carol A. Redmount**, (immediate past pres.-2009,
ex officio)

University of California, Berkeley
Department of Near Eastern Studies

Catharine Roehrig (RSM)

Department of Egyptian Art
Metropolitan Museum of Art

John Shearman (2010)

Susan Slyomovics (RSM)

University of California, Los Angeles
Department of Anthropology

Raymond Smith (2009)

Dona J. Stewart (RSM)

Georgia State University
Director, Middle East Institute

Christopher Taylor (2010)

Drew University
Middle East Studies Program

Robert Tignor (RSM)

Princeton University
Department of History

Chris Townsend (2009)

Roxie Walker (RSM)

Institute for Bioarchaeology

Willeke Wendrich (2009)

University of California, Los Angeles
Dept. of Near Eastern Languages and Culture

* Executive Committee membership

RSM: Research Supporting Member of the ARCE
Consortium

The date in parentheses indicates the year term ends.

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ARCE Expeditions 2008-2009

ABYDOS

MIDDLE CEMETERY AT ABYDOS
Kelsey Museum of Archaeology
Director: Dr. Janet Richards
February 2009 - April 2009

RAMSES II, ABYDOS
NYU

Director: Dr. Sameh Iskander
December 2008-January 2009

SHUNET EL-ZEBIB, NORTH ABYDOS
University of Pennsylvania
Yale University

Directors: Dr. David O'Connor and Dr. Matthew Adams
December 2008 - April 2009

BENI SWEIF

EL-HIBEH
University of California, Berkeley
Director: Dr. Carol Redmount
July 2009 - August 2009

THE PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF TELL EL-HIBEH,
California State University
Director: Dr. Robert Yohe,
July 2009 - August 2009

CAIRO

ASLAM AL-SILAH DAR
ARCE (EAC)
Director: Christoph Bouleau
July 2008 - June 2009

DAKHLA OASIS

AIN EL-GUEDIDA & AMHEIDA
Columbia University
Director: Dr. Roger Bagnall
January-February 2009

FAYYOUM

FAYYOUM PROJECT

Duke University

Director: Dr. Elwyn Simons
October 2008

NORTH AND EAST OF LAKE QARUN
University of California

Director: Dr. Willeke Wendrich, University of California,
Los Angeles (UCLA)
September 2008 - December 2008

GIZA

GIZA MAPPING PROJECT
University of Chicago/Semitic Museum/AERA
Director: Dr. Mark Lehner
December 2008-November 2009

ABU BAKR CEMETERY AT GIZA
Brown University/Cairo University

Directors: Dr. Tohfa Handoussa and Dr. Edward
Brovarski
February 2009 - March 2009

HIERAKONPOLIS/EL-KAB

HIERAKONPOLIS
British Museum/University of Arkansas
Director: Dr. Renee Friedman
December 2008 - April 2009

EL-KAB/HAGR EDFU

British Museum
Director: Dr. Vivian Davies
January 2009 - April 2009

LUXOR EAST BANK

LUXOR TEMPLE & KHONSU
Epigraphic Survey, Oriental Institute, University of
Chicago
Director: Dr. W. Raymond Johnson
October 2008-April 2009

MUT TEMPLE

Brooklyn Museum
Director: Dr. Richard Fazzini
January-March 2009



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ARCE Expeditions 2008-2009



MUT TEMPLE

Johns Hopkins University
Director: Dr. Betsy Bryan
September-December 2008

SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL

ARCE/ Ancient Egypt Research Associates
Director: Dr. Mark Lehner
January 2009

ARCE – LUXOR EAC Projects

Stone Replacement and Conservation/Khonsu & Karnak
Director: Dany Roy
July 2008-July 2009

Conservation of Akhenaten Talatat at Karnak
Director: Dr. Jocelyn Gohary
August 2008-July 2009

Conservation Field School in Luxor (Phase 2)
Director: Ed Johnson

September 2008-June 2009

Preservation of Sacred Lakes

Director: Magdy Mokhtar

September 2008-June 2009

Study of Artifacts of Karnak & Luxor Temples
(Dewatering Project)

Director: Edwin Brock

September 2008-June 2009

Wall Painting and Conservation at Khonsu Temple

Director: Ed Johnson

January-December 2009

LUXOR WEST BANK

MEDINET HABU

Epigraphic Survey, Oriental Institute, University of
Chicago

Director: Dr. W. Raymond Johnson

October 2008-April 2009

TOMB OF MENNA CONSERVATION PROJECT

ARCE (EAC)/Georgia State University

Director: Dr. Melinda Hartwig,

September-December 2008

VALLEY OF THE KINGS

Pacific Lutheran University

Director: Dr. Donald Ryan

October-December 2008

AMENHOTEP III AT MALKATA

Metropolitan Museum of Art

Directors: Dr. Diana Patch and Dr. Peter Lacovara

November 2008-January 2009

TAUSERT TEMPLE

University of Arizona Egyptian Expedition

Director: Dr. Richard Wilkinson

December 2008-January 2009

MARINA AL-ALAMAIN

SITE PRESENTATION PROJECT

ARCE (EAC)

Director: Alaa El-Habachi

July 2008-June 2009

PHILAE

DEMOTIC GRAFFITI AT PHILAE

Northern Arizona University

Director: Dr. Eugene Cruse-Urbe

January 2009

SOHAG

WHITE MONASTERY

ARCE

Director: Dr. Darlene Brooks Hedstrom

September 2008 - December 2008

RED MONASTERY

ARCE

Director: Dr. Elizabeth Bolman

January-December 2009

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Consortium 2008-2009

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College of Charleston
Combined Prehistoric Expedition
Drew University
Frank H. McClung Museum
Georgia State University
Institute for the Study of Muslim Societies & Civilizations
Institute for the Study of the Ancient World
Johns Hopkins University
Los Angeles County Museum of Art
Pacific Lutheran University
The British Museum
The Red Monastery Project
University of Arizona
University of Arkansas
University of British Columbia
University of Memphis
University of Montana
University of Notre Dame

University of Pennsylvania
Washington University in St. Louis
Wittenberg University
Yale University
York University - Faculty of Arts

Research Supporting Members

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Association for Research and Enlightenment, Inc.
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Emory University - Dept. of Religion
Getty Conservation Institute
Harvard University
Institute for Bioarchaeology
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
New York University
Oriental Institute, University of Chicago
Princeton University
Trinity International University
University of California, Los Angeles
University of Michigan
University of Toronto

Research Associates and Fellows 2008-2009

Mariam Ayad

Research Associate
Assistant Professor of Art History, Department of Art, University of Memphis
Research topic: The Opening of the Mouth Ritual: Selection and Layout in Select Theban Tombs

Dalia Gubara

Research Associate
Doctoral Candidate, Columbia University
Research topic: Trajectories of Learning and the Everyday Life of Ideas: Al-Azhar in the Eighteenth Century.

2008 GETTY RESEARCH EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN AND MIDDLE EAST

Dr. Sherif Sayed Anwar

Assistant Professor, College of Archaeology, Cairo University
Research Topic: An Introduction to the Study of Islamic Coins
Research Country: Jordan

Dr. Said Ennahid

Assistant Professor Al-Akhwayn University
School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Ifrane, Morocco
Research Topic: From «Rabad» to «Habitat Social»: An Archaeological-Urban History of Collective Housing in Morocco
Research Country: Egypt

Fellows 2008-2009

Jere Bacharach

U.S. Department of State ECA Fellow
Professor Emeritus of Early Islamic, Medieval, and
Modern Middle East Studies
University of Washington
Research topic: Islamic Numismatics and Historical
Research

Heather Badamo

U.S. Department of State ECA fellow
Doctoral Candidate, University of Michigan
Research topic: Among Byzantines and Muslims:
Medieval Coptic Representations of Military Saints ca
850-1300 CE

Scott Bucking

National Endowment for the Humanities fellow
Associate Professor of Ancient Mediterranean Studies,
DePaul University
Research topic: Archaeology, Papyrology, and the
Search for the "Schoolrooms" of Graeco-Roman Egypt

Michelle Campos

National Endowment for the Humanities fellow
Assistant Professor of Modern Middle Eastern History,
University of Florida
Research topic: Making Citizens, Contesting
Citizenship in the Arab Middle East

Elizabeth Cummins

U.S. Department of State ECA fellow
Doctoral Candidate, Emory University
Research topic: Beds in New Kingdom Egyptian Art

Kelly-Anne Diamond-Reed

U.S. Department of State ECA fellow
Adjunct Professor, Villanova University
Research topic: An Investigation into the Events of the
Sacred District in New Kingdom Funerary Scenes

Dina EL Gabry

Samuel H. Kress Fellow
Doctoral Candidate, Johns Hopkins University
Research topic: Chairs, Stools and Footstools in the
New Kingdom: A Catalogue of the Objects Preserved
in the Cairo Museum

Noor Khan

U.S. Department of State ECA fellow
Assistant Professor in History, Colgate University
Research topic: The Connections between the Indian
and Egyptian Nationalist Movements, 1882-1954

Sara Nimis

U.S. Department of State ECA fellow
Doctoral Candidate, Georgetown University
Research topic: Educational Reform in Nineteenth
Century Egypt

Adam Sabra

National Endowment for the Humanities fellow, ARCE
Scholar-in-Residence
Associate Professor of Pre-Modern Middle Eastern
History, University of Georgia
Research topic: A Dynasty of Ottoman-Egyptian
Notables and Their World

Suzanne Stetkevych

National Endowment for the Humanities fellow
Professor, Department of Near Eastern Languages and
Cultures, Indiana University
Research topic: From Engagement to Disengagement:
The Poetics of Abu-Al-Ma-arri

Hoda Yousef

U.S. Department of State ECA fellow
Doctoral Candidate, Georgetown University
Research topic: Literacy in the Public Sphere in Egypt at
the Turn of the 20th Century

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Mr. Steve Shultz and Mrs. Karen Shultz
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Dr. John O'Brien and Mrs. Sarah O'Brien

LOTUS - \$155

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Ms. Dina Aboul Saad
Mr. Peter D. Allingham
Mrs. Mary F. Arce
Dr. Dieter Arnold and Dr. Dorothea E.B. Arnold
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Dr. Roger Bagnall
Dr. Lawrence M. Berman
Mr. Brian C. Broadus
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Mr. Michael D. Danti
Dr. Peter F. Dorman
Ms. Sylvia J. Egan
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Ms. Leanna Gaskins
Dr. Anna Gonosová
Dr. Claire Gottlieb
Mr. Michael Greene and Mrs. Bernice Greene
Ms. Susan L. Gundersen
Dr. Stephen P. Harvey
Mrs. Carolyne L. Hatch-Destro
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Donor and Membership Support 2008-2009



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Ms. Jewel Williams
Prof. Arelene E. Wolinski

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\$200+

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Dr. Emily Teeter and Mr. Joseph Cain
Mr. Michael R. Van Vleck
Ms. Annie C. Busch

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Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
CAORC-Smithsonian Institution
Community Foundation for Southeast Michigan
National Endowment for the Humanities
Samuel H. Kress Foundation
U.S. Agency for International Development
U.S. Department of Education

ARCE Staff 2008-2009

Cairo

Gerry D. Scott, III, director
Jane Smythe, assistant to the director
Amira Khattab, deputy director for research and government relations
Kathleen Scott, director of publications
Hussein Abdul Raouf, finance manager
Nadia Saad, assistant finance manager
Noha Atef, accountant
Mary Sadek, public programs coordinator
Amir Abdel Hamid, office manager
Djodi Deutsch, academic programs coordinator
Charles Van Siclen, librarian
Usama Mahgoub, assistant librarian
Amira Gamal, assistant librarian
Soliman Gomaa, library assistant
Yasser Hamdy, computer systems manager
Reda Anwar, receptionist
Salah Metwalli, assistant for governmental relations
Yehia Yassin, security and maintenance officer
Ahmed Abdallah Hassan, driver
'Abd Rabou 'Ali Hassan, driver
Mohammed Hassan Mohammed, messenger
Ramadan Khalil Abdu, messenger
Mohammed Hassan Hussein, messenger
Eid Fawzy, messenger
'Amr Gad, messenger

The Egyptian Antiquities Conservation Project Staff (EAC)

Michael Jones, associate director, EAC
Jaroslaw Dobrowolski, technical director
Alaa El-Habashi, assistant technical director
Hoda Abdel Hamid, technical adjunct
Janie Abdul Aziz, grant administrator
Lara Shawky, assistant grant administrator
Ghada Hazem El Batouty, chief accountant
Mariam Abdel Malek, administration and finance assistant
Marwa Shehata, executive secretary
Gustavo Camps, Graphics Designer/Photographer

Janice Kamrin, director, Egyptian Museum Registrar Training Project (EMRTP)
Sari Nieminen, project assistant, EMRTP
Elina Nuutinen, project assistant, EMRTP

EAC Luxor Staff

Ed Johnson, acting project director, East Bank Groundwater Lowering Response Project (EBGLRP)
Magdy Mokhtar, assistant engineer, EBGLRP
Andrew Bednarski, assistant to the director for special projects
Adel Abdel Meguid Aly, office manager
Ahmed Yahya El Nouby, accountant
Zakariah Yaccoub, IT specialist
Said Abdel Hamed Hassan, conservation trainer
Jocelyn Gohary, Talatat project director
Rawya Mohamed Ismail, Talatat project assistant director
Owen Murray, photographer
Sara Vetter, photographer
Elsa Bourguignon, conservation lab manager
Amal Ali Mohamed, conservation assistant
Mohamed Rabie Mohamed Ali, cook
Salama Azat Salamc, cook
Mohmoud Ibrahim, housekeeper
Mohamed Ragab, housekeeper
Ayman Rabeah, office messenger
Ashraf Fahmy, office messenger
Mohamed Saleh Hemad, driver
Ahmed Badry Abdallah Ahmed, lab messenger
Dina Nabil Adly, receptionist
Salah Ahemd Abdel Rahman, messenger (buyer)
Mostafa Mohamed Reda, lab messenger

US Business Office

Kathann El-Amin, chief financial officer
Rachel Mauldin, assistant director for US operations and archivist
Dina Saad, director of development
Jeff Novak, membership coordinator
Erin Carlile, PR and grant writing specialist

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American Research Center in Egypt Statement of Financial Position June 30, 2009 and 2008

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

ASSETS	6/30/2008	6/30/2009
Cash and cash equivalents	\$10,757,121	\$12,685,102
Receivables and prepaid expenses	168,663	144,945
Pledges Receivable	871,506	686,730
Grants receivable	2,920,017	3,029,445
Deferred Sub-Grants	4,598,926	4,877,249
Investments, at quoted fair value	44,998,017	40,498,199
Property & equipment, net	252,386	267,208
Library collection	835,440	835,440
Deferred rent	172,000	160,000
Total assets	\$65,574,076	\$63,184,318
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable & accrued expenses	\$476,099	\$366,041
Grants payable	45,700	261,001
Sub-Grants Payable	4,228,117	4,347,494
Refundable advances & custodial funds	10,505	9,662
Deferred revenue	2,932,453	4,923,541
Assets held in trust for others	9,551,275	8,435,196
Total liabilities	\$17,244,149	\$18,342,935
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted	4,902,387	4,151,753
Temporarily restricted	13,197,091	10,459,181
Permanently restricted	30,230,449	30,230,449
Total net assets	\$48,329,927	\$44,841,383
Total liabilities and net assets	\$65,574,076	\$63,184,318

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American Research Center in Egypt Statement of Activities For the year ended June 30, 2009

As audited by PriceWaterhouseCoopers

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

REVENUES AND SUPPORT	TOTAL	UNRESTRICTED	TEMPORARILY	PERMANENTLY
Grants	\$5,964,298	5,201,098	763,200	
Membership dues	\$137,381	137,381		
Contributions	\$93,902	18,667	75,235	
Cultural endowment trust earnings	\$133,735	133,735		
Meeting, lectures, and publications	\$158,610	158,610		
Investment income	\$1,480,373	1,130,636	349,737	
Net unrealized & realized gains on investments	\$(4,216,082)	(1,029,187)	(3,186,895)	
Other	\$13,824	13,824		
Net assets released from restrictions	\$-	739,187	(739,187)	
Total revenues and support	\$3,766,041	\$6,503,951	\$(2,737,910)	\$-
EXPENSES				
Program services				
Conferences and seminars	\$177,303	177,303		
Fellowships	\$251,490	251,490		
Library	\$151,702	151,702		
Public education	\$398,866	398,866		
Publications	\$189,474	189,474		
Restoration and conservation	\$4,512,488	4,512,488		
Scholars residence				
Total program services	\$5,681,323	\$5,681,323	\$-	\$-
Supporting services				
Management and general	\$924,516	924,516		
Membership development	\$65,254	65,254		
Fundraising	\$128,829	128,829		
Total supporting services	1,118,599	1,118,599		
Total expenses	\$6,799,922	\$6,799,922	\$-	\$-
Total change in net assets before foreign exchange gain	\$(3,033,881)	\$(295,971)	\$(2,737,910)	\$-
Foreign exchange gain/loss	\$(571,569)	(571,569)		
Change in net assets	\$(3,605,450)	(867,540)	(2,737,910)	
Net assets at beginning of year	\$48,329,927	4,902,387	13,197,091	30,230,449
Adjustments to Fund Balance	\$116,906	116,906		
Net assets at end of year	\$44,841,383	\$4,151,753	\$10,459,181	\$30,230,449

Fellowships in Egypt 2011-2012



Fields of Study

Anthropology
Archaeology
Art & Architecture
Coptic Studies
Economics
Egyptology
History
Humanities
Islamic Studies
Language & Literature
Political Science
Religion

Fellowships to be awarded in 2011

The U.S. State Department Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

Fellowships are available to pre-doctoral candidates in the all-but-dissertation stage and to post-doctoral scholars. Fellowships are restricted to U.S. citizens and are for a minimum stay of three months.

National Endowment for the Humanities

The NEH makes available 2-4 fellowships for post-doctoral scholars and non-degree seeking professionals for a minimum stay of four months. One of these fellows is chosen to serve as the ARCE Scholar-in-Residence, whose role is to promote collegiality at the Center.

The William P. McHugh Memorial Fund

The McHugh Award provides assistance to a graduate student from any nation to encourage the study of Egyptian geoarchaeology and prehistory. (Concurrent with one of the other fellowships for the study of Egyptian geo-archaeology or pre-history only)

Examples of Previous Awards Topics

Egyptian and Italian Merchants in the Black Sea SlaveTrade, 1260-1453
Engraved in Stone: The Role of Meroitic Offering Tables and their Iconography in Meroitic Funerary Religion
Nationalizing the Modern: City and Nation Building, Architectural Modernity, and the Politics of Transition in Egypt 1939-1965
The Palace in Ancient Egypt: Toward a Definition of Form and Function Identity, Burial Practices, and Social Change in Greco-Roman Egypt
Vocational Education in Modern Egypt

Duration and Allowances

The Fellowship year begins October 1, 2011 and ends September 30, 2012.

ARCE fellows receive a monthly stipend commensurate with academic status and number of accompanying dependents, plus round-trip air transportation for recipients only.



E-Mail Contact: fellows@arce.org

San Antonio Office • Tel: 210 821 7000

• Fax: 210 821 7007

Applications available at www.arce.org/fellowships