



DAI Cairo

M · A · G · A · Z · I · N · E

2012

Research:
Papyrological
studies and the
Fayum Survey
Project

AEgArOn —
Ancient Egyptian
Architecture
Online

Transformation
partnership
project “School”

Focus topic:
Uniquely diver-
se: The library of
the DAI Cairo

Project reports

**Publications and
Events of 2012**

Egypt at the dawn of a new era

Archaeology on the verge of change

New challenges to an old discipline

MAP

1500 m

1000 m

500 m

0 m



Abu Mena

Buto

Cairo

Dahshur

Fayum

Antinoopolis

Abydos

Thebes

Aswan

The geographical scope of work carried out by the Cairo Department of the German Archaeological Institute extends from the Mediterranean coast in the north to the first cataract in the south, and also includes peripheral regions in the Western Desert such as the Siwa Oasis as well as the Sinai peninsula in the east in the form of individual projects.

The map shows where the department was active in 2012.

Dear readers,

Since the revolution on January the 25th 2011, nothing is simply routine anymore in Egypt. The restructuring of the political foundations of society demanded by the population will prove to be a long-term process that will last for many years to come. It is clear that this process will also have a considerable effect on the sphere of archaeology. The Egyptian Antiquities Services are currently strained by the structural reorganisation as a ministry, by various personnel changes, but most of all by the social tensions which they had to endure as a miniature reflection of Egyptian society. Furthermore, in a situation in which all social and economic interests are renegotiated, the role and rights of archaeological sites and monuments have to be discussed anew. Reports on illegal land appropriation, illicit excavations, and acts of vandalism are widespread in both the Egyptian as well as international press.

Against this background, it is not a matter of course that the Cairo department of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI Cairo) was, over the past year, able to continue the research work at the sites that it has been entrusted with, for the most part unhindered, and could even significantly extend its work. Nevertheless, the institute's work has entered into a new context. The desire to help wherever additional support is needed and to lend a hand in the development of new structures wherever it is requested naturally arises from the situation. Fortunately, due to funds made available in the frame of the transformation partnership declared between the Egyptian and German governments, the institute has been provided with new opportunities to substantially contribute to this support and to extend its activities into new areas.

Within this setting, the DAI Cairo pursues three lines of work: scholarships and advanced training programmes aim to promote the subject-specific education and vocation-

al competency of various groups of people. A priority here is to enable young employees of the Ministry of State for Antiquities and the universities to undertake short-term stays in Germany and thus establish contacts within the German scientific system – the basis for subsequent, long-term qualification scholarships awarded by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). This support project aims to ensure that future generations of Egyptian scholars have independent and methodical access to the sources of their own cultural and socio-economic past. For this purpose, the DAAD and the DAI Cairo have developed a programme in order to expand research-oriented teaching within the focus area "Greek Papyrology" by combining it with a research programme on archaeological fieldwork in the Fayum, and thereby consolidating a link between papyrological information and its historical and current situation in the country.

Cultural heritage management also plays a central part in the institute's activities. In this respect, the institute is involved in various projects to protect archaeological sites as well as in museum work (e. g. on Elephantine) and public education. The project to develop archaeological-Egyptological teaching material, which the institute has launched in cooperation with the Deutsche Evangelische Oberschule (DEO), is therefore particularly directed towards the younger generation, and aims to provide pupils with a differentiated insight into their own historical past on the basis of scientifically-prepared worksheets.

Consequently, the DAI Cairo is currently taking on new roles and responsibilities. The institute's integration into a network of partner institutions within Egypt, and the lively contact with the universities, museums, and research institutions in Germany is of vital importance.

The numerous cooperation contacts, which the institute was able to

establish in the past year, deserve our utmost gratitude.

Experience gained during these activities has shown that the archaeological sphere does not merely represent an area of minor importance to the interests of society as a whole, as one is led to believe as an archaeologist and/or Egyptologist in Germany. It is far more the case that archaeology in Egypt is an area of great so-



*Central Office of the
Cairo Department*

cial and economic significance as well as an important field for cultural discourse on identity, and a framework for dialogue between the cultures and nations, which is characterized by reciprocal respect and sympathy.

Yours

S. Seidlmayer

Stephan J. Seidlmayer
Director of the Cairo Department

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Papyrological studies and the Fayum Survey Project
The Fayum is a rich source of administrative and literary papyri dating to the Greek period and therefore provides an ideal basis for extensive studies on landscape archaeology.
- 26 Focus topic:**
Uniquely diverse: The library of the DAI Cairo
The library of the DAI Cairo is one of the largest and best-equipped libraries in the country.



The ancient settlement remains of Buto/Tell el Fara'in (see Report p. 16)

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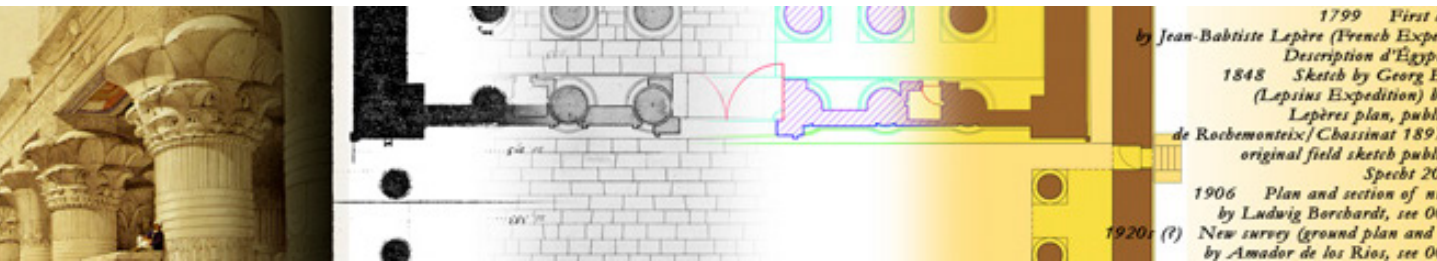
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AEgArOn – Ancient Egyptian Architecture Online

A repository for standardized plans and data on ancient Egyptian architecture

The extensive architectural heritage of ancient Egypt is one of the most prominent aspects of this fascinating culture that has come down to us through the ages. The buildings were not only part of the everyday living environment, but were also media through which the elite communicated and established their claim to power.



How should these monuments be studied now? How are they documented and how can this documentation be used to the full?

The most important way of describing and representing architecture is the architectural plan. It records what a building looks like, is able to clarify the original intentions of the builder, and shows temporal changes to the building in terms of the different construction and extension phases.

The idea behind the AEgArOn-project is to make high-quality and scientifically-comprehensible plans of diverse buildings accessible to users, and to provide an overview of the Pharaonic architectural heritage. The plans in question have been redrawn using CAD (computer aided design) mainly on the basis of already-published versions and documents from the extensive archive material of the DAI Cairo.

The Cairo-based team comprising German and Egyptian architects and architectural historians produces at least two drawings of each building. Both drawings are ground plans, one showing the current condition of the building in question, and the other presenting a suggested reconstruction. Sections, profiles, and further reconstructions etc. are also given.

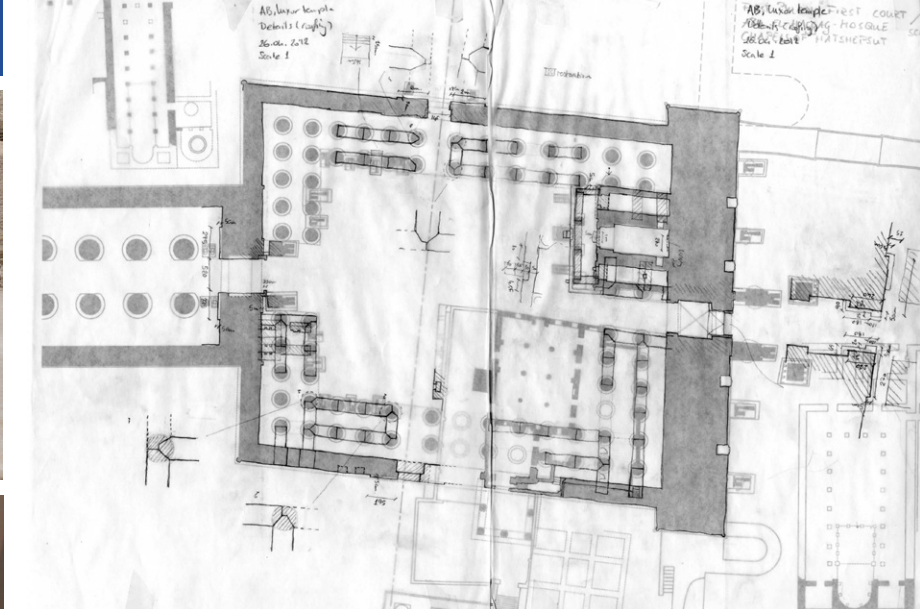
Subsequently, the data collated by the DAI Cairo is published online and maintained by the

institute's cooperation partner, the University of California, Los Angeles.

Research and critical apparatus

The initial basis of a plan record for a particular building or building complex is literature research: which plans of a certain building have already been published, is a research project currently underway there? For example, amongst published drawings of tomb TT 100 in Western Thebes, three could be identified that contained information, which was genuinely gained from the object itself. All other publications were copies of these plans. The copying of plans is a widespread practice, but unfortunately, the sources of these copies are not always given.

However, standards that are generally applied to scientific texts are no less important when dealing with plans. In the frame of the AEgArOn-project, all sources of information including contradictory aspects and possible alternatives are therefore recorded in text form and added to the plan record as a part of the critical apparatus. In the case of the Luxor temple, our objective led to a very productive cooperation with the team of the American Research Center in Egypt currently working in this tem-



The project's work can be demonstrated more clearly by two examples, namely the tomb of the vizier Rekhmira in Western Thebes (TT 100), and the Temple of Luxor:

- 1. The purpose of an on-site survey is to check and amend already existing plans (above left);*
- 2. In the case of larger buildings, the team focuses on various aspects particularly construction details such as light shafts (below left);*
- 3. Plan of the first courtyard in the Luxor temple as shown in the field book (above middle);*
- 4. Buildings with a complex architectural history are additionally documented with plans of the various building phases (above right)*

ple, who kindly provided us with a CAD-plan that is itself also based primarily on published plans.

On-site surveys

Before the drawing of a plan can begin, it is extremely important to have a close look at the building itself. Not all original plans are clear or contain all of the data that is interesting for the project. Also, due to the fact that AEgArOn aims to make a clear distinction between plans of the building's current status and reconstructions, and that existing plans do not normally make this distinction, on-site surveys are essential. In the course of these surveys, all observations and additional information such as doors, ceiling construction, and further architectural details are added to copies of the original plans.

Drawing process

In order to ensure that the information on the plans is clear and easy-to-read, drawing standards were developed at the start of the project. These standards determine the individual colours used to represent the different building materials, e.g. sandstone, adobe bricks, wood etc. Uniform ways of representing other elements of the architecture were also specified in advance: different lines are used to indicate the imaginary section cut horizontally through the walls than, for example, the lines that are located above the level of sight in the ceiling area. The way to indicate a flight of stairs or a ramp on the plans had to be determined to the same extent as a shaft or a destroyed area on the floor. To attain this goal, the project received support from the Department of Visualization at the Technical University Cottbus.

Transformation partnership project “School”

Teaching modules on archaeology in Egypt

In August 2011, Egypt and the German Federal Republic declared a transformation partnership, which alongside political and economic projects also includes measures for scientific, educational, and cultural cooperation. In the frame of this partnership, the DAI Cairo and the German Evangelical High School in Cairo (Deutsche Evangelische Oberschule, DEO) launched a pilot project with effect from the 2012 school year to develop teaching material on the subject of ancient Egypt.

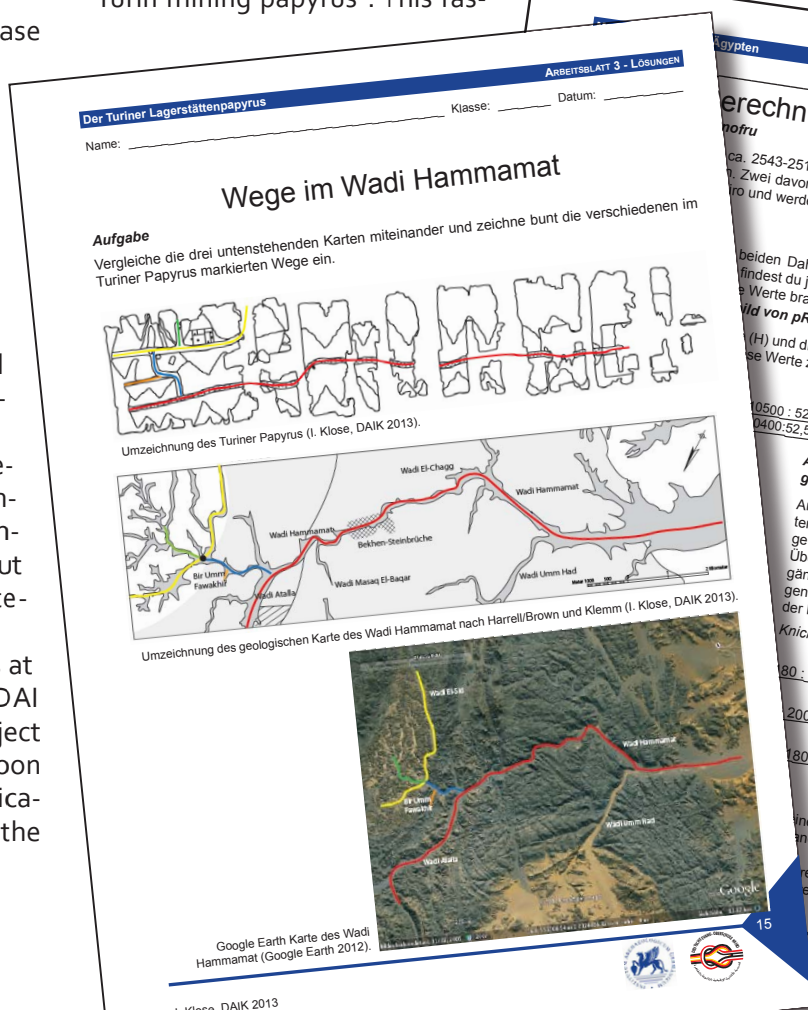
In August 2011, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the German Federal Republic declared a transformation partnership, which alongside political and economic projects also includes measures for scientific, educational, and cultural cooperation. In the frame of this partnership, the DAI Cairo and the Deutsche Evangelische Oberschule (DEO) in Cairo launched a pilot project with effect from the 2012 school year to develop teaching material on the subject of ancient Egypt.

The project’s main objective is to increase the awareness of the children for the cultural heritage of Egypt, the home country of the majority of the DEO-pupils. The project is designed to provide kids of all ages with an understanding of the country’s Pharaonic, ancient, medieval, and modern monuments together with an independent and objective approach to their own cultural heritage. The pupils will learn the importance of protecting archaeological-historical sources as well as how to deal with knowledge gained in a scientific and critical way.

For this purpose, the DAI Cairo and the respective schoolteachers have compiled teaching material in the form of informative summaries for the teachers, work sheets, cut-out sheets, and pictures that can easily be integrated into lessons on various subjects.

Each material is put to the test in classes at the DEO and optimised together with the DAI Cairo. It is hoped that the results of this project can be made available to other schools as soon as possible in German and Arabic. The application of this material is entirely the choice of the respective teachers or the schools.

In the project’s first phase (September to December 2012) priority was given to the conception of teaching material for the subjects of mathematics and geography. In mathematics for example questions were addressed such as: who could write and calculate sums in ancient Egypt? Who developed mathematical formulae and why? On the basis of the numerical system, examples of exponentiation and geometrical calculations were designed as worksheets. The material in geography dealt with the “Turin mining papyrus”. This fas-



cinating source was used as an example to illustrate knowledge about geography, geology, and cartography in ancient Egypt. Repeating the material in the form of a quiz constitutes a playful way for the information to sink in. Both sets of teaching material have already been successfully tested at the DEO in classes with fifth- to ninth-grade pupils.

Additionally, one of the DEO-teachers, ELKE KANOLD, encouraged the pupils of her fifth-grade class to develop their own games using hieroglyphic numbers on the basis of the maths teaching material. The class pursued this project with great enthusiasm. Shortly before Christmas, the various work groups eagerly presented their ideas ranging from simple bingo games with hieroglyphic numbers to elaborately-designed board games. The more simple games could potentially be incorporated into the existing teaching material to act as a stimulus for further ideas.

The cooperation also leads to other benefits for the pupils: during a trip to Upper Egypt, the tenth grade of DEO was able to visit various excavation sites and archaeological research

locations of the DAI.

In an information session that took place previous to the trip, pupils were able to raise questions on the journey itself as well as on the archaeological sites. This opportunity was well received by the kids as the majority had no previous travel experience in Egypt. The supervisors of the projects "Elephantine", "the Fatimid cemetery in Aswan" and "Aswan: A universe of Media (rock inscriptions)" gave the group on-site tours and provided insights into these projects.

In the second half of the 2012/2013 school year, the participants of the project plan to focus on more general top-



Johanna Sigl (right) together with several teachers from the DEO Cairo, who participate in the project

ics such as the history of ancient Egypt, the hieroglyphic writing system and writing materials used by the ancient Egyptians. The material developed for these topics is also suitable for use in other subjects, e. g. art and history. Another focus lies on the development of material for civic education (local history, civics, geography for Egyptian children). In order to improve teaching in these subjects, an initiative was started by respective teachers of the DEO, which is actively supported by the cooperation with the DAI Cairo. The material developed for these lessons thematically coincides with the material for German lessons and will therefore be prepared in Arabic and German.

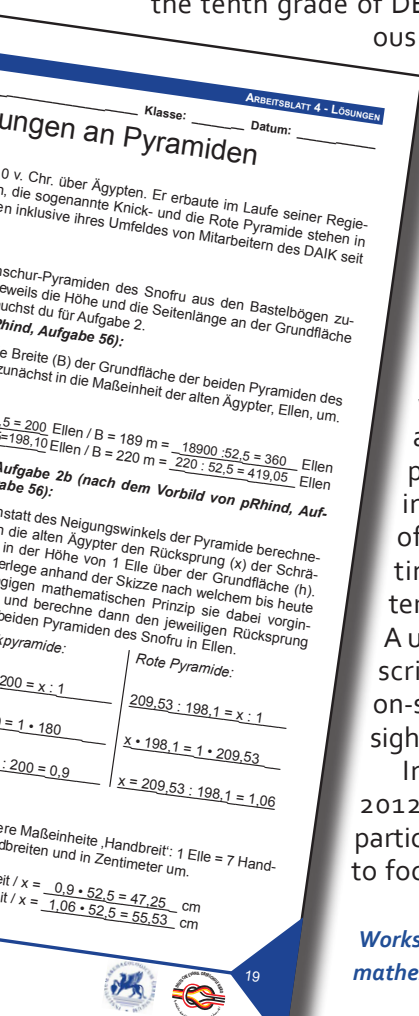
Furthermore, all teachers, parents and pupils of the DEO and other schools nationwide are invited to visit the archaeological excavations of the DAI Cairo where they will be given guided tours by the institute's experts.

Finally, tenth-grade pupils can apply for two week's work experience at the DAI Cairo under the supervision of JOHANNA SIGL to take place in June 2013 before the end of the school year.

AUTHOR



JOHANNA SIGL is an Egyptologist and archaeozoologist. Since 2003, she has worked at various excavation sites in Egypt, Germany, and Crete. Since September 2012 she is responsible for the transformation partnership project "School".



Papyrological studies and the Fayum Survey Project

What is papyrology exactly? This question could be answered by the following: “Imagine if someone excavated your waste paper basket in 2000 year’s time. The written contents found by the archaeologists would reveal a great deal about you, your standard of living, your reading or eating preferences (shopping list). Of course, you would have to live in an extremely dry region for the paper to remain preserved.”

Papyrologists study Greek texts that are written on papyrus and are found, above all, in Egypt due to the mostly dry climate. Unlike Egyptologists, scholars of this area of studies come from the disciplines of Classical Philology or Ancient History. The science of papyrology was developed when, at the end of the 19th century, thousands of papyri were excavated in ancient Egyptian villages and their associated rubbish mounds. At first, early manuscripts of the bible were sought, but then English, Ital-

Until now, over 80,000 Greek papyri, including documents and literature, have been published, thereby making their texts accessible to the general public. One of the main reasons for the vast amount of Greek papyri in Egypt is the conquest by Alexander the Great. After he had invaded Egypt in the year 332 BC and had crowned himself Pharaoh, the country was ruled for the next 300 years by the Ptolemaic kings. They installed an administration, which, at its highest level, exclusively used the Greek language. Elite groups, initially the Greek-speaking soldiers and merchants etc., who immigrated to Egypt from the eastern Mediterranean regions, then later also Egyptians, who had learnt Greek with the hopes of climbing the social ladder, could speak Greek, and many of them could also read and write the language. At this point in time, Greek was the lingua franca of the eastern Mediterranean and is comparable to English in Europe today. The Greek language was also maintained in administration and elite circles throughout Egypt under Roman and Byzantine rule until it was gradually replaced by the Arabic language after the Arab conquest (AD 641/2).



The Fayum

ian, and German excavators quickly developed an active interest in the private texts that came to light: shopping lists, letters of complaint, contracts, lists of clothing and crockery, magical texts (love charms and curses), receipts etc. They also discovered the remains of Greek literature, which had not been transmitted via medieval sources, and official documents such as taxation lists, and even witness statements (right-hand box).

Under Ptolemaic rule, a multicultural society of Egyptians, Greeks, Syrians, and Jews emerged in villages at various locations along the Nile Valley, particularly in the Fayum Oasis to the southwest of Cairo. The Ptolemaic kings gained extensive areas of arable land in the oasis as a result of implementing new water regulations and allocated this land to the settlers that were swarming into the country. In the newly-created settlements, Egyptian temples dedicated to the crocodile god Sobek stood alongside temples of Herakles as well as public

baths, a uniquely Greek institution. However, due to papyri and also archaeological remains in the Fayum we know, on the one hand, that the Greeks wholly identified themselves with the Egyptian religion and their beliefs regarding the afterlife and, on the other, that the Egyptians fully accepted the bathing practices of the Greeks, even taking part in them themselves. As early as the 3rd century BC, an Egyptian woman living in the Fayum complains to the king (even complaints of this nature were addressed to the king at that time), that the attendant of a bathing house poured water onto her hips that was far too hot.

Teaching papyrology in Cairo

The multicultural society in the Fayum was the object of study in the frame of a Winter School („The Greeks in Egypt. From Alexandria to the Fayum“) that took place in 2012, where young scholars from Egypt, Europe, and America came together initially in Alexandria and then in the Fayum Oasis under the supervision of leading papyrologists, Egyptologists, and archaeologists. The aim was to become acquainted with the centre of Greek culture, the city of Alexandria, but also to study the natural requirements for the emergence of the landscape at the Fayum during the Greek/Roman period, to visit archaeological sites, and to discover

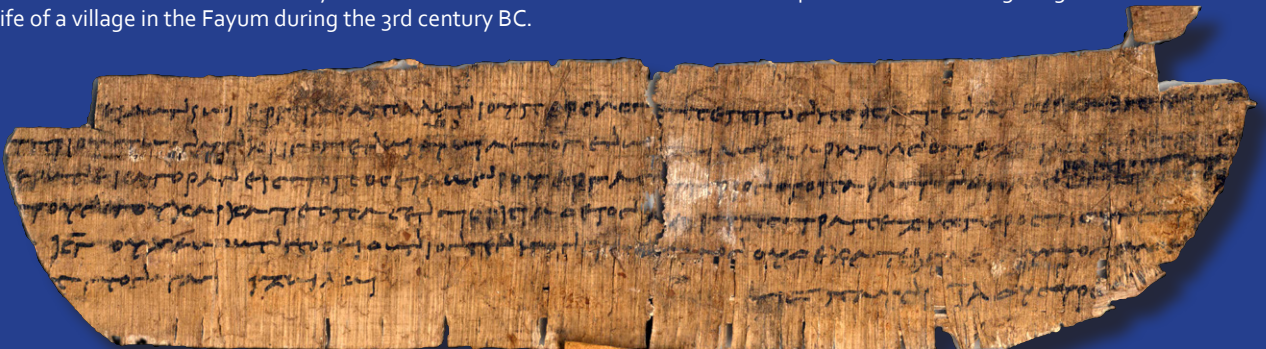
the Egyptian and Greek traces preserved there. Each participant gave a presentation either on-site or in a hired lecture hall. It was particularly important to give the young Egyptian scientists the chance to exchange their ideas with study colleagues of the same age from all over the world. This is the only way to ensure that they gain access to internationally-recognized standards.

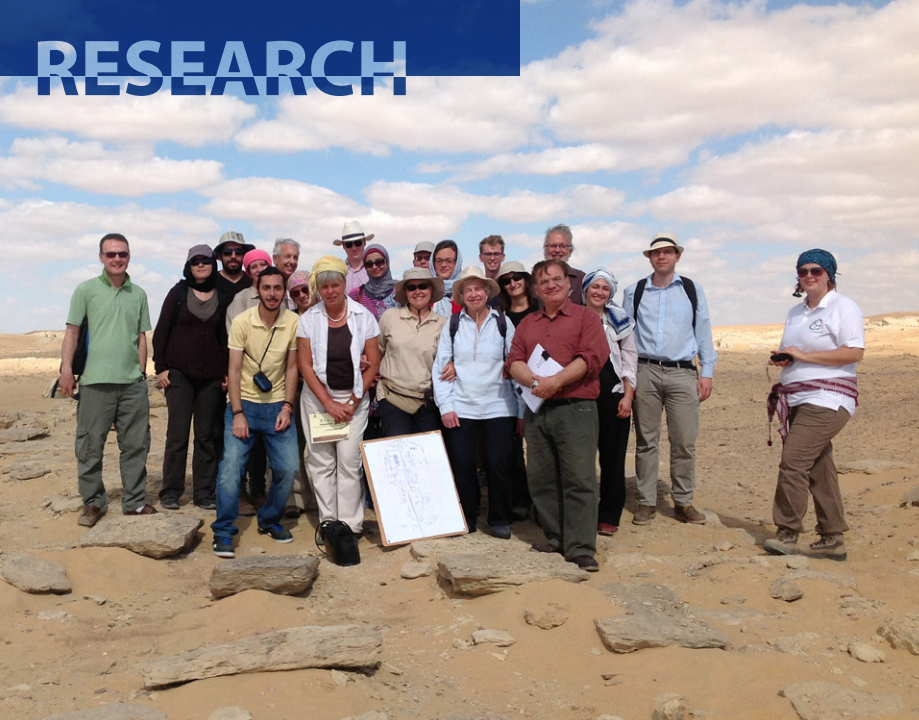
This aim is also central to the promotion of teaching advanced papyrology at the Ain Shams University in Cairo by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), where C. RÖMER also gave a course for postgraduates in 2012. In the frame of a project at the Egyptian Museum, C. RÖMER and the course participants compiled a volume containing ca. 35 new texts to be published in 2013. An excursion to the Fayum provided an opportunity to study the places where the papyri, which are stored in the Egyptian Museum, originated. On the 21st of December, the students took part in a midwinter festival in Dionysias/Qasr Qarun, a newly instated tour that is organised by the Tourism Authority. The temple located there is oriented so that the rays of light of the rising sun shine directly into the sanctuary.

These activities not only reflect the close cooperation between the DAI and the DAAD but also impressively demonstrate the intensive exchange of the disciplines Papyrology and Egyptology, which has not yet been established

The testimony given by **Hermias** on the 27th July 231 BC relates to an incident heard at court, which seems to have been extremely heated. Two interrelated acts are at issue: the first, an assault offence, and the second resulted from the defence against this assault.

According to the statements made by the witness **Hermias, son of Apollonios**, the accused, with the name of **Zoilos**, forced his way into **Poseidonios'** shop, ripped down the sunshade, and smashed a part of the shop's table. Consequently, **Poseidonios** took **Zoilos** to court; **Hermias** states that he was present at the time of the attack. In court, **Zoilos** obviously counterattacks this accusation claiming that the shop owner, **Poseidonios**, strangled him, threw him to the floor, and spat on him. **Hermias** refutes seeing such an attack on **Zoilos** made by **Poseidonios**. The dramatic nature of this case provides a fascinating insight into the colourful life of a village in the Fayum during the 3rd century BC.





*Participants of the Winter School
"The Greeks in Egypt. From Alexandria to the Fayum"*

in the education offered by the Egyptian universities. In this way, the young generation of scientists in Cairo gains direct access to current developments in subjects that have great bearing on their own country. The survey carried out by C. RÖMER over the last few years is also based on an interdisciplinary approach.

The Fayum Survey Project – New opportunities for interdisciplinary research

During the last few years, a broad archaeological survey was undertaken in the north-western region of the Fayum. The main focus of this survey was the recording of archaeological remains at sites where papyri were discovered around the year 1900. At that time, the surrounding area of the respective find spots was of little interest to the respective discoverers. However, the remains of temples, baths, and houses belong to the history of these places just as much as the written sources. Texts and archaeological remains complement each other and only produce a lively picture of the past when brought together.

The new approach of this research, in which papyrological and archaeological findings are pooled, will lead to results that can-

not be attained by papyrology alone. Questions on the distance between ancient villages and how they were connected to one another can only be answered at the sites themselves. And in order to ascertain whether journeys between the individual villages were made by boat or by donkey, contracts between donkey handlers of the period must be studied together with landscape features.

The geographical surroundings of the villages provide information for the reconstruction of the attitude towards life of the

people, who lived there 2,000 years ago, to the same extent as their private letters, notifications, and proclamations.

In the frame of the survey, particular attention was given to the remains of irrigation complexes. The texts of numerous papyri describe how the water supply of these sites was regulated, but corresponding archaeological features have only been recorded in very few cases. In 2012, a geomagnetic survey was carried out

*Geomagnetic prospection:
Dawid Swiech in the field*



TIMETABLE

Early dynastic times: ca. 3000–2740 BC

1st Dynasty

Narmer; Horus Aha; Atoti; Djer; Wadj; Den; An-edjib; Semerkhet; Qa'a

2nd Dynasty

Hetepsekhemwy; Nynetjer; Peribsen; Neferkasokar; Khasekhem(wy) etc.



Palette of king Narmer

Predynastic times: ca. 3050–3000 BC

o. Dynasty

2nd Intermediate Period: ca. 1759–1539 BC

13th Dynasty and 14th Dynasty

15th Dynasty (Hyksos)

16th Dynasty (local kingdoms)

17th Dynasty

Nubcheperre; Seqenenre; Kamose etc.



Pyramid of Nubkheperre

Old Kingdom: ca. 2740–2180 BC

3rd Dynasty

Nebka; Djoser; Sekhemkhet; M...

4th Dynasty

Sneferu; Khufu; Djedefra; Kha...

5th Dynasty

Userkaf; Sahure; Neferirkare...

userre; Menkauhor; Djedkare

6th Dynasty

Teti; Userkare; Pepi I; Antiem...

New Kingdom: ca. 1539–1076 BC

18th Dynasty

Ahmose; Thutmose I; Thutmose II; Hatshepsut; Thutmose III; Amenophis II; Thutmose IV; Amenophis III; Amenophis IV Echnaton; Tutanchamun; Horemheb etc.

19th Dynasty

Ramesses I; Seti I; Ramesses II; Merenptah; Seti II; Amenmesse; Siptah; Tausret

20th Dynasty

Setnakht; Ramesses III–XI



Pharaoh Thutmose III

3rd Intermediate

21st Dynasty

Smendes; Am...
mope; Osorkon

22nd Dynasty

Shoshenq I; Os...
orkon II; Hars...
shenq IV, Pam...

23rd Dynasty

Pedubast I; Iu...
amun; Iuput II;

24th Dynasty

25th Dynasty

Graeco-Roman times: 332 BC till 395 AD

Alexander the Great and the Argead Dynasty; Ptolemaic rulers; Roman emperors



Cleopatra VII.

Cairo

Middle Kingdom: ca. 1938–1759 BC

11th Dynasty

Mentuhotep II; Mentuhotep III; Mentuhotep IV

12th Dynasty

Amenemhat I; Senusret I; Amenemhat II; Senusret II; Senusret III; Amenemhat III; Amenemhat IV; Sobekneferu

Pyramid of Amenemhet III



1st Intermediate Period: ca. 2180–1938 BC

7th Dynasty (non existent)

8th Dynasty

Netrikare; Menkare; Neferkare etc.

9th Dynasty

10th Dynasty (Herakleopolitan rulers)

Kheti; Merykare etc.

11th Dynasty (Theban rulers)

Intef I; Intef II; Intef III



Statuette of Khufu

Late Period: ca. 664–332 BC

26th Dynasty (Saitic period)

Psamtik I; Necho II; Psamtik II; Apries; Amasis; Psamtik III

27th Dynasty (1st Persian rule)

Cambyses; Darius I; Xerxes I etc.

28th Dynasty

29th Dynasty

30th Dynasty

Nectanebo I; Tachos; Nectanebo II

31st Dynasty (2nd Persian rule)

Artaxerxes III Ochus; Arses; Darius III; Khabbash



*The Hibis temple in the Kharga Oasis
(27th Dynasty)*

Period: ca. 1076–664 BC

Amennemnisu; Psusennes I; Amennemnisu; Psusennes II

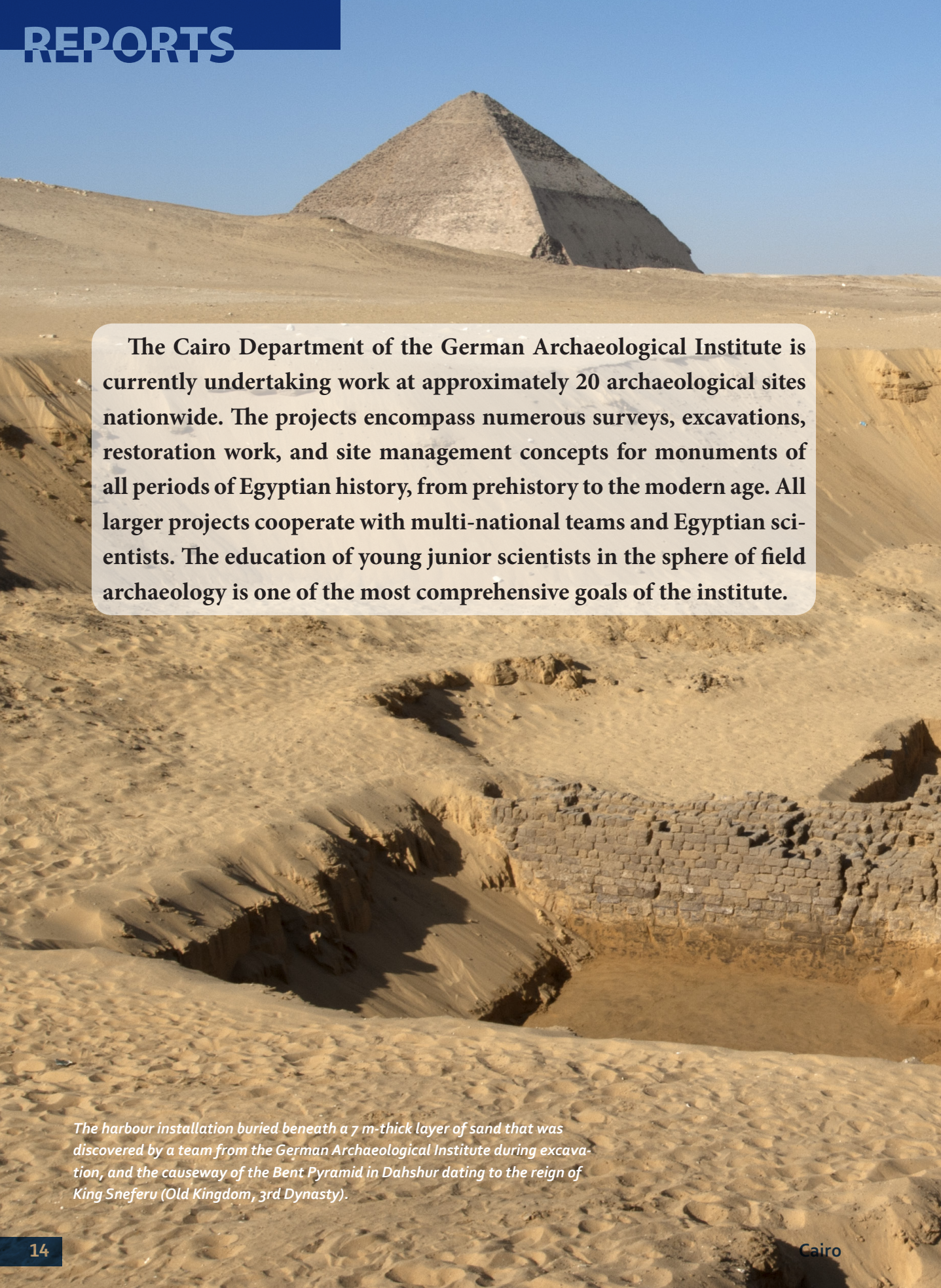
Osorkon I; Shoshenq II; Takelot I; Osorkon II; Takelot II; Shoshenq III; Shoshenq V; Osorkon IV

Rudamun; Osorkon III; Takelot III; Rudamun; Shoshenq VI

Late antique and Byzantine
Period: 395–642 AD

Arabic conquest:
642 AD

Islamic and modern times



The Cairo Department of the German Archaeological Institute is currently undertaking work at approximately 20 archaeological sites nationwide. The projects encompass numerous surveys, excavations, restoration work, and site management concepts for monuments of all periods of Egyptian history, from prehistory to the modern age. All larger projects cooperate with multi-national teams and Egyptian scientists. The education of young junior scientists in the sphere of field archaeology is one of the most comprehensive goals of the institute.

The harbour installation buried beneath a 7 m-thick layer of sand that was discovered by a team from the German Archaeological Institute during excavation, and the causeway of the Bent Pyramid in Dahshur dating to the reign of King Sneferu (Old Kingdom, 3rd Dynasty).



Abu Mena

The Early Christian site located in the desert to the west of the delta is one of the most significant pilgrimage centres of the Late Antique period.

Excavations in the area of the town that surrounds the tomb of Saint Menas have uncovered several church buildings and settlement complexes.

Activities of the German Archaeological Institute at the site, which have been ongoing since 1957, were brought to a halt several years ago, because of the artificial rise of the ground water level from its original 30 m to 1 m and as the Irrigation Company responsible for the agricultural irrigation of the region did not wish for archaeological excavations to take place in the area. Ultimately, this artificial change of the ground water level was the reason why the site was added to the UNESCO List of World Heritage in Danger in 2001.

In spite of the prevailing threat to the foundation walls of the ancient complex, it seems possible that an excavation campaign planned for April 2013 can be carried out with the consent of the Ministry of State for Antiquities.

However, the Abu Mena site has changed a great deal. The high ground water level has led to a major increase in vegetation. Also a few years ago, an Egyptian building company worked at the site and began to restore the

crypt church, the main building of the ancient town. During the initial work phases, the original building, which stood in certain areas at more than 2 m in height, was knocked down to the level of the floor, and then replaced by modern ashlar masonry.

Fortunately, the crypt church has already been adequately documented and published. The baptistery has also been published, and preparation of the publication dealing with the great basilica is almost complete. A volume on the medieval buildings by J. Kosciuk and another on the pottery from Abu Mena are currently in print. Further volumes on the large wine press, situated within the town, and the ostraca house as well as on the eastern church and the monastic settlement area of Kom-Ring A are also in preparation.

The ostraca discovered in the ostraca house were published separately by N. Litinas in his book "Greek Ostraca from Abu Mina (O. Abu Mina)".

PETER GROSSMANN

Tell el-Fara'in/Buto

The settlement mound of Tell el-Fara'in/Buto, situated in the western Nile Delta, was occupied from the early fourth millennium until the end of the Old Kingdom (ca. 2200 BC), and, after a hiatus of over 1,000 years, again from the late 8th century BC until the Byzantine/Early Islamic period. Due to its topographical location, Tell el-Fara'in provides an opportunity to investigate the interrelationship between the natural features of the landscape defined by human occupation and the cycle of the Nile.

Alongside a survey consisting of magnetometer measurements and drillings to clarify the general topographical and chronological frame of the settlement history, small-scale excavations carried out over the last several years provide archaeological details for a better understanding of the various settlement phases of the site. In 2012, the work focused on investigating Early Dynastic settlement

layers (early 3rd millennium BC). Although the building remains are considerably damaged by later building activities, particularly constructions dating to the Saite period (26th Dynasty, 7th/6th cent. BC), several settlement phases can be observed from the start of the 1st until the middle of the 2nd Dynasty as well as the development of an economic-administrative centre: the construction dated to the beginning of the 1st Dynasty consists of simple, elongated, rectangular rooms, which are probably grouped around a larger building, and was abandoned in the subsequent period. In its place, an extensive open space was formed and presumably used as a communal area for economic activities. This open space is surrounded on three sides by buildings of varying size and shape, and is also delimited to the south by a larger building.

Numerous circular granaries, fireplaces, ovens, post-holes, storage vessels set into the ground, and finally an enormous amount of strewn grain rubbing stones and fragments of bread forms indicate the agricultural and household activities of the inhabitants.

In the second half of the 1st Dynasty, this installation was completely demolished and replaced by an extensive, planned, palace-like building complex with representative rooms, workshops, storage rooms, and presumably a private area. A long, labyrinthine approach to a larger reception room created a tangible distance between the visitor and the host. Large sections of the construction were abandoned towards the middle of the 2nd Dynasty after a major fire, and its ruins served as a rubbish tip even into the Old Kingdom.

During this year's work, further rooms and walls were uncovered that complete the picture of all three building phases. In addition, the study of the excavated archaeological material, in particular pottery and seal impressions yielded further information on the economic development and administrative networks during Early Dynastic Egypt.

ULRICH HARTUNG

Sections of walls in Buto, 1st Dynasty, view to the southeast





*Test excavation in the fields to the northeast of Buto (above)
Kom el-Gir, satellite image © Google Earth with the results of the magnetic prospection (right)*



Regional survey around Buto

Since 2010, the archaeological remains and the landscape around the town of Buto (Tell el-Fara'in) have been explored in the frame of a survey undertaken in the western Delta. In 2012, the work focused on an area that lies not far from Buto: approximately 1 km to the northeast of the settlement mound, a sequence of drillings was made in various fields in order to determine whether remains of ancient settlement layers are still preserved beneath the modern surface. This assumption was based, amongst others, on maps dating to the beginning of the 20th century, which record five smaller settlement mounds (tells) in this area. However, the drillings, which penetrated the subsurface at a depth of 4 to 7.7 m, did not yield any traces of preserved settlements at these sites.

In an area approximately 5 km to the northwest of Buto, the situation is very different. This is the location of Kom el-Gir, a roughly 20 ha-large settlement mound. In the frame of the survey, this site was examined in-depth for the very first time. Due to the good preservation conditions that prevail here, detailed statements can be made on the settlement of this region. Pottery finds suggest that it was founded in the late Ptolemaic or Roman period. A magnetic prospection has been carried out since 2011 and was continued in 2012. In the process,

the ground plan of a densely built-up settlement was uncovered. A monumental rectangular structure, approximately 125 x 190 m in size, is enclosed by a thick wall. It seems reasonable to assume that this wall surrounded a temple complex. Drillings confirm that the walls were made of unburnt mudbricks. They are preserved to a height of several metres at the examined sections. The large rectangular structure and numerous streets were uniformly oriented (northwest to southeast), and provided a grid for the whole site. In the south-eastern area of the site, part of a second rectangular structure was identified by the magnetic measurements, the walls of which seem to be fortified with bastions. Based on the current status of the survey, the complex can be viewed as a Roman fortress. Until now, a total of 9.5 ha could be measured of the Kom el-Gir. Work will be continued here in 2013.

ROBERT SCHIESTL

Dahshur

In Dahshur, an extensive necropolis dating to the Old and Middle Kingdoms stretches along the edge of the desert plateau. The DAI Cairo has been active here since 1975. The aim of the venture is the reconstruction of the ancient landscape with its funerary monuments, sanctuaries, and settlements.

The investigation of the valley leading to the Bent Pyramid was start-

ed in 2009 and continued in the spring of 2012. The entrance to the 141 m-long lower causeway and the intersection with the 145 x 95 m-large harbour basin located in front of the causeway were excavated. 4 m below the modern occupation layer, a 1.40 m-wide door entrance is now visible. The western harbour wall, which was built at right-angles to the causeway, was excavated over a length of 11.70 m. Due to the ground water level, the original floor level could not be reached, and therefore the question remains open how the interior of the harbour basin was shaped. Future campaigns will attempt to clarify, whether there was a walkway similar to the one preserved at the harbour of Khentkawes' complex in Giza, and whether the entire basin filled up with water or whether a canal ran through its interior. Previous investigations were able to unequivocally establish that the precinct of the Bent Pyramid did not have a valley temple at the edge of the fertile land as was normally the case in later periods. Instead, the pyramid was approached via a large, natural harbour and a steep lower causeway made of mudbricks, which opened into a decorated temple halfway along its length. From this temple, the pyramid could then be reached via a stone-built upper causeway.

The mouth of the lower causeway, previously excavated by AHMED FAKHRY, was excavated over a length of 23 m and documented. During the course of this work, the excavation

team was able to ascertain a 1.20 m-wide underpass made of limestone blocks running under the causeway, which enabled individuals to move directly in a north-to-south direction.

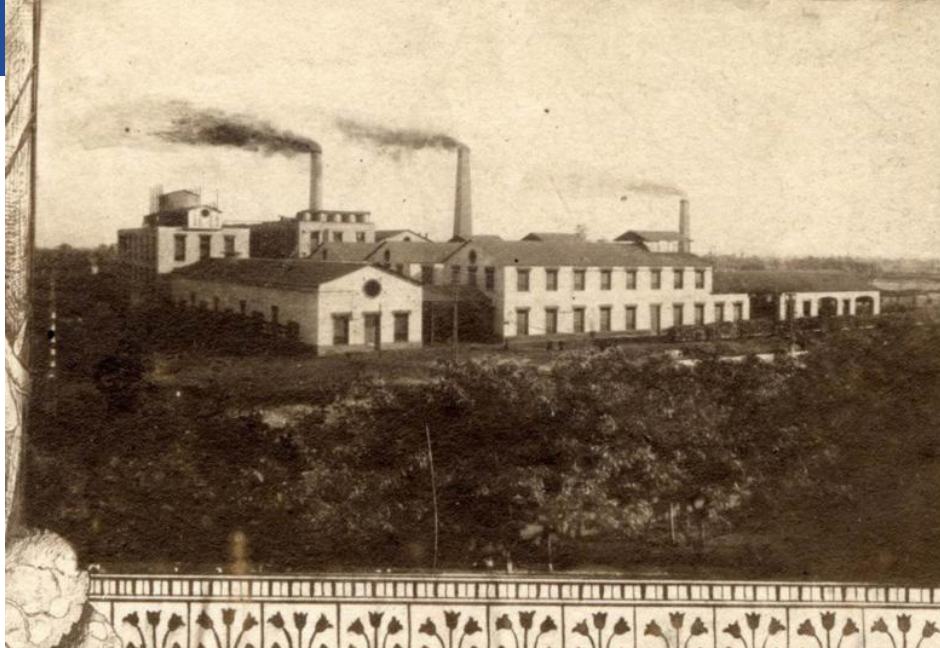
During the Ramesseid period, the temple on the Bent Pyramid's causeway was used as a quarry. In order to transport the limestone blocks from the quarry, a road was created using stone rubble including relief fragments from the temple. The newly-discovered, decorated fragments gave fresh impetus to start a new attempt at reconstructing the temple's decoration programme. In this context, a detailed survey and architectural documentation of the temple was begun. In the course of cleaning work, numerous construction marks were discovered from the year of the 15th cattle count of the reign of Sneferu. A section made to the north of the temple indicates that the mudbrick building located to the north of the temple is older than the temple building itself.

NICOLE ALEXANIAN

Antinoopolis Early Christian churches in Egypt

Antinoopolis, located 300 km to the south of Cairo, is a former Roman settlement, which was officially founded by Emperor Hadrian in the year AD 130.

In the frame of the project "Early Christian churches in Egypt", a whole range of new findings on Egyptian church construction during Late Antiquity could be attained with the participation of P. GROSSMANN in the Italian excavations of the Istituto Papirologico «G. Vitelli» of the University of Florence carried out in Antinoopolis, the later capital of Upper Egypt (Thebais). As yet, three large churches dating to the 6th century have been uncovered. One of these churches, Church D2, which is located in the southern area of the town, has a cruciform ground plan and is referred to as an episcopal church. The other two churches are three-aisled basilicas. All three churches have one feature in



Historical view of the sugar factory at Nag Hammadi on a contemporary postcard (Max Karkégi collection, <http://egyptdantan.com>)

common: an unusual configuration of the spatial arrangement of the sanctuary. In the place of an eastern ambulatory in front of the apse, which is common to Upper Egyptian churches, a wide but not very deep bay in front of the apse was created with the effect that the eastern row of columns, which complete the middle aisle, and the front triumphal arch (located between the two middle columns) were no longer necessary. It is surprising that this arrangement, which as yet is singularly attested in Antinoopolis and is doubtlessly a far more elegant plan design, was not adopted in the Egyptian church buildings at other sites.

With regard to function, the large church designated as D3, which is also situated in the southern area of the town and displays reused Ionic columns dating to the height of the imperial period, is of particular interest due to the construction of brick-built beds along the side walls and between the columns.

The church in question is therefore a sanatorium, a Christian centre of healing based on incubation similar to the pagan asklepeia: the sick lay themselves down to sleep in the church and, in their dreams, anticipated the visit of a saint who would induce healing either by curing the individual immediately or by giving instructions on measures to be taken for

recovery. Church D3 was presumably the main sanctuary of Saint Colluthos (ca. AD 300), who suffered a martyrdom under Diocletian, and for whom many miracle healings are attested in written sources.

This year's excavation campaign of the University of Florence additionally dealt with the remains of a reinforcement wall along the wadi that crosses the town and was initially excavated by the local population using bulldozers, including the foundations of two bridges that go across the wadi. These foundations consisted of several layers of large blocks of stone placed on top of one another, the uppermost layer of which contained numerous vertical holes (diameter 17 to 18 cm), therefore indicating that the bridges were wooden constructions.

PETER GROSSMANN

Industrial architecture of the 19th and 20th centuries in Egypt

The central aim of this project, initiated in the April of 2009, is the investigation of Egypt's historical industrial architecture in the frame of a nationwide survey. The period in question ranges from the beginning of industrialization under MUHAMMED ALI PASCHA (r. 1805–1848) to the begin-

ning of economic liberalization under ANWAR EL-SADAT in the early 1970s. Unlike the economic history of modern Egypt, the architectural testimony of the country's industrialization has only seldom been the object of study, but is increasingly threatened by demolition.

The survey aims to illustrate the development of Egyptian industrial architecture with a focus on its essential and specific features as well as its local and global relationships on the basis of a diverse selection of examples together with an in-depth investigation of case studies.

The focus of 2012 lay on extensive research of buildings related to the Egyptian sugar industry. This primarily involved the sugar factories of the foundation phase under Khedive ISMAIL (1863–1879). These buildings were erected in the frame of a large-scale project to increase the cultivation of sugar cane on the lands of the Khedive (Daira Sanieh) and to create a modern sugar industry during the years 1867 to 1873. Their construction resulted in the transformation of large parts of Middle Egypt and the Fayum into an agro-industrial landscape.

The French metal and mechanical engineering companies, Cail and Fives-Lille, were instrumental to the construction of the 18 factories for Daira Sanieh. In November 2012, part of the archives of these two firms were analysed during a two-week research stay at the Archive Nationale du Monde du Travail (ANMT) in Roubaix, France. As a visiting researcher at the Institut National d'Histoire de l'Art (INVISU, INHA – CNRS) in Paris, the research stay also included studies in the maps and photographs collections of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. The research stay was financed by third-party funding made available by the EU-financed COST action IS0904 "European Architecture beyond Europe". This research helped in the reconstruction of the development history, localization, and spatial distribution of Daira Sanieh's sugar plants, of which the majority has been lost for a considerable time, as well as their associated infrastructure (construction of the railway lines from

Cairo to Assiut and from Wasta to the Fayum, light railway tracks, irrigation canals, dams etc.).

In addition, further information could be obtained on the construction of the no longer existing factory buildings: from a global perspective, their steel framework was considered to be innovative at the time of construction. The large-scale project of the Khedive ISMAIL provided the globally-active metal construction companies, Cail and Fives-Lille, with an important experimental field for a kind of serial production of factory buildings.

Both firms, which later merged, were also active in subsequent measures to newly construct or modernize buildings serving the Egyptian sugar industry well into the 20th century. This is the case, for example, with the well-known complexes at al-Hawamdiyya, Nag Hammadi, and Kom Ombo. Research will be supplemented by further archive work, above all, in the Egyptian National Library in Cairo, and via field surveys at the now identified historical factory locations.

RALPH BODENSTEIN

The Early Dynastic royal tombs at Umm el-Qaab

Umm el-Qaab is primarily the site of an elite cemetery dating to the late Naqada period but is above all known as the necropolis of the Egyptian kings, who reigned between Dynasties 0 and 2 (ca. 3000 BC). The tomb of the Early Dynastic king, Djer (1st Dynasty, ca. 2950 BC), was the focus of attention during fieldwork carried out in 2012 that was financed by the German Research Foundation (DFG). With the excavation and architectural

documentation of the fourth and fifth rows of the northern subsidiary tombs, the investigation of the largest tomb complex in Umm el-Qaab measuring 72 x 42 m is now complete. At the western end of the fifth row, ten further chamber pits were discovered. Although they do not show any traces of a brick lining, remains of a covering indicate that they were used. The total number of subsidiary tombs therefore amounts to 330. In order to secure the surviving brickwork, numerous areas of structural deterioration in the subsidiary tombs and in the royal chamber were repaired. Subsequently, the backfill of the tomb complex could



Tomb complex of Djer, from the southeast

begin. In the surrounding area, the cleaning of the heavily-disturbed desert surface was continued. During the cleaning process, accumulations of Early Dynastic pottery came to light at the western side as well as several deposits dating to the New Kingdom and Late Period (see the report on the Osiris cult at Umm el-Qaab). In order to complete the overall plan of the necropolis and also for comparison, several subsidiary tombs adjacent to the burial complexes of the Pharaohs Wadj and Anedjib as well as Queen Merneith were also uncovered. The chambers associated with the complexes of Wadj and particularly those of Merneith were constructed with great care, whereas those next to the complex of Anedjib were of exceptionally poor quality. In the tomb of Anedjib, the small forecourt opening onto



Uraei made of unburnt Nile mud, found in a deposit to the west of the Osiris tomb in Umm el-Qaab

the staircase that leads to the royal burial chamber was also cleaned for documentation of the structure. As a result, the dimensions of the forecourt could be established (2.96 m x 2.20 m). On its eastern side, it almost extends as far as the western subsidiary tombs of the Wadj complex. Presumably, these chambers were no longer visible in the terrain when construction of Anedjib's tomb complex was started. In the restored tomb of King Den, significant damage caused by recent illicit excavations was repaired.

GÜNTHER DREYER

The Osiris cult at Umm el-Qaab

The project examines the ritual activities that took place in the area of the tomb of Osiris from the end of the Old Kingdom until the first half of the sixth century AD. Archaeological work carried out in 2012 focused on the central area around the tomb of the Early Dynastic king, Djer. From the Middle Kingdom onwards, this area was considered to be the burial place of Osiris, the god of the dead. Central to the documentation of the pottery finds were the objects imported from the oases during the New Kingdom, large zire vessels dating to the Libyan period as well as numerous pot marks. The mounds of potsherds placed at the Osiris tomb, which were created as temporary collection areas during previous excavations, were documented in full. Almost 600 vessels spanning

the period from the Middle Kingdom to the Ptolemaic period were studied in detail, including vessels that were recently discovered in the context of in-situ deposits. A particularly encouraging achievement was the successful match of a number of hieratic dockets, found during previous campaigns, to recently-assembled vessels. On the so-called Hekareshu hill at the north-eastern end of the concession, a decorated talatat block made of limestone dating to the Amarna period was found. In the western area, between the fourth and fifth row of subsidiary tombs located to the north of the Osiris tomb, a deposit consisting of ceramic vessels was identified. Further to the northwest, another in-situ deposit was uncovered, which, alongside ceramic objects, also contained several small finds such as an ivory pyxis and a wooden headrest. A third deposit was found to the west of the Osiris tomb and contained, amongst other things, a number of seal impressions and also several figures of Osiris made of unburnt Nile clay as well as four figures of reared cobra made of the same material.

Work was continued on the documentation of hieroglyphic ritual texts written on fragments of so-called heart vessels dating to the 19th Dynasty as well as on the recording of hieratic ink inscriptions on zires of the 22nd Dynasty. During previous and current excavations, potsherds inscribed with ink were recovered, which bear the names of the high priest of Amunrasonther at Karnak,

Iuuelot, as well as Kings Osorkon I and II.

ANDREAS EFFLAND

The Monastery of Saint Paul (Deir el-Bakhît)

Since 2004, the remains of the significant monastery complex, Deir el-Bakhît (Monastery of Saint Paul) have been excavated on the hill of Dra' Abu el-Naga in Western Thebes in the frame of the project "Between Christianity and Islam" affiliated to the Ludwig-Maximilian University in Munich. Central to these activities were the questions of the architectural development and expansion of the monastery as well as its organisation and significance for the Theban west bank as a whole.

During the course of excavations in 2012, the work focused on clarifying the entrance situation at the eastern side of the monastery complex and on continuing the epigraphic documentation of Coptic graffiti identified in tombs 26, 27, and TT 378. The tomb complexes 26 and 27, which belonged to the Monastery of Saint Paul and were used by the monks, are connected to the main monastery via several paths. The main route ends shortly in front of the monastery's eastern side. In the middle of the outer enclosure wall at this side, a break in the masonry is clearly visible. Therefore excavations were carried out in this area to ascertain whether the presumed eastern entrance gate of the monastery could have been situated here. However, it soon became clear that the rooms in this area were part of a later extension of the monastery complex and that an entrance at this spot cannot be assigned to the early phase of the building. A second possible location for a



larger entrance into the monastery complex exists at the northeast corner. This area will be investigated in one of the future campaigns. In tomb complex 26, which represents the earliest monastic phase of occupation on the Dra' Abu el-Naga hill (second half of the 5th century AD), inscriptions of visitors to the tomb were identified. According to preliminary findings, these inscriptions date to the 10th century AD. This date is congruent with the latest pottery finds from this area. Consequently, the monastic use of tomb complex 26 extended over a period of more than 500 years.

The Monastery of Saint Paul at Dra' Abu el-Naga is, therefore, not only the earliest monastery known so far in Western Thebes; in comparison with other monasteries it is also the longest-occupied complex.

INA EICHNER

Kom el-Hettân: the funerary temple of Amenophis III

The most important task of the work undertaken in the funerary temple of Amenophis III during the spring of 2012 was the finalization of work prepared in the previous year, which culminated in the re-erection of the torso belonging to the northern colossal statue of Amenophis III in its

original location. This undertaking was achieved using massive, 12 m-long wooden beams, four air cushions, several truckloads of gravel, two strong pulleys, and numerous helpers. The air cushions, which can each lift a weight of 68 tonnes, served to raise the colossus to a first stage of 40 cm. With the help of the wooden beams, pulleys, and a mound of gravel that was gradually raised, the statue was initially brought to a 45° angle and finally, taking various precautions to prevent the statue from toppling in the other direction, erected to its original state. After twelve days of work, the colossus stood once again, and for the first time since antiquity, a statue weighing more than 300 tonnes had been re-erected. During the following days, the right leg and the already-attached base decorated with subjugated southern peoples were added. The northern stele with a height of 8.66 m, a width of 3.33 m, a depth of 1.66 m and a total weight of 116 tonnes was reassembled from 116 previously-discovered fragments, and re-erected at the eastern entrance to the peristyle as a counterpart to the slightly larger southern stele. The southern stele is dedicated to the deity Amun-Re, and the Theban triad, whereas the northern stele is dedicated to the gods Amun and Ptah-Sokar-Osiris.

In the area of the second pylon, the excavation of the colossal alabaster

statue of Amenophis III was continued.

Although the head of the statue is extremely well-preserved, the body and throne of the king are extensively damaged apart from a statue of Queen Tiye with an accompanying inscription at the side of the throne. In order to protect the statue, the whole figure was enclosed in a steel construction and a wooden and brick structure.

The successful re-erection of the colossus was celebrated on the 27th of March with a festive dinner held by the Luxor Governor and, following this, a three-day symposium on the topic of the conservation and restoration of architectural monuments.

As in previous years, the work was carried out solely with the support of private sponsors. We would therefore like to extend our warmest thanks particularly to Madame MONIQUE HENNESSY, President of the Association des Amis des Colosses de Memnon, Mrs. Dr. URSULA LEWENTON, Chairperson of the Memnon Society and World Monument Fund® Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage fund. Mercedes Benz Egypt supplied the indispensable excavation vehicle and, together with the World Monument Fund, also financed the symposium.

HOURIG SOUROUZIAN/
RAINER STADELMANN

View over the first courtyard of K93.11 into the forecourt of K93.12. Foreground: the partially-reconstructed first pylon and the northern forecourt wall of K93.11 (below right); the monastery complex Deir el-Bakhît (below left)



The double tomb complex K93.11/K93.12 in Dra' Abu el-Naga

Dra' Abu el-Naga lies in the northern area of the extensive Theban necropolis on the western bank of the Nile, opposite the modern city of Luxor in Upper Egypt. This part of the necropolis is characterized by a concentration of tombs dating to the Second Intermediate Period and the early New Kingdom (13th to 18th Dynasties, ca. 1850–1500 BC), which constitutes the central object of study within the frame of this DAI-venture.

The double tomb complex K93.11/K93.12 is located just below the summit of the middle range of hills at Dra' Abu el-Naga.

Due to the fact that the whole forecourt area is over 1,500 m² in size, the object in question is one of the largest rock-cut tomb complexes in Western Thebes. The two open forecourts of the rock-cut tomb K93.12, the tomb of the high priest Amenophis, were the focus of work undertaken in the course of this year's campaign.

This complex has been archaeologically investigated since the autumn of 2006 with the aim of understanding the site's usage over the various historical periods, and tracing the development of tomb semantics during the late New Kingdom.

During the course of excavations carried out this year, a layer of destruction composed of sandstone rubble evident almost throughout the entire area of the forecourts, was recorded in additional sections. The rubble derives from the intentional destruction of the tomb-temple of Amenophis at the end of the 20th Dynasty. The work also yielded new findings on the architecture of the complex. As the negative impressions of column bases show, both forecourts were provided with a row of columns that ran parallel to the forecourt walls, contradicting previous assumptions that only a portico was constructed in front of the second pylon and the tomb's façade. Consequently, both Ramesside tomb-temples, one constructed by Ramsesnakht in K93.11 and the other in K93.12 by his son Amenophis, each have two peristyle courts. Once again, this feature illustrates the unique and monumental character of the two complexes. It shows that the two high priests realized the Ramesside tomb philosophy of the "temple in tomb" in a particularly sophisticated way when creating their own monuments. Parallel to the archaeological work, restoration of the mudbrick architecture was started in K93.11 as well as the consolidation of the terrace wall built using limestone boulders that supports the whole area of the tomb forecourts to

the east. These measures, financed by the Cultural Preservation Programme of the Federal Foreign Office, will be continued in the next campaign.

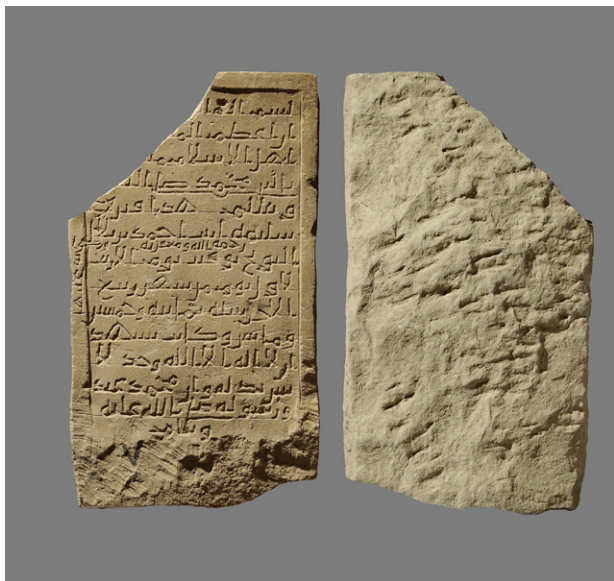
UTE RUMMEL

Elephantine

With a settlement history that spans more than 5000 years, the town of Elephantine situated at the southern boundary of Egypt is one of the most important and complex archaeological sites in the country. Consequently, the settlement, its temple buildings, and cemeteries are the object of a long-term research project, undertaken in cooperation with the Swiss Institute for Egyptian Architectural History and Archaeology in Cairo.

The aims of this project include the cultural-historical study of Elephantine and the Aswan region, and also the communication of the scientifically-obtained findings to a wide public consisting of locals and tourists. For this purpose, a new exhibition concept was developed for the island's local museum in cooperation with the Egyptian Ministry of State for Antiquities, and an additional extension of the building was planned. As a result, one of the focuses of this year's work were the museum buildings. During the course of renovation measures,

Royal rock stelae in the southern city area of Aswan (below left); tomb stela from the Islamic necropolis of Aswan dating to the year 258 AH (AD 872, below right)



the exterior wall of the original building was underpinned by a new foundation, and a retainer wall was built on the slope.

In preparation of the planned construction of a new storage facility, salvage excavations in the area between the existing museum buildings were continued.

In addition to these activities, a new project was initiated in 2012 with the aim of studying the living conditions in the domestic buildings of the Middle Kingdom. On the basis of a specific example, the functional routine within a private home will be reconstructed, and the social and economic conditions of the household will be investigated. In the frame of an investigation of the local sanctuaries, the documentation of the decoration in the New Kingdom temple of Khnum was started. A major focus of this investigation was a study of the polygonal columns standing in the temple as well as a study of the temple house dating to the 18th Dynasty.

During excavations in the Ptolemaic pronaos, additional blocks from the walls were recovered. It is now possible to almost completely reconstruct a sequence of scenes, which ran along the northern exterior wall of the temple house, and originally depicted the foundation ritual of the temple.

Further work was continued on the study of diverse find groups, for example the Late Antique pottery, the Arabic ostraca, and the botanical remains.

FELIX ARNOLD



*Domed mausoleums of important Islamic saints
in the Fatimid cemetery at Aswan*

Royal rock stelae in southern Aswan and rock art in Wadi Berber

The Aswan region, where the landscape is defined to a major extent by the red granite dominant in the immediate vicinity, is the site of a considerable number of rock inscriptions. These texts, which can be found throughout the whole city inscribed in the surfaces of large granite boulders, are in some cases severely threatened by the city's expansion and the resulting increase of building activities.

In 2010, a cooperation project was therefore initiated between the DAI Cairo and the Ministry of State for Antiquities with the aim of recording, documenting, and publishing the prehistoric, Pharaonic, and Islamic rock inscriptions and rock art in the Aswan region.

During the course of two field campaigns in 2012, the epigraphic documentation of two particularly endangered sites could be completed.

At the first site, located to the south of the city, four royal stelae are among the ten Pharaonic rock inscriptions identified there. These stelae arguably belong to the most important texts of the region and include a monumental rock stela of Ramesses II, an elaborate tableau with the re-

port of a military expedition undertaken during the reign of Thutmose II, as well as two inscriptions from the reign of Amenophis III (New Kingdom, 18th/19th Dynasties). Crowned by lunette-shaped panels that contain various scenes portraying the king smiting foreign enemies, the associated texts declare the superiority of the Egyptian king and his victories over all enemies of the country. During this year's fieldwork, these stelae together with the surrounding rock inscriptions were facsimiled, described, and photographed.

In order to safeguard this unique ensemble of inscriptions whilst making them accessible for tourists, the entire group of rocks were secured by a surrounding metal fence. The erection of this fence was made possible by financial support from the Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany. Additionally, an information brochure in Arabic and English informs local residents and interested visitors to the site of the significance of these archaeological monuments.

In a second venture, the drawings documenting the prehistoric rock art in Wadi Berber on Aswan's west bank were also finalized. The results of these local studies will be evaluated and published in the frame of a PhD-project.

LINDA BORRMANN



The Fatimid cemetery in Aswan

The Fatimid cemetery in Aswan is an extremely significant necropolis that has been used as a burial ground as early as the Umayyad period and therefore represents one of the most important examples of an early medieval cemetery in Egypt.

Since 2006, a team of archaeologists and architectural historians from the DAI Cairo and the Technical University of Berlin have documented the graves and mausoleums at this site.

During two field campaigns in 2012, several archaeological test excavations were carried out in the northern sector of the necropolis with the aim of examining the early use of the terrain. One trial trench was made in the so-called road to Philae. The section of the road that runs through the area of the cemetery constitutes an alley-like passage that leads through the granite bedrock. This passage is flanked on either side by Pharaonic rock inscriptions, which date to the Middle and New Kingdoms. Test excavations have revealed a ca. 1.5 m-thick layer of sedimentation, although the stratigraphy is disturbed by numerous burials. In addition, a small bench made of stone rubble located in the necropolis was partially excavated. The pottery discovered there showed that the area was used between the New Kingdom and the Greek-Roman period. In order to continue the restoration measures started in 2008, extensive work was carried out to secure and supplement the masonry of a small, domed building (M6), which was used to store drinking water, and of a mausoleum (M8). The original mudbrick walls were, wherever necessary, worked back and subsequently restored using layers of mudbricks in a running bond. The restored area was joined to the original masonry by regularly adding a course of specially-produced burnt bricks laid in a header bond. The walls and also, wherever necessary, the domes were finally plastered with a mortar consisting of mud and pit lime. A particularly highly-weathered mausoleum was se-

cured and consolidated by means of a more complex process involving the addition of a new exterior shell made of mudbricks. The missing domes were reconstructed using burnt bricks on the basis of remains preserved on the surface and a comparison with existing superstructures.

The main priority, resulting in the measures described above, was the preservation and stabilisation of the historical building material. Another focus of the work constituted the creation of a walkway for visitors in a selected part of the necropolis, which will be accompanied by information panels.

PHILIPP SPEISER

The tomb stelae of the Islamic necropolis in Aswan

This project deals with the documentation of several thousand tombstones bearing Arabic inscriptions, which span the period from the beginning of the Arab conquest in Egypt until the Ayyubid dynasty (7th–13th cent. AD/1st–7th cent. Hiġrī) and are stored in depots and museums in Aswan and Cairo. Due to the sheer number of this group of objects, these tombstones constitute one of the most important and as yet inadequately published corpora of sources related to the history of Aswan and the Upper Egyptian/Nubian region for a period, during which Aswan played a prominent role as a city on the border of the Islamic dominion and at the intersection of important trade and pilgrim routes.

The project was developed as a result of the international workshop "The Stelae of the Islamic Necropolis of Aswan", held by the DAI in February 2010, in connection with the ongoing project (initiation in 2006) concerning the Islamic necropolis (Fatimid cemetery) of Aswan. The workshop served to determine the number and whereabouts of the tombstones that have been evacuated from the cemetery area since the 1880s, and to discuss the related research potential.

The project aims to document the Aswan tomb stelae, estimated at a total of 5000 objects, with photographs, descriptions, text editions, and metadata, and to make them accessible for historical research by means of an online open-access database.

In January and February of 2012, a four-week pilot project was undertaken to put the suitable documentation methods to the test. The object of study was a small group of 90 stelae that were stored in the depot "Qubbat al-Mašhad" of the Ministry of State for Antiquities situated in the garden of the Nubian Museum at Aswan. The campaign took place in close cooperation with the Ministry of State for Antiquities, the Nubian Museum of Aswan, and the Institute for Islamic Art and Archaeology of the University of Bamberg. The next documentation campaign in Aswan is currently being prepared for the autumn of 2013.

RALPH BODENSTEIN

Topographical-geographical subject indexing of the Cairo department library holdings

Amongst the research institutions based in Egypt, the library affiliated to the Cairo department of the German Archaeological Institute plays a key role with regard to the historical-archaeological study of the country and the whole of the North African region. Its specifically geographical orientation and its extensive holdings constitute a unique basis for work that not only benefits the resident researchers but also a large number of visiting scholars.

In order to use the potential of the department's library more effectively in terms of the research focus (stated above), the indexing of its holdings by means of a corresponding catalogue of toponyms was started in September 2011 in the frame of the German Research Foundation-project "Topographical-geographical subject indexing of the library holdings in the Cairo department".

The aim of the project is to compile an exhaustive database of the terms

used for places and regions in and around Egypt, and, in a second step, to link these terms with the literature entries in the library's catalogue. The compiled index will finally be accompanied by a georeferenced satellite map and published online as a supplementary application of the ZENON-catalogue.

The online publication together with the fact that all entries will be made in English, will enable a wider public to enter specific search queries related to the topography of ancient and modern Egypt, and to locate toponyms given in the relevant scientific literature to quickly obtain reliable information.

Since the beginning of the project, the data records for a total of 268 of the 415 toponyms (Abu Gurab to Papremis) have been compiled in this way. In accordance with the project's schedule, the toponym catalogue will be completed in 2013, and supplemented by further bibliographical references.

LINDA BORRMANN

The history of the Cairo department between the conflicting priorities of German political interests from 1881 to 1966

The first volume of the historically-critical history of the institute is complete and is currently in print. The volume will be published in the series "Menschen – Kulturen – Traditionen. Studien aus den Forschungscustern des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts". It encompasses the period between 1881 and 1929 and deals with the institutionalisation of German Egyptological interests in Egypt until the incorporation of the Cairo Institute into the German Archaeological Institute in 1929.

The result of this study differs considerably from the view accepted thus far, which is characterized by the idea that imperial interests of the German Empire were the motor for the institute's foundation in 1907:

In fact before 1914, the Foreign Office at the time had no interest whatsoever in supporting German researchers based in Egypt. Instead the decisive impulse came from the "Wörterbuchprojekt zur Ägyptischen Sprache" financed by ADOLF ERMAN from 1897 onwards by means of an imperial disposition fund, and placed under the aegis of the Prussian Academy. The reason for this development were the strict measures of the "Berlin School" that required a scholar, educated exclusively by A. ERMAN, to be on-site, and necessitated the diplomatic assignment of the government's architect and Egyptologist, LUDWIG BORCHARDT, in 1899. During the following years, L. BORCHARDT fought out a never-ending conflict with local international scholars, who were predominantly committed to the traditional French School.

While the political interest of the Foreign Office was only awoken after 1922 when Britain's protectorate over Egypt ended and the country became independent, the scope of the imperial institute remained limited under the pressure of the Anglo-French colonial alliance. In fact, the institute's successes and failings should predominantly be viewed against the background of the scientific antagonism between French and German scholars of the time. With the completion of

the text records for the dictionary project and the political change in Egypt, the formerly independent institute lost its legitimisation. In 1928, its inventory was subsequently affiliated to the German Archaeological Institute on the occasion of L. BORCHARDT's retirement, despite stubborn resistance on his part.

The second volume on the years 1929 to 1966 is near to completion. Two articles of the author are currently in print and present a first insight into the current research state of this phase of the institute's history, which is no less complex and provides many surprises:

- *Ein „österreichischer“ Gelehrter im Dienst des deutschen Staates: Hermann Junkers Amtszeit als Direktor des DAI-Kairo im „Dritten Reich“*, in: C. GÜTL (ed.), *Hermann Junker – Eine Spurensuche im Schatten der österreichischen Ägyptologie und Afrikanistik* (Wien), and
- *Der lange Arm des Nationalsozialismus: Zur Geschichte der Abteilung Kairo des DAI im „Dritten Reich“*, in: S. BICKEL/H.-W. FISCHER-ELFERT/A. LOPRIENO/S. RICHTER (eds.), *Ägyptologen und Ägyptologie(n) zwischen Kaiserreich und Gründung der beiden Deutschen Staaten*, ZÄS special volume.

SUSANNE VOSS-KERN

Heinrich Schäfer, Ludwig Borchardt, Georg Steindorff, and an Egyptian companion (from left to right) 1900 in Nubia
(source: Egyptian Museum – Georg Steindorff – Leipzig)





Uniquely diverse: The library of the DAI Cairo

With almost 43,000 volumes and more than 600 newly purchased books each year the library of the German Archaeological Institute Cairo is among the largest and best equipped research facilities in Egypt. Yet not only its wide range of resources, but also its unique scientific profile established its success as an outstanding research library of international rank.

The holdings of the collection are primarily composed of the private library and associated archive belonging to LUDWIG KEIMER, an Egyptologist formerly based in Cairo (1892–1957). This collection was acquired by the institute on the occasion of its reopening in the year 1957. Throughout his lifetime, L. KEIMER, who was particularly interested in the history of scientific research in Egypt, used both his capital as well as his contacts in order to collect, amongst other things, an exquisite corpus of historic travel literature. The ca. 1,200 books, predominantly reports of events and travel diaries, not only reflect the European discovery of Egypt and the beginnings of museums at that time as cabinets of curiosities, but also bear witness to the development of an independent scientific discipline, namely Egyptology, a discipline that was still relatively young at the turn of the century.

Travel literature

The trails of the pious pilgrims were traced by bold adventurers from all walks of life as well as curious scientists whose thirst for knowledge established a basis for extensive expeditions and systematic descriptions. Therefore it is hardly surprising that KEIMER's oldest book is a travelogue: among the numerous, extremely valuable and rare books of

the collection is the account of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land undertaken by the Nuremberg patrician, HANS TUCHER (1428 – 1491), who, since its initial publication in 1482, launched a veritable bestseller of the late medieval period.

Investigations of the origin and purchase of the well-preserved book eventually revealed that the institute's edition of Tucher's account has been considered missing for many years by the relevant German experts until it was rediscovered in the distant city of Cairo by the librarian, Isolde Lehnert.

A further noteworthy feature of this scholar's library are the ca. 300 bookplates and notes of former owners, which, in terms of the history of science, are equally as informative as Keimer's numerous hand-written notes and supplements. KEIMER's collection is extremely impressive due to its wide range of topics, which, alongside an Egyptological core, also includes regional and subject-specific areas of a peripheral nature, and above all consistently documents the literature published in Egypt.

Transdisciplinary research

Although the travel literature plays a central role within the book holdings of the DAI Cairo, it constitutes merely a part of the

Isis, la Dame du Nil

widely-varied spectrum of subjects covered by the institute's library. Specializing in books on Egypt and the North African and Eastern Mediterranean regions, the collection houses an extensive Egyptological section as well as literature from diverse other scientific subjects and subdisciplines. This broad range enables scholars to pursue a multitude of regional research questions without chronological or thematic restrictions. Consequently, the library's holdings encompass the overarching topics of Egyptian archaeology and history as well as the topographical and cultural context of the country in its entire chronological extent from the prehistoric period, through the Pharaonic and Greek-Roman eras, the Byzantine period and the Islamic Middle Ages, to the early modern period. In view of these holdings, which surpass the majority of subject-specific university libraries in terms of the variety of disciplines represented, the library of the DAI Cairo is only comparable to the libraries housed at the Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire and at the American Chicago House in Luxor, and is the reason why it is consulted by over 1,000 national and international researchers every year. The unique profile of the holdings is of such importance for endeavoured studies that research stays of visiting scholars, e. g. in the frame of scholarship programmes, often last for several weeks.

DFG support

In 2012, the institute's library was accepted into a newly-initiated programme of the German Research Foundation (DFG) for the support of "Outstanding Research Libraries", and generously supported in financial terms. With the help of DFG funding it is now possible to close gaps in the collection resulting from financial cuts, and to expand various sections such as Byzantine studies, Coptology, Islamic and early modern Egypt as well as Sudan and African archaeology. Above all, papyrology, which plays a dominant role in the study of ancient Egypt and has experienced profound changes as a discipline over the last few years, will be considered to a greater extent in the course of replenishments.

In the first half of the year of the collection's expansion (from the summer of 2012), 241 monographic titles and 13 journals and series could be newly acquired in this way or replenished, thereby raising the average annual increase of accessions by half. At the same time, a further DFG-supported project, the geographical-topographical subject indexing of the library's holdings, was started and will be available on completion to library users as an online tool for literature research.

Maintenance and preservation of the collection

Together with the exhaustive recording of all the library's titles





in the DAI online catalogue ZENON and the improved access as a result of new search query possibilities, the exclusive use as a reference library facilitates the work for users. However, free access to the books does have certain risks and, in terms of maintenance and preservation of the collection, presents a challenge for the responsible staff members. During the course of renovation and modernization measures of the relevant rooms between 2011 and 2012, the storage and working conditions were greatly improved, and more space for accessions was created. Furthermore, a team consisting of the librarian and several other staff



members are present on a daily basis in order to safeguard the library collection and to help the multitude of visitors with their research.

As mediators between the literature itself and its readers, the team ensures that the library of the German Archaeological Institute Cairo continues to be a central focal point within Egypt's scientific landscape for scholars worldwide.

SERVICE

LIBRARY OPENING TIMES

Sunday: 9 am to 4 pm
Monday to Thursday: 9 am to 1 pm

CONTACT

bibliothek.kairo@dainst.de

WEB-OPAC ZENON

<http://alephdai.ub.hu-berlin.de/F?RN=612419605>

AUTHOR



ISOLDE LEHNERT is a qualified librarian and Egyptologist. She has been responsible for the library and archive since 2003, and contributes significantly to the thematic indexing of the collection via independent research.

Between the 28th of January and the 9th of March 2013, the archaeologist Dr. PETER KAULICKE (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú) visited the Cairo Department and the excavations at Abydos, Dra' Abu el-Naga and Elephantine as a scholarship holder.

German Weeks 2012

In the frame of the German Weeks held by the German Embassy, an open day was organized on the 28th of March at the German House in Thebes involving all excavation members for ca. 20 children and youths, three teachers, and the head of the International German School Luxor, M. PLAG.

Another open day took place on the 15th of April and provided an impressive setting for people living in Cairo to familiarize themselves with the key activities undertaken by the DAI in Egypt. For this purpose, various stations were set up in the institute's garden where visitors could obtain information or take part in different activities. In addition, several short

lectures were held in the institute's foyer. At the various stations, the numerous young visitors were able e.g. to do arts and crafts, glue pottery together, write hieroglyphs on papyrus, and under supervision, excavate walls concealed in a sandpit, as well as learn how to use a theodolite. The institute's employees also gave interviews to invited members of the press.

On the 21st of March, the stations and information panels were transported from Cairo to Tunis in the Fayum, and set up in the garden of MAGDY SIDHOM. In addition to the two busloads of people who had driven especially from Cairo for the event, many local visitors came and took part in a short trip to Qasr Qarun led by CORNELIA RÖMER.

Scientific Events

In the frame of the transformation partnership (see the information on the project "School", S. 6-7) and in co-operation with the State Minister for Antiquities, Prof. Dr. MOHAMED IBRA-

HIM ALI, three different categories of scholarships were announced in June for employees of the Ministry of State for Antiquities. Approximately 300 applications were received for these scholarships and a selection of the applicants were invited to an interview at the DAI Cairo on the 13th of September and the 9th of October. The jury consisting of Dr. MOHAMED ABDEL MEGUID (MSA, Director of Antiquities Alexandria), SAYED HASSAN (Director of the Egyptian Museum Cairo), Prof. Dr. STEPHAN SEIDLMAYER, Dr. RALPH BODENSTEIN, and AMANI GHANEM (all DAI) finally selected 11 applicants for the areas of research and training scholarship as well as 10 further applicants for travel grants. The research stays of up to two months in Germany took place in late autumn and were supervised by various departments of the universities of Bamberg, Berlin, Bonn, Leipzig and Munich, the Pelizäus Museum in Hildesheim and the Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum (RGZM) in Mainz.

On the occasion of a visit made by the president of the DAI, Prof. Dr.

Above (from left): 1. The DAI president, Frederike Fless, Nicole Alexanian and the department's director, Stephan Seidlmayer; 2. Open day in Tunis; 3. Open day in Luxor; 4. Open day at the DAI Cairo; 5. Béatrix Midant-Reynes, Director of the IFAO; 6. Participants and organizers of the "GARDEN" conference

Below (from left): 1. Open day in Luxor; 2. Friederike Seyfried, Director of the Egyptian Museum at the Lepsius Day held at the DAI Cairo; 3. Open day in Tunis; 4. Open day in Luxor



FRIEDERIKE FLESS, between the 25th and 29th of November, a reception took place on the 26th of November in the departmental garden with guests from other archaeological institutions based in Cairo and from the German Embassy. In the frame of an official ceremony, Dr. NICOLE ALEXANIAN and Dr. UTE RUMMEL were declared correspondent members of the DAI.

This year's Lepsius Day was celebrated on the 11th of December with a lecture entitled "From Amarna to Thebes. The Tomb of the High Priest of Amun Pa-ren-nefer at Thebes" by Prof. FRIEDERIKE SEYFRIED, Director of the Egyptian Museum and Papyrus Collection Berlin, and an ensuing reception with numerous guests.

On 25th of January and the 13th of Dezember, the DAI members met for internal study days, and on the 29th and 30th of May for a two-day project meeting in order to give short lectures to present the current status of their projects and discuss the results and perspectives within the circle of colleagues.

In cooperation with the Bibliotheca Alexandrina and the University of Alexandria, an International Winter School with the title "The Greeks in Egypt. From Alexandria to the Fayum" took place between the 4th and 13th of November on the institute's

premises as well as in Alexandria and the Fayum. The Winter School was organized and conducted by CORNELIA RÖMER. The participants comprised 15 students from eight countries as well as nine internationally renowned scholars as teachers.

On the 15th of December, the international workshop "Archaeology and Cultural Studies in Egypt" jointly-organized by the DAI Cairo, the NVIC, and the AUC took place on the institute's premises as a prelude to the initiative "Graduate Annual Research Discussions on Egypt and Nubia (GARDEN)", which aims to provide students with a platform to exchange their ideas on scientific research methods and to gain experience in presenting research findings. The GARDEN-conference will be held again next year.

Further lectures

- 7.2. ISOLDE LEHNERT: 1001 Books - Ludwig Keimer's Oldest Travel Literature (on the occasion of the reopening of the library after eight-month-long renovations)
- 12.2. PETER KAULICKE: Corporealities of Death in the Central Andes (ca. 9000 – 2000 BC)
- 15.2. ANDREAS EFFLAND: The Transition between the 21st and 22nd Dynasties – New Evidence from Umm el-Qaab (Abydos)
- 27.2. BÉATRIX MIDANT-REYNES: The Rise of the State in Egypt and PETER KAULICKE: Origins of Social Complexity in Peru
- 21.3. BETTINA GRÄF/DANIELA SWAROWSKY/SAMULI SCHIELKE: In Search of Europe? A Research and Art Project at Work (Presentation within the lecture series of the DAAD, DAI, and the FU Berlin at the DAAD Cairo)
- 3.4. FRIEDHELM HOFFMANN: Some Observations on the Transmission of Late Egyptian Medical Texts
- 24.4. STEPHAN SEIDLMAYER: Archaeological Research in Egypt - Old and New Challenges. The German Archaeological Institute Invites to Discuss its Work and Role in Egypt
- 30.4. ROBERT SCHIELSTL: No City is an Island. Regional Survey around Buto (Tell el-Fara'in)
- 16.10. AIMEN ASHMAWY/DIETRICH RAUE, A Centre of Ancient Egyptian Religion – The Egyptian-German Excavations in the Temple of Heliopolis



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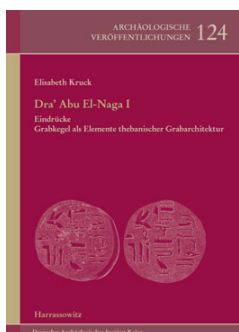


Since 1930, the annually published journal of the Cairo Department have served as an international platform for contributions to the archaeology, culture, and social history of Egypt.

The topics span a time-frame from the predynastic period through the

Pharaonic and Christian eras to the Islamic period. Alongside an archaeological focus and the publication of the latest excavation results from international ventures, themes related to the history of culture and art as well as current questions and studies are also discussed. Furthermore, detailed reports and rich illustrations of current excavations of the Cairo Department are published at two- to three-year intervals.

E. KRUCK, Eindrücke. Grabkegel als Elemente thebanischer Grabarchitektur, AV 124



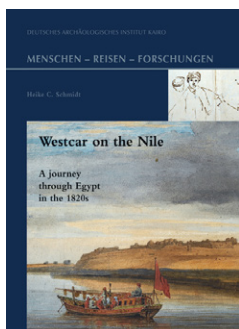
Funerary cones, found in their thousands throughout the Theban necropolis, constitute a group of finds that are present almost exclusively at this funerary site. Also known as frieze bricks or stamped bricks, these clay objects served as a decoration element for funerary architecture, and

provide information on the name and title of the tomb owners. However, despite the vast amount of these relatively inconspicuous objects, their importance has often been underestimated. Consequently, the present volume by E. KRUCK provides an in-depth study of the funerary cones from Dra' Abu el-Naga found during excavations undertaken at the site by the German Archaeological Institute

Cairo. Together with an overview of their possible origin, this study selects individual examples in order to illustrate the production technique employed. Furthermore, the analysis of the inscriptions on the objects in relation to the find spot and amount of the funerary cones, gives an impression of all the individuals, who, as owners of these funerary cones, were buried in this part of the Theban necropolis. As E. KRUCK's study shows, these individuals were predominantly active in the Amun temple at Karnak and, during the time period in question, preferred to have their tombs constructed at Dra' Abu el-Naga.

The monograph is divided into two parts: the text section contains a detailed discussion of all funerary cones that can be unequivocally assigned to a specific tomb complex. The catalogue section provides an overview of the entire corpus of funerary cones that came to light during the excavations at Dra' Abu el-Naga.

H. C. SCHMIDT, Westcar on the Nile. A Journey through Egypt in the 1820s, MRF 1



On the 6th of November 1823, four Englishmen landed in the harbour of Alexandria. During the following ten months, they travelled down the Nile as far as the second cataract, and witnessed the turmoil of a revolution against MOHAMED ALI PASCHA, the viceroy of

Egypt. For the first time, this volume publishes and comments on the entire diary of HENRY WESTCAR, which was written during this trip.

Furthermore, the monograph gives a well-founded overview of MOHAMED ALI PASCHA's rule in general terms and, more specifically, of the treatment of ancient monuments during this period. In an additional excursus, the question of the "Papyrus Westcar", which owes its name to the author of the diary, is discussed.

*Thunderstorm over the
Early Dynastic necropolis at
Abydos (Photo M. Mahn)*



Cover:

The mudbrick pyramid of Amenemhet III, built during the Middle Kingdom and behind the Red Pyramid of Sneferu (Old Kingdom) in Dahshur, as seen from the Nile Valley