



ABSTRACTS:
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Auenmüller, Johannes

Ein Beitrag zur regionalen Prosopografie des Neuen Reiches (II):
Das Relief eines Oberrindenvorstehers aus Tuna el-Gebel?

S. 1-14, Taf. 1–3

The paper presents a relief panel from the tomb of a Great Overseer of Cattle in the House of Thot, Lord of Hermopolis, called *Dḥw.tj-ms*. It is of disputable provenance and has recently resurfaced at the international art market. Following a discussion of its modern history, a description of its technological and iconographical details as well as a commentary on the inscriptional remains are provided. In assessing the relief's chronological and potential archaeological context as well as its most probable provenance combined with a consideration of additional prosopographical data, it is argued that the relief panel derives from the necropolis of Tuna el-Gebel. The object therefore constitutes another eminent piece of evidence attesting to the nature and appearance of this Hermopolitan New Kingdom elite cemetery of which only little is known archaeologically. This article is part of a series of three on New Kingdom regional prosopography, particularly focussing on the area of Hermopolis Magna in Middle Egypt.

Baqué-Manzano, Lucas

Thoth in PT [218] 163d and PT [219] 175a: From the Shadows of Power

S. 15-31

The divine role of Thoth in the Pyramid Texts (PT) as a mediator, between the two contenders, Horus and Seth, has contributed to build an image of this god as a „peace-maker“. To broaden this aspect, the religious literature shows him as assistant, advocate, judge or even legislator. He will be the consort of Maat (order, justice) and in this manner will contribute to cosmic order and also to the sacralisation of the royal figure as its preserver and perpetuator. However, behind such an honourable image this god hides a more troubled and notorious one. The present article tries to analyse it from a sequence of events related to the Osirian drama and alluded in a veiled way through two paragraphs of the Pyramid Texts: PT [218] 163d and PT [219] 175a.

Emam, Mahmoud / Abd el-Zaher, Ehab

Two Unpublished Fragments of Ramesses II from the Temple of Behbeit el-Hagar
S. 33-37, Taf. 4-5

Two fragments (No. 477 and 624) bearing the cartouches of Ramesses II (1279–1213 BC) were discovered recently during infrastructure work in the area around the temple of Behbeit el-Hagar. The aim of this paper is to provide a full description of the newly discovered fragments. We will also suggest the presence of an earlier building dated to Ramesses II, or even earlier, on this site before the construction of the temple. The foundations of Behbeit el-Hagar date to the reign of Nectanebo II (360–342 BC) and work was completed by Ptolemy II (284–246 BC) and Ptolemy III (246–222 BC).

Gaber, Amr

A Guardian Snake Deity Called Heneb Revealed
S. 39-53, Taf. 6

One of the male snake deities, worshipped in ancient Egypt, is called Heneb. According to the textual evidence, he has a benevolent role in the Netherworld where he protects the deceased. Additionally, he guards the body of Osiris during the Mysteries of Khoiak. Moreover, he vanquishes the malevolent Apep who jeopardises the harmony of the universe, cuts off Seth's head and eliminates turmoil. He is the agathodemon of the twentieth nome of Upper Egypt where a temple was dedicated to his cult and he possessed his own clergy. Due to the similarity in writing with other snakes, the identity of the snake being discussed is often confused with others.

Grams, Alina

Der Gefahrenkatalog in den Oracular Amuletic Decrees
S. 55-100

This article is the summary of the most important results of the revised Master's thesis of the author which studies in detail the catalogue of dangers in the ORACULAR AMULETIC DECREES. These amulets represent very informative documents of popular belief in the third intermediate period in Egypt. They consist of long threat lists showing what people of simple and higher classes feared at this time. In this article the dangers are analysed and evaluated statistically. Recent research findings are included in the survey.

Hassan, Khaled

New Literary Compositions of the scribe Amunnakhte son of Ipuw.
A study of Hieratic Ostrakon in the Egyptian Museum of Cairo
S. 101-111, Taf. 7-8

The present paper deals with an interesting Ramesside literary hieratic ostrakon, HO. Cairo 450, stored in the basement of the Egyptian museum in Cairo. Unfortunately its provenance is unknown, and the catalogues of the museum have no certain information concerning its exact find spot. Nevertheless, based on the Palaeography of the text and the scribe's signatures, i.e. Amunnakhte, on both sides; this ostrakon could safely come from Western Thebes e.g. Deir el-Medina or Valley of the Kings. Particularly, most of the administrative and literary com-

positions that belongs to Amunnakhte came from these sites. This article aims at publishing this ostrakon with concentration on its newly content especially when attributed to a productive and famous scribe. It also will try to spotlight on the most interesting handwriting of the ostrakon in comparison with other sources belongs to the same writer. In addition to the attempting to figure out a specific dating for this text.

Kahl, Jochem / Alansary, Ahmed / Verhoeven, Ursula / Beck, Tina / Czyżewska-Zalewska, Ewa / Kilian, Andrea

The Asyut Project: Twelfth Season of Fieldwork (2016)

S. 113-151, Taf. 9-11

This report refers to the different tasks of fieldwork in the necropolis of Asyut (Gebel Asyut al-gharbi). It focuses on the scattered façade and entrance of Tomb V (M11.1), the architecture and pottery of the main shaft of Tomb I (P10.1), Geological Step 3, as well as on late roman pottery.

Morales, Antonio J. / Abd El-Hady, Rawda / Accetta, Kelly / Alarcón, Sergio / Bardají, Teresa / Celis, Flavio / Echevarría, Ernesto / Falk, Sebastian / Hussein, Mohamed / Ikram, Salima / Ortiz, Jónatan / Osman, Mohamed / Sáez, Ana / Sánchez, Raúl / Serova, Dina / Shared, Hazem / Yamamoto, Kei / Zidan, Eman H.

The Middle Kingdom Theban Project: Preliminary report on the University of Alcalá Expedition to Deir el-Bahari, Third Season (2017)

S. 153-190, Taf. 12-19

This report presents the archaeological, epigraphic, conservation, geological, architectural, and site management activities carried out by the Middle Kingdom Theban Project - a project under the auspices of the University of Alcalá Expedition to Deir el-Bahari (Luxor) - in its third season (March-April 2017). In this season, the archaeological team focused on the mortuary complexes of both Henenu (TT 313) and Ipi (TT 315), with interesting findings such as the re-discovery of the mummification deposit for the vizier Ipi, originally located by Herbert Winlock and the Metropolitan Museum of New York in 1922, and the stepped ramp of Henenu. In addition, conservation and restoration activities were conducted in the sarcophagus chamber of Ipi while new works on the geology, architecture, and 3D reconstruction of the tombs were undertaken during the season.

Odler, Martin / Peterková Hlouchová, Marie

Harpoons in the ritual context of the Old Kingdom

S. 191-222

The article examines the roles of harpoons in textual and other sources of the Old Kingdom. Firstly, palaeographic evidence is discussed, then Pyramid Texts, iconographic material and finally material culture, i.e. the preserved artefacts, are reviewed. It is argued that *m^cb3* is the name of a complete artefact, *m3w.t* is the wooden haft, *bwn* is the name for double harpoons, bound and used together, and *ks* is the name for the blade, regardless of the material, be it bone, horn or metal. According to the Pyramid Texts, harpoons were connected to the king's victories over his enemies personifying chaos, his rebirth and resurrection. Whereas in icono-

graphy and palaeography, distinction between spears and harpoons is usually clear, it is often not the case in material culture. It is shown that artefacts named as harpoons in material culture were used as spears in the iconography. Preserved specimens of barbed points from 4th and 3rd millennium BC Egypt have maximal length below 20 cm, the longest points for the hippopotamus hunt are most probably not preserved in the archaeological record.

Stupko-Lubczynska, Anastasiia

Reading the Offering Procession in the Chapel of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari

S. 223-246

The decorative program of the Chapel of Hatshepsut in the temple of the queen at Deir el-Bahari, has often been compared to that in the sanctuaries of the pyramid temples of an earlier date. In the paper the depiction of the offering procession is examined, one of the components of two symmetrical offering scenes placed on the lateral walls of the Chapel. Evidence is presented for the treatment of this element in a conceptual manner, involving the inclusion of atypical elements. Their location on the walls of the Chapel can be interpreted by comparison with contemporary Eighteenth dynasty T-shaped tombs in the Theban necropolis, and in the context of the chronological sequence of the ritual acts in the Offering Ritual and the spatial disparity of their location.

Sykora, Toon

Real or fake? An evaluation of the pre-funerary function of ancient Egyptian chordophones

S. 247-255, Taf. 20-22

Extant ancient Egyptian musical instruments can be a valuable source for both music-archaeology and funerary culture studies. Within this group, especially the stringed instruments, or chordophones, contain attributes which can point to their pre-funerary functions. In this article, both non-functional and functional instruments are identified and analysed. As such, morphological indications which point to the actual use or ineffectiveness of the chordophones in musical practice, are proposed.

Tarasenko, Mykola / Tomorad, Mladen

The Shabtis from the Museum of Oriental Civilizations in Zolochiv Castle, Ukraine

S. 257-266, Taf. 23-26

In this article the authors will publish and analyze a group of four *shabtis* from the collection of the Museum of Oriental Civilizations in Zolochiv Castle, Lviv region, Ukraine. The origin of these artifacts is uncertain. At least three of them in the museum came from private collections (Lubomirski, Pininski). We cannot be sure if they were bought in Egypt or somewhere else.

Taterka, Filip

Were Ancient Egyptian Kings Literate?

S. 267-283

The aim of the present paper is to examine, whether the ancient Egyptian kings knew how to read and write. By analysing the textual and iconographical material from various periods of Egyptian history the author argues that most of the Egyptian rulers were indeed literate. This view is supported not only by the sources directly mentioning royal literacy or making clear allusions to it but also by some indirect evidence indicating the literacy of particular rulers (like holding important administrative offices by certain kings prior to their accessions). The author discusses also the problem of the education of the future kings and consequently concludes that royal princes were taught both hieratic and hieroglyphic scripts for practical as well as ideological reasons. As for the kings of foreign origin it seems that, although many of them were not only illiterate but even unable to speak Egyptian, at least some of them could have mastered the Egyptian script.

Tiribilli, Elena

The pehu *Hp* (*šn*) of the Western Harpoon nome: physical geography vs. sacred geography

S. 285-299

Among the wide range of ‘geographic procession’ types, scholars have identified the so-called ‘pehu processions’, which represent the personification of the marshlands of the nomes of Upper and Lower Egypt. The first attestations of ‘pehu processions’ are carved on the north side of the Red Chapel in Karnak, on the temples of Ramses II at Luxor and Abydos, and on the temple of Seti I on the west bank of Thebes. The toponyms here used do not follow any precise geographical arrangement. Among these representations of pehu, there is the pehu called ‘*Hp* (*šn*) (?)’. According to Lacau and Chevrer, the reference to *Hp* (*šn*) would have pointed out to the marshland of the 7th nome of Lower Egypt, though without any substantial argument for such an association. Three inscriptions, recorded on the Ptolemaic statue YPM 264191, on the Cairo sarcophagus of Tjaihorpata (CG 29306), and on the coffin of Padi-khonsu (unknown accession number and place of conservation) present a spelling of a toponym (*Hp.wy/Hphp*), which seems to be located in the maritime area of Delta. The analysis of the titles and toponyms of these texts has shown the missing link between the later spelling *Hp.wy/Hphp* and the pehu of New Kingdom *Hp* (*šn*), thus sustaining the hypothesis of Lacau and Chevrer.