

Newsletter

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES

Editor: Peter Robinson Assistant Editor: Gayle Gibson Éditeur adjoint: Cloé Caron



First Egyptian Artefacts in Canada: The enigmatic Egyptian amulets from the Palace of the Intendants of New France in Quebec (18th century)

Guillaume SELLIER

Winter 2022-23 #1

SSEA
PO Box 19004 Walmer
360A Bloor Street W
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 3C9
Canada

In 2009, a team of archeologists and students from Laval University was excavating the historic site of the Intendant's Palace in the lower town of Quebec City. Amidst the burnt-out ruins of the 18th Century they discovered four Egyptian amulets under the pavement at the foot of a monumental staircase. These are most likely the first Egyptian artefacts brought to Canada. In this article, I will try to answer this question: How did these Egyptian pieces come to Quebec?

A surprising discovery

Amongst various artifacts from the French colonial period (1608-1763), four small Egyptian amulets emerged from the ruins of the Palace of the Intendant of Quebec. Their exact location is most enigmatic: apart from the discovery, the statuettes were located at the foundations of the monumental stairs, about 1.40 m below the surface. Were they deliberately placed there? And if so, why?



Vue du Palais de l'intendant, 1761

According to archaeologists, the statuettes were discovered at the foot of the monumental staircase visible in the image. The Palace presented on this engraving is the third Palace of the Intendant (1726-1775).

Before looking at their context of discovery, let's dwell on these ancient pieces. Inventoried in the Museum of L'îlot des Palais (CeEt-30), the amulets are figurines of Egyptian deities, 3 – 4 cm high and pierced with a hole in the back pillar. They would have formed part of the funerary equipment associated with a mummy, intended to provide protection when they were woven into the mummy bandages. They were commonly used from the New

Empire through to the Late Period. The amulets represent the deities Nephthys, with a vulture skin wig, Horus, with the Pschent Skhemety crown, Anubis, with a long tail and a large belt and a fourth amulet, unidentified, but certainly a male god with bare legs.

The four amulets were added to the lists of the Directory of Cultural Heritage of Quebec among the "archaeological movable property" in consideration of their aesthetic peculiarities on the North American continent and the totally unusual fact of their discovery in Quebec City.

Moreover, with regard to the few discoveries on Canadian territory from this period, these figurines are probably the earliest Egyptian pieces brought to Quebec, perhaps in Canada.

Scholars, Antiquarians and Intendants

During the 17th and 18th centuries, few people were able to bring Egyptian artefacts to Canada. Considering this short list - royal officers, soldiers, sailors and merchants - and the location of the discovery, the Intendants of New France are the best candidates.

The statuettes were discovered in a stratum dated from the beginning of the 18th century, during

the construction or reconstruction of the Palace of the Intendant (1713-1726), making two Intendants the prime suspects: Michel Bégon (VI) de la Picardière, Intendant from 1712 to 1726, Claude-Thomas Dupuy, Intendant from 1726 to 1728.

Despite profound socioeconomic differences, these officials share some commonalities. Great scholars, they gravitated to the world of cabinets of curiosities and had their own collections of books and curiosities.

Son of the Great Bégon (V), Michel Bégon VI came from a powerful French family, close to royalty, with links to two of the most important ministers of the kingdom, Jean-Baptiste Colbert, main and personal minister of Louis XIV, and Louis II de Phélypeaux, Comte de Pontchartrain, Chancellor of France and in charge of the Navy and all colonies. The Bégon family also had links with Benoit de Maillet, Consul of France in Egypt from 1692 to 1708, a well-known collector and



Michel Bégon (VI) de la Picardière, Intendant of New France from 1712 to 1726

supplier of antiquities, for the King and his close friends. Erudite, rich, passionate, and powerful, the Great Bégon owned important collections and had one of the largest cabinets of curiosities in Europe in Rochefort. In 1699, a surviving inventory of his collection shows that Bégon had many ancient pieces including a mummy, busts, and Egyptian, Greek and Roman statuettes.

On his death, Bégon's two sons inherited their father's collections. Quickly, the two brothers sold most of the family collection. However, in Europe at this time, amulets like those discovered in Quebec in 2009 did not always have a great interest for collectors. According to prominent experts and collectors of the time, as Nicolas-

Claude Fabri de Peirsec or the Count de Caylus, these kinds of amulets "presented no real monetary value" (de Peirsec) and "these [Egyptian faience] pieces are made from earth, and as such they would be nothing extraordinary and not worth the bother of examining: for we have a prodigious number of them." Simple amulets were abandoned in favor of mummies or large pieces inscribed with hieroglyphs. Therefore, it is possible that Intendant Bégon VI brought these amulets to Canada. Bégon was known for having brought the fashion for cabinets of curiosities to Canada, and it is attested that Bégon brought several lots of merchandise to Quebec for his personal use, during his tenure.

The main problem for Intendant Bégon and our present study: the Intendant's palace burned down twice during his charge. The first palace, a brewery transformed into a palace in 1686, burned down in 1713. A second palace was built by Bégon but burned down in 1725. Bégon again rebuilt the palace, now the third palace, which was used by his successors, notably Dupuy. The amulets were discovered in ruins dated between the second and third palaces.

The second suspect, Intendant Claude-Thomas Dupuy, did not come from the upper echelons of the Kingdom of France. Contemporaries credit him with personal merit, rather than his family connections or powerful patrons.

In 1726, he obtained the position of Intendant of New France, under circumstances that are still unclear. Crossing the Atlantic, he brought a large collection of books, 1045 volumes, the largest for a New France Intendant, as well as a laboratory and some scientific items for his study. If Dupuy was not rich and powerful like his predecessor, he was interested in history and had an attraction for ancient Egypt.



Claude Thomas Dupuy, Intendant of New France, from 1726 to 1728

While Dupuy had the opportunity and a passion for Egypt, is he the person who buried the statuettes at the foot of the monumental staircase? In 1726, Dupuy ordered reconstruction in the palace of the Intendant, and in particular, a new monumental staircase. The amulets were discovered in a well, a hole 1.40 meters deep, next to artifacts from the New France period such as glass bottles and dishes, sometimes complete, sometimes in shards. If the remains of dishes and bottles look like a trash can, the care given to the amulets, carefully aligned in the hole, suggests that the deposit was voluntary and intentional.

Conclusion

How did these Egyptian amulets arrive in Quebec? Despite research and speculation, it remains difficult to decide between the two stewards. Were they deposited symbolically or in an apotropaic function? In the current state of research, it would be easy to assume that Bégon brought the fashion for cabinets of curiosities to New France and that Dupuy left these traces of the first wave of Egyptomania in Canada. In this scenario, the amulets brought by Bégon, perhaps from the family collection or

as mementos from a patron, were damaged during the fires. Dupuy, with an interest in Egyptian history and ancient traditions, may have buried the amulets and other materials at the foot of the stairs to protect the Palace, as a sort of “foundation deposit”. The fourth, partial amulet, and the care taken in their alignment would support this hypothesis.

In any case, the discovery of these Egyptian amulets in an archaeological layer dating back 300 years, remains remarkable. It demonstrates the interest in Antiquity and Ancient pieces from the 18th century, the existence of a cabinet of curiosities in the Intendant's Palace and the arrival of an early Egyptomania wave in Canada, half a century before Napoleon's adventure in Egypt.

This article is based upon a presentation given by the author, at the November 2022 Scholars' Symposium weekend.

The author, Guillaume SELLIER, received his MA History at UQAM in 2020

Report of the Symposium 2022 'Digging Into Egypt's Past and Present'

This year's Symposium was an homage to the two anniversaries marked in 2022: Champollion's 1822 discovery of the key to the decipherment of hieroglyphic writing, and the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun in 1922. For the first time in 3 years we were in person, with an online option as well – a “hybrid” format. Presentations were largely in person, with a couple presenting via Zoom.

The opening talk was given by Andrew Bednarski, covering the early years of Egyptology and its development into a discipline: “*Bonaparte, the Description and the Birth of Egyptology*”. Jackie Jay took a look at the decipherment of hieroglyphs and the long, developmental process that the initial breakthrough led to, with attention to Champollion and the Franco-Tuscan expedition to Egypt of 1828-29: “*The Decipherment and its Aftermath: The Franco-Tuscan Expedition to Egypt and Champollion's Critics*”.

The early 19th century wave of fascination with ancient Egypt saw the founding of many important museum collections in western Europe and a rush to collect. This was the focus of John Gee's talk, “*There appears to be little hope of any valuable discovery*”: Early Explorers and Museums”. One of the early pioneers of Egyptology was the centre of Katja Goeb's presentation, “*Karl Richard Lepsius and the Early Years of German Egyptology*”.

After lunch, Meira Gold drew some fascinating connections between early Egyptology and the Victorian industrial era, in “*Shit Archaeology: Fertilizer and the popularization of Victorian Egyptology*”. She was followed by Peter Der Manuelian, coming to us via Zoom from Harvard University, speaking of “*Two Founding Fathers of Egyptian Archaeology: George Reisner's Expansion of Flinders Petrie's Field Methods*”. Kerry Muhlestein outlined the extensive careers of Grenfell and Hunt, most often thought of just in terms of their discovery of the Oxyrhynchus papyrus; “*Bridging Archaeology and Christian Studies: The Excavations of Grenfell and Hunt*”. Okasha El-Daly presented via Zoom in a talk unfortunately hampered by technical problems in the link with London, speaking of “*The Untold Egyptian Story of Tutankhamun*”.

The final presenter was Mohamed Ismael Khaled, who had to present from Egypt, thanks to a very slow visa process. His talk outlined “*Excavating the Past: Recent Discoveries in Egypt in the last 50 Years*”, the highlight of which was the account of his excavations at the Pyramid of Sahure at Abusir. Dr. Khaled held the audience spellbound as he described his team's efforts to penetrate to the burial chamber of the pyramid.

The SSEA Annual General Meeting, Friday November 4

Following a Friday of excellent Scholars' Colloquium presentations, the Society held its Annual General Meeting at 7 p.m. The meeting was hybrid, with the in-person venue being the Department of Near and Middle Eastern Civilizations at 4 Bancroft Ave., Toronto, and a live Online feed via Zoom. Total attendance was 30 members, with 12 in person, 7 online and 11 by Proxy.

Following an address by President Mark Trumpour outlining a number of achievements of the past year, the Financial Reports and Budgets were received and accepted. The full financial documents are available on request (sseainfo@gmail.com). A special presentation was made to student member Eleutério Abreu da Sousa, recipient of the Katary Travel Scholarship.

While there were no changes to Bylaws this year, a review has been made necessary by the Province of Ontario, which enacted new legislation governing not-for-profit corporations such as the SSEA/SEEA. The Board completed an internal review for compliance with the new format, and forwarded to results to a lawyer for a legal opinion. Next year at this time, there will be a revised set of Bylaws for members to review.

Professor John Gee was thanked by President Mark Trumpour for his many years of service on the Board, and has stepped down, but is remaining as an Honorary Trustee, from which position we hope to still benefit from his advice and assistance. Toronto President and Representative Dawn Power has also stepped down due to work obligations, but she hopes to still provide assistance when called upon. Both were thanked for their contributions.

The Board election determined the following as your new Board of Trustees and Officers for 2022-2023: Mark Trumpour (President), Gayle Gibson (Vice President), Prof. Kerry Muhlestein (Vice President), Arlette Londes (Treasurer), Dr. Peter Sheldrick (Acting) Secretary of the Board, Cloé Caron, Leslie Cowger, Elaine Crabtree, Paul English, Stephen Ficalora, Prof. Jackie Jay, Dr. Casey Kirkpatrick, Prof. Jean Li, Dr. Edmund Meltzer, Rick Moran, Les O'Connor and Peter Robinson.

A lovely member reception followed the meeting, hosted by Arlette Londes with assistance from Elaine Crabtree and Alain Londes.

L'Assemblée générale annuelle de la SEEA (SSEA) du vendredi 4 novembre

À la suite des excellentes présentations du Colloque des chercheurs, la SEEA (SSEA) a tenu son assemblée générale annuelle à 19h. Présentée en format comodal, la réunion a eu lieu au Département des Civilisations du Proche et du Moyen-Orient de l'Université de Toronto situé au 4 Bancroft ave, et en ligne sous la plateforme Zoom. Un total de 30 membres se sont présentés soit 12 membres en personne, 7 en ligne et 11 par procuration.

Après l'allocution du Président au cours de laquelle Mark Trumpour a résumé les réalisations de la dernière année, les rapports financiers et les budgets furent présentés et approuvés. L'ensemble des documents sont disponibles sur demande (sseainfo@gmail.com). Mark a fait une présentation spéciale à Eleutério Abreu da Sousa, qui a reçu la bourse de voyage Katary.

Alors qu'aucune modification aux statuts et règlements de la Société ne fut apportée cette année, une révision a été nécessaire suite à une nouvelle législation de la province de l'Ontario concernant les corporations sans but lucratif comme la nôtre. Le Conseil d'administration de la SEEA (SSEA) a donc complété un examen interne de ses statuts en conformité avec ce nouveau format et a transmis le résultat à un avocat pour obtenir une opinion légale. Les changements aux statuts et règlements de la Société seront donc présentés pour examen aux membres lors de l'Assemblée générale de l'an prochain.

Professeur John Gee fut chaudement remercié par le Président Mark Trumpour pour ses nombreuses années de service au Conseil d'administration de la SEEA et bien qu'il quitte son poste, il demeurera membre

honoraire afin que nous puissions encore bénéficier de ses conseils et de son aide. Aussi, pour des raisons d'ordre professionnel, la Présidente et représentante du Chapitre de Toronto, Dawn Power, quitte également ses fonctions tout en souhaitant pouvoir apporter son aide lorsque requise. Tous deux furent chaleureusement remerciés pour leur contribution.

L'élection au Conseil d'administration de la SEEA (SSEA) a mis en place sa nouvelle équipe d'officiers pour la saison 2022-2023, ce sont: Mark Trumpour(Président), Gayle Gibson (Vice-Présidente), Prof. Kerry Muhlestein (Vice- Président), Arlette Londes (Trésorière), Dr. Peter Sheldrick (intérimaire) Secrétaire du Conseil, Cloé Caron, Leslie Cowger, Elaine Crabtree, Paul English, Stephen Ficalora, Prof. Jackie Jay, Dr. Casey Kirkpatrick, Prof. Jean Li, Dr. Edmund Meltzer, Rick Moran, Les O'Connor and Peter Robinson.

La réunion des membres fut suivie d'une charmante réception organisée par Arlette Londes avec l'aide d'Elaine Crabtree et d'Alain Londes.

Report of the Scholars' Colloquium 2022

As with the Symposium, our Scholars' Colloquium this year was held in hybrid form, both In Person and Online via Zoom. Presenters from as far away as Japan and New Zealand gave a wide range of high quality talks – nineteen, plus four virtual poster presentations. Abstracts for all these talks are online on our website, www.thessea.org, under the "Symposium 2022" tab in the menu. You can also view the Virtual Posters there. They are worth seeing.

The Friday session opened with Japanese independent researcher Marie Saito coping with Initial tech problems, presenting on "*Architectural and Strategic features of Egyptian military bases: Northern Sinai and Syria-Palestine in Dynasties 19-20*". Alessandro Piccolo presented from Italy on "*Pedon, son of Amphinnes: A Game of Donors?*". He was followed by Ghada Mohamed of Cairo University, with "Remarks on some aspects of the anthropomorphic Djed-pillar in ancient Egyptian ritual scenes". After the break, we had our first Virtual Poster, from Susannah Marshall (University of Liverpool), "*Brooklyn 52.127a-b: Considerations on the Eleventh Dynasty Box-Coffin and cover of Mayet*". Then Anna Charlotte Dietrich (Austrian Academy of Sciences) took us "*Out for a jaunt to Giza: The King's Son Amenmose and his monuments revisited*". Charlotte Bery Rose (Independent Scholar) gave the final presentation of the morning in person, with "Birth-bed and Beyond".

The afternoon opened with Jordan Furutani (UofT) presenting in person, "*Two words for 'word'? The difference between mdw and mdwt: A study of Egyptian lexicography of Stela AMUM 1981.1.42*". Alisée Devillers (UCLA) spoke online of scribes, in "*Show me your palette and I will tell you who you are - or pretend to be*". Then it was a return to an in person talk, this by the UofT's Thomas Greiner, "*Re-examining the implications of lapis-lazuli in Egypt's Predynastic Period*". He was followed by Marla Swec (UofT) presenting in person on "*Royal and Bovine Imagery at the Dawn of State Formation*". Following a break, we heard this year's Sally Katary Travel Scholarship recipient, Eleuterio Abreu De Sousa (Macquarie University) on "*Cattle in Egypt and Beyond its Borders During the Old Kingdom*". Harry Lillington joined us from New Zealand (University of Auckland) to discuss "*A Repositioning of Theban Tombs in Ancient Egyptian Art History*", and he was followed by his Auckland NZ colleague, Sue Thorpe, who analyzed "*Letters to the Living, Not the Dead: Insight from some Personal Correspondence into Ancient Egyptian Life and Personalities*".

The second day, Sunday, featured a number of talks loosely related to the Symposium theme of looking back over Egyptology's history. The day began with an online presentation by Marta Kaczanowicz, (University of Warsaw) "*Dorothy Mackay in Thebes*". Amgad Joseph (Helwan University, Cairo) discussed iconography related to "*The Gazelle of Anukis and the Theban Western Mountain*". The final three poster presentations followed the break: Independent conservator Antje Zygalski showed "*Preventative Conservation in Egyptian Excavations – Agents of Deterioration 5: The Case of Termite Infestation*". Matthieu Hagenmuller (the Sorbonne) presented "*L'Iconographie du combat dans les sources funéraires égyptiennes*". The final presentation was by Virginia Martos Armenteros (UofT) on "*Solar Transformation Processes in Hatshepsut's Coronation Scenes in the Red Chapel*".

After the break, two presentations from the National Museums of Scotland: Online from Scotland, Dan Potter spoke of Toronto Egyptology icon Charles Currelly's collecting activities in "*The Business of Egyptian Archaeology: Charles Trick Currelly and the National Museums of Scotland*"; his colleagues Margaret Maitland was present in person reviewing "*Excavations Permissions and Export Permits: Examining Collecting in Mid-19th Century Egypt from the Archives of Alexander Henry Rhind*".

The final presentations of the day were from Guillaume Sellier (Laval CS), “*The First Egyptian Artefacts in Canada: The Quebec Intendant’s Palace Amulets*”. Prof. Jean Revez (UQAM) threw light on the work of Karl Lepsius, in “*Lepsius’ Work Inside the Hypostyle Hall at Karnak and the Quality of the Drawings Published in the Denkmäler*”. SSEA Vice President Gayle Gibson brought the day to a close with a slide presentation of images from “Luxor, Then and Now”, showing the extent of the work done under the Egyptian Antiquities Service over the past 50 years to conserve Egypt’s monuments. Her talk was a tribute to late SSEA member, Trustee and friend, Stephen Shubert.

We are grateful for the efforts of all involved in planning, vetting, and supporting the two days of fascinating talks, including Kerry Muhlestein (Committee chair), Gayle Gibson, John Gee, Jackie Jay, Ron Leprohon, Jean Li, Jean Revez, Mark Trumpour, Kei Yamamoto, and our “Master of Zoom”, Stephen Ficalora.

Note: The Poster Presentations are available for viewing on the SSEA website at: <http://ssea2020.thessea.org/index.php/events/annual-symposium-2022/symposium-2022-virtual-posters>

In Memoriam: Steven Shubert



The SSEA’s long-time member, supporter and friend, STEVEN BLAKE SHUBERT, died last September 12 at the age of 68, following a lengthy struggle with leukemia.

Steven was born in Philadelphia, PA and lived the last 35 years in Toronto, primarily in the Danforth Community.

A true scholar and academic, he studied for many years with the University of Toronto. His enjoyment was studying and working on his PhDs in Library Science, Egyptology and most recently, Greek Classics.

Steven became a member of the SSEA in 1978, and assisted the SSEA in many capacities, including as a Trustee, and as Treasurer from 1988 - 1997. He rarely if ever missed the SSEA’s annual Symposium/Colloquium weekend, and regularly attended SSEA lectures in Toronto.

He loved fieldwork, participating in a large number of excavations including Mendes (1994) Akhenaten Temple Project (1977 – 1990), Medinet Habu (1982-1985, working with Bill Murnane), Tell Tebilla (2002), Chicago House, Luxor (1984 and 2002) where he was librarian and Epigrapher, and most recently (December 2017) at the Lisht excavations directed by Sarah Parcak. In addition to his Egyptian fieldwork, he worked four seasons in Crete with the UofT’s Kommos excavations (1981-85).

He was a faithful volunteer at the Royal Ontario Museum (ROM), where he worked on the Egyptian collection alongside Rexine Hummel and Gayle Gibson, particularly on material from the Dakhleh Oasis, but also on the extensive scarab collection. Over the years he has presented on topics related to ancient Egypt on numerous occasions, both for the SSEA and for other audiences, and authored many articles, including entries in the Encyclopaedia of the Archaeology of Ancient Egypt (Kathryn Bard, Ed., 1999). He co-edited the recent volume, *His Good Name: Essays on Identify and Self-Presentation in Ancient Egypt in Honour of Ronald J. Leprohon* (2021).

His friend and colleague Rexine Hummel shared a few reminiscences:

I have known Stephen over forty years. In the last twenty years we became quite close and I was very upset by his sudden death. I was in the hospital during his funeral and I can’t help feeling that I let him down by not being there.



Steven Speaking at the Toronto Reference Library: Sense of humour on full display



Steven with the team at Lisht

Steven was invited to every Christmas and Thanksgiving dinner with my family for over 30 years. Although there were several years when he had other plans my family got to know him and like him.

I spent two occasions with Steven in Egypt. My favourite was in 2002 when I had an air ticket to the Tell Borg dig in the North Sinai. I intentionally went a week early to Luxor to visit Steven who was employed at Chicago House as the Librarian and also as an epigrapher. His desk in the library was always tidy and organised. That was Steven. He had very kindly booked me into Chicago House which thrilled me.

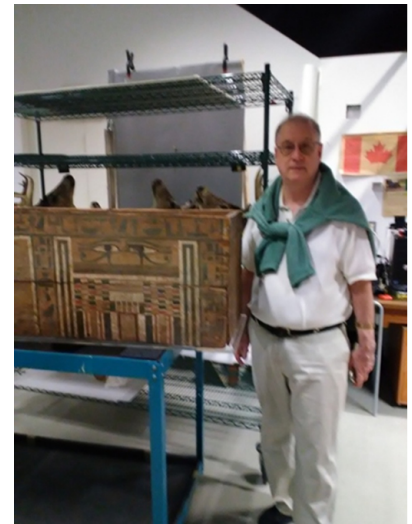
The most memorable incident that happened during my stay at Chicago house: Helen Jaquet Gordon and her husband were staying at Chicago House as well. She kindly invited Steven and me to visit their excavations at North Karnak. She said that her husband would drive us. Her very elderly husband appeared to be half-blind but he got behind the wheel and started the ancient car. Helen became

his eyes and told him to “drive straight ahead, turn right, stop, turn left” Steven and I looked at each other without words but with terror in our eyes. How we made it to Karnak alive in Egyptian traffic I will never know!

During the last twenty-five years we have worked together on pottery. We both loved our one day a week volunteering at the ROM working with the ROM Pottery.

Around 2021, Steven told me his bad news that he had received from his doctor. We both were shocked and felt optimistic that new drugs would be found to control his condition. He became weaker and weaker. His balance was shaky and he fell three times. However, he still had breakfast every morning at his favourite coffee shop and was able to continue taking his beloved Greek classes.

Rest in peace, friend



Stephen working with a coffin at the ROM, Toronto

The Tod Temple Project

A joint project of the SSEA, the University of Western Ontario, and the Egyptian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

Readers will remember the article in the last issue by Gayle Gibson of her recollections of visits to the Temple of El-Tod, south of Luxor. The SSEA is now pleased to announce that, in cooperation with the University of Western Ontario and the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, it will support a new field project - the Tod Temple Project, directed by Board of Trustees member, Dr. Casey Kirkpatrick.

The Temple of El-Tod was one of only four major cult centres for the falcon-headed war god, Montu. The site dates from the 5th Dynasty although it rose to prominence during the Middle Kingdom and remained an important centre until Roman times.

Despite the importance of this site, it is badly in need of restoration. Salt deposits, groundwater, and plant roots are gradually destroying beautifully decorated sandstone blocks from the temple, now scattered on the ground and in urgent need of restoration. Although some blocks have been freed from the ground, many more lie partially buried and vulnerable to attack from these natural forces.



The Egyptian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities has named the Temple of El-Tod as a 'Priority Site in Need of Archaeological Work' for the coming year, and in response, the Tod Temple Project was set up under the auspices of the SSEA and the University of Western Ontario in cooperation with the Egyptian Ministry.

The aim of the project is to repair the enclosure walls and to recover and restore the blocks by moving them onto display platforms. You can help secure and preserve this important site while also providing much-needed employment opportunities to local Egyptians by donating now!

For more information on the project, and for information about how you can donate to this project, please visit the project's pages on the SSEA website www.thessea.org.

Thank you for caring about the preservation of ancient Egyptian archaeological sites such as the Temple of El-Tod!



Welcome to our new members

We would like to extend a warm welcome to our new members this year. Welcome to the SSEA / SÉÉA!

Amanda LADD, Eleutério de SOUSA, Lisa ADAMS, Monica MASSOUD, Charlotte ROSE

In Memoriam

It is with great sadness that we inform you of the passing of Dr. Steven SHUBERT, friend and longtime member of the SSEA / SÉÉA. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and friends.

Our sympathy also goes out to Steven BOUJIKIAN on the loss of his mother.

Congratulations

If you know of a special accomplishment by one of our members this year, please send their name and accomplishment information to elainerrone@gmail.com so that we can share the good news in our next Newsletter.

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/SÉÉA has Chapters in Calgary, Alberta, Montréal, Québec, and Toronto, Ontario. The Chapters host lectures and events on Egyptological topics. Full Individual and Student Memberships in the Society includes a volume of the scholarly Journal of the SSEA and the SSEA Newsletter, and free or discounted admission to SSEA events. Associate Membership in the SSEA includes the Newsletter and free or discounted admission to events. Associate Membership is only open to members in provinces which have a Chapter. All categories of membership, excluding institutional members, are entitled to vote at the Annual General Meeting. To apply for membership, write to the address on the front of this Newsletter or email us at info@thessea.org. For updates, schedule changes, and further information, see the SSEA website at: www.thessea.org.