

Dansk Ægyptologisk Selskab

Den 29. december 2024

Til medlemmerne af Dansk Ægyptologisk Selskab

Der indkaldes herved til Selskabets årlige generalforsamling.

Tirsdag d. 28. januar 2025 kl. 18.00

Lokale kommer senere

Dagsorden

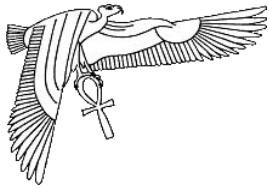
1. Valg af dirigent og referent
2. Formandens beretning for 2024 til orientering
3. Det reviderede regnskab for 2024 til godkendelse
4. Forslag til budget for 2025 til godkendelse
5. Valg til bestyrelsen (valgperioden udløber i januar 2025 for Tine Bagh, Ole Herslund, Merete Allen Jensen, Sofie Schiødt)
6. Valg af revisor og revisorsuppleant (revisor Ivar Aagaard-Hansen og revisorsuppleant Martin Henrik Jonker stiller op til genvalg)
7. Planer for DÆS' virke i 2025
8. Eventuelt

Kontingent for 2025 - betales senest 1. februar 2025

- Enkeltperson 400 kr.
- Husstand 500 kr.
- Pensionist 300 kr.
- Pensionist-husstand 390 kr.
- Studerende 200 kr.
- Biblioteker 260 kr.

Kontingentet betales bedst over netbank, men det kan også ordnes i banken.

Betal til DÆS reg.nr. 1551 kontonr. 7347383, vælg beløb og **husk at skrive navn på betalingen.**



Foredrag efter generalforsamlingen, ca. kl. 19

A new view on the Meketre models

v. Adela Oppenheim, Curator, Department of Egyptian Art, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York



The serdab of Meketre's tomb as found

The models from the tomb of Meketre in Thebes are among the most beloved items of the Egyptian collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Meketre lived in the early Middle Kingdom during the reign of Mentuhotep Nehepetre and to the beginning of Amenemhat I. Herbert Winlock, head of the excavations for Metropolitan Museum and his team, discovered the tomb in 1920. It was situated high up on the cliff close to the Deir el Bahri Temple of Mentuhotep. The burial chamber had been robbed in ancient times, and tomb models are normally found in the burial chamber on the coffin and next to it. In Meketre's tomb they were luckily kept in a so-called serdab that had not been touched. Following the regulations of the time the finds were divided between the Metropolitan Museum and Egypt where they are now displayed in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilisation. Winlock published the models as 'Models of daily life in ancient Egypt' and this is how they have generally been understood. Adela Oppenheim presents an alternative interpretation in connection with the burial and the burial rituals.