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#### ***L. Bareš: The social status of the owners of the large Late Period shaft tombs 1***

The Late Period shaft tombs represent a specific and well-defined type of the funeral architecture in ancient Egypt. To evaluate the social status of their owners, several criteria can be used, the most significant among them being perhaps their titles. These can be divided into four groups (ranking, administrative, military and priestly) that are evaluated separately and allow drawing some preliminary conclusions.

#### ***S. Ivanov: Anthropomorphic figurines found at Kom Tuman (Memphis) 18***

In 2000–2005 the Russian archaeological mission at Kom Tuman (Memphis) discovered a series of pottery anthropomorphic figurines dating to the Late Period – Ptolemaic time. They represent megallophalic men, nude women and pottery plaques depicting women in a shrine. The present paper focuses on the iconography and significance of these representations.

#### ***J. Janák, R. Landgráfová: Wooden fragments with some chapters of the Book of the Dead belonging to Neferibreseneb Nekau 28***

The contribution is dedicated to the wooden tablets containing several chapters from the Book of the Dead discovered in the burial chamber of Neferibreseneb Nekau in the tomb of Iufaa at Abusir. Besides the identification of the texts on the individual tablets, parallel texts of the Late Period are considered, as well as the titles of the owner. Finally, Nekau's choice of wood as a medium for his Book of the Dead is examined.

#### ***A. Krol, N. I. Vinokurov: A metallurgical furnace from Memphis 34***

The paper deals with the unique metallurgical furnace discovered at Kom Tuman (Memphis ruin field) by the archaeological expedition of the Russian Institute of Egyptology in Cairo (Russian Academy of Sciences) in 2004. This furnace consisted of four (originally eight) fire chambers turned out to be used for smelting of either bronze scrap or rough ingot material. C<sup>14</sup> analysis dated it to the middle of the 8<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

**K. Smoláriková: The Step Pyramid – a constant inspiration to the Saite Egyptians 42**

'The Egyptian practise of "borrowing" from ages past is hardly a phenomenon which the Saite of Dynasty 26 could claim as their own unique invention. Over the several millennia of Egyptian history, as ages of unity and prosperity fluctuated with times of instability and decline, archaism was often utilized to reinforce the claims of legitimacy for the aspiring ruler, dynastic house or even deceased individual desirous of a prosperous afterlife...' Peter Der Manuelian

**E. Strouhal, P. Klír: The relation of persons buried in the tomb of Iufaa at Abusir 50**

Three well preserved mummies of the five individuals found in the shaft tomb of Iufaa by the mission of the Czech Institute of Egyptology at Abusir are morphologically and genetically closely related. Lady Imakhetkherresnet was a sister of Iufaa and they possessed a common mother Ankhtisi, who is attested epigraphically. An anonymous old male was probably their father. The skeletons of two other males, discovered in 2003–2004, survived only partially and could not be compared morphologically. They shared, however, three quarters of the preserved epigenetic features of the skulls, but had different blood groups. Nevertheless, they could have been brothers. Both were similar in half of the epigenetic features to the anonymous old male, but only in one third to Iufaa and his sister. Lady Irturut, attested epigraphically as the mother of Neko, could have possibly been also the mother of Gemenefherbak as well as another wife of the anonymous male.

**C. Ziegler, C. Bridonneau: A New Necropolis in Saqqara 57**

The article focuses on the Late Period burials (end of the Pharaonic period and beginning of the Ptolemaic period) discovered during the excavations in the sector of the mastaba of Akhetetep in order to reach the Old Kingdom stratum. The simple burials in the sand layer and the more elaborate tombs hewed in the mastabas' core and underground galleries point to different periods and different social ranks.

## **The New Kingdom**

**J. Mynářová: Abusir – new evidence for the New Kingdom. LA 5, tomb A, shaft 1 – blue-painted pottery 74**

The rescue excavations in February 2002 in the easternmost part of the locality revealed that our understanding of the Abusir necropolis in the New Kingdom must be changed. The site cannot be further considered as almost completely forgotten during this period. The present paper aims to present

the results of the excavation works as well as possible links with other New Kingdom sites in the Memphite area. Special attention is paid to the blue-painted pottery from LA 5, tomb A, shaft 1.

**H. Navrátilová: The phraseology of the visitors' graffiti. A preliminary report of the graffiti database 83**

This paper shall deal with the contents of the graffiti texts, gathered within a corpus of Besucherinschriften of the Memphite necropoleis. The earlier group – mainly of Eighteenth Dynasty inscriptions – might have been expressing the interest in the ancient buildings, in any case, the buildings and owners are often correctly identified. The graffiti betray therefore contemporary knowledge of some facts related to the past. The later group – Ramesside inscriptions – is much less historical in this respect and would debate Assmann's presupposition that Ramesside Egyptians were 'revealing the past'.

## **The Middle Kingdom**

**D. Arnold: Changing the shape of the pyramid of Senusret III 108**

During the 2005 excavation season of The Metropolitan Museum of Art expedition at Dahshur an unexpected feature was observed on the north side of the pyramid of Senusret III. The two lowest courses of the pyramid casing did not have the same 50 degree inclination as the upper courses, but were nearly vertical. A series of double grooves articulated this vertical base of unknown height.

**A. Oppenheim: Identifying artists in the time of Senusret III. The mastaba of the vizier Nebit (North Mastaba 18) at Dahshur 116**

In 1995 the Egyptian expedition of The Metropolitan Museum of Art excavated the north half of the mastaba of Nebit, a vizier of the time of Senusret III. Found were most of the large-scale inscriptions that covered the top and the corners of the mastaba's north wall. Subsequent restoration of the wall has made it possible to examine the style of a continuous section of decoration and to suggest that probably four sculptors carved the inscriptions. A fifth sculptor seems to have worked on the sections found at the north end of the mastaba's east wall.

**E. Strouhal, P. Klír: The anthropological examination of two queens from the pyramid of Amenemhat III at Dahshur 133**

Two almost complete skeletons were found in close vicinity to their sarcophagi in separate burial chambers in the Pyramid of Amenemhat III during the excavations of the German Archaeological Institute in 1978–1979. According to the archaeological and epigraphic evidence they were his

queens: one anonymous and the other one called Aat. Their skeletal remains were found through compared metric, descriptive and epigenetic features as well as serologically to be so different as to exclude blood relationship or provenance of the same family. Both queens had elaborate sarcophagi and burial equipment and were subjected to the at the time still rare excerebration, which is known, to date, from only five other cases of the Middle Kingdom.

***I. Stünkel: The relief decoration of the cult chapels of royal women in the pyramid complex of Senusret III at Dahshur 147***

The pyramid complex of Senusret III included a number of subsidiary pyramids belonging to queens and princesses that had small adjoining chapels for their funerary cults. The remains of these chapels have been excavated by the Egyptian expedition of The Metropolitan Museum of Art and more than 4,000 relief fragments from their wall decoration have been recovered. This article gives an overview of the relief decoration, presents examples of the various decorative elements, and provides a preliminary reconstruction of the program.

**The Old Kingdom and the First Intermediate Period**

***H. Altenmüller: Biographien und Domänennamen 167***

In many cases, the names of the personifications of the domains – as represented in the tombs of the Old Kingdom – are composed with the name of a king. The scope of the investigation under course consists in an examination of the significance of the king's name in the context of the toponymy of the estates, in regard to the chronology of the tomb where they occur and under special consideration of the biography of the tomb owner.

***T. El Awady: The royal family of Sahura. New evidence 191***

The excavation of the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) around the upper part of Sahura's causeway, during the archaeological seasons 2003–2004, revealed new and complete scenes of Sahura's royal family. The scenes significantly change the long established theories concerning the beginning of the Fifth Dynasty and the family of king Sahura.

***N. Beaux: Methods in hieroglyphic palaeography. Old Kingdom signs from Saqqara and Giza 219***

For the last fifteen years, I have been recording variants of signs on monuments from Giza and Saqqara, private tombs (in particular the tomb of Ti) as well as a royal tomb: the pyramid of Unas. The idea was to document, for the Old Kingdom, the wealth and diversity of hieroglyphic signs, in order, in the long run, to establish a list of signs and a palaeography for the Old

Kingdom at Giza and Saqqara. Preparing these studies for publication and reading recently published palaeographies have naturally led to reconsider the aims and methods of a hieroglyphic palaeography.

**V. Dobrev: Old Kingdom tombs at Tabbet al-Guesh (South Saqqara) 229**

Since October 2000, the IFAO mission at South Saqqara revealed the existence of a vast Old Kingdom necropolis. Several tombs from the Sixth Dynasty show architectural similarities: mud brick enclosure, open-air courtyard, chapels and pits cut in the mountain. This type of funerary structure has been called by the Egyptians *per djet* 'house of eternity'. Geophysical survey evidence suggests the presence, in the middle of the necropolis, of a pyramid and its mortuary temple.

**M. Ghandour: An Old Kingdom cemetery in Southern Dahshur 236**

In the spring of 1996 the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) excavated an Old Kingdom cemetery situated to the west of the so-called 'Lake of Dahshur' and about 400 m south of the Pyramid of Amenemhat III. The cemetery had already been partly excavated at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The main goal of the excavation was to obtain some idea of the architecture of the tombs, since previous publications had treated the subject in an extremely cursory manner.

**Y. Gourdon: The Royal Necropolis of Djedefra at Abu Rawash (seasons 2001–2005) 247**

This article sums up the results of five campaigns of excavations at the cemetery 'F' of Abu Rawash. The analysis of different aspects of some mastabas (architecture, masonry, pottery, decoration...) shows that this private burial ground was connected with the nearby pyramid of Djedefra and should be dated back to the Fourth dynasty.

**M. Ismail Khaled: Notes on the name of the domain *T3gt* 257**

The article deals with the name of the domain *T3gt*, and suggests a new interpretation of the meaning of the domain, based on the newly discovered scenes from the causeway of Sahura at Abusir.

**J. Krejčí: The tomb complex Lepsius No. 25 in Abusir 261**

The article deals with the archaeological excavation of the tomb complex Lepsius No. 25 constructed during the Fifth Dynasty in Abusir. On the basis of the results of the archaeological excavation of this largely destroyed monument, the article focuses on two questions: who were owners of this unusual twin tomb and what did its original appearance look like? Whereas the second question is easy to answer, the first one must remain open for the time being.

**K. O. Kuraszkiwicz: Netjerikhet's traces in the West 274**

The paper describes several objects dating from the reign of Netjerikhet that have been found in secondary, late Sixth Dynasty contexts west of the Step Pyramid by the Polish-Egyptian archaeological mission at Saqqara. Discussed is also the possible function of the so-called 'boundary stela' as well as some aspects of Netjerikhet's funerary complex.

**M. Marcolin: Iny, a much-traveled official of the Sixth Dynasty: unpublished reliefs in Japan 282**

Identified by the writer in a small museum of Tokyo, the fragments of a hitherto unpublished Sixth Dynasty biographical inscription and some related reliefs of historic and linguistic relevance are here presented and discussed. Together with the attestation of the unknown owner and his vicissitudes under the reigns of the kings Pepy I, Merenre and Pepy II, the noteworthy points in the account are explicit references to several expeditions to the Levant, the reference to the naval conveyance of goods and people there from, and the reference to an episode of the attribution of a nickname experienced by the owner.

**A. J. Morales: Traces of official and popular veneration to Nyusera Iny at Abusir. Late Fifth Dynasty to the Middle Kingdom 311**

A study of the posthumous veneration of Nyusera suggests the permanence of the royal cult in his mortuary establishment at Abusir from the end of the Old Kingdom to the Twelfth Dynasty. Literary, iconographic, and archaeological evidence likewise support the existence of a distinct practice of popular veneration to his divinized figure.

**L. Morenz: The role of the Memphite area in the development of Egyptian writing 342**

In order to understand the development of Ancient Egyptian writing in its cultural complexity we ought to take the social and geographical conditions into consideration. The Memphite area played a central role in the development of writing in Egypt. The second stage of this process when people learned to write narrative texts as opposed to single words took place here and appears to have been shaped by its specific geographical and administrative conditions as well as its practices in cult and religion. In the following paper I will first briefly discuss the cultural roots of writing in proto- and early dynastic Egypt, and then look more closely at the role the Memphite area played.

**T. Rzeuska: Funerary customs and rites on the Old Kingdom necropolis in West Saqqara 353**

As a result of numerous excavations carried out in ancient necropoleis, one would expect a richness of artefacts to throw some light on their functional

issues. Paradoxically, however, our knowledge of funeral rites is far from being satisfactory. The interpretation of funeral customs is mainly based on iconography and inscriptions, while other archaeological sources are being included very sporadically. The analysis of pottery will facilitate the reconstruction of a portion of the rituals held during burials on the Old Kingdom necropolis in West Saqqara.

**B. Vachala: Inti's biographical text at Abusir South 378**

The decoration of the façade of Inti's tomb in southern Abusir (temp. Pepi I) is carefully executed in painted sunk relief. Both the western and the eastern sides of this façade bear a biographical text containing standard phrases and an appeal to the living. Unfortunately, the texts have been only partially preserved.

**P. Vlčková: 'Great Beard has shaved this Pepy's head and Sothis has washed this Pepy's arm...'. The earliest attestation of 'Grooming Model Implements' from the Old Kingdom 385**

On the basis of an analysis of a unique set of 'grooming implements', originating from the tomb of the judge Inti at South Abusir (Shaft 'A'), the broader socio-cultural context of both the ritual and the physical dimensions of the demands that the ancient Egyptian put on cleanliness that was required by their funerary beliefs can be traced.

**H. Vymazalová: Some accounts of woven materials in the papyrus archive of Raneferef 397**

The article deals with a group of documents from the archive of the pyramid temple of Raneferef. The records reveal that different types of fabrics of various sizes were brought to the mortuary temple of the king before the *dhwtj* and *w3g*-festivals, and distributed to the phyles to be used in their service in the temple.

**A. Wodzińska: White carinated bowls (CD7) from the Giza Plateau mapping project: tentative typology, use and origin 405**

The GPMP site is characterized by large numbers of white carinated bowls (CD7). Their hemispherical body resembles the so-called Meidum bowls. However, the surface of the CD7 is always covered with a white wash. White carinated bowls were produced in large quantities in one locality during a very short span of time. Their occurrence was probably the result of the demand of the local community for vessels which could be used for a very specific purpose.