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Table of Contents and Abstracts

Brian Parkinson Tutankhamen on Trial: Egyptian Nationalism and the Court Case for the Pharaoh's Artifacts

Abstract

Although historians such as Jankowski, Gershoni, and Reid have greatly contributed to the study of Pharonicist nationalism, little is known regarding the effect of the court case over the pharaoh's artifacts on Pharonicism. There are two perspectives that emerge from the literature: 1) that the discovery of the Pharaoh Tutankhamen represented symbolic reawakening of ancient Egypt for Pharonicists and 2) that the dispute led to calls for a nationalization of the field of Egyptology. This study, however, endeavors to reevaluate the conflict in terms of a more imperialist context and provide greater nuance to an under researched topic. An analysis of primary source material in Arabic, English, and French produces the conclusions that: 1) Pharaonicist nationalism represented an indigenous ideology that could compete with imperialism and 2) that both parties in the dispute claimed to be acting on behalf of science, meanwhile condemning the opposition for being more concerned with their reputation than the condition of the artifacts. Ultimately, the Egyptian government used the discovery of the Pharaoh Tutankhamen to assert its dominance over foreign Egyptologists and reassess the deleterious nature of the Capitulations.

André J. Veldmeijer The 'Rope Cave' at Mersa / Wadi Gawasis
and Chiara Zazzaro,
with contributions
by Alan J. Clapham,
Caroline R.
Cartwright and
Fredrik Hagen

Abstract

The site of Mersa/Wadi Gawasis (Egyptian Red Sea Coast) has been identified as the pharaonic harbour S3ww, which was used for sea-faring expeditions during the Middle Kingdom. The excavations recovered, among others, many shipping related objects (such as ship timber and anchors). Perhaps the most remarkable find, however, and unprecedented in the Egyptian archaeology is the cave in which shipping ropes are stored. Here, we present the analysis and offer suggestions for the function of these ropes.

Rania Merzeban Unusual smA tAwy Scenes in Egyptian Temples

Abstract

The figurative program in Egyptian temple includes a few representations of exceptional alteration of royal features when compared with the usually attested scene constituents. The research is a textual and pictorial study aimed at cataloguing and examining the smA tAwy scenes and their accompanying inscriptions in New Kingdom temples, in addition to comparing

them with unusual representations attested of the same type. Two scene types were studied; those attested on temple walls depicting the smA binding being performed by two divinities in the presence of the king, and those attested on bark stands depicting the smA binding being performed either by the king or by two divinities.

The research includes a detailed analysis of the texts and of the iconographic elements constituting the scenes. The context of the scenes might be alluding to iconographic expression and implying a certain symbolism. It is within this context of artistic expressions that the scenes could be alluding to the possible issue of divine kingship.

Barbara A. Richter The Amduat and its Relationship to the Architecture of Early 18th
Dynasty Royal Burial Chambers

Abstract

The Amduat, a new genre of funerary literature chosen by the Thutmoside kings to decorate their tombs, describes the journey through the twelve hours of the night by the sun god Ra, arising reborn at sunrise. Few studies have examined the ways in which the texts and pictures of this composition work together with the architecture of the tombs to create a synthetic whole. Following Roehrig's suggestion that the layout of the tomb of Thutmose III (KV 34) reflects concepts from the Amduat itself, this paper delves more deeply into the decorative and architectural relationships of the burial chamber of KV 34 and also examines the other two pre-Amarna tombs with complete versions of the Amduat (KV 35 and KV 22) to see the ways in which succeeding kings utilized this Netherworld text. The investigation revealed that KV 34 represents a true synthesis of decoration and architecture, transforming the burial chamber into a working microcosm of the Netherworld and emphasizing the identification of the king with the unified Ra-Osiris in order to ensure his potential for rebirth. In addition, it was discovered that the Litany of Ra's textual and pictorial decoration works together with the most critical section of the Amduat to reinforce this important identification. Succeeding kings elaborated and expanded the architecture and decoration of their tombs in order to describe ever more fully the afterlife in both its solar and Osirian aspects, striving to guarantee their protection, regeneration, and ascent to the sky for eternity.

Schafik Allam Islamic Foundations (*waqf*) in Egypt (Back into Pharaonic Times)

Abstract

This article examines briefly the Islamic term *waqf* and its uses within Islamic culture and proposes several areas where its function derives from earlier ancient Egyptian legal practices.

Frank Müller-Römer A New Consideration of the Construction Methods of the Ancient
Egyptian Pyramids

Abstract

Despite the wealth of books and articles published on the pyramids of the Old Kingdom, and the wide variety of suggestions offered with reference to the construction process itself, timing of the

building schedule, technical devices, and workforce employed, no conclusive explanation has been proposed so far.

All previous solutions involving ramps start from the assumption that the blocks were hauled up by means of sledges pulled by bulls or man-power. Such a transport method requires long ramps with moderate inclination and large sledges; moreover, it raises the question whether enough workforce was available. Hardly any convincing suggestions have been made to explain how the works at the top were carried out or how the casing was dressed, nor are there any convincing building time calculations. The main shortcoming of the previous publications seems to be that archaeological findings are often not considered sufficiently.

I argue that for several reasons, perpendicular and spiral ramps are not likely to have played a significant role in the construction of the Old Kingdom pyramids. Rather, from the pyramid of Menkaure onwards, steep ramps erected parallel to the sides of the core steps were used to haul up building material with winches (rollers). In the following building phase, a working platform was attached to the pyramid's faces to enable safe laying of the casing, setting of the pyramidion, and dressing of the casing blocks starting from the top, as they had been left in boss during laying.

Finally, schedule calculations are made for the construction of the Red Pyramid and the Pyramid of Khufu. The resulting building times agree with the time frame currently suggested for the reign of the respective rulers, and the building times as far as they are known today.

Rasha Metawi The Stela of the Chief Interior-Overseer to the Treasurer !rw-nfr (Cairo Museum CG 20563)

Abstract

This paper is the publication of a remarkable stela from Abydos currently displayed at the Cairo Museum CG20563. The stela belongs to “the Chief Interior-Overseer to the Treasurer” Hereu-nefer. The stela is fascinating because of the good quality of workmanship, the clear arrangement of texts and figures, and its fine state of preservation. The significance of publishing the stela of !rw-nfr is threefold. First, it provides a clear and almost complete genealogy of the family of its owner. Second, it furnishes a reference to the rarely attested title: *imy-r a-Xnwty wr n imy-r xtmt*. Third, it uses three different filiation formulae (A ms(t).n C, A ir(t).n C, and A ir(t).n B) simultaneously, an interesting feature that is employed here as a dating criterion.

Robert M. Porter A Network of 22nd – 26th Dynasty Genealogies

Abstract

A genealogical chart is proposed which, if correct, shows a shortened period for the 22nd – 26th Dynasty.

Mark Trumpour The “Father of Egyptology” in Canada
and Teresa Schultz

Abstract

Material from the excavations of William Matthew Flinders Petrie is identified in five museums in Canada. The material is described briefly, along with the sites from which it came. Included are brief discussions regarding information gaps found within museum records and the resultant uncertainty regarding provenance and/or excavator of any number of museum artefacts.

Randa Baligh Three Middle Kingdom Stelae from the Egyptian Museum in Cairo

Abstract

The article will present three unpublished stelae from the Egyptian Museum in Cairo (JE 45246=CG 20810, JE 39069=CG 20803, JE 36422=CG 20800). They all fall within the range of the Middle Kingdom and the early First Intermediate Period. The first two are round-topped stelae, while the third is a rectangular stela. The stelae are all made out of limestone and tend to be in a reasonably good state of preservation, although the third suffers from some damage to the faces of the figures and to the sides. The stelae all have more than one person and contain offering formulae. The transcription, transliteration and translation of the texts will be presented with comments on style and dating.

Elena Pischikova Tomb of Karakhamun (TT 223) in the South Asasif and a “Lost” Capital

Abstract

Excavations in the tomb of Karakhamun (TT 223), an official from the early Kushite period in Egypt, have produced a number of interesting finds. This short report details several offering scenes and architectural features from the First and Second Pillared Halls including an example of a “lost” liliform capital.

Jacobus van Dijk New Evidence on the Length of the Reign of Horemheb

Abstract

Based upon new finds from excavations at the tomb of Horemheb in the Valley of the Kings (KV 57) the author discusses the probable length of the reign of Horemheb of the 18th Dynasty. After noting the findings of numerous wine jar labels, the initial interpretation supports a reign length of 14 years with probable burial at the beginning of the 15th regnal year at the latest. A survey of the many discussions of length of Horemheb’s reign is included.

Stefan Bojowald Noch einmal zur ifnw “Schlange” in Siut V, Zeile 48

Abstract:

In this article, the word “ifnw“ from Siut V, line 48 is once again considered critically. It is concluded that the word could be an alternative form of the “Hfnw” – snake. The phenomenon is based on the phonetic change “i” – “H”/“H” – “i” which is known in other cases, too.

Book Reviews

Miroslav Bárta. *Abusir V: The Cemeteries at Abusir South I*. With a contribution by Viktor Černý and Eugen Strouhal. (Leslie Anne Warden)

John Coleman Darnell and Colleen Manassa. *Tutankhamun's Armies: Battle and Conquest During Ancient Egypt's Late Eighteenth Dynasty*. (Nicholas Wernick)

Sylvie Marchand, ed., *Cahiers de la céramique égyptienne*. Vol. 7. (Susan Allen)