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ABSTRACTS:
STUDIEN ZUR ALTÄGYPTISCHEN KULTUR 44 (2015)

Abdelwahed, Nassef / Iskander, John M.

Der Würfelhocker des Anchpachered aus Tell el-Moqdam (Kairo JE 37679)

S. 1-12, Taf. 1-3

Veröffentlichung des Würfelhockers des Anchpachered aus dem Ägyptischen Museum in Kairo JE 37679 aus Tell el-Moqdam. Der Besitzer des Würfelhockers war Diener der Bastet, *ʿrk-jnś*- und *jmn*-^c-Priester im Tempel der Bastet und des Mahes in Tell el-Moqdam. Die Texte werden mit Kommentierung übersetzt und die Titel des Besitzers werden im Rahmen der verfügbaren Daten erläutert.

Barwik, Mirosław

A unique “tourist” inscription in the Hatshepsut temple at Deir el-Bahari

S. 13-17, Taf. 4-7

The paper presents two hieratic visitors’ graffiti newly found in the Temple of Queen Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari. Both texts can be dated approximately to the late XVIIIth Dynasty, thus being probably contemporary with the early phase of restorations undertaken in the temple in the post-Amarna period.

Büma, Beryl / Fitzenreiter, Martin

„Spielt das Lied der beiden göttlichen Brüder“: Erotische Ambiguität und „große Nähe“ zwischen Männern im Alten Reich

S. 19-42

Die Tatsache, dass sexuelle Identität und die Einteilung von Sexualitäten in zwei sich ausschließende Kategorien ein modernes Konstrukt ist, stellt die Forschung vor das Problem des sinnvollen Umganges mit ägyptischen Quellen, die sich mit Intimität unter Männern befassen. Bei der Betrachtung zweier Fallbeispiele aus der Residenz des Alten Reiches, den Darstellungen im Grab des Nianchnum und Chnumhotep und dem Spruch P233+x/1036 der Pyramidentexte Pepis I., und ihrer bisherigen Behandlung in der Forschung wird deutlich, dass sich die Konstruktion und Diskussion starrer, sich ausschließender Konzepte und Interpretationen als wenig zielführend erwiesen hat. Aussichtsreicher ist es dagegen, die Quellen als Teil eines kulturellen Diskurses anzusehen, mit dem „große Nähe“ zwischen Männern thematisiert wurde. In der Festikone des Grabes finden beide Quellen in der Erwähnung eines Liedes über die „göttlichen Brüder“ Horus und Seth zusammen. Festikone und Lied als Träger kultureller Diskurse schlechthin (man denke nur an die Harfnerlieder des Neuen Reiches) schaffen hier den Raum zur Auslotung eines „*sn*-Verhältnisses“ in allen seinen Facetten und all seiner gewollten Ambiguität, fern von dem modernen Drang nach Festschreibung und Begrenzung.

The fact, that sexual identity and the division of sexualities into two mutually exclusive categories is a modern construct, challenges research with the problem of how to reasonably

deal with ancient Egyptian sources on intimacy between men. Looking at two case studies from the Old Kingdom, the depictions in the tomb of Niankhkhnum and Khnumhotep and spell P233+x/1036 of the Pyramid Texts, and their previous scientific treatment, it becomes apparent that the construction and discussion of rigid and exclusive concepts and interpretations has proved itself to be hardly productive. It is more promising however to consider the sources as parts of a cultural discourse treating the topic of ‘closeness’ among men. In the tomb's festival icon both sources come together in a reference to a song about the ‘divine brothers’ Horus and Seth. Festival icon and song as media of cultural discourse per se (e.g. the Harper’s songs of the New Kingdom) make it possible to explore a ‘sn-relationship’ in all its facets and all its intentional ambiguity far from the modern urge for definition and limitation.

Castle, Edward

The Foundation Ceremony at Akhetaten

S. 43-82

In 1987 and 1989, R. A. Wells published articles in which he presents theories locating the foundation ceremony of the city of Akhetaten at Amarna on the site of the *Hwt Itn*, the so-called Small Temple of the Aten. He identifies its “Great Altar” as an observatory of an astronomical event which can be used to fix an absolute date for the ceremony and consequently of Akhenaten’s accession, and further to predict the sun’s annual repetition of this event for ceremonial purposes. As Wells’ articles have inspired attempts to seek significant astronomical alignments in other ancient Egyptian structures, an examination of these articles is opportune. Wells’ methodology is found wanting, and his theories untenable. Archaeological and epigraphic evidence is presented to show that the foundation ceremony took place, not at the *Hwt Itn* but at the site of the *Pr Itn*, the Great Temple of the Aten.

Creasman, Pearce Paul / Doyle, Noreen

From Pit to Procession: The Diminution of Ritual Boats and the Development of Royal Burial Practices in Pharaonic Egypt

S. 83-101, Taf. 8-11

Paralleling the decrease in size and/or construction quality of royal pyramids, the size of boat burials and boatshaped pits associated with royal tomb complexes generally waned through the Old to Middle Kingdoms. These funerary elements had disappeared entirely by the New Kingdom, eclipsed by the use of model boats. This trend of miniaturization, its likely reason (the practicalities of changing burial practices), and the relationship between boat burials and processional barques are explored for the first time.

Kahl, Jochem / El-Khadragy, Mahmoud / Ahmed, Hesham Faheed / Verhoeven, Ursula / Abdelrahiem, Mohamed / Regulski, Ilona / Becker, Meike / Czyżewska-Zalewska, Ewa / Kilian, Andrea / Stecher, Marcus / Rzeuska, Teodozja

The Asyut Project: Eleventh Season of Fieldwork (2014)

S. 103-161, Taf. 12-15

This report refers to the different tasks of fieldwork in the necropolis of Asyut. The southern part of the first hall of Tomb I was completely cleaned. Several shafts were found, which belong to the tomb. Late Middle Kingdom vessels in shaft 3 are a hint at the veneration of Djefai-Hapi I as a saint. In addition, shafts in close vicinity to the tomb were uncovered. One of them, Tomb P10.4, shows a small cluster of pottery belonging to the Middle Kingdom and a much larger group from the late New Kingdom. In addition, the skeletal remains of ten

humans found in this shaft were studied. For the first time, a Naqada I-IIa-b pottery fragment was recovered, providing evidence for the existence of the necropolis already during this period. In Tomb M12.3, epigraphic work focused on the inscriptional material, which allowed us to narrow down the date of the tomb. Late Roman and byzantine pottery from the so-called Hogarth Depot was examined. Also fragments of Old Kingdom wooden boxes and coffins were studied.

Lamfried, Tatjana / Schmidt, Sabine mit einem Beitrag von Uta Wallenstein

Ein Sargensemble aus dem Schlossmuseum in Gotha. Ergebnisse eines interdisziplinären Untersuchungsprojektes

S. 163-189, Taf. 16-23

This article deals with the coffin, „cartonnage“ case and mummy of an unknown woman aged 30–40 years stored at the Schlossmuseum Gotha in Germany since 1848. These objects were part of an interdisciplinary study (egyptology, restoration, microbiology and medicine) the results of which are presented here. First of all, the ensemble is remarkable for its construction: The coffin shows rectangular holes closed with small boards and the mummy case is built like a one-piece cartonnage case with a slit in the back but completely made of thin wood – until now an unknown construction technology for this kind of funerary object. Furthermore, it shows a quite rare dark blue-green colour pattern. Probably, this coffin ensemble comes from the Fayum region where similar objects were found. Because of its stylistic, constructional and epigraphical features it can be dated to the 22nd–25th dynasties. Taking all facts into consideration, a dating to the first part of the 22nd dynasty (about 945–800 BC) seems plausible.

Larcher, Cédric

Le sens des rites. §1 – La scène du découpage rituel des armes dans la tombe de Montouherkhepechef à Dra Abou el-Naga (TT 20)

S. 191–214

A scene from the Theban tomb of Montuherkhepechef describes an unusual funerary practice in which two ritualists mutilate a bow and a *pd-ḥ* before dropping them off in the coffin of the owner. This rite has several objectives that can be explained by analyzing each of its components. With this operation the aim was both to arm the deceased and giving him the same fate that Osiris by render harmless the demons who want to attack his death body.

Long, Georgia / De Meyer, Marleen / Willems, Harco

The use-life of the Middle Kingdom tomb of governor Nehri I at Dayr al-Barshā: Reconstructing find contexts based on the distribution of coffin fragments

S. 215-236, Taf. 24-30

The Hatnub graffiti dating to governor Nehri I stand at the core of a long standing debate regarding the chronology of the Middle Kingdom nomarchs of the fifteenth Upper Egyptian nome. The tomb inventory of Nehri I, who was buried at Dayr al-Barshā, has, however, never been entered into this debate. In this article a first step is taken in that direction by considering various, previously unpublished coffin fragments that were excavated by George Reisner in 1915 and are now preserved at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. The excavation history of Nehri's tomb is also clarified, which has implications for the interpretation of the distribution of the coffin fragments in different shafts of the tomb. The use-life of the tomb of Nehri I is reconstructed based on the combination of the tomb inventory and the different building phases of the tomb.

Metawi, Dina

Nebwa Revisited (Cairo Museum TR.29/9/14/5)

S. 237-248, Taf. 31-36

Publication of a quartzite pair statue of Nebwa and his wife Mutnefert in the basement of the Cairo Museum (TR.29/9/14/5). A number of objects have already been attributed to Nebwa who served as 'First prophet of Amun of *P3-iw*' under Horemheb. In this paper, a yet unpublished statue, not without interest, can be added to the list of monuments of this high official.

Muhlestein, Kerry

New Evidence from the Seila Pyramid

S. 249-258, Taf. 37-38

Snefru, first king of the Fourth Dynasty, developed the true pyramid and set a new design for pyramid complexes that would be followed closely thenceforth. The architectural elements of his pyramids represent a transition period. One of those transitions is a change from a primarily north-south orientation to that of primarily east-west. While much of the evidence for this transition has long been known, excavations from his small pyramid at Seila add more information about this transition. Much of the information about the Seila Pyramid has not been previously published. Herein we outline some of that evidence, demonstrating that the Seila Pyramid has elements of ritual activity on both the northern and eastern side of the pyramid, including a northern altar, statue and offering table, and an eastern ritual porch, stela and causeway.

Nuzzolo, Massimiliano

The Bent Pyramid of Snefru at Dahshur. A project failure or an intentional architectural framework?

S. 259-282

The Bent Pyramid of Snefru at Dahshur has long been the subject of investigation in Egyptology. Scholars have usually explained the characteristics of this royal monument as a consequence of a project failure which led the pyramid to be complemented by a new one, the Red Pyramid, further north. However, a re-examination of the archaeological and architectural evidence seems to suggest that another explanation is possible for the unique form of the Bent Pyramid as well as for the particular religious and symbolical landscape evident in the royal necropolis of Dahshur after the completion of the two pyramids.

Ouda, Ahmed M. Mekawy

The Statue of 'The Doorkeeper of the Palace' *Pi3y* (Louvre E 124)

S. 283-295, Taf. 39-42

This paper presents the first publication for the inscriptions of the statue of *Pi3y*, perhaps from Memphis, dating probably to late Eighteenth or early Nineteenth Dynasty. The statue's owner, his titles, and status, as well as deities' epithets, are examined.

Panov, Maxim

Eine Opferformel

S. 297-299, Taf. 43-44

The note aims to introduce an inscription from the fragment of a Late-Egyptian coffin lid currently in a German private collection. The offering formula contains a reference to the temple of Osiris located in “the Lower Egyptian Abydos” (today Abusir al-Meleq).

Pries, Andreas

Andere Leser, andere Lehren: Miszellen zum antiken und rezenten Umgang mit der ägyptischen Schrifttradition

S. 301-319

Based on a rigorous philological analysis and urged by recent methodological debates on literary criticism, resp. text criticism, this contribution is aimed to establish new or at least more appropriate approaches to the transmission of Ancient Egyptian texts. Rather than reconstructing virtual archetypes or trusting in the deceptive superiority resp. authority of a certain method, it is demonstrated, how texts are adapted according to shifting factors of context and cultural change. The creative role of scribes and priests in processes of textual canonization is highlighted and complemented by a self-reflective view on recent research on this topic.

El-Sattar, Ibrahim Abd / Boraik, Mansor / Fayez, Liala

Two Unpublished False Doors of *Intj* and *Hwjt* from Giza

S. 321-332, Taf. 45-46

The two false doors forming the subject of this article are stored in the Magazine of Giza Inspectorate under numbers 557 and 556. One false door belongs to *Intj* and the other to *Hwjt*. The false door of *Intj* bears the new title *jmy-r sr.w n hw.t wr.t*. From some iconographical, plaeographical and orthographical features, these two false doors could be dated back to the end of the Old Kingdom (Dyn. VIII).

Schneider, Thomas

„Eine Führernatur, wie sie der neue Staat braucht!“ Hermann Kees’ Tätigkeit in Göttingen 1924-1945 und die Kontroverse um Entnazifizierung und Wiedereinstellung in der Nachkriegszeit

S. 333-381

Drawing on university files, documents of Nazi organizations and letters, this study examines the academic and political career of Hermann Kees, chair holder of Egyptology at the University of Göttingen between 1924-1945, during the late Weimar Republic and National Socialism, as well as the controversy about his denazification and quest for re-employment as a university professor between 1945 and 1951.

Seco Álvarez, Myriam / Martínez Babón, Javier

A Ramesside Building in the Temple of Millions of Years of Thutmose III in Luxor

S. 383-391, Taf. 47-52

The archaeological excavations of 2013 in the Temple of Millions of Years of Thutmose III have allowed us to recover the plan of a Ramesside complex in which we found two lintels and the lower parts of two seated statues. In this article we present the study of these finds.

Senussi, Ashraf / Craciun, Cristian

Die Grabstatuette des Kaemwaset und seiner Frau

S. 393-396, Taf. 53-54

This article has as subject a funerary statuette of the fan-bearer Kaemwaset and his wife, whose existence has been known since the beginning of the 20th century. It presents the voyage of the object from the shop of the antiquities dealer Maurice Nahman at the turn of the 20th century until its final destination – the Museum of Kom Aushim (Karanis) in the Fajjum Province. Apart from the description and the commentary this article also tries to point out a possible origin for this 19th Dynasty funerary statuette.