

Foredrag i København/Zoom foråret 2022

* Tjek for opdateringer på nyhedsmail og hjemmesiden www.daes.dk (sørg for at være tilmeldt nyhedsmaillisten). **Foredragene holdes så vidt muligt både live og via Zoom (links sendes ud via mail)**

Torsdag d. 3. marts
kl. 19
KUA 23.0.49



Lockande långt borta – Oasen Siwa genom historien, v. Sofia Häggman, Museumsinspektör, Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm

I dag är Siwa en ganska isolerad och bortglömd oas, långt ute i Egyptens västra öken. Men under antiken var oasen känd i hela den grekiska Medelhavsvärlden. Den var säte för guden Zeus-Ammons orakel och lockade besökare från när och fjärran. Alexander den store själv besökte orakeltemplet i Siwa, när han erövrade Egypten. Men vad hände sedan? Och vad händer i Siwa idag?

Sofia Häggman har sedan 1995 periodvis bott i Siwa, där hon arbetat med både dadelodling och museiprojekt. Hon kommer i sitt föredrag att berätta om Siwa under antiken, men även också i senare tidsperioder.

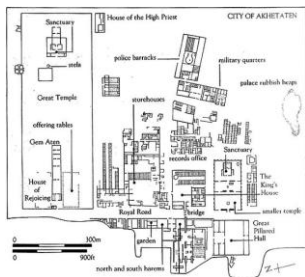
Torsdag d. 31. marts
kl. 19
KUA 23.0.49



Champollion og hieroglyfferne – 200 år, v. Lektor Emeritus Paul John Frandsen

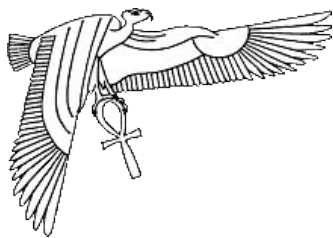
I 1822 skrev Jean-François Champollion sit berømte brev *Lettre à M. Dacier relative à l'alphabet des hiéroglyphes phonétiques*, hvor han redegjorde for de grundlæggende principper for at tyde hieroglyfferne. I år er det således 200 år siden, og Paul vil fortælle historierne bag Champollions opdagelse.

Onsdag d. 11. maj
kl. 19
KUA 23.0.49



Archive or not? Amarna letters in Egyptian perspective, v. Jana Mynářová, Associate Professor of Egyptology, Charles University, Prague

Because of the richness of details and the very nature of the individual texts, the Amarna letters traditionally occupy a very prominent position in the discussion of relations between Egypt and its partners in the ancient Near East, especially in the second half of the second millennium BCE. At the same time, however, these texts, written in cuneiform on clay tablets, form an integral part of the rich body of Egyptian material culture from Tell el-Amarna (ancient Akhetaten). The aim of this lecture is to present the historical and social context in which cuneiform and Egyptian cultures interacted on Egyptian soil and what their immediate cultural and political relationship was. Based on the analysis of archaeological and written sources, the background of this largely hybrid tradition will be reconstructed.



Lørdagsseminar

Post-Amarna-grave i Theben og Sakkara

København, lørdag d. 30. april kl. 11-16

Lokale: KUA 23.0.49

Kl. 11

Lise Manniche, mag art., PhD



Variationer over et tema. Musikalske billeder i og efter Amarnatiden

I Amarna-tidens billedkunst møder vi både tradition, nyfortolkning og radikale ændringer. Blandt mange, markante eksempler præsenteres her et enkelt: musikken som den afspejles i kunsten i de 17 turbulente år af Akhenatens regering. I hvilket omfang overlevede kongens straksløsninger under hans umiddelbare efterfølgere i gravene i Theben og Memphis? I relief og maleri lå der et stort ansvar hos omridstegneren, som gengav det, han anså som korrekt her og nu i forhold til opgaven, men vi kan ikke forvente, at han også havde kendskab til alle detaljer i instrumenter og opførelsespraksis.

Kl. 12.15

Frokost (medbring selv mad og drikke)

Kl. 13

Gabriele Pieke, Curator, Reiss-Engelhorn-Museen, Mannheim



Finding a New Balance. Non-Royal Tombs of the Post Amarna Period in Western Thebes

The paper gives an overview on the development of non-royal funerary monuments at Thebes from the reign of Tutankhamun to Horemheb in terms of social stratum of owners, the location of the monuments in the necropolis, and the architecture of the cult chapels. The changes in tomb decoration will be illustrated by some selected chapels, which were built shortly after the Amarna period such as Parennefer/Wennenfer, Amenhotep Huy, or Neferhotep. These tombs exhibit iconographic programs, which rely on traditional images on the one hand but also integrate new concepts and even Amarna motifs. The concept and composition of some of these chapels appear to be strongly influenced by the Amarna period, while at the same time explicit image quotations link the tombs to their pre-Amarna neighbours at Thebes. The preserved funerary sculpture likewise attests traditional Theban forms but also certain shifts.

Kl. 14.15

Pause

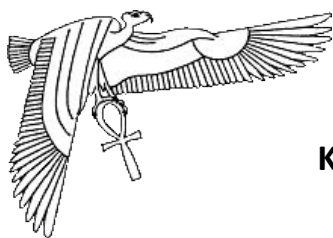
Kl. 14.45

Nico Staring, F.R.S.-FNRS / Université de Liège



Saqqara during the post-Amarna period

The Amarna period presents an exciting episode in pharaonic history. The period spans less than two decades yet witnessed major social and religious transformations. Akhenaten, ordered the construction of a rock-cut tomb east of his new city, and the highest palace officials and administrators (the 'elite') followed his example. In so doing, they left the necropolises associated with the traditional foremost cities of the kingdom, Thebes and Memphis. Soon after king Akhenaten died, his city, Akhetaten, entered a process of abandonment. The elite moved north to Memphis and built their tombs on the desert plateau west of the old city. This lecture focuses on the Memphite necropolis of Saqqara during the post-Amarna period, and explores what effects the events of the Amarna and post-Amarna period had on the cemetery's development and tomb art.



Dansk Ægyptologisk Selskab

Klubforedrag i København forår 2022 og sommerfest

Disse møder er mere uformelle arrangementer

Bemærk dagene (lørdag og onsdag)

Tirsdag d. 18. januar
kl. 19 - efter
Generalforsamlingen

Astrologiske manualer fra tempelbiblioteket i Tebtunis, v. Ida Adsbøl Christensen, PhD
Student at ISAW, New York University

Lørdag d. 21. maj
Kl. 14
KUA 15A.0.13

I Slangegudindens By: Flinders Petrie at Tell Nabasha, v. Dr Nicky Nielsen, Senior Lecturer in Egyptology, Department of Classics, Ancient History, Archaeology and Egyptology, Manchester University



I foråret 1886 udgravede den britiske arkæolog Flinders Petrie og hans assistent Francis Griffith et stort område i det østlige Nildelta der er kendt som Tell Nabasha (eller Tell Nebesheh). Området husede engang den regionale hovedstad *Imet*, et af de primære kult-centre for slangegudinden Wadjet. Dette foredrag udforsker Petries udgravninger i områder blandt andet ved at præsentere ikke-udgivne artefakter som Petrie fandt i området og som i dag opbevares på British Museum i London samt Boston Museum of Fine Art. Udover disse præsenteres også arkivmateriale fra Egypt Exploration Society, the Griffith Institute og Petrie Museum i London samt resultater fra foredragsholderens egne udgravninger ved Tell Nabasha.

Dr Nicky Nielsen har siden 2014 arbejdet på materiale fra Tell Nabasha, og han er forfatter til den kommende bog *Excavating the City of the Snake Goddess: Flinders Petrie at Tell Nabasha*.

Onsdag d. 8. juni
Kl. 18
KUA 23.0.49

Demotic Medical Papyri in Denmark: Insights into Medical Practice in Graeco-Roman Egypt, v. Amber Jacob, Institute for the Study of the Ancient World, NY

This paper will present an overview of an unpublished corpus of Demotic medical texts currently being edited for publication by the author. The corpus comprises the largest collection worldwide of Egyptian medical texts from the Graeco-Roman period, deriving from the well-documented Tebtunis Temple Library in the Fayum Oasis. The majority of this material is held in the Papyrus Carlsberg Collection at the University of Copenhagen, with a smaller number of fragments in other collections. Having a known archaeological context for these texts is in itself unique amongst medical papyri from Egypt, and the corpus affords opportunities for research goals in largely unexplored avenues of ancient medicine. For instance, Tebtunis has additionally yielded around thirteen Greek medical papyri, some of which were likely copied by the same bilingual Egyptian scribes responsible for the Demotic texts. The corpus thus provides an unprecedented opportunity for a case-study in the cross-cultural exchange of medical knowledge in antiquity. Further, the corpus reveals insights into previously unrecognized features of Egyptian medicine, including the first discovered Egyptian treatise on nephrology, the branch of medicine concerning the kidneys. Dermatological treatises reveal a point of common concern between the Demotic and Greek texts and form connections with other papyri from the library concerning cult-hierarchy. The proctological material, however, represents a distinctly Egyptian tradition. The manuscripts also contain a trove of information on ancient pharmacy and botany. This paper will provide an overview of the main medical themes and methods of the texts while also seeking to illuminate their professional, social context and the manuscript tradition in which they were written.



**Vi planlægger at holde DÆS-sommerfest onsdag d. 8. juni 2022 efter Ambers foredrag.
Mere om dette sendes ud senere.**