



ABSTRACTS:
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Engsheden, Åke

An etymological safari to Aiggyptos

S. 1-30

This article presents an overview of various ideas since Antiquity surrounding the etymology of Αἴγυπτος. A citation graph illustrates how the bibliographical items that refer to the term relate to one another.

Gee, John

Correcting the Genealogy of Chaponchonsis (*ʿnh=f-(n)-Hnsw*)

S. 31-41

Text A recent publication of CK 1164 presents a number of problems. This article shows that one of the names needs to be corrected from *Mntw* to *Nht-Mnt*. The relationship between CK 1164 and Louvre E 20358 and Walters Art Museum 22.213 needs to be reexamined and corrected. Chaponchonsis, the owner of Louvre E 20358, is the father of Osoroeris, the owner of Walters Art Museum 22.213, and the grandfather of Chaponchonsis, the owner of CK 1164.

Geoga, Margaret

The Advent of the Book of Gates: Tomb Decoration and Theological Change in KV 57

S. 43-56

This paper examines KV 57's decorative program and the ways in which it both maintains continuity with earlier royal tombs and incorporates innovative features, such as the previously unattested Book of Gates and changes to the divine scenes. The combination of the Book of Gates, which aligns with the new solar theology developing during the reign of Amenhotep III, with the more traditional divine scenes of the well chamber and antechamber suggests a synthesis of the seemingly opposing theological streams of new solar theology and constellative theology

Ilin-Tomich, Alexander

Ikografische Datierungskriterien für Privatopfertafeln der 12. Dynastie

S. 57-87, Taf. 1

The paper deals with iconographic criteria that can be used to refine the dates of non-royal stone offering tables within the reign of Dynasty 12. Based on a reference group of 181 offering tables dated through epigraphic criteria and prosopographical data, eight dating criteria are discussed. The dates of the offering tables owned by the governors of Bubastis, Antaeopolis, and Meir are refined.

Iskander, John M. / Wagdy, Abdelghaffar

Das verlorene Grab des Udjahormehnet

S. 89-120

Das Grab des Udjahormehnet, Sohn des *P3-dj-Jn-ḥr.t*, wurde Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts in der heliopolitanischen Nekropole entdeckt. Durch die Arbeit Ahmed Kamals, die eine kurze Beschreibung und eine handschriftliche Kopie der Hieroglyphentexte enthält, konnten wir die Inschriften des Grabes untersuchen. Neben Ausschnitten von bekannter Totenliteratur weist dieses Grab unbekannte Texte auf.

Jansen-Winkel, Karl

Der Titel *zm3(tj) W3st(j)* und die Propheten des Month in Theben

S. 121-135

The title *zm3(tj) W3st*, usually translated as „Stolist of Thebes“, is actually to be read *zm3(tj) W3stj* „Stolist of the Theban“ (god Montu); it is an equivalent of the title *ḥm-ntr Mntw nb W3st* „Prophet of Montu, Lord of Thebes“. The title *zm3(tj)* is particularly frequent in the service of gods wearing the Double Feathers Crown, it is not confined to ithyphallic deities. „Stolists of the Theban“ are quite often attested in Theban inscriptions of the Kushite Period and the early Twenty-sixth Dynasty, a period when the prophets of Montu were especially prominent. This prominence may be due to the fact that the Nubian rulers wanted to promote their Theban supporters at the expense of older families that flourished during the Libyan Period and whose members were mainly prophets in the service of Amun. A resolute promotion and furnishing of cult and clergy of the old Theban god Montu could have allowed the new rulers to privilege their partisans without plainly injuring other cults and their priest-hoods.

Kahl, Jochem / El-Hamrawi, Mahmoud / Verhoeven, Ursula

The Asyut Project: Thirteenth Season of Fieldwork (2017)

S. 137-148, Taf. 2-8

The thirteenth season of fieldwork in the ancient necropolis of Asyut (Gebel Asyut al-gharbi) focused on Tomb I, V and the Coptic hermit's cell J11.3. In Tomb I, a decorated chamber was reached in the main shaft. In addition, the tomb of the nomarch Mesehti was relocated.

Krauss, Rolf

Über die L-förmigen Schattenuhren und die Schlacht von Megiddo

S. 149-175

A horizontal ruler with an hour scale and a vertical shadow-throwing block are the component parts of a shadow clock. Such devices are attested by a few specimens (complete and fragmentary) and in illustrated texts of the New Kingdom and the Roman Period. The article provides an explanation of how Borchardt tested whether shadow clocks measure temporal hours. Also considered are: (1) the possibility that an additional transversal bar could cast a shadow on the ruler throughout the year; (2) the proportional relationship of the two shadow clocks in Berlin; (3) reconstruction of the hour scale of the shadow clock depicted in the geographical papyrus from Tanis; (4) how the turning of the shadow mentioned in the report about the Battle of Megiddo could have been determined; and (5) interpretation of the interval of seven hours mentioned in the Megiddo report. Concluding comments address inter alia the problem of arithmetically defined hour scales versus uniform measurement of time and whether the counting of hours with a shadow clock began at daybreak or sunrise.

Miniaci, Gianluca / Haynes, Joyce / Lacovara, Peter

Heart-scarabs in the transition between the Second Intermediate Period and the early Eighteenth Dynasty: BMFA 72.1346

S. 177-182, Taf. 9

The heart scarab of king Sobekemsaf in the British Museum is one of the earliest and most familiar examples of heart scarabs, but a long unrecognized parallel to this famous scarab can be found in the collection of the Department of Ancient Egyptian, Nubian and Near Eastern Art of the Ancient World Section of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (BMFA 72.1346). The scarab represents an important transitional type in the evolution of the heart-scarab between the end of the Second Intermediate Period and the mid Eighteenth Dynasty.

Morales, Antonio J. / El-Hady, Rawda Abd / Accetta, Kelly / Arranz, Marta / Bardají, Teresa / Carrillo, Manuel F. / Celis D'Amico, Flavio / Díaz, Carmen / Dorado, Enrique / Echeverría, Ernesto / Falk, Sebastian / Gracia, Carlos / Ikram, Salima / Illana, Sofía / Kruck, Elisabeth / Luciañez, Miriam / Martínez, Oscar / Meza, Delaminet / Mora, Patricia / Ortiz, Jónatan / Osman, Mohamed / Sánchez, Raúl / Serova, Dina / Shared, Hazem / Spinelli, Daniel / Tarek, Ahmed / Yamamoto, Kei

The Middle Kingdom Theban Project: Preliminary report on the University of Alcalá Expedition to Deir el-Bahari, Fourth Season (2018)

S. 183-221, Taf. 10-18

The current report presents the archaeological, epigraphic, conservation, geological, and architectural works 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 fourth season (March-April 2018). In this season, the archaeological team expanded its concession, with the incorporation of two new areas in the eastern side of the necropolis of Deir el-Bahari (tombs TT316, MMA519, MMA520, and E1) and the Asasif cemetery (TT103, TT366). The expedition continued with its work in the mortuary complexes of Henenu (TT313) and Ipi (TT315), initiated the study of the tombs at the eastern area, excavated the entrance and main corridor of a new tomb (E1) in this part of the necropolis, and studied the epigraphic and architectural issues in the tombs of Dagi (TT103) and Djari (TT366).

Sjaastad, Espen

The Egyptian Reel

S. 223-239

Fishing historians have repeatedly indicated that use of the Egyptian reel was limited to hippopotamus hunting. The origin of this myth appears to rest on a simple misreading of Wilkinson's *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians*, while its persistence in part may be attributed to inconsistent terminology. Evidence available from four tomb paintings indicates that the reel was used in spearfishing, while its use in hippopotamus hunting is unsupported. Development of the reel can plausibly be traced to the combination of the common stick and the common handle. The legacy of the Egyptian reel is uncertain, although analogies found in some modern reels echo the appeal of its simple construction.

Soleiman, Saleh

Three Inscribed Joined Blocks of Seshemnefer. Discovered Recently at Saqqara

S. 241-259, Taf. 19-24

This article concerns three recently discovered Old Kingdom inscribed joined limestone blocks at Saqqara. The blocks are described, their scene is explained and texts are translated. Commentary on the decoration will accompany the descriptions and translations, comparing their text and scene with those texts and scenes of a similar kind. Suggestions will be introduced to attempt to complete the missing part.

Stefanovic, Danijela

The holders of the title *ḥrj n tm*

S. 261-272

The paper examines the late Middle Kingdom title *ḥrj n tm*. Based on the various sources where the title is attested, as well as on the titles of the officials associated with the bearers of the title *ḥrj n tm*, it seems that they were involved in various activities, especially in the security sector of the corvée labour organisation.

Di Teodoro, Micòl

The scribes of the *ḥnrt wr* Senebeni and Sobekhotep (Stela Edinburgh A.1951.344)

S. 273-292, Taf. 25-26

This paper presents the Middle Kingdom funerary stela Edinburgh A.1951.344, commemorating the scribe of the *ḥnrt wr* Senebeni, in its association with other monuments recording Senebeni and his son, the scribe of the *ḥnrt wr* Sobekhotep: Cairo CG 20145, Guimet C8, Marseille 228, and Tübingen 458. These stelae are important sources for the exploration of kinship ties and working relationships of individuals associated with different administrative units during the late Middle Kingdom. Special emphasis will be given to the institution *ḥnrt wr*, whose roles can be better defined by examining the type of function titles held by relatives and colleagues of Senebeni and Sobekhotep.

Thijs, Ad

The Ramesside Section of the Serapeum

S. 293-318

This article tries to harmonise our present day knowledge of the Ramesside part of the Serapeum and the Isolated Tombs with the information supplied by Auguste Mariette. From the development of the concept of multiple burials under prince Khaemwase it is argued that work on the Lesser Vaults may have begun a little earlier than hitherto presumed. The number of bulls ascribed by Mariette to Ramses II and XI is questioned and an alternative model is offered. Reasons are given to disconnect Ramses II from the southern end of the central corridor and it is postulated that in this part of the Serapeum the burials ran from north to south. The order of burial chambers O and I is discussed in relation to the date of the extension of the central corridor to the north. Finally, the old problem of the 21st Dynasty burials is restated in the light of the outcome of the study of the 19th and 20th Dynasty burials.