

MAES Lecture Programme 2025/6

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8 Sep 25	Cannon Fairbairn	<i>The Role of Wet Nurses in the Ancient Egyptian New Kingdom</i>
13 Oct	Nancy Arthur Hoskins	<i>Ephemeral Fabrics From Egypt And The Aegean: Before And After Tutankhamun</i>
25 Oct	Study Day Ancient Egypt's Natural World	Judith Bunbury, Piers Litherland, Colin Reader, Juliet Spedding.
10 Nov	Hilary Wilson	<i>Egypt and How to See It 1911-1912</i>
8 Dec	Maiken Mosleth King	<i>The Commemoration of Women in Roman Egypt</i>
22 Dec	Campbell Price	<i>Facing Pharaohs: The Art and Imagination of Winifred Brunton</i>
12 Jan 26	Dylan Bickerstaffe	<i>The Great God Min – Ancient Egypt's Most Potent Deity</i>
9 Feb	Roger Forshaw	<i>Hesyre: Court Official, Scribe, and the World's First Recorded Dentist</i>
9 Mar	Aidan Dodson	<i>The Libyan Pharaohs of Egypt and their Rediscovery</i>
21 Mar	Study Day Middle Kingdom	Patryk Chudzik, Wolfram Grajetzki, Christian Knoblauch & Luc Gabolde
13 Apr	Michelle Keeley-Adamson	<i>Valley of the Victorians: Egyptian-inspired Graves in the English Victorian Necropolis</i>
11 May	Sara Aly	<i>Coffins for Eternity: Houses of the Afterlife</i>
8 Jun	Michael Tunncliffe & AGM	<i>Egypt and the Bible: In Search of Joseph's Coat</i>
13 Jul	Rosalie David <i>(BP Lecture)</i>	<i>The Victorian Quest for Ancient Egypt: A Journey through Inscriptions, Archaeology and Palaeopathology</i>

Easter 3-5 April 2026

8 September 2025: Cannon Fairbairn

The Role of Wet Nurses in the Ancient Egyptian New Kingdom

Representations of and references to wet nurses appear often on the monuments and in the writings of the families they served and the children they nursed. Yet, little is known about the specific women depicted or their own experiences. Modern attempts to reconstruct their lives and roles often rely on comparisons with the Victorian and modern experiences of wet nurses and nannies. Nevertheless, when brought together, the evidence from this period reveals a unique and important role for these women, one that often places them in a role as kin and paid worker simultaneously. In this lecture, Cannon Fairbairn will present several depictions of wet nurses from the New Kingdom from differing contexts in order to explore what might be learned about these women and the roles they played in ancient Egyptian households and society.

Cannon Fairbairn recently completed her PhD at the University of Birmingham. Her research examined images of goddess's nursing the ancient Egyptian king from the New Kingdom. She graduated with her Masters from the University of Memphis (USA). She has continued her research looking at images of nursing outside the royal sphere, focusing specifically on wet nurses.

13 October: Nancy Arthur Hoskins

Ephemeral Fabrics from Egypt and the Aegean: Before and After Tutankhamun

Minoan maidens and men, and pharaohs, gods, and goddesses wear costumes of extraordinary patterned fabrics in Aegean frescoes and Egyptian tomb paintings. These elegant, but ephemeral textiles survive only in Late Bronze Age artworks. Were they imaginary? If not, what materials and methods were used to form the colour-rich cloth? The handsome bands on the Tunic of Tutankhamun and a belt fragment from his tomb are crucial clues to the method of weaving the patterned fabrics on the ancient costumes in the frescoes and tomb paintings.

Nancy Arthur Hoskins, a former college weaving teacher, has researched Pharaonic, Coptic, and Early Islamic textile collections in over eighty museums and has presented lectures and workshops for national and international guilds, conferences, universities and museums. She is the author of three books, over a hundred articles, and has contributed chapters about Egyptian textiles to five other books. Hoskins' art fabrics have been in solo, group, and invitational exhibits. She was the guest teacher on five Textile Tours of Egypt.

ZOOM STUDY DAY

25 October 2025: Ancient Egypt Natural World

Colin Reader: The Geology of Egypt

After describing the modern landscape and introducing key elements of the ancient Egyptian worldview, we will roll back the clock some two billion years, to explore the geological origins of the Egyptian landmass. We will then explore the geological evolution of Egypt, from the very earliest phases of life on earth, through the age of the dinosaurs and onto the era of the great mammals. The developments that gave the geology of Egypt its distinct character are then explored, including the uplifting of mountains along the Red Sea coast, the evolution of the River Nile, and the formation of the vast desert areas beyond the Nile Valley. As the story unfolds, elements of Egypt's archaeology are introduced, together with discussions of mining and quarrying and the ways in which the country's rich geological heritage might have influenced the developing culture of ancient Egypt.

Drawing from his experience working as a geologist in the construction industry, Colin was first attracted to ancient Egypt by the controversy over the age of the Great Sphinx. He was invited to join the Saqqara Geophysical Survey Project, to map the soils and rocks of that incredible site and has travelled extensively in Egypt, both within the Nile Valley, but also across the Eastern and Western Deserts. Over the years, he has published a number of research papers, and a book, A Gift of Geology. He has also set up his own website www.giftofgeology.co.uk to make his work readily available.

Judith Bunbury: Climate Variation in Ancient Egypt

With the discovery of the initial burying place of Tutmosis II has come the realisation that the environment of Thebes was not the same then as it is today. The New Kingdom Research Foundation has explored the evidence for ancient climate and environment in this area including sediments, buried plant remains and rock art and inscriptions. They are also developing new methods to analyse ancient environmental signatures using plant DNA. This talk will provide an update on our understanding of Egyptian environmental change and the most recent results from our studies.

Judith Bunbury is Senior Tutor of Wolfson College, Cambridge, a member of the Earth Sciences Department and of the New Kingdom Research Foundation. As a geo-archaeologist, she is fascinated by landscapes, ancient and modern, how they change and how they nourish and challenge those that live in them.

Juliet Spedding: Egypt's Ancient Wildlife (prerecorded lecture)

Ancient Egypt was a land with a rich and varied flora and faunal life, something that we can see in their tomb scenes and writing system. The wealth of archaeological, pictorial, and textual evidence available enables us to identify the species present in ancient Egypt, and to examine the relationship between the people of ancient Egypt and their animals. Using published analysis of animal remains, depictions, and texts, this talk will present the species present in ancient Egypt and explore the ways the ancient Egyptians interacted with the animal life and how this impacted on the indigenous wild species.

This study was part of the wider Leverhulme funded Biodiversity in Egyptian Archaeology During Societal Transitions (BEAST) project at the University of Liverpool, York University, and the American University in Cairo.

Juliet Spedding received her BA, MA, and PhD from the University of Liverpool. She has worked as a postdoctoral research associate on the Leverhulme Trust funded project Biodiversity in Egyptian Archaeology during Societal Transitions (BEAST) at the University of Liverpool, York University, and the American University in Cairo and on the Rome and Coinage of the Ancient Mediterranean (RACOM) ERC funded project, also at the University of Liverpool. She is currently employed as a Research Assistant at the British Museum on the Craft Interactions in a New Kingdom Industrial Landscape.

Piers Litherland: Economic and Political Implications of Wetter Weather in the Early New Kingdom

Regular rainfall in the early Eighteenth Dynasty provides a possible answer to the persistent puzzle about what propelled unification of Egypt at the start of the New Kingdom, and further drove the kings of the that period to establish an imperial presence in the Levant and beyond, and to push the boundaries of Egypt to their greatest southern extent. Evidence discovered and collated by the New Kingdom Research Foundation (NKRF) during the course of clearance work in the Wadi Bairiya, Wadi el-Agaala and Western Wadis on the West Bank in Luxor, suggests that the hunter-gatherer part of the economy would have expanded to provide entirely free additional grazing, wood, wildfowl, game, fish, reeds, and herbs. When captives brought back from the Levantine and Nubian campaigns

were introduced, this brought free labour which would further have accelerated economic expansion. This expansion seems to have continued until the end of the reign of Amenhotep III, and it may be no coincidence that as the weather turned drier, a period of political disruption ensued during the later stages of the so-called Amarna Period.

Piers Litherland is the Head of the New Kingdom Research Foundation (NKRF) and has been Field Director and Mission Head of the NKRF joint-venture excavations with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in the Western Wadis on the West Bank in Luxor since their inception in 2014. He holds degrees from Oxford and Cambridge Universities and is an Honorary Research Associate of the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research at Cambridge University to which the mission is affiliated. His publications include The Western Wadis of the Theban Necropolis (2013) and The Shaft Tombs of Wadi Bairiya (2018).

10 November: Hilary Wilson

Egypt and How to See It 1911-1912

The pocket guide *Egypt and How to See It 1911-1912* was written by the British artist Augustus Osborne Lamplough for the Egyptian State Railways. Unlike modern tourist guides, it has no photographic illustrations. Instead, Lamplough used his own somewhat impressionistic watercolours mostly of Nile views, and his few paintings of ancient remains give little information of interest to the Egyptologist. However, his descriptions of sites are, in themselves, historical records of the appearance and condition of Egyptian monuments in the years leading up to WW1. Remarking on their significance and purpose, speculating on their age and their builders' motives, he provides a view of the state of Egyptology, and his commentary is indicative of contemporary Western attitudes towards the Egyptian people, both ancient and modern. Tourists escaping the European winter may not have been aware that some very well-known Egyptologists were working on some important sites in the 1911-12 season. This talk takes a snapshot view of Egypt as Lamplough's readers would have experienced it and explores the exciting Egyptological developments and discoveries of the time.

A former Maths teacher, Open University Associate Lecturer and tutor of Adult Continuing Education classes, Hilary Wilson gained her MA in Egyptology from the University of Manchester in 2022. She has written several books on Egyptian topics, and has contributed articles to every issue of Ancient Egypt Magazine for more than twenty years. Currently she is working on developing the subject of this talk into a book, for the popular rather than the academic market.

8 December: Maiken Mosleth King

The Commemoration of Women in Roman Egypt

Terenouthis was a town in the Western Delta that gained prosperity in the Roman period due to its economic role as a major exporter of natron. A new local elite emerged after the conquest, seeking to participate in Graeco-Roman culture whilst also maintaining their ancient religious traditions, centred on the worship of the goddess Hathor. The site is a fascinating case study for cultural change

and continuity in the Roman world, and how the Roman conquest impacted ordinary people in the provinces. This lecture will look at the funerary images and epitaphs of women in Roman Terenouthis, and examine how these objects drew from Graeco-Roman artistic conventions whilst also facilitating the women's identification with Hathor and their resurrection in the kingdom of Osiris.

Maiken Mosleth King is a heritage practitioner and Egyptologist, with a BA and MA in Egyptology from the University of Liverpool. She completed her PhD thesis, "Social Identity as Constructed and Expressed on Funerary Stelae from Terenouthis", at the University of Bristol, and is currently working on turning this thesis into a monograph. Her research interests include gender and ethnicity in the ancient Mediterranean, material culture in Roman provinces, and reception studies.

22 December: Campbell Price

Facing Pharaohs: The Art and Imagination of Winifred Brunton

The South African born archaeologist and painter Winifred Brunton (1880-1959) is well-known to Egyptophiles for her series of watercolour miniatures of the kings, queens and elites of Pharaonic Egypt. Reassessment of her some of her personal correspondence held at the Griffith Institute, Oxford, has revealed Brunton's attitude to her own work and its worth. This lecture uses this material to discuss her (re)imaginings of ancient Egyptian faces as a forerunner to more modern reconstruction techniques.

Dr Campbell Price is Curator of Egypt and Sudan at the Manchester Museum, part of the University of Manchester and European Museum of the Year 2025. He is an Honorary Research Fellow at the University of Liverpool and was Chair of the EES Board of Trustees from 2021 to 2025. He is the author of several books, including Brief Histories: Ancient Egypt and (with Stephanie Boonstra) Ancient Egypt in 50 Discoveries. His current research focuses on interpretations of the ancient Egyptian face.

12 January 2026: Dylan Bickerstaffe

The Great God MIN – Ancient Egypt's Most Potent Deity

The Egyptian god Min stands proudly displaying the bold male attribute which has led to him being described as a 'fertility deity'. Certainly, Min seems to be a very primitive god dating to the earliest times, but his attributes were taken up by the King of the Gods, Amen-Ra, and he retained his importance until the end of the pagan period. Apart from his ithyphallic pose, Min displayed a number of other characteristic attributes and accessories. He was also honoured by unusual ceremonies and elaborate festivals. Min is a god who rewards investigation.

A Geography graduate and teacher, Dylan gained archaeological experience digging on Romano-British sites in the 1970s – 80s. Since then, he has travelled widely in the Middle East and Europe, designing and leading tours – especially to Egypt, but also to Crete and Italy. Over the last twenty-five years, he has lectured extensively to Egyptology Societies, chiefly in the UK. A large number of his articles have been published in KMT, Ancient Egypt magazine, and online. His books concern the

identification and burials of Royal Mummies, and he has appeared in TV programmes on related topics.

9 February: Roger Forshaw

Hesyre: Court Official, Scribe, and the World's First Recorded Dentist

Hesyre served as a high court official under King Djoser around 2650 BC, early in Egypt's Old Kingdom. He was chief of the royal scribes and held both religious and secular offices, and is also celebrated as the earliest recorded dentist in history. Our understanding of Hesyre derives chiefly from his richly decorated mastaba tomb at Saqqara, whose walls feature depictions of objects from daily life, including tools, furniture and board games.

Among the tomb's most striking features are eleven exquisitely crafted acacia-wood relief panels that once lined the niches of a long corridor. Six of these panels have survived the ravages of time and show Hesyre in a range of elegant poses and garments, reflecting various stages of his career. Particularly notable is the earliest known depiction of a man seated before a table of bread, accompanied by a short offering list and inscriptions detailing his many titles. These panels are celebrated as some of the finest surviving examples of ancient wooden relief art, offering a vivid testament to the artistry and cultural refinement of third-millennium BC Egyptian court life.

Roger Forshaw is an Honorary Lecturer in Biomedical Egyptology at the KNH Centre, the University of Manchester - and a former dental surgeon. He studied Egyptology at the University of Exeter before completing an MSc in Biomedical Egyptology and a PhD at the University of Manchester. His doctoral research examined the role of lector in ancient Egyptian society, and his broader interdisciplinary work explores medical and dental practices in Pharaonic Egypt. Roger's publications include Egypt of the Saite Pharaohs, and Medicine and Healing Practices in Ancient Egypt, co-authored with Professor Rosalie David.

9 March: Aidan Dodson

The Libyan Pharaohs of Egypt and their Rediscovery

During the tenth through seventh centuries BC, Egypt was ruled by a series of pharaohs of Libyan ancestry. The Libyans had hitherto been enemies of the Egyptians, with conflicts going back into the third millennium BC. Yet early in the tenth century BC, the first of a long series of pharaohs of Libyan descent ascended the Egyptian throne.

Although the earlier Libyan pharaohs seem to have maintained the tradition of a unitary Egyptian state, as time went by Libyan ideas of decentralised control became more prevalent. As a result, we find individuals holding both Libyan and Egyptian titles controlling distinct territories around Egypt, some of whom assumed the names and titles of a pharaoh. Conflict sometimes accompanied this process, with a long civil war fought for the control of southern Egypt and the great religious capital of Thebes. Some degree of central control was imposed with the advent of a further set of rulers from Nubia during the eighth century, but a single Egyptian state would not be restored until the middle of the seventh century. In this lecture, Aidan will explore some of the strands of history of

this often-ignored era of Egyptian history, including the way in which the protagonists were rediscovered by modern historians and archaeologists.

Aidan Dodson is honorary Professor of Egyptology at the University of Bristol, where he has taught since 1996, Associate Editor of Ancient Egypt Magazine, and a regular speaker in the MAES calendar. He is the author of some thirty books, and his The Libyan Pharaohs of Egypt: their lives and afterlives is due to be published by the American University in Cairo Press around the end of the year.

STUDY DAY

21 March: Middle Kingdom

Wolfram Grajetzki: The History of the Middle Kingdom

The Middle Kingdom (Eleventh to Thirteenth Dynasty, c. 2000-1700 BC) was a classical period of art, history and literature. With almost 200 years in power, the Twelfth Dynasty was one of the strongest ever to rule on the banks of the Nile: some of its kings were later worshipped as gods, and were made famous by classical Greek authors. The Dynasty finished with Neferusobek, the very first woman on the Egyptian throne. Although the picture is broken, the last two hundred years of excavation have revealed much of the splendour of the period. This talk presents the evidence for the culture and history of both central and provincial Egypt at the time, revealing the wealth and originality of the country in the period.

Wolfram Grajetzki (University College London, Honorary Research Fellow) studied at Free University of Berlin, and gained his Doctor of Philosophy at the Humboldt University of Berlin. He has excavated in Egypt and also in Pakistan and taught Egyptology in Berlin, London and Pisa. Wolfram is the author of many research papers and popular articles and books on the Egyptian Middle Kingdom, in particular on administration, and burial customs. He was a researcher on several projects, including Digital Egypt for Universities (2000 to 2003, UCL, London).

Patryk Chudzik: Egyptian art at the dawn of the Middle Kingdom

The reign of Nebhepetra Mentuhotep II is one of the most historically significant periods of ancient Egypt. After more than a hundred years of civil war, the king reunited the country, ushering in a new era of political and cultural prosperity, which we now refer to as the Middle Kingdom. His residence, Thebes, became the capital of Egypt for the first time in history, bringing the cultural patterns of the Old Kingdom to the south. Today, we can see manifestations of this phenomenon on the walls of temples and tombs, where a distinction can be drawn between the pre-unification Theban style and the post-reunification Memphite style. Therefore, the aim of these lectures will be to discuss the changes taking place in Egyptian art during the reign of Mentuhotep II, emphasising their historical and cultural background.

Dr Patryk Chudzik is an Assistant Professor at the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw. He studied Prehistory, as well as Oriental and Classical Archaeology at the universities in Poznań and Wrocław. He received his PhD on the topography and architecture of the Theban necropolis in the Middle Kingdom. Currently, he combines his research interests in Middle

Kingdom culture and the history of the Theban necropolis with his field projects at the temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahri and the Middle Kingdom tombs of North Asasif.

Christian Knoblauch: Cult and community at Abydos in the early Middle Kingdom. Results of the University of Michigan's Middle Cemetery Project

Drawing on 25 years of excavation by University of Michigan under the directorship of Professor Janet Richards, Christian will explore how art, architecture and ritual were harnessed by the community at Abydos to negotiate a period of far-reaching political and social change.

Christian Knoblauch is assistant director of the University of Michigan's AMC Project and co-director of the Uronarti Regional Archaeological Project. He specialises in the archaeology of Egypt and Nubia in the 3rd-2nd Millennium BCE. He is Senior Lecturer in Egyptian Material Culture at Swansea University.

Luc Gabode: The 11th and 12th Dynasties at Karnak

Taking us back to the dawn of the Temple of Karnak, Luc will explore the development of the temple complex in the Middle Kingdom. From primitive garden to Senusret I's 'Great Castle of Amun', passing through phases of building by Intef II, and Mentuhotep II & III, the lecture will reveal the political and theological aspects of the emerging cult of Amun.

Luc is Emeritus Research Director at the CNRS (French National Centre for Scientific Research) and Associated Scientific Member of the CFEETK (the Franco-Egyptian Centre for the Study of the Temples of Karnak). In particular he has focused on documenting the monuments of Amenhotep I, Hatshepsut, Thutmose II and Senusret I, and creating an atlas of the obelisks of Karnak.

13 Apr Michelle Keeley-Adamson

Valley of the Victorians: Egyptian-inspired Graves in the English Victorian Necropolis

"As we enter the massive portals and hear the echo of our footsteps intruding on the awful silence of this cold, stony death-palace, we might almost fancy ourselves treading through the mysterious corridors of an Egyptian temple." William Justyne's 1865 *Guide to Highgate Cemetery* offers us a glimpse into the imposing Egyptian Avenue of Highgate Cemetery, London. However, Highgate is not the only London Cemetery to borrow inspiration from Ancient Egyptian monuments, tombs and temples. If you take a walk around the cemeteries of England, it's not unlikely that you would stumble upon an ancient Egyptian-style grave. Whilst moss-covered obelisks and pyramids might seem a curious sight in English burial-grounds, it is reflective of a society that was influenced by ancient Egypt in everything from fashion, literature, architecture and mortuary structures.

This lecture will explore how English Victorian cemeteries went from places of a "foul smelling, slimy mass of putrefaction" to delightful garden cemeteries where the wealthy dead could safely house their corpse, and the reasons why the Victorians chose for their mortal remains to be entombed in Egyptian-style graves.

Michelle Keeley-Adamson received an MA in Egyptology from the University of Liverpool in 2019. Her research focuses on the Victorian reception of ancient Egypt, cemetery architecture and the life of Architect and Egyptologist Joseph Bonomi Jr. She is the Co-Chair for the International Society for the Study of Egyptomania.

11 May: Sara Aly

Coffins for Eternity: Houses of the Afterlife

One of the most important aspects of Ancient Egyptian culture was death. With it came resurrection into the afterlife, where people would reach eternal existence. They had to properly prepare for death and resurrection through magical rituals and offerings to the gods. There were also special requirements for the place where their bodies would rest, so they built tombs to preserve them. These were furnished with copious funerary equipment, of which coffins were the most important. Coffins enabled the protection of the body, allowing the spirit of the deceased to continue its existence in the afterlife. Seen as a house for the mummy, coffins undergone remarkable development, both in form and style, reflecting the evolution of religious and cultural beliefs. However, despite being an integral element of royal and private funerary assemblages, they were beyond the reach of the lower strata of society. Due to the wide range of informative features, coffins offer today a valuable source for Egyptologists to investigate many aspects of ancient Egyptian civilisation.

Sara's research focuses on the circulation of illicitly sourced Egyptian artefacts on the art market, following a collaboration with the Circulating Artefacts project at the British Museum five years ago.. Her MA dissertation at the University of Manchester (2023) examined upper coffin fragments appearing on the art market. Since 2023, she has been a member of the Franco-Egyptian Archaeological Mission of Western Thebes, working at the Ramesseum, where she analyses coffin and cartonnage fragments. From 2023 to 2025 she worked as an Art Market Expert at the British Museum helping to identify and recover missing items from the museum's collection. Now based at the Griffith Institute, Sara is now studying the archival material documentation of Egyptian objects in the possession of antiquities dealers and collectors between the 1930s and the 1980s.

8 June: Michael Tunnicliffe

Egypt and the Bible: In Search of Joseph's Coat

The biblical tale of Joseph and his famous coat is well known: Joseph rises from Hebrew slave to Grand Vizier in the story in Genesis and saves Egypt from famine. Yet no Egyptian sources seem to mention him, and this has given rise to a wide variety of interpretations in the world of Egyptology and Biblical Studies. We will examine how far archaeology can help in the hunt for Joseph, and assess the different approaches to this fascinating story.

Michael Tunnicliffe studied Theology at Birmingham and Cambridge and completed the Certificate in Egyptology at Manchester. He is a long-term MAES member and served on the committee for 6

years. He now teaches a variety of course in the North West of England and on Zoom combining his interest in both biblical studies and ancient history.

13 July: Rosalie David (BP Lecture)

The Victorian Quest for Ancient Egypt: A Journey through Inscriptions, Archaeology and Palaeopathology

Many developments in British Egyptology have been inspired by the Victorians' early interest in the subject – largely resulting from the rise of an affluent middle-class who enthusiastically pursued leisure reading and foreign travel, as well as membership of newly established learned societies. This specific interest in ancient Egypt was prompted by a desire to shed new light on Biblical accounts, inspired in part by the emergence of Protestant non-conformism. This generated support for archaeological expeditions to excavate sites presumed to have links with the Bible. In parallel, a growing curiosity about science, medicine and the history of disease provided the impetus for scientific studies on human remains, associated with the 'mummy unrollings' that reached their peak in Victorian times.

This lecture will consider some key developments from Victorian times down to the present day, focusing on discoveries related to language and literary studies; archaeological exploration; and palaeopathological research on mummified and skeletal remains. Concepts and practices developed over the past two hundred years which reflect the availability of new technology and changing social attitudes and perceptions will be considered, demonstrating how these strands have combined to form the basis of current Egyptology. This lecture is dedicated to the late Chair of MAES, Robert B Partridge.

Professor Rosalie David O.B.E., F.R.S.A is Emerita Professor of Egyptology and former Director of the KNH Centre for Biomedical Egyptology at The University of Manchester. She is also an Honorary Research Associate at The McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge, and a Vice-President of The Egypt Exploration Society. She was awarded the O.B.E. for services to Egyptology in the 2003 New Year Honours List. Her research involves the use of biomedical/scientific techniques to study ancient Egyptian mummified remains to enhance knowledge of pharaonic medicine and pharmacy.