

Египет на фараоните

Избрана библиография от колекциите на Библиотеката на НБУ

КЛЮЧОВИ ДУМИ:

На български език: Древен Египет, фараони

На английски език: Ancient Egypt, pharaohs

ДОКУМЕНТИ: книги, статии

ХРОНОЛОГИЧЕН ОБХВАТ: 1959-2022 г.

БИБЛИОГРАФСКИ ИЗТОЧНИЦИ:

1. Каталог на Библиотеката на НБУ

ЕЛЕКТРОННИ РЕСУРСИ:

1. Научен електронен архив на НБУ
2. Central and Eastern European Online Library (CEEOL)
3. EBSCO: Academic Search Complete
4. EBSCO:
5. EBSCO: eBook Collection
6. JSTOR
7. ProQuest
8. Science Direct

октомври 2022

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АНЧЕВА, Антоанета Ангелова. Пропорции и канони в Древен Египет, Гърция и Рим. От монументалното величие до човешката измеримост В: *Човек и канон : Пластичната анатомия между изкуството и науката*. Велико Търново: Университетско издателство „Св. св. Кирил и Методий“, 2016, с. 35-54. ISBN 978-619-208-051-8.

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Източник: Библиотечен каталог НБУ сигнатура 74 / А 773

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Източник: Библиотечен каталог НБУ сигнатура 74 / Б 313

БЕКЯРОВА, Катя Рачева и др. Икономическата мисъл на Древен Египет и Древен Вавилон. В: *Икономически теории: Икономическата мисъл от древността до наши дни: Учебник за икономическите университети*. Пловдив: Хермес, 2000, с. 7-9. ISBN 954-459-778-6.

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Източник: Библиотечен каталог НБУ сигнатура 7.03 / Д 668

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ЕРДМАН, Щефан. Сцена на действието – Египет. Праотци и фараони. В: *Банки, хляб и бомби*. Т. 1. София: Дилек, 2010, с. 128-132. ISBN 978-954-290-201-0.

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Източник: Библиотечен каталог НБУ сигнатура 22 / К 862

ЛЕДБИТЪР, Чарлз У. Египетските мистерии. В: *Свободното масонство и неговите древни мистични ритуали*. Прев. от англ. език Михаил ГЕОРГИЕВ. София: Аратрон, 2010, с. 42-100. ISBN 978-954-626-320-9.

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Източник: Библиотечен каталог НБУ сигнатура 141 / Л 390

ЛУКАНОВ, Петър. Танцовото изкуство в Древен Египет. В: *История на танца и балета (до края на XIX век)*. София: Дефекто, 2009., с. 12-14. ISBN 978-954-923-404-6.

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Източник: Библиотечен каталог НБУ сигнатура 792 / Л 861

НЕДЕЛЧЕВ, Неделчо Петров. Древен Египет - робовладелската социална държава. В: *Тоталитарни идеологии в историята. „Раннокласовата държава“: Критика на теорията за вътрешното насилие или Завръщането на свободния човек*.

София: Агато, 2010, с. 99-246. ISBN 978-954-876-186-4.

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Източник: Библиотечен каталог НБУ сигнатура 321 / Н 440

НИКИФОРОВ, Иван Николов. Египет. В: *История на градоустройството*. Варна: Университетско издателство „Черноризец Храбър“, 2008, с. 13-22. ISBN 978-954-715-394-3.

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Източник: Библиотечен каталог НБУ сигнатура 71 / Н 691

НИКИФОРОВА, Росица Йорданова. Пространствата на античния свят - древните Египет, Гърция и Рим (от XXII в. пр.Хр. до I в.). В: *Интериор: История и теория*. Варна: Славена, 2012, с. 21-44. ISBN 978-954-579-923-5.

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Източник: Библиотечен каталог НБУ сигнатура 74 / Н 691

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ОДАДЖИЙСКА, Любомира. Представите за сътворението в древен Египет. В: *Термини на сътворението в различни религии: Сборник студентски разработки (Първи семинар)*. София: Алтера, 2006, с. 18-30. ISBN 978-954-913-764-4.

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Източник: Библиотечен каталог НБУ сигнатура 29 / Т 533

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ФОТЕВ, Георги. Египет - морфизми, йерархии, универсалност. В: *История на социологията: Т. I*. София: Труд, 2002, с. 86-91. ISBN 954-528-345-9.

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Източник: Библиотечен каталог НБУ сигнатура 316 / Ф 741

ЕЛЕКТРОННИ РЕСУРСИ

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ARIELLE, P. Kozloff. *Amenhotep III: Egypt's Radiant Pharaoh* [online]. Cambridge University Press, 2011 [viewed 10.10.2022]. EBSCO: eBook Collection. ISBN 978-110-701-196-0. Available from: <http://search.ebscohost.com>

Description: This book follows the life story of Amenhotep III, one of the most important rulers of ancient Egypt, from his birth and into the afterlife. Amenhotep III ruled for thirty-eight years, from c.1391–1353 BC, during the apex of Egypt's international and artistic power. Arielle P. Kozloff situates Amenhotep in his time, chronicling not only his life but also the key political and military events that occurred during his lifetime and reign, as well as the evolution of religious rituals and the cult of the pharaoh. She further examines the art and culture of the court, including its palaces, villas, furnishings and fashions. Through the exploration of abundant

evidence from the period, in the form of both textual and material culture, Kozloff richly re-creates all aspects of Egyptian civilization at the height of the Mediterranean Bronze Age.

Источник: EBSCO: eBook Collection

ANTHONY, Flora Brooke. *Foreigners in Ancient Egypt: Theban Tomb Paintings From the Early Eighteenth Dynasty* [online]. London, UK: Bloomsbury Academic. 2016 [viewed 10.02.2020]. EBSCO: eBook Collection. ISBN 978-147-424-157-1. Available from:

<http://search.ebscohost.com>

Abstract: In ancient Egypt, one of the primary roles of the king was to maintain order and destroy chaos. Since the beginning of Egyptian history, images of foreigners were used as symbols of chaos and thus shown as captives being bound and trampled under the king's feet. The early 18th dynasty (1550-1372 BCE) was the height of international trade, diplomacy and Egyptian imperial expansion. During this time new images of foreigners bearing tribute became popular in the tombs of the necropolis at Thebes, the burial place of the Egyptian elite. This volume analyses the new presentation of foreigners in these tombs. Far from being chaotic, they are shown in an orderly fashion, carrying tribute that underscores the wealth and prestige of the tomb owner. This orderliness reflects the ability of the Egyptian state to impose order on foreign lands, but also crucially symbolises the tomb owner's ability to overcome the chaos of death and achieve a successful afterlife. Illustrated with colour plates and black-and-white images, this new volume is an important and original study of the significance of these images for the tomb owner and the functioning of the funerary cult.

Источник: EBSCO: eBook Collection

ASSMANN, Jan. *From Akhenaten to Moses: Ancient Egypt and Religious Change* [online]. American University in Cairo Press. 2014 [viewed 11.02.2020]. ProQuest: University Press Ebook Collection. ISBN 978-161-797-582-0. Available from:

<https://ebookcentral.proquest.com>

Abstract: The shift from polytheism to monotheism changed the world radically. Akhenaten and Moses—a figure of history and a figure of tradition—symbolize this shift in its incipient, revolutionary stages and represent two civilizations that were brought into the closest connection as early as the Book of Exodus, where Egypt stands for the old world to be rejected and abandoned in order to enter the new one. The seven chapters of this seminal study shed light on the great transformation from different angles. Between Egypt in the first chapter and monotheism in the last, five chapters deal in various ways with the transition from one to the other, analyzing the Exodus myth, understanding the shift in terms of evolution and revolution, confronting Akhenaten and Moses in a new way, discussing Karl Jaspers' theory of the Axial Age, and dealing with the eighteenth-century view of the Egyptian mysteries as a cultural model.

Источник: ProQuest: University Press Ebook Collection

BREWER, Douglas J. *Ancient Egypt: Foundations of a Civilization* [online]. New York: Routledge, 2005 [viewed 10.02.2020]. EBSCO: eBook Collection. ISBN 978-058-277-253-3. Available from: <http://search.ebscohost.com>

Abstract: Ancient Egypt is a beautifully illustrated, easy-to-read book covering the formative era of the Egyptian civilization: the age before the pyramids. Douglas Brewer shows why an awareness of the earliest phase of Egyptian history is crucial to understanding of later Egyptian culture. Beginning with a quick review of the fields of Egyptology and archaeology, Ancient Egypt takes the reader on a compelling survey of Egypt's prehistoric past. The book tours the Nile Valley to explore its impact on all aspects of life, from day-to-day living to regional politics, and introduces the reader to the Nile Valley's earliest inhabitants and the very first Egyptians.

Источник: EBSCO: eBook Collection

CHARVAT, Petr. *The Birth of the State: Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and China* [online]. Karolinum Press, 2013 [viewed 10.02.2020]. ProQuest: University Press Ebook Collection. ISBN 978-802-462-328-3. Available from: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com>

Abstract: In the book titled *Birth of the State*, readers learn what researchers nowadays think about the rise and stabilization of the oldest statehood in the original civilization centres of the Old World - Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and China. The scholar takes them through essential economic, political and spiritual changes caused in those societies by the rise and stabilization of the first states. The overviews are completed with a comprehensive view of the entire theme, attempting to provide a balanced view of the rise of the oldest states not only as a question of economy, politics or power, but also as exceeding the basic threshold in the spiritual sphere. The book allows the very founders and cultivators of the oldest state units to speak: in the moments when their work seemed to be on the verge of total collapse, they spoke to their contemporaries urging them to defend the ideals that formed the basis of their civilizations. The book is intended for university students as well as others interested in the rise and development of the oldest states of the humankind.

Источник: ProQuest: University Press Ebook Collection

DODSON, Aidan. *The Royal Tombs of Ancient Egypt* [online]. Havertown: Pen & Sword Archaeology, 2016 [viewed 10.02.2020]. EBSCO: eBook Collection. ISBN 978-147-382-1590-. Available from: <http://search.ebscohost.com>

Источник: EBSCO: eBook Collection

IMHAUSEN, Annette. *Mathematics in Ancient Egypt: A Contextual History* [online]. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2016 [viewed 10.02.2020]. EBSCO: eBook Collection. ISBN 978-069-111-713-3. Available from: <http://search.ebscohost.com>

Abstract: A survey of ancient Egyptian mathematics across three thousand years Mathematics in Ancient Egypt traces the development of Egyptian mathematics, from the end of the fourth millennium BC—and the earliest hints of writing and number notation—to the end of the pharaonic period in Greco-Roman times. Drawing from mathematical texts, architectural drawings, administrative documents, and other sources, Annette Imhausen surveys three thousand years of Egyptian history to present an integrated picture of theoretical mathematics in relation to the daily practices of Egyptian life and social structures. Imhausen shows that from the earliest beginnings, pharaonic civilization used numerical techniques to efficiently control and use their material resources and labor. Even during the Old Kingdom, a variety of metrological systems had already been devised. By the Middle Kingdom, procedures had been established to teach mathematical techniques to scribes in order to make them proficient administrators for their king. Imhausen looks at counterparts to the notation of zero, suggests an explanation for the evolution of unit fractions, and analyzes concepts of arithmetic techniques. She draws connections and comparisons to Mesopotamian mathematics, examines which individuals in Egyptian society held mathematical knowledge, and considers which scribes were trained in mathematical ideas and why of interest to historians of mathematics, mathematicians, Egyptologists, and all those curious about Egyptian culture, *Mathematics in Ancient Egypt* sheds new light on a civilization's unique mathematical evolution.

Источник: EBSCO: eBook Collection

MAGLI, Giulio. *Architecture, Astronomy and Sacred Landscape in Ancient Egypt* [online]. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2013. [viewed 10.02.2020]. EBSCO: eBook Collection. ISBN 978-110-703-208-8. Available from: <http://search.ebscohost.com>

Abstract: This book examines the interplay between astronomy and dynastic power in the course of ancient Egyptian history, focusing on the fundamental role of astronomy in the creation of the pyramids and the monumental temple and burial complexes. Bringing to bear the analytical tools of archaeoastronomy, a set of techniques and methods that enable modern scholars to better understand the thought, religion and science of early civilizations, Giulio Magli provides in-depth analyses of the pyramid complexes at Giza, Abusir, Saqqara and Dahshur, as well as of the Early Dynastic necropolis at Abydos and the magnificent new Kingdom Theban temples. Using a variety of data retrieved from study of the sky and measurements of the buildings, he reconstructs the visual, symbolic and spiritual world of the ancient Egyptians and thereby establishes an intimate relationship among celestial cycles, topography and architecture. He also shows how they were deployed in the ideology of the pharaoh's power in the course of Egyptian history.

Источник: EBSCO: eBook Collection

PISCHIKOVA, Elena. *Tombs of the South Asasif Necropolis: Thebes, Karakhamun (TT 223), and Karabasken (TT 391) in the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty*. [online]. American University in Cairo Press. 2013. [viewed 11.02.2020]. ProQuest: University Press Ebook Collection. ISBN 978-161-797-578-3. Available from: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com>

Abstract: This volume is the first joint publication of the members of the American-Egyptian mission South Asasif Conservation Project, working under the auspices of the State Ministry for Antiquities and Supreme Council of Antiquities, and directed by the editor. The Project is dedicated to the clearing, restoration, and reconstruction of the tombs of Karabasken (TT 391) and Karakhamun (TT 223) of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty, and the tomb of Irtieru (TT 390) of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty, on the West Bank of Luxor. Essays by the experts involved in the excavations and analysis cover the history of the Kushite ruling dynasties in Egypt and the hierarchy of Kushite society, the history of the South Asasif Necropolis and its discovery, the architecture and textual and decorative programs of the tombs, and the finds of burial equipment, pottery, and animal bones.

Источник: ProQuest: University Press Ebook Collection

SHAW, Ian. *Ancient Egypt: A Very Short Introduction*. [online]. Oxford: OUP Oxford, 2004. [viewed 10.02.2020]. EBSCO: eBook Collection. ISBN 978-019-285-419-3. Available from: <http://search.ebscohost.com>

Abstract: The ancient Egyptians are an enduring source of fascination - mummies and pyramids, curses and rituals have captured the imagination of generations. We all have a mental picture of ancient Egypt, but is it the right one? How much do we really know about this great civilization? In this absorbing introduction, Ian Shaw describes how our current ideas about Egypt are based not only on the thrilling discoveries made by early Egyptologists but also on fascinating new kinds of evidence produced by modern scientific and linguistic analyses. He also explores the changing influences on our responses to these finds, through such media as literature, cinema and contemporary art. Each chapter deals with a different aspect of ancient Egypt, from despotic pharaohs to dismembered bodies, and from hieroglyphs to animal-headed gods. ABOUT THE SERIES: The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

Источник: EBSCO: eBook Collection

SPAWFORTH, A. J. S. *The Court and Court Society in Ancient Monarchies*. [online]. Cambridge University Press, 2007 [viewed 11.02.2020]. ProQuest: University Press Ebook Collection. ISBN 978-051-135-399-4. Available from: <https://ebookcentral.proquest.com>

Abstract: Monarchy was widespread as a political system in the ancient world. This volume offers a substantial discussion of ancient monarchies from the viewpoint of the ruler's court. The monarchies treated are Achaemenid and Sassanian Persia, the empire of Alexander, Rome under both the early and later Caesars, the Han rulers of China and Egypt's Eighteenth Dynasty. A comparative approach is adopted to major aspects of ancient courts, including their organisation and physical setting, their role as a vehicle for display, and their place in monarchical structures of power and control. This approach is broadly inspired by work on courts in later periods of history, especially early-modern France. The case studies confirm that ancient monarchies created the conditions for the emergence of a court and court society. The culturally specific conditions in which these monarchies functioned meant variety in the character of the ruler's court from one society to another.

Источник: ProQuest: University Press Ebook Collection

STEVENS, Anna. *Amarna: A Guide to the Ancient City of Akhetaten*. Cairo: The American University in Cairo Press, 2020 [viewed 11 October 2022]. ISBN 978-977-416-982-3.

EBSCO: eBook Academic Collection. Available from: <https://search.ebscohost.com/>

Description: An illustrated cultural guide to the archaeological site of Amarna, the best-preserved pharaonic city in Egypt. Around three thousand years ago, the pharaoh Akhenaten turned his back on Amun, and most of the great gods of Egypt. Abandoning Thebes, he quickly built a grand new city in Middle Egypt, Akhetaten—

Horizon of the Aten—devoted exclusively to the sun god Aten. Huge open-air temples served the cult of Aten, while palaces were decorated with painted pavements and inlaid wall reliefs. Akhenaten created a new royal burial ground deep in a desert valley, and his officials built elaborate tombs decorated with scenes of the king and his city. As thousands of people moved to Akhetaten, it became the most important city in Egypt. But it was not to last. Akhenaten's death brought the abandonment of his city and an end to one of the most startling episodes in Egyptian history. Today, Akhetaten is known as Amarna, a sprawling archaeological site in the province of Minya, halfway between Cairo and Luxor. With its beautifully decorated tombs and vast mud-brick ruins, it is the best-preserved pharaonic city in Egypt. This informed and richly illustrated guidebook brings the ancient city of Akhetaten alive with a keen insider's eye, drawing on ongoing archaeological research and the knowledge and insight of Amarna's modern-day communities and caretakers to explain key monuments and events, while offering invaluable practical advice for visiting the site. With over 150 illustrations, maps, and plans, Amarna is both an ideal introduction for visitors to Amarna and a window onto the extraordinary reign of Akhenaten.

Источник: EBSCO: eBook Academic Collection

TYLDESLEY, Joyce A. and Julian HEATH. *Stories From Ancient Egypt* [online]. Havertown: Oxbow Books, 2012 [viewed 10 October 2022]. EBSCO: eBook Collection. ISBN 978-184-217-505-7. Available from: <http://search.ebscohost.com>

Abstract: Some of the most interesting and entertaining myths and legends from Ancient Egypt are given a lively re-telling by Joyce Tyldesley. These include stories about the gods, such as The Creation of the World, Hathor and the Red Beer, and the myths about Osiris, Isis and Horus. Fairy stories and incredible adventures are represented by The Story of the Shipwrecked Sailor, The Adventures of Sinuhe and The Prince, the Dog, the Snake and the Crocodile, while good and bad behavior are to be found in Three Magical Stories and The Story of Truth and Falsehood. King Ramesses II himself tells us about The Battle of Kadesh. The book is illustrated with imaginative and amusing line-drawings by Julian Heath, and each of the stories has a question and answer section for budding young Egyptologists. STORIES FROM ANCIENT EGYPT is aimed at children between the ages of 7-11, but this book is an entertaining and informative introduction to the literature of Ancient Egypt for all ages. It is a new edition of a title previously published by Rutherford Press.

Источник: EBSCO: eBook Collection

VELDMEIJER, André J. and Ikram, SALIMA. *Chariots in Ancient Egypt: The Tano Chariot: a Case Study* [online]. Leiden: Sidestone Press, 2017 [viewed 10.02.2020]. EBSCO: eBook Collection. ISBN 978-908-890-466-0. Available from: <http://search.ebscohost.com>

Abstract: Chariots, the racing cars of the ancient world, first appeared in Egypt about 1600 BC, and quickly became not only the preferred mode of transport for royalty and the elite, but also revolutionised military tactics and warfare. Remains of chariots have been found in Egyptian tombs – Tutankhamun's tomb contained six chariots, which tripled the number of ancient Egyptian chariots known before the discovery of his tomb. However, none of the chariots was complete, as all lacked their leather casings, which were only known from images on tomb and temple walls. In 2008, the Ancient Egyptian Leatherwork Project (AELP) working in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, found a cache of several trays of red and green leather containing some 60 large leather fragments. Some of these had been noted before, but the find had been largely ignored and buried in the depths of the museum. This remarkable object entered the museum in 1932, a purchase from the Tano family, reputable dealers at that time, hence the nick-name 'Tano Chariot'. The Tano leather all came from a single chariot, including portions of the bow-case, the body's casing and the horse housing. The leather is elaborately decorated in appliquéd green and red or beige leather. Parallels for some of these fragments are found in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and the Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung in Berlin, many of which, until their appearance in this volume, are unpublished. This includes the chariot leather from the tombs of Amenhotep II, III, Tutmose IV and Tutankhamun. This book presents the Tano material with fully illustrated, detailed descriptions. Chariot related texts and technological analyses – together with detailed comparisons with other chariots and associated leather remains – help provide possible dates for it. The find is put into context with chapters on relevant hieroglyphic texts, and a study of representations of chariots that help identify the various parts, and highlight the role of the chariot in Egyptian religion, propaganda, and culture. The Tano Chariot leather, despite being unprovenanced, is a unique find, which reveals a great deal about ancient Egyptian leatherwork technologies, warfare, weapons, and chariotry.

Източник: EBSCO: eBook Collection

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БУЗОВ, Емил. Представата за знанието в поучителната литература на Древен Египет. *Orientalia: Списание за Изтока* [онлайн]. 2008, (2), pp. 55-61 [прегледан 06 юни 2018]. Научен електронен архив на НБУ. ISSN 1312-6962. Достъпен на <http://eprints.nbu.bg/692/>

Източник: Научен електронен архив на НБУ

ЗЛАТЕВА, Бойка и Ивелин КУЛЕВ. Аналитични методи за определяне на елементния и изотопен състав на стъклени мозаични късчета. *Българско е-Списание за Археология* [онлайн]. 2015, год. 5(1), с.53-68 [прегледан 7 февруари 2020]. CEEOL. ISSN 1314-5088. Достъпен на: <https://www.cceol.com/>

Източник: CEEOL

НОВКИРИШКА, Малина. Античните кодификации (продължение от предишния брой). *Юридическо списание на Нов български университет* [онлайн]. 2008, (2), с. 2-24 [прегледан 6 февруари 2020]. CEEOL. ISSN 1314-5797. Достъпен на: <https://www.cceol.com/>

Резюме: Обикновено се смята, че историята на човешката цивилизация започва паралелно в Египет и Междуречието. Не е необходимо да навлизаме в дискусии коя от двете страни е по-древна, още повече, че произходът на държавните образувания в долината на река Нил и в долината между реките Тигър и Ефрат също е обгърнат с несигурност по отношение на датирането на материални източници.

Източник: CEEOL

ФОЛ, Валерия. Богът, почитан от всички хора. *Балкани* [онлайн]. 2012, год. 1(1), с. 21-32 [прегледан 5 февруари 2020]. CEEOL. ISSN1314-4103. Достъпен на: <https://www.cceol.com/>

Резюме: Статията изследва почитта към Слънцето и култа към Бог-Слънце в европейския югоизток с акцент върху тракийската култура и религиозност. Астралното познание на древните литературни култури, както и култовете и ритуалите, свързани с тях и със Слънцето-Бог, е отдавна проучено. Това обаче не е така с нелитературните общества и конкретно с тракийското. В нелитературните общества знанията се предавали в семейството и клана, в професионалните групи и в религиозните общности чрез специални обреди. Тракийското общество има развита аристократична култура и специални знания, като наблюдение на небето, остават привилегия на затворен кръг от посветени лица. Древната литературна традиция свързва тракийските аристократични общества на посветени личности с имената на Орфей и Залмоксис, и по-специално с Орфей - отчитането към Бог-Слънце. Статията разглежда няколкото текста, достигнали до нас през вековете, които обсъждат почитта към Слънцето и култ към Бог-Слънце и илюстрират аргументите с изображения от култови предмети от злато и сребро и с резултатите от архео-астрономически проучвания на скални и мегалитни обекти. Статията също така подчертава как българската традиционна култура и фолклор са запазили почитта към Слънцето. Възниква логично предположение дали изключително популярното посрещане на изгрева през дните на лятното слънцестоене от хора на всички възрасти (особено млади) и философията и ритуалите от последователите на Данов представлява активизиране на културната памет.

Източник: CEEOL

ALLEN, Troy D. Problems in Egyptology: Ancient Egyptian Kinship. *Journal of Black Studies* [online]. 2000, vol. 31(2), pp. 139-148 [viewed 10.02.2020]. JSTOR. ISSN 1552-4566. Available from: <https://www.jstor.org>
Источник: JSTOR

BUNBURY, Judith. Habitat hysteresis in ancient Egypt. In: *Water Societies and Technologies from the Past and Present* [online]. UCL Press, 2018, pp. 40-61 [viewed 10.02.2020]. JSTOR. ISBN 978-1-911576-69-3. Available from: <https://www.jstor.org/>
Источник: JSTOR

CREASMAN, P. Hatshepsut and the Politics of Punt. *African Archaeological Review* [online]. 2014, vol. 31(3), pp. 395-405 [viewed 7 October 2020]. EBSCO: Academic Search Complete. ISSN 0263-0338. Available from: <https://www.ebscohost.com>

Abstract (English): Most discussions regarding the relationship between pharaonic Egypt and the 'land of Punt' have focused on the latter's location (a subject of considerable debate) and exotic imports. The most famous of the ancient expeditions to Punt was launched by the Eighteenth Dynasty female pharaoh Hatshepsut, who boasted that she had reopened this prestigious trade route. If so, it would have been after a long hiatus possibly of some two centuries. Offering a new perspective in the discussion of Punt, this paper explores the rationale behind her particular expedition to this fabled land. Comparisons between the textual and iconographic evidence of Hatshepsut's expedition and similar records from a distant predecessor (King Sahure) and those of later kings suggest the political nature of the endeavor, which is further underscored by its apparent timing in relationship with her coronation. Like any other Egyptian king, and perhaps more so because of her unorthodox rise to power, Hatshepsut had to prove her fitness to rule. She did so by economic means: international trade under the guise of an act of religious piety. This perhaps allowed her to obtain the cooperation of other influential entities within the Egyptian society.

Источник: EBSCO: Academic Search Complete

DRIAUX, Delphine. Toward a Study of the Poor and Poverty in Ancient Egypt: Preliminary Thoughts. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* [online]. 2020, vol. 30 (1), pp.1-19 [viewed 7.02.2020]. EBSCO: Academic Search Complete. ISSN 0959-7743. Available from: <https://www.ebscohost.com>

Abstract: Poverty in ancient Egypt remains a rarely-studied subject. For decades Egyptologists have focused their attention mainly on the so-called 'elite', while the poor, their housing, their possessions, their diet, or their cultural values, remain largely in the shadows. Although they are much less visible archaeologically, they were much more numerous than the wealthy. Despite these circumstances, ancient Egypt provides a good starting point for discussing how to approach poverty during antiquity, as there are archaeological and textual records that can shed light on this complex issue. This article aims to stimulate reflection on the issue of poverty in the Nile valley and how it can be explored. It seeks also to add nuance to the idea of a strict dichotomy opposing the poor to the elite. In so doing, this paper will present discussion of the definition of poverty.

Источник: EBSCO: Academic Search Complete

DIAMOND, K. Hatshepsut: Transcending Gender in Ancient Egypt. *Gender & History* [online]. 2020, vol. 32(1), pp. 168-188. [viewed 7 October 2020]. EBSCO: Academic Search Complete. ISSN 0953-5233. Available from: <https://www.ebscohost.com>

Abstract: This article about the Eighteenth Dynasty Egyptian ruler Hatshepsut contributes to our current understanding of gender, in that it reframes our typical assumptions of ancient/traditional gender constructions and provides a model we can use to move forward with our own modern discourse about gender fluidity. For Egyptologists, this study elucidates the societal and historical factors that were complicit in keeping Hatshepsut in power. The existence of hermaphroditic creator deities, the composite nature of kingship, post-mortem gender fluidity and the rules of compositional decorum all intertwined to naturalise Hatshepsut's female masculinity

and her ascension to the throne of Egypt.

Источник: EBSCO: Academic Search Complete

EASTLAKE, Laura. Women Writers & Ancient Egypt. *English Literature in Transition, 1880-1920* [online]. 2017, vol. 60(4), pp. 534-538 [viewed 10.02.2020]. EBSCO: Academic Search Complete. ISSN 0013-8339. Available from: <https://www.ebscohost.com>

Источник: EBSCO: Academic Search Complete

ELHABASHYA, Sameh and M.Abdelgawad ELSHAIMAA. The history of nursing profession in ancient Egyptian society. *International Journal of Africa Nursing Sciences* [online]. 2019, vol. 11 [viewed 11.02.2020]. ISSN 2214-1391. Available from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/>

Abstract: Many of historical textual and epigraphical sources consider medicine as a highly advanced profession in ancient Egypt with little mention of the role of nurses in assistance and supporting this advanced medical care. The purpose of this article is to provide an overview of the history of the profession of nursing in ancient Egypt, and describe the influence of societal trends on the development of nursing. This article discusses nursing as a health care profession in ancient Egyptian civilization. It explains nurses' social background, their working conditions, their professional functions as well as health and illness beliefs that influenced their professional practice. The current article used the historical research design to answer the pre-mentioned questions in the period dated from circa 3100 BCE to the end of the Greco-Roman period 332 BCE–395 CE. The researchers conducted an in-depth review and seeking for information from experts in Egyptology, followed by gathering, drafting, reflecting on, revising, and recording the narrative of evidenced information.

Источник: Science Direct

EZZAMEL, Mahmoud. Order and accounting as a performative ritual: Evidence from ancient Egypt. *Accounting, Organizations and Society* [online]. 2009, vol. 34(3–4), pp. 348-380 [viewed 11.02.2020]. Science Direct. ISSN 0361-3682. Available from:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/>

Abstract: This paper examines the role of the discursive power of counting, accounting numbers and inscriptions in the creation and promotion of 'order' in society. This theme is explored by examining the link between accounting and order in the New Kingdom (1552–1080 BC), ancient Egypt. Accounting is conceptualized as an integral part of the assemblage that formed the heavenly order deemed by the ancient Egyptians to underpin their world. This assemblage brought into a fragile equilibrium a complex set of relations between the gods in the sky, the Pharaohs, their living subjects, and the dead. Any destabilizing of this order was viewed by the ancient Egyptians as catastrophic. Accounting functioned as a performative ritual that constructed coherence and order in the cosmos, on earth and in the netherworld. Accounting numbers were frequently combined with linguistic texts and pictorial scenes in architecture to produce a monumental discourse that made possible the construction and perpetuation of this orderly schema. The paper concludes by identifying the main implications of this argument for the theorizing of accounting.

Источник: Science Direct

GOL, Meira. Ancient Egypt and the geological antiquity of man, 1847–1863. *History of Science* [online]. 2019, vol. 57(2), pp. 194-230 [viewed 7.02.2020]. EBSCO: Academic Search Complete. ISSN 1748-0485. Available from: <https://www.ebscohost.com>

Abstract: The 1850s through early 60s was a transformative period for nascent studies of the remote human past in Britain, across many disciplines. Naturalists and scholars with Egyptological knowledge fashioned themselves as authorities to contend with this divisive topic. In a characteristic case of long-distance fieldwork, British geologist Leonard Horner employed Turkish-born, English-educated, Cairo-based engineer Joseph Hekekyan to measure Nile silt deposits around pharaonic monuments in Egypt to address the chronological gap

between the earliest historical and latest geological time. Their conclusion in 1858 that humans had existed in Egypt for exactly 13,371 years was the earliest attempt to apply geological stratigraphy to absolute human dates. The geochronology was particularly threatening to biblical orthodoxy, and the work raised private and public concerns about chronological expertise and methodology, scriptural and scientific authority, and the credibility of Egyptian informants. This essay traces these geo-archaeological investigations; including the movement of paper records, Hekekyan's role as a go-between, and the publication's reception in Britain. The diverse reactions to the Egyptian research reveal competing ways of knowing the prehistoric past and highlights mid-Victorian attempts to reshape the porous boundaries between scholarly studies of human antiquity.

Источник: EBSCO: Academic Search Complete

ISIDRO, Albert and Jesús HERRERIN. Meningeal Preservation in a Child Mummy from Ancient Egypt. *World Neurosurgery* [online]. 2017, vol. 100, pp. 579-582 [viewed 11.02.2020]. Science Direct. ISSN 1878-8750. Available from

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FREER, A. Horemheb rose from an Egyptian army general to the progenitor of a dynasty. *Military History* [online]. 2004, vol. 21(5), pp. 82-86 [viewed 10 October 2020]. EBSCO: Academic Search Complete. ISSN 0889-7328. EBSCO: MasterFILE Premier. Available from: <https://www.ebscohost.com>

Abstract: Discusses the contributions of ancient Egyptian ruler Horemheb to world history. Personal background of Horemheb; Challenges faced by Horemheb in rebuilding the Egyptian army; Reason behind the coronation of Horemheb as king of Egypt; Efforts of Horemheb in restoring the administration of the country.

Источник: EBSCO: MasterFILE Premier

FISHER, L. Double Attribution in a Letter from Egypt to Ugarit (RS 88.2158). *Journal of the American Oriental Society* [online]. 2010, vol. 130(4), pp. 619-621 [viewed 10.10.2022].

EBSCO: Academic Search Complete. ISSN 0003-0279. Available from:

<https://www.ebscohost.com>.

Abstract: The article presents the evidence of double attribution within an ancient Akkadian letter between Egypt and Ugarit dated to the 13th century B.C.E. Details are given outlining the provenance and context of the text regarding kings Ramses II of Egypt and Ibranu of Ugarit. Analysis is then given regarding the structural elements of the text's rhetorical construction.

Источник: EBSCO: Academic Search Complete

FRIEDMAN, I. Amenhotep Iii and the Exodus: Echoes of the Biblical Narrative from Egypt's Golden Age. *Jewish Bible Quarterly* [online]. 2017, vol. 45(4), pp. 211-221 [viewed 10.10.2022]. EBSCO: Academic Search Complete. ISSN 0792-3910. Available from:

<https://www.ebscohost.com>

Abstract: The article discusses the reign King Amenhotep III of Egypt. It provides a historical overview about Amenhotep including his personality, the social and economic condition of the Egyptian empire during his reign wherein it was noted that the King failed to address crisis due after epidemics and widespread plague hit the kingdom. Also presented is the depiction of Amenhotep in the Bible and his link to the Exodus.

Источник: EBSCO: Academic Search Complete

HOLLAND, T. Egyptian Harbingers. *History Today* [online]. 2013, vol. 63(10), p. 6. [viewed 10.10.2022]. EBSCO: Academic Search Complete. ISSN 0018-2753. Available from:

<https://www.ebscohost.com>

Abstract: The article compares the 2013 coup by the Egyptian Army against elected Egyptian President Mohamed Morsi to the rule of the Pharaoh Akhenaten of the eighteenth dynasty, as well as that of the

succeeding pharaohs Tutankhame and Ay. The monotheistic worship of the sun god Aten introduced by Akhenaten resulted in the Army under General and Pharaoh Horemheb to remove all traces of the three reigns from public records.

Источник: EBSCO: Academic Search Complete

JEFFERS, Chike. Embodying Justice in Ancient Egypt: The Tale of the Eloquent Peasant as a Classic of Political Philosophy. *British Journal for the History of Philosophy* [online]. 2013, vol. 21(3), pp. 421-442 [viewed 20.10.2022]. EBSCO: Academic Search Complete. ISSN 0960-8788. Available from: <https://www.ebscohost.com>

Abstract: This article is an introduction to an ancient Egyptian text called The Tale of the Eloquent Peasant and an argument that it ought to be seen as a classic of political philosophy. After contextualizing the tale as part of a tradition of moral and political philosophy in ancient Egypt, I explore the methods by which the text defines the proper roles of political authority and contrast its approach to justifying political authority with the argument from the state of nature so common in modern Western political philosophy. I claim that the tale's argument from dysfunction anticipates the move in contemporary Western political philosophy towards privileging non-ideal over ideal theory. I discuss challenges in translating the key term in the tale –ma'at– in light of the fact that it can be taken to mean 'justice' and/or 'truth'. Finally, I discuss how the irony at the heart of its narrative can lead us to interpret the tale as having either conservative or revolutionary implications for the political system it depicts.

Источник: EBSCO: Academic Search Complete

KENAWY, Mohamed A. and Abdel-Hamid, YOUSRYA M. Insects in ancient (Pharaonic) Egypt: a review of fauna, their mythological and religious significance and associated diseases. *Egyptian Academic Journal of Biological Sciences. A, Entomology* [online]. 2015, vol. 8(1), pp. 15-32 [viewed 7.02.2020]. EBSCO: Academic Search Complete. ISSN 2090-0813. Available from: <https://www.ebscohost.com>

Abstract: Based on the available and scattered reports, this article reviews the insects that were known to ancient Egyptians (butterflies and moths, honey bee, locust, praying mantis, beetles, ants, flies, mosquitoes, bed-bugs, fleas and head lice). The mythological and religious significance and associated diseases (malaria, filariasis, leishmaniasis and plague) of such insects were also included. The present status of the medically important insects and their borne diseases in modern Egypt were discussed. In conclusion, in spite of the large variety of insects occurring in Egypt at present, only few have been represented and named in ancient Egypt.

Источник: EBSCO: Academic Search Complete

LEBEDEV, Maksim, Maria DOBROVOLSKAYA, Maria MEDNICOVA. A case of decapitation from Giza. *Pražské egyptologické studie* [online]. 2018, (21), pp. 106-119 [viewed 7.02.2020]. CEEOL. ISSN 1214-3189. Available from: <https://www.cceol.com>

Источник: CEEOL

LOWSTEDT, Anthony. Do we still adhere to the norms of ancient Egypt? A comparison of Ptahhotep's communication ethics with current regulatory principles. *International Communication Gazette* [online]. 2019, vol. 81(6-8), pp. 493-517 [viewed 7.02.2020]. EBSCO: Academic Search Complete. ISSN 1748-0485. Available from: <https://www.ebscohost.com>

Abstract: Values and norms for communication expressed in the ancient Egyptian treatise, The Teachings of Ptahhotep, are compared to current regulatory communication standards, especially the IFJ Declaration of Principles on the Conduct of Journalists, and to liberal and socialist ideologies. Ptahhotep argued in favour of basic equalities, respect, and the free flow of information and opinions, particularly for political speech, much like social democracy and political liberalism do. He also set limits regarding freedom of communication similarly: for hate speech, incitement to violence, defamation, invasion of privacy and concentration of ownership. The close parallels between the principles of communication ethics in ancient Egypt and today are

partly explained with a look at similarly restructuring powers of innovative phonographic media (writing) then and prographic (electronic programming) media now, and partly with (indirect) influence. The article also asks whether the concept of 'Western civilization' should continue to exclude ancient Egypt.

Источник: EBSCO: Academic Search Complete

LUYALUKA, Kiatezua Lubanzadio. Theological Proofs of the Kinship of Ancient Egypt Abstract: With South-Saharan Africa Rather Than Eastern and Western Civilizations. *Journal of Black Studies* [online]. 2019, vol. 50 (1), pp. 87-105 [viewed 7.02.2020]. EBSCO: Academic Search Complete. ISSN 0021-9347. Available from: <https://www.ebscohost.com>

This article deals with the issue of the kinship of ancient Egyptian civilization with the neighboring ones. To the melanin-level proof offered by Cheikh Anta Diop and Obenga's evidence of the linguistic relatedness of Kemet to the south-Saharan Africa, this article adds a theological proof. The article shows that the Eastern and Western epistemic paradigms brought by Persians and Greeks was destructive to the scientific nature of the religion ancient Egypt shared with Sumer and primitive Christianity; while, as seen through Kongo religion which is demonstrated to be the continuation of kemet religion, the epistemic paradigm of African traditional culture nurtures this religion. Therefore, the natural theological kinship of ancient Egypt is with south-Saharan African rather than with Asia and Europe.

Источник: EBSCO: Academic Search Complete

LUYALUKA, Kiatezua Lubanzadio. Comparative Monotheism: Ancient Egypt and the Kongo Religion, the Bukongo. *Journal of Pan African Studies* [online]. 2015, vol. 8 (2), pp. 114-133 [viewed 10.02.2020]. EBSCO: Academic Search Complete. ISSN 0888-6601. Available from: <https://www.ebscohost.com>

Abstract: This article shows that the scholastics concept of monotheism is not in line with the logic of their theistic philosophy, nor with the Christian idea of God as immutable and perfect. Hence, this concept cannot serve as a universal standard for the assessment of other religions. Thus, to assess the nature of the theism of the Osirian religion, a comparative study with the hierarchical monotheism of the Kongo religion is presented; this traditional African religion includes a monotheism that is more logical in its affirmation of the perfection and the ultimate nature of the Supreme God. Furthermore, this comparative study shows a clear convergence between the two religions that allows for a conclusion that the religion of ancient Egypt was a hierarchical monotheism and that the nature of Osirian religion is what explains the absence of proselytism and religious conflicts, as well as the claimed complementary nature of the different cosmogonies of ancient Egyptian theological schools of thought.

Источник: EBSCO: Academic Search Complete

Di PIETRO, Grazia A. Miniaturisation in early Egypt. In: *Worlds in Miniature: Contemplating Miniaturisation in Global Material Culture* [online]. UCL Press, 2019, pp. 39-60 [viewed 10.02.2020]. JSTOR. ISBN 978-1-78735-648-1. Available from: <https://www.jstor.org>

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Источник: JSTOR

SCHREIBER, Gábor and Zsolt VASAROS. A Theban tomb of the late Third Intermediate Period on El-Khokha. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* [online]. 2005, vol. 56(1-3), pp. 1-27 [viewed 7.02.2020]. CEEOL. ISSN 1588-2551. Available from: <https://www.ceeol.com>

Abstract: The profound social changes occurring under the late Ramessides and the early years of the Libyan rule have not remained without an effect on Egyptian material culture. One of the best indicators of this phenomenon is funerary art and, more specifically, the funerary artefacts retrieved from the tombs of the Theban necropolis. Although the material from regional cemeteries in Middle Egypt, the Delta and especially the royal necropolis at Tanis also provides valuable data to a better understanding of the characteristics of this change, it is only at Thebes that a vast sequence of tomb groups preserved by favorable climatic conditions can serve as a basis for more elaborate studies yielding a compass for the assessment of contemporary corpora throughout Egypt. The significance of the Theban material was already recognised by early scholars following the discovery of tomb groups in Deir el-Bahari, the Ramesseum and other sites at Thebes. More recent investigations have also convincingly shown that the period between the 11th and mid-7th c. BC is far from being homogeneous with regard to cultural patterns and paradigms expressed in material culture. Relying on typological studies of various genres of this material, the production of the 21st and early 22nd dynasties is now safely distinguishable from the preceding and successive Theban corpora. The present study offers a summary of the digging activities carried out in a mortuary complex that dates to the second part of the Third Intermediate Period, i.e., the late 22nd and 25th dynasties.

Источник: CEEOL

SIAME, Chisanga N. Katunkumene and Ancient Egypt in Africa. *Journal of Black Studies*. [online]. 2013, vol. 44(3), pp. 252-272 [viewed 10.02.2020]. JSTOR. ISSN 1552-4566.

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SPENCER, Patricia. Dance in Ancient Egypt. *Near Eastern Archaeology* [online]. 2003, vol. 66 (3), pp. 111-121 [viewed 10.02.2020]. JSTOR. ISSN 1094-2076. Available from:

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STEVEN, R.W. Gregory. Tutankhamun Knew the Names of the Two Great Gods: Dt and nHH As Fundamental Concepts of Pharaonic Ideology. *Archaeopress Archaeology* [online]. 2022. [viewed 10.10.2022]. EBSCO: Academic Search Complete. ISSN 0792-3910.

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Description: Tutankhamun Knew the Names of the Two Great Gods offers a new interpretation of the terms Dt and nHH as fundamental concepts of Pharaonic ideology. The terms Dt and nHH have often been treated as synonyms reflecting notions related to the vastness of time. However, from the study of original source material – the texts and iconography compiled over some three millennia and authored by those who surely had complete understanding of their subject matter – it becomes clear that those modern interpretations are somewhat questionable. Clues to the connotations which may be ascribed to Dt and nHH are perhaps most clearly apparent in texts and imagery from the reign of Tutankhamun – a time of political upheaval during which it was more than usually important to express traditional mores with clarity to demonstrate a return to the well-established ideology underpinning pharaonic culture prior to the Amarna interlude. Testing those indications against the wider range of extant literary material confirms that Dt and nHH were neither synonyms, nor were they entirely temporal in nature, but rather referenced a duality of ontological conditions which together were fundamental to the fabric of pharaonic ideology. The reappraisal of this duality of conditions allows the many texts and iconographic depictions surviving from dynastic Egypt to be considered from a new perspective – one providing deeper insight into the character of pharaonic culture. Moreover, it becomes apparent that the influences of an ideology which evolved during times pre-dating the pyramid builders permeated the philosophical and theological treaties of the scholars of ancient Greece and Rome, and thence into more recent times. At least two great gods may live on.

Источник: EBSCO: Academic Search Complete.

TOONEN, Willem H. J. et al. Holocene fluvial history of the Nile's west bank at ancient Thebes, Luxor, Egypt, and its relation with cultural dynamics and basin-wide hydroclimatic

variability. *Geoarchaeology* [online]. 2018, vol. 33(3), pp. 273-290 [viewed 10.02.2020]. EBSCO: Academic Search Complete. ISSN 1068-8498. Available from:

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Abstract: In the Theban area around modern Luxor (Egypt), the River Nile divides the temple complexes of Karnak and Luxor from New Kingdom royal cult temples on the western desert edge. Few sites have been archaeologically identified in the western flood plain, despite its presumed pivotal role in the ancient ritual landscape as the territory that both physically divided and symbolically connected the areas inhabited by the living and the areas occupied by the dead. Using borehole data and electrical resistivity tomography, the current investigation of subsurface deposits reveals the location of an abandoned channel of the Nile. This river course was positioned in the western, distal part of the Nile flood plain. Over 2100 ceramic fragments recovered from boreholes date the abandonment of the relatively minor river channel to the (late) New Kingdom. This minor river branch could have played an important role in the cultural landscape, as it would have served to connect important localities in the ritual landscape. Changes in the fluvial landscape match with established periods of basin-wide hydroclimatic variability. This links cultural and landscape changes observed on a regional scale to hydroclimatic dynamics in the larger Nile catchment, in one of the focal areas of Ancient Egyptian cultural development.

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WEGNER, J. H. The Granite Sphinx of Ramesses II. *Expedition* [online]. 2012, vol. 54(3), p. 29 [viewed 20.10.2022]. EBSCO: Academic Search Complete. ISSN 0014-4738. Available from: <https://www.ebscohost.com>

Abstract: The article offers information about the Granite Sphinx of Egyptian King Ramesses II that has been excavated by archaeologist W. M. Flinders Petrie in Ptah Temple at Memphis during the excavation project by the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.

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