

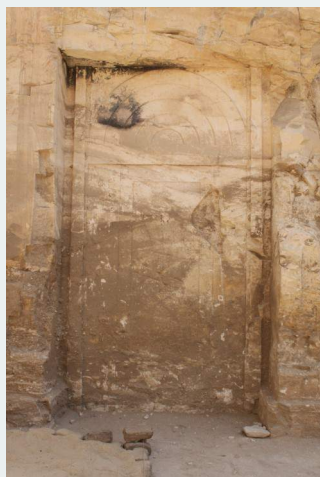


# South Asasif Conservation Trust Newsletter

2012 Season Report (John Billman, Chairman, South Asasif Conservation Trust)

Last season the work of the project focused on the tomb of Karakhamun (TT223), it was a full and wonderfully productive season that started in May and concluded with a major conference in October.

A major area of work this season was the on-going clearance in the open court. The outlines of the open court of the tomb were already visible at the end of the 2011 season, and this year most of the court was excavated down to floor level. The dimensions of the court



are 11.25 by 10.23 m. Debris of a depth of almost 5m was removed down to floor level in almost the entire court with a 2 m layer still remaining in one corner for completion in 2013. The clearing of the court revealed unique architectural features.

*Close-up of one of the pr-nw chapels in the open court*



*The Open Court before and after clearance*

Two large unscribed stelae flank the entrance to the First Pillared Hall on the west wall while the walls of the rest of the court are designed with a recurrent image of a *pr-nw* chapel (shrine of Lower Egypt) in a monumental scale of about 3.10 x 2 m, interestingly no *pr-wr* chapels (Upper Egypt) are present. The top part of the niches feature an unusual number of semi-circles, five in every structure. These have no parallels in Egypt but could be a reference to similar designs in private tombs in the necropolis of Nuri in Sudan

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## Chairman's Column (John Billman, Chairman, South Asasif Conservation Trust)

Welcome to this second and slightly belated newsletter of the UK South Asasif Conservation Trust. The trust has completed its first full financial year exceeding all expectations by making a major contribution of both financial and human resources to the project work during the 2012 season.

I'd also like to welcome our two new trustees Pauline Carroll and Sue Corcoran who bring new talent, skills, geographical coverage and bandwidth to the trust administration.

Meanwhile in Egypt, it was another busy sea-

son and our main article this issue is a detailed 2012 season update.

Also in this edition Pauline Carroll recounts her experience from her first season on the dig while our Secretary Patricia Mason reports on the Luxor conference.

More information about the work of the South Asasif Conservation Project will be published soon with two major volumes due in 2013. When Elena Pischikova established the project in 2006 the necropolis was one of the best kept secrets in Egyptology. The work of

the project, the conference and these volumes change all that, and the South Asasif is fast taking its due place in Egyptology.

We're almost at the start of the 2013 season, Elena will be leaving for Egypt in a few days and we're coordinating the strong team of trust volunteers going out this year for what we expect to be another major season of work.. This is possible in part because of the continued support of the friends and patrons of the trust, fingers crossed for an amazing season 2013!

reflecting Karakhamun's likely Nubian origins.

The clearing of the court produced numerous finds including decorated limestone from the First Pillared Hall (taken and reused as walls within stables) and three fragments of a statue of Osiris from the Second Pillared Hall. Small finds included numerous blue faience beads, fragments of faience amulets, small fragments of painted burial equipment, inscribed and uninscribed papyrus including fragments of Coptic books, ostraca, funerary cones and fragments of shawbties. In all registration this year handled almost 3000 limestone fragments and 600 objects, a volume that would not have been possible without the work of trust volunteers.

Judging by the overwhelming amount of Ptolemaic pottery found in the court, the small finds belong to later burials and re-burials. Remains of a few later stelae and pottery with traces of burned incense suggest that the court was used as a temple space for a long time after the tomb was built. Bases of pottery stands built into the floor of the court near the south altar are evidence of libation and incense burning rituals in this area as late as the Ptolemaic period.

As Elena reported in this newsletter last year the vestibule in front of the court was found unexpectedly at the end of the 2011 season therefore its excavation was undertaken in 2012. The room, measuring 4.70 x 2.83 m, was almost completely filled with debris, leaving only about 70 cm uncovered. The top register of the vestibule decoration consisted of incredible preliminary drawings of daily life scenes which are clearly



*Osiris statue from the Second Pillared Hall*

*Ten funerary cones or fragments were found in 2012, but many like this one will be challenging to decipher*



*175 ostraca (mainly Coptic) were registered in 2012, here we have a join*



examples of archaism that primarily draw directly or indirectly on the Old Kingdom necropoleis of Memphis in preference to local Theban New Kingdom prototypes. The clearance was a delicate process with a debris layer consisting mostly of flood deposits firmly pressed to the decorated walls requiring alternating shifts of excavators and conservators. While the excavation process made more accessible the top level of decoration, sadly the walls beneath the flood layer have been badly damaged.

One of the most exciting finds of the year was the steps, we re-



*Vestibule as discovered in August 2011. Tomb of Karakhamun (TT223)*



*Vestibule after clearance, looking back into the open court*



*Steps into TT223 looking up from the vestibule*



*Trust volunteer Jane Golding works on the ceiling from the First and Second Pillared Hall*



*Identified patterns from the ceiling of the First and Second Pillared Hall*

joined when after several days of digging the first step was discovered! The limestone steps show numerous ancient repairs and major reinforcement with sandstone slabs which may have occurred in the Ptolemaic period. The steps lead to a decorated door-frame carved in the 26th Dynasty for Ankhfendhuety, a usurper of the reign of Psamtik II who also placed an inscription in the vestibule. This important discovery deprives the adjacent tomb G14 of its owner and illustrates the rapid reuse of TT223. Indeed excavating Karakhamun is not simply the discovery of the man himself, it is a journey through the significant reuse of the tomb in antiquity with the portion of reuse increasing as we move out from the centre of the tomb.

As always many activities run in parallel for much of the season. Volunteers from the trust commenced in June a new project sorting the ceiling fragments from the First and Second Pillared Halls, they quickly identified a number of patterns providing a starting point for the eventual virtual or physical reconstruction of these significant tomb ceilings.

Meanwhile a number of specialists analyzed specific groups of material. Dr Julia Budka continued her analysis of the ceramics studying no less than 5258 sherds! The largest portion were from the open court from which most of the ceramics are Coptic and modern,. However perhaps more surprising intrusive pieces from the New Kingdom are also present in considerable numbers (especially 18th Dynasty burial pottery and Ramesside amphorae)

Dr John Taylor from the British Museum visited the site to examine the wood. The numerous fragments of wooden coffins and canopic chests were divided into 16 groups and dated from the 25th Dynasty to the Ptolemaic Period of which two of the groups might have come from the original burials. Professor Salima Ikram continued her work on the huge number of bones from the site, the



*Above : Ceramic Display from the tomb created for the conference tour*

*Right : Volume of ceramics by area*

Area	Number of bags	Number of sherds
I.1	44	1338
I.2	7	195
I.3	10	354
I.4	3	109
I.5	1	11
II	26	779
III	1	54
IV	2	11
XI	2	114
XII	3	77
XIII	29	1541
XIV	4	131
XV	17	544
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>5258</b>

animal bones present a highly atypical picture with an overwhelming prevalence of cow bones in the court and the whole tomb, which might be evidence of later ritual activity in the necropolis.



*Salima Ikram studying the faunal remains*

A major activity running the entire season was the conservation and reconstruction of the burial chamber from which 5866 painted plaster fragments have been recovered. The complex conservation of detached and *in-situ* plaster is accompanied by epigraphic work to support the reconstruction of the burial chamber through the reinsertion of the detached fragments.

Finally epigraphic and reconstruction work continued all season. Texts from the First and Second Pillared Hall walls and pillars were identified. One of the main reconstruction projects this year was the rebuilding of the south-west pilaster, featuring three chapters of the Book of the Dead - 82, 94, and 106. Much work remains to be done and this will be a continued priority for 2013.

Every season the necropolis is transformed, this year for the first time in millennia it has been possible to enter TT223 by its intended entrance and proceed through the Open Court, the First Pillared Hall, the Second Pillared Hall and finally down to the Burial Chamber. We increasingly see not just the magnificence of this pioneering Late Period Temple-Tomb but also its importance as a ritual space throughout antiquity as it was reused and reinterpreted by successive generations. This season update is greatly indebted to the preliminary report for the season prepared by Dr Elena Pischikova.



*Left : Conservators in the Burial Chamber*



*A registration photograph (taken by standing on a chair!) of one of the canopic chests, this example is probably from a later intrusive burial*



*Burial Chamber Decorated Fragments being sorted for reconstruction*



*Above : Burial Chamber as of the 2012 Season*

## Life as a mission member on the South Asasif Excavation & Conservation Project, West Bank (Thebes), Luxor, May-June 2012.

*By Pauline Carroll, Trustee, South Asasif Conservation Trust*

Day 1 and my alarm clock sounded at 4am! As the sun started to rise over the Theban hills we left just before 5am to catch a service taxi to the site, en route passing the Colossi of Memnon which will be my daily journey to work. Unsurprisingly I am beaming in a sense of disbelief-yes this is real- I am on my way to work on an archaeological excavation in Egypt! As we approach the German dig house we shout 'henna' (stop), the hot-air balloons are already making their journey over the Valley of the Kings (fig 1).



*Fig 1: Balloons at sunrise & the Ramasseum*



*Fig 2: Egyptian workman arriving to site*

Several Egyptian workmen are already on-site and one elder makes his journey dressed in his gallibaya riding a donkey (fig 2). Some workmen sit drinking tea, and with the exception of those smoking shisha it already feels like I've stepped back in time, half expecting Howard Carter to appear. We gather in the tent and are introduced by Dr Elena Pischikova, the Director of the project to the other team members before a site tour which left me speechless!

Working in Egypt is definitely not for the faint hearted: 5.30am starts, 45 degree heat and tricky working conditions; walking 'bridges of doom' and climbing down a 30ft shaft into the burial chamber of Karakhamun via two ladders tied together by rope - Indiana Jones eat your heart out! (fig 3)

Alongside an international specialist team, the Egyptian workmen form the bulk of the team. Unlike other archaeological sites I have worked on the physical labour in Egypt is carried out by the c.50 man strong team namely 'bucket boys'. At first I found it strange not reaching for a mattock or shovel but it is quite a spectacle to watch them as they form a conveyor-belt carrying bucket after bucket, in the heat of the sun, balancing on wooden planks. Even those of the slightest build have the most incredible strength, the use of basic methods and common sense allowing the workmen under the watchful eye of the *Rais* (foreman) to work effectively. Indeed, parallels could be drawn with the methods of engineering that their ancestors once used over two millennia ago to construct the tomb.



*Fig 3: Descending into the burial chamber!!*

My first few days on site were spent in the tomb of Karabasken, registering and recording limestone fragments excavated from the tomb of Karakhamun. Occupation and flood damage over the centuries have resulted in the collapse of the ceiling and Pillared Halls thus the project focuses not only on excavation but also on conservation and reconstruction of the three large tombs of the 25th/26th dynasties. All of the limestone fragments are recorded, photographed and any hieroglyphics are transcribed. The fragment is then labelled with the date, location and registration number on the reverse. Subsequently the fragments are then matched through epigraphy and by a skilled team of conservators who are essentially responsible for the re-building of this massive jigsaw.

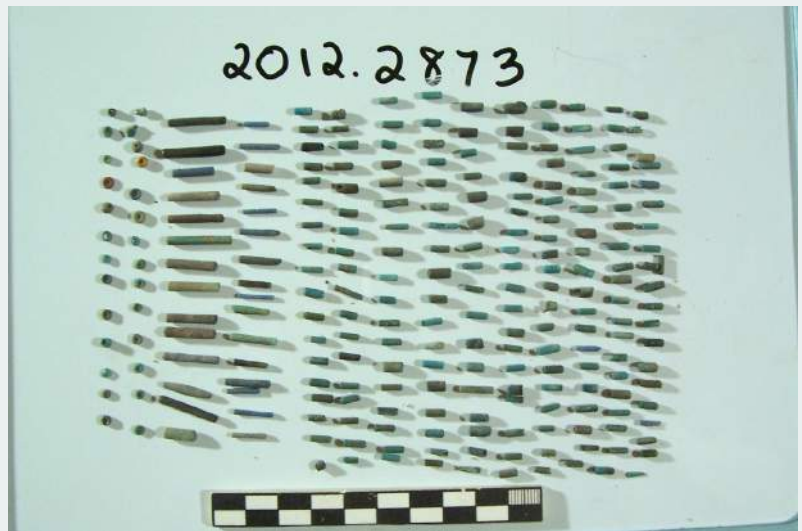


Fig 4 : Registered Faience Beads

As for finds...! My heart was skipping beats handling objects which are usually only visible through a glass cabinet or whilst wearing cotton gloves at a study day session in the UK. Even after counting endless faience beads, *shabtis*, amulets and Ostraca my face lit up with excitement as the next bag of freshly excavated faience beads arrived. Equally exciting was working on the plaster fragments of the astronomical ceiling from Karakhamun's burial chamber. This work is carried out in the tomb of Irtieru which meant crossing the largest and scariest 'bridge of doom' to gain access. Working in these 'offices' also had the advantage of being cooler than the 40-45 degree heat outside. One day there was great excitement when a faience scarab was found, the *Rais* handed it to me very carefully and it was beautiful, this was a very special moment and the Egyptians fed off of my excitement

For the remaining 2 weeks I helped supervise in the Open Court. It was a really fantastic experience working with the Egyptian workmen as there was great banter, and whilst only limited words of Arabic and English were shared the smiles and laughter spoke volumes. Despite the heat the workmen continue to work unphased until 11.30am. After they leave comes the on-site recording, levels, section drawings, feature recording as well as site photography. During the afternoon, once back at base all of the registered objects and limestone fragments are recorded onto a database which is submitted with the site report at the end of the excavation season to the SCA (Supreme Council of Antiquities) in Cairo. The site is supervised daily by the SCA Chief Inspector, Ramadan Ahmed Ali.

Given the very dusty conditions on site, most days I wore a dust mask as the strata being excavated in the Open Court consists of occupational layers including use as a stable thus straw and other inclusions, debris, and earlier floods levels. On a daily basis I found myself handling and labelling mummy wrappings, cartonnage and pottery amongst the other objects previously mentioned.

I was very sad to leave – on my last day there was great excitement as a new trench was opened to locate the steps leading down into the vestibule! The whole experience was incredible; coping with the heat; handling such precious finds; but especially working and living with the Egyptians on the West Bank and not being a 'tourist' made the whole experience unforgettable – notably in having the honour to be welcomed as only one of two westerners to attend an Egyptian wedding!

I can't wait to return to the project next year! *inshallah!*



Fig 5: Work on site supervised by the Rais Mohammed Ali Ayad with his stick!

## Thebes in the First Millennium BC. Conference : Review by Patricia Mason

At the end of the 2012 season the inaugural 'Thebes in the First Millennium BC' conference was held at the Mummification Museum in Luxor from 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> October 2012. The conference was well supported by foreign missions and the Egyptian authorities. **Dr. Ahmed El Bialy**, the head of the Egyptian antiquities and Greco-Roman department in the MSA and **Dr. Ezzat Saad**, the governor of Luxor opened the conference, and the Ministry of Tourism hosted an incredible closing Gala Dinner in Luxor temple.

After the opening speeches, **Dr Elena Pischikova** summarised the history of the South Asasif necropolis, and explained the conservation and reconstruction work the South Asasif Conservation Project has accomplished. She outlined the decorative and textual program of the tomb of Karakhamun, as well as the stylistic and iconographic features of its relief decoration, and concluded with a discussion of the place the tombs of Karabasken and Karakhamun occupy in the development of Kushite private tomb building and decoration.

The papers continued with various team members from the South Asasif Conservation Project presenting on their specialist research areas. **Dr Julia Budka** presented a very interesting paper on **Kushite pottery from the Tomb of Karakhamun** in which she told us about the ceramics found in the burial chamber, which included a small quantity of Twenty-fifth Dynasty vessels that probably belonged to the original burial equipment of Karakhamun. This small pottery corpus included beakers of a type not normally found among typical Egyptian tomb groups of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty. However, due to parallels from Kush, as well as from the burial of Amenirdis at Medinet Habu, it appears that these vessels are Kushite imports, attesting to the indigenous tradition of Karakhamun within his Egyptian temple tomb.

**Kenneth Griffin** spoke on the subject of **The Book of the Dead from the Second Pillared Hall of the Tomb of Karakhamun** explaining that the tomb of Karakhamun is possibly the earliest of the large Late Period monumental Theban tombs to have been extensively decorated with the Book of the Dead. So far, 57 chapters, including a number of duplicates, have been identified, which is more than in any other Theban tomb. The day continued with more on the Book of the Dead from **Dr Miguel Angel Molinero-Polo** who presented a paper of **The Hall of the Two Maats. BD 125 in Karakhamun's funerary chamber**. Miguel explained that the walls of the main burial chamber of the tomb of Karakhamun are covered with the vignette of spell 125 of the Book of Going Forth by Day, and that the symbolic meaning of this is important as since the burial chamber becomes the Hall of the Two Maats, the astronomical representation on the ceiling then confirms the positive result of the judgment, ensuring the deceased's eternal rebirth.

**Dr John Taylor** presented **Identifying Signs of Workshop Production in Theban Funerary Assemblages in the Later Third Intermediate Period** explaining that the establishing of reliable typologies, dating on a stylistic basis, for the abundant funerary objects of the Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth Dynasties is difficult due to the high degree of variation in iconography and inscriptions. However, one alternative is to focus on details which were not affected by iconographic programmes such as the identification of similar graphic techniques and palaeographical features on coffins, stelae, shabti boxes and other objects, which allow otherwise undateable items to be linked together.

The paper entitled **Some Remarks on the Architecture of TT 223** presented by **Dr Dieter Eigner** examined the plan of TT223 which is "Kushite" in type one of only four tombs in the Theban Necropolis with the same two pillared hall layout. The Second Pillared Hall has a unique feature of a cavetto cornice above the architrave, and the Sanctuary is represented by a niche holding a statue of Osiris. One side-room off of the second hall belongs to the original plan and probably held the burial of a relative of Karakhamun. The First Pillared Hall is of usual design, and in the south-western corner there is an intrusive burial of very late period. The walls of the Courtyard are unique in design as between the pilasters there are images of *pr-nw* chapels.

**Brief remarks on the Faunal material from the South Asasif Conservation Project** was presented by **Professor Salima Ikram**, in which she talked about the bones found in Karakhamun, some of which had been burnt or subjected to intense heat which had coloured them various shades of blue. Some 1300 bones have been found, although around 96% were from cattle and dated to the 1st century CE. **Fathy Yassen Abd El Karim** then talked about the four new tombs that have been opened in front of TT405 in the El Khokha area.

A fascinating discussion, with many questions from the audience, took place in the talk about **Conservation at the South Asasif Necropolis** from **Abd El Razik Mohamed**. He spoke about the different conservation and reconstruction methods used in the tombs of the South Asasif. He explained that they tried to be sympathetic to the stone, to compliment the right stone with the right mortar mix, and use natural



*Dr Elena Pischikova presenting at the conference*

methods and Egyptian materials whenever possible. He suggested that the tomb was originally carved by inexperienced stone carvers as they had selected areas which have lines of poor quality stone. After the presentations from the South Asasif team, the day continued with lectures from **Drs Erhart Graefe, David Aston and Zbigniew Szafranski**.

**Dr Aidan Dodson** launched proceedings on the second day speaking on **The Coming of the Kushites: Twenty-fifth Dynasty Origins and the Twenty-third/twenty-fifth Dynasty transition in Thebes** in which he examined the origins of the line that became the Twenty-fifth Dynasty, as well as the way in which Thebes fell under Kushite control. The day continued with many fascinating and informative lectures on other tombs of the West Bank of Luxor.

The third day of the conference took full advantage of location since it consisted of site visits; many to tombs not normally open to the public. The South Asasif tombs of **Karakhamun** (TT223) and **Karabasken** (TT391) were presented by the members and volunteers from the South Asasif Conservation Project with small groups being guided around the various highlights of the two tombs.

After a wonderful lunch at the local Marsam Hotel, the day continued with site visits at North Asasif, where the various team members led guided tours into **Padiamenope** (TT33), **Ankh-Hor** (TT414), **Pabasa** (TT279) and **Nespakashuty** (TT312).

The fourth day of the conference was based around Karnak with a site visit in the morning which explored the Northern area of the Amun-Ra precinct and many of the 'Gods wife of Amun' shrines as well as the Treasury of Shabaka. The group was also lucky enough to be able to visit the quayside in front of Karnak temple, and the newly excavated Ptolemaic Baths. We then returned to the mummification museum for lunch and an afternoon of fascinating lectures on recent work and research at Karnak. The afternoon lectures concluded with a talk on **The Lost Tombs beneath the Houses of Qurna and el Khokha** from **Ramadan Ahmed Ali**, Chief Inspector, who showed us some of the tombs that have been rediscovered such as C14, TT209, TT137, TT136, TT385 as well as some unnumbered tombs.

The closing speech was given by **Mansour Boraik**, Director of the Luxor Inspectorate, MSA and then **Dr Elena Pischikova** gave a short presentation thanking all her team members and volunteers, many of whom were helping out at the conference and site visits.

There was then a wonderful surprise when Bep and Jan Koek from the Mehen Study Centre for Ancient Egypt announced donations of €1000 each for both the South Asasif Conservation Project and the mission excavating the North Asasif tomb of Padiamenope (TT33).

However, the wonderful experience had not yet finished as the Ministry of Tourism invited all conference attendees to a Gala Dinner at Luxor Temple. The west entrance by the Nile was opened and we were welcomed by a group of dignitaries while cocktails were served in front of the lit temple. After a while, the temple lights were dimmed, the music from Aida played and a row of torch bearers provided an avenue for the dignitaries to walk down. After taking our seats, Madam Naama Tawfik welcomed us all on behalf of the Ministry of Tourism. Dr Elena Pischikova thanked the Egyptian authorities for their support and help, and then the wonderful six course Gala dinner was served to the backdrop of local musicians and the lit Luxor temple. An incredible end to a marvellous conference.



*Project Volunteers on the conference trip to Karnak*



*Luxor Temple on the night of the Gala Dinner*



## South Asasif—On the Road!

The South Asasif Roadshow started in Spring 2012 with fund-raising days co-organized with local societies in Leicester, Glasgow and Reading. With a new season's work to report we hit the road again in Spring 2013 firstly in London at a tremendously successful event at University College London co-organized with the Friends of the Petrie Museum and then in March our first international event was held in Leiden, Holland. Co-organized with the local Egyptological group Mehen this event was held in the highly Egyptological venue of the Rijksmuseum van Oudheden and the enthusiastic and very knowledgeable audience demonstrated the potential for spreading the word beyond the island shores of Great Britain.

Planning is already underway for a series of events in the academic year 2013/14 with an event for the North West planned for autumn 2013 and we'll return to the South East in Spring 2014—full details will be emailed as they become available.



*Elena's delight as she receives from Jan and Bep Koek of Mehen the amazing €2000 raised from the study day in Leiden. Photo © Jan Koek*



## Volunteering for the South Asasif Conservation Project—2014

Lists are already finalized for Summer 2013, but if friends and patrons wish to be considered for volunteer roles in Summer 2014 you should contact us by Autumn 2013. Work will mainly comprise object and stone registration (a major task) but can also include (according to skills and inclination) - archaeological work (supervision of Egyptian workers clearance - mainly disturbed context, field labelling, photography, etc.), epigraphic work (subject to language skills) and any other task required. Those with relevant specialist skills may also have an opportunity to utilize those.

Volunteers are not required to pay a fee but will need to be able to meet all of their own costs - flight, accommodation, travel insurance, visa, sustenance and any other expenses you may incur. Beyond a knowledge and genuine enthusiasm for Egyptology volunteers should:

- enjoy robust health (you will be required to complete a health questionnaire),
- be reliable
- have a positive and very flexible attitude
- be able to work in the Upper Egyptian Summer dust and heat of 40-45C
- be willing to commit at least 3 weeks.

Places on the dig cannot be guaranteed. We will review all the applications matching skills, and availability to requirements and interview potential matches by Skype in Autumn 2013. After this all applications will be subject to approval by the Egyptian Ministry of State for Antiquities. If you are interested in applying please contact [Chairman@Southasasif.com](mailto:Chairman@Southasasif.com) to discuss, if you have a reasonably current CV please attach this (it will be a requirement for all processed applications).

## Join the UK Friends

By becoming a friend or patron you can make a real difference to the project. A friend's subscription of £20 will support the conservation of multiple painted limestone or fragile wood fragments while a patron's subscription of £100 will hire an Egyptian workman for the season. All donations by UK taxpayers through the South Asasif Conservation Trust will be eligible for Gift Aid enabling the charity to maximise the value of your gift, and higher rate taxpayers to reclaim the difference. Please complete Donation Form below to support the project.

### Friends of the South Asasif Conservation Trust

A regular donation provides a dependable stream of income for the project, enabling planning for the season. For just £20/year Friends will receive an annual newsletter, regular email updates, priority booking for UK trust events and special study tours, 10% discount on South Asasif Conservation Trust merchandise and priority consideration for volunteer roles on the mission (subject to skills, qualifications, experience and Egyptian MSA approval)

### Patrons of the South Asasif Conservation Trust

By becoming a regular patron you can really make a significant difference to the work of the project on an on-going basis. For only £100/year Patrons will receive all the friends benefits plus highest priority booking for trust events and tours, acknowledgement of support in newsletter and on the South Asasif Project Website and invitation during working season for a personalized tour of the South Asasif site by Dr Elena Pischikova (by prior appointment and subject to Egyptian MSA approval)

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### Donation Form

I enclose a cheque payable to the 'South Asasif Conservation Trust' as follows:

	Amount	Name(s)	Quantity	Total
Patron	£100			
Friend	£20			
Additional Donation				
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Post Code \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone Number \_\_\_\_\_

\*I/We confirm that this payment is to be treated as made under Gift Aid. You must pay UK income tax &/or CGT at least equal to the tax that the Society reclaims (the prevailing rate is 25 %)

\* Please delete if this does not apply

All cheques must be in British Pounds Sterling drawn on a UK bank. Details for electronic transfer can be provided on request. Please send to Secretary, South Asasif Conservation Trust, 31 Longhorn Avenue, Gloucester, GL1 2AR



<http://southasasif.com/Trust.html>

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This newsletter is provided for friends and patrons private use and should not be shared publically in any forum.

## News in Brief

- A major volume of preliminary archaeological reports from the South Asasif Conservation Project has now completed editing and will be available in Autumn 2013 from AUC Press, details for advance orders will be emailed out ASAP
- A volume of proceedings from the 'Thebes in the First Millennium' conference is under compilation and is expected to be available late 2013/early 2014.
- We have a limited number of Egyptian Cotton Blue South Asasif Polo Shirts available in L/XL (but Egyptian sizes are smaller) for £15 + £2.50pp (UK). We can also take orders for any size of white South Asasif T-Shirts for £10 + £2.50pp (UK).
- The Season in 2013 will run from May to September, Patrons who will be in Luxor during that time are reminded that it may be possible to visit the site if you contact us in advance
- The latest news from our Treasurer is that our Gift Aid claim for 2012-13 tax year will be almost £900, this is a significant amount of money we can claim from HMRC to support the project, so if you are a UK taxpayer and have not already told us you are eligible for Gift Aid please do, and every £100 donated is then worth £125 to the project!

### Patrons 2011/12 (Final List)

*The South Asasif Conservation Trust gratefully acknowledges the generous support of the following Patrons:*

John Billman  
Richard Grant  
Annie Haward  
Patricia Kennedy  
Paul Lynn  
Patricia Mason  
Jade Miles-Roman  
John Millbank  
Terri Natale  
Barbara O'Neil  
John and Sue Robinson  
Birgit Schoer  
John Searson  
Joy Stamp  
Peter Tolhurst  
John Wyatt

### Patrons 2013 (List to date)

*The South Asasif Conservation Trust gratefully acknowledges the generous support of the following Patrons:*

John Billman  
Barry Budd  
Sharon Davidson  
Richard Grant  
Annie Haward  
Glenn Janes  
Paul Lynn  
Patricia Mason  
Terri Natale  
Kathryn Preece  
John and Sue Robinson  
Mike Stammers  
Joy Stamp  
Kerry Webb  
John Wyatt