



6 November 2019



Daily Report

• Conflicting perspective:

Egyptian art shows the identity of the owner according to A. Den Doncker, while A. Devilliers demonstrates how artists represented themselves, and that, even more in the New Kingdom than in the previous periods.

• Hippopotamus-headed funerary bed of Tutankhamun represents Taweret, the sky-goddess swallowing the sun, for effective regeneration (M. Schutz).

• Proofreading existed in Ancient Egypt: Mistakes are corrected after the writing in texts (S. Beck).

• River and landscape archaeology is crucial to identify location of harbour and networks at Gurob (M. Yoyotte).

• Work on the Deir el-Bahari portico revealed the name of one of the two boats transporting the obelisk of Hatshepsut (E. Józefowicz).

• Increase in religious scenes in the Ramesside Period linked to growing power of religious offices rather than increased piety (M. Stevens).

Dinner organised by IFAO, DAI, Austrian Institute, Swiss Institute, ARCE, PCMA, NVIC in the Manial Palace Gardens was a success, with light music and enchanting atmosphere

• Isis identified with Tefnout the distant goddess from Nubia in the theology of Philae (S. Cassor-Pfeiffer & H. Kockelmann).

• Stories and literary evidence suggest women seduced men in Ancient Egypt (A. Roth).

• Fingerprints of mummies can help distinguish between male and female individuals and estimate age at death (J. Herrerin).

• Female and subadults skeletons found in the Djedjare pyramid complex cemetery show poor health and badly healed fractures (Z. Hashesh).

• Coffin of early Ptolemaic period includes new information on local topography and one new Pyramid text (B. Gehad).

• River and landscape archaeology is crucial to identify location of harbour and networks at Gurob (M. Yoyotte).



Tomorrow 7th November: Tour of the GEM at 14:00 and Dinner at Citadel at 20:00