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Paper and Poster Abstracts

annotated texts and lexemes, and to make simple or complex queries. Besides, we will also encourage Egyptologists to interact directly with the data, e.g., by flagging inaccuracies or signaling alternative analysis.

Alberto Maria Pollastrini
École Pratique des Hautes Études

Alcune considerazioni sulla recezione di tecnologia militare straniera nell'Egitto della XVIII Din.: il caso delle armature.

Il conflitto con gli Hyksos e la successiva spinta verso l'area siro-palestinese accellerarono il processo di aquisizione da parte dell'Egitto di nuove tecnologie militari, che modificarono in maniera sensibile il modo di combattere e la struttura dell'esercito faraonico. In questo periodo di trasformazioni, accanto alle daghe e alle spade di nuova concezione, al carro da guerra e all'arco composito ricurvo e triangolare, fecero la loro comparsa elmi e corazze di bronzo, oggetti che sommavano alle caratteristiche proprie dell'equipaggiamento difensivo, un cospicuo valore intrinseco. Questo aspetto rendeva le armature piuttosto rare, appannaggio di pochi individui. Lasciando in secondo piano gli aspetti prettamente tecnici e oplologici, alla luce delle testimonianze iconografiche, testuali e archeologiche, è possibile formulare alcune ipotesi sull'introduzione di questi beni in Egitto durante la XVIII Din., sui modi e sui tempi della loro circolazione e sull'impatto che ebbero, come "prodotti esotici", nella cultura e nell'immaginario egiziani.

Tanja Pommerening
Institute for Ancient Studies, Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz

Medical Re-enactments: Ancient Egyptian Prescriptions from an Emic View

The aim of the paper is to present new insights into the medical world of ancient Egypt with its 2000 prescriptions and 1500 drugs.

In the past, ancient Egyptian prescriptions have been the focus of research by scientists from a variety of disciplines, especially Egyptologists, historians of science, physicians, biologists, and pharmacists. Their works consider in most cases today's natural scientific perspective, namely the question whether a remedy may have had an effect in a "modern" sense. Some of the lexicographical works concerning drug names are based on such a correlation, proposing a drug name for an untranslatable word in a prescription by evaluating the indications and looking for an effective drug which could have been available in ancient Egypt.

This paper reviews and expands the methodological tools by applying an experimental-archaeological and intra-cultural perspective. It offers structures to recover features of previously philologically undetermined drugs, and to gain knowledge of the concepts of ancient Egyptian "physiology" and "pathophysiology".

Esther Pons Mellado, Maite Mascort Roca, Hassan Amer
National Archaeological Museum de Madrid

Area 32 of the High Necropolis of the Archaeological Site of Oxyrhynchus (El-Bahnasa), Egypt:
fish offerings

During 2012 the excavation campaign in the Archaeological Site of Oxyrhynchus (El-Bahnasa) there was an exceptional finding.

Under the Roman tombs we uncovered a chapel made of mud bricks in bad condition and also a very big layer of dark coloured soil with thousands of oxyrhynchus fishes of different sizes.

A year later we continued working in this area and we found another big layer also with thousands of oxyrhynchus fishes of similar characteristics but in this case many of them were pseudo mummified and were wrapped in decorated cloth.

The study of the fishes has been carried out by Dr. Wim van Neer, who is a specialist in ictiofauna. He has confirmed that all the fishes are oxyrhynchus, which is the symbol of the city, with the exception of some lepidotus fishes and cat-fish, one big perch and some remains of cats. Between one of the layers we discovered a big wooden Hathor crown.

The study of this finding has not finished yet because there is a part that has not been excavated yet and it could give us some surprises.

We cannot say exactly at this moment the chronology of these fish offerings but perhaps we are speaking about the end of the Saite Period because possibly they have relation with the chapel of mud bricks.

Federico Poole
Museo Egizio di Torino

The depiction of servants on funerary stelae and in tombs

Persons of servile status are occasionally pictured in Egyptian tombs and on funerary stelae along with family members, most notably in the Middle Kingdom. The paper gives an overview of the phenomenon and discusses the identity and social standing of these individuals, particularly in relation to the problematic terms *hm* and *hmt*, commonly interpreted as referring to servants of Egyptian origin.

Stéphanie Porcier - Alain Charron, Salima Ikram, Stéphane Pasquali, Roger Lichtenberg, Samuel Mérigeaud, Paul Tafforeau, Pascale Richardin, Catherine Vieillescazes, Gaël Piques, Frédéric Servajean

CNRS ASM Montpellier/Lattes, Labex ARCHIMEDE

Projet MAHES « Momies Animales et Humaines Egyptiennes. Perception de la mort en Égypte ancienne à travers l'étude des animaux sacrés »

Les nécropoles de l'ancienne Égypte ont livré des momies animales par millions, témoignant ainsi de la ferveur des Égyptiens à l'égard des animaux sacrés, et révélant la place majeure que ces derniers occupaient au sein de la religion.

Le projet MAHES a pour ambition d'appréhender le culte organisé autour des animaux sacrés à travers ses pratiques funéraires et rituelles et au-delà, d'alimenter la réflexion sur la perception de la mort en Égypte ancienne en intégrant à notre réflexion des données provenant de disciplines aussi diverses que la Géochimie et la Chimie Organique et Analytique (étude des baumes), les Sciences de la Vie (archéozoologie, paléopathologie et archéoentomologie) ou encore la Physique (radiologie