

Since 2010 the Egyptian Museum has occupied two floors of this tower block, the so-called Kroch-House. This first tower block of Leipzig was built in 1927/28 on behalf of the Jewish banking family Kroch. In those days the building was a famous bank and the property of the family Kroch. In 1938, the National Socialists deported Hans Kroch (1887 - 1970) to the concentration camp Buchenwald. To avoid imprisonment or death Hans Kroch gave up all his claims to ownership. Afterwards the building hosted various institutions during GDR-times, it has been used by the University Leipzig since the 1960s. In recent years, the building was completely refurbished.

The museum inventory with 6000 originals originates from excavation campaigns led by Georg Steindorff (1861 - 1951) at the beginning of the twentieth century. Georg Steindorff does not just get credit for setting up the collection, from 1893 to 1934 the Egyptologist held a chair at the University of Leipzig. Steindorff gave lectures for students and presented the exhibits to the public. Although the Jewish researcher had converted to Christianity, he became a victim of the Nazi-terror and had to emigrate to the USA in 1939. He was accompanied by his wife Elise, daughter Hilde and the grandsons Thomas and Rolf. Steindorff's sister Lucie was gassed in Bernburg, in 1942. Prior to his emigration the Egyptologist sold more than 300 objects from his private collection to the University. Thanks to the Jewish Claims Conference in 2011, they are still open to guests and students. His grandson Thomas Hemer, who died in Nevada on the 5th of March 2013, had visited the Egyptian Museum Leipzig on multiple occasions. For him the visit of his grandfather's legacy was a very special moment.

### ROOM 101 - STATUES AND RELIEFS

Our guided tour through the Egyptian Museum begins in the large exhibition hall (Room 101), in which reliefs and statues from Pharaonic and Post-Pharaonic Egypt are displayed. Beginning with **display cases 1 – 5** the objects are arranged chronologically. The first relief fragments date back to the Old Kingdom, when Egypt became established as a united state under a stable kingship. The royal statuettes and fragments (**display case 19**), private statuettes and statues (**display cases 20, 21, 25, 26, 27**), the almost complete funerary equipment of the scribe Nefer-Ihi (**display cases 23, 24**) as well as the statues and servant figures from the tomb of the priest Djascha (**display case 22**) belong to the age of great pyramid constructors like Khufu, Khafra and Menkaure. **Display case 20** contains another servant figure, the so-called „Beautiful miller of Leipzig“. Particular attention should be paid to the face fragment of a statue of Pharaoh Khafra (**display case 18**), which is composed of seven pieces. During the excavation campaign in the necropolis of Giza in 1909/1910 no completely preserved image of this king had been found, but countless fragments of different statues were recovered.

Only a few fragments could be properly assembled, so that an impression of the original composition seldom arises, as in this case. The chronological guided tour continues with stelae and memorial stones from the Middle Kingdom (**display case 6**), followed by relief fragments and stelae from the New Kingdom (**display cases 7 - 11**). The seated figure and the block statue of Ruju, the deputy of the viceroy of Kush (**display case 28**), belong to the same timeframe. A replica of the head of a statue of queen Nefertiti from the Amarna Period is located in corner **display case 30**. **Display case 15** features the statue head of an official and the standing figure of a man with an image of a deity. The fragmentary statue of a man holding a sistrum and the statue of a man with a stela named Minmose from the New Kingdom are exhibited in **display case 16**. The head as well as the shoulder section of Minmose, are modern reconstructions. **Display case 17** holds royal statuettes from the Middle and New Kingdom. The Hathor-cow with sphinx (**display case 14**) dating to the Late Period belongs to the later exhibits. The guided tour through the hall ends in room 101 with the reliefs and stelae of the Greco-Roman period (**display cases 12**) and the Arab occupation of Egypt (**display cases 13**).

### ROOM 106

To reach the mezzanine, you can use both stairs to the right or left of the main entrance. Special exhibitions take place here.

### ROOM 107 - DEVELOPMENT OF WRITING

From the mezzanine one can access the writing room. In the wall case (**display case 2**) the development of Egyptian writing is contrasted to the Mesopotamian writing system. Our collection possesses a representative cross-section of the different text genres as well as drawings on ostraca („sherds“). The sherds with drawings, the so-called „figural ostraca“, can be seen in **display case 3**. The numerous hieratic and hieroglyphic ostraca of the New Kingdom are exhibited in **display case 4**. Sherds with Demotic and Coptic inscriptions from the Greek and Arabic periods can be seen in **display case 5**.

### ROOM 111 - PREHISTORIC AND EARLY HISTORIC TIMES

Room 111 is located opposite to the writing room, and is likewise accessible from the mezzanine. Here objects from the prehistoric and early historic time of Egypt are on display. The most important examples of the Predynastic pottery of the Nagada-Period are presented in **display case 1**. In addition a range of high-quality vessels made of calcite-alabaster, limestone and various hard stones are on display (**display case 2**). In **display case 3**, next to the cosmetic palettes used for grinding eye make-up, you can see gaming pieces made of ivory, cylinder seals, and necklaces made of various materials. Early stone tools and other grave finds can be viewed in **display case 4**. **Display case 5** shows finds from Tarchan (50 kilometres south of Cairo), i.e. a clay coffin with holes.

### ROOM 112 - NUBIA (Aniba and Kerma)

The door on the right side of the fountain leads to a beautiful room with wooden wall panelling and a stuccoed ceiling with griffins.

Findings from Nubia are displayed in the single compartments. Nubia, which partly belonged to the republic Sudan, was an area of colonisation for the Egyptians, supplier of raw materials as well as a station for diverse trading routes.

Besides the items from Kerma (**display case 2**), most of the objects of the Leipzig collection come from Aniba in Lower Nubia (**display case 1**). The barrel-shaped clay coffin in **display case 3** was excavated by Georg Steindorff and his team 1912 in Aniba.

### ROOM 113 - FUNERARY EQUIPMENT OF HERISHEF-HOTEP

The entire room is devoted to the funerary equipment of the priest Herishef-hotep, who lived during the end of the First Intermediate Period. The tomb inventory of Herishef-hotep comprises two box-shaped coffins and burial objects. The Egyptians put two or three coffins into one another to protect the mummified body. In the center of the room stands the narrow inner coffin (**display case 6**) with a copy of the lid of the outer coffin displayed over it. The head of the deceased once laid on a headrest. Under the inner coffin lies the base of the outer coffin. The likewise colourfully-painted outer coffin is arranged in its individual components around the inner coffin. The original lid of the outer coffin (**display case 2**), the long sides (**display cases 5, 7**) and the narrow sides (**display cases 8, 9**) are exhibited in single display cases. Both coffins show hieroglyphic inscriptions and motifs expressing the wishes of the deceased for a life after death and the receipt of offerings.

The mummy mask of the priest is displayed in **display case 10**, together with four vessels and model sandals, all of them belonging to the funerary equipment. Furthermore the tomb owner was provided with two wooden figurines, a kitchen model, a granary model (**display case 11**) and four boat models (**display cases 1, 4**), as well as sticks and bows (**display case 3**). Jewellery and parts of the mummy bandages are on display under glassframes on the wall.

### STAIRCASE

An internal staircase leads from the mezzanine floor to the second upper floor. There is a built-in show case (**display case 1**) with items from the Greek and Arab periods below the stairs - thus pieces from post classical-Pharaonic times. The corresponding drawers on the right side contain coins, remains of fabrics or clothes, and papyrus fragments.

The topic of the display case above the staircase is the reception of ancient Egypt. Ancient Egyptian motifs are being picked up in modern times and passed on worldwide in the form of objects of utility, decorative items, souvenirs, replicas or fakes (**display case 2**).

### ROOM 205 - MODELS AND MASTABAS

From the staircase you arrive at the second floor. As you enter the first room, you face the model of a pyramid with a funerary temple complex (**display case 1**). The original structure is located in Abusir and was erected for Sa-hu-re, a pharaoh of the fifth dynasty. Next to the pyramid model, the model of the mastaba-tomb of Tep-em-anch from the Old Kingdom is displayed (**display case 5**). Mastabas were tombs of members of the Egyptian elite at that time. A relief and a

false-door of Seshem-nefer from his tomb in Giza (**display case 4**) are also exhibited in this room. Two wooden figurines of the god Upuaut on a standard (**display cases 2, 3**) guide the visitor to the funerary cult room.

### ROOM 210 - FUNERARY CULT

Egyptian concepts of the hereafter together with the associated funerary and embalming rituals are thematised in this room and exemplified by mummy finds (**display case 1, 4, 6**). Egyptian mummification rites and similar Roman rites are represented by the mummies (**display cases 1 and 6**). A complete display of the coloured coffin and the mummy of Ta-dit-Usir can be seen in **display case 4**. Items from the funerary cult as well as mummy masks from different epochs are exhibited in **display case 3**. Mummies of sacred animals in **display case 5** demonstrate the importance of the cult of the gods. Since the Late Period, statuettes of Ptah-Sokar-Osiris with feather crowns and grain in the bases stood in the tombs, so the deceased would be young and healthy in his new existence. The long sides of the Late Period wooden coffin of a man called Iret-Hor-iru are mounted on the wall (**display cases 2, 7**).

### ROOM 201 - STOREROOM

Opposite to the funerary cult room and behind the pyramid model is the accessible storeroom. Since the Egyptian Museum functions as a display and training collection for students, objects are presented here in a kind of show-depot. **Display case 1** provides an overview of the worship centres of Egyptian deities along the Nile. Occasionally the design of the display cases corresponds to specific subject groups or object groups; thus there are display cases with scarabs (**2**), amulets, seals and models (**11**), shabtis (**12**) and jewellery (**43**). **Display cases 23 and 24** show a compilation of cosmetic utensils. The development of Egyptian ceramics from the Predynastic Period to the end of the New Kingdom is illustrated in the **display cases 3 - 10**. In **display cases 13 - 22** and **25 - 26** numerous clay vessels are lined up. Furthermore there are various stone vessels in **display cases 25 - 29**. In the **display cases 30 - 42**, you can see among others a diversity of forms of terracotta figurines and oil lamps of different quality, which were particularly used in the home. At the very end of these rows of display cases at the window the storage jars for the production of bread and beer are located. After a small **display case** with models and fakes (**45**) follows a temple relief with the mother goddess Isis (**44**). The guided tour ends with **display case 46** which contains objects from the city temple of Aniba (for Aniba see also the Nubian room 112).

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

<i>Predynastic Period</i>	
Naqada I.....	c. 4000 – c. 3700 BC
Naqada II.....	c. 3700 – c. 3200 BC
Naqada III .....	c. 3200 – 3032 BC
<i>Early Dynastic Period</i>	
Dynasty I.....	3032 – 2853 BC
Dynasty II .....	2853 – 2707 BC
<i>Old Kingdom</i>	
Dynasty III .....	2707 – 2639 BC
Dynasty IV .....	2639 – 2504 BC
Dynasty V .....	2504 – 2347 BC
Dynasties VI – VIII.....	2347 – 2170 BC
<i>First Intermediate Period</i>	
Dynasties IX and X.....	2170 – 2020 BC
Early Dynasty XI .....	2120 – 2046 BC
<i>Middle Kingdom</i>	
Late Dynasty XI.....	2046 – 1976 BC
Dynasty XII.....	1976 – 1793 BC
<i>Second Intermediate Period</i>	
Dynasty XIII .....	1793 – 1648 BC
Dynasty XIV .....	c. 1720 – 1648 BC
Dynasties XV and XVI („Hyksos“).....	1648 – 1539 BC
Dynasty XVII.....	1645 – 1550 BC
Early Dynasty XVIII.....	1550 – 1504 BC
<i>New Kingdom</i>	
Late Dynasty XVIII .....	1504 – 1292 BC
Dynasty XIX .....	1292 – 1185 BC
Dynasty XX .....	1185 – 1069 BC
<i>Third Intermediate Period</i>	
Dynasty XXI.....	1069 – 945 BC
Dynasties XXII - XXIV (Libyans) .....	945 – 714 BC
<i>Late Period</i>	
Dynasty XXV (Kushite Dynasty) .....	714 – 665 BC
Dynasty XXVI .....	665 – 525 BC
Dynasty XXVII (1 <sup>st</sup> Persian Dynasty) .....	525 – 401 BC
Dynasty XXVIII .....	401 – 399 BC
Dynasty XXIX .....	399 – 380 BC
Dynasty XXX .....	380 – 342 BC
Dynasty XXXI (2 <sup>nd</sup> Persian Dynasty) .....	342 – 332 BC
<i>Greek Rule</i>	
Macedonian Dynasty .....	332 – 306 BC
Ptolemaic Period .....	306 – 30 BC
<i>Roman Period</i> .....	30 BC – AD 395
<i>Byzantine Egypt</i> .....	AD 395 – AD 640
<i>Conquest of Egypt by the Arabs</i> .....	AD 640

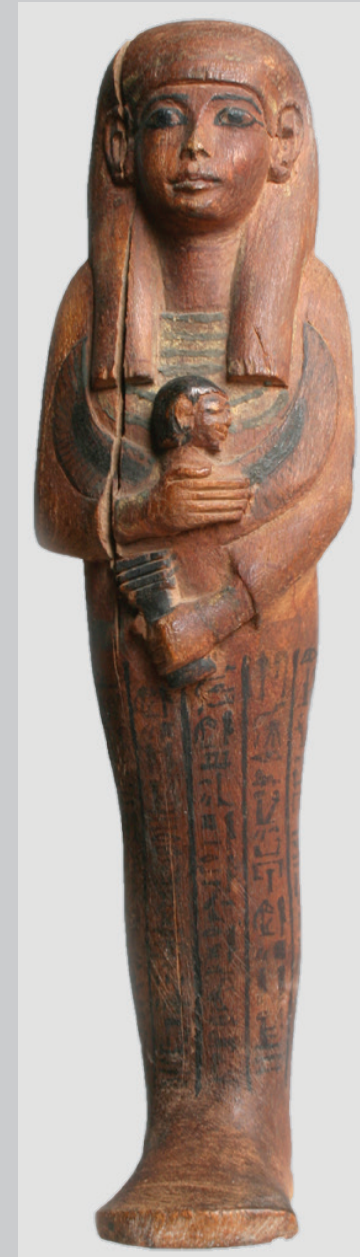
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Free public guided tours every 2nd Saturday 2 p.m.  
and 4th Sunday 2 p.m.

Opening times:  
Tuesday – Friday 1 – 5 p.m.  
Saturday - Sunday 10 a.m. – 5 p.m.  
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EGYPTIAN MUSEUM

EXHIBITION'S GUIDE