

THE EES NEWSLETTER

ISSUE 1, SPRING 2011

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"Welcome! Welcome to a significant step forward in Egyptological publishing." So wrote Mike Murphy in 1991 in the Editorial to the first issue of *Egyptian Archaeology*, which had evolved from *The EES Newsletter* of the late

1980s. Along with its senior partner *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, EA is now an established part of the publication of archaeology in Egypt, not only that undertaken by the EES but also that of many colleagues from other institutions throughout the world. It occupies a niche: it is a *bona fide* academic journal and only publishes work of the highest standard, but unlike other journals it is in full colour, and turnaround is very fast: 'Digging Diary' provides a comprehensive summary of fieldwork undertaken each season and articles appear sometimes only weeks after work in the field has been completed. However EA cannot do everything. As the

Society's activities have expanded in the last few years so 'News & Events' has grown from four A5 sides detailing little more than lectures in London and Cairo, and lists of publications, into 12 A4 pages featuring a much expanded programme of events, items of news, and short illustrated articles particularly on recent work undertaken in the archives. With so much going on and so much to tell you we now feel it is time to re-think News & Events and, so we would like to welcome you to the first issue of the 21st Century EES Newsletter! This will take the place of 'News & Events' from now on, appearing three times a year, and including details of all our forthcoming lectures, seminars, study days, classes and other events, and all the other kinds of news and information that you will have seen in N&E over the last couple of years, but with a few new additions, as you will see. We hope you will agree that this is a positive move and, as always, we would love to hear what you think. Enjoy!

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NOTES AND NEWS

The recent events in Egypt have dominated our thoughts lately and have already had an effect on our work. Patricia Spencer provided a summary of developments from an EES perspective in the editorial of *Egyptian Archaeology* 38. This followed a statement made by the Chair, Dr Karen Exell, at the end of January emphasizing the Society's close working relationship with the Egyptian authorities and expressing our sincere hope that the changes still underway will be positive and achieved without any further violence or destruction. At the time of writing it is unclear to what extent the Society's field projects for the forthcoming months will be disrupted but one mission, the Theban Harbours and Waterscapes Project, which was in the field on 25 January when the protests began, had to be curtailed. A limited amount of preparatory work was nonetheless undertaken, as the Project Director Angus Graham explains:

"Although we were not actually able to start our planned geophysical and topographic survey work this season due to the developing social and political situation at the end of January, we did manage to do three days of reconnaissance work on both sides of the river. We had planned to work in the fields to the west of the Memorial Temples on the West Bank north of Kom el-Hetan and also between the villages of Kom al-Bi'irat and al-Aqaltah (see right), which lie on the L-shaped spoil mounds on the north and south sides of the entrance to Birket Habu respectively. Our observations in the fields and villages and discussions with the local farmers were all very fruitful and have laid the groundwork for when we are able to return and start our work in earnest. We are immensely grateful to all our colleagues and friends in Egypt for their support this season."



Angus had only had time to send one update on his progress before the work was suspended but we hope you will be as enthusiastic as we are to hear more of his work when it resumes - see his online diary: <http://eestheban.tumblr.com/>

The Society's Cairo office is located within the British Council in the Agouza district of Cairo and was closed shortly after the demonstrations began. The work of our Cairo Representative Mrs Faten Saleh (left, with EES members at Behbeit El-Hagar) has been disrupted. However, she has been able to keep those of us in the UK abreast of developments particularly with regard to the archaeological sites, and the possibility of EES teams returning to the field. Thanks to her efforts we will continue to maintain a very close eye on the situation, and will begin sending teams into the field again as soon as possible.

Meanwhile three new features in this newsletter reflect the work that continues apace in the UK. The project to catalogue the Society's archives, which is funded by the generous donations of the 2009/10 fundraising campaign, has brought to light much fascinating material, an example of which is described by Alice Williams on p. 3. Our efforts to raise awareness of the Society's importance continue with the publication on pp. 6-7 of the first in a series of short articles celebrating our greatest contributions to Egyptology: A History of Ancient Egypt in 12 Great Discoveries. Finally, a series of interviews with our Trustees showing the unique contribution made by each Board member to the cause we all share, begins with Robert Lee on p. 5. And of course, our programme of study-days, seminars and lectures etc. continues to expand; over the coming months we will be focusing on trying to reach a broader cross section of the membership and general public by arranging more events outside London and we hope soon to take our first tentative steps into the world of online broadcasting - watch this space! As always, we hope you will enjoy what we have to offer and are looking forward to 'seeing' you soon - whether virtually or in person.

Recommend the EES to a Friend ...and we'll give you **£20 off** your subscription!

We know that you, our members, are as passionate about our Society as we are and because of this we think you will be able to help us to ensure we are able to continue our vital work in Egypt. We would like to reward you for your passion and enthusiasm in supporting our work by inviting you to take part in our "Recommend to a Friend" scheme. Simply recommend the EES to a friend and make sure they record your name when they join as a Full or Joint Member online, through the post or over the phone. Then, once you renew your membership, you'll receive a cheque for £20 from the Society!

Student Associate? Recommend the Society to a Friend and get them to record your name (as above) and receive two free tickets to an EES Study Days. The number of free tickets is limited so don't miss out!

It's that simple and it's a great way of spreading the word about the important work of the EES.

Terms and Conditions: "£20 Cheque Offer" only available to Full or Joint Members of the Society (this offer is not available to Associate Members or Student Associates) • The 'Friend', when joining, may only make reference to one individual who must already be a Member of the Society. This recommendation can be made online using the "How did you find out about us?" box through our website, in a letter when joining the Society by post or over the phone • Cheque and ticket offers can only be redeemed once per Member of the Society and, in the case of Joint Members, once per joint subscription • Cheques will be made available within 28 days of the Member of the Society renewing their own subscription • Two tickets will be made available to the Student Associate who recommended the Society once tickets have been printed and after consultation about which Study Day they wish to attend.

THE LUCY GURA ARCHIVE

The Western Desert Pioneers

The process of cataloguing the photographs, maps and other documentation in the Society's Lucy Gura Archive continues to bring to light new and exciting material relating to the history of the Society. These treasures include some recently catalogued records of a pioneering expedition across the western desert in 1938 which, due to the onset of the Second World War, were never published, as Archives Assistant **ALICE WILLIAMS** explains.

On the 5th February 1938 a joint expedition left the Egypt Exploration Society's camp at Armant with the aim of reaching the Gilf Kebir and Uweinat across the western desert. The team comprised a small group of EES archaeologists, including Oliver Myers and Terence Gray, who having just finished excavations at Armant were keen to explore further the material culture of the Saharan peoples and their routes to the Nile Valley. They were later joined by Dr Hans Winkler who documented the rock and cave art of the region for the last month of the expedition. It seems that none were quite prepared for the extent of archaeology that they were to discover, faced with a desert "littered with Palaeolithic and Neolithic remains."

The expedition was led by Brigadier (then Major) Ralph A. Bagnold, a renowned pioneer of desert exploration and founder of the British Army Long Range Desert Group in the Second World War, who, along with his companion Mr R. F. Peel, used the expedition to continue their research into the study of dunes and sand movement. Bagnold was by no means a novice to life in Egypt, being the son of Colonel Arthur Henry Bagnold who served in Egypt from 1884-7 and worked there with Vallis Budge. In the early years of motorcar desert exploration the concept of new discoveries and crossing boundaries was a strong motivation behind such expeditions. This route expanded upon those which only a few had trod before, including the Hungarian desert researcher Laszlo Almasy, who had made a similar journey four years previously. He later became the inspiration behind the novel 'The English Patient' which was later made into a Hollywood



Above (clockwise from top): Detail of the 1935 provisional issue Survey of Egypt map of Dakhla showing added routes and annotations by the expedition members; Alice cataloguing the expedition maps; Winkler's Egyptian guide. Below: Panorama showing one of the three 1937 model Ford V8s in the western desert landscape.

film. Little was known in 1938 about the Gilf Kebir, and large areas of the region remained unrecorded. The team were not only able to contribute significantly to maps of the day but to undertake what were probably the first stratigraphic excavations in the western desert.

"There was, in visiting the less accessible remains, away from the guides and tourists, an excuse to get out into the desert, be it only for a mile or so, an excuse to imagine that in those unfrequented, unsurveyed expanses of sand and rock there might be something still to be discovered just a little farther out, and an excuse also to indulge in the newly-found excitement of driving a car where it was said cars could not go." (Bagnold, *Libyan Sands*).

Although the results of the EES team's work were never published, a wealth of material is kept in the Lucy Gura Archive. Maps, correspondence, archaeological plans and illustrations, draft copies of chapters and reports document the preparation and execution of a challenging archaeological mission to such an extent that it is now possible to trace the exact routes taken by the team and pinpoint their archaeological discoveries. Moreover these archives hold more than a collection of archaeological data, they provide an insight into the human story behind the individuals and their extraordinary experiences which should not be forgotten: "...the isolation - say 300 miles from the nearest human being, 150 or 200 from water - drew us together, just as we felt a kinship with any living thing in this true desert."



A GIFT FOR THE FUTURE

Leaving a gift in your will is of enormous value to charities like ours. 'Legacy' donations are a vital source of sustainable income for most UK charities, many of which rely on such gifts for up to 50 per cent of their annual funding. Discussing whether to leave a legacy can be a very positive experience and the enclosed leaflet entitled 'A gift for the future' explains how simple and rewarding the process can be.

Find out more at our special event this May.

Vicky, the Society's Director of Development, would like to invite anyone who is simply considering leaving a gift to us within their will to a special yet informal event in Oxford on Saturday 7 May 2011. If you would like to know more about how to leave a gift in your will, or if this article has simply stirred your curiosity, then you are most welcome to join us at this event. There is no charge for the event but application for tickets is required - please see the form on p. 12 or book online at <http://www.ees.ac.uk/events/index.html>.

The day will start at 1.30pm with a welcome and will include a chance to ask non-binding questions about how a gift could help to safeguard the future of the EES. This will be followed by an exclusive behind the scenes tour of the Papyrology Rooms which house the Society's collection of fascinating Oxyrhynchus Papyri and the state-of-the-art equipment used to decipher and study this magnificent collection. The tour will finish no later than 4pm.

If you would like to join us please fill in the event form on p.12 or contact Vicky directly on victoria.perry@ees.ac.uk or by calling her on 07899 995357.

Above right: Excavations underway at Oxyrhynchus.

Right: Some of the thousands of papyrus fragments shortly after discovery.



START PRESS!

One of the biggest challenges facing the Society in 2011 lies in identifying the best ways of publishing the results of work already undertaken in the field in a form that is accessible to as broad and diverse an audience as possible while maintaining the very high standards set by our Excavation Memoirs and other publications. We have been very keen to embrace both traditional and new media to convey the results of our research in Egypt, sharing information quickly and easily with short reports published soon after, and even during, expedition seasons, online and in *Egyptian Archaeology*.

We remain entirely committed, however, to the full and comprehensive, scientific publication of all of our research to a standard that scholars around the world have come to rely on us to deliver. Unfortunately, the cost to do this is ever-increasing and so, for the first time we are asking our members and friends to consider sponsoring an EES title in 2011. This is a really tangible and practical way to support us and to ensure that our research is published. More than this, your support will enable our expertise and research to reach new audiences.

We have three new titles in the offing, and we seek sponsors for the following:

G T Martin, *The Tomb of Maya and Meryt I: The Reliefs and Inscriptions*

An attractive volume containing line drawings and photographs (see right) of scenes in this beautiful and highly important 18th Dynasty tomb which the Society discovered in 1986 in collaboration with the National Museum of Antiquities, Leiden.

Estimated cost: £8,000

M L Bierbrier (Ed.), *Who Was Who in Egyptology* (4th Edition)

This has always been our 'best seller' and is an increasingly valuable research tool for Egyptology. The forthcoming version will include many new biographies and photographs (see below right) and will be an EES publication of critical importance.

Estimated cost: £3,000

P J Parsons (Ed.) *The Oxyrhynchus Papyri 78* (Graeco-Roman Memoir 99)

An Olympic themed edition, which will focus on sports and circus-related documents.

Estimated cost: £8,000

All three books are scheduled to go to press in Autumn 2011 – Spring 2012. Donations of any size will be warmly welcomed and will help us to publish our research: all contributions will be acknowledged. Anyone who donates over £50 will be thanked in the sponsored book and donors who give over £300 will also receive a complimentary copy of the book they have sponsored. If you would like to discuss making a donation, please contact Victoria Perry: victoria.perry@ees.ac.uk or phone: 07899 995357. To sponsor a book, please see the form on p. 12 or visit <http://www.ees.ac.uk/support/donate.html>



WHO'S ON BOARD?

The governance of the Society has been in transition for several years now as a response to the changing economic climate and a variety of other challenges. One of the first and most important changes made as part of the process of modernising the Society was to recast the old Committee as a Board of Trustees. Since 2009 the Board has comprised a group of individuals with, collectively, a very broad range of skills entirely in line with what is needed for the running, in the 21st century, of a multi-faceted organisation - in our case, a registered UK charity, a limited company, a learned Society, and an institution recognised by the Egyptian authorities as a legitimate and established sponsor of archaeological fieldwork. Much care has been taken to ensure that the skills and expertise of those who have been involved for the Society over a long period have been retained but there are also many 'new faces' helping to run your Society now. In another new feature for the Newsletter, we will be asking one of our Trustees in each issue to tell us a little bit about their involvement with the Society. For this first instalment **Robert Lee** (right, admiring a column excavated by the EES at Tell Basta and now on display in the British Museum), a partner at international law firm, Davies Arnold Cooper, talked to Chris Naunton about his involvement with Egypt and the EES.



Why Egypt? My late father did national service in Port Said and about six years ago, for a treat, I took him back to Egypt with my son who was then only six. This was my first visit, and we went to Cairo and then down to Luxor. I did a bit of basic reading around the subject not having done any at all prior to that and I was absolutely gripped by it, by the Cairo Museum, and particularly by the Valley of the Kings and Karnak. From there on I wanted to know more, and that drove me to the British Museum, to reading more books and then ultimately to the EES.

How did you first come across the EES? I started off by visiting the bookshop at the Museum but found that my reading was going round in circles and I wanted to find a place where I could learn more from people who were experts in the subject. Not having heard of the EES I did a simple Google search for Egyptology societies and the name of the EES came up first! Next I met with Pat Spencer actually, because Pat's name seemed to be on all the literature that I had come across, and through that I started coming to some of the Society's events and met yourself and my interest grew.

What is it about the EES that appealed to you? Well the great thing about the EES to me is that it's not just a club for enthusiasts; if you're an enthusiast such as myself it's a great thing to belong to, but it's a living society, contributing to research and knowledge in the field, and so by becoming a member I've had access to really great lectures, I've met lots of interesting people, including experts, people who write books, and I've made some friends as well.

Why did you want to become a Trustee? Well it really was a natural progression. As I became more aware of the Society and how it really worked and the loss of the British Academy grant I felt that my background as a commercial lawyer might be of use to the Society. It was really because of that and my interest in helping the Society that I put my name forward. I run quite a large department of seventy lawyers in the commercial property and corporate sector and so I have good commercial skills in running a growing organisation and it's that combined with my enthusiasm for the subject which I think might be of use.

We are always looking to improve in all our activities – in research, the way we convey the results of our work to our members and the wider public, while at the same time ensuring the Society's financial security for the future. Of all the initiatives planned for the next couple of years can you tell us about some of the specific things that you're going to be driving and involved in? I am very struck that there is a huge public interest in ancient Egypt but it's often quite poorly served - TV programmes are often quite sensationalist, tending to look at the same things time and time again. What I'm interested in doing is taking advantage of this situation by opening the Society up to a much wider audience, making sure that we make the most of the knowledge and skills that we can draw on, and the information and source material we have access to through our Egyptologists, our events programme, library and archives and so on, and opening that up to a wider audience.

Our thanks go to Robert for taking the time to participate in this interview. At the time of writing Robert is investigating a series of potential partnerships with other related organisations and institutions with the aim of raising awareness of the Society and its work among interested groups. We look forward to reporting on the success of these initiatives in due course!

NEW TRUSTEES FOR 2012

Seven new Trustees - Dr Maria Cannata, Dr Aidan Dodson, Dr David Jeffreys, Dr Martina Minas-Nerpel, Ms Margaret Mountford, Ms Susan Royce and Dr Alice Stevenson - were elected for terms of three years at the AGM on 11 December 2010. In accordance with the Society's Memorandum and Articles of Association EES members now have the opportunity to propose members for consideration by the Trustees for nomination to the Board in 2012. If you would like to propose a member or volunteer yourself, please contact the Director, Dr Patricia Spencer (patricia.spencer@ees.ac.uk) for further information. The deadline for nominations for this stage of the process is 5pm on Thursday 30 June 2011.

EES TOUR TO EGYPT AUTUMN 2012

The Society is planning a tour to Egypt for autumn 2012 in collaboration with Ancient World Tours. The tour will focus on sites in Middle and Upper Egypt with special attention being paid to Abydos, a crucially important, but seldom visited, site with which the Society is intimately associated. The Society's Deputy Director, Chris Naunton, will accompany the group. Full details will be published in the next issue of this Newsletter.

A HISTORY OF ANCIENT EGYPT: THE EES' GREATEST DISCOVERIES

Part I: The XIth Dynasty Temple at Deir El-Bahri

The Society has been responsible for uncovering some of the very most important ancient Egyptian monuments and objects. Its uniquely important contribution to our knowledge of ancient Egypt is celebrated in this series which highlights some of the most important of these achievements beginning with the discovery of a hitherto unknown temple of the Middle Kingdom.

The Egypt Exploration Fund had undertaken the task of fully clearing the temple of Hatshepsut at Deir El-Bahri over the course of six seasons between 1892 and 1899. This had been an enormous and largely successful undertaking revealing the full extent of the layout and decoration of the temple for the first time. It was probably 'the finest advertisement the fund ever had' as Naville himself had suggested.

Long before completing the excavation of Hatshepsut's great monument however, Naville had already set his sights on extending his explorations into the unexcavated area to the south. He had been intrigued by the discovery in 1896 of a fine Eleventh Dynasty burial, and knew that small-scale excavations undertaken in the mid 19th century had also revealed material of this period. The Bab El-Hosan (the 'gate of the horse') which had been excavated by Howard Carter in 1900 and contained the now famous red sandstone statue of Nebhepetre Mentuhotep I also lay in the vicinity. Naville speculated that there might be further tombs to uncover, or even a cultic monument of some kind, and on 5 November 1903 set to work in the area immediately to the south of the Hatshepsut temple, beneath the shrine of Hathor.

The work, which was directed by Naville and H R Hall of the British Museum, yielded significant results almost immediately. Having encountered a north-south wall which appeared to create a small court of the area to the south of Hatshepsut's Hathor shrine, the excavators then came up against another wall running East-West, sixty feet to the south of and directly opposite the southern wall of the Hatshepsut temple. This wall was of an entirely different character to anything else they had encountered in the area up to this point: the stone blocks used to build it were much larger than any elsewhere at Deir El-Bahri and much more finely joined. The closest parallels known in Egypt at this time were blocks of the Middle Kingdom at Dahshur and Naville was by now convinced that he had found a temple of the Eleventh Dynasty. These blocks in fact encased a mound of natural rock which was squared off at the top and paved with slabs of sandstone. The builders had created a platform, and here, on 12 December, the first of a series of square pillars inscribed with the names of Mentuhotep Nebhepetre were discovered, confirming the identity of the temple builder. Behind this colonnade of square based pillars, Naville then discovered



Above top: view looking east across the main part of the XIth Dynasty Temple platform in 1905. Above: Excavations underway in the area of the pillared hall surrounding the core of heavy flint boulders, which Naville believed to be the base of a pyramid.

the beginnings of a pillared hall of octagonal, proto-doric columns of the kind that the Archaeological Survey of the EEF had worked among in the Middle Kingdom tombs at Beni Hasan. Similar columns were also to be found in the temple of Hatshepsut.

In the EEF Archaeological Report for 1895-6 Naville had written of Hatshepsut's great monument that "There is no other Egyptian temple known to us which is built on a rising succession of platforms; and we are therefore without comparisons for our guidance in seeking to ascertain how the architect was led to the adoption of this scheme." He now had the solution to this problem: Hatshepsut's temple was an imitation of this earlier monument, a view that was strengthened by the discovery of a ramp, like those of Hatshepsut, leading up to the eastern face of the platform. Furthermore, evidence of Eighteenth and Nineteenth Dynasty activity at the site seemed to prove that the temple was still in use at the time Hatshepsut's was being built.

The north eastern corner of the platform having been exposed during the first season the excavations continued to the south and west during the course of the second, with the assistance of Edward Ayrton. The ramp and southern half of the eastern colonnade were cleared and it was in this latter area that several standing Osirid

figures were found. These were representations of deceased kings including Mentuhotep, but the finest among them was an image of the Eighteenth Dynasty king Amenhotep I which is now on display in the British Museum (see the front covers of this newsletter and of the Society's current membership leaflet!). A second group of fine statues was found at ground-level to the west of the platform, in a southern court corresponding to that to the north which lay between the two temples. Here, six black granite statues of Senusret III of the Twelfth Dynasty were found, three of which are also now on display in the British Museum (see front cover).

The most significant discovery of the season was that the octagonal columns of the pillared hall in fact surrounded a central core of heavy flint boulders encased with limestone blocks. This proved to be square with the platform and seemed to Naville to represent the base of a pyramid (this has since been disputed). The tomb of Nebhepetre Mentuhotep was referred to in the Abbott Papyrus as a pyramid, and Naville believed at this point that he had therefore found the pyramid tomb of the king and that "The king's tomb chamber ought then to be

near.” Soundings made in the centre and at the corners of the base of the supposed pyramid produced no evidence that the tomb was to be found in this area. However, at the end of the following season, excavations at the west of the platform where the temple joins the base of the cliffs, revealed the entranceway to a passage descending into the rock.



Charles Currelly, an archaeologist and Egyptologist from Canada had joined the team as supervisor of the excavations at this point and described the discovery of the passage in his

autobiography, *I Brought the Ages Home*: “At last, we came to a break in the pavement, evidently a hole. This we cleared out till I saw a hole leading on into the rock. As soon as this was big enough, the foreman and I squeezed through and wormed our way along for about twenty feet. ... we were then able to stand up ... Our candles showed that the tunnel had been lined with good stone, but that it had decayed, so that a slight jar might bring it down on our heads. ... our way was barred, between five and six hundred feet down, by a large block that had fallen and was supported by a branch of a tree. ... the wood had probably lost its strength, and a very little would cause it to break and bring down the big stone. After some talk with the foreman we agreed to crawl under it. I lay as flat as I could, afraid that if I merely touched the stone it might give way and its great weight would crush the life out of me. We managed it but only a little further on the passage was stopped by a granite wall which had been built across the end. ... We started to crawl out and for a while I wondered if we would ever reach the entrance. ... I put the men to work and we cleared out the entrance to its full height of a little over six feet. We got a few timbers in and lowered to the floor the troublesome block under which we had crawled. I took down a small boy and put him through the hole in the granite wall

at the end of the passage, but he was so frightened that he could not hold a mirror steady enough for me to see anything, so I had to pull him out, and start the men to work to see if we could get out one of the big granite blocks. This took a great many days’ labour; at the end of which I was able to get in and see what was in the royal tomb. A fair-sized room ... had been hollowed out in the rock, and then encased in heavy blocks of granite ... I was afraid to move, because the ground was about eighteen inches deep in broken objects.”



The room, with its gabled roof like the burial chambers found in Old Kingdom pyramids, contained the remains of an alabaster shrine, fragments of casing stone, large amounts of ‘mummy cloth’ which Naville presumed had been used to wrap offerings, and numerous broken bows, sticks, tools and model boats. Naville believed this not to be the tomb of the king, but rather a shrine for the spirit (the Ka) of the king. However, no better candidate for his burial place has ever been found.

Prior to this the team had made one of the most spectacular discoveries the Society would ever make. As excavations had progressed westwards from the pyramid towards the cliffs it had become clear that the natural rock has been cut into so as to create a continuation of the platform. This area was lined on either side by a row of octagonal pillars creating a small colonnaded court, which formed the approach to the descending passageway. As the northern part of this court had been cleared the western face of the cliff was gradually revealed. At a certain point Naville became concerned that the digging was about to bring about a collapse of debris (this was apparently a relatively common occurrence;

Currelly did his best to avoid the obvious consequences but remarked that “We often had men buried, but fortunately always got them out unhurt”). Naville was correct and shortly afterwards there was a great roar as a mass of debris came crashing down. No-one was hurt, fortunately, and the fall proved to have revealed a shrine with a vaulted roof containing the figure of Hathor in the form of a cow emerging from papyrus reeds which appeared around her sides at the neck. The shrine was built, during the reign of Tuthmosis III, directly into the rock and was faced with beautifully decorated sandstone blocks showing Tuthmosis III making offerings before the naos of the cow and again in front of the human form



of the goddess. The statue itself was life-sized and made from sandstone, and also featured images of Amenhotep II, shown standing in front of the cow and again on the sides of the statue, being suckled by the goddess. Currelly recognized immediately that news

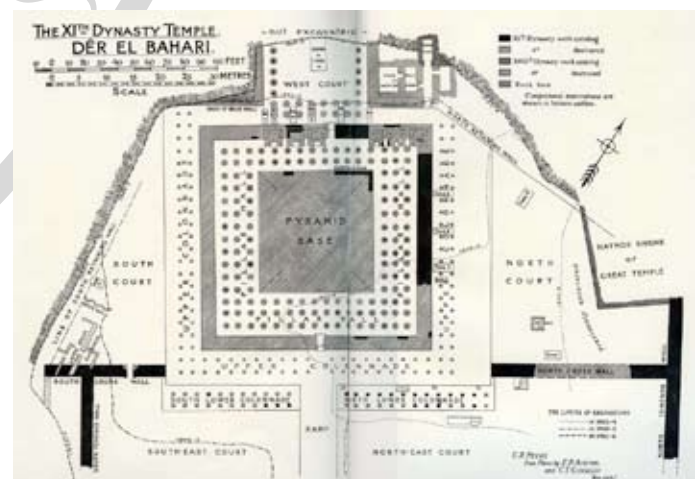
of the discovery could attract attention from would-be robbers and stayed with the statue overnight. Eventually the statue and its shrine were transferred to the Egyptian Museum in Cairo where they can be seen to this day.

In four seasons, concluding in 1906-7, this remarkable monument, the inspiration for the temple of Hatshepsut, had been comprehensively uncovered, as, in the process, had numerous fine reliefs and sculptures shedding much new light on the Eleventh Dynasty, which, it could now be demonstrated was a time of great achievement in Egyptian art and architecture.

CHRIS NAUNTON



Images on this page (clockwise from top right): The shrine and statue of Hathor in the form of a cow, shortly after discovery; the statue is removed from the shrine; coloured drawing of the statue by C M Reach; final plan of the temple after excavation; the entrance to the descending passageway; colonnaded court at the western end of the temple leading to the descending passageway.



COVENTRY STUDY DAY

Excavating Ancient Egypt: New finds by the EES

28 May 2011

Herbert Art Gallery & Museum, Jordan Well, Coventry CV1 5QP

Tickets: £25 (includes lunch)

This event is a joint venture of the EES and the organisers of *Secret Egypt: Unravelling Truth from Myth*, an exhibition at the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum featuring ancient Egyptian treasures from some of the UK's most important collections. For further information on the exhibition please see <http://www.secretegypt.org.uk>. The programme for the day is as follows:

- 10.00 Museum opens
- 10:15 Registration and coffee
- 10:45 Welcome and opening remarks by **Dr Karen Exell** who will chair the Study-Day
- 10:50 **Chris Naunton**, *The City of Akhenaten: EES work at Tell El-Amarna*
- 11:50 **Chris Kirby**, *Introduction to the Secret Egypt Exhibition*
- 12.15 Lunch (buffet provided) and an opportunity to see the *Secret Egypt* exhibition
- 13.30 **Dr Penny Wilson**, *The Books of Buried Treasure: Archaeological Guides or Heritage Nightmare?*
- 14.30 **Dr David Jeffreys**, *The EES at Memphis: current issues and future directions*
- 15.30 Discussion and closing remarks by Dr Exell



LONDON STUDY DAY

Egypt in the Age of the Pyramids

Saturday 25 June 2011

The Brunei Gallery Lecture Theatre, SOAS, Thornhaugh St, Russell Square, London WC1H 0XG

Tickets: £27 (EES members), £32 (non-members). Students: £18 (EES members), £22 (non-members)

- 10.00 Doors open for registration and a sale of books
Coffee/tea and biscuits will be available.
- 10.45 Welcome and Opening Remarks
- 11.00 Dr Jaromír Krejčí, *Monumental Architecture at the Royal Necropolis of Abusir*
- 12.00 Dr Richard Bussman, *Administration and material culture in Old Kingdom society*
- 13.00 Lunch
- 14.00 *Speaker and title to be confirmed**
- 15.00 Coffee/tea and biscuits
- 15.30 Dr Joanne Rowland, *An Old Kingdom Mastaba at Quesna*
- 16.30 Discussion and closing remarks
- 17.00 Reception in the Brunei Suite



Dr Jaromír Krejčí is the Secretary of the Czech Institute of Egyptology. His fieldwork has, since 2001, focussed on the exploration of structures in the royal cemetery at Abusir which he will discuss in detail during the lecture, along with a joint Czecho-Slovak project undertaken in collaboration with Dr Dušan Magdolen (Ústav orientalistiky SAV Bratislava) on the Sun Temples of the Old Kingdom.

Dr Richard Bussman is lecturer in Egyptian Archaeology and Egyptology at the Institute of Archaeology, UCL. Administration develops into one of the most important institutions in Egyptian society during the 3rd millennium. Titles of officials give insight into the establishment of royal power and administrative hierarchies. However, little attention has been paid to the practicalities of these phenomena: How was control put into effect? What role did titles play in day-to-day administrative practices?

Dr Joanne Rowland is Junior Professor in the Ägyptologisches Seminar at the Freie Universität, Berlin and Director of the Society's Minufiyeh Survey. That there was a relationship between the Delta sites of Quesna and Athribis from the Late Period onwards is considered probable, however, the earlier history of these sites is less well-known. Athribis is attested in Old Kingdom texts and was the capital of the 10th Lower Egyptian 'Athribite' nome, but excavations at Quesna had produced no evidence of the site's use prior to the Late Period. This situation changed during the first of two seasons in 2010 when a mud-brick mastaba of the late 3rd to early 4th Dynasty was located on the edge of the *gezira*. Jo will present the results of these excavations and discuss the place the mastaba, its owner and the site, within the socio-political geography of the Old Kingdom.

*Details of the fourth speaker could not be confirmed at the time the newsletter went to press. This information will be posted online as soon as it is available.

YORK STUDY DAY

Heresy and Reformation at Amarna and Thebes: New Research on Akhenaten and Nefertiti

Saturday 10 September 2011

Philip Rahtz Lecture Theatre, Dept. of Archaeology, University of York, King's Manor, York, YO1 7EP

Tickets: £25 (EES members), £30 (non-members). Students: £15 (EES members), £20 (non-members).

The Society has had a long association with the Amarna Period and in particular with the capital city of the time, at Tell El-Amarna. EES excavations at the site have contributed enormously to our understanding of this intriguing chapter in Egypt's history, and the following lectures will show how ongoing research into various aspects of the period continues to complement what the excavations have revealed, and also that the debate on various issues that have gripped Egyptologists for many years is not yet closed!

- 10.00 Doors open for registration. Coffee/tea and biscuits will be available
- 10.45 Opening remarks
- 11.00 Dr Aidan Dodson, *Will the real Akhenaten please stand up?
Two centuries of Amarna research*
- 12.00 Chris Naunton, *Arguments, Hockey and Dressing Up: Amarna Excavations on Film*
- 13.00 Lunch
- 14.00 Dr Karen Exell, *Nefertiti and Tutankhamun in Western Imagination*
- 15.00 Coffee/tea and biscuits
- 15.30 Stephen Cross, *An Ancient Flash Flood and Stratigraphy in the Valley of the Kings*
- 16.30 Closing remarks
- 17.00 Reception in the Kings Manor Refectory



Dr Aidan Dodson is a Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Archaeology & Anthropology at the University of Bristol. In 2009 he published a study of the end of the 18th Dynasty (*Amarna Sunset: Nefertiti, Tutankhamun, Ay, Horemheb and the Egyptian Counter-Reformation*) which included a discussion of the convoluted debate on Akhenaten's coregent(s), which is perhaps emblematic of Amarna historiography. For this event Dr Dodson will consider the way in which the site of Amarna and its royal denizens have moved from the utter obscurity of the early nineteenth century to today's global superstardom.

Chris Naunton is Deputy Director of the EES. The EES carried out excavations at the site of the 'city of Akhenaten', between 1921 and 1936 where field director John Pendlebury took it upon himself to raise awareness of the work by any means possible, not least by embracing the idea of capturing moving images of his dig. The footage which is now kept in the Society's archives reveals a great deal about the processes involved and in particular what it was like to live and work at Amarna.

Dr Karen Exell is Chair of the EES and Curator of Egypt and Sudan at the Manchester Museum. Nefertiti, wife of Akhenaten, and Tutankhamun, last king of the Amarna period, are elusive figures in the archaeology of the period. However, the mask of Tutankhamun and the bust of Nefertiti are arguably two of the most iconic objects associated with ancient Egypt. This lecture explores the controversial role of Nefertiti in Western imaginings of Egypt, and the impact of the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun on understandings of ancient Egypt. How have these iconic objects influenced our understanding of ancient Egypt, and more particularly, the Amarna period?

Stephen Cross is a member of the Geologist's Association (UK), the Merseyside Archaeological Society and the Liverpool Geological Society. He was an advisor to the Supreme Council of Antiquities' 2008/09 Central Area and KV8 excavations in the Valley of the Kings. Steve will explain the theory that an ancient flash flood deposited its sediments in the central area of the Valley covering and concealing tombs cut there, providing an insight into the history of this area of the Valley which may be of significance for future excavations in the Valley.

MANCHESTER STUDY DAY

Saturday 29 October 2011, 2 pm - 7 pm.

Manchester Conference Centre/Days Inn Hotel, Weston Building Sackville Street, Manchester M1 3BB

Following the success of the study day held in Manchester in October 2010 the Society will be running a second event on the the Ramesside Period in October 2011. Full details will be included in the Summer newsletter.

Fuller abstracts for all the above talks are available online.

**To book tickets for any of our events please use the application form on p. 12
or visit <http://www.ees.ac.uk/events/index.html>**

LONDON SEMINARS

The Oxford Expedition to Egypt (OEE): Practical and Academic Insights

Saturday 4 June 2011, 11 am – 4 pm (including a one hour lunch break)

The Egypt Exploration Society, 3, Doughty Mews, London WC1N 2PG

Tickets (available to members only): £23 (EES members), £16 (EES student members).



Fieldwork in Egypt requires practical as well as academic versatility. This seminar will commence with an illustrated description of the formation of the expedition, including the granting of concessions, the discovery of an ideal expedition house, the purchase of furniture and equipment, and the selection of staff. This will be followed by a description of the photographic equipment used in the field, the various technical (and other) problems the team encountered, and the solutions we have devised and refined over the years. The concepts that lie behind our 'Egypt in Miniature' and 'Rare and Unique Details' book series will then be explained. Both involve the careful selection and photography of an enormous range of reliefs and inscriptions in Old Kingdom tombs, combined with

analyses intended to provide new insights into the study and meaning of this visually compelling ancient resource. Other projects will also be discussed, including fieldwork at Maidum, proposed projects in the Saqqara tomb of Ty, and current research on canonical offering-lists, based on the beautifully carved list in the chapel of Ptahhotep II.

Since 2001 the OEE has published its own academic books and the practical, financial and academic work that this involves, will also be discussed. The books are intended to be tools for academic research as is the 'Linacre College Oxford Expedition to Egypt Scene-details Database', which has existed online since 2006. The formation and future of this electronic resource will be the subject of the last lecture of the day. The seminar will be led by:

Dr Yvonne Harpur, Research Fellow, Linacre College, Oxford University and Field Director of the OEE

Paolo Scremin, professional photographer and Deputy Field Director of the OEE

OEE books will be available for sale throughout the day, the proceeds going directly to support the work of the Expedition.

The Daily Life of the Pharaohs

Saturday 30 July 2011, 11 am – 4 pm (including a one hour lunch break)

The Egypt Exploration Society, 3, Doughty Mews, London WC1N 2PG

Tickets (available to members only): £23 (EES members), £16 (EES student members).



The presentation of a youthful pharaoh offering before the gods or riding his chariot into battle dominates modern conceptions of Egyptian kings as much as it did ancient temple walls and inscriptions. But this evidence only reveals an idealised image of the king – his eternal role as defender of order – rather than how he truly lived. In this seminar, through the inscriptions of courtiers, administrative documents, the work of classical writers, and the remains of palaces, details on the daily lives of kings will be brought to light. Many questions will be addressed, such as how did the king spend his mornings? What did he wear? Where did he eat? How involved was he in political decisions? And did he fight alongside his troops when on campaign. In exploring this topic, the difference between ideological presentation and the reality of being pharaoh will also be highlighted. This seminar will be led by:

Dr Garry Shaw, who has taught at the American University in Cairo and is now writing *The Complete Pharaoh* for Thames and Hudson.

FORTHCOMING OFFICE CLOSURES

The London Office and Library will close at 4.30 pm on Thursday 21 April 2011 and reopen after the Easter holidays and May bank holiday at 10.30 am on Tuesday 3 May 2011.

The Cairo Office will be closed on 17 April (Palm Sunday), 24 April (Easter), 25 April (Sham El Nessim/Easter Monday), and 23 July (Egypt National Day) 30-31 August (Eid El Fitr), 6 October (Armed Forces Day), 6-8 November (Eid El Adha), 26 November (Islamic 'Hijra' New Year).

DURHAM SEMINAR

The Self-Presentation of Ancient Egyptian Rulers and their Subjects

Saturday 11 June 2011, 11.00 am – 4 pm (including a one hour lunch break)

Department of Archaeology, University of Durham

Tickets (available to members only): £23 (EES members), £16 (EES student members).



This seminar will explore the notion of self-presentation and the various ways in which the ancient Egyptians presented themselves to their audiences. What messages did the Egyptians want to convey about themselves, and to whom? What were the ways in which this message could be conveyed? And how did this change over time or according to wealth, occupation, or social standing? Our speakers are all specialists on the theme of self-presentation at various periods in Egyptian history:

Professor John Baines (University of Oxford), Women in the Ptolemaic Period

Heba Abd El-Gawad (University of Durham), The king in the Ptolemaic Period

Dr Elizabeth Froid (University of Oxford), Elite representation in the late second, and early first millennium BC

Dr Campbell Price (University of Liverpool), Non-royal individuals in the Late Period

CAIRO LECTURES

EES lectures are held in the Garden Room of the British Council at 7.00 pm.

Enquiries: Mrs Faten Saleh, EES Cairo Office, c/o British Council, 192 Sharia el-Nil, Agouza, Cairo.

Phone: +20 (0)2 33001886. E-mail: ees.cairo@britishcouncil.org.eg

Due to recent events in Egypt we had, with regret, to cancel some EES Cairo lectures and site visits but Faten is hoping to begin arranging events again during March. For further information about site visits and further lectures in Cairo please contact Faten (details above).

LONDON CAMINOS LIBRARY - LOANS



Hundreds of books are borrowed from the Society's Caminos Library by members each year and many others are removed from the shelves for consultation on the premises. As members are coming to Doughty Mews in ever increasing numbers, unfortunately we have found the number of books recorded as overdue or even missing has increased slightly. In the interests of fairness and to provide all members with equal access to the books in the library we would like to ask all members to ensure that their books are returned on time. With this, and the ever-challenging financial situation, in mind we have decided

to introduce a system of fines for a trial period of three months, from 1 April to 30 June 2011. Members (excluding Associate Members) may borrow up to 3 books for a period of one month, which may subsequently be extended on request providing the books in question have not been reserved by another member. Members whose books have not been returned within one month will, from 1 April, be charged at a rate of 20p per day, per book, after an initial grace period of five working days has elapsed. No further loans will be allowed until any fines have been paid. For further information please contact Chris Naunton (chris.naunton@ees.ac.uk, 020 7242 2266). If successful the system will be adopted on a permanent basis. We want to ensure that we can continue to offer the best possible service to members in this regard and thank you for your cooperation!

COVER PHOTOS

The images on the cover are as follows (top to bottom): 1) Winkler's Egyptian guide in the Western Desert (see p. 3); 2) Sandstone statue of Amenotep I excavated by the EES at Deir El-Bahri in 1905 (see pp. 6-7); 3) A camp set up during the Society's work in the western desert (see p. 3); 4) Three black granite statues of Senusret III excavated by the Society at the XIth Dynasty Temple at Deir El-Bahri and now in the British Museum (see pp. 6-7); 5) Representations of Osiris and Nephys from the tomb of Maya at Saqqara (see p. 4); 6) Members of the RAMASES Egyptology Society looking at material from the Lucy Gura Archive during a visit to Doughty Mews in February 2011 (photo courtesy of Annette Jones); 7) The market in Hassan Fathy village in Luxor which will be discussed during a seminar on mudbrick architecture in March 2011 (photo courtesy of Chris Naunton). All photos © The EES unless otherwise stated.

BOOKING FORM

***All proceeds from ticket sales go towards the continuation of the Society's work in Egypt and the UK**

Saturday 7 May 2011. Special Visit to the Oxyrhynchus Papyri Collection. Open to any members who are considering leaving a legacy to the Society. Tickets: free of charge.

Saturday 28 May 2011. Coventry Study Day: *Excavating Ancient Egypt: New finds by the EES* (see p. 8). Tickets: £25

Saturday 4 June 2011. London Seminar: *The Oxford Expedition to Egypt* (see p. 10). Tickets: £23 (EES members), £16 (non-members).

Saturday 11 June 2011. Durham Seminar: *The Self-Presentation of Ancient Egyptian Rulers and their Subjects* (see p. 11). Tickets: £23 (EES members), £16 (EES student associate members).

Saturday 25 June 2011. London Study Day: *Egypt in the Age of the Pyramids* (see p. 8). Tickets: £27 (EES members), £32 (non-members); Students: £18 (EES members), £22 (non-members).

Saturday 30 July 2011. London Seminar: *The Daily Life of the Pharaohs* (see p. 10). Tickets: £23 (EES members), £16 (EES student associate members).

Saturday 10 September 2011. York Study Day: *Heresy and Reformation: New Research on Akhenaten and Nefertiti*. Tickets: £25 (EES members), £30 (non-members) Students: £15 (EES members), £20 (non-members). (see p. 9).

Please send me the following tickets:

EVENT	TICKET RATE	No. of tickets	Total £
Oxyrhynchus Papyri Visit	tickets free of charge		-
Coventry study day	tickets (£25)		
London seminar: Oxford Expedition	tickets at members' rate (£23)		
	student tickets at members' rate (£16)		
Durham seminar <i>Self-Presentation</i>	tickets at members' rate (£23)		
	student tickets at members' rate (£16)		
London study day: <i>Egypt in The Age of the Pyramids</i>	tickets at members' rate (£27)		
	tickets at non-members' rate (£32)		
	student tickets at members' rate (£18)		
	student tickets at non-members' rate (£22)		
London seminar: <i>Daily Life of the Pharaohs</i>	tickets at members' rate (£23)		
	student tickets at members' rate (£16)		
York study day: <i>Akhenaten and Nefertiti</i>	tickets at members' rate (£25)		
	tickets at non-members' rate (£30)		
	student tickets at members' rate (£15)		
	student tickets at non-members' rate (£20)		
I would like to make a contribution towards the cost of publishing an EES book. Please add the amount you would like to contribute next to the volume of your choice:			
G T Martin, <i>The Tomb of Maya and Meryt I: The Reliefs and Inscriptions</i>			
M L Bierbrier (Ed.), <i>Who Was Who in Egyptology</i> (4th Edition).			
P J Parsons (Ed.) <i>The Oxyrhynchus Papyri 78</i> (Graeco-Roman Memoir 99)			
GRAND TOTAL			

Cheques should be made payable to 'The Egypt Exploration Society'. **Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope.** Additional copies of this form are available from the London office on request. **It is also now possible to book tickets for all the above events online at <http://www.ees.ac.uk/events/index.html>**

Name

Address.....

Day-time telephone numberE-mail address