EARLY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THOMAS WHITTEMORE, 1910s-1930s

Repository:	Image Collections and Fieldwork Archives Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, Washington, D.C.
Location:	ICFA Stacks
Identifier:	MS.BZ.017
Collection Title:	Early Archaeological Projects Associated with Thomas Whittemore, 1910s-1930s
Name of Creator(s):	Whittemore, Thomas, 1871-1950 Piankoff, Alexandre, 1897-1966 Egypt Exploration Society Velkov, Ivan, 1891-1958 Grabar, André, 1896-1990 Frolow, Anatole, 1906-1972 Clark, H.B.
Inclusive Dates:	1910s-1930s
Languages:	English, Coptic, French, Arabic, Greek, Russian
Quantity:	5 boxes of papers and photographs; 6 folders and 1 tube of oversize drawings

SCOPE AND CONTENT

This collection contains papers, photographs, and drawings dating from the 1910s through the early 1930s that relate to excavation projects conducted in Egypt and Bulgaria. The collection is divided into 4 series and the contents are roughly arranged in chronological order by fieldwork project and medium. The dates listed for Series I and II are inclusive of the dates indicated on the items contained within the collection. Most of the materials are undated, but these items are presumed to have been created during and/or following the excavations. Within each group, folders with dated items are filed first, followed by undated materials. Series III and IV, however, are arranged according to the official dates of each fieldwork project. For the official dates of each fieldwork project, please see ICFA's "Notes on Egypt Exploration Society Excavations" and "Notes on Bulgarian Excavations" in the Appendix.

The materials include excavation reports, fieldwork and research notes, transcriptions from publications, translations of texts, citations, and correspondence, as well as rubbings, drawings, watercolor paintings, and photographs. While a portion of the collection reflects original observations made in the field, the majority of the archival materials consist of the research materials and pre-publication drafts created by Thomas Whittemore and his affiliates at the Byzantine Institute. Some of these materials were published decades after the fieldwork was completed - in some cases, posthumously following Whittemore's death in 1950. Other materials were never published. However, based on the nature of the records and the resulting publications, one can assume that the research and editorial tasks were undertaken by Whittemore's colleagues, with some degree of oversight by Whittemore himself. This is evidenced by the extant correspondence, as well as the notations and corrections in Whittemore's hand among the documents. While authorship for individual documents cannot be fully determined in all cases, tentative identifications are given when supported by internal or external evidence.

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Documents from the Egypt series record excavation projects that were conducted by the Egypt Exploration Society (EES; formerly, the Egypt Exploration Fund) at Abydos and Amarna in the 1910s and 1920s. These materials appear to be the collective papers produced by: Thomas Whittemore, who served as the American representative for EES in the 1910s and 1920s; Alexandre Piankoff, a Russian emigré Egyptologist who was associated with the Byzantine Institute in the 1920s and 1930s; and other individuals affiliated with the Egypt Exploration Society and the Byzantine Institute. This series consists of manuscripts and draft reports by various authors, transcriptions from scholarly publications, notes, and correspondence. There are also materials related to Whittemore's interest in the Early Christian drawings and graffiti found at Abydos. Whittemore had planned to publish his findings on the subject, but it was Alexandre Piankoff who completed the publication in the 1950s based on the materials that Whittemore collected. Similarly, while Whittemore published a preliminary report regarding his Amarna fieldwork, the final publication was never completed and items in the collection remain unpublished. Photographs, rubbings, plans, drawings, and maps related to these fieldwork projects in Egypt may be found in Series III and IV.

Papers from the Bulgaria series document excavation projects and studies of art and architecture undertaken in Bulgaria during the early to mid-1920s. The items primarily highlight the architecture and decoration of the Basilica at Messemvria, the Red Church (Tchervena Tcherkva) at Peruštica, and the Basilica at Bělovo. These papers document fieldwork projects conducted by Ivan Velkov (or Velkoff) of the National Museum in Sofia and Sergěj Pokrovskij of the Archaeological Institute of Bulgaria, with the financial support of both Thomas Whittemore and the National Archaeological Museum in Sofia, Bulgaria. The results of these fieldwork projects were published in volumes 1 and 2 of *The Bulletin of the Byzantine Institute*, which were edited by André Grabar and Michel Malinine, respectively. The materials in this series may represent the pre-publication research conducted by Whittemore, the Bulgarian excavators, and Whittemore's associates at the Byzantine Institute, notably Grabar and Anatole Frolow. Photographs of watercolor paintings and ground plans related to these fieldwork projects in Bulgaria may be found in Series III.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Thomas Whittemore's (1871-1950) fascination with antiquity began long before he founded the Byzantine Institute in 1930. While still an English professor at Tufts College, he took classes at the Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. It is likely here that he first devoted himself to the study of the Fine Arts, for he began to introduce courses surveying the art, history, and culture of ancient civilizations into the Tufts curriculum in the early 1900s.[1] As Whittemore's prominence as a lecturer in the Fine Arts grew, he made frequent trips abroad.[2] In 1911, Whittemore was named the American representative to the excavations at Abydos, Egypt sponsored by the British-run Egypt Exploration Society (EES; formerly, the Egypt Exploration Fund), which maintained an office for the fund's American subscribers in Boston, MA.

Whittemore's career as an amateur archaeologist continued throughout the 1910s and 1920s. Resigning from his post at Tufts College in 1912, he assisted with the EES excavations at Abydos, Sawama, Balabish, and Amarna, which spanned the 1910s through the early 1930s. Working under field directors such as Édouard Naville at Abydos and Francis G. Newton at

Amarna, Whittemore published several articles communicating EES's findings and the progress of the excavations to the archaeological community, as well as to EES's American subscribers. Whittemore also traveled throughout the United States to give lectures about EES expeditions and the work of the Society. Whittemore himself became acting field director at Amarna in December 1924, following the untimely death of Newton, thereby gaining valuable experience managing a team of fieldworkers and assembling fieldwork documentation. After the 1924-1925 season at Amarna, Whittemore was less actively involved with EES fieldwork, but he continued to visit both Amarna and Abydos during the subsequent seasons of work directed by Henri Frankfort in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

When not working in Egypt, Whittemore traveled extensively throughout Europe, witnessing firsthand the destruction and upheaval brought on by World War I and developing a heightened concern for the protection and preservation of ancient sites in countries plagued by political instability. Devoting himself to relief work throughout the 1910s, particularly in Russia, Whittemore became an expert administrator and fundraiser, developing the varied skill set that would allow him to found and ensure the survival of the Byzantine Institute in the coming years. His efforts took him to Bulgaria several times in the 1910s and these visits likely inspired his return to the nation in the 1920s,[3] during which time he provided administrative and financial support for excavation projects and studies at sites such as the Basilica at Messemvria (1920),[4] the Red Church (Tchervena Tcherkva) at Peruštica (1921),[5] and the Basilica at Bělovo (1924).[6]

Whittemore's devotion to academia did not end when he left Tufts, however. Returning periodically to the United States to deliver lectures and to solicit aid for his humanitarian and academic initiatives,[7] he strove to link continents, cultures, and eras—to connect East with West and past with present. Combining his fieldwork experience in Egypt and Bulgaria with continued scholarly research and attempts at publication, Whittemore dedicated himself to both the discovery and dissemination of information throughout his early archaeological endeavors, ultimately laying the foundation for his most remembered achievement: the creation of the Byzantine Institute in 1930.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Acquisition Information: Based on notes in the former ICFA Curator's files and correspondence from *The Byzantine Institute and Dumbarton Oaks Fieldwork Records and Papers, ca. late 1920s-2000s*, Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection received the first shipment of materials related to Thomas Whittemore's fieldwork projects in January 1957. The boxes contained materials related to the Byzantine Institute's fieldwork projects (e.g., cramp charts from Hagia Sophia, films, and negatives) and likely included additional materials related to Whittemore's archaeological activities. This shipment also included specimens of mosaic cubes, glass paste, and Coptic textiles, which are currently stored in the Dumbarton Oaks Museum. After the transfer, the fieldwork materials may have been stored in Paul Underwood's office, or what was informally known as the Byzantine Fieldwork Office.[8] According to Charlotte Kroll,[9] the Photograph Collection began to receive additional archival materials related to the early archeological expeditions in Egypt in the mid-1980s. Unfortunately, it is not clear what types of items were received during that time.

EARLY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THOMAS WHITTEMORE, 1910s-1930s

It is possible that a portion of Whittemore's early archaeological papers, particularly those relating to excavations at Amarna, Egypt, were once part of the *Thomas Whittemore Papers*.[10] According to a note made in May 2001, Natalia Teteriatnikov[11] removed papers concerning Amarna from the Whittemore papers and may have incorporated them into the Byzantine Institute and Dumbarton Oaks fieldwork collection. At that point, they may have been combined with other archival materials related to Whittemore's early archaeological projects in Egypt and Bulgaria and attributed to the Byzantine Institute. However, due to the lack of documentation, it is difficult to determine the complete acquisition history for this collection.

Processing Information: Similar to the processing information contained in *The Byzantine Institute and Dumbarton Oaks Fieldwork Records and Papers, ca. late 1920s-2000s*, this collection was initially inventoried by Jeff Schlossberg.[12] The collection was roughly organized in chronological order and then by location. Between the 1990s and 2000s, the collection was re-organized and re-processed by former ICFA staff and interns, including: Natalia Teteriatnikov, Gerrianne Schaad, and Rebecca Bruner. The collection was re-arranged alphabetically by the author's last name and then by location. As the re-organization project had not been completed, Rona Razon, Archives Specialist, and Laurian Douthett, former Archivist Assistant, began to evaluate the existing finding aids and collection arrangement in September 2010. After the assessment, the ICFA staff decided to re-organize the materials in sequential order by fieldwork project and location, in order to preserve the collection items' initial manner of creation.

As noted above under Acquisition Information, this collection was previously incorporated within the fieldwork archive of the Byzantine Institute and Dumbarton Oaks. In September-October 2011, Shalimar White, Manager of ICFA, assessed the Egypt oversize drawings and discovered additional photographs and negatives in ICFA's backlog and cold storage, which depicted the archaeological excavations conducted at Abydos and Amarna. Since these fieldwork projects were sponsored by the Egypt Exploration Society and the materials were created prior to the establishment of the Byzantine Institute in 1930, ICFA staff decided to remove the related archival materials from *The Byzantine Institute and Dumbarton Oaks Fieldwork Records and Papers, ca. late 1920s-2000s*. A new collection focusing on Whittemore's early archaeological activities was created by combining these archival records with the related photographs and oversize materials.

In the summer of 2012, Caitlin Ballotta, former ICFA intern, assessed and revised the existing draft of the finding aid and the collection arrangement. Ballotta also revised the Historical Note; retitled folders to accurately reflect their contents; and arranged materials according to the new filing system, which was devised with the help of Razon and White. The new arrangement plan called for the creation of geographic divisions that reflect the different excavation sites documented within the collection. Items within each site group are arranged chronologically, when possible, and according to type, e.g. papers, photographs, and oversize rubbings and drawings. ICFA staff believe that this arrangement plan better reflects the fact that the materials in the collection were the result of fieldwork projects, but were primarily created during the research and pre-publication stages subsequent to the fieldwork.

EARLY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THOMAS WHITTEMORE, 1910s-1930s

Conditions on Access and Use: Access to the collection is unrestricted. It is available for research purposes. Duplication of the collection may be governed by copyright and other restrictions.

Physical Access: Appointment is required for access because researcher space is limited: http://www.doaks.org/icfa-appointment-request-form. For research queries, contact the staff of Image Collections and Fieldwork Archives (icfa@doaks.org).

Preferred Citation: *Early Archaeological Projects Associated with Thomas Whittemore, 1910s-1930s, MS.BZ.017, Image Collections and Fieldwork Archives, Dumbarton Oaks, Trustees for Harvard University, Washington, D.C.*

INDEX TERMS

Individuals Names
Clark, H.B.
Emery, Walter Bryan (1903-1971)
Ermoloff, Boris; Ermolov, Boris Nikolaevich; B.N.E
Filov, Bogdan (1883-1945)
Frankfort, Henri (1897-1954)
Frolow, Anatole (1906-1972)
Glanville, Stephen Ranulph Kingdon (1900-1956); S.R.K.G.
Grabar, André (1896-1990); Grabar, Andreĭ Nikolaevich
Naville, Édouard (1844-1926)
Newton, Francis G. (1878-1924); Newton, F.G.
Peet, T. Eric (1882-1934)
Piankoff, Alexandre (1897-1966); Alexander
Pokrovskij, Sergĕj
Velkov, Ivan (1891-1958); Velkoff
Whittemore, Thomas (1871-1950)
Woolley, C. Leonard (1880-1960)

Organizations
Byzantine Institute; Byzantine Institute, Inc.; Bizans Enstitüsü; Byzantine Institute of America
Egypt Exploration Society; Egypt Exploration Fund
National Institute of Archaeology with Museum - Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; National Archaeological Museum in Sofia

Geographical Locations and Sites
Abydos; Al 'Arābā al Madfūnah
Amarna; Tell el-Amarna; Tel el-Amarna; al-‘Amārnah; El Amarna
Bulgaria; Bălgarija
Egypt
Golyamo Belovo; Bĕlovo; Belovo
Greece
Israel

Nesebar; Messemvria; Mesembria; Nesebŭr
Osireion; Osireon; Osirieon
Perushtica; Peruštica; Perustica; Peroushitza
Red Church; Tchervena Tcherkva
Turkey

Subjects
Antiquity
Archaeological site
Architecture
Basilica
Byzantine
Drawing
Early Christian
Egyptian
Excavation
Field notes
Funerary building
Graffiti
Map
Mortuary temple
Palace
Photographic print
Research notes
Report
Rubbing
Sculpture
Wall painting

COLLECTION ARRANGEMENT

This collection is divided into 4 series based on geographical site and medium. The contents are arranged chronologically when possible; undated items are subsequently organized by content type, with bibliographic or research materials preceding mock-ups intended for publication.

The dates listed for Series I and II are inclusive of the dates indicated on the items contained within this archival collection. Most of the materials are undated, but these items are presumed to have been created during and/or following the excavations. Series III and IV, however, are arranged according to the official dates of each fieldwork project. Folders with dated items are filed first, followed by undated materials within each site group.

SERIES I: EGYPT, ca. early 1910s-early 1930s

EARLY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THOMAS WHITTEMORE, 1910s-1930s

Divided into 3 subseries and contains research and bibliographic materials, transcriptions, ground plans, drafts of preliminary reports, publication materials, and correspondence. Contents also include the research materials and notes of Alexandre Piankoff, who assisted in the preparation of publications using materials gathered by Thomas Whittemore. These items document Whittemore's involvement with the Egypt Exploration Society as the American Representative on staff in Egypt throughout the 1910s and 1920s.

Subseries A contains materials related to excavations at Abydos during the 1910s to the early 1930s. Subseries B consists of materials related to excavations that took place at Amarna in the 1920s. Subseries C contains a compilation of research materials concerning sites in Egypt and other countries that relate to Amarna. Many of these are mentioned in Whittemore's preliminary report on the EES excavations during the 1924-1925 season at Amarna.[13]

SUBSERIES A: OSIREION AT ABYDOS AND GENERAL ABYDOS, ca. 1910s-early 1930s

SUBSERIES B: AMARNA, ca. 1920s

SUBSERIES C: RELATED RESEARCH MATERIALS CONCERNING AMARNA, ca. 1900s-1920s

SERIES II: BULGARIA, ca. 1920s

Contains research and bibliographic materials, translations and transcriptions of articles, ground plans, drafts of preliminary reports, correspondence, and watercolor paintings. These items document the excavations and studies of frescoes and architecture that were conducted in the 1920s with Thomas Whittemore's financial support at the following sites in Bulgaria:

- Basilica, Messemvria
- Red Church (Tchervena Tcherkva), Peruštica
- Basilica, Bělovo

The materials represent research materials and manuscripts created in preparation for the publication of these fieldwork projects, which may have been created by many individuals, including Ivan Velkov, Sergěj Pokrovskij, André Grabar, and Anatole Frolow.

SERIES III: PHOTOGRAPHS, ca. 1910s-1930s

Contains black and white photographs from the 1910s through the 1930s that document fieldwork projects in Egypt and Bulgaria. Many of these photographs were found in ICFA's backlog and cold storage.

SERIES IV: OVERSIZE RUBBINGS AND DRAWINGS, ca. 1920s

Contains oversize rubbings, drawings, and maps related to Thomas Whittemore's archaeological activities in Egypt. Materials related to Amarna include architectural drawings and ground plans

executed by H. B. Clark during the season of 1924-1925, during which time Whittemore served as acting field director for the EES excavations. Additionally, this series includes rubbings of graffiti and drawings from the Temple of Seti I and the Osireion at Abydos, possibly executed in the late 1920s. The drawings and rubbings were completed on a variety of paper types, including drafting cloth, tracing paper, and grid paper.

SUBSERIES A: ABYDOS, EGYPT, ca. 1920s

SUBSERIES B: AMARNA, EGYPT, 1924-1925

Note to researchers: If you find any errors in the Collection Inventory and Description, please notify the Archives Specialist immediately.

COLLECTION DESCRIPTION AND INVENTORY

SERIES I: EGYPT, ca. 1910s-early 1930s

SUBSERIES A: OSIREION AT ABYDOS AND GENERAL ABYDOS, ca. 1910s-early 1930s

Box 1: Osireion at Abydos, ca. 1910s-early 1930s

Folder 1: Transcription from a publication by E. R. Ayrton and brochure for the Egypt Exploration Fund by Édouard Naville, Abydos, ca. 1910s

Transcription from Edward Russell Ayrton's chapter on "The Suneh, Middle Fort and Deir" from the Egypt Exploration Fund's 1904 excavation memoir for Abydos.[14] Naville's text in the EEF brochure is addressed to "American Subscribers" and includes a reprint of an article on Abydos published by Whittemore in 1914.[15] Folder also includes a plan of the "Great Pool and the Tomb of Osiris" extracted from Naville's excavation report for the 1913-1914 season at Abydos, which appeared in *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*.[16]

Folder 2: Notes and practice sheets in Arabic and Russian, 1911

Folder 3: Letter from Whittemore to "Alex," Cairo, January 28, 1926

Letter is probably addressed to Alexandre Piankoff. Relates to the east terminus wall of the Temple of Karnak at Thebes and the Osireion at Abydos.

Folder 4: Letter from "Jimmy" to Whittemore, March 2, 1929

Unknown correspondent discusses photographs of graffiti and textiles sent by Whittemore

Folder 5: Notes, transcriptions, and translations of Greek and Coptic graffiti at the Osireion and Temple of Seti I, Abydos, ca. 1930s

Includes a letter dated April 14, 1932, which is addressed to "Tom" from "Stephen" of the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum. Correspondents are probably Whittemore and Stephen Ranulph Kingdon Glanville, who was part of the EES excavation team during the 1923-1924 and 1926-1927 seasons at Amarna.[17]

Folder 6: Notes and draft for: "Summary of the History of the Osireion," Abydos, no date

Folder 7: Transcriptions and catalog of graffiti at the Osireion, Abydos, no date

Includes: "Catalogue of Graffiti on the Walls of the long Passage leading down to the Osireion" and "Greek Graffito of the Osireion in Abydos" by M. Géraud

Folder 8: Transcriptions, notes, and drafts related to Abydos, no date

Includes transcriptions from publications on Abydos by Jean Capart[18] and Emile Amélineau (with a sketch plan).[19] Folder also includes notes on Avicenna[20] and various texts related to Abydos.

Note: The text that begins "It has been suggested that the Osireion was used in Christian times as a kind of Nilometer…" appears to be a draft for an article on the drawings and graffiti at the Osireion published by Piankoff in the *Bulletin de la Société d'Archéologie Copte*.[21] In his introduction, Piankoff notes that "the present article was written in the early thirties when, following the excavations at Abydos by the Egypt Exploration Society in 1927-28, the late Prof. T. Whittemore was working on the period of the Christian occupation of the Osireion of Seti I… I present this article without alteration, adding only a few footnotes."[22] This may be the same text described by Henri Frankfort, field director at Abydos from 1925-1927, in the Preface to his publication on the EES excavations there: "It is hoped that Professor Thomas Whittemore's essay on the interesting Coptic graffiti from the Cenotaph will soon be completed and published in *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*."[23] For rubbings of the drawings and graffiti discussed in Whittemore/Piankoff's text, see Series IV: Oversize Rubbings and Drawings.

Folder 9: Typewritten drafts: "Osireion," Abydos, no date

Drafts for an article on the drawings and graffiti at the Osireion, which was later published by Piankoff in the *Bulletin de la Société d'Archéologie Copte*.[24]

Folder 10: Typewritten drafts: "The Christian Occupation of the Osireion at Abydos," no date

Drafts for an article on the drawings and graffiti at the Osireion, which was later published by Piankoff in the *Bulletin de la Société d'Archéologie Copte*.[25]

Folder 11: Typewritten drafts: "The Cenotaph of Seti I at Abydos during the Graeco-Roman Period and the Christian Occupation," no date

Drafts for an article on the drawings and graffiti at the Osireion, which was later published by Piankoff in the *Bulletin de la Société d'Archéologie Copte*.[26]

Folder 12: Typewritten manuscript: "Amongst the Coptic inscriptions in Seti's temple at Abydos…," no date

Folder 13: Transcriptions from publications relating to Abydos and other sites in Egypt and Turkey, no date

Includes transcriptions and sketch plans from publications by W. M. Flinders Petrie[27] and Emile Amélineau (with a sketch plan),[28] relating to the royal tombs at Abydos. Folder also contains notes on the catacombs at Dendereh,[29] the cemeteries at Naga-ed-Dêr, [30] the granaries at Beni-Hassan,[31] as well as Sakkarah in Egypt and Sendschirli (Zincirli) in Turkey.[32]

Folder 14: Mock-ups of plates for a publication: "'Osireion' Plates," no date

Mock-up of plates for the article on the drawings and graffiti at the Osireion published by Piankoff in the *Bulletin de la Société d'Archéologie Copte*.[33] Includes black and white photographs with hand-written captions. See Folder 15 for related mock-up of text. For rubbings of the drawings and graffiti depicted in the photographs, see Series IV: Oversize Rubbings and Drawings.

Folder 15: Mock-up of text for a publication: "'Osireion' Text" / "Passage leading down to the 'Osireion,'" no date

Mock-up of draft text for the article on the drawings and graffiti at the Osireion published by Piankoff in the *Bulletin de la Société d'Archéologie Copte*,[34] with hand-written corrections. See Folder 14 for related mock-up of plates.

SUBSERIES B: AMARNA, ca. 1920s

Folder 16: Notebook: "A. Piankoff / notes / Tel-Amarna," November 23, 1923

Includes notes and observations on the architecture in the North Palace at Amarna and a text entitled "The Frescoes Amarna"[35]

Folder 17: Correspondence from Piankoff to Whittemore, January-June 1924

Letters relate to Maru-Aten at Amarna and Egypt Exploration Society publications on Amarna. Folder also contains English translations of Egyptian hieroglyphs and notes from a text on "Egyptian Art" by Wilhelm Worringer.[36]

Folder 18: Photographs and reproductions of ground plans, architectural drawings, reliefs, and frescoes related to Amarna, ca. 1924-1925

Includes photographs of plans and drawings of the Northern Granary, North Sanctuary, and Northern Palace. The original drawings were created by H. B. Clark, architect for the Egypt Exploration Society excavations during the 1924-1925 and 1926-1927 seasons at Amarna - see Series IV: Oversize Rubbings and Drawings. Folder also contains cuttings of plates from the preliminary excavation reports for the 1923-1924 season by F. G. Newton[37] and the 1924-1925 season by Whittemore.[38]

Folder 19: Transcriptions from publications relating to Egyptian granaries, no date

Includes transcriptions and sketches from publications by Heinrich Karl Brugsch,[39] Adolf Erman,[40] Ludwig Borchardt, W.M. Flinders Petrie,[41] and Aylward M. Blackman[42]

Folder 20: Drafts and transcriptions from publications related to Amarna, no date

Includes transcriptions and sketches from publications by F. G. Newton,[43] Norman de Garis Davies,[44] Adolf Erman,[45] T.E. Peet and C. Leonard Woolley,[46] Gaston Maspero,[47] W. M. Flinders Petrie,[48] Margaret Murray,[49] Ludwig Borchardt,[50] and Heinrich Schäfer. Folder also includes hand-written drafts for the texts: "The North Sanctuary" and "The Temples of Amarna."

Folder 21: Notes on names, hieroglyphs, and art at Amarna, no date

Includes a note that begins with "To Alex: Notes for an article on the Palace…," which was probably written by Whittemore and addressed to Alexandre Piankoff. Folder also includes a text, "Les fresques de Tel el Amarna."[51]

Note: This may be preparatory material for an article on the North Palace that was supposed to have been written by Whittemore. Henri Frankfort, field director during the 1926-27 and 1928-29 seasons at Amarna, noted in his volume on the mural paintings at Amarna that "a chapter on the Northern Palace by Professor Thomas Whittemore has been withheld, because recent discoveries make the interpretation of that building subject to a controversy, which would be out of place in the present volume."[52]

Folder 22: Drafts for a text on the Northern Palace at Amarna, no date

Includes typed and hand-written drafts for the section on the "The North Palace" in Whittemore's preliminary report on the 1924-1925 season at Amarna, for which he served as acting field director.[53] Folder also includes a typed version of the "To Alex" note in Folder 21.

Folder 23: Drafts and transcriptions from publications related to the Northern Palace and frescoes at Amarna, no date

Includes: "Temple of Amarna;"[54] "Foundation of Building at the Exteme [sic] North of the City;"[55] "The Frescoes of Amarna;"[56] "West Colonade of Harimgroup" (with sketches); and "Akhenaten, Ty, Nefertete, and Mutnezemt, Professor T. E. Peet"

SUBSERIES C: RELATED RESEARCH MATERIALS CONCERNING AMARNA, ca. 1900s-1920s

Box 2: Related research materials concerning Amarna, ca. 1900s-1920s

Folder 24: Transcription from publication on Pithom-Heroopolis, ca. 1900s

Transcription from a 1903 publication by Édouard Naville,[57] with a map of the site

Folder 25: Report by Robb de P. Tytus on the Palace of Amenhetep III at Thebes, 1903

Photostat copy of a report from The Metropolitan Museum of Art by Robb de P. Tytus: "A Preliminary Report on the Re-Excavation of the Palace of Amenhetep III, 1903"[58]

Folder 26: Transcriptions from publications related to the Palace of Amenophis III at Thebes, ca. 1920s

Includes transcriptions from publications by Heinrich Schäfer[59] and Georges Daressy[60]

Folder 27: Transcriptions from publications related to the Palace of Medinet Habu at Luxor, ca. 1920s

Includes an English translation of an article by Ludwig Borchardt[61] and two hand-drawn ground plans. One of these plans is signed "Berlin 1924 / П.А.," probably the signature of Piankoff.

Folder 28: Correspondence and transcriptions from publications related to Deir el-Bahari, Thebes, ca. 1920s

Includes transcriptions from publications by Édouard Naville[62] and James Edward Quibell,[63] as well as a text entitled "The Royal Draught Board." Folder also includes two hand-drawn ground plans signed "Berlin 1924 / Π.A.," probably the signature of Piankoff. There is also a letter from "S.R.K.G." to Whittemore dated "20 Oct [1]927." The correspondent's initials are likely those of Stephen Ranulph Kingdon Glanville.

Folder 29: Transcriptions from publications related to the Palace of King Merenptah at Memphis, ca. 1920s

Includes notecards and transcriptions from articles by M.C.C. Edgar[64] and Ludwig Borchardt.[65] Folder also includes sketches and a ground plan signed "Berlin 1924 / [?] Π. A.," probably the signature of Piankoff.

Folder 30: Transcriptions from publications and drawings related to the pyramids of Sahure and Neuserre at Abusir, no date

Includes transcriptions from publications by Ludwig Borchardt[66] and two drawings of the pyramid of Sahure

Folder 31: Transcription from a publication by Percy E. Newberry[67] related to El Bersheh, no date

Folder 32: Transcriptions from publications related to Hierakonpolis and Kahun, no date

Includes sketch plans and transcriptions from publications by J. E. Quibell and F. W. Green[68] and W.M. Flinders Petrie[69]

Folder 33: Correspondence, transcriptions from publications, and photographs related to Deir el-Medina, no date

Includes undated correspondence from Bernard Bruyère (in French) and transcriptions from publications by Bruyère[70] and Charles Boreux.[71] Folder also includes photographs (4) of Egyptian sculpture in the Musée du Louvre, Paris and the Museo di Antichità, Torino.

Folder 34: Notes, transcriptions from publications, and pamphlets on various topics related to Egyptian archaeology and hieroglyphs, no date

Includes transcriptions from publications by Gaston Maspero[72] and Norman de Garis Davies.[73] Folder also includes a sketch map of Egypt (in Arabic) and pamphlets for Les Éditions G. Van Oest, which list publications by André Grabar and Gaston Maspero.

Folder 35: Transcriptions from the 18th century travels of Le sieur Granger (Tourtechot) in Egypt, no date

Two copies of a text in French: "Le 23. j'allai á Baskier…"[74]

Folder 36: Notes, transcriptions from publications, and drawings related to Tiryns and Knossos, Greece, no date

Includes notes on Creto-Mycenaean architecture, including the palace at Tiryns. Folder also includes a transcription of "The Palace of Minos at Knossos" by Sir Arthur Evans,[75] including a drawing and tracing of a clay sealing from the same publication.

Folder 37: Transcriptions from publications and ground plan related to Gezer, Israel, no date

Includes a transcription from a publication R.A.S. Macalister[76] and a plan copied from the same publication

Folder 38: Transcriptions from publications and ground plans related to Lachis, Israel, no date

Includes a transcription from a publication by Hughes Vincent [77] and plans copied from the same publication

Folder 39: Transcriptions from publications related to Nippur, Iraq and Boghaskoi (Boğazköy/Hattusa), Turkey, no date

Includes a transcription from a publication by H.V. Hilprecht[78]

SERIES II: BULGARIA, ca. 1920s

Box 3: Bulgaria, ca. 1920s

Folder 40: Fieldwork notebook and translations of articles related to the Red Church (Tchervena Tcherkva) in Peruštica, ca. 1921

Fieldwork notebook is dated June 27, 1921-August 10, 1921. The author is unknown, but the field director and architect for the excavations was Sergěj Ivanovič Pokrovskij from the Archaeological Institute of Bulgaria.[79] Folder also includes English translations of articles by André Grabar: "The Painted Red Church;" "Paintings of the 'Red Church';" "The frescoes of the Red Church;" "The paintings of the Red Church;" and "The Red Church."

Folder 41: Color reproductions of watercolor copies of frescoes at the Red Church (Tchervena Tcherkva) in Peruštica, no date

Copies of color plates published in Anatole Frolow's 1946 article on the excavations at Peruštica in *The Bulletin of the Byzantine Institute*.[80] According to

Frolow, the watercolor copies of the frescoes at Peruštica were executed by Olga Wivdenko-Bělokopytov, a pupil of N. P. Kondakov, and another unknown artist.[81]

Folder 42: Excavation report by Ivan Velkoff (Velkov) and watercolor drawings of pottery fragments from the Basilica in Messemvria, no date

Includes an English translation of Velkov's manuscript: "The newly discovered Basilica at Messemvria," a draft version of the article published by the same author in *The Bulletin of the Byzantine Institute* in 1946.[82]

Folder 43: Notes, drafts, drawings, and watercolors related to the Basilica in Bělovo, no date

Includes a hand-written draft (in Russian), "Belovo," and a type-written draft, "Basilica Near the Village of Golemo Belovo: Report of the Excavations (continuation)," which are related to the article on the Basilica at Bělovo published by André Grabar and William Emerson in *The Bulletin of the Byzantine Institute* in 1946.[83] The pen and ink drawings and watercolors relate to the type-written draft and are numbered and annotated in Russian and English on their versos. Folder also contains a list of "Materials sent to Professor L.S. Moore" dated October 1937 and a hand-written draft for an "Article de Kondakov."[84]

Folder 44: Translations and transcriptions from publications related to various churches and fortresses in Bulgaria, no date

Includes translations and transcriptions from publications by Josef Strzygowski (English translation dated: "Sofia, Sept, 1924),[85] Bogdan Filov,[86] and G. I. Katzaroff and H. Tascheff.[87] Folder also includes other texts, possibly by André Grabar, related to sites in Bulgaria, such as Gradsko, Hissar Bania, Küstendil, and Tchepino. There is also a hand-written draft for Anatole Frolow's article on Peruštica, which appeared in two parts in *The Bulletin of the Byzantine Institute*.[88]

SERIES III: PHOTOGRAPHS, ca. 1910s-1930s

Box 4: Photographs, ca. 1910s-1930s

ABYDOS

Folder 45: Photographs relating to the Egypt Exploration Society excavations of the Osireion at Abydos, Egypt, ca. 1910s-1920s

Contains vintage prints and contact prints and were likely personal photographs taken by Thomas Whittemore during the EES excavations directed by Édouard Naville in the 1910s.[89] One photograph (accession number 2012.0002.0089) depicts Whittemore with graffiti visible behind him.

EARLY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THOMAS WHITTEMORE, 1910s-1930s

Note: Accession numbers include 2012.0002.0001-.0177 and 2012.0004.0003.[90]

Folder 46: Photographs relating to the Egypt Exploration Society excavations of the Osireion at Abydos, Egypt, ca. 1920s

Photographs document the EES excavations at Abydos directed by Henri Frankfort in the mid- to late 1920s.[91] They were likely taken by Herbert Felton, who served as engineer and photographer during the 1925-1926 and 1926-1927 seasons at Abydos.[92]

Note: Accession numbers range from 2012.0006.0068-.0072.[93]

Folder 47: Photographs relating to the Egypt Exploration Society excavations of the Osireion at Abydos, Egypt, ca. 1920s

Photographs document the EES excavations at Abydos directed by Henri Frankfort in the mid- to late 1920s. They were taken by Herbert Felton (stamped on the versos), who served as engineer and photographer during the 1925-1926 and 1926-1927 seasons at Abydos.

Note: Labeled with old accession numbers ranging from Ib-6.2a-Ib-6.2g.[94]

Folder 48: Photographs relating to the Egypt Exploration Society excavations of the Osireion at Abydos, Egypt, ca. 1920s

Contains vintage prints taken during the EES excavations at Abydos directed by Henri Frankfort in the mid- to late 1920s, particularly the clearing of the central hall, which was completed during the 1925-1926 season.[95] They appear to be personal snapshots, possibly taken by Whittemore or another individual present at the site during the excavations.

Note: Labeled with old accession numbers ranging from Ib-6.3a-Ib-6.3n.[96]

Folder 49: Photographs of graffiti at the Temple of Seti I and the Osireion at Abydos, Egypt, 1931

Photographs were taken as part of the Byzantine Institute's photographic campaign to the Red Sea Monasteries in Egypt by the staff photographer, Kazazian. They are numbered with negative numbers that match the list of photographs from the second expedition in 1931 (copy included in folder).[97]

Note: Labeled with old accession numbers: Ib-6.1a and Ib-6.1c-Ib-6.1i.[98]

AMARNA

EARLY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THOMAS WHITTEMORE, 1910s-1930s

Folder 50: Photographs relating to the Egypt Exploration Society excavations at Amarna, Egypt, 1921-1922

Photographs document the EES excavations at Amarna directed by T. Eric Peet during the 1920-1921 season and C. Leonard Woolley in the 1921-1922 season. Several photographs were used in the corresponding EES publications for the excavations.[99]

Note: Accession numbers range from 2012.0006.0001-.0067.[100]

Folder 51: Photographs relating to the Egypt Exploration Society excavations at Amarna, Egypt, ca. 1920s

Contains vintage prints and contact prints and were likely personal photographs taken by Whittemore during the EES excavations at Amarna in the 1920s. Several photographs depict Whittemore (2012.0002.0086-.0088 and 2012.004.0001) standing in the verandah of the southern expedition house and mounting what appears to be a donkey (2012.0002.0090-.0091, 2012.004.0002, and 2012.0002.0178). Other photographs depict members of the EES excavation team from the 1923-1924 season: F.G. Newton (field director), S.R.K. Glanville, and Walter Emery (2012.0002.0092-.0097).[101]

Note: Accession numbers include: 2012.0002.0008-.0009, .0076-.0077, .00086-.0088, .0090-.0097, .0110-.0112, .0114-.0116, and .0178; 2012.0003.0001-.0031; and 2012.0004.0001-.0002.[102]

MISCELLANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS OF EGYPTIAN ART

Folder 52: Miscellaneous photographs of Egyptian art, no date

Note: Accession numbers include: 2012.0009.0020, .0025, and .0027.[103]

BULGARIA

Folder 53: Photographs of watercolor copies of frescoes at the Red Church (Tchervena Tcherkva) in Peruštica, Bulgaria, no date

Contains contact prints from negatives of watercolor copies of the frescoes at Peruštica. These watercolors were executed by Olga Wivdenko-Belokopytov and another unknown artist. Some of these watercolors were reproduced as plates in Frolow's 1946 article in *The Bulletin of the Byzantine Institute*.[104] Other photographs appear to depict preparatory versions of the final watercolors. Folder also includes contact prints for a ground plan of the baptistery at Ephesus, which appeared as a figure in Frolow's second article on Peruštica in the same publication.[105]

Note: Labeled with negative numbers (D24.5; B24.1-B24.7; and C24.1-C24.12) that correspond to glass negatives.[106]

Folder 54: Photographs of watercolor copies of frescoes in the Red Church (Tchervena Tcherkva) in Peruštica, Bulgaria, no date

Contains photographs from negatives of watercolor copies of the frescoes at Peruštica, which were executed by Olga Wivdenko-Belokopytov and another unknown artist. Some of these watercolors were reproduced as plates in Frolow's 1946 article in *The Bulletin of the Byzantine Institute*.[107]

Note: Labeled with negative numbers [77-228, frame 37A-41A (GC)].[108]

Folder 55: Photographs of architectural drawings of the Basilica, Bělovo, Bulgaria, no date

Contains contact prints from negatives of architectural drawings published in Grabar and Emerson's 1946 article in *The Bulletin of the Byzantine Institute*.[109] The plans are attributed to Sergěj Pokrovskij, who along with T. Gerasimov, undertook the excavations at Bělovo in 1924.[110]

Note: Labeled with negative numbers (D24.1-D24.4) that correspond to glass negatives.[111]

SERIES IV: OVERSIZE RUBBINGS AND DRAWINGS, ca. 1920s

SUBSERIES A: ABYDOS, EGYPT, ca. 1920s

The oversize rubbings and tracings contained in these folders were reproduced by Piankoff in several articles published after Whittemore's death in 1950 in *Les Cahiers Coptes* and the *Bulletin de la Société d'Archéologie Copte*.[112] According to Piankoff, Whittemore identified the crosses in the Osireion during the Egypt Exploration Society's 1927-1928 season at Abydos.[113] Related photographs may be found in Series I, Subseries A, Folder 14 and Series III, Folders 45 and 49. Some of the drawings have been digitized and cataloged in EmbARK; for access, see Byzantine Photograph & Fieldwork Archive Drawings Disc 60.

Oversize 1: Regional maps of Abydos, Egypt, 1929

Labeled in Arabic and English

Oversize 2:[114] Rubbings of drawings and graffiti from Abydos, Egypt, 1920s

Contains 10 rubbings, which depict crosses and ships, as well as animal and human figures

Note: Catalog numbers range from BF.F.1993.F2837-F2843 and from BF.F.1993.F2845-F2847.[115]

Oversize 3:[116] Rubbing of drawing from Abydos, Egypt, 1920s

Contains 1 rubbing, which depicts a ship

Note: Catalog number BF.F.1993.F2844

Oversize 4:[117] Rubbings of drawings and graffiti from Abydos, Egypt, 1920s

Contains 7 rubbings, which depict crosses, ships, and animal figures

Note: Catalog numbers range from BF.F.1993.F2848-F2854.[118]

Oversize 5:[119] Blueprints of rubbings of drawings and graffiti from Abydos, Egypt, no date

Contains blueprint copies of the original rubbings stored in Oversize Folders 1-4

Note: Catalog numbers range from BF.F.1993.F2855-F2864.

SUBSERIES B: AMARNA, EGYPT, 1924-1925

The plans and architectural drawings contained in these folders document the structures excavated by the Egypt Exploration Society during the 1924-1925 season at Amarna. They were executed by H.B. Clark, under the direction of field director F.G. Newton until Newton's death on December 25, 1924. Subsequently, Whittemore served as acting field director for the remainder of the season and was responsible for publishing the preliminary excavation report for the 1924-1925 season in *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*.[120] Clark served as architect for the EES excavations at Amarna during the 1924-1925 and 1926-1927 seasons.[121] Related photographs may be found in Series I, Subseries B, Folder 18 and Series III, Folders 50 and 51. Some of the drawings have been digitized and cataloged in EmbARK; for access, see Byzantine Photograph & Fieldwork Archive Drawings Disc 58 and 59.

Oversize 6:[122] Architectural drawings by H.B. Clark, Amarna, Egypt, 1924-1925

Contains 6 drawings, which depict the Northern Granary, North Sanctuary, and North Palace of the City of Akhenaten[123]

Note: Catalog numbers range from BF.F.1993.F0940-F0945. Drawings are extremely fragile; for access, please consult ICFA staff.

Oversize 7:[124] Architectural drawings with measurements by H.B. Clark, Amarna, Egypt, 1924-1925

Contains 26 drawings,[125] which depict the North Palace, North Sanctuary, Northern Granary, North City house (converted into the EES expedition house), and Main City houses[126]

Note: Catalog numbers range from BF.F.1993.F0925-F0939, F0946-F0947, and F0947a-F0947j.

Box 1: **Addendum**

Contains research materials accumulated by ICFA staff.

Folder 1: Administrative documents – finding aid, document/item removal forms

Folder 2: Reference materials and resources related to the Egypt Exploration Society and Abydos, Egypt

Folder 3: Reference materials and resources related to the Egypt Exploration Society and Amarna, Egypt

Folder 4: Reference materials and resources related to the Bulgarian excavations and Alexandre Piankoff

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[47] Probably: Gaston Maspero, *Histoire ancienne des peuples de l'Orient* (Paris: Hachette, 1876).
[48] W. M. Flinders Petrie, *Tell El Amarna* (London: Methuen & Co., 1894), 23.
[49] Margaret A. Murray, *Saqqara Mastabas, Part I* (London: Bernard Quaritch, 1905), plate XXIX.
[50] Ludwig Borchardt, *Das altägyptische Wohnhaus im 14. Jahrhundert v. Chr.* (Berlin: Ernst, 1916).
[51] This is a French translation of the text "The Frescoes of Amarna" in Piankoff's notebook in Folder 16. A typewritten transcription of the same text may be found in Folder 23.
[52] Henri Frankfort, ed., *The Mural Painting of El-'Amarneh* (London: The Egypt Exploration Society, 1929), ix.
[53] Whittemore, "Excavations at El-'Amarnah, Season 1924-5," 3-9.
[54] The manuscript draft for this text may be found in Folder 20.
[55] This is a draft for the section, "Foundations of Buildings at the Extreme North of the City," in Whittemore, "Excavations at El-'Amarnah, Season 1924-5," 9-12.
[56] This is a typewritten transcription of a text that appears in Piankoff's notebook in Folder 16. There is a French version of the same text in Folder 21.
[57] Édouard Naville, *The Store-City of Pithom and the Route of the Exodus*, 1st Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund (London and Boston, MA: Egypt Exploration Fund, 1903), 10-.
[58] Robb de Peyster Tytus, *A Preliminary Report on the Re-excavation of the Palace of Amenhetep III* (New York: The Winthrop Press, 1903).
[59] Heinrich Schäfer, "Kunstwerke aus der Zeit Amenophis' IV," *Zeitchrift für ägyptische Aprache und Altertumskunde* 52 (1914): 73-87 (notes from p. 79).
[60] Georges Daressy, "Le palais d'Aménophis III et le Birket Habou,"*Annales du Service des antiquités de l'Egypte* 4 (1903): 165-170, (notes from p. 165). Transcription labeled "Egyp Arch / BR Mall 1923 '84 (?)."
[61] Ludwig Borchardt, "Amerikanische Ausgrabungen in Medinet Habu inm Jahre 1913," *Klio: Beiträge zur alten Geschichte* 15 (1918): 179-183.
[62] Édouard Naville, *The XIth dynasty temple at Deir el-Bahari*, 28th Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund (London and Boston, MA: Egypt Exploration Fund, 1907), vol. 1, 30.
[63] James Edward Quibell, *The Ramesseum*, Egyptian Research Account, 1896 (London: B. Quaritch, 1898), 7-8.
[64] M.C.C. Edgar, "A Building of Merenptah at Mit Rahineh," *Annales du Service des antiquités de l'Egypte* 15 (1915): 97-104.
[65] Ludwig Borchardt, "Der palast des königs Merenptah in Memphis nach neueren amerikanischen ausgrabungen," *Zeitschrift deutscher architekten und ingenieure*, 17, 25 (June 1922).

[66] Ludwig Borchardt, *Das Grabdenkmal des Königs Sʾaʾḥu-reʿ* (Leipzig: J.C. Hinrich, 1913) and Ludwig Borchardt, *Das grabdenkmal des königs Ne-user-reʿ* (Leipzig: J.C. Hinrichs, 1907).
[67] Percy E. Newberry, *El Bersheh, Part I (The Tomb of Tehuti-Hetep)*, Archaeological Survey of Egypt, 3rd Memoir (London and Boston, MA: Egypt Exploration Fund, 1894)
[68] J. E. Quibell and F. W. Green, *Hierakonpolis*, Egyptian Research Account, 4th-5th Memoirs (London: B. Quaritch, 1900-02), vol. II, chapter VI, "The Fort," by Somers Clark,19-20 and chapter VII, "The Cemetery," by F. W. Green, 21.
[69] W. M. Flinders Petrie, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob: 1889-1890* (London: D. Nutt, 1891), Chapter 2, "The Town of Kahun," 6.
[70] Bernard Bruyère, *Rapport sur les fouilles de Deir el Médineh (1922/23-)* (Cairo: Institut français d'archéologie orientale, 1924-), vol. II, 20-21.
[71] Charles Boreaux, "On Two Statuettes in the Louvre Museum," *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 7, 3/4 (October 1921): 113-120.
[72] Gaston Maspero, *Egyptian Archaeology: A Handbook for Students and Travellers* (London: H. Grevel, 1893), Chapter IV, "Painting and Sculpture," 164.
[73] Norman de Garis Davies, *The Rock Tombs of Deir El Gebrawi*, Archaeological Survey of Egypt, 11th Memoir (London: Egypt Exploration Fund, 1902), vol. II, 32.
[74] Le sieur Granger, *Relation du voyage fait en Egypte, par le sieur Granger, en l'année 1730* (Paris: Chez Jacques Vincent..., 1745), 37-41.
[75] Arthur Evans, *The Palace of Minos: A Comparative Account of the Successive Stages of the Early Cretan Civilization as Illustrated by the Discoveries at Knossos* (London: Macmillan and Co., 1921-), vol. I, 203.
[76] Robert Alexander Stewart Macalister, *The Excavation of Gezer, 1902-1905 and 1907-1909* (London: Palestine Exploration Fund, 1911-1912), vol. I, 204-209.
[77] Hugues Vincent, *Canaan d'après l'exploration récente* (Paris: Victor Lecoffre, 1907), 64 and fig. 35.
[78] H. V. Hilprecht, *Die Ausgrabungen der Universität von Pennsylvania im Bêl-Tempel zu Nippur* (Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs, 1903), 34-35.
[79] Frolow, "L'Église Rouge de Peruštica," 16.
[80] These reproductions were found in the ICFA Backlog in September 2011 and moved to the present collection. See: Frolow, "L'Église Rouge de Peruštica," plates IX, X, XI, XIII, and XIV.
[81] Frolow, "L'Église Rouge de Peruštica," 16.
[82] Velkov, "The Early Christian Basilica at Mesembria," 61-70. There is a note on the verso of the last page of the manuscript: "For typing." Photographs related to these excavations, taken by G. Traitcheff of the National Museum in Sofia, Bulgaria, may be found in the Black and White Photograph Collection in ICFA under: Architecture - Bulgaria - Nesebur (Mesembria) - "Basilica on the Shore."
[83] André Grabar and William Emerson, "The Basilica of Bělovo," *The Bulletin of the Byzantine Institute* 1 (1946): 43-59.
[84] This is a draft for André Grabar's introduction to an article by Nikodim Pavlovich Kondakov: André Grabar, "Kondakov and the Treasure of Nagy-Szent-Miklos," *The Bulletin of the Byzantine Institute* 1 (1946): 3-5. Kondakov's article, "The Treasure of Nagy-Szent-Miklos," was published posthumously by the Byzantine Institute and follows on pp. 7-13 in the same volume. Thomas Whittemore received the materials for this article after Kondakov's death in 1925. They may be found in the *Thomas Whittemore Papers, ca. 1875-1966* in the Image Collections and Fieldwork Archives, Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C.
[85] "A Christ-relief and Early Christian capitals Moesia" is an English translation of Josef Strzygowski, "Ein Christusrelief und altchristliche Kapitelle in Moesien," *Byzantinisch-neugriechische Jahrbücher* 1 (1920): 17-34.
[86] This appears to be a transcription or translation of the first chapter, "The First Bulgarian Kingdom," in Bogdan Filov, *Early Bulgarian Art* (Berne: Paul Haupt, 1919), 1-15.
[87] "Newly Discovered Ancient Christian Tomb in Sofia" is an English translation of G.J. Kazarow and H. Tatchew, "Un tombeau vieux-chrétien découvert récemment à Sofia," *Bulletin de la Société Archéologique Bulgare* 1 (1910): 23-53.
[88] Frolow, "L'Église Rouge de Peruštica," 15-42 and Anatole Frolow, "L'Église Rouge de Peruštica: 2. Architecture et Date," *The Bulletin of the Byzantine Institute* 2 (1946): 449-477.
[89] Édouard Naville, "Abydos," *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 1, 1 (January 1914): 2-8 and Naville, "Excavations at Abydos: The Great Pool and the Tomb of Osiris," 159-167.
[90] These photographs were found in ICFA cold storage interfiled with the photographs and negatives of Amarna in Folders 50 and 51. Negatives for these photographs are stored in ICFA cold storage for preservation.

[91] Henri Frankfort, *The Cenotaph of Seti at Abydos*, 39th Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Society (London and Antrim, NH: Egypt Exploration Society, 1933).
[92] Henri Frankfort, "Preliminary Report of the Expedition to Abydos 1925-6," *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 12, 3/4 (October 1926): 157, n. 2 and Egypt Exploration Society, "News and Notes," *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 13, 1/2 (April 1927): 79.
[93] These photographs were found in ICFA cold storage interfiled with the photographs and negatives from Amarna in Folders 50 and 51.
[94] These photographs were found in the ICFA backlog. Copies of the photographs may be found in the Black and White Photograph Collection in ICFA under: Architecture - Egypt - Abydos. Copy negatives were made from these prints in 1990; the negatives have been moved to ICFA cold storage for preservation.
[95] Frankfort, "Preliminary Report of the Expedition to Abydos 1925-6," 157-165.
[96] These photographs were found in the ICFA backlog on February 17, 2011 and moved to the present collection.
[97] For the original photograph list and related photographs, see *The Byzantine Institute and Dumbarton Oaks Fieldwork Records and Papers, ca. late 1920s-2000s* in the Image Collections and Fieldwork Archives, Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C. (http://atom.doaks.org/icaatom/index.php/byzantine-institute-and-dumbarton-oaks-fieldwork-records-and-papers;isad).
[98] These photographs were found in the ICFA backlog and are incorrectly labeled with the photographer as "H. Felton." Copies of some of the photographs may be found in Black and White Photograph Collection in ICFA under: Architecture - Egypt - Abydos and Wall Painting - Egypt - Abydos. Two additional images from the same series are filed in the site book for the Red Sea Monasteries (Vol. II, M3 and M4). The negatives have been moved to ICFA cold storage for preservation.
[99] T. Eric Peet and C. Leonard Woolley, *The City of Akhenaten, Part I, Excavations of 1921 and 1922 at el-'Amarneh* (London and Boston, MA: Egypt Exploration Society, 1923). See also the preliminary reports for both seasons: T. Eric Peet, "Excavations at Tell el-Amarna: A Preliminary Report," *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 7, 3/4 (October 1921): 169-185 and C. Leonard Woolley, "Excavations at Tell el-Amarna," *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 8, 1/2 (April 1922): 48-82.
[100] These photographs were found in ICFA cold storage interfiled with the photographs from Abydos in Folders 45 and 46 and Amarna in Folder 51.
[101] Newton, "Excavations at El-'Amarnah, 1923-24," 289-298 and F. Ll. Griffith, "Excavations at El-'Amarnah," *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 10, 3/4 (October 1924): 299-305.
[102] These photographs were found in ICFA cold storage interfiled with the photographs from Abydos in Folders 45 and 46 and Amarna in Folder 50. Negatives for the 2012.0002 and 2012.0004 series may be found in ICFA cold storage. Identifications for Amarna photographs were provided in January 2012 by Barry J. Kemp, Director of the Amarna Project, via email correspondence, and Michael Jones, Associate Director at the American Research Center in Egypt, during an interview with ICFA staff.
[103] Photographs were found interfiled with glass negatives in ICFA cold storage. Glass negatives have been moved to ICFA cool storage. There are additional glass negatives and slides of Egyptian art, including papyri, in ICFA cool storage (2012.0008.0001-0013 and 2012.0009.0019-0026).
[104] Frolow, "L'Église Rouge de Peruštica," plates IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XV (top), and XVII (left).
[105] Frolow, "L'Église Rouge de Peruštica: 2. Architecture et Date," 462, fig. 17.
[106] The contact prints were found in the ICFA backlog. The photographs are mounted onto paper sleeves that appear to have previously housed the corresponding glass negatives, which have been moved to ICFA cool storage. Copies of the photographs are filed in the site book for Bulgaria in ICFA's collections.
[107] Frolow, "L'Église Rouge de Peruštica," plates IX, X, XI, XIII, and XIV.
[108] These photographs are incorrectly labeled as "Red Sea Monasteries," since they were originally filed with *The Byzantine Institute and Dumbarton Oaks Fieldwork Records and Papers, ca. late 1920s-2000s* in the Image Collections and Fieldwork Archives. The photographs were moved to the present collection on September 15, 2011. The corresponding negatives were accessioned as 2012.0072.0001-.0002 and have been moved to ICFA cold storage.
[109] Grabar and Emerson, "Basilica of Bělovo," figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5.
[110] Grabar and Emerson, "Basilica of Bělovo," 49, n. 1 and 47, n. 3.
[111] The contact prints were found in the ICFA backlog and also interfiled with the glass negatives originally found in ICFA cold storage. The photographs from the ICFA backlog are mounted onto paper sleeves that appear to have previously housed the corresponding glass negatives, which have been moved to ICFA cool storage for preservation.

[112] Alexandre Piankoff "Thomas Whittemore: Une Peinture Datée au Monastère de Saint-Antoine," *Les Cahiers Coptes* 7-8 (1954): 19–24; Alexandre Piankoff, "Les Peintures de la Petite Chapelle au Monastère de Saint Antoine," *Les Cahiers Coptes* 12 (1956): 6-16; and Alexandre Piankoff, "The Osireion of Seti I at Abydos During the Greco-Roman Period and the Christian Occupation," *Bulletin de la Société d'Archéologie Copte* 15 (1958-1960): 125–149.
[113] Piankoff, "Peintures de la Petite Chapelle," 16. Piankoff also notes that shortly before WWII, Whittemore lent him the tracings of the crosses, but Piankoff wasn't able to complete his work on them and at the beginning of the war, his notes were dispersed. The tracings were then "evacuated" to Dumbarton Oaks, where they can currently be found in the present collection in the Image Collections and Fieldwork Archives.
[114] Current label: Map 2, Dr 10, Fol 3.
[115] Piankoff, "The Osireion of Seti I at Abydos," figs. 1, 3, 8, 9, 13, 14, and 17; Piankoff, "Peintures de la Petite Chapelle," figs. 5 and 7.
[116] Current label: Map 3, Dr 1, Fol 1.
[117] Current label: Map 2, Dr 10, Fol 4.
[118] Piankoff, "The Osireion of Seti I at Abydos," figs. 7, 10, 11, 12, 15; Piankoff, "Peintures de la Petite Chapelle," figs. 6 and 9. Please note that drawing BF.F.1993.F2854 is mislabeled as F2754.
[119] Current label: Tube 89, Rack 2, Row 9, Slot 4.
[120] Whittemore, "The Excavations at El-'Amarnah, Season 1924-25," 3-12.
[121] Whittemore, "The Excavations at El-'Amarnah, Season 1924-25," 3-12 and Frankfort, "Preliminary Report on the Excavations at Tell el-'Amarnah, 1926-7," 209-218.
[122] Current label: Map 2, Dr 10, Fol 1.
[123] According to Barry J. Kemp, the names of two of the buildings have since been changed. The North Sanctuary is now the North Administrative Building and the North Granary is now the Great Ramp.
[124] Current label: Map 2, Dr 10, Fol 2.
[125] Barry J. Kemp believes that these are Clark's working field plans, since each drawing bears numerous holes in the corners from having been fixed to a board with pins. Clark likely used these drawings to work up the final scaled plans. Kemp provided this information during an interview with ICFA staff in September 2012.
[126] Barry J. Kemp noted that Clark subsequently made neat inked versions of the plans for the Main City houses on three large sheets. In a catalog of plans of this period made by the EES, the plans for the Main City houses were labeled as T, U, and V. Unfortunately, they were subsequently lost and have not been located. Thus, the preparatory drawings in this folder are the only record of the plans of these houses. Kemp provided this information during an interview with ICFA staff in September 2012. See also Barry J. Kemp and Salvatore Garfi, *A Survey of the Ancient City of El-'Amarna* (London: Egypt Exploration Society, 1993), 30-31.