

This diploma thesis deals with the institution of vizierate in the Old Kingdom and solves the questions connected with the form and the interpretation of vizier's title, the titulary, the career and the spatial distribution of vizier's tombs. In the Old Kingdom viziers bore the composite title 5, tAyty TAty (n) zAb, with a presumable literal rendering „the TAty of king in the appearance of jackal, who belongs to the hallway of Palace“. In correspondence with the Ancient Egyptian conception, the office of vizier was initially associated with the king's son. The end of the fourth and the early fifth dynasty represented a turning point influenced by social changes. During this period the members of royal family were excluded from the participation in the state administration and the highest administrative office was entrusted to officials of non-royal origin.