

# HOTEP

Issue 32: July 2018

## Review of June Meeting

On Saturday 16 June, our own Treasurer, **Glenn Worthington**, gave a talk on *Tutankhamun's Funeral*, which was a nostalgic reminder of why so many of us became interested in Egyptology. Starting with a review of tomb development in the Valley of the Kings, Glenn showed that the original intended occupant of tomb KV62 was almost certainly not Tutankhamun, and that it may have been started as a private tomb. Maps and plans from the *Theban Mapping Project* made clear just how many private tombs there are in this supposedly royal necropolis and comparison of tomb decoration suggests that work on KV62 may have begun as early as the reign of Tutankhamun's grandfather, Amenhotep III.



The layout, paintings and contents of the tomb were described with reference to Harry Burton's magnificent photographs, some of them displayed in colourised form. The purpose of some of the ritual objects in assisting Tutankhamun's rise to immortality was also discussed including the possibility of certain pieces having been 'recycled' from other collections of royal burial furniture, demonstrating that the inscribed name was all important in ascribing ownership and identity. It is amazing how, nearly a hundred years since his tomb was discovered, Tutankhamun is still the subject of so much interest and how much we still have to learn about him.

## The newsletter of The Southampton Ancient Egypt Society

As a Summer Holiday outing you might like to visit the following exhibition at the **Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge:**  
<http://maa.cam.ac.uk/photographing-tutankhamun/>

### Photographing Tutankhamun

14 June – 23 September 2018

This exhibition explores the pioneering images taken during the 1920s excavation of Tutankhamun's tomb, by British photographer Harry Burton.



Photography was essential to archaeology, but Burton's photography did much more than simply record information about the tomb and its treasures. By looking at the different kinds of photographs Burton made, and how they were used, this exhibition places the Tutankhamun discovery in its historical context – and asks whether photographs influence the way we think about ancient and modern Egypt alike.

The exhibition has been curated by Dr Christina Riggs from the University of East Anglia, with support from the British Academy, the University of East Anglia, and the Griffith Institute at Oxford University.

Follow the Tutankhamun blog:  
[www.photographing-tutankhamun.com](http://www.photographing-tutankhamun.com),  
and on Twitter [@photograph\\_tut](https://twitter.com/photograph_tut)

## June Quiz Answers

**1: Senen(Mut)-Tuya.** Senenmut was Hatshepsut's chief counsellor and 'tutor' to her daughter, Neferure, with whom he appears in several statues, (as in the BM, right). Queen Mut-Tuya was wife to Seti I and mother of Ramesses II, to whom her son dedicated a subsidiary chapel at his mortuary temple, the Ramesseum.



**2: Ah(hotep)sekhemwy.** Queen Ahhotep was the wife of Seqenenre Tao II, regent for her son Ahmose and subject of a long-surviving memorial cult. Hotepsekhemwy was the first king of Dynasty II, whose name, 'The Two Powers are at Peace' suggests he came to the throne at a time of religious unrest.



Gold from Ahhotep's burial. The ring bears her name and the three flies were awards for military valour, recognition for her 'holding the fort' while her menfolk were off fighting the Hyksos.

**3: Neb(Amun/Amen)emhat.** Nebamun was a scribe in Dynasty XVIII whose tomb, the location of which is now lost, contained some of the best Egyptian wall paintings including the famous scene of 'Hunting in the Marshes', now in the British Museum. Amenemhat I was the first king of Dynasty XII who founded a new capital, Itjet Tawy, near the modern town of el-Lisht, where he built his pyramid, (below).



**4: Sen(nefer)tari.** Sennefer was Mayor of Thebes during the reign of Amenhotep II. His tomb (TT96) includes a striking ceiling design of grape vines. Queen Nefertari was the principal wife of Ramesses II who dedicated the lesser Temple of Abu Simbel to her in the guise of the goddess Hathor (below).

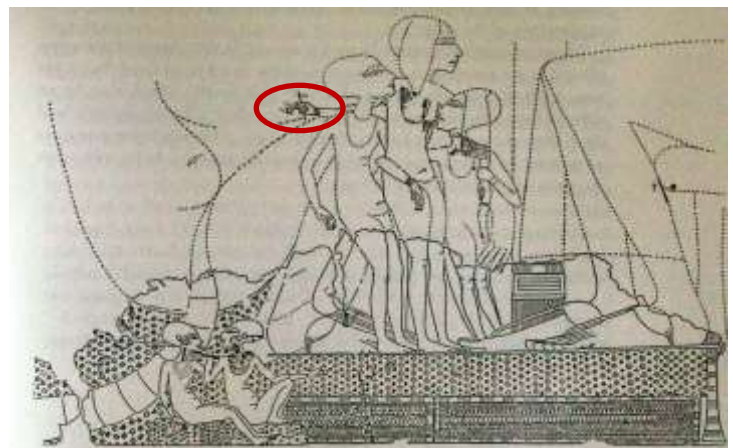


**5: Heri(Hor)emheb.** Herihor was Vizier to Ramesses XI in Thebes. He assumed royal authority in the South at the start of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Intermediate Period. Horemheb (right) was Commander in Chief of the Army and Deputy to Tutankhamun. He became King in his own right at the end of Dynasty XVIII.



**6: Setepen(Re/Ra)mose.**

Princess Setepenre is shown as a babe in arms in the Ashmolean painted plaster but all that remains of her figure is her hand, gripping the finger of her eldest sister, Meritaten, (circled in the reconstruction below). Vizier Ramose's tomb, TT55, is decorated in both traditional and Amarna styles.





## Annette found this on-line report at:

<http://www.egyptindependent.com/osiris-statue-found-djoser-pyramid/>

### Osiris statue found in Djoser Pyramid



*Egypt Independent*  
July 2, 2018

By Al-Masry Al-Youm  
The archaeological team working on restoring and maintaining the Djoser Pyramid in the Saqqara necropolis have uncovered a bronze statue of the god Osiris, during work on the western façade of the pyramid, according to a Facebook post by the Ministry on Antiquities on Sunday.

Mostafa al-Waziry, Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, said that the statue was found inside a small hole between huge stone blocks located in the front area of the pyramid. It was uncovered while removing waste.

Waziry added that the statue depicts Osiris standing and holding a feather in one hand and a scepter in the other, wearing a

crown with two feathers and two horns. The statue is 63 cm high and approximately 15 cm in width.



Meanwhile, another archaeological mission affiliated to the Supreme Council of Antiquities discovered an ancient cemetery dating back to the Ptolemaic era, while digging on al-Karamily Street in Sidi Gaber area east of Alexandria.

Waziry explained that the cemetery contained a coffin made of black granite, one of the largest coffins found in Alexandria. The coffin is 185 cm high, 265 cm long and 165 cm in width.

Head of the Antiquities Sector Ayman Ashmawy said that the cemetery was found at a depth of 5 meters under the ground.

A layer of mortar between the lid and the body of the coffin was found, indicating that it had not been opened since it was closed at the time of its manufacture, Ashmawy said.

A 40 cm alabaster statue of a man likely belonging to the owner of the cemetery was also discovered, he added.

**Further news of this second discovery was reported in *The Daily Telegraph*, Friday 20 July 2018**

**Ancient tomb prised open, but Alexander remains to be found**

By Raf Sanchez & Magdy Samaan, Cairo

Egyptologists have opened the mysterious 2,000-year-old black sarcophagus discovered in Alexandria on July 1. The 30-ton granite sarcophagus was dated as being from the Ptolemaic period, which led to speculation that it may contain the body of Alexander the Great, who died in 323BC and after whom the city of Alexandria is named.

The tomb contained bones, but they are not thought to be of the great ruler. *"Preliminary examination of the skeletons indicates that it is most likely they belong to three warriors or military officers as one of the skeletons bore a wound resulting from an arrow,"* the Ministry of Antiquities said.

The skeletons were found in a pool of brackish water. The ministry said it was likely that sewage water had seeped through a fracture in the coffin and this caused the decomposition of the mummies. The bones will be transferred to Alexandria National Museum for further study. The sarcophagus will be transported with the help of the military to a warehouse for restoration.

### Next Meeting

After our August break the next meeting on **Saturday 15 September** will be our **20<sup>th</sup> Birthday!**



The meeting will start with the **Annual General Meeting**, which will include **Committee elections**. The incumbent elected Officers of the Committee (**Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary**) have all expressed their willingness to stand for a further 3-year term. Anyone wishing to offer themselves for any of these three positions should submit their nomination, proposed and seconded by two Members of the SAES, to the Secretary before the start of the AGM. Nomination forms (see right) may be printed from this newsletter or obtained from the Secretary at the AGM. Votes, if necessary, will be taken by a show of hands of those Members present at the AGM.

The other volunteer members of the Committee have been co-opted on account of certain skills, aptitudes or contacts which fit them for the roles of Programme Secretary, Librarian, Technical Support, Web-master etc. but we are happy to consider volunteers to assist/shadow other Committee members or to take on specific responsibilities. For example, we could do with someone to be i/c Refreshments/Catering or someone to take on receiving, sourcing, storing and selecting prizes for the Raffle. Such non-administrative roles would not necessarily require attendance at all Committee meetings which are held monthly, usually in the week before the lecture meeting. If you are interested in becoming involved in the running of the SAES in any of the suggested capacities, please speak to any Committee Member.

The AGM will be followed by a talk entitled **Many Happy Returns: Egyptian Celebrations of Rebirth and Renewal**, by **Hilary Wilson**.



Heb-sed celebration of King Den (BM)

### Committee Nomination Form 2018



I.....  
declare my willingness to stand for the role of Chairman/Treasurer/Secretary (circle applicable) of the Southampton Ancient Egypt Society, for a period of not more than three years without re-election, from September 2018.

Signed:.....

Date:.....

Nomination:

Proposed by: Name.....

Signed.....

Seconded by: Name.....

Signed.....

### And finally

#### Quiz Time

#### To keep you going over the Summer Break

**1:** Which god may be shown holding serpents and standing on a crocodile on a cippus statue?

**2:** Which god is shown emerging from the petals of a lotus flower?



**3:** Which god is known as the sistrum-player?

**4:** Which god was sent, in statue form, to heal the Princess of Bakhtan of a mysterious illness?

**5:** What have these four gods in common?

Answers in the next issue of **Hotep**.

