

ABSTRACTS:

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Aprile, Martina

A study on the procurement of offerings system for the funerary complex of Senwosret II at el-Lahun, S. 1-20

A royal funerary complex represented an articulated system, which involved a large portion of the administration, both central and local, and numerous infrastructures. Its main objective was the maintenance of the cult of the deceased sovereign, in particular through the procurement of offerings to be used during the rituals. This article aims to present an overview of the officials and domains associated with the pyramid complex of Senwosret II at el-Lahun, as this archaeological site has returned two large papyrological *corpora*, which shed light on how the funerary cult was organized and managed.

Delli Castelli, Alessio

The Definition of Art and Sculpture. Concerning Kai Widmaier's *Bilderwelten*, S. 21-52

The point of departure for this article is Kai Widmaier's book *Bilderwelten: Ägyptische Bilder und ägyptologische Kunst. Vorarbeiten für eine bildwissenschaftliche Ägyptologie*, its invitation to assess one's own art historical definitions and methods and its assertion that Egyptian figurative culture should not be considered *art* but *images*. In response, this article presents a definition of *art as the product of the deliberate manipulation of pre-existing forms to communicate abstract meaning*. It defines art as a product of thought and as such dependent on the transcendental categories of Time-and-Space. Having defined art in general, the article goes on to apply this definition of art to sculpture from the perspective of its specific phenomenology, technique and transcendental meaning.

Fernández Pichel, Abraham I. / Klotz, David

Fundamental Texts of Latopolitan Theology. The Bandeau Inscriptions from the Soubassements of the Ptolemaic Façade (Esna II, 16 and 30), S. 53-97

New text edition with translation and detailed commentary of the lower bandeau inscriptions from the Ptolemaic façade of Esna Temple (Esna II, nos. 16 and 30). These symmetric hieroglyphic texts list the chief divinities and cult locations of the Latopolite district, highlighting numerous aspects of local theology. Multiple sportive writings and mythological allusions are explained by comparing related inscriptions from throughout the pronaos.

Hainline, Brendan

Markers of Non-Royal Ritual Utterances in the Pyramid Texts, S. 99-116

The Pyramid Texts were originally believed to reflect specifically royal rituals and afterlife beliefs, due to their first appearance exclusively in the royal pyramids of the late Fifth and Sixth Dynasties. It is the royal exclusivity of these religious texts in the Old Kingdom that gave rise to the theory of the “democratization of the afterlife.” This theory has since largely been dismantled by scholars such as Harold Hays and Mark Smith (among others), in part because it is now known that several of the utterances in the Pyramid Texts actually have a clear non-royal origin. In addition to problematizing the “democratization of the Afterlife” theory, the existence of these specifically non-royal utterances in the Pyramid Texts provides a textual window into the afterlife beliefs of non-royal Egyptians during the Old Kingdom. In this paper, I will summarize the methods that have been previously used to identify non-royal utterances within the Pyramid Texts corpus, and additionally will offer two new non-royal markers: (1) the deceased being the beneficiary of a *hṯp-ḏj-nj-swt*; and (2) placeholder text referring to the deceased’s “local god.”

Herrmann, Sabine

« Cette pyramide est bâtie en forme de pavillon ». Zur Entdeckungsgeschichte der Pyramiden von Dahshur in Mittelalter und Früher Neuzeit, S. 117-125

In the history of science, attention has so far focused primarily on the pyramids of Giza, whose visit was a central element in many travel and pilgrimage accounts from the Middle Ages to the Early Modern Period. The following article aims to draw attention to the four pyramids of Dahshur and their exploration from the Middle Ages to the mid-18th century. It will be asked which actors were interested in these monuments and how they were described and depicted diachronically in the sources.

Jochem Kahl, Mohamed Abdelrahiem, Anna Arpaia, Andrea Kilian, Chiori Kitagawa, Jan Moje, Philipp Scharfenberger

The Asyut Project: Sixteenth Season of Fieldwork (2022), S. 127-163, Taf. 1-4

The Egyptian-German joint mission of Sohag University and Freie Universität Berlin conducted its sixteenth season of fieldwork in the ancient necropolis situated in the western mountains of Asyut (Gebel Asyut al-gharbi). Fieldwork commenced on the 15th of August and lasted until the 22nd of October 2022. Fieldwork focused on Tomb I, Tomb V and mountain surveying. In addition, objects were studied in the magazine of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities at Shutb.

Langermann, Florence

Seven Fragments of a Healing Statue from Heliopolis/Matareya, S. 165-183, Taf. 5-8

The article deals with seven fragments of a so-called healing statue dating to the 4th century B.C. The fragments were found during excavations in Heliopolis/Matareya. The text of the right arm of the statue as well as the depictions that are preserved on the fragments will be discussed.

Mahieu, Bieke

The Identification and Sequence of the Hyksos Kings in Dynasty 15, S. 185-219

The Hyksos Age is an obscure period: among its unsettled questions we count even the identities and order of its kings. The present article aims at identifying the kings of Dynasty 15 by studying the available archaeological sources, mainly artefacts from Avaris/Tell el-Dab'a and scarab seriations, and the written sources, especially Manetho, the *Memphite Genealogy*, and the *Turin King List*. The kings Sakir-Har, Sheshi, Ya'qub-Har, Khyan, and Auserra Apepi I = Aqenenra Apepi I are proposed as having ruled successively in Dynasty 15. The dynasty begins at about the same time as Dynasty 14, which was its vassal. The study presents insights obtained by previous scholars but also sheds new light on the period.

Nour, Mostafa Hassan / Iskander, John M. / Hashem, Sameh

The Stela of King Apries from El-Qantara Gharb, S. 221-239, Taf. 9-10

A stela of King Apries was discovered in 2021 about 6 km south-west of Tell Defenneh. It describes the king's journey to the eastern borders of Egypt with a rest taken in Heliopolis. During the journey, the king accomplished some activities, including hunting, taming his horse(s), and most importantly raising the degree of readiness of his soldiers. The text ends with a royal order for setting up the stela. Though the stela does not show any regnal year, it is assumed that it dates to the beginning of Apries' reign.

Spalinger, Anthony

Chariot Wheels, S. 241-253, Taf. 11-16

A discussion of the pictorial evidence for the chariots wheels of Egyptian war vehicles in the first half of Dynasty XVIII. The theme will center upon the presence of eight spokes in the historical record, infrequent to be sure, and conclude by referring back to the influence of Western Asia.