Diyala Project

of the excavators’ notes and field photographs we are able to date floors (and hence their pottery and artifact assemblage) within the range of a few years. The earliest floor of the temple hence dates somewhere between 2035 and 2010 b.c., the second one (the refurbishment floor with the drains embedded in it) to about 2010–2005 b.c., and the third one (the one associated with the desecration of the temple) to about 2005 b.c. This kind of chronological resolution — in a context that is over 4,000 years old — is remarkable especially in an excavation that happened over seventy years ago. It is to the credit of the excavators and their meticulous record-keeping that this kind of reanalysis is possible.

But how does one make this data available to the scholarly community? A scholar at the Oriental Institute can visit the Museum Archives and study it, but an outside scholar might not even be aware of the existence of these records. As elaborated in previous years we had hoped to publish all Diyala archival records in an online “Virtual Archive,” but this is a time-consuming, laborious, and ultimately expensive procedure. Scanning all the plans, cards, and notebooks requires enormous amounts of storage capabilities, which we could not meet under the previous circumstances. This March, however, we received excellent news: the National Endowment of the Humanities awarded us a grant over $337,000 for 2007–2009 to complete our work on the virtual archive. Once our work is accomplished, the Diyala Expedition will be one of the few truly comprehensively published excavations, providing equal access to all data to any scholar (or interested lay person) anywhere on the globe.

Plenty of work remains to be done, but with our well-trained student assistants and volunteers we hope to accomplish this final step in the publication of all Diyala data in the next two years. Alexandra (Ali) Witsell, who joined our team in 2005 as a student assistant and since 2006 has been working on a dissertation on the Temple Oval at Khafaje, recently was joined by Michael Fisher. So far Ali and Michael have been editing literally thousands of object photographs scanned between 2004 and 2005, but soon they will take upon the challenge of indexing the archival materials for keywords, a vital step to make the vast amount of data searchable. I also want to thank Robert Wagner for his tireless efforts in getting the Diyala field negatives scanned — with some 4,000 scans (each at about 150 megabytes) a truly monumental undertaking that was successfully accomplished. I am delighted that Karen Terras, who continued to work on an index of the Diyala archival material off-site and who already has started to transcribe several of the excavators’ notebooks, has agreed to rejoin the Diyala Project — her enthusiasm and organization skills have been a key in making this project a success. We are confident that, more than seventy years after its humble beginnings described at the outset of this summary, the Diyala excavators’ magnificent work finally will get the full and well-deserved recognition in the world of Near Eastern archaeology.
to ambitious building programs, from the founding of the Amun-Re cult in Thebes at the beginning of the Middle Kingdom four thousand years ago. But the speed at which this current program is being implemented has not been seen since Akhenaten threw up his enormous Aten complex at Karnak (or when Horemheb took it down again almost as quickly) in the late Eighteenth Dynasty. In an effort to assist the city and our SCA friends in coping with the enormous challenges to the antiquities sites of Luxor during this time, more than 50% of the Epigraphic Survey’s program this past season was outside of and in addition to its scheduled activities. What follows is the report on Chicago House’s activities in Luxor, scheduled and unscheduled, particularly at Medinet Habu Temple and Luxor Temple, during the last six months.

**Medinet Habu Small Amun Temple**

**Epigraphic Documentation**

The epigraphic team supervised by senior epigrapher Brett McClain continued the drawing and collation for the second, third, and fourth volumes of the small Amun temple series in the Eighteenth Dynasty temple ambulatory and bark sanctuary, and the Twenty-fifth Dynasty Kushite additions. The first volume in the series, *Medinet Habu IX, The small Amun Temple: The Sanctuary*, dedicated to the innermost six-painted sanctuaries, is in production now in Chicago and scheduled to be published this winter. The team was made up of epigraphers Brett, Jen Kimpton, and Ginger Emery, and artists Margaret De Jong, Susan Osgood, Krisztian Vertes, and Christian Greco. Tina Di Cerbo and Richard Jasnow continued the systematic mapping, documentation, and translation of the graffiti in the small Amun temple, on the rooftop of the Ramesses III mortuary temple, and in the Treasury and Slaughterhouse rooms below.

A special focus this season in the small Amun temple was the four Twenty-ninth Dynasty Akoris columns and northeastern gateway in the ambulatory as well as the inscribed window blocking on the facade which appears to have been part of his building program. Photographer Yarko Kobylecky assisted by Ellie Smith produced new negatives of the western two Akoris columns in the bark sanctuary ambulatory for drawing enlargements, and artist Sue Osgood and Krisztian Vertes made major inroads with the penciling and inking of these and the eastern pair. While they are inscribed by Akoris and dedicated to the memory and monument of Thutmose III, they are actually reused, faceted columns from the Twenty-fifth Dynasty God’s Wives funerary chapels across the way with numerous traces of the original inscriptions, which must also be carefully documented. Epigrapher Jen Kimpton is doing an in-depth analysis of each of the four columns to determine exactly where each of them originated.

Another focus of the epigraphic team this season was the painting history of the Eighteenth Dynasty temple proper, where in some areas — but not all — the Thutmoside reliefs were repainted in later periods of restoration, repair, and embellishment. The evidence suggests that there were at least two major periods of repainting in selected areas, one Ptolemaic in date, which may...
have corresponded to episodes of major structural repair to that part of the temple. The contrast in style, detail, and palette between the Eighteenth Dynasty and Ptolemaic period (more than a thousand years later) is quite pronounced, and clearly representing the sequence in our drawings has presented some interesting challenges. A breakdown of drawing progress for this season follows:
- Penciling completed: sixteen drawing enlargements
- Inking completed: fifteen drawing enlargements
- Collation completed: seven drawings
- Transfer Check completed: thirteen drawings
- Director Check completed: seven drawings
- Awaiting Director Check: eight drawings

**Conservation**

Lotfi Hassan, Adel Azziz, and the conservation team (including four local Egyptian conservation students this season) extended the consolidation of the deteriorating exterior walls of the Eighteenth Dynasty sanctuary along the northern, western, and southern sides, where the decay due to groundwater salts was found to be extreme. Old mortar infill was removed and replaced with new breathable lime mortar, and in some cases radically decaying stone was reinforced with Wacker OH 100 silicate. In the case of the northeastern outer wall section, three sandstone slabs (96 × 86 × 21 cm; 80 × 86 × 21 cm [in two sections]; and 98.5 × 86.0 × 21.0 cm [in two sections]) were inserted to replace the totally decayed stone by mason Frank Helmholz working closely with Lotfi. Photographer Yarko took pre-conservation photographs of the decaying walls and the bark sanctuary ambulatory and bark sanctuary exterior eastern and western faces prior to cleaning, and then again afterward. A meter and a half of debris around the southern and northern exterior walls of the sanctuary was removed to the depth of about a meter to allow the decaying stone walls to breathe, and poulticing with Sepiolite clay was applied on all sides to dissolve and eliminate the surface salts. The dirt trenches around the sanctuary were lined with brick to prevent erosion, and to prevent the local dogs and other animals from burrowing into them. We missed Adel’s wife Nahed Samir at the temple this season. She was on maternity leave taking care of the newest member of their family, little Joia, but will be back with us in the autumn.

**Restoration**

Master mason and new team member Frank Helmholz completed the sandstone floor and footing for the granite naos of Ptolemy IX (started by stonecutter Dany Roy) to the original floor level of the room and moved the naos...
back into place in December. He then raised the eastern floor of that sanctuary in front of the naos to its original level as well, and with our workmen moved the naos back into its original position in March, no mean feat. The missing floor section of the naos (which we found at the bottom of the foundation pit several seasons ago) was reinserted into its original position, and except for a few corner pieces, the naos is now 95% complete, and looking good. Kudos must go to Dany and Frank for a truly remarkable achievement, a fitting endpoint to the ten-year program funded by ARCE and EAP for the conservation and restoration of the small Amun temple sanctuary.

Rescue Efforts: The Southern Well of Ramesses III and the Blockyard

In response to an emergency appeal from the SCA, the Epigraphic Survey added to its program the restoration of the collapsing Ramesses III southern well, which the Epigraphic Survey began dismantling in late March. Lotfi and the conservation team consolidated the crumbling reliefs of Ramesses III inside the well prior to dismantling, and covered the shattered surfaces with gauze impregnated with acrylic resin — Paraloid B 44 diluted in 15% acetone designed to hold the surface together during the moving. Frank made detailed plans and drawings of all the faces of the well and numbered each block. Then Frank and our workmen erected strong, I-beam scaffolding all around the well for the dismantling process. They carefully removed and winched up the largest blocks in the well: the two broken roof blocks and the great broken door lintel, and moved each piece (on rollers) off a specially-built ramp to the south of the well onto protected platforms for restoration next season. The conservators then protected the blocks for the summer with cotton sheeting lashed to the blocks to prevent wind erosion. Next season Chicago House will dismantle the well to its foundations and do whatever consolidation, damp-coursing, and restoration is necessary, including replacing at least two whole decayed blocks with new stone. Chicago House also collaborated in the planning and construction of a new Medinet Habu blockyard against the southern interior wall of the Medinet Habu precinct. It was decided by the SCA that the blockyard should be moved to a drier and less obtrusive area for the protection of the material, which comes from all over (and outside of) the Medinet Habu precinct. This season Hourig Sourouzian moved five objects originally from the Amenhotep III mortuary temple back to the Amenhotep III mortuary temple complex blockyard where she is working, the first — but not the last — material at Medinet Habu to be returned to its original site. Next season we will assist with the moving, inventory, organization, and protected storage of the material presently in the old blockyard.

Luxor Temple

Roman Vestibule Frescos

Cleaning and stabilization of the late third century A.D. Roman painted frescos in the Roman Vestibule by the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE) and Chicago House resumed under the direction of Michael Jones, Director of ARCE’s Egyptian Antiquities Con-
servation project (EAC), funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The conservation work this season focused on the frescos of the southern wall, eastern end; and the eastern wall southern end, and was supervised by conservators Luigi De Cesaris, Alberto Sucato, and Maria Cristina Tomassetti. The work involved manual cleaning of the painted wall surfaces, infilling of losses, stabilizing the edges of the plaster, and consolidating the surfaces. The work for this season finished on December 15th, and the scaffolding was taken down and rebuilt farther away from the wall for post-conservation photography by photographer Yarko assisted by Ellie. The crew will return next November to complete the cleaning of the southern wall including the painted apse in the blocked-up central doorway of the chamber.

**Luxor Temple Blockyard Conservation and Protection Project**

Conservator Hiroko Kariya continued the condition surveying and consolidation of the fragmentary inscribed wall material in the blockyard and began preparing seventy-six fragments for restoration to the eastern wall of the Amenhotep III solar court, northern end. She processed and treated 350 new inscribed blocks and block fragments recovered by the SCA in the groundwater lowering trenching to the east of the temple last season. Ted Brock, working this season with Chicago House, continued the process of cataloging and numbering all the fragmentary material from the dewatering trenching with an “EG” designation, standing for “Eastern Garden” to distinguish the fragmentary material from the other fragments in the blockyard, mostly found over the Sphinx Road in front of the temple between 1958 and 1962. Hiroko also helped consolidate new fragmentary material recovered in the clearing and restoration of the Roman east gate and tetra-style (four monumental columns) area to the east of the temple, before and after moving, totaling 950 more blocks (see next section). About 150 feet of new, three-tiered shelving was constructed along the inside of the new Luxor Temple eastern enclosure wall at the southern end for the protected storage of smaller fragments, many from the Roman area; more will be constructed next season along the northern extent of the wall. The shelves are designed to be covered with canvas fabric covers which can then be tied down securely for additional protection.

The Luxor Temple blockyard database entries for 2006/2007 season were carried out once again by volunteer (and Oriental Institute Visiting Committee member) Nan Ray, and included the triennial condition survey of the original collection (approximately 1,700 fragments); the annual survey of approximately 370 fragments carried out during this season; and tracking locations of all fragments. Nan is very kindly continuing the data entry, a crucial component of the treatment process, this summer as well.
A five-year plan (three years for the first phase and two years for the second phase) of an open-air museum for the Luxor Temple blockyard was developed by Hiroko and Nan this winter, part of which will be supported by the World Monuments Fund (WMF) starting in the 2007/2008 season. The museum will be constructed with sandstone walkways that will direct visitors along the eastern side of Luxor Temple from the sanctuary to the Colonnade Hall. Using blocks and reassembled fragment groups from the blockyard, it will feature a chronological, art historical, and stylistic chain of examples from the Middle Kingdom through the Islamic period. Informative, permanent signage is being designed, and a brochure will be written for the general public. The museum will also include displays showing artistic techniques, conservation methods, and ancient sculptures and marks an exciting, educational phase of our operations in the blockyard.

**Fragmentary Material from the Roman Eastern Gateway/Tetrastyle Area**

Tina, Hiroko, Ted, and the Chicago House workmen assisted the SCA this season in the recovery and moving into the blockyard of fragmentary inscribed material from the area of the Roman gateway and tetrastyle east of Luxor Temple. Under Ted’s supervision our workmen carefully dismantled the old retaining walls made of reused blocks that surrounded the old excavation area demarcating the Roman gateway. All inscribed pieces were then moved into the blockyard while the SCA built new retaining walls. Tina, Ted, and Hiroko also recorded and dismantled a set of medieval foundations built around the northern bastion in front of the eastern Roman gate; many were in a fragile condition and had to be consolidated by Hiroko before they could be moved. The eastern side of this medieval foundation was exposed when the Governor of Luxor Dr. Samir Farag kindly allowed the moving of the eastern garden wall several meters to the east to accommodate the two brick bastion towers in front of the eastern stone gate. The reused material from the Roman area totals approximately 950 blocks and fragments (400 from the retaining walls and around the Roman precinct, and 550 from the medieval foundations around the bastion). The material from the medieval foundation around the north bastion is mostly broken up sphinxes from the four-kilometer Sphinx Road linking Karnak and Luxor Temples, and Nectanebo II portal blocks. All these fragments appear to be reconstructible and are being given separate “ET,” “Eastern Tetrastyle,” numbers. Stay tuned for future analysis and reconstruction!
**Restoration of the Brick Bastions of the Roman Eastern Stone Gate**

SCA Director Mansour Boraik, Ray, and Ted used plans of the Roman Luxor gateways drawn up by former Karnak Franco-Egyptian Center Director Jean-Claude Golvin in the 1980s as a guide for the restoration of the missing sections of the two brick bastions which abutted the stone gateway. This reconstruction was started on April 11, 2007. Ted Brock laid out the outlines of the restoration in string for the restorers and supervised the initial reconstruction work in new baked and mud brick. The restoration was continued by the SCA and was in its final stages as of July 2007.

**Luxor Temple Structural Condition Study**

Structural Engineer Conor Power, P.E., was with us from February 19th to the 25th to continue his annual monitoring of the Luxor Temple structure, especially important this season since the activation of the dewatering system for Luxor and Karnak Temples in late November. He noted no structural changes in Luxor Temple as a whole, or in the Colonnade Hall in particular, and no new cracks or signs of instability elsewhere in the temple. It should be noted here that in the spring ARCE initiated a comprehensive post-dewatering monitoring program for both Karnak and Luxor Temples, and a conservation and conservation training program for Egyptian conservators at both sites. This project is funded by a special grant from USAID and was envisioned from the beginning as a follow-up phase of the dewatering program.

**Chicago House**

Marie Bryan completed her third season as Chicago House librarian, and accessioned ninety-nine new monographs, seventy-three new journals, and twenty-six new series, totaling 198 accessions; twenty-eight of the new acquisitions were gifts. This year Marie was assisted by Anait Helmholtz who proved quite adept at helping supervise the library and its Egyptian and foreign patrons and is now indispensable. Marie, Anait, and library assistant Louis Elia Louis inventoried and cataloged all the books from Dr. Henri Riad’s library given to us by Henri’s family. Part of the library, which has been designated as the Henri Riad Memorial Library, is being rebound now and will be set up in the library alcove where Henri worked for so many years with us, with a framed portrait of him opposite the framed portrait of Labib Habachi. Duplicate publications from Henri’s library were given bookplates with his name and were distributed to the Luxor Museum library and the new Mubarak Library which has an Egyptology section. In this way Henri will continue to be a part of our community in Luxor, forever. Photo Archives registrar Ellie Smith registered forty-seven rolls of 35-mm negatives and contact sheets (1,167 images); sixty-four large-format images take at Luxor Temple; and fifty large-format images taken at Medinet Habu. She also labeled 280 CDs of scanned images coordinated by photo archivist Sue Lezon. Ellie, Sue, and Tina did a considerable amount of work on illustrations, both photographic and drawing, for Lotfi Hassan’s final EAP report of the small Amun temple cleaning and conservation program; the digital images Tina prepared that show the various treatments on all the wall surfaces will be the model for all future publications of this kind. This season the digital scanning continued to be supported by a grant from ARCE’s Egyptian Antiquities Fund (AEF) and was made possible through the digital
scanning facility of the Franco-Egyptian Center at Karnak, for which we once again extend our sincerest thanks to Karnak Center Director Emmanuel Laroze. The scanning of the Habachi and Jacquet negative archives is now almost finished, leaving miscellaneous prints and slides in both archives to be scanned, a major milestone. Sue has also been kept extremely busy joining the scanned, digital black-and-white and color photographs for Medinet Habu IX, The Small Amun Temple: The Sanctuary. She has also assisted Brett who has been doing the painstaking digital joining of the facsimile drawings for that publication, with extraordinary results.

We were pleased to welcome colleagues Alain and Emmanuelle Arnaudiès who this season inaugurated a Digital Archive Project for Chicago House, similar to one they designed for the site of Karnak at the Franco-Egyptian Center. This ambitious project includes the creation of digital archive database of all the documentation generated by Chicago House in Luxor, site by site, since its creation in 1924, utilizing document retrieval software for electronic record management (4th Dimension Program software) to make the data available for staff members and all scholars. The ultimate goal is for the data eventually to be Internet accessible. For the next four years the work will focus on the large-format photographic database and the documentation of Medinet Habu temple. During this first season Alain worked on the development of the main database and the importing of the old data from the FileMaker program and Emmanuelle, as egyptologist, worked on the acquisition and the input of new data. They were assisted by Egyptian architect Louis Elia Louis, who has been redrawing all of Harold Nelson’s Key Plans of the Luxor monument in AutoCAD to enhance their usefulness in the database. We are extremely pleased to be moving into this next phase of our documentation program with its new levels of accessibility, something James Henry Breasted would have appreciated very much. This project and much of our operating expenses in Luxor this past year were supported by a grant from USAID.

Finance manager Safi Ouri assisted by administrator Samir Guindy continued to maintain the financial and administrative support without which our preservation work would not be possible. We are particularly grateful to Safi for all her tireless work administering the grants which support our expanding activities, most recently the USAID grant; she is a godsend. Helen and Jean Jacquet joined us in November and continued to work on their publications, lend us their expertise, and inspire us. Jean finished an article on the hermitage called “Kom 4” at Kellia excavated by him for the French Archaeological Institute in 1964. Helen finished volumes 2 and 3 of Karnak North X, which brings the pottery publications up through the New Kingdom into the Roman period. Special thanks must go as always to Tina Di Cerbo for arriving early in Luxor to open and prepare the house for the resumption of our work in mid-October and to coordinate the laying of another section of new driveway, and for staying late in April to close the facility after work was finished. Chicago House is very, very lucky to have her.

Visitors this season were nonstop and varied. We were very pleased to welcome Oriental Institute Professor Matt Stolper and his family at Thanksgiving; Steve Camp and his family at New Years; and in April Andrea Dudek who cashed in her “week at Chicago House” (auctioned at the Oriental Institute Gala in October) with cousin Michaelene Hojnicki. In February we hosted the wedding reception for photographer Yarko Kobylecky and Pia Nicolai which was quite joyous (and perhaps a first for Chicago House). In March we hosted a dinner for U.S. Ambassador to Egypt, the Honorable Francis Ricciardone and Dr. Marie Ricciardone. Of special note were a series of visits from descendants of our founders: Barbara Breasted Whitesides, her husband George and their family; Ernesta Kralczkiewicz — another descendant of Breasted — and her family; Ann Wilson — granddaughter of John Wilson — her husband Dan Coster and their family; and Uvo Holscher the 13th and 14th and their families, all passed through our doors this season, some for the first time. Other visitors of note were the present Lord and Lady Carnarvon who were
traveling with Audrey Carter, a distant cousin of Howard Carter; and U.S. Secretary of State Con- 
doleezza Rice in Luxor for meetings with Mubarak. She was not able to come by Luxor Temple 
as originally planned, but I had a pleasant meeting with her at the Old Winter Palace with SCA 
Luxor director Mansour Boraik at the conclusion of her meetings. The Oriental Institute tour to 
Egypt in March led by Robert Ritner is always great fun; this year assistant to the director Carlotta 
Maher’s time in Luxor coincided with the tour, which made the visit even more pleasurable. I 
should also mention that Carlotta represented Chicago House while I was in Cairo when the CEO 
of Coca-Cola, E. Neville Isdell, visited Luxor, and she accepted an award from him in honor of 
our preservation work in Luxor. Carlotta continues to lovingly maintain the Friends of Chicago 
House donor program, for which we are enormously grateful!

Finally, it should be mentioned that in an attempt to preserve through documentation the many 
areas of historic Luxor that are being removed or modified in the city’s urban renewal program, 
Chicago House expanded its documentation program this year to include those parts of Luxor 
which are being directly affected. Yarko Kobylecky, Sue Lezon, and Ted Brock were sent out 
into Luxor this season on both sides of the river to photograph the buildings scheduled for demo-
lition in the city’s road-widening program and those covering the Sphinx Road between Karnak and Luxor temples. Yarko also photographed the towns of Dira Abu El Naga and Gurna on the west bank before they were demolished, and recorded the demolition process and its aftermath. These buildings may not represent ancient history, but they represent a major period of Luxor’s
more recent history which is now past, and now part of the historical record, in part through our
documentation. We will continue this program over the next few seasons and dedicate a new part
of our archives to this important and fast-disappearing period of historic Luxor.

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The Epigraphic Survey professional staff this season, besides the field director, consisted of
J. Brett McClain, Jen Kimpton, Christina Di Cerbo, and Ginger Emery as epigraphers; Richard
Jasnow as epigrapher consultant; Margaret De Jong, Susan Osgood, Krisztian Vertes, and Chris-
tian Greco as artists; Yarko Kobylecky as staff photographer; Susan Lezon as photo archivist and
photographer; Elinor Smith as photo archives registrar and photography assistant; Carlotta Maher
as assistant to the director; Safinaz Ouri as finance manager; Samir El-Guindy as administrator;
Marie Bryan as librarian; Anait Helmholz as librarian assistant; Dany Roy as stonecutter; Frank
Helmholz as master mason; Lotfi Hassan, Adel Aziz Andraws, Mohamed Abou El-Makarem, Ha-
mem Ahmed El-Tayib Ahmed, Nehal Mahmoud Yassin, and Hala Aly Handaka as conservators at
Medinet Habu; Hiroko Kariya as field conservator at Luxor Temple; and David and Nan Ray as
blockyard supervisors. Ted Brock kindly assisted us this season in the Luxor Temple blockyard.
Alain and Emmanuelle Arnaudies designed and developed the new CH Digital Archives database;
Louis Elia Louis Hanna worked as database architect and library assistant; Conor Power worked
as structural engineer; Helen Jacquet-Gordon and Jean Jacquet continued to consult with us in the
library and photo archives; and Girgis Samwell worked with us as chief engineer.

To the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities we owe a special debt of thanks for an espe-
cially productive collaboration this season: especially to Dr. Zahi Hawass, Secretary General of
the SCA; Mr. Magdy El-Ghandour, General Director of Foreign Missions; Dr. Sabry Abdel Aziz,
General Director of Antiquities for Upper and Lower Egypt; Dr. Mansour Boraik, General Direc-
tor of Luxor; Dr. Ali Asfar, General Director for the West Bank of Luxor; Dr. Mohamed Assem,
Deputy Director of Luxor; Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman, Director of Karnak and Luxor Temples; Mr.
Taha, Director of Luxor Temple; and Mme. Sanaa, Director of the Luxor Museum. Special thanks
must go to our inspectors this season, at Medinet Habu temple: Abdel-Fatah Abdel Kader Hamed
(Oct. 15–Dec. 15), Ezat Abou Bakr Saber (Dec. 15–Feb. 15), and Omar Yousef Mohamed
(Feb. 15–April 15); and at Luxor Temple: Mme. Sanaa Yousef El-Taher (Oct. 15–Dec. 15), Ms.
Hanem Seddig Kenawi (Dec. 15–Feb. 15), and Hassan Mahmoud Hussein (Feb. 15–April 15).
Many, many thanks to all.

It is always a pleasure to acknowledge and extend thanks to the many friends of the Orien-
tal Institute whose loyal, tireless support allows us to continue our preservation work in Luxor.
Special thanks must go to the American Ambassador to Egypt, the Honorable Frank Ricciardone
and Dr. Marie Ricciardone; the former Ambassador to Egypt (now Undersecretary of State for
the Middle East) the Honorable David Welch; Helen Lovejoy, Cultural Affairs Officer of the
US Embassy; Ken Ellis, Director of the United States Agency for International Development in
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Tom and Linda Heagy; Judge and Mrs. Warren Siegel; Barbara Breasted Whitesides and George
Whitesides; Miriam Reitz Baer; Mary Grimshaw; Andrea Dudek; Laura and George Estes in
honor of Bill Roberts; Khalil and Beth Noujaim; James Lichtenstein; Jack Josephson and Magda
Saleh; The Secchia Family; Roger and Jane Hildebrand; Kenneth and Theresa Williams; Louise
Grunwald; Lowri Lee Sprung; Andrew Nourse and Patty Hardy, Kate Pitcairn; Drs. Francis and
Lorna Straus; Donald Oster; Dr. William Kelly Simpson; Dr. Ben Harer; Dr. Roxie Walker; Tony
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HaMuukar

clemens D. reichel

The cell phone rang as I was working in the photo studio. Somewhat unwillingly — I am still not used to this new medium of on-site communication, in spite of its advantages — I finally picked it up. It was Ali (Alexandra Witsell) — the excitement in her voice cut through the static caused by the generally poor reception on-site: "Come quickly — I have something to show you — you'll love it…." No time to wait for the car to return from its shopping run. I walked — although the closest excavation area to the house still a ten minute walk at a brisk page. Ali was waiting for me at the top of Area B, the southern spur of Hamoukar's high mound that yielded the remains of our burnt buildings, remains of the city destroyed by a violent conflagration around 3500 B.C., described in the 2005 Annual Report.

"Have a look," she said, pointing toward a rectangular room, which had walls preserved up to 1.70 m and which had been the focus of her excavation for the last two weeks. In it I found Ula Abu Rashid, a talented Syrian student who had been working with Ali on the excavation, carefully clearing away the last remains of collapse from the floor. Right away I saw what had caused the excitement. It was a round, shallow depression in the floor — a basin (fig. 1). Embedded in the basin was a jar in a way that its rim was level with the bottom of the basin. The basin also contained remains of clay. Its function was beyond any question — it was a recycling bin, a "paper shredder" dating to a time when writing had not been invented, in which discarded clay sealings were soaked and recycled. Not a surprise to find such an installation, considering the vast quantities of clay sealings that we had already recovered. What caught our attention, however, was a row of roughly ovoid clay lumps lined up against the edge of the basin. Sling bullets!

My throat tightened. Sometimes it is hard even for a seasoned archaeologist to retain a distance to what he encounters. Over the past weeks we had found more evidence of intense destruction — massive amount of burnt debris, collapsed walls, and vast numbers of sling bullets that rained down on these buildings. For weeks the intensity of the fight that had raged there on a fateful day some 5,500 years ago had literally been "in the