

The New Kingdom Hieratic Collection of the Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Firenze — “Museo Egizio”

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ABSTRACT

The New Kingdom Hieratic Collection of the “Museo Egizio” in Florence is not large, but it contains pieces of some interest. This contribution offers a general overview of the formation of the collection and the nature of its holdings; it is designed to serve as a starting point for the re-evaluation of the collection. It also offers an account of the way in which the New Kingdom Hieratic materials were acquired and details their provenience, whether known or inferred. Finally, it presents a preliminary catalogue of the items in the collection.

1. INTRODUCTION

*‘Il Museo Egizio di Firenze, come ebbi già modo di far rilevare, fin dalle sue origini, non poté mai vantare parità di ricchezza quanto ai papiri con la pregevolissima suppellettile archeologica.’*¹ Thus Giuseppe Botti commented on the lack of papyri in the “Egyptian Museum” in Florence in 1964,² in particular the lack of ‘Hieratic specimens of the Classical Pharaonic Period.’ Botti’s description

might equally be applied to the entirety of the New Kingdom Hieratic Collection, which is not large, though it does contain pieces of some interest. The aim of this contribution is to offer a general overview of the formation of the “Museo Egizio”’s collection and the nature of its holdings; it is designed to serve as a starting point for the collection’s re-evaluation.

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- ¹ Botti (1964: 221): ‘Since its origins, the Egyptian Museum of Florence, as I have already had the opportunity to point out, could never boast the same richness in papyri as in other very valuable archaeological items.’ Similarly, Ippolito Rosellini complained of his poor luck in finding inscribed documents of good quality. See Gabrieli (1926: 21; Ippolito Rosellini’s letter to Luigi Maria Ungarelli, 24th May 1833). See also Rosati (2003).
 - ² The “Egyptian Museum” in Florence forms a major part of the National Archaeological Museum. It was founded in 1855 by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Leopold II of Lorraine-Habsburg, as the “Egyptian Museum,” a traditional name that is still maintained today. At that point, the Franco-Tuscan Expedition collection was moved to the convent of the Monache of Fuligno, where it was united with the Egyptian materials from the Grand Duke’s collection (which has been transferred from the Uffizi Gallery). The “Egyptian Museum” was then merged with the “Etruscan Museum” founded in 1870. In 1880, the two sections—now called the Royal Archaeological Museum of Florence—were moved to their present location, the Medici Palazzo della Crocetta (1619–1620). For the history of the “Egyptian Museum” of Florence, see Del Francia (1991a; 1999).

2. THE NEW KINGDOM HIERATIC COLLECTION: MATERIALS, PROVENIENCE, AND ACQUISITION [A.C.]

This section will discuss the size and nature of the collection, the way in which the New Kingdom hieratic materials were acquired, as well as their provenience, whether known or inferred.

2.1. Papyri

With respect to the papyri in the collection, the situation remains the same as it was when described by Botti. Of the approximately 100 papyri preserved in the museum, those papyri that are inscribed in Hieratic and which can be dated to the New Kingdom are the 12 fragments purchased in Thebes by Ernesto Schiaparelli during his first mission to Egypt in 1884–1885.³ Originally collected in a single envelope (Botti 1964: 222), these fragments were assigned by Schiaparelli the progressive number ME7125 in the *Catalogo dei Monumenti Egiziani*.⁴ This inventory number included different documents that were subsequently divided by Botti during a review of the collection carried out in 1945–1947 (Botti 1947: 252–254) with a view to their publication. Botti retained the number that Schiaparelli assigned to the larger fragment and assigned new inventory numbers to the others, which were different in both their content and the character of their writing.⁵ He also identified the provenience of some texts from Deir el-Medina and offered

transliterations and an initial overview of their contents (Botti 1964).

2.2. Ostraca

The collection holds approximately 136 ostraca, of which 34 are inscribed in Hieratic and can be dated to the New Kingdom (the others are inscribed in hieroglyphic, demotic, greek, and coptic). As for the ostraca, problems with respect to the attribution of their original inventory numbers mean that it is often difficult or impossible to establish their provenience. This problem is common to other classes of material in the “Egyptian Museum”⁶ and arises because many of the objects that were not exhibited in 1855 at the *Cenacolo del Fuligno* (the first location of the “Egyptian Museum”) were not registered in the *Catalogo dei Monumenti Egiziani* drawn up in 1856 by Arcangelo Migliarini. They remained in storage or in the Conservator’s Office, and the information relating to them was lost. These finds were registered, often with brief descriptions and without indications of their dimensions, in the *Supplemento all’inventario esistente dei monumenti egiziani conservati nel gabinetto del Conservatore e nel magazzino del Museo*⁷ drawn up by Schiaparelli in 1878 as volume IV of the Catalogue. This volume gave an account of the exact contents of the collection at that point.

Even Schiaparelli, who later recorded gifts and acquisitions between 1882 and 1894, did not include in the Catalogue all the finds he acquired during his missions to Egypt, as noted by Pier

3 On Schiaparelli as the Director of the “Egyptian Museum” of Florence and on his missions to Egypt, see Del Francia (2008); Guidotti (2008).

4 Inv. No. 47125 (ME7125). Objects will be presented with their current Inventory Number (Inv. No.) from the *Registro Cronologico d’Entrata* (Register of Materials Entering the Museum) of the Archaeological Museum of Florence, along with the number they were assigned in the *Catalogo dei Monumenti Egiziani* (Catalogue of Egyptian Monuments), drawn up by Michele Arcangelo Migliarini in 1856 and continued by his successors until the present (volumes I–VIII), specified by the initials “ME”. On Migliarini, see Nieri Calamari (1931). For the complex history of the inventory of the museum’s collections, see Arbeid & Leonini (2019: exp. 45, note 24). I would like to thank Barbara Arbeid for her help in understanding the complex history of the Museum’s Catalogue.

5 Inv. No. 50057–50066a–b (ME10057–10066a–b).

6 The same problem is common to vases, ushabtis, and other materials: Del Francia (1991b); Del Francia (2016).

7 Supplement to the Existing Inventory of Egyptian Monuments Preserved in the Curator’s Office.

Roberto Del Francia (2006: 8–9). The revision of the Catalogue carried out by Giuseppe Botti in the 1940s brought further confusion; many objects had by this time lost their inventory numbers⁸ and were not recognizable from their cursory description in the Catalogue, and were as such recorded as ‘not found.’⁹ A new inventory number was assigned to these pieces (not just to those pieces that had previously not been properly inventoried) and the numerical values assigned to the finds were redistributed randomly by class. Del Francia subsequently tried to solve this problem with a revision of the collection catalogue in 1972–1980 (Del Francia 1991b: 8), but was not always able to fully resolve the situation (Del Francia 1991b: no. 95). In our review of the collection, we first followed the numbers present on the object if coeval with the *Catalogo dei Monumenti Egiziani*. Where the numbers displayed variations, we followed the latest revision carried out by Del Francia,¹⁰ since he took into account all the museum’s documents, including those in the archive. Where it remained impossible to reach an unambiguous conclusion, we decided to retain the numbers assigned to objects by Giuseppe Botti (preceded by a B. to avoid confusion). In this way, it becomes possible to examine the materials and their provenience.

- (1) A group of nine ostraca—Inv. No. 42616–42617, 42619–42625 (ME2616–2617, ME2619–2625)—form part of the older acquisitions brought to Florence by Ippolito Rosellini.¹¹ Inv. No. 42627 (ME2627), a

limestone ostracon purchased by the Franco-Tuscan Expedition, was then reassembled by Botti with Inv. No. 42623 (ME2623). The number ME2627 was then reused by Botti to register another limestone ostracon with no clear information about its acquisition and provenience. Two ostraca—Inv. No. 42618 and 42626 (ME2618 and 2626)—are part of the Ricci collection (Guidotti 2011), but the number of Inv. No. 42626 (ME2626), a small limestone ostracon as described in the Catalogue, was probably replaced by Botti, who could not find ME2626, with a small pottery ostracon without a clear provenience. Finally, a group of Ramesside limestone ostraca should also be mentioned; these form part of the antiquities purchased by the Franco-Tuscan Expedition in Egypt in 1828–1829 and are inscribed both with markings and illustrations of furniture.¹²

- (2) Six ostraca—Inv. No. 47137–47142 (ME7137–7142)—form part of the antiquities purchased by Schiaparelli during his first mission to Egypt in 1884–1885. The entry in the *Catalogo dei Monumenti Egiziani* mentions six hieratic ostraca and fragments, leading us to infer that some pieces were not assigned a proper inventory number at the time. The provenance of these finds is said to be *Tebe (necropoli)*, indicating that they are from Western Thebes. Unfortunately, Botti, who probably did not recognize the correct correspondence between some of these

8 Astorre Pellegrini (1906), publishing a group of Coptic ostraca, complained of the lack of information or tags that could be used to identify these ostraca in the *Catalogo dei Monumenti Egiziani*. Pellegrini traces back his numbers 1, 4–9, 11, 13, 15–17 to the ostraca Inv. No. 47143–47152, 47455–47456 (ME7143–7152, 7455–7456) purchased by Schiaparelli. His numbers 2, 3, 10, 12, and 14 (No. Inv. 45635, 45636, 45634, 45631 and 45630–ME5635, 5636, 5634, 5631, 5630) are said to have been found in stores without information, though they are probably from Thebes. As a result of the work carried out for the present article, we now know that ME5635 and ME5630 were part of the antiquities purchased by the Franco-Tuscan Expedition, as they are mentioned by Migliarini (1831: 103–104, no. 115–116).

9 In a manuscript by Botti preserved in the Museum, 2500 objects are listed as ‘not found.’ Among the ostraca not found at that time were Inv. No. 42626, 47143–47144, 47146–47152, 48135–48144 (ME2626, 7143–7144, 7146–7152, 8135–8144).

10 Where they differ, we indicate both the present Inv. Nos. and those used by Botti.

11 On the Franco-Tuscan Expedition to Egypt, see Betrò (2010; 2013) with bibliography.

12 Inv. No. 42628–42633 (ME2628–2633). Killen & Weiss (2009, 140–142, 145–154: ME2628–2630).



Fig. 1. Ostraca inscribed with the story of *Khonsuemheb and the ghost*, Inv. No. 42616–42617—ME2616–2617 (Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Firenze, Direzione regionale Musei della Toscana).

original pieces and their numbers, reused the inventory numbers for other ostraca. More recently, Del Francia has tried to rectify these substitutions, but with mixed results, such that doubts remain concerning their identification.¹³ Inv. No. 47138 (ME7138) is said by Del Francia (1991b: 9, no. 10) to be of unknown provenience.

(3) Two ostraca in silex and one in limestone—Inv. No. 48503–48505 (ME8503–8505)—form part of the bequest by the Cav. Olimpio Bartolucci, General Consul of Sweden, and were acquired by the museum in 1892.¹⁴ We possess no information about their provenience.

¹³ Inv. No. 47139 (ME7139) = B. 8139; Inv. No. 47140 (ME7140) = B. ?; Inv. No. 47141 (ME7141) = B. 8135; Inv. No. 47142 (ME7139) = B. 8142.

¹⁴ Archivio del Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Firenze, b. 1, Museo egizio. Carteggio scientifico dal 1880 al 1894, f. 4, Legato Bartolucci (anno 1892), Pos. A/1. In the *Catalogo dei Monumenti Egiziani* and in the documents in the archive, these ostraca are all described as ‘ciottoli del deserto’ (desert pebbles) or silex. Initial work on Bartolucci’s bequest, including the listing of objects, was carried out in March–April 1892 by the Director of the Museum, Luigi Milani; by the Inspector, Giuseppe Sordini; and by the Oreste Marraccini. Ernesto Schiaparelli was in Egypt until 20th April 1892, and was only involved in the final stage of this work. This might explain the incorrect identification of the material.

- (4) As to the last 13 ostraca—B. 8136 and Inv. No. 49537, 49544–49553, 49562 (ME9537, 9544–9553, 9562)—it is impossible at the moment to determine their acquisition history or their provenience. Again, they were partly replaced by Del Francia, trying to fix the incorrect identification made by Botti.¹⁵

2.3. Other materials

We can complete our picture of the collection's hieratic holdings with an overview of inscriptions on other materials:

- (5) Inv. No. 42634 (ME2634): cover of a wooden box, inscribed with an inventory related to a man called Amennakht. It forms part of the collection of antiquities purchased during the Franco-Tuscan Expedition in 1828–1829.
- (6) Inv. No. 46394 (ME6394): sandstone block, depicting Ramesses II before Amun, probably from the temple erected by Ramesses IV in the Asasif valley.¹⁶ The construction of this temple was continued by Ramesses IV's two successors, Ramesses V and VI, but never completed. There is a hieratic graffito of Sethmes, a scribe and the son of Ameniotef, on the block.¹⁷ It was purchased by Ernesto Schiaparelli during his first mission to Egypt (1884–1885).
- (7) A group of wooden stick ushabtis, dated to the 17th–18th Dynasties; their texts are written in Hieratic. Three of the ushabtis form part of the antiquities collected during the Franco-Tuscan Expedition in Egypt in 1828–1829,¹⁸ while two were purchased by Schiaparelli in 1884–1885.¹⁹

- (8) We should also mention a small leather fragment bearing a hieratic inscription (Inv. No. 47126—ME7126), purchased by Schiaparelli in 1884–1885 and dated by Botti in his inventory sheets to the 20th Dynasty. The piece was damaged during restoration work by E. Caudana in 1942 and is now lost.²⁰

3. THE NEW KINGDOM HIERATIC COLLECTION: PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF THE MATERIALS [F.C.]

3.1. Papyri

All the papyri were purchased by Ernesto Schiaparelli in 1884–1885 at Thebes and probably came from Deir el-Medina. All this material dates to the Ramesside period.

Inv. No. 47125 (ME7125)

h. 11 cm

l. 20 cm

Bibl.: Botti (1964: 225–226, pl. 112–113).

Fragment of a letter (four lines on the recto, six on the verso).

Inv. No. 50057 (ME10057)

h. 5.7 cm

l. 2.5 cm

Bibl.: Botti (1964: 225, pl. 108–109).

Fragment of a letter (two lines on both recto and verso).

Inv. No. 50058 (ME10058)

h. 2.4 cm

l. 8.5 cm

Bibl.: Botti (1964: 225, pl. 110–111).

¹⁵ Inv. No. 49551 (ME9551) = B. 7139; Inv. No. 49552 (ME9552) = B. 7142; Inv. No. 49553 (ME9553) = B. 7140.

¹⁶ PM 2², n° 424–426; Budka (2009: 17–45).

¹⁷ Schiaparelli (1887: 510–511, no. 1800). For the reading of the name Sethmes, see *infra* 3.3. In the *Catalogo dei Monumenti Egiziani*, the piece is said to be from a tomb.

¹⁸ Inv. No. 42370–42372 (ME2370–2372): Cavillier (2016: 21–26).

¹⁹ Inv. No. 46552–46553 (ME6552–6553): Cavillier (2016: 27–30).

²⁰ Archivio del Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Firenze, B. 172, Sopr. Antichità Etruria, POS. 7, 7/1, 1925–1950, Firenze, 24 giugno 1942, XX°. On Emilia Caudana, see Boffula Alimeni (2020: 45–57).

Fragment of a letter (one line on the recto, two on the verso).

Inv. No. 50059 (ME10059)

h. 2.6 cm

l. 10 cm

Bibl.: Botti (1964: 225, pl. 110–111).

Fragment of a letter (one line on the recto, two on the verso).

Inv. No. 50060 (ME10060)

h. 5.3 cm

l. 2.5 cm

Bibl.: Botti (1964: 224, pl. 106–107).

Fragment of a literary text (?) with red punctuation (four lines on the recto, one on the verso).

Inv. No. 50061 (ME10061)

h. 5.8 cm

l. 2.1 cm

Bibl.: Botti (1964: 224, pl. 106–107).

Some signs across three lines.

Inv. No. 50062 (ME10062)

h. 9 cm

l. 4.5 cm

Bibl.: Botti (1964: 223, pl. 106–107).

Three lines, probably religious in content.

Inv. No. 50063 (ME10063)

h. 4.2 cm

l. 2.1 cm

Bibl.: Botti (1964: 224, pl. 106–107).

Fragment of a journal (four lines on the recto and three lines on the verso).

Inv. No. 50064 (ME10064)

h. 3 cm

l. 3.3 cm

Bibl.: Botti (1964: 224–225, pl. 106–107).

Small fragment (with a line on the recto, forming part of the name of Ramesses, and one line on the verso).

Inv. No. 50065 (ME10065)

h. 5.1 cm

l. 2.5 cm

Bibl.: Botti (1964: 224, pl. 106–107).

Fragment of a religious (?) text (with one line on the recto and four lines on the verso).

Inv. No. 50066a (ME10066a)

h. 11.3 cm

l. 13 cm

Bibl.: Botti (1964: 223, pl. 102–105).

Fragment of an administrative account (three lines on both recto and verso).

Inv. No. 50066b (ME10066b)

h. 17.5 cm

l. 7.5 cm

Bibl.: Botti (1964: 223, pl. 102–105).

Fragment of an administrative account (ten lines on the recto, eight lines on the verso).

3.2. Ostraca

None of the ostraca derive from excavations; they are all the result of acquisitions. Their original provenience is the Western Theban area. On the basis of the content of some, we can easily recognize the village of Deir el-Medina as their place of origin (e.g., inv. 42619–42621; 42625; 42628–42630; 47137). All of this material dates to the Ramesside period.

Inv. No. 42616 (ME2616)

h. 30 cm

diam. 13 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition

Bibl.: Erman (1880: 98–99); *LES* 91, 9–93, 12; Von Beckerath (1992: 90–107)

Thirteen lines written on the recto containing the story of *Khonsuemheb and the ghost*.

Inv. No. 42617 (ME2617)

h. 28.5 cm

l. 21 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition

Bibl.: Erman (1880: 98–99); *LES* 91, 9–93, 12; Von Beckerath (1992: 90–107)

Ten lines written on the recto containing the story of *Khonsuemheb and the ghost*.

Inv. No. 42618 (ME2618)

h. 15.3 cm

l. 13.8 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition

Bibl.: unpublished.

List of foods and their quantities written in two columns: six lines in the first column, five lines in the second one. There are visible traces of a single line on the verso.

Inv. No. 42619 (ME2619)

h. 30.9 cm

l. 19.5 cm

Limestone

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition

20th Dynasty (Ramesses III?)

Bibl.: Erman (1880: 96–97); Černý & Gardiner (1957: 12, pl. XXXIX–XXXIXA, no. 2); Wolterman (1996: 147–170).

Thirteen lines on the recto and twelve lines on the verso. Black punctuation on the recto and on the upper part of the verso.

Recto and upper part of the verso: school text, praise of the profession of scribe.

Verso: visit of a vizier to the workmen's community of Deir el-Medina.

Inv. No. 42620 (ME2620)

h. 13.2 cm

l. 22 cm

Limestone

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition

20th Dynasty (Ramesses III)

Bibl.: Erman (1880: 97); *KRI* 5, 467; Helck (1965: 345); Allam (1973: 147 no. 143, pl. 34–35).

Six lines of text. A record of the transfer of a storehouse from one workman to another workman in front of several named witnesses.

Inv. No. 42621 (ME2621)

h. 17.9 cm

l. 20.2 cm

Limestone

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition

20th Dynasty (Ramesses III?)

Bibl.: Allam (1973: 148–149 no. 144, pl. 36–39); *KRI* 5, 478, 14–480, 4.

Ten lines on the recto and eleven on the verso containing a report about the inspection of tombs.

Inv. No. 42622 (ME2622)

h. 20 cm

l. 9.8 cm

Limestone

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition

Bibl.: unpublished.

Eight lines on the recto and ten on the verso containing a hymn to Theban gods.

Inv. No. 42623 (ME2623)

h. 15.9 cm

l. 17 cm

Limestone

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition

Bibl.: unpublished.

Six lines comprising the medico-magical spell attested in pChester-Beatty V (verso 6,5–6,10)²¹.

Inv. No. 42624 (ME2624)

h. 25.7 cm

l. 14.2 cm

Limestone

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition

Bibl.: Farina (1931–1932: 316–317); Černý & Gardiner (1957: pl. CXI).

21 Gardiner (1935: pl. 29).

Ten lines on the recto and six on the verso bearing part of two school texts: pAnastasi I (VI, 5–VIII, 3)²² and the first section of the *Kemyt* (in two columns)²³.

Inv. No. 42625 (ME2625)

h. 5.5 cm
l. 13.3 cm
Limestone

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition
Bibl.: Erman (1880: 97–98); Spiegelberg (1902: 327–328); Allam (1973: 149–150, pl. 34–35); *KRI* 5, 501, 5–9.

Four lines on the recto and one on the verso concerning a quarrel between two workmen from Deir el-Medina.

Inv. No. 42626 (ME2626)

h. 2.9 cm
l. 3 cm
Acquisition: unknown
Pottery
Bibl.: unpublished.

Some numbers on two short lines.

Inv. No. 42627 (ME2627)

h. 12 cm
l. 19.5 cm
Limestone
Acquisition: unknown
Bibl.: unpublished.

Four lines with red punctuation bearing a magical text.

Inv. No. 42628 (ME2628)

h. 11.5 cm
l. 20.3 cm
Limestone
Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition
Bibl.: Killen & Weiss (2009: 145–150).

An order for pieces of furniture or a receipt for the sale/manufacture of pieces of furniture.

Inv. No. 42629 (ME2629)

h. 9.2 cm
l. 14 cm
Limestone

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition
Bibl.: Killen & Weiss (2009: 151–152).

An order for pieces of furniture or a receipt for the sale/manufacture of pieces of furniture.

Inv. No. 42630 (ME2630)

h. 9.5 cm
l. 12 cm
Limestone

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition
Bibl.: Killen & Weiss (2009: 153–154).

An order for pieces of furniture or a receipt for the sale/manufacture of pieces of furniture.

Inv. No. 42631 (ME2631)

h. 16 cm
l. 21.5 cm
Limestone

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition
Bibl.: unpublished.

Ostrakon with numerals on both the recto and verso.

Inv. No. 42632 (ME2632)

h. 9.7 cm
l. 13 cm
Limestone

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition
Bibl.: unpublished.

Ostrakon with numerals on both the recto and verso.

Inv. No. 42633 (ME2633)

h. 7 cm
l. 10 cm
Limestone

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition
Bibl.: unpublished.

²² Fischer-Elfert (1983: 64–79).

²³ Posener (1951: pl. 1).

Ostrakon with a representation of funeral equipment and numerals.

Inv. No. 47137 (ME7137)

h. 12 cm

l. 16 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: probably purchased by Schiaparelli, 1884–1885, Thebes

Bibl.: unpublished.

List of workmen.

Inv. No. 47138 (ME7138)

h. 21 cm

l. 31 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: unknown

Bibl.: unpublished.

A fragment from the first section of the *Kemyt*²⁴.

Inv. No. 47139 (ME7139)

h. 7 cm

l. 9.5 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: probably purchased by Schiaparelli, 1884–1885, Thebes

Bibl.: unpublished.

Two lines of a receipt for borrowing a pick.

Inv. No. 47140 (ME7140)

h. 6 cm

l. 6.5 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: probably purchased by Schiaparelli, 1884–1885, Thebes

Bibl.: unpublished.

Three lines of a school exercise.

Inv. No. 47141 (ME7141)

h. 11.5

l. 9

Limestone

Acquisition: probably purchased by Schiaparelli, 1884–1885, Thebes

Bibl.: unpublished.

Magical text on six lines.

Inv. No. 47142 (ME7142)

h. 9 cm

l. 9.5 cm

Limestone

Acquisition: probably purchased by Schiaparelli, 1884–1885, Thebes

Bibl.: unpublished.

List of food written in red ink on the recto (eight lines) and the verso (twelve lines).

B8136

h. 17.5 cm

l. 15.4 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: unknown

Bibl.: unpublished.

Twelve lines of a non-literary text.

Inv. No. 48503 (ME8503)

h. 10 cm

l. 14 cm

Silex

Acquisition: bequest of the Cav. Olimpio Bartolucci

Bibl.: unpublished.

Three lines of a non-literary text whose ink is extremely faded.

Inv. No. 48504 (ME8504)

h. 8.5 cm

l. 9.5 cm

Silex

Acquisition: bequest of the Cav. Olimpio Bartolucci

Bibl.: unpublished.

Four lines of a non-literary text whose ink is extremely faded.

²⁴ Posener (1951: pl. 1).

Inv. No. 48505 (ME8505)

h. 15.7 cm

l. 11 cm

Limestone

Acquisition: bequest of the Cav. Olimpio Bartolucci

Bibl.: unpublished.

Magical text on sixteen lines on the recto and thirteen on the verso. The text is extremely faded.

Inv. No. 49537 (ME9537)

h. 6 cm

l. 7 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: unknown

Bibl.: unpublished.

Jar label on two lines.

Inv. No. 49544 (ME9544)

h. 8.3 cm

l. 7.4 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: unknown

Bibl.: unpublished.

Jar label on two lines.

Inv. No. 49545 (ME9545)

h. 7.9 cm

l. 5.6 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: unknown

Bibl.: unpublished.

Jar label on two lines.

Inv. No. 49546 (ME9546)

h. 7.2 cm

l. 5.8 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: unknown

Bibl.: unpublished.

Jar label on two lines.

Inv. No. 49547 (ME9547)

h. 5.5 cm

l. 6.2 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: unknown

Bibl.: unpublished.

Jar label on one line.

Inv. No. 49548 (ME9548)

h. 10 cm

l. 6 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: unknown

Bibl.: unpublished.

Jar label on two lines.

Inv. No. 49549 (ME9549)

h. 7.3 cm

l. 7.7 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: unknown

Bibl.: unpublished.

Jar label on one line.

Inv. No. 49550 (ME9550)

h. 9.6 cm

l. 10.5 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: unknown

Bibl.: unpublished.

Jar label on one line.

Inv. No. 49551 (ME9551)

h. 9.5 cm

l. 6.5 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: unknown

Bibl.: unpublished.

Remains of a few signs on two lines.

Inv. No. 49552 (ME9552)

h. 8.7 cm

l. 7.5 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: unknown

Bibl.: unpublished.

Jar label on two lines.

Inv. No. 49553 (ME9553)

h. 9.8 cm

l. 7.4 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: unknown

Bibl.: unpublished.

A single line consisting of a few signs.

Inv. No. 49562 (ME9562)

h. 7.5 cm

l. 8.7 cm

Pottery

Acquisition: unknown

Bibl.: unpublished.

Two lines with the final part of a cartouche.

3.3. Other materials**Inv. No. 42634 (ME2634)**

h. 41.5 cm

l. 23.9 cm

20th Dynasty

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition

Provenance: probably Deir el Medina

Bibl.: unpublished.

Wooden lid of a box inscribed with an inventory related to Amennakht.

Inv. No. 46394 (ME6394)

h. 29 cm

l. 43 cm

19th–20th Dynasty

Acquisition: Schiaparelli purchase, 1884–1885, Thebes

Bibl.: Schiaparelli (1887: 510–511, no. 1800); PM 2², n° 425.Two line graffito traced on a temple relief of Ramesses II by the scribe Sethmes.²⁵**Inv. No. 42370 (ME2370)**

h. 9 cm

l. 2.3 cm

Wood

Stick ushabti

17th Dynasty

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition

Bibl.: Cavillier (2016: 21–22, no.1).

Seven lines bearing spell 6 of the *Book of the Dead*.**Inv. No. 42371 (ME2371)**

h. 8.7 cm

l. 2 cm

Wood

Stick ushabti

17th Dynasty

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition

Bibl.: Cavillier (2016: 23–24, no. 2).

Six lines bearing spell 6 of the *Book of the Dead*.**Inv. No. 42372 (ME2372)**

h. 17.5 cm

l. 3.7 cm

Wood

Stick ushabti

17th Dynasty

Acquisition: Franco-Tuscan Expedition

Bibl.: Cavillier (2016: 25–26, no. 3).

Eight lines bearing the names of the owner and his family.

Inv. No. 46552 (ME6552)

h. 11 cm

l. 2.4 cm

Wood

Stick ushabti

17th Dynasty

Acquisition: Schiaparelli purchase, 1884–1885, Thebes

Bibl.: Cavillier (2016: 27–28, no. 4).

Seven lines bearing spell 6 of the *Book of the Dead*.

²⁵ Schiaparelli (1887: 511) reads wrongly Thutmose.

Inv. No. 46553 (ME6553)

h. 11.5 cm

l. 3 cm

Wood

Stick ushabti

17th Dynasty

Acquisition: Schiaparelli purchase, 1884–1885, Thebes

Bibl.: Cavillier (2016: 29–30, no. 5).

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4. FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

This contribution has provided an initial overview of the nature and content of the New Kingdom Hieratic materials in the Egyptian Department of the National Archaeological Museum of Florence. Federico Contardi is in charge of the study of the unpublished materials in this collection. Publication of these materials is planned in due course.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Dr. Craig Alexander for improving the English of this paper.

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