

The Tomb Of Hatshopsitu (Duckworth Egyptology) (Duckworth Egyptology Series)

Mysteries associated with ancient Egypt are not confined to the pyramids of Giza. For example, consider these:
• One Egyptian hieroglyph is patterned after a bird known as the jabiru; another is an image of a saguaro cactus. Both the jabiru and the saguaro are found only in the Western Hemisphere, so how did they become hieroglyphs?
• Tutankhamen is referred to as the "young pharaoh" by Egyptologists. Why then were statues found in the tomb portraits of a young woman?
• Hatshepsut is said to have been a female pharaoh who reigned for 22 years but then disappeared from the scene. What happened to her? And why was her image expunged from the walls of temples?
• Senenmut, a favorite of Hatshepsut, wrote that he "had access to all the secrets of the gods." Why does the face of the mummy of Ramesses II not match the statues of this great pharaoh? Also, why did the embalmers remove the stomach and place the heart on the right side of the thorax? And why were dried tobacco leaves from the Western Hemisphere used to line the chest cavity?
• Why was Yuya, supposedly the father of the pharaohs, buried in three coffins while his wife had only two? Moreover, why did the mask that covered his face, along with the face on the innermost coffin, look totally different from the mummy and from each other?
• Death masks were found not just in Egypt but in Greece as well. The most famous of these came from grave # 5 at Mycenae. Each eye of this gold mask has double eyelids like the Shroud of Turin, the left eye is higher than the right and the mouth is not centered. How can such similarities be explained?
• Turning to Italy, on the underside of the right wrist of the Prima Porta statue of Augustus there is the distinct impression of the head of a spike. According to historians this statue depicts the first emperor of Rome, but why was crucified? These mysteries, along with many others, are examined in detail and then convincingly explained in this first of two volumes to explore crucial links between Egypt, Israel, Greece and Italy.

Presents the history and latest research on the effectiveness of herbal supplements for medical conditions, discussing such herbs as ginkgo biloba, valerian, lemon balm, kava, and passion flower.

This lavishly illustrated book offers an intriguing insight into the religious and burial practices of the ancient Egyptians and the lives that they led.

And Other Tales of Exotic Animals and Power

Tombs, Temples & Cities Of Egypt, Israel, Greece & Italy

Religious Diversity in Ancient Israel and Judah

Excavations at Sakkara

The Tomb of Tutankhamun: Volume 1

Gold: A Cultural Encyclopedia

A definitive, thoroughly cross-referenced resource covering more than 450 important intellectual terms, movements, religions, and more is organized into categories—such as politics, history, religion, science, philosophy, and the arts—and includes concise definitions for each entry. Original.

In April 1923 one of the greatest archaeological discoveries was in jeopardy, and its excavators embroiled in controversy. This is the first time that Howard Carter's own statement concerning these events has been published in full. It first appeared in 1924 as a privately printed pamphlet, with a print run of about thirty. Here, it is reprinted in full, with an introduction by Nicholas Reeves and some highly evocative photographs.

""Where you staying?" the Bedouin asked. "Why you not stay with me tonight - in my cave?"" Thus begins Marguerite van Geldermalsen's story of how a New Zealand-born nurse came to be married to Mohammad Abdallah Othman, a Bedouin souvenir-seller from the ancient city of Petra in Jordan. It was 1978 and she and a friend were travelling through the Middle East when Marguerite met the charismatic Mohammad who convinced her that he was the man for her. A life with Mohammad meant moving into his ancient cave and learning to love the regular tasks of baking shrak bread on an open fire and collecting water from the spring. And as Marguerite feels herself becoming part of the Bedouin community, she is thankful for the twist in fate that has led her to this contented life. Marguerite's light-hearted and guileless observations of the people she comes to love are as heart-warming as they are valuable, charting Bedouin traditions now lost to the modern world.

The Example of the Mithras Cult

Nature

Egypt's Sun Queen

An Illustrated Guide to the Temples and Tombs of the Pharaohs

Viva la Repartee

Elenchus of Biblica

First published in 2005. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

For most of us, that perfect retort or witty reply often escapes us when we need it most, only to come to mind with perfect clarity when it's too late to be useful. The twentieth-century writer Heywood Broun described this all-too-common phenomenon when he wrote "Repartee is what we wish we'd said." In Viva la Repartee, Dr. Mardy Grothe, author of Oxymoronica, has lovingly assembled a collection of masterfully composed -- and perfectly timed -- replies that have turned the tables on opponents and adversaries. This delightful volume is a celebration of the most impressive retorts, ripostes, rejoinders, comebacks, quips, ad-libs, bon mots, off-the-cuff comments, wisecracks, and other clever remarks ever to come out of the mouths -- and from the pens -- of people throughout history. Touching on all areas of human endeavor, including politics, the arts, literature, sports, relationships, and even the risqué, the book features contributions from Oscar Wilde, Mark Twain, Dorothy Parker, Mae West, Groucho Marx, Winston Churchill, Dolly Parton, and scores more. As entertaining as it is intellectually enriching, Viva la Repartee is sure to capture the attention of language lovers and is the perfect antidote for anyone who's ever thought I wish I'd said that!

This study of childhood in the Pharaonic Period deals with such aspects as childbirth, toys, games, circumcision and education. The passage of time is continued up to the stage of adolescence and marriage. Special attention is paid to royal infants and their playmates. Concluding chapters deal with juveniles in Egyptian art and the concept of children in relation to their parents and to society at large. In this original study, concentration is focused on representations of childhood in ancient Egypt and surviving objects, in addition to the wealth of textual material.

The Egyptians

The Religion of the Etruscans

British Books

A Cultural Encyclopedia

A Definitive, Thoroughly Cross-Referenced

The End of Paganism in the North-western Provinces of the Roman Empire

The Tomb of HatshopsituBristol Classical Press

The discovery of the resting place of the great Egyptian King Tutankhamun [Tut.ankh.Amen] in November 1922 by Howard Carter and the fifth Earl of Carnarvon was the greatest archaeological find the world had ever seen. Despite its plundering by thieves in antiquity, the burial of the king lay intact with its nest of coffins and funerary shrines, surrounded by a mass of burial equipment arranged in three peripheral chambers. Published in 1923, this is the first volume of Carter's trilogy, describing the years of frustration in search of the burial site, the triumph of its eventual discovery and the long, painstaking process of exploring and cataloguing its treasures. Containing over 100 images from the site itself, this volume also includes Carter's short article, 'The Tomb of the Bird,' which inadvertently spawned the legend of the great curse of Tutankhamun's tomb.

Nubia's remote setting has not only lent it an air of mystery, but also isolated it from exploration. This book attempts to document some of the recent discoveries about ancient Nubia, with its remarkable history, architecture, and culture. By doing so, the authors of the essays give us a picture of this rich, but unfamiliar, African legacy.

Dancing for Hathor

All the Movements, Ideologies & Doctrines that Have Shaped Our World

Search, Discovery and Clearance of the Antechamber

The Tomb of Hatshopsitu

The Publisher

The Reference Catalogue of Current Literature

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In a rare gesture of feminine ambition, Queen Hatshepsut (Hatshopsitu) assumed the throne of Egypt shortly after the death of her husband, Tuthmosis II, holding on to power for two decades until 1458 BC. As pharaoh, she would prepare a burial for herself in the Valley of the Kings; and this extraordinary spiral of a tomb was first cleared by Howard Carter for Theodore M. Davis between 1903 and 1904. Though officially emptied in antiquity, the tomb contained still many fragments of the burial, and two superb sarcophagi prepared both for the queen herself and for her father, Tuthmosis I. "The Tomb of Hatshopsitu", first published in 1906, is Davis's official account of this important work, with contributions on the historical background from Edouard Naville, and on the tomb's excavation and finds by Carter himself, who was also responsible for the plates.

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Nefertiti

Great Tombs of the First Dynasty

Five Years' Explorations at Thebes: A Record of Work Done 1907-1911

Women in Ancient Egypt

Isms & Ologies

Understanding Their Health Benefits and Hazards

The fragmentary evidence allows us only tantalising glimpses of the sophisticated and complex society of the Egyptians, but the Greek historian Herodotus believed that the Egyptians had 'reversed the ordinary practices of mankind' in treating their women better than any of the other civilizations of the ancient world . Carolyn Graves-Brown draws on funerary reliefs to explore all aspects of women in Egypt from goddesses and queens to women as the 'vessels of creation'. Perhaps surprisingly the most common career for women, after housewife and mother, was the priesthood, where women served duties, notably Hathor, with music and dance. Many would come to the temples of Hathor to have their dreams interpreted, or to account told with authority and verve.

The decline of Mithraism in the fourth century AD is used as a case-study for understanding the end of other classes of 'paganism' in the Roman western provinces. The author reviews epigraphic and numismatic evidence to date the final uses of Mithraea. He then discusses examples of wilful damage to Mithraic monuments. Drawing all this archaeological evidence into a single account, he explores the loss of its social function as the Roman army became splintered. Mithraism was a healthy religion with active shrines until the very late fourth century. Rather than fading away, its desecrated monuments indicate that the religion was the victim of a sustained Christian attack which was also directed at other established faiths in the western provinces.

Celebrates the use of optical illusion in art, presenting the importance and uniqueness of such work, discussing such artists as Salvador Dalí, M.C. Escher, and István Orosz.

Growing Up in Ancient Egypt

Birthplace of the Modern World

Ancient Nubia

The Medici Giraffe

The Journal of the Publishing Industry

The Rise and Fall of Alexandria

This encyclopedia provides detailed information about the historical, cultural, social, religious, economic, and scientific significance of gold, across the globe and throughout history.
• Contains more than 130 A–Z entries on the significance of gold worldwide, from antiquity to the present, from an interdisciplinary perspective, as well as sidebar entries
• Provides unique details and remarkable scope of facts in each entry along with direct references to and examples of primary source materials
• Photographs and illustrations of the use and significance of gold as varied as Ca' d'Oro in Venice, royal crowns, filigree, Italian florin coin, Hatshepsut, Rumpelstiltskin, Wat Traimit, and modern "bling"
• Extensive bibliography including monographs, scholarly articles, newspaper and magazine articles, primary source documents, and online resources
• Detailed subject index as well as list of entries and guide to related topics

A short history of nearly everything classical. The foundations of the modern world were laid in Alexandria of Egypt at the turn of the first millennium. In this compulsively readable narrative, Justin Pollard and Howard Reid bring one of history's most fascinating and prolific cities to life, creating a treasure trove of our intellectual and cultural origins. Famous for its lighthouse, its library—the greatest in antiquity—and its fertile intellectual and spiritual life—it was here that Christianity and Islam came to prominence as world religions—Alexandria now takes its rightful place alongside Greece and Rome as a titan of the ancient world. Sparkling with fresh insights on science, philosophy, culture, and invention, this is an irresistible, eye-opening delight.

This book provides translations of most of the letters that have survived reasonably intact from the Old Kingdom through the Twenty-first Dynasty of ancient Egypt. An introduction provides information relating to ancient Egyptian epistolography and discussion regarding the transmission of letters. The organization of the book is basically chronological, with separate sections devoted to royal letters and letters sent by and to the vizier. Also included are several model letters that were used in the education of the Egyptian scribe.—Publisher description.

British Books in Print

Tutankhamen

Sacred Sites of Ancient Egypt

The Discovery of the Tomb of Tutankhamen

Building Bridges Of Time, Places And People:

The Politics of Discovery

A history of the influential role of exotic animals cites their application as diplomatic gifts and royal treasures, sharing such tales as those about the organized Medici hunts that were aided by cheetahs, Josephine Bonaparte's black swan breeding practices, and William Randolph Hearst's private California preserve.

Devotion to religion was the distinguishing characteristic of the Etruscan people, the most powerful civilization of Italy in the Archaic period. From a very early date, Etruscan religion spread its influence into Roman society, especially with the practice of divination. The Etruscan priest Spurinna, to give a well-known example, warned Caesar to beware the Ides of March. Yet despite the importance of religion in Etruscan life, there are relatively few modern comprehensive studies of Etruscan religion, and none in English. This volume seeks to fill that deficiency by bringing together essays by leading scholars that collectively provide a state-of-the-art overview of religion in ancient Etruria. The eight essays in this book cover all of the most important topics in Etruscan religion, including the Etruscan pantheon and the roles of the gods, the roles of priests and divinatory practices, votive rituals, liturgical literature, sacred spaces and temples, and burial and the afterlife. In addition to the essays, the book contains valuable surviving materials, including the first English translation of an Etruscan Brontoscopic Calendar (which guided priests in making divinations), Greek and Latin sources about Etruscan religion (in the original language and English translation), and a glossary. Nearly 150 black and white photographs and drawings illustrate surviving Etruscan artifacts and inscriptions, as well as temple floor plans and reconstructions.

This volume of essays draws together specialists in the field to explain, illustrate and analyze this religious diversity in Ancient Israel.

Clever Comebacks and Witty Retorts from History's Great Wits and Wordsmiths

Annulosa. [By W. E. Leach. Extracted from vol. 1 of the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica.]

Letters from Ancient Egypt

African Kingdoms on the Nile

The Tomb of Thutmôsis IV

This book captures the painstaking, step-by-step process of excavation, and the wonders of the treasure-filled inner chamber. 106 on-the-spot photographs depict the phases of the discovery and the scrupulous cataloging of the treasures.

For over a decade Nefertiti, wife of the heretic king Akhenaten, was the most influential woman in the Bronze Age world; a beautiful queen blessed by the sun-god, adored by her family and worshipped by her people. Her image and her name were celebrated throughout Egypt and her future seemed golden. Suddenly Nefertiti disappeared from the royal family, vanishing so completely that it was as if she had never been. No record survives to detail her death, no monument serves to mourn her passing and to this day her end remains an enigma – her body has never been found. Joyce Tyldesley here provides a detailed discussion of the life and times of Nefertiti, Egypt's sun queen, set against the background of the ephemeral Amarna court.

History of Isaac P. Carter Family and Their Descendants

Alderdene

Five Yrs Exploration At Thebes

Escher, Dali & the Artists of Optical Illusion

Married to a Bedouin

New Books on Women and Feminism