

A R C E

ANNUAL MEETING

PHILADELPHIA 1989

APRIL 21-23, 1989

PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS



THE ARCE CONSORTIUM

RESEARCH SUPPORTING MEMBERS

**Oriental Institute,
University of Chicago
University of Michigan
Princeton University
Harvard University
The Brooklyn Museum
The Metropolitan Museum of Art**

**New York University
Columbia University
Brigham Young University
University of California,
Los Angeles
University of Toronto
American University in Cairo**

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

**University of Delaware
Yale University
Cleveland Museum of Art
Claremont Graduate School
University of California, Berkeley
University of Texas, Austin
Southern Methodist University
University of Washington
Duke University
University Museum,
University of Pennsylvania
University of Minnesota
Middle East Studies Association**

**Schutz American School,
Alexandria, Egypt
University of Maryland
University of Arizona
Johns Hopkins University
Brown University
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
Memphis State University
Aga Khan Program for Islamic
Architecture, MIT
Smithsonian Institution
Southwest Missouri State University**

A R C E

ANNUAL MEETING

PHILADELPHIA 1989

APRIL 21 - APRIL 23, 1989

PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are happy to acknowledge our special indebtedness to Dr. Robert H. Dyson, Director of the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, for his kind invitation to ARCE to hold the 1989 annual conference within the University Museum. Dr. Brian Spooner, Director of the Middle East Center, is the kind host of our Friday evening reception.

We wish to thank in particular Dr. David Silverman, Associate Curator of the Egyptian Section, The University Museum, for heading the local arrangements committee for this year's conference, and Dr. Roger Allen of the Middle East Center, University of Pennsylvania who took charge of the Islamic section of the conference. We also acknowledge here the advice and contributions rendered by Dr. David O'Connor, Associate Curator in Charge, and to the assistants in the Section: Janet Richards, Paul Gibblin, Jennifer Houser, Melissa Robinson, Bonnie Crossfield and Tammi Smith.

At the University Museum we also received generous help from Elin Danien, Public Program Manager.

Cover Illustration: The cover depicts the statue of Ramesses II in the collection of the University Museum. The photograph was kindly supplied by Wallace Eldredge and the cover design is by Nancy Carey.

CONTENTS

Board of Governors.....	2
Donors, Friends, and New Members.....	3
Projects and Expeditions, 1988-89.....	8
Fellows	10
Book Exhibitors	11
Program	12
Abstracts (Arranged alphabetically by Speaker).....	23

HIGHLIGHTS OF MEETING

General Business Meeting, 4:15 pm. Friday, April 21, Rainey Auditorium

Plenary Lecture: Guest Speaker, Dr. Sarah Pomeroy, Friday afternoon, April 21, 5:45 pm, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania: Harrison Auditorium. Cosponsored by University Museum.

**Reception (host: The Middle East Center, University of Pennsylvania):
Friday evening, April 21, 7:00, Lower Egyptian Gallery**

**ARCE Reception: Saturday evening, April 22, 6:30 pm,
Chinese Rotunda, University Museum**

**ARCE Annual Banquet: Saturday night, April 22, 7:45 pm,
Upper Egyptian Gallery.**

**ARCE After Banquet Speaker: Saturday evening, April 22, 9:00 pm,
Rainey Auditorium
Dr. Robert Bianchi, "Masterpieces from the Alexandria Museum."**

**Board of Governors Meeting: Sunday, April 23, 8:00 am
(Breakfast), Penn Tower Hotel, Yale Room**

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS, 1988-1989

***David O'Connor, President (1990)**

University Museum, University of Pennsylvania

***Afaf Lutfi al-Sayyid Marsot, Vice President (RSM)**

University of California, Los Angeles

***Lewis Staples, Treasurer (1990)**

Manufacturers Hanover World Trade Corporation, New York

***John L. Foster, Editor, JARCE**

Roosevelt University

S. Kent Brown, Brigham Young University (RSM)

Richard Bulliet, Columbia University (RSM)

Richard Fazzini, The Brooklyn Museum (RSM)

Rita Freed, Memphis State University (1990)

David Goodman, Caltrans, Sacramento (1991)

Donald Hansen, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University (RSM)

***W. Benson Harer, Imhotep Society, San Bernardino (1989)**

John S. Holladay, University of Toronto (1991)

Janet Johnson, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago (RSM)

***Cathleen Keller, University of California, Berkeley (1991)**

Donald Kunz, Kunz & Waugh Ltd., Phoenix (1989)

Bruce Ludwig, TCW Realty Advisers, Los Angeles (1989)

Muhsin Mahdi, Harvard University (RSM)

Ernest McCarus, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (RSM)

Mona Mikhail, New York University (1991)

Nicholas Millet, University of Toronto (RSM)

Norma Mills, Chattanooga (1989)

***Carl Petry, Northwestern University (1990)**

Aleya Rouchdy, Wayne State University (1989)

Edna R. Russmann, Metropolitan Museum of Art (RSM)

Robert Tignor, Princeton University (RSM)

Gerald Vincent, Stamford (1989)

Kent Weeks, American University in Cairo (RSM)

Robert J. Wenke, University of Washington (1990)

Joan Brown Winter, San Antonio (1989)

*** Executive Committee membership**

RSM: Research Supporting Member of the ARCE Consortium.

The date in parentheses indicates the year term ends.

DIRECTORS

Cairo: Robert Brenton Betts
New York: Terence Walz

PRESIDENTS EMERITUS

Edward W. Forbes (1950-1962)
William Stevenson Smith (1963-1966)
Gustave von Grunebaum (1966-1971)
John A. Wilson (1971-1974)
Morroe Berger (1974-1978)
Muhsin Mahdi (1978-1981)
Klaus Baer (1981-1984)
Robert A. Fernea (1984-1987)

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

The Egyptian Ambassador to the
United States
The United States Ambassador to
the Arab Republic of Egypt
Georges Anawati
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Atherton
Hasan Fathy
Yahya al-Khashab
Ibrahim Madkur
Gamal al-Din Mokhtar
Sarwat Okasha
Soheir el-Qalamawy
May Trad

LIFE MEMBERS

William Y. Adams
Emma Swan Hall
W. Benson Harer
Sally B. Johnson
Jean Keith
Bruce Ludwig
Lizbeth Malkmus
Sheila McNally
Grier Merwin
William Needle
William Kelly Simpson
Joan Brown Winter

BENEFACTORS

Bruce Ludwig (also for the Berkeley Theban Mapping Project and the Giza
Plateau Mapping Project)
David Koch (for the Giza Plateau Mapping Project)
Olin and Norma Mills
William Kelly Simpson and the Yale Endowment for Egyptology
(for the Giza Plateau Mapping Project)
Gerald Vincent

CORPORATE MEMBERS AND DONORS

**AMOCO Foundation
Expanding/Contracting Company**

PATRONS

**Iver J. Iverson
Christiana Walford
Joan Brown Winter**

CORPORATE PATRONS

**Bechtel Egypt
Philip Morris (Egypt)**

SUPPORTING MEMBERS

**Boston Museum of Science
(for the Berkeley Theban
Mapping Project)
Virginia Condon
The Dorr Foundation
(for the Berkeley Theban
Mapping Project)
Paul DuCommun
Margaret Eastman
Stephen Eastman
Mr and Mrs. Wallace Eldredge
Louise Espy**

**Ada Feyerick
David and Mary Goodman
W. Benson Harer
Judge and Mrs. George M. Joseph
Thomas Judson
Donald R. Kunz
Dr. and Mrs. Francis Niedenfuhr
Mrs. Joel Pitcairn
Lee and Doris Rogers
John Sarr
E. Grant Schackelford
Mr and Mrs. Robert Toth**

CORPORATE SUPPORTERS

**Misr Iran Development Bank
Kodak (Egypt)
E. R. Squibb & Sons, Inc. (Cairo)
Marathon Petroleum (Egypt)**

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS (1988-89)

Onnig Alixanian	Mrs. T. J. Kennedy
Susan H. Auth	Ann M. Lesch
Jere Bacharach	Mary A. Littauer
Barbara Bell	Carlotta Maher
Robert S. Bianchi	William McMurray
Bernard V. Bothmer	Kathleen Howard Merriam
William M. Brinner	Lloyd Pawkett, Jr.
Betsy Bryan	Barbara Pleskow
George A. D'Angelo, Esq.	J. C. Ringenoldus
Martha Dannerbeck	Helen Ripley
Virginia Lee Davis	Aleya Rouchdy
Harold K. Ewald, III	Dr. Hind Sadeq
Ogden Goelet, Jr.	John J. Slocum
Oleg Grabar	Thilo Steinschulte
Nimet Habachy	Jaroslav and Suzanne Stetkevych
Peter W. Haider	James R. Szymanowicz
James E. Harris	Michael R. Van Vleck
Charles Jaffin	Gerald Vincent
Janet H. Johnson	John S. Warner
Sally B. Johnson	Robert and Nanette Wenke
Charles Kannengiesser	Edward Wentz

NEW MEMBERS SINCE APRIL 1988 MEETING

Katherine M. Aaron	Robert C. Bryant
Dr. Roshdy Abdel Kader	Robert A. Bulger
Klaus Aichele	Olivia Burdin
Sety Meren Aset	Brian E. Burns
Brenda Marion Bailey	Amy Campbell
Jeffrey W. Bancroft	Loretta M. Castle
A. Baxendale	Dr. Paul H. Chapman
Michael F. Bazinet	Barbara Chung
Dr. Brian C. Bennett	Diane Clifford
Juliette Bentley	Eric Cline
Lawrence M. Berman	Eric S. Cohen
Elizabeth Bishop	Shana R. Cohen
Dr. Philip V. Bohlman	Carolyn M. Coleman
Carolyn Brown	Ted Cookson
Palmira Brummett	Vincent J. Cornell
Lt. Col and Mrs Auben W. Brunneman	James Creed
	Ann Crowley

NEW MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

Margaret S. Davis
Dr. Jean M. Davison
William E. Davy
Cathy Dees
Pablo De Jevenois
Hamish L. Dempster
Gilbert Denman, Jr.
Peter Richard De Smet
Esther Diaz
Barbara K. Dillman
William B. Dobbs
Craig Charles Dochniak
Shirlee Doft
Denise Doxey
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Droste
A. J. Durham
Dr. Donald Eckert
Michele Edelson
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Eicher
Donald V. Etz
Jeanne Fairweather, M.D.
Dr. Leila Fawaz
Miriam Fettman
David Finn
Ann Fisher
Gloria Galt
Rick Gann
Paul A. Giblin
Eric Gieringer
Thomas P. Gilbert
Loren Goldner
Gary Greig
Annette Gromrow
Bernice H. Gross
Denise Jan Grosskopf
Dr. Krzysztof A. Grzymiski
David B. Gubits
Nora L. Guhl
Carol Hagelstein
Fred E. Hann
H. Lyn Hardman
Dr. Barbara Harlow
Dr. James Harrell
Richard P. Harrington
Jeffrey L. Harris
Kristin Hedman
Dr. Tyler Hess
Natalie Hughes
Thomas K. Hitzroth
Dr. Thomas Emil Homerin
Rexine Hummel
Charles Jaffin
Barbara Jensen
Dale Jordan
Andrea Jorgenson
Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Judd
Mrs. Perry Kallison
Olaf Kaper
Sandy Noren Kaplan
Chris Karcher
Odis Kendrick
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Kennedy
Commander W. B. Kern, Jr.
Nicholas B. Kronwall
Juanita Lancaster
The Rev. J. Willis Langlinais
Laura L. Larner
Pat Legan
Dr. Paul LeRoy
Stephanie L. Levin
Richard A. Livingston
Mary Ann Lohnes
Marcie N. Lombardi
Paul Losensky
Judy Lustig
Dr. Adam Norman Lynde
Carolyne Matthews
Archie Maxwell
James V. Mazuca
Scott McBride
Etelka McCluer
Dennis Hoby McDonald
Heather McCarthy
Lynn McHarness
Pamela McKee
Thomas J. McNally

NEW MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

Debbie McNeil	Jane B. Sellers
Lizabeth Merritt	John Shearman
Dr. Patricia Meyers	Rebecca Shen
Steven D. Mezick	Steven Blake Shubert
Joan C. Mohler	Sidney P. Shyer
Ellen Moinard	Al Siegel
Brian Muhs	Sharon R. Simons
Professor Dr. Hans W. Muller	Judy Singer
Kathryn T. Muller	Mrs. Campbell Smith
Marc Nagelberg	Lanita Snow
Darlene De Anna Neubert	Diane Lynn Sosa
John S. Nolan	Alicia Holeman Sproul
Joan Norvelle	Paul Stanwick
Dr. Boyo G. Ockinga	M. Gen. and Mrs. Carl W. Stapleton
Alice Olszewski	Faith Stanley
Mary Louise Ovenshine	Zona Steffen
Cindy K. Parish	Mary M. Stiritz
Harley F. Parker	Dr. Nigel C. Strudwick
Mary Anne Chittim Parker	Daniel M. Tangri
Anna L. Pearman	Jean Allison Thaler
Mr. and Mrs. James W. Peterson	Katherine Thomas
Robert Pielli	Carol Thompson
Emma Playfair	Shawkat Mahmood Toorawa
Donald P. Polsky	Janet Ujvari
Dr. and Mrs. Goreon Pumphrey	Anna Kay Walker
Jan Quaegebeur	Edward J. Walker
Nasser O. Rabbat	Christiane Wallet-Lebrun
Scott David Reilly	Mary Washington Holley
Janet E. Richards	Sherry Watkins
Dr. Lynda S. Robinson	Susan Watson
Mr. and Mrs. Jack A. Rodgers	S. June Weber
Safia Rogers	John W. Wells
Harriet D. Ross	Charles A. White, M.D.
Francine Rowden	Dr. Richard H. Wilkinson
Annette Ryan	John Workman
Dr. Hind Sadeq	Kyoko Yamahana
Omar Sakep	Madalyn Yezdauski
Gihan A. Salem	Michael D. Youngblood
Paula Sanders	Emilia A. Zartman
Carol Schiller	Loretta Zerby
S. Abdullah Schleifer	Margaret Ziperman
Professor Calvin W. Schwabe	Elizabeth Zito

PROJECTS AND EXPEDITIONS OF THE ARCE 1988-89

- **Epigraphic Survey of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, Luxor**
Director: Peter Dorman
- **Berkeley Theban Mapping Project:**
To Prepare a New Archaeological Map of the Theban Necropolis
Director: Kent Weeks, American University in Cairo
- **Excavations at the Temple Complex of the Goddess Mut at Karnak, Luxor**
Directors: Richard Fazzini, The Brooklyn Museum, and William Peck, Jr., Detroit Museum of Fine Arts
- **Archaeological Research at Hierakonpolis (Nekhen)**
Director: Michael Hoffman, University of South Carolina
- **Lisht Project (Saqqara)**
Director: Dieter Arnold, Metropolitan Museum of Art
- **The University of Pennsylvania-Yale Abydos Expedition**
Directors: William Kelly Simpson, Yale University, and David O'Connor, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania
- **The Yale University/Museum of Fine Arts Giza Pyramids Mastaba Project**
Director: Edward Brovarski, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
- **The Giza Plateau Mapping Project**
Director: Mark Lehner, Yale University
- **The Abu Sha'ar Roman/Byzantine Fort Red Sea Project**
Director: Steven Sidebotham, University of Delaware
- **The University of Michigan/University of Asyut Joint Project to Coptos and the Eastern Desert**
Directors: Sharon Herbert and Henry Wright, University of Michigan
- **The Tomb of the Three Wives of Thutmose III Project**
Director: Christine Lilyquist, Metropolitan Museum
- **Archaeological Survey of Mersa Matruh (Western Egypt)**
Director: Donald White, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania
- **Combined Prehistoric Expedition**
Director: Fred Wendorf, Southern Methodist University

- **Prehistoric Egyptian Socioeconomic Structure Project**
Directors: Robert J. Wenke, University of Washington, and Richard Redding, Cranbrook Institute of Science
- **Middle Commentaries of Aristotle's Logical Works by Ibn Rushd (Averroes)**
Director: Charles Butterworth, University of Maryland
- **Ecological Survey of the Egyptian Eastern Desert**
Directors: Steven Goodman, University of Michigan, and Douglas Brewer, University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana
- **Amarna Boundary Stele Project**
Directors: William Murnane, Memphis State University, and Charles Van Siclen, III
- **Alexandria Expedition: The Archaeological Survey of the Main Jewish Quarter of Ancient Alexandria**
Director: Birger Pearson, University of California at Santa Barbara
- **The Giza Pyramids Mastaba (Western Section) Project**
Director: Ann Roth, University of California, Berkeley
- **The Uninscribed Tombs Project**
Director: Donald Ryan, Pacific Lutheran University
- **Southwest Missouri University Eastern Desert Project**
Director: Juris Zarins, Southwest Missouri University
- **Dakhleh Oasis Project: An Archeological Study**
Director: Anthony Mills, Royal Ontario Museum and The Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities

IN THE PUBLISHING STAGE:

(These are, for the most part, older ARCE projects in which the fieldwork phase of work has been completed.)

- **Fustat Excavation at Old Cairo**
Director: George Scanlon, American University in Cairo
- **Naukratis Project (Egyptian Delta)**
Directors: W. D. E. Coulson, American School of Classical Studies, Athens, and Albert Leonard, University of Minnesota
- **Deir el-Ballas Project (Upper Egypt)**
Director: Peter Lacovara, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

- Quseir el-Qadim Project (Red Sea)
Directors: Janet Johnson and Donald Whitcomb, Oriental Institute,
University of Chicago
- Wadi Tumat Project (Upper Egypt)
Director: John Holladay, University of Toronto
- Medieval Luxor Project
Directors: Janet Johnson and Donald Whitcomb, Oriental Institute,
University of Chicago
- Fayyum Project
Codirectors: Robert Wenke, University of Washington, and Mary Ellen
Lane, Council of American Overseas Research Centers

LIST OF ARCE FELLOWS, 1988-1989

National Endowment for the Humanities Fellows:

Adel S. Gamal (University of Arizona)

"Editing and Critical Study of Volume Two of al-Tha'alibi's Exemplary
Selections from the Outstanding Poems of the Arabs."

Wadi' Zaidan Haddad (Hartford Seminary)

"The Sharia Debate: A Study of the Current Literature on the Re-
Institution of the Sharia in Egypt."

Mervat Fayiz Hatem (Howard University)

"State Feminism Under the Nasser Regime (1952-1970)."

William Smyth (Yeshiva University)

"The Late Arabic Rhetorical Tradition."

United States Information Agency Fellows:

Abbas Hamdani (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee)

"Critical Edition and Publication of the Yamani Fatimid Text:
Kitab Tuhfat al-qulub of the Da'i Hatim b. Ibrahim al-Hamidi
(d. 1199 A.D.)"

Barbara Jane Harlow (University of Texas, Austin)

"Recent Trends in Cultural Production in Cairo."

Joseph John Hobbs (University of Missouri, Columbia)

"The Ethnoecology of Gebelia Bedouins in the Southern Sinai, Egypt."

Teresa Robin Moore (University of California, Berkeley)

"Cults of Deified Kings: A Manifestation of Popular Religion in the Egyptian New Kingdom."

Barbara McKean Parmenter (University of Texas, Austin)

"Egyptian Lagoons: Culture and Conservation in a Wetland Environment."

Nasser Rabbat (Aga Khan Program in Islamic Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

"The Cairo Citadel during the Reign of al-Nasir Muhammad Qala'un."

Carol Ann Redmount (University of Chicago)

"Of Present and Past: An Archaeological Investigation of Recent Egyptian Ceramics."

Shawkat Mahmoud Toorawa (University of Pennsylvania)

"A Study of Modernism in Contemporary Egyptian Poetry: The Portrayal of the City."

Kress Predoctoral Fellow in Egyptian Art and Architecture:

Edward James Walker (University of Chicago)

"The Cult of the Egyptian King as Sun God: Two Royal Rituals as Expressed in Temple Iconography."

BOOK EXHIBITORS

(Mosaic Gallery)

Archaeologia

Three Continents Press

Humanities Press

Scholar's Choice (Combined Scholarly Presses)

University Museum Publications

ARCE Combined Book Exhibit:

University of Texas Press

University of Washington Press

University of Utah Press

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

ANNUAL MEETING 1989
AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INC.

Host Institution:
The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania

**All Meetings in the University Museum,
33rd and Spruce Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19104
Telephone: (215) 898-4000**

PROGRAM

THURSDAY, APRIL 20: 10:00 AM

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
Penn Tower Hotel, Penn Room, 4th Floor**

FRIDAY, APRIL 21

9:00 - 12:00 AM and 1:00 - 5:00 PM

**REGISTRATION
(Kress Entrance)**

**Note: All sessions will include a twenty-minute
time period for questions and answers.**

AFTERNOON

1:00 - 2:20

**SESSION 1A:
LANGUAGE AND INSCRIBED OBJECTS
(Rainey Auditorium)**

Chair: Cathleen Keller (University of California, Berkeley)

**Ronald Leprohon (University of Toronto)
"Privately Owned Antiquities from Ottawa."**

Melissa Robinson (University Museum), "Dendera Miscellanies I."

Robert Ritner (Oriental Institute), "Supposed Predynastic
'Hamster-Faced' Figures in London and Hanover."

2:20 - 4:00

**SESSION IB:
LANGUAGE AND INSCRIBED OBJECTS, CONT'D
(Rainey Auditorium)**

Chair: Janet Johnson (Oriental Institute)

David Berg (Redpath Museum, McGill University)
"Another Temple-Model of Seti I."

Jeffrey Zorn (University of California, Berkeley)
"LU. pa-ma-ha-a in EA 162.74."

Timothy Kendall (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston), "A Meroitic
Foundation Ritual for Raising the Flagstaves."

Bentley Layton (Yale University)
"The Determinator Syntagm in Coptic and Its Constituents."

1:00 - 2:40

**SESSION II: TECHNOLOGY
(Lower Egyptian Gallery)**

Chair: Patrick McGovern (MASCA, University Museum)

Linda Jones Roccas (Rutgers University)
"The Egyptian Origin of the Greek Linen (Ionic) Chiton."

Patricia Podzorski (University of California, Berkeley)
"Xeroradiographic Examination of Some Late Predynastic
Egyptian Pottery."

Douglas Brewer (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)
"Chronologies and Paleoenvironments: Incremental Growth
Structures of the Nile Perch."

Deborah Schorsch (Metropolitan Museum of Art)
"Technical Studies of Ancient Egyptian Copper Ewers."

1:00 - 4:00

**SESSION III:
WORKSHOP: TEACHING EGYPTIAN HISTORY
(Classroom 2)**

Chair: Arthur Goldschmidt, Jr. (Pennsylvania State University)

Participants:

**Edward Wente (Oriental Institute), Ancient
Roger Bagnall (Columbia University), Greco-Roman
Leonard Lesko (Brown University), Coptic
Gladys Frantz-Murphy (Iona College), Medieval
Alain Silvera (Bryn Mawr College), Early Modern
Goldschmidt, Modern**

4:15 -5:15

**GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING
(Rainey Auditorium)**

5:45 PM

**PLENARY LECTURE
(Harrison Auditorium)
Open to the Public**

**Speaker: Dr. Sarah B. Pomeroy
Professor of Classics
Hunter College and the Graduate School,
City University of New York
"Women in Ptolemaic Egypt: A Feminist Revision of Egypt."**

7:00 PM

**RECEPTION
(for ARCE Members)
(Lower Egyptian Gallery)
Host: The Middle East Center, University of Pennsylvania**

SATURDAY, APRIL 22

MORNING

9:00 - 11:00

SESSION I: WORKSHOP ON WOMEN
(Lower Egyptian Gallery)

Chair: Barbara Lesko (Brown University)

Discussion of Dr. Pomeroy's Plenary Lecture, followed by an informal discussion of current research on women in Egypt, past and present.

10:00 - 6:00

**SESSION II: FIELD REPORTS AND
TOPICS IN ONGOING ARCHAEOLOGY**

10:00 - 11:20

IIA: ARCHAIC PERIOD
(Rainey Auditorium)

Chair: David O'Connor (University Museum)

Jeremy Geller (University of Washington, St. Louis)
"Bread, Beer and Production in Predynastic Egypt."

Michael Allen Hoffman (University of South Carolina)
"1988-1989 Investigations at Hierakonpolis."

Walter Fairservis (Vassar), "The Fort at Hierakonpolis."

11:20 - 1:00

IIB: OLD AND MIDDLE KINGDOMS
(Rainey Auditorium)

Chair: Nicholas Millet (Royal Ontario Museum)

Robert John Wenke (University of Washington, Seattle)
"Excavations of an Old Kingdom Provincial Capital at Kom el-Hisn."

Ed Brovarski (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)
"The 1987 and 1989 Seasons of the Yale University/Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Giza Pyramids Mastaba Project."

Janet Richards (University Museum)
"The Abydos Northern Cemetery Project."

Bruce Williams (Oriental Institute)
"Pottery and Late Middle Kingdom Archaeology at Serra Fortress."

11:00 - 1:00

**SESSION III:
LITERATURE, LANGUAGE AND HISTORIOGRAPHY
(Lower Egyptian Gallery)**

Chair: Edward Wente (Oriental Institute)

Gerald Kadish (State University of New York, Binghamton)
"On Studying Women in Ancient Egyptian History."

**John Foster (Roosevelt University), "Some Comments on the Debate
Between a Man Tired of Life and His Soul."**

John Baines (Oxford University and University of Michigan)
"Religion, Restriction of Knowledge, and Hierarchy."

Stanley Burstein (California State University, Los Angeles)
"Hecataeus of Abdera, Revisionist Historian of Egypt."

Leo Depuydt (Yale University)
"The Function of the Conjunctive in Egyptian and Coptic."

11:00 - 1:00

**SESSION IV: NAJIB MAHFUZ:
NOBEL LAUREATE IN LITERATURE 1988
(Classroom 2)**

Chair: Roger Allen (University of Pennsylvania)

**Mona N. Mikhail (New York University), "Naguib Mahfouz:
Al-Muntami al-Ma'zum, or the Committed Writer in Crises."**

Shawkat Toorawa (ARCE Fellow, University of Pennsylvania)
"On Naguib Mahfouz's Tharthara fawq an-Nil."

Allen, "Naguib Mahfuz and the Arabic Novel: The Historical Context."

1:00 - 2:15

LUNCH

AFTERNOON

2:15 - 3:45

SESSION V: MAMLUK HISTORY
(Classroom 2)

Chair: Carl Petry (Northwestern University)

**Petry, "Dangerous Liaisons: Adultery, Improbability, and Judicial
Autonomy during the Reign of Qansuh al-Ghawri."**

Adel Allouche (University of Pennsylvania)
"Fiscal Treatise of al-Maqrizi."

Jonathan Berkey (Princeton University)
"Scholasticism and Transmission of Learning."

Christopher Taylor (Princeton University)
"The Veneration of Asiya, 'Wife of Pharaoh,' in Late Medieval Egypt."

2:15 - 3:55

**FIELD REPORTS AND
TOPICS IN ARCHAEOLOGY (CONT.)
IIC: EARLY NEW KINGDOM
(Rainey Auditorium)**

Chair: Betsy Bryan (Johns Hopkins University)

**Eric Cline (University of Pennsylvania), "New Data Concerning
Amenhotep III Faience Plaque of Mycenae Greece."**

**Donald White (University Museum), "Excavations of a Late Bronze
Age Settlement on Bates' Island, Marsa Matruh."**

**Sheldon Lee Gosline (Virginia Museum of Fine Arts), "Bahariya
Oasis Project, Report of the 1988 Season and Goals for Future
Research."**

**John Larson (Oriental Institute), "Theodore M. Davis and Tomb No.
55 in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings."**

3:55 - 6:00

**IID: AMARNA PERIOD
(Rainey Auditorium)**

Chair: Edward Brovarski (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)

Donald Redford (University of Toronto)
"The gm-p3-Itn Temple at Karnak: A Decade of Excavations."

Sara Orel (University of Toronto), "East Karnak Before Akhenaten."

James Harris (University of Michigan), "The Mummy of Amenhotep III (61074) and the Mummy Found in Tomb 55 Smenkhare (60175)."

David O'Connor (University Museum), "The Tomb of Mahu at el-Amarna: A New Interpretation."

William Murnane (Memphis State University), "The 1989 Season of the el-Amarna Boundary Stelae Project."

2:15 - 3:35

**SESSION VI:
RITUALS, QUEENS, AND GODDESSES
(Lower Egyptian Gallery)**

Chair: Robert Bianchi (The Brooklyn Museum)

Arlene Wolinski (Mesa College and San Diego State University)
"More Masks: Additional Evidence for Ancient Egyptian
Masked Priests."

Susan Hollis (Scripps College)
"Neith, Hathor, and the Queen in the Third Millenium BCE Egypt."

Vincent Tobin (St. Mary's University, Halifax), "Isis and Demeter."

3:35 - 5:35

**SESSION VII: TOPICS IN ARCHAEOLOGY
(Lower Egyptian Gallery)**

Chair: John Holladay (University of Toronto)

Sharon Herbert and Henry Wright (University of Michigan)
"The 1988 University of Michigan/University of Asyut Expedition to
Coptos and the Eastern Desert."

Christopher Haas (Villanova University)
"Alexandria's Via Canopica."

Steven Sidebotham (University of Delaware)
"Archaeological Investigations at Abu Sha'ar Conducted by the
University of Delaware."

Fayek Ishak (University of Toronto)
"On Reviving the Alexandria and the Serapiana of the Greatest
Library in the Ancient World: Fact or Fiction?"

Patricia Paice (University of Toronto)
"The Pithom Stela Revisited."

4:00 - 5:30

SESSION VIII: ISLAMIC ART
(Classroom 2)

Chair: George Scanlon (American University in Cairo)

Michael Bazinet (University of Pennsylvania), "Cloth and Context:
Filling Some Gaps in the Study of Coptic Textiles."

Scanlon, "Fustat Fatimid Sgraffiato: The 'Other' Pottery."

Leonor Fernandes (New York University)

"The Marketplace and Its Architecture: A Look at Medieval Cairo."

6:30 PM

ARCE RECEPTION
Chinese Rotunda, University Museum

7:45 PM

ARCE ANNUAL BANQUET
Upper Egyptian Gallery

9:00 PM

AFTER DINNER TALK
Rainey Auditorium

Dr. Robert Bianchi (The Brooklyn Museum)
"Masterpieces from the Alexandria Museum."

SUNDAY, APRIL 23

MORNING

8:00 - 11:00

BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING
Penn Tower Hotel, Yale Room, 4th Floor

9:15 - 11:00

SESSION IA: TOPICS IN EGYPTOLOGY
(Lower Egyptian Gallery)

Chair: William Murnane (Memphis State University)

Peter A. Piccione (Oriental Institute)

"Mysteries of Mehen' and the Game of Coiled Serpent."

Edwin Brock (Canadian Institute in Egypt)

"Alabaster Sarcophagi of the Ramesside Period."

Donald P. Ryan (Pacific Lutheran University)

"E.A. Wallis Budge: A Retrospect."

Steve Vinson (Johns Hopkins University), "E. Berlin 24025: A Ship of the Sea Peoples from the 18th Dynasty?"

Charles Van Siclen, III (ARCE, South Texas)

"The Edifice of Amenophis II at Karnak: A Progress Report."

11:00 - 1:00

SESSION IIA:
ARTIFACTS AND ICONOGRAPHY
(Rainey Auditorium)

Chair: Dorothea Arnold (Metropolitan Museum of Art)

Gerry Scott III (Yale University), "Some General Remarks on the History and Development of the Ancient Egyptian Scribe Statue."

Earl Ertman (University of Akron), "An Enigmatic Head in the Collection of the Cleveland Museum of Art."

Emily Teeter (University of Washington)

"A Corpus of Late First Intermediate Period Statues from Asyut."

Ed Brovarski (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)

"The Tomb of Ny Ankh Nesut from Saqqara."

9:30 - 12:30

SESSION III: MODERN POLITICS
(Classroom 2)

Chair: Ann Lesch (Villanova University)

9:30 - 11:00

Part 1: Egyptian Political Economy

Kathy Mariscotti (Temple University)

"Class and Gender: Women's Political Participation in the 1930's."

Marsha Pripstein Posusney (University of Pennsylvania)

"Labor and Economic Liberalization in the 1970's."

David Belasco (University of Denver)

"Adoption of Rural Community Water Systems."

Discussant: Peter Gran (Temple University)

11:15 - 12:30

Part 2: Current Political Trends

Fauzi Najjar (Michigan State University)

"Al-Farida al-Gha'iba: The Jihad Manifesto."

Lesch, "Democratization from Above: Egypt under Mubarak."

Discussant: Rawiya Kershah (Freelance Writer, Cairo)

1:00 - 2:00

LUNCH

AFTERNOON

2:00 - 4:00

**SESSION IIB:
ARTIFACTS AND ICONOGRAPHY (CONT.)
(Rainey Auditorium)**

Chair: Edna Russmann (Metropolitan Museum of Art)

Stephen Harvey (University of Pennsylvania)

"A Decorated Cult Stand of the Archaic Period from Abydos."

Alan Schulman (Queens College, CUNY), "The Bronzes of Reshep."

Ann Macy Roth (University of California, Berkeley)

"The Tomb Owner in a Carrying Chair: The Content and Evolution of a Old Kingdom Motif."

William Peck (Detroit Institute of Art), "Recent Acquisitions of the Egyptian Collection in the Detroit Museum."

Marjorie Susan Venit (University of Maryland, College Park)
**"The Painted Tomb from Wardian and the Antiquity of the Saqiya
in Egypt."**

2:00 - 4:00

**SESSION IB:
TOPICS IN EGYPTOLOGY (CONT)**
(Lower Egyptian Gallery)

Chair: Donald White (University Museum)

**Kathryn Bard (Boston University), "Interpreting Predynastic Burial
Patterns: Ethnographic Analogies and Cross-cultural Parallels."**

S. Kent Brown (Brigham Young University)
"Microfilming Coptic and Arabic Manuscripts in Egypt."

Linda Ricketts (University of North Dakota)
"The Last Ptolemaic Co-Regency."

Scott Morschauer (Princeton Theological Seminary)
"On the Origin of an 'Unknown Royal Stela.'"

**Stuart T. Smith (University of California, Los Angeles), "Burial
Assemblages in Eighteenth Dynasty Theban Tombs: Intact Tombs."**

**Nigel Strudwick (University of California, Los Angeles) "Burial
Assemblages in Eighteenth Dynasty Theban Tombs: Robbed Tombs."**

ABSTRACTS OF THE ARCE MEETINGS PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 21-23, 1989

RELIGION, RESTRICTION OF KNOWLEDGE AND HIERARCHY

John Baines, Oxford University; University of Michigan

For many years Egyptologists claimed that access to religion and, it seems, secular knowledge in ancient Egypt was fundamentally open. Those who did not have such access were simply those who had insufficient means or were remote from sources of knowledge. This claim may have been motivated partly by a reaction to uninformed or eccentric works on initiation and mystical notions of antiquity - and so paradoxically exemplifies the guardianship of a form of knowledge available only through initiation. An increasing number of studies now propose on the basis of detailed evidence that there were domains of restricted knowledge, especially in religion. Some of these domains may have separated the elite from the rest of society, while others divided members of the elite among themselves. These findings should be related to a more general model of society, of hierarchy and decorum, and of elite power and display.

INTERPRETING PREDYNASTIC BURIAL PATTERNS: ETHNOGRAPHIC ANALOGIES AND CROSS-CULTURAL PARALLELS

Kathryn Bard, Boston University

Beliefs and rituals surrounding death and burial are culture-specific. In the absence of texts for the Egyptian Predynastic, how are we to interpret the vast body of burial data and its symbolic meaning in socio-cultural terms? Three bodies of data must be examined. First, ethnographic analogies can provide suggestions for interpreting symbolic behavior from burial goods, disposition, grave facility, and cemetery groupings. Secondly, archaeological evidence from different cultures at similar stages of development should also be examined for parallels. Thirdly, known beliefs as expressed in burial patterns of the Early Dynastic period and the Old Kingdom must be compared to trace the evolution of these forms from the Predynastic.

CLOTH AND CONTEXT: FILLING SOME GAPS IN THE STUDY OF COPTIC TEXTILES

Michael Bazinet, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania

The corpus of Coptic textiles should provide a rich fund of material evidence for life in late antique and medieval Egypt, but this resource remains underutilized by his-

torians and historical archaeologists. Because studies to date mainly emphasize stylistic development in the ornament and iconography of these artifacts, there has been little elaboration of potential technological, economic, or social perspectives on the story of their production. This state of affairs is partly due to the way in which these textiles have been recovered, which has usually been by clandestine or unsupervised excavation. On the other hand, research is also severely hampered by conflicting schools in the assignment of dates, and by unsystematic approaches to the technical description of these complex objects.

This paper discusses some of the untrodden avenues in the archaeological description and interpretation of Coptic textiles. The author proposes studying them in relation to a series of interrelated contexts, defined mostly in terms of material attributes, but including archival and curatorial contexts as well. The paper shows that a wide range of data can be derived from these textiles that can only enhance our understanding of them. The study of particular specimens in the University Museum, part of a large and unpublished collection assembled in the last century by Flinders Petrie, is proposed as a model for the investigation of other collections.

Ideally, systematic excavations would fill many of the gaps in the study of Coptic textiles. Short of that solution, the paper suggests expanding the range of interpretive tools brought to the task, and presents ethnographic analogy as an example. Comparison of phenomenon of Coptic textiles to what is known about other traditions, whether from another era or another geographic region, introduces the possibility of formulating useful hypotheses concerning production, use and meaning.

ADOPTION OF RURAL COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS: AN AREA STUDY IN THREE VILLAGES IN MUHAFIZAT KAFR AL-SHAYKH EGYPT

David B. Belasco, University of Denver

The paper examines an important and central question in terms of development theory, namely, when technologies are transferred from the developed to the developing world why is it that some people adopt them while others do not? The specific example of a rural community water supply system is explored as a public health technology. Clean water is an essential prerequisite for development as recognized by the United Nations International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade 1980-1990. The case is presented of a comparative study of two villages which have varying degrees of clean water available and one village which does not. A decision-making model is elaborated which attempts to isolate such key factors as perceived relative advantage of technology, perceived social support for the technology, and perceived risk of using the technology. Hypotheses tested during the course of operationalizing this research will be presented as they relate to this model. Examples of how the field

data was analyzed through the use of ethnographic case studies, thematic content analysis, and structural equation modeling are given. Finally, implications for public health policy makers and North African studies specialists are discussed.

ANOTHER TEMPLE-MODEL OF SETI I

David Berg, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto

When Alexander Badawy published the temple-model of Seti I that is presently in The Brooklyn Museum, he also noted the existence of three fragments of grey granite that he believed to have originally belonged to another similar model of that king. These fragments are now to be found in the collections of the Redpath Museum of McGill University, the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and the Camposanto, Pisa. While the fragments have all been published in a cursory fashion, they have never been studied as a group. Therefore, we will look at each fragment in turn and show that they really did come from the same monument. We will then attempt to reconstruct the form and decorative plan of the complete temple-model. This done, we will examine the historical context of the object with the aim of identifying the actual structure depicted. Finally, the inscriptions of the Redpath fragment may provide a clue as to the ceremonial use of these temple-models and will be discussed in that light.

The Mamluks and Religious Education In Late Medieval Cairo Jonathan Berkey, Princeton University

The paper will focus on a particular feature of the history of higher education and the transmission of knowledge in Cairo during the Mamluk period (1250-1517). Specifically, it will investigate certain aspects of the relationship between the Mamluk elite and the academic world. Obviously, the most tangible aspect of that relationship lay in the Mamluks' role in constructing and endowing institutions of learning. While certain political and, especially, financial benefits accrued to those Mamluks able to establish a school, it is also true that many of them chose to endow academic institutions out of a genuine sense of personal piety and devotion to the forms and principles of the Islamic religion. The paper then argues more broadly that many Mamluks were not utterly divorced from the world of religious education central to the experience of the civilian elite, but were in fact educated in the Islamic religious and legal sciences, and that some actively participated in the transmission of Muslim learning.

**CHRONOLOGIES AND PALEOENVIRONMENTS: INCREMENTAL GROWTH
STRUCTURES OF THE NILE PERCH (LATES NILOTICUS)**

Douglas J. Brewer, University of Illinois

In many parts of the world accurate chronologies and paleoenvironmental interpretations are derived through the analysis of tree rings. Egypt, because of its harsh desert environment, lacks the necessary resources (i.e., trees) to conduct such studies. Incremental growth structures of the Nile perch (*Lates niloticus*), however, might serve as a viable substitute. The Nile perch, a common food fish found in most archaeological sites of the Nile Valley, meets two important criteria for chronological and paleoenvironmental studies. It has a restricted habitat and possesses a suitably long life span. With a thorough understanding of Lates' natural history and the development of reliable laboratory techniques, the annual growth structures represented on Nile perch vertebrae can, potentially, be used to create local chronologies and provide information on paleoenvironments.

ALABASTER SARCOPHAGI OF THE RAMESSIDE PERIOD

Edwin Brock, Canadian Institute in Egypt

This talk will be concerned with a particular type of royal sarcophagus of Dynasties XIX and XX which is mummiform in shape and fashioned of alabaster, with inscriptions and figures derived from the Book of Gates and Amduat.

THE 1987 AND 1989 SEASONS OF THE GIZA MASTABAS PROJECT

Edward Brovarski, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

During part of August 1987 and in February and March of 1988, the Yale University-Museum of Fine Arts, Boston Giza Pyramids Mastaba Project worked in the great princely mastabas of the Eastern Field at Giza under the co-directorship of William Kelly Simpson and Edward Brovarski. While the tomb chapels of Hordjedef (G 7210-20), Hetepheres II (G 7350), Minkhaf (G 7430-40), Ankhhaf (G 7510), and other members of the family of Khufu were all badly damaged in antiquity, they contain vestiges of reliefs that are of great importance because of their early date and historical significance. William Stevenson Smith was able to reconstruct on paper the west wall of the chapel of the vizier Ankhhaf. His reconstruction will be discussed along with other aspects of the princely mastabas.

THE TOMB OF NY-ANKH-NESUT

Edward Brovarski, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Nearly 60 reliefs from the Saqqara tomb of Ny-ankh-

nesut are dispersed in some eighteen museums and private collections around the world. Notable are a fowling scene in Worcester, Massachusetts, a scene with episodes of agriculture in Cleveland, and another with marsh activities in Kansas City. The tomb appears to have been discovered during World War I and to have left Egypt before 1930. For some years the speaker and Dr. Jaromir Malek have been collaborating on a project to reassemble on paper and publish this important group of reliefs (see e.g., Smith, HESPOK, pp. 208, 338; Harpur, Decoration, p. 237 (31); PM III: 694-696). It is clear from the basilophoric personal names of the subsidiary figures, which are compounded with the names of kings (Shepsekare) Isi, (Djedkare) Isesi, Unis, and Teti, that the reliefs are not earlier in date than Dynasty VI. This date is corroborated by the excellent low carving of a type which is usually associated with late Dynasty V and the first part of Dynasty VI (Smith, op. cit., p. 208). In stylistic and iconographic terms, the reliefs have a good deal in common with the decoration of the tombs of the viziers Mereruka, Khentika Ikhekhi, and and Kagemni, and imply that Ny-ankh-nesut was also a high official. His preserved titles are mostly "honorifics" but one of these, hry-sst³ n pt, is held by officials who are wr m³w Iwnw. In fact, the toponym Iwnw, "Heliopolis," appears after a gap in one of Ny-ankh-nesut's title strings. So he may be a previously unrecognized High Priest of Re at Heliopolis. It is possible that one of his sons, Isesikhaf, may be identical with the wr m³w of that name who appears on a fragment of relief from the mortuary temple of King Teti (PM III: 394), since the same individual occurs also in the unpublished reliefs from the pyramid complex of King Djedkare Isesi; alternately it is possible that the High Priest Isesikhaf was the father of Ny-ankh-nesut, after whom he named a son.

MICROFILMING COPTIC AND ARABIC MANUSCRIPTS IN EGYPT
S. Kent Brown, Brigham Young University

In 1980, the Coptic Orthodox Church in Egypt appealed for assistance in conserving its literary heritage preserved in 7,000 or so manuscripts spread largely among a dozen churches and monasteries. Since I had become aware months earlier that this appeal was to come through the American Embassy in Cairo, I had decided to respond.

From July 1984 to October 1987 a small team of specialists representing Brigham Young University, in cooperation with ARCE, worked in Cairo to preserve early Christian manuscripts on 16mm microfilm. The story of the successes and disappointments, invitations and reversals, reads like a modern novel. In the end, the team filmed several hundred texts belonging to the Coptic Orthodox Church as well as a similar number of Christian Arabic manuscripts from the Coptic Museum and other small collections.

It is because this effort was an ARCE project for more than three years that I wish to report and assess its re-

sults. In addition to evaluating the Egyptian segment of the project, it will be important to appraise the final stage that carried it to substantial success in Christian archives in Jerusalem.

HECATAEUS OF ABDERA, REVISIONIST HISTORIAN OF EGYPT
Stanley M. Burstein, California State University, Los Angeles

The principal surviving Greek account of Egypt is the second book of Herodotus' History of the Persian Wars. Almost as influential in antiquity was another work, the Aegyptiaca of Hecataeus of Abdera who wrote in the late fourth century B.C. during the reign of Ptolemy I. Although Hecataeus' work is no longer extant, evidence of its use is found in a number of classical authors including Strabo and Plutarch, and an extensive epitome of it is contained in the first book of the Library of History of Diodorus. Scholarly evaluation of Hecataeus' work has been, with few exceptions, negative, dismissing it, despite Hecataeus' claim to have consulted Egyptian sources, as essentially a philosophical utopia of little historical value. Close examination, however, of the sections of Diodorus' epitome dealing with the history of the kings of Egypt from Menes to Amasis suggests that this assessment is too harsh. Specifically, it indicates that Hecataeus' claim to have used Egyptian sources is fully justified; and that he used such sources to attempt to correct both factual and chronological errors in Herodotus' narrative of this same period. As a result, Hecataeus can rightly claim the title of the first revisionist historian of Egypt; and, more important, the fragments of his work should be recognized as important sources for the history and especially the culture of early Hellenistic Egypt.

NEW DATA CONCERNING AN AMENHOTEP III FAIENCE PLAQUE AT MYCENAE, GREECE

Eric Cline, University of Pennsylvania

At the 1987 A.I.A. meetings in New York a previously unpublished fragment of a faience plaque of Amenhotep III found at Mycenae, Greece was presented. The fragment had been found in 1968 by Lord William D. Taylour, uncovered within the Cult Center. It was the tenth such fragment to be found at Mycenae. Study of these fragments yielded new evidence that there were originally at least six, and possibly as many as nine, Amenhotep III plaques at Mycenae and that they were of the type used in foundation deposits in Egypt.

Several additional facts relevant to Taylour's fragment have come to light in recent months. In May of 1988 another fragment from the same plaque was uncovered within the storerooms of the Hellado-British excavations at Mycenae.

This new fragment lends weight to the suggested reconstruction of the plaque, which apparently measured 20 x 11 x 1.5 cm. and was inscribed ntr nfr Nb M³'t R' s³ R' 'Imnhtp hk³ w³st di 'nh (the good god, Neb-Ma'at-Re, son of Re, Amenhotep, Ruler of Thebes, given life) on both front and back. In addition, a lead isotope analysis of the glaze used on Taylour's original fragment was conducted in March 1988. The analysis revealed that Type L lead had been used in the glaze. The majority of Type L lead in the ancient world was mined at Laurion, in Attica, Greece. Taylour's Amenhotep III plaque, therefore, despite its Egyptian appearance in every other respect, may well have been manufactured in Greece rather than in Egypt. Alternatively, the Mycenaeans may have exported Laurion lead to Egypt, some of which found its way into this object. In support of the latter hypothesis are two Egyptian objects at Amarna and one at Abydos which also contain Type L lead presumably imported from Greece.

The location of Taylour's Amenhotep plaque within the Cult center at Mycenae is an indication of its importance to the Mycenaeans. Overall, the Amenhotep III plaques at Mycenae might be linked to the "Aegean" list at Amenhotep III's mortuary temple at Kom el-Hetan and are an indication of Egypto-Aegean connections during the New Kingdom period.

THE FUNCTION OF THE CONJUNCTIVE IN EGYPTIAN AND COPTIC

Leo Depuydt, Yale University

1. The conjunctive past and present

In what has been written about the conjunctive, there seems to be general agreement regarding its most typical feature. In an attempt to describe this feature, the conjunctive has been compared to the chameleon (Borghouts ZAS 106, 15). The chameleon is best known for its ability to adapt its color to the environment. Similarly, conjunctives are thought to change tense or mood depending on the verb form that precedes. Following a future tense, the conjunctive becomes itself, so to speak, a future tense; preceded by an imperative, it takes on the properties of the imperative, etc.

The present paper is an attempt to show that the conjunctive has nothing in common with the chameleon. It will be argued that the conjunctive never copies its function from the preceding verb form, but has a function of its own which remains unaltered throughout all its occurrences and is always different from that of other preceding verb forms.

2. Definition of the conjunctive

The conjunctive chain, i.e. the sequence of an initial verb form followed by one or more conjunctives, unifies a series of two or more verbal notions into one single verbal notion with two or more components. This will be called compound action.

For instance, a future tense followed by a conjunctive

expresses one single action with two components, while a sequence of two future tenses refers to two separate actions. The compound action expressed by the former differs in meaning from the sum of the components indicated by the latter.

In the conjunctive chain, the work load is divided as follows. The initial conjugation base determines the mood or tense of all the following components together as one unit, while it is the task of the conjunctive(s) to hold these components together in that unit.

3. Some features of the conjunctive

Certain properties of the conjunctive chain will be adduced as evidence in favor of the definition given above. The relevance of this theory to the interpretation of concrete examples will be amply illustrated.

AN ENIGMATIC HEAD IN THE COLLECTION OF THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART

Earl L. Ertman, University of Akron

An analysis of a small unpublished head (No. 75.89 in the Cleveland Museum of Art) will attempt to place it into its historical and artistic context. The head, preserved only to the neck, has distinctive facial features and wears a head covering of an unusual shape reminiscent of the Egyptian white crown. Records indicate the date proposed for this head was "very late Dynasty XVIII," but stylistic features of later periods are evident. Suggestions of comparative examples would be welcomed by this writer and by the Department of Ancient Art of the Museum.

THE 'FORT' AT HIERAKONPOLIS

Walter A. Fairservis, Jr., Vassar College

Recent reinvestigation of the "Fort" at Hierakonpolis, including excavation, as part of the overall plan of the Hierakonpolis Project, has revealed a considerable body of new evidence. Some of this contradicts the new plan set forth by Somers-Clark. In addition, stratigraphic investigation indicates that there is a strong possibility that Archaic period burials found in the fill used to level the foundation of the structure may have been contemporaneous with the building of the "Fort" itself and possibly represent some aspect of the primary purpose of the building. The new evidence also indicates that the structure is more probably early Dynasty I and thus earlier than the Dynasty II date usually assigned to it.

The increasingly heavy motor traffic now occurring in the vicinity of the "Fort" is causing the collapse of hitherto intact walls and emergency measures are needed to save the building. The presentation will describe what can be done to preserve this monument.

**THE MARKETPLACE AND ITS ARCHITECTURE: A LOOK AT MEDIEVAL
CAIRO**

Leonor Fernandes, New York University

The present paper will concern itself with the various aspects of the marketplace in medieval Cairo, concentrating on Sugs and other commercial foundations such as Wakalas and Qaisariyyas. The research for this paper is part of an ongoing project of the French Institute in Cairo which proposes to study the dynamics behind the marketplace and the role it played in the shaping of the medieval city. Relying on waqf documents of the period, the project hopes to be able to draw a map of 15th century Cairo.

**SOME COMMENTS ON THE 'DEBATE BETWEEN A MAN TIRED OF LIFE AND
HIS SOUL'**

John L. Foster, Roosevelt University

Current translations of this text into English (i.e., those by Faulkner, Lichtheim, and Goedicke) are inadequate because they aim only for an accurate literal rendering, which in turn provides only a skeletal meaning of the text and gives no hint that it was ever considered a work of art. Concentration of vocabulary and grammar alone impedes both clarity and continuity and acts as a barrier to any full understanding of the work. Some specific examples of these problems, a brief reconsideration of the difference between a "literal" and a "literary" translation, and one or two passages of literary translation will be presented.

BREAD, BEER, AND PRODUCTION IN PREDYNASTIC EGYPT

Jeremy Geller, Washington University, St. Louis

Recent excavations at Hierakonpolis yielded facilities resembling the so-called grain-parching kilns discovered by Peet and Loat at Abydos some seventy years ago. The evidence provided by the Hierakonpolis excavations suggests that these facilities were for malting wheat or brewing a wheat-based beer, not for parching. There is some indication that bread (presumably for beer-making) might have been produced at an adjacent locality and pottery at another, suggesting the differentiation of an industrial quarter at predynastic Hierakonpolis. These findings are discussed in the context of later bread-and-beer iconography, on the one hand, and on the other, in terms of the predynastic settlement patterning and economic intensification in the centuries prior to statehood.

TEACHING THE MODERN HISTORY OF EGYPT

Arthur Goldschmidt, Jr., Pennsylvania State University

Egypt is one of the few Middle Eastern countries whose

19th and 20th century history has been sufficiently described and documented to enable university instructors to organize courses and seminars devoted entirely to that country. This paper will outline some possible themes for such a course, historiographical issues that might be discussed, and written materials to assign to students who may not yet read Arabic, or that they may readily use for research papers. Among these materials, textbooks, specialized monographs and articles, memoirs and diaries in English translation, magazines, newspapers, and collections of published documents will be discussed. The presumed time period for the course will be from 1750 to the present.

BAHARIYA OASIS PROJECT, REPORT OF THE 1988 SEASON AND GOALS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Sheldon Lee Gosline, Virginia Museum of Fine Arts

In January of 1988, I was able to carry out a survey in Bahariya Oasis, and to study the late Dynasty XVIII tomb of Amenhotep, Huy who was governor of that oasis. On the basis of re-examining photos taken of this tomb by George Steindorff's 1900 expedition, I have been able to identify the royal cartouches of Akhenaten, which had been later replaced by those of Tutankhamen. These identifications were achieved using a strong magnification process. The proposed lecture will discuss the scenes in the tomb at Bahariya Oasis in detail, making numerous references to monuments and artifacts which have been found in the Nile Valley. The artistic style used in the decoration scheme in Amenhotep, Huy's tomb is very much like that which was used in Amarna, however the Aton was not depicted or mentioned. Despite the fact that this tomb is no longer the oldest known Egyptian monument in the eastern Sahara desert, it is still the only known New Kingdom monument.

Additionally, I will discuss findings of the 1988 season survey, the discovery of an extensive aqueduct irrigation system which probably dates to the New Kingdom, and the various goals for the 1989 archaeological season which is approved to work in Bahariya during the later part of summer in 1989.

ALEXANDRIA'S VIA CANOPICA: POLITICAL EXPRESSION & URBAN TOPOGRAPHY FROM AUGUSTUS TO 'AMR IBN AL-'AS
Christopher Haas, Villanova University

While the products of Hellenistic city planning often appear static and grid-like on modern site maps, certain architectural elements interacted with the dynamics of urban society to such a degree that they seemed to take on a life of their own during Graeco-Roman Antiquity. This was clearly the case with the broad colonnaded boulevards which bisected many of the principal cities of the eastern Mediterranean, such as the double-colonnaded street of

Palmyra, the street of Herod and Tiberius in Antioch or the "Street called Straight" in ancient Damascus. Thessalonica, one of the great ports of the late Roman period, was divided into an upper and lower city by the Via Egnatia, which is still one of the main avenues of modern Thessaloniki. All of these ancient boulevards, however, were but a pale imitation of ancient Alexandria's Via Canopica, a thoroughfare which could easily rank with Rome's Sacred Way or Athens's Panathenaic Way as one of the great streets of Classical Antiquity.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the Via Canopica as the one architectural element which defined and tied together Alexandria's entire urban design. Extending in a straight line from the Gate of the Sun on the east to the Gate of the Moon on the west, the Via Canopica endowed Alexandria with directional and spatial unity. It provided access to all of the city's major quarters and focused the design of the city on the temples and institutions bordering the Agora in the city's center. This lengthy colonnaded avenue so impressed one seventh-century Christian pilgrim that it took him nearly nine hours to traverse it from end to end -- no doubt, taking in all the sights along the way.

The vital role played by the Via Canopica in the history of Alexandria embraces far more than simply questions of architecture and urban design. The Via Canopica had, through the centuries, become as much a fixture in the consciousness of the Alexandrians as their multi-storied lighthouse, the Pharos, which guarded the entrance to the Great Harbor. Consequently, the Via Canopica provided the setting for many of Alexandria's most important ceremonies and processions. These ranged from the formal adventus of an emperor, bishop, or conquering general to religious processions connected with Alexandria's pagan and Christian communities. In addition, political demonstrations, sometimes of hostile character, took place along the Via Canopica. One last type of procession, common in Graeco-Roman Alexandria, was that of condemned criminals who were scourged, placed on camels, and led through the city to the site of their execution. The variety of occasions inspiring processions along the Via Canopica thereby attests the importance of this great avenue in Alexandrian life and the subtle interplay of architecture and society in ancient Alexandria.

THE MUMMY OF AMENHOTEP III (61074) AND THE MUMMY FOUND IN TOMB 55, SMENKHKARE (61075)

James E. Harris, University of Michigan

Although those mummies presently identified by the Egyptian Museum to be that of Amenhotep III and Smenkhkare have been described separately in the past, recent findings suggest the value of describing these mummies together. Since the reconstruction of the skull of Smenkhkare in 1983-84, the similarities between this skull and the craniofacial

complexes of Tutankhamen were even more apparent. On the other hand, it was noted in 1987 that the skull of Amenhotep III was two standard deviations larger than would be expected when cranial dimensions were compared to the postcranial skeleton. The usually accepted model of the inheritance of the craniofacial skeleton is polygenic, hence the .5 correlation between first degree relatives (parent-child, full sibs) in comparison to the 0 relation between non-related individuals. However, grandparent-grandchild and uncle-nephew would still be $r + .25$ in a population with random mating. It is clear that it is difficult to reconcile the mummy of Amenhotep III with that of Smenkhkare and Tutankhamen as members of the same family. Further, the mummy of Amenhotep III does not appear to be closely related to the mummy of Thutmose IV, while both Tutankhamen and Smenkhkare are similar to the latter. The physical similarities of the mummy of Amenhotep II have been observed to be consistent with the statuary and tomb reliefs depicting Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten). The implications and acceptable alternatives will be discussed in an attempt to resolve this dilemma from a biological perspective, while considering genetic equilibrium in the Royal Family of the New Kingdom Period.

A DECORATED CULT STAND OF THE ARCHAIC PERIOD FROM ABYDOS
Stephen P. Harvey, University of Pennsylvania

An ongoing reorganization of the Egyptian ceramics in the storage area of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston in 1987 resulted in the rediscovery of a large (68 cm. high) ceramic offering stand, decorated in applique relief with the figure of a ram and embellished with excised triangles and incised motifs. The stand was found by W.M.F. Petrie in the 1902-1903 season of the Egypt Exploration Fund's excavation in the Osiris Temple complex at Abydos. The uniqueness of its decoration warranted a brief mention and a photograph in Petrie's publication of that year's work, and its vertical findspot relative to other objects and surrounding architecture was noted as well. This information indicates that the stand is probably of Dynasty I, and lay well below the level of the Old Kingdom Temple. An incised inscription of unclear character on the lower portion of the stand is at present obscured by calcareous concretions, and will be cleaned and photographed prior to this presentation. It is likely that further incised decoration may appear in the heavily concreted areas of the stand.

Numerous large Archaic and later Old Kingdom offering stands were found in the same general area of the site at elevations above the present one, which most likely indicates a localized continuity in the ritual use of such stands. Other cultic objects found nearby underscore the ritual aspect of these stands. The long history of offering stands from the Archaic period onwards is attested by countless representations of them in use in the offerings of

food, libation, and incense-burning contexts. Examples of offering stands in ceramic and stone are known from in situ temple and tomb chapel contexts. These will be compared with the Archaic stand to illuminate its possible function in temple rites. It is interesting that pot stands of any size were not a part of the Egyptian ceramic repertoire before the end of the Predynastic period. The function of jar stands will be discussed, as well as the possibility of outside influence on the introduction of this object category.

Tall cylindrical ceramic stands have been found in numerous Mesopotamian temple contexts of Protoliterate to Early Dynastic date. The Abydos stand is decorated with excised triangles in registers, which closely resembles decorative motifs on cult stands from contemporary and later Mesopotamia. The possibility of a comparison to Proto-Elamite stands will also be considered, as this culture is more conclusively related to that of early Egypt on stylistic grounds.

The ram figure which stands out prominently on the upper part of the stand is most likely the archaic ram, *ovis longipipes paleoaegyptiacus*, due to the corkscrew-like horns. The cultic importance of large stands and the single figure of an animal imply that the animal represents a deity, probably Khnum. Two inscribed Archaic objects from the "Osiris Temple" at Abydos depict similar rams; on one, a ram holds a w^3 's scepter, and on the other a ram hieroglyph follows the hm sign, implying an early cult of a ram deity at this locale. It is likely that this carefully made and impressively decorated stand played a role in the adoration of Khnum (or another ram god) in Dynasty I Abydos, which provides further insight into the early history of worship at that site.

**UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN/UNIVERSITY OF ASSIUT EXPEDITION TO
COPTOS AND THE EASTERN DESERT**

Sharon Herbert, Kelsey Museum, University of Michigan;
Henry Wright, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan

A second season of investigations at Coptos was undertaken by the University of Michigan/Assiut University team during December 1988. Soundings were put down in two areas. Area A, ca. 150 m. SE of the Ptolemaic temple complex uncovered by Flinders Petrie, had been first explored in our 1987 season when mudbrick structures of early Roman date built over a deposit of late Hellenistic pottery were uncovered. In the 1988 season deeper probes in this area revealed Hellenistic trash layers with much stone debris above the robbed remains of a massive mudbrick wall over 14 m. in width. The east face of this wall was exposed and a refuse layer in which the latest datable materials were Middle Kingdom ceramics was found against the face of the wall. On present evidence it would appear that this massive wall, possibly the temenos wall for the temple of Min, is of Middle Kingdom or earlier construction date. We have not, how-

ever, reached the bottom of the wall, and it is possible that the Middle Kingdom ceramics are part of a secondary deposit brought in by Hellenistic builders. The presence of Hellenistic activity in the area is evidenced by a well preserved kitchen with a range of Hellenistic ceramics some 4 m. to the east of the wall.

A new field of excavation, Area B, located ca. 50 m. NE of the Ptolemaic temple was opened in 1988. Here, the remains of a series of Roman buildings were cleared. Stratified layers overlying the latest of the buildings were sampled. These yielded late Roman ceramics including several pieces of Egyptian Red Slip "A" Ware. Several Roman coins were also found in the upper layers of the area. Deeper stratigraphical soundings yielded earlier Roman and Hellenistic ceramics.

During the brief season, survey in the Eastern Desert was not emphasized, but a visit to the hydreuima of Khash-al-Menih produced conclusive evidence of occupation during the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D. Continued work at Coptos and in the Eastern Desert is planned for the future.

1988-1989 INVESTIGATIONS AT HIERAKONPOLIS

Michael Allen Hoffman, James O. Mills, Renee Friedman, Jeremy Geller, University of South Carolina

Research at Hierakonpolis during the 1988-1989 season included: (1) study of pottery from Amratian red ware kilns, a Protodynastic royal cemetery and possible C-group camp-site; (2) excavations in a Protodynastic component of a (mainly) Gerzean temple complex and (3) excavations in an apparent Amratian brewery.

NEITH, HATHOR AND THE QUEEN IN THIRD MILLENNIUM B.C.E. EGYPT Susan Tower Hollis, Scripps College

The presence of Neith serekhs and other significant symbolism for some Early Dynastic queens has suggested that in the Early Dynastic Period a Neith queen existed alongside the Horus king, both bearing aspects of divinity. Coincidental with the apparent eclipse of Neith and some of her symbolism during the course of the Old Kingdom, Hathor rose to dominance even as Re came to dominate the pantheon. It is thus easy to conceive of a shift from a Neith queen to a Hathor queen even as one sees the rise of Re/son of Re in relation to the king. That there is some sensibility in this idea appears in the common suggestion that the face of the queen adorns the figures normally identified as Hathor in the Menkaure triads. This paper will explore the possibility that the so-called Hathor figures of these triads represent a divine mode of the queen in parallel to the divine mode of the king in the same triads. A comparison with a pair statue of Menkaure and his queen will be reviewed as well. An important feature of the discussion will concern

the significance of the garb of the figures, especially the headdresses.

ON REVIVING THE ALEXANDRIANA AND THE SERAPIANA OF THE GREATEST LIBRARY IN THE ANCIENT WORLD: FACT OR FICTION?
Fayek M. Ishak, University of Toronto

Recent attempts by distinguished Egyptologists and Orientalists to revive the great library of Alexandria deserve our serious attention. Of necessity a research work of this caliber should draw upon the Alexandriana and the Serapiana and the ways and means of bringing back to mind the exuberance of the past heritage when this library was a beacon light to the whole of the ancient world.

Sufficient evidence will be maintained throughout this paper to bring out the meaning and scholarly value of this project, taking into account

(a) the remaining fragments of such monumental works as Babyloniaca of Berossos the priest and the Assyriaca and the Aegyptiaca, which are Manetho's major works; and

(b) the problematic issues of the waves of plunder and even of burning the priceless sacred manuscripts of this great bastion of learning during the Alexandrian War of Julius Caesar in 48 B.C. and the Arab invasion of Alexandria under 'Amr ibn-'Aas in September A.D. 642.

ON STUDYING WOMEN IN ANCIENT EGYPTIAN HISTORY
Gerald E. Kadish, State University of New York, Binghamton

To date, the attention paid to women in ancient Egypt has been a highly descriptive, "first stage" women's history of the sort that mainly points to the unusual position women held in Egyptian society. The present paper considers some of the issues and questions, as well as interpretational approaches, that Egyptologists might well consider.

Using some theoretical frameworks developed by women's historians in other fields, this paper tries to raise issues, such as life cycles, gender definition, gender and class, gender interactions, etc.

A MEROITIC FOUNDATION RITUAL FOR RAISING THE FLAGSTAVES
Timothy Kendall, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

In 1987 the Boston MFA Sudan Mission discovered an intact flagstaff base in the second pylon of the Great Amun Temple at Gebel Barkal (B 500). This consisted of a bronze disk, over a meter in diameter, made of several overlapping plates riveted together. Remains of large iron nails pierced the disk with points sticking upward. Lying face down on top of the disk were two bronze plaques, pierced

with nails, representing bound enemy captives. Once cleaned in Boston, the plaques revealed unique features suggestive of distinct ethnic groups. Each plaque, too, bore a Meroitic inscription obviously identifying the group. Clearly the plaques had been hammered into the bottom of the flagstaff before it had been raised in order to ritually kill or render harmless the enemies represented. The last poles were raised in the temple in the early first century A.D.

THEODORE N. DAVIS AND TOMB NO. 55 IN THE VALLEY OF THE TOMBS OF THE KINGS

John A. Larson, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

The analysis and interpretation of the finds from KV 55, long recognized as important but problematic clues to an understanding of Egyptian history at the end of Dynasty XVIII, continue to challenge the imaginations of Egyptologists more than eighty years after the discovery and clearance of the tomb. In recent years, writers of both in-depth studies and more general commentaries alike have harshly criticized the professional standards of the excavators, the methods which they used to record and conserve the tomb and its contents, and the manner of publication.

The daily entries from a personal diary of Mrs. Emma B. Andrews, now published in part for January-February 1907, are accepted as a more or less reliable framework for a chronology of the discovery and clearance of the tomb. This paper is a preliminary report based on an intensive and continuing search for additional contemporary records, both published and unpublished, which will supplement the bibliography for KV 55 by introducing a number of non-Egyptological sources into our literature for the first time. Thus far, the results of this study tend to support the rehabilitation of the participating archaeologists whose professional reputations have been somewhat tarnished by the continuing controversy which this find has generated. It is hoped that an examination of these newly-rediscovered contemporary records will lead to the following results: (1) a more informed and insightful interpretation of the circumstances surrounding the discovery and clearance of KV 55; (2) a stimulus for fresh efforts to analyze and interpret the tomb and its contents; and (3) a detailed and more accurate re-creation of a controversial episode in the history of Egyptian archaeology in the Edwardian Era.

The writer is collecting material for a bibliographical study of the enigmatic Theodore M. Davis and would appreciate receiving any pertinent comments or information from interested parties.

THE DETERMINATOR SYNTAGM IN COPTIC, AND ITS CONSTITUENTS
Bentley Layton, Yale University

The goal of this investigation is to display a method of distinguishing morph classes in the part of Coptic grammar traditionally called "noun syntax." The following topics are treated:

1. Regular relationships contracted among the grammatical categories Number, Gender, Determination, and Person.

2. Definition of the Determinator Syntagm: a bound Determinator + an item (or items) that complete(s) it (e.g. p-rome "the man," hen-noc "the big one," n-koui "the little ones").

3. Analysis of the set of items that complete the Determinators, yielding two subsets: (A) genderless: Completers that actualize their lexical potential either as qualifiers or as denoters and show a specific stable gender: only as denoters.

4. Analysis of Determinator Syntagm constructions in which the completing item is extended (eg. hen-rome n-noc, 0-pirasmos n-rome, pef-noc n-sere, hen-sere koui), according to (a) prosodic patterns; (b) syntactic patterns; (c) position of Modifier and Modified.

5. Demonstration of how the set membership of the item in the second slot of the Determinator Syntagm (hen-rome n-noc, 0-pirasmos n-rome, pef-noc n-sere) marks it as being either the Modifier or the Modified, and so makes possible the decipherment of the Modifier-and-Modified construction.

A LATE MIDDLE KINGDOM STELA IN A PRIVATE COLLECTION
Ronald J. Leprohon, University of Toronto

A stela (51.5 cm. x 30.5 cm.) belonging to the citizen Sobekemhat born of Hep has recently been purchased by a private collector in Ottawa, Ontario. The stela will be presented, along with some comments on the dating and the style of the piece.

DEMOCRATIZATION TRENDS IN EGYPT TODAY
Ann M. Lesch, Villanova University

Hosni Mubarak began his second term as president in October 1987. He had come to power in 1981 in the wake of

the assassination of Anwar Sadat and had spent his first term trying to reestablish social stability and popular confidence in the government. He instituted programs for economic rationalization and political reform. His emphasis on rule of law, freedom of the press, and multiparty parliamentary procedures underlined a trend toward democratization. Nevertheless, there remained distinct limits to the democratization process. The military and security forces remained the key powers supporting the regime. The all-pervasive bureaucracy restricted the organized expression of group interests, whether through trade unions, professional societies or political parties. Moreover, the government-linked National Democratic Party (NDP) maintained its dominant influence, relegating the other parties to minor roles. The governing elite's concern to control and manage the social forces in the country contrasted with the president's commitment to democratization.

Thus, considerable interest was attached to the policy program that Mubarak would adopt at the outset of his second term. Would he push for additional constitutional reform or would he rein in the move toward a full-fledged parliamentary system? Would his concern for stability outweigh his interest in reform?

This paper examines the contradictory indications in the first year of Mubarak's second term. In his speeches, Mubarak has been presenting an idealized picture of democracy in Egypt. Nevertheless, three actions were taken that indicated the limitations inherent in the system. First, he allowed the presidential election to be held on the one-candidate basis instituted in the 1950's. Second, he renewed the emergency laws for an unprecedented three years. Third, he held local council elections according to the majority-list system that guarantees a monopoly of seats by the NDP. Those three actions will be assessed in this paper, and their implications for the future of Egypt will be explored.

NAGUIB MAHFUZ: AL MUNTAMI AL-MA'ZUM, OR THE COMMITTED WRITER IN CRISES

Mona N. Mikhail, New York University

This paper will investigate the manifestations of existentialism in the short fiction of Naguib Mahfuz. 'iltizam (engagement) or tamarud (revolt) as driving forces in contemporary Arabic fiction are forcefully reflected in Mahfuz' fiction. A close analysis of such works as Taht al-Mazalaa, al-Zalaam Ruh Tabib al Qulub will investigate Mahfuz' search for authenticity, his rejection of "dead deities," and the sense of the absurd that permeates the fiction of that period, the aftermath of the 1967 debacle.

ON THE ORIGIN OF AN 'UNKNOWN ROYAL STELA'

Scott Morschauser, Princeton Theological Seminary

In JEA 63 (1977) Gaballa published the fragmentary inscription Cairo Museum 26.2.25.1. In a brief commentary, he noted that the broken text (x + 8 lines) probably formed part of a royal stela, opting for a Ramesside date, based on stylistic and literary criteria. Gaballa further added that the original provenance of the text was not known to him, although he did suggest Thebes as the place of origin. The text, however, had been published by Daressy in RdT 16 (1894), together with a substantial addition (x + 7 lines), a few lines of which had been cited in the Belegstellen. As Gaballa had suspected, 26.2.25.1 did come from Thebes; however, based on information contained in the additional fragment, a Ramesside date is no longer tenable. The second text, which Daressy simply called a "Base Inscription", is composed mainly of highly stylized curses or threats which are included in a divine decree of Amun (probably Amun of Luxor). The curses, intended to deter alteration of the decree, are typical of Dynasty XXII. Interestingly, the two texts contain a number of references to the cleansing and opening of shrines of the gods Amun of Karnak and Amun of Luxor. More significant, however, is the impression that such cultic activities occurred after some major disturbance in Thebes. There are references to "opposition", a divine oracle, and the expulsion of the "Abomination" of Thebes. Gaballa had regarded such information to be stereotyped royal phraseology. However, the references to the expulsion of an enemy from Thebes, the cleansing of the temples in that city, and the promulgation of a divine decree in connection with these actions strongly suggest the commemoration of a specific, unpleasant event in the South. Again, the threat-formulae contained in the Base Inscription fix the text chronologically in Dynasty XXII. In lieu of any further dated material in the texts, therefore, the references to disturbances in Thebes, retaliation against the perpetrators of such, and the restoration of Theban shrines should logically be placed within this time-frame. From other contemporary material of Dynasty XXII, most notably the so-called Chronicle of Prince Osorkon, it is suggested that the two fragments under discussion be dated to the reign of Takelothis II, and are to be further linked to the outbreaks of civil strife in the South which Osorkon himself had sought to quash.

THE 1989 SEASON OF THE TELL EL-AMARNA BOUNDARY STELAE PROJECT

William J. Murnane, Memphis State University

The results of the 1989 season will be discussed, and a progress report on the forthcoming publication will be presented, including remarks on the discovery of the boundary

stelae during the nineteenth century and observations on the site of Akhet-Aten as it is described in these inscriptions.

AL-FARIDA AL-GHA'IBA

Fauzi M. Najjar, Michigan State University

On October, 1981, Khalid al-Islambuli, an Egyptian army officer, assassinated President Anwar el-Sadat while reviewing a ceremonious military procession. Investigations revealed that Islambuli and his cohorts belonged to al-Jihad al-Islami, an extremist fundamentalist organization bent on eliminating existing Muslim rulers and regimes and replacing them with a truly Islamic state. The ideological guide of this group was al-Farida al-Gha'iba, a religio-political tract written by Muhammad 'Abd al-Salam Faraj, an engineer who worked for Cairo University and headed the group.

al-Farida is an interesting document based on the legal and theological opinions of the 14th century Muslim theologian Ahmad Ibn Tamiyya, as well as on the writings of Pakistani leader Abu al-'A'la al-Mawdudi and those of Sayyid Qutb, supreme guide of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, in particular his book Ma'alim fi al-Tariq. This paper will (1) analyze the main arguments used in this treatise to justify the use of violence (jihad) as a means to establish an Islamic regime, (2) discuss their validity in light of Islamic legal and religious scholarship, (3) review the opinions of Egyptian writers who challenge al-Farida's main contention, and (4) reflect on the socio-economic conditions in Egypt which may have been responsible for the emergence of such a movement. In conclusion, the question of whether Muslims can adapt to modern circumstances while retaining their Islamic values will be raised.

THE TOMB OF MAHU AT EL-AMARNA; A NEW INTERPRETATION

David O'Connor, University of Pennsylvania

The scenes in the tomb of Akhetaten's chief of police present enigmatic features which have been the subject of some important comments. A new interpretation of these features provides a comprehensive explanation for these features and provides some important information on the history of the city.

EAST KARNAK BEFORE AKHENATEN

Sara E. Orel, Royal Ontario Museum

The 1988 excavation season at East Karnak under the direction of Dr. D.B. Redford of the University of Toronto included an investigation of the occupation levels which pre-

ceded the temple of Akhenaten. The architecture and pottery of the 1988 season will be discussed and there will be a review of previously-excavated material which predates the construction of the Gm-p³-itn.

THE PITHOM STELA REVISITED

Patricia Paice, University of Toronto

The Pithom Stela was discovered by Edouard Naville in the year 1884 at the site of Tell el-Maskhuta in the Wadi Tumilat. The text describes activities of Ptolemy II in the Wadi Tumilat, the Gulf of Suez, and the Red Sea.

This paper will take a new look at the text in the light of the 1983 Survey of Wadi Tumilat and the 1978-1985 excavations at Tell el-Maskhuta. The text presents problems of reading and interpretation which may be illuminated by recent field work.

The author is interested in the use of the Wadi Tumilat as a transit corridor during the Hellenistic period. In this connection, the Pithom Stela will be useful as a source for chronological and geographical information. In addition, there are lists of commodities as donations to the temple, which should give valuable data for the kinds of goods present in the Wadi during the reign of Ptolemy II.

THE EGYPTIAN COLLECTIONS IN THE DETROIT INSTITUTE OF ARTS: RECENT ACQUISITIONS

William H. Peck, Detroit Institute of Arts

In the past ten years, a number of important acquisitions have entered the Egyptian collection of the Detroit Institute of Arts including objects of bronze, faience and ceramics as well as sculpture, glyptic arts and papyrus. Of particular interest are a Late Period standing figure, a Post-Amarna limestone relief and the Papyrus of Nes-min, a nearly complete Book of the Dead. These and other objects will be illustrated and discussed in relation to the existing collection and its growth over the last thirty years.

DANGEROUS LIAISONS: ADULTERY, IMPROBITY AND JUDICIAL AUTONOMY DURING THE REIGN OF QANSUH AL-GHAWRI

Carl F. Petry, Northwestern University

On the evening of Saturday the 12th of Shawwal 919/11 December 1513, Nur al-Din 'Ali al-Mashali, a Shafi'i deputy judge (na'ib qadi), was caught intimately involved with the wife of a colleague of the Hanafi legal school, Ghars al-Din Khalil. The prominent chronicler of the later Mamluk Period, Ibn Iyas, described the ensuing scandal in lurid detail. The affair involved a second admirer of the wife

who, upon her rebuttal of his own advances, alerted the husband, Khalil. The latter rushed back to his home from a pious seance at the Layth Sanctuary in Cairo. Aside from the human interest dimension of this affair, the scandal created a serious rupture within the judicial hierarchy of Cairo. The Sultan, Qansuh al-Ghawri, seeking to assert his own prerogative as final legal arbiter, demanded the death sentence for both offenders. But the four chief justices refused to comply, claiming that there was a precedent for leniency. Outraged, al-Ghawri dismissed all four and initiated a sweeping change of personnel in the court system. The career of Sari al-Din 'Abd al-Barr b. al-Shiha, Hanafi chief justice and one of al-Ghawri's closest confidants, was abruptly terminated. Al-Ghawri's ulterior motives, and the senior jurists' belief that their professional integrity was being compromised will be analyzed.

THE 'MYSTERIES OF MEHEN' AND THE GAME OF COILED SERPENT
Peter A. Piccione, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

The association of the serpent-deity Mehen to recondite knowledge is only partially described in the mortuary inscriptions of the Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms. However, a body of esoteric texts does exist which clearly relates him to the process of resurrection and salvation as it applies to solar contexts found in Pyramid and Coffin Texts.

According to the Coffin Texts, there appears to have been a formalized set of "mysteries" and rituals associated with this deity which centered around some secret aspect of his being. This paper will explore these "mysteries of Mehen" with special emphasis on the association between the spiraling "Roads of Mehen," with Ra as their center, which are described in Coffin Text Spells 758-760 and the Old Kingdom coiled-serpent game, likewise named mhn. The study will also re-examine references to the god Mehen in the Pyramid Texts in light of the mhn-game identification in the Coffin Texts in order to consider the notion of the rebirth of the king as occurring in the act of "coming forth from the mhn-board," as well as from within the body of the Mehen-Serpent.

XERORADIOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF SOME LATE PREDYNASTIC EGYPTIAN POTTERY

Patricia V. Podzorski, Lowie Museum of Anthropology,
University of California at Berkeley

In order to determine the techniques of manufacture used in Late Predynastic cylinder jars and bowls a sample of such pieces from the Hearst Expedition excavations at Ballas and el-Ahaiwah was examined. Initial selection of the specimens was based upon macroscopic examination of exterior features and interiors (sections) when such were available in broken pieces. Xeroradiographic imaging of the vessels

was then done to examine interior features such as changes in density and pore space alignment as discussed by Vandiver (BES 1985/6:53-85). The sample consisted of nine specimens including cylinder jars, bowls and one large storejar.

Preliminary analysis indicates that one bowl found in a badly plundered grave at Ballas (B205) was wheel thrown; evidence for coiling in the cylinder jars examined is ambiguous; however, the large storejar does show signs of having been made by coiling.

THE Gm-p³-ITN TEMPLE AT KARNAK: A DECADE OF EXCAVATIONS

Donald B. Redford, University of Toronto

First detected by Chevrier in the 1920's and identified and partly excavated by the Akhenaten Temple Project from 1977 on, the Gm-p³-itn temple at Karnak continues to defy reconstruction or interpretation. This paper will summarize the results of the investigations to date, and attempt to outline a strategy for the future.

THE ABYDOS NORTHERN CEMETERY PROJECT, 1988 (PENNSYLVANIA-YALE EXPEDITION TO ABYDOS)

Janet Richards, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania

The Abydos Northern Cemetery Project was carried out under the aegis of the Pennsylvania-Yale Expedition during the months of January-June 1988. The goals of the season were two-fold: the production of a detailed map of that part of the Northern Cemetery lying within the Penn-Yale concession; and the identification and selective excavation of Middle Kingdom areas in the cemetery, with the ultimate intent of obtaining evidence for socioeconomic differentiation during that period.

The work was carried out in two phases, and the results of both were promising. During phase one, a series of the first systematic maps ever produced for Abydos were generated, using a laser transit and computer/plotter. These included detailed contour and architectural feature maps, which enabled the spatial location of the work of earlier excavators at the site. At the same time, a random surface collection of sherds and objects was carried out to elucidate the chronological development of the cemetery and to pinpoint areas of Middle Kingdom remains. During phase two, the excavation of ten areas within the northern cemetery yielded a wealth of information on Middle Kingdom mortuary practice as well as later periods. It also contributed to our understanding of the chronological development of the cemetery. The results of this season confirmed our feeling that much work remains to be done at Abydos.

THE LAST PTOLEMAIC CO-REGENCY

Linda M. Ricketts, University of North Dakota

The purpose of the double regnal date of the last seven years of Cleopatra's reign has been a source of controversy and speculation since its discovery some time ago in the papyri and coins dating to her reign. The era, which begins "year 16 which is also year 1" (37/36 B.C.), is without reference in the texts or coins to the co-ruler whose co-rule is marked out by the second date or to an event which the second date celebrates. It has been suggested by modern historians that the second date stands for the co-regency of Cleopatra's son by Caesar, Ptolemy XV Caesar (Samuel), or, on the other hand, that the date celebrates Cleopatra's acquisition of Syrian territories and her new era in Syria (Skeat). Both theories run into problems, however. For the first, Caesarion as co-regent, it is known that Caesarion was promoted by Cleopatra as co-regent as early as year 11 (41/40 B.C.). And other double regnal dates in Ptolemaic Egypt, including two such earlier datings in Cleopatra's reign, refer to co-regencies, as one would expect, and this argues against the second territorial theory. The discovery of a year 11 inscription in the Mother of Apis (Iseum) shrine at North Saqqara may finally allow us to solve the mystery. The inscription, located on the wall below another inscription in the same hand dated year 11 "of queen Cleopatra," is dated "year 11 of Ptolemy the Greek." The reference does not fit Ptolemy Caesar, since he was the son of Caesar, a Roman, and Smith notes in his preliminary publication of the texts, that the reading is otherwise unattested. I feel we must credit the inscription to the more obscure Ptolemy XIV, Cleopatra's younger brother and co-ruler from year 2, thought to be long gone by 41 B.C.--Caesarion shows up in the evidence after 44 B.C., Ptolemy XIV did not. Now he does. The nickname, "The Greek," makes sense only if it belongs to Ptolemy XIV. We are given, then, through this inscription and the appearance of Ptolemy XIV, our clue to the meaning of the last double date formula. With Ptolemy XIV still in the picture and with a regnal date of his own, rarely used but started in year 2 of Cleopatra's reign ("year 2 which is also year 1"), a year date for Caesarion would not be possible even though Cleopatra wished to associate him with the throne and as her successor. The new double era in year 16, "year 16 which is also year 1," surely marks the departure of Ptolemy XIV and the beginning of a new era, the official co-regency of Cleopatra and Ptolemy Caesar. (I wish to thank Dr. Carol Andrews, The British Museum, for her critical comments regarding the reading of the inscription.)

SUPPOSED PREDYNASTIC 'HAMSTER-FACED' FIGURES IN LONDON AND HANOVER

Robert K. Ritner, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

In GM 2 (1972), Peter Munro published three clay

figures representing a man, woman, and a child from a private collection in London. The statuettes were attributed to the predynastic period on the basis of the crudity of the workmanship, and a parallel figure which was published from the Kestner Museum in Hanover (1926.200). Noting that the faces resemble hamsters more than humans, Munro was at a loss to identify the figures or their use. However, a label on one figure proves them to be execration figures, whose crudity of workmanship is typical at all periods and not indicative of a predynastic date. (The reading of the inscription.)

DENDERA MISCELLANIES I - CG 20543

Melissa Robinson, University of Pennsylvania

Cat. Gen. 20543 was excavated at Dendera by Petrie during his 1898 season. At that time it was hailed as the major historical find from the site. Dated to Dynasty XI, it mentions a queen, Nfrw-k³yt who claimed to rule Upper Egypt from Elephantine as far north as the 10th U.E. nome (Aphroditopolis/Qaw el-Kebir). Since its discovery, it has not been neglected; it has been an important resource to historians such as Stock, Winlock, and Gomaa; to lexicographers (see the many citations in the Belegstellen); and to many other scholars in the various subfields of Egyptology (e.g. Janssen, Polotsky, Schenkel and Brovarski). From the perspective of a philologist, however, this piece has been neglected. Although work on this difficult text is at a preliminary stage, its importance to the transitional grammar of the First Intermediate Period is already becoming evident. This paper will focus on lines 17-19 which in addition to containing an interesting use of the enclitic particle *js*, also contain the adjective verb ³*h*.

THE EGYPTIAN ORIGIN OF THE GREEK LINEN (IONIC) CHITON

Linda Jones Roccas, Rutgers University

One of the most difficult problems facing archaeologists is the reconstruction of ancient objects, particularly for items which are rarely preserved such as furniture, musical instruments and clothing. Because of stylizations and archaisms in the art of many cultures, clothing in particular is often misunderstood. This paper investigates the relationship between representations of Egyptian and Greek dress.

It has long been acknowledged that Greek sculpture and architecture of the early Archaic period were influenced by Egyptian contact. By the sixth century B.C. many Greek cities had established trading settlements at the Egyptian port of Naukratis. Although grain was probably the main commodity traded to Greece, papyrus and linen are also known. The earliest representations of the linen chiton oc-

cur on Greek korai from the Ionian cities of Samos and Chios, ca. 580 B.C., and the garment is subsequently referred to as the "Ionic" chiton. It is quite likely that, among other luxury products, Egyptian garments were imported to Greece and had some influence on the development of the Ionic chiton. Many of the problems in reconstructing the Greek chiton can be explained by comparing extant Egyptian tunics.

The greatest number of well preserved ancient garments has come from Egyptian tombs, but even this clothing is not easily reconciled with the visual record. Egyptian paintings indicated form fitting nearly transparent garments, but preserved dresses from tombs are shapeless rectangular tunics. According to H. Schafer, the conventions of Egyptian representation create such discrepancies between the real and the depicted object. The conventions of Archaic Greek art lead to a method of representation that also seems to disregard the realities of clothing forms.

Several methods of forming Egyptian garments may be followed to create the Greek linen chiton: sleeve sections can be woven as part of the garment, the skirt and bodice sections can be sewn together, and decorative borders may be attached. These methods address the most controversial and often misunderstood aspects of weaving and sewing in the Greek world, sleeves and skirts. It can be demonstrated that, although the final product differs considerably, the basic methods of construction are very similar for both the Egyptian tunic and the Greek linen chiton.

THE TOMB OWNER IN A CARRYING CHAIR: THE CONTENT AND EVOLUTUON OF AN OLD KINGDOM MOTIF

Ann Macy Roth, University of California, Berkeley

Attested as early as the first examples of decorated tomb chapels, the motif in which the tomb owner is shown carried in a chair by his retainers is known from chapels at Giza and Saqqara as well as from provincial cemeteries. Junker, Simpson, and other scholars have discussed the purpose of the scene, which has been described as a visit to the fields or as a visit to inspect work on the tomb.

Certain figures tend to accompany these scenes. These include a dwarf leading a dog and baboon, a man with a sack and bent staff, a man with what looks like a bucket and shovel, and a man with a sunshade. Several titles and captions also appear frequently. Despite this common assemblage of elements, however, no two scenes are exactly alike, or even very similar, in the selection or arrangement of these elements. When the scenes are arranged in chronological order, however, an evolution can be discerned, both in the iconography and meaning of the scene. It is suggested that the tomb owner in a carrying chair represents a scene which was at first simply a variant means of locomotion, but which later acquired a religious and mortuary meaning.

E.A. WALLIS BUDGE: A RETROSPECT

Donald P. Ryan, Pacific Lutheran University

E.A. Wallis Budge (1857-1934) is a name well-known to students of ancient Egypt. His prolific writings are both admired and disdained as are his various Near Eastern artifact collecting escapades. This paper will present an archaeological historian's reflection of Budge in the context of the standards of Budge's time, and a consideration of the nature of his legacy.

FUSTAT FATIMID SGRAFFIATO: THE 'OTHER' POTTERY

George T. Scanlon, American University in Cairo

Next to the exciting lustre wares produced in the Fatimid period, a newer type of incised wares appeared early in the 11th century. Quantitatively, it ranked second to lustre in production; qualitatively it demonstrated the strong influence of the S'ung porcelains and celadons modulated by themes of a more local derivation and significance.

TECHNICAL STUDIES OF ANCIENT EGYPTIAN COPPER EWERS

Deborah Schorsch, Metropolitan Museum of Art

Copper ewers of the Old Kingdom originally became a subject of study in the Department of Objects Conservation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art because of certain similarities in form between them and the three silver libation vessels from the so-called Three Princesses' Treasure, a large and varied group of objects dating to Dynasty XVIII, which is presently undergoing stylistic and technical reevaluation by the Departments of Egyptian Art and Objects Conservation.

These ewers, which had separate applied spouts, were raised from copper sheet and had evolved since the Early Dynastic period from an open to an exceedingly closed form that placed increasing demands on the skill and ingenuity of the smith who produced them.

Most importantly, it would have been quite difficult, as it still is for modern day smiths, to force the metal walls of the vessel to compress enough to terminate in the very small opening on the top of the ewer. Some were raised in spite of these difficulties, leaving evidence of such in the form of cracking or overlapped metal on the rim. For a number of the most extreme examples, separate bottoms were inserted and in the case of an archaizing New Kingdom example, the bottom was cast on.

Secondly the problem of the manufacture and attachment of the spout prompted a number of solutions. The attachment is often clearly mechanical, involving the use of rivets. Those joins where no mechanical means are visible have generally been described as metallurgical, that is, soldered.

However, solder has not been observed on the ewers examined in the Department of Objects Conservation, and the soldering of cupreous materials appears to be unreported before Roman times. The spouts themselves were either made from hammered sheets, riveted or crimped together, or represent fairly early examples of hollow casting.

THE BRONZES OF RESHEP

Alan R. Schulman, Queens College

Having shown elsewhere that the iconographic representations of the god Reshep on Egyptian stelae of the New Kingdom actually picture four distinct cult statues of the god, an attempt will be made to correlate these with the various bronze statues and statuettes of various Asiatic deities found in Egypt and throughout the Near East.

SOME GENERAL REMARKS ON THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIAN SCRIBE STATUE

Gerry D. Scott III, Yale University

Ancient Egyptian scribe statues usually depict their owners seated cross-legged on the ground, often holding some form of scribal apparatus such as a papyrus or palette. The scribe statue was one of the few ancient Egyptian male statue types not based on a royal model, but it was used for the representation of some of ancient Egypt's most influential civil, military, and ecclesiastical officials. In this light, it is interesting to note that the statue type appears only during the principal periods of ancient Egyptian history, the Old Kingdom, the Middle Kingdom, the New Kingdom, and the Late Period, and is virtually unknown during the intervening Intermediate Periods. While these statues were almost exclusively tomb sculptures during the Old Kingdom, by the Late Period they were to be found only in temples.

Such intriguing aspects suggest a broad-based approach to the material available for study, and this presentation seeks to place the statue type and its development within the broader context of ancient Egyptian civilization. General remarks will trace the historical development of the ancient Egyptian scribe statue, and its related sculptural types, from Old Kingdom origins to a final flowering during the Late Period. Issues of style, including pose, costume, and wig type, will be discussed, as will the important evidence offered by inscriptions, archaeological find spots, and related historical data.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT 'ABU SHA'AR CONDUCTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

Steven E. Sidebotham, University of Delaware

Surveying, planning, mapping and excavation at 'Abu

Sha'ar in the summer of 1987 shed new light on the archaeology and history of this region of the Red Sea coast. Long considered the location of Myos Hormos - one of the emporia engaged in maritime commerce with South Arabia and India - investigations here revealed no ancient port, but rather, (according to numismatic and ceramic evidence) a fifth-seventh century A.D. Roman/Byzantine fort in excellent condition.

The fort - only c. 30 m. from the Red Sea - was visited by Wilkinson, Burton and Wellsted in the nineteenth century, described and, in one instance, imprecisely planned. Until the present work, however, no detailed map of the area nor accurate plan of the fort had been drawn, no scientific excavations conducted, nor a date established for the fort.

In January-early February 1989, the survey investigated the ancient trans-desert thoroughfare linking the region around 'Abu Sha'ar on the Red Sea coast with the Nile emporium of Qena and complemented the initial survey and excavations conducted at 'Abu Sha'ar in 1987. This most recent survey revealed the chronological and functional relationships between the quarry, monastery, road and its installations on the one hand and the region around 'Abu Sha'ar on the other.

It is hoped that this survey combined with continued work at 'Abu Sha'ar in the summer of 1989 will reveal what role the fort and associated complexes at 'Abu Sha'ar had at this point on the Red Sea coast in late classical antiquity just prior to the Arab conquests of the 640's.

THE VENERATION OF OF ASIYA, 'WIFE OF PHARAOH' IN LATE MEDIEVAL EGYPT

Christopher Taylor, Princeton University

This paper will focus on the informal and unmediated process which frequently produced Muslim saints in late Medieval Egypt. Using the pilgrimage guides to the cemeteries of Cairo, I will illustrate the spontaneous, and often haphazard, manner in which many saints were identified and incorporated into the constantly expanding cult of the saints. I will argue that an appreciation of this process is crucial to our understanding of both the cult itself and its role in the religious life of Mamluk Egypt.

A CORPUS OF LATE FIRST INTERMEDIATE PERIOD STATUES FROM ASYUT

Emily Teeter, University of Washington

In 1894, the Cairo Museum acquired an alabaster statue of a seated man in the provincial style from the tomb of Mesehti at Asyut. In 1903, the excavations of Chassinat and Palenque recovered another example from the undisturbed tomb of Nakhti also at Asyut. In subsequent years additional ex-

amples of this distinctive type of statuette have been added to museum collections in Cairo, Boston, Hanover, Seattle, Brussels and Moscow. These statues will be illustrated and compared in the hope that other representatives of this unusual form which is easily mistaken for a poor forgery may be resurrected from storage areas of other museums.

ISIS AND DEMETER

Vincent A. Tobin, St. Mary's University

The purpose of the proposed paper is to make a detailed comparison and contrast between the Egyptian Isis and the Greek Demeter. Both Herodotus and Plutarch take the attitude that the two deities were equivalent, an assumption obviously based on what appeared to be certain similarities. (Plutarch's account of the myth of Isis and Osiris, for example, attributes to Isis certain elements which belonged to the Demeter myth.) This paper will look at the ways in which the two deities correspond, similarities in the mythic symbolism connected with them, and the essential significance of each goddess within the different religious systems. The mythological characterization of Isis will be based mainly on her appearance in the Coffin Texts, the Pyramid Texts and a number of other Egyptian sources. On the basis of these, I shall try to determine the essential nature of Isis and her significance within the Egyptian religious system. In addition to the general Greek myths of Demeter, I shall also consider her rituals as they were performed at Eleusis in order to determine any possible similarities with the Egyptian Isis. The eventual goal of the study will be to decide whether or not the Egyptian mythic material surrounding Isis did have any actual influence on the Greek Demeter, or whether the two goddesses reflect two totally different ways of mythic thinking and expression. While one cannot deny the fact that Egyptian religious symbolism must have exerted some influence on the Greek world, it is also necessary to try to see this influence in a reasonable perspective and to attempt to make clearer definition of both Egyptian religion and Greek religion in order to see the basic differences between the two civilizations. This study will be an attempt to make some contribution to that particular area.

ON NAJIB MAHFUZ'S THARTHARA FAWQ AN-NIL

Shawkat M. Toorawa, American Research Center in Egypt, Cairo

In this paper I propose to investigate Mahfuz's use of symbolism in Tharthara fawq an-Nil (1966). Despite the belief by some that it is a boring novel about nothing more than a bunch of druggies on a houseboat, I shall try to show that it is an excellent study of the private world of an individual as he struggles to find meaning in an essentially

meaningless society.

I reject the notion that the characters of the novel merely represent the general moral decline and powerlessness of the petite bourgeoisie vis-a-vis a governmental machine that denies the individual his individuality and the non-conformist his liberty, and that their escape to the houseboat is just flight to a symbol of evil and the unconscious away from a, relatively speaking, good world. This is naive; much more is involved.

To my mind, the major symbolism in Tharthara is that of movement versus stasis, inaction versus action, attachment versus detachment. It is to this symbolism that I shall address my comments.

THE EDIFICE OF AMENHOTEP II AT KARNAK - A PROGRESS REPORT

Charles Van Siclen, South Texas Chapter, American Research Center in Egypt

Originally erected for Amenhotep II's second jubilee in an open area outside the Dynasty XVIII Temple of Karnak, the jubilee building stood for about 130 years. After the Ninth and Tenth Pylons had been built the structure was removed, but all the stone was reused in a new building to honor that king. The careful study of this material should allow us to prove correct and further refine this history.

THE PAINTED TOMB FROM WARDIAN AND THE ANTIQUITY OF THE SAQIYA IN EGYPT

Marjorie Susan Venit, University of Maryland

In JARCE 25 (1988) I wrote an article on a tomb from the modern quarter of Wardian in Alexandria whose painted slabs are installed in the Graeco-Roman Museum. In that article I argued that the painted tomb should be dated rather in the 2nd century B.C. than in the periods previously proposed which ranged from the late Ptolemaic/early Roman period, through the Augustan era, to the 4th century A.C. This redating of the tomb from Wardian has major consequences, one of which is for the history of technology.

The principal painting in the tomb from Wardian depicts a saqiya--an Egyptian waterwheel--turned by two oxen urged on by a young, piping boy. The saqiya is a device long identified with rural Egypt, but the date of its introduction into Egypt is unresolved. Scholarship on the history of irrigation is severely complicated by ancient terminology which uses vague and generalized terms; most recently, John Oleson (Greek and Roman Mechanical Water-Lifting Devices: the History of a Technology, Toronto 1984) postulates Alexandria as the place where the saqiya was invented, and dates the introduction of the device to the 2nd century B.C.

The painting in the Wardian tomb provides incontrovert-

ible evidence for the saqiya in ancient Alexandria. Internal evidence can be interpreted to argue that the introduction of the saqiya should have only marginally antedated its depiction in the tomb. Thus, if the tomb from Wardian dates to the 2nd century B.C., both Oleson's date for the invention of the saqiya and his speculation of its Alexandrian origin are further supported.

E. BERLIN 24025: A SHIP OF THE SEA PEOPLES FROM THE 18TH DYNASTY?

Steve Vinson, Johns Hopkins University

An unprovenanced late Dynasty XVIII block from the Memphis region, E. Berlin 24025, shows part of a boat with a brailed sail. This type of rig is standard in classical antiquity but is unparalleled in Egypt or elsewhere in the Eastern Mediterranean before Dynasty XX, when it is seen on the ships in the relief at Medinet Habu of the battle between the Egyptians and the Sea People.

Since there are not other examples in Dynasty XVIII art of a ship with a brailed sail, it is concluded that the ship shown in E. Berlin 24025 is probably foreign. Further, since Late Bronze Age representations of ships from Crete, Thera and even mainland Greece show that they carried rigs functionally identical to the standard Egyptian rig, it is argued that the vessel with the brailed sail might well have been a ship of some group of Sea People.

EXCAVATIONS OF AN OLD KINGDOM PROVINCIAL CAPITAL AT KOM EL-HISN

Robert John Wenke, University of Washington

Three seasons of excavations at the West Delta Old Kingdom site of Kom el-Hisn have revealed many aspects of the architecture, domestic economy, and community organization of this settlement. This report summarizes these excavation results in the context of our general knowledge of Old Kingdom Egypt.

EXCAVATIONS OF A LATE BRONZE AGE SETTLEMENT ON BATES'S ISLAND, MARSA MATRUH

Donald White, University of Pennsylvania

Two seasons of excavation and investigation have been carried out by the University Museum at Marsa Matruh. Most of the excavating has centered on a Late Bronze Age settle-

ment found on a small islet at the end of a salt-water lagoon linked to the sea by Marsa Matruh's harbor. The island clearance has brought to light a series of six or more modest LBA rooms. Although one chamber was found to contain a small bread oven, the rest preserve little in the way of internal furnishings. On the other hand, some degree of unified architectural planning is displayed by the way in which three rooms were strung out in echelon pattern along the long axis of the island and a rising earth ramp then used to link the northernmost pair. Taken as a whole, the architecture displays signs of having undergone at least three separate building phases, which in turn argues for a LBA island occupation of some duration.

The evidence for when this took place comes exclusively from pottery. Most of the imported wares are of Cypriot origin and are conventionally dated, as far as Cyprus goes, to the 14th century, as are the minuscule numbers of Minoan and Mycenaean sherds thus far discovered. On the other hand, archaeologists reporting the same wares in either Palestinian or Egyptian contexts increasingly tend to argue that their dates should be depressed into the 13th c., which is the period to which belong the island's Canaanite and Egyptian wares. As matters presently stand, the island's occupation appears to fall somewhere within the 14th and 13th centuries.

The LBA levels have also produced evidence for local bronze casting in the shape of 1) crucible fragments with surface trace elements of metal and 2) scatters across the site of detrail bronze scrap. There is a good chance that at least some of the simple bronze implements found in LBA levels (mainly chisels, weapon points, needles and fish-hooks) were manufactured on the island by its inhabitants for local exchange. If the pottery makes a strong case for an initial LBA island occupation by sea-farers from Cyprus, their local trading partners must have been the BA pastoralist Libyan population who dominated the coast and desert hinterland between the western Delta and the Libyan plateau some 400 kms. to the west, prior to the reign of Ramesses II. The Libyan presence is signaled on the island mainly by ostrich eggshell fragments and a distinctive type of handmade Black Coarse Ware pottery; both turn up in the strata otherwise heavily impregnated with Cypriot White Slip and Base Ring sherds, to cite two of the more commonly encountered import wares.

Survey conducted off the island has led to the discovery of surface concentrations of another type of indigenous Libyan pottery which preliminary laboratory testing suggests may in time prove to belong to the LBA period. Future work will concentrate on investigating further these hypothetical sites of Libyan encampments as well as clarifying the nature of the island's occupation, in particular the question of the length of its occupation as well as its actual ethnic makeup.

POTTERY AND LATE MIDDLE KINGDOM ARCHAEOLOGY AT SERRA FORTRESS

Bruce Williams, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

In 1964, the Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition to the fortress of Serra East in northern Sudan excavated quarries that contained only late Middle Kingdom pottery and sealings. Unfired vessel fragments, wasters, and kilns in the fortress itself show that Egyptian pottery was actually produced there. This pottery can be compared with contemporary vessels from Dahshur to develop a clearer picture of regional similarities and differences in the pottery of the age and to clarify the archaeological chronology of the late Middle Kingdom throughout the Nile Valley.

In addition to the Egyptian pottery, the quarries contained a kind of local, probably Pan-Grave pottery that had not been previously identified. This pottery can be compared with later material in the fortress to establish an early phase of the culture and it indicates significant relationships with earlier periods in Nubia and the Sudan.

MORE MASKS: ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE FOR ANCIENT EGYPTIAN MASKED PRIESTS

Arlene Wolinski, Mesa College

In addition to the examples of ancient Egyptian masked priests in art and the archaeological evidence of a terracotta mask from Hildesheim, Germany, which was presented in a paper given at the 1986 ARCE meeting (subsequently published in *Archaeology*, Jan. 1987) there are now other possibilities of masks in art (Temple of Edfu), archaeology (The Louvre) and hieroglyphs (The Akhenaten Temple Project, Vol. 2, 1988 Figure 6).

An example of an Anubis wooden mask from the Louvre which is 7 inches tall and has an articulated jaw will be discussed. With holes evenly placed along the edge, it could have been set into a padded helmet type head covering, so that the priest inside of it could have acted as an oracle and answered questions put to the "god". Desroches-Noblecourt in her book Tutankhamen describes the activities of masked priests in the coronation of the pharaoh.

Among the individuals listed in El-Amarna tablet 162.55-77 who are to be extradited to Egypt occurs the word LU.pa-ma-ha-a in line 74. The LU determinative marks this word as a title. Early on it was realized that "pa" was the Egyptian definite article p³, and that ma-ha-a should then be an Egyptian title. No one, however, has yet offered an acceptable Egyptian candidate.

This paper suggests that pa-ma-ha-a be understood as a rendering of p³ mhr, a West Semitic loan word, best known from the Egyptian Papyrus Anastasi I, as well as other Ramesside sources, and also from the Ugaritic texts. The previous literature on the subject is here collected and discussed. The linguistic probability of such an equation is examined, as are the historical background for the possible Dynasty XVIII adoption of this foreign term, its orthography and usage in the Egyptian texts, and its usage at Ugarit.

LATE ARRIVAL:

AL-MAQRIZI'S IGHATHA: A TREATISE ON INFLATION

Adel Allouche, University of Pennsylvania

Al-Maqrizi's Ighathat al-Ummah, written in 808/1405, is commonly viewed as a treatise on famines in Egypt. This conception originated in the 18th century among French Orientalists and is still prevalent (see Wiet's translation in JESHO, 1962). Nevertheless, a close reading of Ighathah reveals that its author's primary intent is a critique of Sultan Barquq's erratic monetary policy. More precisely, al-Maqrizi attacks Barquq's inflationary policy which followed the de facto adoption of the fulus (copper coins) in Egypt as the medium of monetary exchange in Egypt. My English translation of Ighathah and the tables illustrating exchange rates and prices of staples during Barquq's reign, support the fact that inflation is the focus of Ighathah. In this presentation, I will expound also on the value of Ighathah in understanding the motives which prompted Sultan Barsbay to decree the monopoly of international trade in 832/1429.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN MATERIALS & INDUSTRIES

A. LUCAS

Fourth Edition, REVISED and ENLARGED BY
H.R. HARRIS

\$42.00

SPECIAL PRE-PUBLICATION OFFER AVAILABLE FOR
ANNUAL MEETING

\$35.00 incl. postage
from

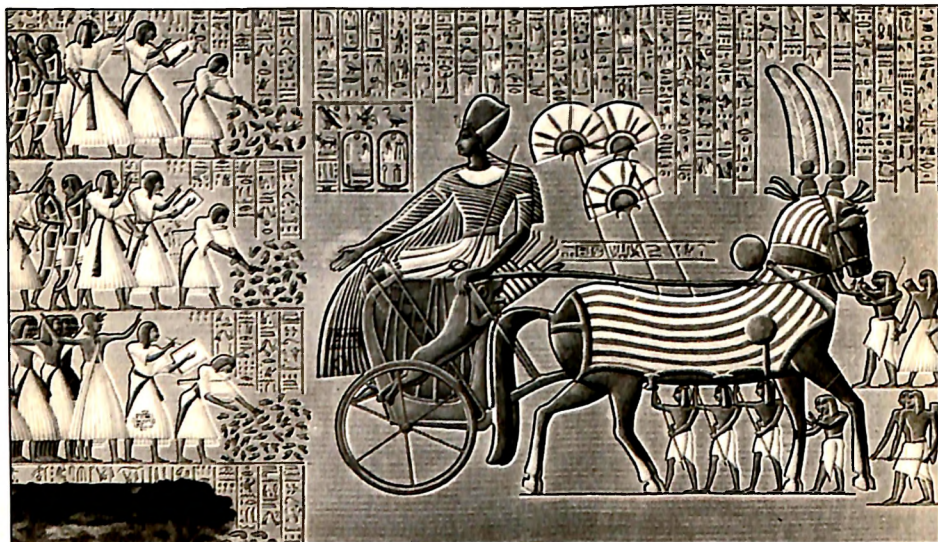
MICHAEL S. SANDERS
7 CITADEL
IRVINE CA 92720
Tel: 714-832-8550

LONDON

HISTORIES & MYSTERIES OF MAN Ltd.
1989

ARCHAEOLOGIA

ARCHAEOLOGY BOOKS



RARE AND OUT-OF-PRINT SCHOLARLY BOOKS
ON THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF EGYPT
& THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST

Please visit us at our booth
during the ARCE meeting

**SUMMER 1989 CATALOGUE
AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST**

*We are always interested in purchasing libraries
and important individual books on archaeological subjects*

707 CARLSTON AVENUE
OAKLAND, CA 94610
TELEPHONE: (415) 832-1405