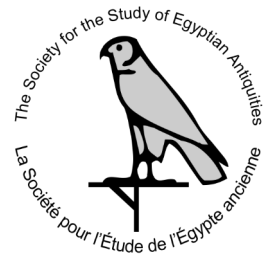


Newsletter

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES

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Looking for Rome's lost Egyptian Temples

Mark Trumpour

Huge numbers of tourists flock to Rome each year to see such famous sites as the iconic Colosseum, the Roman Forum, the Trevi Fountain and so many more. What they will not see is the Egyptian temple complex for the gods Isis and Serapis. Formerly located in the Campus Martius, close to the also-famous Pantheon, it has long vanished. What was it, what happened to it, and are there any surviving pieces of it still to be seen?

The sacred precinct is often referred to as the *Iseum Campense*, so named after its location. As years of research and excavation have suggested, it was some 220 m. long by 70 m. wide (720 x 230 feet). It contained within it a temple to Isis and another to Serapis, connected by a processional way, in most reconstructions. The processional way was lined by relatively small obelisks (ca. 6 metres tall), sphinxes, and other statuary – baboons, crocodiles and more. Access was given on each side by a monumental arch. It was the largest Egyptian religious site outside of Egypt itself.

The complex seems to date to the first century BCE, and was referred to by a number of ancient writers such as Apuleius (ca. 124 – 180 CE), who said:

“...I went to Rome. There I had no more urgent business than to pray daily to the Supreme Power of Queen Isis, who is worshipped with greatest devotion as Isis Campensis because of where her temple is located.” (Metamorphoses)

The complex had its ups and downs. Its construction seems to have been authorised by the Triumvirate of Antony, Octavian and Lepidus in 43 BCE. Under Emperor Tiberius (19 CE), it was suppressed, and the cult statues thrown into the Tiber River. His successors, however, were more receptive. Vespasian in particular favoured the cult, and his son Domitian had it rebuilt after a fire in 80 CE.

The rebuild was notable, as Domitian had obelisks and sculpture brought from Egypt to adorn the site. The famous obelisk in the Piazza Navona was quarried at Aswan and imported to stand at the centre of the processional way, carved with Domitian's names and titles in hieroglyphs. Other rebuilds/refurbishments occurred under Hadrian and Severus.

The edict of the Emperor Theodosius in 392 CE resulted in the closure of pagan temples throughout the Empire, including the Roman Isis-Serapis complex.



Piazza Navona obelisk

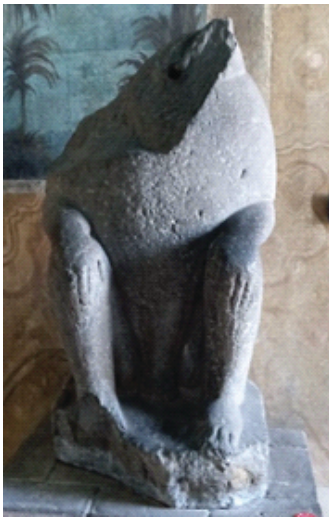
Then Gothic Wars of the sixth century CE led to the destruction of Rome's aqueducts. Faced with the loss of their water supply, people abandoned the city, and those who stayed moved to the low-lying Campus Martius area, because there they could dig wells; Rome's “seven hills”

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were of no use to them. With much of the disused Iseum consisting of the processional way, it became a prime location to build on. Subsequent centuries saw the building of lime kilns, which rendered down marble and limestone from the temples. Then as Rome slowly rebuilt in the Middle Ages, wealthy prelates and families had decorated marbles removed to decorate their villas and palaces.

Today, the level of the Iseum is some 6 metres below the ground level, and heavily built over. Excavations have found material beneath the Palazzo del Seminario, the church of Santo Stefano del Cacco, the church of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, and the Piazza San Macuto, not to mention beneath local houses. For these, material from the temples was broken up in earlier centuries to form solid foundations for the new structures.



Picture of a baboon sacred to Thoth. Discovered under the Church of S. Stefano del Cacco, it is today in the Vatican Museum. It is inscribed with the names of two local sculptors who made it and was dedicated in 159 CE.

The remains that can still be seen are scattered all over Rome – some on street corners, some in museums, and some in other cities entirely – Naples, Florence, Urbino, Turin, Paris. The most easily seen are the ones in open view. The Piazza Navona obelisk is just one example.

The obelisk carried on the back of the elephant outside Santa Maria Sopra Minerva is another fine example. Brought to Rome from Egypt to adorn the complex, it is inscribed for the Pharaoh Apries.



Minerva Obelisk, Piazza S. Maria Sopra Minerva

Outside the Pantheon is another obelisk, that one inscribed for Rameses II. It likely originally stood outside a temple in Heliopolis. Altogether, there are at least 7 obelisks known to have come from the temple complex.



This massive, 2.4 metre long, sandalled foot, sits on a street corner near where the Serapeum would have been. It likely was part of the cult statue of Serapis. It suggests the original statue was over 7 metres high.

For a final teaser, a shady corner in the Piazza Venezia houses the colossal, 3 metre high fragment of what may have been the cult statue of Isis. Known to locals as Madama Lucrezia, the original statue would have stood some 7-8 metres tall, like that of Serapis.



Apart from these and the obelisks, one can see statuary and fragments from the Iseum in several Roman museums:

- * The Vatican Museum
 - A massive statue of the Nile River, the 16 ft bronze “Pigna” fountain, and more
- * The Capitoline Museum
 - An Egyptian Room with discoveries made behind the apse of S. Maria Sopra Minerva in 1883

- * The Altemps Museum
- A fragment of a klepsydra
- * The Baracco Museum
- A Hathor-headed sphinx

While it is not usually open to the public, the small church of Santo Stefano del Cacco incorporates 12 columns, probably from the Serapeum, in its interior, and reportedly has more broken columns lying beneath it. Tellingly, the columns appear to be one cubit in diameter.

As a final treat, I show you two pieces of relief carving from ancient Rome that give an idea of what the complex may have looked like.

The first is from a Roman tomb, the Tomb of the *Haterii*. It shows several Roman buildings of the day, including the *Arcus ad Isis* (Arch of Isis), thought by most to depict the archway giving access to the complex from the east.

The other comes from a tomb on the Appian way. On display at Rome's Altemps Museum, and pictured to the right, belonging to a follower of the cult of Isis, and depicts a celebration in what appears to be the Iseum Campense.

Behind the revellers you can see statues of baboons sacred to Thoth and an Apis bull, with sacred ibis birds at



the bottom.

Next time there, take the time to seek out these remnants of ancient Egypt in the "Eternal City"; it makes for an entertaining quest.

Report of the Symposium 2023 'Sakkara: Birth place of the Pyramids'

This year's Symposium focused on the remarkable World Heritage site of Sakkara/Saqqara, home to the famous Step Pyramid. Again this year we were in person as well as online, "hybrid" format. Presentations were largely in person, with two presenting via Zoom. The Koffler Auditorium at the University of Toronto was again our in-person venue.

After welcoming participants, Mark Trumppour spoke briefly on a seminal moment in the rediscovery of ancient Egypt, Auguste Mariette's discovery of the Serapeum in 1850, and a Canadian connection. Prof. Ron Leprohon followed with "Sakkara: A Brief History" a masterful overview that presented a number of highlights from each historical period.

After a break, Dr. Miroslav Barta, director of the Czech mission at Sakkara, joined us from Prague, having just returned from Egypt. "The Saqqara Cemetery in the Third Dynasty" focused on the famous Step Pyramid of Djoser itself, its unique place in Egyptian history, and the related monuments from the period.

Prof. Christelle Alvarez (Brown University) opened the afternoon with "The Legacy of the Pyramid Texts: New Insights from Saqqara", using her current work at the pyramid of Pepi II. Extensive animal cemeteries are a feature of the Sakkara site, and the canine Anubis cemeteries were spotlighted by Prof. Paul Nicholson's (Swansea University) engaging presentation. Dr. Christian Greco, (Director of the joint Italian-Dutch Mission at Sakkara) zoomed in from Turin to look at the New Kingdom tombs that his team has discovered.

The day concluded with the entertaining story of Setna Khaemwase, related by Prof. Steve Vinson (Indiana University).



Report of the Scholars' Colloquium 2023

Our Scholars' Colloquium this year was held in hybrid form, both In Person and Online via Zoom. Presenters from Japan, New Zealand, North America, the UK, Europe and Egypt delivered a wide range of high quality talks – eighteen, plus three virtual poster presentations. Abstracts for all these talks are online on our website, www.thessea.org, under the “Symposium 2023” tab in the menu. You can also view the Virtual Posters there. They are worth seeing. <https://ssea2020.thessea.org/index.php/events/annual-scholars-colloquium-symposium-weekend-2023/symposium-2023-virtual-posters>.

The Friday session opened with Michele Marcolin of Waseda University presenting on “More esteemed than any foreign ruler: Iny's Biography Once Again”. Anett Rosza (Ruprecht-Karl- University) presented from Heidelberg on “Hail to You, Khonsu-in-Thebes-Neferhotep, the Noble Child who came forth from the Lotus: A Demotic Magical Spell with a Lunar Child Deity”. An unfortunate change in plans prevented Nenad Marković from presenting his talk on a Memphite priestly family, so the next talk was by Wahid Omran of Fayoum University, who reported on the work of his team at El-Salamuni, “Resurrection in Akhmim: Exploring el-Salamuni Necropolis”.

After the break, Marta Kakzanowicz spoke from Warsaw University on “Butchering Queens and Ailing Princesses: Saite Royal Women”. She was followed by another Warsaw presenter, Aleksandra Pawlikowska-Gwiazda, with “(...) they came north this year and brought 3 *diploae* of wine...: Mud Stoppers and the Wine Trade in Late Antique Western Thebes”.

Following lunch, independent researcher Emanuele Casini took us to the Valley of the Queens with his talk, “Between the Lines: The Case Study of Tomb 39 in the Valley of the Queens Examined in the Light of Unpublished Archival Documents”. He was followed by Christina Geisen from Cambridge University, presenting her work on Heka, “Turn around, place yourself on the back and be blind: or How the Agency of Heka effects the Victory Over Evil Creatures”.

After a break, Matthew Hagenmüller of the Sorbonne brought in a little law and order with “Catch the thief: Police Iconography in Private Tombs from the Old to New Kingdoms”. He was followed by an interesting presentation on the Nile, in “On the Source of the ΝΕῖλος”, courtesy of Alessandro Piccolo, Sapineza-Universita di Roma.

Mennah Ali of Egypt's Ministry of Tourism brought us a look at symbolism with “The eastern door of heaven is open to you. Nut has embraced you. She whose hair is long, and whose breasts hang down: The Embracing Arms and the Heaven's Doors”. Silvia Nigrelli (Brown University) looked at medical terminology with her paper, “Blindness in the Ebers Papyrus: A New Interpretation of the Term Spt.” The day of presentations concluded with Ilaria Sieli of Università degli Studi di Milano in her ambitious survey, “Lower Nubia from Chiefdom to State: The Development of A-Horizon Royalty and its Relations with Early Egypt Through the Analysis of the Cemeteries of Sayala and Qustul”.

The second day began with a talk closely related to the Sakkara theme, as Symposium presenter Prof. Paul Nicholson, co-presenting with Henry Bishop-Wright (Cardiff University) examined “Of Ibises and Baboons: the acquisition and breeding of sacred animals at North Saqqara”. Deborah Sweeney from Tel Aviv University took us on a fascinating search in “Looking for Mutemwia(i)”.

After our first break, three Virtual Posters were presented. First up was Ariadne Argyros, Durham University, who gave us “The Widow's Lament: Mourning Women in Ancient Egyptian Funerary Rituals”. Also with a funerary theme, Shelby Navone - likewise from Durham - treated us to “Beyond Grave Concubines: Redefining the Narrative and Unraveling the Complex Symbolism of 'Isis-Aphrodite' Terracotta Figures in Greco-Roman Egypt”. The final poster presentation was from Elizabeth Learning who presented from New Zealand (University of Auckland/Waipapa Taumata Rau). Dr. Learning's poster was on “Constructing the Cosmos: Developing the Iconography of Astronomy in the Predynastic Period”. Again to Note: The Poster Presentations are available for viewing on the SSEA website at <https://ssea2020.thessea.org/index.php/events/annual-scholars-colloquium-symposium-weekend-2023/symposium-2023-virtual-posters>

The final presentations of the day led off with Miriam Bueno Guardia (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED) exploring “Frontality and Dance in New Kingdom Art”. Prof. Krystal Pierce (Brigham Young University) took us to Canaan with her look at “An Egyptian House in a Canaanite City: Building 1500 at Beth-Shean in Light of New Kingdom Egyptian Cultural Identity”. Our final day concluded with a presenter closer to home, as University of Toronto's Jinyan Wang returned to Canaan with her work, “Up for Grabs? The Levant between Egypt and Babylonia at the fall of Assyria (630–567 BCE)”.

Rapport du Symposium 2023 'Saqqâra, là où naquirent les pyramides'

Cette année le Symposium mettait en lumière le remarquable site de Saqqâra, classé au Patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO, lieu de la fameuse pyramide à degrés. Encore une fois, l'événement fut offert en comodalité, à la fois en personne et en ligne; les conférences furent présentées majoritairement en personne à l'auditorium Koffler de l'Université de Toronto, alors que seuls deux conférenciers firent leur présentation à distance via la plateforme Zoom.

Après avoir souhaité la bienvenue aux participants et participantes, Mark Trumpour a parlé brièvement d'un moment marquant de la redécouverte de l'Égypte ancienne, soit la découverte du Sérapéum par Auguste Mariette en 1850 et d'un lien avec le Canada. Le professeur Ron Leprohon a suivi avec « Saqqâra : une brève histoire », en offrant un aperçu magistral d'un certain nombre de faits saillants propres à chaque période historique.

Après une pause, le Dr Miroslav Barta, directeur de la mission tchèque à Saqqâra, nous a rejoint depuis Prague, tout juste revenu d'Égypte, en présentant « Le cimetière de Saqqâra sous la Troisième Dynastie » qui se concentra sur la célèbre pyramide à degrés de Djoser, sa place unique dans l'histoire égyptienne et les monuments associés à cette période.

La professeure Christelle Alvarez de l'Université Brown a ouvert la séance d'après-midi avec « L'héritage des Textes des Pyramides : nouvelles perspectives à Saqqâra », en utilisant son travail actuel sur la pyramide de Pépy II. De vastes nécropoles d'animaux sont une caractéristique du site de Saqqâra, et les cimetières canins d'Anubis ont été mis en lumière par la présentation captivante du professeur Paul Nicholson de l'Université de Swansea. Le Dr Christian Greco, directeur de la mission conjointe italo-néerlandaise à Saqqâra nous a entretenu directement de Turin des tombes du Nouvel Empire que son équipe a découvertes.

La journée s'est terminée par l'histoire divertissante de Setna Khaemwase, racontée par le professeur Steve Vinson de l'Université d'Indiana.

Rapport du Colloque des chercheurs et chercheuses 2023

Cette année, notre colloque des chercheurs et chercheuses s'est tenu sous une forme comodale, à la fois en personne et en ligne via Zoom. Des présentateurs et présentatrices du Japon, de Nouvelle-Zélande, d'Amérique du Nord, du Royaume-Uni, d'Europe et d'Égypte ont présenté un large éventail de conférences de haute qualité – dix-huit en tout et trois présentations virtuelles sur affiche. Les résumés de toutes ces conférences sont en ligne sur notre site Internet, www.thessea.org, sous l'onglet « Symposium 2023 » du menu. Vous pouvez également y consulter les affiches virtuelles qui valent le détour !

<https://ssea2020.thessea.org/index.php/events/annual-scholars-colloquium-symposium-weekend-2023/symposium-2023-virtual-posters>

La session du vendredi s'est ouverte avec Michele Marcolin de l'Université Waseda présentant « Plus estimé que n'importe quel dirigeant étranger : la biographie d'Iny une fois de plus ». Anett Rosza de l'Université Ruprecht-Karl a présenté en direct d'Heidelberg « Salut à toi, Khonsu-de-Thèbes-Neferhotep, l'enfant noble sorti du Lotus : une formule magique démotique présentant une divinité enfant lunaire ». Un contretemps malheureux a empêché Nenad Marković de présenter sa conférence sur une famille sacerdotale memphite. La présentation suivante a donc été celle de Wahid Omran de l'Université du Fayoum, qui a livré un compte-rendu du travail de son équipe à El-Salamuni, « Résurrection à Akhmim : Explorer la Nécropole de Salamuni ».

Après la pause, Marta Kakzanowicz a offert sa conférence depuis l'Université de Varsovie sur « Le massacre des reines et les princesses malades : les femmes royales saïtes ». Elle a été suivie par une autre présentatrice de Varsovie, Aleksandra Pawlikowska-Gwiazda dont la conférence s'intitula « (...) ils sont venus vers le nord cette année et ont apporté 3 diplae de vin... : Les bouchons de boue et le commerce du vin dans la Thèbes occidentale de l'Antiquité tardive ».

Après le lunch, le chercheur indépendant Emanuele Casini nous a emmenés dans la Vallée des Reines avec son exposé « Entre les lignes : l'étude de cas de la tombe 39 dans la Vallée des Reines examinée à la lumière de documents d'archives inédits ». Il a été suivi par Christina Geisen de l'Université de Cambridge, présentant son travail sur Heka, « Retournez-vous, placez-vous sur le dos et soyez aveugle : ou Comment l'action de Heka affecte la victoire sur les créatures maléfiques ».

Après une pause, Matthew Hagenmiller de la Sorbonne a parlé d'ordre public avec « Attrapez le voleur ! : l'iconographie policière dans les tombes privées de l'Ancien au Nouvel Empires ». Il a été suivi d'une intéressante présentation sur le Nil, « Sur la source du ΝΕΪΛΟΣ », gracieuseté d'Alessandro Piccolo de Sapineza-Universita di Roma.

Mennah Ali, du ministère égyptien du Tourisme, nous a présenté le symbolisme en ces termes : « La porte orientale du ciel vous est ouverte. Nut vous a embrassé. Celle dont les cheveux sont longs et dont les seins pendent : Les Bras

Enlacés et les Portes du Ciel ». Silvia Nigrelli de l'Université Brown s'est penchée sur la terminologie médicale dans sa présentation intitulée « La cécité dans le papyrus Ebers : une nouvelle interprétation du terme špt ». La journée de présentations s'est terminée avec Ilaria Sieli de l'Università degli Studi di Milano dans son ambitieuse enquête intitulée « La Basse Nubie, de la chefferie à l'État : le développement de la royauté A-Horizon et ses relations avec l'Égypte ancienne à travers l'analyse des cimetières de Sayala et Qustul. ».

La deuxième journée a commencé par une conférence étroitement liée au thème de Saqqâra, alors que le professeur Paul Nicholson et le coprésentateur Henry Bishop-Wright de l'Université de Cardiff, ont examiné « Des ibis et des babouins : l'acquisition et l'élevage d'animaux sacrés à Saqqâra Nord ». Deborah Sweeney de l'Université de Tel Aviv nous a ensuite plongés dans une étude fascinante avec « À la recherche de Mutemwia(i) ».

Après notre première pause, trois affiches virtuelles ont été présentées. La première était d'Ariadne Argyros de l'Université de Durham, qui nous a présenté « La plainte de la veuve : les femmes en deuil dans les rituels funéraires de l'Égypte ancienne ». Toujours sur le thème funéraire, Shelby Navone – également originaire de Durham – nous a offert « Au-delà des concubines funéraires : redéfinir le récit et démêler le symbolisme complexe des figures en terre cuite 'Isis-Aphrodite' dans l'Égypte gréco-romaine ». La dernière présentation sur affiche était celle d'Elizabeth Learning, venue de Nouvelle-Zélande de l'Université d'Auckland/Waipapa Taumata Rau. L'affiche du Dre Learning portait sur « Construire le cosmos : développer l'iconographie de l'astronomie à l'époque prédynastique ». Encore une fois à noter : les présentations par affiches peuvent être consultées sur le site Web de la SSEA à l'adresse suivante :

<https://ssea2020.thessea.org/index.php/events/annual-scholars-colloquium-symposium-weekend-2023/symposium-2023-virtual-posters>

Les présentations finales de la journée ont débuté avec Miriam Bueno Guardia de l'Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED) explorant le thème de la « Frontalité et danse dans l'art du Nouvel Empire ». La professeure Krystal Pierce de l'Université Brigham Young nous a emmenés à Canaan avec son regard sur « Une maison égyptienne dans une ville cananéenne : le bâtiment 1500 à Beth-Shean à la lumière de l'identité culturelle égyptienne du Nouvel Empire ». Cette dernière journée de colloque s'est terminée avec une présentatrice plus proche de chez nous, alors que Jinyan Wang de l'Université de Toronto, retournait à Canaan avec son travail : « À gagner ? Le Levant entre l'Égypte et la Babylonie à la chute de l'Assyrie (630-567 avant notre ère) ».

Nous sommes reconnaissants pour les efforts de toutes les personnes impliquées dans la planification, la révision et le soutien de ces deux jours de conférences fascinantes, notamment Kerry Muhlestein, Gayle Gibson, John Gee, Jackie Jay, Ron Leprohon, Jean Li, Mark Trumpour, Kei Yamamoto et la coordinatrice des services Elaine Crabtree ainsi que des bénévoles Leslie Cowger, Tisha Polocko et Eva Escandon, et les derniers mais non les moindres, nos coordinateurs Zoom Stephen Gal, Eva Escandon et Stephen Ficalora.

The SSEA Annual General Meeting, Friday November 3

The Society held its Annual General Meeting at 7 p.m. after a day of well-prepared Scholars' Colloquium presentations. The meeting was hybrid; in person we were at the Department of Near and Middle Eastern Civilizations at 4 Bancroft Ave., Toronto, and for those unable to attend there was a live Online feed via Zoom. Total attendance was 42 members, with 19 in person, 11 online and 12 by Proxy.

President Mark Trumpour outlined a number of achievements of the past year, and commented on some challenges we face, such as declining numbers of courses in Egyptology, fewer Egyptology students, and changing provincial legislation, to which we have had to adapt.

The Society's Financial Reports and Budgets were presented and accepted. The full financial documents are available on request (sseainfo@gmail.com).

There were no changes to Bylaws presented this year. However, a review was made necessary by the Province of Ontario, which enacted new legislation governing not-for-profit corporations such as the SSEA/SEEA. The Board's internal review for compliance was completed and consultations held with our lawyer, who is preparing the final version. The revised set of Bylaws and Articles will be presented at a special meeting of members to be held for the purpose of explaining and discussing them, allowing us all to focus on them. The changes are primarily ones of format, not content.

Trustees leaving the Board were thanked by President Mark Trumpour for their service to the Society: Leslie Cowger, Rick Moran, and Prof. Kerry Muhlestein. Kerry was thanked for his many years of service as Vice President, but remains as an Honorary Trustee, from which position we hope to still benefit from his advice and assistance. Rick and Leslie likewise will still contribute their time to the SSEA/SEEA. Toronto President and Representative Les O'Connor has also stepped down, but stays active on the Toronto board. Thank you, Les, for all you have contributed.

The Board election returned a new Board of Trustees and Officers for 2023-2024:

Mark Trumpour (President), Gayle Gibson (Vice President), Arlette Londes (Treasurer), Dr. Peter Sheldrick

(Secretary of the Board), Dr. Cloé Caron, Elaine Crabtree, Deirdre Keleher, Karin Eaton, Paul English, Stephen Ficalora, Prof. Jackie Jay, Dr. Casey Kirkpatrick, Prof. Jean Li, Prof. Edmund Meltzer, Peter Robinson and Dr. Kei Yamamoto.

The usual, fine member reception followed the meeting, hosted by Arlette Londes and Elaine Crabtree, assisted by Tisha Polocko and Alain Londes.

Assemblée générale annuelle de la SSEA/SEEA, vendredi 3 novembre

La Société a tenu son assemblée générale annuelle à 19 heures, après une journée de présentations fort intéressantes dans le cadre du Colloque des chercheurs. La réunion s'est déroulée au format hybride soit en présentiel au Département des Civilisations du Proche et du Moyen Orient de l'Université de Toronto, situé au 4, avenue Bancroft, et en ligne via Zoom pour celles et ceux qui ne pouvaient pas être présents. Au total, 42 membres étaient présents, dont 19 en personne, 11 en ligne et 12 par procuration.

Le président Mark Trumpour a présenté un certain nombre de réalisations de l'année écoulée et a commenté certains défis auxquels nous sommes confrontés, tels que la baisse du nombre de cours d'égyptologie, la diminution du nombre d'étudiants en égyptologie et l'évolution de la législation provinciale, à laquelle nous avons dû nous adapter.

Les rapports financiers et les budgets de la Société ont été présentés et acceptés. Les documents financiers complets sont disponibles sur demande: (sseainfo@gmail.com).

Aucune modification des statuts n'a été présentée cette année. Cependant, une révision a été rendue nécessaire par la province de l'Ontario, qui a promulgué une nouvelle législation régissant les sociétés à but non lucratif telles que la SSEA/SEEA. Le Conseil d'administration a procédé à un examen interne de conformité et a consulté son avocat qui prépare la version finale. L'ensemble révisé des statuts et des règlements sera présenté lors d'une réunion spéciale des membres organisée dans le but de les expliquer et d'en discuter, ce qui permettra à tous de s'y familiariser. Les changements portent essentiellement sur le format et non sur le contenu.

Le président Mark Trumpour a remercié les administrateurs qui quittent le Conseil pour les services rendus à la Société : Leslie Cowger, Rick Moran et le professeur Kerry Muhlestein. Kerry a été remercié pour ses nombreuses années de service en tant que vice-président, mais il reste administrateur honoraire et nous espérons continuer à bénéficier de ses conseils et de son assistance. Rick et Leslie continueront eux aussi à consacrer du temps à SSEA/SEEA. Le président et représentant du chapitre de Toronto, Les O'Connor, s'est également retiré, mais reste actif au sein du conseil d'administration de Toronto. Merci, Les, pour tout ce que vous avez apporté.

Les membres du nouveau conseil d'administration pour 2023-2024 ont été élus, ce sont:

Mark Trumpour (président), Gayle Gibson (vice-présidente), Arlette Londes (trésorière), Peter Sheldrick (secrétaire du Conseil), Cloé Caron, Elaine Crabtree, Deirdre Keleher, Karin Eaton, Paul English, Stephen Ficalora, Jackie Jay, Casey Kirkpatrick, Jean Li, Edmund Meltzer, Peter Robinson et Kei Yamamoto.

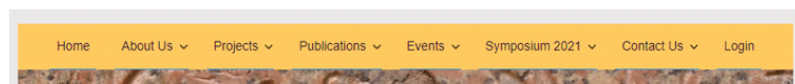
La réunion a été suivie de la réception habituelle des membres, organisée par Arlette Londes et Elaine Crabtree, assistées de Tisha Polocko et Alain Londes.

A quick reminder on how to log in to the 'members area' of the SSEA website to view journals and newsletters

Members of the SSEA should be able to access the archive of recent JSSEAs and newsletters by logging in to the 'Members only' restricted part of the SSEA website.

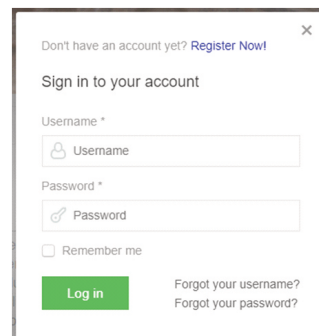
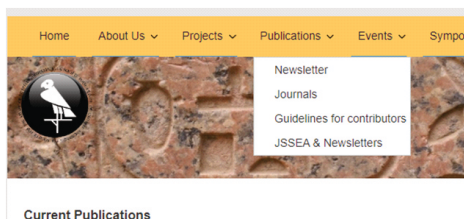
To access this area, you should first log in to the website from the Login option in the menu at the top of any page on the site.

You will then see the log-in box:



All members will need to type in the member name **member-2021** and password **Pinudjem**. Please note that if you forget the log-in details, you should **not** try to click on any links to get reminders as they will not work. Instead, please contact us at the SSEA office in Toronto and we will send you the 'reminder'.

Once you've successfully logged in, you will have full access to the recent newsletters and journals, plus a number of past Katary presentations we have stored online.



THE DAKHLEH OASIS PROJECT 2022 – 2023 Field Season

The 45th season of the original Dakhleh Oasis Project (DOP) did not take place due to lack of permission and the Covid 19 pandemic. The dig house was visited by former director Tony Mills but no field work was done.

However, DOP member Peter Sheldrick was invited to participate in the Amheida Project, conducted by the New York University group. Their success in getting permission has given new hope and impetus for future DOP work.

The Tenth International Conference of the Dakhleh Oasis Project, hosted by the British Museum September 7 & 8, 2023, was very successful and well attended.

The Dakhleh Oasis Project has expanded since it was instigated as a concession granted to the SSEA. The Project is still very much alive and applications and planning for the new season are under way. These include reopening the 'Ain Birbiyya temple excavations, further studies of preserved bodies from Kellis 2, continued excavations at the Mut el Kharab temple enclosure, further rock art research, a possible new leader for late Prehistory studies and more.

Donations can be made through the SSEA. Further information can be gleaned from our website; <http://dakhlehoasisproject.com>.

On behalf of the Dakhleh Oasis Project, we thank you for the continuing support that the SSEA provides for this important research project.

*Peter Sheldrick, SSEA Research Committee
For Pawel Polkowski, Director of the DOP
and Anthony J. Mills, former Director*

Welcome to our new members

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

Jinyan Wong, Tamara Siuda, Chana Algarvio, Rosemary Ott, Krystal Pierce, Aly El-Hamasy

In Memoriam

It is with great sadness that we inform you of the passing of members of the SSEA/SEEA this year: Merrill Halston-McEvoy, Lloyd Kropp, Rachad Shoucri (d. 2022)

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to their families and friends.

Congratulations

If you know of a special accomplishment by one of our members this year, please send their name and accomplishment information to elainearrone@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.