

MAES Lecture Programme 2020-21

****Lectures online via Zoom until further notice****

DATE	SPEAKER	TITLE
14 Sep 2020	Campbell Price (zoom)	<i>Art, Sex and Death in Graeco-Roman Egypt</i>
12 Oct	Rosalie David (zoom)	<i>Jewellery in Ancient Egypt: What Was Its Purpose?</i>
9 Nov	Aidan Dodson (zoom)	<i>The Serapeum of Saqqara</i> Bob Partridge Egyptology Lecture
14 Dec	Members Evening (zoom)	2 short talks on independent research plus AGM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesley Easterman – <i>Did Ancient Egyptians Drink Milk?</i>; • James Parr – <i>The Ramessesnakht Family and their contribution to the fall of the New Kingdom</i>
11 Jan 2021	Iwona J. Koziaradzka-Ogunmakin	<i>Beyond the Pyramids: New Insights into the Rise and Collapse of the Kingdom of Meroe, Sudan.</i>
8 Feb	Glenn Godenho	<i>What's in a Name? Patterns of People at the End of the Old Kingdom</i>
8 Mar	Roland Enmarch	<i>How beautiful are thy buttocks! Same-sex Desire in Ancient Egypt</i>
Sat 27 Mar	STUDY DAY – Longfield Suite	<i>Queens of the New Kingdom with Dylan Bickerstaffe, Ken Griffen and Sarah Griffiths</i>
12 Apr	Lee McStein	<i>The Curious Case of the Deir el Bahari Casts</i>
10 May	José-Ramón Pérez-Accino <i>Joint lecture with KNH Centre</i>	<i>A Place Badly Concealed. Newest Research on the Royal Cache Wadi, Luxor.</i>
22 May	STUDY DAY – Longfield Suite MAES / Michael Tunnicliffe / Sarah Griffiths	<i>Egypt, Israel and the Rise of the Empires: The rise and fall of the Assyrians, Babylonians and Persians</i>
14 Jun	John Wyatt & AGM	<i>The Fauna Of Ancient Egypt - Recent Advances</i>

Monday 14th September

Campbell Price: Art, Sex and Death in Roman Egypt

Manchester Museum has launched its first international touring exhibition, entitled 'Golden Mummies of Egypt', which explores multicultural expectations for the afterlife using more than 100 objects from the Manchester collection. Funerary iconography is examined as a means to emphasise divine and gender roles of the deceased. This lecture interrogates the functions of the exhibition objects, and the particular seductive attraction of painted portraits and gilded mummies.

Campbell is Curator of Egypt and Sudan at the Manchester Museum (the University of Manchester). He is the author of "Pocket Museum: Ancient Egypt" (Thames & Hudson), co-editor of "Mummies, Magic and Medicine in Ancient Egypt: Multidisciplinary Essays for Rosalie David" and a regular contributor to Ancient Egypt Magazine.

Monday 12th October

Rosalie David: Ancient Egyptian Jewellery: What Was Its Purpose?’

Gods and humans of all classes wore jewellery in ancient Egypt, and it was a significant accessory for both the living and the dead. Surviving examples include simple mass-produced strings of beads through to unique and exquisite pieces. However, personal decoration was not the prime purpose of jewellery. This lecture will explore various reasons - religious, social, economic and political – why these adornments were so indispensable. The lecture will also look at the sources from which the Egyptians obtained the materials used in jewellery-making, and will demonstrate some of the trends that developed over the millennia.

Professor Rosalie David, OBE, BA, PhD, FRSA is Emerita Professor of Egyptology at the University of Manchester, and currently Co-Director of the KNH Centre for Biomedical Egyptology. She has established biomedical Egyptology as a new university specialisation, to provide a different approach to understanding ancient Egyptian civilisation. She has lectured around the world (including Nile cruises); has authored/edited more than 30 books; and has been consultant/contributor for television documentaries. In 2003, she was awarded an OBE for services to Egyptology, and has received Fellowships of The Royal Society of Arts and The Royal Society of Medicine. She is of course also a member of the MAES committee.

Monday 9th November

Aidan Dodson: The Serapeum of Saqqara

From the reign of Amenhotep III to the end of the Ptolemaic Period, the Apis bull, the ‘Herald of Ptah’, was buried in a complex of vaults at Saqqara – later known as the Serapeum. In this lecture we will explore the history of the Apis burials and their contents.

Professor Aidan Dodson studied at Durham, Liverpool and Cambridge Universities, being awarded his PhD in 1995. He has taught at the University of Bristol since 1996, and has been Hon Professor of Egyptology in the Department of Anthropology & Archaeology since August 2018. He was Simpson Professor of Egyptology at the American University in Cairo for the spring semester of 2013, and served as Chair of Trustees of the Egypt Exploration Society from 2011 to 2016. Elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, the oldest archaeological body in the UK, in 2003, Professor Dodson is the author of some 25 books and 300 articles and reviews.

Monday 14th December

MAES Members Research Evening & AGM

Lesley Easterman – Did the Ancient Egyptians Drink Milk?

There is much in the daily life of the Egyptians about which we have no information; while we can rely on depictions in temples and tombs, they can be misleading. We can also look at the lives of the Egyptians with today’s expectations, and fail to question our assumptions. A sentence in a book stated that the Egyptians would not have drunk milk, which came as a surprise since cattle feature frequently in scenes. Hence some investigation was necessary!

Lesley's father was a dentist who developed an interest and enthusiasm for ancient Egypt, and subsequently became a member of the Manchester Mummy Team. Lesley was steadfastly uninterested in ancient Egypt, but in 2002 she decided to visit Egypt, and in preparation began a course taught by the late Bob Partridge. From that first Saturday she was hooked! She has now been to Egypt several times, completed the University of Manchester Certificate course, is a member of three AE societies and volunteers in Bolton Museum in the Egyptian galleries.

James Parr *The Ramessesnakht Family and its contribution to the fall of the New Kingdom*

From his first attestation dating to late in the reign of Ramesses III or early in that of Ramesses IV until his last, early in the reign of Ramesses IX, the high official Ramessesnakht occupied the office of 'High Priest of Amun'. As well as this immensely important and powerful position he also held other important offices and forged connections with other important Theban families. This accumulation and monopolisation of administrative offices by various members of the Ramessesnakht family has often been seen as instrumental to the rapid decline of the 20th Dynasty. This lecture will examine the nature of the relationship between the Ramessesnakht family and the royal court and how it contributed, if at all, to the fall of the New Kingdom.

James has been interested in Ancient Egypt for as long as he can remember. He undertook the Certificate of Egyptology with the University of Manchester between 2010-13 and successfully achieved a BA with Hons in Egyptology with the University of Liverpool. Currently, he is studying for a MA in Egyptology with the University of Manchester. He is also heavily involved with numerous Egyptology societies including MAES and in particular Bolton Archaeology and Egyptology Society for whom he serves as 'Media Officer'.

Monday 11th January 2021

Dr Iwona Koziaradzka-Ogunmakin *Beyond the Pyramids: New Insights into the Rise and Collapse of the Kingdom of Meroe, Sudan.*

The Kushite Kingdom of Meroe (c. 300 BC – AD 350) occupied a vast territory of present-day Sudan and the southern fringes of Egypt. The kingdom played a key role in the region facilitating trade between the Graeco-Roman world and African states and beyond, and its position was further strengthened by iron production that centred in the region around the capital city of Meroe, presently known for its necropolis with numerous royal pyramids. However, after several centuries, this once powerful and prosperous kingdom collapsed, and the circumstances surrounding its demise remain unclear and open to speculation. This lecture will present the circumstances surrounding the formation of the Meroitic kingdom and discuss the existing theories and new evidence pertaining to its sudden collapse.

Dr Iwona Koziaradzka-Ogunmakin is a bioarchaeologist specialising in the study of mummified and skeletonised human remains to investigate various aspects of life and death of ancient populations in the Nile Valley. Over the last 18 years, Iwona has worked with international research teams at high-profile burial sites in Egypt (Tell el-Farkha, Saqqara, Theban Necropolis) and Sudan (Kawa, Jebel Moya, Hamadab, el-Zuma). In her research, she is particularly interested in exploring the relationship between people and their environments in the past through patterns of health and disease, subsistence, and migration. Iwona is a researcher at the University of Manchester and Honorary

Curator of Human Remains at the Manchester Museum. Her current project entitled "Crossing Boundaries: Peoples' Movement and the Collapse of the Kingdom of Meroe (300 BC - AD 350), Sudan" is funded by the National Geographic Society.

Monday 8th February

Glenn Godenho: What's in a Name? Patterns of People at the End of the Old Kingdom.

Djau, Ibi, Khu, Kheti - all names that tend to recur in key locations at the end of the Old Kingdom. Of course, same and similar names do not at all imply a collective of blood-relatives running the administrative machine at provincial centres. However, a closer look at the extant evidence starts to show patterns of provincial rulership that may help us to better understand the balance of power as the Old Kingdom draws to a close.

Dr Glenn Godenho began Egyptological training at Birkbeck College, London, and then studied for BA, MA and PhD at the University of Liverpool, where he now works as a Senior Lecturer in Egyptology and Academic Director of the Institution's Continuing Education Department. He is part of a Liverpool-Bonn First Intermediate Period research group that aims to bring a number of related projects together from both institutions.

Monday 8th March

Roland Enmarch: *How beautiful are thy buttocks!* Same-sex desire in Ancient Egypt.

Although there is little evidence that the Ancient Egyptians conceptualised human beings as belonging to discrete groups based on their sexual preferences, there is a comparatively rich set of sources that attest the existence of same-sex sexual activity in pharaonic times. These include the realms of Egyptian mythology, where the male gods Horus and Seth are described in many different sources as having sex with each other. Same-sex activity is also mentioned in texts that the Egyptians took to the grave with them such as the Book of the Dead. In Ancient Egyptian literature, King Neferkare scandalously makes nightly visits to the house of his General Saset, while the sage Ptahhotep sternly counsels men not to have sex with a 'womanish boy' – which rather implies that there must have been a lot of it about.

Egyptian societal ideologies were heteronormative, and being the passive partner in male same-sex activity was specifically denigrated. It is also clear that sometimes man-on-man sex was conceptualised as a form of aggression/ humiliation. Notwithstanding this, there are a number of sources which instead hint at the expression of same-sex sexual desire, and which suggest the possibility of enjoyment from its fulfilment. A good example of this is the world's oldest surviving chat-up line, which forms part of the title of this lecture.

Dr. Roland Enmarch studied Egyptology with Akkadian at Oxford, and stayed on there for his doctorate in Middle Egyptian literature. Since 2004 he has been at Liverpool, where he is currently Senior Lecturer in Egyptology. He was Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Egyptian Archaeology from 2009-2013. His publications include A World Upturned (2008) and Ancient Egyptian Literature: Theory and Practice (2013). He has worked on Egyptian laments, and more recently has specialised in

the study of Egyptian expeditionary inscriptions, principally from the site of Hatnub, where he is co-director of the ongoing archaeological mission.

Saturday 27th March Study Day Longfield Suite

Queens of the New Kingdom with Dylan Bickerstaff, Ken Griffen and Sarah Griffiths

This year's annual MAES study day at the Longfield Suite, Prestwich, focuses on the powerful royal women of the New Kingdom.

Sarah Griffiths: Early New Kingdom Queens and the Founding of Egypt's Empire Age

A brief introduction to the role of the powerful women of the Seventeenth and early Eighteenth Dynasties and their role in the founding of Egypt's New Kingdom

Ken Griffin: Hatshepsut from Queen to Pharaoh

For over 3,000 years Egypt was ruled by pharaohs, yet during this time only a handful of women reached this position. This lecture will explore the life of Hatshepsut, first as a queen to her husband Thutmose II, second as a regent to her step-son Thutmose III, and finally as the pharaoh of Egypt.

Ken Griffin: Neferure - the Heir to the Throne

This lecture will explore the life of Neferure, the daughter of Hatshepsut and Thutmose II. While Neferure is known to have held the important title of God's Wife of Amun, evidence from Deir el-Bahari suggests Hatshepsut may have been grooming her daughter to be her successor.

Sarah Griffiths: Amarna Queens

From the reign of Amenhotep III to the beginning of the Ramesside period, Egypt came under the influence of a series of powerful royal women who played an unprecedented central role in the rule of Egypt. This lecture traces the lives of the indomitable Queen Tiye, the infamous Nefertiti and her daughters, through to Mutnodjmet consort of Horemheb and Mut-Tuya mother of Ramesses II.

Dylan Bickerstaffe: Nefertari, Beloved Queen of Ramesses II.

The Tomb of Nefertari was the culmination of a series of discoveries in the Valley of the Queens, but added little to the biography of such a celebrated queen. We trace what we can of her life. Why was Nefertari so favoured? What do we know of Ramesses' other women?

The Harem – Drudgery or Debauchery? The Harem Conspiracy Against Ramesses III

How do we balance the images we have of sensuous scented maidens and sweet music with the evidence for a weaving sweat shop? The rivalry between two queens led to the most famous of the Harem Conspiracies and the assassination of Ramesses III.

Dr Kenneth Griffin is the Collections Access Manager at the Egypt Centre, Swansea University. He is a former Lecturer in Egyptology at Swansea University and has excavated in Egypt and Sudan on numerous occasions.

Dylan Bickerstaffe is a Geography graduate and teacher, who over the last twenty years has lectured extensively to Egyptology societies around the UK, and at Conferences in the UK and Luxor. He has contributed to TV programmes on Egyptian mummies and tomb-robbery by National Geographic and Atlantic Productions for Channel 5. He is the author of "Identifying the Royal Mummies" and "An Ancient Egyptian Case Book".

Sarah Griffiths is Secretary of MAES and Deputy Editor of Ancient Egypt Magazine. A former BBC producer and project manager, she currently manages property and presents Egyptology lectures and study days across the UK.

Monday 12th April

Lee McStein: The Curious Case of the Deir el Bahari Casts

In early 2018, Monument Men were invited by Manchester Museum to assess a large collection of archaeological plaster casts in the Egypt and Sudan stores with a view to a photogrammetry project. Following conservation work, they were scanned and researched over a couple of weeks by a team of volunteers, with a surprising result – some of these casts were identified as the Ptolemaic sanctuary chapel of Imhotep and Amenhotep, Son of Hapu at the temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el Bahari, originally commissioned for reproduction from the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.

While the collection is still in a very fragile state, they do provide a fascinating insight into the condition of the site in the period they were taken, with some of the casts offering exciting potential for further scientific analysis of possible transferred pigments from the original wall decoration. This presentation will discuss the evolution of the project along with the current and future goals with this stunning collection.

Lee Robert McStein is a photogrammetrist and director of Monument Men, a non-profit cultural heritage organisation working with Egyptologists and museums to facilitate photogrammetry scanning and digital reproduction of objects and sites in the UK and Egypt.

Highlights of Lee's recent work include a digital reconstruction of the Younger Memnon utilising data from the British Museum and obtained from on-site work at the Ramesseum, a 3D printed reproduction of a fragment from the Biahmu colossi of Amenemhat III and working as consultant photogrammetrist to the Ancient Egyptian Animal Bio Bank. Lee is an academy trainer for the Italian photogrammetry developers 3DFlow (University of Verona) and works from the Monument Men base in Leigh, Greater Manchester.

Monday 10th May

A joint lecture with KNH Centre

José-Ramón Pérez-Accino: A Place Badly Concealed. Newest Research on the Royal Cache Wadi, Luxor.

After the discovery of the royal mummies in 1881 and the Lansing excavation campaign in 1920, the Royal Cachette Wadi has traditionally been considered an archaeologically empty

site. Since 2017 the C2 Project has undertaken two field campaigns at the site. The results permit to dispute the validity of the previous definition of the valley as a concealed and hidden location. In both campaigns, structures not previously described have been identified, such an area of worship with the presence of a monumental image on the mountain, offering tables and prayers and semi-caverns in the mountain with evidence of human action.

José is Co-Director at C2 Project – the Royal Cache Wadi Survey, Professor of Ancient History and Egyptology at the Complutense University of Madrid and Director / President of the Complutensian Egyptology Society, an academic society aimed at promoting Egyptological studies.

Saturday 22nd May Longfield Suite Study Day

Egypt, Israel and the Rise of the Empires: The rise and fall of the Assyrians, Babylonians and Persians

A Study Day with Sarah Griffiths and Michael Tunnicliffe in association with the Manchester Ancient Egypt Society.

The Late Period (c. 747 – 332 BC) - Egypt's Silver Age – is one of the best-documented periods in ancient Egyptian history. The pharaonic traditions of the previous two and a half thousand years were still very much in evidence with the "Two Lands" ruled by Kushite kings and a strong dynasty of Egyptian kings from Sais.

But great changes were taking place all over the Near East, with the rise and fall of great empires such as Assyria, Babylonia and Persia. Each one saw Egypt as a prize worth conquering. This is the story of invasion and conquest, rebellion and survival, leading to the end of the native Egyptian pharaohs and the arrival of Alexander the Great.

The rise of these expansionist empires would also have important consequences in the land of Israel. By the end of the period old style Israelite religion had evolved into the distinctive religion of Judaism, and national independence had been lost. This day school examines the changes brought about over this tumultuous period of 400 years.

Michael Tunnicliffe is a freelance lecturer in the north west He studied Theology at Birmingham and Cambridge and the Certificate in Egyptology at Manchester He is interested in the inter-face between biblical studies and ancient history.

Sarah Griffiths is Secretary of MAES and Deputy Editor of Ancient Egypt Magazine. A former BBC producer and project manager, she currently manages property and presents Egyptology lectures and study days across the UK.

Monday 14th June

John Wyatt: The Fauna Of Ancient Egypt - Recent Advances & AGM

DNA sampling, new archaeological finds and revised identifications during the last twelve years have challenged our understanding of the birds and animals of Ancient Egypt and of how they were then

interpreted in art, daily life and religion. This talk examines some of the more interesting discoveries.

John Wyatt is an expert in African Wildlife and has been researching the fauna of Ancient Egypt for the last 20 years. The results have led him to reassess the key animals that were actually present and to reconsider the importance and use of the 250 or so bird species identified to date.