Angela Sophia La Loggia states that “Engineering has long been a neglected area in the field of Egyptology”, especially since the most popular scholarship regarding ancient Egyptian engineering are the pyramids of Giza. Therefore, there is a need for other case studies. La Loggia’s publication differs by focusing on the engineering features and the social impact made by building the Early Dynastic mortuary monuments from the sites of Saqqara, Helwan and Abydos. This approach is formulated across eight chapters, which analyses the architectural footprint (chapters one and two), the material consumed (chapter three) and the time taken for construction (chapters four and five). Chapters six and seven encompass a culmination of the research by analysing the data collected from the previous chapters, in order to gain a thoughtful account that appreciates the skill and engineering ability of the ancient Egyptian people. Moreover, the impact that such skills and abilities had on the development of Early Dynastic Egyptian administration and society. From chapter's three to seven, there is a brief methodology to help further explain the author’s approach. Finally chapter eight presents the general conclusions of this publication.

The first chapter introduces a brief overview of the selected cemeteries, which were chosen for they represent a different social section of the Early Dynastic population; Helwan for the general population, Saqqara for the elite individuals and Abydos as the royal burial ground. It is also explained via a brief literature review what a study of engineering offers, which examines the ‘practical aspects’ of a building's structural requirements, cost or material estimation and construction administration. These aspects are lacking within most architectural studies in Egyptology, which usually define the structure and/or behaviour of a constructed building for the purpose of dating their changes and developments.

The second chapter researches the resources used by the ancient Egyptians as building materials for tomb construction, then discusses the tools they would have developed for resource extraction, moulding and alignment purposes. This chapter also includes an overview on the manufacturing process of mud bricks and their size estimation from different tomb examples from the featured sites. Moreover, stone used for tomb construction are analysed, especially their geological properties, which determines their extraction method and why they were valuable. Examples taken from the original tomb reports include limestone for aesthetic and security measures, sandstone as roofing slabs and granite for floor paving. Finally, timber usage, methods of scaffolding, plastering and painting are considered.

Chapter three details about the material expenditure for the building of the tombs of the kings, elite individuals and the general population from the cemeteries of Saqqara, Helwan and Abydos, during the 1st and 2nd Dynasties. Each cemetery has a table drawn to estimate the quantity of materials for each tomb, their accompanying subsidiary burials and separate funerary enclosures (specifically at Abydos). These quantities are measured by the volume excavated for the tomb’s substructure, the total number of mud bricks used for the tomb’s sub/superstructure and the total area that is plastered within each tomb. Additional quantity measures are also added depending on the site studied. For example, the volume of sand added to create the false floor to cover the roof of the tombs at Saqqara as well as the amount of limestone used to line, pave and roof the tomb structures at Helwan. Following these summary tables, a selection of mortuary structures from each site are chronologically arranged and described in more detail, thus highlighting the subsequent development of their unique structural elements. Finally, a summary is made for each site and are accompanied by bar graphs, which compares the material expenditure results between the three featured cemeteries and others from the author’s own research, including Abu Rawash, Naqada and Tarkhan.

The labour force required for the transportation and manufacturing of the materials for the construction of these mortuary structures, is deliberated in chapter four. This labour force would have included skilled workers,
who performed bricklaying, plastering, painting and carpentry; while there were also unskilled workers, who were mostly used for the transportation of materials. The availability of these workers would have depended on the agricultural demands on the population, which revolved around the different stages of the river Nile’s inundation during the year. For example, building construction would have slowed during the crop harvest time, when most of the population would have assisted, thus leaving a small number of skilled workers at the building site. The author uses evidence from later ancient Egyptian periods and modern day construction methods in order to estimate the productivity rates of various working activities during tomb construction within a working ancient Egyptian year. By doing so, this would allow an estimation on the timespan on building a tomb, which is discussed in the following chapter.

Using data from the previous chapters, chapter five estimates the time taken and the number of labourers required for the various working tasks between S3357 from Saqqara and the tomb of King Djer from Abydos; such as the excavation of the substructure, transportation of materials, bricklaying, false floor creation, plastering and the tomb roofing. A construction summary is given for each mortuary structure, while also detailing extra features such as the boat grave for S3357 and King Djer’s subsidiary burials and its funerary enclosure. A further summary of results compares the construction working days between Saqqara, Helwan and Abydos.

Chapter six investigates the practical and experimental limits of the common structural tomb elements from the chosen sites that assisted the actual structure to stand, specifically the roof design, retaining and free-standing walls. Using data collected about these from the original excavation reports, specifically the height, length, thickness, restraint conditions, roof span and material medium, the engineering principles behind these tombs are assessed. This is combined with the geological information about the sites and physics by determining the potential gravity and earth mass forces against the stabilising capacity of the above mentioned tomb structural elements. This approach, based on the ‘Coulomb Earth Pressure Theory’, helps the author to emphasise the engineering prowess of the ancient Egyptians behind these empirical tomb designs in different landscapes.

Chapter seven then assesses the implications that construction had on the economy of Early Dynastic Egyptian society. The presence of an administrative system was needed to manage the ‘direct labour’ at the building sites; especially overseers and officials controlling the work; full-time artisans and craftsmen; and seasonal workers conscripted from the farms. Due to the limited evidence about an Early Dynastic administration, however, this chapter relies on Egyptian economic evidence from later periods and modern day examples of developing nations for assessment, which the author is wary of using. The increasing demand of construction would have led to the explosion of ‘indirect labour’ from other industries to support the ‘direct labour’ employed within the building projects, especially those that provided food, clothing and tools for the workers, not to mention the crafting of funerary equipment. Two figures within this chapter visually depict the complex systems between the direct and indirect labouring associated with the construction activities for better clarification. La Loggia presents her conclusions in chapter eight which repeat the aims of her publication and summarises the results made from the previous chapters.

While the limited evidence of the Early Dynastic period will always be a disadvantage for researchers, it allows the freedom to use multi-disciplinary methods to provide fresher interpretations of the Early Dynastic mortuary structural material. La Loggia’s conclusions emphasise that the engineering perspective is one method that must be considered towards analysing such evidence; a view shared with the late Bruce G. Trigger who also stressed that “an engineering point of view” towards the study of ancient Egypt’s monuments is essential. The statistical analysis that La Loggia utilises to calculate the cost and material expenditure for her cemetery case studies is a pleasing component for this study. The results gained from such an analysis emphatically declares that Abydos is the royal cemetery of the 1st Dynasty compared to Saqqara; anyone who still thinks otherwise should consider reading this book.

La Loggia’s publication delivers a fresh perspective towards interpreting Early Dynastic mortuary archaeological material, her approach and methodology should be applied to other engineering case studies across ancient Egypt’s history.

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5. La Loggia 2015: 179.
The Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods. Predynastic Egypt. The Early Dynastic period (c. 2925â€“c. 2575 BCE). The 1st dynasty (c. 2925â€“c. 2575 BCE). During the 1st dynasty three titles were added to the royal Horus name: “Two Ladies,” an epithet presenting the king as making manifest an aspect of the protective goddesses of the south (Upper Egypt) and the north (Lower Egypt); “Golden Horus,” the precise meaning of which is unknown; and “Dual King,” a ranked pairing of the two basic words for. Engineers, especially geotechnical engineers, may consider returning to the roots of civilizations and reevaluating the achievements of the ancients by modern means such as Forensic Engineering. This could open the door to understanding how the ancients built their wonders and why these wonders survived millennia. The study of old civilizations could introduce new engineering and construction concepts that benefit the profession today. The quarry was utilized since the Early Dynastic period till the Roman times (about 3000 BC to 400 AD). The gold mine was active during the New Kingdom and in the Ptolemaic. Great Pyramid of Giza is the only pyramid in Egypt known to contain both ascending and descending passages. Originally, the Great. Built during a time when Egypt was one of the richest and most powerful civilizations in the world, the pyramids—especially the Great Pyramids of Giza—are some of the most magnificent man-made structures in history. Their massive scale reflects the unique role that the pharaoh, or king, played in ancient Egyptian society. Kings held a unique position in Egyptian society. Somewhere in between human and divine, they were believed to have been chosen by the gods themselves to serve as their mediators on earth. Evidence for Egyptian interactions during the Early Dynastic period within the Western Desert, and specifically the Dakhleh Oasis region, is limited. This is in part due to the nature of excavations and recovery of material for this time period from this region, and also due to the nature and type of interactions the Egyptians undertook. This paper maps where the evidence for early Egyptian interest has been found in Dakhleh Oasis, and the surrounding region. It shows that there was a gradual spread of Egyptian interests from the Nile Valley to Dakhleh Oasis and beyond, prior to the likely set...