

# Le Temple Funeraire Du Roi Pepy Ier Le Temps De L

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**The Pyramids (New and Revised)** Miroslav Verner 2021-01-04 An authoritative account by preeminent Egyptologist Miroslav Verner covering over 70 of Egypt's and Sudan's pyramids, their historical and political significance, updated in a magnificent new edition A pyramid, as the posthumous residence of a king and the place of his eternal cult, was just a single, if dominant, part of a larger complex of structures with specific religious, economic, and administrative functions. The first royal pyramid in Egypt was built at the beginning of the Third Dynasty (ca. 2592–2544 BC) by Horus Netjerykhet, later called Djoser, while the last pyramid was the work of Ahmose I, the first king of the Eighteenth Dynasty (ca. 1539–1292 BC). Nearly two decades have passed since distinguished Egyptologist Miroslav Verner's seminal *The Pyramids* was first published. In that time, fresh explorations and new sophisticated technologies have contributed to ever more detailed and compelling discussions around Egypt's enigmatic and most celebrated of ancient monuments. In this newly revised and updated edition, including color photographs for the first time, Verner brings his rich erudition and long years of site experience comes to bear on all the latest discoveries and archaeological and historical aspects of over 70 of Egypt's and Sudan's pyramids in the broader context of their more than one-thousand-year-long development. Lucidly written, with 300 illustrations, and filled with gripping insights, this comprehensive study illuminates an era that is both millennia away and vividly immediate.

*Palais et Maisons du Caire III* Bernard Maury 2022-09-12 Sur les 600 palais et maisons recensees par les savants de l'Expedition d'Egypte en 1800, il en subsistait 29 en 1970, inscrits a l'Inventaire des monuments historiques. Si certains de ces palais ont ete remarquablement restaures, comme celui de l'emir Taz ou la maison Sennari, d'autres ont continue a se degrader et certains sont aujourd'hui disparus. Les plans et photographies qui en subsistent ont acquis de ce fait une valeur inestimable. L'Ifao a decide de reediter cette etude pionniere, publiee entre 1972 et 1983. Tres vite epuise, *Palais et Maisons du Caire*, uvre d'un specialiste des metiers et des arts du Maghreb et du Moyen-Orient et d'un architecte engage dans la restauration de certains de ces batiments, a constitue un jalon dans la conscience

patrimoine qui a émergé dans les années 1990 autour du Caire islamique. Les plans, relevés architecturaux et photographies qui composent l'ouvrage permettront au lecteur de redécouvrir les quartiers, rues, cours, pièces, passages et toits des derniers plus beaux palais et demeures bourgeoises du Caire mamelouk et ottoman. Ce troisième volume présente les monuments suivants: manzil Zaynab Hatun, maq'ad Qayt-bay, qa'a Azbak al-Yusufi, maq'ad al-Guri, qa'a et sabil al-Fasi, manzil al-Kiridliya et manzil Amna Bint Salim, bayt al-Mulla, manzil al-Suhayml, manzil Mustafa Ga'far al-Kabir, palais al-Musafirhana, manzil 'Ali Efendi Labib.

**Ermant II** Christophe Thiers 2022-03-22 This book presents the hieroglyphic documentation of the site of Bab el-Maganin, located in the town of Armant, south of Luxor. An enclosure gate built by Antoninus Pius (138-161 AD) bears witness to a secondary cultic domain, buried under the modern houses nearly 300 meters from the main temple dedicated to the god Montu-Re. Around it lie dozens of inscribed blocks. These sets of stones were partially published in 1940 by Robert Mond and Oliver Humphrys Myers, then by Adel Farid in 1979. The work resumed at Armant under the auspices of the IFAO has gradually allowed to bring together all of this scattered documentation, which the archives of the Egypt Exploration Society in London have significantly enriched. Amongst this heterogeneous epigraphic material, it is possible to virtually reconstruct part of a monumental gate bearing the names of Ptolemy VI Philometor, Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II and Ptolemy IX Philometor II. Despite their fragmentary nature, these inscriptions provide important information about the cults of the god Montu-Re and his relatives in the Theban area during the Graeco-Roman period.

**Égypte; manuel du voyageur** Karl Baedeker (Firm) 1903

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## **Orientalia Vol.62**

Kingship, Power, and Legitimacy in Ancient Egypt Lisa K. Sabbahy 2020-11-30 In this book, Lisa Sabbahy presents a history of ancient Egyptian kingship in the Old Kingdom and its reformation in the early Middle Kingdom. Beginning with an account of Egypt's history before the Old Kingdom, she examines the basis of kingship and its legitimacy. The heart of her study is an exploration of the king's constant emphasis on his relationship to his divine parents, the sun god Ra and his mother, the goddess Hathor, who were two of the most important deities backing the rule of a divine king. Sabbahy focuses on the cardinal importance of this relationship, which is reflected in the king's monuments, particularly his pyramid complexes, several of which are analysed in detail. Sabbahy also offers new insights into the role of queens in the early history of Egypt, notably sibling royal marriages, harem conspiracies, and the possible connotations of royal female titles.

## **orientalia Vol.72**

**Le temple funéraire du roi Pépy Ier** Audran Labrousse 2019-06 Après la publication des textes, de leur traduction ainsi que de l'architecture et des marques sur pierre de construction de la pyramide de Pépy Ier, troisième souverain de la VIe dynastie, ce volume concerne le temple haut du complexe funéraire. Il comporte le projet du tombeau royal, l'arrivée de la chaussée qui y mène, son aspect extérieur et ses deux parties ; l'avant-temple et le temple intime, ainsi que la petite pyramide satellite avec une étude de l'architecture et de sa fonction,

des lieux de culte, des circulations, ainsi que les détails des blocs de bas-reliefs. De nombreuses hypothèses de restitutions sont proposées, tant pour l'architecture que pour la restitution des bas-reliefs et leur emplacement d'origine sur les parois. Enfin, les modifications du monument sous Mérenrê Ier ainsi qu'un essai de synthèse entre fonction et décors sont envisagés. Un dernier volume, collectif, sera consacré à l'histoire du temple : de son incendie à l'extrême fin de l'Ancien Empire, sa restauration au Moyen Empire, sa ruine au Nouvel Empire, où il est transformé en un modeste cimetière collectif, jusqu'à la retaille de ses blocs à la période copte et son dépeçage sous les mamelouks.

His Good Name Christina Geisen 2021-03-20 The wish to affiliate with a specific cultural, social, or ethnical group is as important today as it was in past societies, such as that of the ancient Egyptians. The same significance applies to the self-presentation of an individual within such a group. Although it is inevitable that we perceive ancient cultures through the lens of our time, place, and value systems, we can certainly try to look beyond these limitations. Questions of how the ancient Egyptians saw themselves and how individuals tried to establish and thus present themselves in society are central pieces of the puzzle of how we interpret this ancient culture. This volume focuses on the topic of identity and self-presentation, tackling the subject from many different angles: the ways in which social and personal identities are constructed and maintained; the manipulations of culture by individuals to reflect real or aspirational identities; and the methods modern scholars use to attempt to say something about ancient persons. Building on the work of Ronald J. Leprohon, to whom this volume is dedicated, contributions in this volume present an overview of our current state of understanding of patterns of identity and self-presentation in ancient Egypt. The contributions approach various aspects of identity and self-presentation through studies of gender, literature, material culture, mythology, names, and officialdom.

*Histoire de l'antiquité: L'Égypte jusqu'à l'époque des Hyksos*, tr. par Alexandre Moret Eduard Meyer 1914

**Orientalia** 1932

**L'Égypte à l'époque des pharaons de l'Ancien Empire** Raphaël Bertrand 2021-01-14 La civilisation de l'Égypte antique a connu plusieurs périodes d'épanouissement. Parmi celles-ci, l'Ancien Empire couvre environ la moitié du troisième millénaire avant J.-C. C'est à ce moment précis que les grandes pyramides apparaissent, que le pharaon possède un statut qu'il n'aura plus par la suite, que les techniques, l'administration ou bien encore l'exploitation des richesses parviennent à maturité. Si cette Histoire reculée est parfois mal documentée, étant donné le laps de temps qui nous sépare d'elle, nos connaissances continuent de progresser grâce à d'incessantes découvertes. C'est ainsi que le lecteur trouvera ici un panorama ramassé de certains aspects sur cette époque afin d'en posséder des éléments de compréhension et d'utiles points de repère.

**The Routledge Companion to Women and Monarchy in the Ancient Mediterranean World** Elizabeth D. Carney 2020-11-09 This volume offers the first comprehensive look at the role of women in the monarchies of the ancient Mediterranean. It consistently addresses certain issues across all dynasties: title; role in succession; the situation of mothers, wives, and daughters of kings; regnant and co-regnant women; role in cult and in dynastic image; and examines a sampling of the careers of individual women while placing them within

broader contexts. Written by an international group of experts, this collection is based on the assumption that women played a fundamental role in ancient monarchy, that they were part of, not apart from it, and that it is necessary to understand their role to understand ancient monarchies. This is a crucial resource for anyone interested in the role of women in antiquity.

*Shamanic Wisdom in the Pyramid Texts* Jeremy Naydler 2004-12-09 A radical reinterpretation of the Pyramid Texts as shamanic mystical wisdom rather than funerary rituals • Reveals the mystical nature of Egyptian civilization denied by orthodox Egyptologists • Examines the similarity between the pharaoh's afterlife voyage and shamanic journeying • Shows shamanism to be the foundation of the Egyptian mystical tradition To the Greek philosophers and other peoples of the ancient world, Egypt was regarded as the home of a profound mystical wisdom. While there are many today who still share that view, the consensus of most Egyptologists is that no evidence exists that Egypt possessed any mystical tradition whatsoever. Jeremy Naydler's radical reinterpretation of the Pyramid Texts--the earliest body of religious literature to have survived from ancient Egypt--places these documents into the ritual context in which they belong. Until now, the Pyramid Texts have been viewed primarily as royal funerary texts that were used in the liturgy of the dead pharaoh or to aid him in his afterlife journey. This emphasis on funerary interpretation has served only to externalize what were actually experiences of the living, not the dead, king. In order to understand the character and significance of the extreme psychological states the pharaoh experienced--states often involving perilous encounters with alternate realities--we need to approach them as spiritual and religious phenomena that reveal the extraordinary possibilities of human consciousness. It is the shamanic spiritual tradition, argues Naydler, that is the undercurrent of the Pyramid Texts and that holds the key to understanding both the true nature of these experiences and the basis of ancient Egyptian mysticism.

**Stratégies mémorielles** Rémi Legros 2016

**The Reliefs of the Chapel of Nebhepetra Mentuhotep at Gebelein** Elisa Fiore Marochetti 2009-12-14 In this work, Elisa Fiore Marochetti presents documents from these the Cairo Museum and the Egyptian Museum at Turin and gives an architectonic and decorative reconstitution of an unknown monument. The mostly unpublished blocks and fragments, presented here as the General Catalogue of the Turin Museum, follow a general introduction to the geographical, religious, and historical setting of Gebelein and of the chapel before Mentuhotep's reunification of the land.

**Mefkat et la deesse Hathor** Sylvain Dhennin 2022-06-27 Following the studies by Jean Yoyotte in the 1980s, updating the documentation on Mefkat, a city in the western Delta was necessary, including a new edition of the block Cairo Egyptian Museum JE 45936 (Ritual of Mefky). The text on this fragment of a naos provides an accurate picture of the local geography and clarifies different aspects of the specific theology of Mefkat. The form of Hathor that was worshipped in Mefkat, associated with Osiris and Harsomtus in a triad of Osirian inspiration, had a strong bovine connotation. Described as the ba of Isis, the Shining One or the Golden One, Hathor of Mefkat was a cow, a form of Isis whose head, cut off by her son Horus, was replaced by a cow's head, in the same way as in the tale of "The Contendings of Horus and Seth". This etiological myth is also found, with minor changes, in other sanctuaries of Hathor of Mefkat, identifiable in northern Upper Egypt and the Eastern delta. This monograph is a revised version of a doctoral thesis defended at the University of Lille in 2009.

It presents a new translation of and commentary on the Ritual of Mefky, and then analyzes the toponym Mefkat, its origin and location, as well as the different facets of the local religion.

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*Orientalia: Vol. 77, No. 3*

*The Pyramids* Miroslav Verner 2007-12-01 Hailed by Science News as "the new seminal text," *The Pyramids* is the most up-to-date, comprehensive record of Egypt's ancient monuments to become available in the last six decades. Distinguished Egyptologist Miroslav Verner draws from the research of the earliest Egyptologists as well as the startling discoveries arising from the technological advances of the 1980s and 1990s. His *Pyramids* offers a clear, authoritative guide to the ancient culture that created the pyramids five thousand years ago without iron or bronze, and with only the most elementary systems of calculation. As he explains the magnitude of this accomplishment, he also traces the stories and ideas of the intrepid scientists who have uncovered them. "Editor's Choice ... this comprehensive volume details everything you ever wanted to know about pyramids." — Rosemary Herbert, *The Boston Herald* "Engaging, lucid ... Richly illustrated ... displays both a deep respect for the research of Egyptologists and a comprehensive knowledge of it... — Kirkus Reviews "Miroslav Verner ... provides an accessible introduction to the culture of the ancient Egyptians." — *Die Welt*

Le temple haut du complexe funéraire du roi Ounas A. Labrousse 1977

Tome XVI La religion des astres ou le sabéisme Claude Gétaz 2021-08-25 Quand les dieux et les hommes étaient des planètes, des étoiles ou des constellations

*Recherches dans la pyramide et au temple haut du Pharaon Pépi Ier, à Saqqarah* Jean Leclant 1979

Women in Ancient Egypt Mariam F. Ayad 2022-11-15 Cutting-edge research by twenty-four international scholars on female power, agency, health, and literacy in ancient Egypt There has been considerable scholarship in the last fifty years on the role of ancient Egyptian women in society. With their ability to work outside the home, inherit and dispense of property, initiate divorce, testify in court, and serve in local government, Egyptian women exercised more legal rights and economic independence than their counterparts throughout antiquity. Yet, their agency and autonomy are often downplayed, undermined, or outright ignored. In *Women in Ancient Egypt* twenty-four international scholars offer a corrective to this view by presenting the latest cutting-edge research on women and gender in ancient Egypt. Covering the entirety of Egyptian history, from earliest times to Late Antiquity, this volume commences with a thorough study of the earliest written evidence of Egyptian women, both royal and non-royal, before moving on to chapters that deal with various aspects of Egyptian queens, followed by studies on the legal status and economic roles of non-royal women and, finally, on women's health and body adornment. Within this sweeping chronological range, each study is intensely focused on the evidence recovered from a particular site or a specific time-period. Rather than following a strictly chronological arrangement, the thematic organization of chapters enables readers to discern diachronic patterns of continuity and change within each group of women. · Clémentine Audouit, Paul Valéry University, Montpellier, France · Anne Austin, University of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri, USA · Mariam F. Ayad, The American University in Cairo, Cairo,

Egypt · Romane Betbeze, Université de Genève, Switzerland, and Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, PSL, France · Anke Ilona Blöbaum, Saxon Academy of Sciences and Humanities in Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany · Eva-Maria Engel, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany · Renate Fellingner, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK · Kathrin Gabler, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland · Rahel Glanzmann, independent scholar, Basel, Switzerland · Izold Guegan, Swansea University, UK, and Sorbonne University, Paris, France · Fayza Haikal, The American University in Cairo, Cairo, Egypt · Janet H. Johnson, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA · Katarzyna Kapiiec, Institute of the Mediterranean and Oriental Cultures of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland · Susan Anne Kelly, Macquarie University Sydney, Sydney, Australia · AnneMarie Luijendijk, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, USA · Suzanne Onstine, University of Memphis, Memphis, Tennessee, USA · José Ramón Pérez-Accino Picatoste, Facultad de Geografía e Historia, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain · Tara Sewell-Lasater, University of Houston, Houston, Texas, USA · Yasmin El Shazly, American Research Center in Egypt, Cairo, Egypt · Reinert Skumsnes, Centre for Gender Research, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway · Isabel Stünkel, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, New York, USA · Inmaculada Vivas Sainz, National Distance Education University), Madrid, Spain · Hana Vymazalová, Czech Institute of Egyptology, Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic · Jacquelyn Williamson, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, USA · Annik Wüthrich, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austrian Archaeological Institute, Vienna, Austria

## **Libret 7**

The Scepter of Egypt William Christopher Hayes 1953

*The Performative Structure* Nils Billing 2018-07-17 In *The Performative Structure*, Nils Billing investigates the ancient Egyptian pyramid complex and tomb as a ritualized architecture, made operative through its architectural configuration and decoration patterns in terms of texts and images.

*Ancient Egyptian Prisoner Statues* Tara Prakash 2022-08-15 During the Old Kingdom, the ancient Egyptians constructed elaborately decorated mortuary monuments for their pharaohs. By the late Old Kingdom (ca. 2435-2153 BCE), these pyramid complexes began to contain a new and unique type of statue, the so-called prisoner statues. Despite being known to Egyptologists for decades, these statues of kneeling, bound foreign captives have been only partially documented, and questions surrounding their use, treatment, and exact meaning have remained unanswered. *Ancient Egyptian Prisoner Statues*-the first comprehensive analysis of the prisoner statues-addresses this gap, demonstrating that the Egyptians conceived of and used the prisoner statues differently over time as a response to contemporary social, cultural, and historical changes. In the process, the author contributes new data and interpretations on topics as diverse as the purpose and function of the pyramid complex, the ways in which the Egyptians understood and depicted ethnicity, and the agency of artists in ancient Egypt. Ultimately, this volume provides a fuller understanding of not only the prisoner statues but also the Egyptian late Old Kingdom as a whole.

## **Orientalia: Vol. 40, No. 2**

**Les Papyrus de la Mer Rouge II** Pierre Tallet 2021-10-15 This second volume devoted to

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the batch of papyri discovered in 2013 on the site of Wadi el-Jarf (on the western coast of the Gulf of Suez) completes the publication of the logbooks which were part of this collection of archives. Much more fragmentary than papyri A and B -which reported the work of Inspector Merer's phyle in the transportation of limestone blocks from the quarries of Tourah to the Giza plateau-, papyri C, D, E and F record other missions which were assigned to the same team, presumably for a period of about a year. One of these documents, papyrus C, is probably about the building of a harbour near the Mediterranean coast, and confirms the role that hwt-foundations could have played during the early 4th dynasty in the development of areas such as the Nile Delta. Papyrus D, which was probably issued by a scribe named Dedi, shows the activity of several "phyles" from the same team in repetitive tasks relating to supply and guard which were probably linked to the functioning of the Valley temple of Khufu, and maybe also of his royal palace, at the foot of his funerary complex.

*The Royal Tombs of Ancient Egypt* Aidan Dodson 2016-09-30 The royal tombs of ancient Egypt include some of the most stupendous monuments of all time.

#### Orientalia Vol.45

Eglise de l'Archange-Michel dans le Monastere Copte de Baouit Dominique Benazeth 2021-12-21 More than a simple report of the excavations conducted by the Louvre and the IFAO from 2003 to 2007, this volume aims to present the north church at Bawit by gathering all available documentation, and in particular the recent work relating to the 1902 campaign published by E. Chassinat, Fouilles a Baouit II (MIFAO 134). The first part deals with archaeology. This is followed by reports on the architecture, the decor, and the furnishings, in an attempt to outline the past and present state of the monument. Certain elements are presented in the form of a catalogue: sculpture, woodwork, figurative paintings on wood, furnishings. The texts and inscriptions give eyewitness accounts of the church in its heyday and the indices for this section enrich the Bawit epigraphic corpus. The chronology, from the 8th to the 10th century, is based on dated documents, architectural studies, observations of repairs to the decorations, and on some carbon-14 dates. An appendix is devoted to the conservation and restoration of the monument as well as of the items that come from it, now scattered among several museums.

**Egypt in the Eastern Mediterranean During the Old Kingdom** Karin Sowada 2009 This study presents a revised view of Egyptian foreign relations in the eastern Mediterranean during the Old Kingdom (3rd-6th Dynasties) based on an extensive analysis of old and new archaeological data, and its relationship to the well-known textual sources. The material demonstrates that while Egypt's most important relationships were with Byblos and the Lebanese coast generally, it was an active participant in the geo-political and economic affairs of the Levant throughout much of the third millennium BCE. The archaeological data shows that the foundation of these relationships was established at the beginning of the Early Dynastic Period and essentially continued until the end of the 6th Dynasty with ebbs, flows and changes of geographical and political emphasis. It is argued that, despite the paucity of textual data, the 4th Dynasty represents the apogee of Egypt's engagement in the region, a time when the centralised state was at the height of its power and control of human and economic capital. More broadly, this study shows that Egyptian interaction in the eastern Mediterranean fits the pattern of state-to-state contact between ruling elites which was underpinned by official expeditions engaged in gift and commodity exchange, diplomatic

endeavours and military incursions.

**Violence and Power in Ancient Egypt** Laurel Bestock 2017-10-25 Violence and Power in Ancient Egypt examines the use of Egyptian pictures of violence prior to the New Kingdom. Starting with the assertion that making and displaying such images served as a tactic of power, related to but separate from the actual practice of violence, the book explores the development and deployment of this imagery across different contexts. By comparatively utilizing violent images from a variety of other times and cultures, the book asks that we consider not only how Egyptian imagery was related to Egyptian violence, but also why people create pictures of violence and place them where they do, and how such images communicate what to whom. By cataloging and querying Egyptian imagery of violence from different periods and different contexts—royal tombs, divine temples, the landscape, portable objects, and private tombs—Violence and Power highlights the nuances of the relationship between aspects of royal ideology, art, and its audiences in the first half of pharaonic Egyptian history.

The Art and Architecture of Ancient Egypt William Stevenson Smith 1998-01-01 A survey of Egyptian art and architecture is enhanced by revised text, an updated bibliography, and over four hundred illustrations.

Cinquante années à Saqqarah de Jean-Philippe Lauer, architecte, archéologue Jean-Philippe Lauer 1983

The Pyramid of Senwosret I Dieter Arnold 1988 Based on the Museum's records of excavations from 1906 to 1934 at the pyramid site of Lisht, revised and augmented by results of recent excavations (1985 to present). Further volumes are in preparation. -- Metropolitan Museum of Art website.

Altägyptische Amulette und ihre Handhabung Joachim Friedrich Quack 2022-01-25 English summary: Joachim Friedrich Quack's study, Ancient Egyptian Amulets and their Handling, is the first of its kind to fully examine actual finds of ancient Egyptian amulets along with texts on their use. The whole of ancient Egyptian history is covered from prehistoric cultures up to the Roman Empire. German description: Obgleich es aus dem alten Agypten sowohl zahlreiche erhaltene Amulette als auch Texte mit Hinweisen für ihre Anwendung gibt, fehlt bislang eine angemessene übergreifende Untersuchung dazu. Joachim Friedrich Quack bietet eine detaillierte Behandlung dieser Artefakte und (Meta)texte von der Vorgeschichte (4. Jtsd. v. Chr.) bis in die römische Kaiserzeit (ca. 3.-4. Jhd. n. Chr.). Die Darstellung erfolgt einerseits chronologisch, andererseits thematisch, indem zusammengehörige Sachgruppen übergreifend vorgestellt werden. Bei der Behandlung der Amulette wird ein besonderes Gewicht auf archaologisch gut dokumentierte Grabfelder gelegt, um chronologische Entwicklungen besser zu fassen. Dadurch kann z.B. eine sehr diesseitsorientierte Amulettausstattung der Dritten Zwischenzeit klar von einer am Vorbild des Osiris orientierten, spezifisch funeraren ab der 26. Dynastie differenziert werden.