

# Tadeusz Andrzejewski (1923–1961) and His Contribution to Polish Egyptology

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**Abstract:** When studying the history of Polish Egyptology, it is difficult to ignore the various references to Tadeusz Andrzejewski (1923–1961), who is, in fact, still a poorly-known scholar. Yet, despite his premature death, he has left numerous Egyptological publications. In this paper, I would like to shed some light on Andrzejewski and his contribution to Polish Egyptology with the help of some previously unpublished documents.

**Keywords:** Tadeusz Andrzejewski, Egyptology, Egyptian archaeology, Polish excavations, National Museum in Warsaw, University of Warsaw

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The centenary of the birth of the outstanding twentieth-century Polish Egyptologist Tadeusz Andrzejewski (1923–1961) was marked on 11th December 2023. Until recently, Andrzejewski was a somewhat unknown, though well-respected figure in the history of Polish Egyptology. Regrettably, in the years since his death, he has garnered relatively little attention.<sup>1</sup> However, thanks to recent research, it has been possible to not only gain more information concerning his early life, but also new information on his Egyptological projects and activities. Unfortunately, some of these were never completed before his tragic death.

## EARLY LIFE

Tadeusz Andrzejewski (**Fig. 1**) was born on 11th December 1923 in Łódź, as the only son of Szczepan Andrzejewski (1892–1950), a painter, and Antonina Rodziewicz (life dates

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<sup>1</sup> The longest text dedicated to Andrzejewski was published shortly after his death by Kazimierz Michałowski (Michałowski 1961: 511–514). Since then, only a few short texts dedicated to Andrzejewski have been published (see, for example: Bierbrier (Ed.) 2012: 21; Śliwa 2019: 7–8).



1. A photograph of Andrzejewski from his graduation diploma issued in 1953 (Courtesy of the Archive of the UW: WHUM 12995).

unknown), a teacher of the French language.<sup>2</sup> In 1929, after Andrzejewski's parents divorced, Antonina took her son and moved to Białystok, which was located in the north of Poland at that time. There she married Czesław Pietrasz (life dates unknown), a teacher of the Polish language, in 1932. Unfortunately, nothing is known about the childhood of Andrzejewski. It is only known that in 1936 he graduated from primary school in Białystok, then attended middle school there, and from 1940, during the Soviet occupation of Białystok, attended secondary school. During the German occupation, Andrzejewski served as a secretary at the City Library in Białystok (August–October 1941) and later worked as an accountant's assistant at the Knyszyn estate near Białystok (November 1941–February 1942), which he left for fear of being arrested for agitating among the estate labourers. Andrzejewski next worked as an accountant in a textile warehouse (*Textilwarengroßhandlung Otto & Co*) in Białystok (February or March–May 1942). He then went on to be employed as a janitor in the real estate management office (*Grundstücksgesellschaft m.b.H*) in Białystok (June 1942–October 1943), where he was dismissed for 'inappropriate behaviour towards the Germans'. At that time, in the autumn of 1942, he organised a self-study group and passed his *Matura* exam as an external student in July 1943. Andrzejewski later worked as an accountant in the measurement office (*Landesvermessungsamt*) in Białystok (November 1943–January or February 1944). After being threatened with arrest, he fled

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<sup>2</sup> Archive of the University of Warsaw (AUW): K.3543 [Andrzejewski Tadeusz – personnel file], *curriculum vitae*, personal inquiry and job application form. This footnote applies to the entire section titled 'Early Life'. The documents from the files preserved in the Archive of the University of Warsaw do not have numbered pages, therefore only the file number with the names of certain documents are cited in this and any of the following footnotes concerning said documents.

Białystok in February 1944 and joined the underground formation of the Peasant Battalions in the Zamość region. Subsequently, after completing his training, Andrzejewski (nicknamed ‘Turzyna’) served as the commander of a team, then a platoon, and finally of a company military unit (February–June 1944). Injured in June 1944 ‘due to being covered with earth’, he was initially in hiding and after the liberation of Poland, he stayed in field hospitals in Krasnystaw and Lublin. He soon returned to Białystok and, after several months of recovery, in May 1945, he left to study law at the University of Łódź, which was interrupted in August of the same year due to his poor health. In September 1945, he completed a co-operative and pedagogical course in Łódź and was sent to the Co-operative School for Adults in Krynice near Tomaszów Lubelski, where he worked until the end of May 1946 as a teacher of the organisation of co-operative enterprise. In the autumn of 1946, he began his studies at the Diplomatic and Consular Faculty of the Academy of Political Sciences in Warsaw, which he seems to have dropped out of by 1948. Moreover, from June to November 1948, he worked as a translator at the Central Co-operative Union in Warsaw, then as a teacher at the State School of Social Work in Warsaw from September 1948 to June 1951.

#### STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW AND EARLY CAREER AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM IN WARSAW

In the autumn of 1948, Andrzejewski visited the university office of Kazimierz Michałowski (1901–1981), the founder of the Polish School of Mediterranean Archaeology.<sup>3</sup> He was interested in studying Egyptology and, after the two of them conversed, Michałowski decided to organise a course on the ancient Egyptian language for Andrzejewski.<sup>4</sup> Unfortunately, it is unknown what sparked Andrzejewski’s interest in ancient Egypt, but perhaps his talent for learning foreign languages played a role in directing him towards Egyptology.<sup>5</sup> On 12th October of the same year, Andrzejewski was accepted as a student of the University of Warsaw, where he studied Egyptology in the field of Oriental Studies at the Faculty of Philology. He studied Egyptian hieroglyphs under Michałowski, the Akkadian, Sumerian and Hittite languages under Rudolf Ranoszek (1894–1986), and the Coptic language under Stefan Strelcyn (1918–1981), along with several other languages and subjects.<sup>6</sup>

In December 1949, Michałowski nominated Andrzejewski to be an assistant for the Collection of Ancient Art (**Fig. 2**) at the National Museum in Warsaw (NMW).<sup>7</sup> Documents held by the Archive of the National Museum reveal that, in 1950, Andrzejewski was tasked by Michałowski with going to Radom, where on 22nd April he secured a large number

<sup>3</sup> Michałowski 1961: 511; 1986: 204–205.

<sup>4</sup> Michałowski 1961: 511; 1986: 204–205.

<sup>5</sup> It is also worth noting that, according to Michałowski, Andrzejewski spoke English, German, Italian, French and Russian fluently (Michałowski 1961: 513).

<sup>6</sup> His student transcript is preserved in the Archive of the University of Warsaw (AUW): WHUM 12995 [Andrzejewski Tadeusz – student file].

<sup>7</sup> Michałowski 1961: 511; Archive of the University of Warsaw (AUW): K.3543 [Andrzejewski Tadeusz – personnel file], *curriculum vitae*.



2. Andrzejewski during a tour given by Michałowski to an unidentified guest in the Gallery of Ancient Art in the 1950s (Archive of the Collection of Ancient Art, NMW).

of antiquities (including numerous Egyptian objects) of unknown provenance left there by the retreating German administration during Second World War.<sup>8</sup> It is also worth noting that in the same year, Michałowski stated that Andrzejewski's knowledge of the ancient Egyptian language was already better than his own.<sup>9</sup> From the 1951 report of Andrzejewski's work at the National Museum, we know that he prepared the descriptions of objects which were presented to the purchasing committee of the National Museum which included two Akkadian tablets and several Egyptian antiquities.<sup>10</sup> Furthermore, he also brought attention to the need for arranging the Egyptian collection and questioned the authenticity of some of the objects. In his report we can read: 'Egyptian antiquities in the National Museum require, in addition to a monographic study, a cursory preparatory study in the form of an onomastic catalogue, which will be very helpful in detailed studies. This thought was brought to my attention by the difficulties I encountered while compiling the Book

<sup>8</sup> Archive of the National Museum in Warsaw (ANMW): 859 [Ancient Art – Correspondence 1945–1950 (1951)], fols 50–51.

<sup>9</sup> Michałowski 1986: 205.

<sup>10</sup> Archive of the National Museum in Warsaw (ANMW): 865 [Ancient Art – Correspondence 1951–1953], fols 117, 119.

of the Dead of [Ba]kai. I started preliminary work based on sorting out the objects that have the largest number of proper names, namely *ushabti*; I divided them into objects without any inscriptions and into those with inscriptions. At the same time, I have also taken up with interesting seal impressions. During this work, the issue of the authenticity of objects emerged. While most of the *ushabti* is undoubtedly authentic (there may be some doubts in the case of [Mieczysław] Geniusz's terracotta figurines), the seal impressions leave big doubts on this subject – I do not mean whether the impression itself comes from ancient Egypt, but about the authenticity of the seals themselves, which sometimes contain such unexpected linguistic errors that it is difficult to assume that they were made by a royal scribe (I mean the seals of kings from the Minutoli collection). In any case, it seems right to me to also include forgeries in the onomastic catalogue with an appropriate annotation'.<sup>11</sup>

Andrzejewski's main interest in the Egyptian collection of the National Museum was papyri. This resulted in an extensive publication on the Eighteenth Dynasty papyrus belonging to Amenemopet called Bakai, which was published in 1951.<sup>12</sup> In the same year, the publication served as his master's dissertation under the supervision by Michałowski, while his later publication on the Twenty-first Dynasty papyrus of Tahemenmut (1959),<sup>13</sup> served as his doctoral dissertation – also under Michałowski's supervision – which he defended in 1960. Among the most important papyri from the National Museum in Warsaw, there was also a Ptolemaic papyrus containing a lease agreement, which Andrzejewski published in 1961.<sup>14</sup> He also planned to publish a Roman papyrus of Kherytasetaa, which is also known as the Papyrus from Bytom, but unfortunately, except for a short description, its larger publication was never accomplished.<sup>15</sup> In his report we can read: 'I carefully examined the hieratic papyrus, a gift from the Silesian Museum, and I stated that it had been glued in a barbaric manner. Based on the analogies published in *Oudheidkundige Mededelingen* from 1950, it can be assumed that we are dealing here with an interesting magical papyrus, the scientific edition of which (I expect it will take about four months) may be a very valuable contribution. Before doing so, however, it will be necessary to photograph the papyrus in daylight, in ultraviolet light and in infrared light and enlarge it to life-size (possible under our conditions) to properly reconstruct the text'.<sup>16</sup>

Furthermore, during his work at the National Museum, he was also studying the inscriptions on other objects, which enabled him to connect some objects in the Egyptian collection. In his report we can read: 'While tidying up the rooms, I read the inscriptions on the cartonnage and I found beyond any doubt that it belonged to a coffin standing

<sup>11</sup> Archive of the National Museum in Warsaw (ANMW): 865 [Ancient Art – Correspondence 1951–1953], fol. 117. Translated from Polish by the author.

<sup>12</sup> Andrzejewski 1951a.

<sup>13</sup> Andrzejewski 1959.

<sup>14</sup> Andrzejewski 1961a: 95–108.

<sup>15</sup> The papyrus, which was recently identified as coming from the former collection of Count Aleksander Branicki (1821–1877) in Sucha Beskidzka Castle (Gałczyńska 2019: 73–79) was only briefly discussed by Andrzejewski in his catalogue of Egyptian papyri in Polish collections (Andrzejewski 1960: 17).

<sup>16</sup> Archive of the National Museum in Warsaw (ANMW): 865 [Ancient Art – Correspondence 1951–1953], fol. 119. Translated from Polish by the author.

opposite to the coffin of mourners. It is a serious difficulty that the deceased's name has been destroyed, but all details regarding his office and parents are known. Both objects probably come from later times, as indicated by the kind of script. Palaeographic study was not carried out due to the lack of materials, which are located in Wrocław and will soon be transferred to the Egyptological Seminar'.<sup>17</sup> Andrzejewski was also active in suggesting changes to the museum's Egyptian exhibition. In his report we can read: 'First of all, a project concerning possible changes in the rooms of the mezzanine was discussed with Prof. Michałowski, where a chronological exposition could be arranged. The room with the Coptic plate would be intended for the Middle Kingdom. Coptic artefacts would be moved to the room with the soul house, while the room with Middle Kingdom pottery would be used for the papyrus of [Ba]kai. In the place where the papyri of the Book of the Dead are now located, the papyrus of Tahemenmut and the magical papyrus could be displayed. According to Prof. Michałowski, downstairs, in the part of the room with the false doors and Egyptian pottery, a *cabinet secret* should be set up, where mummies and erotic groups [figurines] from Edfu could be displayed'.<sup>18</sup> Except for the abovementioned activities, archival documents reveal that, during his work at the National Museum, Andrzejewski also gave tours of the Gallery of Ancient Art for school trips, university students as well as various guests.<sup>19</sup>

## UNIVERSITY CAREER AND FIRST EXCAVATIONS

In September 1951, Andrzejewski quit his job at the National Museum and took up the position of senior assistant at the Chair of Ancient Near Eastern Philology of the Oriental Institute at the University of Warsaw, where he conducted a significant number of classes in the field of Egyptology (**Fig. 3**).<sup>20</sup> At the beginning of his academic career, Andrzejewski conducted classes dedicated to the Middle and the Late Egyptian language, as well as the history of ancient Egypt and its literature.<sup>21</sup> Additionally, he conducted classes on the *Pyramid Texts*, as well as the sources to the reign of the Twentieth Dynasty, and on the history of the material culture of the ancient Near East.<sup>22</sup> In 1952, Andrzejewski published a book

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<sup>17</sup> Archive of the National Museum in Warsaw (ANMW): 865 [Ancient Art – Correspondence 1951–1953], fol. 120. Translated from Polish by the author. Unfortunately, it has not yet been established which cartonnage and coffin Andrzejewski connected. It is only known that the aforementioned coffin was standing opposite to the 'coffin of mourners', which can be identified as the Eighteenth Dynasty coffin of Nubnen from Deir el-Medina (138979 MNW).

<sup>18</sup> Archive of the National Museum in Warsaw (ANMW): 865 [Ancient Art – Correspondence 1951–1953], fol. 120. Translated from Polish by the author.

<sup>19</sup> For more information about Andrzejewski's other activities at the National Museum, see the work diaries of the Department of Ancient Art which have been preserved in the Archive of the National Museum in Warsaw: 859 and 865 [Ancient Art – Correspondence 1945–1950 (1951) and 1951–1953].

<sup>20</sup> Archive of the University of Warsaw (AUW): WNF-dr2 19 [Andrzejewski Tadeusz – doctoral proceedings file], *curriculum vitae*.

<sup>21</sup> Archive of the University of Warsaw (AUW): K.3543 [Andrzejewski Tadeusz – personnel file], list of classes conducted by Andrzejewski in 1951–1954.

<sup>22</sup> Archive of the University of Warsaw (AUW): K.3543 [Andrzejewski Tadeusz – personnel file], list of classes conducted by Andrzejewski in 1951–1954.



3. Some of Andrzejewski's first students photographed in 1956. From left to right: Blandyna Kokot, Albertyna Szczudłowska-Dembska, Stefan Jakobielski, Elżbieta Dąbrowska-Smektała, Marek Marciniak, Janina Ignaczak (Courtesy of S. Jakobielski).

dedicated to ancient Egypt, which constitutes one of the first Polish publications dedicated to this topic after the war.<sup>23</sup> During his work at the university, he also borrowed Egyptian objects from the National Museum to work on them at the university, including one instance when, on 27th December 1954, Andrzejewski borrowed ten wooden mummy labels.<sup>24</sup> From 1952 onwards, he was active in giving lectures and participating in various Egyptological events outside of the university, including the Love Lyric of the New Kingdom which was broadcast on Polish radio on 31st October 1954 (and was repeated several times), as well as the Ancient Egypt Poetry Evening, which took place at the National Museum in Warsaw on 21st March 1955.<sup>25</sup> Around the same time, Andrzejewski was also interested in the Egyptian papyri preserved in Cracow collections, which resulted in his publication on the Eighteenth Dynasty papyrus of Neferhotep (1951),<sup>26</sup> the Ptolemaic papyrus

<sup>23</sup> Andrzejewski 1952.

<sup>24</sup> Archive of the National Museum in Warsaw (ANMW): 886 [Ancient Art – Correspondence (1953) 1954], fols 56–59.

<sup>25</sup> Archive of the University of Warsaw (AUW): WNF-dr2 19 [Andrzejewski Tadeusz – doctoral proceedings file], list of papers and lectures.

<sup>26</sup> Andrzejewski 1951b.

of Pashermin called Usirur (1956)<sup>27</sup> and the Roman papyrus of Nesmin, which is also known as the Sękowski Papyrus (1954).<sup>28</sup> Furthermore, apart from his analysis of ancient texts, Andrzejewski also paid attention to the provenance research of the Egyptian papyri preserved in Polish collections.<sup>29</sup>

It should perhaps be noted that Andrzejewski was an autodidact, therefore Michałowski, whose knowledge of the ancient Egyptian language was limited, mostly directed and inspired rather than taught him.<sup>30</sup> When the opportunities for Andrzejewski's further education in the field of Egyptology in Poland ended, Michałowski as the Curator of the Chair of Egyptology, managed to organise two research internships for him: one in Prague (May–June 1955) under František Lexa (1876–1960), and another in Copenhagen (June–September 1957) under Aksel Volten (1896–1963), Wolja Erichsen (1890–1966) and Constantin Emil Sander-Hansen (1905–1963).<sup>31</sup> During these internships, Andrzejewski studied the demotic script and, according to Michałowski, the letters he received from the abovementioned Egyptologists were full of praise for Andrzejewski.<sup>32</sup> Michałowski even mentioned a letter from Lexa in which he wrote that he would like to pass on his own notes to Andrzejewski, seeing him as the best candidate to continue his research.<sup>33</sup> A copy of another letter sent from Lexa to Michałowski has been preserved in the Archive of the University of Warsaw. In this letter it reads: 'I sincerely thank you for making my acquaintance with Mr. Andrzejewski possible. I am happily surprised by his knowledge of the ancient Egyptian language and the demotic language, which I noted from his treatment of the demotic papyrus which is almost perfect and the demotic ostraca which is completely lacking in defects. I had the same pleasant experience during our discussions on various Egyptological problems. This is why I am convinced of his future conscientious scientific work which deserves all moral and material support'.<sup>34</sup> Except for the abovementioned scholars, there was also Zbyněk Žába (1917–1971), who also had an opportunity to work with Andrzejewski during his stay in Prague in 1955, and who also highly praised Andrzejewski's knowledge.<sup>35</sup> In December of the same year, Andrzejewski went on sabbatical leave to Paris, where he explored the Egyptian collections,<sup>36</sup> and Michałowski introduced him to several well-known French Egyptologists.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>27</sup> Andrzejewski 1956a: 83–109.

<sup>28</sup> Andrzejewski 1954: 393–404.

<sup>29</sup> See, for example: Andrzejewski 1956b: 161–169; 1957: 723–724.

<sup>30</sup> Michałowski 1986: 205.

<sup>31</sup> Michałowski 1961: 512; Archive of the University of Warsaw (AUW): WNF-dr2 19 [Andrzejewski Tadeusz – doctoral proceedings file], *curriculum vitae*.

<sup>32</sup> Michałowski 1961: 512.

<sup>33</sup> Michałowski 1961: 512.

<sup>34</sup> Archive of the University of Warsaw (AUW): K.3543 [Andrzejewski Tadeusz – personnel file], copy of a letter dated 9th July 1955, which was written by Lexa to Michałowski. Translated from French by the author.

<sup>35</sup> Archive of the University of Warsaw (AUW): K.3543 [Andrzejewski Tadeusz – personnel file], copy of a letter dated 14th September 1955, which was written by Žába to Michałowski.

<sup>36</sup> Archive of the University of Warsaw (AUW): K.3543 [Andrzejewski Tadeusz – personnel file], request to the Rector of the University of Warsaw dated 14th December 1955.

<sup>37</sup> Michałowski 1961: 512.





4. Andrzejewski assisting Michałowski during the UNESCO Archaeological Conference in Palermo in 1956 (Courtesy of the IMOC PAS).

In 1956, Andrzejewski became an assistant professor of the Chair of Ancient Near Eastern Philology of the Oriental Institute at the University of Warsaw,<sup>38</sup> and, in May of the same year, he assisted Michałowski in Palermo during the UNESCO Archaeological Conference (**Fig. 4**).<sup>39</sup> Andrzejewski's participation in the conference enabled him to visit the Egyptian collection at the Vatican, which was mentioned in one of the documents written by Michałowski: 'During the visit to the Vatican Museum, which was paid by the Polish delegation to the UNESCO Archaeological Conference in Palermo, it was found that certain Egyptian antiquities from the Vatican are very similar to our antiquities from the collection of Władysław Wężyk, which was donated to the University of Warsaw. At the same time, the management of the Vatican Museum proposed that Tadeusz Andrzejewski study and publish its antiquities. Therefore, four photographs were ordered by the vice-director of the National Museum, Prof. Dr. Kazimierz Michałowski [...]'.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Archive of the University of Warsaw (AUW): WNF-dr2 19 [Andrzejewski Tadeusz – doctoral proceedings file], *curriculum vitae*.

<sup>39</sup> Andrzejewski 1956c: 408–410; Michałowski 1961: 512.

<sup>40</sup> Archive of the National Museum in Warsaw (ANMW): 908 [Ancient Art – Correspondence (1955) 1956], fols 61–62. Translated from Polish by the author. Michałowski wrongly attributed the name 'Władysław Wężyk' in this document. It was, in fact, Jan Wężyk-Rudzki, who delivered a well-preserved mummy enclosed

Between August and September 1956, Andrzejewski took part in the first excavation season of the Polish-Soviet Mission in Mirmeki, a Greek colony in the eastern corner of the Crimea, where Michałowski entrusted him with supervising one of the trenches (**Figs 5–6**).<sup>41</sup> It was, in fact, Andrzejewski's first experience in the field, which had a significant impact on his future archaeological experience. In 1957, Andrzejewski participated in the first excavation season of the Polish Mission at the Delta site of Tell Atrib, where until 1960, he spent four excavation seasons and served as deputy to Michałowski – the mission's director.<sup>42</sup> Between January and February 1958, Andrzejewski took part in the Polish Expedition to Nubia, which was a reconnaissance of selected archaeological sites endangered by the erection of the Aswan High Dam.<sup>43</sup> In the same year, he participated in Michałowski's explorations beneath the Nabi Daniel Mosque in Alexandria,<sup>44</sup> and in March 1959 he became the first scientific secretary of the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology (PCMA UW) with quarters in Cairo,<sup>45</sup> which aimed to be a supervising and administrative body for archaeological fieldwork conducted by the Polish missions in the Near East. In May 1959, Andrzejewski started complex documentation work in the tomb of Ramesses III (KV 11) in the Valley of the Kings, which he was entrusted with by the Egyptian Service des Antiquités.<sup>46</sup> During the same year, Andrzejewski also assisted Michałowski for the last few days of the first excavation season of the Polish Mission in Palmyra, located in the middle of the Syrian Desert.<sup>47</sup> Towards the end of 1959, Andrzejewski was encouraged by Michałowski to start an independent survey of the Delta sites, which aimed to study antiquities that could have presented particularities similar to those uncovered during the Polish excavations at Tell Atrib.<sup>48</sup> In 1960, Andrzejewski published a catalogue of the Egyptian papyri preserved

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in a cartonnage to the University of Warsaw in 1826, which was brought from Egypt in the coffin inscribed for the priest of Horus-Thoth named Hor-Djehuty. The provenance of the whole set, which is exhibited in the National Museum in Warsaw (236805/1–3 MNW), was unknown for many years, and it was only in 2003 when Monika Dolińska rightly established its connection with Węzyk-Rudzki (Dolińska 2003: 445–450, 457). Unfortunately, it is unknown which objects from the Vatican were selected for publication by Andrzejewski.

<sup>41</sup> Michałowski 1961: 513; Archive of the University of Warsaw (AUW): WNF-dr2 19 [Andrzejewski Tadeusz – doctoral proceedings file], *curriculum vitae*.

<sup>42</sup> Michałowski 1961: 513.

<sup>43</sup> Archive of the University of Warsaw (AUW): WNF-dr2 19 [Andrzejewski Tadeusz – doctoral proceedings file], *curriculum vitae*; Michałowski 1983: 69–72. For a report concerning the results of the reconnaissance, see: Michałowski 1959: 121–172.

<sup>44</sup> Michałowski 1986: 245.

<sup>45</sup> Archive of the University of Warsaw (AUW): WNF-dr2 19 [Andrzejewski Tadeusz – doctoral proceedings file], *curriculum vitae*.

<sup>46</sup> Archive of the University of Warsaw (AUW): WNF-dr2 19 [Andrzejewski Tadeusz – doctoral proceedings file], *curriculum vitae*. In fact, Andrzejewski inherited the project to publish the tomb of Ramesses III from Alexandre Piankoff (1897–1966). After Andrzejewski's death, only a short article concerning the texts from the *Book of Gates* written on the walls of the burial chamber was published (Andrzejewski 1962: 1–6), but most of Andrzejewski's documentation of the tomb which according to Michałowski, was nearly complete and supposed to be published in two or three volumes (Michałowski 1961: 513) still remains unpublished.

<sup>47</sup> Michałowski 1961: 513.

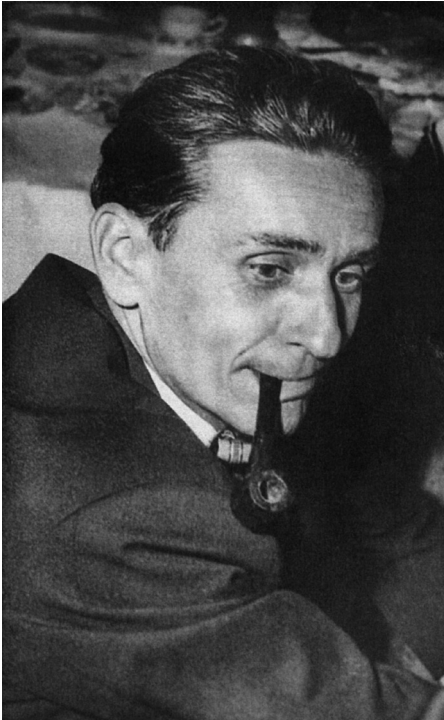
<sup>48</sup> Andrzejewski 1961b: 7–16.



5. Andrzejewski standing in one of the trenches during the excavations of the Polish-Soviet Mission in Mirmeki in 1956 (Archive of the Collection of Ancient Art, NMW).



6. Andrzejewski sorting amphorae handles discovered during the excavations of the Polish-Soviet Mission in Mirmeki in 1956 (Archive of the Collection of Ancient Art, NMW).



7. Andrzejewski in the late 1950s or early 1960s  
(Courtesy of the PCMA UW, Research Centre in Cairo).

in Poland<sup>49</sup> and defended his doctoral dissertation, which was dedicated to the Twenty-first Dynasty papyrus of Tahememmut from the National Museum in Warsaw and was based on his earlier publication.<sup>50</sup> Nearer the end of his life, Andrzejewski started preparations to take on the responsibility for the epigraphic and historical studies of the Temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari.<sup>51</sup> It is also worth noting that there were rumours in the past that it was, in fact, Andrzejewski, who suggested that Michałowski start excavations at Faras in Nubia, but this cannot be confirmed at this time.<sup>52</sup>

Tragically, Andrzejewski (**Fig. 7**) took his own life on 29th June 1961<sup>53</sup> and was buried in Powązki Cemetery in Warsaw.<sup>54</sup> The loss of Andrzejewski, at just 37 years old, was a major blow to Polish Egyptology, and unfortunately ended the various projects he had started during his lifetime.<sup>55</sup> Thanks to the efforts of his wife, Halina Andrzejewska (1930–2005),

<sup>49</sup> Andrzejewski 1960.

<sup>50</sup> Andrzejewski 1959.

<sup>51</sup> Michałowski 1961: 513.

<sup>52</sup> Personal communication with Prof. Stefan Jakobielski in February 2024.

<sup>53</sup> It is worth noting that some authors provide the incorrect date of Andrzejewski's death as 28th June 1961 (see, for example: Michałowski 1961: 514; Bierbrier (Ed.) 2012: 21; Śliwa 2019: 8).

<sup>54</sup> Plot 265, row 3, no. 9.

<sup>55</sup> For the most complete bibliography of Andrzejewski, see: Lipińska 1974: 412–413, n. 60.

some of his manuscripts were able to be published after his death.<sup>56</sup> Nevertheless, numerous unpublished documents left behind by Andrzejewski, comprising his various notes and remarks, have become the target for future publications. This will serve to commemorate Andrzejewski's memory in the history of Polish Egyptology.

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<sup>56</sup> For example, the case of Andrzejewski's book 'Dusze boga Re. Wśród egipskich świętych ksiąg' ('The Souls of God Re. Among the Egyptian Holy Writings'), which was published in 1967 (Andrzejewski 1967).

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