# ЗБОРНИК НАРОДНОГ МУЗЕЈА У БЕОГРАДУ RECUEIL DU MUSÉE NATIONAL À BELGRADE

# RECUEIL DU MUSÉE NATIONAL XVIII-1

archéologie



Belgrade 2005

# ЗБОРНИК НАРОДНОГ МУЗЕЈА XVIII-1

археологија



Београд 2005

### РЕДАКЦИЈСКИ ОДБОР

Бојана БОРИЋ-БРЕШКОВИЋ, Александар ЈОВАНОВИЋ, Јелена КОНДИЋ, Марко ПОПОВИЋ, Никола ТАСИЋ, Душко ШЉИВАР, Арчер МАРТИН, Људмил ВАГАЛИНСКИ, Вера КРСТИЋ (секретар)

**ИЗДАВАЧ** НАРОДНИ МУЗЕЈ у Београду

ГЛАВНИ И ОДГОВОРНИ УРЕДНИК Татјана ЦВЈЕТИЋАНИН

### **RÉDACTION**

Bojana BORIĆ-BREŠKOVIĆ, Aleksandar JOVANOVIĆ, Jelena KONDIĆ, Marko POPOVIĆ, Nikola TASIĆ, Duško ŠLJIVAR, Archer MARTIN, Людмил ВАГАЛИНСКИ, Vera KRSTIĆ (secrétaire)

**EDITION** 

MUSÉE NATIONAL à Belgrade

RÉDACTRICE EN CHEF

Tatjana CVJETIĆANIN

## CAДРЖАЈ / CONTENTS

Археолошка делатност Народног музеја	1
Biljana DJORDJEVIĆ, Vesna RADIĆ, Tatjana CVJETIĆANIN  Archaeology in the National Museum	9
Д <b>рагана АНТОНОВИЋ</b> Неолитско земљорадничко оруђе и његов значај у почецима пољопривреде на тлу Србије	7
Dragana ANTONOVIĆ  Neolithic Agricultural Tools and its Significance in the Beginning of Farming in the Territory of Serbia	7
Duško ŠLJIVAR, Dragan JACANOVIĆ Zoomorphic Figurines from Belovode	9
Душко ШЉИВАР, Драган ЈАЦАНОВИЋ Зооморфне фигурине са Беловода77	7
Вера БОГОСАВЉЕВИЋ-ПЕТРОВИЋ Праисторијски рудници на централном Балкану	9
Vera BOGOSAVLJEVIĆ-PETROVIĆ Prehistoric Mines in the Central Balkans	2
<b>Ненад РАДОЈЧИЋ</b> Гроб из раног бронзаног доба са некрополе Гламија у Корбову	5
Nenad RADOJČIĆ  Early Bronze Age Burial from Necropolis Glamija in Korbovo	1
Лидија НИКИТОВИЋ, Растко ВАСИЋ Гротница у Гучи – некропола под хумкама из бронзаног доба	3
Lidija NIKITOVIĆ, Rastko VASIĆ Grotnica, Guča – Bronze Age Tumulus Necropolis	0

Petar POPOVIĆ	
Kale-Krševica: Investigations 2001-2004. Interim Report	41
Александар БУЛАТОВИЋ Керамика брњичке културне групе и старијег гвозденог доба са налазишта Кале у Кршевици	<b>7</b> 5
Aleksandar BULATOVIĆ Pottery of the Brnjica Culture and of Early Iron Age from the Site Kale in Krševica	90
Вера КРСТИЋ Сликани кантароси и скифоси са локалитета Кале – Кршевица код Бујановца19	91
Vera KRSTIĆ Painted Kantharoi and Skyphoi from Kale - Krševica near Bujanovac	10
<b>Ивана АНТИЋ, Сташа БАБИЋ</b> Прелиминарни резултати типолошко-статистичке обраде керамичког материјала са локалитета Кале – Кршевица	13
Ivana ANTIĆ, Staša BABIĆ Preliminary Results of Typological and Statistic Analysis of Pottery from the site Kale – Krševica	27
Мирослав ЈЕРЕМИЋ Античко и традиционално градитељско наслеђе (Кале у Кршевици)	29
Miroslav JEREMIĆ Antique and Traditional Architectural Heritage (Kale in Krševica)	58
Светлана БЛАЖИЋ Фауна локалитета Кале – Кршевица20	63
Svetlana BLAŽIĆ  Fauna from the Site Kale in Krševica	90

Момир ВУКАДИНОВИЋ     Резултати геофизичких истраживања методом геоелектричног скенирања и геоелектричног сондирања на археолошком налазишту
Кале – Кршевица
Momir VUKADINOVIĆ  Results of Geophysical Investigations Using Geoelectrical Scanning and Geophysical Sounding at the Archaeological Site Kale – Krševica
Branislav ANĐELKOVIĆ, Emily TEETER  The Coffin of Nesmin: the Belgrade Mummy Identified
<b>Бранислав АНЂЕЛКОВИЋ, Емили ТИТЕР</b> Несминов ковчег: идентификација Београдске мумије
Virginia ANDERSON STOJANOVIĆ  Terracotta Figurines of Aphrodite, Europa and Leda from Burials of the West  Cemetery at Stobi
<b>Вирџинија АНДЕРСОН-СТОЈАНОВИЋ</b> Теракоте Афродите, Европе и Леде из гробова са западне некрополе у Стобима
<b>Бојана БОРИЋ-БРЕШКОВИЋ</b> Налаз римског бакарног новца првог века наше ере са територије Србије
Bojana BORIĆ-BREŠKOVIĆ  A Find of Roman Aes Coins of the 1st Century from the Territory of Serbia
Мирјана ГЛУМАЦ Теракоте са некрополе Губеревац – Гомилице
Mirjana GLUMAC Terracottas from the Necropolis Guberevac – Gomilice
Ivana POPOVIĆ  Amber Jewelry and Decorative Objects from the Private Part of Dunjić Collection
Ивана ПОПОВИЋ Накит и украсни предмети од ћилибара из приватног дела Збирке Дуњић

Velika DAUTOVA-RUŠEVLJAN Imported Terra Sigillata and Pannonian Production from the Site Vranj in Hrtkovci (Srem)	395
<b>Велика ДАУТОВА-РУШЕВЉАН</b> Импортоване посуде Terra Sigillata и панонска продукција са локалитета Врањ у Хртковцима (Срем)	115
<b>Светлана ЛОМА, Ана ПРЕМК</b> Графити на остракону из Сирмија	117
Svetlana LOMA, Ana PREMK  Die Graffiti auf einem Ostrakon aus Sirmium	136
Софија ПЕТКОВИЋ, Маја ЖИВИЋ Група бронзаних фибула са Ромулијане4	139
Sofija PETKOVIĆ, Maja ŽIVIĆ  The Group of the Bronze Fibulae from Romuliana	156
<b>Славица КРУНИЋ</b> Theca vulneraria – медицинска или козметичка кутија	<b>15</b> 9
Slavica KRUNIĆ Theca vulneraria – Medical or Cosmetic Box	179
Deana RATKOVIĆ  Two Figural Bronze Objects from Wagon and Harness in the Roman Collection of the National Museum in Belgrade	481
<b>Деана РАТКОВИЋ</b> Два фигурална предмета од бронзе са кола и запреге из Римске збирке Народног музеја у Београду	501
Александар ЈОВАНОВИЋ Археолошке белешке уз сакралне споменике из Македоније5	509
Aleksandar JOVANOVIĆ Archaeological Notes on Sacred Monuments from Macedonia	529
<b>Миодраг ТОМОВИЋ</b> О проблему оријентације у савременој археологији	531
Miodrag TOMOVIĆ  Problem of Orientation in Modern Archaeology	

Никола А. ЦРНОБРЊА
Документарна грађа о налазу велике оставе римског
новца царева трећег века откривене у селу Свилеува549
Татјана БЕНЏАРЕВИЋ
Оставе бронзаног новца IV века са територије Србије553
Tatjana BENDŽAREVIĆ
Bronze Coin Hoards of the 4 <sup>th</sup> Century from the Territory of Serbia 578
Мирослав ВУЈОВИЋ
Рановизантијски канделабр из Виминацијума – 100 година касније 581
Miroslav VUJOVIĆ
Early Byzantine Candelabrum from Viminacium – 100 years later 593
Бранислав ЦВЕТКОВИЋ
Прилог познавању старих градитељских инструмената -
"равнило" из збирке Завичајног музеја у Јагодини595
Branislav CVETKOVIĆ
About Ancient Masons' Instruments - 'level' from the Collection of Regional
Museum in Jagodina611
Марија МАРИЋ-ЈЕРИНИЋ
У потрази за идентитетом Збирке медаља
Народног музеја у Београду
Marija MARIĆ-JERINIĆ
In Search of Identity of Collection of Medals in National
Museum in Belgrade

Faculty of Philosophy, Belgrade

069.51:904(497.11)

### **Emily TEETER**

The Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

# THE COFFIN OF NESMIN: THE BELGRADE MUMMY IDENTIFIED

Although the ancient Egyptian collection of the National Museum in Belgrade (Anđelković 2002 a) has a small number of objects, it includes an interesting and rare item that has become known as the Belgrade mummy (Anđelković 1997). The mummy within its wooden coffin (registration number 13/V), that in 1992 was transferred to the Archaeological Collection of the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade, illustrates how artifacts may lose and then regain their identity and history.

The mummy within an anthropoid coffin was purchased in Luxor, Egypt by the nobleman Pavle Riđički of Skribešće in 1888 (Anđelković 1995). In July of that year, the artifacts were donated to the National Museum in Belgrade, which therefore become the first Serbian museum to exhibit (in August 1888) an Egyptian artifact. However, hardly anything was known about the identity of the mummy, indeed, even the name of the donor and the circumstances of the donation had been forgotten (*cf.* Anđelković 1994 b). Other challenges included the fact that a few related artifacts - an amulet, some scraps of cartonnage, several bone fragments, a fractured mandible and pieces of linen wrappings - were stored separately from the mummy, with no mention of their association with the mummy whatsoever. Aside from an unsuccessful attempt to establish the owner's name, 1 no effort had been made to decipher and translate the full text on the coffin lid.

<sup>/1/</sup> In Porter and Moss (1973: 821), the owners of two coffins from the National Museum in Belgrade were identified as *Ḥennufer* and *Zeḥo* respectively. However, *Ḥennufer* - who was named Anpeti while was part of the Amherst collection (Anđelković 2002a: 223) - turned to be Nefer-renepet (Panić-Štorh 1997), whereas the name *Zeḥo*, as the present authors demonstrate below, does not belong to the owner himself, but to his grandfather Djedhor.

When the mummy was removed from its coffin for examination in 1993, it was found to have been badly damaged: the legs were detached at the knees, and the head at the neck, and there was a gaping hole in the shoulders. Since that time, the mummy has been the subject of several studies (Anđelković 1993, 1994 a, 2003; Anđelković, Anđus and Stanković 1997; Čuljković, Anđelković, Stojković and Romac 2000). As suggested by analysis of the teeth, the mummy belonged to a ca. 50 year-old male, whose sex is confirmed by the x-ray examination as well as DNA analysis. Based on the length of the femora, his height was calculated to approximately 165 cm. His arms were crossed right over left on the breast, and his nails were gilded. As we can tell from the x-ray and CT examinations, artificial eyes seem to be present within the orbits. The skin is dark-toned and hard, due to an intensive treatment by the resinous matter during the mummification. The linen wrappings were covered by 2-5 mm of black resinous coating, that still bears the impression of a bead-net shroud, along with the several embalmer's fingerprints. Of great interest, especially in the light of the present identification of the text on the coffin lid as a very rare spell, is a thick papyrus roll that is located between the body and the outer bandages, near the left upper arm (cf. Anđelković 2002 b: 40). Fragments detached from the roll (cf. Andelković 1997: T. X/2), bear traces of hieroglyphic texts, suggesting that the entire papyrus may be a legible Book of the Dead.<sup>2</sup> The papyrus has yet to be unrolled and examined. We should also stress that relatively few papyri can be reliably associated with a particular mummy, and so this one, which if a Book of the Dead should bear the name of the deceased, is potentially very important for verifying the identity of the mummy.

The Belgrade Mummy was ornamented with at least ten faience *djed*-pillar amulets, two faience plaques with Nephthys and Isis holding the hands of Horus-the-Child, an *wedjat*-eye of lapis lazuli, two golden pendants representing Maat and *ib* (hieroglyph for the heart), respectively, and a necklace made of alternating spherical and elongated biconical faience beads. The cartonnage was in at least six separate sections, including a floral collar with falcon-headed terminals, Isis and Nephthys in the mourning posture, Nut crowned with a sun disc, and Duamutef and Imsety.<sup>3</sup>

Although the body, mummification technique, amulets and cartonnage have been subjected to extensive study, the coffin is presented in detail here for the first time.

<sup>/2/</sup> According to M. Depauw (personal communication, June 2001) hieroglyphic Book of the Dead papyri are well known for Akhmim in the Ptolemaic period, and the style of the coffin is quite plausibly also Panopolite. See further in provenence, below.

<sup>/3/</sup> The style of the cartonage resembles that of Djedhor (Ptolemaic Period, Akhmim) from the British Museum, Collection Number 29776 (Dawson and Gray 1968: 24-25, pl. XII/c.45).

It represents the mummy, standing upon a pedestal (Fig. 1), a form that was introduced in the 25<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (8<sup>th</sup> century B.C.). On the reverse, a representation of a back pillar rises from the pedestal, terminating at the bottom of the edge of the wig. As is typical of coffins of the later period of Egyptian history, there is subtle modeling of the contours of the feet, knees, and buttocks, and no suggestion of arms

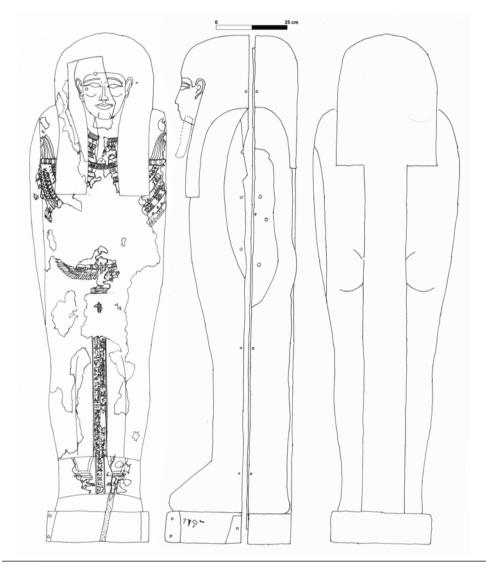


Fig. 1
The coffin of Nesmin

Сл. 1 Несминов ковчег

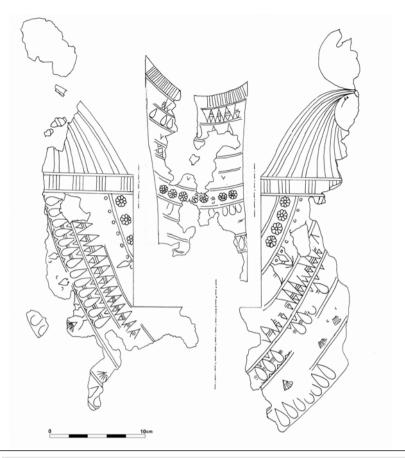


Fig. 2

The floral collar with sun disk-crowned falcon terminals

Сл. 2

Флорални овратник са завршецима у виду соколове главе са сунчевим диском

and hands. The relatively oval gilded face is surrounded by the blue wig, the lappets of which fall to the mid breast. Some two thirds of the face are separately worked and dowelled to the rest of the head. The eyebrows and eyes were prepared to receive inlay which is now only partly present in the form of dark-blue glass paste fragments. There was a hole for a false beard to be attached. The coffin dimensions are: length 182.5 cm, max. width 52 cm, max. depth (at the pedestal, when the coffin is closed) *ca.* 42 cm. According to examination, the wood is *Tamarix* sp. (Anđelković and Asensi Amoros, in press). The lid, as well as the trough, were each shaped from a single piece of wood, apart from a few relatively smaller parts on the left and right end, face, and pedestal. The wood was covered with a loosely woven

gauze-like fabric, over which a layer of gesso was applied.<sup>4</sup> The final finish consisted of polychrome (blue, green, yellow, red, black, white) decoration and gilding. In spite of the loss of the finish and the inlays, the wood is in generally good condition, with only a crack on the feet. The lower left front corner of the pedestal of the lid is lost, and the edge of the left shoulder, which was an extra piece of wood, has fallen off. Four pairs of mortise holes were cut into the edge of the box to allow the lid to be secured. The interior is neither decorated nor colored and the chisel marks are visible.

The lid is decorated with a broad six-rowed floral collar with sun disk-crowned falcon terminals (Fig. 2).<sup>5</sup> There are at least ten rows of the very same style between the lappets of the wig, but rather intended to represent a sort of necklace. The floral collar is slung around the lower torso. Below it, kneels Nut with extended arms and wings (Fig. 3). Her head is crowned with a sun disk. Two lines of text runs below her. Aside from the blue wig, gilded and polychrome decoration and inscription, the rest of the coffin was painted black. The text and decoration (with the exception of six rows of painted floral collar and text on the pedestal) were incised into the surface of the plaster, which was then gilded. Two gilded figures of Anubis reclining on top of a pylon-shaped shrine, holding a flail, are depicted on the foot section of the coffin (Fig. 4). Originally, there was a line of horizontal painted hieroglyphic text framed with double lined border on the pedestal, but it is so poorly preserved that it is now illegible.

The lid of the coffin bears two lines of vertical text (Fig. 5) that run from the midabdomen to the top of the foot. The top section of both lines is largely lost. The text is known as Book of the Dead 191 "Spell for bringing the soul to the body" (Allen 1952), but it has also been classified as belonging to the Books of Glorifications of Osiris (Goyon 1974: 78-81; Schneider 1994). Regardless of to which corpus it belongs,<sup>6</sup> it is a very rare text. Allen (1952) could cite only seventeen examples, all of which were on either Books of the Dead, or more frequently, on coffins of the

<sup>/4/</sup> As Ikram and Dodson (1998: 243) put it: "First, a single layer of linen was glued on the bare surface of the wood".

<sup>/5/</sup> See such collars on British Museum coffin BM 22941 (Dynasty 22) in Taylor (2001: 231, fig. 170). Also BM 8971 of an unnamed priestess (Dynasty 21) in Wolfenden et al. (1971: 61 no. 7); BM 29582 of Nesmin from Akhmim (Dynasty 30) in Taylor (1989: fig. 51); City of Bristol Museum H 4633 (Dynasty 21) (idem 1989: fig. 35); Berlin VÄGM 12-82 of Shep-en-Iset (Dynasty 25) in Fay (1984: 74-75).

<sup>/6/</sup> Gulden and Munro (1998) lists it as Book of the Dead rather than a "glorification" text.

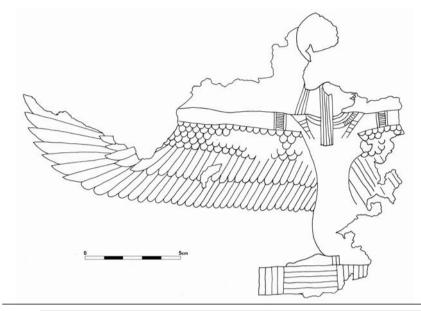


Fig. 3
Sun disk-crowned kneeling Nut with extended arms and wings

Сл. 3 Нут крунисана сунчевим диском, клечи раширених руку и крила

Persian and Ptolemaic periods.<sup>7</sup> Since that time, additional examples have been identified (Schneider 1994; Takács 1994). The text names the owner of the coffin as Nesmin, the son of Wennefer and Chay-Hathor-Imw, and the grandson of Djedhor.

Another, single line of text is centered on the foot section of the coffin, between (and protected) by two figures of Anubis (Fig. 4). It is positioned in the opposite orientation (i.e., upside down to the viewer of the coffin). The end of this text, which is a recitation of Anubis for the protection of Nesmin, is centered on the end of the upper two lines of text.

Text on the Coffin Conventions [text in brackets]: restored from other sources (text in parans): grammatical emendations

<sup>/7/</sup> See Allen (1952: 178-181) for a list of the occurrences, and more recently Gulden and Munro (1998).

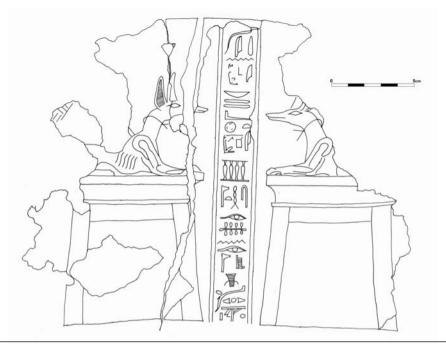


Fig. 4
Single line of text between two Anubis figures on the foot section

### Сл. 4

Натпис у једној колони између две фигуре Анубиса, на делу код стопала

### Upper texts:

### text, right:

sm3 Ns-Min...[.mi nw] Wn-nfr  $m^{c_3}$  hrw s3 mi nw Dd- $Hr^8m^{c_3}$  hrw ir n nb(t) pr n hn9 Thy Mnw  $T_3$ y-Hwt-Hr-Imw i (i) $n^{10}$  b3 i hsk [swt i ntrw] ipw nb tpw $^{11}$  cnh mi in.tn

<sup>/8/</sup> Ranke (1935: 411.12), Meulenaere (1954: 73-82).

<sup>/9/</sup> For this title, see Clère (1987: 4-5). Here, the *pr* sign has been written as the first *h*. For *nb(t) pr n Thy Mnw*, from another document from Akhmim, see Luscher (2000: 5).

<sup>/10/</sup> Here *i n b3* for *i in b3*. See Oriental Institute 9787 (P. Ryerson in Allen 1952: pl. XIX).

<sup>/11/</sup> See Allen (1952: 181 note n) for variations in nb/nbw and tp/tpw.

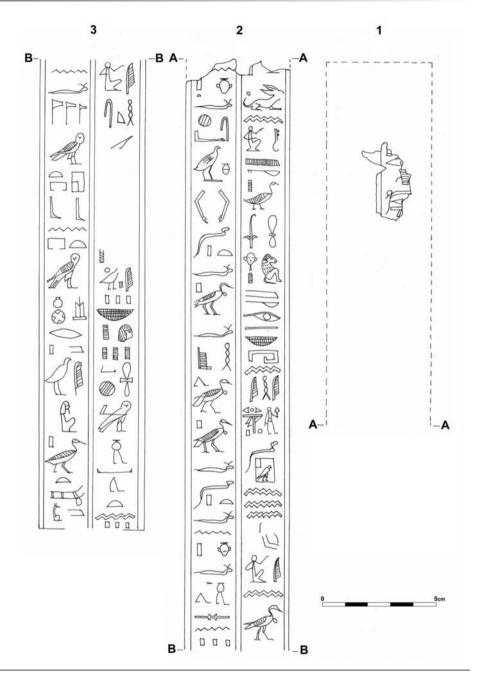


Fig. 5
Vertical text on the lid

Сл. 5 Вертикалан натпис на поклопцу

...the stoalist, Nesmin... [son of the same-titled]<sup>12</sup> Wennefer, true of voice, son of the same-titled Djedhor, true of voice, born of the lady of the house, the sistrum player of Min, Chay-Hathor-Imw,<sup>13</sup> O' you who carry off the soul, O' you who cut off [shadows, O'] all these [gods] who are over the living, come, may you bring

### text left:

[b3 n Ns-Min n.f hnm.tn n.f dt.f ndm ib.f ii b3.f n dt.f] n ib.f shnw dt.f b3.f htm b3.f  $^{14}$  dt.f  $^{15}$  ib.f  $^{16}$ in sn n.f  $^{17}$  ntrw m hwt bnbn m Iwnw r-gs Šw s3 Itm

[the soul of Nesmin to him. May you present his body to him that his heart may be glad, that his soul may come to his body and] to his heart. That his body may embrace his soul, that his soul may equip his body and his heart. Bring them to him O' gods in the temple of the Benben in Heliopolis beside Shu, son of Atum.

### Foot of coffin:

```
dd mdw in Inpw nb t3wy r-st3w (?)<sup>18</sup>
Inpw hnty sh-ntr ir (.i) s3 n Wsr sm3 Ns-Min
```

Words said by Anubis Lord of the Two Lands and Ro-setcha (?), and Anubis, Foremost of the Embalming Booth, "I make protection for the Osiris, the stoalist Nesmin".

### Provenance of the coffin

The Belgrade coffin has no sure provenance beyond its purchase by Pavle Riđički in Luxor in February, 1888. However, the family of Nesmin is known to have been from Akhmim. This origin is documented by a limestone stele of another Nesmin now in Cairo (CG 22053) (Kamal 1905: 49-50) that was discovered at Akhmim in 1885, shortly before the purchase of the Belgrade coffin. The relationship of the

<sup>/12/</sup> For the further geneology of Nesmin see Cairo stela 22053 in Kamal (1905: 49-50).

<sup>/13/</sup> See Ranke (1935: 387.22). Also see stele Cairo CG 22053 in Kamal (1905: 49-50), for an alternate writing of this name.

<sup>/14/</sup> This phrase also occurs in PT 2101a.

<sup>/15/</sup> The Belgrade coffin inserts n for m.

<sup>/16/</sup> Like a version of the spell on papyrus British Museum 9915 and another coffin (cf. Allen 1952: 178-179, 182 note o), the words dt and b3 are here reversed.

<sup>/17/</sup> For the order of these pronouns, see Allen (1952: 185 n. 14).

<sup>/18/</sup> See Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek Æ 740, also from Akhmim, for *Inpw nb t3wy r-st3w*, in Koefoed-Petersen (1936: 68). The epithet could also be *Inpw nb t3 t3 dsr* (stela from Akhmim CG 22040 in Kamal 1905: 37), or perhaps *Inpw nb t3 dsr* as on Cairo CG 22039 and 22045 from Akhmim (*idem* 1905: 37, 41).

owner of the Belgrade coffin (Nesmin) to the Nesmin of the stela is confirmed by their shared genealogy. On the Belgrade coffin, the name of Nesmin's father is Wennefer. On the stela, Wennefer is Nesmin's grandfather. Wennefer is a very common name and thus this would not be enough evidence for their relationship, however, the name of Wennefer's wife is given on both monuments is Chay-Hathor-Imw. This is a very rare name, which in association with the names of Wennefer, Djedhor, and Nesmin (table 1) is strong evidence for constructing a linked genealogy. As was common in extended genealogies, names were used repeatedly, usually being given to individuals of alternate generations. Combining the genealogies on the Belgrade coffin and Cairo stela 22053 reflects this practice. Djedhor, (Cairo 22053) the brother of Nesmin of the Belgrade coffin is named for their grandfather whose name is listed on the coffin. Nesmin, the son of Djedhor the younger (both from Cairo 22053) is named for his uncle Nesmin of the Belgrade coffin (see table 1). All men of the family held the title *sm3* "stoalist", the rank of priest who was responsible for clothing and dressing the divine cult statue.

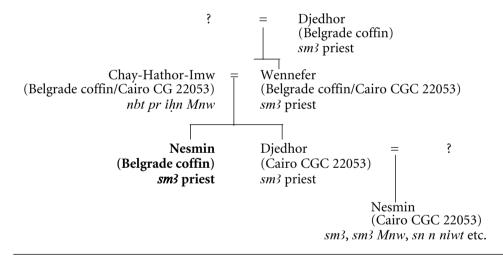


 Table 1

 Genealogy of the Family of Nesmin of Akhmim

 Табела 1

 Генеологија породице Несмина из Акмима

Since the stela of Nesmin's nephew was recovered from Akhmim, it seems likely that Nesmin's coffin also comes from that site. In the mid- and late 1880s, a great number of antiquities from Akhmim entered the antiquities market. Gaston Maspero initially worked the site in 1884 (Kamal 1905: II-III), and thereafter he put

it under the supervision of his reis Kalil (also known as Kaleel). However, from 1884 to 1888, the site was thoroughly ransacked by unauthorized diggers. Huge amounts of material were looted. As reported by Budge (1920: 86): "We arrived at Akhmîm (ancient Panopolis) early Sunday morning [December 5, 1886] and Mr. J. M. Cook stopped there for some hours to enable us to inspect the mass of Graeco-Roman and Coptic antiquities and manuscripts which had been found there a short time before we visited the town. The dealers welcomed us warmly...." It seems very likely that the Belgrade coffin was originally from Akhmim, and was among the mass of undocumented material that was removed in the late 1880s. The early Ptolemaic style of the coffin agrees well with both Allen's (1952: 185) and Schneider's (1994: 357) dating of the text that was used to decorate the coffin lid. We believe that future extraction of the Book of the Dead papyrus, *in situ*, will further confirm the identity, the provenance, and the date of the mummy and the coffin.

<sup>/19/</sup> For a brief history of the excavation, and destruction, of the site, see Kuhlmann (1983: 50-53).

### **Abbreviations**

JSAS - Journal of the Serbian Archaeological Society (Гласник Српског археолошког друштва), Belgrade

### BIBLIOGRAPHY / БИБЛИОГРАФИЈА

### Allen 1952

T. G. Allen, Additions to the Egyptian Book of the Dead. *Journal of Near Eastern Studies 11*, Chicago 1952: 177-186.

### Anđelković 1993

Б. Анђелковић, Остаци мумије из београдског Народног музеја (Remains of the Mummy from the National Museum of Belgrade). *JSAS 9*, Београд 1993: 153-158.

### Anđelković 1994 a

Б. Анђелковић, Први резултати анализе мумије из Народног музеја у Београду (The First Results of the Analysis of the Mummy from the National Museum in Belgrade). Зборник Народної музеја (Recueil du Musée National) XV-1, Београд 1994: 153-159.

### Anđelković 1994 b

Б. Анђелковић, Прилог рецентном историјату ковчега Hennufer и Zeho (Contribution to the Recent History of the Coffins of Hennufer and Zeho). Истиоријски тласник (Historical Journal 1-2), Београд 1994: 93-100.

### Anđelković 1995

Б. Анђелковић, Павле Риђички – донатор Београдске мумије: реконструкција пута на Блиски исток 1888 (Pavle Riđički – the Donor of Belgrade Mummy: A Reconstruction of his Voyage to the Near East in 1888). Годишњак за друшшвену историју (Annual of Social History II/3), Београд 1995: 329-343.

### Anđelković 1997

Б. Анђелковић, Београдска мумија (The Belgrade Mummy). Recueil des travaux de la Faculté de philosophie (Зборник Филозофскої факул $\overline{w}$ е $\overline{w}$ а A–XIX), Београд 1997: 91-104.

### Anđelković 2002 a

Б. Анђелковић, Староегипатска збирка Народног музеја у Београду (The Ancient Egyptian Collection in the National Museum of Belgrade). *JSAS 18*, Београд 2002: 211-224.

### Anđelković 2002 b

B. Anđelković, Egyptian Antiquities in the Museums of Serbia. Pp. 39-50 in Egyptian Museum Collections around the World: Studies for the Centennial of the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, eds. M. Eldamaty and M. Trad. Cairo, Cairo 2002.

### Anđelković 2003

B. Anđelković, The Belgrade Mummy: Current Research and Future Possibilities. (Београдска мумија: досадашња истраживања и будуће могућности). *JSAS 19*: Beograd 2003: 143-148.

### Anđelković and Asensi Amorós in press

B. Anđelković, M. V. Asensi Amorós, The Coffin of Nesmin: Construction and Wood Identification. *JSAS 21*, Beograd.

### Anđelković, Anđus, Stanković 1997

B. Anđelković, Lj. Anđus, S. Stanković, The Entomological and Bacteriological Analyses of the Belgrade Mummy (Ентомолошка и бактериолошка анализа Београдске мумије). *JSAS 13*, Beograd 1997: 379–384.

### **Budge 1920**

A. E. W. Budge, By Nile and Tigris, vol. 1. London, London 1920.

### Clère 1987

J. J. Clère, Le Papyrus de Nesmin. Cairo 1987.

### Čuljković, Anđelković, Stojković, Romac 2000

B. Čuljković, B. Anđelković, O. Stojković, S. Romac, PCR amplification of seven single copy nuclear genes from the Belgrade mummy (PCR амплификација седам нуклеарних гена Београдске мумије). *Archives of Biological Sciences (Архив биолошких наука 52/2)*, Beograd 2000: 77-81.

### Dawson, Gray 1968

W. R. Dawson, P. H. K. Gray, Catalogue of Egyptian Antiquities in the British Museum I: Mummies and Human Remains. London 1968.

### Fay 1984

B. Fay, Egyptian Museum Berlin. Mainz 1984.

### Goyon 1974

J. - Cl. Goyon, La Littérature Funéraire Tardive. Pp. 73-81 in *Textes et Langages de l'Égypte Pharaonique: cent cinquante annés de recherches 1822-1972. Hommage à Jean-François Champollion*. Bibliothéque d'Étude 64/3, ed. S. Sauneron, Cairo 1974.

### Gulden, Munro 1998

S. A. Gulden, I. Munro, *Bibliographie zum Altaegyptischen Totenbuch*. Studien zum Altagyptischen Totenbuch, vol. 1. Mainz. Mainz 1998.

### Ikram, Dodson 1998

S. Ikram, A. Dodson, *The Mummy in Ancient Egypt: Equipping the Dead for Eternity*. London 1998.

### Kamal 1905

A. B. Kamal, Catalogue Générale Antiquités Egyptiennes du Musée du Caire nos. 22001-22208, Steles. Cairo 1905.

### Koefoed-Petersen 1936

O. Koefoed-Petersen, Recueil des Inscriptions Hiéroglyphiques de la Gylptothéque Ny Carlsberg. Bibliotheca Aegyptiaca 6. Brussels 1936.

### Kuhlmann 1983

K. P. Kuhlmann, *Materialien zur Archäologie und Geschichte des Raume von Achmim*. Sonderschrift (Deutsches Archaologisches Institut. Abteilung Kairo) 11. Mainz 1983.

### Luscher 2000

B. Luscher, *Das Totenbuch p. Berlin P. 10474 aus Achmim.* Handschrift Agyptisches Totenbuchs vol. 6. Mainz 2000.

### Meulenaere 1954

H. de Meulenaere, Les Values du Signe A a la Basse Epoque. Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale (Le Caire) 54: Caire 1954: 73-82.

### Panić-Štorh 1997

M. Panić-Štorh, Ancient Egyptian Anthropoid Coffin from the National Museum in Belgrade. Pp. 71-87 in *Mélanges d'histoire et d'épigraphie offerts à Fanoula Papazoglou*, ed. M. Mirković. Belgrade 1997.

### Porter, Moss 1973

B. Porter, R. L. B. Moss, Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Reliefs and Paintings I, The Theban Necropolis 2. Royal Tombs and Smaller Cemeteries. Oxford 1973.

### Ranke 1935

H. Ranke, Die Ägyptischen Personennamen, vol. I. Glückstadt 1935.

### Schneider 1994

H. D. Schneider, Bringing the Ba to the Body: A Glorification Spell for Padinekhtnebef. Pp. 355-62 in *Hommages à Jean Leclant* 4. Bibliothéque d'Étude 106/4, eds. C. Berger, G. Clerc and N. Grimal. Cairo 1994.

### Takács 1994

G. Takács, La stèle funéraire de Nebetoudjat. *Bulletin du Musée Hongois des Beaux-Artes 80-81*, Budapest 1994: 9-24.

### Taylor 1989

J. Taylor, Egyptian Coffins. Shire 1989.

### Taylor 2001

J. Taylor, Death and the Afterlife in Ancient Egypt. Chicago 2001.

### Wolfenden, et al. 1971

J. Wolfenden, Treasures of the British Museum. London 1971.

Бранислав АНЂЕЛКОВИЋ Филозофски факултет, Београд

Емили ТИТЕР Оријентални институт, Универзитет у Чикагу

### НЕСМИНОВ КОВЧЕГ: ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЈА БЕОГРАДСКЕ МУМИЈЕ

Мумификоване људске остатке унутар ковчега купио је фебруара 1888. у Луксору Хаци Павле племенити Риђички Скрибешћански (1805-1893), и у родољубивој и просветитељској намери поклонио их јула 1888. Народном музеју у Београду. Упркос бројним сељењима Музеја, мумија се налазила у сталној поставци до раних 1960-их, када је, заједно са другим предметима који чине невелику Староегипатску збирку, склоњена у музејски депо. Од 1986. до 1991. мумија се налазила у депоу Галерије умјетности несврстаних земаља "Јосип Броз Тито", у тадашњем Титограду. На молбу Катедре за археологију Блиског истока Одељења за археологију Филозофског факултета у Београду, Народни музеј новембра 1991. организује повраћај мумије у свој депо, а октобра 1992. мумија је пренета у Археолошку збирку Филозофског факултета. Прва мултидисциплинарна, неинвазивна испитивања започета су маја 1993. Истраживањима Београдске мумије откривени су амулети од злата, лапис лазулија и фајанса, фајансне перле и осликани делови картонаже. Најважнији налаз чини свитак папируса, по свему судећи тзв. *Књи* а мршвих једна од ретких откривених *in situ*, под левом мишицом покојника, уз срце. Мумија је испитивана рендгеном и скенером, урађене су бројне анализе, од ДНК, преко бактериолошких и ентомолошких, до структурно-инструменталних анализа смоле и анализе текстила овоја. Утврђени су пол, године старости, здравствени и социјални статус покојника, а сада и његов идентитет. Мумиформни дводелни ковчег од тамариксовог дрвета (сл. 1) у коме се мумија налази, има висину 182,5 ст. Осликан је полихромно, а делом и позлаћен. Испод овратника са цветно-геометријским дезеном и завршецима у виду соколове главе са сунчевим диском (сл. 2), смештена је представа богиње Нут раширених крила (сл. 3). Испод ње, у две вертикалне колоне, тече, с десна на лево и одозго на доле, хијероглифски натпис (сл. 5). У питању је врло редак текст који се класификује као 191. поглавље Књийе *мршвих*, "За повратак душе у тело", или као параграф из текстова познатих као *Књи*је слављења Озириса. Како смо утврдили, име власника ковчега је Несмин ("Онај који припада богу Мину"), син Унефера и Чаи-Хатор-Иму, унук Џед-Хора, који је био свештеник задужен за одећу и облачење статуе божанства у храму. На основу стеле у Египатском музеју у Каиру потврђена је Несминова генеалогија, као и имена његовог брата Џед-Хора, названог по деди, и братанца названог Несмин по стрицу (табела 1). Породица потиче из Акхмима, а сви њени мушки припадници имали су исту свештеничку титулу. На стопи ковчега, између два лежећа Анубиса, налази се хијероглифски натпис у једној колони (сл. 4), постављен у супротном смеру у односу на претходни текст. Ради се о протективној формули бога Анубиса намењеној заштити покојника. Верујемо да ће екстракција, размотавање и ишчитавање папируса потврдити идентитет Београдске мумије - свештеника Несмина, житеља града Акхмима раноптолемејског периода. Истраживања Београдске мумије доприносе како сазнањима везаним за живот, смрт и "загробну егзистенцију" ове конкретне индивидуе, у контексту њеног изворног окружења и потпунијем разумевању културних кодова цивилизације из које потиче, тако и иновирању методологије проучавања староегипатских мумија.

### РЕЦЕНЗЕНТИ

Весна БИКИЋ, Бојана БОРИЋ-БРЕШКОВИЋ, Чедомир ВАСИЋ, Вера ВАСИЉЕВИЋ, Милоје ВАСИЋ, Вујадин ИВАНИШЕВИЋ, Јелена КОНДИЋ Милош ЈЕВТИЋ, Мирослав ЈЕРЕМИЋ, Александар ЈОВАНОВИЋ, Борислав ЈОВАНОВИЋ, Марко ПОПОВИЋ, Петар ПОПОВИЋ, Весна РАДИЋ, Деана РАТКОВИЋ, Борислав СРЕТЕНОВИЋ, Милорад СТОЈИЋ, Никола ТАСИЋ, Сава ТУТУНЦИЋ, Татјана ЦВЈЕТИЋАНИН, Јосип ШАРИЋ, Душко ШЉИВАР

ЛЕКТУРА Нада КРСТИЋ

ПРЕВОД

Мирјана ВУКМАНОВИЋ

КОРЕКТУРА

Биљана ЂОРЂЕВИЋ

**ДИЗАІН И ТЕХНИЧКО УРЕЂЕЊЕ** 

Весна ПАНАЈОТОВИЋ

КОМПЈУТЕРСКА ОБРАДА Ружица ДОЉАНЧЕВИЋ

ШТАМПА ЧУГУРА ПРИНТ

ТИРАЖ 1000

### **AUTEURS DE RECENSION**

Vesna BIKIĆ, Bojana BORIĆ-BREŠKOVIĆ, Čedomir VASIĆ, Vera VASILJEVIĆ, Miloje VASIĆ, Vujadin IVANIŠEVIĆ, Jelena KONDIĆ Miloš JEVTIĆ, Miroslav JEREMIĆ, Aleksandar JOVANOVIĆ, Borislav JOVANOVIĆ, Marko POPOVIĆ, Petar POPOVIĆ, Vesna RADIĆ, Deana RATKOVIĆ, Borislav SRETENOVIĆ, Milorad STOJIĆ, Nikola TASIĆ, Sava TUTUNDŽIĆ, Tatjana CVJETIĆANIN, Josip ŠARIĆ, Duško ŠLJIVAR

LECTRICE

Nada KRSTIĆ

TRADUCTION

Mirjana VUKMANOVIĆ

CORRECTRICE

Biljana DJORDJEVIĆ

CONCEPTION ET RÉALISATION GRAPHIQUE

Vesna PANAJOTOVIĆ

TRAITEMENT ÉLÉCTRONIQUE DU TEXT

Ružica DOLJANČEVIĆ

**IMPRIMERIE** 

**ČUGURA PRINT** 

TIRAGE

1000

CIP – Каталогизација у публикацији Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

902

ЗБОРНИК Народног музеја. Археологија = Recueil du Musèe national. Archéologie / главни и одговорни уредник Татјана Цвјетићанин. – 1983, књ. 11/1- . – Београд : Народни музеј у Београду, 1983-. – 24 cm

Повремено. – Делом наставак публикације: Зборник Народног музеја у Београду = ISSN 0522-8352 ISSN 0352-2474 = Зборник Народног музеја у Београду. Археологија COBISS.SR-ID 6397964