



8th International
Conference

OKAA

OLD KINGDOM ART & ARCHAEOLOGY
University of Jaén, 21st-25th June 2022



ABSTRACTS OF THE 8TH OLD KINGDOM ART & ARCHAEOLOGY

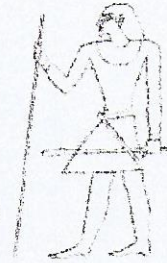
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production modes and distribution pattern of stone vessels in the Old Kingdom Memphis as the centre of administration and more or less distant provinces.

It is generally agreed that the king was the owner of entire Egyptian land with all its resources. The manufacture of stone vessels, as a product of state-organised mining and quarrying activity, then must have been an exclusive royal privilege. Their typology and distribution pattern should be, from this point of view, restricted, either in the centre or in the provinces. However, a detailed study of available evidence leads to particular patterns of distribution. Memphis, which was the seat of the royal court and people who were connected to the king due to the administrative service, was always bound with strict rules defined by the royal family. On the contrary, insight into the provincial cemeteries shows a different situation. In some parts of the Old Kingdom the “local production” seems to be tightly connected with the centre, in its other parts it is rather independent. Moreover, flows of ideas and inspiration can be also traced, and surprisingly seem to have run both ways. The presentation will define these periods and describe changes with respect to social and political background of the Old Kingdom society.

“The funerary complex of Mekhu and Sabni: Geometry and Spatial analysis through its lighting”

MARIA DOLORES JOYANES-DÍAZ & CARMEN MUÑOZ-GONZÁLEZ
Universidad de Málaga

QH25 and QH26 were excavated on the hill, immersed in a landscape of contrasts and conceived through sunlight. The solar geometry is decisive in the analysis and study of the most relevant funerary complex of Qubbet el-Hawa. Built by dematerialization at the southern end of the hill, the two tombs of father and son were settled parallel to the slope lines, facing east, to look directly at Elephantine.

With a specific methodology based on the illumination of the space, converted into a sacred precinct, the present communication proposes a theory on the design and composition of this complex of the Old Kingdom. From the monumental ascent ramps, to the common courtyard and through the two thresholds, we provide the geometric analysis of a space permanently controlled by the sun and its relationship with the ideas and concepts of this period of the Old Kingdom.

“The Names of the *pr.w* Crews of the Old Kingdom”

JOHANNES JÜNGLING
Austrian Archaeological Institute, Department of Classical Studies, Vienna

Not much written evidence remains from the actual workforce employed at the great construction sites of the Old Kingdom, i. e., the pyramids and mastabas. The relatively