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EGYPT

Chapter 1

Personifications of the Day- and Night-Hours in the Tomb of Menekhibnekau at Abusir – a Preliminary Notice (<i>Ladislav Bareš</i>)	16
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In the burial chamber of the shaft tomb of Menekhibnekau at Abusir, a rich relief decoration consisting of texts and representations has been discovered recently. Some of these scenes and texts remain unattested among all the hitherto explored Late Period shaft tombs. In this paper, the personifications of twelve day- and twelve night-hours from the tomb of Menekhibnekau are briefly described. The personifications are accompanied by a complete series of their names, that seems to be unattested in other contemporary sources.

Chapter 2

A Case for Veneration from Abusir South (<i>Miroslav Bárta</i>)	25
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In 1995, the Czech archaeological team discovered the tomb complex of vizier Qar whose burial chapel was fully decorated. In 2002, the tomb of one of Qar's sons Inti was found, also with a decorated chapel. Among the most relevant scenes in their chapels are the ones showing Egyptian priests carrying out an offering ritual for the soul of the deceased. The purpose of such scenes was twofold: to secure the transmission of the funerary offerings and to assist the deceased in attaining the spiritual stage of being "well-provided". The following stages may be identified, in this order: fumigation of the cultic place, ritual purification of the altar with clean water, declamation of the ritual utterances, wiping off footprints in the chapel and presentation of offerings. The importance of the newly discovered Abusir scenes relating to the funerary cults of the ancient Egyptians lies in the fact that they considerably expand the corpus of similar scenes from other Saqqara tombs. At the same time, they comprise some valuable details that shed more light at the individual stages of this unique ritual, traces of which have been preserved in the archaeological record.

Chapter 3

Missing Puzzle Pieces Found. Two By-Products in Work on BD 105 (<i>Jiří Janák</i>)	31
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Collecting evidence for the Chapter 105 in the New Kingdom Book of the Dead papyri has brought two interesting by-products. The first – identification of a missing chapter in the Book of the Dead of Ramose (Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge) – presents an outcome of a study on sequence of spells occurring around BD 105. The latter stems from systematization of the chapter's illustrations – the presence or absence of a vignette was considered in the case of three incomplete New Kingdom BD papyri (pLund KM 21933, pLeiden 15 and pAmherst 16).

Chapter 4

Taboos of the Golden Goddess. Sexual Taboos in the First Intermediate Period and Middle Kingdom Egypt (Renata Landgráfová – Hana Navrátilová)

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The Instructions of Ptahhotep is a well-known and thoroughly studied text. The 32nd Maxim of the Instruction has inspired much controversy, the translations making it a denunciation of homosexuality, or of sleeping with a 'woman who is only a child'. The latest proposal of Kammerzell & Toro Rueda (2003, 63–78), that the text is an admonishment to refrain from forcing anybody whatsoever to sexual activities, is very convincing. Taking this text as its starting point, the present study aims to seek out texts that identify abhorred sexual practices, "sexual taboos" of Middle Kingdom Egyptians. A detailed analyses of these texts reveals that, in the Middle Kingdom at least, the Egyptians were mostly worried about forced sexual acts and abusing one's position in order to demand sexual favours, thus corroborating the new interpretation of Ptahhotep Maxim 32 and illustrating its general validity for the Egyptian elite society.

Chapter 5

New Evidence of an "Old" Iconographic Feature from the Teti Pyramid Cemetery (Petra Maříková Vlčková)

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It has been often stated that during the 6th Dynasty certain iconographic features were distributed according to the geographical position of the tomb and/or special social position of the tomb owner within the stratified Egyptian society. In the course of the archaeological excavations conducted by the Czech Institute of Egyptology at Abusir South (the mastaba tomb of judge Inti) a distinct group of decorated limestone blocks (with reliefs and engaged statues) were found in the filling of one of the burial shafts. The analysis and evaluation of one of the iconographic details preserved on them could shed some new light on the proposed interrelation between the social status of the tomb owner and certain iconographic features of the tomb decoration.

Chapter 6

The Embalmer's Cache as an Heir of the South Tomb (Květa Smoláriková)

58

The pyramid complex of King Djoser at Saqqara and the Saite shaft tombs of high-ranking dignitaries are seemingly two completely different types of Egyptian funerary architecture. The recent results of archaeological excavations in the small Saite-Persian cemetery at Abusir, supported by previous building-historical research on the vast pyramid complex and the nearby lying shaft tombs, clearly show that they have many common features than cannot be ignored. One could hardly find another example – in respect of the so-called Saite *archaism* – which in such a perfect manner reflects the transposition of the ancient and admired Old Kingdom structure into later times, both concerning its design and the religious significance of its particular parts. The panelled enclosure wall, the massive and deep main shaft with the burial chamber in its centre, the lateral shafts and corridors, the embalming structure in the SW corner, and the vast and intricate cult area in the eastern part all have their parallels in the Step Pyramid of Djoser.

Chapter 7

The Clothing Rite in the Royal Temples of Abusir (Hana Výmazalová – Filip Coppens)

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The article focuses on the clothing ritual in relation to the cultic statues in ancient Egyptian temples, and its development over time. The comparison between the evidence from the New Kingdom and Ptolemaic and Roman period on the one hand, and the Old Kingdom material on the other is particularly valuable. The younger periods provide us with descriptive religious inscriptions and reliefs in royal and divine temples, while from the Old Kingdom some indications survived in records from the administrative archives discovered in the 5th Dynasty pyramid temples of Neferirkare and Raneferef in Abusir. This study enables us to trace developments in the language and religious and cultic traditions in Egyptian history.

THE NEAR EAST

Chapter 8

The Phenomenon of the Oriental Renaissance in the Context of French Romanticism: Interpretation by Edgar Quinet (*Ivo Budil*)

74

The article entitled “*De la Renaissance Orientale*” by Edgar Quinet which was published in *La Revue des Deux Mondes* in October 1841 marked an important change in the reception of the oriental civilization and culture in the French intellectual life. The military expedition to Egypt led by Napoleon in 1798 presented a new impulse for the development of the French oriental studies and excited the interest of the general public in an idealized past of the oriental countries. For Edgar Quinet the potential spiritual alliance between occidental and oriental civilizations enabled by the cultural movement called oriental renaissance would present one of the greatest achievements in the history of humankind. Quinet concluded that Germany was more deeply influenced and shaped by the oriental renaissance than any other European nation despite the absence of communication among its inhabitants and India. This surprising phenomenon and the special sensitivity toward Eastern influences could be quite easily explained by the fact that the German population had been only superficially assimilated by the Western civilization and Christianity.

Chapter 9

Ebla Before History: Toward a Structural Analysis of the Ancient Semitic King Lists (*Pavel Čech*)

78

The 3rd millennium B.C.E. Ebla tablets TM.74.G.120 and ARET 7 150 offer two different yet compatible recensions of the Eblaite list of royal ancestors. The history of their interpretation is reviewed and their distinct *Sitz im Leben* (scribal exercise, sacrificial prescription) elucidated. Particular attention is given to the legendary origins of the Eblaite dynasty. Finally, taking into account other ancient Near Eastern documents of the same genre, shared features of ancient Semitic king lists are pinpointed and their usefulness for structural analysis is tested on both documents.

Chapter 10

The Satisfaction and the Payment-Receipt Clauses in the Aramaic Legal Tradition: Between Egypt and Levant (*Jan Dušek*)

87

In 1992, Eleonora Cussini distinguished three types of payment-receipt formulae used in the Aramaic deeds of sale in Antiquity. Since that time several publications of Aramaic legal texts have enlarged the field of the Aramaic studies and these publications shed a new light on the payment-receipt formulae. The Author reconsiders the hypothesis of E. Cussini in the light of these publications. After the analysis of the formulae mentioned by E. Cussini and by related clauses the Author concludes that the problem of the payment-receipt clauses in the Aramaic legal texts from Egypt and Levant is more complex and distinguishes three main types: the satisfaction formulae, the payment-receipt formulae and the formulae expressing the payment of full price. Some elements of these three types of formulae reflect the cuneiform legal tradition.

Chapter 11

The Road to Baghdad: Vlasta Kálalová Di-Lotti – a Woman and a Physician in Baghdad in 1925–1932 and Her Journey from Istanbul to Baghdad in 1925 (*Adéla Jůnová Macková*)

100

Vlasta Kálalová specialized as a surgeon and had well-formed plans concerning her future profession. Due to her specialisation and her extensive knowledge of languages, she had a very good opportunity to realise her decision to establish an institute for the research of tropical diseases. She decided to leave for the Middle East and to establish a hospital in Baghdad. She set off for the journey in September 1924, stayed in Istanbul for a few months and in March 1925 she left for Baghdad. She ran a famous hospital till 1932, when she came back to Czechoslovakia because of her illness.

Chapter 12

From Amarna to Ḫattušaš: Epistolary Traditions in the Amarna and Ramesside Correspondence (*Jana Mynářová*)

111

The language adopted for a “diplomatic” written communication between Egypt and Ḫatti in the 14th and 13th centuries B.C.E. was Akkadian, or more accurately so-called Peripheral Akkadian. The main aim of this paper is to set the two systems, i.e. the “Amarna” and the “Ramesside” correspondence into a broader context of development of the diplomatic language used over the period of Late Bronze Age in the area of Ancient Near East. Special attention is given to structural elements and their sequence in the standardized parts of the letters, especially to the relevant opening passages.

Chapter 13

Moulded Pottery from Istakhr (*Karel Nováček*)

118

Unglazed pottery made partly in moulds represents a peculiar kind of ceramics widespread all over the medieval Islamic world. A collection of finds of moulded ware from the deserted town at Istakhr, Iran, is presented along with a proposed assessment of its complex decoration based on a formalized description and use of multivariate statistical methods.

Chapter 14

The Fragmentation of Bipartite Ground Stones on a Chalcolithic Site (*Ivan Pavlů*)

127

Among other objects, bipartite ground stones have been documented on the Chalcolithic settlement of Güvercinkeyası (5220–4680 B.C.E.). The ratio of occurrence of lower and upper stones clearly shows that number of the discovered upper stones is more than twice as high as that of the lower ones. This fact corresponds to the general structure of finds forming specific functional assemblages in houses with always two upper stones and one lower stone per house. The ratio of completely preserved upper stones is more or less the same as their fragments. On the other hand, fragments of the lower stones are twice as numerous as completely preserved pieces.

Chapter 15

Police Functions of the Old Babylonian Army (*Lukáš Pecha*)

133

The available evidence from the Old Babylonian period (2003–1595 B.C.E.) suggests that members of the army frequently fulfilled police functions as there were no specialized police troops in Babylonia. Above all the soldier designated with the Akkadian word *rēdūm* or its Sumerian equivalent AGA.UŠ appears frequently in this connection. The Old Babylonian letters show that soldiers assisted the judicial, investigative or administrative authorities by escorting to them the persons who broke the law or whose presence was necessary for deciding a case. They were also involved in solving conflicts related to the agricultural land and its yield. Soldiers confiscated various kinds of property according to judicial decisions and they forced the debtors to pay off their debts. Besides, members of the Old Babylonian army had to arrest and escort runaway slaves. All the evidence suggests that police functions of the Old Babylonian army were very frequent and belonged to the common activities of its members.

Chapter 16

Fragmentation and Secondary Use of the Manos and Metates from the Tepecik-Çiftlik Site in Central Turkey (*Jaroslav Řídký*)

140

The paper deals with completely preserved types of bipartite stone hand mills (manos and metates) and their fragments from Tepecik-Çiftlik site, Central Turkey (Cappadocia). Following the summary of various types of hand mills, the ratio of their fragmentation will be observed – not only the state of preservation of individual types but also the mode of their secondary use.

A remarkably high percentage of secondary usage of both lower and upper types of hand mills has been observed in the stone architecture of Chalcolithic layers 1–3 on the site. What would be primarily interpreted as ritual foundation or construction deposits in buildings dated from the turn of the 6th and 5th millennium B.C.E. appears on the basis of the high quantity of finds and various morphological types more likely to be a simple practical use of suitable building material obtained from earlier structures. The results of archaeological investigation of this site warn of any premature typochronological conclusions based on artefacts originating from long-inhabited settlement ranges in Central Turkey.

Chapter 17

Dūr-Šarrukēn – The Fortress of Sargon, king of Assyria (*Kateřina Šašková*)

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Although Sargon II was neither the only nor the first Assyrian king who, despite the traditionalism of ancient Mesopotamian society, took decision to move the Assyrian capital into a new location, his building of Dūr-Šarrukēn is in many respects a remarkable work. Sargon came to the resolution to construct his new city on virgin soil, which he had exchanged or bought from its previous owners. Unlike most of the other Assyrian cities, the city of Dūr-Šarrukēn had an almost rectangular shape, and the straight line of its walls was broken only in the in the district of the citadel. The construction of the city is described not only by Sargon's building inscriptions, but also by some documents and letters of royal correspondence, from which we can attain some important information concerning the organisation of the work. Nevertheless, after all Sargon's effort, which he applied to the erection of his new residence, a few years after its completion, Dūr-Šarrukēn became only a provincial capital.

PREHISTORY AND THE MIDDLE AGES

Chapter 18

Shells as Symbols and Witnesses of Far-reaching Contacts in Prehistory and Late Antiquity (*Jan Bouzek*)

160

Shells (*Spondylus*, *Cowrie*, and *Cardium* shells) have been symbols of fertility, birth and creation for many ancient cultures. They were connected mainly with the female world and served as talismanic objects protecting and safeguarding the particularly female qualities. Furthermore, their distribution may indicate the presence of routes of long-distance trade connecting Central Europe with neighbouring regions.

Chapter 19

Ideas to the Question of the Bird-Motif on Great Moravian Buttons Based on a Find from Staré Město, the “Špitálky” Site (*Luděk Galuška*)

167

The depiction of a bird represents one of the most frequently used animal motifs on Early Medieval jewellery from Great Moravia (9th century). It also appears on an (old) newly discovered silver button that was rescued by the teacher and archaeologist Antonín Zelnitius during the 1949 dredging in Staré Město, the “Špitálky” site. He placed the button in the museum in Staré Město. In this paper the button is described and analyzed for the first time. The analysis serves as the basis for new comprehension attempt of the decoration motif of a bird in an upside-down position.

Chapter 20

Ohrringe des Nitraer Typs in Mähren (*Pavel Kouřil*)

174

Der Beitrag wertet Funde einer spezifischen Form von Bronzeohrringen des sog. Nitraer Typs aus, die in den großmährischen Skelettbestattungen auf dem Gebiet Mährens geborgen werden konnten. Es handelt sich hierbei lediglich um wenige Exemplare, die ausschließlich in der Olmützer Siedlungsagglomeration konzentriert sind und in die letzten Jahrzehnte des 9. Jh. bzw.

den Beginn des 10. Jh. datiert werden. Sie sind ein Beleg für die Beziehung Mittelmährens zum Nitraer Raum, wo sie relativ häufig vertreten sind, vor allem gegen Ende des großmährischen Staates. Die wahre Herkunft dieses Schmucks ist offenbar zu Recht in den südlich der Donau gelegenen Räumen auf dem Nordbalkan zu suchen.

Chapter 21

The Slavníks and their Remote Neighbours (*Jan Mařík*)

179

This paper contributes to the issue of the dating and architectural appearance of the Early Medieval church discovered during archaeological excavations in the year 1949 in the stronghold of Libice nad Cidlinou. While the Saxon Otonian influence on the church's architecture as well as its Early Medieval dating is generally accepted in the Czech historical research, there have been certain objections concerning the dating and functional interpretation of its particular architectural parts. The recently published structural surveys of the Early Medieval collegiate chapter at Walbeck (Germany, Sachsen-Anhalt) have clearly shown that its earliest phase represents a direct model of the church at Libice. The foundation of a collegiate chapter by the Count Liuthar II of Walbeck was inspired by activities of the imperial family as was the case of other aristocratic foundations in Saxony during the second half of the 10th century. However, the question whether the Slavníks adopted only a certain architectural model or the whole ideological scheme remains for the moment unsolved.

Chapter 22

Remarks on Textile Production in the Early Middle Ages (*Petr Meduna*)

188

The paper concentrates on intensive and extensive textile production in the Early Middle Ages. Analyses of the evidence of the urbarial of the Fulda abbey (from the 9th century) shed light on the extensive production system, in which several thousands of people were employed. The organization of this system divided the producers on the basis of their social position and ethnic origin. The Slavs settled in the modern Hessen and Thüringen played an indispensable part in this system. The recorded efficiency of this production highly surpasses the regular needs of the community.

Chapter 23

Die anfangen der Keramik mit Rädchenverzierung im Mähren und ihre Herkunft (*Zdeněk Měřinský*)

193

Kontakte mit dem Karpatenbecken im Laufe des 10. Jahrhunderts belegt auch Keramik mit Rädchenverzierung, deren äußerst sporadisches Vorkommen in Fundkomplexen, die in die Periode vom Ende des 9. bis in die Mitte des 10. Jahrhunderts datiert werden, jedoch auf eine geringe Intensität dieser Kontakte hindeutet.

Der Autor dieses Artikels beleuchtet die Beziehungen zwischen Mähren und der nördlichen Balkanhalbinsel in den einzelnen Elementen der Keramikproduktion aus dem 9.-13. Jh. aufgrund des Dekors, das sich vom Wolgagebiet durch Rumänien, Nordbulgarien und Nordserbien, Ungarn bis zur Slowakei, Mähren und Niederösterreich sowie bis zum Burgenland hinzieht.

Chapter 24

Nový relikviářový křížek z hradiště Dřevíč (ob. Kozojedy) / New Reliquiary Cross from the Stronghold of Dřevíč (Kozojedy Cadaster) (*Nadja Profantová – Daniel Stolz*)

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Hradiště Dřevíč se v písemných pramenech poprvé objevuje již na samotném počátku 11. století a svůj význam si tato lokalita udržela až do závěru století následujícího. K našemu poznání vývoje Dřevíče rovněž výrazně přispěly archeologické objevy, dokreslující život na hradišti. Mezi nálezy, které poukazují, že Dřevíč mohla představovat významnou zastávku na obchodní cestě propojující Čechy s východní Evropou, patří kromě mincí též bronzové relikviářové křížky a křížky upevňované na řemen.

Chapter 25

Standing at a Cradle... (Martin Tomášek – Jolana Šanderová)

211

In 1997, a wooden cradle was found in the city of Čáslav during archaeological excavations conducted by the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague, v.v.i. Around this single find we spin an imaginary story of Konrád, a Čáslav burgher, his wife Kunhuta, and their son Elblin in order to illustrate the details of an everyday life in a medieval city at the beginning of the 14th century.

Chapter 26

Archaika in den frühmittelalterlichen Gräbern in Mähren

(Simon Ungerman)

224

Aus den Körpergräbern des 9.–11. Jahrhunderts in Mähren kennt man eine ganze Reihe von Funden vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Alters. Prähistorische Artefakte – abgesehen von der Spaltindustrie – sind darunter minimal vertreten, es überwiegen völlig die latènezeitlichen und römisch-provinzialen Gegenstände. Unter den latènezeitlichen dominieren Fragmente von Glasarmringen, Glasperlen und bronzene Gürtelbeschläge. Die Skala der römisch-provinzialen Artefakte ist etwas breiter, sie umfasst Fragmente von Glasgefäßen, Glasperlen, Gemmen, Bronze- und Silbermünzen, andere Typen von Metallgegenständen erscheinen nur vereinzelt (das gilt auch für die latènezeitlichen Objekte). Das erhaltene Ensemble von Archaika ist daher das Ergebnis einer zielbewussten Selektion. Für die meisten der zahlreichen vertretenen Artefakte existierten eine oder mehrere „typisierte“ Verwendungsweisen, die in hohem Maße von dem Alter und Geschlecht der Verstorbenen abhängig waren – z. B. die Frauen und Kinder trugen die Fragmente von Glasgefäßen als Anhänger in Halsketten, die Männer aber in einer Gürteltasche. Die größte Aufmerksamkeit ist der Interpretation der Archaika gewidmet; ausführlich diskutiert werden alle Möglichkeiten, die von A. Mehling (1998) angeführt wurden. Die sekundäre Verwendung der Archaika konnte einerseits „utilitarisch“ sein (zum ursprünglichen oder völlig abweichenden Zweck bzw. als Sekundärrohstoff bestimmt zum Umschmelzen) und andererseits „nichtutilitarisch“, wo das auffällige oder ungewöhnliche Aussehen der Archaika und die Vorstellungen der frühmittelalterlichen Menschen von ihrer übernatürlichen Herkunft eine Rolle spielten; solchen Gegenständen wurde magische Kraft beigemessen, so dass sie zum Heilen oder als glückbringende und übelabwehrende Amulette dienen konnten.