

Das Institut für Alte Geschichte und Altertumskunde, Papyrologie und Epigraphik,  
Universität Wien

lädt ein zum Doppel-Vortrag

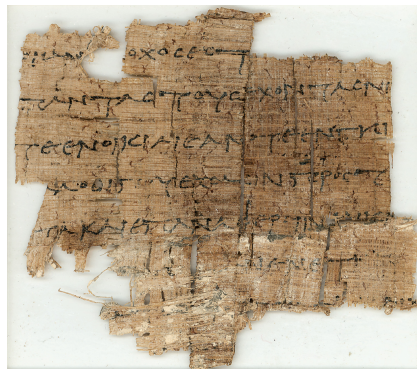
## **The finds from the Ptolemaic cemetery of Gamhud: history and new research**

**Katalin Kóthay**

Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest

The Middle Egyptian site of Gamhud was excavated in 1907 by an archaeological mission funded by a Hungarian entrepreneur, Fülöp Back. The finds included seventy painted wooden coffins with mummies and mummy trappings inside, and were divided between Cairo and Fülöp Back, who offered his share to museums in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy: the Hungarian National Museum received twenty-five coffins.

The Budapest material had been transferred to the Museum of Fine Arts in 1934, where the coffins were opened in 1936–1937. The mummies and their trappings (cartonnages and painted linen shrouds) were removed from the coffins, and third/second century BC papyri were extracted from some of the cartonnages. Recently, as part of a project to fully publish the Gamhud coffins and mummy trappings, attempts have been made to attribute the cartonnages to coffins. An investigation has been started to reveal which cartonnages contained papyri. The paper will present the results of these new investigations.



## **Die Wirtschaftspapyri von Gamhud**

**György Németh**

Universität ELTE, Budapest

Aus Kartonagen der Budapester Gamhud-Mumien sind etwa 260 beschriftete Papyrusfragmente ans Licht gekommen. Neben vielen Kleinfragmenten gibt es einige Dutzend, welche Textteile oder Listen enthalten. Am interessantesten ist ein Brief, in dem jemand über Natron im Oxyrhynchites spricht – die erste Erwähnung eines Natron-Abbaus in diesem Nomos. Weitere, noch ungeöffnete Kartonagen lassen hoffen, dass sich die Anzahl der Papyrusfragmente in Budapest noch vergrößern wird.

**Freitag, 20. Jänner 2017, 9:45 – 11:15 Uhr**  
Übungsraum Alte Geschichte, Hauptgebäude, Audimax-Gang

**Gäste herzlich willkommen!**