

# INSCRIPTIONS

*The Newsletter of the Friends of the Egypt Centre, Swansea*

## Issue 33

December 2011

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*A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all our readers!!*



Another successful year of fundraising as our chairman Ken Griffin hands over a cheque to Carolyn Graves-Brown, Curator of the Egypt Centre, with Renée Friedman looking on.



Ken and Renée Friedman with copies of "Nekhen News" of which Renee is the editor. Dr Friedman, of the British Museum, visited us on 12 October and gave a fascinating talk entitled "Master of the Animals: Recent Discoveries at Hierakonpolis"

*Photos by Tony Nowell*

**Next Talk January 11 2012 – see Page 4**





# Archaeology in the Nile Delta

Review of a lecture given by Dr Patricia Spencer to the Friends of the Egypt Centre on 9 November 2011

Tonight saw another well attended lecture with approximately 40 people attending Dr Patricia Spencer's talk on the work of the Egyptian Exploration Society in the Nile Delta. Dr Spencer has been working for the EES since 1981 and is due to retire from her post shortly.

Dr Spencer began by asking those in the room if they had visited the Delta sites. Just five or six hands were raised as Dr Spencer pointed out that the vast majority of people visiting Egypt headed south to its impressive (and visible) monuments.

Much of the Nile Delta is only 1 to 1.5 metres above sea level and features fertile soil. However since the building of the Aswan High Dam, as in other parts of Egypt, fertilisers have to be used in place of the inundations.

There used to be a lot of marshes in the Delta, however, many of these are being drained as and when more land is required, for example, to create fish farms. The Delta boasts a much cooler, wetter climate than the rest of the country and this proves excellent for the growing of crops such as barley, fruit and vegetables. Dr Spencer informed us that as in antiquity, the majority of crops in Egypt are produced here.

Dr Spencer asked that if the delta was so important to the Ancient Egyptians, why aren't there big monuments? There are of course a number of explanations for this. Firstly the landscape in comparison with the Nile Valley does not lend itself geographically as it does not feature any cliffs etc. However, the major cities of the delta would have been impressive sites. Dr Spencer showed slides of the remnants of Sais and Bubastis and explained that most temples in the Delta region were built of limestone, unlike the sandstone temple construction of further south. Limestone was burnt to create lime for building which is why they've disappeared, with the remaining hard stone surviving at the sites as it was of little use.

Dr Spencer told the audience of her work at Tell el-Balamun, located in the North East Delta, over an almost 20 year period. The site was known as Sma Behdet during the Old Kingdom and Paiuenamun during the New Kingdom. Little was known of the site until work commenced, and it features a huge temple which was part of the estate of the temple of Amun at Karnak. Dr Spencer presented some slides showing the site today which is barren. Howard Carter and Lord Caernarvon had worked on the site in 1913 and had found it to be disappointing. Other excavations took place in the 1970's by Mansour University.

The site features a mud brick enclosure wall which had been built in the 26th Dynasty and was later replaced during the 30th Dynasty. The temple enclosure,

dedicated to Amun, had been rebuilt by many kings, though it is thought that the earliest temple was of Ramesside date. Sadly, however, its remains are now lost. The site also features a temple dating to Nekhtnebef and another dating to the reign of Psamtek I.

Few statue pieces had been found at the site besides two pieces of exceptional work discovered on the second day of excavation. The team did find some of the foundation deposits on the site which proved invaluable for dating purposes. For example, foundation deposits were found on the following features of the site: in the Psamtek I temple; the 2nd pylon featured foundation deposits from the reign of Sheshonk III; and at the back of the temple Nectanebo I deposits were found.

Elite tombs were also found on the site with the first one found featuring many shabti figures dating from the 21st Dynasty. A heart scarab was also found in this tomb. Gold foil was found in what was thought to have been the rich burial of a vizier.

Three tombs were found in total with the others being found intact. The second tomb contained the remains of a man in his 30's. However, due to the water level the tomb had to be drained first. Four uninscribed canopic jars were found in this tomb.

The third tomb was also intact and was found to contain the body of an elderly man. This tomb contained no canopic jars, however it did contain one unusual piece of bronze and two pieces of gold. It was only later on a visit to the Cairo Museum that it became apparent what these mysterious pieces were. They're the beak and eyes of a falcon coffin, specific to the 21st/22nd Dynasties, and usually reserved for members of the royal family only.

Dr Spencer spoke of how they engaged a Polish team to use magnetometry at the site, primarily because their instruments had improved sensitivity and could now pick up traces of mud bricks in mud – essentially recording a snapshot of what was under the ground.

The magnetometry survey revealed a buried limestone corner of a building which was not visible from the surface. Eventually, this building was found to contain more stone in its foundations than any other part of the site. Reused blocks were also found there dating from the reign of Shoshenq III.

By the end of 2007 most of the site had been so surveyed, apart from one section which was essentially liquid mud and too unstable to record with the equipment. By 2010 it was dry enough to record. Scan of the entire temple enclosure was now complete.

... continued overleaf





# Editorial

Welcome to Issue 33 of *Inscriptions*.

The editor and his wife wish all our members and readers the compliments of the season and a happy and prosperous New Year.

We are most grateful to all the contributors to this issue. It is very useful to have reviews of the lectures that have taken place, both to remind those of us who were present, and to give a flavour of the lecture to those who couldn't make it on the night. Thanks to Becky Kelly and Syd Howells for taking notes and writing them up.

Thanks also to Howard Middleton-Jones for his very interesting article on Coptic history at the end of this issue.

Please consider whether YOU can write something for the next issue, and send it to the Egypt Centre marked for my attention.

*Mike Mac Donagh*

# Crossword

## Across

- 1 A block on which records are inscribed (5)
- 5 Huge temple in modern Luxor (6)
- 7 Successor to Tutankhamun (2)
- 8 Preserved body (5)
- 12 A pyramid with a change of angle (4)
- 13 Principal city of Upper Egypt (6)
- 15 Principal wife of Amenhotep III and mother of Akhenaten (3)
- 16 Ancient kingdom to the south of Egypt (4)
- 17 God of infinity (3)
- 20 Goddess of moisture, depicted as lips or a lioness (6)
- 21 Modern city at the first cataract (5)

## Down

- 2 Delta city where Psusennes' tomb was found (5)
- 3 God of the inundation (4)
- 4 God of air and sunlight (3)
- 6 Site of Ramesses II's battle against the Hittites (6)
- 8 Egyptian tomb resembling a bench (7)
- 9 Vulture-goddess (3)
- 10 The sun disk (4)
- 11 Frog goddess (5)
- 12 Dwarf god who protects the home and childbirth (3)
- 14 12th Dynasty fort in Nubia (5)
- 18 Sky-goddess depicted opposite (3)
- 19 Personality of the deceased, often represented as a bird (2)

(... continued from previous page)

Dr Spencer dedicated the latter part of her lecture to speaking about the founding of the Egypt Exploration Fund (the forerunner of the Egypt Exploration Society) in 1882 by Frederick Poole and Amelia Edwards and its early work in the Delta. There was more emphasis on excavations in the Delta at this time as politically permission was more likely to be given to excavate there as opposed to the Nile Valley. The EEF began work at Tanis, but also worked on Bubastis and Naukratis.

Edouard Naville excavated Tell el-Maskuta on behalf of the EEF and he suspected this site to be the ancient city of Pithom from the Bible. The EEF published his work there as *The Store City of Pithom* and this proved to be a popular publication. Later of course, Tell el-Maskuta was found not to be Pithom.

William Flinders Petrie began work for the EEF in 1883. Petrie rented a dahabiyeh (house boat) to sail along the rivers and canals of the Delta, surveying as he travelled. Petrie worked at Benha (Athribis), then Tanis from 1883-1884 (as stated earlier only the hard stone remnants survive, door jambs etc.). Tanis presented Petrie with his first opportunity to excavate small finds.

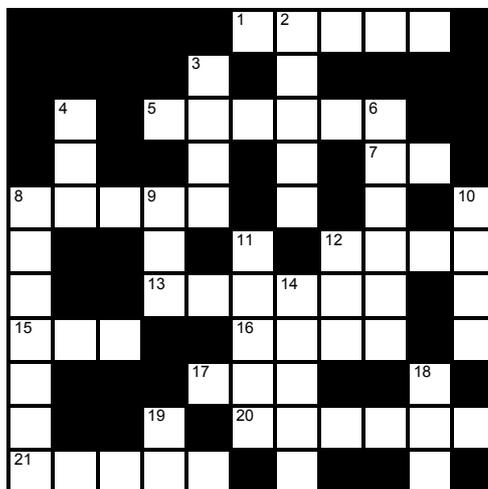
Petrie purchased an archaic Greek statue at Giza (this is known as the Naukratis statuette and is currently in storage at the British Museum). Recognising the importance of the find, Petrie determined where it had been found and visited the site in 1884/85. The site was one of the few places in Ancient Egypt where Greeks were allowed to settle and trade and subsequently there was a Greek Temple to Apollo erected there. Petrie's excavation pit later flooded and created a lake at the site. Dr Spencer informed those present that very recently it had been drained and there was uncertainty as to whether it would be filled and what implications this would have for the site. Naukratis also featured a fort.

In 1886 Petrie worked at the site of Defenneh which featured a 26<sup>th</sup> Dynasty fort. This site also featured Greek pottery but was not the same kind of Greek settlement as Naukratis.

Naville excavated at Bubastis during 1887-1889, primarily on the festival hall which dates to the reign of Osorkon II. Naville also excavated at Qantir (pi-Ramesse) for a season but didn't unearth much.

Dr Spencer concluded an excellent talk by speaking of the Egypt Exploration Society's Delta Survey which has recorded around 600 known sites in the region, sites such as Sersana, Tell Yetwal Wa Yuksur etc. Further work of the EES can be found at their excellent website, [www.ees.ac.uk](http://www.ees.ac.uk).

*by L. S. J. Howells*



See Page 5 for Crossword Solution.



*by Daphne MacDonagh*





## *A Treasure Trove of Books!*

The Friends of the Egypt Centre have been fortunate enough to have gained access to the remaining stock of Egyptology and Ancient History Books held by Dylan's Bookstore, King Edward Road, Swansea. Dylan's Bookstore have agreed to donate 25% of the price of each book sold to the Friends of the Egypt Centre. If anyone is interested in purchasing any of the books, please send an email to [friendsoftheegyptcentre@hotmail.com](mailto:friendsoftheegyptcentre@hotmail.com). We will then get back to you as soon as possible and arrange to bring the book to one of the Friends talks.

**Akhenaten**, Nicholas Reeves, 2001, Thames & Hudson, £10, H/B

**Ancient Egypt**, ed. David P. Silverman, 1997, Duncan Baird Publishers, £10, H/B

**Ancient Egypt Magazine Feb/Mar 2007**, £1

**Ancient Egypt Magazine Oct/Nov 2005**, £1

**Ancient Egypt Magazine Oct/Nov 2009**, £1

**Ancient Egyptian Religion**, Stephen Quirke, 1997, British Museum Press, £3, Paperback

**Ancient Empires**, Various, 1973, Reader's Digest, £4, H/B

**Arabia Deserta (Illustrated with intro by T.E. Lawrence)**, Charles M. Doughty, 1989, Bloomsbury, £35, H/B

**Behind The Mask Of Tutankhamun**, Barry Wynne, 1972, Souvenir Press, £1.50, H/B

**British Museum Guide to Babylonian & Assyrian Antiquities**, Various, 1922, British Museum Press, £5, Softback

**Cleopatra: The Queen Of Kings (children's book)**, Fiona MacDonald, 2001, Dorling Kindersley, £3, H/B

**Egypt: Gods, Myths & Religion**, Lucia Gahlin, 2007, Hermes House, £4, Paperback

**Egypt: Gods, Myths & Religion**, Lucia Gahlin, 2001, Lorenz Books, £6, H/B

**Egypt: Land Of The Pharaohs**, Various, 1992, TimeLife Books, £4, H/B

**Egypt: People, Gods, Pharaohs**, Rose-Marie & Rainer Hagen, 2005, Taschen, £10, H/B

**Egypt: The World Of The Pharaohs**, Regine Schultz & Matthias Seidel, 2004, Konemann, £15, H/B

**Eternal Egypt: Masterworks Of Ancient Art From The British Museum**, Edna R. Russmann, 2001, British Museum Press, £10, Paperback

**Everyday Life in Old Testament Times**, E.W. Heaton, 1956, B.T. Batsford Books, £15, H/B, First Edition with dust wrapper

**Gods & Myths of Ancient Egypt**, Mary Barnett, 1999, Grange Books, £6, H/B

**Gods, Graves & Scholars: The Story of Archaeology**, C.W. Ceram, 1952, Victor Gollanz Books, £10, H/B, with dust wrapper

**In The Footsteps of Alexander The Great**, Michael Wood, 1997, BBC Books, £10, H/B

**Layard of Nineveh**, Gordon Waterfield, 1963, John Murray Books, £5, H/B, Ex-Library Book without dust wrapper

**Life In The Land Of The Pharaohs**, Tim Healey, 1995, Readers Digest, £4, H/B

**Life Under The Pharaohs**, Leonard Cottrell, 1955, Evans Brothers Ltd, £10, H/B, First Edition with dust wrapper

**Light From The East, or the Witness of the Monuments: An Introduction to the Study of Biblical Archaeology**, C.J. Ball, 1899, Eyre & Spottiswoode, £35, H/B

**Pyramid**, James Putnam, 1994, Dorling Kindersley, £3, H/B, Children's Book

**Queen of Sheba**, ed. St John Simpson, 2002, British Museum Press, £12, Softback

**Ramesses: Egypt's Greatest Pharaoh**, Joyce Tyldesley, 2000, Viking, £10, H/B

**The Civilization Of Ancient Egypt**, Paul Johnson, 1999, Weidenfield & Nicholson, £10, H/B

**The Complete Temples Of Ancient Egypt**, Richard H. Wilkinson, 2000, Thames & Hudson, £10, H/B

**The Cult of Ra: Sun-Worship in Ancient Egypt**, Stephen Quirke, 2001, Thames & Hudson, £10, H/B

**The Decipherment of Linear B**, John Chadwick, 1958, Cambridge University Press, £10, H/B, First Edition with dust wrapper

**The Gold Of The Pharaohs**, Henri Stierlin, 1997, Terrail, £6, Paperback

**The Mummy**, Joyce Tyldesley, 1999, Carlton, £5, H/B

**The Oxford History of Ancient Egypt**, ed. Ian Shaw, 2000, Oxford University Press, £10, H/B

**The Pharaohs: Master-Builders**, Henri Stierlin, 1995, Terrail, £8, Paperback

**The Royal Mummies**, G. Elliot Smith, 2000, Duckworth, £10, Paperback

**The Secrets of Tutankhamen**, Leonard Cottrell, 1965, Evans Brothers Ltd, £5, H/B

**The Usborne Internet-Linked Encyclopedia Of Ancient Egypt**, Gill Harvey & Struan Reid, 2002, Usborne, £3, H/B, Children's Book

**The Way To Eternity: Egyptian Myth & Mankind**, Fergus Fleming & Alan Lothian, 1997, Duncan Baird Publishers, £6, H/B

**The World Of The Pharaohs**, Henri Stierlin, 1978, Sunflower Books, £3, H/B

**Tutankhamen**, C. Desroches Noblecourt, 1969, The Connoisseur & Michael Joseph, £5, H/B

**Tutankhamen**, C. Desroches Noblecourt, 1969, The Connoisseur & Michael Joseph, £5, H/B

**Tutankhamun & The Golden Treasures of Ancient Egypt**, Brenda Ralph Lewis, 2007, Star Fire, £10, H/B

**Tutankhamun: The Treasures Of The Golden King**, Kate Santon, 2007, Parragon, £5, H/B

**Tutankhamun: The Untold Story**, Thomas Hoving, 1979, Book Club Associates, £5, H/B

**Tutankhamun: The Untold Story**, Thomas Hoving, 1979, Book Club Associates, £5, H/B

**Understanding Hieroglyphs**, Hilary Wilson, 1993, Michael O'Mara Books, £10, H/B

**Warrior Pharaohs**, P.H. Newby, 1980, Book Club Associates, £5, H/B

**Woolley of Ur**, H.V.F. Winstone, 1990, Secker & Warburg, £15, H/B





# *'A Happy Day as we go down to the lake ...'* *—The Pleasures of Fishing and Fowling*

## **An Overview of Marshland Tomb Scenes and their relationship to the Middle Kingdom literary work**

Review of a lecture given by Simon Hawkins to the Friends of the Egypt Centre on 7 December 2001

The December lecture for the 'Friends of the Egypt Centre' by Swansea PhD student Simon Hawkins gave an interesting overview of the comparisons between marshland tomb scenes and Middle Kingdom literary work on 'The Pleasures of Fishing and Fowling'. Simon took the audience through an analysis of the tomb scenes from Menna and Nakht whilst discussing the pleasures of fishing and fowling and the benefits of hunting expeditions as portrayed in the 12th Dynasty Moscow papyrus.

Simon talked about the different aspects of the scene by looking at the tools used such as the spears, boats, nets and throwsticks and how they are discussed in the text with regards to their ceremonial versus physical portrayal. However, although using archaeological evidence, such as the model boat from the 11th Dynasty tomb of Meketre, Simon also acknowledged that sometimes a 'harpoon is just a harpoon'.

The artistic representation of the different species depicted in the scene was also interesting as Simon highlighted the attempt at 3D, with the fish rising out of the water plume, a typically common feature in the fishing and fowling scene. It also provided evidence of the flexibility of the artisan. When comparing with the textual evidence, Simon noted that it does differentiate between fish, birds and fowl. When discussing the symbolic use of animals, Simon put forward the theory of the cat in the tomb of Nebamun as a substitute for a child. As the cat is depicted gathering birds, which is normally the common representation of a male child.

Gender differences were also a topic for discussion with Simon pointing out the key differences on how men and women are portrayed in the scene. Whilst men are in the midst of the action, women are seen in an overseeing role. Furthermore, activity between the tomb owner and his subordinate was examined, particularly with line fishing. The Twelfth Dynasty tomb of Khnumhotep III was used as an example as it is the earliest known scene depicting a fishing rod.



*A fishing and fowling scene from the Tomb of Menna*

Simon showed deep knowledge on the subject, comparing the scenes to other tombs as well as using ancient models depicting the different types of nets. Although he discussed the fishing and fowling scenes from a mythological aspect, he also

gave insight to how observation of nature, such as the hippo giving birth with an awaiting crocodile from the Sixth Dynasty tomb of Sesheshet Idut, is a common feature.

Overall, this was a very insightful interesting lecture with many aspects being examined from the religious connotations of scenes of enjoyable hunting expeditions.

*by Becky Kelly*

## *Forthcoming events*

<b>Wednesday</b> <b>11 January</b>	<b>'Abu Simbel: Exploring and Understanding the Temples'</b> Robert Morkot (Exeter University)
<b>Wednesday</b> <b>15 February</b>	<b>'Travel in Ancient Egypt'</b> Heidi Köpp (Universität Trier, Germany)

**All lectures in Room 2, Fulton House, commencing 7.00 p.m.**

## *Crossword Solution*

**(Crossword on page 3.)**





# The Dayr Qubbat el-Hawa Project

The Reconstruction of the Coptic Church situated within the ruins of the 6<sup>th</sup> Dynasty Tombs of the nobles, Elephantine, Aswan.

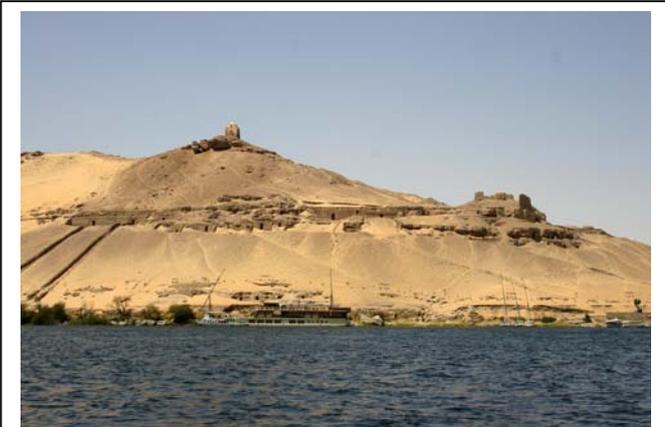


Figure 1  
Qubbat el-Hawa from Aswan East Bank, showing the Tombs of the Nobles and remains of the Coptic Church. (Howard Middleton-Jones 2010)

The Coptic Church is situated on the slope of the hill of Qubbat al-Hawā, to the west of Aswan, where the site is honeycombed with ancient rock-cut tombs of local high officials of the 6th Dynasty. These tombs are arranged on four levels, of which the Coptic Church remains (8th – 10th Century AD but earlier hermitage remains are evident) are located on the uppermost level, in front of tomb of Khunes (QH 34h) and formerly part of a monastic settlement. The material remains of much of this site are currently only partly documented.

The name Qubbat el-Hawa, in Arabic often referred to as 'Dome of the wind', originates from the domed mausoleum ('qubbat') of Sheikh Ali Abu 'I-Hawa, which is located above the site on top of a sand hill.

The most notable features are the remains of the church in front of the tomb of Khunes, with the remains of a mud-brick residential building above.

In 1989, the Supreme Council of Antiquities excavated the site and consequently many of the Coptic wall paintings and inscriptions were left to the ravages of the desert climate. In addition, the uncovered wall illustrations and the Arabic and Coptic texts were not systematically recorded or photographed, and no excavation reports are as yet available. Consequently, there is now considerable erosion on the site and therefore urgent documentation and restoration work is required in order to save these important remains.

In January 2010, the Supreme Council of Antiquities resumed the excavation of the Church and uncovered part of the original floor, including the footings of the west and north walls.

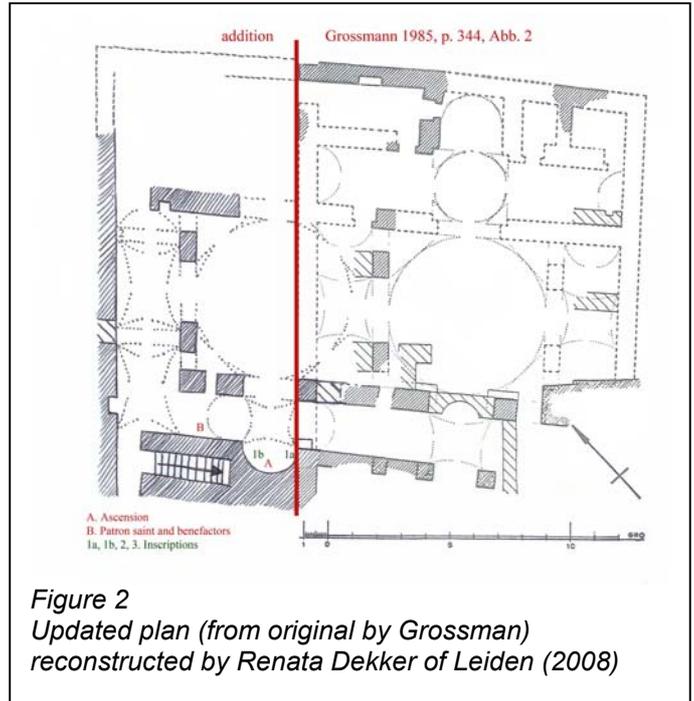


Figure 2  
Updated plan (from original by Grossman) reconstructed by Renata Dekker of Leiden (2008)

Updated plans of the church and the site have been constructed by Renate Dekker of Leiden (2008) demonstrating that the building was reached by means of the ancient staircase in front of the tomb of Khunes and currently used by the visitors to access the site.

Until recently, only the tombs of Khunes (QH 34h) and Khui (QH 34e) were explicitly mentioned as having been part of the monastic complex, while various systems of basins and new floors and 'numerous dividing walls' were observed 'in the adjacent tombs. The excavations by the University of Jaén in Spain (2008 to the present) have also yielded Christian iconographical and textual material from the tombs QH 33, 34c, 34f, 104, 105 and 110.

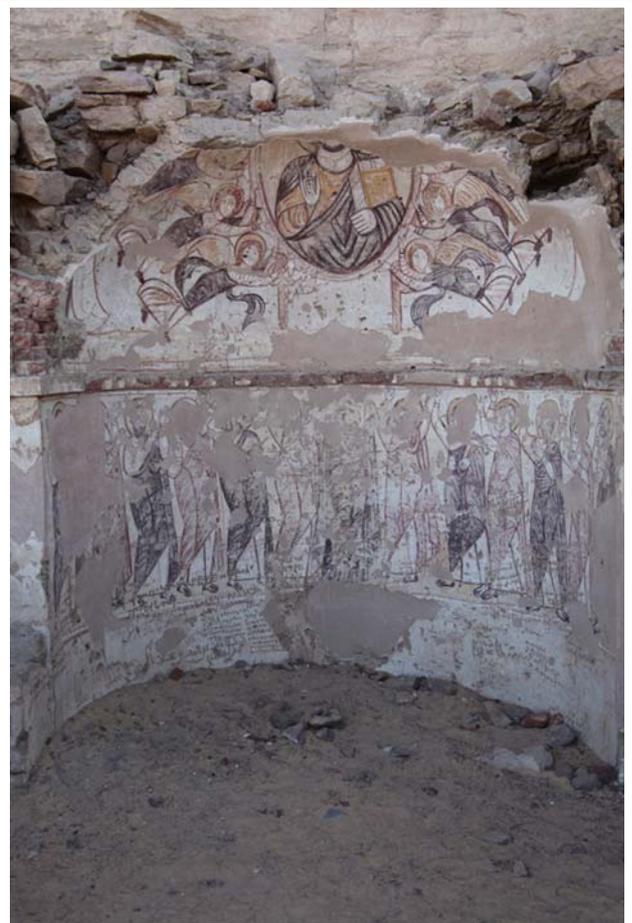
As part of the on-going Qubbat el-Hawa Virtual Project<sup>1</sup>, a high-resolution photographic survey was conducted by Peter Hossfeld in 2009 and the author in 2010 resulting in the discovery of hitherto unknown Coptic texts and illustrations. These latest important discoveries, which require further investigation and analysis, will contribute greatly to a new history of the Coptic Church. An illustration of a recent discovery is shown on the next page.

<sup>1</sup> The Qubbat el-Hawa Virtual Project: <http://ambilac-uk.tripod.com/qubbatalhawaproject/index.html>





*Figure 3*  
Recent cornerstone illustration discovery of a figure in monastic garments (Howard Middleton-Jones 2010)



*Figure 4*  
The Apse Ascension Scene (Peter Hossfield 2009)

### The Wall Paintings

There are a number of important wall illustrations present on the site, especially on the Western Apse and Northern wall. However, these are rapidly eroding and require immediate restoration.

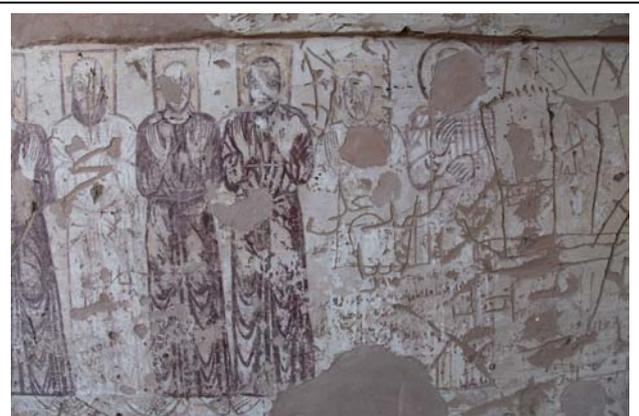
On the Western apse there are scenes divided into upper and lower zones.

In the upper zone, painted on white plaster, is a depiction of a mandorla (Vesica Piscis: an ancient symbol of two circles overlapping to form an almond shape) with a bust of Christ. Only his chin, beard and part of his yellow nimbus are visible. He holds a book in his left hand, while raising the other hand in blessing. The mandorla is carried by six angels who appear to be in flight.

The lower zone is set within a red frame depicting the Holy Virgin flanked by twelve Apostles.

The wall paintings to the North of the apse on the West wall depict six men. Four of the figures (on the left side) are dressed in monastic garments, while a fifth figure wears a white garment with an omophorion-like collar (a wide cloth band draped around the shoulder, corresponding to the Western pallium) distinguishing him as a priest.

The sixth figure appears to be a Saint, who is clothed in a white tunic holding a book in one hand and being represented as taller than the other five figures. This figure suggests he represents the patron Saint of the Church.



*Figure 5*  
Patrons represented on the West wall (Peter Hossfield 2009)





## Texts and Inscriptions

The majority of the later Coptic and Arabic inscriptions appear to date from the Coptic year 841 (AD 1125). However, earlier inscriptions are in evidence and more research is required to undertake a fuller record. It appears that in 1125 Bishop Severus (presumably Bishop of Aswan) consecrated this 'new Church' and the baptismal font, while dedicating it to the Patriarch Severus of Antioch.

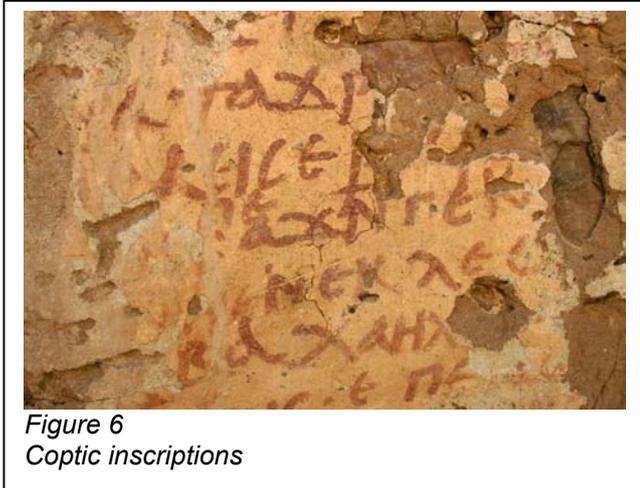


Figure 6  
Coptic inscriptions

Unfortunately much of the earlier inscriptions are over written with considerable later Arabic graffiti.

Comparing the available photographs taken in 2003, 2005, 2008, 2009 and 2010, it is evident that rapid deterioration of the wall paintings and inscriptions is taking place. It is crucial therefore that steps be instigated to develop a conservation programme for this unique site. However, the likelihood of such a programme does seem far from the realms of possibilities, especially with the complex current situation in Egypt.

With this in mind, it is imperative that the work of the on-going Qubbat el-Hawa VR (Virtual Reconstruction) project be promoted and concluded post haste.



Figure 7  
Overview of the lower Coptic Church remains from above the Apse (Howard Middleton-Jones 2010)

By implementing such technologies to ancient sites such as Qubbat al-Hawa, we may promote an understanding of past cultures and display such features within the growing area of cultural heritage. This in turn will hopefully encourage prospective archaeologists, Egyptologists, Coptologists and related heritage workers, to promote and demonstrate an awareness of the important areas of conservation of our cultural heritage.

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- Middleton-Jones 2010 The Coptic Monasteries Multi-Media Database Project in 'Christianity and Monasticism in Upper Egypt Volume 2 – Nag Hammadi-Esna' Eds Gabra G and Takla H.N. The American University in Cairo Press, Cairo.
- Middleton-Jones (2012 forthcoming) The Dayr Qubbat al-Hawa Project in 'Christianity and Monasticism in Upper Egypt Volume 3 – Aswan' Eds Gabra G and Takla H.N. The American University in Cairo Press, Cairo.

*by Howard Middleton-Jones*

## Biography

Howard Middleton-Jones is the tutor for the Archaeology and Coptic Studies programmes at the Department of Adult Continuing Education, Swansea University. Howard gained his degree in Ancient History and Classics at Swansea University and attended Oxford University where he undertook the Post Graduate Field Archaeology programme. He has been a corporate member (PIFA) of the Institute of Archaeology for over 15 years and is a regular traveller to Egypt presenting papers at the Coptic symposiums.

The Open Programme Coptic Studies Module at Swansea will be taught by the author, with dates beginning in January 2012 and each running for 10 weeks: The Coptic Period in Egypt: The Early Christian Period 1st Century – 7th Century; Post Arabic Coptic Egypt. 7th Century AD – Present Day, Archaeology Culture, Art and Architecture; and Coptic Thebes. Life, culture, sites and monuments in 2nd Century – 7th Century AD Thebes.

For further details please email Howard Middleton-Jones: [h.middleton-jones@swan.ac](mailto:h.middleton-jones@swan.ac).

