INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE MONUMENTS OF NUBIA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Ninth Session

Unesco House, Paris, 17-20 March 1965

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Introduction

1. The Executive Committee held its ninth session at Unesco House, Paris, from 17 to 19 March 1965, under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Paulo E. de Berredo Carneiro (Brazil), Mr. H.J. Reinkink (Netherlands) and Mr. Robert H.B. Wade (United States of America), Vice-Chairmen of the Committee, and Mr. E. Pouchpa Dasa (India), Rapporteur, were also present. The following members of the Committee attended the session: Mr. M. El Baba (Lebanon), Mr. G. Cirale (Italy), Miss R. Eling (Federal Republic of Germany), Mr. L.E. Jaramillo (Ecuador), H.E. Mr. R. Martin Herrero (Spain), Professor T. Säve-Söderbergh (Sweden), H.E. Mr. Abdel Moniem El Sawy (United Arab Republic) assisted by Mr. Shehata Adam, Mr. O. de Sayve (France), H.E. Mrs. L. Stanimirovic (Yugoslavia), Mr. T.H. Thabit (Sudan) and Mr. Waliullah (Pakistan).

2. The Director-General was represented by Mr. H. Saba, Legal Adviser, Mr. L. Gomes Machado, Director of the Department of Cultural Activities, Mr. R. Harper-Smith, Comptroller, Mr. A. Vrioni, Director of the Service for the Monuments of Nubia, and Mr. J. Bolgert, Financial Consultant.

Salvage of the Abu Simbel temples

3. The Executive Committee took note of two reports from the Government of the United Arab Republic, regarding the project for the safeguarding of the Abu Simbel temples: one (document UNESCO/CE/IX/2, Annex I) giving a financial statement for the project from the beginning of the safeguarding operations to the end of 1965; the second (see Annex II to the present report) being a technical report on the progress of work to the end of January 1965.

4. Thanking the representative of the United Arab Republic for the clarity of presentation of both reports, the Committee considered it would be useful to have a chronological table of expenditure for the entire duration of the project, and a plan of all the safeguarding operations, in order to give States that have contributed to the Campaign a better idea of the time-limits to be observed in the financing and execution of these operations. It instructed the Secretariat to prepare a report on this subject in co-operation with the Government of the United Arab Republic, for submission to the tenth session.

5. After carefully noting the urgent requirements of the United Arab Republic, which will have disbursed for the implementation of the project a total of over $22 million by the end of 1965, the Committee studied the Secretariat's reports on the financial situation of the Trust Fund. It decided how much of the past expenditure on the project could immediately be covered from the Trust Fund, and adopted a semi-annual financial plan for the period 1 April to 30 September 1965. These decisions are incorporated in Resolution I (see Annex I to the present report).

6. In order to keep States that have contributed to the Campaign regularly informed of the progress of work under the project, the Committee requested the Government of the United Arab Republic and the Secretariat to prepare, every three months, a brief technical, archaeological and financial summary of the progress of work, to be sent to all members of the Committee.
Salvage of the other monuments in the United Arab Republic

Philae

7. Having taken note of the preparatory work done by the Netherlands Government with a view to drawing a plan for safeguarding the Island of Philae, and having also noted that the total cost of this project might prove higher than anticipated and therefore exceed the sum which the United States of America had considered requesting Congress to allocate for that purpose, the Committee adopted Resolution II (see Annex I to this report).

Three rock-cut monuments

8. The Committee took note of the technical and financial report which the Government of the United Arab Republic had submitted to it (document UNESCO/NUBIA/CE/IX/Annex III) in respect of the three rock-cut monuments of Beit-el-Wali, Aniba and Wadi es-Sebua, this project being financed with the help of a special contribution from the Government of the United States of America.

9. Comments on the report were made by the representative of the United Arab Republic, who particularly stressed that the immediate reconstruction of the Wadi es-Sebua temple was envisaged. The Committee expressed its satisfaction at this news.

10. The representative of the United States of America found the report on the rock-cut temples generally satisfactory. As regard to the financial report given in the Appendix to the document, he hoped that in the future the financial tables might be arranged in accordance with the accounting procedures of the United States Government, since these reports were furnished in the first instance to satisfy the requirements of the United States/Unesco agreement. He indicated that he would discuss with the Secretariat in the near future the specific changes required.

Other monuments

11. The representative of the United Arab Republic described for members of the Committee the progress of the operations of salvaging and reconstructing the other monuments in Egyptian Nubia. He noted that the Amada salvaging project was nearing completion and that the various reconstructed monuments would be grouped on a number of carefully selected areas on the edge of the High Dam lake.

12. It emerged from this report that the rescue of only one of the monuments which were to be preserved - the temple of Elleseya - had not yet been arranged and that steps to that end would have to be taken without delay. However, the Government of the United Arab Republic was hopeful that salvaging of the temple could soon be undertaken with the help of the Italian Government.

Sudan

13. The Committee studied a general report (see Annex IV to the present document) on the work carried out in the Sudan within the framework of the Campaign and was given an oral report on the subject by the representative of the Republic of Sudan.

14. Archaeological campaign. The archaeological exploration of the Gemi-Dal Cataract area, which is financed by the Trust Fund under the terms of a resolution approved by the Committee at its seventh session, will be continued during the 1965-1966 season, since there are sufficient funds being available. From the results of this campaign, which are already proving very important, it will be possible to determine those areas on which the archaeological missions should fix their attention.

15. However, the Committee took note of the urgency of the archaeological work in this region of Sudanese Nubia and expressed the wish that at least the preliminary results of the survey campaign should be communicated to Member States immediately, so that the latter can decide on their participation in the archaeological campaign proper. It therefore requested the Nubian Monuments Service to forward to members of the Committee as soon as possible, through the Government of the Republic of Sudan, a list of archaeological sites so far located between Gemi and the Dal Cataract, and a report on the importance and prospects of further research work in this region.
16. Frescoes. The Committee was informed of a request of the Republic of Sudan for the services of an expert to take charge of the restoration of the frescoes already transported to the Khartoum Museum. It adopted resolution III (see Annex I to this document) with a view to assisting, in so far as the resources of the Trust Fund permit, the financing of this project until such time as the Technical Assistance programme or the Organization's Participation programme can take over.

Achievements and future prospects of the Campaign

17. The representative of the Director-General gave an oral report to the Committee on the promotion of the International Campaign. He particularly stressed that an "Abu Simbel Committee" which had just been formed in the United States, proposed to conduct an energetic campaign to raise funds for the temples from private sources. Furthermore, the exhibition on Nubia arranged at Unesco House during the last session of the General Conference could be sent to such countries as asked for it.

18. The Committee adopted resolution IV (see Annex I to this document) regarding publications which could be envisaged for the purpose of promoting the Campaign and making the results obtained better known to the general public.

Philatelic Campaign

19. The representative of the Director-General gave the Committee an oral report on the Philatelic Campaign and its results. The Committee invited the Director-General to continue the Philatelic Campaign until the end of 1965, it being understood that the cost of the work would be paid from the receipts of the Philatelic Campaign itself.

Grants-in-return

20. The representative of the United Arab Republic presented to the Committee the report (Annex V to the present document) of the United Arab Republic Consultative Board for the preservation of the Sites and Monuments of Nubia, which had its first session in Cairo on 10 and 11 March 1965. The Board had considered the question of the allocation of the gifts offered by the United Arab Republic in recognition of international contributions towards saving the monuments of Nubia.

21. The Board had recommended the allocation of the temple of Dendur forthwith to the Government of the United States of America, in recognition of its very generous contributions. With regard to the other grants, the Board had decided to ask all States that have contributed to the Campaign to submit requests to it, after studying the revised list of offers, which would be sent to them immediately. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the United Arab Republic will present details of the list of the antiquities selected for grants in return and circulate this list to the contribution States in order that they can submit their wishes to the United Arab Republic Consultative Board.

22. The United States representative in the Executive Committee, on behalf of his Government, thanked the representative of the United Arab Republic for the offer of the temple of Dendur.

23. The Committee took note of the desire of the Consultative Board stated in paragraph 3 of its Recommendations (see Annex V to the present document): "That the Director-General of Unesco inform all Member States of these recommendations as soon as they are adopted by the United Arab Republic Government, with the purpose of making a fresh appeal for further financial contributions towards the preservation of the Abu Simbel temples".

Tourist tax in the United Arab Republic

24. The representative of the United Arab Republic informed the Committee that a bill exempting diplomatic and service visas from this tax had been studied for tabling in his Parliament, and that he hoped that this bill might very shortly be passed. The Committee likewise expressed the hope that this would be possible.
25. With regard to the amount of money which might be collected, through this tax, from tourists of different nations visiting the United Arab Republic, the Committee requested the Secretariat, on the basis of the information to be supplied to it by the Government of the United Arab Republic, and with the collaboration of that Government, to prepare a study of all aspects of this question, for submission to the Committee at its tenth session.

Date and place of the next session

26. The Committee gratefully accepted an invitation from the representative of the Netherlands to hold its tenth session in that country.

27. The dates fixed for this meeting were 24 and 25 September 1965. However, in order to avoid any clash with the dates of the Autumn session of UNESCO's Executive Board, the Chairman of the Committee was authorized to alter those dates slightly, if necessary, and to inform members of any alteration as soon as possible.
ANNEX I

RESOLUTION I

The Executive Committee,

Considering that the total of the contributions received by the Trust Fund of the Campaign at this date which can be assigned to the Project for the Safeguarding of the Abu Simbel Temples, now makes it possible to give substantial aid in the execution of this project to the Government of the United Arab Republic, in conformity with the Agreement concluded between Unesco and the United Arab Republic on 9 November 1963 (reproduced in document UNESCO/NUBIA/6 - Annex IV), and thus to put into application the semi-annual plan of financial operations for which the Annex to the said Agreement provides;

Taking account, on the one hand, of the expenditure already incurred by the Government of the United Arab Republic for the execution of the project and of the estimate which it has supplied of expenditure to be incurred during the coming six months and, on the other hand, of the share of this expenditure which the Trust Fund can assume today;

Approves the semi-annual plan for the financing of the project during the period between 1 April and 30 September 1965;

Noting that the Government of the United Arab Republic will provide the Director-General with copies of the certificates covering payments made to the main contractors and receipts in respect of payments made to the consulting engineers for the period up to 31 March 1965;

Invites the Director-General:

To have immediately transferred to the Government of the United Arab Republic a sum equivalent to 5 million dollars in respect of expenditure already incurred in connexion with the main contract and the fees of the consulting engineers;

To have transferred to the Government of the United Arab Republic a sum equivalent to $2,200,000 as the international participation in the cost of the project between 1 April and 30 September 1965, in accordance with the semi-annual plan, in connexion with the main contract and the fees of the consulting engineers. It is understood that a sum equivalent to $1,840,000 remaining in the Trust Fund after payment of the contribution to expenditure already incurred can be furnished immediately, and that the balance, equivalent to $360,000, will be transferred as soon as the state of the Trust Fund permits;

Further notes that the Government of the United Arab Republic will supply to the Director-General before the opening of the next session and thereafter at intervals of six months, copies of the certificates covering payments made to the main contractors and receipts in respect of payments made to the consulting engineers for the previous six months;

Requests the Government of the United Arab Republic to supply to the Director-General, one month before the opening of each session of the Committee, a detailed estimate of expenditure to be incurred during the coming half-year, with a view to the establishment of the semi-annual plan of financial operations for the period in question;

Invites the Director-General to communicate to all members of the Committee, fifteen days before the opening of each session, the semi-annual plan for the financing of the project during the ensuing half-year, established in the light of the information supplied by the Government of the United Arab Republic and of estimates of the payments of contributions to be expected during this period.
RESOLUTION II

The Executive Committee,

Taking account of the oral report which it has received concerning studies now being carried out by the Government of the Netherlands with a view to the establishment of a project for the safeguarding of the group of monuments on the Island of Philae;

Noting the urgency of the need for international action to safeguard this group of monuments; in view of the fact that the work should begin, at the latest, during the early months of 1957, whereas several more months will be needed in order to prepare the project and conclude the contract or contracts it requires;

Stressing, lastly, the fact that Member States willing to be associated in the International aid given for the execution of this project will need a reasonable lapse of time in order to submit the project to their competent authorities and to obtain a decision concerning their action in this regard;

Invites the Director-General to send to the members of the Committee as soon as possible the technical and financial report on the safeguarding of the groups of monuments of Philae which is very shortly to be received by Unesco;

Requests the Government of United Arab Republic, while thanking it for its co-operation during the preceding stage of this inquiry, to continue to aid, by all the means at its disposition, in the establishment of the final project;

Expresses the desire that a report by the Secretariat of Unesco, concerning the problem and the measures which should be contemplated in order to solve it, should be submitted to the Committee at its next session, in order that the Committee may take all necessary steps with a view to the safeguarding of one of the most important groups of monuments in Nubia.

RESOLUTION III

The Executive Committee,

Having examined document UNESCO/NUBIA/CE/IX/2, Annex IV, concerning the progress of the Campaign in Sudanese Nubia;

Noting that the services of an expert are urgently required for the restoration and mounting of the frescoes removed from Sudanese Nubia and transported to Khartoum Museum;

Noting further that the work of this expert will take at least two years and cost $10,000 per annum, an expenditure which the Government of the Republic of the Sudan is unable to meet;

Recommends that the Director-General endeavour to provide this assistance to the Republic of the Sudan under the Technical Assistance programme or the Participation programme in order to secure the services of an expert to carry out the restoration work;

Invites the Director-General, in view of the urgency of the matter, to pay five thousand dollars to the Government of the Republic of the Sudan to cover the services of this expert up to that amount, using for the purpose the amounts available in the philately account of the Campaign's Trust Fund, this financial aid to cease as soon as Technical Assistance or Participation programme funds become available.
RESOLUTION IV

The Executive Committee,

Considering that every advantage should be taken of the facilities offered by books and other publications as one of the means of pursuing and extending the International Campaign and of informing the general public about the cultural riches which the archaeological treasures of Nubia represent;

Noting the various suggestions which have been brought to the Committee's attention regarding books, the publication of which could be ensured, sponsored or otherwise encouraged by Unesco as well as books already published which might help to raise interest, throughout the world, in the Campaign and contribute to its financing;

Invites the Director-General:

(1) To study the possibility of ensuring or promoting the publication of an art book of high quality showing the archaeological results and cultural aspects of the Nubian Campaign, as well as the salvage work executed up to the date of publication;

(2) To study the possibility of promoting the publication of a book devoted to the execution of the project to safeguard the Abu Simbel temples and meeting the following requirements: high quality; no apparent publicity slant; any profits to be paid to the Campaign;

(3) To study the possibility and means of making use, for the promotion of the International Campaign, of books and other publications issued or to be issued independently of Unesco of a character which conforms to the purposes of the Organization and to those of the Campaign;

(4) To keep the Committee regularly informed of action which it is found possible to undertake, in this field, in pursuit of the International Campaign.

RESOLUTION V

The Executive Committee,

Invites its Chairman to convene the Bureau of the Committee at such times as he may deem necessary before the next session of the Committee, with a view to the examination of problems requiring particularly urgent attention, and

Authorizes the Bureau to adopt the measures which may prove necessary in view of the various obligations and responsibilities of Unesco.
ANNEX II

SALVAGE OF THE ABU SIMBEL TEMPLES

I

REPORT

on the progress of work on the project for safeguarding
the Abu Simbel Temples up to the end of January 1965

Following the report on the work done up to the end of July 1964, below is a report on the work carried out from the beginning of work up to the end of January 1965.

1. Cofferdam

The crest level of the cofferdam, which protects the two temples against the water rising within the high dam reservoir, had at the end of January reached S.S.L. 131, while the reservoir water had reached S.S.L. 127.30.

The final crest level will be S.S.L. 135, which is scheduled to be reached with full section in August 1965.

The Nile flood in the summer of 1964 was exceptionally high, but the UAR Government exerted every effort to facilitate the building of the Abu Simbel cofferdam. Lowering the water level at Abu Simbel was achieved by discharging the flood water downstream of the Aswan dam. This action lowered the levels at Abu Simbel to nearly the same level as those in normal years.

The following tasks had been completed by the end of January 1965:

1. the sandfill in the cofferdam with a cube of 96,000 m³,
2. 223,000 m³ of rock fill, with 53,000 m³ remaining,
3. driving 800 Larssen V steel piles,
4. concrete girder 365 m long on top of Larssen V to connect them to the upper Larssen III steel sheet piles,
5. placing 900 Larssen III steel sheet piles. Only one transport opening necessary for access to the interior of the cofferdam was left and will be completed later,
6. filter is about to be finished,
7. some pumps for draining the site have already been installed,
8. water leakage and levels of underground water are under close daily observation.

2. Removal of small free standing statues in front of the Great Temple

All the small statues placed on the terrace in front of the Great Temple have, after a careful and complete recording of their original location, been removed and transported to the hill above the temples, where they have been stored above level S.S.L. 182.

3. Removal of inscribed stelae on both sides of each temple

The stelae, dismantled by the Antiquities Department, have now been transported by the Abu Simbel Joint Venture to the hill above the temples and stored above level S.S.L. 182, except for a few which, owing to their weight, will have to be transported when the cranes for the dismantling work have been erected.
4. **Protection of the façades**

The sandfill against the façades was begun on 15 October 1964 and has nearly been completed, involving about 120,000 m³.

All four colossal statues forming the façade of the Great Temple are now covered with sand: the interior of each temple is accessible through two access tunnels of multiple steel culverts 2.75 m in diameter.

The protective screen above the baboons on the façade of the Great Temple is being effected and will be completed during February 1965.

5. **Steel scaffolding in the Temple chambers**

The erection of steel scaffolding within the temples was started in July 1964, 90% of them having been completed and partly pre-stressed against the ceiling by the end of January 1965.

6. **Tests for cutting and strengthening**

The first part of the tests has been finalized, and they have revealed how the rock can be cut and strengthened in an acceptable manner. The tests are being continued in order to learn what equipment and materials are properly required for each operation.

7. **The Colony project**

The construction of the Colony continues. Below are details of the situation at the end of January 1965.

A. **Prefabricated houses**

   5 houses finished
   8 houses soon to be completed

B. **Masonry structures**

   Work is continuing on:
   (a) 6 masonry houses
   (b) Mess for bachelor engineers
   (c) Police station
   (d) Post office
   (e) 44 masonry houses for workmen.

8. **Contractor's colony and other temporary installations**

The colonies for the joint venture staff and workers have mostly been finished and the houses occupied.

The necessary workshops, store-rooms, etc... have been erected or are under construction.
II

REPORT

on the main work to be completed during the period
from February 1965 to the end of December 1965

(A) During the period February-August 1965, details of the main programme are as follows:

1. Preparatory tasks necessary for the bulk excavations above the two temples including:
   Sandfill against the façades,
   protective screen above the baboons on the Great Temple and the fixing of loose blocks on the rock slopes,

will be completed during February 1965,

2. Stress-relieving cuts in the temple roofs, inside cuts for dismantling roof-blocks, and wooden gratings between the vertical members of the scaffolding for the support and protection of the roof-blocks will be finished in May 1965 for the Great Temple and somewhat earlier for the Small Temple.

3. Bulk excavation above the two temples will start in March 1965 and reach down to level S.S.L. 140 in July 1965 for the Great Temple and S.S.L. 135 in June 1965 for the Small Temple. The excavation will then be continued down to 0.8 m above the ceilings.

4. The derrick cranes for lifting the temple blocks will be erected in their first positions in March 1965 for the Great Temple and in July 1965 for the Small Temple.

5. Preparations for the main storage yard with a portal crane for the heavy temple blocks, and for the secondary storage yard for blocks, due for treatment A and B, will start in March 1965 in order to be ready to receive blocks during the dismantling work.

6. In the Great Temple, the dismantling of the blocks of rock which are to be used for the surface treatment of the setting around the temple façades (called Treatment A) will begin in April 1965, and the dismantling of the upper part of the four colossal statues down to level S.S.L. 140 will begin in June 1965. Dismantling will thereafter continue on the lower parts of the statues and façades and on the temple chambers.

7. The dismantling for Treatment A of the Small Temple is scheduled to begin in August 1965.

8. The small remaining rockfill on the outer slope of the cofferdam will be effected during the low water season of 1965.

(B) During the period August-end December 1965 the attached time schedule applies.
ANNEX III

SALVAGE OF NUBIAN ROCK-CUT MONUMENTS

The temples of Beit el-Wali and Wadi es-Sebaa and the Tomb of Aniba

REPORT

on the progress of work until the end of January 1965

A report on the progress of work until the end of June 1964 was sent to Unesco on 2 August 1964. The following is a report on the progress of work on the salvage of these monuments till the end of January 1965.

The civil engineering works are being carried out by the National Contracting Company, Cairo (ex. Bashour Contracting Company), which was awarded the contract. A provisional order was given by the Ministry to the National Contracting Company in December 1963, and an order to commence work in January 1964.

The conservation works are being performed by the Antiquities Department of the Ministry.

The Contractor commenced work at the sites of the temples of Beit el-Wali and Wadi es-Sebaa in February 1964.

The actual surroundings of the two temple-sites and the temples themselves have been carefully surveyed and the measurements recorded on special drawings before dismantling.

The surface of the stone blocks and the rock-cut blocks have been treated, where needed, with chemicals to fix loose plaster to the underlaying stone or rock surface and to strengthen friable areas of stone and rock. All decorated surfaces have, before dismantling, been covered with two protective layers of cotton cloth glued on them.

The rock above and around the temples has been carefully cut away without the use of any explosives in order to expose the wall-panels and ceilings of the temples leaving them with a thickness of 0.8 to 0.8 m.

A plan for cutting the rock panels was drawn up in March 1964 and approved by the Ministry in May 1965. Owing to the friable quality of the sandstone rock in the temple of Wadi es-Sebaa it was later decided not to save the ceilings of the four side rooms in this temple. These ceilings have no decorations or inscriptions.

The dismantling of the built-up part of the temple of Wadi es-Sebaa started with shifting of the first stone block on 22 March 1964. The dismantling of the rock-cut part of the two temples started in June 1964.

The cutting of the panels of the walls and ceilings into blocks has been made with specially fabricated carbide-tipped hand-saws after excavation by hand of a small trench along the cutting line on the block side of the panel. This method has been most successful, and the width of the cut has only been about 6 mm. In some cases the panels have been divided along natural fissures. The maximum weight of blocks has been 10 tons. The location of each block was carefully recorded before moving.

The blocks of the temple of Beit el-Wali have been transported by barges to the new site of the temple near the rebuilt temple of Kalabsha at Aswan. The blocks of the temple of Wadi es-Sebaa have, owing to the bad quality of the rock, been temporarily stored in the vicinity of the old temple site.

The dismantling and transportation of the two temples was finished before the old temple sites were flooded by the rising water in the Sadd el-Aali reservoir in October 1964. The preparation
of the new temple site of the temple of Beit el-Wali started in December 1964 with excavation, and the pre-erection of the temple will start in the spring of 1965, to be finished during 1965.

The blocks of the temple of Wadi es-Sebua are now being strengthened to enable further transport to the final storage yard near the new site about 4 km. inland from the original site. The blocks will be stored above the high level of the Sadd el-Aali reservoir at S.S.L. 182 until further action.

The dismantling of the small tomb at Anha started with survey and excavation in October 1964. The work will be carried out in the same way as for the two rock-cut temples. The block will be transported by barges to the new site near the new site of the temple of Amada. Re-erection will follow without delay and be finished during 1965.


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<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<td>PREPARATORY WORKS AND GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION</td>
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ANNEX IV

SUDANESE NUBIA

progress and future needs of the Campaign

A. Archaeological work

1. Progress: The archaeological survey financed from the Trust Fund of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia is now in progress and will have covered the area approximately from Gemal to Semna by the end of the present season. In addition, five archaeological missions are now working in Sudanese Nubia, and one more has been promised.

2. Future needs: The archaeological survey should continue at least during the 1965-1966 season in order to explore the whole of Sudanese Nubia as far as the Dal Cataract. Both the survey and the other archaeological missions are encountering important, previously unknown archaeological remains. In consequence, although the full scope of these needs cannot be determined until the survey is completed, important work can already be entrusted to at least four additional foreign missions. In particular, a sponsor will probably be required for the site of Semna South, the mission to which it had been conceded being apparently unable to assume the task. Also, two or three large mediaeval village sites ought to attract the interest of foreign expeditions.

B. Transfer and reconstruction of temples

3. Progress and technical requirements: All the blocks from the four temples of Aksha, Buhen, Semna West and Kumma have now been transferred to Khartoum. Because of the humid climate of that city, the Nubian temples, when reconstructed, will have to be protected during the rainy season by steel and glass canopies. The canopies must be in place before the actual reconstruction begins. The canopies will be built on contract, following plans and specifications supplied by the Sudan Antiquities Service.

4. Ground is now being prepared and foundations poured for the reconstruction of the temple of Kumma. Tenders for the construction of the steel-and-glass canopy have been submitted and were opened on 27 February 1965. Should it be possible to finish the canopy for Kumma by the middle of May (i.e. before the onset of the rainy season), the reconstruction of this temple will begin at once, concurrently with the building of the canopy itself, and will be completed by the middle of May. Foundations will then be prepared for the temple of Semna, on which reconstruction will begin after the rainy season (i.e. probably in October) and should be completed by January 1966.

5. If, however, because of difficulties and delays in importing materials, it does not prove possible to complete the canopy for Kumma before the rainy season, no attempt will be made to reconstruct either Kumma or Semna before the next dry season; the intervening time will be used to prepare the foundations for Semna and Buhen, which are not yet laid, and to build the canopies for Kumma and Semna. In any event, it is expected that the reconstruction of both Kumma and Semna, with their canopies, will be completed by May 1966.

6. The canopy required for Buhen will be much more complex than those of the other two temples; it will consist of three sections designed to "telescopic" so as to leave the temple uncovered during the dry season. After completion of drawings and specifications for the canopy, it is hoped to call for tenders in May 1965, to sign a contract in June, and to begin construction in October. Rebuilding of the temple will begin, at the earliest, in January 1966 and should normally be completed by the end of that year.

7. Financial position: A statement of expenditure on the reconstruction of the temples of Sudanese Nubia is appended to the present document.

C. Restoration of frescoes

8. Progress: More than 80 frescoes, removed from the church at Faras, have been successfully transferred to Khartoum. A Polish expert is now engaged in restoring and mounting these frescoes.
9. Needs: This work must continue as rapidly as possible and without interruption because of the additional danger to the frescoes of exposure to humidity during the summer rainy season in Khartoum. The expert will require at least one more year for the full restoration and mounting of all the frescoes: The mission of this expert, including salary and transport of himself and family from Poland, costs approximately £10,000 per annum. The Sudan Antiquities Service has no funds and no prospect of funds to meet this cost. It is a matter of urgent necessity for the conservation of these invaluable art treasures that funds or sponsorship should be secured to enable the expert to complete his task.

D. National Museum, Khartoum

10. Progress: The shell of the building, including both museum and office wings, has been completed. No interior finishing has been carried out. In the office wing, it will not be completed before the end of 1965. In the museum wing, the work can be done only after the temples of Buhene and Semna are reconstructed, since the building is now being used for storage of the temple blocks. Hence it is unlikely that the finishing of the museum can begin before 1967.

11. Future needs: An archaeological expert will be required in order to assist the Sudan Antiquities Service in setting up a Documentation Centre at its new Headquarters. This mission should be envisaged after the completion of the office wing of the building in 1966. It could be included in the Participation programme for 1967.

12. The important library of the Sudan Antiquities Service will be transferred to the new Headquarters in 1966, and at that time the services of a library expert will be needed for the organization of these holdings. It is suggested that this mission be likewise included in the Participation programme for 1967.

13. The Antiquities Service is anxious to have the services of a competent museum expert to plan the display and storage of collections in the new National Museum. This mission should be carried out before the finishing of the museum wing begins - since the arrangement of partitions, lighting, etc...will depend on the decisions then taken - but after the blocks now housed in the building are removed, i.e. at the end of 1966. Consideration may be given to the possibility of including this task in the job description of the expert recruited under paragraph 11 above.

SUDAN ANTIQUITIES SERVICE - EXPENDITURES IN CONNEXION WITH TEMPLE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME TO 20 FEBRUARY 1965
(in Sudanese Pounds; £5,1,000 = U.S. $2.80)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temple</th>
<th>Akasha</th>
<th>Buhene</th>
<th>Semna West</th>
<th>Kumma</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure to date</td>
<td>£1,928,627</td>
<td>£22,323,903</td>
<td>£10,468.126</td>
<td>£10,099.522</td>
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<tr>
<td>Additional estimated cost of reconstruction</td>
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<td>39,000,000</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
<td>9,670,000</td>
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<td>21,468.126</td>
<td>19,769.522</td>
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<tr>
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<td>800,000 (French)</td>
<td>42,882,000 (U.S.)</td>
<td>5,860,600 (Belgian)</td>
<td>- (Netherlands)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,101,389 (U.K.)</td>
<td>49,833,389 (total)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Akasha</td>
<td>Buhen</td>
<td>Semna West</td>
<td>Kumma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Antiquities</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>4,507,526</td>
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<tr>
<td>Service deficit (Ex-</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penditure to date</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>less funds received)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional foreign</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Up to 27,360,000 (Netherlands)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>funds pledged</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total foreign funds</td>
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<td>49,953,389</td>
<td>5,960,600</td>
<td>Up to 27,360,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>received and pledged</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estimated final</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>15,507,536</td>
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<tr>
<td>deficit (Estimated</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>final cost less</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreign funds)</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>
ANNEX V

UAR CONSULTATIVE BOARD FOR THE PRESERVATION
OF THE SITES AND MONUMENTS OF NUBIA

First Session
Cairo, 10-11 March 1965

REPORT

I. Introduction

In the light of the recommendation 4.13 made by the Consultative Committee of the UAR for the preservation of the sites and monuments of Nubia at its fourth session, held in Cairo from 2 to 5 December 1963, the Ministry of Culture and National Guidance, in consultation with Unesco, set up a Consultative Board composed of Professor Walter B. Emery, Mme Christiane Desroches-Noblecourt and Dr. Abdul Moneim Abou Bakr, together with representatives of the Director-General of Unesco and the Ministry of Culture and National Guidance.

At the invitation of the Ministry of Culture and National Guidance, in consultation with the Director-General of Unesco, the Board held its first meeting in Cairo on 10 and 11 March 1965.

The following members were present at the session:

Dr. Abdul Moneim Abou Bakr,
Mme Christiane Desroches-Noblecourt,
Professor Walter B. Emery,
Mr. A. Vrioni, representative of the Director-General of Unesco,
assisted by:
Mr. Louis Christophe, Unesco Liaison Officer in Cairo

Mr. Abdel Moneim El Sawi, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Culture and National Guidance,
assisted by:
Mr. Shehata Adam, Chief of the Nubian Service of the Ministry.

Professor Walter B. Emery was elected Chairman.
Mme Christiane Desroches-Noblecourt was elected Rapporteur.

After the opening of the meeting, Mr. Abdel Moneim El Sawi welcomed the members of the Board and expressed the gratitude of the Ministry towards the members of the Consultative Committee for the Preservation of the Sites and Monuments of Nubia for their efforts in the International Campaign to preserve the Nubian Monuments. He mentioned that the UAR Government had already carried out the recommendations given by that Committee. Mr. Sawi then thanked the Director-General of Unesco for his constant efforts in this International Campaign to preserve this human legacy.

Mr. Vrioni expressed his thanks to the UAR Government for its initiative in setting up this Board and Unesco's appreciation for the results which have and will be accomplished.

II. The Agenda placed before the Committee was as follows:

1. The request of the U.S.A. Government to obtain the temple of Dendur as grant-in-return.

2. The request of the Italian Government that the Universities of Milan and Turin and the Turin Museum be granted the right to transfer the reliefs of the temple of Ellesiya and that the Italian Government be granted these reliefs as a grant-in-return.
(3) The request of the Spanish Committee for the Preservation of the Nubian Monuments to obtain the temple of Debod as a grant-in-return to the Spanish Government.

(4) Other questions.

This Agenda was adopted by the Committee.

III. Recommendations

The Board after due consideration recommends:

1. That in view of the magnitude of the financial contribution of the U.S.A. for the preservation of the Abu Simbel Temples, the temple of Dendur be allocated to this Government.

This leaves the temples of Elisseya, Debod and Taffeh available as grants-in-return. Italy and Spain have already made application for Elisseya and Debod respectively and other States interested are now invited to express their wishes which will be considered on their merits. It is important to note that the question of the temple of Elisseya is a matter of some urgency because the rising water will overflow this monument after June-July 1965. The work of dismantling the reliefs should therefore be started before 1 May 1965. Unless money to cover the cost of the dismantling is forthcoming before this date, the UAR Government will preserve the monument at its own expense and will consider itself free to withdraw it as grant-in-return.

The Board recalls that recommendation 1.14(d) of the Report of the Consultative Committee at its first session held in Cairo from 23 May to 1 June 1960, states that "the grant of a temple for transfer abroad will not be recommended only on the bases of financing such removal; in particular, the offer should be accompanied by a substantial contribution toward the safeguarding of other monuments".

Moreover, according to paragraph 5 of the letter of the Minister of Culture and National Guidance to the Director-General of Unesco dated 6 March 1963 "Lastly, to add a necessary point of clarification concerning the allocation of these tokens of gratitude, the donor, once his contribution has been made available to the United Arab Republic Government, will naturally be entitled after consideration of the matter by the Consultative Committee, to receive the grant-in-return to him without waiting completion of the salvage works".

2. That the UAR Government presents details of the list of the antiquities selected for grants-in-return which can then be studied by the Board at its next session, with a view to their definitive allocation.

3. That the Director-General of Unesco informs all Member States of these recommendations as soon as they are adopted by the UAR Government, with the purpose of making a fresh appeal for further financial contributions towards the preservation of the Abu Simbel Temples.

The Board approved the proposal that a further meeting be held in Autumn 1965.
ANNEX VI

PROGRESS OF WORK IN EGYPTIAN NUBIA

I - DOCUMENTATION

The work of documenting the monuments has been completed.

For the inscriptions and rock drawings, the situation is as follows:

1. Each expedition is supposed to have made the necessary recordings in its own sector.

2. In 1964, the Antiquities Service sent a special expedition which has cut out 66 of the most important rock inscriptions and drawings with a view to exhibiting them in a museum.

3. A second expedition, planned for the summer of 1965, will continue the cutting programme begun last year.

4. Spain has assumed responsibility for all the prehistoric rock drawings located on both banks between Korosko and the Sudanese border.

5. Spain began work in 1964 between Korosko and Kafr Ibrim on the east bank and has already cut out 81 items.

II - EXCAVATIONS

Egyptian Lower Nubia can be considered entirely excavated. However, the rise in the level of the reservoir in 1964-1965 considerably handicapped the missions, which were able to work only above the 128 metre level. Spain had to abandon its winter campaign, and Austria was forced to modify its programme.

Missions with excavation sites at the highest points were able to continue normally: the Egypt Exploration Society at Kafr Ibrim, the American Research Center at Gebel Adda, France in a fortified village north of Wadi es-Seuba.

Since the beginning of the international campaign, the two prehistorico missions (Yale and New Mexico) had to restrict themselves to the Palaeolithic (the Neolithic was flooded when the Aswan Dam was raised); their prospecting continues regularly.

There will be one last season (the winter of 1965-1966) for Austria (Sayala), United Kingdom (Kafr Ibrim) and the United States (Gebel Adda and the prehistoric survey).

N.B. Two other missions have still to complete their tasks: Federal Republic of Germany (Amada) and Czecholovakia (sector between Kalabsa and Gerf Hussein, on both banks, and sector between Wadi es-Seuba and Korosko, west bank). These two missions have not yet exactly decided their programmes for this year.

III - PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS

A. WORK COMPLETED

1. KIRTASSI. Dismantled in 1960 and re-erected in 1963 south of the new site of Kalabsa by the Antiquities Service of the United Arab Republic.

2. KALABSHA. Dismantled and reconstructed near the High Dam in 1962-1963 by and at the expense of the Federal Republic of Germany.

3. GERF HUSSEIN. Since this temple could not be saved whole the Antiquities Service, in 1964, cut out its most characteristic reliefs and sculptures.
B. **MONUMENTS OFFERED BY THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC AS GRANTS-IN-RETURN FOR INTERNATIONAL AID**

1. **DEBOD.** Dismantled in 1960 by the Antiquities Service; blocks stored at Aswan.

2. **TAPFA.** Dismantled in 1960 by the Antiquities Service; blocks stored at Aswan.

3. **DENDUR.** Dismantled in 1962 by the Antiquities Service; blocks stored at Aswan.

4. **ELLESEYA** (see paragraph C7 below).

C. **UNCOMPLETED WORK**

1. **BEIT EL-WALI.** Temple cut out in 1964 with United States financial assistance. The blocks were taken to a site near the new Kalabsha, where they will be reassembled in 1965.

2. **DAKKA.** Temple dismantled in 1962 by the Antiquities Service; blocks transferred near the temple of Wadi es-Sebua where they will be reassembled. The stones of the temple of Koufan, used again in constructing the wharf at Dakka, could not all be recuperated because of the rise in the water-level.

3. **MAHAHRAQA.** Temple dismantled in 1962 by the Antiquities Service and blocks transferred near the temple of Wadi es-Sebua, where they will be reassembled.

4. **WADI ES-SEBUA.** Temple dismantled (front) and cut out of the rock (sanctuary and adjacent rooms) in 1964 with United States financial assistance. The blocks, stored near the site at a higher level, will shortly be reassembled.

5. **AMADA.** Temple dismantled (front) by the Antiquities Service; back now being transported on rails to the new site in a single block, by and at the expense of the French Government. The monument will shortly be reinstalled at a higher level.

6. **DERR.** Temple cut out in 1964 by the Antiquities Service. The blocks, at present stored at Derr will shortly be transported and reassembled on a hill (not yet been chosen) that will maintain the original orientation of the temple.

7. **ELLESEYA.** Turin Museum has offered to cut out the temple at Italy's expense in the summer of 1965.

8. **ANIBA (tomb of Pennut).** Tomb cut out during the winter of 1964-1965 with United States financial aid. It will be reconstituted near the temple of Amada.

9. **KASR IBRIM (chapels).** If the water-level permits, parts of these chapels will be cut out by the Antiquities Service during the summer of 1965.

10. **ABU ODA.** In 1964, the principal reliefs were cut out by the Antiquities Service. If the water-level permits the other reliefs will be removed by the Service during the summer of 1965.

11. **GEHEL SHAMS.** If the water-level permits, the Gebel Shams stele will be cut out by the Antiquities Service during the summer of 1965.

D. **MONUMENTAL GROUPS**

1. **ABU SIMBEL.** The work began in 1964.

2. **PHILAE.** The Dutch firm NEDECO has made a technical assessment of the United Arab Republic project; present conditions would appear to indicate the possibility of making an early start on the project.