Gregory Marouard's year was marked by six archaeological excavations in Egypt, a schedule that was not too much disturbed by the events in the country during the past winter. This first year as research associate in Egyptian archaeology was centered around three principal axes of research:

1. **Urban and monumental archaeology of the Old and the Middle Kingdoms.** This topic is actually Gregory’s main program of research, built around the Tell Edfu Project (directed by N. Moeller; see separate report). He participated:

   - As senior archaeologist and assistant director of the Tell Edfu Project at the last field season (October to November 2010). Four months were dedicated to the post-excavation work at the Oriental Institute and was marked by the programming of a new database and the study of an exceptional set of King Khayan’s seal impressions. On this last subject, a joint paper with N. Moeller was given at the annual meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE), in Chicago, on April 3, 2011. A detailed article on this topic is currently in preparation.
INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

- As project director with the collaboration of H. Papazian (University of Copenhagen), he conducted a first reconnaissance survey at the South Edfu Pyramid in order to make a complete map of this last unexcavated provincial pyramid. This work was presented in a paper at this year’s ARCE annual meeting and an article is in preparation.

- As collaborator of the Sinki Pyramid Project: in connection to the aforementioned program, a request for a survey authorization by the University of Copenhagen was put together on a similar provincial pyramid in South Abydos in co-direction with H. Papazian.

(2) The archaeology of pharaonic sites along the Red Sea coast during the Old and the Middle Kingdoms. Being part of this project since 2002, in collaboration with the French Institute in Cairo (IFAO), the University of Paris - La Sorbonne and the French Foreign Office (MAE), Gregory participates at the excavations at Ayn Sokhna and Wadi el-Jarf as well as on the extensive Wadi Araba survey. The research aim is to understand the complex phenomenon of royal expeditions which were led to the Sinai and beyond, including an elaborate system of trails, a network of coastal way stations, harbor facilities, and copper or turquoise mining sites along both sides of the Gulf of Suez.

- Gregory participated as archaeologist and ceramicist at the Wadi Araba project, directed by Y. Tristant (Macquarie University, Sydney). This season (December 2010) led to the discovery of a pharaonic track used by donkey caravans during the Old and early Middle Kingdoms. The trail is marked by a complex navigation system consisting of more than seventy visual markers (cairns) and was followed over more than 12.5 km leading to a large copper mining site.

- Acting as senior archaeologist and ceramicist since 2005, he joined the January 2011 season at Ayn Sokhna (co-directed by M. Abd-el-Rhaziq of Suez University, and G. Castel of the IFAO). Significantly curtailed by the Egyptian revolution, the campaign aimed to finish the excavation on an Old Kingdom shipyard area (early Fifth Dynasty) and hoped to start the 3-D mapping of a unique example of a pit used for assembling and/or disassembling boats.

- At Wadi al-Jarf he acted as co-director (with S. Mahfouz of the University of Assiout and P. Tallet of the University of Paris - La Sorbonne). The first season on this exceptional pharaonic harbor site took place in June 2011. This survey and excavation revealed three main areas of interest: an underwater harbor installation preserved in excellent condition (a pier, numerous stone anchors, and complete pottery jars), an area with extensive campsites, and a storage facility consisting of almost thirty galleries (four were excavated this season) in which inscriptions and several boat pieces made of Lebanese cedar have been discovered. The site dates exclusively to the Old Kingdom (end of Fourth–mid-Fifth Dynasties) and can be now considered the oldest sea harbor of Egypt and beyond. Three articles are in preparation to announce this discovery.

(3) The domestic and urban archaeology of the Late Period and Greco-Roman towns, which is a research focus related to Gregory’s dissertation work (completed in May 2010).

- He is participating as senior archaeologist at the excavations of the settlement site at Buto (directed by P. Ballet of the University of Poitiers). The 2010 season saw the end of a four-year program focusing on a large domestic area dating from the end of the
Persian to the early Ptolemaic period, and a series of pottery kilns dating from the Roman period (Augustus). The 2011 season was a study season in order to prepare the collective monograph and to complete the analysis of the pottery workshop, the first example of sigillata kilns excavated in the Middle East.

- The investigation of the domestic quarter of the early Ptolemaic and Roman town at Tell Edfu, which was started during his doctoral research, is also in progress.

Five of Gregory’s articles have been published or submitted this past year:


- “Survey du monastère d’aba Apollô de Baouît: données archéologiques et analyses préliminaires de la céramique et du verre des ermitages ‘de la montage,’” by S. Marchand and G. Marouard. To be published in the proceedings of the international colloquium The Egyptian Hermitages during the First Millennium (Cairo, 24–26 January 2009). In press at IFAO.

- “Révision des données archéologiques et architecturales sur les quartiers domestiques et les habitats des fondations et refondations Lagides de la chôra égyptienne,” by G. Marouard. To be published in the proceedings of the SFAC colloquium, Greeks and Romans in Egypt (Paris, March 2008). In press at IFAO.