

Current Research in Egyptology XV

April 9-12, 2014



Ancient Egypt in a Global World

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About CRE

Current Research in Egyptology is a postgraduate conference set up to facilitate research and foster ties between students from British and international universities who are conducting research in Egyptology and related fields such as archaeology, anthropology, and earth sciences.

Originally set up by students at the University of Oxford in 2000, the conference is an annual event typically hosted by major centres for Egyptological research in the UK. Hosts for the conference have included Liverpool, Birmingham, Durham, and Cambridge, with a return to Oxford in 2006. More recently, the conference has grown considerably, with the numbers of delegates markedly increasing. Importantly for CRE, 2010 saw the conference move outside the UK for the first time, to be successfully hosted by the University of Leiden in the Netherlands.

Each conference brings something new to the CRE organization as a whole, and it is hoped that this will continue by ensuring that the conference is held routinely. CRE accepts all forms of academic research about the Nile Valley ranging from Prehistory to the Islamic period.

CRE is set up in a democratic fashion. Any university wishing to host the conference can submit a proposal and a presentation during the Annual General Meeting (AGM). At the end of the presentations, the vote of the assembly decides the winner. A committee representing the successful university arranges the following conference, while a permanent committee gives assistance and works on the long term issues related to the conference. In order to allow a wider involvement of students in the CRE organisation, from 2009 each member can remain in the permanent committee for a total of three years, whether in one position or on several.

<http://www.cregyptology.org.uk>

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Organizing Committee, Current Research in Egyptology XV

Justin Yoo	Massimiliano Pinarello	Courtney Bobik
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Stacy Hackner		

Booklet Design

Stacy Hackner

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Introduction

CRE XV Organizing Committee

We would like to welcome everyone to the fifteenth annual Current Research in Egyptology (CRE XV) conference co-hosted by King's College London and University College London. This is the first joint hosting venture of its kind in CRE'S history, bringing together two of London's top universities and fellow constituent colleges of the University of London.

This year's conference theme, 'Ancient Egypt in a Global World', builds on last year's theme 'Crossing Boundaries'. This theme works on a number of levels, highlighting the current global nature of Egypt-centric research encompassing a variety of different cross-disciplinary approaches and methodologies, underscoring Ancient Egypt's position in a wider ancient world, showcasing London's particular position as a global and multicultural hub of research for Ancient Egypt, and supports UCL and King's own global reach and aspirations. We hope to encourage early career researchers from around the world, and from across academic disciplines and chronological parameters to discuss their research.

The organising committee would like to thank the Institute of Archaeology at UCL, UCL Graduate School, the Department of Classics at King's College London, the King's College London Student Union, the Egypt Exploration Society, the Institute of Classical Studies, the London Centre for the Ancient Near East, and the Friends of the Petrie Museum for supporting the conference.

The CRE standing committee (Kelly Ann Accetta, Gabrielle Heffernan, Virginia Laporta and Luigi Prada) and CRE XIV's organisational committee (Paul van Pelt, Renate Fellingner, Sarah Musselwhite, Kelly Ann Accetta and Pedro Manuel Lourenco Goncalves) have offered invaluable advice. Our staff advisory committee, comprised of Richard Bussmann, Lucia Gahlin, Christopher Naunton, Jan Picton, and Dominic Rathbone, have been instrumental in guiding the organisation of CRE.

We wish to thank our keynote speakers Alice Stevenson, Richard Bussmann, Dominic Rathbone, and Christopher Naunton for their fascinating lectures during the conference. Thanks also go to Lucia Gahlin, Micaela Langellotti, John J Johnston, Jan Picton, and John Wyatt for chairing many of the panel sessions. We wish to recognise Jonathan Pickering at the King's College e-store, and Rob Templing and Michael Broderick from the King's College Department of Classics for their help with managing CRE registrations.

Thanks to our student volunteers from King's: Matteo Chirumbolo, Bryanna Lloyd, and Olivia Wilson; and from UCL: Lidiko Kanolky, Gwendoline Maurer, Jenna Murphy, Henry Pelgrift, Porin Reznicek, and Chloe Ward—for helping during the conference.

Finally, the organising committee wishes to thank all participants for making CRE XV a success.

Congratulations to the recipients of the Egypt Exploration Society and Institute for Classical Studies bursaries!

EES Bursary Recipients

Mohammed Ali
Douglas Petrovich
Keita Takenouchi
Sue Thorpe
Janelle Wade

ICS Bursary Recipients

Anna Accettola
Martina Bardoňová
Caroline Jayne Brumbridge
Julia Chyla
Allessandra Colazilli
Wojtek Ejsmond
Azza Ezzat
Kelsey Kahlbaum-Hoisington
Solène Klein
Ahmed Mansour
Amira El-Moursi
Ada Nifosi
Sasha Rohret
Arianna Sacco
Alice Sbriglio
Felipe Soares
Federica Ugliano

Programme

Wednesday, April 9

Time	UCL Roberts Building
15.00-18.00	Conference registration at UCL Roberts Building Foyer. (<i>Sign up for short guided tours of the Petrie Museum, running concurrently</i>)
18.00-19.00	Petrie Keynote Lecture, by Dr Alice Stevenson , curator, Petrie Museum 'Artefacts of Excavation: Egyptian Archaeology and the Museum'. Ambrose Fleming Lecture Theatre, Roberts Building
19.00-20.00	Welcome reception sponsored by Friends of the Petrie Museum. Roberts Building Foyer

Thursday, April 10

9.30-17.00 Parallel sessions held at UCL, chaired by UCL students & staff

Late registration in the Leventis Gallery, IoA

Tea breaks and lunch held in Institute of Archaeology (IoA) 609 and 612

Poster sessions held during the afternoon tea break

	Session 1	Session 2
Location	<i>Christopher Ingold Chemistry LT</i>	<i>Institute of Archaeology G6 LT</i>
Theme	Ancient Egyptian Culture	Cross Cultural Studies
9.30-10.00	John Ward 'Mallets, Chisels, Sledges & Boats: The Art of Quarrying at Gebel el Silsila'	Arianna Sacco 'People and Pots: Uncovering the Identity of the Hyksos'
10.00-10.30	Keita Takenouchi 'Some Remarks on the Distribution of Stone Production in Predynastic Egypt: A View from the Analysis of Mudstone Artifacts'	Nora Shalaby 'Early Copper and Turquoise Mining in Sinai: Site and Materials Study of Wadi Maghara'
10.30-11.00	Diane Johnson 'Irons in the Fire: Iron Working in Early Egypt'	Anna Accettola 'The Egyptians and Nabatean Trade Nation'
11.00-11.30	Tea break	

Theme	Cross-Cultural Studies	History of Egyptology
11.30-12.00	Sarah Chapman 'Avoiding Death: Restrictions on the Representation of Corpses in Egyptian Art'	Christopher Braun 'Discovering Egypt's Pre-Islamic Past: Ancient Egypt's Material Culture Mirrored in Medieval Arabic Treasure-Hunter Manuals'
12.00-12.30	Katarzyna Kapiec 'The Winged Sun Disc Motif – Its Origin in Ancient Egypt and Spread to Other Cultures'	Federica Ugliano & Alice Sbriglio , 'Re-excavating Heliopolis: Unedited Archaeological Data from the Archives of Ernesto Schiaparelli and Missione Archeologica Italiana'
12.30-13.00	Beth Ann Judas 'Keftiu and Griffins: An Exploration of the Liminal in the Egyptian Worldview'	Jason Lundock 'Ancient Egypt in the British Countryside: A Discussion of Egyptian Finds Recorded Through the Portable Antiquities Scheme'
13.00-14.00	Lunch break	
Theme	Excavations	Philology & Language
14.00-14.30	Wojciech Ejsmond 'A Survey of Gebelein: Preliminary Results'	Reinert Skumsnes 'Patterns of Change – Title of Non-Royal Women in New Kingdom Egypt'
14.30-15.00	Martin Odler 'Old Kingdom Copper Model Tools in Female Burials'	Renate Fellingner 'Women's Participation in the Legal Landscape of Ptolemaic Egypt as Portrayed in Theban <i>Documents for Money</i> '
15.00-15.30	Douglas Petrovich 'The Chronological Value of Tell el-Dab'a's Inscriptional Finds to the Dating of the Beginning of the Stratum d/1 at Avaris'	Ada Nifosi 'The Liminal Status of the Fetus and the Newborn in Graeco-Roman Egypt'
15.30-16.00	Tea break & Poster session	
Theme	Philology & Language	Mummy Studies
16.00-16.30	Caroline Brumbridge ' <i>You Carried Your Spear on the Testimony of a Filthy Whore!</i> Gender Stereotypes and Transgenderd Individuals in the Talke of the Two Brothers'	Lidjia M. McKnight 'The Art of Embalming: A Macroscopic and Radiographic Evaluation of Decorative Techniques Applied to Mummified Votive Egyptian Mammalian Remains'
16.30-17.00	Pavel Titz & Jiri Musil 'El-Hayz Project: Current state of knowledge on the Egyptian Western Desert Oasis'	Stephanie Atherton-Woolham , 'Imaging Ancient Egyptian Crocodile Mummies'

17.15-18.15 UCL Keynote Lecture by UCL Lecturer in Egyptian Archaeology **Dr Richard Bussmann**, 'Egyptian Archaeology and Social Anthropology'.

Christopher Ingold Chemistry Lecture Theatre

18.15-19.15 UCL Keynote reception at IoA 609 and 612, sponsored by London Centre for the Ancient Near East (LCANE)

19.30-21.30 Conference dinner at Tas Restaurant, 22 Bloomsbury St

Friday, April 11

9.30-18.00 Parallel sessions held at King's College London Strand Campus, chaired by King's students & staff; Late registration in Room K0.20.

Tea breaks, lunch, and poster session held at the Terrace Café

	Session 1	Session 2
Location	<i>Safra Lecture Theatre</i>	<i>Room K0.16</i>
Theme	Excavations	Philology & Language
9.30-10.00	James Bennett 'Tells, Toponyms, and the Third Intermediate Period: Constructing a New Topographical Settlement Map for the Period'	Micol Di Teodoro 'The hnt wr: A New Research'
10.00-10.30	Akiko Nishisaka, Kazumitsu Takahashi, & Sakuji Yoshimura 'Some New Findings During the Conservation Project in the Tomb of Amenophis III, 2011-2012'	Alessandar Colazilli 'Fear of the Outside World: An Egyptian Perspective'
10.30-11.00	Mohamed Yousef Ali "Dashur: Documenting Change"	Sue Thorpe 'Social Aspects of Ancient Egyptian Personal Correspondence'
11.00-11.30	Tea break	
Theme	Literacy	Ancient Egyptian Culture
11.30-12.00	Maria Nilsson 'Multicultural Commemorations: An Epigraphic Journey from Prehistoric Rock Art to Napoleonic Signatures at Gebel El Silsila'	Solene Klein 'The Material Culture of the Egyptian Funeral in the First Millenium BC: A Case Study of Canopic Jars
12.00-12.30	Susan Penacho 'A Spatial Analysis of Sealings Within the Nubian Fortresses of Uronarti and Askut'	Loretta Kilroe 'Precious Deposits: New Interpretations of Infant Jar Burials in Egypt and Sudan'
12.30-13.00	Massimiliano Pinarello 'An Archaeological Discussion of Writing Practice: Deconstruction of the Ancient Egyptian Scribe'	Antje Kohse 'Deviant Burials from the Predynastic Period to the Middle Kingdom'
13.00-14.00	Lunch break	

Theme	Cross Cultural Studies	Economy
14.00-14.30	Electra Apostola 'Cross-cultural Relations Between Egypt and Greece During the Early Iron Age: Representations of the Egyptian Goddess Sekhmet in the Aegean'	Janelle Wade 'Pharaonic Economy; A New Commodity-Based Approach to an Age-Old Discussion'
14.30-15.00	Justin Yoo 'Mercenaries, Merchants, Migrants, and Marauders: Greeks in Late and Persian Period Egypt'	Martina Bardoňová 'The Middle Kingdom Society Seen Through Its Supply Patterns'
15.00-15.30	Felipe Soares 'In the Antechamber of Persian Innovation: Greco-Egyptian Relations During the 26 th Dynasty'	Frits Heinrich & RTJ Cappers 'The Farming Regimes of Egypt: Agricultural Strategies and Crop Selection'
15.30-16.00	Charles Draper 'The Egyptian Diaspora in Northern Mesopotamia, c. 700-600 BC'	Courtney Bobik Colleen Westmor, & Sean Winter 'Late Ptolemaic/Early Egyptian Diet at Thmuis, Based on Unit 07-15'
16.00-16.30	Tea break & Poster session	
Theme	Ancient Egyptian Culture	Ancient Egyptian Culture
16.30-17.00	María Gutiérrez 'Processional Oracles: Methods of Approaching the God in the Context of Egyptian Temple Festivals and Processions'	Eva Lock-Cornelisse 'Birds in the Marshes: A Comparative Study and an Iconographic Analysis of the Birds in the Marshland Scenes in the Old Kingdom Elite Tombs in the Memphite Area'
17.00-17.30		Marlene S. Kristensen 'Gardens in Ancient Egypt – An Illustration of Reality?'
17.30-18.00	Ahmed M. Mekawy Ouda 'The Principal Epithet of Werethekau, <i>Lady of the Palace</i> : A New Category for Analysis of Egyptian Religion'	Julia Chyla 'View from the Space – What Can Archival Maps and Satellite Images Tell Us?'

18.15-19.15 King's College Keynote Lecture by King's Professor of Ancient History

Dominic Rathbone, 'Nero and Egypt'. Edmond J. Safra Lecture Theatre, King's College Strand Campus

19.30-23.00 CRE XV Conference Party at KCLSU Waterfront Bar (Macadam Bldg, Surrey St). CRE will provide snacks and one free drink voucher. Additional drinks and food available at KCLSU student prices.

Saturday, April 12

10.30-17.30 Parallel sessions held at King's College London Strand Campus

Late registration in K0.20

Tea breaks and lunch held at the Terrace Café

	Session 1	Session 2	Session 3
Location	<i>Safra LT</i>	<i>Room K0.16</i>	<i>John Nash LT</i>
Theme	Excavations	Philology & Language	Cross Cultural Studies
10.30-11.00	Afifi Rohim Afifi & Glen Dash 'The discovery of Intact Foundation Deposits in the Western Valley of the Kings'	John Wyatt 'Bird Hieroglyphs: An Ornithologist's Viewpoint on Their Origin and Subsequent Depiction'	Karolina Rosinska-Balik, Joanna Débowska-Ludwin, Agniska Ochał-Czarnowicz, & Marcin Czarnowicz 'Egyptian-Levantine Connections: A View from Tel Erani, Israel'
11.00-11.30	Jo Stoner 'The Cultural Life of Monastic Baskets in Late Antique Egypt'	Hany Rashwan 'A Pure Visual Rhetoric: the Hapax nnktyw and its Literary Phonetic Graphic Metaphor'	Krystal Pierce 'The Cemetery at Deir al-Balah (Gaza) in Light of New Kingdom Egyptian Cultural Identity'
11.30-12.00	Vincent Oeters 'Recent Fieldwork in the New Kingdom Necropolis at Saqqara by the Leiden Mission'	Eleanor Simmance & Laura Grimshaw 'Texts, Context, and Interpretation: Exploring Tutankhamun in the Birmingham Egyptology TuT Project'	Stephanie Boonstra 'Finders Keepers? Disputed Heritage Between Egypt and the Levant'
12.00-13.00	CRE Annual General Meeting – Safra LT		
13.00-14.00	Lunch		

	Session 1	Session 2	Session 3
Location	<i>Safra LT</i>	<i>Room K0.16</i>	<i>John Nash LT</i>
Theme	Cross Cultural Studies	Biology & Human Remains	Ancient Egyptian Culture
14.00-14.30	Edward Mushett Cole 'Foreign Influence in the Late New Kingdom and the Third Intermediate Period'	Walaa Aboubakr Basha 'Stable Isotope Analysis of Soft Tissue from Kulubnarti (Sudanese Nubia)'	Joanne M. Robinson 'Blood is Thicker than Water: Cultural and Biological Influences & Outcomes of Consanguineous Marriage in Egypt'
14.30-15.00	Barbara Hufft 'Kushite Royal Representation in Egypt and Nubia'	Sarah Musselwhite 'Immigration in Late Egyptian History (c. 1550-30 BC): Patterns of Cranial Shape Variation'	Giorgia Cafici 'The Representation of the Elite in the Egyptian Sculptural Production During the Ptolemaic Period'
15.00-15.30	Carl Walsh 'Establishing the Proper Etiquette: Diplomacy and the Transmission of Court Lifestyles Between Egypt and Kerma During the Middle Bronze Age'	Stacy Hackner '3D Scanning for Nubian Bones: A Case Study'	Johannes Auenmüller 'Temple Statues of New Kingdom Viziers and Mayors in Territorial Context – Distribution vs Localism'
15.30-16.00	Tea break & poster session		
Theme	Cross Cultural Studies	Ancient Egyptian Culture	Ancient Egyptian Culture
16.00-16.30	Joanne Backhouse 'Female Figurines: A Re-evaluation of the Evidence and Theoretical Frameworks'	Melanie Pitkin 'The Distribution and Dating of Egyptian False Doors and Funerary Stelae of the First Intermediate Period: A Preliminary Analysis'	Julie Morgan 'The First Campaign of Shoshenq I Commemorated at the Temple of El-Hibeh?'
16.30-17.00	Serena Autiero 'Terracotta Figurines from Egypt as Agents of Cultural Globalization'	Katharina Stövesand 'Ancient Egyptian Coffins as Communicative Media for Religious Visual Strategies: Lower and Middle Egyptian Coffins of the Late & Ptolemaic Periods'	Robert M. Porter 'Recent Egyptoan Carbon Dating Projects and Dendrochronology'

17.00-17.30	Caterina Minniti 'Tanagras in Cross-Cultural Context: A Study on Stylistic Variability Across the Mediterranean'	Peter Robinson 'The Manchester Funeral Ostrakon: A Sketch of Funerary Ritual?'	Stefan Baumann 'Treasures and Hidden Chambers in Graeco-Roman Temples'
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17.45-18.45 Closing lecture in Safra LT, KCL by **Dr Chris Naunton**, Director of the Egypt Exploration Society

18.45-19.15 Closing drinks and sendoff in KCL K0.20

Poster Presentations

Kevin McGuinness	Drag Queen: The Liminal Status of the Bust of Queen Nefertiti
Loretta Kilroe	Deliberate Drips: Developments in Ceramic Decoration at the End of the New Kingdom in Nubia
David Nunn	Shades of Meaning: a Semiotic Approach to the Use of Polychromy in Hieroglyphic Inscription
Azza Ezzat	The Digital Library of Inscriptions and Calligraphies (DLIC) Challenges for Digital Preservation of Cultural Heritage
Ahmed Mansour	The Journey of Writing in Egypt
Fatma Keshk & Amira Saddik	The Causeway of Wnis (Ounas) from the Manuscripts of Selim Hassan
Sasha Rohret	The Giza Necropolis: An Analysis and Spatial Distribution of Age, Sex, and Pathology in Selected Human Remains from the Western Cemetery
Melanie Wasmuth	Being 'Foreign' in an Ancient Multi-Cultural Society: the Case of the 'Egyptians' in Early Iron Age Mesopotamia
Nora Shawki	King Tutankhamun's Facsimile: Recreation as Preservation
Kelsey Kahlbaum-Hoisington	It's All About the Bread Molds: Analysis and Measurements Taken to Find Possible Standardization Among Middle Hellenistic Bread Molds
Federico Ugolini	The Upper Adriatic and Egypt in the Roman Empire: Ports and Trades

Amira El Moursi	Future plans for Community Engagement activities of Mansoura National Museum at Shenawy Palace. Community engagement in Egyptian Museums: Collaboration or Contestation?
Jiri Musil & Pavel Titz	El-Hayz Project: The Coarseware Pottery from the Czech Excavations
Grazia A. Di Pietro	The CASEPS Project: Integrating and Comparing Archaeological Evidence on Egyptian Predynastic Settlements
Stanislava Kučová	Bahariya Oasis: Trade Routes and Economical Situation During the Late Roman Period
Sarah Shepherd	The Bronze Age Sword Manufacturing in Egypt: The Khepesh
Uta Siffert	From Object to Icon: Visual Reflections on and the Designations of Material Culture in the Reliefs and Paintings of Middle Kingdom Tombs
Kimberley Watt	Does Form Follow Function? What Functions Can Be Deduced from a Floor Plan?
Isabel Zermani	Sharing the Story: Creating a Dialogue with the Past and Present Community

Conference Proceedings

CRE XV Organizing Committee

All delegates who presented at CRE XV are invited to submit their paper for publication in the conference proceedings. If you wish to do his, please submit your full paper to the editing committee before July 31, 2014, after which it will be considered alongside all the other submissions. You will be contacted by September 01, 2014 to let you know whether the paper has been accepted for publication.

If you have any questions regarding the publication process, please contact the committee at cregyptology@gmail.com.

Maps

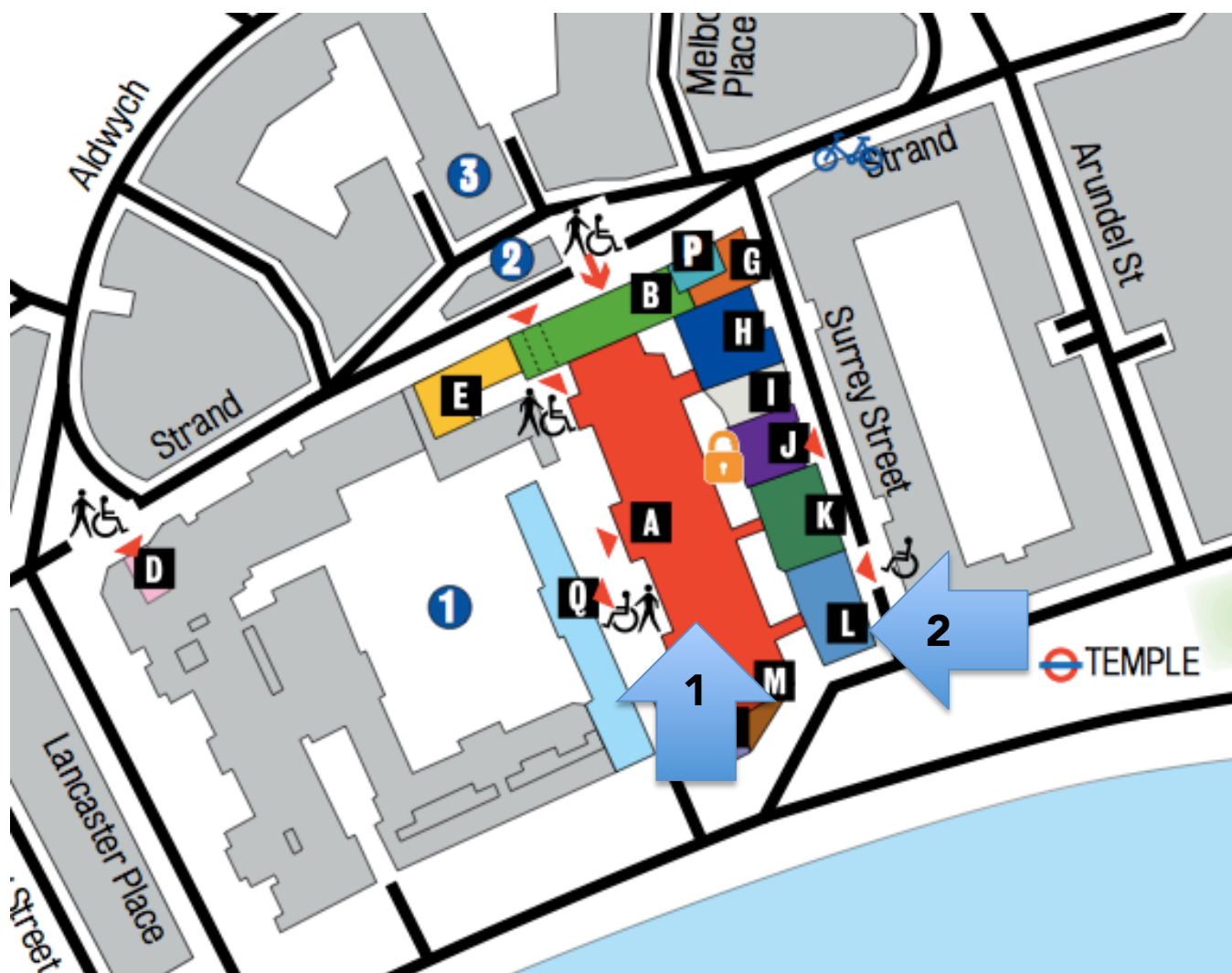
CRE XV will be split between UCL in the immediate vicinity of Gordon Square and King's College Strand Campus. The conference dinner will be at Tas Restaurant, about a ten-minute walk from UCL.

Map of UCL Bloomsbury



- 1 – Institute of Archaeology
- 2 – Christopher Ingold Building
- 3 – Petrie Museum

Map of King's College Strand Campus



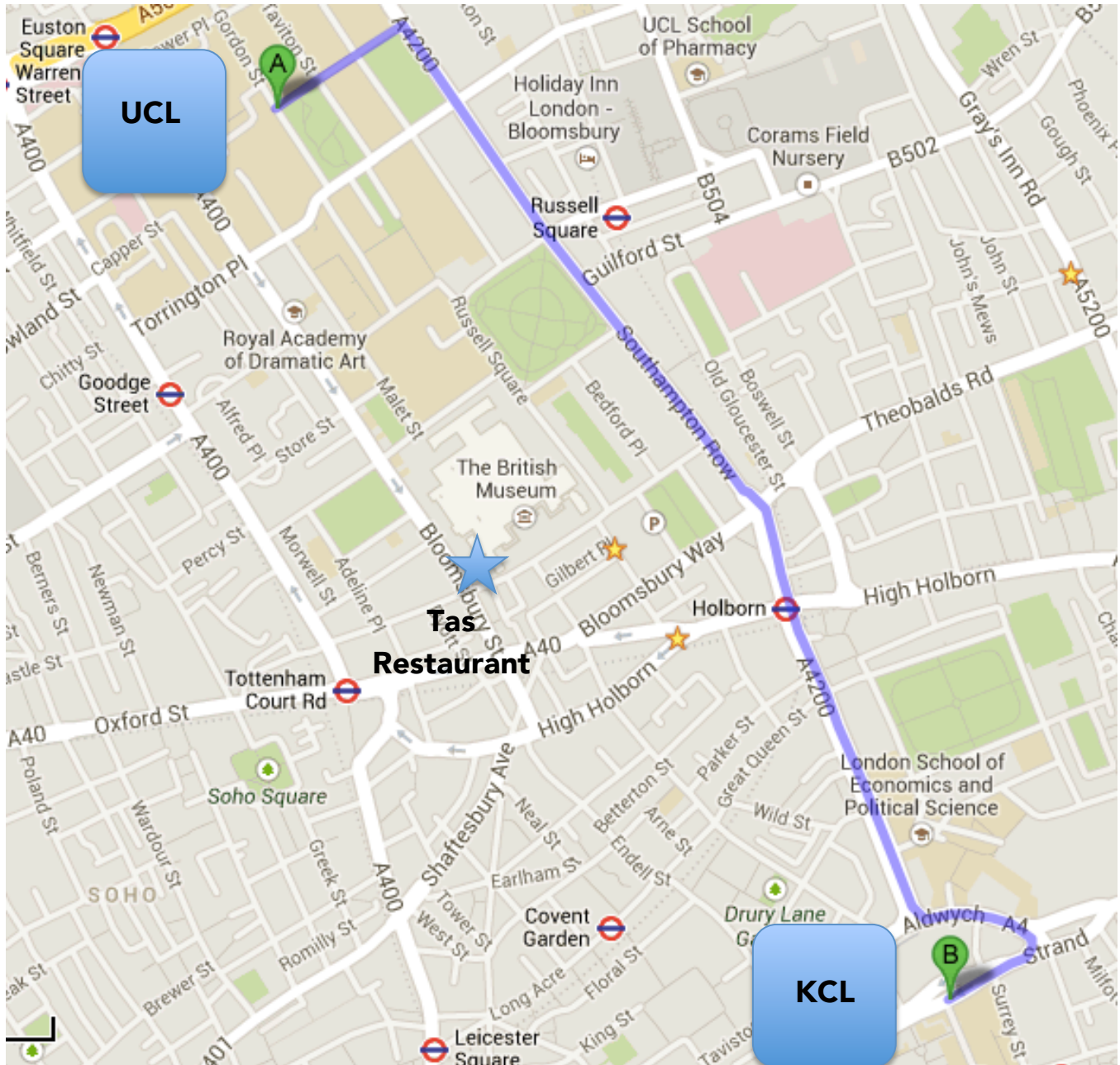
- 1 – Safrat Lecture Theatre & K0.16, King's Building
- 2 – Terrace Café & Waterfront Bar, Macadam Building

Directions from UCL to King's College London

Walking: 20-30 minutes

Public transit (buses 59, 68, 168, 91): 10-15 minutes

NB: Please buy your ticket before entering the bus



UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
WC1H 0PY

Tas Restaurant
22 Bloomsbury St
WC1B 3QJ

King's College London
Strand Campus
Strand
WC2R 2LS

Presentation Abstracts

The Egyptians and Nabataean Trade Nation

Anna Accettola

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During the second peak of the Silk Road, the Nabataean population dominated overland trade as it moved through modern Jordan. They had a thriving trade culture that allowed for the intake and dispersal of goods, along with languages, religious symbols, and many other aspects of culture. One of these lines ran between Egypt and Nabataea, providing bitumen to Egypt, a necessary element for the preparation and preservation of mummies. Research on the Nabataean Kingdom and its interactions with Egypt has not been studied extensively as most research focuses on a specific aspect of the material culture. My research brings together existing work to draw conclusions about the larger implications of Egyptian culture and its interactions with and influences upon this region and how the local Nabataean population assimilated that contact and how they were able to preserve their own culture. I argue that as a result of such interregional trade, Nabataeans integrated

El-Hayz Project: Current state of knowledge on the Egyptian Western Desert Oasis

Pavel Titz & Jiri Musil

Charles University, Prague; pavel.titz@ff.cuni.cz

Czech team of classical archaeologists and egyptologists from Charles university in Prague, Czech Republic investigates the history of southern part of Bahriya Oasis and surroundings in Western Egyptian desert since 2003. Starting in 2012 their current project aims to focus the activities to El-Hayz Oasis specifically. Team systematically gathers different types of data both excavated and surveyed to reconstruct primarily archaeological landscape of late Roman settlement here, its structure, technologies, dynamics and connections with the outer world.

So far revealed rural structures of several sites attest intensive exploitation of available resources with massive implementation of technologies of that time. This regards water management especially which is preserved in the form of vast network of *qanats* and reservoirs. Creation and maintenance of this complex system allowed transform even previously unpopulated areas into densely populated farmland. In question are sites like Bir Shawish, Ayn el-Goma, Ayn el-Khabata and others. These sites offered huge assemblages of imported fine ware pottery, transport amphorae, terracotta lamps etc.

The paper presents freshly constructed synthesis built upon current state of knowledge on the area.

cultures with which they came into contact as a façade, but continued to preserve their own ideals privately. In this era, Egypt anchored one end of the overland trade routes, of which Nabataea utilized to continue its trade monopoly, running from East Asia to the Mediterranean.

Dashur: Documenting Change

Mohamed Youssef Ali

Ministry of State for Antiquities, Egypt; dahmyoussef@yahoo.com

The site of Dashur became an unfortunate casualty in the events of the post-revolutionary Egypt. In the wake of the Arab Spring, large quantities of local villagers encroached onto archaeological land near the Black Pyramid of King Amenemhat III and began the construction of a modern cemetery. Observers said the cemetery was the latest in a series of forbidden incursions that have markedly increased since the 2011 uprising. In total, over 500 illegal excavations were reported at Dashur alone - an increased activity mirrored at many sites over the country. This case study will focus upon how the situation arose at Dashur, how the damage was assessed and documented and the steps taken to engage with the local population in order to understand their views and redefine their relationship with their heritage. Finally, this case study will detail the steps taken to resolve the situation and the preventative measures put in place to ensure that future risk is minimised.

The Discovery of Intact Foundation Deposits in the Western Valley of the Valley of the Kings

Afifi Rohim Afifi & Glen Dash

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Glen Dash Foundation for Archaeological Research; glendash@gmail.com

Between 2007 and 2011, the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA, now the Ministry of State for Antiquities) undertook a comprehensive set of excavations and surveys in the Valley of the Kings, including the Western Valley. The Western Valley terminates in two canyons, one running to the west and the other branching off to the south. The southern canyon lies approximately 150 meters east of the Tomb of Ay. There the SCA team uncovered a set of four undisturbed foundation deposits. The deposits contained pottery, food offerings, and tools, among other things. Previously discovered foundation deposits in the Valley of the Kings have always been associated with a nearby tomb. To date, however, our expedition has not found any tomb nearby. This presents us with a mystery: what purpose did these deposits serve? Did they signify something else beside the commencement or completion of a tomb? Did they signify the commencement of a tomb which was never completed? Or is there still an undiscovered tomb nearby?

Cross-cultural Relations Between Egypt and Greece During the Early Iron Age: Representations of the Egyptian Goddess Sekhmet in the Aegean

Electra Apostola

University of the Aegean; helekap@yahoo.gr

Sekhmet is one of the most significant goddesses in the Egyptian pantheon with manifold and ambivalent connotations, as punisher of humankind through her demonic messengers and at the same as a healer. Through her protective apotropaic nature she is closely associated with Egyptian official religion as well as with popular piety and magic. During the first millennium BC, Sekhmet figures are spread within the Mediterranean world through a complex trade network. Various representations of Sekhmet have been found in the Aegean. The scope of this presentation is twofold: **a)** to formulate some remarks on the character and role of the goddess representations on amulets, figurines and scarabs from the tombs and sanctuaries of the Early Iron Age in Greece, and **b)** to re-examine the symbolism and functionality of these objects within their associated archaeological and historical context. An attempt will be made to trace possible modes of transmission and knowledge of Egyptian popular beliefs and practices in the Aegean world of the Early Iron Age. This study constitutes part of my ongoing PhD thesis at the University of the Aegean, which investigates certain aspects of theriomorphic demonic entities of Egyptian and Near Eastern origin in the Aegean during the 7th and 6th centuries BC.

Imaging Ancient Egyptian Crocodile Mummies

Stephanie Atherton-Woolham

KNH Centre for Biomedical Egyptology, University of Manchester;

stephanie.atherton@manchester.ac.uk

During the Late – Roman Period, both living and dead crocodiles were subjected to ritual treatment in correlation with their sacred status at temple sites in the Fayum and Kom Ombo in Upper Egypt. Classical literature informs us of a single cult crocodile provided with jewelry, food, and a sacred enclosure; whilst archaeological remains demonstrate that many other crocodiles, usually juvenile individuals, were mummified upon death and used as votive offerings. Indeed, even after mummification, some were used in temple ceremonies as oracular devices. The mummified remains are the only remaining source of the materials and methods used in animal mummification, as no ancient Egyptian literary evidence exists to date. This study uses non-invasive radiographic imaging (digital x-ray and CT) to investigate the contents of mummy bundles identified as containing crocodile remains currently held in the Ancient Egyptian Animal Bio Bank at the University of Manchester. The research aims were to assess the zooarchaeological data and construction methods, coupled with light microscopy to investigate the materials used during mummification.

Temple Statues of New Kingdom Viziers and Mayors in Territorial Context – Distribution vs Localism

Johannes Auenmüller

Freie Universität Berlin; auenmueller@zedat.fu-berlin.de

In my recently defended PhD-thesis I dealt with the spatial relations of members of the New Kingdom elite to characterise their territorial identity. Spatial relations to social and geographical environments are thematised in texts, embedded in prosopographical data and displayed in the distribution of archaeological monuments. In my talk I will focus on the last mentioned aspect by analysing the locational distribution of temple statues belonging to two socially and functionally differentiated spheres of the New Kingdom elite: viziers and mayors. They represent two ends of an administrative network located at the residence and in the regional metropolises, respectively. The location of temple statues has recently been discussed using the term 'distributed personhood'. Is this the appropriate notion concerning the installation of temple statues as regards viziers and mayors of the New Kingdom? Or are there specific patterns of distribution and location in the monumental record for each group? And if so, how can we explain it? It will be demonstrated that the location of temple statues of viziers and mayors oscillates in an area of tension between supra-regional territoriality and local provenance.

Terracotta Figurines from Egypt as Agents of Cultural Globalization

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During Ptolemaic and Roman times, Egypt was an integral part of the Indian Ocean trade network, an ancient form of globalization. In this context, I will focus on a popular cult conveyed by the use of terracotta figurines of Baubo, a popular character linked to the Eleusinian Mysteries. This figurine represents a crouched woman showing her privates. Besides mythic connections, Baubo's position clearly refers to the generative power of female body. Figurines of Baubo were probably used as amulets, and as symbol of unconditional devotion, since the comic action of Baubo was an attempt to make Demetra smile, while she was desperately in search of her daughter Persephone/Kore. Egyptian traders used to take with them object of their personal devotion. It is in this way that the figure of Baubo reached India in the 1st century AD, where the local population adopted and adapted this cult to its own culture. In India, Baubo has been translated into the personification of the Yoni, the vagina, also called Yoninilaya. The religion of Egyptian traders had an impact also on the representation of male deities called Yaksha and Gana, similar to Bes.

Female Figurines: A Re-evaluation of the Evidence and Theoretical Frameworks

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The work of Pinch, who suggested figurines were used to promote fertility in daily life and the afterlife, had for many years been considered the definite work in this area. The more recent theory of Waraksa, arguing that figurines are standard ritual instruments, queries many of Pinch's conclusions. This paper will re-evaluate the evidence, including recent discoveries at Gurob and Memphis, focusing on the iconography, context and function of the figurines. The discussion will be limited to New Kingdom figurines on beds and will include evidence found outside the borders of Egypt, for example at Beth Shan. A theory of 'materiality', as advocated by Meskell, will be applied to data. This theory acknowledges that people make objects but their lives are shaped by the objects around them in a mutually interactive process. It must be recognised that objects have a life history which can change over time, from creation, exchange, installation, use and finally disposal. Through this journey relationships are created, and objects and people become, in Hodder's phrase, 'entangled'. The aim of this paper is therefore to understand the figurines by placing them in the context of the society that created and used them.

The Middle Kingdom Society Seen Through Its Supply Patterns

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My doctoral thesis deals with the topic of granaries and their role in redistribution in the time frame between the Old Kingdom and the Middle Kingdom. My work focuses on the gathering of practically all available evidence and a creation of a database as a basis for the analysis, which should respond to some basic questions, such as: what kind of granaries do we find in the treated period?; can we distinguish between the granaries bound to the central government and those having only local or private significance?; what kind of changes can we observe in the form and location of the granaries?; how could the central institution function and what were its relations to the other institutions?; was there any significant development of the central institution during the treated period? In this paper, I would like to present some preliminary results yielded by the comparison of the granaries from the representative sample of the MK settlements. I would like to focus on the question of what this particular view indicates about the local societies, and whether it offers any new information concerning the redistribution and private sphere.

Stable Isotope Analysis of Soft Tissue from Kulubnarti (Sudanese Nubia)

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Carbon and nitrogen stable isotope values were measured from soft tissue samples of Nubian mummies from two Christian cemeteries (AD 550–800) of the island of Kulubnarti named R and S, the site of Kulubnarti situated about 130 Km south of Wadi Halfa in Sudanese Nubia. Collagen suitable for isotopic analysis was extracted from 91 soft tissues of naturally mummified samples (38 from R cemetery and 53 from S cemetery). The aim of this study is to compare the isotopic values of bone with that of soft tissue from the same cemeteries. Although the results from bone showed significant differences between age groups regarding the values of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$, however, the soft tissue results showed no significant difference regarding the cemetery or the sex, apart from significantly higher $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ in the youngest age group. Also, it was found that there is $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ enrichment in the skin results relative to that of the bone. The isotopic data indicate that the diet for this Nubian population included a mix of C3 and C4 plants and animal protein, and it is possible that $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ -enriched weaning foods may have been used.

Treasuries and Hidden Chambers in Graeco-Roman Temples

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In the Graeco-Roman time, names of temple chambers were frequently included in the temple's inscriptions. This custom has its roots in the Old Kingdom; though in that early period and even in the New Kingdom only a few chambers were indicated by name in epigraphical materials. From the very beginning, the treasury was among these rooms, which shows that it has to be considered an important element of a temple. Examining the architectural changes of the treasury throughout Egyptian history, one can trace a development in the way precious objects were protected. While in the Old Kingdom priests relied on massive walls and well-locked doors, they later developed hidden entrances and finally connected the treasuries to crypts that were sometimes locked by complicated mechanisms. After examining the layout of the treasury and the terms denoting it, conclusions will also be drawn from the position within the spatial setup of the temple in order to identify treasuries that were not marked as such by an inscription. Finally, ceremonies will be discussed in which the treasury was included, so that we may gain a better understanding of the rites in Egyptian temples.

Tells, Toponyms, and the Third Intermediate Period: Constructing a New Topographical Settlement Map for the Period

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Since the publication in 1961 of Jean Yoyotte's *Les principautés du Delta au temps de l'anarchie libyenne* and in 1974 of Farouk Gomaà's *Die libyschen Fürstentümer des Delta vom Tod Osorkons II. Bis zur Wiedervereinigung Ägyptens durch Psametik I* there have been no dedicated studies regarding the settlements of the period and their developments. This paper discusses new evidence that can be used to reconstruct a new settlement map for Egypt during the Third Intermediate Period almost 40 years since Gomaà's previous study. The evidence includes a comprehensive collection of all archaeological fieldwork conducted in Egypt that attests to settlement activity during the period, including cemeteries, fortresses and temples. Further evidence will include the Onomasticon of Amememope and its use for the understanding of settlement locations at the beginning of the period. In addition to archaeological evidence, textual evidence from administrative and religious titles that include toponyms will be presented. Furthermore, Assyrian texts and later historical sources including the Story Cycle of Pedubast that mention Egyptian settlements will be discussed. Ultimately this paper presents a new large-scale topographical map for the period that forms the basis of a wider study on Third Intermediate Period settlement patterns and developments.

Late Ptolemaic/Early Egyptian Diet at Thmuis: based on Unit 07-15

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As a result of the growing interest in trying to understand how the ancient Egyptians lived their day-to-day lives, new sub-interest areas have formed. One of these areas focuses on the diet of the ancient Egyptians. By examining the work done at Tell Timai with regards to Unit 07-15: the ovens, midden, the juxtaposition between the two, the stratigraphy, and the dating via ceramics, a study can be made into the diet of the Late Ptolemaic / Early Egyptian diet at the ancient city of Thmuis. Alongside this examination, there will be analyses of these ovens with regards to oven technology, the results of a charcoal analysis, as well as a discussion of oven forms based on Deprataere. There will also be analyses on the faunal remains that were recovered from the unit with an analysis of bone remains and an analysis of shell remains from the midden. From these analyses it will then become possible to facilitate a discussion regarding the archaeological evidence of the diet of the ancient Egyptians around the 1st century BCE at the site of Thmuis and comparing this with what has been discovered at other sites (such as those found in the Fayum, etc.).

Finders Keepers? Disputed Heritage Between Egypt and the Levant

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The repatriation of Egyptian artefacts is a highly contentious, emotional, and political dispute. But what happens when one incorporates the Egyptian and, more difficultly, the Egyptianising artefacts that appear, and are even excavated, outside of Egypt into this dispute? Furthermore, what happens when this outside context is the modern states of Israel and Palestine, considering that these states – including Egypt – have shared a bloody and turbulent history spanning millennia? This paper will use archaeological sites within the Levant to address this repatriation dispute and discuss the question of: whose heritage is it? I will propose possible solutions for the Egyptian, Israeli, and Palestinian Departments of Antiquities as well as the museums, both on a national and local level.

Discovering Egypt's Pre-Islamic Past: Ancient Egypt's Material Culture Mirrored in Medieval Arabic Treasure-Hunter Manuals

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A quite peculiar set of texts aroused the interest of the famous French Egyptologist Gaston Maspéro (1846- 1916), director of the Service des Antiquités in Cairo, at the beginning of the 19th century. The texts were written in Arabic and listed locations in Egypt where treasures were supposed to be hidden. Moreover, they revealed the appropriate magical means to defeat the demonic guardians believed to protect these hoards from intruders. Ahmad Bey Kamal (1851-1923), an Arab Egyptologist working under the aegis of Maspéro, edited and translated into French one of these Arabic 'treasure-hunter manuals'. His edition appeared in Cairo in 1907 with the intention to provide 'another chance of salvation for the antiquities of Egypt'. Indeed, the initial aim of this enterprise was to counteract the rampant destruction of ancient temples and monuments by marauding Arab treasure-hunters in his time. In recent years, the Egyptologist Okasha El Daly has once again drawn attention to these texts. This literature testifies the deep fascination for Egypt's three-millennia-old history among the inhabitants of Medieval Egypt and illustrates their attempts to interpret the remnants of a pagan civilization whose history had long ago fallen into oblivion.

"You carried your spear on the testimony of a filthy whore!" Gender Stereotypes and Transgendered Individuals in the *Tale of the Two Brothers*.

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For this paper, I have approached the *Tale of the Two Brothers* from a post-structuralist viewpoint, considering its content a reflection of a multitude of voices, not just that of a single author. I will demonstrate how the transgendering of the characters, in particular the male protagonist and female antagonists, implies that the transmission of the story depended on its audience's collective understanding to both reinforce and contradict expected gender norms. This in turn then allows for a more nuanced reading of an apparently straightforward, *märchen*-esque story and raises questions as to its reception by different social groups. This paper was heavily influenced by Barbara McManus' transgendered reading of Virgil's *Aeneid* (McManus, 1997), in which the author employed a feminist approach to reassess a text that seems, at first glance, a bastion of heteronormative patriarchal values. Utilising this methodology, I will outline the plethora of different genders attested to by *The Tale of the Two Brothers*, and the possible pitfalls of reducing its characters to a binary dichotomy based on physical sex.

The Representation of the Elite in the Egyptian Sculptural Production During the Ptolemaic Period

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Following the creation of the Ptolemaic kingdom, Egypt became culturally and artistically mixed. This change can be detected not only in written documents, but also in material culture. Statuary is not an exception. In recent decades, scholars of Classical Archaeology and Egyptology have observed the simultaneous presence of different stylistic features on statues from the Ptolemaic Period. The mixture of new elements can be detected in royal and private sculpture, in particular in the rendering of facial features belonging to both the Hellenistic, Graeco-Roman culture, as well as the previous forms present in the art of the pharaohs. During the last century, some scholars investigated royal sculptures produced in the Ptolemaic Era. Sculptures made for the elite, however, have not received similar academic attention. There is still no comprehensive study of private Ptolemaic sculpture, and my current research will fill this void. The purpose of my paper is to give an overview of non-royal Ptolemaic sculpture, outlining and identifying key observable features through the examination of practical case studies.

Avoiding Death: Restrictions on the Representation of Corpses in Egyptian Art

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Although motifs that depict elements of the embalming ritual were common in ancient Egyptian funerary art, the depiction of an actual corpse was considered inappropriate. This artistic taboo persisted throughout pharaonic history. Late Period funerary tradition witnessed a change in which increased importance was placed on the integrity of the physical body. This change, along with outside influence and cultural exchange, may have resulted in an eventual relaxing of taboos surrounding artistic depiction of corpses, allowing for a small number of examples to emerge during the Ptolemaic and Roman periods. This paper explores these rare examples of funerary art in relation to the more traditional embalming motifs adhering to a restriction on the depiction of corpses.

View from Space - What Can Archival Maps and Satellite Images Tell Us?

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In recent years, accelerating expansion of agriculture in Upper Egypt became a threat to archaeological sites situated between desert and cultivated areas. Such a situation creates an urgent need to conduct an analysis of the endangered archaeological areas. For a case study of the problem, I have chosen the Luxor district, a region significant for the history of ancient Egypt. To trace the expansion of agriculture and the development of the modern settlements, a synthesis of archival maps from last 200 years and contemporary satellite images was carried out. Additionally, archaeological data were gathered from field prospection, stored in Geographic Information System. The analysis helps to trace the expansion of the agricultural areas during last 200 years and the influence of both ancient Egyptians and the Nile on the local landscape. It is also possible to find archaeological sites, now invisible on the surface, which were marked on the old maps. The project of field survey based on the aforementioned analysis was also focused on gathering different types of data about the region of Luxor from different kind of sources.

Fear of the Outside World: An Egyptian Perspective

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The Egyptian perception of the outside world was influenced by their ethnocentric concept of the universe. Starting from the New Kingdom, Egypt became more cosmopolitan and tolerant, as observed in mythological and religious texts, but perception of the foreign kept on provoking scepticism and fear. Such feelings prevailed enough to influence the travel motif. Travelling was considered, in most cases, a source of solitude, social isolation, and danger, comparable to the journey of the deceased through the realm of the dead. Egyptian language offers interesting examples on this theme. The result was a strong homesickness testified by several poetic texts, and the terror of dying far away from the birthplace, giving up the desired burial. Despite the constant relationship with the rest of the ancient world, the undeniable interest and influence exercised on Egyptian culture, travel was always discouraged even by wisdom literature. As part of my current PhD research on the expression of feelings in Egyptian literature, this paper will investigate, with the support of a philological and literary method, the fear of the outside world which originated in a sense of social isolation.

The *ḥnrt wr*: A New Research

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The attestations of the expression *ḥnrt wr* span from the beginning of the 12th dynasty to the Second Intermediate Period. The main source, Papyrus Brooklyn 35.1446, was published by W. Hayes in 1955. This hieratic document is part of the 'register of the *ḥnrt wr*' where escape cases were archived. The papyrus lists individuals who ran away from physical entities *ḥnrtw* or from their workplace without completing their duty. The expression *ḥnrt wr*, often translated as the 'Great Prison' (Hayes 1955, van den Boorn 1988), seems to refer instead to an institution which had a key role in labour organization (Quirke, *RdE* 39, 1988). In my study on the *ḥnrt wr*, I analysed all the available sources where the expression appears in function titles of officials: funerary stelae, rock inscriptions and seal impressions, collected and combined together for the first time. The philological analysis of the epigraphic material provided remarkable insights on activities and collaborations between the *ḥnrt wr* staff and officials from different fields (e.g. economy, security, construction and quarrying activity), relationships substantiated by the reconstruction of family trees. By examining key sources, this paper will show the main results of my new research.

The Egyptian Diaspora in Northern Mesopotamia c. 700—600 BC

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The Assyrian conquests of Egypt in the 7th century BC had catastrophic and far-reaching consequences, or so the Assyrians would have us believe. Their sources record how generations of accumulated wealth were ransacked, royal family members abducted, and hundreds of people deported to Assyria for resettlement. In reality, the aftermath of the invasion is little-understood. Who was deported to Assyria, and by what means? What happened to deportees once they reached Assyria? Were Egyptian identities preserved, or were they crushed? This paper addresses such questions by summarizing research into the contexts and activities of the more than a hundred individuals bearing Egyptian names attested in cuneiform documents from northern Mesopotamia between 700—600 BC. These individuals range from fugitives and slaves to royal scribes and army commanders. The sources in which they appear provide evidence for one of the largest communities of named ancient Egyptians known outside the Nile Valley, and offer a trove of information that will be of interest not only to Egyptologists and Assyriologists, but also to philologists, historians, and those studying issues of cross-cultural identity in an interconnected ancient world.

A Survey of Gebelein: Preliminary Results

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Gebelein is an area where nearly all kinds of archaeological sites, dated to all periods of Egyptian history, are represented. Despite an early date of initial research (1891), the site complex is still poorly known. The Pre- and Early Dynastic Periods are the least explored stage of its history. During this period, people of very high social status, members of elite and rulers of a local proto-state, were buried at the Northern Necropolis of Gebelein. In spring 2013, an archaeological reconnaissance was conducted, during which we discovered two groups of graffiti dated to the Predynastic and Pharaonic times. Research proved that the area is under threat and needs urgent documentation. Further study on previous excavations and recently-gained data resulted in the first plan of the site complex and enabled us to locate approximately the places of discovery of some well-known findings, such as so-called “Gebelein man” and the “Gebelein textile”. The present paper also aims to present the results of our 2014 winter season, during which an archaeological, epigraphic, geophysical, and geological survey shall take place.

Women's Participation in the Legal Landscape of Ptolemaic Egypt as Portrayed in Theban 'Documents for Money'

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For most of her history, Egypt stood at the crossroads of the ancient world, connecting three continents through political, economic, and cultural interaction. Egypt's role as part of this 'global' world changed from a superior power during the New Kingdom to a state of minor importance during the first millennium BC. Egypt fell subject to various ruling dynasties, ranging from indigenous to foreign ones, such as the Kushites ruling an Egyptian state, the Persians establishing a satrapy, or the Ptolemies creating a Macedonian kingdom. Due to these interactions, cross-cultural influences might be expected. For example, scholars suggest that the legal role of women declined throughout the Ptolemaic period due to Greek rule. I examine 'documents for money'—one of the most predominant demotic contract types—from Ptolemaic Thebes, and compare the demotic contractual traditions with those typically found in Greek contracts of similar legal function, date and provenance. This facilitates the study whether differences and/or similarities existed in the approach to, and perception of the degree of women's legal capacity and their participation in the legal landscape of Ptolemaic Egypt, and, ultimately, to reveal the extent of influence the foreign ruling elite may have had on indigenous traditions.

Processional Oracles: Methods of Approaching the God in the Context of Egyptian Temple Festivals and Processions

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Festival processions in Egypt (from the New Kingdom onwards) were a time in which individuals from various levels of society came together to celebrate religious events tied to temples and their gods. From pharaoh to the regular peasant, it was a time in which the population was able to interact with and reach out to deities as they came out from the inner sanctum, being carried in joyous procession by priests. The gods would not only share space and time with the community during this special occasion, but also address specific questions and matters from individuals in the form of oracular consultations. The purpose of this study is to collect the corpus of private and royal documents (e.g. ostraca, inscriptions), as well as elements of material culture that make a reference to oracular activities, and to investigate the nature of processional oracles from the New Kingdom through the Graeco-Roman period. Who consulted the gods during these festivals? What types of questions were posed? What functions did these oracles serve? This study will focus on terminology being employed, surviving archaeological contexts, and surviving representations of processions in order to investigate the overall nature of oracular praxis in Pharaonic and Graeco-Roman Egypt.

3D Scanning for Nubian Bones: A Case Study

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This paper examines differences in midshaft shape in the lower leg between assemblages of ancient Nubians. Bones, especially the bones of the lower leg, can change shape, density, and strength in response to activity. Examining differences in shape over time for one area can help identify local, regional, or pan-cultural activity-based social organization over the prehistory of the Upper Nile region, including shifts in subsistence strategy and changes brought about by contact with Egypt and the Sahel. It is commonly assumed that larger urban cultures such as Kerma were primarily agricultural, but the abundance of cattle in the elite burials implies that at least part of the population were pastoralists, similar to other trans-Saharan cattle cultures. This may indicate a division of labour that can only be evidenced in leg shape, as the additional long-distance walking of cattle-herders would alter the bone shape more than more static farming activities. The project utilizes a 3D laser scanner to assess bone shape and obtain biomechanical data in order to compare skeletons, thus gauging the activity level and possible “career” of each individual Nubian. From this we can evaluate the proportion of each in each assemblage and track changes in Nubian subsistence strategy across time.

The Farming Regimes of Egypt: Agricultural Strategies and Crop Selection

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This paper aims to describe and explain the different farming regimes in Egypt and the choices for crops and agricultural practices they encompass. Though the Roman period features most prominently, the focus is on long-term agricultural and economic developments. Farming strategies in the Nile Valley (both in Egypt proper and upriver in Nubia/Kush) will be compared to those in the Eastern Desert, the Western Desert Oases, and the Fayum depression. These farming strategies will be modeled using factors such as climate, hydrology, technology, access to markets and state influence, through the lens of the specific biological and economic advantages and disadvantages that crops and practices may have under such set conditions. The modeled strategies will be tested through the assessment of both written and archaeological sources, with a focus on archaeobotanical evidence.

Kushite Royal Representation in Egypt and Nubia

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For centuries Egypt and Nubia forged commercial, cultural, and political connections – mostly though by imposing Pharaonic authority on its southern neighbours. In the comparatively short, approximately ninety-year-long reign of the Kushites in Egypt, the rare situation is given that a significant number of monuments displaying parallels as well as diversity in structure, design, and manner of representation had been built by the rulers of the 25th dynasty in Egypt and the Kushite homeland. A close comparison reveals how Egyptian themes and canonical principles were adapted whilst being introduced to a differently rooted cultural and regional background or modified within a given setting. A detailed analysis of comparable scenes also allows determining – at least to some extent – how far the perception of the Kushites as indigenous or foreign rulers is reflected in both core areas and its repercussion on Egypto-Kushite conceptualisation of identity.

Irons in the Fire: Iron Working in Early Egypt

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A small number of iron artefacts predating the Egyptian Iron Age have been discovered in Egypt; these are predominantly high status funerary objects. The exact origin of this iron and how it was worked into these important symbolic forms is still debated. Accessible iron ores existed within ancient Egypt, yet no evidence exists to indicate their exploitation as a source of metal prior to the Persian period. In early Egypt, iron was a rare, exotic material, apparently sourced from meteorites; later imports came into Egypt from nearby territories as gifts for kings. The earliest known example of the use of iron in Egypt was found in the late Predynastic cemetery at Gerzeh as iron beads, which are also possibly the earliest example of worked iron in the Near East region. Our previous analysis of these beads proved them to be of meteoritic origin. This study will reveal the techniques and conditions required in the production of these beads by scientific study of meteorite iron worked with experimental archaeology using materials and technology available in the Predynastic.

Keftiu and Griffins: An Exploration of the Liminal in the Egyptian Worldview

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The concept of liminal space or liminal people within the ancient Egyptian supernatural universe is often defined by boundaries and horizons where *ma'at* and *isfet* could potentially meet. In the physical world, it is where borders between the known and the unknown lands meet. The Keftiu, or the Late Bronze Age (LBA) Aegean population, are an example of a liminal people in early New Kingdom Egypt. The Keftiu, an example of "good" foreigners who inhabit a liminal space between *ma'at* and *isfet*, are associated with Horus, a god who is connected with limitless boundaries, via the Keftian Horus. This paper investigates the relationship between the Keftiu, Aegean-style griffins, and the concept of liminal peoples in early New Kingdom Egypt. The use of the Aegean-type griffin, which was part of the LBA religious iconography as a companion animal to a female Minoan deity, is introduced at the very beginning of the Eighteenth Dynasty, and is evidenced on the axe of Ahmose as well as at Tell el Dab'a. The Keftiu's combined associations with the Aegean-style griffin and Horus may solidify their definition as a liminal people in the early New Kingdom Egyptian worldview.

The Winged Sun Disc Motif – Its Origin in Ancient Egypt and Its Spread to Other Cultures

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The winged sun disc, one of the Horus Behdetite's forms, is a common motif in Ancient Egyptian art. It can be found above almost every passage at the temples and tombs, on the top of stelae, and above king's figures in relief decorations. Its multi-layered significance reflects the principal foundations of Ancient Egyptian culture and religion. Two wings and two cobras represent dualism and symmetry. The sun disc refers to solar cults, the renewal expressed through the daily journey of the sun. Due to the context of appearance and epithets, the winged sun disc is also highly connected with the ideology of kingship, especially in the protection aspect. The last feature was the main reason for spreading this motif to the other cultures (Assyria, Hittites, Persia, Hebrew) - as the divine kingship is a universal value in the Ancient Near Eastern world. This paper shows differing usage of the winged sun disc in Ancient Egypt, its development, transfer, and reception into other Near Eastern cultures. The Winged Sun Disc Motif – Its Origin in Ancient Egypt and Its Spread to Other Cultures

Precious Deposits: New Interpretations of Infant Jar Burials in Egypt and Sudan

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Infant jar burials are a persistent feature along the Nile Valley from the Neolithic to early Christian period and hold a particular fascination. However, their interpretation has been restricted and their relative rarity on sites often overlooked. Rather than a cheap, standard method of disposal, I suggest these burials allow us an insight into the perception of children in Ancient Egyptian society and can aid towards an understanding of social identity and community. This paper will use evidence from El-Kadada, 'Ain Asil, Elephantine, and Abydos, among others, to discuss the meaning of particular ceramic forms used, rather than assuming all vessels to be a sign of low value. Assessing patterns of deposition, this will be used to critique the 'womb metaphor' often cited in understanding the relationship between the infant and the vessel, and suggest instead that infants were associated with domestic space. This in turn has repercussions for the idea that children were not full community members. Bringing ceramics into social analysis is proving to bring new insights into the understanding of Egyptian social culture, and this paper hopes to demonstrate the validity of such an approach.

The Material Culture of the Egyptian Funeral in the First Millennium BC: A Case Study of Canopic Jars

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Intended for holding the embalmed internal organs of the deceased, canopic jars are an integral part of funerary equipment. Due to their role in the preservation of the body after death and their relevant and continuous production throughout Egyptian history, they occupy an important place in the Egyptian funeral and belief system. As a complete study of these objects has not been attempted, my doctoral thesis aims for a new approach. The significant iconographic, textual, and usage changes displayed by the canopic jars point to transformations in Egyptian funerary beliefs and practices, including funeral performance. I intend to examine the relationship between their development and changes in funerary thought and practice. A detailed assessment of this corpus as a case study will highlight implications for the transformations in Egyptian funeral practice, especially relating to the material culture of the funeral. Therefore, my thesis will allow for the exploration of new interpretive and conceptual frameworks for the analysis of funeral practice and performance. In this paper, I will give an overview of the corpus and main interpretive issues, and then attempt a case study analysis of particular sets either of the Ashmolean Museum or the British Museum.

Deviant Burials from the Predynastic Period to the Middle Kingdom

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In cemeteries all over Egypt from the Predynastic Period to the Middle Kingdom (ca. 4500–1750 BC), but also later in Egyptian history, deviant burials of juvenile and adult individuals can be found. Hence it appears that these burials are no isolated feature of one specific phase of Egyptian history. Deviant burials are interments that show a distinct divergence from the standard burials of their time without being disturbed or altered due to taphonomic processes. The most frequent irregularities are various kinds of manipulations of the body, but modifications in the position of the deceased, modifications of the tomb, and further anomalies have been recorded. This paper's aim is to give an overview of irregular burials from the Predynastic Period to the Middle Kingdom, and it will offer possible interpretations for this phenomenon based on ethnological parallels and selected textual sources.

Gardens in Ancient Egypt – An Illustration of Reality?

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Ancient Egyptian gardens have often been depicted in private tombs. However, the aspects of the gardens remains to be thoroughly examined. The research sets forth to examine the illustrations of private gardens in tomb paintings in light of ancient Egyptian literature and archeological evidence, in order to discuss whether such tomb paintings are a representation of reality or merely a wishful illustration. This research draws upon mostly primary and secondary sources including excavation reports, tomb paintings and reliefs, botanical evidence, and ancient Egyptian literature. The studies of private gardens in ancient Egypt shows how there exist a close connection between the archaeological evidence of garden elements and structure hereof and with the representation of gardens in private tombs. The gardens do in many aspects therefore reflect a reality, although it must be noted that the owner of the tomb chose to have the gardens depicted in their utmost beauty and in complete structural order. It can therefore not be denied that gardens depicted in tombs also consist of a symbolic effect. The studies therefore illustrate gardens and their importance in the ancient Egyptian society, both in their true existence and in their illustration of wealth.

Birds in the Marshes: A Comparative Study and an Iconographic Analysis of the Birds in the Marshland Scenes in the Old Kingdom Elite Tombs in the Memphite Area

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Old Kingdom mastaba reliefs are well known for their often very realistic representations. Combining the results of an iconographic analysis of 77 marshland scenes from 58 such tombs from the Memphite area with the quantifiable data on the Leiden MastaBase not only confirmed this realism, but also produced some interesting new findings on the regular elements and characteristics of these scenes and on the evolution of this particular art form during the 5th and 6th Dynasties. It also proved possible to quantify the types and frequency of particular sub-scenes and the relatively few animal, insect and bird families/species portrayed. To provide a benchmark, with the assistance of ornitho-Egyptologist John Wyatt, the Great Marsh Scene from the 5th Dynasty tomb of Ti at Saqqara was completely reappraised. 32 bird species were identified, including four possibly firsts for Old Kingdom tomb art. The whole is lavishly illustrated by photos and line drawings by the author.

Ancient Egypt in the British Countryside: A Discussion of Egyptian Finds Recorded Through the Portable Antiquities Scheme

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This paper examines objects of Ancient Egyptian origin that have been found in the countryside of England & Wales and subsequently reported through the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS), utilizing this data to offer comments on cultural diffusion and diversity in Britain in the first centuries of the Common Era. After briefly explaining the PAS and how material reported through it may be utilized by scholars, the objects themselves will be discussed, highlighting both the individual objects' significance as pieces of Egyptian cultural materiality as well as the significance of their geographic and regional context within the British landscape. In closing, suggestions for possible object biography and depositional circumstances will be advanced in order to offer theories as to how this material may fit within the wider framework of material culture practice and the construction of identity in the countryside of pre-modern Britain.

The Art of Embalming – A Macroscopic and Radiographic Evaluation of Decorative Techniques Applied to Mummified Votive Egyptian Mammalian Remains

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The macroscopic study of ancient Egyptian mummified animal remains reveals the presence of various forms of decoration applied to the exterior of wrapped bundles making them appear more representative of the animal itself. In the case of mammals, this decoration can take the form of elaborate patterns created from various linens of different colours and textures, modelled features and painted decoration. The application of diagnostic imaging techniques to mummified mammalian remains has provided much information about how mummified bundles were created and the nature of their contents, either skeletal or non-skeletal in origin. Of particular interest is the application of imaging modalities in determining the underlying construction techniques used to create decorative features. The reasons behind such elaborate techniques are largely unknown; however, mummies made to appear more lifelike would presumably have been more recognisable to the gods to which they were offered, and ultimately more attractive to prospective purchasers. Decoration of this type demonstrates considerable investment of time, effort, and resources into the animal cults and the larger ramifications for Egyptian society, economy, and religion.

Tanagras in Cross-Cultural Context: A Study on Stylistic Variability Across the Mediterranean

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Tanagra figurines found in Naukratis show peculiar mixed features and can consequently be regarded as cross-cultural artefacts. However, this fact can raise issues of identity and ethnicity through the analysis of material culture in cross-cultural contexts. Therefore, a comparison with another multiethnic production centre on the opposite side of the Mediterranean, Tarentum, might be useful in order to analyse how Tanagra figurines were embedded in different cross-cultural contexts, and to try to find explanations for stylistic variability. To answer the research question, techniques, finding contexts and consumption of Tanagras in each settlement have been compared, in order to find main differences and common patterns. This process has pointed out stylistic and technical disparities, but also similar uses of the artefacts. Consequently, the discussion of the archaeological evidence, along with the use of some of the most recent theories dealing with the relationship between material culture and identity, has led to the formulation of the hypothesis that hybridised Tanagra figurines in Naukratis expressed a mixed Greek-Egyptian Naukratite

identity. This result contributes to the scholarship that challenges the Hellenisation model in favour of a vision of the Ptolemaic period as an age of integration and cross-cultural identities.

A Social History of Hieratic Graffiti in 18th Dynasty

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When I say *social history*, I am trying to convey an interest in looking at and, in some instances, explaining the significance of the encounters that have occurred between graffiti writing and a variety of social institutions such as popular culture, legal institutions, educational institutes, and the media. As for the term *graffiti* - these are generally viewed as a principally illegal social activity; however, the graffiti writers do have an organization and a subculture of their own, thus their creations are not aimless and without a code of evaluation and audience; on the contrary, they have an evaluation system, defined objectives, and their own audience.

The First Campaign of Shoshenq I Commemorated at the Temple of El-Hibeh?

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It has long been assumed the first campaign of Shoshenq I into Palestine took place in year twenty of his reign. However, evidence suggests this particular event is more likely to have occurred much earlier and may have been commemorated at the temple of El-Hibeh first and later again on the Bubastite Portal at Karnak. Indications are that the temple built by Shoshenq I at El-Hibeh formed part of a larger building programme in the north and is likely to have commenced prior to the king's only known building project at Karnak. It is here Shoshenq I built a new peristyle court and monumental gateway, upon which it is thought the king commemorated his first campaign and probably intended to commemorate more on the courtyard. However, the king died before work on the interior of the Bubastite Portal was completed and, given that this represents Shoshenq I's last known building, it immediately brings into question the dating of the temple at El-Hibeh. An earlier dating of this particular temple is indicated by results of stylistic analysis of fragments depicting Shoshenq I smiting enemies, suggesting this construction pre-dates the monument at Karnak.

Foreign Influence in the Late New Kingdom and the Third Intermediate Period

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During the late New Kingdom and the Third Intermediate Period, Ancient Egypt experienced increasing influence from outside the Nile valley, culminating in rule by kings of Libyan and Kushite origin. At the height of these foreign influences, during the Libyan 21st, 22nd, and 23rd dynasties, there was increasing political fragmentation, culminating in numerous kings, Great Chiefs, and others ruling from different towns throughout the Nile valley. One explanation for this fragmentation, and the apparent peaceful co-existence between the different territories, has been the Libyans' origins in a series of nomadic tribes. Utilising an inter-disciplinary approach, this paper will examine whether the supposed effects of this foreign rule, in particular the political fragmentation, can be ascribed to the 'tribal' background of the rulers of this period and their apparent lack of assimilation. It will also study if these should instead be ascribed to alternative causes, using observations on societal structure drawn from other subjects. As a result, this paper will also seek to refine the understanding of the political processes that occurred in the Libyan Period.

Immigration in Late Egyptian History (c. 1550-30 BC): Patterns of Cranial Shape Variation

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This paper uses cranial skeletal data to assess the level of immigration that may have occurred during the period spanning the New Kingdom to the Ptolemaic Period in Egypt, a time characterised by foreign rule and Egypt's increasing role on the global scene. Many archaeological and textual sources suggest that the scale and diversity of immigration into Egypt may have been higher than in earlier periods, but this has never been tested using modern bioarchaeological methods. Recent studies employing 3D digitising techniques have suggested that aspects of human cranial shape variation correlate with largely neutral genetic variation and are thus useful for studying underlying genetic variation and population history. Here, I use 3D coordinate landmark data to explore patterns of cranial shape variation within late Egyptian populations in comparison to earlier populations, with a geographical focus on the Memphite region. Multiple statistical measures of within-population shape variation are employed to assess whether the genetic diversity of Egyptian populations increased from the New Kingdom onwards, as might be expected. Various population movement scenarios will be considered when examining the observed patterns of variation, and the results will be interpreted within the context of existing evidence for immigration.

The Liminal Status of the Fetus and the Newborn in Graeco-Roman Egypt

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This paper is a study of the status of the fetus and the newborn baby in Graeco-Roman Egypt from the last months of pregnancy until their official social acceptance. A study of literary sources, private letters, archaeological evidence and a comparison with contemporary Egypt will show how the status of the fetus and the newborn can be considered both liminal and ambiguous; it was a liminal status because it was constantly transformed by several rites of passage which marked a gradual separation of the child from the mother with a consequent incorporation into the family and society. Furthermore, the status of the fetus and the newborn seems to have been also ambiguous and contradictory: in fact, some Classical authors considered the fetus an incomplete human being, but some legal documents suggest that fetuses had legal rights while still in the womb. Other contradictions regarding the first days of the newborn's life include, for instance, that babies were kept in protective confinement with their mother, but at the same time, in this early phase of their existence, they were at risk of being exposed by their parents.

Multicultural Commemorations: An Epigraphic Journey from Prehistoric Rock Art to Napoleonic Signatures at Gebel el Silsila

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Gebel el Silsila, with its series of cenotaphs, stelae, the speos of Horemheb, and the grand sandstone quarries with majestic cathedral-like galleries on both sides of the Nile, has long attracted the attention of scholars, laymen and adventurers alike. Its quarry walls and cliff faces display a great variety of graffiti ranging from Pharaonic hieroglyphic and hieratic texts to Ptolemaic and Roman demotic, Greek and Latin inscriptions; from stylistic Prehistoric rock art to elaborate figurative representations of later ancient periods: carved and painted commemorations that were recorded over a c. 15 000 year period by nomads, traders, workers, priests and rulers alike. This paper aims to present a visual and descriptive journey through a sandstone landscape bestrewn with pictorial and textual representations, opening with some of Egypt's oldest illustrations and concluding with attestations of the more 'modern' records carved by scientists of the Napoleonic expedition, early explorers and adventurers; between is presented a brief prosopography of workers and visitors that still today make their presence known in form of adoration and dedication texts carved into the quarry faces after completing the season's extraction work.

Some New Findings During the Conservation Project in the Tomb of Amenophis III, 2011-2012

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The mission from the Institute of Egyptology, Waseda University, under the direction of Prof. Dr. Sakuji Yoshimura and Akiko Nishisaka as field director, conducted the third long-term season of conservation projects in the tomb of Amenophis III (KV22) from October 2011 to May 2012 under the auspices of UNESCO/Japan Trust Fund and in corporation with Supreme Council of the Antiquities in Egypt. The main goals of this season included conservation works and scientific research: (1) conservation of the paintings on the walls and ceilings, (2) restoration of the cracks in the pillar, and (3) conservation and restoration of the sarcophagus lid. During the course of our work, close observations and supplementary analyses were undertaken using non-destructive X-ray (XRF/XRD) and micro Raman spectroscopy. This paper will describe some of the new findings identified by the techniques and the materials used in the wall paintings and red-granite sarcophagus lid of the king. It will also discuss some of the conservation issues we face at the site.

Old Kingdom Copper Model Tools in the Female Burials

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The Czech excavations at Abusir South in 2012 brought to light a late 5th dynasty burial complex that belonged to relatives of princess Sheretnebt. This paper will deal with a part of the yet-unpublished assemblage from a burial chamber of the rock tomb AS68d, shaft 2. The assemblage contained limestone canopic jars, wooden model ships, and a set of copper model tools found inside a bowl. The skeleton was determined to be the remains of old woman. The burial chamber probably belonged to Neferhathor, the spouse of the tomb owner, overseer of the scribes of the crews of Nefer. The set contains complete tools and fragments of model axes, chisels, adzes, and saw blades. Model tools symbolized real artisan tools made of a rare and expensive material: copper. However, most important is the issue of gender: connection of artisan tools with the burials of women. Copper model tool sets found in Old Kingdom female burials belonging to members of the royal family (queens, princesses) or wives of high officials of the royal administration. The social and economic context of copper model tools in Old Kingdom female burials will be explored.

Recent Fieldwork in the New Kingdom Necropolis at Saqqara by the Leiden Mission

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Since 1975, excavations have been conducted at Saqqara in a New Kingdom cemetery, located south of the causeway of Unas. Until 1998, the excavations were carried out by a joint mission of the Egypt Exploration Society (EES) and the National Museum of Antiquities (RMO) at Leiden. The Anglo-Dutch expedition unearthed many tombs of important New Kingdom officials (ca. 1550-1070 BC), such as the tombs of Horemheb and Maya. The fruitful cooperation between these two parties ended in 1998, when the concession was taken over by a joint mission of the RMO and Leiden University. Forty years after its commencement, the Leiden mission is still unearthing new and long-lost tombs at the New Kingdom necropolis. This paper will present the results of the 2013 season and (if applicable) those of the 2014 season. In 2013, excavations were carried out in three areas. The shaft of an anonymous tomb discovered in 2010 was cleared, an attempt was made to find the original entrance to the Archaic Period galleries situated under the tomb of Meryneith and a new tomb was unearthed. Plans for the beginning of 2014 are to clear the shaft of this newly found tomb and to excavate its surroundings.

The Principal Epithet of Werethekau, 'Lady of the Palace': A New Category for Analysis of Egyptian Religion

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The goddess Werethekau bore thirty-five epithets, indicating the various qualities of this goddess. The epithets of Werethekau reveal her intense relationship with the kingship, queenship, and institutions which were under the supervision of royal authority. These were attested from the 18th Dynasty to the Late Period. This paper demonstrates clearly for the first time that the main epithet of Werethekau is *nbt-aH*, *lady of the palace*, based on three criteria: (1) it is found on the greatest number of sources, (2) it is her most common sole epithet, (3) it occurs in contexts not addressed to her where a king is "beloved of Werethekau, lady of the palace". This approach could be used to identify the primary epithet of any Egyptian deity. The epithet *lady of the palace* probably refers specifically to the temple palace, though it still emphasises her strong relationship with the kingship.

A Spatial Analysis of Sealings within the Nubian Fortresses of Uronarti and Askut

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This paper will present a GIS-based spatial analysis of sealings from the fortresses of Uronarti and Askut, focusing on the personal design sealings excavated in the private occupation areas. This in-depth study of these two sealing corpora will lead to a better understanding of the space within the fortress, as well as the administrative duties of the inhabitants. The personal design seals were chosen because they have been neglected in modern scholarship due to their lack of textual identifiers for individuals or institutions. However, they can be used to illustrate individual administrative sealing practices taking place in specific locations in the fortresses. Through the use of GIS techniques, such as spatial distributions and clustering, areas of concentrated sealing activities will be identified. Clustering of seal motifs has helped to illuminate an individual's sealing activity areas and the movement of sealed goods within the private apartments. By examining what types of sealing styles were excavated from specific areas, it will be possible to locate areas of both intra-fortress and interregional exchange practices reflected in the sealing corpora.

The Chronological Value of Tell el-Dab'a's Inscriptional Finds to the Dating of the Beginning of Stratum d/1 at Avaris

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In 1997, NAA (Neutron Activation Analysis) specialist Patrick McGovern confidently declared that contemporaneous inscriptions from Tell el-Dab'a, the site of Manfred Bietak's excavations, are relatively few and shed only limited light on historical and cultural developments during the Middle Bronze Age. Daphna Ben-Tor correctly noted that the dates proposed by Bietak for the earliest Asiatic occupational levels at Tell el-Dab'a primarily are based on the Egyptian pottery found at the site, as compared to ceramic assemblages from Dahshur that Dorothea Arnold delineated. While there is great value in Arnold's vessel index for relating a ceramic typology to the transition from the late 12th Dynasty to the early 13th Dynasty, this dating scheme is majorly limited: the entire typology is floating, not anchored, thus valueless to firm dating. Fortunately, a fresh look at inscriptional evidence from late-12th-Dynasty TeD and the vicinity, including refined translations of several inscriptions, provides compelling evidence that both establishes firm dates and defines more accurately the timing of the transition from TeD's first (Stratum d/2) and second (Stratum d/1) Asiatic levels. Therefore, inscriptional evidence will be shown to be the most reliable tool for precisely dating the earliest Asiatic levels at TeD.

The Cemetery at Deir al-Balah (Gaza) in Light of New Kingdom Egyptian Cultural Identity

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It has long been believed that most of the tombs in the Late Bronze Age cemetery at Deir el-Balah in Gaza belonged to expatriate New Kingdom Egyptians who played an administrative or martial role in the nearby settlement during the period of Egyptian hegemony in Canaan. This cultural association is generally based on the burials' contents, which included imported Egyptian and locally-produced Egyptian-style coffins, pottery, and other objects. This paper will examine the burials at Deir el-Balah in light of Egyptian cultural identity, based on contemporary tombs in the Egyptian homeland. Egyptians in the New Kingdom embedded material culture with spiritual and corporeal meanings and actively used material culture as a medium for creating, emphasizing, and maintaining cultural identity. In addition to items from the burials, details regarding cemetery and tomb construction, layout, and orientation of the deceased will also be examined, as well as more conceptual issues, like those related to the "supernatural" identity of New Kingdom Egyptians, which included certain arrangements and provisions for the tomb and body, cultic rituals, funeral processions, and continuing mortuary cults to insure that the aspects that constituted an Egyptian individual were successfully transferred from life to death, even while abroad in Canaan.

An Archaeological Discussion of Writing Practice: Deconstruction of the Ancient Egyptian Scribe

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The project looks at the actual ancient Egyptian writing practices obliterated by the reified status of 'scribe' and its Egyptological construction as a social category; it aims to deconstruct the category, and to suggest a new perspective that considers historiography, museum displays, and the way that certain objects have been used to fetishize the 'scribe' as a distinct class of people in ancient Egyptian society. Using archaeological methods to recontextualise those objects, focusing on the ancient site of Balat-'Ayn Asil in Egypt, and comparing the conventional material culture to secondary sources and other archaeological examples outside of Egypt, the project questions one of the most popular assumptions that has been identifying Egyptology and its disciplinary approach since the discipline's birth.

The Distribution and Dating of Egyptian False Doors and Funerary Stelae of the First Intermediate Period: A Preliminary Analysis

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The false door, later replaced by the stele, can be continuously traced in the archaeological record from the end of the Old Kingdom to the beginning of the Middle Kingdom. It can be traced across sites in Upper and Lower Egypt and across each of the major phases of rule from the Memphites to the Herakleopolitans and the Thebans. Yet, studies to date have only considered the false door and stele within the parameters of individual sites or localised regions (e.g. Dunham and Brovarski's studies at Naga ed-Deir and Fischer's studies at Dendera). There has been little attempt to date false doors and stelae across both time and place. But what this can actually offer us is the potential to determine a benchmark for dating other events and material culture of the First Intermediate Period, as well as clearer patterns in artistic, administrative, and social changes. The purpose of this paper is, therefore, twofold: (1) to present the preliminary findings from a site distribution survey of 640 Egyptian false doors and funerary stelae currently known from the First Intermediate Period (Pepi II – Mentuhotep II) and (2) to explore the results of a set of iconographic dating criteria applied to these.

Recent Egyptian Carbon Dating Projects and Dendrochronology

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In the early days of radiocarbon dating, Egyptian samples were used to check the method. Carbon dating has now improved to the point that the situation is reversed and carbon dates are beginning to fix the dates of Egyptian dynastic history. A recent international carbon dating project based at Oxford University tested several hundred historically dated samples from museums (*Radiocarbon and the Chronologies of Ancient Egypt*, 2013). This major project produced a slightly higher chronology than most of those currently in use. Another large carbon dating project was carried out on samples from Tell el-Dab'a but this set of results do not seem to make sense as they are roughly 120 years too old over a whole range of strata from the early Middle Kingdom to the early New Kingdom (*Radiocarbon* 54 (2012), 407-422). These two projects both used Bayesian sequencing, a statistical technique which combines carbon dates with a known sequence of rulers or with a known sequence of strata. Ultimately, radiocarbon dating relies on a calibration curve, based on dendrochronology, to produce actual dates.

A Pure Visual Rhetoric: The Hapax *nnktttyw* and Its Literary Phonetic Graphic Metaphor

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This paper investigates an enigmatic word attested only in one of the creative poems of king's praise dedicated to Ramses II. This poem is carved twice on the rock façade of Abu Simbel, beside the four great statues which embody Ramses (C.20, C.22). None of the scholars who translated the poem have provided a convincing interpretation for the intended meaning of the written expression *nnktttyw*, but they satisfied to give general meaning to it such as *Asiatic* or *Enemies*, with a question regarding its real semantics. This paper provides evidence that this expression is a creative literary-visual pun used by the resourceful poet to serve the martial propagandistic speech of the king against his enemies, by playing both with the determinatives and the phonograms. It will confirm the multiple dimensions of the ancient Egyptian poetic forms, and how the art of metaphorical language has a mission of its own, as a line upon a line. This example will allow us to better understand the rich potential of the determinative system as both a tool and subject for investigating ancient Egyptian ways of expressing their own rhetoric, using the metaphorical-image and challenge our recent understanding of the determinatives' purpose within literary contexts.

Blood is Thicker than Water: Cultural and Biological Influences & Outcomes of Consanguineous Marriage in Egypt

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Sibling marriages in ancient Egypt are attested in royal families, and for more than a century amongst commoners in the Roman Period. However, specific references to other close-kin unions, and in particular first-cousin marriage, are rare amongst commoners. Is this because first-cousin marriage was seldom practised or, as has been suggested by scholars, it occurred regularly but is not always explicit in the surviving evidence? Evidence for consanguineous marriage is also limited by the nature of kinship terms used in hieroglyphs to express consanguinity and affinity. While these factors limit the evidence for marriage amongst close kin, they do not refute the practice, and it is plausible that social, psychological and economic advantages of consanguineous marriage outweighed the potential negative biological outcomes. Current multi-disciplinary studies on consanguinity recognise the complexity of biological, demographic, social, economic, religious, and historical factors that influence this marriage strategy. Using documentary and physical

evidence, this study argues that these same factors influenced and impacted on consanguineous marriage in ancient Egypt. It is proposed that the immediate and long-term social, psychological and economic benefits combined with an increase in net fertility outweighed any adverse biological consequences, such as increased rates of morbidity and infant and pre-reproductive mortality.

The Manchester Funeral Ostrakon: A Sketch of Funerary Ritual?

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In 1913, when the Egyptology galleries of Manchester Museum were being extended, Sir Alan Gardiner published a brief paper and image of an ostrakon he had acquired in Luxor and presented to the Museum. The ostrakon contained a 'rough black and white drawing' of a funeral ritual around the entrance to a simple tomb and its layout. Gardiner ascribed the ostrakon to the pre-Ramesside period, though having obtained it from a local antiquities dealer, he was unable to provenance it accurately. Furthermore, the ostrakon included no text that would give any clues as to its purpose or what it showed. So, although it has been on display in the public galleries of the museum for many years, the ostrakon has largely failed to attract the interest of scholars. This paper will look again at the 'Manchester Funeral Ostrakon' image and, by breaking it down into its component parts, will attempt to assess the meaning of the drawing in relation to funerary ritual and architecture from the Theban necropolis and to images in the Book of the Dead, in order to investigate its purpose amongst New Kingdom artwork, and to bring this otherwise little-known object to a wider audience.

Egyptian-Levantine Connections: A View from Tel Erani, Israel

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With its favorable position at a trade route connecting Egypt with the Levant, the site of Tel Erani, Israel, is generally accepted to be very important for research on early Egyptian-Levantine relations in the fourth millennium BC. However, many years of partial studies on the site have resulted in the accumulation of questions on the actual character of Egyptian contacts with the area of the southern Levant (from early Egyptian colonization through trade-based cultural exchange to peaceful co-existence), which still remain unsatisfactorily answered. The new project TRONE (Trade Routes of the Near East), conducted through the cooperation of Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland and Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel, aims to find some of the answers thanks to new excavations with the engagement of specialists in the field of both the southern Levant in the period of Early Bronze I and Pre- to Early Dynastic Egypt. Among the fundamental theses of the ongoing project are confirmation of our assumption that the development of Levantine urbanization was based on food surpluses gained by mutually advantageous trade exchange with Egypt and definition of the Egyptian settlement character in the Levant during the Early Bronze I period.

People and Pots: Uncovering the Identity of the Hyksos

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During the Second Intermediate Period (ca. 1650–1550 BC), Egypt was for the first time subjugated by foreigners. The Nile Delta was then ruled by the Hyksos, a dynasty of Near-Eastern people. Their identity, as well as their origins and the significance – ethnic, class-related, or both – associated with this name, is still debated. Judging by the archaeological evidence, they do not seem to have swept into Egypt as conquerors, but to have emerged out of an Asiatic population that had been long living in Lower Egypt. The present paper, based on my doctoral research, aims to answer some of the questions regarding the Hyksos by analysing the pottery unearthed in the Nile Delta, including Tell el-Yahudiyeh pottery, Canaanite jars, Levantine Painted Ware, hemispherical cups, beer jars, and dipper juglets. It can be tentatively concluded that during the Second Intermediate Period – unlike the Middle Kingdom – pottery became regionally diverse. The new style used in Lower Egypt mixed features from both Egyptian and Near Eastern types so that, unlike the Middle Kingdom, they are not clearly distinguished from each other. Moreover, we may note a decrease in imported Near Eastern pottery, contrary to the increase witnessed during the 13th Dynasty.

Texts, Context and Interpretation: Exploring Tutankhamun in the Birmingham Egyptology TuT Project

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Tutankhamun is one of the most recognisable names in Egyptology. However, the ways in which we can explore his funerary assemblage have not been exhausted. The last publication to address the inscribed material as a whole was the 1989 hieroglyphic corpus of Beinlich and Saleh, but as of yet no publication has attempted to collate, in their entirety, the texts in translation. The *Tutankhamun's Texts* (TuT) project has been started by Birmingham Egyptology with the long-term aim of translating and contextualising the inscribed objects. Whilst it was initially agreed that the data-set produced should be purely factual, it has become increasingly clear that material of an interpretative nature, both our own and of past scholars, is but another mode of contextualisation. Nonetheless, the TuT project aims to keep our own interpretation to a minimum. Consequently it is hoped that the resulting 'fact-sheets', published on the freely-accessible web platform, will be a valuable contribution to academia in terms of methodological practice as well as content. Future collaboration with the Griffith Institute, Oxford, is planned to create a comprehensive set of material, available worldwide, that complements and builds upon the work of Howard Carter and his colleagues.

Patterns of Change – Titles of Non-Royal Women in New Kingdom Egypt

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Scholars continue to debate the role and status of women in ancient Egypt. There is a lack of consensus concerning their social and administrative positions, their place in the home and role in public life. Arguably, one of the most accessible ways of shedding more light on this, particularly in the case of non-royal women, is through a study of their titles. The purpose of my proposed research is to examine the role and status of women in New Kingdom Egypt (1550-1069 BC) through a study of the most common non-royal female titles as they appear in the archaeological and written records. My preliminary work shows that there was not only an increase in reference to women (with a title) in the records, but the change from Hmt.f (his wife) to snt.f (his sister), as well as a significant rise in titles connecting women to the world outside the household, and particularly Smayt (musician/dancer), strongly suggests a change in their role and status.

Early Copper and Turquoise Mining in Sinai: Site and Materials Study of Wadi Maghara

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Wadi Maghara is a copper and turquoise mine located in the mountainous southwest region of the Sinai peninsula. It was frequented by the ancient Egyptians from at least the 3rd Dynasty onwards, and the rock inscriptions left behind are a testimony to these expeditions. Through a contextual analysis of the site and its material culture within the larger framework of the Sinai peninsula, this research aims to construct a social landscape narrative for Wadi Maghara and its environs using a micro-level, bottom-up approach that strongly emphasizes and relies on multiple archaeological sources of evidence. Lithic assemblages, settlement remains, habitation sites of the indigenous communities in the surrounding areas, and other archaeological data will be analyzed in an attempt to understand and re-create the social organization of this peripheral space and its place within the inter-regional copper trade network. The presentation will highlight the latest findings of the material culture analysis, focusing in particular on the flint tool assemblage and the results of comparative analysis with other assemblages from the Nile Valley and Sinai. Issues such as the identity of the miners and the consequences of the interaction and exchange of cultures that could have taken place will be addressed.

In the Antechamber of Persian Invasion: Greco-Egyptian Relations During the 26th Dynasty

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The 1st millennium was a period with profound geopolitical changes and transformations. Even though the Mediterranean of the Bronze Age was a dynamic space, not only in terms of cultural exchanges, but also in terms of trade relationships between civilizations, the transition from the previous to the Iron Age adds to the increment of those interaction. As for Egypt after the 3rd Intermediate Period, the difficulty to guarantee not only access but also a solid presence in the Levantine territories, led the Saite Pharaohs to look to other political relations in the Eastern Mediterranean world, such as the presence of Greek mercenaries in this territory. Based on this, the scope of this study is to present from the constant dialogue between historiography from Hellenic and Eastern sources a dynamic picture of the interaction between Greek and Egyptian Civilizations during the 26th Dynasty.

The Cultural Life of Monastic Baskets in Late Antique Egypt

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In the desert monasteries of late antique Egypt, basket making was practiced as both a spiritual and economic activity. One specific basket type, namely the sewn-plaits basket, is referred to extensively in both monastic literature and documentary texts, as well as being found in the archaeological record. We know that baskets were an important part of everyday Egyptian material culture in a practical sense, however, in this paper I will explore the cultural meanings of this specific product. Through reference to textual sources, such as the *Apophthegmata Patrum*, and archaeological remains, I will firstly examine the cultural life of these baskets within the monastic environment. I will then use theoretical approaches, specifically object biography, to consider how these baskets might have been viewed beyond the monastic environs, and to determine if the unique origin of these baskets affected their value as domestic possessions in late antique Egypt.

Ancient Egyptian Coffins as Communicative Media for Religious Visual Strategies: Lower and Middle Egyptian Coffins of the Late and Ptolemaic Period

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The aim of this paper is to analyse the different local traditions in coffin production of the Late and Ptolemaic Periods by tracing chosen motifs in certain geographical regions. Coffins from Lower and Middle Egypt, especially evidence from the Memphite region and the Fayum area, have so far lacked scholarly attention and will therefore be the focus of research. They will be compared to southern centres of coffin production, namely Thebes and Akhmim. For comparison, a thorough analysis of the pictorial programmes on coffins will be conducted, which comprises primarily a study of the figurative scenes. Moreover, a regional analysis of the textual and decorative elements as well as the colour schemes will be presented. Different types of coffins will be considered such as anthropoid, *qrsw*-shaped and rectangular coffins. The paper shall discuss the hypothesis that coffins from the northern region of Egypt show a unique visual language, strongly opposing the view that coffin decoration was a highly centralized process co-ordinated by a single production centre (i.e. Thebes) and distributed in the form of a pattern-book.

Some Remarks on the Distribution System of Stone Production in Predynastic Egypt: A View from the Analysis of Mudstone Artifacts

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In Predynastic Egypt, various grave goods such as palettes, stone vessels, tags, tusks, and bracelets, had been made of mudstone. Mudstone could be mainly exploited from Wadi-Hammamat, suggesting that geographically, Naqada community monopolized the mudstone artifacts and/or mudstone itself. In this assumption, I will discuss about distribution system in Upper Egypt observed from graves goods of mudstone artifacts and Geological position of the sites. Previous studies about the exchange system had paid attention on the wider regional framework, for example, between Lower and Upper Egypt and between Egypt and the outside. However, much smaller interregional interaction should be examined by a quantitative analysis. In this paper, the distribution pattern will be discussed following the three epochs, Naqada IC, IIA-B, and IIC-D.

Social Aspects in Ancient Egyptian Personal Correspondence

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There has been considerable interest in ancient Egyptian letters, but the methodology of the research has resulted in a “compartmentalization” of attention. The focus has been on individual letters and collections rather than considering the wide range of extant personal correspondence from a societal perspective across the various periods of ancient Egyptian history. This paper draws on research from my on-going PhD thesis on this topic and will look at a selection of private letters from the 18th to the 21st Dynasties, which represent social aspects such as complaints, religious belief, military customs, personal lifestyle, and interaction. By analyzing the content, defining the historical context, personalizing the writers and recipients, indicating differences in style and modes of address, the paper will show what such private letters can reveal about contemporary and generic attitudes with regard to social behaviors, beliefs, and lifestyle, in conjunction with any changes that may have occurred in these areas over this period of time. It will show the important contribution such personal correspondence can provide as a primary source of social history in ancient Egypt.

Re-Excavating Heliopolis: Unedited Archaeological Data from the Archives of Ernesto Schiaparelli and *Missione Archeologica Italiana*

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As the director of MAI (*Missione Archeologica Italiana*), Ernesto Schiaparelli supervised several archaeological excavations throughout Egypt for almost twenty years (1903-1920). Despite his extensive investigations, very few reports have been published and only relate to his work in the Valley of the Queen and in Deir el Medina.

A great part of his records, private and public correspondence, excavation diaries, photographs, and photographic plates remains unpublished and is stored within the Turin State Archive and the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici del Piemonte e del Museo Antichità Egizie. This situation is particularly relevant for the site of Heliopolis, excavated between 1903 and 1906. The involved area became then and is now completely occupied by the modern city. Schiaparelli's work remains the first "scientific" investigation, as even the more recent excavations could not fully reinvestigate it. Thanks to the analysis of all the available documentation, it could now be possible to understand the archaeological topography of the site, to shed new light on the unearthed materials, and to better define the Italian contribution to the study of Heliopolis from the Predynastic to the Graeco-Roman period.

Pharaonic Economy: A New Commodity-Based Approach to an Age-Old Discussion

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While bread was essential to the lives of the ancient Egyptians, scholarship has, for the most part, focused on bread's role as a food source. However, bread was important beyond being a common foodstuff: it was used as offerings to both the deceased and the gods; it is listed in almost every genre of text; and it played a role in Egypt's non-coinage economy as a redistributed commodity and medium of exchange. Few scholars will dispute this, yet even fewer have explored the economic angle in depth.

This paper will examine my doctoral research, which comprises an interdisciplinary and diachronic approach to bread's economic role from the Old Kingdom to the New Kingdom using textual, pictorial, archaeological, and material culture corpuses, though the current paper will focus on data acquired mainly from the Old Kingdom. Current scholarship on economic theories tends to analyze the main structure of the Egyptian economy in a top-down approach, and a discussion of the "money" used has not been conducted. As I will

show, this type of commodity-based investigation can be incredibly useful to determine how the Egyptian economy functioned on a fundamental level.

Establishing the Proper Etiquette: Diplomacy and the Transmission of Court Lifestyles Between Egypt and Kerma During the Middle Bronze Age

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The sprawling urban center and royal cemeteries at Kerma, located by the 3rd Nile cataract in modern Sudan, document the presence of a wealthy and powerful palatial elite that was on par with the large palatial centers found in the Eastern Mediterranean and Near East. Monumental palatial buildings and a stratified royal cemetery offer an intriguing cross section of the highest members of society, particularly the royal court.

This paper explores modes of bodily comportment amongst the court elite at Kerma, which were used in the construction of social etiquettes used to express a 'courtly' identity.

Outlining an approach which stresses the use of body techniques and etiquettes in managing and regulating social interactions in court societies, it will be demonstrated through a select corpus of material, sitting furniture and eye cosmetics, that members of the Kerman court, and the wider region of the 'Kerma Culture', adopted certain etiquettes from contemporary Egyptian courts. These transmissions of courtly behaviours will be explained through Kerma's active participation in Eastern Mediterranean diplomatic systems during the Middle Bronze Age, where diplomats could act as agents and catalysts of behavioural change. In this manner the dynamic region of the Kerma Culture is brought out of the perceived 'periphery' and into the wider Mediterranean world.

Mallets, Chisels, Sledges and Boats: The Art of Quarrying at Gebel el Silsila

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This presentation deals with the various extraction techniques and methods employed in the great sandstone quarries of Gebel el Silsila. Our time perspective ranges from the Middle Kingdom to the Graeco-Roman period as documented by the Gebel el Silsila Survey Project. We explore the evolving technologies within the engineering processes, and pay particular attention to the trench styles and fracturing processes that were utilized to separate the pre-dressed blocks from their bedrock foundation. We discuss the varied sizes of blocks and how these influenced the development of the individual quarries and subsequent transportation techniques, but also as part of chronological changes such as seen during Akhenaten. The preserved transportation devices at Silsila – from ramp

systems, corridors, causeways and riverside quays – provide us with a series of windows into the ancients' methodological work process and inform us of how the distribution of stone blocks played an integral role in the overall enlargement of the sandstone quarries. The material will be presented also in a more socio-anthropological perspective as we will consider the ancients' greater understanding of the sandstone's geological features in general and how this understanding led to an overall expansion of quarrying activity at Gebel el Silsila.

Bird Hieroglyphs: An Ornithologist's Viewpoint on their Origin and Subsequent Depiction

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62 hieroglyphs of birds or bird parts are included in Sir Alan Gardiner's "*Egyptian Grammar*" and appear to represent just 30 avian species. However, an ornithological examination of actual hieroglyphs in tomb and temple art and in the literature of Ancient Egypt has shown that at least 50 species were depicted. This examination has also suggested several reasons firstly why each species may have been selected as a hieroglyph in the first place, because of, for example, its general appearance, sounds, behaviour, colour, particular characteristics or special abilities, and secondly, why, in at least seven instances, just one hieroglyph has been represented by from 2 to 7 different birds. It was not the actual species, which occasionally seemed to matter, but rather a particular feature such as a crest or tail-shape. This paper also examines why some birds seem to have only ever been depicted as hieroglyphs and never in art and why others continued to be used as hieroglyphs long after the actual species had apparently become extinct. This multi-disciplinary approach sheds new light on the background and use of bird hieroglyphs and perhaps points the way to the resolution of some of the remaining ambiguities in linguistics as to their real nature and purpose.

Mercenaries, Merchants, Migrants, and Marauders: Greeks in Late and Persian Period Egypt

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Late and Persian Period trade, exchange, and cultural contact between Egypt and Greece, has for some time relied on evidence with varying levels of provability. Most problematic is the data for Greek mercenaries and merchants in Egypt during the Late and Persian Periods, which rely heavily on attestations by Herodotus and Diodorus, graffiti inscriptions at Abu Simbel, scraps of text from Assyria, and East Greek pottery found scattered throughout Egypt--and the now disputed designation of the temple at Tell Daphnae as a Greek mercenary camp. This paper re-examines the literary, epigraphic, and archaeological evidence for Greek mercenaries and merchants in Egypt and offers an analysis of the socio-theoretical liminal status for these East Greek migrants in Egypt during this time. There is no doubt that the beginnings of an integrative globalised regional economy arose during this time—with Egypt a major participant and with mercenaries/merchants serving an important role—but an interpretative reassessment of prior analyses and their correlative assumptions can help us to better understand to what extent this was true and what extent that these disparate pieces of evidence reflect Greek presence, trade, colonisation, and/or hybridisation.

Poster Abstracts

In alphabetical order

The Digital Library of Inscriptions and Calligraphies (DLIC): Challenges for Digital Preservation of Cultural Heritage

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The DLIC is a digital archive for the writings and inscriptions on buildings and monuments throughout the ages. These inscriptions are displayed on the website of the Digital Library of Inscriptions and Calligraphies, which includes images and a brief description. DLIC provides users to access its collections and provides specific information about each inscription. The first challenge is to make a non-commercial project that intends to record the inscriptions; its aim is diversity and contributions to humanity of all the world's cultures, to promote international and intercultural understanding and awareness, expand culturally diverse content on the Internet, provide resources to educators, contribute to scholarly research, and build knowledge and capacity in the developing world in digital projects for preserving cultural heritage.

Another challenge surrounding preservation of digital content resides in the issue of scale. The amount of digital information being created along the whole project was as follows: The DLIC launched 1500 inscriptions on 13 August 2011, and less than one year later, this number now exceed 5000 inscriptions, all available for free.

The CASEPS Project: Integrating and Comparing Archaeological Evidence on Egyptian Predynastic Settlements

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Despite significant progress over the last decades, research into the formative stage of ancient Egyptian civilization, known as the Predynastic (c. IV millennium BC), and into key areas such as the formation process of the Egyptian state is still hindered by the penury of well studied settlement data and by the difficulty of integrating and comparing meaningfully the archaeological evidence available. The fragmentation of the existing data produced by several projects across Egypt, in particular, has hampered the possibility of conducting systematic comparative research in this sub-field of Egyptian archaeology so far and, consequently, of exploring phenomena operating on large spatiotemporal scales. Amongst other objectives, the CASEPS (*Comparative Archaeological Study of Egyptian Predynastic Settlement*) project, hosted by the UCL Institute of Archaeology and funded by the 'People Programme - Marie Curie Actions of the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme', aims to rectify this situation by undertaking the largest survey of existing archaeological data on Predynastic settlements ever done and by implementing a digital archive of standardized and comparable archaeological datasets that may be used and form a point of reference for future research.

It's All About the Bread Molds: Analysis and Measurements Taken to Find Possible Standardization Among Middle Hellenistic Bread Molds

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The site of Tell Timai was known as *Thmouis* to the ancient Greeks, and is located in the eastern Delta region of Egypt. During the 2013 summer excavation season at Tell Timai, 51.5 kilograms of Middle Hellenistic vessel sherds were uncovered in unit N7-9, between two walls of a Hellenistic building. Originally, the vessels were believed to be used for measuring grain and other materials, but due to their similarities between the Old Kingdom *bedja* bread molds and the Old Kingdom bread mold descendants found at Umm Mawagir at the Kharga Oasis in Upper Egypt, the assemblage is now believed to be bread molds. The sherds were measured and analyzed to find any standardization amongst the molds and to help discover how they were created and used. Standardization was found, which helped determine the vessels' make and use. This poster helps to visualize the manner in which these bread molds were manufactured and used, as well as their relationship to other ancient Egyptian bread molds. "It's all about the Bread Molds" seeks to communicate the importance of Graeco-Roman bread molds in comparison to Pharaonic bread molds.

The Causeway of Wnis (Ounas) from the Manuscripts of Selim Hassan

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The causeway of King Wnis (Ounas) (Old Kingdom Period, 5th Dynasty) in Saqqara has interested many archaeologists since the late 1880s. G. Maspero & later A. Barsanti were the first archaeologists to clear the causeway in 1899. The Ancient Egypt Unit at the Center of Documentation of Cultural and Natural Heritage of Egypt (CULTNAT) had a wonderful opportunity to receive a good part of the original manuscripts of Selim Hassan's work in Giza, Saqqara & Nubia, including original photos of the excavation's processes, finds, and drawings of the tombs' reliefs. Moreover, the manuscripts include some drafts of Hassan's yet-unpublished monographs, including almost three hundred papers documenting his work on the causeway of King Wnis in Saqqara in 1937-38. Together with Zakaria Ghoneim, Hassan worked for two years and cleared 690 m of the causeway to 6.7 m width (in its eastern and western edges). Many interesting scenes were uncovered and documented (hunting scenes, artisans at work, market, ships carrying massive granite columns from Aswan quarries, the dedication or foundation of the solar temple) and a reused block from a seated statue. This poster presents some of Hassan's unpublished manuscript and selected samples of the original photos and drawings of the reliefs.

Deliberate Drips: Developments in Ceramic Decoration at the End of the New Kingdom in Nubia

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Great strides have been made in clarifying ceramic chronologies for the end of the New Kingdom and the 3rd Intermediate Period in Ancient Egypt. However, in Nubia, it still remains extremely difficult to date graves closely. This is problematic for our understanding of social and political shifts in Nubian societies leading up to the Napatan era. It is increasingly apparent that there are noticeable differences in contemporary ceramics in Egypt and Nubia. Recent fieldwork in Sudan has uncovered a substantial amount of ceramic material which can aid our understanding of where exactly Nubian ceramic development differs from that in Egypt. This paper will focus on one observed trait: the increased tendency for red-painted bowl rims to bear uneven drips. Using examples from Amara West, Missiminia, and Hillat el-Arab, I suggest this is a deliberate feature choice by potters rather than carelessness, starting at the end of the New Kingdom and increasing in popularity in the early Post-New Kingdom. If this feature is found to appear at other contemporary sites within Sudan, it may act as a chronological marker, whilst establishing that these sites had aspects of a regional style even under New Kingdom control.

Bahariya Oasis: Trade Routes and Economical Situation During the Late Roman Period

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This study maps the trade routes and economical situation in the Bahariya (and el-Hayz) Oasis in Egyptian Western Desert during the late Roman period. Our knowledge of various details about ancient trade routes comes from many sources, for example notes of ancient authors, epigraphic findings and numerous archaeological transcripts, 19th and 20th centuries archaeological reports, and recent archaeological expeditions. Based on these sources, the study sets a position for the Bahariya Oasis onto the ancient caravan routes in the Western Desert (in between all of the oases in the Egyptian Western Desert, Nile Valley, Libyan, Sudanese, and Mediterranean shores). Recent research in the oasis gave rise to new insights concerning the economic and social situation there. For example, transport amphorae represent a good methodological tool since their trafficking in the ancient Mediterranean is nowadays important for the estimation of existing contacts between the Egyptian Western Desert, other regions in Northern Africa, and the Roman Empire. As a summary, the study contributes to the analysis of political trade patterns emerging in the late Roman period.

The Journey of Writing in Egypt

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Egypt embraced different forms of writing, recording various languages spoken by the Egyptians and the foreign communities who lived in Egypt. Such communities produced a wealth of writings and inscriptions which reflected their thoughts, beliefs, social history, and daily life. This project is an attempt to explore how the writings developed in Egypt from the Predynastic period till the modern age. Eighteen different scripts have been recorded to the present. It helps the scholars in building a good understanding of the development of the history of writing in ancient as well as modern Egypt. *The Journey of Writing in Egypt* is a title that poses a number of questions: Did writing go through a journey? A journey is to move from one place to another. Did writing, then, move from one place to another? If this journey is real, where did it begin? Where did it end? The project resulted in publishing two books in Arabic and English and is being translated into French. A documentary in both Arabic and English is being prepared. Finally, an exhibition is being prepared to emphasize the openness of Egyptian society throughout the ages.

Drag Queen: The Liminal Status of the Bust of Queen Nefertiti

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The sculptural representation of the ancient Egyptian Queen Nefertiti is an enduring piece of artisan craftsmanship. Despite its ancient origins, the piece still perpetuates the same sensual allure and intrigue it undoubtedly did upon its creation around 1340 BCE. The enduring fame of the Bust of Nefertiti can be directly traced to the liminal qualities of the image it portrays. Employing the writings of such art historians as Rudolf Anthes and Dorothea Arnold, the Bust's properties will be probed for its visual significance. The Queen's likeness is extremely androgynous, operating between the dichotomous realms of the masculine and the feminine. This sexual ambivalence has contributed to the public's continued fascination with this statue. Through a close examination of the physical features of the Bust of Nefertiti, the sexual hybridization present within the bust shall be uncovered and assessed.

Future plans for Community Engagement activities of Mansoura National Museum at Shenawy Palace. Community engagement in Egyptian Museums: Collaboration or Contestation?

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Mansoura National Museum originally was a 3,500m² Italianate private palace belonging a cotton dealer and member of the Egyptian parliament. In 2005, the Egyptian Council of Ministers converted it into a museum to serve the rich heritage of Al Mansoura. Without doubt, the growth of the heritage industry in Egypt over the last 20 years has also had an effect in motivating and energising individuals and communities to engage more effectively with the history of their ancestors. Still our engagement programmes face many difficulties, which might imply a lack of real effective strategy on our part to combine the concept and theory. As a director of this museum, I was in charge of planning how to engage more with our local community and understand our local cultural need, especially encouraging public school students to visit the museum and to understand threats to our heritage. I show our achievements in this sector and propose that the process by which Mansoura museums have built working relationships and shared understandings with indigenous people could form a template for how museums deal with community engagement issues and make themselves relevant to the broader community through active engagement with multiple communities of practice.

Shades of Meaning: a Semiotic Approach to the Use of Polychromy in Hieroglyphic Inscription

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Some hieroglyphic inscriptions are written using polychrome signs whose colours appear to represent superordinate cognitive categories: either the object itself (birds, plants), the substance from which it is made (wood, stone), or abstract concepts (danger, fertility). For at least two and a half millennia, the choice of colours for many signs was strikingly consistent. The canon, its variations (diachronic and/or diatopic) and the symbolism of the colours constitute the objects of this research. To help in this study, a simple database has been created which, together with its query capabilities, facilitates the recording, organisation and analysis of polychrome inscriptions. To date, the samples (several thousand) cover over half of the hieroglyphs in Gardiner's sign-list from a number of different sites, periods, textual categories and supports. It is to be hoped that this analysis will improve our understanding of Egyptian cognitive categorisation. The resultant knowledge could aid the identification or reclassification of some obscure signs. At a future date, online access to the database could be granted to all interested parties, thus providing a useful identification tool for epigraphists working in the field.

The Giza Necropolis: An Analysis and Spatial Distribution of Age, Sex, and Pathology in Selected Human Remains from the Western Cemetery

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The initial goal of this research was to conduct an osteological analysis of 74 human remains from the G2000 cemetery at Giza. It was believed that by spatially mapping selected features across the Western Cemetery, such as age, sex, evidence of trauma and nutritional pathologies, it would be possible to identify temporal trends in these factors based on the directionality of cemetery construction. Features of the cranium and pelvis were used to determine the sex of each individual, and dental attrition and pelvic features to determine age. The remains were then analyzed for evidence of the aforementioned pathologies. Once the data set was refined to only "confirmed" individuals, a number that was further reduced when analyzing individual features within and between the nucleus cemeteries, the data sets were too small to provide significance. Despite the lack of statistical evidence to support the initial claim, this research produced a number of promising results, such as males showing a higher frequency of traumatic and nutritional pathologies, and a correlation between tomb construction dates and changing trends in body burial position. Future research could be improved through the integration of osteological data from the G2000 cemetery and other portions of the Western Cemetery.

King Tutankhamun's Facsimile: Recreation as Preservation

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Visitors to the Valley of the Kings in Egypt will soon be touring a replica of King Tutankhamun's tomb. The exact facsimile of the Tomb is part of a major initiative conducted with the help of Factum Arte, aimed at the preservation of tombs in the Valley of the Kings. Since British archaeologist Howard Carter discovered the tomb in 1922, thousands of tourists have come to visit the painted burial chamber; and this is precisely where the problem lies. The four chambers that make up Tutankhamun's tomb were never meant for anyone to see. As spectacular as a visit to the original tomb may be, as people enter, temperature and humidity levels change, making the walls expand and contract. As a result, the elaborately decorated plaster is coming away from the rock face, turning it into a tropical hub. For a 3,300-year-old masterpiece of murals, it creates irreversible damage. This poster seeks to communicate the importance of the concept of 'recreation as preservation'. The recreation of world heritage sites will both preserve and protect our cultural heritage and allow future generations to be a part of the force that protects rather than the force leading to destruction.

The Bronze Age Sword Manufacturing in Egypt: The Khepesh

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Gods and kings are frequently shown on the walls of tombs and temples armed with swords and various forms of weaponry. Temple reliefs at Karnak, Luxor, Abu Simbel, and Medinet Habu attest to the might and power of the Egyptian armies. Soldiers are depicted being issued with arms and actively engaged in combat by slaying the enemies of Egypt, either by stabbing or throat cutting with knives and swords. Actual examples of weaponry were occasionally included amongst the burial equipment of royalty or officials such as the two examples known from the burial of Tutankhamun. Khepesh (**ḥpš**) is the Egyptian name of the Canaanite "sickle" sword and during the New Kingdom the sword was manufactured as a result of the technological innovations adopted during the rule of the Hyksos. This paper will outline the author's efforts to understand the construction and casting methods of such a weapon, its subsequent development and utilization and finally her efforts to locate and document the remaining examples in public and private collections.

From Object to Icon: Visual Reflections on and the Designations of Material Culture in the Reliefs and Paintings of Middle Kingdom Tombs

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The decorative programme of Middle Kingdom Egypt offers many themes and scenes; all of them feature numerous objects. "From Object to Icon" aims at exploring these artefacts in a threefold manner: a) The two-dimensional representations (*icons*) will be studied in relation to the three-dimensional artefacts (*objects*) which they were intended to illustrate, i.e., *what* kind of objects were depicted and *how*. Furthermore, *if*, *how*, and *when* changes in material culture were reflected in contemporaneous art will be investigated, and whether some artefacts and their images were specific to a particular region or whether general iconographical standards predominated throughout Egypt. b) The nomenclature of icons will be analysed in great detail, since many scenes and icons are accompanied by captions explaining the actions performed and naming the objects involved. Therefore, it will be essential to supplement the art-historical and archaeological approaches with an in-depth philological investigation of the accompanying captions. c) For the assessment of icons, the system of the MEKETREpository will be extended by utilising crowd sourcing technologies. This will provide scholars from other institutions, as well as non-experts with some background in Egyptology, with an easy-to-use platform where they can perform simple repetitive but yet highly helpful tasks.

The Upper Adriatic and Egypt in the Roman Empire: Ports and Trades

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The Upper Adriatic was one of the most powerful maritime regions in the Roman empire and, as visible in the cases of Aquileia, Ravenna, Rimini, and Ancona, the presence of structured harbours was well-evidenced. In the Adriatic, the arrangement of maritime structures attracted the attention of several Roman authors such as Cassius Dio, Tacitus, and Pliny; however, looking in detail, these ports showed interesting but understudied aspects of trade and exchange with the ports of the Middle East and Northern Africa. Egypt in particular seems to have been deeply affected by the trade operating in this region, especially concerning the commerce of wine, oil, and wheat. Indeed, though the wealth of most of these commercial sea structures declined during the early 4th century AD, the legacy of the ports and their connections with Egypt gained prosperity, visible in some archaeological evidence. My poster offers a more defined picture of the connections between ports of the Upper Adriatic and Egypt thanks to rare and less considered literary, iconographic, and archaeological sources. The first part will take into account the connections between Upper Adriatic and Egyptian ports in the Imperial period. The second will clearly give an account of the trade among these regions, in view of the spread of amphorae remains. The arrivals and departures of amphorae provide evidence of a close relationship with the Egyptian basin. My poster pays particular attention to how the study of these data may give answers to some important archaeological questions.

Being 'Foreign' in an Ancient Multi-Cultural Society: the Case of the 'Egyptians' in Early Iron Age Mesopotamia

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An important aspect of globalisation and therefore mobility is the actual impact of the perception as 'foreign' by oneself or others. Focussing on the 'Egyptians' in early Iron Age Mesopotamia, my current post-doc project explores the examinability of its situational construction and its relevance in daily life for a period and region known for its multiculturalism. Core aims are the collection, re-edition, and re-evaluation of the specific sources mentioning 'Egyptians' in the Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian administrative and private legal documents. On the other hand, the specific persons known as 'Egyptians' are contextualised in order to understand the motivations for the (ancient and modern) perception and/or ascription as 'Egyptians'. Next to these issues, though closely linked to the aim of re-editing the corpus of sources, the project explores the specific chances of working interdisciplinarily on questions overlapping established disciplines and

consequently to experiment on formats for interdisciplinary communication. The poster is going to present a selection of results from the research project running in its current conceptual design until April 2014.

Does Form Follow Function? What Functions Can Be Deduced from a Floor Plan?

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As an extrapolation of the modernist theory where buildings were created accordingly to their function to be, one may wonder whether the plan of a building leads to an interpretation of its function. For this reason, a reasonably well-preserved set of floor plans, the Central City of Amarna, has been examined to highlight potential functions of structures, according to their architectural layout, focusing on institutional entities in ancient Egypt. While it has proven difficult to identify institutions on the ground, the examination of their architectural components has led to a functional interpretation of the space.

While it has proven difficult to identify institutions on the ground, the examination of their architectural components has led to a functional interpretation of the space.

Sharing the Story: Creating a Dialogue with the Past and Present Community

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My efforts at the excavation of Tell Timai in the Egyptian Delta have produced an unusual result: a children's book. As an outreach tool, the book aims to highlight and preserve the cultural heritage of the villagers who know little of the contextual history. As archaeologists, we are responsible for our scholarly pursuits, but also for engaging the local population who live with our sites through the long off-season. It is our passion; it is their legacy. Storytelling reinforces cultural identity. When Herodotus visited Mendes and Timai, he wrote about it. When the story of the Holy Land was illustrated through the mosaic Madaba map, Timai played a role. Our project decided an updated working history should be created and distributed to the community's best listeners, the children. With grant support from National Geographic, I have written and illustrated a simple, relatable, fun history book soon to be distributed in Egypt. We have no wall around Timai to preserve it. But if we inspire the hearts of villagers by showing them the story of their town jewel, we may not need one.

El-Hayz Project: The Coarseware Pottery from the Czech Excavations

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Two projects of the Czech archaeological team from Charles University in Prague realized within the area of southern Bahriya Oasis in the Egyptian Western desert brought to light great amounts of pottery assemblages.

Finds from recent excavations in the El-Hayz oasis (south of Bahriya) are just being processed. Although many pieces attest distant connections of the oasis settlement during the Roman era, a significant part of pottery belongs to the production of local potters. This poster presents for the first time shapes and types of the local pottery production.

Past Conferences

Location	Year
University of Cambridge	2013
University of Birmingham	2012
Durham University	2011
Leiden University	2010
University of Liverpool	2009
University of Manchester	2008
Swansea University	2007
University of Oxford	2006
University of Cambridge	2005
Durham University	2004
University College London	2003
University of Birmingham	2002
University of Liverpool	2001
University of Oxford	2000