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Rehab Assem, University of Helwan, Cairo, Egypt: *A Study on a Title*

In this paper, I present a study on the occurrences of the title s3b ʿd-mr 'Judge and Boundary Official' through the attestations of it in Porter and Moss. I present the title holder, his other titles and formulae which the objects, attesting the title, contain. The more recent collection of references in Jones would be profitable to enrich this study, and to discuss the function of this title. A table will be given after each case is discussed separately, and the titles will be given in their context (whether in the tomb itself, or on a false-door or lintel or offering-basin), with references added. The title of my interest here s3b ʿd-mr is translated variously as juridical official or senior administrator. Porter and Moss render it as boundary official. Murray gives a list of attestations to it from the Old Kingdom. Garcia explains that the title s3b ʿd-mr is attested at least from the end of the 3rd Dynasty, and survived well beyond the Old Kingdom. The title does not seem to have had an unspecified relation with the territorial Egyptian administration; it appears frequently in the titles of viziers or those whose roles attached to the royal palace, to offices of the capital or to pyramids. The title is applied sometimes to a divinity in the Pyramid Texts. The element s3b indicates a dignitary with a direct relation to the office of vizier, and consequently would belong to the central administration of the country and would be attached to the archives and central offices of the capital.

Masahiro Baba, University of Cardiff, UK: *Specialization in Predynastic Pottery: Standardized Straw-Tempered Ware at Hierakonpolis*

In archaeology it is considered that craft specialization could be correlated closely with the political economy of a complex society, and there have been accumulated discussions and research on the theory and practical approaches to the specialization. In Egypt, research has identified specialized production in Predynastic society, particularly with respect to pottery production. However, there have been few empirical studies to provide unambiguous evidence in support of the assertion. Recent excavations on HK 11C of Hierakonpolis revealed remains of pottery kilns where a large quantity of sherds was retrieved. The majority of the sherds are from straw-tempered jars dating to Naqada II which appear to be homogeneous in their morphology and rim diameter. In this paper, based on the metric data of the sherd assemblage, specialization of pottery production in the Predynastic period is examined from the viewpoint of standardization, efficiency and mode of production.

Patricia Berg, Helsinki University, Finland: *Perspective on Travelling in the Texts from Deir el-Medina*

Many of the ancient Egyptian literary tales have a protagonist performing some kind of journey as a part of the main plot. As literary tales, these are presumably fictional, where the travelling is used as a way to express a transition, a “crossing of a border” from the real world into a fictional one. Egypt represents here the real world and a distant foreign region the fictional world.

My current research in progress looks at perspectives on travelling as referred to in literary versus non-literary texts found in the workmen’s village of Deir el-Medina. The literary texts reflect on cultural knowledge at Deir el-Medina; what kind of fictional journey related issues the villagers were acquainted with, whereas non-literary texts, especially private letters, convey real life knowledge and attitudes towards travelling and the foreign, which presumably was quite different from how it was presented in the literary tales.

The paper forms a part of my PhD thesis, which is provisionally titled “Perspective on travelling in the literary and non-literary texts from the New Kingdom”.

Dan Boatright, University of Liverpool, UK : *The Realities of Battle in Ancient Egypt*

The ancient Egyptians portrayed themselves as more than adept at preparing and executing a battle plan and this is clearly shown in the archaeological and textual record. There is, however, a tendency in the Egyptian literary and pictorial record to oversimplify the nature of battle, being an idealisation of the real situation, purely focused on the role of the king or the service to the king by an elite individual. But in reality how true was this? Hanson (1991) describes the ancient Greek experience of warfare as being the bloody pit of an ugly cockfight, which would often become a deliberate mini-holocaust. With this in mind, could the experience of the Egyptian soldier be as clinical as is often suggested by modern scholars?

Looking at texts and depictions from the New Kingdom the experience of the common soldier will be assessed. What was expected of an individual while death and destruction rained down on the battlefield? Did the Egyptians merely use threats of aggression as a means to control their vassals or was this ‘artistic licence’?

Supplemented with evidence from other cultures, the potential hardships and experiences of battle are the topics of this paper.

Jenefer Cockitt, KNH Centre for Biomedical Egyptology, UK: *Climatic Change in the Early Pharaonic Period; A Re-evaluation of the Evidence.*

There has been a considerable amount of literature produced discussing the possibility that a change in the climate of ancient Egypt led to the collapse of the Old Kingdom at the end of the 6th Dynasty. This is an old, and well documented, theory stretching back to the work of Bell in the 1930s. However, modern Egyptologists are generally sceptical about whether there was a significant climatic change and, if it did exist, that it had the potential to be the sole cause of the decline of the Old Kingdom.

Here, a re-evaluation of the available evidence is presented. A combination of archaeological, historical, climatic and geological data sources are considered, and a picture of our understanding of the environment of Egypt during this period is built up. There can be little doubt that there was a change in climatic conditions, not only in

Egypt but throughout the Mediterranean and Europe during this period. However, further work is needed to produce a firmer chronology of the environmental changes, in order to be able to compare these directly with the social and political changes occurring during the early Pharaonic period.

David Counsell, KNH Centre for Biomedical Egyptology, UK: *Cocaine and Nicotine in Ancient Egypt?*

The widely reported discovery of cocaine and nicotine in Egyptian mummies caused considerable controversy during the mid 1990s and has yet to be adequately explained. Reviewing this discovery in the light of new evidence from our own work and that of others allows conclusions to be drawn that cast doubt on the findings of these researchers and the subsequent theories regarding a transatlantic drug trade in the 2nd millennium B.C.

Nicotine:- Review of the nicotine levels reported in the original studies show comparability with those found in later studies and are consistent with nicotine consumed in the diet from plants, for example celery, known to the ancient Egyptians.

Cocaine:- Although found in almost all samples in the original studies, more recent studies, including our own work on samples from a number of mummies, from a variety of sources, has failed to demonstrate cocaine. The levels originally reported were at the limit for reliable detection applying analytical standards for the time and are at levels considered inconclusive by other laboratories.

Jennifer Cromwell, University of Liverpool, UK: *Unpublished Coptic Documents in Manchester's John Rylands Library (Brief communication)*

The John Rylands Coptic collection comprises ostraca, papyri and texts written on paper and parchment. The majority of this collection was acquired in 1901 from Lord Crawford. Walter Crum, in his *Catalogue of the Coptic Manuscripts in the Collection of the John Rylands Library* (1909), published 478 of the non-ostraca items. The bulk of these catalogued texts are written in the Sahidic dialect and date from the 4th Century onwards. They include biblical, liturgical and apocryphal texts, legal documents and letters. This catalogued material however constitutes less than half of the collection. The 47 ostraca are uncatalogued, as are a further 7 boxes of textual material, currently divided into the categories 'Coptic Limbo', consisting of 506 fragments in boxes 1-4, and 'Coptic Limbo Additional', miscellaneous uncounted fragments in boxes 5-7. This paper is an introduction to and overview of this 'limbo'-status corpus.

Alvaro Figueiredo, University College London, UK: *The Lisbon Mummy Project: Preliminary Results of the MDCT Study of the Animal Mummies in the National Museum of Archaeology, Lisbon (Poster presentation)*

In April 2007 the animal mummies in the Egyptian Collection of the National Museum of Archaeology, Lisbon, were subjected to a radiological examination using a state of the art medical CT scanner (MDCT / 64 slices), at the premises of IMI (Imagens Médicas Integradas), in Lisbon. High resolution imaging, showing great detail, was obtained for a pottery bird coffin, still sealed and containing the remains of

a mummified bird, a wrapped falcon, a wrapped ibis and 4 juvenile crocodile mummies. The results of the radiological study were analysed through several 2D and 3D processing modes, providing information regarding the mummification techniques employed, species identification and possible causes of death.

This work was carried out by Alvaro Figueiredo (University College London/Museu Nacional de Arqueologia, Lisbon), Carlos Prates and Sandra Sousa (Imagens Médicas Integradas, Lisbon) and Luis Raposo (Museu Nacional de Arqueologia, Lisbon).

Jacky Finch, KNH Centre for Biomedical Egyptology, UK: *Walk Like an Egyptian - Religious Ritual or the Dawn of Prosthetic Medicine?*

The *raison d'être* of mummification was to physically preserve the corpse and transform the body into an arrested state for all eternity. Stabilisation and restoration of the earthly body became intertwined with the rehabilitation of the soul, restorations representing a form of religious ritual. Examples are many and varied, some simple, others beautifully executed. Examination of two, however pose particular questions. Are these more than post-mortem examples of the embalmers' art? Are these indeed pre-mortem examples of cosmetic or even functional prostheses?

The earliest prosthesis has been dated to 300BCE. The two examples considered here predate this by between 300 and 700 years. According to Ott (2002), "The history of prosthetics is largely unexplored; much research needs to be done... At present there are few scholars working in this area."

What emerges from the preliminary findings presented in this paper highlights the multidisciplinary nature that such research demands along with its associated problems. The possibility that prosthetic medicine began several hundred years earlier than previously thought and as such could be credited to the ancient Egyptians remains the main focus. Biomechanical assessment of replicas will provide the vital data on which such judgements will eventually be made.

Jacky Finch, KNH Centre for Biomedical Egyptology, UK: *The Scientific Contribution of Imaging in Egyptology: the 'Virtual Unwrapping' of a Mummified Limb.*

PURPOSE: Radiographic imaging of a Ptolemaic mummy in 1964 revealed an artificial left upper limb attached to a deformed distal forearm. Until 2005 the internal structure of the artificial limb remained unresolved, the nature of the deformity speculative. Modern imaging techniques were applied to further define the construction of the artificial limb and aetiology of the skeletal deformity.

METHOD: Imaging included AP and lateral radiographs plus computed tomography (CT). In conjunction with original radiographs of the intact mummy, the nature of the restored limb was reassessed and differential diagnoses (DD) of the deformity determined.

RESULTS: Radiographs revealed a complex construction of linen and reeds. The tapered radius and ulna with defective distal regions suggested a dysplasia (DD = neurofibromatosis, Madelung type deformity, amniotic bands).

CONCLUSION: Modern imaging techniques have confirmed a post mortem restoration. The most likely aetiology of the transverse deformity is amniotic band syndrome.

This work was carried out by Jacky Finch, Rosalie David and Judith Adams (University of Manchester).

Henning Franzmeier, University of Göttingen, Germany: *Emic Ancient Egyptian terms related to wells and cisterns*

In the course of archaeological research in Egypt one often encounters the question of appropriate typologies. In most cases one chooses a modern, hence an *etic* typology, in order to solve the archaeological problems. Therefore the modern typology is bound to the problem one wants to solve.

As sometimes it is interesting to deal with the *emic* terminology for reconstructing the past, the Egyptian situation, with lots of surviving texts, is predestined for this way.

Having conducted research on Egyptian wells and cisterns, I am going to show with this case study what information might be added by a deeper understanding of the Egyptian terms and where the major problems are.

The main result of this brief study is to show that the meanings of the ancient terms do not meet modern typologies. Every text has to be analyzed separately with a careful consideration of the context. Being aware of these problems, the texts can indeed add to our knowledge of ancient technology.

Victoria Gashe, KNH Centre for Biomedical Egyptology, UK: *Evidence for Predynastic and Old Kingdom Burial Practices: An Assessment of the Use of Early Excavation Reports*

Tracing the evolution of mummification and other burial practices in Predynastic and Old Kingdom Egypt has always presented problems for the researcher – well-preserved bodies are few, and those that do remain are often not available for scientific analysis due to their rarity and therefore value. Many important sites from this period were excavated in the first half of the 20th century, and records from this time are lacking in the attention to detail that would be standard in today's excavations. Frustratingly for today's researchers, the majority of human burials uncovered were re-buried on site with only a cursory mention in the reports. So does this mean that all hope of discovering the evolution of burial practices in early Egypt has been lost?

This paper will look at the value of early excavation reports in improving our current knowledge of the burial practices in use during the Predynastic period and the Old Kingdom, and will outline the information that they can contribute to our knowledge of this subject.

Kenneth Griffin, University of Swansea, UK: *A Curious Female Figurine in the Egypt Centre Collection, Swansea.*

The purpose of this paper is to re-examine a 'Ptah-Sokar-Osiris' figure, (W2051a) belonging to the Egypt Centre, Swansea. The figure was extensively examined in the early 1980's during the ongoing cataloguing of the collection. Kate Bosse-Griffiths, the then curator, identified it as belonging to the Ptah-Sokar-Osiris back panel, (W2051). Recently however, new theories and interpretations of W2051a have tended to disassociate the object with that of a Ptah-Sokar-Osiris figure. Close examination of the figure shows that it was undoubtedly not that of a Ptah-Sokar-Osiris but is a figurine of a goddess. In 2006 the figurine was removed from the Ptah-

Sokar-Osiris display and placed in the case containing statues of gods and goddesses. This paper will give a detailed description, and look at the history of the object. Both old and new interpretations of the figure will be put forward, and arguments provided in support and against each of the theories.

Meg Gundlach, University of Swansea, UK: *The Historiography of Asasif and a Changing Focus*

The necropolis of Asasif has long been a favorite topic of both tourists and scholars for its enormous dimensions and fascinating decorative schemes. Study of the tombs, particularly those of the Late Period, were studied from the earliest days of Egyptology, beginning with the earliest academic explorers of the 1700s, and continuing until the present day. However, the focus of such study has changed drastically, most noticeable being the consideration of the “dominant” burial of the region. In early studies, the tomb most often remarked upon was Theban Tomb 33, the burial of Pedamenope. However, more modern takes on this topic have shifted strongly to Theban Tomb 34, relegating Pedamenope to virtual obscurity. It is the purpose of this study to distinguish the changing focus on the burials of Asasif, as well as the possible motivations for the shift, and what that change can illustrate about the changing attitudes of the field of Egyptology.

Amr Gaber, University of Durham, UK: *The God and Goddesses of the Central Hall*

As the Central Hall possesses a very strategic location in the Egyptian temples of the Ptolemaic period, there are certain deities connected with it. Accordingly, the present paper deals mainly with the gods and goddesses of the Central Hall of the Egyptian temples of the Ptolemaic period. Four temples are studied within the framework of this paper: Edfu, Dendera, Philae and Kom-Ombo. Thus, the main aims are: firstly, to investigate the textual evidence which links this hall to an Ennead or a particular group of deities. Secondly, to examine the pectoral evidence of the different deities represented on the walls of these halls. Thirdly, to find out if there is a fixed pattern used to decorate the walls of the halls in question with certain deities. Ultimately, with the new valuable information introduced by the Book of the Temple about the decoration of the temple, a general evaluation is presented.

Lucile Haguët, Centre de Recherche en Égyptologie de la Sorbonne (CRES), Université Paris-IV Sorbonne, France: *Aegyptus or the Western Conception of Egypt from the 15th to the 18th Century*

This paper proposes a reflexion on the concept of ‘Egypt of the West’. Many studies have been published on egyptomania or egyptophily. However, these notions are not as inclusive as the one summarized by the expression ‘Egypt of the West’: Egyptomania is an art movement, while egyptophily only designates the positive expression of an interest towards Egypt. To this day, no real attempt to define the odd Egyptian object elaborated in the West has ever been proposed. To distinguish it from true Egypt, I chose to call it Aegyptus, a word which is largely employed in modern times, especially in 15th to 18th century maps. Aegyptus is well documented by maps, a type of source my analysis is largely based on. Indeed, thanks to its encyclopedic aims, cartography is a particularly relevant documentation for the definition of

Aegyptus and for the study of its various aspects. The complex nature of this mosaic concept makes it an uneasy one to define, for it refuses to limit itself to a word, a period or even a definite place. This study aims at shedding a new light on our understanding of the Western imaginary of Egypt by showing how Aegyptus goes far beyond the restricted and shattered clichés such as the pyramids and the episode of the Exodus and is, instead, a compact one piece concept.

Sarah Jackman, University of Swansea, UK: *Kings' Crowns in Ancient Egypt*

Crowns are found almost everywhere in the art of ancient Egypt, and yet many people see them without actually looking at them. Details are missed, and often even the type of crown is not acknowledged, in part because no certainty exists as to the symbolism, meaning and even reasons behind the use of many of the crowns. This paper will present a proposed methodology to redress this, focusing on kings' crowns from the earliest representations of the Predynastic Period through to the early years of the Middle Kingdom. By using representations of the king on palettes, maceheads, temple walls and as statues, and noting the crown type he wears, this study will chart where the different crown types were used in order to establish patterns of use. This will allow an examination of what these patterns suggest about the symbolism of the different crowns and a comparison with previous scholarship on the subject.

Sarah-Jane Langley, University of Liverpool, UK: *A Study Of Ivory In Predynastic Egypt*

Ivory is well attested in Egyptian funerary assemblages and temple deposits from the earliest times, with the two main sources available undoubtedly being the elephant and hippopotamus. It is a fair assumption, based on climate patterns and change at the time, that elephants had permanently migrated further south by the Predynastic period and were no longer found in Upper Egypt. Hippopotami, however, were found throughout the Nile valley and delta until the seventeenth century. This study will look at the development of ivory leading up to the dynastic period. Using as a basis the major sites of Badari and Naqada, I will address the following questions - what do the ivory deposits from these sites tell us about the sources and use of ivory over a period of time? Where there any major changes with either of these or do we see a continuation of traditions? Where there regional differences in how ivory was used? Finally I will look in a wider context at what other questions are posed with the development of ivory work in the earliest periods of Egypt's history.

Francis Lankester, University of Durham, UK: *Experiencing the Eastern Desert Rock Art*

In the last decade the rock art of Egypt's Eastern Desert has been comprehensively surveyed. Added to Winkler's 1930s work and the UNESCO inspired expeditions of the 1960's a considerable corpus of petroglyphs is now available. Dating and interpretation are problematic. While patination and superimpositions are rarely useable, and scientific dating unavailable, stylistic comparison with Nile Valley artefacts remains the main method employed. While utilising stylistic parallels, this paper argues that experiencing the rock art in its landscape is key to understanding the meaning of the rock art and the motivations of its creators and that a phenomenological approach to interpretation is useful.

Steven J. Larkman, Mount Royal College, Calgary, Canada: *Identifying the Great Overlords of the Nome*

Identifying the Great Overlords of the Nome can be one of the most complex research problems in the study of the First Intermediate Period in Egyptology. There have been no standardized identification rules in the literature for the identification of the officials that are called the Great Overlords of the Nome. The most common title used in the Egyptological research that has been applied to these officials is the Greek term Nomarch. This presentation will look at all the commonly used terms that have been applied to the officials, and the history of the various terms that have been used by Egyptologists to identify this class of officials. This paper will finally look at the titles that the Great Overlords actually held, to see how they would identify themselves. These actual titles are used by some researchers in the Egyptological literature. In the end I will look at the known Egyptian titles these officials actually held and how they relate to the titles applied by Egyptologists.

Kate Liszka, University of Pennsylvania, USA: *Water Basins in Middle Kingdom Planned Settlements: an Architectural Feature of Hospitality and Bureaucracy*

The bureaucracy of the Middle Kingdom was extensive and well organized. Evidence for administrative practices is found in the archaeological remains of Middle Kingdom planned settlements throughout Egypt. The spatial design of many of these planned settlements follows similar patterns, and their buildings contain architectural features that serve similar functions. Water basins frequently occur in the design of buildings in these planned settlements.

This paper studies the archaeological context of water basins in Middle Kingdom settlements. It intends to demonstrate that water basins occur in prominent and central areas associated with administrative activities and also area of domestic activities. Middle Kingdom architects purposely included this feature in locations around which people would congregate and linger for extended periods of time while conducting business. Decorative water basins served as an elaborate and central display of the rooms in which they were placed. During the Middle Kingdom, providing water for guests or subordinates appears to have been a social obligation for hosts as well as patrons. The appearance of water basins in both social contexts suggests the conflation of private residences with administrative centers in Middle Kingdom planned settlements.

Natalie McCreesh , KNH Centre for Biomedical Egyptology, UK: *Scientific Analysis of the Black Coating Found on a Mummy from the Manchester Museum*

On public display at the Manchester Museum are a collection of human mummies. One of them named Perenbast, still fully wrapped in her coffin, has a thick black coating over the bandages, which is most unusual.

It was decided that an analytical investigation of the mummy would be conducted, as part of a study into the funerary anointing of the body in ancient Egypt. The aim of the investigation was to identify the black coating, which has previously been hypothesised as bitumen or a plant resin. Through the use of various scientific

techniques (light and electron microscopy, energy dispersive spectroscopy) the initial results provide evidence that the coating was a mineral or plant resin and not a painted/pigment based coating.

Further analysis through mass spectroscopy will elucidate the chemical composition of the mummy's coating, thus allowing further speculation as to the purpose of covering the body with the substance.

Natalie McCreesh, KNH Centre for Biomedical Egyptology, UK: *Microscopic Analyses of Hair from an Ancient Egyptian Mummy c.1473 B.C (Poster presentation)*

As part of a study into the anointing of the body, during funerary ritual in ancient Egypt, the hair of an ancient Egyptian mummy was analysed. Microscopic techniques were used for the analysis, including types of light microscopy and environmental scanning electron microscopy. From the study two distinct types of coating were found present on the hair.

From this it was possible to conclude that there were two distinct coatings, one likely to have been used in the preservation of the body during mummification and a much finer coating, which may have been applied for anointing / ritual purposes.

As this is only the preliminary stage of the study much more work must be done before exact conclusions can be made. Future work will include analysis with infrared spectroscopy and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry, to identify the two different coatings and their chemical composition, then to determine their purpose in being applied to the hair at death.

This work was carried out by Natalie McCreesh, A. P. Gize and J. Denton (University of Manchester).

Lidija McKnight, KNH Centre for Biomedical Egyptology, UK: *Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? - A Radiological Study of Three Museum Oddities*

Three previously unstudied museum specimens of dubious provenance were studied using conventional radiography and computed tomography (CT scanning) in the hope of identifying the nature of their contents. Two displayed the conical form characteristic of mummified birds and the third resembled a small human 'doll'. All three mummies displayed human facial features and two were presented in wooden 'coffins'. Museum records suggested that the mummies could be modern fakes. Conventional radiology revealed that all three mummies were pseudo-mummies containing no human or animal skeletal material. They all appear to have been given human facial features through the addition of a 'mask' made from a plaster-like substance. The doll-like mummy appears to have been created using mud or clay formed around a central stick used to support the 'body'.

Computed tomography demonstrated that the composition of the layers of bandages used in the mummification of one mummy closely resembled that witnessed in ancient Egyptian animal mummies. It is likely that this specimen was an ancient pseudo-mummy to which had been applied a facial mask of plaster at a later stage. Radiology has been successful in portraying an insight into these specimens however the reasons behind this phenomenon remain purely speculative.

Ryan Metcalfe, KNH Centre for Biomedical Egyptology, UK: *The Tutankhamouse Experiment – Investigating Tissue Changes During Mummification.*

Experimental models have proved invaluable in improving our knowledge of the ancient Egyptians' mummification techniques. Though they have been used for a long time and in a variety of forms, they have almost exclusively been used to verify the recorded methods and determine the finer, practical details of how the process was carried out. Whilst this has provided a wealth of information on the preparation stages and the final result, the intervening stage, where degradation is halted and the soft tissues are stabilised, has remained something of a closed book, in which it is often presumed that the water is simply drawn from the body, drying it slowly but steadily until it is ready for wrapping and internment.

Whilst this may appear to be the case on a visible level, at the microscopic and molecular level the process is far more complex. The effects of burial in natron on histology and protein preservation will be discussed in this presentation, as will the potential impact of future models on improving experimental design and reducing the use of irreplaceable ancient tissue in research that has little or no chance of success with today's analytical technology.

Adrienn Nagy, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary: *Reconsidering the Problem of Bes and the Seated Goddess*

The object of the paper is to re-examine the problem of Bes and the seated goddess of the 1st millennium B.C. in the context of the relationship of Bes with the Levant. The first archaeological evidence is the pithos A from Kuntillet Ajrûd, where two Bes figures and a seated goddess appear in one scene. Supporting the fact that this motif was not an isolated one but more common, there is another example from 7th-century Nimrud, a bowl originated from Phoenicia, where the seated goddess appears in the company of two Bes figures again.

Former research focused mainly on the Kuntillet Ajrûd evidence only, in the context of the Hebrew state and popular religion based on the sources of the Bible, identifying the goddess with Asherah, the Ugaritic mother-goddess. However, this identification is highly problematic, because the iconography of Asherah and other important Canaanite goddesses such as Anath and Astarte has not yet been established without doubts.

My paper approaches the problem from another point of view, that is, I try to identify the most popular roles of the 1st-millennium Bes in and outside Egypt on the one hand and to examine the main aspects of Asherah, Anath and Astarte on the other, to find the reason for the syncretism.

Pauline Norris, Independent Scholar, UK: *Horses of a Different Colour*

From the New Kingdom onward, domestic horses have been depicted on a variety of monuments and artefacts either individually or in association with chariots. Originally brightly coloured, these monuments are now almost devoid of colour and it is difficult to assess what the horses looked like. However, there are many depictions of horses in

private tombs which have retained their pigmentation making it possible to ascertain the coat colour of the animals. It is known that colour was symbolic to the Egyptians and the significance of coat colour in this context is discussed.

It has been proposed that there were two morphologically different types of domestic horse extant in Ancient Egypt: one type originating from the Levant and the other from Mesopotamia. The archaeological evidence is beginning to support this theory but, because osteological remains are limited in quantity and are difficult to analyse, this is of necessity a slow process. This paper examines the possibility that the coat colour of horses may also provide clues to the origins of the animal in Egypt.

Rosalind Park, Independent Scholar, UK: *Finding Lepus or Another Meaning for the Rekhyt-Bird*

Stars in Egyptian texts and art work still are mostly obscure, with very few definitely identified. The circular Roman period Dendara planisphere is a valuable resource with which to consider the mysteries of ancient Egyptians' 3000 year old 'cultural astronomy'. Here, besides the zodiacal iconography, possibly contaminated by external influence such as Babylonian astrology, there remain many Egyptian star entities, which for several millennia had been part of Egyptian cosmology.

Evident on the Dendara Zodiac is a spatial allocation for two southern winter constellations known to the Greeks as 'Orion the Hunter' and his prey 'Lepus the Hare'. The Egyptians saw the distinctively shaped figure of Orion as their great god Osiris who makes his first appearance stretched out on the horizon (similar to on his bier in Dendara temple iconography) in early autumn; and then, nightly assumes full upright stature by midwinter. Apparently overlooked by scholars on the Dendara Zodiac is a creature at the heel of the striding Pharaoh/Osiris/Orion wearing the crown of the *South*. Where a rabbit/hare ought to be anticipated, is to be found a bird – neither hunted or prey - and identifiable as a plover, the migratory Northern lapwing. I explore the provenance in pharaonic history of the *Rekhyt*-bird's star linkages.

Kathryn Piquette, Institute of Archaeology, University College London, UK: *Re-materialising Script and Image*

Philological approaches to early writing have isolated analysis and interpretation from material and archaeological contexts, thereby precluding understandings of writing as material culture. In this paper I discuss the practice-centred approach to early Egyptian script emergence developed during my recently complete PhD. My case study of more than 430 early Egyptian inscribed labels (c.3300/3100-c. 2770 BCE) demonstrates how script is constituted through various material intentions, actions, and transformations in both production and use. Patterning reveals significant variability in material choices, techniques, graphical repertoire and organisation across time-space, questioning assumptions concerning the influence of a centralised 'state' authority on script development.

Campbell Price, University of Liverpool, UK: *Agency and Materiality in Late Period Non-Royal Statuary (Brief communication)*

Non-royal temple statuary from the Late Period (25th-30th Dynasty) has been seen as representing a decline in this monumental medium. Their texts are frequently regarded as formulaic, being the subject of only grammatical enquiry (e.g. Jansen-

Winkeln 2001). The agency behind the creation of statuary and their physical role within the temple - issues investigated for their forerunners - remain largely unexplored. An initial survey of terminology relating to statuary from the Karnak Cachette reveals both a non-formulaic deployment of specific phraseology and points to a conception of their role in the context of a functioning temple. The first results of the research are presented and further directions suggested.

Arnaud Quertinmont, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium: *A Possible Method of Dating Anubis Statues?*

On the basis of a previous study established during my report of my Masters degree in Art History and Archaeology in Brussels, based on the representations of Anubis from the Old Kingdom to the end of the New Kingdom, I think that I could be able to put forward a proposal about a method of stylistic dating of the heads of Anubis carried out in the New Kingdom.

Based on the analysis of certain formal features of the canine anatomy, this method would make possible a rebuilding of the history of these objects, too often quoted for their only plastic qualities, but would also allow us to specify the dating of it.

The corpus comprises unfortunately only a few objects. As a matter of fact, only six heads, sculpted between the reigns of Amenhotep III and Ramses II, fill the necessary conditions to appear in it. Indeed, a state of satisfactory conservation is required as well as face and profile photographic reproductions, on the contrary photographic of $\frac{3}{4}$, the often privileged ones. This method can currently not be extended to the Old Kingdom because there is only one little statue, unfortunately broken.

Kim Ridealgh, University of Swansea, UK: *Examining the Representations of the Male Image in 18th Dynasty Tombs*

Throughout history men have been presenting themselves in such a manner as to highlight the most desired characteristics of masculinity, as expressed in the culture of their birth. The men in ancient Egypt were no different and at least at an elite level went to great lengths to decorate their tombs with representations of the male image that epitomised the essence of ancient Egyptian manliness. This paper will look at the presentation of the male gender in 18th Dynasty tombs from Thebes. These tombs belonged to officials of the time period and so only demonstrate the elite perception of masculinity, yet even with a one-sided account insights can be made into the core qualities of elite Egyptian men and how they viewed other men from lower social strata. This paper will examine the main scenes included within the tombs during this time period and compare such aspects such as dress, hair, body shape and pose in order to develop the understanding of Egyptian masculinity.

Pinelopi Ringa, King's College London, UK: *Egypt and Samos: A Special Relationship*

Of all the countries and peoples with whom Greeks came into contact, it was with Egypt that they had the most multifarious relationship. Greece was creating itself anew in the era after the Dark Ages, and Egypt was the source of many features of Greek culture.

The sanctuary of Hera on the island of Samos is a significant sanctuary of the Greek world. It is only relatively recently that the Heraion has become recognised as a

treasure trove of *Aegyptiaca* (Egyptian and Egyptianising items), which is unique among the EIA Greek sites. The sheer quantity of Egyptian imports amongst the *Aegyptiaca* from the Heraion leaves absolutely no doubt that Samians maintained direct commercial and personal contacts with Egypt. On the basis of the datable contexts from which the objects were recovered, this period can be firmly assigned to the 7th and 6th centuries. Ancient Greek literary sources, as well as archaeological evidence from Egypt, fully substantiate these conclusions.

The purpose of the paper is to demonstrate that the Heraion was a meeting place for the young Greek and old Egyptian art. As a consequence, Samos is extremely likely to have been the “first intermediary” in the diffusion of certain Egyptian traits in sculpture, architecture and religion amongst the Greeks.

Peter Robinson, Independent Scholar, UK: *An Example of Egyptianising Architecture in Southern Greater Manchester*

In the years following the discovery of Tutankhamun’s tomb, in 1922, the world was gripped with ‘Tut-mania’. This had a great influence on fashion and style, art, and architecture. This influence could have been seen on many theatres and cinemas in Europe and North America, although many have now been demolished or remodelled as subsequent tastes have changed.

Built in the mid 1930s, the Pyramid Theatre and Cinema, of Sale, now in Greater Manchester, exhibited a number of Art Deco features that followed the Egyptian style in its former internal fittings, and a still-extant, Grade II-listed façade that mimics an Egyptian temple. Furthermore, many Egyptianising elements were emphasised in the souvenir programme produced for the building’s opening night. This presentation will look at these various elements and compare the forms and place of the motifs with their Ancient Egyptian originals.

Essam El Saeed, University of Alexandria, Egypt: *Why Does Prof Abdel Monem A. Sayed’s View Differ from Other Egyptologists’ Views Concerning the Landing Place of Hatshepsut’s Fleet in Punt?*

Some Egyptologists have suggested that the landing place of Hatshepsut's fleet in The Land of Punt is the Sudanese coast or the Erithean coast, while Prof Abdel Monem Sayed attests that it is the north eastern coast of the Republic of Somalia. I will try to support this with evidence from both sides from Somalia and from our Egyptian sources. Through all the evidence which Prof Abdel Monem Sayed accumulated in his study of the problem (which he published in various periodicals) he came to conclusion that the landing place of the fleet of Hatshepsut in its voyage to Punt, was the north eastern coast of the Republic of Somaliland and not on the Sudanese or the Erithean coast.

Melanie Sapsford, University of Cranfield, UK: *The Wadi Natrun: An Important Resource in Ancient Egypt*

The Wadi Natrun is a series of ephemeral evaporitic lakes which lie 100km west of Cairo, along the Cairo-Alexandria road, in the Western Desert. The deposits here are of importance to Egyptologists as the lakes are believed to be the main source of natron in the ancient world. The earliest mention to the area comes from the Middle

Kingdom tale 'The Eloquent Peasant' and we know from this source that the deposits were exploited back then. Most will know of the use of the deposits in mummification, but there were a number of additional uses of natron in Egypt. The paper will present not only the literary sources of evidence for the Wadi Natrun, and the uses of the deposits, but also results from experimental work, including analysis of samples gathered from the Wadi Natrun, and experimental archaeology investigating how these deposits were utilised.

Moacir Elias Santos, Campos de Andrade University Centre, Brazil: *The Tothmea Mummy Project: Ancient Discoveries and New Perspectives*

In 1995, an Egyptian mummy (nicknamed Tothmea) arrived as a donation to the Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum in Curitiba (Parana, Brazil). This fact was striking in two accounts. First, the mummy was the only Egyptian one entering Brazil during the twentieth century; all the six complete Egyptian mummies and fragments of mummies (heads, feet, and fingers) extant in the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro were obtained more than a century before, in two different occasions: in 1826, bought by Brazilian Emperor Pedro I; and in 1876, received as a gift by Emperor Pedro II. The second aspect, undoubtedly the most important, is the beginning of a research project, pioneering its field of study in our country. Said project includes several activities, such as recovering the mummy's history (since it left Egypt to go the United States, and then to Brazil), and the use on non-destructive techniques (macroscopic inspection, X-ray and CAT scan) to investigate the type of mummification process used, estimative of age, confirmation of sex, and health problems. In this communication we intend to present the current results of this project, and to point out our aims for its future activities.

Jude Seath, KNH Centre for Biomedical Egyptology, UK: *Scents from the Grave: An Analytical Examination of Ancient Residues from Predynastic Egypt*

The interface between microscopy and spectroscopy is an important step in any study of an ancient artefact. The material investigated was originally in the form of jewellery beads and loose resin fragments kept about the dead person (in a bowl or bag). The analytical techniques employed were Fourier Transform-Infrared Spectroscopy (FT-IR) coupled to a microscope and light and electron microscopy, all were non-destructive techniques to elucidate classes of residues (plant resin, mineral wax, animal fat, fossil resin). The results were divergent with a range of materials used at this time in society and deposited in graves. Currently the cohort has been divided into bitumen and plant resins. Further analyses of these artefacts will shed more light on broader questions of ancient trade, contacts and exchange in the Near East with Egypt.

Gavin Smith, University of Liverpool, UK: *Kinship Structure and the Incipient Predynastic Ancient Egyptian State in Upper Egypt*

Describing the social and political formation of early Egypt without first reconciling the process of state formation with the core structural fundamentals of hominid social organisation is unworkable. Moreover, it is increasingly apparent that little is being done to describe predynastic and early Egypt in terms of its unique geographical and

ecological position close to Central and East Africa, but also within an environment that overtly influenced early Egypt's outward description of itself. The problem as seen here has arisen from a number of causes, not least the persistence of old and out-dated ideas, but more importantly the continued reliance on typologies that simply fail to provide the in-depth analysis needed to describe the social movements that gave early Egypt its shape. The concern here is that Egyptian archaeologists continue to describe early Egyptian state formation from the perspectives of the emergence of language and writing, ideology and kingship, and ritual and symbolism without addressing the basic principle of hominid existence concerning descent group corporations that constitute a wider kinship structure. This has meant that discussion as to what was the driving force behind early Egyptian state formation has veered hypotheses of ethnicity, race and identity to symbolism, ritual traditions and ideological function without actually penetrating its subject. This paper therefore seeks to briefly discuss the potentialities of the various kin and descent related group structures and how we can begin to reassess our position on predynastic and early Egyptian social organisation.

Nico T. B. Staring, Leiden University, Netherlands: *The Iconographic Programme in the Elite Tombs of the Memphite Region*

The main goal of research, based on my MA-thesis to be submitted to Leiden University in December and to be presented here as a paper, is to integrate iconographical theory into the practice of studying the so called 'daily life scenes'. With regards to the iconographical study, a systematical, numerical approach will be pursued. The individual scenes will be anatomized with regards to depictional evidence, i.e. human and animal activity, and textual data. The main dataset consists of the Old Kingdom elite tombs of the larger Memphite region, stretching from Abu Roash in the north to Maidum in the south. The outcome of the analysis will be compared to those of the provincial necropolis of el-Hawawish and the royal funerary complexes.

The themes under study are all related on the basis of their exclusive possession of / occupation with desert animals as their main subject. As such, four themes could be discerned: hunting in the desert, slaughtering of desert animals, care for desert animals (e.g. force feeding) and the offering procession. The internal and external features that determine their place in the tomb architecture and larger iconographical programme will be studied. Their development, being iconographically, textually, architecturally and symbolically, through time and in geographical distribution, will be analysed integrally.

Steven Tasker, Independent Scholar, UK: *The Secret Djed*

There are countless mysteries relating to the construction of the pyramids, the solution for which there may be many clues. However if these clues are neither fully understood nor recognized, the enigma and mystery therein will remain. Conversely, if a related hypothesis is correct, it should solve some, if not all, the secrets involved. The theory proposed in this work is based on man's ability to learn and adapt known technology of the time, using basic materials.

The first objective within the study was to investigate through an analysis of current interpretation that the ancients *did* leave behind clues within their myths and

hieroglyphic symbols. The investigation will incorporate a system of reverse engineering, to discover the technological principles of devices through analyses of their structures, functions and operations. The second main objective will demonstrate that the Egyptians were in possession of a device capable of deriving mechanical advantages that have not been previously considered. A PowerPoint presentation will accompany models specifically built to test the hypothesis. In this model-building process, one can see the concept in action, and the associated problems that were overcome during pyramid construction. (*This abstract is also presented as a poster*).

**Renata Tatomir, The Sergiu Al-George Institute of Oriental Studies in Romania:
*The Egyptian Ritual: a Transdisciplinary Approach***

Far from a primitive polytheism, the ancient Egyptian religion expressed the complexity of the relationships between the Universe, humanity, and the divine. The Egyptian religion was highly ritualistic.

But how should we understand "ritual" from the Egyptian perspective?

Many different definitions of ritual may have been formulated. While one understands "ritual" as a special event in time and space, organized in terms of a shared sequence of symbolical, formal acts and utterances, serving the goals, values and expectations of an individual, a group, a society, a cultural form, or a world order, whatever these aims may be, one admits a particular approaching choice.

In the specific case of the ancient Egyptian civilization, through enactment, religious ritual made use of the natural order (elements and forces) created by the Divine, realizing intention, be it the celebration of the Divine.

It is likely that from this point of view, a transdisciplinary approach of the Egyptian ritual may be the best method to a closer understanding of the actions it inferred.

Roya Vanaki, University of Tehran, Iran: *Religion – the Mental Reaction of the Egyptian Man Towards his Nature and Needs*

The purpose of this research is to show that religion in ancient Egypt was in fact derived from a series of myths, which were made under effect of nature themselves. In other words, in ancient Egypt myths (their foundation inspired to man's mind by the nature) did the job for religion. So, many social affairs and *religious* beliefs got their justification and legitimacy through myths. Therefore the content of the research must include a process of forming a myth, under influence of nature and having influence on society's beliefs. In this regard, considering time limitation for presentation of the research, process has been chosen as the case study.

The cosmogony grew up at Heliopolis which linked with the "myth of kingship"(Osiris), the most important myth in ancient Egypt. The myth of Osiris will be considered in brief (Plutarch's version), drawing out some examples for social affairs or *religious* beliefs which got their justification from the myth, like the royal practice of incest which was justified through the marriage between the brother- sister or father-daughter deities, the taboo of eating kinds of fish which ate the virile member of Osiris, the numerous shrines and temples throughout Egypt that were claimed to be built upon the scattered pieces of Osiris's body, forming a profession for the women to enact the roles of Isis and Nephthys in funerary rites, the prospect of eternal life opened up to humanity, assured by the practice of mummification, through his resurrection.

Since the above mentioned myths, ignoring the differences in other religious centers' traditions, were the prevailing belief throughout Egypt for some millennia, the considered period for this research is from the end of the 5th Dynasty (the myths were recorded in Pyramid Texts) to before the Christian Era; and covers only the period under ruling of the Egyptians pharaohs (not foreign ones), the case like Akhenaten, which is an exception and a gap in ancient Egypt culture, is not included.

Paula Veiga, KNH Centre for Biomedical Egyptology, UK: *Multidisciplinary Preliminary Examination and 3D Facial Reconstruction of a male Egyptian Mummy from the Collection of the MHNFC (Museum of Natural History of the Faculty of Sciences in Porto, Portugal).*

The purpose of the study is the examination of an Egyptian mummy, using MRI and X-ray techniques as well as 3D facial reconstruction, in a multidisciplinary project carried out by radiologists, engineers, anthropologists and Egyptologists, trying to reconstruct the possible physiognomy of this ancient Egyptian.

Materials and methods: Three-dimensional data will be obtained from the MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) and X-rays will be performed on the wrapped body. The aim of the project is the recreation and reconstruction of the face with a non-invasive method as well as the study of the body.

Szymon Zdzieblowski, University Adam Mickiewicz, Poznan, Poland: *Predynastic and Protodynastic Mudbrick Settlement Architecture – an Overview and New Interpretations in the Light of Recent Research*

It is now a truism to state that excavations which have been conducted in the Delta have especially changed our view concerning the earliest phases of Egyptian civilisation. Wilkinson (1996: 93-94) noticed: "Because the archaeological evidence for Predynastic settlements throughout Egypt is very sparse, it has been common for scholars to use later Egyptian traditions to establish the early importance of particular sites." Now we can deal with greater amount of archaeological data that authorize us to examine former theories and opinions.

This paper will present information from the latest excavations at settlement sites of Buto, Tell Ibrahim Awad, Tell el-Iswid and mainly from Tell el-Farkha, where the author has worked since the season of 2005, in contrast to the Upper Egyptian analogous sites. From that comparison it is easy to observe that we need to change generally accepted opinions about applying mudbrick in settlement constructions and, in broader context, to move towards a new theoretical model which is placed in opposition to Kaiser's "classical model" (Naqadans' expansion into Lower Egypt). That is because until now there are no substantial settlement mudbrick structures uncovered in Upper Egypt predating those from the Lower Egypt. What is more – the oldest known examples of substantial mudbrick walls surrounding settlement constructions are known from the Delta (Tell el-Farkha).