

**Chapter 1 : Abusir and Saqqara in the Year : Miroslav Barta :**

*Abusir and Saqqara in the year / The Abusir Drill Core Survey, Egypt. Article. Saqqara is situated about 25 km south of modern Cairo. A cemetery was founded around bce in.*

Map of the site 2. Rock-cut Chambers and Layered stone structure Since , excavations have focused on the southeastern slope of the outcrop. In this area, we have uncovered a rock-cut chamber and a layered stone structure and its substructure. The clearance inside the rock cut chamber revealed that the chamber was never used for burial. Instead, excavations yielded a number of statue fragments made of clay, terracotta, and wood as well as pottery vessels. The rock cut chamber seems have been used as a kind of cachette or burial place for divine statues. When the clay or terracotta statue fragments were reconstructed, it was found that four of the statues are of a standing lion goddess, two are recumbent lions, and others are human busts with unusual hands positions. Remarkably, two of the terracotta statues bear the name of King Khufu. The first is a terracotta lion sphinx. The squatting figure may have been originally represented as a naked child king. This figure may represent King Khufu himself, although his head is missing. The second object bearing the name of Khufu is one of the two terracotta standing statues of a lion goddess, both of which measure 1 m in height, depicting the goddess wearing a sheath dress. The Horus name of Khufu is inscribed on the right side of the back pillar of the statue which has both hands outstretched. Presumably, the Horus name of Khufu refers to a small figure of a child king to the right side of the lion goddess. The figure to the left side of the lion goddess seems to have been added later, since this figure is inscribed with the name of Pepy I on its base. In , excavations on the southeastern slope revealed a massive layered stone structure probably built around the Third Dynasty and a shaft leading to two chambers to the east and west respectively. The construction technique of the layered stone structure is reminiscence of that of the Third Dynasty Step Pyramid of Djoser. Excavations in the east chamber of the shaft yielded a number of votive objects dating to the Early Dynastic Period and early Old Kingdom. The chamber seems to have been reused in the Middle Kingdom since objects from the Middle Kingdom were uncovered in the same chamber as original context and another entrance and its forecourt appears to have been dug from the south in the same period. From to , we have excavated the area on the western slope of the outcrop, yielding a number of objects originated from the summit which include the Eighteenth Dynasty pottery and faience amulets from the Late Period. Statues made of clay and terracotta layered stone structure East chamber of the shaft behind the layered stone structure Rock-cut chamber AKT01 3. An intact multiple burial In season, excavation revealed an intact multiple burial of 11 persons dating to the late Second Intermediate Period and beginning of the Eighteenth Dynasty. The intact multiple burial was found beside a huge rock about 10m to the south-west of the shaft of the substructure of the layered stone structure, and have been placed in a recess in a tafl embankment, apparently surrounded by small blocks and pebbles. The nice bodies inside the coffin were wrapped in shrouds and had been piled up but in an organized manner. The rectangular coffin has a vaulted lid of the traditional pr-nw type. The coffin is constructed using the technique particularly characteristics in coffins dating from the Second Intermediate Period to the early Eighteenth Dynasty. Objects found inside the coffin included a cowroid, beads made of glass and precious stones, bronze earrings, and two intact pots. Two poor surface burials in reed mats beside the coffin were furnished with a scarab, a wooden stick, bronze objects, beads and some pottery jars. The scarab is made of steatite, with its undersurface showing a continuous cable border pattern with an inscription at the center whose parallels can be found in the Hyksos period. It is likely that this multiple burial dates from the very end of the Second Intermediate Period to the beginning of the Eighteenth Dynasty. The question still remains, however, as to why these people were buried in an area of the necropolis so remote from the main cemetery at Saqqara in that period. Multiple burial coffin Beads ornaments 4. Tomb-chapel of Isisnofret In , we discovered a previously unknown New Kingdom tomb chapel in the area c. The entire structure of the tomb chapel had been built of limestone and consisted of a pylon, a colonnaded courtyard, an antechamber with four pillars which terminated in three cult chapels, and the base of a pyramid – thus, a typical plan of a New Kingdom tomb chapel, especially those known from the later part of the reign of Ramesses II. The overall length of the

tomb chapel, including the pyramid at the north, is c. Notably the chapel is arranged on an east-west central axis. The upper portion of the structure was largely missing, leaving only the foundations and some of the flooring. Within this tomb chapel, we found two unfinished shafts in the courtyard and antechamber. Excavations in the season near the area around the north-western part of the tomb chapel exposed another shaft which dropped vertically and measured 1. We found a number of broken pieces of faience objects, ivory fragments, pieces of inlay made of semi-precious stones and faience, and fragments of gold leaf. All the objects appear to date to the Nineteenth Dynasty which matches the date of the tomb chapel. We also found human skeletons scattered in the burial chamber. A partially-broken sarcophagus of the fine limestone was found in a recess hewn from the floor level along the south wall of the chamber. The sarcophagus is the so-called pr-nw type: This is the most common type for coffins and sarcophagi of the Old Kingdom and Middle Kingdom, but it is rare in the New Kingdom when an anthropoid shape became more popular. But the outer decoration shows the typical style of the Ramesside Period. In an area approximately 10m from the center of the northern part of the foundation of the tomb chapel pyramid, we discovered a rectangular pit which measures approximately 2 m in length and 1. The pit, approximately 2 m deep, was filled with debris including tafl, rubble, broken pieces of bedrock, limestone fragments, a stela of Thutmose IV used as fill, and mud bricks. After removing this packing, we found a deposit of pottery shards, charcoal and mortars which seemed to be undisturbed.

**Chapter 2 : Abusir and Saqqara in the year /**

*Abusir & Saqqara in the year (Archiv Orientalni) [M Barta, J Krejci] on blog.quintoapp.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This collection of articles provides an overview, on the occasion of the Millennium, of Czech work at the Egyptian cemeteries of Abusir and Saqqara over the last 50 years.*

The Funerary Complex[ edit ] Map of the Funerary Complex The pyramid complex of Teti follows a model established during the reign of Djedkare Isesi , the arrangement of which is inherited from the funerary complexes of Abusir. Name of the pyramid of Teti Djed-isut-teti on the limestone funerary stele of his chief treasurer Izi, from Saqqara. A valley temple, now lost, was probably destroyed in antiquity due to the place of an Old Kingdom temple dedicated to Anubis constructed there. A better known funerary temple revealed by James Edward Quibell in , is connected to the valley temple by a causeway. The plan of the temple of Teti is also comparable in many respects to that of Unas , which is its immediate predecessor. Followed in this main axis is a second hall. The thickness of the walls suggests a vaulted cover. It was probably the Room of the Greats, on the walls of which the royal family and influential members of the court were to be represented assisting and accompanying the eternal journey of their sovereign. This hall opened into an open courtyard surrounded on all four sides by colonnades whose main purpose was the presentation of daily offerings and ritual libations. The only way out is centered to the west and provides access to the innermost part the sanctuary. Included in the Peribolos , a sacred part of the royal pyramid reserved for priests of the king, was a chapel containing the five Naos , housing five statues of the King appearing in the aspect of the five principal deities of the realm. This part also included a private room containing the false door stela of the King, a veritable object of funeral worship, and a double row of stores on both sides of the axis of the temple. The first row frames the party host and is accessible by a long corridor along the entire width of the building that leads to the south and north within the peribolos of the pyramid. The second set frames the sanctuary and the hall of statues of gods and was only accessible from the latter. Finally the last element essential to the funerary cult, the satellite-pyramid encircled in its own peribolos, is located southeast of the royal pyramid and therefore was accessible only through a corridor of stores and halls of worship. This small pyramid covers an underground plan consisting of a short ramp leading to a single underground chamber. In the middle of the courtyard of the peribolos, facing east and west, are two landscaped basins in the granite floor. Their use is disputed by Egyptologists, but the location of these basins, following the path of the sun, suggests ritual practices that shed some light on the role of this monument. The Pyramid[ edit ] Pyramid of Teti The orientation of the pyramid is not aligned with the four cardinal points. However, the proportions and plan of the pyramid follow exactly the same pattern as that of the Pyramid of Djedkare-Isesi. The internal dimensions and slope are the same and it is otherwise very similar. Access to the burial chambers are located inside the adjoining chapel against the north face of the pyramid. The entrance hallway leads to a long descent of eighteen hundred and twenty-three metres. The entrance was once blocked by a plug of granite now lost. The descending passage was probably clogged along its length by large blocks of limestone that thieves have broken up. The debris still littered the passage at the time of discovery. In the descending corridor is a successive horizontal hallway, a vestibule, another hallway, a bedroom with harrows, a final corridor, and a final granite passage which opens into the funerary apartments of the King. The room with harrows spans more than six metres and is designed with alternating limestone and granite. The three granite harrows, originally lowered, are now broken into several pieces leaving the way open to visitors. The horizontal passage leads to rooms consisting of a funeral serdab , an antechamber, and a burial chamber. All three are aligned along an east-west axis. The only peculiarity of the serdab is the size of the block ensuring its coverage, measuring 6. The antechamber and burial chamber are covered with huge vaulted rafters. They are connected by a passage where access was closed by a double door. The walls of these rooms are covered with inscriptions commonly called Pyramid Texts. The pyramid of Teti is the second royal monument to contain the complex theological corpus to assist and support the rebirth of the king. The burial chamber contains an unfinished greywacke sarcophagus, a fragment of a lid and a canopic container that is nothing more than a simple hole in the ground. And for the first time, a royal sarcophagus

contains inscriptions, here slightly etched on the hollow interior of the vessel. Consisting mainly of stone materials, these objects have been abandoned by looters, probably considered useless or worthless. Thus, a series of club heads with the names of Teti has reached us and one of the canopic jars containing the viscera of the king. The most troubling item found among the debris of the funeral viaticum is the plaster mold of a death mask. The reproduced molding transmits to us the face of a man with eyes closed, mouth slightly open. The expression is striking and it is purported to be an image of Teti making it the only true royal portrait that has survived from the Old Kingdom. The Egyptian Royal Cubit is estimated at mm. These are equal to cubits per side at the base and cubits high. The core was a built in steps and accretions made of small, locally quarried stone and debris fill.

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*Volumes: 1. Item #M Rare. Archiv orientalni, Supplementa IX. Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Oriental Institute, Praha, First edition. In-8, xxi.*

Indeed, taking place every five years, it has developed into an effective and informative platform bringing scholars up to date with the most recent developments in the field, at Abusir and Saqqara in particular, but also taking into consideration the neighbouring pyramid fields as well as all other evidence and research relevant for gaining a better understanding of the primary subject of the conference. Scholars of Egyptian archaeology, philology, art history, anthropology, natural sciences and other disciplines active on the pyramid fields, but also colleagues whose works elsewhere has an impact on the history of the pyramid fields, meet for a week to discuss the latest development and discoveries in their respective fields and establish further cooperation. It was not different during the last meeting that took place in Prague during June 22-26, In the present volume we offer 43 contributions by 53 scholars covering different fields and periods. The overwhelming number of the 31 contributions is dedicated to various aspects of Old Kingdom archaeology and most present specific aspects linked with archaeological excavations, both past and present. The successive period of the Middle Kingdom is represented by three studies; the New Kingdom period features four and the Late Period three articles, respectively. Finally, the volume is closed with two more studies which cannot be strictly dated to a specific period. The very nature of the individual contributions reflects well the current situation in Egyptology characterized by a focus on archaeology, the theory of artefacts, iconographic and art historian studies, and the research of largely unpublished archival materials. What is rather unfortunately given the present state of affairs in great demand are multidisciplinary projects making use of the current hi-tech standards in world archaeology. Such projects in most cases fail due to the current restrictions in sampling strategies and subsequent analyses, unlike, for instance, in Sudanese archaeology. As long as this situation persists, hardly any significant progress in the current quality of Egyptian archaeology and Egyptology in general can be envisaged. The final but perhaps most important and heartfelt words are going to our dear colleague and friend Nicole Alexanian. This fine German scholar and close friend of many of us was made to leave this world too early. She devoted her professional career to the study of the Old Kingdom period, site, tombs and the Dahshur pyramid field in particular. She was the author of many stimulating articles and studies and a monograph on the tomb of Netjeraperef. In accord with her family, we take the liberty to dedicate the present volume to her. We are convinced that her name and memory will remain everlasting and will thus fulfil one of the most important wishes of the Ancient Egyptians achieving endless and blessed presence through your deed and thoughts. It is the very hope of the editors that she would enjoy the current volume and discussions on many themes emerging through the rich collection of the texts presented below. It is probably not out of place here to thank all the contributors for their cooperation during the editorial process. We also wish to thank all members of our institute for their help and encouragement. Proceedings of the conference held in Prague, June July 5, Proceedings of the conference held in Prague, May 30 - June 4, 2 volumes.

## Chapter 4 : Abusir and Saqqara in the Year Supplement of Arch-oriental. | ETANA

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## Chapter 5 : Miroslav Barta | Charles University, Prague - [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

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### Chapter 9 : The Giza Archives

*He is the author of Abusir V: The Cemeteries at Abusir South 1 (), and co-editor with Jaromir Krejci of Abusir and Saqqara in the Year (). Read more Product details.*