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Neil G.W. Curtis, Holger Kockelmann, Irmtraut Munro

# The Collection of Book of the Dead Manuscripts in Marischal Museum, University of Aberdeen, Scotland. A Comprehensive Overview.

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# The Collection of Book of the Dead Manuscripts in Marischal Museum, University of Aberdeen, Scotland A Comprehensive Overview

NEIL G.W. CURTIS, HOLGER KOCKELMANN, IRMTRAUT MUNRO

## The History of the Collection

by Neil G.W. Curtis

The University of Aberdeen was created in 1860 from a fusion of King's College (founded 1495) and Marischal College (founded 1593). While there are records of ancient Egyptian mummies being held in the collections of Marischal College Museum since the late 18th century and of a museum in King's College from a similar date, the bulk of the University of Aberdeen's collection of Ancient Egyptian antiquities was formed in the late 19th century from the gifts of graduates of the University, most notably Dr Robert Wilson and James Grant 'Bey'.[1] The earliest significant donation of Ancient Egyptian material to the University was part of the Robert Wilson bequest in 1871, comprising almost 200 pieces. Wilson had been a medical graduate of Marischal College and employee of the East India Company whose travels took him throughout the Near East, including Egypt, in the earlier 19th century.[2] The Wilson Museum was created adjacent to the library in Marischal College to house this collection.

The University's collection was transformed in 1897 by the donation of over 2000 items from the collection of James Grant 'Bey', including a collection of 1100 scarabs, which were added to the collections of the King's College Archaeological Museum. A number of objects not presented at the time were donated to the University by his descendant Mrs Gordon Morrice in 1948. James Grant, born in Methlick, Aberdeenshire in 1840, was another medical graduate of the University. In the mid 1860s he went to Egypt to help with a violent outbreak

Our sincerest thanks are due to Mike Craig of the Reprographic Department of the University of Aberdeen for granting permission to publish photographs of some of the Marischal manuscripts.

1 C. Hunt, "The Exotic Heritage", in: *Deeside Field* 17, 1981, 103-107; R.W. Reid, *Illustrated Catalogue of the Anthropological Museum, Marischal College, University of Aberdeen*, Aberdeen, 1912, p. IV; H. Southwood, *A Cultural History of Marischal Anthropological Museum in the Twentieth Century*, University of Aberdeen PhD thesis, 2003.

2 C. Hunt, *op. cit.*, 103.



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of cholera, which led to the award of the Egyptian Order of Medjidieh and later the title of Bey by the Khedive. Grant had an extensive collection of ancient Egyptian antiquities in his home in Cairo[3] and became a friend of Sir William Matthew Flinders Petrie. On his death, the collection was bequeathed to the University.[4]

In 1907 the University's collections of Scottish history and archaeology, European, Mediterranean and Near Eastern archaeology, non-Western ethnography, and numismatics were brought together to form the University's Anthropological Museum in Marischal College (now known as Marischal Museum). A small number of items, notably some papyri and ostraca, remained in King's College, where they are now curated by the University's Special Libraries and Archives.

As a result of the University contributing funds to excavations in Egypt conducted under the auspices of Flinders Petrie and associates,[5] small groups of excavated material were donated by the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1902-1904 (160 items from Deir el-Bahari, Abydos, Hibeh and Oxyrhynchus), the British School of Archaeology in Egypt in 1909-1911 (60 items from Maidum, Memphis, Thebes, Hawara, El-Gerzeh and Gizeh), 1912-1914 (100 items from Shurafa, Tarkhan, Riggeh and Haragah) and 1921-1924 (170 items from Sedment, Ghurob, Qau el-Quebir and Badari). Petrie himself donated 80 items from a number of sites, while David Randall-MacIver gave 30 items including some from his excavations at El-Amrah. The archaeological aspect of the collection was enhanced by small donations of items from Sanam and Napata by the Oxford Expedition to Nubia in 1921 and from Saqqara by the Egypt Exploration Society in 1969. The collection has also attracted a number of smaller donations, including donations by those involved in excavations in Egypt such as Professor John Garstang and the Deutsche Orient Gesellschaft and items that accompanied larger donations to other University collections such as the Hasluck, Henderson and Reid donations. In the early years of the 20th century there were also a number of purchases of material, some bought with money from the bequest of Robert Wilson. In recent years 70 items from Saqqara were donated by the Egypt Exploration Society in 1979, while a small collection of some 400 Egyptian antiquities and associated items collected by Joseph Pollard were donated by a descendant in 1996.

In recent years there has been an increase in scholarly interest in the collection, compensating to some extent for the absence of specialist Egyptological staff in the museum. The collection now comprises some 4000 items, of which approximately 100 are on permanent display in Marischal Museum in a display which focuses on life in Ancient Egypt through the collection of James Grant. Particularly important items include the statue of the scribe Ra-hotep, the shabti box of Mentu, a commemorative scarab of Amenhotep III, four Graeco-Roman period human mummies, the collections of pre-dynastic material, scarabs, items from the Kharga Oasis and the collection of mummy wrapping fragments and papyri.

3 J. Smith, *A Pilgrimage to Egypt: an Account of a Visit to Lower Egypt*, Aberdeen [privately printed], 1897, 113-115.

4 For Grant Bey see M.L. Bierbrier (ed.), *Who Was Who in Egyptology*, London [3], 1995, 174.

5 I. Ralston, *An Elucidation of Egyptian Antiquities in the Marischal Museum from the Excavations of Flinders Petrie, and Colleagues, by Utilising Published and Unpublished Sources*, University College London BA dissertation (Ralston, 2000).

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## Papyri

by Irmtraut Munro

Although the collections of Marischal Museum in the University of Aberdeen have been described in publications since the early 20th century[6] and were mentioned by M. L. Bierbrier[7] in 1981, there has been no detailed catalogue of the papyri and mummy wrappings. As a result, the Book of the Dead project in Bonn has only recently investigated this collection, with a considerable number of Book of the Dead (BD) manuscripts being identified. In this article we outline the material examined in August 2003, in the hope that other scholars will be able to publish them fully.

### 1. *pAberdeen ABDUA 84000 + ABDUA 84001 + pAberdeen Special Libraries nos 159 + 160a*

Two fragments of a papyrus (19.2 cm × 13 cm and 12 cm × 9 cm) of very fine quality, whose owner is anonymous. They can be joined with two other fragments, housed in the University of Aberdeen's Special Libraries and Archives (*pAberdeen Special Libraries no. 159* and *no. 160a*). It is likely that *pAberdeen ABDUA 84000* and possibly also *pAberdeen Special Libraries no. 160a* are part of the introductory vignette "adoration of Osiris", while *pAberdeen ABDUA 84001* and *pAberdeen Special Libraries no. 159* (20 cm × 21 cm) show a fragment of BD 1. A small part of the coloured vignette is preserved in *pAberdeen ABDUA 84001.*

### 2. *pAberdeen Special Libraries 161*

Another manuscript held in Special Libraries and Archives is a sheet of more than 25 fragments of a hieratic Ptolemaic BD of a certain *Psmṯk-mn*.[8] No title is preserved. The component *Psmṯk* in the name, written with a wine jar as determinative, is a special orthographic form, also listed in Ranke[9], which can be explained as Egyptian folk etymology, taking this name as *Pꜣ-sj-n-mṯk* "dealer for mixed wines".[10] Only BD 1, 15 and part of one register of the full scale vignette belonging to BD 15 can be identified on these fragments.

### 3. *pAberdeen ABDUA 84002*

Two fragments, the larger one with measuring 12 cm × 12 cm. Both are part of a BD of the Late Period, written in hieroglyphs. Only the title and the name of the owner's mother can be read: *nb.t-pr Ns-Ḥrw-pꜣ-ḫrd*.[11] The identified text belongs to BD 18.

### 4. *pAberdeen ABDUA 84003*

A fragmentary piece (13 cm × 10 cm) of BD 100, written in hieroglyphs, mentioning only the name of the female owner: *Ḥrrt*.[12]

6 R.W. Reid, *op. cit.*.

7 M.L. Bierbrier, "Local Collections in Great Britain", in: *GöttMisz* 51, 1981, 19-23, esp. 22.

8 H. Ranke, *PN* I, 136, no. 13.

9 *Ibid.*, 136, no. 8.

10 H.-J. Thissen, "Demotische Literaturübersicht XIX/XX", in: *Enchoria* 19/20, 1992/93, 181-213, especially 200, no. 107 with further references.

11 H. Ranke, *PN* I, 178, no. 12.

12 *Ibid.*, 254, no. 3.

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**5.** ***pAberdeen ABDUA 84004, 1-6***

Fragments of a manuscript written in hieroglyphs of the Late Period. It can be identified as BD 3 and BD 101. No owner's name has been preserved.

**6.** ***pAberdeen ABDUA 84007-84012, 1-4 + pAberdeen ABDUA 84013, 1-5 + pAberdeen ABDUA 84014, 1-8 + pAberdeen ABDUA 84015, 1-11***

These four inventory numbers belong to the same Ptolemaic BD in hieratic writing. From the owner's name only the last component *[...]-Mnw* is left, from the mother's name the first element *Ꜣst-[...]*

**7.** ***pAberdeen ABDUA 84016, 1-16 + pAberdeen ABDUA 84017, 1-16***

These fragments are too small to identify anything other than the hieratic character of its script.

**8.** ***pAberdeen ABDUA 84022*** [FIG. 1]

A fine piece of a manuscript dating to the Ptolemaic period, showing the judgment scene and the preceding chapter BD 18 in hieratic characters. It is 34 cm high and 82.5 cm long. The name of the owner is *Pꜣ-dj-Ḥrw-pꜣ-ḫrd*[13] born of *nb.t-pr Tꜣ-pꜣ-ʿjj*.[14] The vignette of the weighing scene, shown only in black outlines, is portrayed at the end of the manuscript.

There is no provenance attested for the piece. Nevertheless, one of its very close parallels is *pParis Louvre N. 3152*. The style and the layout of this papyrus show a Theban tradition, and also its genealogy leads clearly to the Theban area[15] which should be presumed also for the provenance of *pAberdeen ABDUA 84022*.

**9.** ***pAberdeen ABDUA 84023*** [FIG. 2]

Seven sheets of a Book of the Dead manuscript (height: 15 cm - 16.7 cm and length: 320 cm) in hieroglyphic writing. The text is accompanied by coloured vignettes. There is no record of its provenance. Unfortunately, the legibility is affected by the fragmentary nature of the first sheet and the overall dark colour of the papyrus. The name of the deceased can be read as *Pꜣ-dj-Ḥrw-pꜣ-ḫrd*[16] without any title given and that of his mother *Rrtt*[17], with the common title *nb.t-pr*. The name of the father is *Ns-Mnw*.[18] As the beginning of the papyrus is not preserved, only chapters BD 79 and 80 can be identified on the first sheet. The next fragment and sheet two show BD 85 and 86. There is then a sequence of texts, which have nothing to do with usual Book of the Dead texts. They contain offering formulae to Osiris or Re-Harakhte, invocations to the west, offering prayers to Anubis or Osiris and a text, which Stephen Quirke has suggested may be a new BD text of the Late Period, a text addressed to the "bringer of bas".[19] This text occurs twice.

13 *Ibid.*, 124, no. 24.
14 Not listed in H. RANKE, *PN*.
15 Stela Louvre E. 2701 from Thebes belongs to the son of the owner, see P. MUNRO, *Die spätägyptischen Totenstelen*, *ÄgForsch* 25, Glückstadt, 1973, 243-244.
16 See note 13.
17 A name not listed in H. RANKE, *PN*.
18 H. RANKE, *PN* I, 176, no. 12.
19 St.G.J. QUIRKE, *Owners of Funerary Papyri in the British Museum*, *BMOP* 92, London, 1993, 95-96.

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There is a long vignette of BD 1 between the upper border and the text field above the BD chapters and the various invocations and offering prayers. This consists of the whole ceremonial train with bearers of offers, priests and mourners: then V15[20] as full scale vignette, V17, V18, V80, V81, the judgment scene of weighing the heart, V92, V84, V86, V87, V89, V56, V57, V59 and V162.

The database and archive of the Book of the Dead project in Bonn include records of two manuscripts, *pBerlin P. 3158*[21] and *pBerlin P. 3159*[22], which also have hieroglyphs and coloured vignettes. Both papyri are closely comparable with *pAberdeen ABDUA 84023*, with an almost identical structure and use of unusual offering texts within the BD genre and the texts addressed to the "bringer of bas". In all three papyri there are long passages with the owner's name and the full genealogy (occupying up to three lines!) leading to the next passage of text. Not only are the dimensions of the manuscripts almost the same, but also the details of some vignettes, especially the composition of the weighing scene[23], the colouring, the technique of painting and the style of the vignettes. It is clear that the three manuscripts must have been designed in the same workshop. The last striking evidence for this assumption is found in the names occurring on the three papyri. On *pBerlin P. 3158* the name of the owner is *Rrtt,* with *Nḫt-pf-ỉ3bj*[24] as her father and *nb.t-pr T3-djt-B3stt*[25] as her mother. *pBerlin P. 3159* is written for a certain *T3-tmj/Tmt*[26] born of *nb.t-pr Wḏ3-rn-s*[27] and *P3-dj-Ḥrw-p3-ḫrd.* There can be no doubt that the three papyri have been designed for members of the same family, whose genealogical tree is shown in fig. A below.

The three papyri do not give any external information for their provenance or for their date. Judging from the style of the female garments shown in the two Berlin papyri, they may have originated in the Thebes region.[28] The cited references show the same cape-shaped dresses. This would accord with Peter Munro's observation that the stelae of the group "Theban III Rhg." favour offering prayers to Re-Harakhte,[29] which are also found on all three BD manuscripts. This classification of these papyri to the Theban group III would suggest a date in the 4th century B.C.

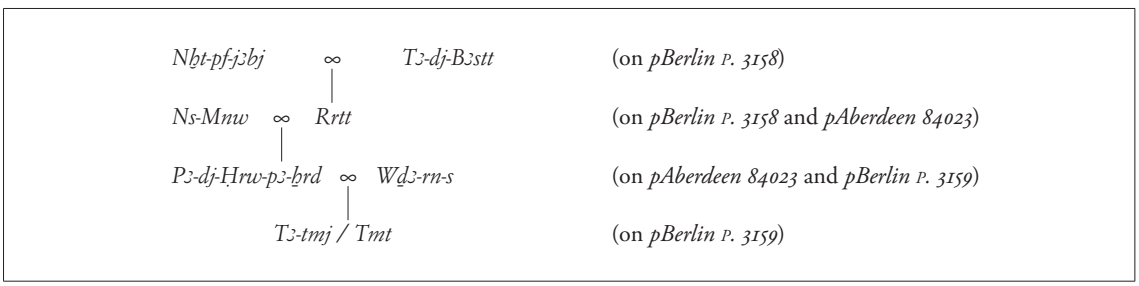



**FIG. A.**

20 V means vignette.

21 U. KAPLONY-HECKEL, *Ägyptische Handschriften* 3, *VOHD* XIX, 3, Stuttgart, 1986, 44, no. 83.

22 *Ibid.*, 44, no. 84.

23 It is obvious that these compositions must have been drawn from the same master copy.

24 Not listed in H. RANKE, *PN*.

25 H. RANKE, *PN* I, 373, no. 3.

26 Not listed in H. RANKE, *PN*.

27 H. RANKE, *PN* I, 88, no. 23.

28 See *pLondon BM 9951* with provenance Thebes, where the female figure is very much comparable to the figure of *Rrtt*; P. MUNRO, *Die spätägyptischen Totenstelen*, *ÄgForsch* 25, Glückstadt, 1973, 51 sqq., pl. 15, fig. 53, pl. 16, fig. 57 and 58, pl. 17, fig. 60.

29 *Ibid.*, 52, note 3.

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### 10. *pAberdeen ABDUA 84024*

The papyrus of a certain *ʿnḫ-Ḥpw*[30], whose mother is named *Tȝ-dj-ȝst*[31] measures 17.5 cm × 105.5 cm. As with almost all the other papyri, its provenance is unknown. It is written in hieroglyphs and the vignettes are outline drawings.

The strongly darkened papyrus has been wrongly restored. Its corrected sequence runs as following: /// BD 26 V-30 [V]-44V-45[V]///59V///72V-89V-TG-127V-128V-129V-138V.[32]

### 11-13. *pAberdeen ABDUA 84025, pAberdeen ABDUA 84026, pAberdeen ABDUA 84027* [FIG. 3-4]

Three abridgments of the Second Book ("Document") of Breathing.

Of the three pieces, *pAberdeen ABDUA 84025* is badly damaged, with considerable tears and holes. It measures 16 cm high and 26.7 cm wide. Neither the name of the deceased nor that of his mother survives. As this type of document is normally considered to have been made in the Theban area, it is likely that these fragments also originate there. The writing has been done with a reed rather than a brush, while the palaeography of all three Second Book of Breathings suggests a date in Roman times, towards the end of the 1st or beginning of the 2nd century A.D.

*pAberdeen ABDUA 84026* (20.4 cm × 26.5 cm) gives the name of the deceased and the maternal affiliation: *Wsjr Pȝ-Mnw*[33] *ḏd.tw n=f Pȝ-ʿbʿ msj.n Qntʿgjj.* The second occurrence of the names reads *Wsjr Pȝnjjsgʿ msỉ.n Qntȝkjjs.* It is clear that *Pȝ-Mnw* is the correspondence to *Pȝnjjsgʿ*, as it is confirmed by the Demotisches Namenbuch[34], where Πανίσκος is taken as the translated form of *Pȝ-Mnw*. The maternal name in different orthography would be the Greek name Κανδάκη.[35]

The third abridgment of the Second Book of Breathing, *pAberdeen ABDUA 84027*, measures 15.6 cm × 26.5 cm. It was written for *Wsjr Pȝnsjjg* with a second name *Pȝ-bȝ*, born of *Qntgjj.* Although in different writing, these names can be taken for the Greek names Πανίσκος and Κανδάκη, occurring as the names of the owner and his mother also on *pAberdeen ABDUA 84026.* Although the second names of the owner do not totally correspond in orthography, we are nevertheless convinced that the two documents show only variants in writing and were designed for the same person, whose name is rather unusual.

30 H. RANKE, *PN* I, 65, no. 25.
31 *Ibid.*, 372, no. 13.
32 V means vignette, TG means the scene "weighing of the heart" before Osiris.
33 H. RANKE, *PN* I, 108, no. 8 and II, 353.
34 *Demot. Nb.* 368; for the Greek name Πανίσκος see F. PREISIGKE (ed.), *Namenbuch*, Heidelberg, 1922, 269.
35 *Ibid.*, 164.

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## Mummy Linen

by Holger Kockelmann

Reid's catalogue of Egyptian antiquities gives only a very limited indication of the substantial amounts of BD texts on mummy linen that are kept in the University of Aberdeen collection.[36] In total there are more than 350 pieces of linen with text or decorated with vignettes. Originally, many–but probably not all[37]–of the wrappings formed part of the Grant Collection, which was given to the museum in the late 19th century.[38] Other bandages of the same private collection reached the Brooklyn Museum of Art and were formerly in the possession of the New York Historical Society.[39] Numerous Aberdeen fragments of mummy wrappings are mounted on old paper or card, some on the blank backside of discarded pamphlets in fine copperplate handwriting which advertise "Dr Grant's Sanatorium or Home for Invalids".[40] In a number of cases there are annotations written on the paper next to the pieces in an old-fashioned hand, giving short remarks on the texts and vignettes preserved on the bandages.[41]

### *A New Kingdom Book of the Dead Text on Mummy Linen*

A modest fragment of an 18th dynasty mummy shroud represents the oldest example of a BD manuscript on mummy linen found in the Aberdeen collection. It displays a section of three columns with red borderlines containing spell BD 125B ("Negative Confession").[42] On stylistic grounds, the piece may be dated to the reign of Thutmosis III or Amenhotep II. With all probability, it belongs to the same shroud as the linen fragments Avignon, Musée Calvet Inv. A.69A-B and A.70.[43]

36 R.W. REID, *op. cit.*, 89, no. 124-127.

37 Cf. the note "Mr. Gibson" on the verso of mummy bandage ABDUA 23589.

38 See *supra.*

39 The Egyptian collection of the New York Historical Society was transferred to the Brooklyn Museum of Art in the 1940s (pers. comm. E. Robinson, Reference Assistant, New York Historical Society); many Book of the Dead mummy bandages in the Brooklyn Museum have a labell "Grant".

40 E.g. ABDUA 23289 (anonymous fragment); ABDUA 84053 (*Šsmt.t*, cat. no. 35); ABDUA 84064 (*Tȝw-sȝ.w-(n-)ꜥnḫ*, cat. no. 36); ABDUA 84067 (probably from the mummy of *Nfr.t-jj*, cat. no. 20). This pamphlet bears the date "Cairo, Egypt. July, 1876", which gives a *terminus post quem* for the mounting of the fragment); ABDUA 84160 (*Jr.tj-r=w*, cat. no. 6).

41 E.g. ABDUA 84138, ABDUA 84169. The same kind of notes in the same hand is found next to bandages which are being conserved in the Brooklyn Museum of Art and which–as already said–derive from the same Grant private collection as many Aberdeen pieces, cf. for example M. Brooklyn Box 19, no. 30 (bandage of *Psmṯk-mn*, born of *Stȝ-jr.t-bjn.t*; preliminary inventory number) with BD spell 132V and 133V, mounted on the verso side of a discarded document. Next to the bandage one finds a little lable "GRANT # 5" and the note "Ra the sun god in his sacred boat".

42 ABDUA 84044: confessions nos. 38-40 in E.A.W. BUDGE, *The Book of the Dead: The Chapters of Coming Forth by Day, I: The Egyptian text in hieroglyphic edited from numerous papyri*, London, 1898, 258; width 6 cm, height 10 cm; thread count: 33 (warp?) / 19 (weft?); width of columns: 2.1 cm. ABDUA 85050 is most probably another fragment of the same shroud: width 6.6 cm, height 6 cm, without text but the same red vertical guidelines as ABDUA 84044; width of columns: 2.1 cm.

43 Shroud of *Pȝ-jmj-rȝ-jḥ.w*: M.-P. FOISSY-AUFRÈRE (ed.), *Égypte & Provence. Civilisation, survivances et "cabinetz de curiositez"*, Avignon, 1985, 107-108 and 271, with fig. 54; photos in the Book of the Dead archive, Bonn. Identical features which are found both on ABDUA 84044 and the Avignon fragments: red vertical borderlines, the form of the Seated Man-Determinative (Gardiner Sign-list A1), shape of Gardiner Sign-list G43 and N37. For the date see I. MUNRO, *Untersuchungen zu den Totenbuch-Papyri der 18. Dynastie. Kriterien ihrer Datierung*, London and New York, 1987, 293, no. 75.

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### *Late Period and Ptolemaic Book of the Dead Mummy Wrappings*

Most of the Aberdeen mummy wrappings derive from Book of the Dead documents dating to the end of the Late Period and to the Ptolemaic Period.[44] No bandage has been preserved in its full original length. The length of the fragments, which are generally in a good state of preservation, varies roughly between a few centimetres and 1.2 metres; most pieces measure less than 30 cm in length, however. The fragments predominantly bear hieratic lines[45] with or without vignettes, others vignettes only. As it is impossible to treat the complete collection here in detail, we will confine ourselves to an outline catalogue of the owners of mummy bandages in Marischal Museum (with indication of spell sequences).

About 180 text-bearing fragments have already been attributed by us to more than 40 different copies of the Book of the Dead on mummy bandages. Further parts of some of these manuscripts are conserved in various international collections, including Berlin, London, Oxford, Paris, Philadelphia, Uppsala and Vienna. For reasons of brevity, however, only exceptionally can they be quoted here. Detailed information on other portions of the Aberdeen manuscripts will be available in the prosopographical catalogue of my doctoral thesis which is currently in preparation.[46]

In addition to the fragments already assigned to certain manuscripts, more than 100 anonymous pieces with hieratic text remain to be attributed to a specific set of bandages.[47] Some 40 other fragments bear vignettes or parts of vignettes only, e.g. the Adoration of Osiris (introductory vignette),[48] vignettes of chapter BD 1, BD 15 (= "BD 16" in the Book of the Dead edition by Lepsius) and BD 17,[49] BD 110,[50] the Judgement of the Dead,[51] vignettes of spells BD 126,[52] BD 140,[53] BD 143,[54] BD 145,[55] BD 148,[56] part of vignette "BD 150"[57] and BD 151[58]. About another 40 strips of linen are decorated with series of vignettes in a rather poor style which can only partly be traced back in the Book of the Dead[59]. Finally, there are numerous narrow bandages with faked vignettes or inscriptions and short bits of textile with falsified cartouches in purple pigment; the linen used for many of these forgeries may be ancient, however.

44 For Aberdeen bandages which can be dated more precisely to the early 4th century BC cf. the Book of the Dead of *Tȝ-šr.t-n-tȝ-ḳrj*, born of *Tȝ-šktj (?)*, cat. no. 37; see below.

45 No fragments of late *hieroglyphic* Book of the Dead mummy bandages are extant in the Marischal Museum, according to the material which the Book of the Dead Project was able to survey in August 2003 and June 2004. A small fragment in Demotic script (ABDUA 56002) bears only the name *Js.t-ršj* followed by three signs, the reading of which remains uncertain to me (probably *ta* … ?).

46 H. KOCKELMANN, *Das Totenbuch auf den Mumienbinden des memphitischen Priesters Hor (M. Berlin, Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung P. 3073 + M. London BM EA 10265-10266 + M. New York, Pierpont Morgan Library, Amherst 41). Studien zu den späten Totenbuch-Handschriften auf Mumienbinden*, volume II.

47 This includes also the anonymous single-line hieratic fragments belonging either to cat. no. 22, 26 or 29.

48 E.g. ABDUA 84037; ABDUA 84034.

49 In view of the same height (c. 4 cm) and of the identical style of the vignettes it seems possible to identify the following pieces as parts of the same manuscript or even the same strip of linen: ABDUA 23200 + ABDUA 23215 + ABDUA 23217 + ABDUA 23218 + ABDUA 23373 + ABDUA 23214 + ABDUA 23213 (with parts of vignette of BD 1, BD 15 "adoration of Re-Harakhte", BD 15 = "BD 16" in BD Lepsius, BD 17). To another set (h. c. 5.5 cm) belong ABDUA 23210 + ABDUA 23202 + ABDUA 23211 (vignette BD 1, BD 15 = "BD 16", BD 17).

50 E.g. ABDUA 23203; ABDUA 23248.

51 ABDUA 84039, ABDUA 23220 (Judgement of the Dead and vignette BD 126).

52 ABDUA 23255.

53 ABDUA 84035 [b].

54 ABDUA 23245.

55 ABDUA 23376.

56 ABDUA 23256; ABDUA 23291 (the four steering oars of the sky); ABDUA 23545 (adoration scene of VI48 only).

57 ABDUA 84221; another fragment with vignette "BD 150" is ABDUA 23285.

58 ABDUA 84225 [b].

59 BD motifs: e.g. ABDUA 84155. Fragments with other features: e.g. ABDUA 84270 + ABDUA 84292 (probably from the same bandage), decorated with a band of stars (𓇼), *wḏȝ.t*-eyes and oars (𓂓).

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On at least 9 Book of the Dead copies on mummy bandages and half a dozen isolated anonymous fragments hieratic or demotic numerations are found which indicate the relative position of a certain linen strip within the sequence of BD mummy bandages in the whole set.[60] Another kind of mark is the sign  which the scribe used to supplement a text passage skipped on one of the bandages of *ʿnḫ-Ḥpw*, born of *Tȝ-Jmn* (see cat. no. 8 below).[61]

The following list gives an overview of the burials which can be securely identified within the Aberdeen mummy bandage material; male owners are indicated by '(M)', female owners with '(F)'.[62] The symbol ▲ signifies that a fragment bears no prosopographical data, but has been assigned to a certain manuscript on basis of style, palaeography and general appearance. '///' separates one fragment from another, '-' one spell from another.

**1.** *Ꜣrsjnȝ* (Arsinoe) (F) titles: --- mother: *Nfr.t-jj*

*Spells* /// BD IV: ABDUA 84049▲ /// BD 15-17V: ABDUA 84040▲/// BD 17: ABDUA 56067▲ /// BD 50V-52: ABDUA 84103 /// BD 63: ABDUA 84045 /// not identified: ABDUA 85051▲[63] /// h.: 3.7 cm -11 cm, w.: 1.9 cm - 32.5 cm; thread count: 47-51 (warp) / 18-22 (weft) per cm².

**2.** *Ꜣs.t-ršj* (I) (F) titles: --- mother: *Tȝ-šr.t-n-tȝ-ḳrj*[64]

*Spells* /// VII0-BD 112-113-114 (?): ABDUA 84048▲ /// BD 125A-125B: ABDUA 85052 /// h.: 23.7 cm - 24 cm, w.: 18.3 cm - 21 cm; thread count: 32-33 (warp) / 19-21 (weft) per cm².

**3.** *Ꜣs.t-ršj* (II) (F) titles: --- mother: *Tȝ-šr.t-n-tȝ-ḳrj*[65]

*Spells* /// BD 17V: ABDUA 23584 /// not identified: ABDUA 84197 /// h.: 6.5 cm - 11.6 cm, w.: 7.5 cm - 22 cm; thread count: 31-33 (warp) / 17-19 (weft) per cm².

60 A Book of the Dead on mummy bandages consists normally of several mummy bandages, each of which can be numbered. On the beginning of the 12th bandage of *Jnj-ḥr.t* (cat. no. 5) twelve dots arranged in two lines as a second numeration beneath the regular sign for "12" (see ABDUA 23580 on fig. 5). For the numeration of Book of the Dead bandages see A. DE CALUWE, *Un Livre des Morts sur bandelette de momie (Bruxelles, Musées royaux d'Art et d'Histoire E. 6179)*, *BiAeg* 18, Brussels, 1991, XVII with n. 28. The phenomenon will extensively be discussed in my thesis on late Book of the Dead texts on mummy bandages (cf. n. 46).

61 M. Aberdeen ABDUA 84110: The words omitted in line 4 of the main text were added above line 1 at the top edge of the bandage, preceded by the omission mark and the words *n tȝ mḥ-4.t* "(supplement) to the fourth (line)". For the omission mark see the discussion in: A. GASSE, *Un papyrus et son scribe. Le Livre des Morts Vatican – Museo Gregoriano Egizio 48832*, Paris, 2002, 30-33.

62 Some personal names are borne both by men and women (e.g. *Jr.tj-r=w* = cat. no. 6, *Ḏd-ḥr* = cat. nos. 39-41); here only the titles of the owner allow a safe determination of sex. If the vignettes show the deceased as a man, this does not necessarily prove that the owner of the manuscript was actually male, for even those documents which were definitely buried with women often present the departed as a man (cf., for example, U. VERHOEVEN, *Das saitische Totenbuch der Iahtesnacht, part 1: Text*, *PTA* 41.1, Bonn, 1993, 71-72; mummy wrapping of *Šmtj* in D.P. SILVERMAN (ed.), *Searching for Ancient Egypt. Art, Architecture, and Artifacts from the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology*, Dallas, 1997, 261, fig. 86b top); see also ABDUA 23550 (*Šsmt.t*, cat. no. 35) in fig. 11.

63 Small fragment; relicts of two lines, each preserving only two or three signs.

64 Though the name of owner is damaged, its reading is certain.

65 It remains uncertain whether *Ꜣs.t-ršj* (I) is identical with *Ꜣs.t-ršj* (II); from external criteria (script, dimensions), the fragments assigned to *Ꜣs.t-ršj* (I) and those attributed to *Ꜣs.t-ršj* (II) are rather dissimilar. Either there are two different sets or one set with two different scribes.

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**4.** [*Jj-m-ḥtp* (M)] [titles: *jt-nṯr ḥm-nṯr*] mother: *[Tɜ-dj-Jj]-m-ḥtp*[66]
*Spells* /// BD 152-150: ABDUA 23572 /// h.: 11.3 cm, w.: 18 cm; thread count: 38-40 (warp) / 13 (weft) per cm².

**5.** *Jnj-ḥr.t* (M) titles: --- mother: *Mrj-N.t-jtꜣ*[67]
*Spells* /// BD IV: ABDUA 84112 /// BD IV-II: ABDUA 84085▲ /// BD 15V: ABDUA 84088▲ /// BD 45 + V48 + V50: ABDUA 23553 /// BD 50 + V52: ABDUA 84201 /// BD 64-67-69: ABDUA 84086 /// BD 70 + V71: ABDUA 84087 /// BD 81 + V83: ABDUA 23573▲ /// BD 85 + V86: ABDUA 84166 /// BD 86 + V87-V88: ABDUA 23560▲ /// BD 108 + V105: ABDUA 84113▲ /// BD 145V: ABDUA 84125▲ /// BD 147V[68]: ABDUA 84190 /// BD 149V: ABDUA 23580 [see fig. 5] + ABDUA 84159 /// h.: 5.2 cm - 12.2 cm, w.: 4.3 cm - 23 cm; thread count: 31-30 (warp) / 15-17 (weft) per cm².

**6.** *Jr.tj-rꜣw* (probably F)[69] titles: --- mother: *Wḏɜ-Šw*
*Spells* /// BD IV: ABDUA 84098 /// BD 126V-127: ABDUA 23582 /// BD 127: ABDUA 84169 /// BD 129V-130V: ABDUA 84168 /// BD 149V: ABDUA 84160 /// h.: 8.5 cm - 12.7 cm, w.: 18.7 cm - 22.2 cm; thread count: 20-25 (warp) / 15-19 (weft) per cm².

**7.** *ʿnḫ-Wɜḥ-[jb-Rʿ]*[70] (M) titles: *jt-nṯr ḥm-nṯr* filiation: lost
*Spells* /// BD 125B-125C + V126: ABDUA 23547 /// BD 149V: ABDUA 84069 /// h.: 9.5 cm - 18 cm, w.: 13.2 cm - 30 cm; thread count: 42-46 (warp) / 16 (weft) per cm².

**8.** *ʿnḫ-Ḥpw* (M) titles: --- mother: *Tɜ-Jmn*
*Spells* /// BD 125C: ABDUA 84110 /// BD 149V: ABDUA 84114 /// h.: 6.3 cm - 10 cm, w.: 13.4 cm - 18.5 cm; thread count: 35-37 (warp) / 12-14 (weft) per cm².

**9.** *Wɜḥ-jb-Rʿ* (M) titles: --- mother: *[Nb.t-wḏɜj]*[71]
*Spells* /// ABDUA 84200: BD? + V43 + V44 [see fig. 6] /// BD 142: ABDUA 84117▲ /// not identified: ABDUA 84109▲ /// h.: 6.7 cm - 7.2 cm, w.: 8 cm - 22.2 cm; thread count: 40-43 (warp) / 19-20 (weft) per cm².

**10.** *Wsjr-* ... (M) titles: --- mother: *Tɜ-šr.t (?)-*...
*Spells* /// BD 149V: ABDUA 84059 /// h.: 10 cm, w.: 14 cm; thread count: 34-35 (warp) / 18 (weft) per cm².

66 The element "*m-ḥtp*" at the beginning of line 1 should be part of the name of the owner's mother. A comparison of the script of the present piece and the orthography of the remaining part of the name "*Tɜ-dj-Jj-m-ḥtp*" with another piece of the mummy bandages of *Jj-m-ḥtp*, born of *Tɜ-dj-Jj-m-ḥtp* (M. Vienna, National Library Vindob. Aeg. 8323), leaves no doubt that ABDUA 23572 belongs actually to the burial in question. Titles according to M. Vienna, National Library Vindob. Aeg. 8323, l. 2.

67 For the rendering of the owner's name see H. KOCKELMANN, "Zur Lesung einiger Personennamen auf Totenbuch-Mumienbinden", in: *GöttMisz* 198, 2004, 27-28, no. 13.

68 Vignette: combination of one standing demon and one demon sitting in a gate (similar to vignette BD 144, according to R. LEPSIUS, *Das Todtenbuch der Ägypter*, Leipzig, 1842, pl. 60-61).

69 The anthroponym *Jr.tj-rꜣw* can relate both to men and women, cf. H. RANKE, *PN* I, 42, no. 10; cf. also *Demot. Nb.*, 70.

70 Other possible restorations are *ʿnḫ-Wɜḥ-[jb-Rʿ-mrj-N.t]* and *ʿnḫ-Wɜḥ-[jb-Rʿ-sɜ-N.t]*.

71 ABDUA 84200 can be identified with certainty as belonging to this set in view of the owner's name mentioned in the first line and the very characteristic script. Other fragments deriving from the same set are being conserved in the Louvre Museum (X. 4, see Th. DEVÉRIA, *Catalogue des manuscrits égyptiens écrits sur papyrus, toile, tablettes et ostraca en caractères hiéroglyphiques, hiératiques, démotiques, grecs, coptes, arabes et latins*, Paris, 1881, 94, III.57: "Écriture petite mais extrêmement rapide et peu formée") and in the Musée d'art et d'histoire, Geneva (Inv. 22541 [part]).

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**11.** *Wḏɜ-Šw* (F) titles: --- mother: *Jr.tj-rˁw*

*Spells* /// BD 18V: ABDUA 23583▲/// BD 45-46-47-50-[ ] + V[40?]-V41-V43(part?)[72] + V46: ABDUA 23581 /// BD 149V: ABDUA 23585, ABDUA 23586 + ABDUA 84115 /// h.: 9 cm - 10 cm, w.: 17.5 cm - 26.8 cm; thread count: 24-30 (warp) / 14-20 (weft) per cm².

**12.** *Bɜ-ʿnḫ* (M) titles: *wnr jt-nṯr mrj-nṯr* mother: *[Tɜ-šr.t-n-jsw]*[73]

*Spells* /// BD IV: ABDUA 84052 /// BD 17: ABDUA 84056 /// h.: 5 cm - 9.5 cm, w.: 10.3 cm - 26.8 cm; thread count: 36-38 (warp) / 14-16 (weft) per cm².

**13.** *Pɜ-wḥm*(??) (M)[74] titles: *jt-nṯr sḏm* mother: *Sṯɜ-jr.t-ḥjn.t*

*Spells* /// BD 145: ABDUA 84081 /// h.: 4.3 cm, w.: 27.5 cm; thread count: 32-33 (warp) / 19 (weft) per cm².

**14.** *Pɜ-ḫrd*(??)[75] (M) titles: --- filiation: lost

*Spells* Text not yet identified: ABDUA 23558, ABDUA 23557▲, ABDUA 23568▲, ABDUA 23569▲, ABDUA 23570▲; h.: 2.6 cm - 3 cm, w.: 21.6 cm - 25 cm; thread count: 31-33 (warp) / 11-13 (weft) per cm².

**15.** *Pɜ-dj-Jȷ-m-ḥtp* (M) titles: *jt-nṯr mrj-nṯr sm ḥm Ptḥ* mother: *Tɜ-(n-)Nḥ.t-ḥ.t* [76]

*Spells* /// Adoration of Osiris - BD IV: ABDUA 23209 /// h.: 9 cm, w.: 111.2 cm; thread count: 30 (warp) / 11 (weft) per cm².

**16.** *Pɜ-dj-Bɜst.t* (M) titles: *] ... ḫrj jrj.w-ʿɜ šmȷ.w-nsw.t (?) ḥm pw (?) šms (?) pr-nsw.t* filiation: lost

*Spells* /// BD IV: ABDUA 84127 /// h.: 8 cm, w.: 30 cm; thread count: 39 (warp) / 14 (weft) per cm².

**17.** *Pɜ-dj-Ḥr-nḏ-jtˁf* (M) titles: [ ] mother: *Ḥrˁs-ʿnḫ*

*Spells* /// BD IV: ABDUA 84203▲ /// BD 18: ABDUA 85157 /// BD 18 or 20: ABDUA 56077▲, ABDUA 84193 /// h.: 5.2 cm - 12.4 cm, w.: 10.5 cm - 17.2 cm; thread count: 42-43 (warp) / 14-16 (weft) per cm².

**18.** *Pɜ-dj-ḥḳɜ* (M) titles: --- mother: *Tɜ-šr.t-n-tɜ-ḳrj*

*Spells* /// BD 131-133 + V140: ABDUA 23576 /// BD 133: ABDUA 81462 /// BD 136-139-138 + V144[77]: ABDUA 84165 /// BD 144: ABDUA 85053 /// BD 146V: ABDUA 84161▲ /// BD 149V: ABDUA 84119 + ABDUA 84121 + ABDUA 84123 /// BD 155V: ABDUA 81463 /// BD 156V-157V-158V-159: ABDUA 84122 /// BD 162-163: ABDUA 84120 /// BD 163-164 + V162: ABDUA 84080 /// h.: 4.4 cm - 16 cm, w.: 4.2 cm - 31 cm; thread count: 34-41 (warp) / 14-17 (weft) per cm².

**19.** *Ptḥ* (M) titles: *jt-nṯr* mother: *Tɜ-ʿnḫ*

*Spells* /// BD 147V: ABDUA 85054 /// h.: 12 cm, w.: 15.5 cm; thread count: 38-42 (warp) / 21 (weft) per cm².

72 Standing man in adoration, facing to the left.

73 Titles: component *mrj-nṯr* according to ABDUA 84052, col. II, l. 3:  *jt-nṯr mrj-nṯr*, followed by *wnr*; for this owner see A. DE CALUWE, *Un Livre des Morts sur bandelette de momie (Bruxelles, Musées royaux d'Art et d'Histoire E. 6179)*, *BiAeg* 18, Brussels, 1991, XVIII, n. 36; for his mother see St.G.J. QUIRKE, *Owners of Funerary Papyri in the British Museum*, *BMOP* 92, London, 1993, 68, no. 277.

74 The name of owner has this form:  (col. I, l. 5).

75  (ABDUA 23558, col. II, l. 1): *Wsjr Pɜ-ḫrd (??)* or *Wsjr Pɜ-ḫj (?)*.

76 Titles of the deceased according to the hieroglyphic columns of the adoration scene.

77 The vignette shows two standing demons (without knives; no gates preserved).

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**20.** *Nfr.t-jj* (F) titles: --- mother: *Ḥr-ʿnḫ*

*Spells* /// BD 17v: ABDUA 23571▲ /// v71 + BD 75-76 + v72: ABDUA 84068▲ /// BD 145v: ABDUA 84067▲ /// BD 154-155-157: ABDUA 84065 [see fig. 7] /// not identified: ABDUA 56004▲, ABDUA 85057▲ /// h.: 5.5 cm - 8.2 cm, w.: 3 cm - 29.2 cm; thread count: 31-36 (warp) / 13 (weft) per cm².

**21.** *Nfr-Sbk* (F) titles: --- mother: *Hrj.t*

*Spells* /// BD 64: ABDUA 84096▲ /// BD 82: ABDUA 84116 /// BD 92-93v: ABDUA 84111 /// BD 153: ABDUA 84198▲ /// h.: 6.2 cm - 8.4 cm, w.: 6.9 cm - 23.3 cm; thread count: 39-41 (warp) / 15-17 (weft) per cm².

**22.** *Nḫt-nb=f* (M) titles: *ḫm mr-mšʿ* mother: *Šp-(n-)Ꜣs.t*

*Spells* Text not yet identified: ABDUA 84185.8. ABDUA 84179.11 (name of owner on the latter fragment: "*Jnj-Nḫt-nb=f*");[78] h.: 4.5 cm - 4.8 cm, w.: 30.5 cm - 42.8 cm; thread count: 42-56 (warp) / 16-17 (weft) per cm².

**23.** *Ns-js.t* (M) titles: *jt-nṯr* mother: *Hrj.t*[79]

*Spells* /// BD 1: ABDUA 85055▲ /// BD 17v: ABDUA 23552 [fig. 8], ABDUA 84074 /// BD 19v: ABDUA 84105▲ /// BD 25-26 (variation): ABDUA 84071 /// BD 27: ABDUA 84070▲ + ABDUA 85056[80] /// BD 30-v26 (part) + v28 (part): ABDUA 84072 [fig. 9] /// BD 64v + v65 + v[ ]: ABDUA 84149 /// BD 64 + v59 + v63[81]: ABDUA 84219 /// BD 64-? + v68 (part)[82] - v71: ABDUA 84145 /// not yet identified: ABDUA 56040▲, ABDUA 56041▲ (small fragments under netting) /// h.: 3.2 cm - 11.1 cm, w.: 1.8 cm - 25.4 cm; thread count: 31-34 (warp) / 13-15 (weft) per cm².

**24.** *Ns-Nb.t-ḥ.t* (F) titles: --- mother: *N.t-jḳr.t*[83]

*Spells* /// BD 10-11-12-13-14: ABDUA 84042 /// BD 11-12-14: ABDUA 84196 /// BD 15: ABDUA 23562▲, ABDUA 84078 /// BD 78v: ABDUA 85049 /// BD 78 + v?[84]: ABDUA 23559 /// BD 83v: ABDUA 84043 /// BD 89: ABDUA 84079▲ /// BD 95-96-98[v][85]: ABDUA 23551 /// BD 98-99: ABDUA 84093▲ /// h.: 4.9 cm - 8.2 cm, w.: 5.1 cm - 25.4 cm; thread count: 32-40 (warp) / 13-16 (weft) per cm².

**25.** *Hn-Ꜣt*[86] (M) titles: *jt-nṯr mrj-nṯr smꜢ ḫm Ptḥ* mother: *Pꜣ-dj-Jj-m-ḥtp*

*Spells* /// BD 1 + v149: ABDUA 84130 [fig. 10] /// BD? + v110: ABDUA 84144 /// BD 125B (?): ABDUA 84128▲ /// h.: 8.2 cm - 19.5 cm, w.: 22 cm - 35 cm; thread count: 41-43 (warp) / 16 (weft) per cm².

78 For several anonymous fragments with Book of the Dead spells that do belong to the bandages either of *Nḫt-nb=f*, *Hrj-Ḏḥwtj* or *Ḥr-pꜢ-Ꜣs.t*, see *infra*.

79 For the rendering of the owner's name see H. KOCKELMANN, "Zur Lesung einiger Personennamen auf Totenbuch-Mumienbinden", in: *GöttMisz* 198, 2004, 30-32, no. 21.

80 ABDUA 84070▲ and ABDUA 85056 can be joined almost directly.

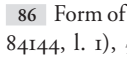
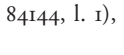
81 The vignette depicts a man pouring water from a bowl.

82 Man standing in adoration before an offering table.

83 Cf. E.A. AKMAR, *Les bandelettes de momie du musée Victoria à Uppsala et le Livre des Morts*, I, Uppsala, 1932, 23-45 and 65-80.

84 The vignette presents the deceased in adoration before Re-Harakhte who is standing behind an offering table.

85 The left half of the vignette is lost.

86 Form of the name:  (ABDUA 84144, l. 1),  in hieroglyphic transliteration. This should be the same name as H. RANKE, *PN* I, 229, no. 19 and *Demot. Nb.*, 743; see also D. DEVAUCHELLE, "Une stèle hiératico-démotique provenant du Sérapéum de Memphis (Louvre IM 3713)", in: F. Hoffmann, H.J. Thissen (eds.), *Res severa verum gaudium. Festschrift für Karl-Theodor Zauzich zum 65. Geburtstag am 8. Juni 2004*, *StudDem* 6, Leuven, 2004, 104, n. C 1-2 (with other forms of this anthroponym and references).

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**26.** *Ḥrj-Ḏḥwtj* (M) titles: *ḫm mr-mšʿ* mother: *Šp-(n-)ȝs.t*[87]

*Spells* Text not yet identified: ABDUA 84185.4, ABDUA 84185.13, ABDUA 84186.6, ABDUA 84187.11;[88] h.: 3.2 cm - 4 cm, w.: 29 cm - 38.3 cm; thread count: 42-48 (warp) / 15-16 (weft) per cm².

**27.** *Ḥr* (M) titles: --- mother: *Jr.tj-r=w*

*Spells* /// BD 54: ABDUA 84091 /// h.: 5.5 cm, w.: 24 cm; thread count: 37 (warp) / 14 (weft) per cm².

**28.** *Ḥr-j.jr-ʿȝ* (M) titles: --- no filiation given

*Spells* /// BD 68-69 (?)[89]: ABDUA 84083 /// h.: 9 cm, w.: 15.7 cm; thread count: 62 (warp) / 16 (weft) per cm².

**29.** *Ḥr-pȝ-ȝs.t* (M) titles: *ḫm mr-mšʿ* mother: *Tȝ-gjr*[90]

*Spells* BD 64: ABDUA 84184.4, ABDUA 84185.1, ABDUA 84186.15 /// BD 101: probably ABDUA 84182.3 (scribe 2), ABDUA 84183.6 (scribe 2) /// not yet identified: ABDUA 84184.1, ABDUA 84184.4 (bis; scribe 2), ABDUA 84186.2, ABDUA 84186.5, ABDUA 84186.11, ABDUA 84187.6;[91] h.: 3.6 cm - 5.5 cm, w.: 27.2 cm - 72 cm; thread count: 40-53 (warp) / 15-18 (weft) per cm².

**30.** *Ḥr-m-ȝḫ-ḥj.t* (M) titles: --- mother: *nb.t-pr Ḥrj.t*
father: *Wn-nfr*

*Spells* /// BD 6-7-9: ABDUA 84178 /// h.: 3.6 cm, w.: 81.5 cm; thread count: 33 (warp) / 12 (weft) per cm².

**31.** *Ḥʿj* (M) titles: --- mother: *J (?)[ ]*

*Spells* /// BD 145V: ABDUA 84153 /// h.: 7.8 cm, w.: 14 cm; thread count: 40 (warp) / 14 (weft) per cm².

**32.** *Ḫnm-nḫt* (M) titles: *[jt-nṯr]* mother: *Ḫnm-nfr*[92]

*Spells* /// BD 105V + V108(part): ABDUA 84118 /// h.: 8.2 cm, w.: 5.3 cm; thread count: 32 (warp) / 14 (weft) per cm².

**33.** *Sṯȝ-jr.t-ḥjn.t* (F) titles: --- mother: *Jr.tj-r=w*

*Spells* /// BD 24V-25V-26V: ABDUA 84167 /// BD 89 (?)-90-91V: ABDUA 84075 /// BD 111-112V: ABDUA 84106 /// BD 146: ABDUA 84104 /// BD 151V: ABDUA 23543 /// h.: 9.5 cm - 11.6 cm, w.: 17.8 cm - 29 cm; thread count: 24-31 (warp) / 15-20 (weft) per cm².

**34.** *Šmtj (= Šsmt.t)* (F)[93] titles: --- mother: *Mrj-N.t-jt=s*

*Spells* /// BD 18V: ABDUA 23247, ABDUA 84102 /// BD 146V: ABDUA 23588▲ /// h.: 8.3 cm - 9.3 cm, w.: 16 cm (each fragment); thread count: 30-38 (warp) / 13-16 (weft) per cm².

87 *Ḥrj* is written ; see the name *Ḥrj* and examples of the name pattern *Ḥrj* + god NN in H. RANKE, *PN* I, 230, nos. 5-26.

88 For some anonymous fragments with Book of the Dead spells that do either belong to the bandages of *Ḥrj-Ḏḥwtj*, *Nḫt-nb=f* or *Ḥr-pȝ-ȝs.t*, see *infra.*

89 Only traces of what might be spell BD 69 remain.

90 The name of the mother *Tȝ-gjr* (also *Tȝ-grj*, cf. ABDUA 84186.5) may be identical with *Demot. Nb.*, 1153; H. RANKE, *PN* II, 326, no. 12.

91 For some anonymous fragments with Book of the Dead spells that do either belong to the bandages of *Ḥr-pȝ-ȝs.t*, *Nḫt-nb=f* or *Ḥrj-Ḏḥwtj*, see *infra.*

92 Title restored after M. London BM EA 10716 (St.G.J. QUIRKE, *Owners of Funerary Papyri in the British Museum*, *BMOP* 92, London, 1993, 44, no. 107).

93 For the name of the owner cf. H. KOCKELMANN, "Zur Lesung einiger Personennamen auf Totenbuch-Mumienbinden", in: *GöttMisz* 198, 2004, 30, no. 19.

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**35.** *Šsmt.t* (F) titles: --- mother: *Sḏm.t*[94]

*Spells* /// BD 15-VI5 ("BD 16"): ABDUA 84055 + ABDUA 84057 /// BD 17: ABDUA 84053. ABDUA 84170 /// BD 63V-64V: ABDUA 23550 [fig. 11] /// BD 64: ABDUA 84054▲ /// BD 73-74V[95]: ABDUA 23555▲ /// BD 108: ABDUA 56025 /// BD 115-116-117V[96]: ABDUA 84082 /// BD 122-123-124: ABDUA 84084 /// BD 138: ABDUA 84202 /// BD 140V: ABDUA 56024▲ /// BD 136 + VI40 (part): ABDUA 84076 /// BD 155V: ABDUA 23549 /// BD 158-159V: ABDUA 84108 /// h.: 5 cm - 9 cm, w.: 5 cm - 57 cm; thread count: 40-49 (warp) / 14-17 (weft) per cm².

**36.** *Tȝw-sȝ.w-n-ʿnḫ* (F) titles: --- mother: *Hrj.t*

*Spells* /// BD 18V: ABDUA 84092 /// BD 27-28 + VI8 (?): ABDUA 84061 /// BD 27-28: ABDUA 84062 /// BD 55-57 + V85: ABDUA 84222 /// BD 78-81 + V89: ABDUA 84063 /// BD 129-133-? + VI02[97]: ABDUA 84211 /// BD 147V (?): ABDUA 84064 /// BD 154-155 + VI56-157V + VI58-159V-VI60: ABDUA 84073 [fig. 12] /// BD VI61-162V: ABDUA 84107 /// not identified: ABDUA 84097▲ /// h.: 7.4 cm - 11.9 cm, w.: 12 cm - 29.1 cm; thread count: 30-35 (warp) / 14-16 (weft) per cm².

**37.** *Tȝ-šr.t-n-tȝ-ḳrj* (F) titles: --- mother: *Tȝ-šktj (?)*[98]

*Spells* /// BD 3-4-5-VI: ABDUA 84139 /// BD 17V: ABDUA 84142 /// BD 17-18: ABDUA 84136 /// BD 18V: ABDUA 84131 /// BD 18-V21/22 + V[23]: ABDUA 84141 /// BD 19-20 + V[27] + V28: ABDUA 84143 /// BD 20-21-22-23: ABDUA 84133 /// BD 23-24-25-26-27-28-29: ABDUA 84172 /// BD 26-27-28-29-30-31: ABDUA 84134 /// BD 31-32-33-34-35: ABDUA 84173 /// BD 39-40: ABDUA 84135 /// BD 40-41-42: ABDUA 84175 /// BD 42: ABDUA 84132 /// BD 113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-122: ABDUA 84174 /// h.: 14.5 cm - 17.2 cm, w.: 13.8 cm - 25 cm; thread count: 30-37 (warp) / 17-23 (weft) per cm².

**38.** *T̲ȝj-mw* (M) *(= T̲ȝj-jm=w)* titles: … *n pr-Ptḥ* mother: *Tȝ-ʿȝ-rd*[99]

*Spells* /// BD 18 + V72 + V74 + V75: ABDUA 84129 /// BD ?-100 + V[ ]: ABDUA 84158 /// h.: 6.5 cm - 7.5 cm, w.: 19 cm - 41 cm; thread count: 41-42 (warp) / 13-14 (weft) per cm².

**39.** *D̲d-ḥr* (M) titles: *ḥm* mother: *Ꜣs.t-wr.t*

*Spells* /// BD 89 + V85: ABDUA 84066 /// BD 145V: ABDUA 23548, ABDUA 23587▲ /// h.: 8.7 cm - 11.4 cm, w.: 17 cm - 27.5 cm; thread count: 34-35 (warp) / 11 (weft) per cm².

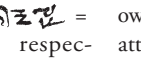
94 The name of the owner should be read *Šsmt.t* rather than *Sṯ.t*, cf. *ibid.*, 29, no. 18.

95 Only part of the title of BD 74 preserved.

96 The vignette of BD 117 shows a male deity, facing right, in front of an open shrine, holding a sail; for this form of VII7 see U. VERHOEVEN, *Das saitische Totenbuch der Iahtesnacht. P. Colon. Aeg. 10207, part 1: Text*, *PTA* 41.1, Bonn, 1993, 59, and the comment in the first volume of my doctoral thesis.

97 The vignette presents the deceased standing in adoration in front of the sun's barque.

98 For this burial see also *infra*, with n. 118; some mummy wrapping fragments of *Tȝ-šr.t-n-tȝ-ḳrj* are published in E.A. AKMAR, *Les bandelettes de momie du Musée Victoria à Upsala et le Livre des Morts*, II, Uppsala, 1933, 25-37 and 63-78.

99 The name of the owner *T̲ȝj-jm=w* "May (god NN) seize them" (H. RANKE, *PN* I, 387, no. 13 and *Demot. Nb.*, 1348-1349) is written thus:  =  or  respectively. On the short mummy bandage M. Berlin, Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung P. 3071 [part] which I will publish in a future article, the same name *T̲ȝj-mw* = *T̲ȝj-jm=w* is attested in Demotic script in a comparable unetymological form *D̲d-mw* (= *T̲ȝj-mw* = *T̲ȝj-jm=w*). I owe the rendering of the element *-mw* "water" on the Demotic Berlin bandage to Prof. Dr Heinz-Josef Thissen, University of Cologne. Thissen also furnished the interpretation of *D̲d-mw* as an unetymological writing of *T̲ȝj-mw* = *T̲ȝj-jm=w*. The name of the owner's mother *Tȝ-ʿȝ-rd* is apparently not attested in H. RANKE, *PN*. See, however, the similar form *Nȝ=f-ʿȝ-rd* in H. RANKE, *PN* I, 170, no. 18 and II, 364.

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**40.** *Ḏd-ḥr* (M) titles: *jt-nṯr ḥrj-sšṭ3 s.t-wr.t ḥm Jmn* mother: *ʿnḫ.t*
*Spells* /// BD 17V: ABDUA 23554▲, ABDUA 84101▲ /// BD 18: ABDUA 84195 /// BD 68: ABDUA 56026[100] /// Title of BD 98/99 - spell BD 97-104-101-105-107 + V?: ABDUA 84100 [cf. fig. 13] /// BD 109-111-114: ABDUA 23546▲ /// BD 125A: ABDUA 23542▲ /// BD 149V: ABDUA 84188▲ /// not identified: ABDUA 56037[101] /// h.: 6 cm - 10 cm, w.: 7.6 cm - 20 cm; thread count: 40-62 (warp) / 15-19 (weft) per cm².

**41.** *Ḏd-ḥr* (probably M)[102] titles: --- mother: *T3-šr.t-t3-jḥ.t*
*Spells* /// BD 107-109: ABDUA 84090 /// h.: 8 cm, w.: 26 cm; thread count: 46 (warp) / 21 (weft) per cm².

**42.** ...? alias *Ḥr-wḏ3* (M) titles: ? mother: *Ḥ.t-Ḥr-m-3ḫ.t (?)*[103]
*Spells* /// BD 14-VI-V15[104]: ABDUA 25565 /// h.: 4.9 cm, w.: 20 cm; thread count: 30 (warp) / 14 (weft) per cm².

**43.** ...? titles: ? mother: *Mrj-N.t-jt=s (?)*[105]
*Spells* /// BD 17V: ABDUA 84099 /// h.: 9.5 cm, w.: 12.5 cm; thread count: 32-33 (warp) / 14 (weft) per cm².

**44.** [ ] titles: [ ] mother: *Sṯ3-jr.t-ḥjn.t*[106]
*Spells* /// BD 125B[107]-125C: ABDUA 84126 /// h.: 18.5 cm, w.: 20.5 cm; thread count: 38 (warp) / 13 (weft) per cm².

**45.** ...? titles: ? mother: *T3-* ...
*Spells* /// BD 19: ABDUA 84060 /// h.: 11.1 cm, w.: 15.2 cm; thread count: 31 (warp) / 20 (weft) per cm².

**46.** [...]-*nfr*[108] titles: --- ?
*Spells* /// BD ?-50-52-55-?-V45-V48-V50: ABDUA 84199 /// h.: 8.3 cm, w.: 10.8 cm; thread count: c. 25 (warp) / c. 19 (weft) per cm².

**47.** *[Hrj / Hrj.t]*[109] titles: --- ?
*Spells* /// V17 + BD 15: ABDUA 84041.1 /// h.: 6.1 cm, w.: 12.5 cm; thread count: 44-45 (warp) / 16 (weft) per cm².

100 As the fragment has been placed under netting, it is not possible to discern whether also the first three lines belong to BD 68.
101 Fragment under netting, text not clearly visible.
102 For *Ḏd-ḥr* as a name of men and women cf. H. RANKE, *PN* I, 411, no. 12; see also *Demot. Nb.*, 1368-69.
103 Last element of the name of the mother uncertain:  (l. 1).
104 Adoration of Re-Harakhte by the deceased (two times).
105 *Mrj* not clearly visible.
106 In view of the quite different script, this fragment does not appear to belong to the bandages of *P3-wḥm* (??), born of *Sṯ3-jr.t-ḥjn.t* (cat. no. 13).
107 See U. VERHOEVEN, *Das saitische Totenbuch der Iahtesnacht. P. Colon. Aeg. 10207, part 2: Hieroglyphische Transkription und Tafeln*, *PTA* 41.2, Bonn, 1993, 82*, line 9-11.
108 Name of the owner? Part of filiation?
109 What remains of the name are only determinatives:  (l. 2); uncertain whether name of owner or part of genealogy. Maybe the name was not simply *Hrj* / *Hrj.t*, but a theophoric anthroponym "god NN + *hrj*".

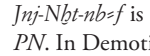
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From the manuscripts listed above, the narrow single-line hieratic fragments which can be assigned safely or probably to the burials of *Nḫt-nb=f* (cat. no. 22), *Ḥrj-Ḏḥwtj* (cat. no. 26), and *Ḥr-pȝ-ȝs.t* (cat. no. 29) require more detailed comment. In total there are roughly 100 pieces. At present, only one of them can be determined with certainty as belonging to the mummy of the *ḥm mr-mšʿ Nḫt-nb=f*, born of *Šp-(n-)ȝs.t* (cat. no. 22).[110] On another fragment written in a different hieratic hand the name form *Jnj-Nḫt-nb=f* occurs,[111] which is probably a mere graphic variant of the anthroponym *Nḫt-nb=f*.[112] As the name of the mother is not preserved on this fragment, it remains uncertain whether the piece mentioning "*Jnj-Nḫt-nb=f*" –though written by a different scribe– also belongs to the burial of *Nḫt-nb=f*, born of *Šp-(n-)ȝs.t*. A second document consisting of single-line hieratic bandages was wrapped around the body of a *ḥm* and *mr-mšʿ* named *Ḥr-pȝ-ȝs.t*, born of *Tȝ-gjr* (cat. no. 29). Two different hands can be distinguished; either one may conclude that the scribe has changed within the set, or that there are two different sets for two different owners with the same name and titles ("scribe/set 1" and "scribe/set 2").[113] The script on the fragments subsumized under *Ḥr-pȝ-ȝs.t* ("scribe/set 1") can hardly be distinguished from the hand on the fragment belonging definitely to *Nḫt-nb=f*, born of *Šp-(n-)ȝs.t*. Even the height of the strips is the same in some instances. The hieratic signs on the bandages of *Ḥr-pȝ-ȝs.t* ("scribe/set 2") resemble the hand on the fragment with the name "*Jnj-Nḫt-nb=f*" mentioned above. Several other single-line hieratic fragments were commissioned for the *ḥm mr-mšʿ Ḥrj-Ḏḥwtj*, born of *Šp-(n-)ȝs.t* (cat. no. 26). The script is very similar to –if not identical with– the hand on the fragments attributed to *Ḥr-pȝ-ȝs.t* ("scribe/set 1") and *Nḫt-nb=f*, born of *Šp-(n-)ȝs.t*. The fact that there are three different sets of bandages which were written by the same scribe(s) or at least in very similar hands and that pieces which form part of different sets can have the same height (c. 3.5 cm - 5.5 cm) makes it rather difficult to decide which of the numerous single-line fragments without prosopographical data belong to which burial. Some Book of the Dead spells that have already been identified on these anonymous fragments are: BD 5 (ABDUA 84185.15▲), BD 64 (ABDUA 84185.3▲, ABDUA 84186.8▲, ABDUA 84186.9▲, ABDUA 84187.12▲), BD 72 (ABDUA 84185.17▲), BD 100 (ABDUA 84185.5▲, ABDUA 84187.10▲).

From the mummy bandages of *Nḫt-nb=f*, born of *Šp-(n-)ȝs.t* (cat. no. 22) apparently one hieroglyphic fragment has also been preserved. It bears the title *ḥm* (preceded by *Wsjr*), the name and geneaology of the deceased and a short blessing.[114] Other very similar hieroglyphic fragments are inscribed with relicts of blessings (ABDUA 84154), titles (*ḥm*, *mr-mšʿ*) or the name *Šp-(n-)ȝs.t* in function of the matronym (ABDUA 23264 and ABDUA 23281). The hieroglyphic pieces which preserve just titles or formulae may belong either to the bandages of *Nḫt-nb=f* or

110 ABDUA 84185.8.

111 ABDUA 84179.11 + 12; title: *mr-mšʿ*.

112 The personal name  *Jnj-Nḫt-nb=f* is not listed in H. RANKE, *PN*. In Demotic, words starting with *n* are sometimes preceded by the *jn*-group , cf. M. SMITH, "Lexicographical Notes on Demotic Texts II", in: *Enchoria* 13, 1985, 111-114. Probably, *Jnj-Nḫt-nb=f* is another example of this phenomenon.

113 "Scribe/set 1": e.g. ABDUA 84184.4, 84185.1, 84186.11. "Scribe/set 2": 84184.4(bis), 84182.3, 84183.6; as the latter fragments bear the titles and the name of the owner (*ḥm mr-mšʿ Ḥr-pȝ-ȝs.t*), but only a part of the name of the mother (*Tȝ-[...]*, cf. ABDUA 84184.4(bis)), it cannot be said conclusively whether the owner *Ḥr-pȝ-ȝs.t* of "scribe/set 1" is actually identical with the owner *Ḥr-pȝ-ȝs.t* of "scribe/set 2".

114 ABDUA 23281 with large, almost "monumental" hieroglyphs in one line.

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to one of the other two burials. If only the hieroglyphic bandages were surviving, one would be inclined to classify them as forgeries for their awkward style. However, the hieroglyphic pieces mention anthroponyms and titles also occuring on the single-line hieratic fragments (*Nḫt-nb=f*, *Šp-(n-)ꜣs.t*, *ḥm* and *mr-mšʿ*). Moreover, *Šp-(n-)ꜣs.t* and the title *mr-mšʿ* show special orthographies on the hieroglyphic stretches, which might be unusual for falsifications; see the uncommon –though certainly possible– form of the name *Šp-(n-)ꜣs.t*  on ABDUA 23264 as a variation of the more usual orthography  on ABDUA 23281; *mr-mšʿ* is written  on ABDUA 23267. A forger would probably not employ two different forms of the anthroponym *Šp-(n-)ꜣs.t*. Thus one may assume that the hieroglyphic fragments are authentic.

### *Characteristic Hieratic Hands*

Within the Aberdeen material, the mummy bandages of *Wꜣḥ-jb-Rʿ*, born of [*Nb.t-wḏꜣ*] (cat. no. 9), show the most remarkable hand, with extremely simplified, almost tachygraphic hieratic signs (see ABDUA 84200 in fig. 6). Doubtless this is the same hand as on the bandage of *Ḏd-ḥr* kept in the Gustavianum at Uppsala.[115] Another rather characteristic handwriting is found on the mummy wrappings of *Nfr.t-jj* (cat. no. 20; see ABDUA 84065 in fig. 7). This scribe may be identical with that of the Book of the Dead mummy bandages of *ꜣs.t-m-ꜣḫ-bj.t*, daughter of *Pꜣ-dj-Wsjr* and *Tꜣ-Jmn*.[116] On the bandages of *Ns-js.t*, born of *Hrj.t* (cat. no. 23), a change of scribes can be ascertained, provided that there are not two different owners of mummy bandages who bear the name *Ns-js.t*, the same title and who have a mother with the same name *Hrj.t*. The section with BD 17v (cf. ABDUA 23552 in fig. 8) has relatively large and slightly irregular signs with thin lines, while the beginning of the 4th bandage with spell 30 shows a neat and even script (cf. ABDUA 84072 in fig. 9).

### *Provenances*

There are no provenances of the Aberdeen bandages recorded in the museum archive.[117] Consequently information regarding where the wrappings have been found can only be gained from internal data such as titles and prosopography. The bandages of *Tꜣ-šr.t-n-tꜣ-ḳrj*, born of *Tꜣ-šktj (?)* (cat. no. 37), derive definitely from the burials of the family of *Pꜣ-dj-N.t* at Saqqara and can be dated roughly to the beginning of the 4th century BC.[118] A single fragment belonged to the mummy of a certain *Ḥr-j.jr-ʿꜣ* (cat. no. 28).[119] To date, the only owners of mummy bandages of that name who are known to the Book of the Dead Project are *Ḥr-j.jr-ʿꜣ* (II),

115 M. Uppsala, Gustavianum VM MB 222 (preliminary inventory number). The name of the mother is also indicated on this fragment but I have not yet succeeded in reading it (*Tꜣ-...*).

116 A. DE CALUWE, "Les bandelettes de momie du Musée Vleeshuis d'Anvers", in: *JEA* 79, 2003, pl. 18, 1-2. More possible examples of identical scribes or workshops will be discussed in my PhD thesis (see n. 46).

117 Pers. comm. N. Curtis, Marischal Museum, Aberdeen.

118 For the date see the family tree in E. BRESCIANI *et al.*, *Tomba di Boccori: La galleria di Padineit, visir di Nectanebo I (Saqqara I)*, *Suppl. EVO* 3 (1980), Pisa, 1983, after p. 32. See also the remarks on the reconstruction of this family tree by H. DE MEULENAERE, "Le surnom égyptien à la Basse Époque (Deuxième série d'addenda et corrigenda)", in: H. Györy (ed.), *"Le lotus qui sort de terre", Mélanges offerts à Edith Varga*, *BMH Suppl.*, Budapest, 2001, 389-390.

119 M. Aberdeen ABDUA 84083.

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born of *Bɜst.t-j.jr-djꜣs* and father (or son?) of the vizir *Pɜ-dj-N.t*, and *Ḥr-j.jr-ꜥɜ* (III), born of *Tɜ-šr.t-n-tɜ-ḳrj*,[120] who is also associated to the family of *Pɜ-dj-N.t*. However, since neither the owner's titles nor the name of his mother are indicated on the Aberdeen fragment of *Ḥr-j.jr-ꜥɜ*, it is currently impossible to ascertain its provenance either from the burial of *Ḥr-j.jr-ꜥɜ* (II) or *Ḥr-j.jr-ꜥɜ* (III).[121]

The titles recorded on several other mummy wrappings plead also for a Memphitic provenance.[122] If the scribe of the bandages of *Nfr.t-jj*, born of *Ḥr-ꜥnḫ* (cat. no. 20), is actually identical with the person who inscribed the bandages of the Memphitic *jḫj.t nfr.t n Ptḥ* "perfect sistrum player of Ptah" *Ɜs.t-m-ɜḫ-ḥj.t* (see above), the wrappings of *Nfr.t-jj* can be regarded as coming from Memphis as well.[123] Single-line hieratic bandages (cat. nos. 22, 26 and 29) are known to have been found at Thebes;[124] one should be cautious in attributing wrappings of that type automatically to this site, however, as they were probably also produced in other regions of the country.[125] Fragments of the mummy bandages of *Jnj-ḥr.t* (cat. no. 5), *Nfr-Sbk* (cat. no. 21), *Ns-js.t* (cat. no. 23), and *Šmtj* (cat. no. 34) seem to stem from the region of Gurob.[126] Memphis and probably the area around Gurob thus remain the only places of origin that can be determined for some of the Aberdeen manuscripts so far.

120 For the mummy wrappings of *Ḥr-j.jr-ꜥɜ* (II) cf. S. Pernigotti, *Il Libro dei Morti su bende di mummia (Saqqara II,1)*, *Suppl. EVO* 4 (1981), Pisa, 1985. For the bandages of *Ḥr-j.jr-ꜥɜ* (III) see *id.*, in: E. Bresciani *et al.*, *Tomba di Boccori: La galleria di Padineit, visir di Nectanebo I (Saqqara I)*, *Suppl. EVO* 3 (1980), Pisa, 1983, 98-99; *id.*, "Bende di mummia con il 'Libro dei Morti' da Saqqara", in: *EVO* 3, 1980, 101.

121 Generally speaking, the hieratic hand on the bandage of *Ḥr-j.jr-ꜥɜ* (abdua 84083) is similar to the script found on the bandages of *Ḥr-j.jr-ꜥɜ* (II), published by S. Pernigotti, *op. cit.*. However, if one compares the writing of the names of the Aberdeen *Ḥr-j.jr-ꜥɜ* and of *Ḥr-j.jr-ꜥɜ* (II) thoroughly, slight divergences in the hieratic forms and their arrangements are encountered. Moreover, *Ḥr-j.jr-ꜥɜ* (II) is always given titles on his bandages (see *id.*, in: E. Bresciani *et al.*, *Tomba di Boccori: La galleria di Padineit, visir di Nectanebo I (Saqqara I)*, *Suppl. EVO* 3 (1980), Pisa, 1983, 97). The bandages of *Ḥr-j.jr-ꜥɜ* (III) are–to my knowledge–still unpublished and hence unavailable for a palaeographical comparision with *Ḥr-j.jr-ꜥɜ* (abdua 84083).

122 Bandages of *Pɜ-dj-Jj-m-ḥtp*, born of *Tɜ-(n-)Nb.t-ḥ.t* (cat. no. 15); *Hn-ɜt*, born of *Tɜ-dj-Jj-m-ḥtp* (cat. no. 25); *Ṯɜj-mw* (= *Ṯɜj-jmn-w*), born of *Tɜ-ꜥɜ-rd* (cat. no. 38). Moreover, *Bɜ-ꜥnḫ*'s title *wnr* points to the Memphitic area (cat. no. 12) cf. A. De Caluwe, *Un Livre des Morts sur bandelette de momie (Bruxelles, Musées royaux d'Art et d'Histoire E. 6179)*, *BiAeg* 18, Brussels, 1991, XVIII n. 36.

123 Cf. *supra.* For the provenance of the bandages of *Ɜs.t-m-ɜḫ-ḥj.t* see *id.*, "Les bandelettes de momie du musée Vleeshuis d'Anvers", in: *JEA* 79, 2003, 203.

124 *Id.*, *Un Livre des Morts sur bandelette de momie (Bruxelles, Musées royaux d'Art et d'Histoire E. 6179)*, *BiAeg* 18, Brussels, 1991, XVIII-XIX.

125 M. Coenen, "A Preliminary Survey of the Book of the Dead on Papyrus and Mummy Linen in the Nicholson Museum", in: B. Ockinga / K. Sowada (eds.), *Egyptian Art in the Nicholson Museum* (forthcoming).

126 See the Philadelphia-fragments of the bandages of *Ns-js.t* and *Šmtj* in exhibition catalogue D.P. Silverman (ed.), *Searching for Ancient Egypt. Art, Architecture, and Artifacts from the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology*, Dallas, 1997, 261, fig. 86b top (*Šmtj*) and 262, fig. 86c bottom (*Ns-js.t*); for the provenance see *ibid.*, 260: "From Gurob … excavated by W. M. Flinders Petrie, 1889-90". Provenance of *Jnj-ḥr.t*'s and *Nfr-Sbk*'s bandages according to Philadelphia Museum inventory card (bandages e 428 a + b and e 430 a). Either these fragments were actually discovered in that area or they were bought by Petrie while there. Petrie did not always supervise the excavations area personally, cf. M. Collier, St. Quirke, *The ucl Lahun Papyri: Letters*, *BAR-IS* 1083, Oxford, 2002, V. It is therefore not absolutely certain that the bandages actually came from the ground in Gurob (pers. comm. St. Quirke). If they were acquired from dealers of antiquities, it appears unlikely that they were brought from a great distance.

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### *Linen Amulets and other Decorated Linen Pieces*

Apart from the BD manuscripts on mummy wrappings, there are almost 20 linen mummy amulets in the collection.[127] Some of these amulets are decorated with figures of deities (Osiris,[128] Nut,[129] Shu;[130] male figure without head, hands and legs[131]), some display animal motifs[132] or amuletic objects.[133] Others show more unusual motifs, as for instance a *nṯr*-sign combined with the body of a falcon on linen amulet ABDUA 84210 [see fig. B] below.[134] On ABDUA 23277

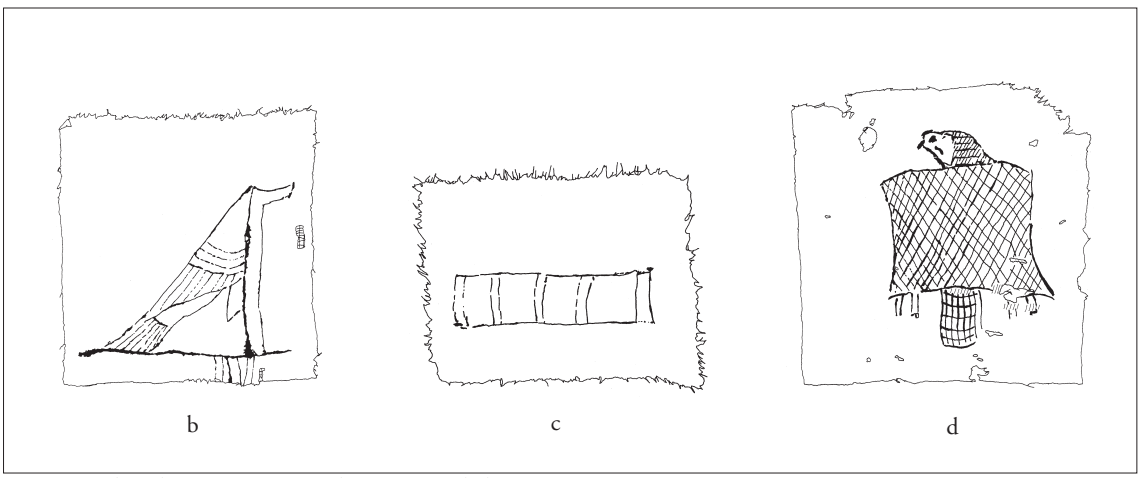



**FIG. B-D.** Three linen mummy amulets in Marischal Museum:
**B.** Body of a falcon combined with *nṯr*-sign, placed on a standard (ABDUA 84210);
**C.** Depiction of a bracelet (ABDUA 23277);
**D.** Counter weight with the head of a falcon (ABDUA 23280).

127 For this type of amulet see H. KOCKELMANN, "Vier späte Leinenamulette für Mumien im Kunsthistorischen Museum Wien und im Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia", in: *SAK* 31, 2003, 235-260.

128 Osiris facing to the right: ABDUA 23240, h. 19 cm, w. 11 cm, 15 (weft) / 34 (warp) per cm²; Osiris facing to the left: ABDUA 23278, h. c. 11.5 cm, w. c. 11.8 cm, 14 (weft) / 39 (warp) per cm².

129 ABDUA 84209, h. 20 cm, w. 10.5 cm, 14 (weft) / 36 (warp) per cm².

130 ABDUA 23241, h. 20.3 cm, w. 12.5 cm, 15 (weft) / 38 (warp) per cm² (Shu standing upright).

131 ABDUA 23266, h. 10.7 cm, w. 8.5 cm, 14 (weft) / 37 (warp) per cm².

132 E.g. forepart of a cow or bull (consisting of the head and a foreleg), facing to the right: ABDUA 84033, h. 9 cm, w. 7.2 cm, 20 (weft) / 63 (warp) per cm²; the complement to this piece is without doubt ABDUA 84032, h. 7.2 cm, w. 8 cm, 22 (weft) / 63 (warp) per cm²; *ʿḫm*-falcon seated on a base, with double-feather crown: ABDUA 84207, h. 14.5 cm, w. 22.5 cm, 19 (weft) / 31 (warp) per cm²; falcon with outstreched wings, seen from above: ABDUA 23279, h. 13 cm, w. 14 cm, 15 (weft) / 40 (warp) per cm².

133 *Nfr*-sign: ABDUA 23271, h. 11.9 cm, w. 11.5 cm; thread count: 38 (warp) / 14 (weft) per cm²; *tj.t*-amulet: ABDUA 23242: h. 14.2 cm, w. 10 cm; thread count: 16 (weft) / 40 (warp) per cm².

134 h. 11.4 cm, w. 11 cm; thread count: 29 (warp) / 13 (weft) per cm². The motif may represent a sort of fetish or standard. As Prof. Erhart Graefe, University of Münster, pointed out to me, the figure may simply be taken as a hieroglyph meaning *nṯr* "god". For the falcon as a well attested writing of *nṯr* see S. CAUVILLE, *Dendara. Le fonds hiéroglyphique au temps de Cléopâtre*, Paris, 2001, 103. Another, probably more likely possibility may be to link the figure with depictions of the *jdmj*-textiles on Middle Kingdom coffins, see G. JÉQUIER, *Les frises d'objets des sarcophages du Moyen Empire*, *MIFAO* 47, Le Caire, 1921, 34-37; I will discuss the latter interpretation in more detail in the second volume of my doctoral thesis (in preparation, cf. n. 46).

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we find the depiction of an object which can presumably be identified as a bracelet or wristlet rather than a mat [fig. C].[135] ABDUA 23280 displays a counter weight with falcon head [fig. D].[136] The size of the Aberdeen linen amulets lies between 7.2 cm by 8 cm[137] and 14.5 cm by 22.5 cm.[138] In addition to the amuletic linen stretches, two late decorated mummy shrouds[139] plus several fragments which belong to one or two other shrouds[140] and a hypocephalus drawn on a linen rectangle without texts[141] should be mentioned. It is not unlikely that at least some of these decorated linen pieces formed part of burials listed in the prosopographical catalogue on the preceding pages.[142]

135 h. 9.5 cm, w. 13 cm; thread count: 25 (warp) / 11 (weft) per cm². A parallel is housed in University College, London, (inv. UC 75957): here the motif has been damaged in the middle; at each end, it shows one loop (possibly indicating the fasteners of the bracelet). For other depictions of the bracelet see G. JÉQUIER, *op. cit.*, 97-102.

136 Cf. *Ibid.*, 65, fig. 174; a close parallel, which is also more similar to the counter weight illustrated in Jéquier's study, is found on a linen amulet in the Egyptian Museum Berlin, without inv. no. (h. c. 10.2 cm, w. c. 13 cm, photo in possession of Totenbuch-Archiv, Bonn).

137 ABDUA 84032 (forepart of a bull or cow), see n. 132.

138 ABDUA 84207 (*ʿḥm*-falcon), see n. 132.

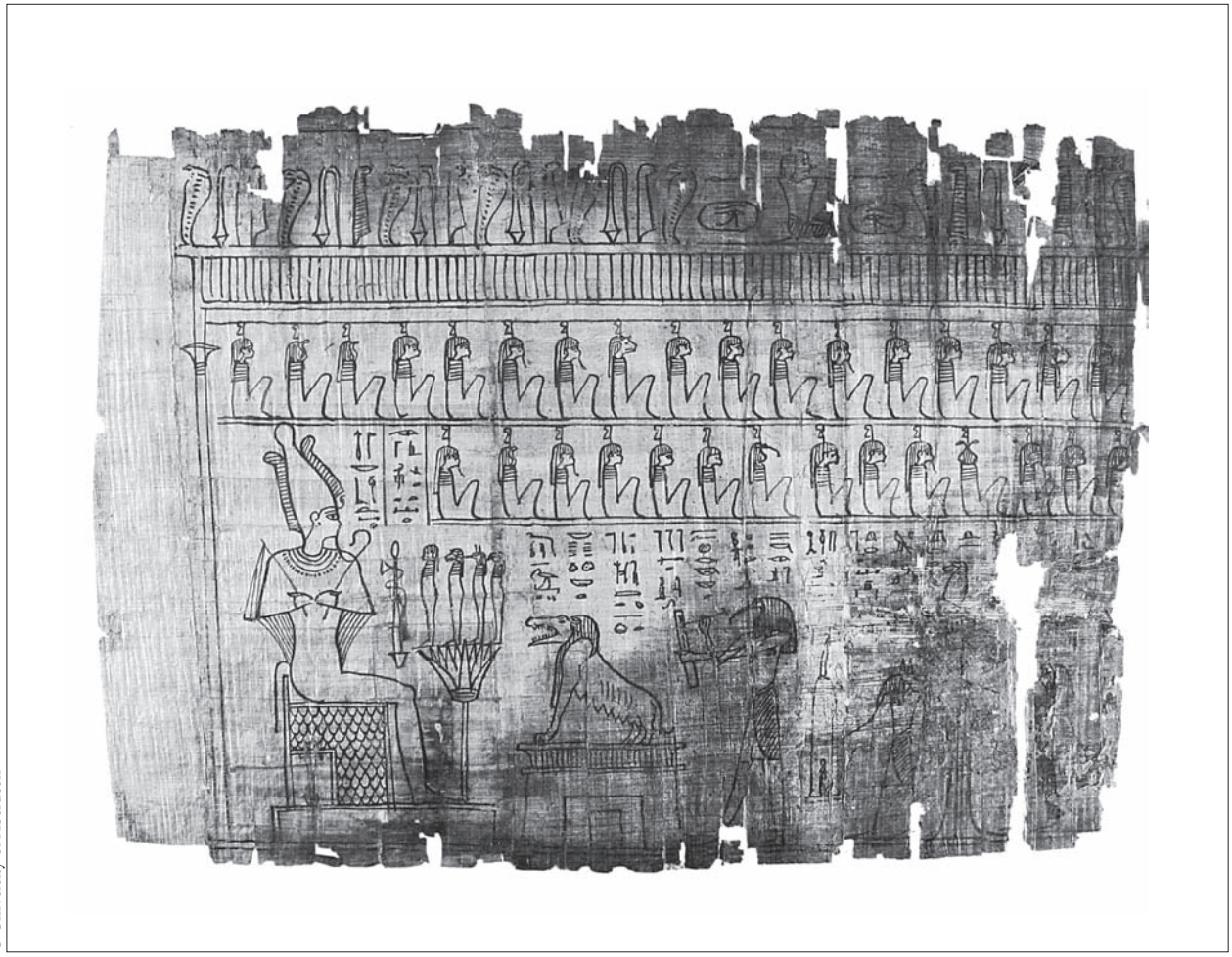
139 The first shroud, with a *ḏd*-pillar seems to be complete (ABDUA 84176, h. 73 cm, w. 32 cm); the second example, which bears the upper part of a figure of Osiris (en face) has been preserved only partly (c. 30-40%, ABDUA 84177, h. 84 cm, w. 54 cm).

140 ABDUA 84206: two fragments with part of an *ỉtf*-crown (most probably from depictions of Osiris) and of a double-feather crown.

141 ABDUA 84208, h. c. 22.5 cm, w. c. 26.4 cm; thread count: 41 (warp) / 19 (weft) per cm²: Isis (left) and Nephthys (on the right) protecting with their wings a circle consisting of ram heads; for similar hypocephali see E. VARGA, "Fragments d'hypocéphale de Thèbes (TT 32)", in: *Festschrift Arne Eggebrecht zum 65. Geburtstag am 12. März 2000*, *HÄB* 48, Hildesheim, 2002, 122-124.

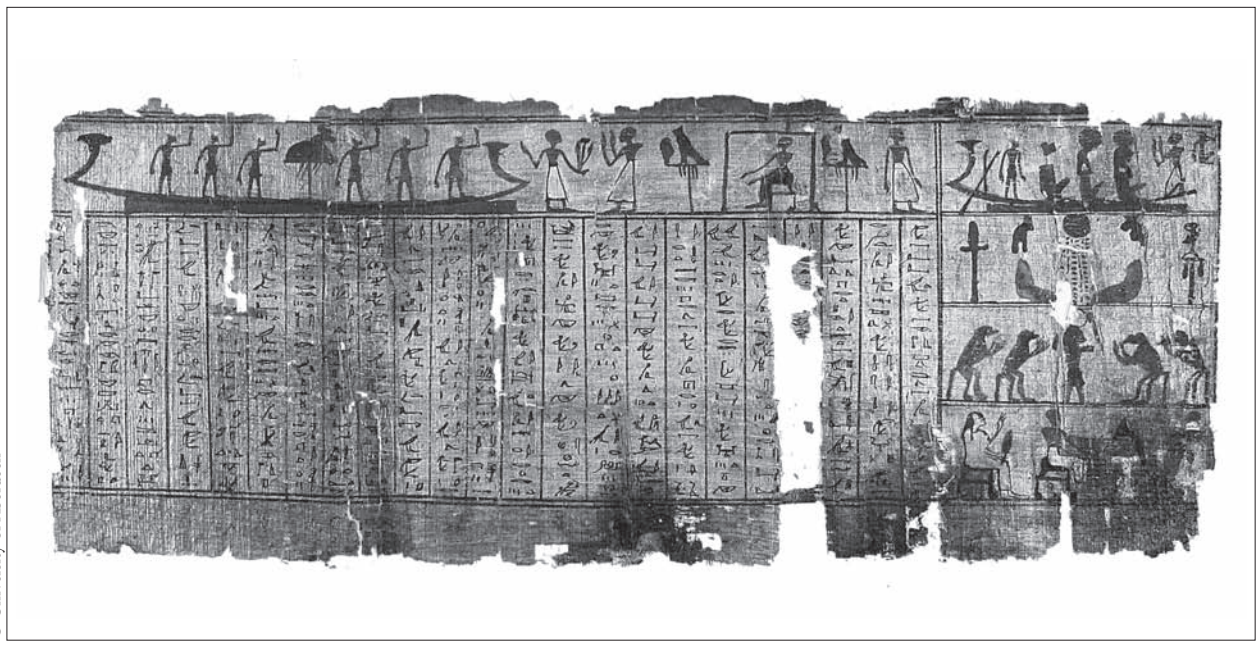
142 For burials containing both Book of the Dead mummy bandages and other decorated linen pieces (shrouds, linen amulets or hypocephali) see the mummies of *Tȝ-kr-ḥb* (C.H. COTTRELL, "Account of the Unrolling of a Mummy at Florence, belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, by Professor Migliarini. Translated from the Italian MS. of Professor Migliarini, by C. H. Cottrell, Esq. M.A.: with some Notes and Observations, by S. Birch, Esq. F.S.A.", in: *Archaeologia* 36, 1855, 161-174) and *Psmṭk* (St. QUIRKE, "Two Books of the Dead of a Ptolemaic Psamtek", in: *OMRO* 79, 1999, 37-66).

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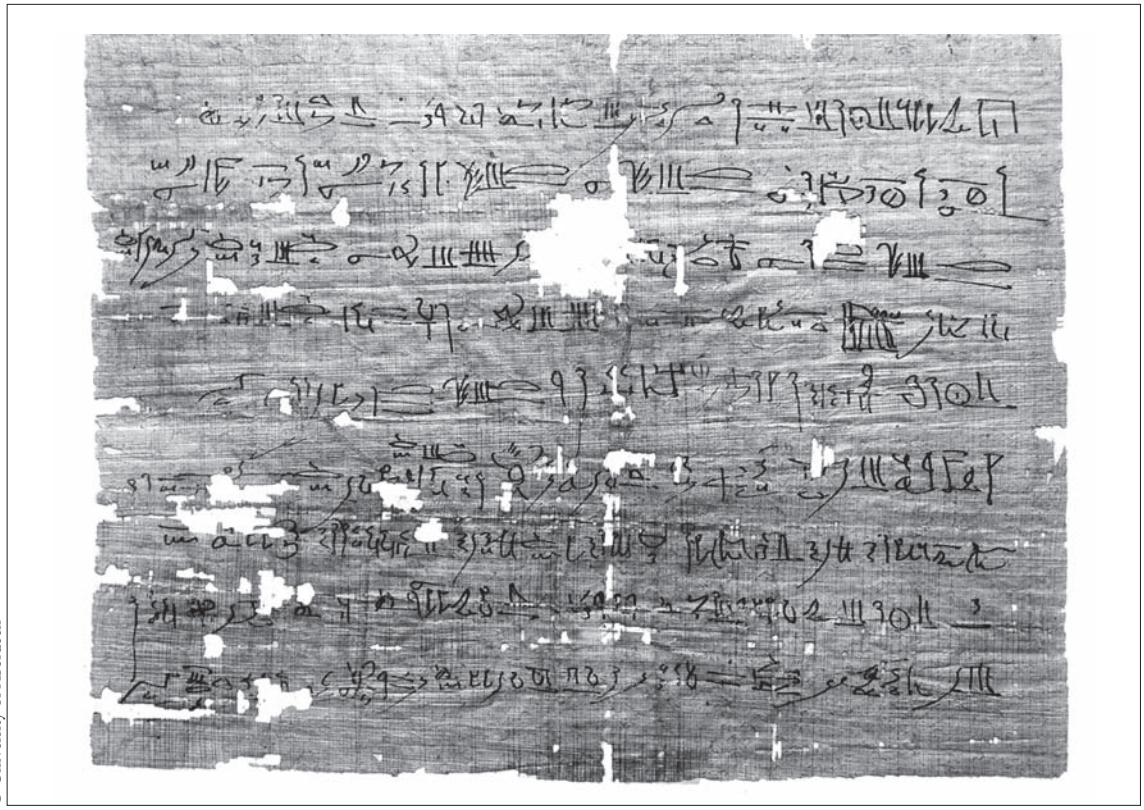
**FIG. 1.** ABDUA 84022 (*Pȝ-dj-Ḥrw-pȝ-ḫrd*).



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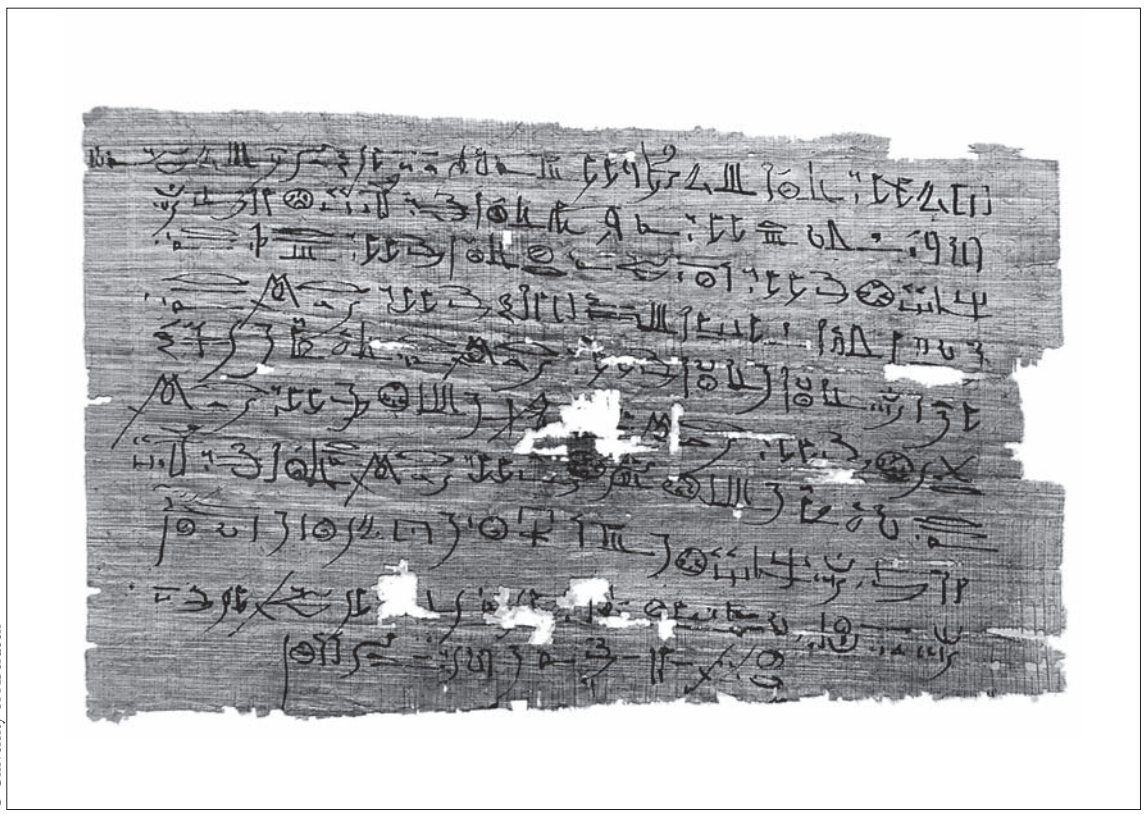
**FIG. 2.** ABDUA 84023, sheet 3 (*Pȝ-dj-Ḥrw-pȝ-ḫrd*).

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FIG. 3. ABDUA 84026 (Abridgment of the Second Book of Breathing).



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FIG. 4. ABDUA 84027 (Abridgment of the Second Book of Breathing).

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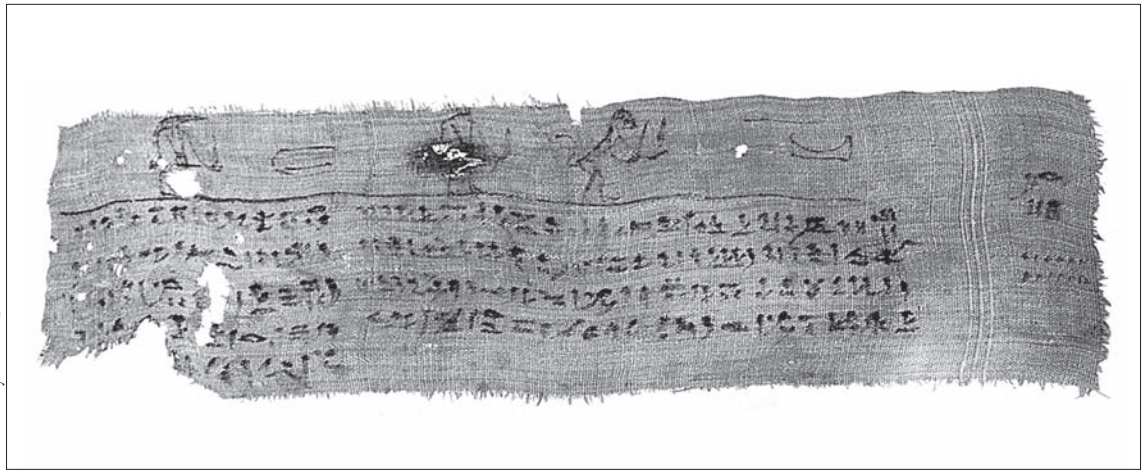

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FIG. 5. ABDUA 23580 (*Jnj-ḥr.t*, cat. no. 5).

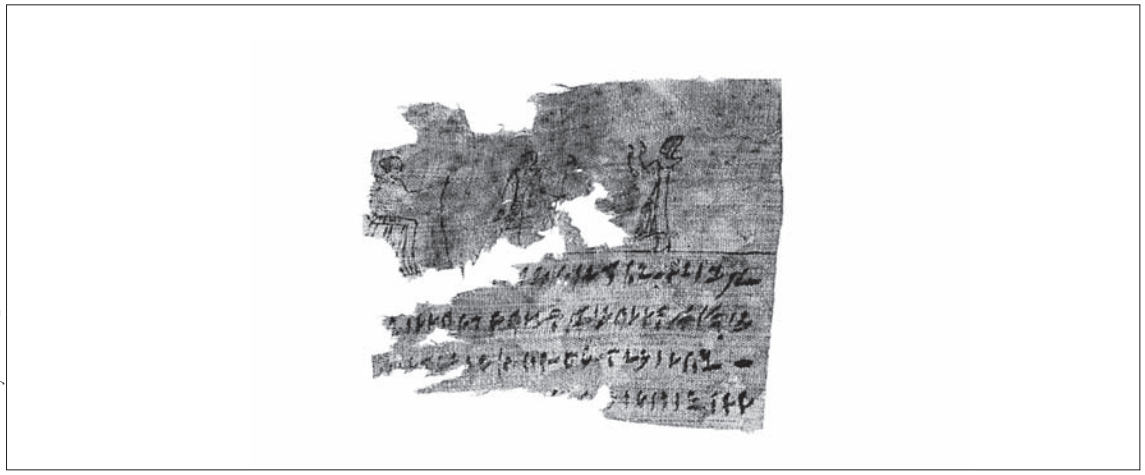

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FIG. 6. ABDUA 84200 (*W3ḥ-jb-R'*, cat. no. 9).

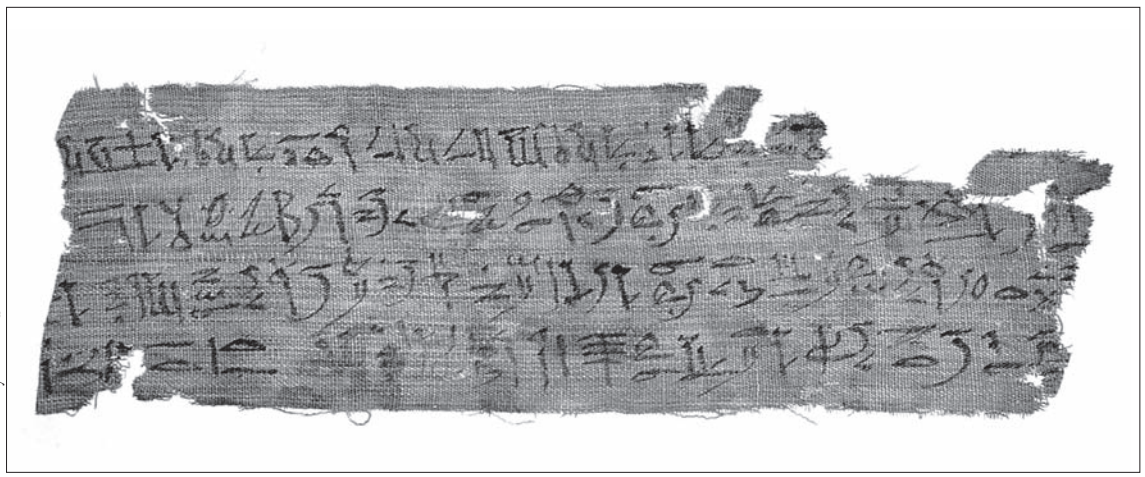

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FIG. 7. ABDUA 84065 (*Nfr.t-jj*, cat. no. 20).

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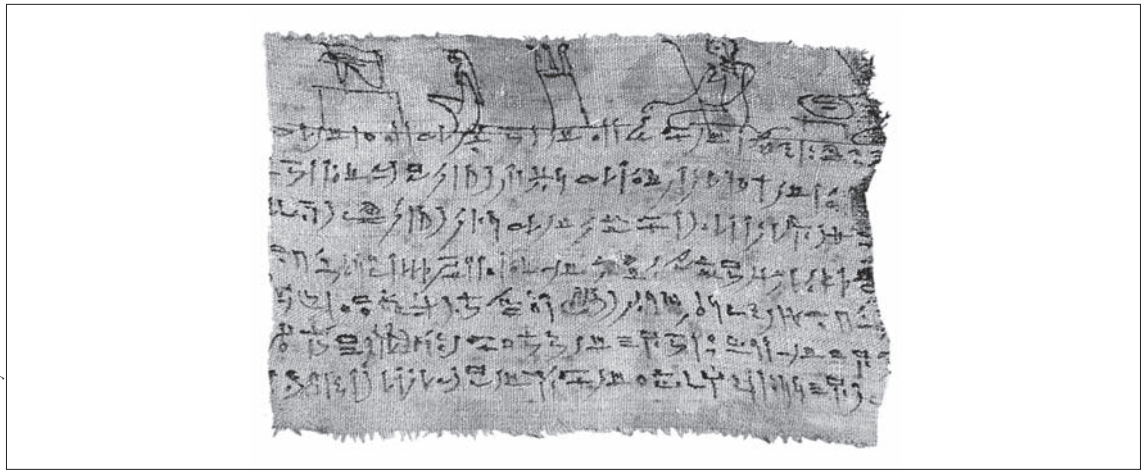

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FIG. 8. ABDUA 23552 (*Ns-ỉs.t*, cat. no. 23).

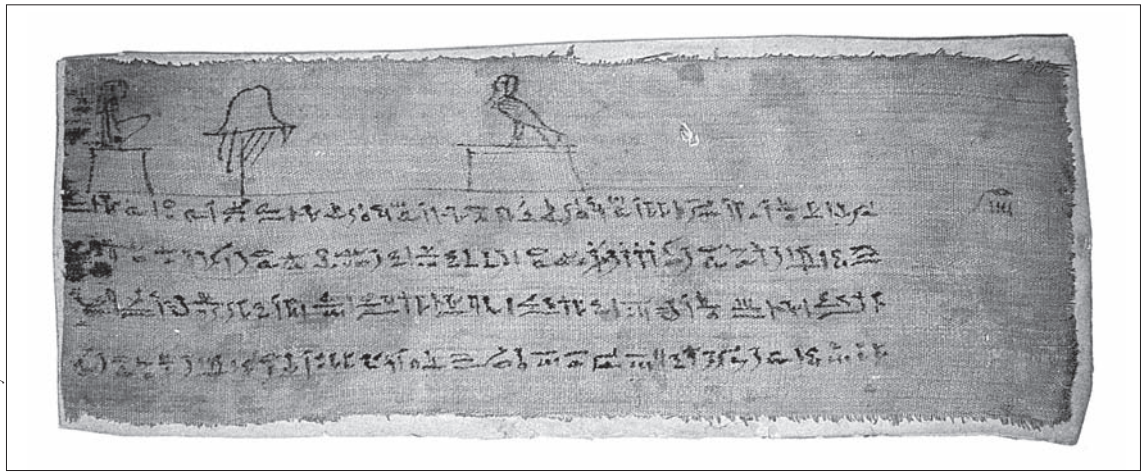

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FIG. 9. ABDUA 84072 (*Ns-ỉs.t*, cat. no. 23).

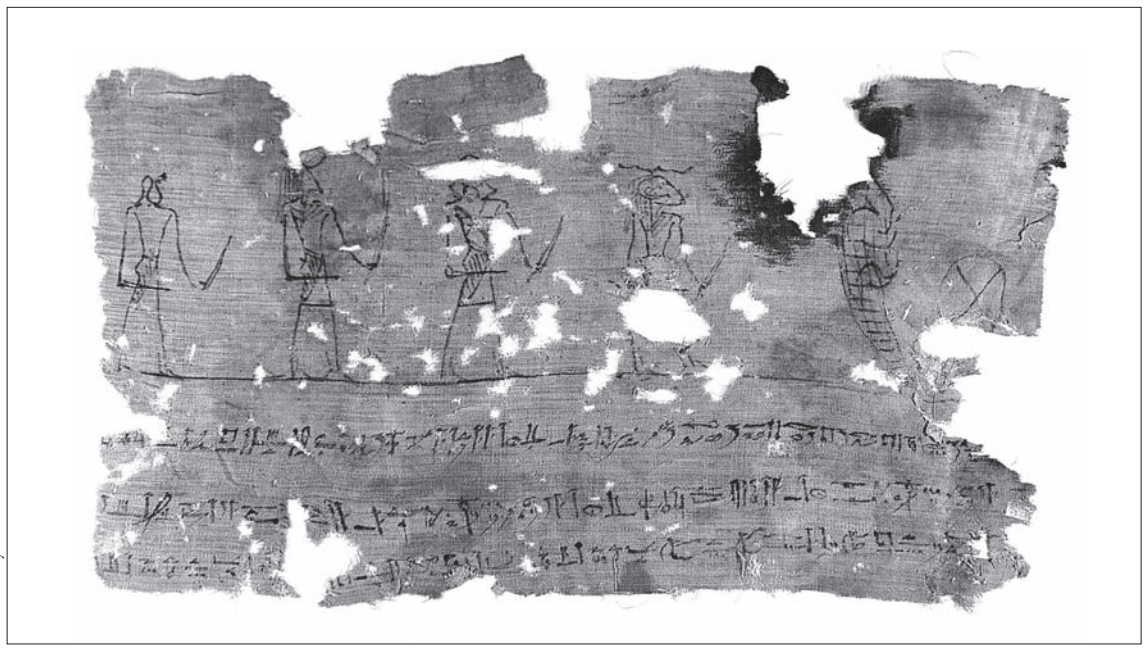

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FIG. 10. ABDUA 84130 (*Ḥn-ỉt*, cat. no. 25).

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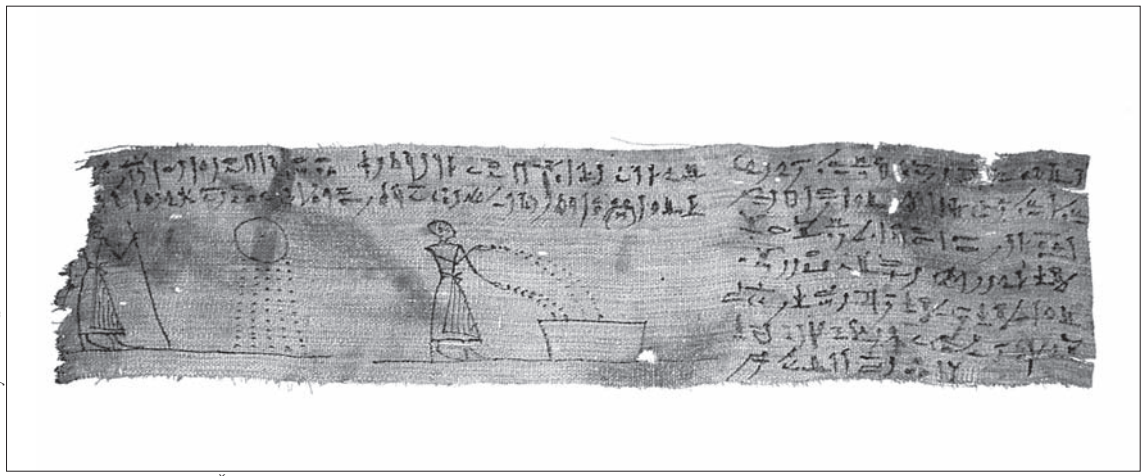

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**FIG. 11.** ABDUA 23550 (*Šsmt.t*, cat. no. 35).

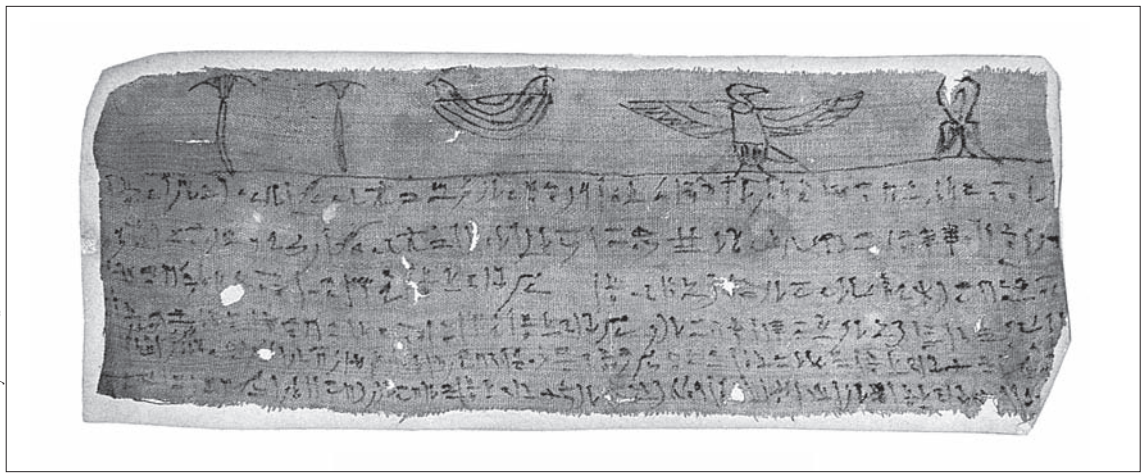

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**FIG. 12.** ABDUA 84073 (*Tȝw-sȝ.w-n-ʿnḫ*, cat. no. 36).

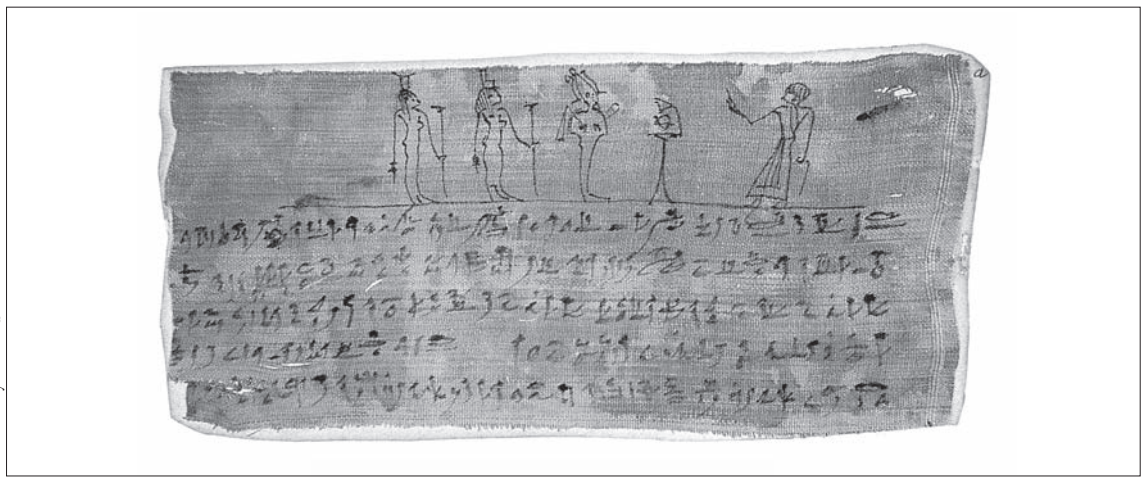

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**FIG. 13.** ABDUA 84100 (*Ḏd-ḥr,* son of *ʿnḫ.t*, cat. no. 40).

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