

Newsletter

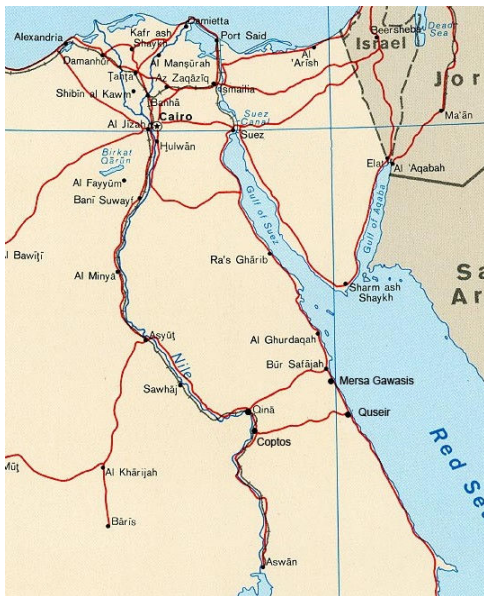
The Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities

Editor: Jennette Boehmer

Fall 2006

“The Wonderful Things of Punt” **MERSA/WADI GAWASIS, AN EGYPTIAN PORT ON THE RED SEA**

Kathryn Bard and Rodolfo Fattovich



Map of general area

In the 1970s Abdel Monem Sayed (University of Alexandria) identified the remains of a Middle Kingdom port, known anciently as Saww, at Mersa/Wadi Gawasis on the Red Sea, about 22 km south of the modern port of Safāga. He found 12th Dynasty inscriptions there from a shrine of an official of Senusret I named Ankhu, and an inscribed stela of the king’s vizier Intefiker (Antefoker). The latter text describes ships that were built in Coptos for an expedition to “Bia-Punt” with over 3700 men. The ships must have been disassembled for transport through wadi routes in the Eastern Desert, and then reassembled at the Red Sea port.

Re-investigation of the site by the University of Naples ‘l’Orientale’ (UNO) and Boston University (BU), under the direction of

Rodolfo Fattovich and Kathryn Bard, began in 2001. Unlike in Lower Nubia, where the Egyptians built huge mud-brick forts, there was no planned fort at Saww, and the archaeological evidence there suggests temporary camp sites.



The coral terrace

Mersa Gawasis is located on a fossil coral terrace at the northern end of Wadi Gawasis. Surface remains are found in an area of ca. 14 ha. Although archaeological remains are visible both on the top and at the bottom of the terrace, much of the settlement is buried under sand and collapsed parts of the terrace. At the foot of this terrace, about 700 m from the shoreline, is an industrial area, part of which is covered with mud-cracks (up to 10 cm thick) and *sabkhas* of a 1999 flash-flood.



Tent circles

Some parts of the site have also been destroyed by construction of the modern coastal road and a railroad track, but there is still much surface evidence that Sayed did not record. Archaeological evidence includes temporary shelters on top of the terrace (tent circles and light structures with post holes), ceremonial structures along the sea shore, and rock-cut storerooms.

In December 2004 after over 3 m of sand were removed along the slope of the coral terrace, the entrances to two man-made caves were uncovered. Outside the larger cave (Cave 2) were 14 small carved niches, some of which still contained limestone stelae. The stelae are similar to votive stelae of the Middle Kingdom.

Cave 2 was probably extended in size from a natural cavity. Both sides of the cave entrance had been carefully reinforced with reused stone anchors, two large cedar beams, small blocks of stone, and mud-brick. Excavated at the cave entrance were seven timbers of cedar laid horizontally, which probably formed a kind of ramp.

Continued next page

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Cave 2 with carved niches

The best-preserved stela, which had fallen out of its niche, was found face down in the sand. Carved on this stela (Stela 5) was the cartouche of the 12th Dynasty king Amenemhat III, above an offering scene to the god Min. The hieroglyphic text below this scene is about two expeditions led by officials named Nebsu and Amenhotep, to Punt and Bia-Punt, the location of which is unknown. Another stela (Stela 6), found in 2005, was inscribed with the five royal names of Amenemhat III.



Stela 5

Inside the entrance to Cave 2 and on top of a large deposit of windblown sand were two blades of cedar steering oars, about 2 m in length. Pottery dating to the early 18th Dynasty was associated with the oar pieces. Also inside the cave entrance were an oblong wooden bowl, a rope bag, and two wooden labels.



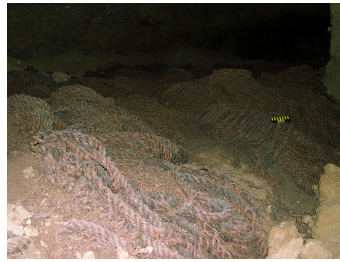
Oblong wooden bowl (above)

Rope bag (below)

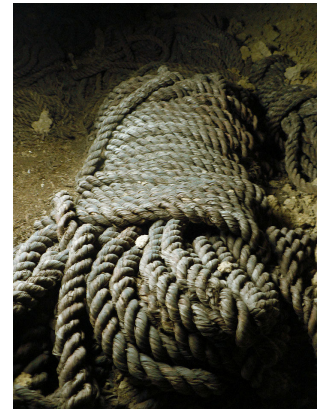


Further excavation of Cave 2 in 2005-06 revealed four other man-made caves (Caves 3-6) that were cut parallel in the coral terrace. These five cave rooms were used as a kind of ship arsenal, and Cave 5 (ca. 19 x 4 m in area) contained an estimated 50-60 coils of ship rope – neatly tied and knotted on the cave floor as the sailors

left them almost 4000 years ago. These coils, possibly 20-30 m long, are in two different sizes (3 cm and 4 cm in diameter).



Coils of ship rope - cave 5



Outside the five caves whole ship timbers - planks and decking - of cedar imported from Lebanon, were excavated in 2005-06. The ship remains were studied by nautical archaeologist Cheryl Ward (Florida State University) and Chiara Zazzaro (UNO). Excavated timbers included one complete deck beam, 3.29 m long, with ends adzed into curvatures that reflect the hull shape. Shorter planks with beveled ends and planks that had been lashed were also excavated. One-knife-shaped plank had been fastened to other timbers by deep mortise-and-tenon joints, secured by copper bands threaded through the mortises. This evidence suggests that ships were disassembled outside the caves, and inside the caves, where much gribble was excavated, carpenters salvaged timbers by hacking off the destruction from shipworms, the result of long periods in sea water.



Whole ship timber



Wooden cargo boxes

The well preserved remains of more than 20 wooden cargo boxes were also found outside the caves. They had been constructed with mitered edges held together by tiny dowels.

Several box samples examined by Rainer Gerisch (Free University, Berlin) were made of Nilotic woods. The boxes had been covered with gypsum plaster. Elsayed Mahfouz



(University of Assiut) translated the partially preserved hieroglyphic inscription on Box 2 (see adjacent photo), which included the cartouche of a king (likely Amenemhat III), year 8 of his reign, and a description of the contents: “. . . the

wonderful things of Punt.” Clay sealings of late Middle Kingdom style were found in association with the cargo boxes.

The few imported artifacts found at the site, which have been studied by Andrea Manzo (UNO), thus far indicate contacts with the southern Red Sea region. These artifacts include pottery remains from the Red Sea coast in northern Yemen, the coastal regions of Aden, Eritrea, and the region of Kassala in eastern Sudan. A few obsidian flakes, most likely from sources in Eritrea or Yemen, and ebony have also been found.

The Egyptian ceramics from Mersa/Wadi Gawasis, which have been analyzed by Cinzia Perlingieri (UNO), suggest that the site was used from the late Old Kingdom and/or First Intermediate Period to the early New Kingdom, with a main phase of use in the Middle Kingdom. The pottery is of both Nile silts and Marl clay wares, imported from the Egyptian Nile valley. Rough organic-tempered ceramics were made at the site with local clay.

The complex stratigraphy in the industrial area is now better understood as a result of excavations by Terry Childs (National Park Service, Washington, DC) and Cinzia Perlingieri. Different types of fire pits, hundreds of Middle Kingdom bread molds, which Kei Yamamoto (U. of Toronto) helped us to identify, and large open dishes, together with possible evidence of baking and brewing, provide new information on the production activities in this area.

Sherds of “Nubian” wares, similar to Middle Nubian samples of domestic C-Group, Kerma, and Pan-Grave assemblages, were also excavated. These sherds suggest that “Nubian” peoples, most likely from the Eastern Desert, frequented the site in the mid-2nd millennium BC.

Thus at Wadi Gawasis there is significant evidence of a major pharaonic seaport, including ship timbers and rigging, stone anchors, and boxes that were probably used to carry imported materials back to Egypt. Texts on stelae left at the site describe the royal expeditions, and obsidian and pottery from the southern Red Sea region demonstrate the distant contacts of this trade.

Funding was provided by a generous private donation of Mr. Wallace Sellers, Lahaska, PA, and a grant from the University of Naples “l’Orientale”.

Kathryn Bard is Associate Professor of Archaeology, Boston University. Rodolfo Fattovich is Professor of Archaeology at the University of Naples “l’Orientale”, Naples, and also represents the Italian Institute of Africa and the Orient, Rome, for the Mersa/Wadi Gawasis project. Dr. Bard, an

SSEA member, presented her lecture “Excavations at the Pharaonic Seaport of Saww (Mersa/Wadi Gawasis)” in Toronto on April 7, 2006, as part of the SSEA Lecture Series. The official excavation reports are published at <http://www.archeozone.it/Default.aspx?tabid=560>, a “must-read” for anyone interested in more detail and a better understanding of the functioning of a pharaonic seaport as it unfolds, season by season. For less technical but equally fascinating articles and photos see <http://www.bu.edu>, and enter “Kathryn Bard” into the search box for a listing of articles describing the excitement of discovery and the historical significance of the major finds, including the connection to Hatshepsut’s famous expedition to Punt. Map and photographs courtesy of Cinzia Perlingieri.



KATHRYN BARD’S LATEST BOOK: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ANCIENT EGYPT

Expect a “tour de force” when Dr. Bard’s latest book hits the shelves in early 2007. It will be published by Blackwell Publishing, who describes it as “a comprehensive overview of

Egyptian archaeology skillfully organized to guide the reader from Egypt’s prehistoric past through the pharaonic dynasties and the Greco-Roman Period.” (see web-site below).

Introduction’s 320 pages and 136 illustrations are organized into eleven chapters, some devoted to the history of Egyptology and archaeology in Egypt, chronology, language, pyramid construction, mummification, as well as topics related to geography, natural resources, and environment. Highlights include discussions of archeological methods and theory, the use of texts in Egyptian archeology, calendars and King Lists, environmental problems, and the ancient Egyptian diet, to name but a few.

The remaining chapters are ordered chronologically from Egyptian prehistory to Greco-Roman Egypt, including important archaeological sites and related early and recent excavations. Sites outside the Nile Valley are also included; among them are oases, ports, forts, roads and quarries in the Western and Eastern Deserts, as well as sites in Nubia.

Kathryn Bard received her doctorate from the Near Eastern Studies Dept. at the University of Toronto. The Mersa/Wadi Gawasis excavation described above is one of many she has directed or co-directed in Egypt and northern Ethiopia since 1989. Dr Bard was awarded the National Geographic’s “Chairman’s Award for Exploration” in 1998. She is editor of The Archaeology of Ancient Egypt: An Encyclopedia (1999), and has contributed invited articles and chapters to numerous publications, including The Oxford History of Ancient Egypt (2000). For more on Dr. Bard’s forthcoming book, see www.blackwellpublishing.com, under books (enter “Kathryn Bard”), from which some of the above information has been gleaned. Photograph by Michael Hamilton.

PROFILE: VALÉRIE ANGENOT

Valérie Angenot



I am a Canadian Egyptologist working as a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Toronto in the Department of Near and Middle Eastern Civilizations (NMC), from September 2005 to August 2007. I graduated from the University of Brussels, Belgium, where I studied both “Art History and Archaeology of Ancient Egypt” and “Oriental Philology and History (with a specialization in Egyptology and Assyriology)” under the mentorship of Professor Roland Tefnin, who regrettably passed away this summer (2006).

I would like to express here my deepest sadness at the loss of not only a brilliant mind but also a wonderful human being and a true friend. He will be inconsolably missed.

My M.A. and Ph. D theses focused on the analysis of the decorative program of private tombs, from the Old to the New Kingdom, and especially on what I have called the “Watching” formula, the recurrent scenes in which the deceased is depicted watching various so-called “scenes of daily life”.

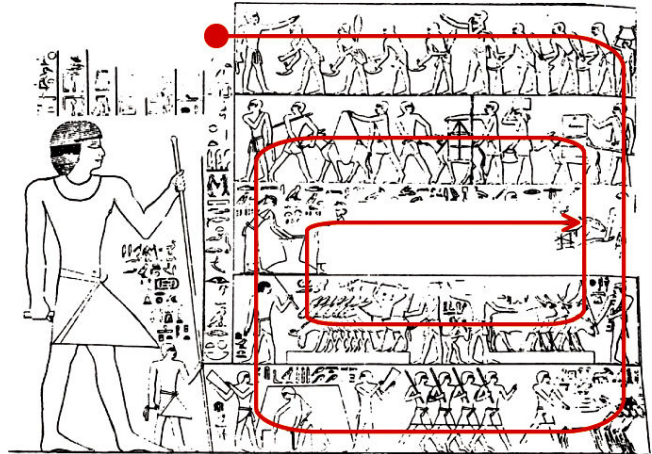
These theses aimed at studying and theorizing the production of meaning and its mechanisms in the Egyptian image through the analysis of this important corpus of funerary depictions. My approach was at the same time semiotic (based on the study of signs and symbols) and hermeneutic (interpretative), considering the images to be a complete means of communication, following its own language and possessing its own code.

In my research I applied semiotic rules to the two-dimensional representation of temporal sequences (sequences related in time) in the Egyptian image. I was especially interested in making sense of the reading pattern that seems to come from the logic of temporal succession in the fieldwork theme — the most appropriate and accessible theme for this kind of endeavor, as the themes related to agricultural work require the disposition on the walls of various agricultural episodes or stages (*topoi*) in a narrative sequence of chronological nature.

I have proposed the term *vectoriality* to designate the movement of decipherment carried out by the glance of the observer in front of the wall reconstructing a temporal vector, i.e. a {chrono-}logic of succession of the *topoi*. Following this approach, a number of different patterns of vectoriality emerged, including the spiral pattern found in the fieldwork scene depicted in the *mastaba* of Ptahhotep and Akhetotep in Saqqara.

I have published articles in scholarly magazines and presented a number of lectures on this topic in Europe, Egypt and Canada. As well, I have been a member, as an epigraphist, of various archaeological field projects dealing

with private tombs, including The tombs of Amenemopet and Sennefer in Sheikh Abd el-Gurna (*Mission Archéologique dans la Nécropole Thébaine*, directed by Roland Tefnin), the tomb of Harwa in el-Assassif (*Civiche Raccolte Archeologiche di Milano nella Tomba di Harwa*, directed by Francesco Tiradritti), and the New Kingdom cemetery of the Bubasteion in Saqqara (*Mission Archéologique Française du Bubasteion*, directed by Alain Zivie).



The spiral pattern of the vectoriality in the works of the fields from the mastaba of Ptahhotep and Akhetotep in Saqqara.



Epigraphic work in the tomb of Sennefer (TT 96A), “Prince” of Thebes under the reign of Amenhotep II, Mission Archéologique dans la Nécropole Thébaine.

My postdoctoral research at NMC, supervised by Professor Ronald J. Leprohon, now concentrates on the analysis of “The Rendering of Space-Time Data in Egyptian Two-Dimensional Images”, a study of how the ancient Egyptians objectified these abstract data and organized the chronological sequences on bi-dimensional supports such as tomb or temple walls.

This project further elaborates on some methodological hypotheses I formulated in a few published articles and in a chapter of my Ph. D. dissertation. My previous studies yielded interesting results, as described above, but I also encountered several cases where the “vectoriality” paradigm fails to provide a satisfactory explanation. While I am just starting to tackle these problems, some elements of my previous work suggest prospects and conjectures that are likely to provide a more encompassing solution.

For example, I will consider the possibility that various unrelated factors intervene which operate as “disturbing causes” in the chronological organisation of the sequence of images. These factors may be related to seemingly aesthetic aims: the desire to create effects of parallelism, chiasm (inversion), or alternation (between different forms or patterns) for instance. In this regard it is important to note that similar constraints, such as versification and meter, are to be found in the hieroglyphic language as well.

My research will also consider the way ancient Egyptians understood their world and the way they objectified it into meaningful derived or metaphorical forms; the codes and constraints related to spatial organization in two-dimensional representation; the co-occurrence of different concepts of “time” in ancient Egypt (physical time, cyclical time, linear time, religious time, and so forth); and those scenes where different moments of a given action are represented in the same image. Finally, I hope to be able to synthesize my results in a way that confirms the relevance and the innovative and promising character of this kind of semiotic approach in Egyptology

When it came time to choose a home university in which to conduct this research, the University of Toronto seemed to me to be the best choice in Canada. The Department of Near and Middle Eastern Civilizations is well known when it comes to Egyptological studies and has the advantage of being directly connected to the Royal Ontario Museum, which possesses one of the prominent collections of ancient Egyptian art in North America. Furthermore, I had first met Professor Leprohon during the *Seventh International Congress of Egyptologists* in Cambridge, England, in 1996 and met him again during my stay in Toronto in 1998. Apart from being an exceptional scholar, I knew that he would be—thanks to his human qualities—the ideal supervisor and a person I would enjoy working with.

In addition to conducting her postdoctoral research, Dr. Angenot, an SSEA member, teaches at the NMC Dept., U. of Toronto, and has presented aspects of her research at several SSEA events in Calgary, Montreal and Toronto. This year she will present in Toronto at the Scholars’ Colloquium and Lecture Series, and lead a day long seminar in Montreal. For details check the SSEA web sites. Her publications include “Lire la paroi. Les vectorialités dans l’imagerie des tombes privées de l’Ancien Empire Égyptien”, in Annales d’Histoire de l’Art & Archéologie XVIII (1996), p. 7-21.

‘A DAY IN THE LIFE . . .’ – PERSONAL DIG DIARIES

Rexine Hummel

MAY 16 (A New Project): I have left Lyla [Brock]’s lovely flat and am now ensconced with a new team of Americans. The hotel that I am in now is much nicer than I expected and I was pleasantly shocked to discover that I had a room with a balcony overlooking the Nile. I could stand on my balcony forever if it weren’t about 40 degrees.

Getting to work is really fun and interesting. At 7:00 a.m. (it has since been changed to 6:30 because of the heat) we descend to the river and get on a motor launch called *Isis* for the trip across the Nile. There is no dock and one of my vintage has to proceed with care so as not to topple off the narrow wobbly gang plank into the river. It is beautiful, quiet and cool at this time. We can see five hot air balloons with their baskets full of tourists hovering over the West Bank as we motor towards the distant shore. We have to dock beside a few other launches, so in order to get off you must step up and over and down into a few other boats before you can attempt the final gang plank. As the youngsters prance merrily from one perch to another I plod slowly along behind.

Once on the firm ground of the other side we must all slide into a service truck with benches along each side. Before I get in I take a good long look at the herds of camels that are browsing under the trees waiting for tourists. We ride along, with the containers of artefacts and pottery from previous seasons giving us little room to move. Thankfully it is a very short ride from here to the site.

We are digging the Mortuary Temple of Queen Tausert, the last ruler of the Nineteenth Dynasty. No one has looked at the site since Petrie swooped by in 1895 with an army of workers and found some foundation deposits. The site is between the temples of Merneptah and the Ramesseum. It is out in the open except for some trees at the far end of the site. Here the workers cut down a growth of reeds and set up a small table for three of us to share. We have since got a third small table for Lyla to draw on. They also had a large screen on legs made for me to dry and sort sherds.

The location is fairly cool and we are lucky to have the shade. Unfortunately we share the shade with a multitude of insects that are of the biting variety. I now have about 10 large welts on the back of my neck where they were feasting. Today I have sprayed myself to see if that helps. One of the girls carries a thermometer and yesterday it registered 41 degrees in the shade. Out in the trenches it can become unbearable and project members take frequent breaks under my trees.

Returning to the hotel this afternoon, the light was just perfect so that from my balcony I could see one of the heads of the colossal statues of Memnon peaking through the trees and also far in the distance the temple of Hatshepsut snuggled at the bottom of those magnificent cliffs. That was a thrill. There is usually a mist that prevents me from seeing that far.



In our Summer 2006 issue Rexine Hummel regaled us with her personal dig diaries while in Luxor (pictured opposite). Now she describes her first days with a new project, a concession held by the University of Arizona. As these are Rexine’s personal “daily life” experiences, they do not include excavation activities or results, which can be found on the project web site <http://web.arizona.edu/~egypt>.

Photograph by Ted Brock.

SSEA SYMPOSIUM 2006

Hatshepsut: Egypt's Woman King and Her World

Gayle Gibson

Among the many suggestions from SSEA members for the subject of the 2006 Symposium, Hatshepsut was the clear favorite. We will acknowledge our fascination with the great woman king in the same year that a splendid exhibition originating at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York is traveling the USA. (Unfortunately, the ROM will be unable to host *Hatshepsut: From Queen to Pharaoh*, despite strong historical connections with the site of Deir el Bahri, and the presence in the ROM's Egyptian Gallery of a fine cast of the Punt Wall, made a hundred years ago by Charles Trick Currelly.)

Everyone who has ever thought about Hatshepsut has theories, opinions, and even dreams about her. Was she the first feminist, the original wicked stepmother, a romantic heroine forever parted by her position from the man she loved, or something else entirely? At this year's symposium, local and international speakers will offer careful consideration of new and old evidence.

How unusual was the reign of Hatshepsut? Dr. Lyn Green, SSEA Vice-President and contributing editor of *KMT* will start the day with an investigation into the roles and personalities of Hatshepsut's predecessors, the royal women of the early Eighteenth Dynasty.

Catharine Roehrig, curator of *Hatshepsut: From Queen to Pharaoh*, and editor of the splendid catalogue that accompanies the exhibition, will join us to share her understanding and insights into the career of the woman king.

Did Hatshepsut really believe that god was on her side, or was her devotion to Amun merely a political expedient? Dr. Ron Leprohon of the University of Toronto will explore the role of religion in Hatshepsut's reign.

After lunch, Dr. Peter Brand of the University of Memphis will describe his current excavations at Karnak Temple, and what the evidence of Hatshepsut's building program suggests about her power.

Egypt was only part of the woman king's realm. Dr. Timothy Kendall, Professor of African History at Northeastern University, has excavated extensively in Sudan. He will discuss to what extent Hatshepsut's wealth and power derived from her southern kingdom.

The day's final speaker will be myself, Gayle Gibson of the Royal Ontario Museum. I'll be looking at the career of the royal steward Senenmut, one of the most remarkable men of an extraordinary reign.

During our day devoted to Hatshepsut, we'll hear facts, theories, and stories. By the end, we'll have come to a better understanding of the life and times of this great woman who was also a great king.

The 2006 Symposium will be held on Nov. 4th at the Earth Sciences Auditorium, Room 1050, 5 Bancroft Ave., University of Toronto. Tickets available at the door (\$90 for general public, SSEA members \$80, Students \$45), or book by phone 416-586-5797. Registration forms available at the ROM. Save by booking online, www.rom.on.ca, keyword SSEA.

SSEA SCHOLARS' COLLOQUIUM 2006

Lyn Green

The Scholars' Colloquium this year will consist of two sessions. The first session will take place from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Friday, November 3rd in the fourth floor Glass Room, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queens' Park Crescent, Toronto. The second session will take place from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m., Sunday, November 5th in Room 323, Department of Near & Middle Eastern Civilizations, 4 Bancroft Ave. Participation and attendance at both these sessions is free and open to all.

The Sunday session of the Scholars' Colloquium will be followed by a Members' Lecture, given by Peter Robinson, in the same location. This lecture is a special event for SSEA members.

Check the schedule for details. Sign up for email notice of schedules, including changes and updates by emailing ssea@bigfoot.com.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2006: PLAN TO BE THERE!

Gayle Gibson

The 2006 AGM may be one of the most important in the history of our society. The difficulties of recent years have shown that some changes are required in the basic structure of the organization.

During the spring of 2006, with the generous assistance and guidance of members Karen Grey and Mark Trumpour, and the advice of focus groups, the Trustees undertook an extensive examination of the SSEA's bylaws and practices.

Some of the recommendations that resulted have already been implemented; others will be placed before the membership for consideration at this year's AGM. Moreover, in this year's elections, several trustee positions will be open. Be sure to be there to vote, or send in your proxy. Your opinions could have a profound influence on the future of the SSEA.

Let your voice be heard! Consider running for office, or nominate another member.

Please mark your calendars for the Members' Party and AGM following the Scholars' Colloquium, Friday November 3, 2006. As usual, these events will be held at 4 Bancroft Ave., Second Floor, at the Department of Near and Middle Eastern Studies.

QUEBEC CHAPTER REPORT

Brigitte Ouellet

Programmation 2006-2007

Conférences publiques
au Consulat Général d'Égypte

BACEC, 1, Place Ville-Marie, 19^e étage, suite 1936, MTL
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Mardi 7 novembre 2006 à 18h30

The Egyptian Coffin Texts

par Peter Robinson, Poyton Egypt Group, G.B.

Mercredi 15 novembre 2006 à 18h30

La campagne de Napoléon en Égypte

par Dr Claude Sotto, Université de Montréal

Mercredi 13 décembre 2006 à 18h30

Les fouilles archéologiques en Égypte

par Dr Jean Revez, Université de Montréal, UQAM

Mercredi 14 mars 2007 à 18h30

Égyptomanie, égyptologie, égyptophilie

par Dre Brigitte Ouellet, SEEA



*Réunions des membres ****

à la Librairie Monet, situé aux Galeries Normandie,
2752 de Salaberry à Montréal

Mercredi 20 septembre 2006 à 19h00

L'Égyptomanie, ici et ailleurs

par Denis Goulet

et lancement du projet "*À la recherche de l'Égypte
ancienne au Canada*"

Mercredi 17 janvier 2007 à 19h00

L'esclavage en Égypte ptolémaïque

par Christine Cermak, MA. Histoire, UDM

Mercredi 18 Avril 2007 à 19h00

"*À la recherche de l'Égypte ancienne au Canada*":

table ronde et mise à jour

par Dre B. Ouellet, M. Trumpour, D. Goulet

Mercredi 16 mai 2007 à 19h00

Les troublants portraits du Fayoum

par Nicole Brisson

*** 12\$ par réunion pour les non-membres
gratuit pour les membres

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ssea_mtl@hotmail.com ICQ# 1559646. For more information and current schedules see http://go.to/ssea_mtl or <http://sseamontrealvip.homestead.com/>, following the links of <http://www.geocities.com/ssea.geol>, the main SSEA website.

CALGARY CHAPTER REPORT

Steven J. Larkman

The new season of lectures for the Calgary Chapter is looking to be the most exciting to date. We start the year with a lecture from our president Dr. William D. Glanzman. He will talk about his recent fieldwork in Yemen.

In November we will have two presentations. The first will be from Mr. Peter Robinson of the magazine *Ancient Egypt* and a member of the Poynton Egypt Group in Manchester, England. He will discuss "*The Geography of the Afterlife*".

The next lecture will comprise a movie night about the Queen of Sheba and her relations to Egypt. Steven J. Larkman will present on the new discoveries that have occurred over the year in Egypt, focusing on KV-63 and the maritime evidence for Hatshepsut on the Red Sea Coast.

In the New Year we will then have a joint presentation on "*The End of Meroe*" by Professor Emeritus Peter Shinnie and Instructor Emeritus Dr. John Robertson. They will discuss the history and events leading up to and beyond the end of Meroe.

Our final presentation of the year will again be a joint presentation by Steven J. Larkman and David George, a longtime member of the Calgary Chapter. This will be a multi-media presentation on the historical importance of the funerary temple Medinet Habu of Ramesses III.

In conjunction with the above lectures we will have a couple of tours of the traveling *Art of the Mediterranean: Egypt, Greece and Rome* exhibit that is being presented at the Glenbow Museum here in Calgary.

Steven Larkman is Vice President of the Calgary Chapter of the SSEA. Lectures are held monthly from October to May at Mount Royal College East Arts Building, Room EA 1031, Mount Royal College; send email to sjlarkman@yahoo.com. More information and the current schedules can be found at <http://www3.telus.net/public/james135/CalgarySSEA.htm>

HAPPY (ANCIENT EGYPTIAN) NEW YEAR!

Elaine Crabtree

Great food! Great company! Great entertainment! That describes this year's SSEA celebration of the ancient Egyptian New Year (set by the heliacal rising of Sirius).

On July 19, 2006 more than forty SSEA members, friends and families met at The Prince of Egypt restaurant, a relatively new Toronto eatery. With its ancient Egyptian decor and Egyptian staff, it was an ideal spot for the event.

Dr. Brigitte Ouellet is President of the Quebec Chapter of the SSEA in Montreal. Phone/fax 514-353-4674; send email to

The food was delicious! And to our surprise we were entertained while we ate by a beautiful and talented belly dancer, generously provided by our hosts.

What a wonderful evening it was - for meeting new members, getting together with old friends and colleagues, and celebrating this ancient Egyptian event.

WE NEED YOUR HELP SEARCHING FOR ANCIENT EGYPT IN CANADA

Mark Trumpour

Under Dr. Brigitte Ouellet, President of the SSEA's Quebec Chapter in Montreal, work has begun to identify Egyptian artefacts in Canada's museums, and examples of Egyptian influence in Canadian art and architecture. Our goal is to publish the material, and create a searchable, on-line database. The project has received the support of the Egyptian Consulate in Montreal, the Canadian Museums Association, and of course the SSEA Board of Trustees.

While we have so far identified 26 museums and a similar number of buildings and monuments, Canada is very large and locating the sites is not always easy. Many are small and in places one would never have guessed. We believe the personal knowledge of SSEA/SEEA members across Canada will be crucial, both in identifying the sites and in obtaining additional information.



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For more detail information please go to on the project web page <http://sseamontrealvip.homestead.com/Project.html>. Anyone interested in joining us in this effort should contact one of:

Brigitte Ouellet ssea_mtl@hotmail.com
Mark Trumpour trumpoma@msn.com
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If contacted, we will provide you with a list of sites already identified (to avoid duplication of efforts), and further information as to what we would like from you apart from names and addresses. Help us make this project a success!

NOUS AVONS BESOIN DE VOTRE AIDE À LA RECHERCHE DE L'ANCIENNE ÉGYPTÉ AU CANADA

Brigitte Ouellet

Nous avons commencé l'identification des artefacts égyptiens conservés dans les musées canadiens et des réalisations canadiennes d'influence pharaonique dans le domaine des arts et de l'architecture. La recherche s'effectue sous la supervision du Dr Brigitte Ouellet, présidente du Chapitre du Québec à Montréal. Nous nous sommes fixé pour but de publier l'ensemble du matériel trouvé dans une base de données en ligne. Ce projet a reçu l'appui du Consulat égyptien à Montréal, de l'association des Musées canadiens et bien entendu, des administrateurs de notre société.

Bien que nous ayons déjà identifié 26 musées et plus d'une vingtaine de monuments, le Canada représente un si vaste territoire qu'il nous est difficile de pouvoir couvrir dans sa totalité. Plusieurs antiquités ou créations sont souvent très petites ou encore conservées dans des endroits que l'on ne soupçonnerait même pas. Nous croyons donc, que les membres de la SEEA, à cause de leur intérêt et leurs connaissances peuvent être en mesure d'identifier, d'obtenir et de nous transmettre des informations cruciales pour alimenter notre base de données.

Visitez les pages internet de notre projet <http://sseamontrealvip.homestead.com/Project.html> si vous désirez plus d'information sur le projet. Si vous désirez vous joindre à nous, ou encore nous transmettre des informations, vous pouvez nous contacter:

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Nous pourrions alors vous fournir une liste des sites déjà identifiés afin d'éviter la duplication des efforts. Aidez-nous à faire de ce projet un succès!

The opinions expressed in the Newsletter do not necessarily represent the views of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities. ARE YOU A MEMBER OF THE SSEA? The SSEA, with headquarters in Toronto, Ontario and Chapters in Calgary, Alberta and Montreal, Quebec, holds meetings from September through May and features guest lectures on Egyptological topics. Membership includes a volume of the scholarly SSEA Journal and the SSEA Newsletter. To apply for membership, write to the address on the front of this Newsletter.

For updates, schedule changes, and further information, see the SSEA Website at: <http://thessea.org>