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PHARAOH – Life in Ancient Egypt 2017

EXHIBITION CENTRE LOKSCHUPPEN ROSENHEIM 24 March to 17 December 2017
An exhibition prepared by the *VERANSTALTUNGS+KONGRESS GmbH Rosenheim* in cooperation with the Roemer & Pelizaeus Museum Hildesheim, the University of Aberdeen Museum and MuseumsPartner – the art shipping company!

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Cat figure

Bronze, Late Period

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Cats were pets even in Ancient Egypt. In her role as goddess Bastet, she was more dovelike than the lion-headed goddess Sekhmet.



Relief fragment of two reapers cutting grain

Limestone, Old Kingdom

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Agriculture in Ancient Egypt was the basis for a working economy and society. It ensured productivity and life itself.



Granary model

Wood, Middle Kingdom

© King's Museum, University of Aberdeen, ABDUA:22166, photo: Andreas Jacob

The granary model was a burial object and guaranteed the grave owner's provision regarding the afterworld.



Wooden boat model with rowers

Wood, Middle Kingdom

©King's Museum, University of Aberdeen, ABDUA:21817, photo: Andreas Jacob

The Nile was the lifeline of Ancient Egypt. Its exploitation allowed the transport of men and goods.



Relief of a king's portrait

Limestone, New Kingdom

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The Pharaoh was the representative of the gods on earth. Insignia like the king's beard and the crowns were evidence of his power.



Model of an offering table with vessels

Wood, Middle Kingdom

© Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim, PM 1659, photo: Andreas Jacob

The provision in the afterworld was also guaranteed by various vessels.



Standing figure of a Priest

Breccia, Late Period

© King's Museum, University of Aberdeen, ABDUA:21462, photo: Andreas Jacob

The priest in his role as mediator between men and gods in Ancient Egypt. Also women were authorized to operate in this function.



Seated Scribe Statue of Ptah-Shepses

Limestone, Old Kingdom

© Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim, PM 2141, photo: Andreas Jacob

Officials had a key role regarding the administration of life in Ancient Egypt.

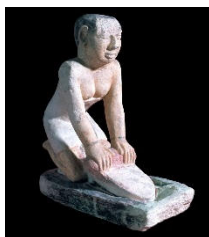


Figure of a miller servant

Limestone, Old Kingdom

© Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim, PM 20, photo: Shahrokh Shalchi

Serving figures like this guaranteed the provision in the afterworld.

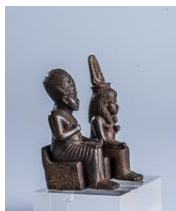


Diadem with flowers

Silver, Second Intermediate Period

© Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim, PM 6509, photo: Shahrokh Shalchi

No matter if richly adorned or plain: jewelry, as well as makeup, pointed out the social rank of every Egyptian.



Statue of Amenophis III and Tiye

Ebony and Gold, New Kingdom

© Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim, PM53a/b, photo: Andreas Jacob

The delicate statue of the royal couple shows the adoration on the part of the king's son Akhenaten, that commissioned the statue.



Head fragment of Amenophis III with double crown

Rose Granite, New Kingdom

©King's Museum, University of Aberdeen, ABDUA:21495, photo: Andreas Jacob

The delicate head of the Pharaoh shows him with double crown, which symbolizes the unifying command over Upper and Lower Egypt.



Offering Stela of Prince Iunu

Limestone, Old Kingdom

©Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim, PM 2145, photo: Andreas Jacob

The offering stela of Prince Iunu ensured the provision with various goods like bread, beer and clothes in the afterlife.



Coffin and mummy of Ta Khar

Wood, linen and human remains, Late Period

©King's Museum, University of Aberdeen, ABDUA:22118, photo: Andreas Jacob

The mummy was sheltered in its coffin for its way to and through the afterworld.

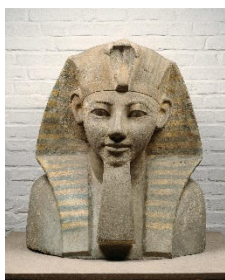


False door of Anch

Limestone, Old Kingdom

©Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim, PM 3086, photo: Shahrokh Shalchi

False doors enabled the immortal soul to trespass the afterworld, without giving access to the physical body.

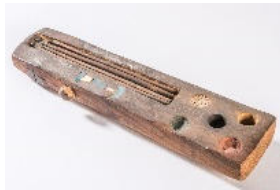


Head of Sphinx of Hatshepsut

Sandstone/Quarzite, New Kingdom

© Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung, ÄM 2301, Foto: Jürgen Liepe

Originally Hatshepsut was the wife of Pharaoh Thutmose 2nd. After his death their son was too young to take over the reign. Therefore Hatshepsut reigned and she is known as one of the most successful queens in ancient Egypt.



Tool for painting

Wood, New Kingdom

© King's Museum, University of Aberdeen, ABDUA: 24269, Foto: Andreas Jacob

The profession of a writer was highly respected in ancient Egypt. Scribes could reach highest positions in the community.



Coffin of Nacht

Wood, Middle Kingdom

© King's Museum, University of Aberdeen, ABDUA:22156, Foto: Jens Klocke

This painted coffin is from the Middle Kingdom Mittleren Reich and was made for a man called Nacht. He was chief of a store.



All images of the exhibition (#19 - #33)

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