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**BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY
IN EGYPT**

**AND EGYPTIAN RESEARCH ACCOUNT
TWENTIETH YEAR, 1914**

H A R A G E H

BY

R. ENGELBACH

INSCRIPTIONS BY

BATTISCOMBE GUNN

LONDON

**BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN EGYPT
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W. C. 1**

AND

**BERNARD QUARITCH
11, GRAFTON STREET, NEW BOND STREET, W.**

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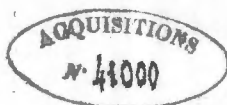
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HARAGEH.

INTRODUCTION.

1. THIS volume is the result of the excavations undertaken by the British School of Archaeology in Egypt on the S. W. half of the Gebel Abusir, a piece of desert entirely surrounded by cultivation lying at the entrance to the Fayyum. This half is known locally as the *Gebel et-Tôha* or "Desert of losing one's way" owing to the fact that the villages around it look so much alike when travelling across it. It has been decided to give the name Harageh to the volume as the name Gebel Abusir occurs in several other places in Egypt; El-Harageh is the village nearest to which our huts were built, and the largest cemeteries were found.

I had previously noted the site when on a prospecting trip with our head workman, Aly es-Suefi, in 1912.

2. I arrived at El-Harageh at the end of October, 1913 and was joined a few weeks later by Mr. Guy Brunton, Mr. Battiscombe Gunn and the late Mr. Duncan Willey, who had come out to study with the British School. We worked together till Prof. Flinders Petrie arrived at Lahun Pyramid, where I had built huts for him. He took Mr. Brunton to the Pyramid, leaving Mr. Gunn and Mr. Willey with me. We were joined later by Mr. F. P. Frost who undertook the storing and packing of all the objects found, thus relieving me of a thankless job which takes up a good deal of time. Each member of my party made a stay at Lahun and Mr. Gunn took over the management of the camp for a fortnight while I finished a small cemetery at Riqqeh which I had been obliged to leave in 1912. The results of this are incorporated in *Riqqeh and Memphis VI*. Mr. Gunn also undertook the translation and copying of all the inscriptions, which he deals with in Chapter IX. All three of us took a share in the recording of the graves and the drawing

of the pottery, etc., while I am responsible for their present arrangement in this volume.

The excavating was done by about 40 of our old Qufti workmen, and the heavy work by locals from the neighbouring villages. Labour was plentiful, as some of our permanent workmen come from Lahun, and could therefore choose men who would work well. At the conclusion of Mr. J. de M. Johnson's Roman excavations, I employed some of his permanent workmen, for which I wish to express my thanks; the men were well trained and gave no trouble whatever, and I should like to employ them under the same circumstances in coming seasons.

3. The plague of dealers was worse here than at any place I have worked; the nuisance got to such a pitch that I had a trustworthy boy permanently employed to watch every incoming train and keep the dealers in sight until I could put pressure on them to leave the district. The dealers have made fearful havoc of Gurob where there was still much to be found.

4. The delay in the appearance of this volume is due to the fact that for five years after the outbreak of war nearly all the party were on active service; August 1914 found it in its very earliest stages; and before we were able to resume our work on the volume, all the objects had been dispersed to various museums, thus rendering a final check, before going to press, impracticable. It is to this that any otherwise avoidable errors must be attributed. I have lately been able to confer with Mr. Brunton and Mr. Gunn, but Mr. Willey, I regret to say, was treacherously murdered by his Kurdish guides in Mesopotamia shortly after the armistice.

My thanks are due to Miss M. A. Murray for drawing the scarabs and glazes, to Mrs. Petrie for drawing the decorated pottery shown on Pl. XXIX, to Mrs. Brunton for the drawing of the wooden

statuette on Pl. XXVII, and to Prof. Petrie for giving me such a free hand in the excavations, and for his help and guidance whenever I have asked for it.

CHAPTER I

THE CEMETERIES OF HARAGEH.

5. THE graves of Harageh are divided into 13 groups, indicated on the map of the district, Pl. II, by: A—H, NH, W₁, W₂, S, and NZ.

Cemetery A, Pls. II and III, consisting of 103 graves, lay on a slight ridge about a mile S. of the village of Harageh. It appears to consist almost exclusively of XII dyn. shaft-tombs of the time of Senusert II—Amenemhêt III. All had been anciently robbed. It was in this cemetery the inlaid silver jewellery was found.

6. Cemetery B, Pls. II and IV, lay about half a mile to the S.W. of cemetery A. It was exclusively filled with shaft-tombs, only one of which was dated, the king being Senusert III. I am inclined to think that, as a whole, the cemetery covers a later period than cemetery A, from the scarabs and pots, especially the foreign pottery Pl. X Nos. 8—12, and the black, white-incised "Tell el Yahudiyeh" ware which was found in this cemetery, and which did not occur in cemetery A. Although the Tell el-Yahudiyeh ware is well-known in the XIIth dynasty (see *Kahun Gurob and Hawara*, Pl. XXVII, No. 202), and even in the XIth (see No. 530, M. K. registers in this volume, and section 73), it has not to my knowledge been hitherto found in *graves* of the XIIth dynasty. One would expect to find it in town sites, before overcoming the conservative ideas as regards tomb pottery, well marked in this dynasty (see graves 297, 326, 327 and 354.) Some of the tombs had been re-used in the XVIIIth dynasty (see section 75).

7. Cemetery C, Pl. V, consists of three groups of graves (C₁, C₂, C₃) some of which might be of the VIth dynasty, but many seem to lie between the IVth—Xth dynasties (see chap. IV). The shaft tombs had loculi on the E. and W. and several painted and inscribed coffins which are dealt with by Mr. Gunn in chap. IX.

8. Cemetery D is on the South-East side of the Gebel Abusir near Dandy, and consists of a small cemetery on the edge of the desert near the point marked D on Pl. II. This cemetery is of two dates; the lower graves are almost certainly from the

VIth to the end of the First Intermediate Period and above them Coptic burials. No shaft-tombs were found in this cemetery, neither were there any graves of any other period; it was here that "button-seal" burials occurred together with graves having the curious symmetrical *Neb and Red Crown* scarabs discussed in sec. 79.

Cemetery E (Pl. V) lay between cemetery A and B, and may possibly be slightly earlier than cemetery A; the pottery, however, is by no means characteristic.

Cemetery F (Pl. III) is on a high ridge running along by the cultivation North-Eastwards from cemetery G, from which it is separated by a *wady* (marked as Wady II). The tombs were mostly of the XIIth dynasty, and so deep were many of the shafts that their chambers were flooded by the rise in the water level of later times.

9. Cemetery G (Pl. V) is a small very crowded predynastic cemetery of about S.D. 58. (See chap. III.)

Cemetery H lies about a mile S.W. of cemetery G; it also consists of predynastic graves overlaid with a New Kingdom village side. It is probably of slightly longer range of period than cemetery G.

10. NH. is the New Kingdom village-site lying to the N.E. of Harageh village. The graves were very scattered, and the village had in some cases encroached upon the cemetery. A feature of this village-site was a series of large pottery drain pipes leading to a circular stone basin.

11. Cemetery NZ. includes all the graves round, and to the N. of the village of Nazlet es-Sa'adna. They consisted of XIIth, XVIIIth and XIXth dynasty graves with a very few of the XXIIIrd—XXVth dynasties. The graves were very scattered and badly robbed in ancient times, and I have only included a few New Kingdom groups in the tomb-registers (one dated to Ramessu I), which I think are reliable.

12. Cemetery S. includes all the tombs lying round the South-west end of the Gebel. They are mostly large isolated XIIth dynasty shafts. All the dated tombs are of Senusert III and Amenemhêt III, but some appear to be later than that.

Wady I and Wady II are two series of shallow graves packed tightly into the soft sand between cemeteries A and F and F and G respectively. They appear to have been the graves of the poorer classes from the time of Senusert II down to the end of the Hyksos period. They were packed as closely as possible, and I have had to omit showing

many groups of pottery and beads, as, in some cases, it was not possible to separate the burials. A small quantity of objects of the XVIIIth to XXIIIrd dynasties were found in these cemeteries.

A few graves marked SH. came from scattered burials just South of the village of Harageh.

13. The Gebel Abusir, before work was begun on it, showed surprisingly few surface indications, with the exception of two large deposits of pottery and rubbish between cemeteries A and C (Pl. II) of the XIIth dynasty. These deposits are discussed in section 41, and, as I noticed at my first visit, consisted of typical town-rubbish, the pottery being mostly fragments of the large natron-jars of the type 67e (Pl. XXXIX) which, as far as my experience goes, very rarely occur in graves.

Up to the moment of starting the digging, I was rather doubtful of the existence of anything like an extensive necropolis, as, at Kafr Ammar, Atfih, Riqqeh and other sites where I have worked, the cemeteries have been plentifully besprinkled with scraps of pottery, chips, etc. The reason for their absence here seems to be that modern plunderers had not touched the site, and the anciently robbed graves were nearly all large shafts which, as I point out below, were plundered without bringing the pottery to the surface. The poorer graves were mostly untouched.

14. This brings us to the question as to how far we can accept the groups of pottery, etc. from robbed tombs as being of one date. The first robbery, no doubt, was carried out surreptitiously by the cemetery-guardians by night, if the tomb was known to contain valuables (*cf.* Engelbach, *Riqqeh and Memphis VI*; chap. IX.) Knowing where the valuables lay, they would not need to turn over all the contents of the tomb. There is no doubt, however, that at Harageh, there has been a second plundering of all the large shaft-tombs by those who were unaware of their contents. The method of these plunderers would be exactly that employed by us today. The shaft and the top layers of one of the chambers would be cleared out, the filling being brought to the surface, and the remainder of the contents of the chamber would then be put in the shaft and the filling of the other chambers put into the one last cleared. This is the simplest method of working out a tomb, and does not involve the necessity of bringing anything to the surface except the objects to be taken away. We are certain that the shaft-tombs, especially in ceme-

tery A, were robbed in this manner, as there were no scraps of pottery at all on the surface.

It is a remarkable fact that, in the cemeteries South of Harageh, no objects were found in the robbed tombs of a later period than the original burial, such as water jars, braziers, etc., which the plunderers might be expected to leave behind them. I except, of course, the intruded New Kingdom burials in cemeteries B, C and E.

I therefore consider that we may, in most cases, accept the groups of pottery, stone vases and amulets found in the chambers of robbed tombs as being of one date. I have however rejected many groups from the cemeteries N. Harageh, and Nazlet es-Sa'adna owing to intruded burials, when the intruded burial was likely to be confused with the original burial.

The steles were nearly all found high in the filling of the shafts, and cannot be accepted as evidence that they belong to the grave. As to the superstructure of the XIIth dyn. shaft-tombs, there can have been no elaborate brickwork, as this would have left a discoloration on the surface, easily recognizable, as we have observed at Lahun and Gurob, after the bricks had disappeared. There seems to me no question but that the steles were nearly always on the surface (see section 90: "every priest . . . who may pass . . . in faring northwards or southwards . . . ye shall say: etc."). So we may assume that they were embedded in or supported by a small mastaba of brick. In the later plundering the steles would get broken and flung down any half-opened shaft, with the result that fragments of the same stele could be found in the shafts of different tombs (*cf.* Renef-Sonb, sect. 95). It is likely that all the tombs had steles, but that those which were not quickly buried have, at one time or another, found their way to the local villages to serve as thresholds, lintels and building stone.

15. It is noteworthy that, in many shaft-tombs, the skull was the only part of the body not smashed into small pieces. I can give no explanation of this fact, as I do not think that the delicate zygomatic processes and the orbital margins are less liable to breakage, in the turning over of the grave by plunderers, than the femora, tibiae and pelvis. It seems possible that the breakage of the bones and the sparing of the skulls was deliberate. I can give no suggestions as to the reason for this.

16. Judging from the cemeteries, the district had a sparse population up to the VIth dynasty. There

appears to have been a slight increase in the First Intermediate Period perhaps owing to the rise of Ehnasya, but the building of the pyramid of Lahun by Senusert II, involving the founding of the town we know as Kahun, gave the district a population out of all proportion to its natural importance. This density of population seems to have continued down to the time of Amenemhêt III, possibly owing to the influence of work at Hawara.

Although graves, which must be placed in the Second Intermediate Period are found on the South-west side of the Gebel Abusir, they are by no means numerous, and the population seems to have kept at a low ebb until the rise of the town of Gurob under Thutmose III, and the founding of a fair-sized XVIIIth dynasty village North-east of El Harageh of which only the foundations now remain, having been used for *sabakh* and bricks by the Arabs.

It seems possible that the scarcity of XIXth dynasty graves is due to the land having, at this period, been divided up into large estates. We know, from recent work at Gurob (1920) that Prince Pa-Ramessu, heir of Sety I was buried at Gurob, together with many rich nobles of his time; it seems probable that he owned vast estates here with head quarters near Gurob. At all events, very few graves of the XIXth dynasty are found at Harageh, and nothing which could be called a cemetery until Coptic times.

It is of interest, in view of recent excavations completing the examination of the cemeteries of the entrance into the Fayum, to indicate the positions of cemeteries of the various dynasties.

Date	Cemetery at
Predynastic	Harageh
Ist—IVth	Lahun and Gurob
Vth—XIth	Harageh and Gurob
XIIth	Lahun and Harageh
XIIIth—XVIIth	Gurob and Harageh
XVIIIth	Gurob and Harageh
Ramessu II	Gurob
XXth—XXVIth	Lahun
Ptolemaic	Gurob and Lahun
Coptic and Roman	Gurob, Lahun and Harageh

CHAPTER II

THE POTTERY AND BEAD CORPORA.

17. It seems most desirable, in dealing with such a large number of graves, that a tabular system

be adopted so that any occurrence of one class of object with another can be quickly determined. Hitherto in most of the publications I have read which deal with excavations it has been the custom to record minutely every combination of pottery, beads, amulets, bronze, etc., occurring in predynastic and protodynastic graves, while the dynastic combinations with a few notable exceptions seem to be totally neglected. This is a pity, as there are many periods in Egyptian history on which a great deal more information is needed. It does not follow that, because few definite deductions can be drawn from the records of combinations occurring in one locality, that nothing can be made of several such records dealing with a particular date.

I am aware that some excavators are minutely recording dynastic combinations of pottery and, possibly, beads, but their results are not published, so that an excavator must start his classifications from the beginning. Since such information is not added to the common store, it only remains to throw one's results into the hoards of others, and to hope that a complete *corpus* will appear in due course.

18. In the case of the pottery published in *Riqqeh* I endeavoured to make a temporary corpus of the Middle Kingdom and New Kingdom pottery, leaving spaces for other types which might occur, and for those already published by the British School of Archaeology in Egypt. The pottery of Harageh has therefore been brought into line with the *Riqqeh* pottery with the exception of a few types of which it has been necessary to change the numbers. These are:

XIIth dynasty	
Riqqeh	Harageh
3b	—
12i	2j
56u	56g
59n	58k
58t	58o,

Note: The quality of the various types of Middle Kingdom and XVIIth—XVIIIth pots are given at the foot of pl. XLI.

19. In the case of the predynastic pottery, (Pls. XXVI—XXIX), the Harageh pottery has been incorporated into the University College predynastic pottery corpus by Prof. Petrie, which is now published.

The sequence dating is placed at the bottom right-hand corner of the drawing, and the cemetery and the tomb number in the left-hand bottom corner. In cases where the pot occurs more than twice the tomb number is left out (to avoid crowding); the tombs in which it occurs can be easily found on the predynastic tomb register, Pl. LV. When the pot has no grave number it is noted as N. N. For the sake of economy in space, the 1st Dynasty and Pangrave(?) pottery have been put in one plate (Pl. XXX), although the periods are not connected.

20. The Old Kingdom pottery drawings, Plates XXXI—XXXIII, have not been arranged in Corpus form, owing to lack of published material, but have been numbered consecutively. As with the predynastic pottery, the cemeteries are shewn on the left-hand bottom corner, and, in cases where there is a fairly clear reference to dated tombs in other publications, the dynasty is put on the right bottom corner. (Since this a corpus of VI—Xth pottery has been formed at Sedment, and the relative ages of many of the types here are stated at the foot of Pl. XXXIII. F. P.)

The Middle Kingdom pottery, Pls. XXXIV—XLI being chiefly XIIth dynasty, but including also that of the few graves of the XIth and the XIIIth—XVIth, are dealt with in the tomb registers, Pls. LVIII—LXIII. All definitely dated pots have the date entered against the pot.

The New Kingdom pottery, Pls. XLII—XLV, refers to the registers on Pl. LXIV, and is treated in the same way as the Middle Kingdom pottery. Dates in brackets after the pots shew of what period they are characteristic.

The stone vases Pls. XLVI—XLVIII are divided in the same period as the pottery, and are numbered consecutively, with the exception of the predynastic stone vases; the numbers given on the predynastic vases are those of the types in *Pre-historic Egypt, Corpus of pottery*.

The divisions into periods has been made according to pottery types, there being an almost complete break between the Old Kingdom types and the Middle Kingdom types, only one grave (192) spanning the gap between the two periods. Grave 190, which has been grouped into the Old Kingdom, is another of doubtful period, as the pots have no other counterparts in Harageh. The loculus type of chamber is almost characteristic of the pre-XIIth period, but the pottery resembles the

XIIth dynasty rather than the pre-XIIth types. I should put this at the Xth—XIth dynasty and grave 192 as XIth. The division between the Middle Kingdom and New Kingdom occurs somewhere in the "Hyksos" period, but I should not like to say where, as the XIIth dynasty pottery types are very persistent, and no great change occurs until well into XVIIIth dynasty.

21. I have endeavoured to treat the varieties of beads in exactly the same way as the pottery is treated, dividing them into groups, each having a number, and each member of the group having a letter. The plate on which the beads for any particular grave will be found is shewn at the top of the bead list in each tomb register. An awkward question arose in dealing with the beads as to the desirability of including amulets in the bead corpus, the primary use of an amulet being for protection and the bead for adornment; as at all periods they have almost standardised forms, the hawk-amulet, for instance, occurring in such profusion merely as a bead. I have therefore included all amulets of common occurrence, leaving unique ones to be dealt with, as far as possible, in the photograph plates. Since no complete record of beads has yet been published for a dynastic cemetery, I have given them provisional group numbers as follows, incorporating all periods together which are represented separately on the plates.

Human Forms	1	Whorl shells	36
Ape	2	Bolt	37
Duck	3	"Uzat" (eye of	
Hawk	5	Horus)	38
Jackal	7	Lotus	39
Hippopotamus	9	Degraded forms I,	
Lion	10	(longitudinally	
Double Lion-head	11	bored)	41
Hare	12	Degraded forms II,	
Crocodile	13	(transversely	
Turtle	15	bored)	42
Frog	17	Pendants	44
Fish	19	Ribbed beads	47
Fly	22	Crumb beads	50
Beetle (excluding		Cartonnage beads,	
"scarabs")	24	(stuck on to plaster)	52
Heart	26	Boss beads,	
Hornet(?)	27	(flat on one side)	54
Hand	28	Multiple beads	55
Leg	30	Button Seals	57
Flat-Shells	32	Miscellaneous	58
Cowries	34	Flail beads, ("rope")	60

Flail beads, (knots)	61	Flattened Barrels,	
Collar beads,		(elliptical section)	74
(spacers)	63	Axle Barrels	75
Collar beads,		Lipped Barrels	76
(End pieces)	64	Spheroids	79
Collar beads,		Flattened spheroids	80
(Drops)	65	Ring beads	85
Cylinders	68	Ridged beads	86
Drop beads	70	Wafer beads	87
Barrels	73	Disc beads	92

These groups call for little explanation, as the differences will be readily seen on looking through the bead corpus. Some of the animal forms are doubtful, and have been included as degraded forms.

It may be remarked that the open-hand amulet occurs in all three periods, although the VIth dynasty form is quite characteristic. I believe this is the first appearance in the Middle Kingdom. The pottery with it (see grave 623, Pl. LXII) is quite typical Middle Kingdom, although it may be later than the XIIth dynasty. The leg which occurs so commonly with the hand in V—VIth graves does not occur in later periods at Harageh or anywhere else I believe.

A very fine heart amulet in porphyry is seen on Pl. L No. 26m. This is the only example I know in the XIIth dynasty, and it is dated to Amenemhêt III. Another new type of bead to me is the carnelian imitation of a flat pierced double-shell (Pl. L, No. 32e), although the form 32c in shell is well known. Another curious point is that the *Uzat* eye does not occur at all in the New Kingdom, XVII—XXth dyn. graves of Harageh.

The Button Seals are each of known forms which may be seen in the University College collection.

The predynastic beads have been put out of order on Pl. LIII for economy in space.

CHAPTER III

THE PREDYNASTIC CEMETERIES G AND H AND THEIR OBJECTS.

22. CEMETERY G lay to the N. E. of cemetery C, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from it. The graves were packed very tightly together on the S. side of a steep ridge, which runs along the edge of the Gebel Abusir nearly up to Harageh. I cannot understand why these graves were so tightly packed, as there were plenty of sites with precisely similar pebbly

ground, to say nothing of harder soil in cemetery A and softer in Wady I and II.

Out of perhaps 30 graves which this cemetery contained, in only eight were the bodies sufficiently preserved to be able to determine their position. In 6 cases the head was to the South, and in two cases the head was to the North. Six of these lay on the right side and two on the left (see Pl. LV, columns 5, 6 and 7). The body lay in a fully contracted attitude, but the limbs do not appear to have been forced into an unnaturally tight position before burial, as has been observed in Tarkhan. (See Petrie, *Tarkhan II*, Pl. X, type 1.)

23. Cemetery H lay under part of a small XVIIIth dynasty village site about 1 mile S. of cemetery A. Many groups have had to be rejected in tabulation owing to the extremely close manner in which the graves were packed. Three graves were untouched, two being head to South, and one head to North; all the bodies lay on their left sides in a position similar to those of cemetery G.

A very considerable quantity of pottery was found in these cemeteries, of which the types P80p, F83m, F91g, and F91n are quite new forms; (see Pl. LV).

No cases of dismemberment, no bodies of children, no ashes, and no traces of clothing were found in either cemetery. With regard to the clothing, the nature of the soil at Harageh is not very suitable for the preservation of either cloth, or woodwork.

24. The pottery has been compared with that of Naqada, Diospolis, Mahasna, Gerzeh, and Nubia, and the sequence datings are given (as far as possible) to those Harageh pots which accord with those already dated. From these the sequence dating has been stated for each grave. The new varieties of pottery thus could be given provisionally the sequence dating of the graves in which they were found. On comparing the graves in which any particular new variety of pot is found, the provisional sequence dating for the pot can be either given a wider or a narrower range, to meet all the graves in which it occurs. The sequence dating has been entered at the right bottom corner of each pot.

Practically no alteration has had to be made to the sequence datings already published, except that in the types L46m and L47c the s. d. must certainly be put back to 60—66 and 61—66 respectively.

It will be noticed that the forked lances, the ripple flaked flints, the incised polished red pots P 76, P 77k and P 80p, and the corrugated black polished pottery F 83m n, are peculiar to cemetery H, whereas the wavy-handled pottery W, and the flat bottomed vases R 26a and 34a, are peculiar to cemetery G.

Decorated pottery is found in both cemeteries.

25. Since the above objects occur so rarely, (both these cemeteries being very small), it is hardly justifiable to deduce much as to the difference in age of the two cemeteries, but it is possible that cemetery H covers a slightly larger period than cemetery G. The period 55—58 covers both cemeteries; these might well be a temporary extension of the population found at the Gerzeh cemetery (see Petrie and Wainwright, *The Labyrinth, Gerzeh and Mazghuneh*), the age of the Gerzeh cemetery extending beyond either limit of these cemeteries. Gerzeh is only 10 miles away from Harageh.

A curious point of the predynastic cemeteries of Harageh is that no slate palettes occurred in them, although they were very common in Gerzeh; further, the beads at Harageh were very few and poor, in contrast to Gerzeh.

The tight crowding of the burials is curious and seems to shew that it was done for some definite reason. I would suggest that it is for mutual support and protection in the next world.

26. The robbed protodynastic grave No. 475, (Pl. LV), found near cemetery H, probably belonged to a stray resident of Tarkhan, which lies 14½ miles away (see Pl. II).

The three graves 476, 477 and 478 appear to be of "Pangrave" date. The tombs were all robbed, but the shallow elliptical pit, and the resemblance to the pottery from Diospolis, indicate this period. Although these belong to the XIIIth, XIVth dynasties; they are included in Pl. XXX for economy in space, and for the easy comparison of the pots with the predynastic types to which these pots are akin.

The objects from the predynastic cemeteries G and H are as follows:

Note: The graves are all tabulated on Pl. XV.

27. Pl. VI, 1—5, see sections 62, 63, on special graves.

Pl. VII, 1. Roughly flaked flint knife from grave 468, cemetery H.

VII, 2. Finely flaked forked lance, from same grave. 2:3. S. D. 50—51?

VII, 3. Large finely flaked forked lance, from cemetery H. Found alone, broken apparently since burial.

VII, 4. Ripple-flaked flint knife from grave 457, cemetery H. Appears to have been purposely broken when put in the grave; the missing fragment could not be found by sifting the contents of this and other graves near, S. D. 55—58, 2:3.

VII, 5, 6. Roughly flaked knife and bead from a robbed grave 415, cemetery G. S. D. 56—60, 2:3. The beads are tabulated on Pl. LIII, (58b j, 79g, 85j m).

28. Pl. XXV, 1. Breccia two-handled vase, found above grave 457, probably belonging to it, with the knife VII, 4.

XXV, 2. Decorated pot from grave 452; see drawing, scale 1:2, on Pl. XXIX.

XXV, 3—7. Stone vases from cemeteries G and H. Their dimensions are shown on Pl. XLVI, 75, 36, 18, 45 and 25. The materials are 3, alabaster; 4, limestone; 5, alabaster; 6, slate; 7, alabaster. For groups see grave registers Pl. LV.

29. Pl. XXIX, 1. Grave 403. The design of this pot consists of two boats of the usual type. The standards of the boats are no longer visible. Between the two boats is an object with zig-zag pattern, which I have not before seen in decorated pottery. Above are two ostriches, and there were probably others. The fan-like object on the right is known in other pots, but its nature is not apparent; it may be a matting sail with reed stiffening. (S. d. 50—56.)

XXIX, 2. Grave 452. Decorated pot. A photograph of the whole pot is shown on Pl. XXV, 2. Human figures are seen upon the cabins in each boat, which is an unusual feature of these designs. The standards, of which a complete one is seen in the middle boat, is one of the commonest forms, and may be horns mounted on a staff. The palm-branches at the prow of each boat are very clearly seen in this specimen. In the foreground and behind the boats are three antelopes, one with nearly straight horns, and the others with spiral horns. Scale 1:2; S. D. 55—58.

CHAPTER IV

THE OLD KINGDOM AND FIRST INTERMEDIATE GRAVES.

30. THE eastern cemetery of Dandyl appears to begin about the VIth dynasty, and to continue

through the First Intermediate Period. It has some types of pottery peculiar to it, such as Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 86, 87, 88, 89 and 91. (Pls. XXXII and XXXIII.) The last three types are of very light red ware with smooth buff slip, very different from the coarse red surface of the remainder of the pottery. This smooth ware seems to be typical of the First Intermediate Period. There is no pot or grave from this cemetery which could not be put between the VIth dynasty and the Xth dynasty. Cemeteries C, C₂ and C₃, on the other hand have a longer range of dates. This is shewn by the brick-red polished "Meydum" ware, Pl. XXXI, A—H, which is not likely to be later than the Vth dynasty. The example of this ware from grave 571 in cemetery D is of very inferior polish to those of 125, and might well be of the VIth dynasty. The pottery headrest from grave 148 cannot well be later than the Vth, and the solid wooden headrest with a box-coffin from grave 173 are more likely III—IVth dynasty. Graves 151 and 192 are very little before the XIIth dynasty.

Most of the pottery types between Nos. 29 and 75 are not at all characteristic, and often occur singly in the graves.

Button-seals and leg-amulets occur in both cemeteries, but none of the graves containing them have pottery as well, except grave 800, where the leg-amulet is very degenerate in form and the pot uncharacteristic. The button-seals and leg-amulets are of the VIth dynasty, or at any rate very little later than this. The date agrees with the entire absence of buttons from the IXth dynasty cemetery of Herakleopolis worked 1921.

Headrests only occur in cemeteries C, C₂ and C₃.

The position of the bodies gives us little help, for they were as a rule extended with the knees slightly bent, which attitude might occur any time between the Vth dynasty and the Middle Kingdom.

I am inclined to think that cemeteries C, C₂ and C₃ are those of the usual small population of the district, between the VIth and the XIth dynasties; the better class being buried in the shaft tombs with coffins in C, while the poorer ones were buried in the soft marl nearer the cultivation as in C₂ and C₃. Cemetery D on the other hand must have been that of a small community, who lived there during the First Intermediate Period only, and who appear to have been of the lower classes. I think that there is no doubt, in spite of the pots peculiar to this cemetery, that it was, at its period, con-

temporary with the already well established cemetery C.

31. The pottery types marked P are very close in form to (1) the group of *Heri-Shaf-Hotep* described in Borchardt, *Priestergräber*, Plates LXXIX and LXXXVIII, which he dates as VIth dynasty; (2) those marked Dn which are figured in Petrie, *Denderah*, Pls. XVI and XVII; (3) those marked M which are figured in Garstang, *Mahasna* on Pls. XLI and XLII as Vth—XIth dynasties, and (4) those marked Z, which are figured in Petrie, *Gizeh and Rifeh* (Zaraby), as Vth—VIth dynasties.

32. The objects of the Old Kingdom shewn in the plates are as follow:—

Note: All the graves are tabulated in the tomb-registers, Pls. LVI, LVII unless otherwise stated.

Pl. VI. See chapter VI.

Pl. VIII. All the headrests with the exception of fig. 10 are of the Old Kingdom or First Intermediate Period; No. 1 was in a grave of a man named *Im'abim*, parts of whose box-coffin are shewn on Pls. LXV and LXXIV and may be IIIrd—IVth dynasty, (see *Heliopolis, Shurafa and Kafr Ammar*, sect. 36). It is of solid wood 2¹/₄ inches thick. Fig. 2 is a solid pottery headrest from grave 175. Since the body was in extended position this may be as late as the Vth dynasty. No pottery was found with it.

Fig. 3 is a two-footed headrest resembling those found at Kafr Ammar (see ref. above) which may be Vth—VIth dynasty. (See section 36, type 3, of that volume.) This was the only example of this type in the cemetery. The body in this tomb (174) was in a semi-contracted position, with no coffin or pottery.

Figs. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 might be any time between the VIth and the XIth (see *Kafr Ammar* sect. 35, type 7). An instance is known in the XIIth dynasty at that place.

Fig. 6 was originally painted yellow with traces of bright red, and has two lines of inscription in black. The vertical inscription reads: *Imakhu kher neb-f Ihynes* "Honoured One under his Lord; Ihynes." The horizontal inscription reads: *Imakhu kher neter 'a neb pet Ihynes* "Honoured One under the Great God, Lord of Heaven; Ihynes." It is in a very bad condition. Fragments of very roughly painted wooden figures, with bright red bodies and black caps and features, were found in this grave, the peculiarity of them being the extreme thinness of the head and body when viewed from the front.

They could not be preserved as they powdered at a touch.

Fig. 10 is a fine alabaster headrest of the Xth—XIth dynasty, the head-piece and the base being separate from the stem. It was found half way up a shaft in cemetery E; nothing else was found with it.

33. Pl. IX. Fig. 1. Both alabaster vases marked 1 are from grave 208 and appear to be of the VIth dynasty or slightly later. The body, that of a woman, lay full length on back.

Fig. 2, together with the three vases below, are also of about the VIth dynasty; the handled vase is of limestone, of a very unusual type for this period.

Fig. 4 is a button-seal group of the VIth dynasty from the Dandyl cemetery. The other beads of this group are to be found from the tomb-registers. (Pl. LVII, grave 591.) The design on the button-seal apparently represents an ape. Other specimens may be seen in the University College collection. The hand is of bone and is not shewn in the bead registers.

Fig. 5 is another group of the VIth dynasty from Dandyl. Neither in this case, (grave 593,) nor in grave 591, was there any pottery; the bodies were broken up by an intruded Coptic burial.

Fig. 6 is a group of about the VIth dynasty, including a button-seal, leg-amulets in carnelian, some very delicate pottery, apes, *uzats*, and hawks; two silver cowries; two "million of years" amulets in gold (see Petrie, *Amulets*, No. 59, dated XIIth); one gold hawk; a small gold shell; and a wheel-like amulet in gold. The centre piece of the last named is placed below it on the right, and has been left loose to shew the method of soldering the "spokes" on to the "axle." It possibly represents the Sun, and is a Syrian rather than an Egyptian emblem. The remainder of the group consists of a hand in carnelian, and a double lion-head, (shewn immediately beneath the hand).

Figs. 7 and 8. Two views of a fine hard-wood headrest, the headpiece being supported by two carved hands. It is of the VIth dynasty, or slightly later, and was found in a robbed child's burial (86), in cemetery C, under the sherd deposits. A flint flake was the only other object found with the headrest.

Fig. 9 is a group of about the VIth dynasty, containing an example of the curious seals already described in *Diospolis*, p. 39, Pls. XXVI and LI;

the design, which does not seem to be readable, strongly resembles that seen on the scaraboid in tomb 231, Pl. XIV, 14. The remainder of the group consists of a turtle(?), an *uzat*-eye, both in carnelian, and the beads indicated in the tomb register of the tomb (188).

34. Pl. XIV, fig. 13. Quartz amulet, perhaps representing Harpocrates, and gold pendant from grave 221; date uncertain, but probably Second Intermediate Period.

Fig. 14. Group of beads and scaraboid of the First Intermediate Period from tomb 231. Most of these beads, except the human figures and the crowned hawks, are given in the tomb registers on Pls. LVI, LVII.

Pl. XXII, fig. 4. Gold-on-paste beads from graves 233 and 212; cemetery C₃. The date appears to be Second Intermediate. The amulets approach the Middle Kingdom forms. (See sect. 59.)

35. Pl. XXIII. Copper mirrors, of which figs. 1 and 3 to 7 are pre-XIIth dynasty. Their grave numbers are all marked in the bottom left-hand corner. Fig. 6 is of an unusual form, having two long catches of copper, so that it could be attached to a strap or belt. Fig. 2 is a wooden pin found with mirror fig. 1; grave 2.

Pl. XXV, figs. 8, 9 and 11. Groups of alabaster vases from grave 218 which appear to be of the First Intermediate Period. (See Pl. XLVI, nos. 10, 11 and 12 to $\frac{1}{3}$ scale.) No other objects occurred with them.

CHAPTER V

MIDDLE KINGDOM GRAVES, SHERD DEPOSITS AND OBJECTS.

36. The graves of the Middle Kingdom at Hara-geh were, on the whole, of much richer type than those of the other dynasties represented here. It is striking how few graves of the poorer classes of the XIIth dynasty were found. The probability is that the cultivation here was occupied by the estates of those who were connected with the building of the Pyramid of El-Lahun. The poorer population would live nearer Kahun, and be buried on that desert rather than this. Many poor graves might be on the edges of the desert now covered by the rise of Nile deposits.

The graves of this period were of the shaft type, having chambers opening to N. and S., sometimes there were two series of chambers at different

levels. It will be noticed that, in the tomb registers Pls. LVIII to LXII, if there is only one chamber in a tomb, it is nearly always on the South; this shews that the South chamber was the first to be excavated. The reason is probably that, since the body was required to lie head to North, by putting it in a chamber on the South the head would be within reach, so that the beads, *usekht*-collar, etc., could be finally arranged and the incense and offerings, which generally lay at the head, could be easily inserted.

The cemetery was very prolific in pottery, but unfortunately only thirteen graves were dated to a reign, one to Mentuhotep II, five to Senusert II (40, 41, 124, 140?, 529), four to Senusert III (91, 306, 602, 628) and four to Amenemhêt III (312, 620, 640, 642); of these only eight contain more than one pot. With only these dates, it is rather difficult to put any group to a definite reign.

37. The pottery and objects shew that, with the exception of about 25 tombs, all the tombs could well be within the limits of the reigns of Senusert II to Amenemhêt III. Apart from the dated graves, there is no instance of a type of pot degenerating with any regularity. The types 67s, 7j—7o, and 5w₂ and 5y occur throughout the periods, and afford no help in comparative dating in this dynasty. The types 9, with the wavy rim, seem to be early, as they occur in a loculus-grave (281) with type 28 in the Old Kingdom registers. The corrugated necked series ("salad mixer") of type 49 (see Pl. XXXVIII) also seems to be early, probably before Senusert II, as this is unknown in Riqqeh, and does not occur with any dated tomb at Harageh. Type 57, and particularly 57j, is later, as it occurs rarely in cemetery A, although it is common in the other cemeteries, where it has been found dated to Senusert III and Amenemhêt III. This type is unknown at Riqqeh, where the shaft tombs stop short at the reign of Senusert III, the graves of Amenemhêt III being only very poor ones. We may therefore safely put this type as of Senusert III and later.

The other types seem to have a range of the whole XIIth dynasty except certain types which, occurring but once, do not justify us limiting them to any reign.

Some forms seem to be specially associated with graves, and not to occur in town sites. The types: 5d, 5w₂, 5x, 5y, 7j—7o, 38g—38v (more common in the early XIIth graves), 41b—41x, 67o—67s, the small types 56 and 58, and incense-burner,

types 90h—90x may be looked on as the typical pottery for a XIIth dynasty tomb. I know the types 7i—7o and 41b—41x only in town sites of this date; the other types seem only to be used in graves.

38. The *usekht* bead-collar occurred in most of the burials, but no *was* or *heq* sceptres were found.

39. A considerable quantity of "Tell el Yahudiyeh" pottery was found in Harageh, but I would not date graves in which this pottery was found as necessarily post-XIIth. This ware occurs in Kahun (see *Kahun* Pl. XXVII, fig. 202) and in Harageh in the sherd mounds of Senusert II, and even in an XIth dynasty house-ruin (see sect. 73). Since this appears to be a foreign pot from Syria, it is interesting to find it so far South at such an early age. It seems likely that the majority of examples came down with the artisan class who were engaged on the construction of the pyramid of Senusert II at Lahun.

40. The other foreign pottery, shewn on Pl. X, nos. 9—12, are quite new to me, and I have as yet been able to find no countertypes to give a clue as to their place of origin.

The scarabs of this dynasty are dealt with in chapter VIII, together with the other scarabs from El Harageh.

41. Between cemetery A and C₂, C₃, were three large deposits of XIIth dynasty potsherds and other town material. One of these deposits completely covered cemetery C.

The pottery chiefly consisted of broken natron-jars of the type 67e (Pl. XXXIX), a few of 41b and 7o, and an enormous number of fragments of coarse flat dishes. Many of the sherds were marked with potter's and owner's marks, particularly the natron-jars, which nearly always had a mark inside the neck (see Pl. XI, nos. 7—25). All the potter's marks found are shewn on Pls. XI and XII, together with all those found on pots in the graves. The limestone block of *Kha'-Kheper-Re'*, Senusert II, came from these sherds. This was the only dated object. The deposit also yielded a number of spindle whorls, wooden pegs, a fragment of "Tell el Yahudiyeh" black pottery, rough seals in limestone, and about 20 pieces of Cretan *Kamarès* ware, similar to those found by Prof. Petrie, 25 years before, at Kahun. These fragments have been examined by Sir Arthur Evans, who dates them to the Middle Minoan II period (see *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob*, Pl. I).

42. Although this is essentially a deposit of town rubbish, I do not think that the town stood here at all, as 1. the depth of the deposit is not more than a foot average; 2. There is very little mud from bricks; 3. the desert below the sherds was quite smooth and 4. there are no heavy objects whatever, such as millstones, hearth-stones, mortars, etc. It appears that the rubbish has been carried up the slope by cemetery C₃, and dumped here. Possibly it was to clear a piece of ground for an estate, though many other explanations would meet the case.

43. No objects of a period later than the XIIth dynasty were found here. Had the deposit covered the period of Senusert III and Amenemhêt III, some cylinders or objects would surely have been found as the names of these two kings are very common on small objects.

44. The objects of the Middle Kingdom shewn in the plates as follows:—

Note: All the graves are also tabulated in the tomb registers, Pls. LVIII—LXII.

Pl. VII, 8. Flint knife from tomb 135; $\frac{2}{3}$ size. This pit in cemetery A was merely a deposit of various types of pottery, etc., chiefly in small fragments, the types 12q and 67s alone being distinguishable. I can give no explanation of this.

Figs. 9, 10 and 11 are from the sherd deposits over cemetery C, and are also $\frac{2}{3}$ size. These are probably of the time of Senusert II.

45. Pl. VIII, 1. Beads representing the "Flail of Osiris." All are of green glazed pottery, with the exception of the top pyramidal beads which are of carnelian. For various forms and meaning of this XIIth dyn. amulet, see Mace and Winlock, *Tomb of Senebtisi*, pp. 100, 101. This example is composite, and not from one grave.

46. Figs. 8, 9, 11, 12 are apparently foreign pottery, but I am unable to say their place of origin. Of the two pots of grave 326 the upper one is of light brownish pottery, smoother than the usual Egyptian types in this dynasty, with the upper part red with black painted panels. This pot is in the University College collection. The lower pot is of nearly the same ware as the last. The hollowed base can be seen in Pl. XLI, figs. 98q and 98w. The grave seems to be of the XIIth dynasty.

Fig. 11 is of the same ware as the last two, but has a pink top. The date is XIIth dynasty, probably early.

Pl. X, 12, is of unique form and colour being of a red, almost plum-coloured, polish with white bands between black lines. No pottery was found to date this by, except the two "Tell el Yahudiyeh" white-incised pieces of types 99f and 99g, which are certainly before the XVIIth dynasty, but could just as well be XIIth.

Fig. 10 see sec. 77, New Kingdom.

47. Pl. XI. On this plate are shewn all the owner's marks and potter's marks occurring at Harageh. Those made before the pot was baked are classed as pot marks, and those scratched on after baking as owner's marks. Some of these, such as nos. 107—109, bear a great resemblance to those of Kahun, see Petrie, *Kahun, Gurob and Hawara*, Pl. XXVII.

Fig. 35. Rough limestone plaque of Senusert II, see sect. 41, of this chapter.

Fig. 36. Glazed pottery ring.

Figs. A—H see sect. 73 on special graves.

48. Pl. XII, 21—26 are from the sherd deposits by cemetery C, and are all owner's marks. See *Kahun*, Pl. XXVII.

Figs. 27—40 are from pots found in the tombs (see tomb registers). Most of the marks are of the Middle Kingdom (M. K.), but the period of each is marked, together with the tomb number, in the left bottom corner. Owner's marks and potter's marks are distinguished by the letters "O. M." and "P. M." respectively.

Pl. XIII. Plans nos. 1 (grave 110), 8 and 9 refer to the tomb registers in which the dimensions of the tombs could not be described in tabular form; the remainder are dealt with in chapter VI on special graves.

49. Pl. XIV, 1. Group of pottery, human figures, beads, double scarab, lion bead, cartonnage, limestone eye, flint flake and copper hook from grave 112.

The use of these pottery figures is by no means clear. They are certainly not *ushabtiu*, neither are they pierced for stringing, and they are very unlike the usual type of Egyptian work, suggesting a foreign origin. Their colour varies from the ordinary green glazed pottery to very light greyish coloured paste. Another grave, no. 236, shews this class of human figure in conjunction with a late XIIth scarab (Pl. XX, 70). The scarab shewn here is not very characteristic; it is double with a beetle on one side, and a double scroll on the other. The curious fact of the figure from grave 236 is that it appears to have a pointed beard. The centre figure is part of a group of a boy carrying a calf on

his back, well known in this age (*Ramesseum*, II, 2); it has been attached to the boy by pegs. On the left is an alabaster model of a game board.

50. XIV, 2. Amulet made by threading discs of quartz and other stones on a core of copper wire, and fitting both ends with hollow caps of gold. These amulets occur several times at Harageh, and one of a very similar type formed part of the Dahshur treasure. See De Morgan, *Dahchour*, 1894, Pl. XIX, fig. 56.

Fig. 3. Group of the reign of Senusert III consisting of two cylinders (XX, 26 and 28), four scarabs (three plain, and one shewn in XX, 27), and two gold fish of much inferior work to that of tomb 72 (sect. 67). The beads are of the forms 10e, 34m, 44e, 73t, 75r (Pls. L—LIII).

No pottery was found with this group.

Fig. 4. Cylindrical "amulet-case" of a hitherto unknown design, being a further example of the pectoral jewellery work. The inlay was of carnelian, green felspar, and lapis-lazuli, set obliquely in electrum. Much of this has dropped out, and the ring, or whatever method of attachment was used, has disappeared.

The gold cylinder amulet seen in *Dahchour*, 1894, Pl. XXIV, 55, is of a type intermediate between this and that of grave 211 (see sect. 71). The gold work resembling that of grave 211 and the oblique design here described.

51. Fig. 5 see sect. 71.

Fig. 6. Green pottery calf with black markings, lying down. XIIth dynasty, grave 353; $\frac{2}{3}$ size.

Fig. 7. Pottery frog, blue, with black spots, from the same grave as no. 6; $\frac{2}{3}$ size.

Fig. 8. Light-green glazed pottery dog lying curled up, early XIIth dynasty, $\frac{2}{3}$ size. With this was found a large rough limestone hippopotamus lying down.

Fig. 9. A deep-blue glazed pottery Ptah Sokar, this being, I believe, the earliest known; its features are even more exaggerated than is shewn in the photograph, the belly projecting to an extent never observed in the later figures. $\frac{2}{3}$ size.

Fig. 10. Light-green glazed vase with lotus pattern; tomb 7, XIIth dynasty; $\frac{2}{3}$ size.

Fig. 11. Small light-green glazed pottery seated figure; tomb 73, XIIth dynasty; $\frac{2}{3}$ size.

Fig. 12. Blue paste hippopotamus from grave 7. XIIth dynasty, $\frac{2}{3}$ size.

Figs. 13 and 14. See sect. 34; Old Kingdom (Pl. XV see sect. 69, special graves).

52. Pl. XVI, fig. i. Stele of Kenemsu and Seruket (see sect. 94 for inscription) from grave 140; XIIth dynasty. This stele occurred with part of another stele of Neb-pu (Pl. LXXII, 1). For drawing, see Pl. LXXIV, 4.

Fig. 2 and stone vases, see sect. 69 on special graves.

53. Pl. XVII, 1. Wooden statuette from grave 323; scale 1:3. Both hands originally held some objects which have now disappeared. The moulding of the arms and body is very good, and the statuette had been well finished. The nipples of the breasts project in a manner characteristic of this period. Both legs are broken off, and there is no name upon the statuette. It has been badly split by salt crystallizing within the wood. XIIth dynasty.

Fig. 2. End pieces of a collar, of green and black glazed pottery, from grave 96. XIIth dynasty.

54. Fig. 3. Wooden dagger from grave 280; scale 2:3. XIIth dynasty.

Fig. 4. Wooden pin(?) found with above.

Figs. 5 and 6. Flint from the surface of the desert North of cemetery A. It appears to be palaeolithic.

Fig. 7. Flint from the sherd deposits over cemetery C. I cannot give a date to this.

55. Pl. XVIII and Pl. I (Frontispiece). Pair of wooden statuettes of the XIIth dynasty from tomb 262, cemetery E.

XVIII, 1. Side view of male figure to a scale of 2:3. He originally held in his left hand a staff which rested on the stand. The right hand was grasping some object which has now perished. The nipples and the fastening of the apron project in a manner characteristic of this dynasty, and the details of the apron are well shown. The arms are tenoned in to the body. The face is of unconventional type, probably a portrait; the length of the head, and the projecting ears, are very noticeable. The modelling of the whole statuette, although good, was not so fine as that of the statuette shewn in Pl. XVII, 1; here the legs and arms are very coarsely modelled. There is no inscription on the stand.

When this statuette was found, I noticed that the toes were missing, so I had the whole tomb sifted with a fine sieve. About 11 tons were examined in this way, resulting in the finding of the missing parts; no other trace of woodwork was found.

The female figure was of more conventional type (see nos. 2, 3 and 5). She is painted yellow

and black, with her wig done in the manner common to the period. Her arms are tenoned on to the body, both her hands being stretched down beside her.

Fig. 4 is a view of her stand seen from above. The inscription reads "May the king give an offering and (?) Osiris, Lord of Abydos, may he give funeral offerings, ducks (oxen), to the *ka* of the justified, Kemtet."

56. Pl. XIX, 1. Black granite seated figure from grave 606. The name, Shesmuhotep, is discussed in sect. 98.

The work is coarse and the detail poor; the right hand lies on the right knee, and the left hand is placed on the left shoulder. The date is probably XIth dynasty.

Fig. 2. Table of offerings from the same grave as fig. 1. It is of limestone, and the statuette may have stood upon it, although the fit is not good. No other objects were found in this shaft-tomb.

Fig. 3. Side and front-view of small limestone figure (perhaps a king) presenting a bowl of offerings. The work is rough, with very little detail. The pottery and beads found with this are shewn in the tomb-registers on Pl. LIX, grave 162. With this was found the dyad shewn in Pl. XXV. The date appears to be early XIIth dynasty.

Fig. 4. Side and front view of a black granite statuette of a man. The name is not given, and the statuette is of the coarse unfinished-looking work seen in the stone figures in this district. See Pl. LIX, grave 141, for alabaster vases and pottery found with this. The date appears to be early XIIth dynasty, probably of the time of Senusert II.

57. Pl. XXII, 1. Group of amulets from grave 354, which includes stone vases, types 18, 27 and 28 (Pl. XLVI), and the scarab on Pl. XX, no. 39. The cylinder amulet is apparently of wood, spirally bound by flat gold wire; the ends are covered with gold caps, one having a ring with which to suspend the amulet. The group includes strings of amethyst, carnelian and garnet, and a large quantity of hawk and other amulets in steaschist, paste and pottery, and two small wooden frogs. The date appears to be late XIIth dynasty. With this were found pottery of the types 38 ot (Pls. XXXV and XXXVI), and a black, white-incised, handled pot of "Tell el Yahudiyeh" ware, type 99d, Pl. XLI.

58. Fig. 2. Group from grave 154; XIIth dynasty. The outer string is of amethyst, the colour being

fairly deep, but not of the depth of those of the Lahun treasure. The inner string is of garnet. In the centre, at the top, are two gold-ribbed beads, and at the bottom a lazuli scarab on a gold plate. The remaining objects are three gold shells, two gold crocodiles and a gold turtle. The three last are only thin shells and were probably mounted on a paste core. With this group were found 7 small *uzat*-eyes roughly cut from gold sheet.

59. Fig. 3. See sect. 77.

Fig. 4. The amulets are of the XIIth dynasty, from grave 322; their materials are to be found in the tomb registers, Pl. LX, together with the beads from this tomb.

Fig. 5. See sect. 67, on special graves.

Pl. XXIII, figs. 1-7. See chap. IV, sect. 35. Old Kingdom.

Figs. 8-12, 14 and 17. See sect. 69, on special graves.

Fig. 13. See sect. 73, on special graves.

Fig. 15. Copper mirror, from tomb 532, with unusual form of handle. It is probable that it was originally a ring for suspending the mirror. With it were found fragments of a cylinder amulet of the type shewn in Pl. XIV, 2. Late XIIth dynasty.

Fig. 16. Copper mirror from tomb 275. This is of the usual form, to fit into a handle. For group see Pl. LX. Early XIIth dynasty.

60. Pl. XXIV. XIIth dynasty steles; see sects. 89, 91, 92 on inscribed objects.

Pl. XXV, figs. 10, 12, 13, 14. Fine translucent alabaster (aragonite) vases from tomb 275. Early XIIth dynasty.

Fig. 15. Basalt dyad of woman and child, found with the small limestone figure with bowl shewn on Pl. XIX, 3. This piece, which is of very coarse work, is shewn $\frac{2}{3}$ size and is remarkable for the extreme distortion of the right arm, which is around the neck of the boy. The dyad, which is not inscribed, is of the early XIIth dynasty.

CHAPTER VI

SPECIAL GRAVES AND TOMBS.

61. Grave 401, cemetery G. Predynastic. See Pl. XIII, 2 and Pl. LV. It was untouched, the body lying in a totally contracted position, on the left side, with the head to South. The position of the pottery is shewn on Pl. XIII, 2, the table below the three predynastic graves giving the types of

the pots, whose positions are indicated by letters on the tomb-plans.

South of the head lay an alabaster vase, shewn on Pl. XXV, 7, and Pl. XLVI, 25. Two small flint flakes lay before, and slightly to the South of, the face.

62. Grave 460, cemetery H. Predynastic. See Pl. VI, 4 and 5 and Pl. XIII, 3. This burial was also untouched, the body lying in a semi-contracted position on the left side with the face to West. In front of the face were six quartz marbles. These were moved down by the elbow, when the photograph was taken, to get them out of the shadow. Two of these marbles are shewn full size in Pl. VI, 5.

63. Grave 470, cemetery H. Predynastic. See Pl. VI, 1—3, and Pl. XIII, 4. The objects were all before the face, the head lying to the North facing East. The two-handled basalt-pot, shewn full size in fig. 3, had a wooden cover and contained one shell bead. The red jasper amulet, shewn in fig. 3, although known as a type, has never before been found in a grave. Hitherto this class of seal was dated to the VIth—VIIth dynasty (*Diospolis*, XXV, W. 165), but here the combination leaves no doubt as to its being predynastic.

64. Tomb 99 (Old Kingdom). This tomb contained the bodies of six children in three full size coffins, laid closely together and lying North and South. In the most westerly coffin, which we may call no. 1, were three children, all with their heads to the North, laid on a bed of sand. In the centre of the coffin was a child of about 14, lying facing West with limbs slightly flexed. At each end of this coffin a very small child lay in the same position as the older one.

In coffin 2, *i. e.* that lying in the middle, was a single body of a child of about 14 years, in bad condition, it extended full length on the right side. In the Eastern coffin (no. 3), there were two children, one about 12 years old and the other an infant. These bodies had been disturbed. At the North end of coffins 1 and 2 were slate palettes, that of no. 1 being a plain oval and that of no. 2 an oblong with an incised line round the edge, the lines crossing at the corners. The decorated palette is now at the Fitzwilliam Museum Cambridge. Both these are probably predynastic and re-used.

The coffins were mitre-jointed, all defects plastered over. These bodies were in a loculus on the West of the main shaft, there being no other chamber in the tomb.

65. Tomb 671, 672 (First Intermediate Period). This double tomb was found near cemetery D on the Dandy side of the Gebel Abusir. Both had been completely robbed, only pottery of the types 16, 99, 100, 113 remaining. There were no coffins, but both chambers were inscribed. These are translated and described in chapter IX, sects. 83, 84. The inscriptions are shewn in Pls. LXVII and LXVIII and a photograph of the tomb on Pl. VI, 6.

The tomb belonged to Hēri-shaf-nakht and his wife Ukht-hotep. Names introducing the god *Hari-shaf* or Hershef of Ehnasya are very well known.

66. Grave 651 (Old Kingdom). See Pl. X, 7. There were four bodies in this grave, which measured 75 N.; 85 E.; and 60 deep. All lay with head to North, extended on back, heads to East, and side by side. Numbering from West to East, no. 1 and 2, both males, were without any objects; no. 3, which was that of a female, had the green glazed beads shewn in the photograph, and no. 4 the limestone mace head beside his left elbow, and the brilliant bluish green glazed pot above his head. None of the bodies had coffins, and no trace of clothing was found. One pot of type 19 (Pl. XXXI) was placed at the North middle of the grave. The date is almost certainly VIth dynasty.

67. Grave 72 (Middle Kingdom). This large shaft-tomb contained two chambers on the North, and one chamber on the South side of the shaft, at a depth of 260 inches. The shaft measured 36 ins. N. and 100 ins. E. The South chamber measured 123 ins. N., 121 ins. E., and 58 ins. high. Both this and the two North chambers had been completely robbed, except for some pottery. On the West side of the centre of the South chamber there was a shaft 60 ins. E. by 35 ins. N., and 90 ins. deep, leading into a chamber on the South, 40 ins. N. by 90 ins. E. by 49 ins. high; this appeared to be untouched, having perhaps been under the coffins in the chamber above. In it lay the body of a child about 10 years old, head to north and fully extended on back. It had been in a coffin, which has now fallen to pieces. The body was wrapped in linen, and contained a large quantity of beads, some of which are shewn on Pl. XXII, 5, while the remainder are drawn in the bead corpus. The types are 47r, 70hi, 73ir, 75f, 79jkm, 85q and 92np (Pls. L to LIII). The stone vases, types 35, 53, 54, 72, 73 (Pls. XLVI, XLVII), were either in the coffin or close on the East side, fig. 54 being a very minute two-handled marble pot. The finest object

from this child's burial is a perfect gold model of a fish (called *shal* in Arabic). A full sized photograph is shewn on Pl. X, 14. It appears to be solid gold, but I think, from the weight it is made on a copper core; the delicacy of the work and the fidelity of the details is unsurpassed by anything I have seen. Two other gold fish, of very inferior workmanship to the first, were found in the coffin with it. The jewellery also includes silver cowries and small whorl shells, tipped with gold rings cemented on to them. Two scarabs, one plain and the other scrolled and with a gold rim, were also found with the above. A large quantity of gold-leaf was collected in the North chambers, which lay at a depth of 130 and 260 inches respectively below ground level. The upper measured 32 ins. N., by 105 ins. E., by 40 ins. high, and the lower measured 24 ins. N., by 65 ins. E., by 35 ins. high. The pottery is all typical of the time of Senusert II, and was of the following types: 2e₂e₄f₄; 5w,x; 7j,z; 10m,w; 38r; 41j; 56h₂; 67s; (Pls. XXIV—XLI). Only a few pots of type 5w₂ were found in the child's chamber.

68. Tomb 92 (Middle Kingdom). For dimensions see tomb registers Pl. LVIII. This tomb was far more accurately cut than the others in cemetery A, the North chamber being very finely squared and dressed. The South chamber was more roughly cut. It had a recess for canopic jars which appeared not to have been finished, and at the South end of the chamber there was a pit 18 inches cube. I think that the canopic jars were placed in the pit.

The 4 canopic jars were of limestone, and the heads were all human. They were originally painted in blue, yellow, and black. The inscriptions, of which only those on two of the jars were legible, are shewn in Pl. LXXV, 2 and 3, and translated with the other inscriptions in sect. 97; they are of very coarse work. The inscription is in black on a yellow ground. The remainder of the objects from this tomb, which was badly plundered, consisted of a large quantity of gold leaf, one flint flake, an ivory pin and 3r clay balls.

Pottery (Pls. XXXIV—XLI): 5h₂l₂m₂y; 41fj; 56bd; 67s. Stone (Pl. XLVI): No. 20, a very fine alabaster of typical early XIIth type. The name on the canopic jars was Senebtisi.

69. Tomb 124. The owner of this tomb—a woman—was apparently called Itenhab, from a painted stele found in the inner chamber (cf. sect. 14),

which is discussed in sect. 93. The plan of the tomb is given on Pl. XIII.

The tomb had been plundered, but yielded further examples of the inlaid jewellery of the XIIth dynasty; in this case in silver. Although the silver has perished badly, the design of the pectoral can be reconstructed to some extent. It is shewn on Pl. XV, 2, and consists of the remains of four pieces. The design of the largest, which is in fragments, is a sceptre supporting the cartouche *Kha'-Kheper-Re'*, Senusert II, supported on either side by royal hornets (*biti*), behind which are two lotuses forming the sides of the pectoral. Above are *uzat*-eyes. The resemblance in workmanship to the jewellery of tomb 124 at Riqqeh (see *Riqqeh and Memphis VI*, Pl. I), is most striking. We have sceptres(?) flanked by hornets in this case, and hawks in the case at Riqqeh; but the simpler nature of these designs will not compare with the wonderful fineness and detail of the Dahshûr and Lahun jewellery.

Another piece, which does not belong to the last, is an inlaid Horus, with the double-feather-crown, standing on a *neb*-sign and holding a beetle(?). The workmanship here resembles the Riqqeh hawks and *nebs*. The small piece on the right may belong to the hawk, but I cannot see the connection.

The silver is too much perished to determine if the designs were engraved on the reverse side of the pectoral, as is the case in all the known examples of this kind.

The centre piece, of which three views are shewn below the main pectoral, is unique as regards this type of work, as it is in three dimensions as opposed to the flat designs of all other known specimens of this work. It consists of a silver hornet with inlaid wings, holding by its curved silver legs on to a ring, the whole having formed part of a buckle.

It appears to me that this jewellery and that of Riqqeh are undoubtedly the work of one hand. Whether they are from the same hand as those of Dahshur and Lahun is more doubtful. None of the royal jewellery is of this coarseness, but it appears to be at any rate the work of the same school, though the touch of the master-hand seems to be lacking. Probably it was a present from the king to the holder.

(It is possible that the cartouche may belong to the *Hor Nub* fragment, as the cartouche on the top of the *m'ankhet* does not look right. We have the two hawks supporting the cartouche in De Morgan,

Dahchour 1894, Pl. XV, 2, and the two hawks or *ur*-birds supporting a *sekhem* in the case of the Riqqeh jewellery, as examples.)

The remainder of the group consists of:—

Five scarabs, Pl. XV, 1, one being silver mounted. A large quantity of gold, carnelian, and other beads, some of which are shewn in Pl. XV, 3. Small shells mounted in silver to hang as pendants on a necklace (this is the first known example of this work). Silver cowries, shewn full size in Pl. XV, 4. Three mirrors, one being shewn with its pottery handle, on Pl. XV, 6, and the others on Pl. XXIII, 8, 12, 14 and 17. Stone vases, Pl. XVI and Pls. XLVI, XLVII, 19, 24, 36, 52, 58—63, 68—75. Copper razor, Pl. XV, 9, and Pl. XXIII, 10. Copper razor, Pl. XV, 7, and Pl. XXIII, 11. Copper knife(?), Pl. XV, 8, and Pl. XXIII, 9. Toilet spoon of slate, fashioned like a river-mussel, Pl. XV, 10. In the grave there was a small rubbing-stone for grinding the eye paint, which may have belonged to this. Alabaster toilet spoon in the form of an *'ankh*, Pl. XV, 11.

The pottery was of the following types (see Pls. XXXIV—XLI): 5w₂, y; 7j₂; 41 m; 56a, h₃; 58j, t₄; and the beads of the types (see Pls. L—LIII): 5u; 36h; 38r; 44b, d, t; 50c; 65d; 73a, c, m₃, n, n₂, r, y; 79j, k, m.

Although the burial must have had a set of canopic jars, since there is a small chamber 20 ins. cube, on the East of the inside South chamber, no traces of them were found; they had been probably of wood.

70. Tomb 128 (Middle Kingdom). The only example of the positions of the pottery in a large XIIth dynasty burial was furnished by this tomb.

The shaft had two South chambers and one on the North, their depths below the ground level being 310, 190 and 230 inches respectively.

The upper South chamber was undisturbed, although the coffin may have been opened. The distribution of the pottery is shewn on Pl. XIII, 7. Large quantities of pots of types 7n and 67s were found in the other chambers.

The body lay with head to North, fully extended on back, and was that of a young female. No beads whatever were found on her. The cattle bones and dog bones, and the few beads, all came from the other two chambers, which had been very completely plundered.

The coffin was in bad condition, and was unpainted except for four or five transverse bands of hieroglyphs, each beginning with the phrase

“Words spoken;” the names of the gods however could not be read.

The shaft contained three other female skulls but no bones.

The measurements of the North chamber were: height 44; N. 68; E. 85; those of the upper South chamber: height 35; N. 50; E. 80. The lower South chamber measured 45 high; N. 52; E. 120. There was a small recess like a “false-door” in the upper South chamber painted with blue vertical stripes, with red stripes up the angles of the sides.

71. Tomb 211 (Middle Kingdom). This large tomb stood by itself to the North of cemetery A, and had been partially robbed. There were traces of a coffin and of a male skeleton, of which only the skull and the femora remained. In a corner of the chamber we found a very fine cylinder amulet, shewn full size on Pl. XIV, 5. The core is of copper, and the gold casing very thick. On this casing are soldered small globules of gold to form a series of inverted triangles (University College London). A similar example of work is to be seen in the Cairo Museum, from Dahshur. With this were found the gold cowries and the cylinder amulet shewn on Pl. XIV, to the left of the amulet described above. The cylinder consists of a copper wire threaded through green-felspar and lapis-lazuli discs, with gold caps at either end. A considerable number of amulets of this type were found in the tombs at Harageh.

The dimensions of the tomb, together with the types of pottery and beads found in it, are given in the tomb-registers on Pl. LIX.

72. Tomb 264 (Middle Kingdom?). An untouched burial, which, however, may have been intruded into an earlier tomb. It contained two bodies, one of an adult female and the other of a fairly large child. The child's body lay on the East of the chamber, with its head to North in a rough, plain wooden coffin, the body being fully extended; on the West side of the chamber lay a female body with head to South and face to West, also fully extended. This body was not contained in a coffin, but laid on sticks placed lengthways. At the West side of her head was a plain wooden box divided into four compartments to hold the canopic jars. No trace however was found of these. The box belonged to the original burial.

73. House Ruin, XIth dynasty, no. 530 (see Map, Pl. II). The plan of this house could not be reconstructed, as only the foundations of one of the

rooms could be distinguished. It measured 165 E. by 95 N. At the lowest level, *i. e.* about 75 inches below the present desert-level, the following articles were found:

A fisherman's implements, consisting of a large quantity of net about one inch mesh, of similar technique to those netted today, circular wooden floaters and bored stone sinkers of the forms shewn on Pl. XI E—H, and wooden stakes of various lengths.

A portrait head in serpentine, of which three views are shewn, slightly over full size, on Pl. X, 13. Although the ear is too large, and the features somewhat exaggerated, it is a very fine specimen of its class, and it is a great pity that the minute search did not give us the remainder of the figure.

Several kohl pots in basalt, a broken one in limestone and two in alabaster of rough work. One had apparently had the lower part lost, and a rough piece of basalt had been drilled out to take its place.

One basalt palette, Pl. XI, A.

Seven flint flakes.

Bone mirror handle, Pl. XXIII, 13.

One lion bead in rough glazed pottery.

Glaze ring, Pl. XI, D.

One duck(?) bead, Pl. L, type 39.

Pots of types 7n, 13m, 33m, 36b, Pls. XXXIV—XLI.

Two scarabs, one with the red crown, *nebs* and plants, and one small double scarab with a scroll on one half, and *Neb-Tawi-Re'*, Mentuhotep II on the other half. See Pl. X, 4 and 5, also chapter VIII.

Small piece of "Tell el Yahudiyeh," incised white on black, pottery, shewn on Pl. X, 15.

I think that there is every likelihood that this is an XIth dynasty group, and not post-XIth, both from the nature of the pottery, the basalt head, and from the name *Neb-Tawi-Re'*. Scarabs of this name, greatly resembling that mentioned above, can be seen at the University College collection, London. (See Petrie, *Scarabs*, XI, 5, 2.) The fragment of foreign pottery is interesting, as I believe that it is one of the earliest dated pieces known.

CHAPTER VII

THE NEW KINGDOM SITES AND OBJECTS.

74. With the exception of the town site to the North of the village of Harageh, there were few

New Kingdom remains in the district; Gurob seems to have been the favorite cemetery of this period.

The site which gave most of the objects was the town site to the North-East of Harageh. This ancient village must have measured about 200 yards square, with its cemetery very close to the South of it. It seems to have been founded in the XVIIIth dynasty and continued down to XXIIIrd dynasty times; in this time it expanded so as partly to cover the graves. All the objects from this site are marked "N. H." In the tomb registers on Pl. LXIII, where no dimensions of graves are given, the group is from a house in the town. The majority of the pots and scarabs appear to run up to the time of Thutmose III. The dated objects are a scarab of Thutmose I (Pl. XXI, 126) and a scarab of Thutmose III (Pl. XXI, 133) and grave 662, which is also dated to Thutmose III. Many groups of pottery and scarabs of the New Kingdom have been omitted owing to uncertainty as to their being of one date; when the graves lay under the village, great difficulty was found in determining if a group of objects were from the same burial.

A curious drain of large pottery pipes, leading to a circular stone basin, was found in this town site.

75. In cemetery B, about twenty New Kingdom graves were found in the XIIth dynasty shafts. The range of dates varied from Amenhotep I to Thutmose IV. They were of comparatively poor quality, as no traces of coffins, either of pottery, brick or wood, were found. In one case, grave 291, the alabaster jars of the original occupant of the grave were re-used. In some of the examples, the XIIth dynasty remains were completely cleared out, only a sherd or so giving the date of the original burial; in other cases, only one chamber was cleared, leaving the already plundered XIIth dynasty remains as they were in the others. I believe that, almost without exception, all the New Kingdom graves in cemetery B were in older shafts. No objects later than XVIIIth dynasty were found here.

76. Very few groups from the Nazlet-es-Sa'adna cemeteries have been included in this volume, as the majority of the objects were so poor, and the graves so badly robbed, that they have very little archaeological interest.

Those of the New Kingdom marked "D" are from a small tightly-packed cemetery about 50 yds. to the South of cemetery D at Dandy. The pottery Pls. XLII—XLV has the name of the king at the bottom left-hand corner if the pot is dated. If the

name is in brackets it shews that the particular type is characteristic of the reign.

The objects from the New Kingdom graves are as follows:

Note: All the graves are tabulated on Pl. LXIII.

77. Pl. X, 10. Bright red polished pot in the form of a fish or bean, in grave 270 of early XVIIIth dynasty. This appears to be a foreign pot, as no polish of this type is known in Egypt. I can give no suggestion as to its place of origin.

Pl. XII, 31. Potmark from grave 241.

Fig. 37. Fragment of hieratic inscription on a pot from grave 647. (Not in tomb registers.) Beyond the fact that the letters r over n, the reed leaf *Aleph*, and the seated man appear, it is not possible to translate such a small fragment.

Pl. XXII, 3. Painted limestone face of doubtful date. It occurred with the alabaster vase 88 (Pl. XLVIII). It appears to be the centre of a mummy cartonnage. These faces were made very small in the XVIIth dynasty, but this specimen must be about the smallest known.

CHAPTER VIII

SCARABS.

78. The whole of the scarabs, scaraboids and cylinders found at Harageh, are drawn on Pls. XX and XXI. They are arranged, as far as possible according to types, specimens from one group, however, being in most cases placed together. Since we have only dated scarabs of the XIth, mid XIIth and XVIIIth dynasties, the arrangement of those of the intermediate periods is largely a matter of supposition, based on comparative types in other volumes; but the more one examines these supposed intermediate types, the less one cares to assert they are not XIIth dynasty, much less to put them to a definite intermediate dynasty. Certain types however, such as nos. 73, 78, 87, 90—111, are almost certainly of the Second Intermediate Period.

79. Figs. 1 and 2 are certainly pre-XIIth dynasty, from the amulets found with them, fig. 1 being probably older than fig. 2. These are shown with examples of their groups on Pl. IX, 9, and Pl. XIV, 14, respectively. The inscriptions are not readable, and bear a strong likeness to the type of work seen on certain button seals. Examples of this can be seen in the University College collection, case 320, which are being published shortly. It is pos-

sible that they, like some of the button seals, are of Syrian work imported, perhaps a little later than the button seals, into Egypt by the Semitic immigrants who constituted the VIIth and VIIIth dynasties.

Figs. 3 and 4 come from the cemetery of Dandyl (see sects. 8 and 30), where nearly every object found *might* be of the VIth dynasty, though of course they might extend well into the Second Intermediate Period. From this cemetery came button seals (graves 591 and 593), carnelian leg amulets, and pottery of the IVth—Xth dynasties, without any traces of later burials within 300 yards of it, except the Roman burials which partly disturbed the earlier graves.

Fig. 3 is a scaraboid of a type sufficiently well known, which we have been accustomed to put in the XIVth dynasty, but which now appears to be VIth—Xth dynasty.

Fig. 4 is an example of a very large series of scarabs having a design of two Red Crowns on *neb* signs supporting some central object, in this case probably a Hathor head. It occurred with a pot (XXXII, 91) of light well polished buff ware, which in turn occurs with type 111, a typical First Intermediate type, which certainly does not come down as far as the XIth dynasty.

Fig. 5 is another of this series. It has the Red Crown and the *neb*, but in this case with two inverted *nebs* and plants. A photograph of this is seen on Pl. X, 4. This is dated to Mentuhotep II(?), as it occurs with fig. 6. (For the tomb group see sect. 73.)

Fig. 6 is a double scarab from house ruin 530, one of the halves having *Neb-Tawi Re'*, Mentuhotep IV, XIth dynasty (sect. 73), and the other half an S-spiral.

Fig. 7 is another specimen of the *Neb* and Red Crown scarabs, this one being probably of the early XIIth dynasty. The *nebs* in this case support a *nefer*. An example of the *Neb*, Red Crown and *nefer* scarab is also to be seen in the University College collection no. 518, the *Neb* and Crown being in the middle supported by two *nefers*. This was with a copper shell, and a disc and wire cylinder amulet, similar to that on Pl. XIV, 2, the name of the owner being Bebut.

This symmetrical type continues through the XIIth dynasty, and probably well into the Second Intermediate Period; the later examples can be seen in nos. 63—67. Scarabs 64—67 occurred in

Wady I, and may well be post-XIIth dynasty, although there were no other objects to date them. Fig. 63, however, occurs with the electrum amulet shewn on Pl. XIV, 4, which places it almost certainly in the XIIth dynasty.

The plant, perhaps emblematic of Lower Egypt, occurs in the earliest examples, but scarabs introducing the *neb* with the *shen* signs only appear later. The red crown is often confused with the plants (see figs. 7 and 63), and appears finally to merge into the *uzat*-eye (see 72 and 74), outside of the present series. The *neb* and red-crown designs were revived again in the New Kingdom in such forms as figs. 112, 173, 175 and 189 (Pl. XXI).

80. Fig. 8 (Petrie, *Scarabs*, Pl. XVI, L) is of the "Overseer of the House, Nimeh (?);" XIIth dynasty.

Fig. 9. Cylinder of *Kha'-Kheper-Re'*, Senusert II, who is also called "Beloved of Sebek, Lord of Edfu." (B. D. G. 339), grave 40.

Fig. 10. Scroll scarab from grave 40; time of Senusert II.

Fig. 11. *Bity-onkh-dad* scarab from the same grave as no. 10. Figs. 10 and 11 are both well-known types, which may now be safely dated to Senusert II.

Figs. 12 and 12a. Small, coarse scarabs, perhaps reading *Neb-Zeser-Re'*; these are also dated to Senusert II by cylinder no. 9.

Figs. 13, 14, 15. Coarse cylinders of Senusert II.

Fig. 16. Coarsely cut cylinder; name blundered but probably of Senusert II.

Fig. 17. Cylinder of Senusert II and Senusert III, the titles being: "Son of Re', Lord of the Two Lands, Good God."

Figs. 18 and 19. Cylinders of Senusert III the titles in both being slightly blundered.

Figs. 20 and 26. Cylinder combining the names of *Neb-Kau-Re'*, Amenemhêt II with Senusert III, both names being very carelessly cut. If my reading of these names is correct, the combination of these names cannot indicate a co-regency, as Senusert II comes between the two kings mentioned on the cylinder.

Fig. 21. Cylinder of Senusert III and Amenemhêt III.

Fig. 22. Cylinder of Senusert III with blundered title.

Figs. 23 and 24. Blundered flattened cylinders of Senusert II or III.

Fig. 25. Cylinder of a Senusert, whose title is "The Good God, Lord of the Two Lands." The glazing and cutting is very inferior.

Figs. 26—28. (26 = 20, repeated in error.) Group from grave 306. See also Pl. XIV, 3. Date Senusert III.

Fig. 29. Cylinder of Senusert III and Amenemhêt III, the "Son of Re'" title being blundered.

Fig. 30. Cylinder of Amenemhêt III, giving nomen and prenomen.

Figs. 31 and 32. Half-cylinders of *Ne-Maat-Re'*, Amenemhêt III, "Lord of the Two Lands, Given Life."

Fig. 33. Cylinder of Amenemhêt III, entitled *Sebek Shed(iti) mery*: "Beloved by Sebek of Fayum City."

Fig. 34. Scroll scarab; XIIth dynasty.

Fig. 35. Scarab of *Smenu* entitled *Mer shen'e neb* "Overseer of all the Storehouses." (See Petrie, *Scarabs*, Pl. XIV, V.)

Figs. 36—39. Scroll scarabs; XIIth dynasty.

Figs. 40—42. Three scarabs from grave 275; XIIth dynasty. No. 41 (see Petrie, *Scarabs*, Pl. XVI, A R), reads: *Sesh ne Khent, Sekhem-Tehuti*; "Scribe of the *Khent*, Sekhem-Tehuti." No. 42 (*ibid.* XIV, W) reads: *Fhat; kher ne zaset(?)*, *Ikh*; "Vizier, Proclaimer of the Treasury, *Ikh*."

Fig. 43. Scroll scarab, dated to Senusert III, grave 91 (see fig. 22).

Figs. 44—49. Scarabs from Wady I. Probably XIIth dynasty, but may be later. None of these had other objects by which to date them.

Fig. 50. Scroll and *nefer* scarab from grave 244; cemetery B, XIIth dynasty.

Figs. 51—53. Three varieties of the scroll and *nefer* scarab; fig. 51 is from cemetery S in a shallow grave, badly robbed; figs. 52 and 53 from Wady I; XIIth—XIIIth dynasty.

Fig. 54 belongs with figs. 72 and 74 to a series of asymmetrical scarabs having *ka nefer* together with other signs, which do not appear generally to be readable. (See University College collection 428.) Many of these have the *uzat*-eye, which often is confused with the Red Crown, and the remainder of the field is filled with plants and other signs. I think these are certainly post-XIIth dynasty. The *hetep* is also a common sign in these scarabs. I think the *ka nefer* symmetrical scarabs are of nearly the same date, which might be put about the XIIIth dynasty.

The *neb-onkh-plant-shen* series, which nearly always contain three of these signs, including the *neb* arranged symmetrically about the minor axis, appears to extend from mid-XIIth dynasty or earlier well into the Hyksos period, and is closely

related to the *neb* and Red Crown series. Examples of this series are seen in figs. 63—66.

A small scarab, symmetrical about the minor axis with two *nebs* supporting plant scrolls, has been found with alabasters and beads of forms which are certainly pre-XIIth dynasty. The group is in the University College collection. This goes to shew the long range of this type of scarab.

The symmetrical series 76—79 are almost certainly post-XIIth dynasty, and are probably well into the Hyksos period; their features are selections from the following signs: *nefer*, *uaz*, *shen*, *onkh*, *sut* and *dad*, arranged symmetrically about the major axis.

The "stage" scarabs, no. 90 (see Petrie, *Hyksos and Israelite Cities*, Pl. IX, 147, 148), appear to be the next in order.

Fig. 88 also probably belongs to this date, or perhaps slightly earlier, and is shewn in half-tone in *Scarabs*, Pl. XVI, M. It reads: *Sesh-ne-khent, Heh*; "Scribe of the Khent; Heh." The group in grave 291 was extremely doubtful, as it occurred with fig. 123, an ape-plaque, obviously of the New Kingdom.

Figs. 91 and 92 (see *Hyksos and Israelite Cities*, Pl. IX, 184) are still later; these, together with the degraded forms 94—111, are probably very nearly as late as the XVIIth dynasty.

Figs. 93—95 are specimens of a group of eight green glaze scarabs and scaraboids which, by the pottery with them, might well be XIIth dynasty, in spite of their coarseness. The group is in the University College collection.

It is to be noted that the vast majority of the post-XIIth dynasty scarabs occur in the closely crowded Wadys I and 2 and in the isolated graves.

81. Figs. 112 and onwards are all of the New Kingdom, though a few, such as 151 and 189 may be older scarabs re-used.

The scarabs dated to a king are seen in 125—138. 128 is probably a later use of the name *Men Kkeper Re*.

CHAPTER IX

THE HIEROGLYPHIC AND HIERATIC INSCRIPTIONS.

By BATTISCOMBE GUNN.

82. The inscriptions from El-Harageh are almost entirely funerary, and range chiefly from the First Intermediate Period to the Hyksos Period, with a few others of earlier and later times. They are mostly contained in Pls. LXIV—LXXX;¹ the re-

¹ Three other short inscriptions on Pls. VIII, XVIII, XIX (see §98).

productions in Pls. LXV—LXXVI, LXXVIII—LXXX are tracings of the originals, the rest being copies from notes without pretention to palaeographical accuracy. Among the most interesting features may be mentioned the two small painted and inscribed tombs (Pls. LXVII—LXVIII), the fine steles of Nebpu, Khentekhtayemsaf-sonb and Itenhab² (Pls. LXXI—LXXIII) and the two pots of the Hyksos period with funerary spells in hieratic (Pls. LXXVIII—LXXIX).

It has seemed advisable to include indexes of the names and titles (see Pl. LXXXI as well as the Index under "Names" and "Titles"); in the following pages the latter are translated quite literally, an exception being made with *hk' ht*, which is rendered "Headman," since it appears to correspond to the office of the modern 'omdeh, or headman of a town or village.

For convenience' sake the inscriptions are here dealt with under the following heads: Tombs, Coffins, Canopic Boxes, Steles, Canopic Jars, Small Objects, Hieratic Inscriptions and Papyri.

TOMBS.

83. Painted tomb of Harishafnakht, no. 671, Pl. LXVIII, (see also Pl. VI, 6). Before the XIIth Dynasty. This tomb, like the adjacent one of Ukh(t)hotep, presumably Harishafnakht's wife, was a small single chamber with vaulted roof of mud-brick, just below the surface of the ground. There was therefore no shaft; access was had by the north end. The designs and texts were painted or written directly on a coat of mud-plaster; the ground was thus mud colour. The colours of the paint are indicated in the plates by heraldic shading.³ The tombs, which are of exactly the same type, are of special interest, as representing a hybrid form between the Middle Kingdom decorated and inscribed rock-tombs, and the more ornate coffins of the same period.⁴ All the work is very crude and careless, most of all the writing of the spells, which is in some places degraded to a wild illegible scrawl.⁵

² Partly owing to the plates having been printed off some time before the writing of the present chapter, there are a few variations between the names given at the head of the plates and those used in the text.

³ See Pl. LXXVIII, 9. Outside the borders and at the bottom ran a band of red paint, not indicated in the plates.

⁴ It should be noted that these tombs are hardly larger than the average inner coffins of the period.

⁵ This is doubtless partly due to the great difficulty of writing on a vertical surface quite close to the ground in a chamber some 26 inches wide. The facsimiles were made with considerable care.

In the spells themselves many omissions seem to have been made.

East side. Harishafnakht seated before a table of offerings, beside which is written vertically "The equipment of the table¹ is for thy *ka*." Horizontal line above, "A thousand loaves, jugs of beer, oxen and geese for the honoured one Harishafnakht." Over the remainder of the east side runs: "An offering that the king gives to Osiris, Lord of Busiris, the Great God, Lord of Abydos—the coming-forth-at-the-voice offerings of bread, beer, cakes, oxen and geese, of² the honoured one Harishafnakht." Facing the deceased, behind the table, is the representation, usual in figured tombs, of the performance of funerary rites by several priests. Over the first figure are two words (*miw st*)³ which may mean either "poured-out water," or "water, a libation" in the "account-style." The words "fire and incense"⁴ have been wrongly placed over the second figure; the priest presenting incense with a censer, to whom this superscription of course belongs, has been omitted. Next is seen the "lector-priest" or "ritualist" (*hri-hb*), with hand upraised in the act of pronouncing the "offering-that-the-King-gives" formula; in his other hand should be a papyrus-roll, but this has here been erroneously assimilated in form to the object carried by the priest shown behind him. The latter, the Sem, is performing the rite called *int rd*, "bringing the foot," which probably means "removing footprints." He is most often represented with face turned backwards; in one hand he holds a papyrus-roll, with the other he drags behind him what, when carefully drawn, is seen to be a bundle of reeds or

grass tied together and reaching to the ground.⁵ Over these figures is a spell in twelve lines, of which the following can be made out or conjectured: "Speech: 'Harishafnakht sits down to render judgment in the presence of Gēb, as Horus; . . . his head; [his] mother Isis has borne him, Hēbnut(?) has been pregnant(?) with him . . . Horus has been cradled . . . Osiris Harishafnakht is . . .'"⁶ The right-hand half of the east side is filled by the offering-list.

West side. At the top a damaged line of hieroglyphs, "An offering that the King gives to Anubis who is upon his hill, &c., that he may give the beautiful burial of the honoured one Harishafnakht." Below this is a series of articles of adornment, clothing, and the toilet, weapons &c., with their names written over them, and set out on three tables. Beginning at the right, we have:

1. A "head-rest" (*wrs*).⁸
2. A "mirror of silver" (*nh hd*).
3. A "mirror of bronze" (*nh bi*). On these mirrors is written indistinctly "The honoured one Harishafnakht."
4. A "collar of lapis-lazuli" (*wsh hšbd*).
5. A "collar-counterpoise" (*mnht*).⁹
6. A "collar of variegated work(?)" (*wsh ni š[bn]*).
7. A counterpoise to this collar, without superscription.
8. A pair of "bracelets" (*mnfrt nt d[rt]*¹⁰), between them (9) a bead on a cord.
10. A pair of "anklets" (*mnfrt nt rd*), with (11) similar cord.
- 12, 13. Two arm-ornaments of different shapes, names damaged.¹¹

¹ On this rite see DAVIES-GARDINER, *The Tomb of Amenemhēt*, 93.

² *Dd mwdw: hms Hri-šf-nht r wd^c mwdw m bh Gb, Hr is . . . tpf, mš-n šw miw[.f] lšt, iwr(?)n šw Hbnwt(?) . . . ity Hr, iw . . . Wšir Hri-šf-nht . . .* I have not been able to find a parallel to this text; cf., however, the beginning and end of a spell, published LACAU, *Sarcophages*, II, 66-7.

³ Cf. LACAU, *Sarcophages*, II, 11. ⁸ Cf. Ukh(t)hotep's tomb.

⁹ With this writing of the word *mnht* compare the curious writings *minht* (*m-nht?*), LEPSIUS, *Älteste Texte*, Pls. 40, 41, 42.

¹⁰ Usually *wi*, cf. LACAU, *Sarcophages*, II, 162, s. v. *mnfrt*.

¹¹ These are evidently the *qnt* and the *hđrt* (*hđrt*), respectively, of the M. K. coffins, see the references LACAU, *Sarcophages*, II, 158, 165, *sub vocc*. The *qnt* is sometimes curved upwards, with cords hanging down, outwards; the *hđrt*, while usually figured as here, is also drawn (Cairo 28092, no. 45) with the rectangular form of the *qnt*, and is called *hđrt r cf*, "the *hđrt* on his arm." The two objects are placed between a pair of bracelets or anklets *Amamu*, Pl. 22, left, and the rectangular one is named *qnt*. The word *hđrt* (*hđrt*) may well mean "the *h*-object of the hand," and in spite of its appearance is evidently not a collar.

¹ I. e., the food thereon; *dbht-htp*, "that which the table needs (lit., asks for)." That this term refers to what is placed on the table, and not, as stated by Gardiner, *Notes on Sinuhe*, 70, to the table with what is upon it, seems to be shown clearly both by the meaning of the words and by the determinatives in Gardiner's examples. I do not agree with Gardiner, *loc. cit.*, that the term is used for "altar" even in *dbht-htp m nb hr hd*, SETHE, *Urkunden*, IV, 22, which I would render, with the assumption of a slight change of meaning, "a table-set (i. e., the vessels for a table) of gold and silver."

² For this variation of the formula, with the genitive *nt* instead of the dative *n*, cf. LACAU, *Sarcophages antérieurs au Nouvel Empire* (Cairo Catalogue), I, 48, 52, 55, 56, 71, II, 72, 73, 89, 91; *Amamu*, Pls. 7, 18; *Aeg. Inschriften . . . zu Berlin*, I, 244, 245.

³ A variation (borrowed from the offering-list) of the usual *rdit kbh*, "presenting lustral water."

⁴ *Ht šntr*, for which cf., e. g., NAVILLE, *Deir el Bahari*, Pl. 110. In the Middle Kingdom more usually *šntr ht* "censing the fire" when the word *ht* is used, cf. e. g. *El Bersheh*, I, Pls. 32, 34.

- 14, 15. Two tall vases, white and black, with stoppers; superscription to be read perhaps "vase of silver, and of bronze(?)" (*hst nt hđ, nt bđ ?*).¹
- 16, 17. A ewer and basin.²
18. A tall vase of breccia.³
19. A "mnit-ornament." (*mn[it]*).⁴
20. Two "bows" (*pđt*).⁵
21. Two crossed "arrows" (*h'w*).⁵
22. Four bundles of "garments" or "stuffs" (*hbsw ?*).⁶
- 23, 24. Two pairs of sandals.

Beneath these objects are about thirty-five vertical lines of spells, the titles being written above them horizontally in the spaces between the legs of each table. There appear to have been three titles; all are quite illegible. The first spell (on the right) commences: "Speech: 'Ho, thou Harishafnakht! thy sight has been opened by Horus' that thou mayest look towards every place; the Sem-priest has opened thine ears (that thou mayest hear) everything good. Thou shalt spiritualize Harishafnakht with that spiritualization of thine wherewith Horus spiritualized Osiris... whereby he... stand... whereby he...'"⁸

South end. Above, a horizontal line, "May coming-forth-at-the-voice offerings of bread, beer, cakes, oxen and geese be for⁹ the honoured one Harishafnakht." Below this, "A spell for justification in the Necropolis." The spell begins "Speech: 'The

¹ Cf. the references LACAU, *Sarcophages*, II, 166, s. v. *hst*.

² These are the *hsmny* and the *šwti*, or the *hsmny ni nb* and the *šwti m bđ*, the "natron-vessel of gold" and the "basin of bronze"; cf. LACAU, *Sarcophages*, II, 166, 169; *Amamu*, Pl. 23.

³ This is perhaps the *mrg*, which, however, usually has two handles; cf. LACAU, *Sarcophages*, II, 163, s. v.; LEPSIUS, *Älteste Texte*, Pls. II, 43.

⁴ Cf., for the form, LACAU, *Sarcophages*, II, figs. 479, also 478, 475; *Amamu*, Pl. 23, left.

⁵ These two names have been transposed.

⁶ Cf. LACAU, *Sarcophages*, II, fig. 364; *Amamu*, Pl. 24.

⁷ For this sentence cf. *Pyramids*, 555 a.

⁸ I propose to read: — *Dđ mwdw: hđ Hri-šf-nht pn, wn hr-k in Hr m'k r đr bw nb; sn šm mšdrw-kđ (šđm-k) išt nb(t) nfrt. Šh-k Hri-šf-nht m šh-k pw šh-n Hr Wštr im... nf im 'h(?)... nf im*. This text is strongly reminiscent of those of the "Opening the Mouth" group, but I have not identified it there or elsewhere.

⁹ The text has *nt*, "of," instead of *n*, "to, for"; for this variation in the same context cf. also LACAU, *Sarcophages*, I, 42, 45, 49, 56, 57, 61; *Amamu*, Pls. II, 26; *Aeg. Inschriften... zu Berlin*, I, 244, 245. It is difficult not to believe that *nt* is in these cases a traditional error for *n*. It may be pointed out here that *nt* is certainly an error for *n* in the short horizontal line to the left of the east side of Ukh(t)hotep's tomb.

two doors of... are opened,' and is perhaps identical with *Pyramids*, 194 foll.

84. Painted tomb of Ukh(t)hotep¹⁰ no. 672, Pl. LXVII (see also Pl. VI, 6). Nearly identical in form, dimensions and arrangements of designs and texts with the preceding (cited below as "H.").

East side. The deceased seated at table, as in H. Beside the food the same vertical inscription, but with omission of the last words, *n k'đ* (to thy *ka*). Above this scene, "A thousand loaves, a thousand jugs of beer and oxen and geese be for¹¹ the honoured one, Ukh(t)hotep." Over this again a damaged line beginning "An offering that the King gives to Osiris, Lord of Abydos, the Great God,..." as in H.; since, however, this line begins further back than in H., either the text must have been more developed, or the signs must have been widely spaced out, as in H., west side. The representation of funerary rites is even more garbled than in H.; the second and third figures are transposed, so that the water is being thrown over the head of the incense-burning priest, and the pourer of water is wrongly styled "lector-priest" (*hri-hb*) this title belonging to the last figure, who, with uplifted hand, pronounces the "offering-that-the-King-gives" formula. The ceremony of "removing footprints" is omitted. Differing from H., this side is inscribed with no spell, all the remaining space being occupied by a longer offering-list.

West side. Above, a damaged line of text probably identical with that of H. The objects on the three tables differ but little from those in H.; the mirrors are inscribed "the honoured one, Ukh(t)hotep," the collars and counterpoises are given in greater detail, the second of the two *hst*-vases is coloured red instead of black, the breccia vase (*mrg*?) of H. is replaced by a yellow vase (?) on a wooden stand, and after the crossed arrows is seen a yellow rectangular object not given in H.¹² In the superscriptions the words "mirror of bronze"

¹⁰ The reading of this name is not quite certain. The first element is written differently each time it occurs in the tomb, both in formal and cursive hieroglyphs; in the former cases it is followed by a *t*, but not in the latter. It seems most probable that it stands for the *wš*-sign. Ukhhotep as a name—usually, however, of men—is not uncommon in the Middle Kingdom, cf., e. g., LACAU, *Sarcophages*, II, 152—3, *Lowre* C. 187. On the god Ukh see CHASSINAT in *Rec. de Trav.*, 25, 62 foll.

¹¹ See last note but one, end.

¹² Compare the rectangular objects, placed in a similar position in the series, *Amamu*, Pls. 23 (yellow, as here and showing grain of planed wood; a board?), 24.

(*nḥ bī*) are replaced by "mirror of one who looks at the face" (*nḥ nī mī hr*), and the extra space thus taken up has helped to crowd out the names of the objects between the "collar of lapis-lazuli" and the "bracelets." Below are forty-three vertical lines of spells, with three titles written horizontally between the table-legs. The first title (right) is the familiar "Coming out by day" (*prt m hrw*), and the spell begins "Speech: 'Ho, Osiris Ukh(t)hotep, [the doors of] heaven are opened to [thee], [the doors of earth] are opened [to thee], the bolts of Gēb(?) are opened to thee...';"¹ cf. *Book of the Dead*, Spell 68. The title of the second spell is illegible to me, and of the title only a sign here and there is left. The title of the third begins with *sm* "killing(?)," a word which occurs twice in the last line but two of the spell itself. Of the latter I can read hardly anything; *Ukh(t)hotep* is said to *spend a time*, her name occurs two lines further on, later she is said to *sit down*, and in the last line she is perhaps said to *preside over the two palaces*.² I have failed to identify this spell.

South end. At the top the same formula as in H., south end. Below this are two spells. The first is entitled "Not dying in the Necropolis,"³ and begins "Ho, Ukh(t)hotep..." The second is entitled "Causing to go down(?)..."⁴ and appears to begin by identifying the members of the deceased with those of gods in the form *Xt m Y*; see in the second line "thy hands are..." and in the fifth "thy body is..."⁵ Both spells unidentified.

COFFINS.⁶

85. Coffin of Senusert'onkh, Tomb 250, Pl. LXX. The hieroglyphs, lines and pair of eyes were not incised, but were boldly traced in thick blue paint by a skilled hand. In the third vertical column of the east side the name appeared to have been done with paint of a different consistency, and at the top of the south end it is wrongly written. The coffin thus perhaps formed part of an undertaker's stock, or was family property, the name being filled in later.

¹ *Dd mwdw*: *h* *Wsr* *Wh-htp*, *wn n[t ʿwi] pt*, *wn [n-t ʿwi t]*, *w]n n-t k[rt] Gb(?)*...

² *Dd mwdw*: ... *ir* (or *Wsr?*) *Wh-htp it ir*... *Wh-htp* ... *hms-t* ... *Wh-htp(?) hntt irtt(?)*

³ *Tm mwt m Hr-ntr*. ⁴ *Rdt h(?)*...

⁵ *Dd mwdw*: ... *wl-t [m]* (l. 2) ... *t m* (l. 3) ... *ht-t* (or *dt-t?*) *m* (l. 5)...

⁶ All inscriptions are incised unless otherwise stated.

Band on lid. "Speech: 'Thy mother Nut spreads herself over thee by her name of "Lake(?) of Heaven". She causes thee to be a god, there being no enemies⁷ of thine, by thy name of "God". May she preserve thee from any evil thing, by her name of "Preserver (*fem.*) of the great One".¹⁰ Thou art the great one among her children.'"

West side. Horizontal line. "An offering that the King gives to Anubis, Lord of Life, Lord of the Holy Ground, who is in the place of embalmment, who presides over the god's pavilion, in all (cult-)places of his, that he may give a goodly burial in the Western Desert of the Necropolis, for the *ka*' of him who is in honour with Anubis, the Great God, this Senusert'onkh, possessor of honour." Vertical lines, left to right. "Speech b[y Im]seti: 'Horus protects thee. Thou whom he loves, thou art become [his?] *ka*.'" "Speech by Gēbeb: "¹¹ 'I have come¹² to prevent anything from befalling thee evilly for ever.'" "Speech by Nut: 'Osiris gives me this Senusert'onkh that I may embrace him.'" ¹³ "Speech by Kābhsnēwef: 'Mayest thou be glad of her,¹⁴ thou whom I love.'"

North end. Horizontal line. "Speech by Isis; 'I have come to take hold of thee and to give thee thy heart for ever.'" ¹⁵ Vertical lines, right to left. "Speech: ¹⁶ 'We have come to adore thee. Thou must not ever go away from us.'" "Speech: 'I have come...; ¹⁷ I do not withdraw from the place where [thou art, ever].'"

East side. Horizontal line. "An offering that the King gives to Osiris, Lord of Abydos, that he may

⁷ The oldest copy of this spell, which, to judge from the frequency of its occurrence, was evidently considered to be of peculiar efficacy, is probably *Pyramids*, 638.

⁸ Written in the *Pyramids* as the name of a town.

⁹ The disposal of the consonants of this word here and elsewhere (e. g., *Aeg. Inschriften aus den kgl. Museen zu Berlin*, I, 237), with the *f* beginning a new "square," deserves note as supporting Sethe's view, *Verbum*, I, 217, 1, that the writings *htf*, "in front of," "enemy," are not mere graphic variations of *hft*, *hfti*, but represent real metathetic forms *htf*, *htfi* (cf. Coptic *shatfe*, "enemy," beside *shafte*).

¹⁰ The name of a pillow (note the determinative), cf. LACAU, *Sarcophages*, II, 167. The paranomasia with this term is continued with *wr* "great one" (i. e., greatest) in the next sentence.

¹¹ An unusual writing of the name of the Earth-god; cf. MACE-WINLOCK, *The Tomb of Senebtisi*, 36.

¹² The writing of this word, here and elsewhere on this coffin, is noteworthy; cf. *Cairo Coffin* 28099.

¹³ Or, this Osiris S. has been given to me that I may embrace him.

¹⁴ Nut. ¹⁵ Cf. *Pyramids*, 3c.

¹⁶ This and the following speeches are said by Isis and Nephthys; cf. *Pyramids*, 631, 1635, 1634.

¹⁷ *ībwi t*, or *ib ib t*? This is quite obscure to me.

give coming-forth-at-the-voice offerings, thousands of bread, beer, oxen, geese, thread, cloth, cold water, incense, oil, abundant offerings, oblations, every growing thing, every good and pure thing whereon a god lives, every day for ever, for the *ka* of the honoured one, this justified Senusert-*'onkh*, the possessor of honour." Vertical lines, right to left. "Speech to Dwamaufet: 'I have come to adore thee . . . for ever.'" "Speech by Tefenet: 'I have come, rejoicing¹ in the love of thee for ever.'"² "Speech by Shōw: 'Osiris, Senusert-*'onkh*, may heaven never be void of thee.'"³ "Speech by Hapi: 'Thou shalt be cared for, . . .'"

South end. Horizontal line. "Speech by Nephthys: 'Come, that we may take hold of the head of our beloved Osiris, justified Senusert-*'onkh*.'" Vertical lines, left to right. "Speech:⁴ 'Ho, Great One, I have come to take hold of thee and to give thee [thy] heart [for] ever!'" "Speech: 'Thou (*fem.*) art the mourner (*fem.*), the weeper, th[ou art]⁵ . . .'"

86. Painted coffin, Tomb 347, Pl. LXIX. This well-painted coffin had no inscription on the outside, and was probably an inner coffin. On the interior vertical surfaces a number of objects are represented arranged on wooden stands or boxes. The names of these objects, which originally ran above the latter in horizontal lines, are now almost entirely destroyed with the exception, in B, of *wrs*, "head-rest," and *nfw*,⁶ "fan." The objects are as follows:—

B. (head end): Lower register, four⁷ jars; upper register, a head-rest and two fans.

C. (foot end): Three *nh*-amulets (sandal-thongs?).

D.: right to left, two ornamental collars, two staves, a mirror, a harp,⁸ four bundles of cosmetics, pairs of bracelets and anklets.

E. After the false door a table loaded with food-offerings; under it two ewers, rolls of cloth (three partly unrolled), three bundles, two sceptres,⁹ two wigs.

¹ *Hc-kwi*. ² Cf. *Pyramids*, 1787.

³ Cf. *Pyramids*, 733d, also 363c, 1455c.

⁴ Said by Nephthys, cf. *Pyramids*, 1786.

⁵ Reading *tmt hst*, *rmt*; *tmt* . . ., with *t* error for *r*, influenced by preceding *tmt*. An alternative is to read *tmt hst*, *tmt rm.t* . . ., "thou art the mourner, it is thou who shalt weep . . ." with abbreviated writing of *rm*. Cf. *Pyramids*, 1791.

⁶ Usually *nft*, see LACAU, *Sarcophages*, II, 164.

⁷ Usually seven.

⁸ This is rare on M. K. coffins; LACAU, *Sarcophages*, seems to give only one case (I, 204, no. 38).

⁹ The *wjs* and the *dm*.

The colours are indicated by the shading (see Pl. LXXVII, 9).¹⁰

87. Inscriptions from various coffins. From the palimpsest coffins of Iti, Tomb 87, Pls. LXV, 1; LXXVII, 2. The inscriptions of Neferunt . . ., good name *Iha*, the original occupant, were probably smoothed over with a filling of plaster, and thus concealed;¹¹ one or two of the signs were still so filled when the coffin was found. In the two broken end-boards (outer coffin) shown on the left of Pl. LXV, the surface was rubbed down from a point immediately after the words *smr w'ti*, onwards, to efface the inscriptions. The later texts were deeply incised, and both earlier and later were originally filled in with white paint. Pl. LXV, 1, left; earlier: "The Unique Companion, the Servant of the Red Crown, Neferunt . . ., whose good name is *Iha*." Surcharges: "The Headman, who is in honour with the Great God, Iti." "The Headman, the Unique Companion, Overseer of a Thousand, Iti." Pl. LXV, 1, right; what remains is identical with the former of the two texts just rendered. Pl. LXXVII, 2 (1). "[An offering that the King gives to Anubis . . . Lord of the] Holy [Ground,] that he may be well buried in the good [West] in his tomb of the Necropolis, the Unique Companion, the Headman, in honour with the Great God, Iti" (inner coffin). (2). "An offering that the King gives to Anubis, who is upon his hill, who is in the place of embalmment, Lord of the Holy Ground, that [he may be] buried well in [his] to[mb of the Necropolis . . .]" (outer coffin). (3). ". . . the overseer of prophets, Iti . . ." (4). ". . . [that he may pass over the fair roads] over which the honoured ones [pass], in peace . . ."

From the coffin of Satimpi (?), Pl. LXV, 2. A version of a funerary formula of which good examples occur *Ann. du Serv.*, III, 207 (pyramidion of Amenemmes), LACAU, *op. cit.*, I, 80. "Speech: 'The arms of Anubis, who is upon his hill, be about the Osiris Satimpi (?), whom (?) the Western Desert enfolds¹² within the Retreat (*hm*), the possessor of peace. He who is in her (the Desert) is happy; may she cause Osiris this Satimpi (?) to inherit ever-

¹⁰ Note also that the ground of the exterior decoration (A) is yellow; and that the outline of the mirror (D), the strings of the harp (D), and the outline of the round cake on the tray (E) are red.

¹¹ Cf. LACAU, *Sarcophages*, II, 65, note 1, 74, note 1; LEFEBVRE in *Ann. du Serv.*, 13, 11 foll.

¹² *Hnmw*, as in the Amenemmes version; *qy*, relative form not altered to feminine? LACAU, *loc. cit.*, has *dt-f hnm sw smt imntt*, "that he may cause the Western Desert to enfold him."

lasting and eternity, she (S.) being alive for ever."¹

Coffin of Mereri, Tomb 145, Pl. LXXV, 3.

(A). "An offering that the King gives to Osiris, Lord of Busiris, that offerings may come forth at the voice for him who is in honour with the Great God, Lord of Heaven, the Headman, the Overseer of a Thousand, Mereri."

(B). "An offering that the King gives to Anubis who presides over the god's pavilion, that offerings may come forth at the voice for the Headman, the Companion, Overseer of Priests, Overseer of a Thousand [Mereri]."

(C). "An offering that the King gives to Anubis who is upon his hill, who is in the place of embalmment, Lord of the Holy Ground, that he may be well buried in his tomb of the Necropolis, he who is in honour, the Headman, the Companion, Mereri."

(D). "The Headman, the Companion, Overseer of a Thousand, Mereri." (E) "The Headman, Companion, Overseer of Priests, Mereri." (F). "He who is in honour with the Great God, Mereri."

Unnamed coffin, Tomb 87, Pl. LXXVI. Before XIIIth Dynasty. List of offerings, of the usual type, written in ink, much faded.

From the coffin of Thau, Tomb 87, Pl. LXXVII, 1.
(1). "An offering that the King gives to Anubis, Lord of Abydos, (for) a good burial (in) his tomb of the Necropolis, he who is in honour with the Great God, Lord of Heaven, the Headman, the Unique Companion, Thau." (2). "... the Overseer of a Thousand, Tha[u]." (3). Part of an offering-list, mentioning four of the sacred oils.

From the coffins of Ihynes, Tomb 151, Pl. LXXVII, 3. (1). Outer coffin, west side: "An offering that the King gives to Osiris, Lord of Busiris, (for) a good burial in his tomb of the Necropolis, he who is in honour with the Great God, Lord of Heaven..." (2). Inner (?) coffin, east side: "An offering that the King gives to Anubis, who is upon [his hill], who is in the place of embalmment, Lord of the

¹ For *hm nb htp nfr imi's di's w[c] NN. &c.*, Amenemmes has *hm nb htp nfr imi's di's i'w'f nb nhh hr dt*, "the Retreat, the possessor of peace; he who is in her is happy; may she give him all his heritage(?) for ever and ever." LACAU, *loc. cit.*, has *hm nfr nb htpw imi is ni hr-ntr di-f w'c NN. nhh dt*: "the fair Retreat, possessor of peace; he who is in the tomb of the Necropolis, may he cause NN. to inherit everlasting and eternity." Cf. however, LACAU, *op. cit.*, II, 81, nos. 2 and 3, where after *nfr imi's* the text proceeds quite differently with *NN. n sk rn's dt*, "NN. may her name never perish!"

Holy [Ground],..." (3). Inner coffin, foot end. "The Headman, the Unique Companion, Ihynes." A fragment (not published) mentions Ihynes as *hri-hb*, "Lector-priest."

From the coffin of Hesy, Pl. LXXVII, 4. "An offering that the King gives to Osiris, Lord of Busiris, that offerings may come forth well at the voice in her tomb of the Necropolis, she who is in favour with Ptah-Socharis, the Unique Adorner(?) of the King,² Hesy."

From the coffin of Harhotep(?), Pl. LXXVII, 5. From east side of coffin. "An offering that the King gives to Osiris, Lord of Busiris, Foremost of the Westerners, Lord of Aby[dos]... [in] his tomb of the Necropolis in the Land of the West, the Headman, the Unique Companion, Harhotep(?)"³. Written in ink only; rather rough work.

From a pottery coffin, Ghorâb, Pl. LXXVII, 6. Of this inscription only the words *dd-mdw*, "Speech," *Wsir*, "Osiris," and *ntr '3*, "the Great God," are intelligible to me. It is perhaps a spell written in some form of "enigmatic writing."⁴

From box-coffin, Tomb 173, Pls. LXXIV, LXXVII, 7. (a) In hieratic.⁵ Apparently the name, Im'abim (*im'abim*...). This is worthy of note, for if, as seems probable, it is a personal name, it is evidently a foreign one, and at this early period (perhaps IVth Dyn.) it is written throughout in "alphabetic" signs, and not, as in later times, in the so-called "syllabic" writing. (b) "Parcel of...(?)"

From a coffin, Tomb 246, LXXXV, 1. "This 'Amu, possessor of honour." Noteworthy for the name, "The Asiatic."⁶

A few inscribed fragments of coffins, containing only small portions of the usual funerary formulae, and without legible personal names, are not reproduced, being devoid of any interest.

² Cf. *Louvre stela C. 15* (left), *Ann. du Serv.* 13, II, LACAU, *Sarcophages*, II, 155, and on the title see SPIEGELBERG in *Zeitschr. f. äg. Spr.*, 34, 162 foll.

³ The last sign is quite abnormal, but is perhaps a sportive variant of the *htp*-sign, the usual form of loaf being replaced by a circular one.

⁴ On the "enigmatic" writing see especially Sethe in NORTHAMPTON-SPIEGELBERG-NEWBERRY, *Excavations in the Theban Necropolis*, 3* foll. The writing of this inscription seems, however, to have nothing in common with the "enigmatic" inscriptions hitherto studied; the circle with plural sign, the doubled *n*-sign, and the group *h(?)r-di(?)* are perhaps single elements. The last three signs might be read *dwt-wi*, "very early."

⁵ Placed here, and not under "Hieratic Inscriptions," for convenience.

⁶ *Pn* is perhaps part of the name.

CANOPIC BOXES.

88. 1. Wooden Box of Senusert'onkh, Tomb 250, Pl. LXIV.

Across lid. "Speech: 'Horus places thee at the head of the gods; he causes thee to conquer; thou art the lord.'"¹

First side. Horizontal line. "Speech: 'Horus comes to thee accompanied by² his children, Hapi, Dwamauf, Imseti and Kabhsnewef.'"³ Vertical lines. Left. "Speech: 'They bring [to thee] that name of thine of "Imperishable".'⁴ Right. "Speech by the children of Horus: '[We are] happy [because of thee].'⁵

Second side. Horiz. line. "Speech by the Children of Horus; 'We will be with thee; thou must not ever go away from us.'⁶ Vert. lines. "Speech: '[We?] have come . . . (rest destroyed).'⁷

Third side. Horiz. line. "Speech; 'Horus gives thee all his children that they may carry⁷ thee, and that thou mayest have them at thy disposal.'⁸ Vert. lines. "Speech: '[Horus?] has given to thee . . .'⁹ (rest destroyed).

Fourth side. Horiz. line. "Speech: 'Children [of Horus, approach] yourselves to your father Osiris, [this Senusert'onkh].'⁹ Vert. lines destroyed.

As the footnotes show, these texts are mostly quoted or adapted from old spells dealing with the four Children of Horus, with whom the four "Canopic jars" containing the viscera are identified.

2. Wooden Box of Yamy, Tomb 280, Pl. LXIV.

A series of short, similar texts in which "the married woman, Yamy," who is once styled "the justified," and once "possessor of honour," is designated as "she who is in honour with" Osiris the Great God, Osiris, Ptaḥ[-Socharis], Anubis who is upon his hill, the Greater Ennead, the Lesser Ennead, Tefēnet, Nephthys, Hapi and Imseti. The vertical lines on the north side perhaps contained the names Dwamauf and Kabhsnewef. A similar line ran across the lid, but only the first word *imḥt* remains.

¹ This is the obvious translation of the text as it stands; the last part is however corrupt, see *Pyramids*, 648.

² Literally, "equipped with," "completed by."

³ See *Pyr.*, 2101, which has, however, *biw.f.*, "his souls," for *mśw.f.*

⁴ Read *in-n-š[n n-k]rn-k (p)w ni Ḥm-šk*, as in *Pyr.*, 2102; this "speech" and the preceding are consecutive in the *Pyramids*.

⁵ Restore, perhaps, *ḥtp-wtn hr-k*. ⁶ Apparently not in *Pyr.*

⁷ Read *fj-šn*. ⁸ Cf. *Pyr.*, 1828-9, 619, 637.

⁹ Restoring *Mśw [Ḥr, imš tn] r it-tn Wštr, [Sn-wšrt-ḥn pn]*. Cf. *Pyr.*, 1829 c, for *imš* in this connection.

STELES.

(All of White Limestone.)

89. Stele of Nebpu, Tomb 41, Pls. LXXI and XXIV, 2. 11.5 cm. thick. XIIIth dynasty. At top:—"An offering that the King gives to Hezhotep for the *ka*' of the room-keeper (*iri't*) of the Treasury, Nebpu. An offering that the King gives to Ptaḥ for the *ka*' of the Wardrobe-keeper Nebpu. An offering that the King gives to Anubis, Lord of Shespet,¹⁰ for the *ka*' of the Councillor of the God,¹¹ Nebpu. An offering that the King gives to Khentekhtay, Lord of Kemwey,¹² for the *ka*' of the Overseer of Sealers, Nebpu. An offering that the King gives to the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Kha'kheperre', for the *ka*' of the . . .¹³ Nebpu, son of Imi (fem.)."

Second Register. Two men seated at a table of offerings, beneath which are two water-jars, stoppered and having flowers twined about them. It seems necessary to suppose that both figures represent Nebpu: the left-hand one will hardly be the "butler Sonb" of the short vertical inscription which begins behind his chair and runs down into the register below, as this appears to be an afterthought, which is not the case with the representation.

Third Register. On each side a man seated at a table bearing bread and fruit, with water-jars as above. Over the right and left-hand tables respectively run the inscriptions:—"An offering that the King gives to Anubis, Lord of Shespet, that he may give bread, beer, oxen, fowl and cakes for the *ka*' of the Temple-overseer, the justified Pepi, the possessor of honour." "An offering that the King gives to Osiris, the Great God, Lord of Abydos, that he may give bread, beer and cakes for the *ka*' of the baker (?),¹⁴ the justified Senebni." The two scenes are separated by the vertical in-

¹⁰ Probably a town near by. A town of this name is given BRUGSCH, *Dictionnaire Géographique*, 779, but that the two are identical is anything but certain. The name is probably identical with the word *šspt*, "bower" or the like, discussed ERMAN, *Die Märchen des Papyrus Westcar*, I, 23-4.

¹¹ For this title cf. the stele of Kenemsu and Seruket, Sect. 94, below, also *Kahun Papyri*, Pl. 21/25, GRIFFITH, *Sûit and Dér Rifeh*, Rifeh I/19; *Zeitschr. f. äg. Spr.*, 37, 98.

¹² Apparently the same as *Km-wr*, Athribis (Benha); see GARDINER in *Journ. Egn. Arch.*, I, 31, note 3.

¹³ For this obscure priestly title (*ibḥ*), which occurs a few times in the Middle Kingdom, see especially LORET in *Sphinx*, 5, 148 foll.

¹⁴ Perhaps to be read *rḥtī*, from a not uncommon mistranscription of the hieratic sign. See, on the word and its reading, DÉVAUD in *Rec. de Trav.*, 39, 20 foll.

scription: "By the action on their behalf¹ of their brother, the justified Nebpu." On the extreme left runs the inscription referred to above: "An offering that the King gives for the *ka*' of the butler Sonb."

Fourth and lowest Register. Representations of a woman and three youths, all kneeling. Their connection with Nebpu is not indicated; but they are perhaps his wife, or daughter, and sons. They are described respectively as: "The justified 'Ankhetran," "The justified Reis-sonb," "The justified Seneny," "The justified Khnemsu." All are further styled *nb imꜥb*, "Possessor of honour."

This very fine stele presents numerous points of interest, particularly in regard to the inscription at the top, which has several original features. The occurrence of the god Hezhotep in the "offering-that-the-King-gives" formula at this time is perhaps unique. Even the mention of this god is far from common before quite late times,² when he is particularly associated with embalmment. Equally curious is the mention of Sesostri II in the same formula; he was certainly contemporary with Nebpu. The name *Nb-pw* is doubtless an abbreviation of *Nb-pw-Sn-wsrt*, Nebpusenwosret, which is found e. g. *British Museum Stelae*, II, Pl. 1.

90. Broken stele of another (?) Nebpu, Tomb 140, Pl. LXII. 10 cm. thick. XIIth dynasty. At top:—"An offering that the King gives to Osiris, Lord of Busiris, the Great God, Lord of Abydos, that offerings may come forth at the voice, bread and beer, for the *ka*' of Nebpu." Below, five incomplete lines containing a common funerary formula:—" [O ye living one]s who are upon earth, every priest, every prophet, all *ka*'-servants who may pass [by this tomb of the Necropolis] in faring northwards or southwards, your king shall honour you, [your local gods shall love you (?)], ye [shall transmit] your offices to [your] children, [according as ye shall say; 'A thousand loaves, a thousand jugs of beer, a thousand oxen, a thousand fowl, all good and] pure [things whereon a god lives (?)] . . . to the *ka*' of Nebpu.]"

91. Stele of Haremhab, Tomb 19, Pls. LXXII, 2 and XXIV, 1, XIIth dynasty. "An offering that the

King gives to Osiris, the Great God, Lord of Abydos, that he may give a coming-forth-at-the-voice offering of bread, beer, oxen, geese, cakes, to the *ka*' of the married woman, the justified Haremhab." The inscription, the eyes on the *hotep*, and the detail of the cornice, are in ink only.

92. Stele of Khentekhtayemsaf-sonb, Yamib, and Sepi, Pls. LXXII, 3 and XXIV, 3. 14 cm. thick, XIIth dynasty. The signs of the horizontal lines, recto, are slightly modelled in the interior.

Recto. The two vertical lines at the top contain the same formula with one variant:—"An offering that the King gives to the Lord of the Holy Ground (*var.*, the Lord of Life) for the *ka*' of the Overseer of the Seal, the justified Sonb." The two gods mentioned are represented by the two couchant jackals. Below, in eight horizontal lines:—"An offering that the King gives to Ptaḥ, South of his Wall, Lord of 'Ankhtowi,³ an offering given to Ra'-Harrakhte, to Gēb, to Socharis-Osiris, Lord of the Sarcophagus (?), an offering given to the Greater Ennead and the Lesser Ennead, to the Upper Egyptian and Lower Egyptian Palaces, that they may give coming-forth-at-the-voice offerings of bread, beer, cakes, thread, cloth, cold water, incense, abundant offerings, everything good and pure whereon a god lives, every day for ever, at the monthly feast and the half-monthly feast, at the Wa'g-feast, at the feast of Thoth, at every feast during eternity, for the *ka*' of the hereditary count, Sealer of the King of Lower Egypt, the Unique Companion, the Overseer of the seal, the justified Khentekhtayemsaf-sonb, possessor of honour, son of the married woman, the justified Henut, possessor of honour. By the action on his behalf of his son, the room-keeper of the Ancestors, the justified Sepi, possessor of honour, son of the justified Ibi (fem). An offering that the King gives to Osiris, the Great God, Lord of Abydos, an offering given to the Crocodilopolite Suchos, that he may give coming-forth-at-the-voice offerings of bread, beer, oxen, geese, cakes, incense, oil, abundant offerings for the *ka*' of the Overseer of the Interior, the *doyen* of the Overseers of the Seal,⁴ the justified Yamib, son of Ipy (fem.), possessor of honour . . ."

Verso. Round the edge of the face, beginning together at the top, two variations of the same

¹ A common Middle Kingdom formula referring to the dedication of a stele to the deceased by relatives; it occurs also on the stele of Khentekhtayemsaf-sonb (see sect. 92 below).

² Cf. *Hearst Med. Pap.*, 14/4 (associated with Termuthis), and in the name Sathēzhotep, *Cairo Coffins* 28085-6. To be distinguished from the god *Wd-htp*, who occurs e. g., *Pyr.* 2068.

³ A district of Memphis.

⁴ Or perhaps "the Chief Overseer of the Interior of the Overseer of the Seal," taking *im-ri c-hwti smsw (wr?)* as a household official of the *im-ri dḥst*.



formula:—"An offering that the King gives to Socharis-Osiris, Lord of Re-stau (*var.*, to Ptaḥ, South of his Wall, Lord of 'Ankhtowi), that he may give coming-forth-at-the voice offerings of bread, beer, oxen, geese, cakes, incense and cold water (*var.*, incense and oil) to the *ka*' of the Sealer of the King of Lower Egypt, the Overseer of the Seal, Khent[ekhtayemsaf-sonb]..."

Horizontal inscription:—"The room-keeper Sepi, he says: 'O ye living ones who are upon earth, every priest, every *ka*'-servant, every scribe, every functionary¹ of a temple, every functionary¹ of the Crown,² who may read³ this writing which is upon this stele, who may pass by this tomb⁴ of the Necropolis whether faring northwards or southwards—your local gods shall honour you, ye shall transmit your offices to your sons, ye shall induct those whom ye have begotten to the temple. The breath of the mouth is profitable to a dead man; it is not anything [by which] one is fatigued . . .'"⁵

It seems clear that the name Sonb of the two vertical lines of the *recto* is an abbreviation of Khentekhtayemsaf-sonb (which could certainly bear shortening), and refers to the same person. That the back of the stele was "usurped" is by no means certain; apart from the fact that on palaeographical grounds the writing of both sides must be assigned to the same period (though not, probably, to the same hand; note the differences in the determination of the masculine personal names), the horizontal text of the *verso* is framed in texts relating to the subject of the *recto*. Further, in spite of the quite different writings of the names, it is difficult not to believe that the "room-keeper *Spi*" is identical with the "room-keeper of the ancestors *Spi*," the son of Khentekhtayemsaf-sonb.

¹ Here and elsewhere in this context *ist* "office" for "holder of an office;" the converse of the principle whereby *ist* "Vizier," *mti ni s3*, "regulator(?) of the phyle," *ss* "scribe," are used for "viziership," "office of *mti ni s3*," "scribe's profession," &c.; cf. SETHE, *Die Einsetzung des Veziers*, 6.

² *Pr ni-šwt*, the department of the Crown Lands, Crown Taxes, &c.

³ Read *šdti-šn*,  for .

⁴ This word, and its reading, are unknown to me.

⁵ Read *nfw ni ri šh n šh, nn nw m wrd[t hr-š]*. Had I recognized this formula (on which see SPIEGELBERG, in *Zeitschr. f. äg. Spr.*, 45, 67 foll.) when tracing the stone, my copy would doubtless have here been somewhat different. The preceding sentences appear to form a period by themselves, in which blessings &c. are promised to those who read (aloud) the *htp rdī ni-šwt* formula below, now lost. The usual construction is of course: "O ye living . . . who may read (*var.* pass by) this stele (*var.* tomb), ye shall be blessed &c. according as ye say 'An offering that the King gives &c.'"

We may thus see in the stone a joint memorial to father and son; in this case it must have been "free-standing," which is not without archaeological interest (*cf.* as notable examples *Cairo Stelae* 20538, 20539). The hypothesis is however possible that the son did, at some time after his father's death, utilize the back of the latter's stele in his own interest, turning the previous *recto* out of sight, and salving his conscience by devoting the surround of the new face to his parent's memory.

Since we obviously have to restore at least "the justified Khentekhtayemsaf-sonb" in continuation of the vertical lines of the *verso*, it follows that the missing lower part of the stone must have amounted to at least a quarter in height of what remains.

93. Stele of Itenḥab,⁶ Tomb 124, Pls. LXXIII, 8, and XVI, 2. XIIth dynasty. Much of the colouring of this beautiful stele is preserved; it is indicated in the plate by heraldic shading.⁷ The hieroglyphs, and the outlines of the fruit on the table, are filled in with green.

Horizontal text: "An offering that the King gives to Osiris, Lord of the Holy Ground, an offering given to Hathor, Lady of Aphroditopolis (Atfih), that offerings may come forth at the voice—bread, beer, oxen, geese, thread, cloth, cold water, incense, oil, abundant offerings, everything pleasant, everything good, every growing thing, everything pure, all oblations, for the *ka*' of her who is in honour with Anubis,⁸ the married woman, this justified Itenḥab, daughter of the justified Ḥaz (*fem.*), possessor of honour."

Below this the deceased is seated before a well-stocked table, behind which sits "her eldest daughter⁹ Imues," nursing "her beloved son Renefsonb."

Another, much larger stele of this woman was found in tomb 104. The surface was very badly abraded, and all that remained visible was (a) a few signs from a two-line inscription of similar purport to the above, with no variants of interest,

⁶ For this name, meaning perhaps "she who has come for the festival" *cf.* LIEBLEIN, *Namenwörterbuch*, pp. 458, 460, 1035, 1036; a variant form *ist-ḥb*, *op. cit.*, No. 177; a masculine form *i(i)-n-ḥb*, *op. cit.*, Nos. 495, 1666, 1814. That *ḥb* is to be read, and not *nb*, is made certain by variants. The name in the title of Pl. LXXIII (printed off some time ago) should be corrected to Itenḥab.

⁷ See Pl. LXXVII, 9.

⁸ The mace under the Anubis-sign is curious, and is reminiscent of the mace crossing the pole of the Upwaut standard as determinative of "Horus-worshippers" in *Pyramids*, 1245cM.

⁹ For *stt wrt*, "eldest daughter," *cf.* *Sinuhe*, B/79.

(b) the head and one arm of the deceased, in the same position as on the complete stele, (c) a false door at the bottom.

94. Steles of Kenemsu and Seruket, Tombs 105 and 140, Pls. LXXIV, 3, 4 and XVI, 1. XIIIth dynasty; 6 cm. and 7.5 cm. thick respectively.

The inscription of the smaller stone reads: "An offering that the King gives to Anubis, Lord of Life, an offering given to Osiris, Lord of the Holy Ground, for the *ka*' of the Councillor of the God,¹ the justified Kenemsu, possessor of honour. An offering that the King gives to Osiris, Lord of Life, for the *ka*' of the married woman, the justified Seruket (*fem.*), possessor of honour."

That of the larger: "An offering that the King gives to Osiris, Lord of Busiris, that he may give bread, beer, oxen and geese for the *ka*' of the Councillor of the God, Kenemsu, possessor of honour. An offering that the King gives to Osiris, Lord of the Holy Ground, for the *ka*' of the married woman, the justified Seruket, possessor of honour."

Kenemsu and Seruket were presumably man and wife.

95. Stele of Renefsonb, Tombs 30, 41, 136, 140. Pl. LXXV, 5. XIIth dynasty. This stele was found in several pieces, which were obtained from four tombs.² The attribution is somewhat doubtful, and is based on the fact that the two inscriptions running down the side edges both refer to the person in question. Other names, however, occur on the face of the stone.

At the top, fragments of a funerary formula mentioning "coming-forth-at-the-voice offerings of [beer] and bread, a thousand of [thread] and cloth, cold water, incense . . . , an offering that the King gives to Osiris, Lord of [Busiris] . . ."

Behind the seated figure: "... Ptaḥ-Socharis, Lord of the Sarcophagus(?) . . . the justified X, possessor of honour . . ." Behind the table of offerings: "... in honour with Socharis-Osiris, . . . the justified³ . . . emsa, possessor of honour." "... [everything good] and pure which heaven gives, [which Earth] creates, [and which the Nile brings from its cavern, for the *ka*' of . . .] the justified Hotpu, possessor of honour."

¹ On this title cf. p. 26 above, note 11.

² Ithenhab's pair of stelae, and Kenemsu and Seruket's pair of stelae were each dispersed in two tombs or tomb-fillings. Inscribed stones found in the tombs or shafts of a crowded cemetery must evidently be used with great caution as evidence of the identity of the occupants. For reasons, see section 14. ³ *Myc-(hrw)*.

On the lateral edges. Right: "[An offering that the King gives to Osiris, Lord of Busir]is, the Great God, Lord of Abydos, that he may give coming-forth-at-the-voice offerings of bread, beer, oxen, geese, everything good and pure, for the *ka*' of the Overseer of ships, the justified Renefsonb, Possessor of honour." Left: "An offering that the King gives to Shesmu,⁴ Horus, Thoth(?) that he may give" etc. (as on right).

96. Stele of Thayt(?) and Tiuy(?), unnumbered, Pl. LXXVI, 1. 12 cm. thick. Probably XIXth dynasty. Indifferent work, in bad preservation, from Gurob.

First register: A man, probably Thayt(?) adoring "Osiris, Ruler of the West," behind whom stand Isis and Nephthys.

Second register: A priest offers water to "the Osiris, the justified Thayt(?)," and "the Osiris, the married woman, the justified Tiuy(?)."

97. CANOPIC JARS.

Two limestone jars, Tomb 92, Pl. LXXV, 2, 3. (a) "Thou who art in honour with Imsetu, I shall be with thee, thou married woman, justified Senebtisi." (b) "Thou who art in honour with Hapi, I shall be in thy presence, thou married woman, justified Senebtisi." More than one interpretation of this formula is possible.

Lid of limestone jar, unnumbered, Pl. LXXV, 4. "He who is in honour with Dwamautef, the Overseer of Canals(?), Sennu(?)nai."

98. SMALL OBJECTS.

Black granite statuette. Tomb 606, Pl. XIX, 1. "The overseer of the Interior, the justified Shesmu-hotep"; cf. the name Shesmuey, "the god Shesmu is come" (*Aeg. Inschr. Mus. Berl.*, I, 256—1203/11).

Limestone statuette-base. Tomb 117, Pl. LXXIV. Greatest length 11.5 cm. "An offering that the king gives to the *ka*' of the justified Seneny."

Wooden statuette-base of Kemetet. Tomb 262, Pl. XVIII, 4; see Sect. 32.

Wooden head-rest of Ihynes. Tomb 151, Pl. VIII, 6; see Sect. 32.

⁴ The god of the wine-press and the oil-press; for references see GARDINER, art. "Personification (Egyptian)" in Hastings' *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics*, p. 792 (l. 2), also the name Shesmu-hotep, Sect. 98 below. A town U-shesem, written with the same sign, seems to have existed in the vicinity, see GRIFFITH, *Kahun Papyri*, Pl. 21/30 with p. 104.

HIERATIC INSCRIPTIONS.

99. Pots bearing religious texts, Tomb 290, Pls. LXXVIII, LXXIX.

These two unusual objects were found each in a number of pieces, but when joined up were nearly complete. Each is inscribed round the body, in seven horizontal lines of somewhat coarse writing, with a spell for the dead.

A. (Pl. LXXVIII):—" (1) [? Being wi]th¹ Ptaḥ: 'One shall give [thee] . . . from thy gallons(?), thou shalt drink water off the altar (2) of Rē^c; Osiris shall give thee the [assumption of a new form?].² Thou shalt behold the sheen of the water,³ when thou hast forsaken⁴ thy house (3) of darkness; Nile shall flow seven cubits deep over the ground of thy house of thirst. (4) Thou shalt drink a jug of milk, the present of Sekhat-Ḥor;⁵ thou shalt put on (5) the "pure"-garment, having put off any other, when the hands of Tayet⁶ have clothed thee. Thou shalt look at the sun's disk; (6) thou shalt adore Rē^c; thou shalt propitiate him who rises in Nūn. Bread shall be given thee in (7) Memphis, pure because of(?) thy offerings.' "

I know no parallel text of this spell.

B. (Pl. LXXIX):—" (1) A spell for offering things to⁷ the Spirits, opening the mouth at the beginning of reading(?): (2) 'Heaven shall be opened to thee; earth shall be opened to thee; the ways shall be opened to thee in the Necropolis. Thou shalt come forth and go in (3) with Rē^c. Be thou free like the Lords of Eternity;⁸ receive *snw*-cakes⁹ as the gift of Ptaḥ, pure (4) bread off the altars

¹ Restore possibly [wnn ḥn]^c Pth, a form of title with which those of *Book of the Dead*, *Spells* 95, 96-7, 103, 131, may be compared.

² Restore perhaps *ir*[t ḥprw]; for this as a gift of the gods cf. perhaps SETHE, *Urkunden*, IV, 147/8, 113/13. Neither *ir*tt "milk" nor *ir*w "activity" can have stood here.

³ Or, less probably, "light and water."

⁴ Rkt is curious here; usually of "turning against" a person.

⁵ A cow-goddess. ⁶ The goddess of textile production.

⁷ Wḥ n, "to offer (lit., set down) things to" a person, e. g., *Sinuhe*, B/90, *Berl. Pap.* 1425 (*Lament, Isis and Nephthys*), 5/2, 12 (with *ih*t as here); there is perhaps present the idea of leaving, relinquishing, as certainly in *Pyramids*, 297, 300. Cf. also *wshyt*, *wsh*t, "oblation."

⁸ Cf. *Turin Stela* 154/15, *Turin Pap.* (ed. Pleyte-Rossi), 27/1; *Petrograd Pap.* 1116A, recto/57: also, with *nw* Dst, BUDGE, *Book of the Dead* (1898), text, 432.

⁹ *Snw*-cakes seem to have been specially made to be offered on the altars of the gods, being afterwards, at least in some cases, applied to the benefit of the dead; cf., e. g., the references BUDGE, *Book of the Dead* (1898), Vocabulary, 291, s. v. "sennu"; and very frequently in the steles.

of Horus. Thy soul shall live, thy members shall flourish;¹⁰ thy sight shall be clear in the ways (of darkness).¹¹ (5) Nile shall give thee water; Napri¹² shall give thee bread; Hathor shall give thee beer; Hset¹³ (6) shall give thee milk. Thou shalt wash thy feet upon slabs of silver on (7) bases(?)¹⁴ of¹⁵ turquoise; thou shalt put on the "pure"-garment."¹⁶

This spell is already known *in extenso* from *Florence Stela Invent.* 2567 (Schiaparelli 1617)¹⁷ of the New Kingdom, which contains almost word for word the same text (without the title, Harageh, l. 1). The following are the verbal variants:¹⁸

2 *wshwt*] *wsh*t, "a way;" 3 *wstn n-k*] *wstn-k*, "thou shalt walk free;" 3 *šsp*] *šsp-k*, "thou shalt receive;" 3 *m didi Pth*] *m didi* (n)-k Pth, "as Ptaḥ's gift to thee;" 4 *ḥjw*t pl.] *ḥjw*t sg.; 4 *wšd*?] *rwd*, "shall be intact;" 4 *wshwt* pl.] *wsh* *kkw*, "the road of darkness;" 5 *H^cpt*] *m* (= *in*) *H^cpt*; 5 *Npri dt:f n-k tš*] *Npri dt:f tš*; 5 *Ht-hr*] *m* (= *in*) *Ht-hr*; 5 *Hst*] *m* *Hst*: 7 *inrw* pl.] *inr* sg.; 7 *spyt*] *npri* (see below); 7 *dr*] *nt*; 7 *wnh-k w'bw*] omitted: F. continues after *mft*: *dt-w n-k tš 4 m Ddw*, 8 *m šbdw*, 12 *m W-pkt*, *dst m Pr-R^c*, "may they give thee four loaves in Busiris, eight in Abydos, twelve in U-pekt, a jug (of beer) in Per-rē."

A few sentences from this spell also occur *Turin Papyri* (ed. Pleyte-Rossi), 27.

With the curious sentence "thou shalt wash thy feet upon slabs of silver on bases of turquoise" several passages may be compared:—

(a) "Slabs of silver shall be brought in to thee on bases (*npri*) of turquoise," LACAU, *Textes Religieux*, 20/62, 65.

(b) "Thou shalt wash thy feet upon a slab of [silver] on the brink(?—*npri*) of the Pool of the God," NAVILLE, *Totenbuch*, I, 172/41-2.¹⁹

¹⁰ The traces seem to suit *wšd* best; the *rwd* of the Florence parallel text (see below) can hardly have stood here.

¹¹ Almost certainly to be restored here; see the Florence text, and cf. *wš*: *hr-k m pr kkw*, NAVILLE, *Totenb.*, I, 169/17.

¹² The god of grain.

¹³ A sacred cow.

¹⁴ *Spyt*; the word, so written, is unknown to me, but is possibly a writing of *špt* (written with the lip-sign), on which see below.

¹⁵ *Dr* seems the certain reading here, but in any case *nt* should be read, as in the other versions given below.

¹⁶ Cf. NAVILLE, *Totenb.*, I, 172/30; LACAU, *Textes Religieux*, 20/25, 28.

¹⁷ A copy was kindly made for me by Signor Farina, and afterwards collated by myself with the original; the text is published *Rec. de Trav.*, 2, 124-5.

¹⁸ The numbers = lines of the Harageh text; the words before the square brackets are those of the Harageh text, and the Florence variants follow the brackets.

¹⁹ Cf. also "thou shalt wash thy feet in basins (*ḥjw*) of silver," same spell, l. 33.

(c) "Thou shalt walk upon ground of silver, upon a floor of gold; thou shalt be washed upon a slab of silver upon a floor of gold; thou shalt be embalmed upon a base (*npri*) of turquoise," *Louvre Pap.* 5158 ("Ritual of Embalment"), 10/18-9, see MASPERO, *Sur Quelques Papyrus du Louvre*, 50 (cited by Blackman in *Journal*, V, 122).
















(d) "He shall wash his feet upon a slab of silver on a basis (*npri*) of turquoise," *Rec. de Trav.*, 36, 82 (late stele from Hawâra).



All these passages use instead of the *spyt* of our text a word *npri*, which occurs also BUDGE, *Book of the Dead* (1898), Text, 36, "thou camest forth from him upon the brink (?—*npri*) of the Lake of Horus." It seems to mean (a) a flat under-surface, the "basis" of slabs, or an embalming-slab, (b) the "brink" of a piece of water,² and is thus perhaps completely synonymous with *špt* (written with the lip-sign), which means (a) "brink" of a pool, (b) "basis" of a block (see, e. g., *Great Harris Pap.*, 7/1), and of which, in the latter sense, the *spyt* of the Harageh text is perhaps a writing, if it be not a mere corruption of *npri*, which is not impossible. The writer, in speaking of "slabs of silver on a basis of turquoise" had perhaps in mind an ablution-block (*npbt*) of the type of that found by Legrain and described by him in *Annales du Service*, 4, 225 foll.; this is a rectangular block of alabaster, having a depression at the top to hold water, with two parallel oblongs left in relief in the centre of the depressed surface to receive the feet; see BLACKMAN, *Journal*, V, 121. It is possible that royal ablution-blocks of this type had the depressed surface faced with turquoise, the foot-slabs plated with silver.

It seems probable, from the cumulative evidence of a number of slight indications, that these texts are of Memphite origin. Spell A is concerned, as the title shows, with Ptah, and at the end bread is promised in Memphis; further, the sentence "thou shalt put on the 'pure'-garment" also occurs in *Book of the Dead*, Spell 172/30, a spell considered by Naville (*Totenbuch, Einleitung*, 29, 188), to be of Memphite origin. In spell B "cakes as the gift of Ptah" are mentioned, and the sentences "thou shalt wash thy feet upon slabs of silver" and (as in A) "thou shalt put on the 'pure'-garment" occur in the perhaps Memphite B. D. spell just

mentioned. Finally, the Florence stela containing spell B was made for "the Royal Scribe, the High Steward in Memphis, Amenhotpe."







The two hieratic inscriptions can be dated fairly closely on palaeographical grounds. The writing³ is quite characteristic of the "Hyksos period," i. e., it approaches most nearly to the hands of the Westcar Papyrus, the Golenischeff Ritual, the Rhind Mathematical Papyrus, and Carnarvon Tablet I. The following is a comparison of some of the signs from the pots with (a) the characteristic forms of the same signs from the first three of these MSS. given by MÖLLER, *Hieratische Paläographie*, I, and (b) the same signs in Carnarvon Tablet I, obverse⁴:—



	Harageh	Westcar	Golen.	Math.	Carn. Tabl.
	A/3	16	...	...	...
	A/1, 3, 4	...	...	35 b	2*, 7*
	B/4	...	49 b*	...	...
	B/5	...	...	...	11
	A/2	119*	...	...	...
	B/4	...	...	...	2
	A/4,	132*	...	...	...
	B/1, 2, 7	...	...	...	...
	B/4	209	...	...	16
	B/7	...	263, last ex.	...	...
	A/3	...	301	...	...
	A/2	...	...	...	1
"	(twice)	...	...	...	...
"	B/3	303, last 2 exx.	...	...	...
	B/2	326	...	...	...
	A/6	334, note 3	...	...	...
	A/7	...	339	...	...

³ A bold uncial, with a few very cursive forms, e. g., . That the writer was no very practised scribe seems likely from the varying forms of .

⁴ The numbers under "Westcar," "Golen" and "Math." are those of MÖLLER, *op. cit.*, I; those under "Carn. Tabl." refer to the lines of this document, obverse, best published *Journal*, III, Pls. 12, 13. An asterisk indicates that the similarity, though close, is less great than with the others.

¹ The publication has *ndrtt*; read *npri*.
² See BLACKMAN, *loc. cit.*

	Harageh	Westcar	Golen.	Math.	Carn. Tabl.
	A/4, 5, B/7 ¹	...	...	430*	...
	B/4	487*	...	...	...
	B/3	...	...	509	...
	A/2, B/4	551*	...	...	...
	B/7	Anh., IX	...	Anh., IX	11, 12
	B/7	Anh., LXII	...	...	...

Two or three forms approach most nearly to those of the Ebers Pap., *e. g.*, the  of A/1, 4 (MÖLLER, *op. cit.*, 198),  B/1 (*op. cit.*, 26), but the evidence as a whole points clearly to the Hyksos Period as that of these inscriptions. Both the latter are obviously from the same hand.



100. Pot inscriptions and ostraca, Pl. LXXX. At the spot marked "Wadi I" on the plan, Pl. II, between cemeteries A and F, were found many sherds, mostly from quite large jars distinct in colour (a light buff), and in form, from the funerary pottery, and therefore called by us, for want of a better name, "town" ware. A small proportion of these fragments bore ink inscriptions; some of the latter had evidently been borne by the pots when complete ("pot inscriptions"), while others had been written on the broken sherds (ostraca). The former class perhaps came from jars used in trade and inscribed by the vendors of the goods they contained. All the inscriptions appear to be of the Middle Kingdom.

"Pot inscriptions."

1. *Nfr*, "good,"² (*i. e.*, good quality) from several jars; *gs* (?) 2 (?) *nfr*, "half-and-half (?), good," *nfr nfr*, "very good."³

6. "Eight, the house," *i. e.*, perhaps, "eight (gallons for) the house;" "house" might mean for domestic or private use. For "eight *hkt* (gallons)" *cf.* Nos. 7, 9, 10, 11 below. The obvious rendering "eight houses" gives no apparent meaning.

7, 9, 10, 11. "Eight gallons of natron." This amount, though large, could quite easily have been

¹ An abnormal writing. The writing of  A/6, B/3, 5 (MÖLLER, 555b), also appears to be abnormal. 

² *Cf.* SPIEGELBERG, *Hieratic Ostraka and Papyri* (Egn. Res. Account), Nos. 312, 319.

³ Applied to "wine" in N. K. wine-jars SPIEGELBERG, *op. cit.*, Nos. 155, 177, 197, &c.; PETRIE, *Tell el Amarna*, p. 32-3, Pl. XXI.

contained by jars of the size from which the fragments must have come; it is equivalent to a cubic space between 13 and 14 inches each way. Eight gallons, it may be noted, are the equivalent of the Persian *apradāsh* (PTOB : ΕΡΤΟΒ, modern Arabic *ardebb*), which in Ptolémaic times and later became one of the commonest of the larger measures of capacity.⁴

Ostraca.

2. "Fourth regnal year, fourth month of 'Akhet, 25th day of the month. What the town of Renūfer⁵ has brought: two oxen (?) of...⁶ Senbefnai; 100,000 (?)⁷...; 190 birds. What Paenti[nai]⁸ has brought:..." Perhaps a receipt made out to two parties, the first a town, the second an individual. Several points, however, are conjectural.

3. "Fourth regnal year, third month of Shōmu, eighth (?) day of the month;" the rest is illegible to me.

8. "First (month) of Prōyet, 13th (?) day of the month. What... nef has brought *per* (?)⁹... 200 (?)..." A receipt?

Receipts, common enough in the late periods, seem quite rare for the earlier ones.

With Nos. 4 and 5 I can do nothing.

101. PAPYRI.

In the surface rubbish, and in the filling of some of the tombs, were found a small number of Middle Kingdom hieratic papyri, all more or less damaged; they are, generally speaking, closely similar to those found by Prof. Petrie at Kahūn, a few miles away, and published by Mr Griffith in 1898. It has not been found expedient to publish photographic reproductions of them in the present volume, and since, in view of their palaeographical value and the difficult nature of some of the writing, hand-copies and transcriptions would be inadequate, they have been entrusted to me for separate and complete publication later. The following is a catalogue of them.

1. Part of a literary papyrus, in vertical lines, containing, in a fairly good book-hand, a parallel text of *Sinuhe*, B/103-110. This has already been

⁴ *Cf.* GRIFFITH in *Proc. Soc. Bibl. Arch.*, 1892, 434.

⁵ "The fair door."

⁶ Either a title or the first element of the name.

⁷ This, if correct, is a strangely high number; the sign seems to have been merged in the one below it.

⁸ Conjectural restoration of the end of this common M. K. name.

⁹ *M drt.*

made known in transcription (not quite accurately) by Gardiner, *Notes on the Story of Sinuhe*, 177-8.

2. Recto, account of amounts of various grains, &c., credited(?) to several persons; verso, address to one Ameny,¹ and endorsement with date by the recipient(?).

3. Page of an official journal, containing entries relating to the administration of lands under three dates. Much wormeaten.

4. Fragment of accounts, somewhat similar in character to those of *Kahun Papyri*, Pl. 17.

5. Part of a letter in horizontal lines, dealing with draggers of stones (*ith-inrw*); somewhat wormeaten.

6. Part of a letter in horizontal lines; contents obscure.

7. Recto, part of a letter in horizontal lines, consisting chiefly of the usual formal phrases, but mentioning a local *knbt*. Verso, part of the address. Recto and verso, red writing, much faded; apparently the draft of the recipient's answer (cf. MÖLLER, *Hieratische Paläographie*, I, Pl. 5, No. 2; *Kahun Papyri*, Pl. 32/13 foll.).

8. Two very small fragments of a letter in vertical lines.

CHAPTER X

THE COPTIC AND GREEK STELES.

By R. ENGELBACH.

102. Pl. LXXVI, No. 2. Coptic stele, 5 cm. thick, of Apa Phibamûn in the Fayûmic dialect. This dialect is not consistent, and is characterized by *r* frequently becoming *l*, *ai* becoming *ei* and *a* replacing the Sahidic *e* and *o*; see MALLON, *Grammaire Copte*, 1907, p. 122. The stele would read in Sahidic **ΜΑΡΕ ΠΕΚΝΑ ΤΑΣΕ ΤΕΨΥΧΗ ΜΠΑΠΑ ΦΙΒΑΜΟΥΝ (ΛΥ ΜΤΟΝ ΜΜΟϢ) ΟΥ ΜΟΥΝ ΜΠΑΦΟΝΣ** "May Thy mercy take the soul of Papa (or the Apa) Phibamûn; (he rested) day eight of Pashons."

The third letter is a mistake for *r* or *l* probably the latter as the optative in *l* is known in this dialect cf. ZOBGA, *Copt. Cat.*; p. 157, C 6, v. 1. line 4.

¹ Cf., for the addressing of an account, *Kahun Papyri*, Pl. 23/23.

It will be seen in the plate that the scribe has put a π in before ψ of ΨΥΧΗ "soul," having perhaps cut the *p* before he realised that it was spelt with a double letter. The spelling of the date as CY ΘΥΜΥΝ is rather startling and seems to be an error rather than a dialectical form. This grave formula does not appear to have been previously noted.

103. For the following remarks on the steles Pl. LXXVI, Nos. 3 and 4. I am indebted to Sir Herbert Thompson, to whom I submitted the copies, and who has been good enough to examine and report on them.

No. 3. The Greek inscription reads: *Κύριε ὁ 2 θεός τῶν δυνάμεων ἀναπαύσον τὴν ψυχὴν τοῦ δούλου σου 3 Φοιβάμμωνος διακόνου ἱατροῦ ἀπὸ φνεβί ἐκοιμήθη ἐπιφί 9 ε ἰνδικτιώνος*, "O Lord God of Powers, give rest to the soul of thy servant Phœbammôn the deacon (and) physician from Phnebi;⁴ he died, 9th Epip in the 5th indiction." Limestone, 14 cm. thick.

104. No. 4. Krall's *Koptische Rechtsurkunden* (from No. IX onwards) gives the Fayûmic formula of dating in the 6th to 8th centuries—in which limits this stele falls, to judge by the forms of the letters, I should read accordingly for CEM; "CEN"; . . . It is almost certainly so. The other point is that what appears to be IHC was, I believe INΔ| as I know of no instance of such an invocation before NEÏ NEB (or ΝΑ ΝΑϢ) and further if it is "Jesus," it is very strange that it should have no superlineation.

The stele is therefore to be read:—**ΣΑΠΙ† ΑΒΕΜΤΑΝ ΜΑΒ ΟΥ Η ΘΑΥΔ Μ(?)ΚΑΡΝΟΣ ΝΤΣΕΠ ΕΙΒ ΙΝΔ| ΝΕΙ ΝΕΒ ΣΑΜΗΝ**. "Sapiti went to his rest at the harvest of year 12 of the indiction. Have mercy on his soul. Amen." Coarse limestone, 6 cm. thick.

I take Ε before ΙΒ to correspond to the Sahidic Ν . . . For CEN see further SPIEGELBERG, *Zeitschr. f. äg. Spr.*, 50, 126 and 51, 138.

² δ is retained ungrammatically from the familiar *κύριος ὁ θεός* not the vocative ὦ.

³ σου (sic) should be σου.

⁴ Phnebi is only known (as far as I am aware) as the name of a small village in the Fayûm (KRALL, *Rechtsurkunden*, p. 16).

DISPERSAL LIST

SHEWING THE COLLECTIONS IN WHICH THE OBJECTS ARE EXHIBITED, AND REFERENCE TO PAGES HERE

ABBREVIATIONS

Ab. = Aberdeen.	Le. = Leicester.
Be. = Belfast.	Ma. = Manchester.
BM. = British Museum.	N.C. = Ny Carlsberg, Denmark.
Bn. = Brooklyn, U. S. A.	Ne. = Newbury.
Br. = Bristol.	No. = Nottingham.
Bx. = Brussels.	Ox. = Oxford, Ashmolean.
Ca. = Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum.	Ph. = Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Cl. = Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.	Re. = Reading.
Du. = Dundee.	Ro. = Rochdale.
Ed. = Edinburgh.	S.L. = St. Louis,
GA. = Glasgow, Art Museum.	Su. = Sunderland.
GB. = Glasgow, Buchanan Collection.	To. = Tonbridge, School Museum.
Ip. = Ipswich.	UC. = University College Collection.

GRAVE NO.	COLLECTION	PAGES	GRAVE NO.	COLLECTION	PAGES
7	Ne.	12	91	No.	19
15	No.		92 pin	Le.	15, 29
19	Bn.	27	92 foil	Cl. Bn.	15
37	UC.		96	U.C.	12
38	No.		99	Ca.	14
39	Re.		104	Cl.	
40	GB.	19	105	Br.	29
41	UC.	26, 29	107	GB.	
43	No.		110	Cl.	
44	GB.		112 group	UC.	11
48 (Hippopotamus)	UC.		112 one figure	Bx.	
52	To.		116 scarabs	No.	
55	UC.		117	Ph.	
56 (Hippopotamus)	Ma.		123	Su.	
56 (Dog)	Bn.		124 jewellery	Ox.	15
61	Re.		124 stele	N.C.	28
72	Ed.	14	124 spiral beads	Bx.	
73	GA.	12	125 bowl and stand	Bx.	
83	Cl.		125 one pan	Dn.	
86		9	125 brazier &c.	UC.	
87		24, 25	127	UC.	
89	GB.	XXIII	128		16
90	Du.		134	Ca.	

DISPERSAL LIST

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GRAVE NO.	COLLECTION	PAGES	GRAVE NO.	COLLECTION	PAGES
135	Ro.	11	280	Ma.	12, 26
139	GB.		287	No.	
140	Ro.	12, 27, 29	290	UC.	30
141 statuette	Ph.	13	291	Ro.	20
141 beads	Ma.		295	To.	
145		25	297	Ox.	
148	Ro.		306		19
151	Le.	8, 25, 29, VIII	308 (scarab and cyl. amulet)	UC.	
154		13	308 (shell and cyl. amulet)	Cl.	
162	Ca.	13	309	Re.	
173 beads, headrest	Du.	8, 25	311	Le.	
173 box Im'abim	GB.	8	312	GB.	
174		8	316	Ne.	
175		8	320	Cl.	
183 gold and amulets	Ox.		321	Ab.	
183 beads	No.		322	Re	13
188 (scraper)	Re.		323		12
188 (beads &c.)	No.		326	UC.	11
190	GB.		326	Ox.	11
198	UC, Su.		327	Ox.	
201	Bx.		336	Ma.	
206	Su.		345	Be.	
207	Su.		347		24
208		9	353 (cow)	UC.	
209	GA.		353 (frog)	GA.	
211	UC.	11	354	Ox.	13
212		9	357	Ip.	
215	Su.		360	UC.	
216	Su.		363	Ma.	
221		9	369	Bx.	
231		9	374	No.	
233		9	379	Be.	
236	Ma.		383	GB.	
241	Re.	18	385	Cl.	
244		19	387	UC.	
246		25	390	Bn.	
250	Ph.	23, 26	394	No.	
253	No.		396	No.	
256	Su.		399	GB.	
260	Cl.		401	GB.	13
262		12, 29	403	Re.	7
264		16	407	Du.	
265	Ab.		413	Cl.	
270	Ma.		414	Re.	
270 foreign pots	Ox.		415 (spoon bowl)	Du.	
271	Du.		415	Re.	7
273	No.		419	Be.	
275 vase	GA.	13	452		7
275 scarabs &c.	UC.	13, 19	457 (ripple flaked flint)	Re.	7
276	Br.		457 (vase)	GB.	7

DISPERSAL LIST

GRAVE NO.	COLLECTION	PAGES	GRAVE NO.	COLLECTION	PAGES
459	GA.		610	Su.	
460		14	614 (eyes and pendants)	Cl.	
462	Ph.		620 (cyl., Amen. III beads &c.)	Bx.	
466	Ma.		622	Su.	
468 (forked lance)	Ro.	7	623	Re.	
468 (flint knife)	Re.	7	625	Ne.	
470	Ox.	14	628	Ne.	
475		7	632	Ne.	
476	Ma.	7	642	Ma.	
477	Ma.	7	644	Su.	
478	Ma.	7	645	Ro.	
518		18	647		18
521 (beads)	Du.		651		14
521 (pin)	Le.		654	Su.	
526 (flints)	UC.		660	Ro.	
526 (beads)	Re.		663	GA.	
527	Ip.		664	Bx.	
529	Du.		666	Ma.	
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533	Ro.		668	Ab.	
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554	GB.		XVIIIth dynasty drain-pipes	Bn., Ma.	17
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583	Re.		Stele of Khentekhtayemsaf-		
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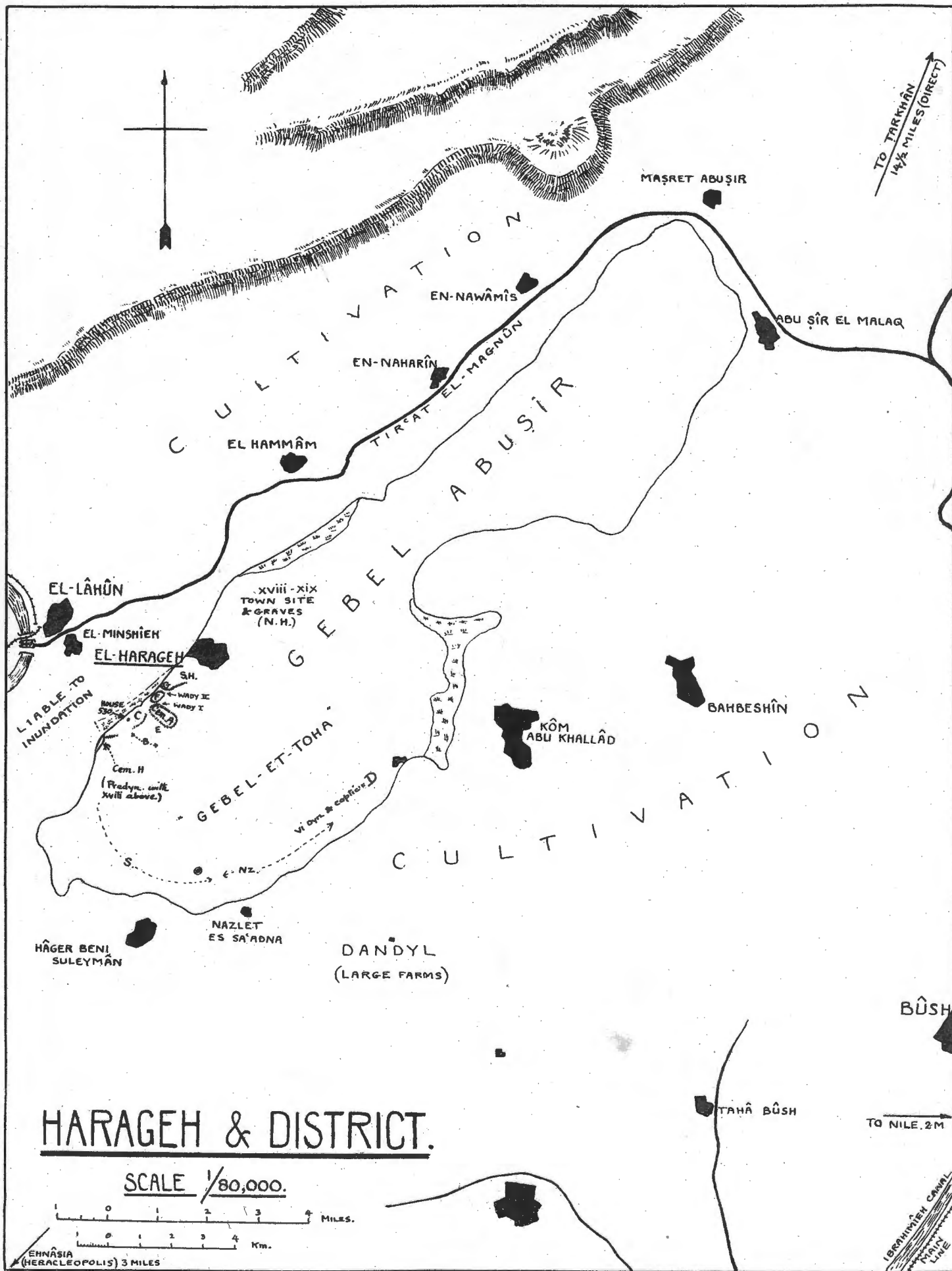
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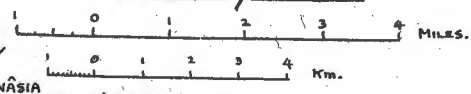






HARAGEH & DISTRICT.

SCALE 1/80,000.

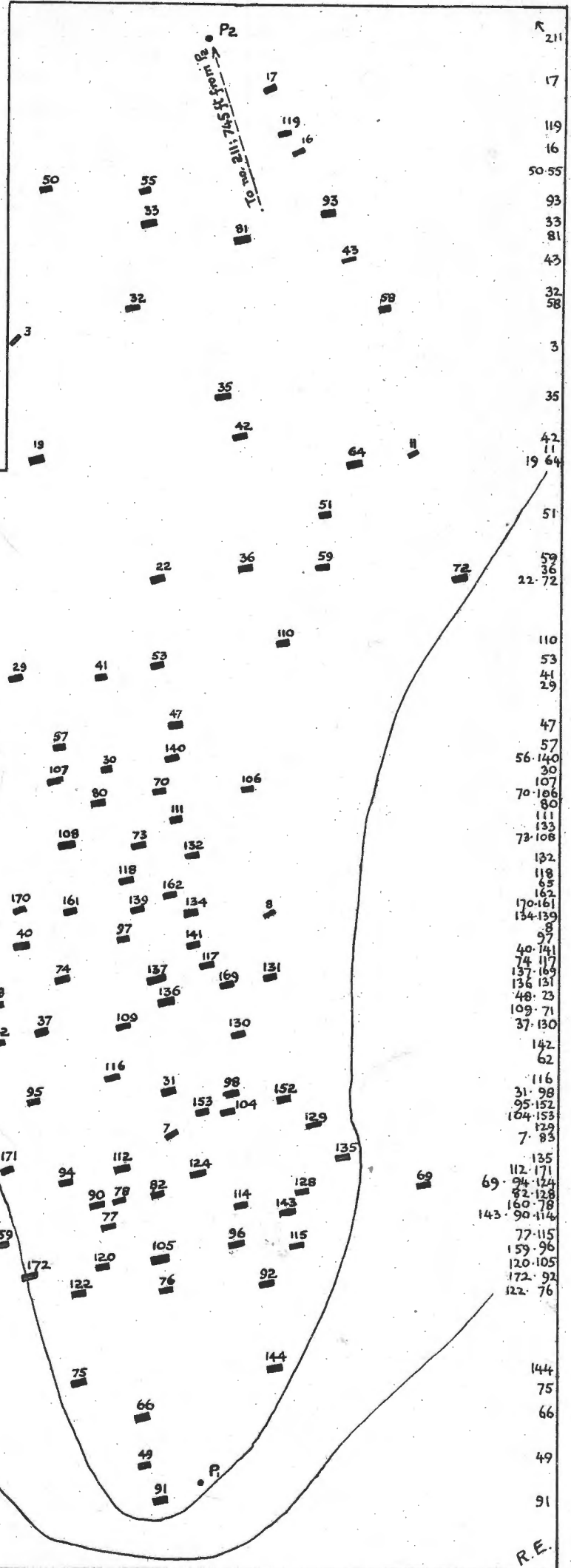
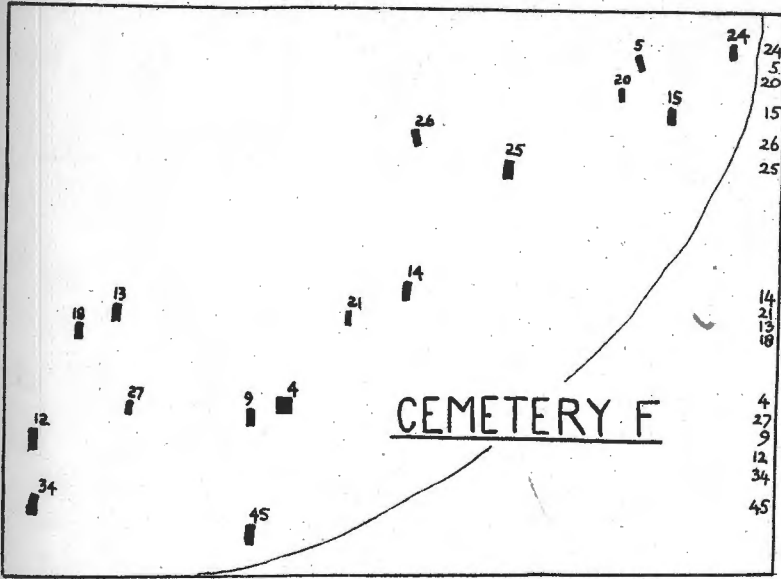


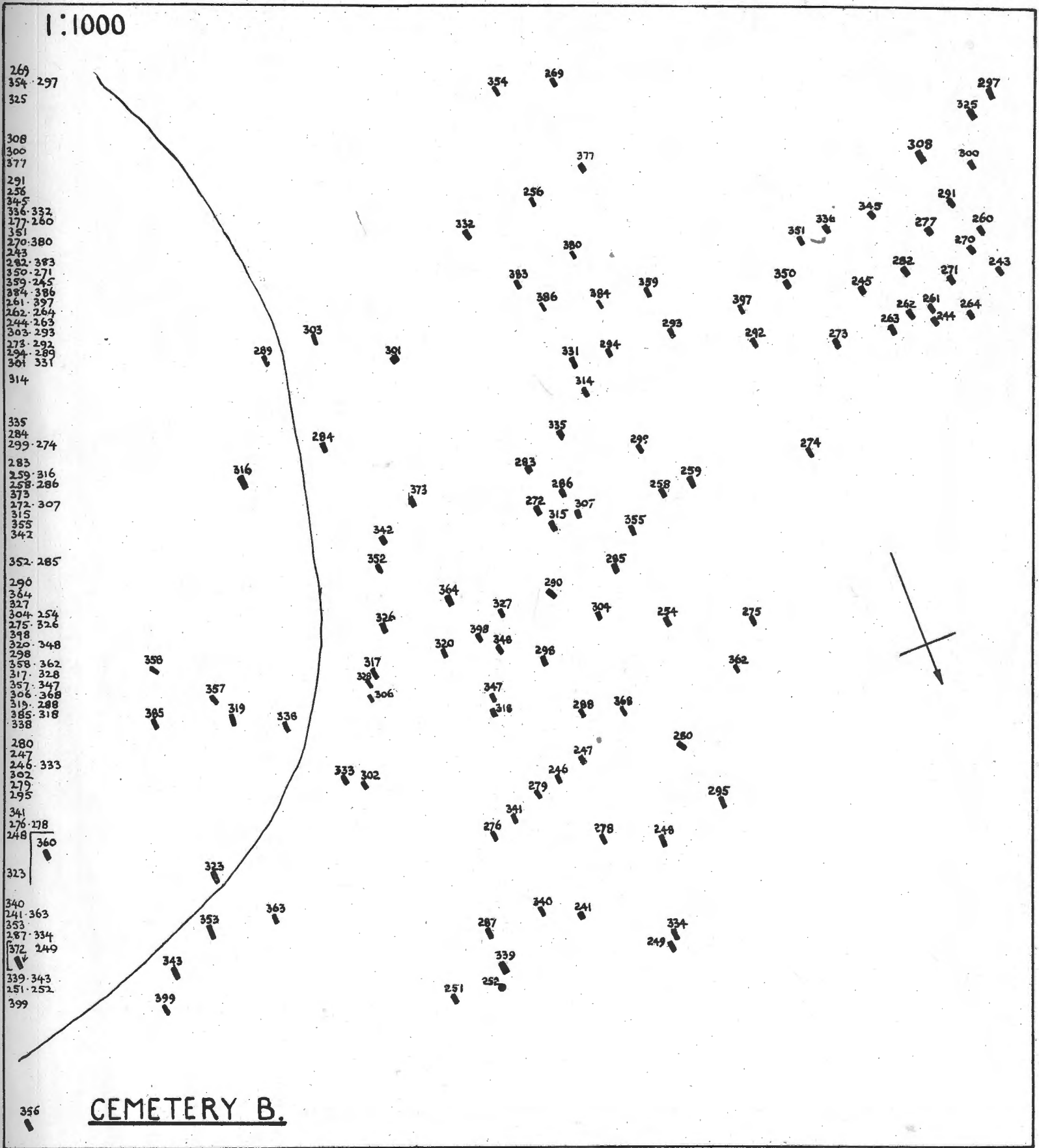
EHNASIA (HERACLEOPOLIS) 3 MILES

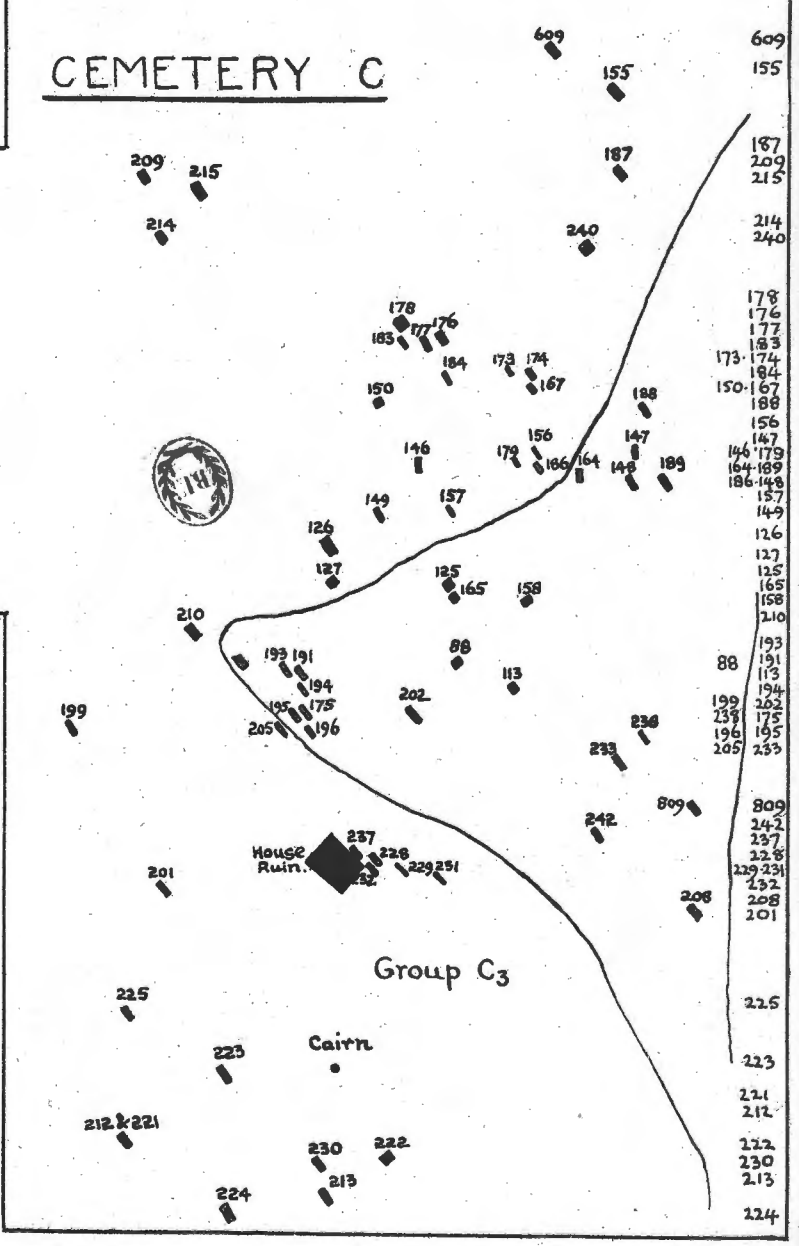
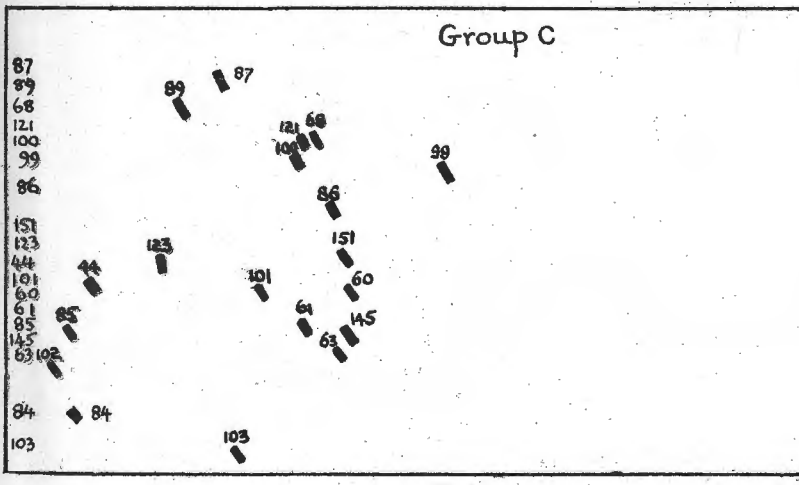
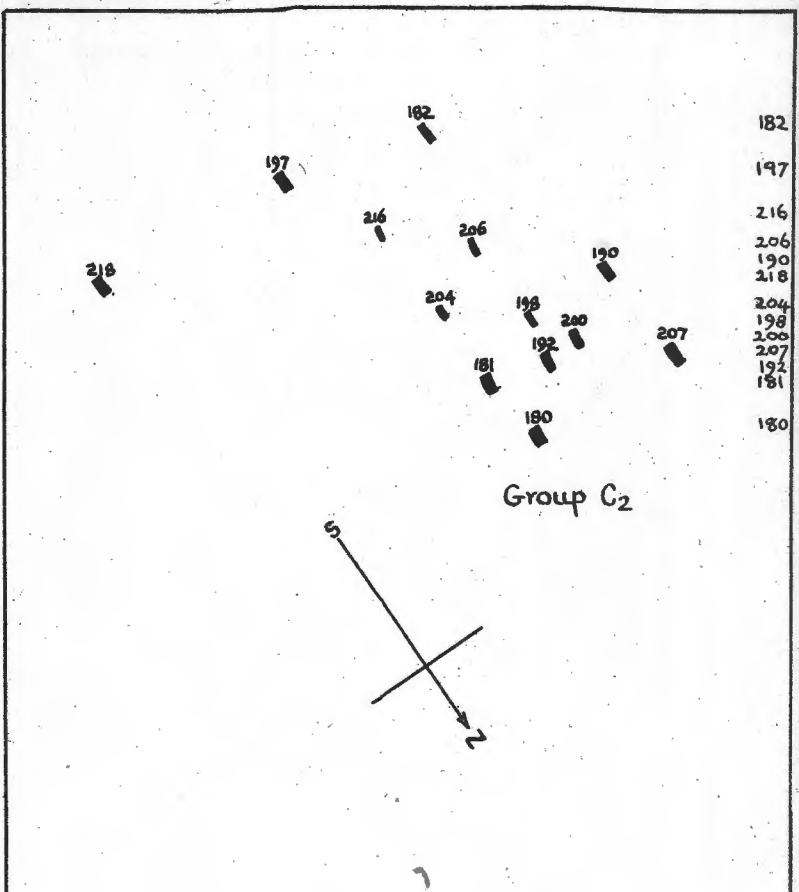
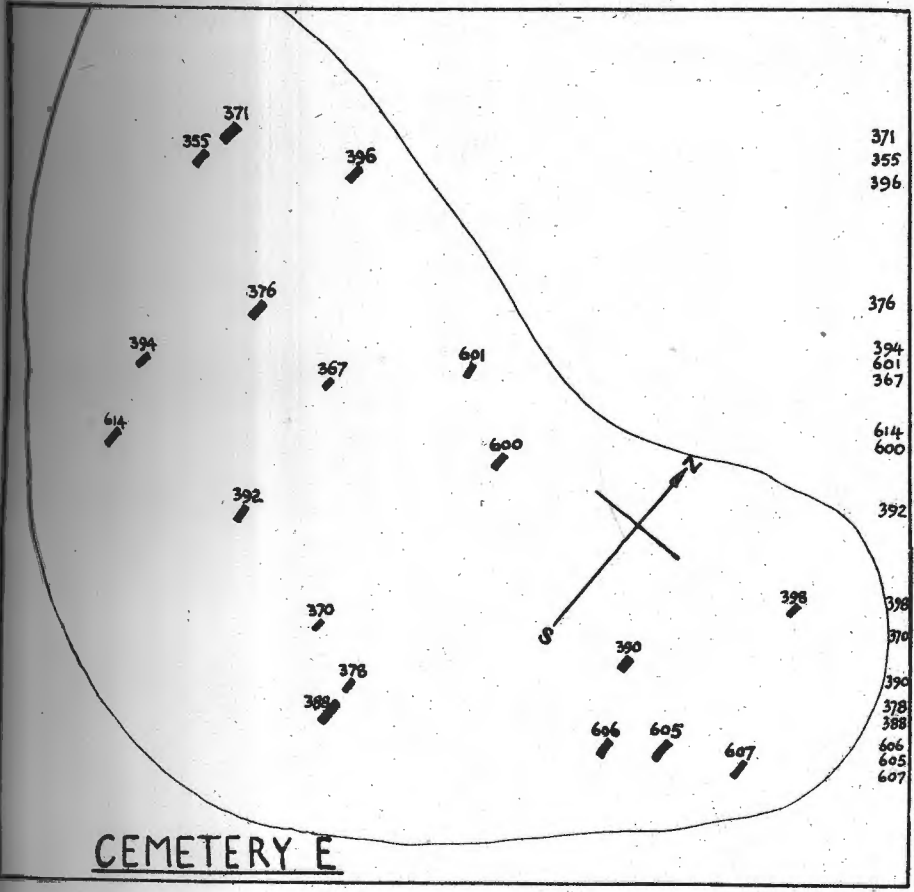
TO NILE, 2 M

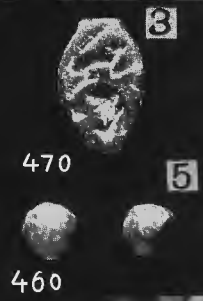
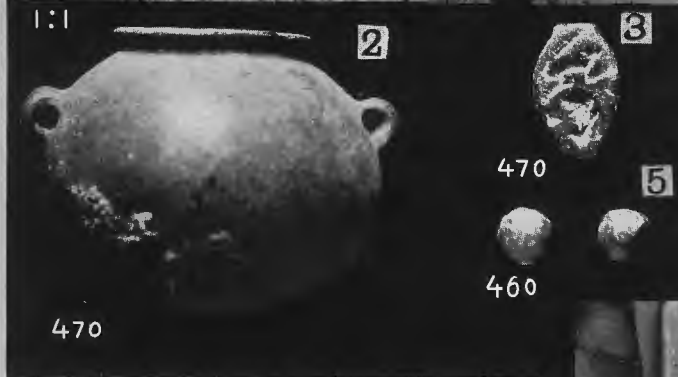
BRAMMIEY CANAL
TAKRY LINE

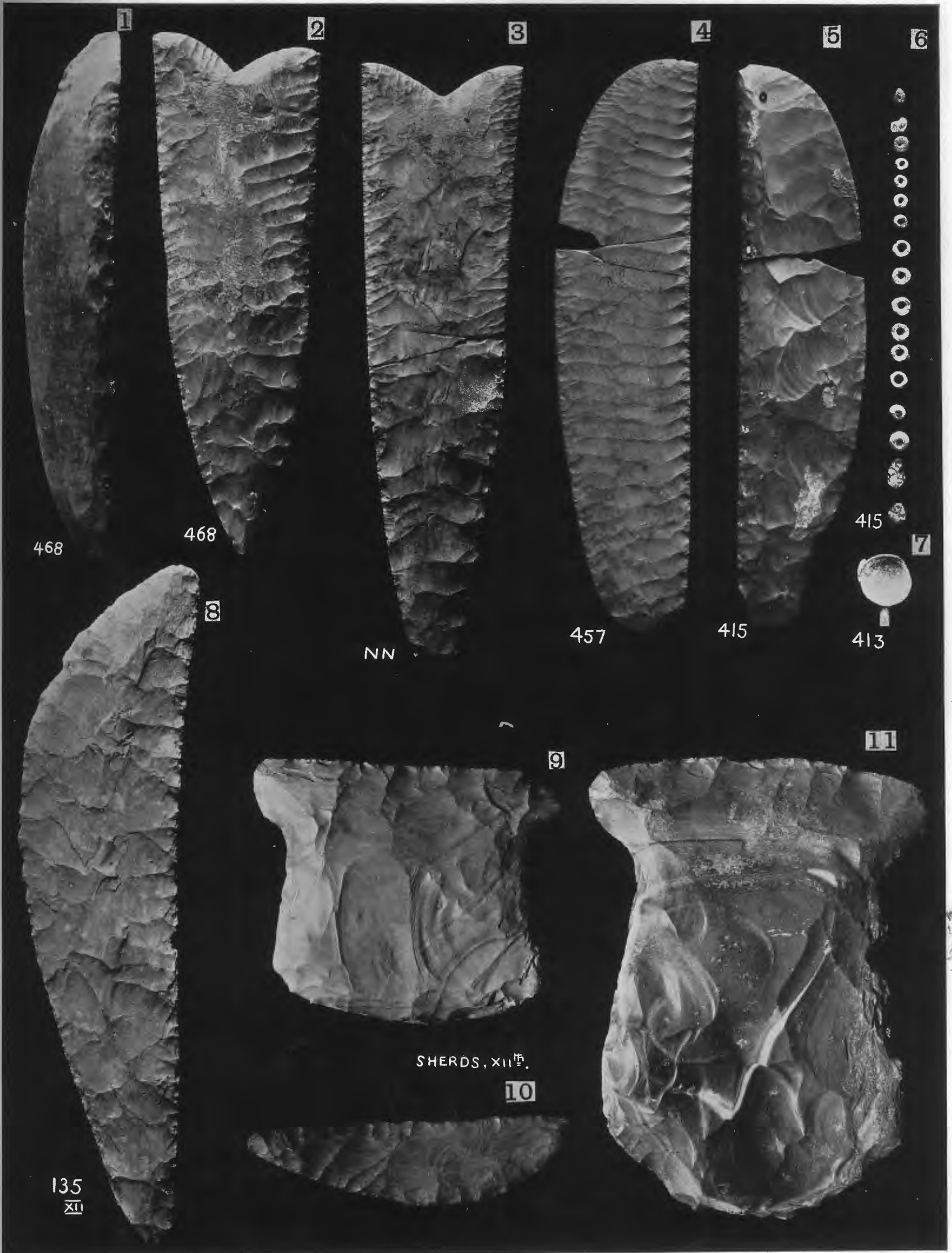
R.E.

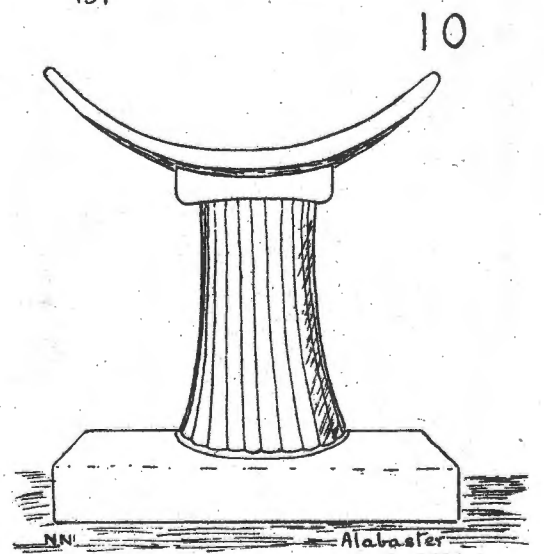
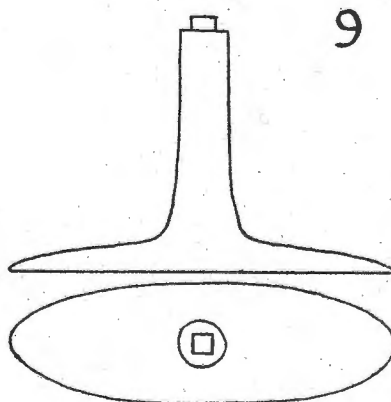
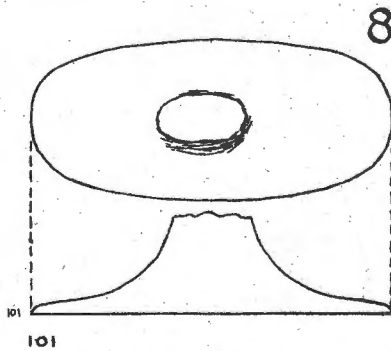
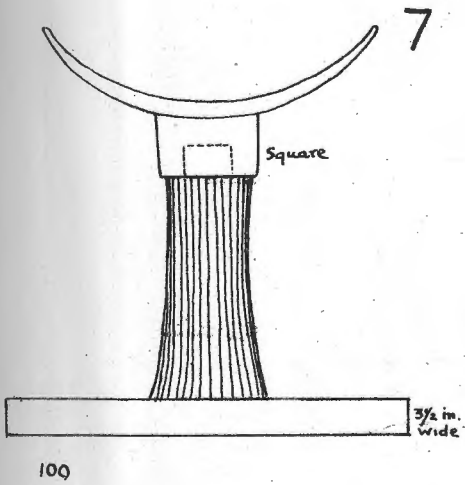
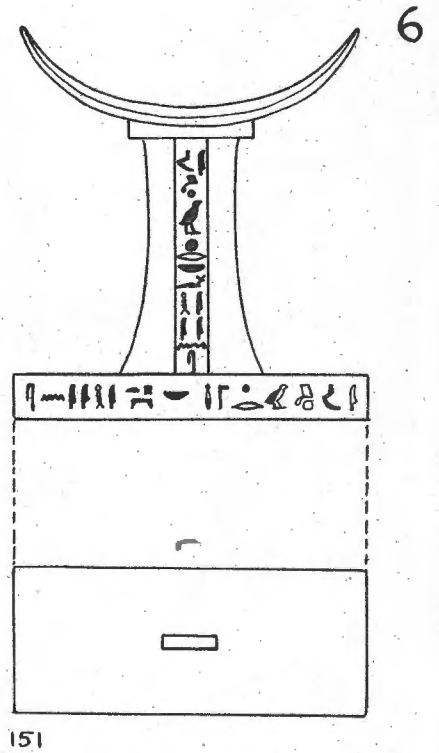
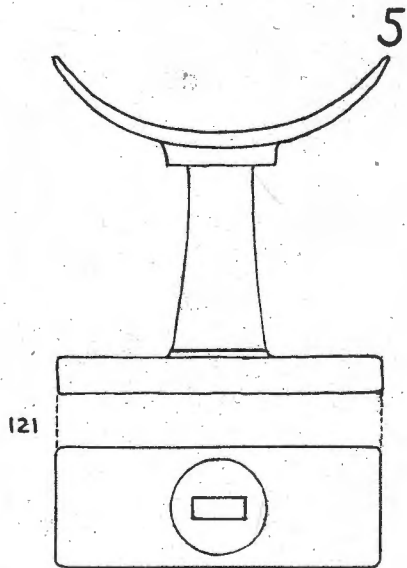
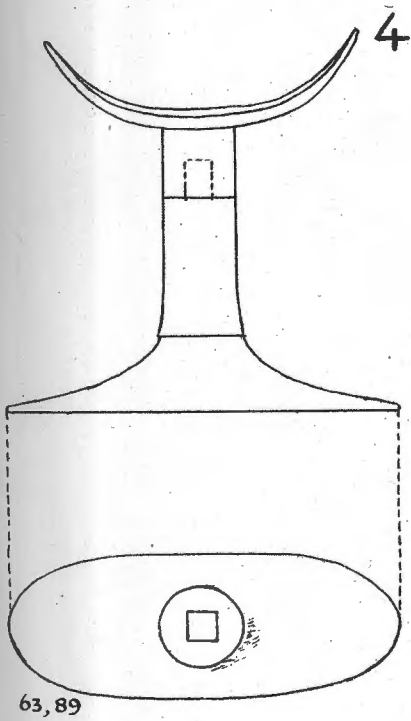
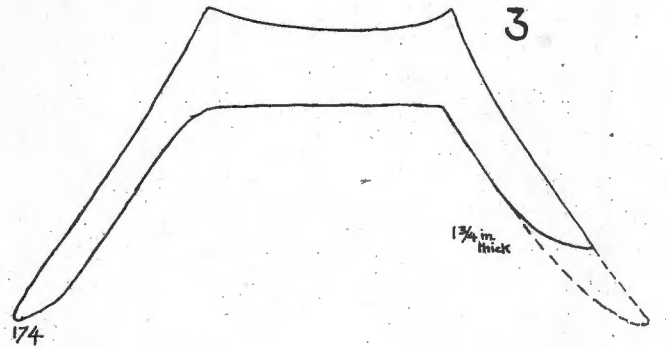
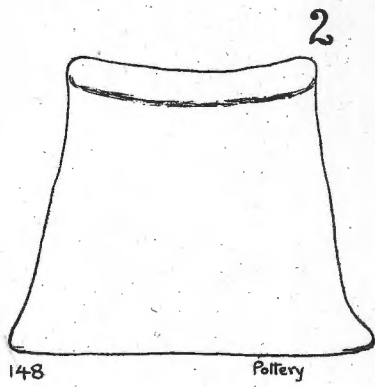
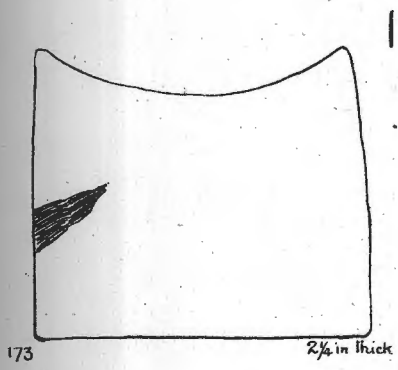












2:3

1

2

1

1:1

4



208



201



208



591



593

5



201



201



201

3



6



7

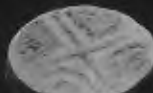
1:2



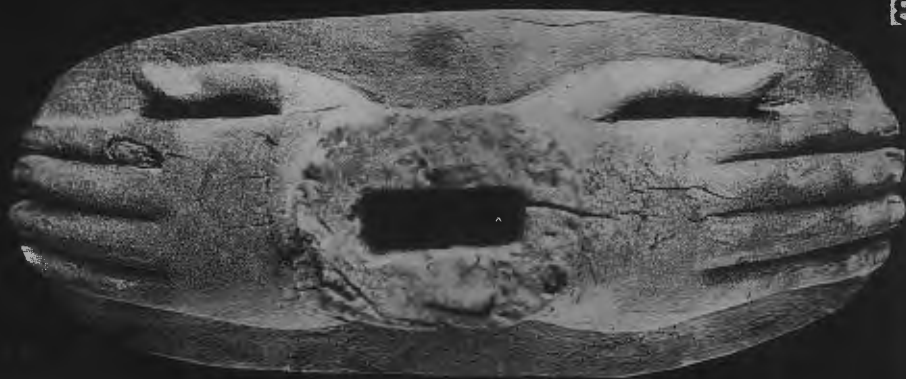
86



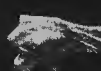
183



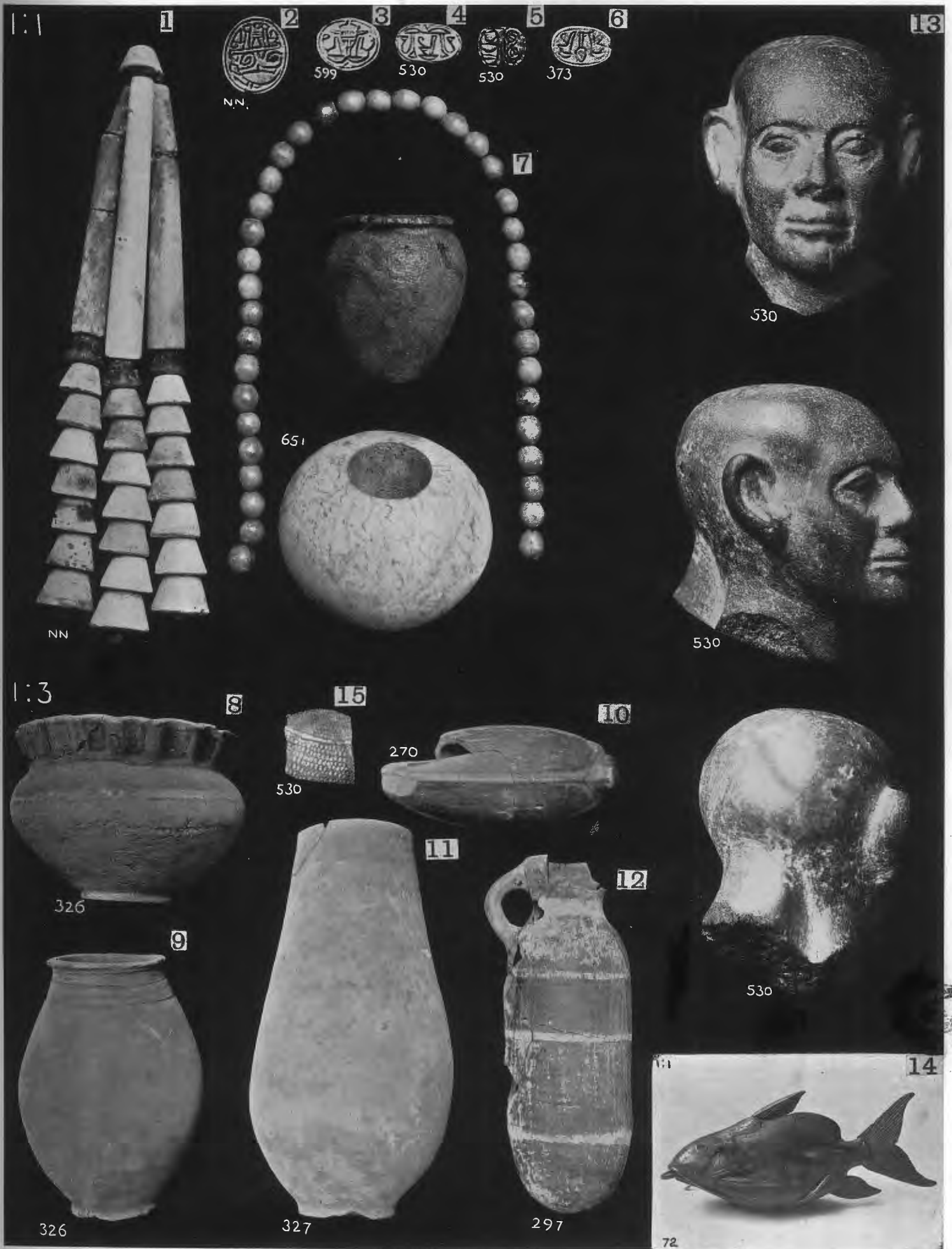
8

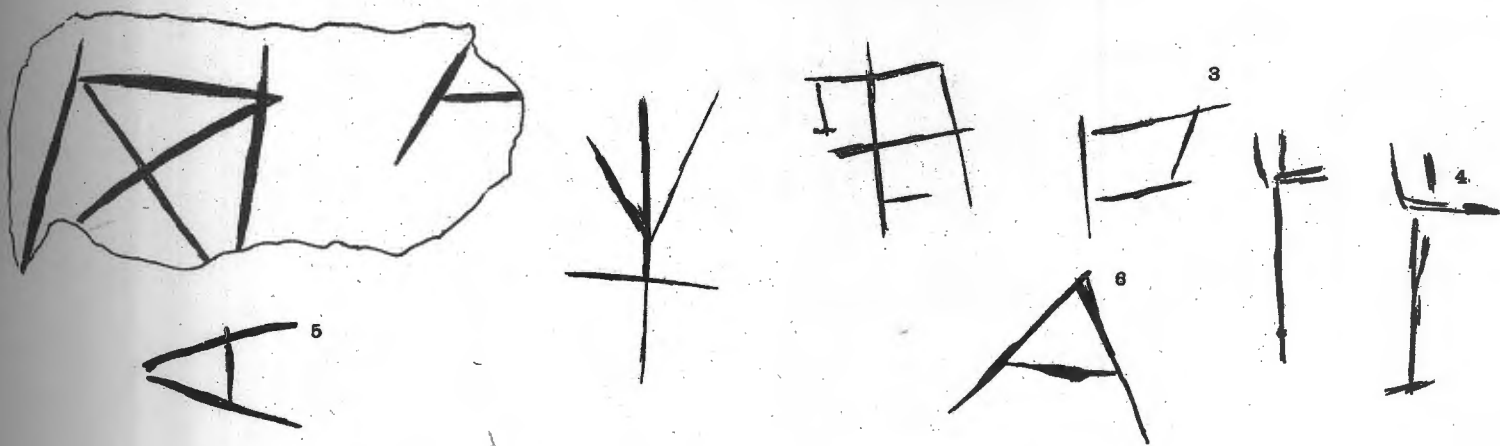


188

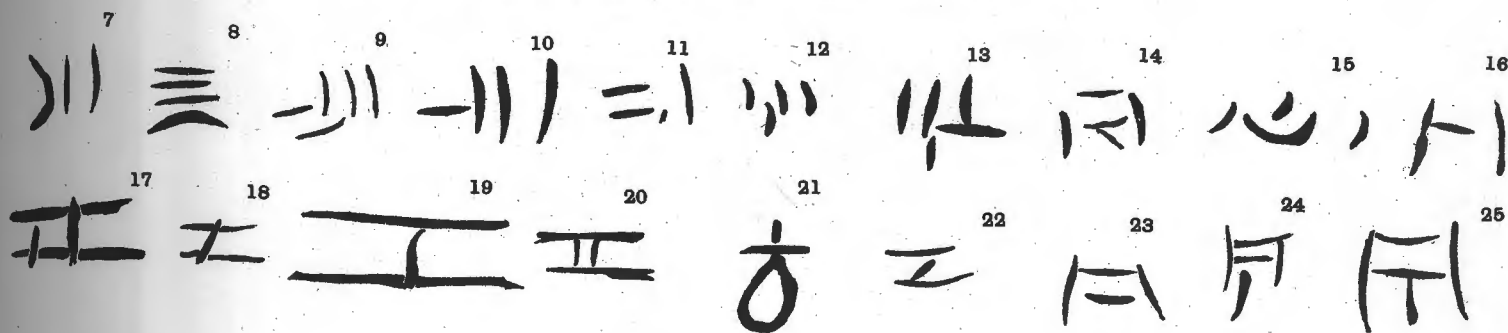


9

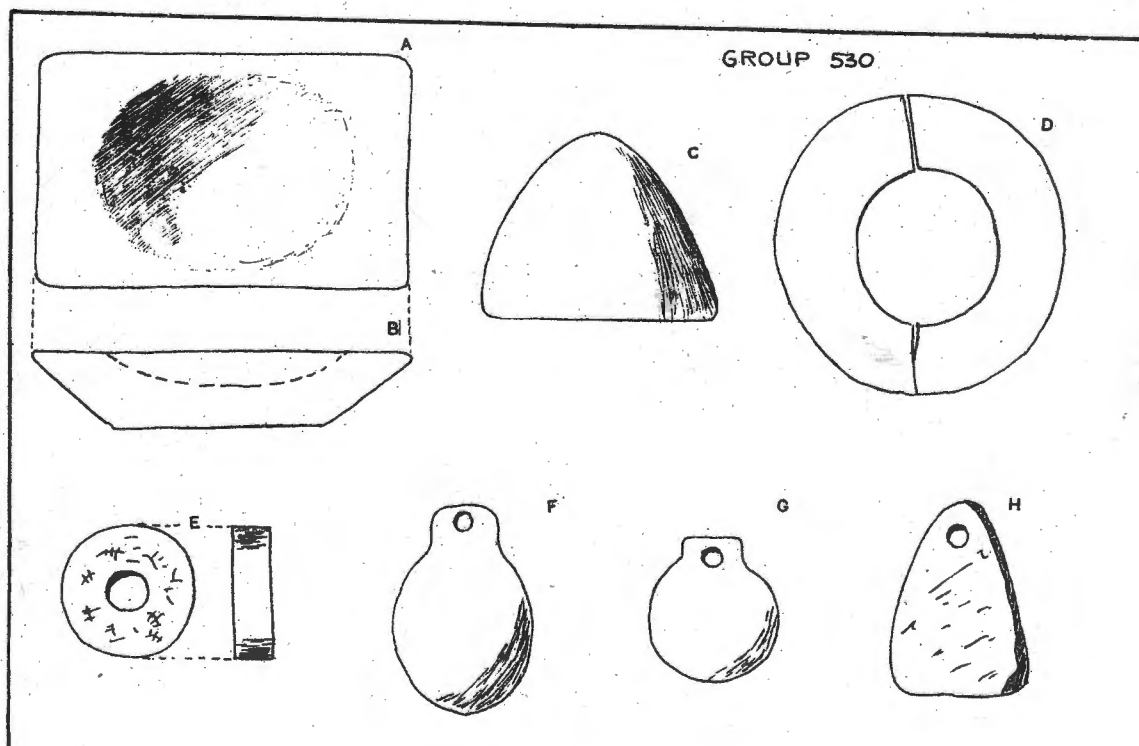
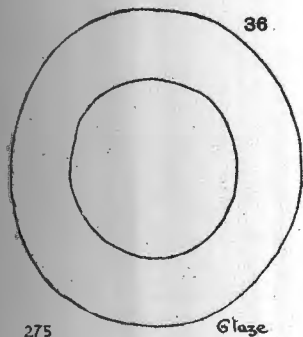
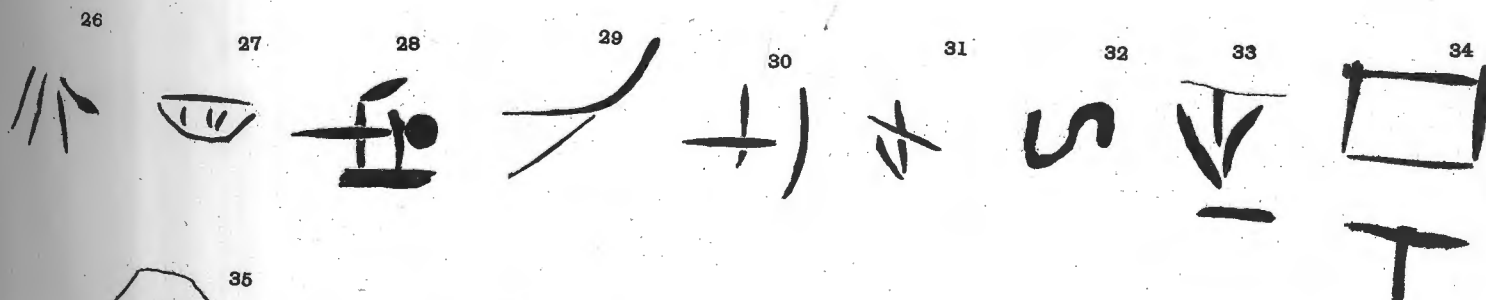




POTTERS' MARKS INSIDE NECKS OF SALT JARS, TYPE 67 e.

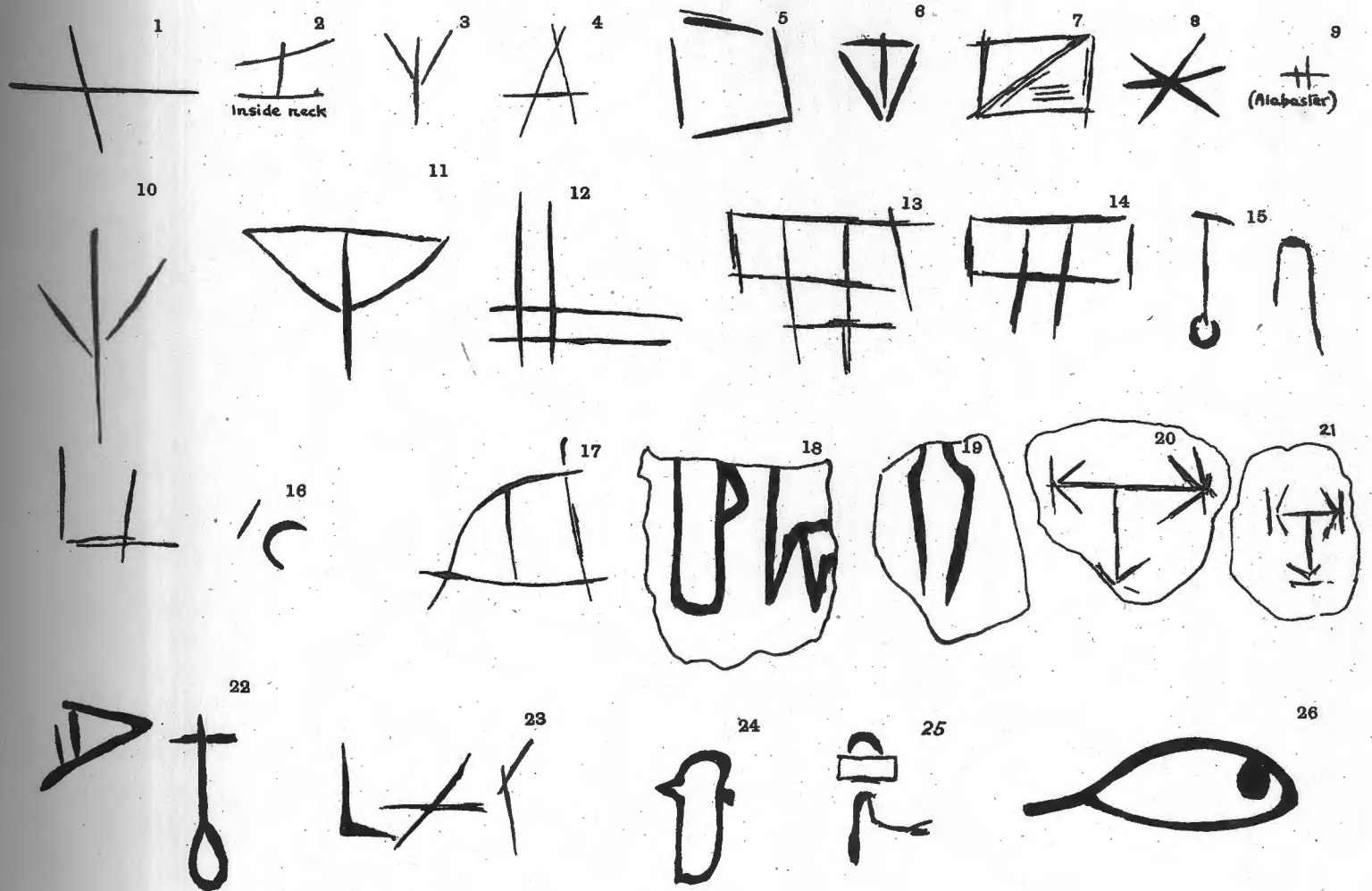


POTTERS' MARKS FROM SHERD MOUNDS, TIME OF SENUSERT II.

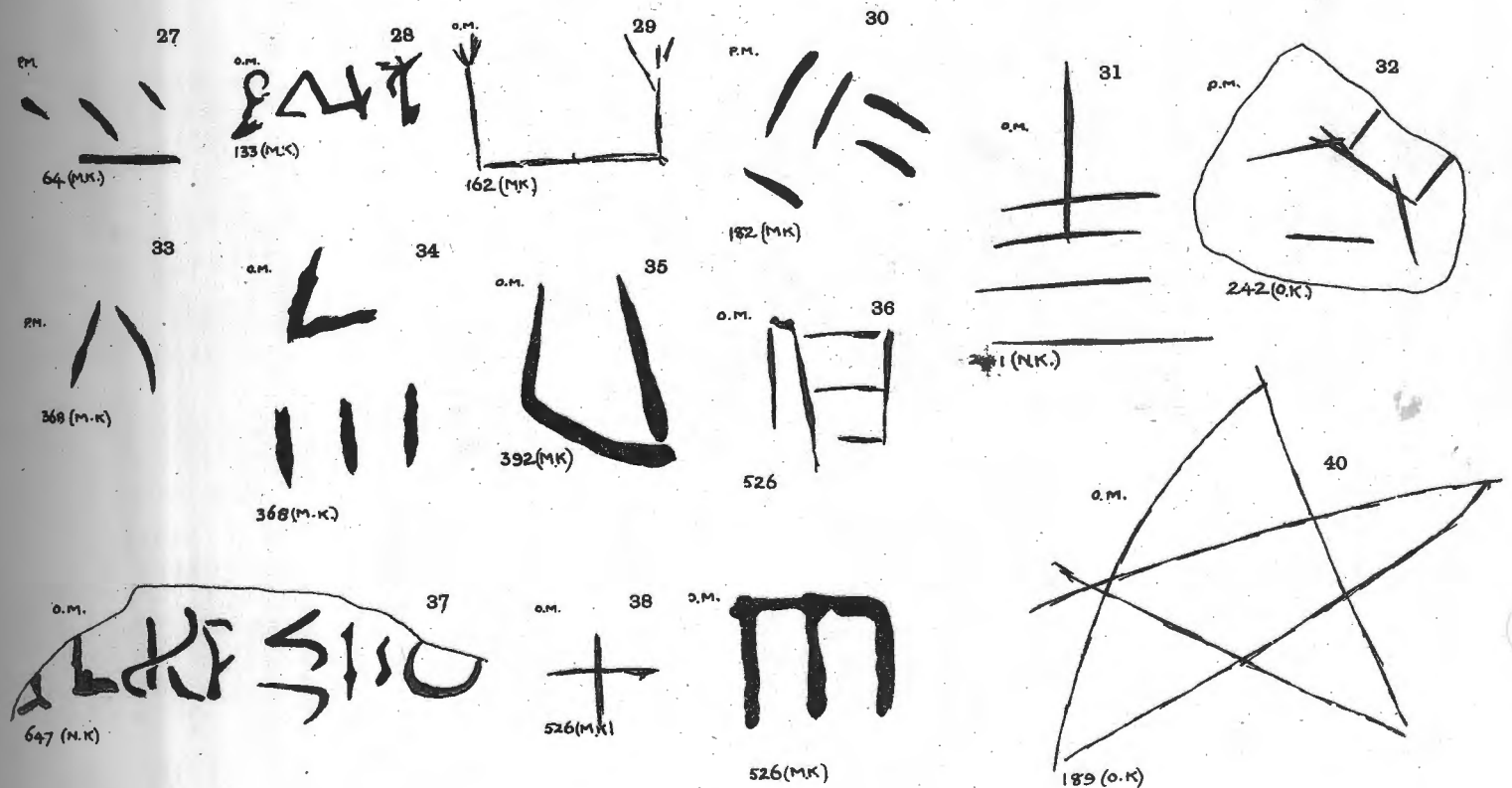


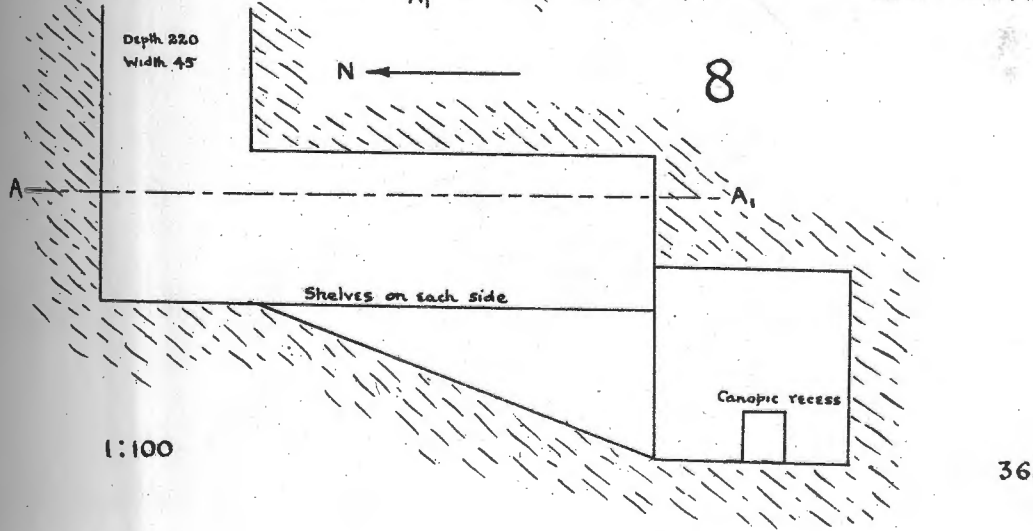
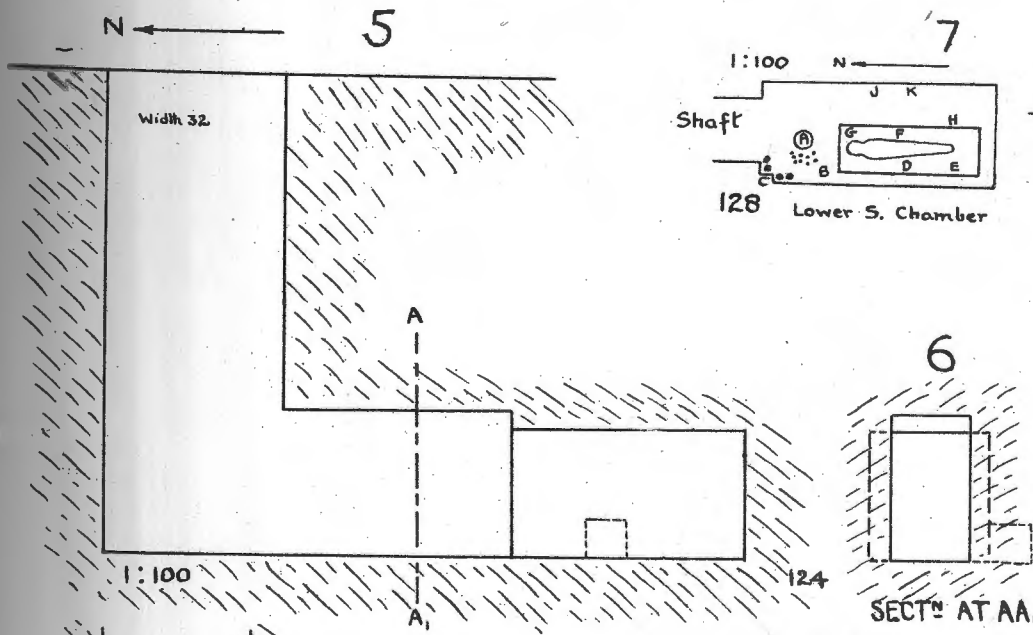
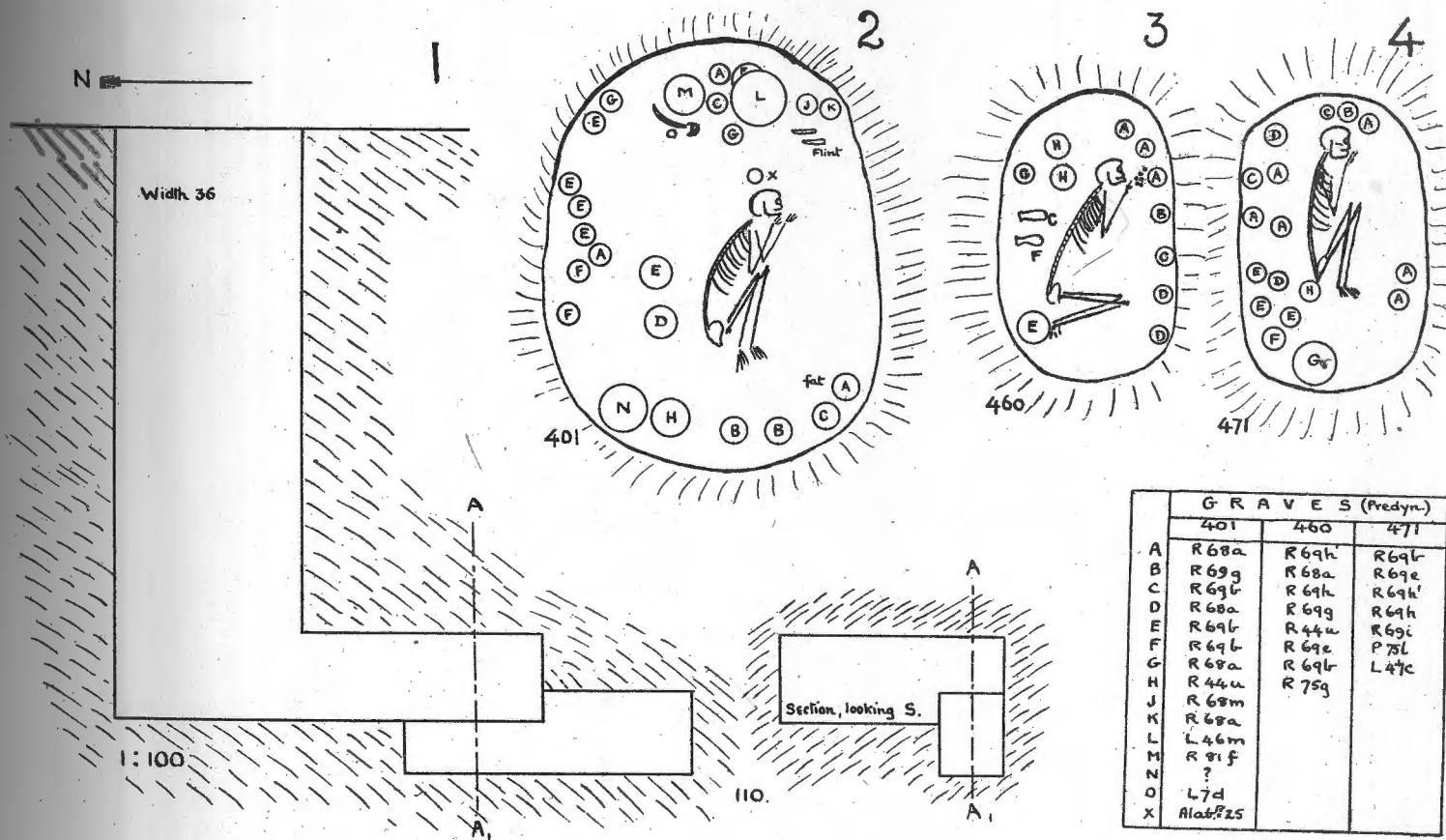
GROUP 530

OWNERS MARKS FROM SHERD MOUNDS OF TIME OF SENUSERT II.



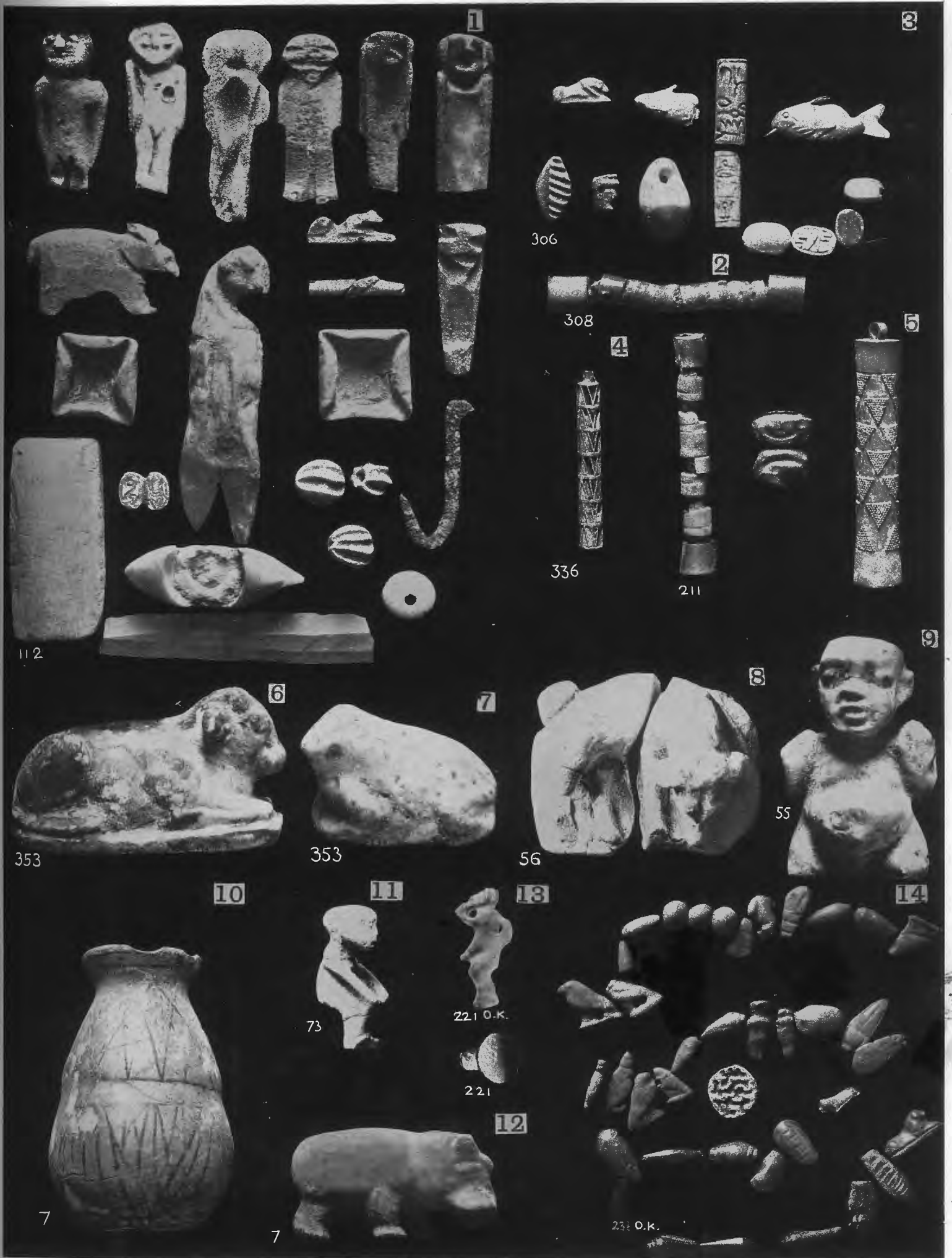
MARKS ON POTS FROM TOMBS.





369

SECTIONAL PLAN THROUGH AA.







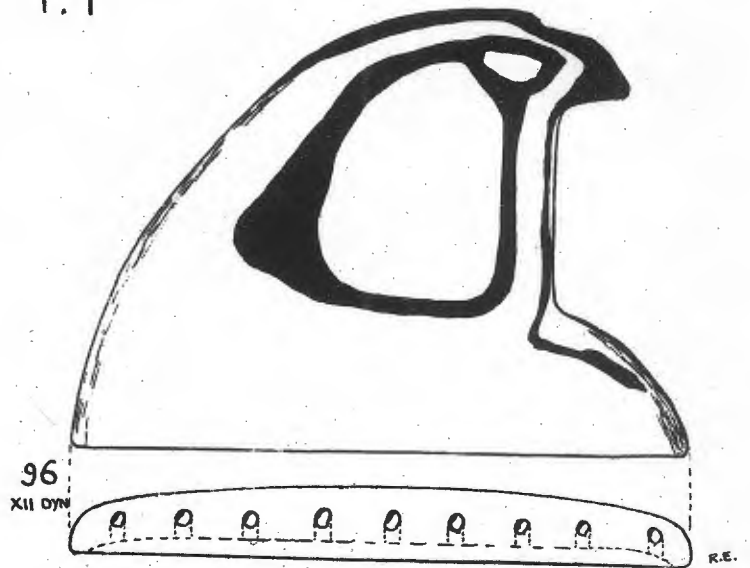
1:3



323.
XII DYN

1:1

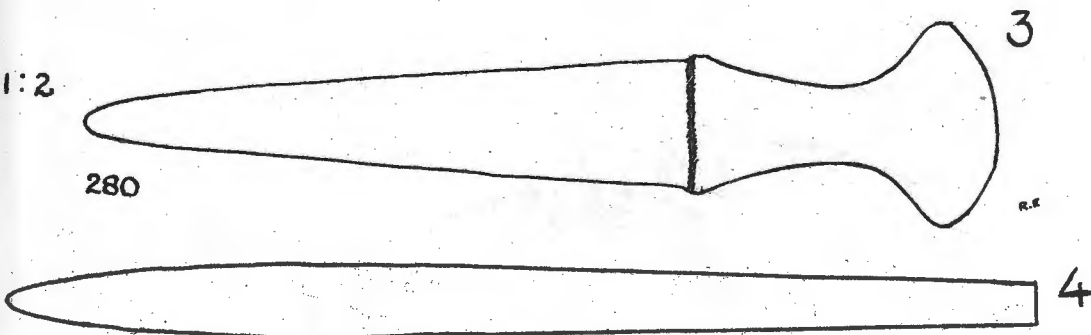
2



1:2

Wood
XIIth
DYN

280



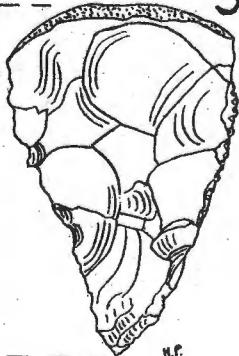
1:2

5

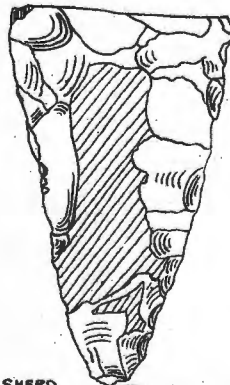
6



Paleolithic



H.P.



SHERD
MOUNDS XII DYN



H.P.

2:3

1

2

3



4

4:3

5



262

1:1

11

1:1

3



606



162.



2:3



1:2

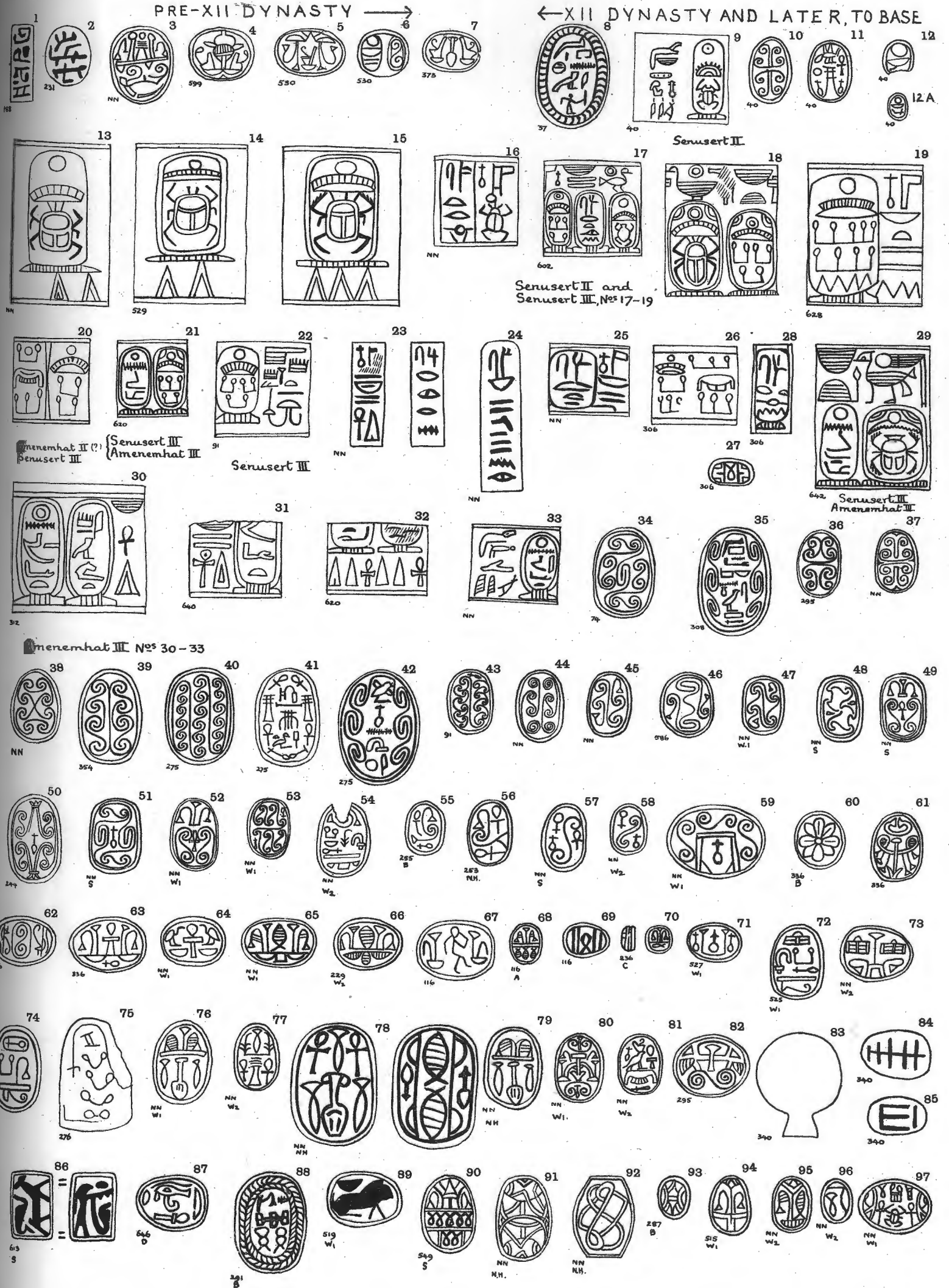
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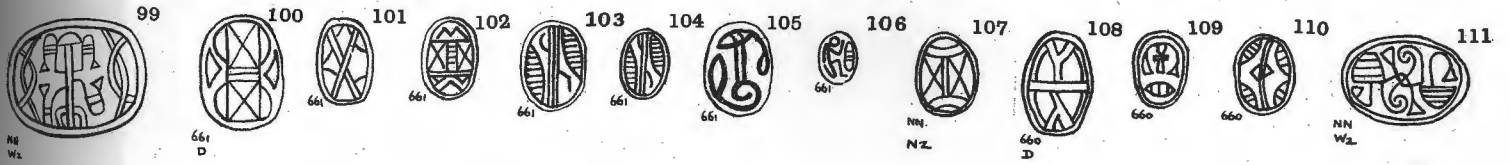
606



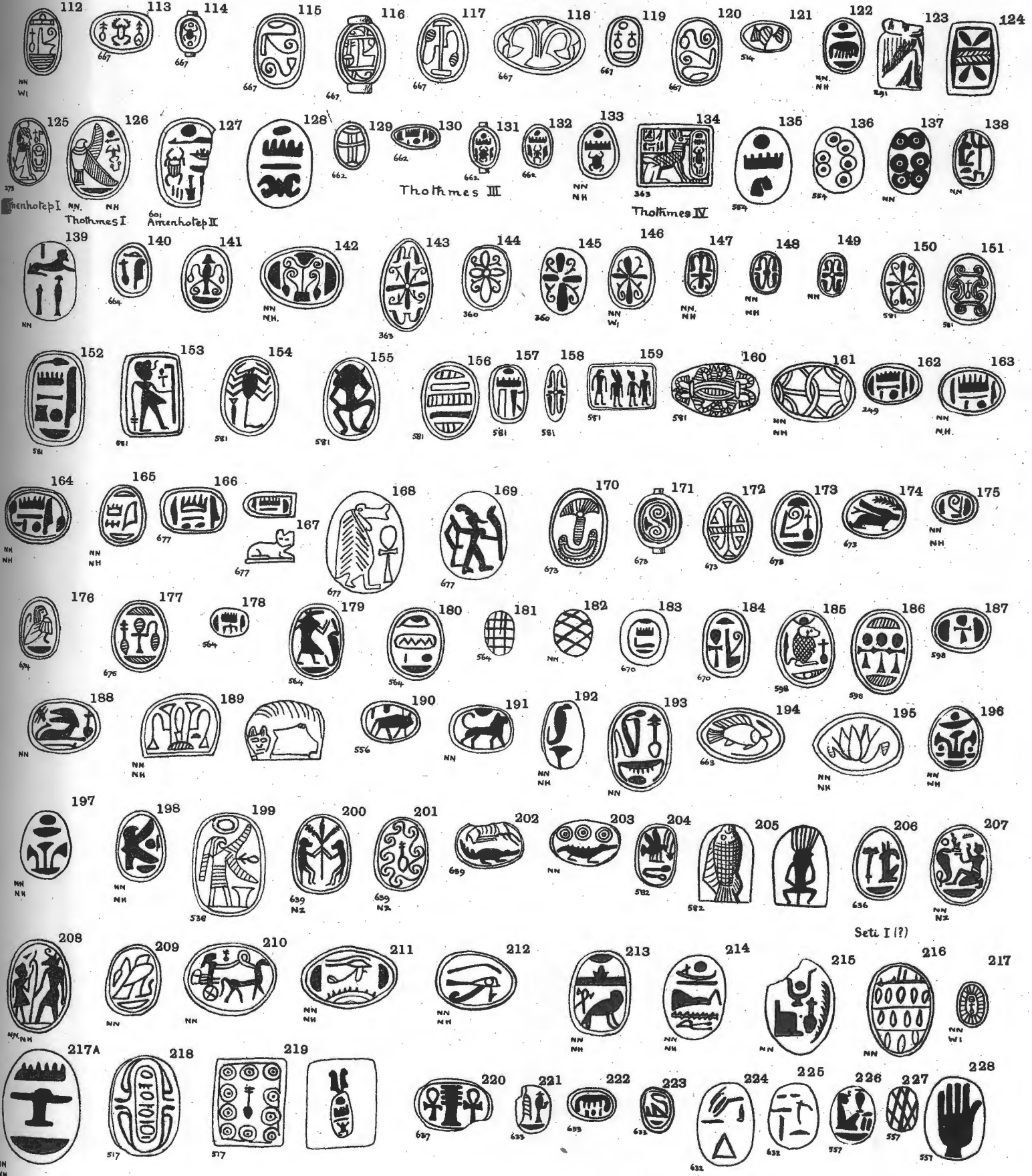
141

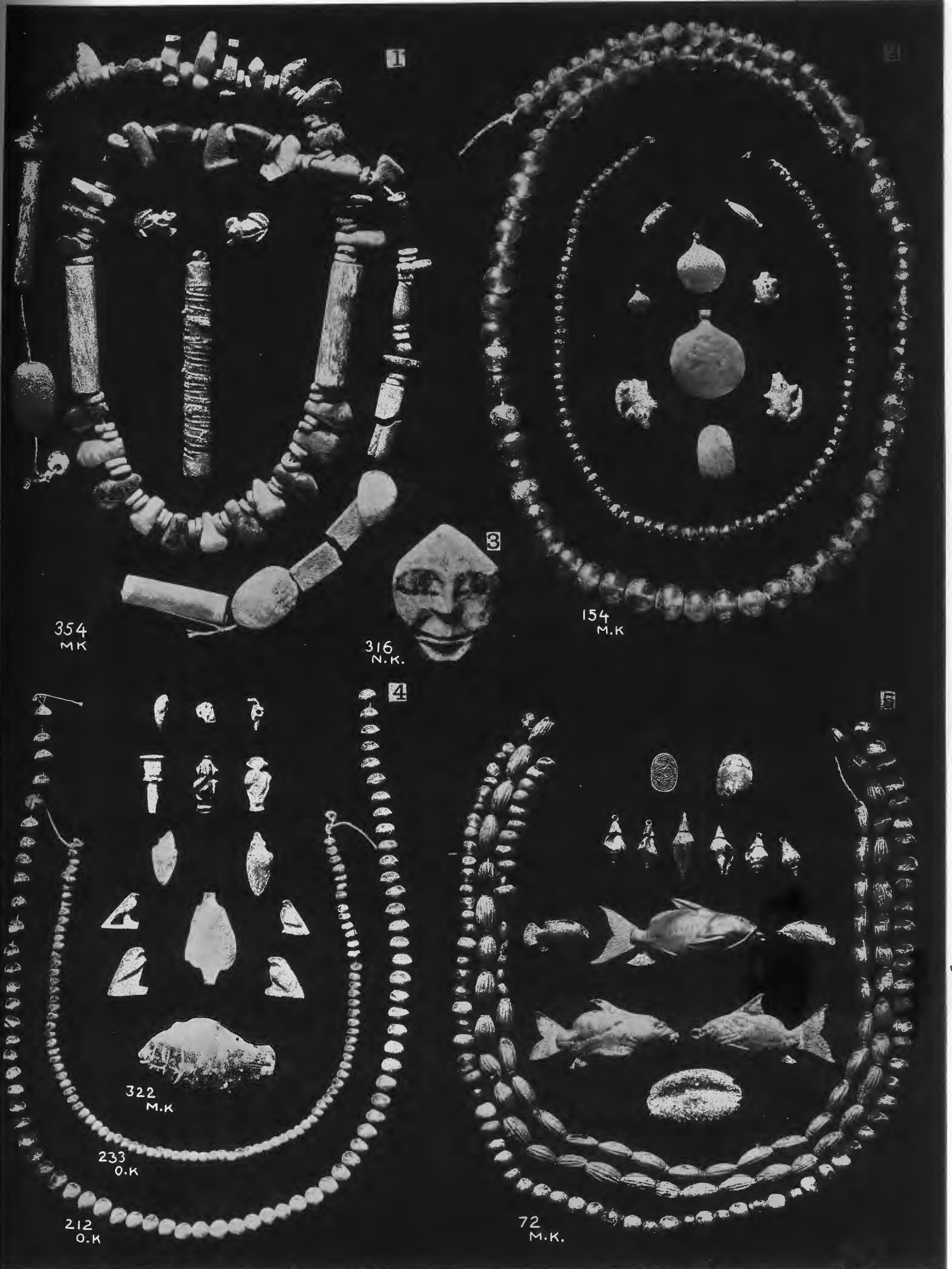


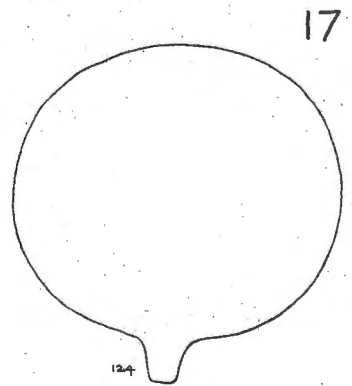
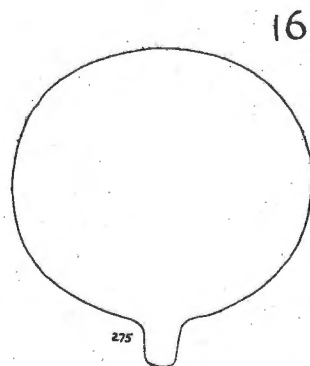
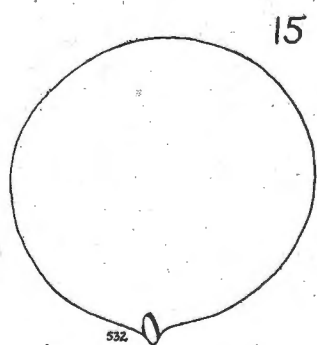
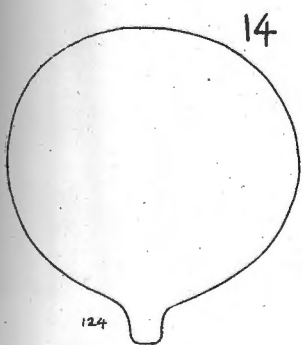
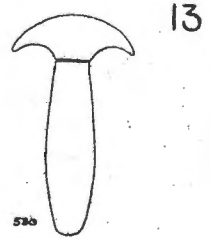
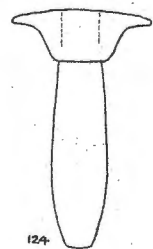
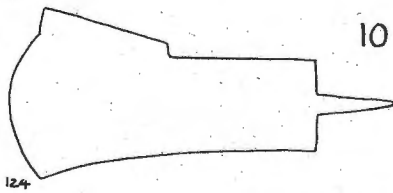
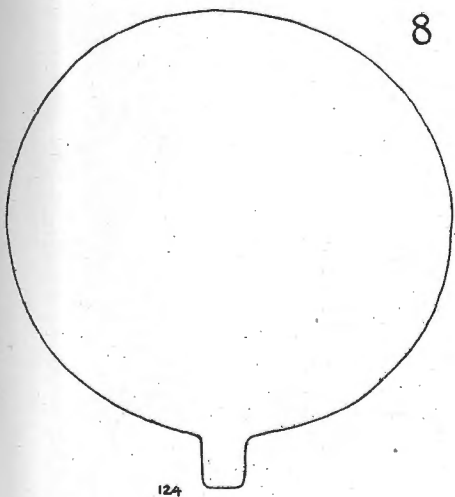
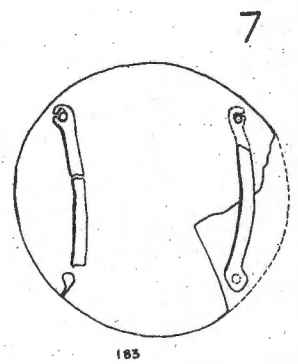
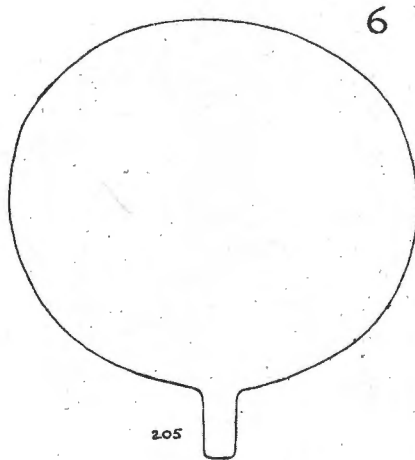
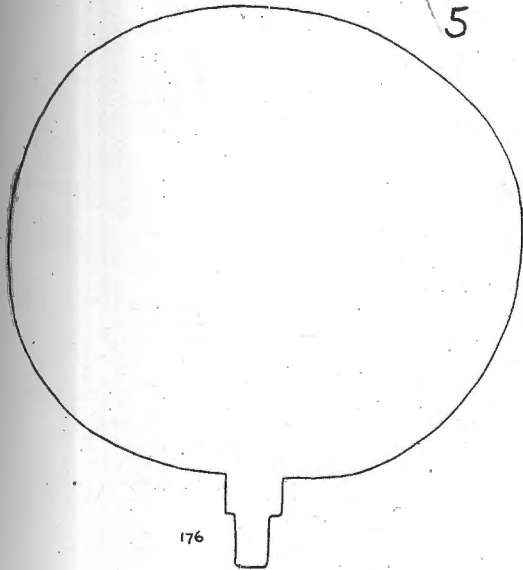
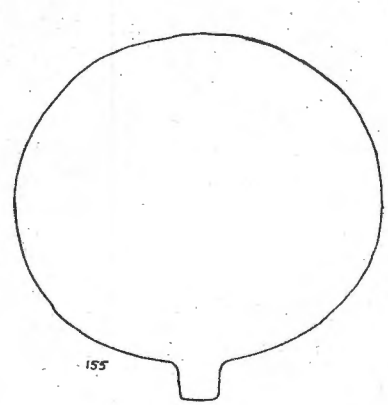
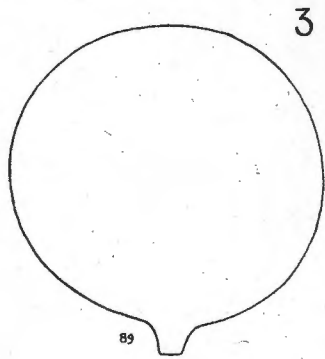
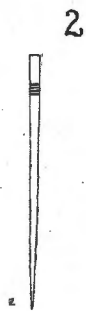
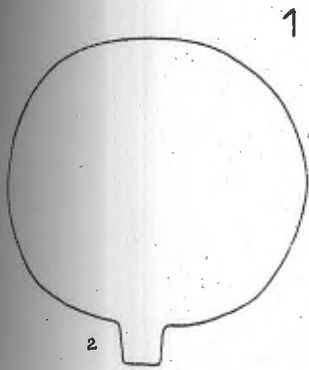


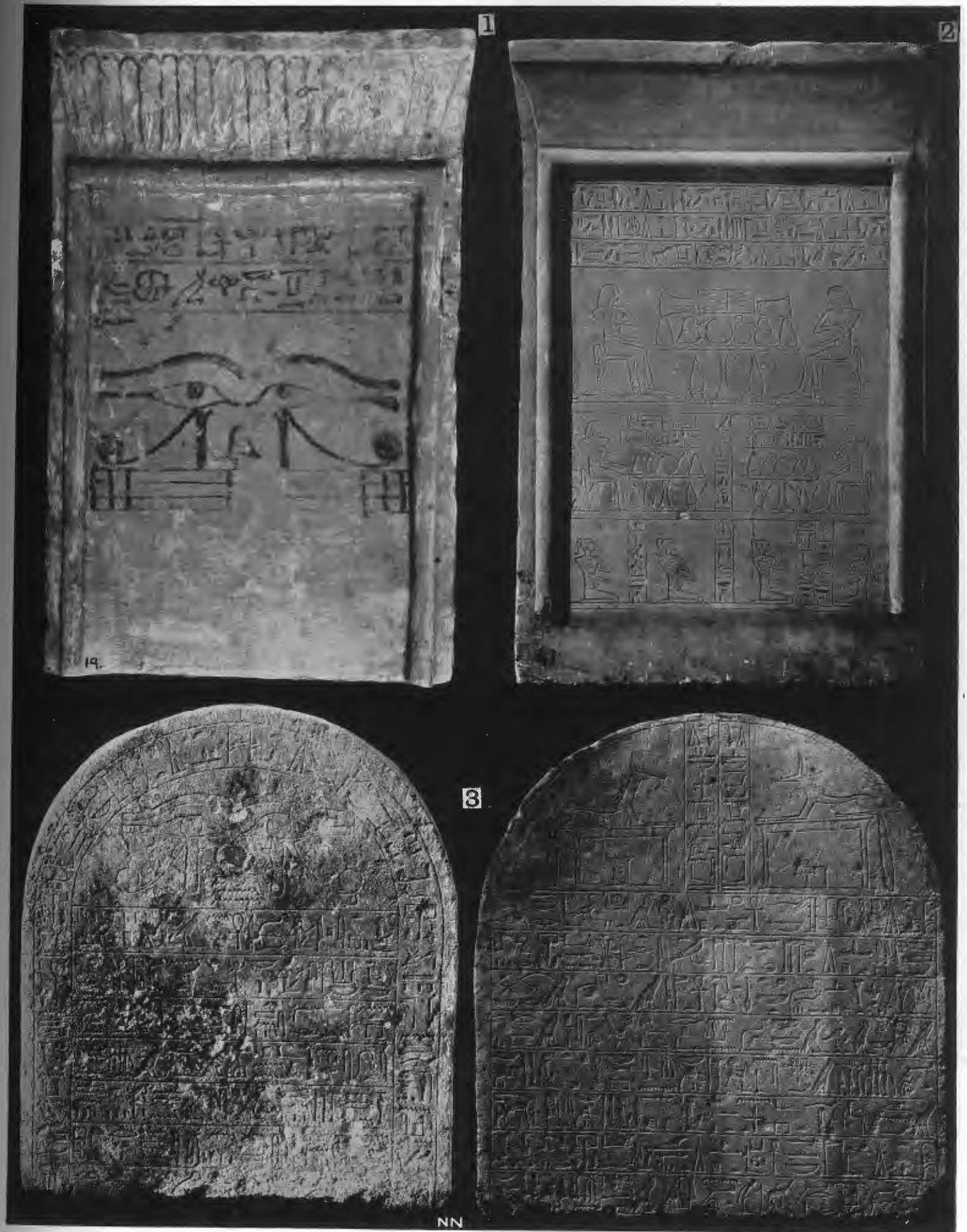


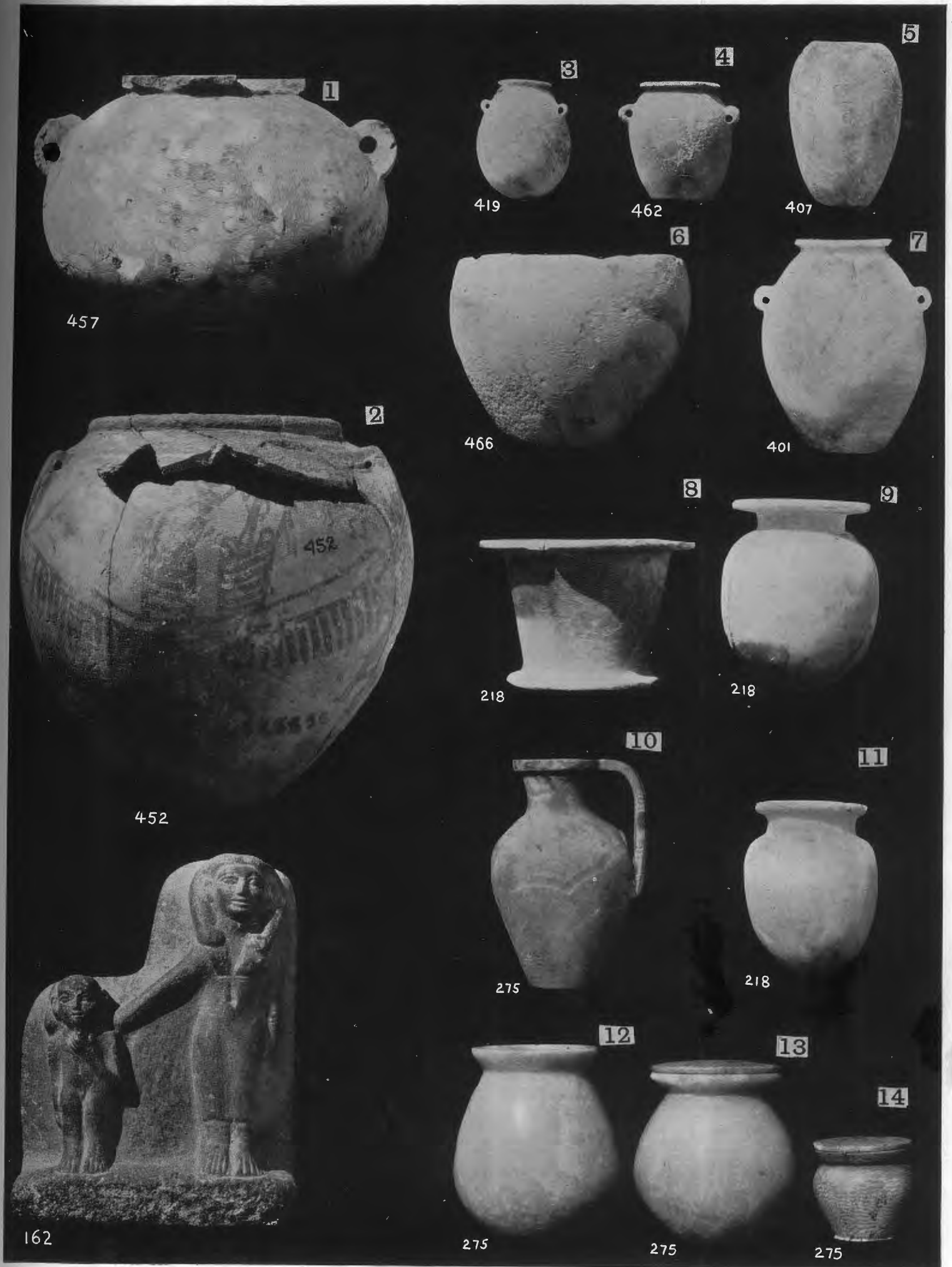
XI-XVI DYNASTIES.
NEW KINGDOM.



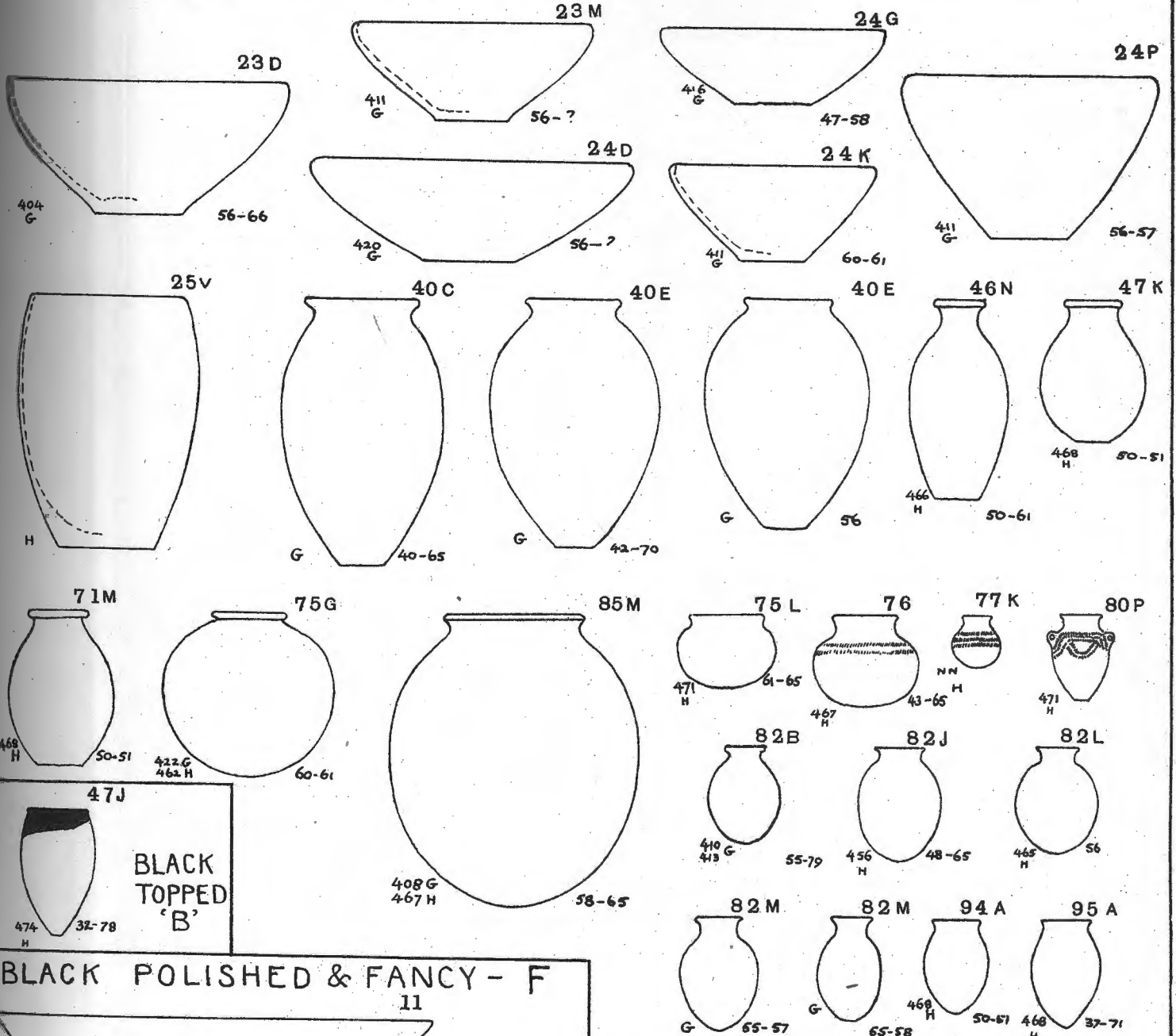






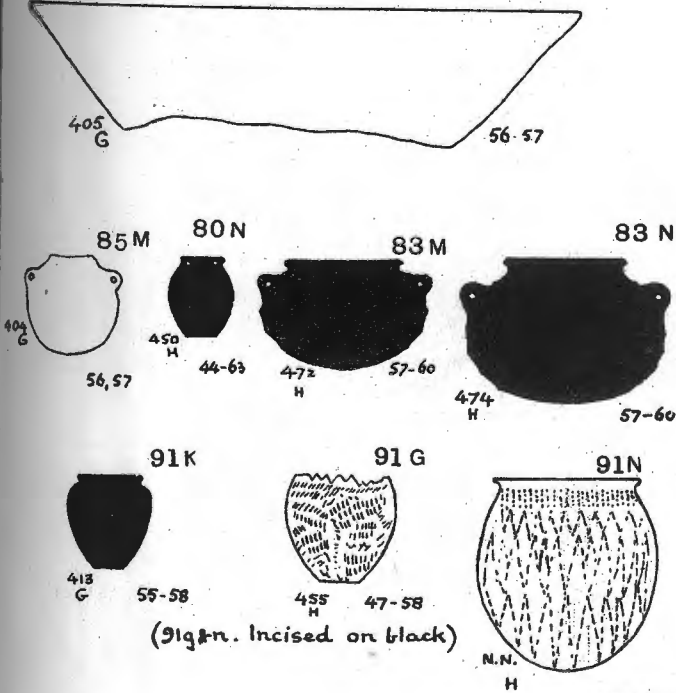


RED POLISHED - P

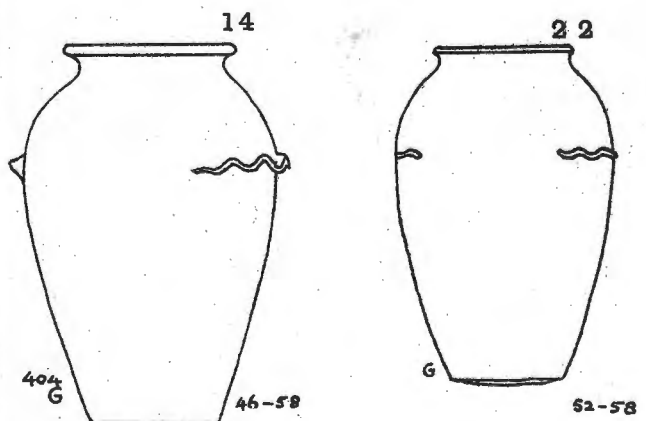


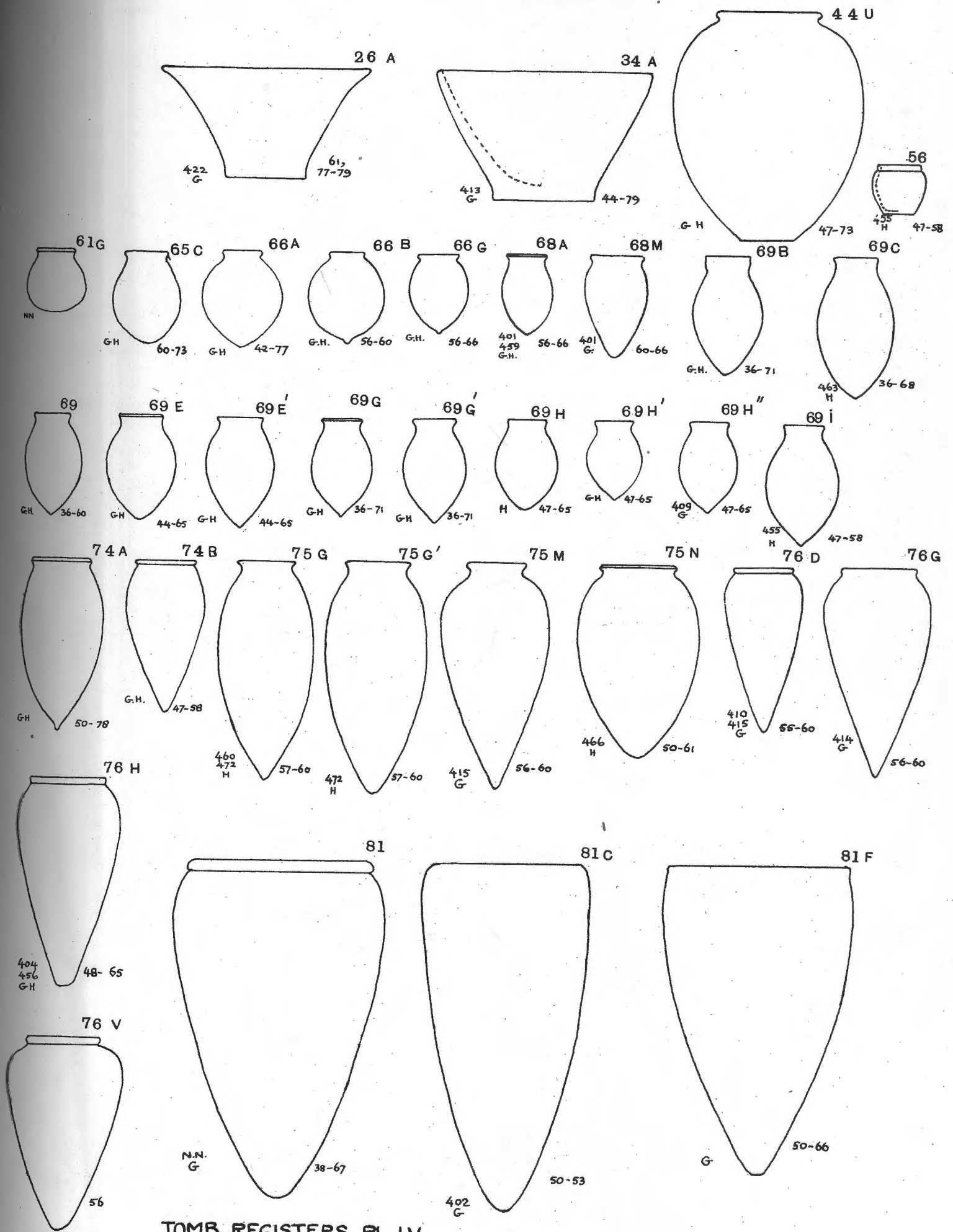
BLACK TOPPED 'B'

BLACK POLISHED & FANCY - F

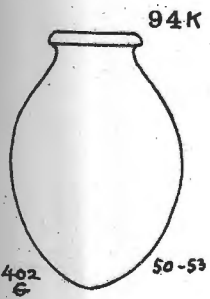
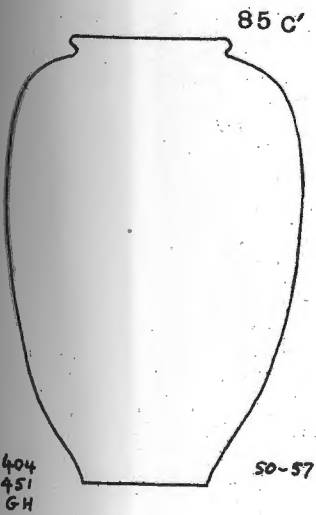
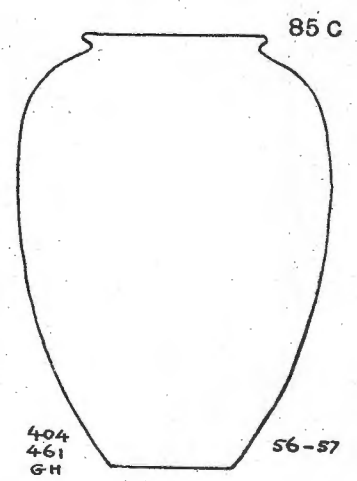
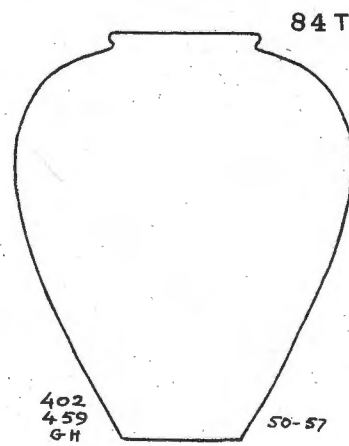
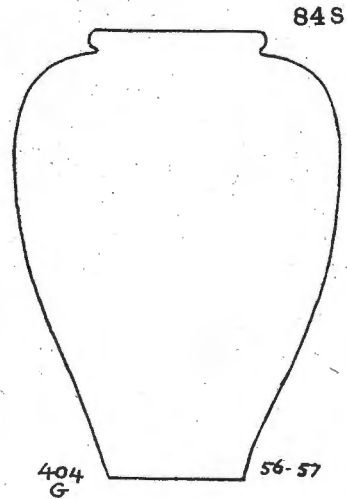
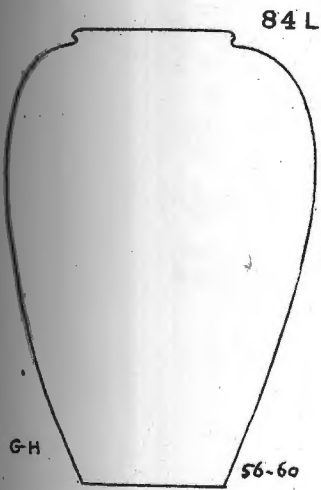
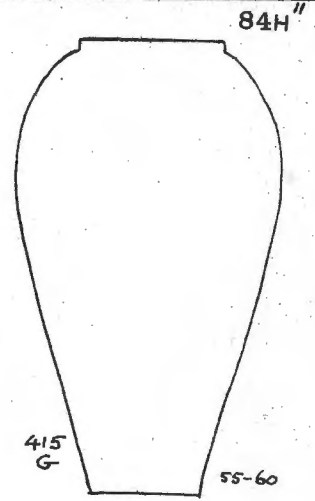
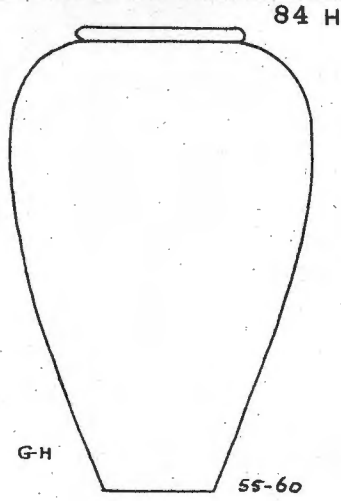
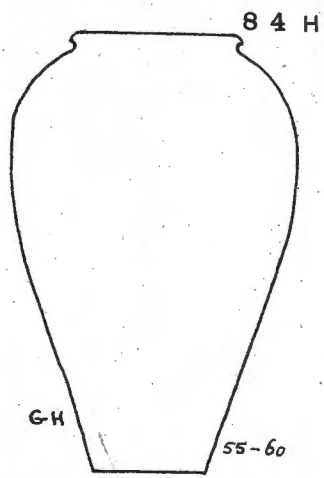
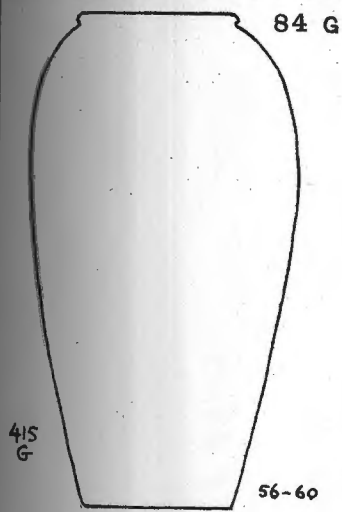


WAVY-HANDLED W

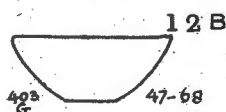




TOMB REGISTERS, PL. LV.



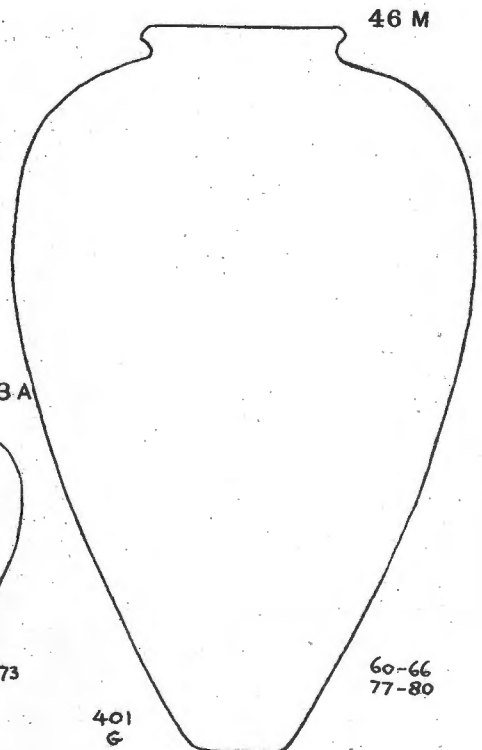
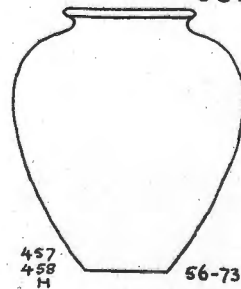
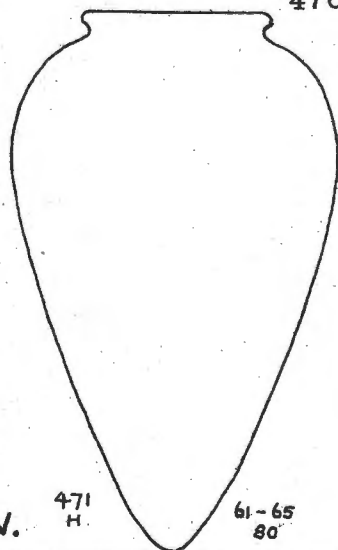
LATER POTTERY. L.



47 C



53 A

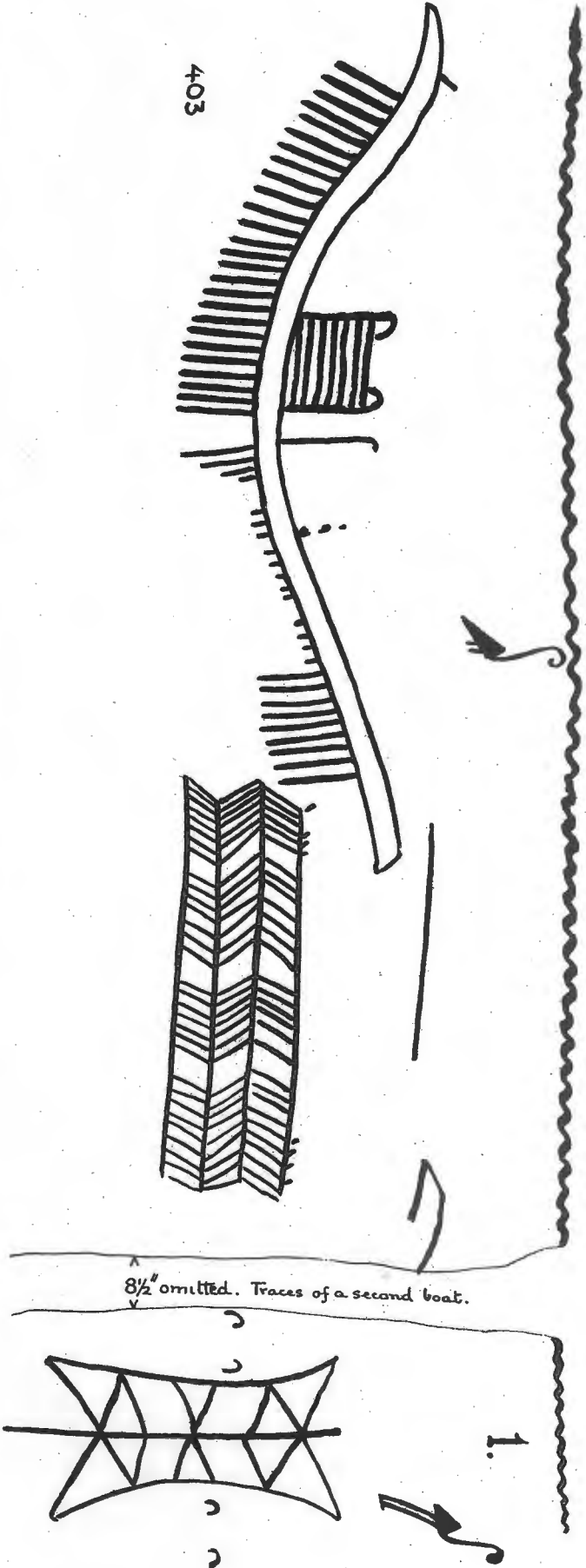


452.

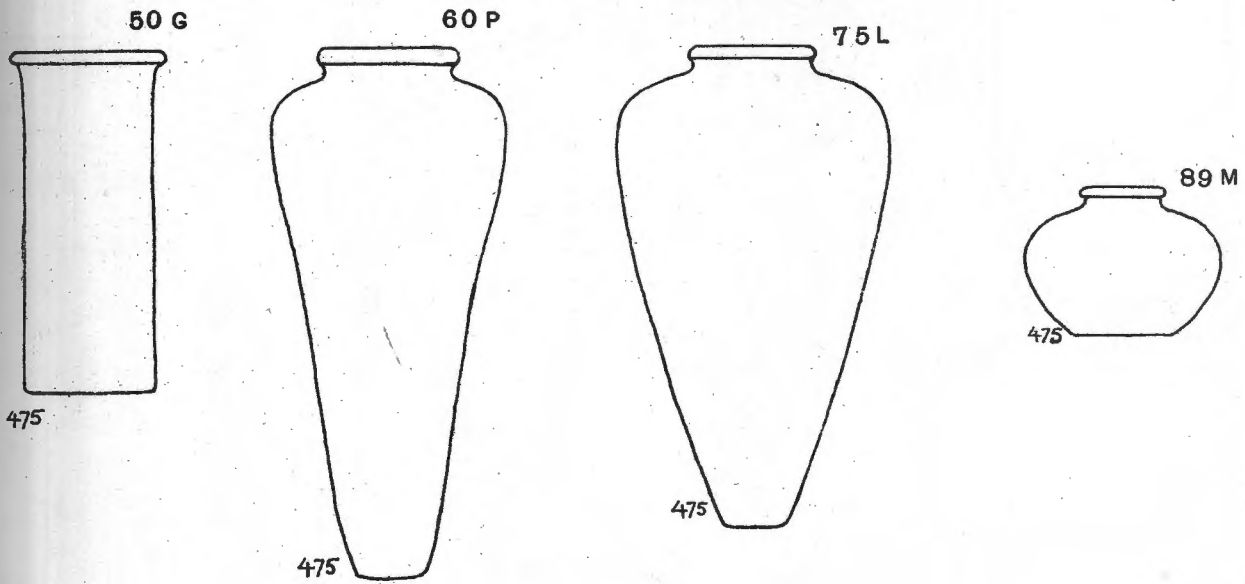


H.P.

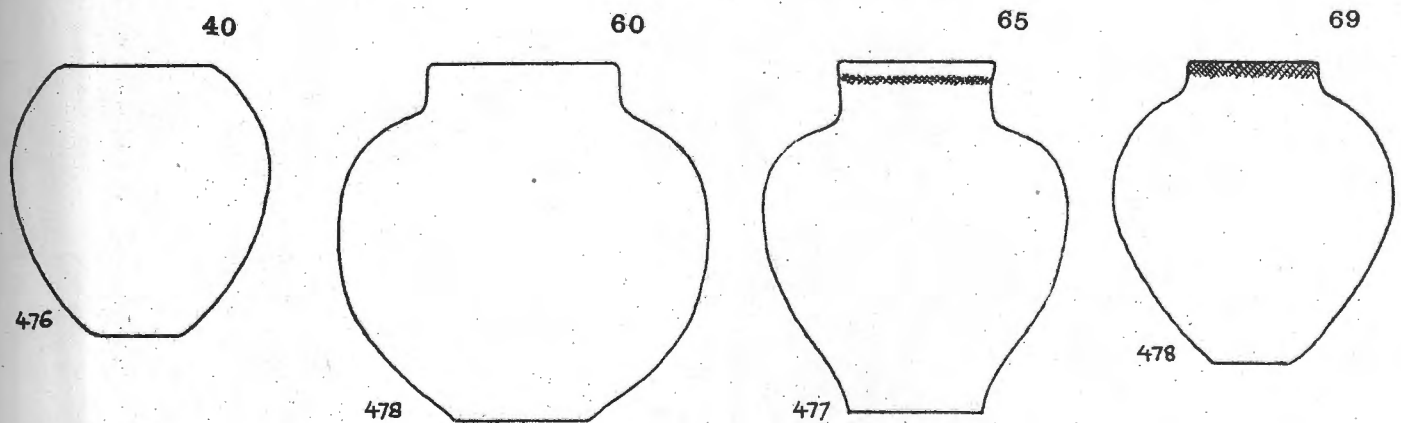
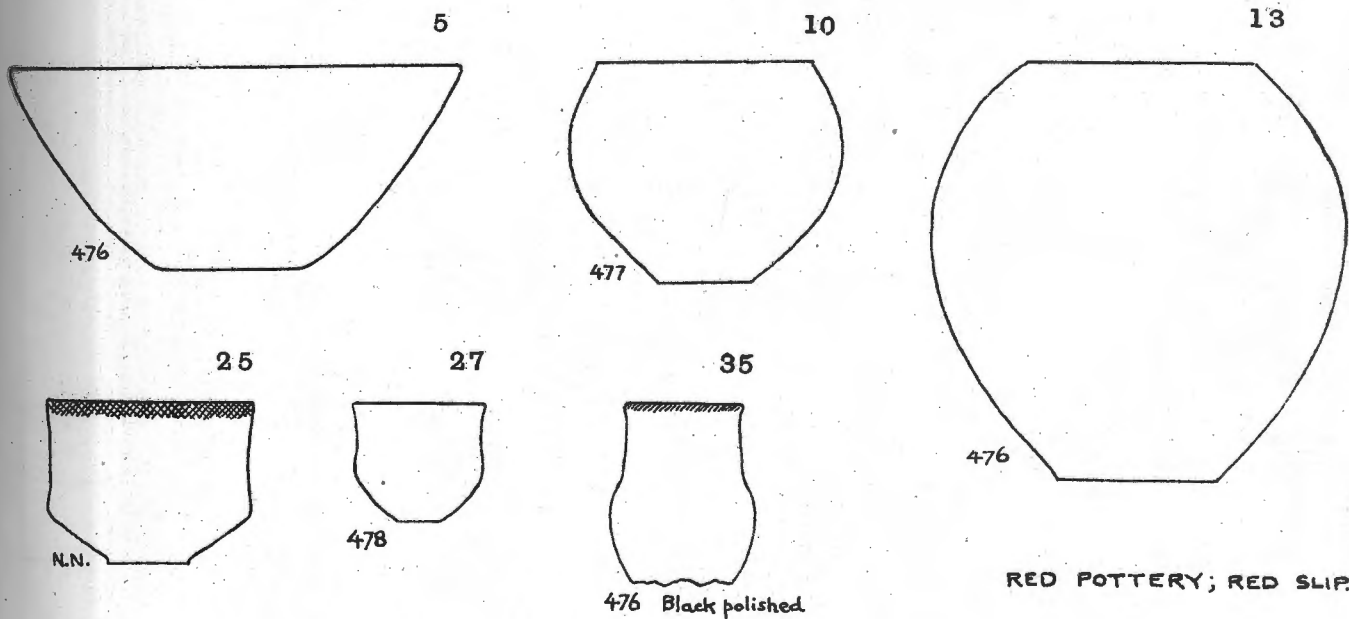
403

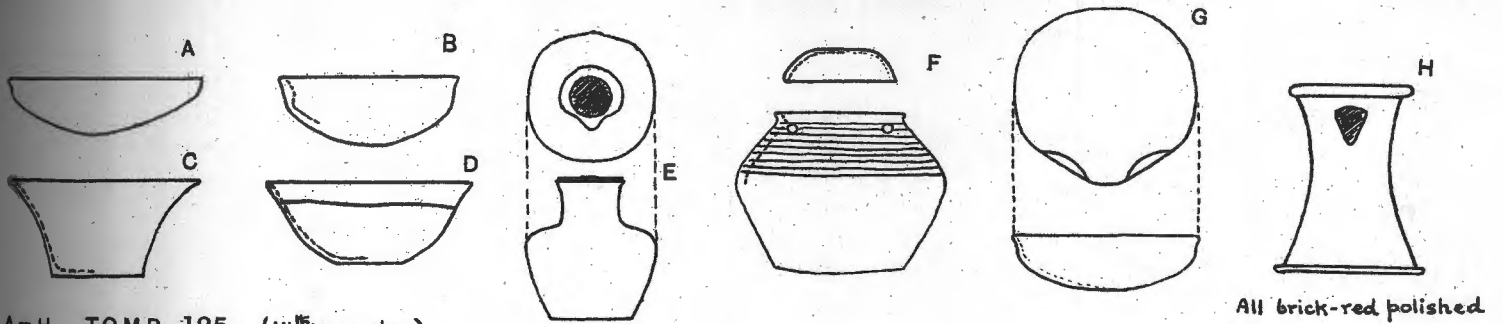


GROUP OF THE O-I DYNASTY: S. D. 79-80.



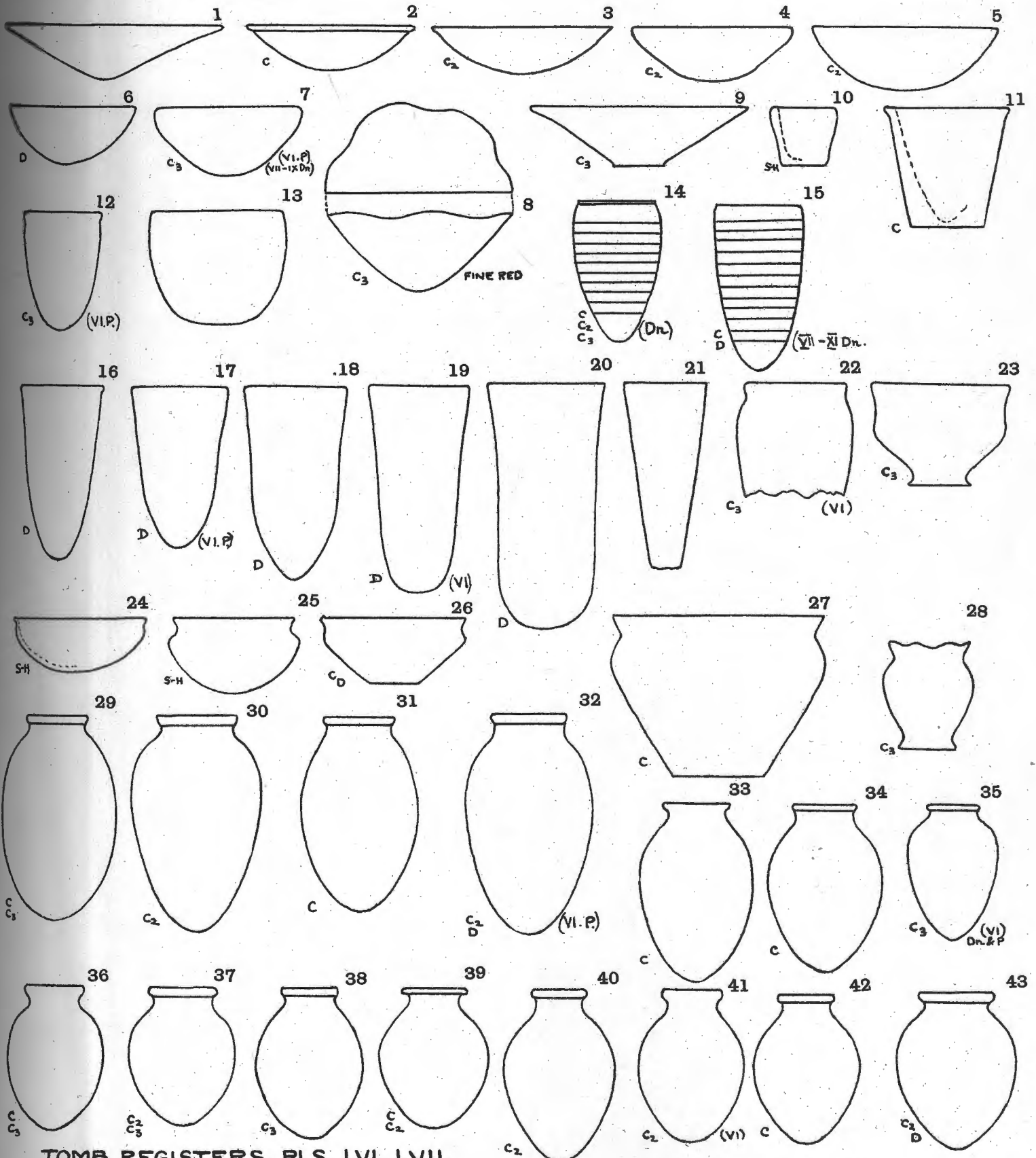
3 POTTERY GROUPS: PANGRAVE PERIOD (?).





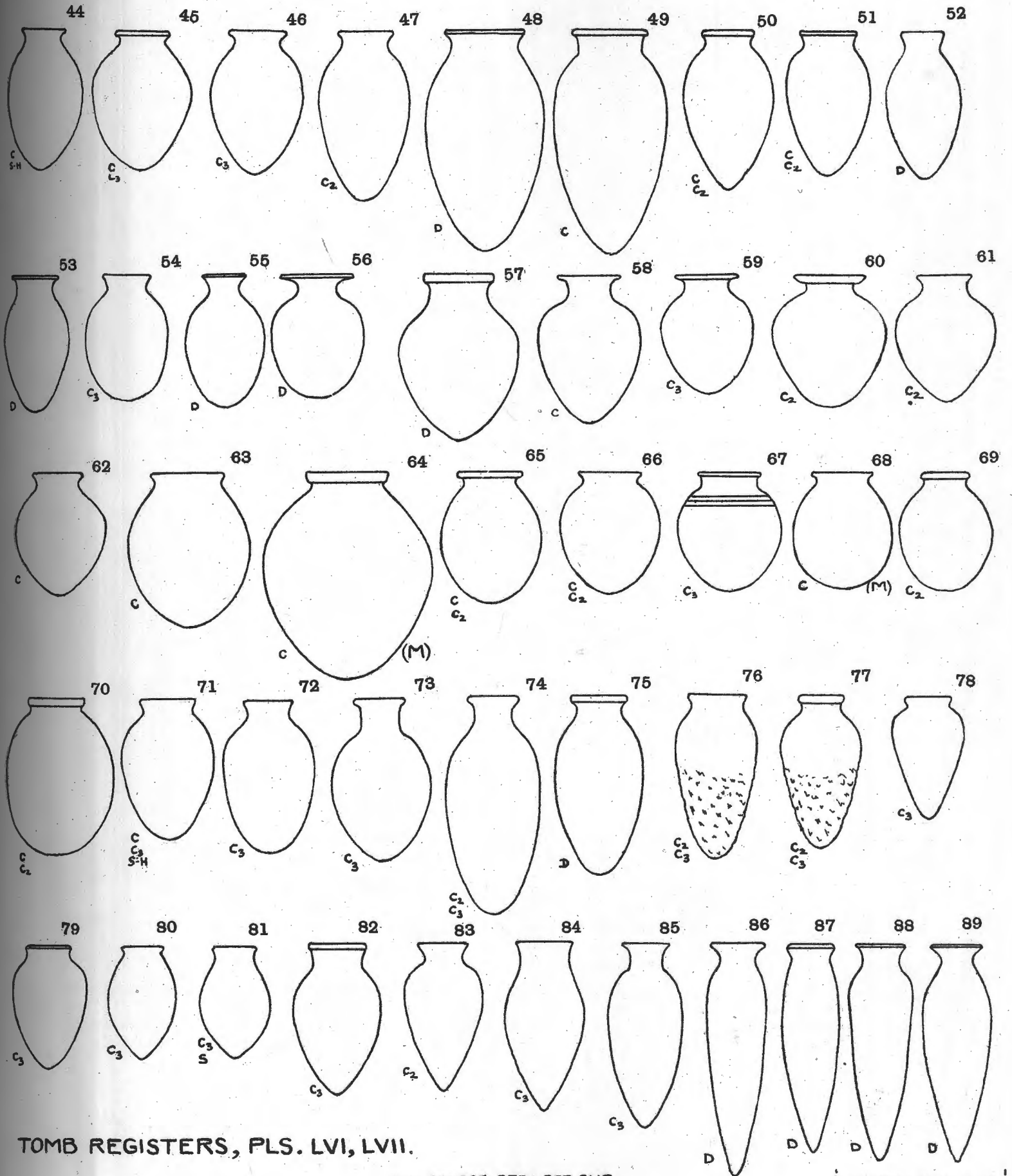
A-H, TOMB 125 (VIth or earlier)

All brick-red polished



TOMB REGISTERS, PLS. LVI, LVII.

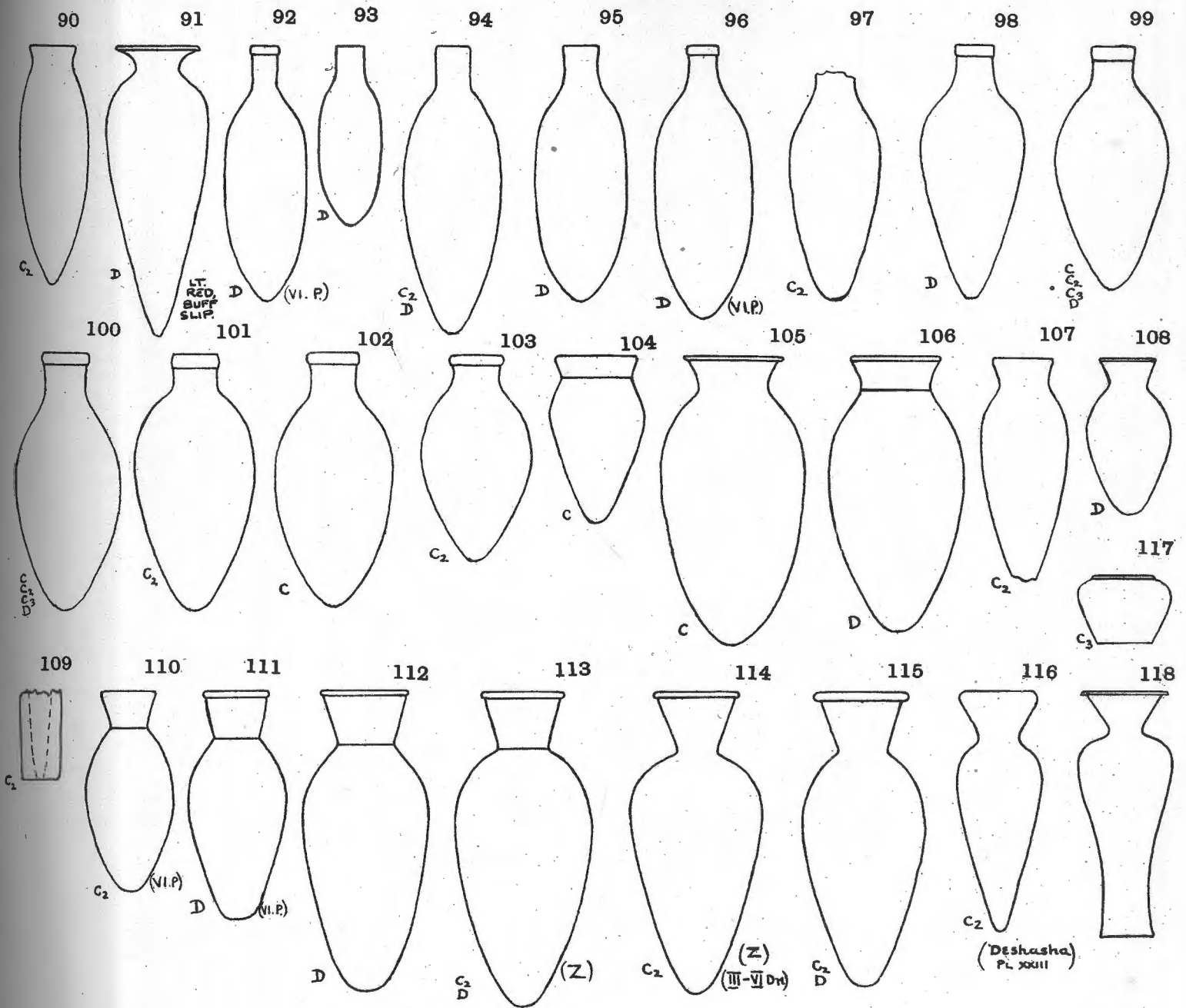
ALL COARSE RED; RED SLIP.



TOMB REGISTERS, PLS. LVI, LVII.

ALL COARSE RED; RED SLIP.

LT-RED; BUFF SLIP.



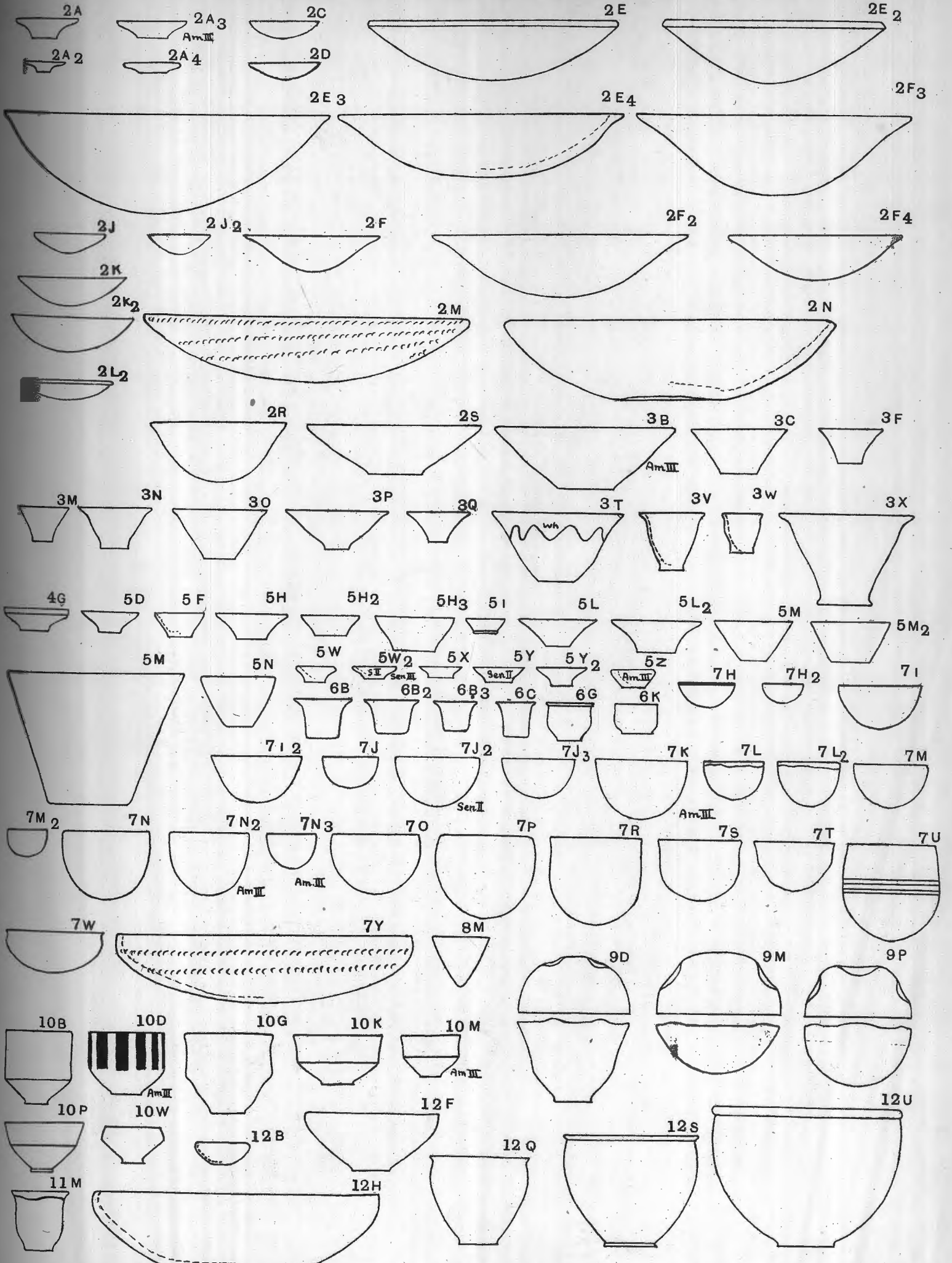
ALL COARSE RED; RED SLIP.

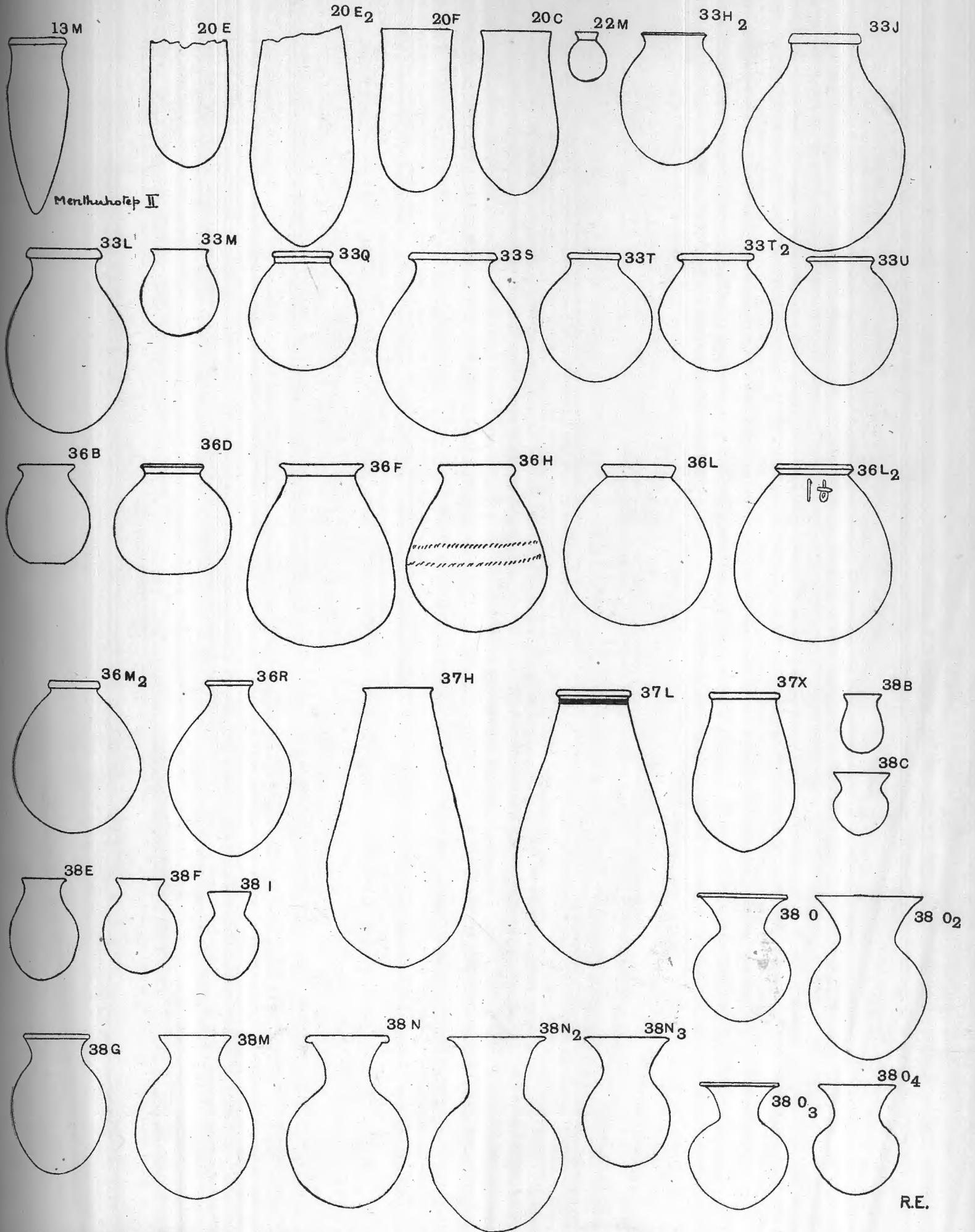
R.E.

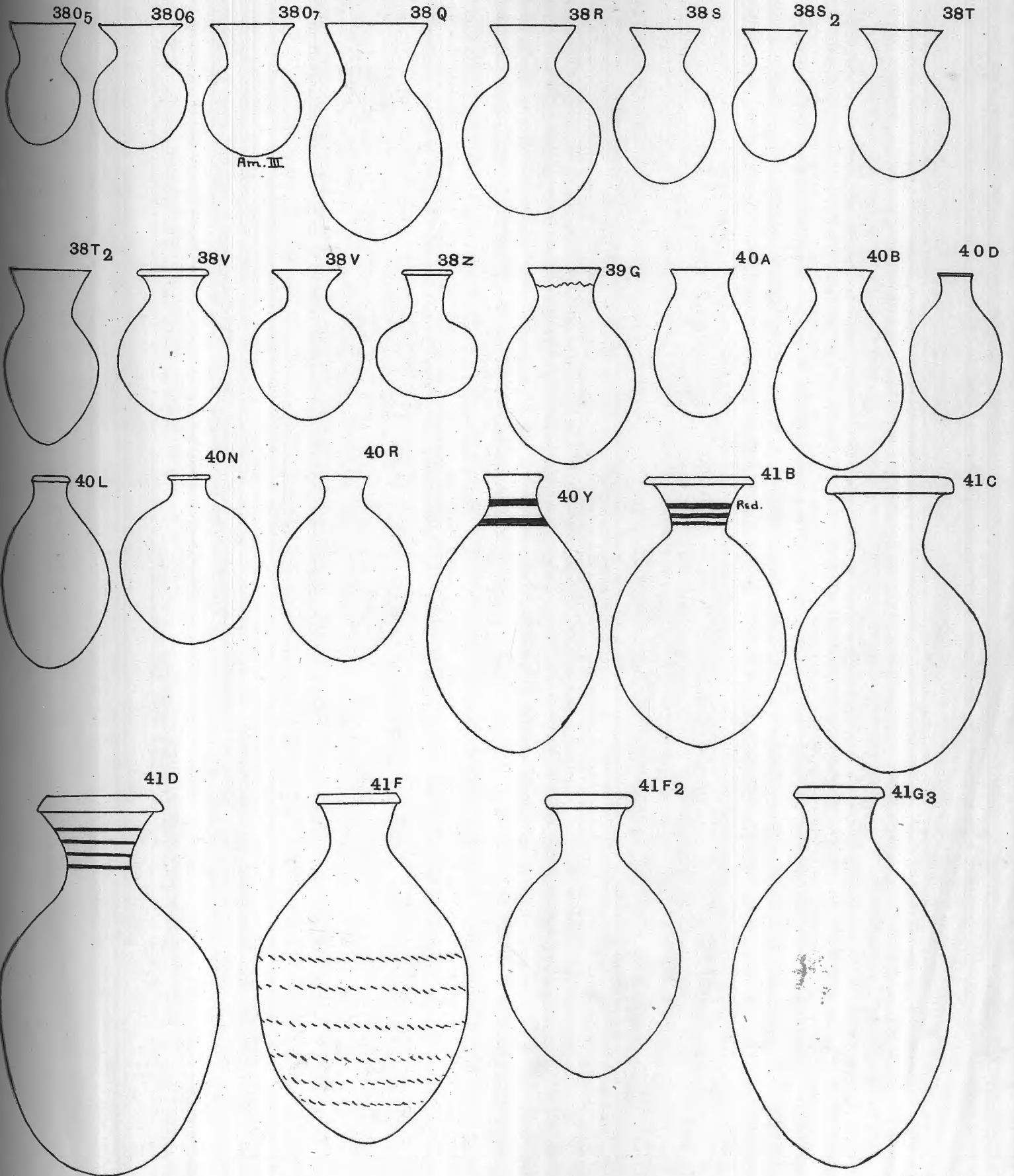
TOMB REGISTERS, PLS. LVI, LVII.

The pottery pls XXXI-XXXIII is closely like that from Sedment, VI-X dyns: the types which may be considered equivalent are the following. The periods distinguished at Sedment are noted as VI-VII, IX A, B, C. X A, B

Here	Sedment corpus period	Here	Sedment period	Here	Sedment period	Here	Sedment period.
1	8h VI-VII	18	36m XB	35	74a	92	86c
3	8r	19	35f IXA-C	40	74c VI	95	89s
4	17c	20	35m XA	52	57km IXA-XA	96	86c
6	16a IX-X	21	34 VI-XA	62	74k VI-IXB	105	63k IXA
9	8b V-IXC	25	6d	75	52j IXC-XA	107	66g IXB-XA
11	33h	30	57p VI-IXC	80	90j X	112	63m IXA-XA
12	36v IXC-XB	31	57h IXC	87	90f XA	113	64g IX-X
16	36k XB	33	57c VI-XA	89	90q XB	115	64j IX-XA
17	36h IXC-XB	34	57n	91	90v XA	117	84hk IXA.B W.M.F.P.

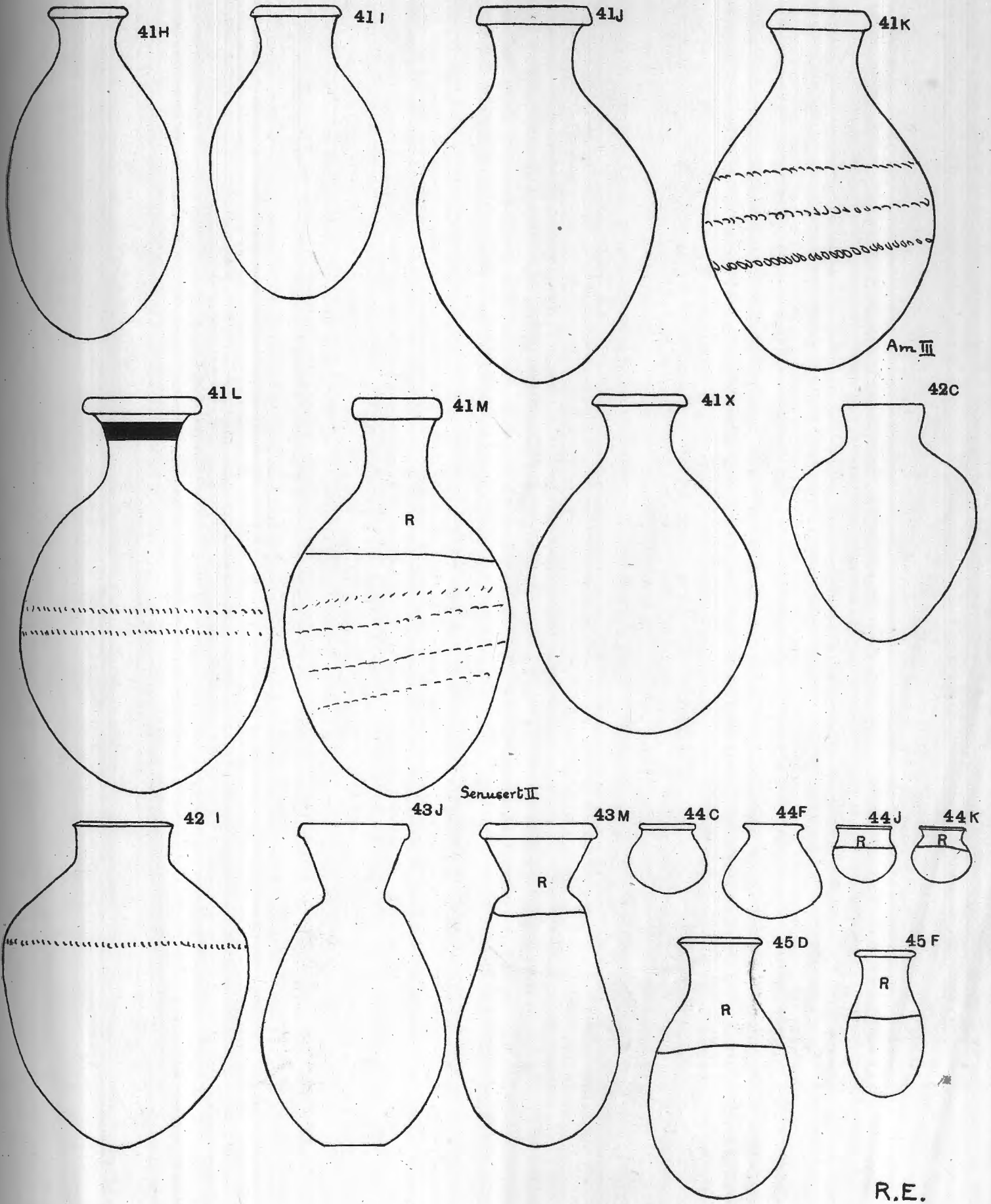






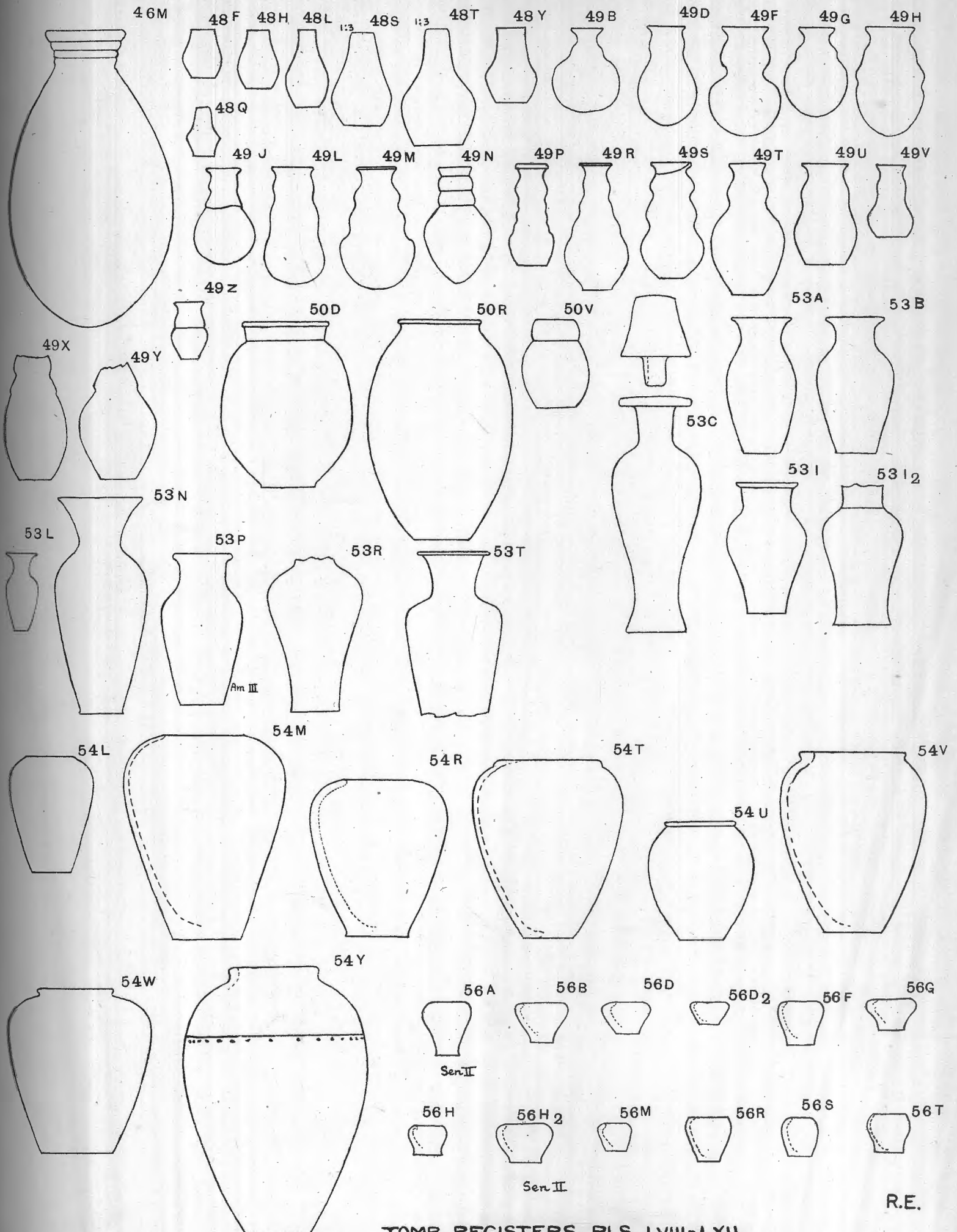
TOMB REGISTERS, PLS. LVIII-LXII.

R.E.

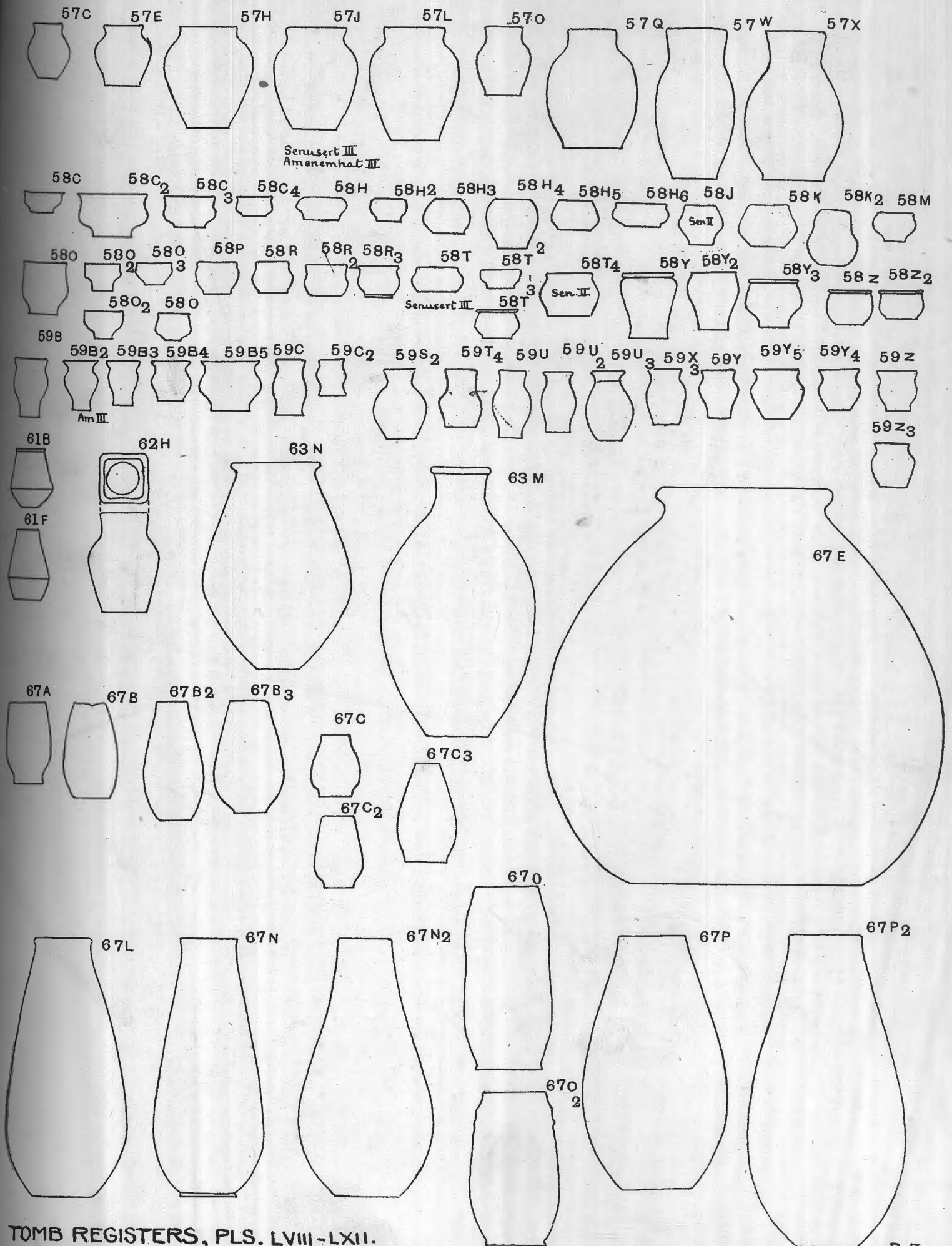


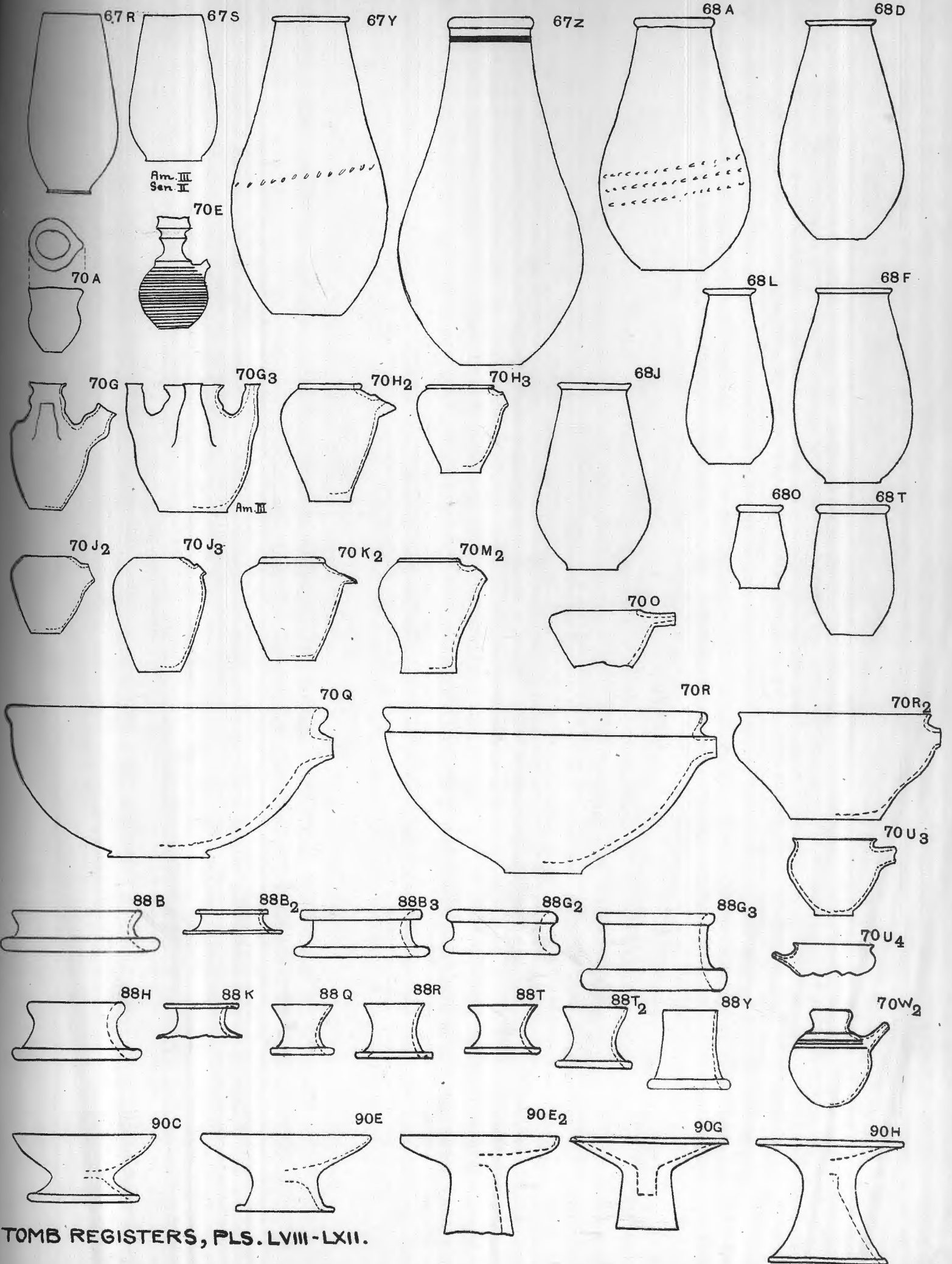
R = RED PAINTED TOP

R.E.

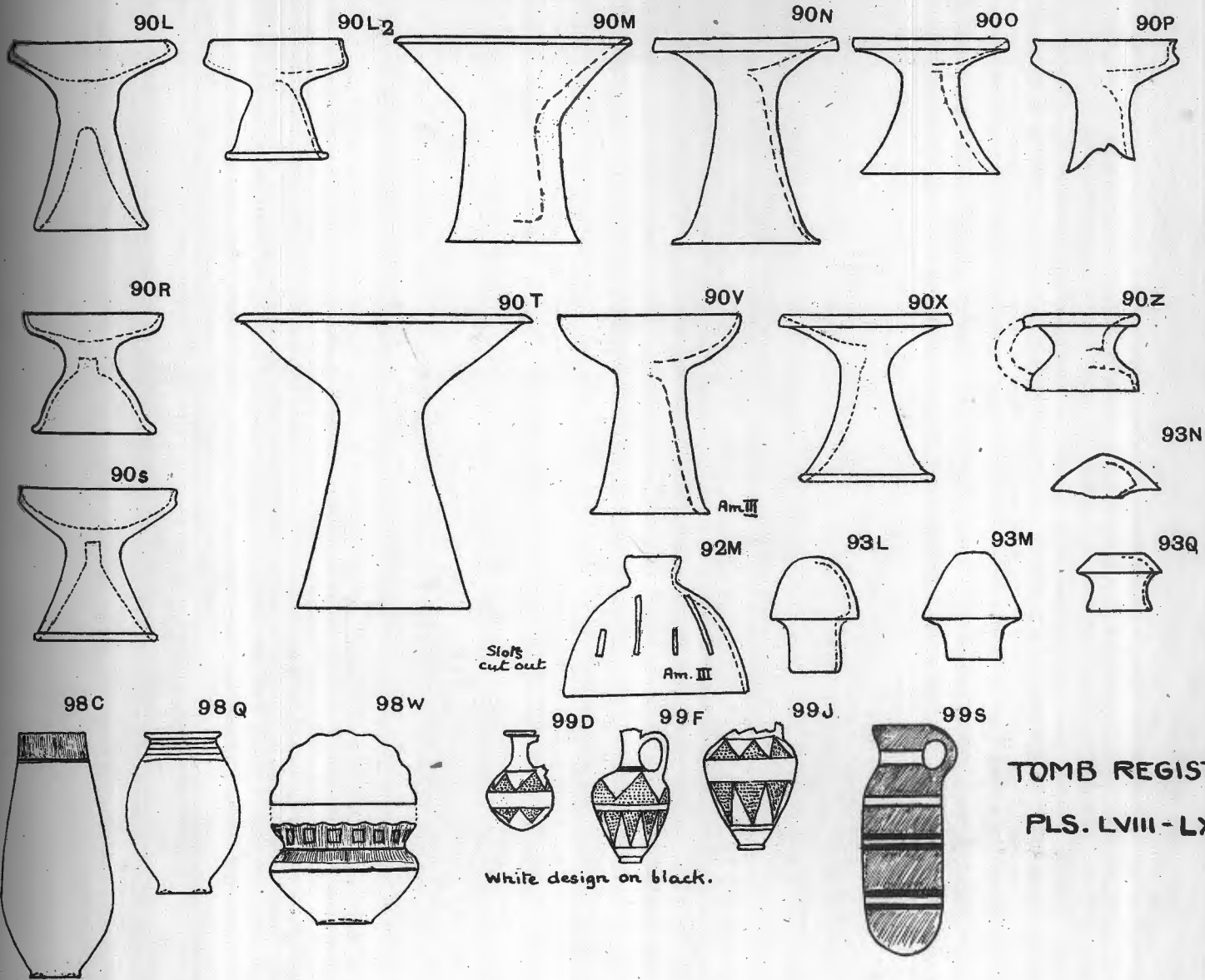


R.E.





TOMB REGISTERS, PLS. LVIII-LXII.



TOMB REGISTERS,
PLS. LVIII-LXII.

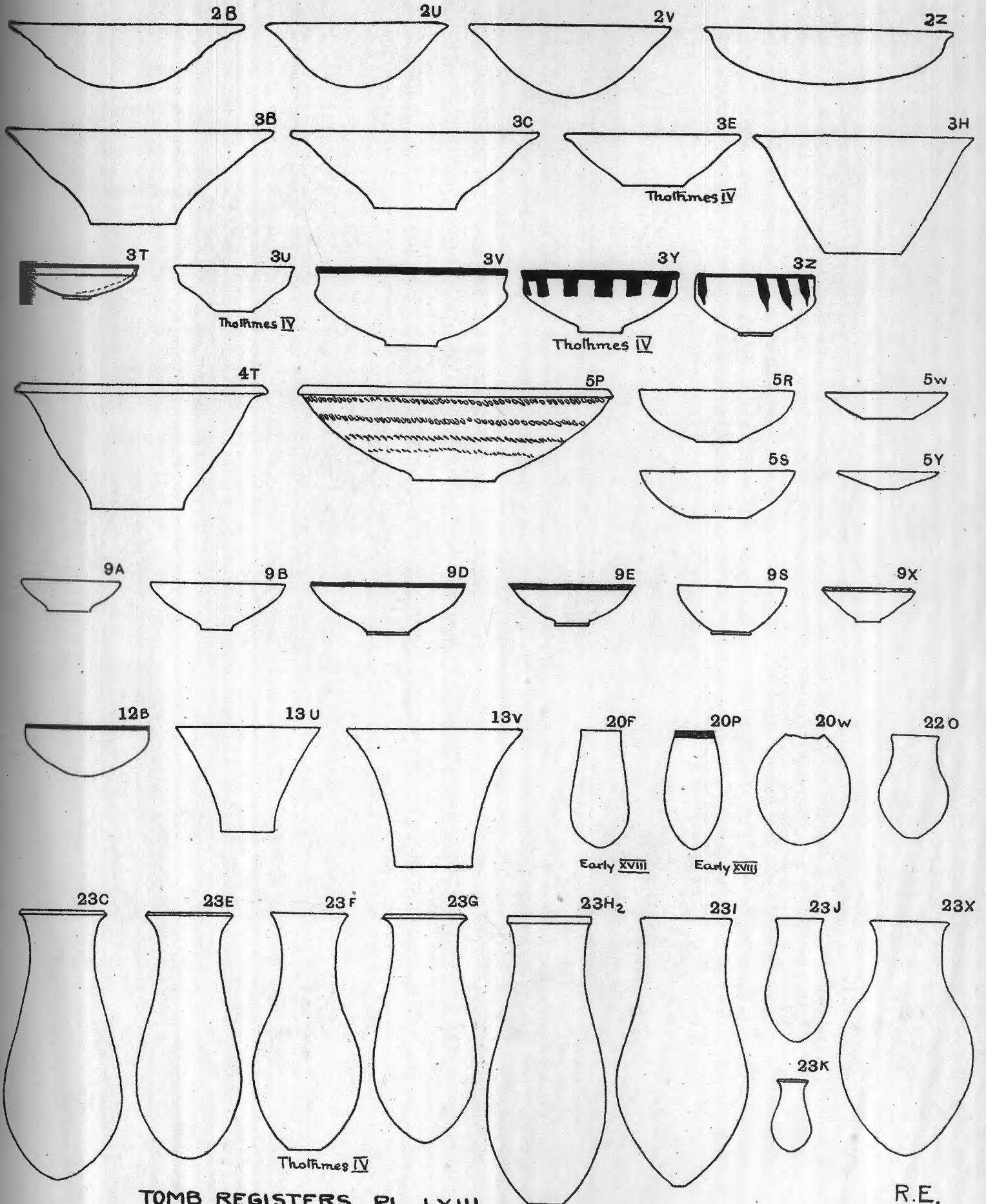
QUALITY OF POTTERY

MIDDLE KINGDOM (PLS xxxiv - xli)

GROUP No	QUALITY
2	COARSE BROWN, UNPOLISHED.
3	FINE BROWNISH-RED, RED SLIP.
5	COARSE BROWN, UNPOLISHED.
7	FINE BROWN, "
9	FINE BROWN, RED SLIP.
10-12	FAIRLY FINE RED, RED SLIP.
38	RED, FINE BRIGHT RED SLIP.
40-45	COARSE RED, POOR RED SLIP.
46	LIGHT RED.
48	BROWN, NO SLIP.
49, 50	RED, RED SLIP.
53E	LT-RED, BUFF SLIP.
53A, F&I	RED, RED SLIP
54	RED, RED SLIP
56-61, 62	COARSE BROWN, NO SLIP.
63	RED, RED SLIP.
67	BROWN, NO SLIP.
67E	LIGHT RED, PINKISH WHITE SLIP.
68-90	RED, RED SLIP.
92	DARK REDDISH-BROWN, NO SLIP.
98	(SEE SECTION 46)
99D-J	V. DK BROWN, BLACK SLIP, WHITE INCISED.
99S	(SEE SECTION 46)

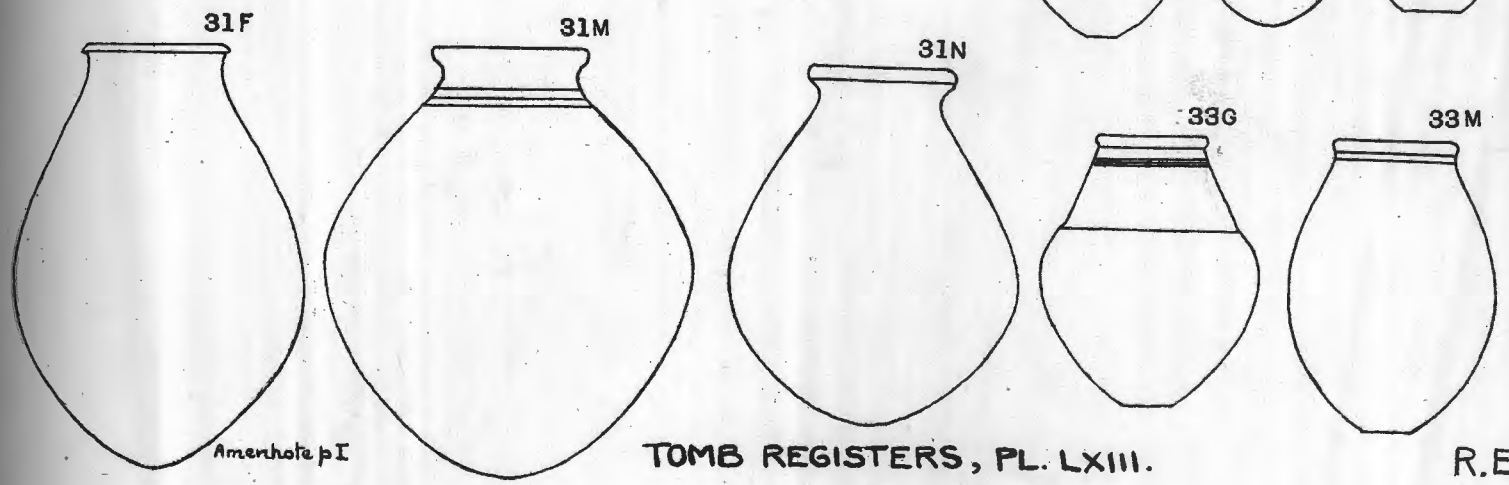
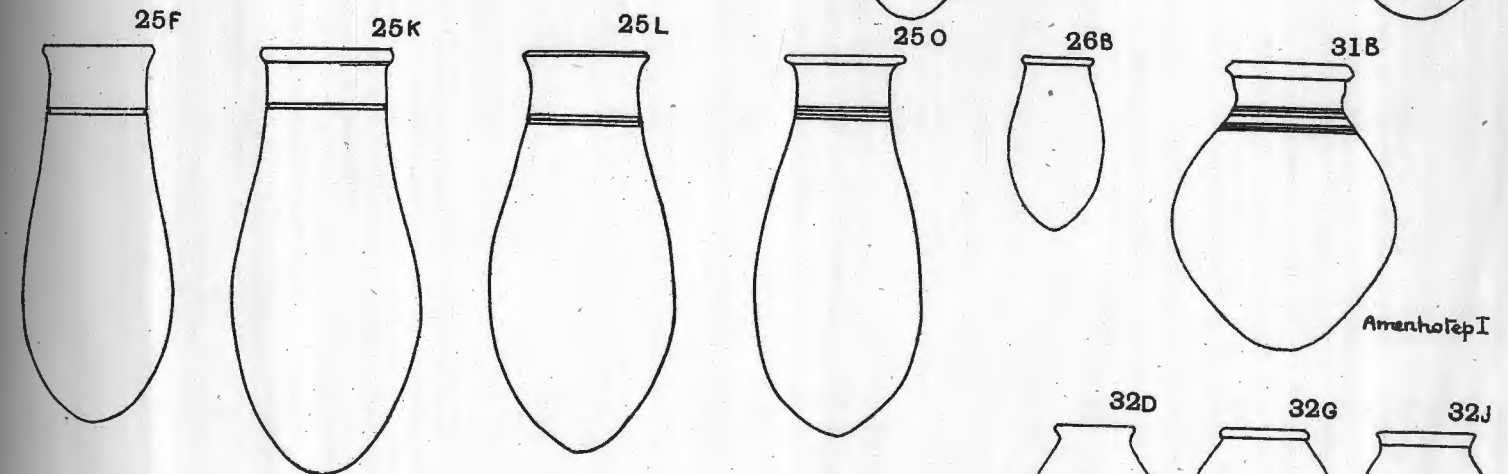
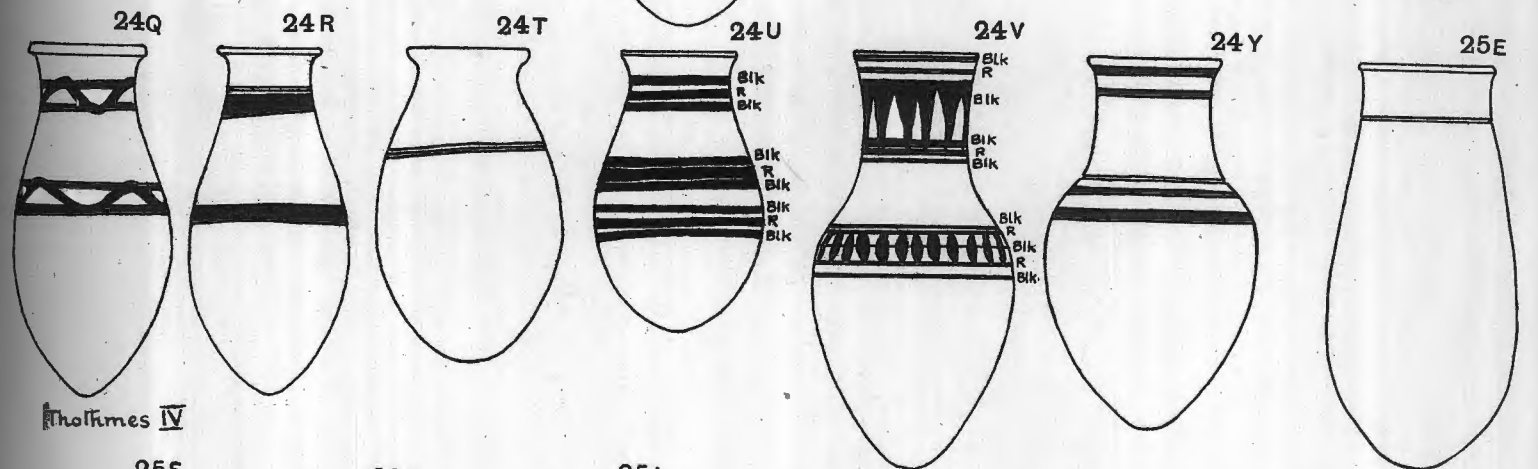
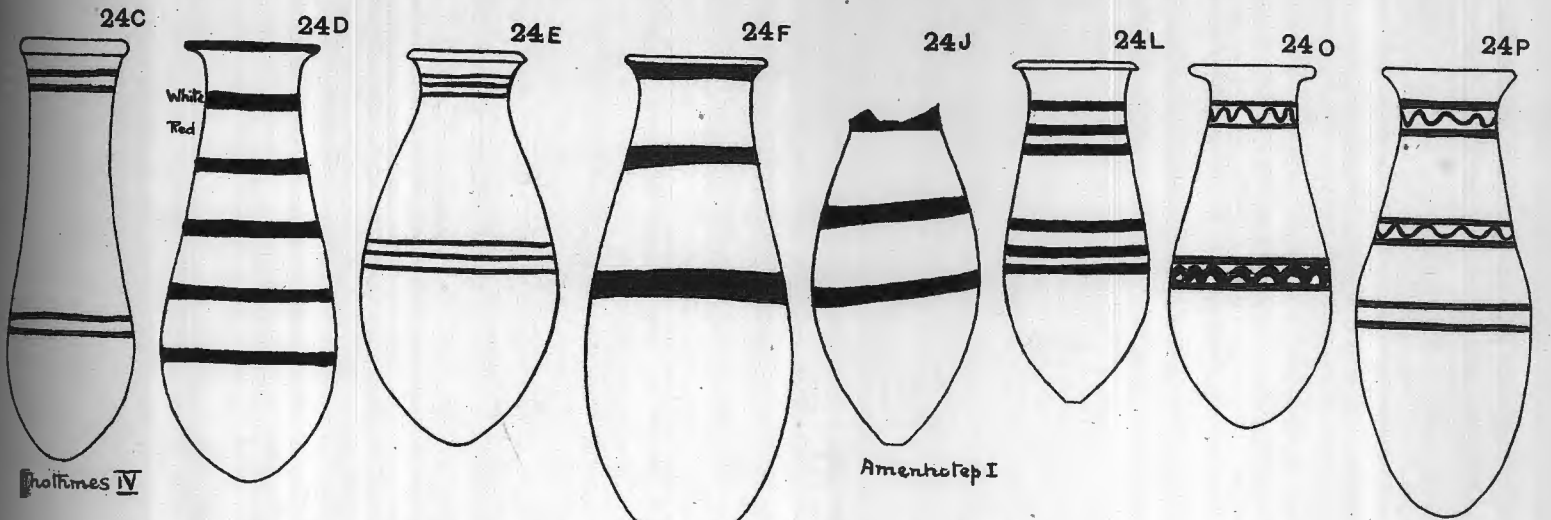
XVIITH - XVIIITH DYNASTIES. (PLS. xlii - xlv)

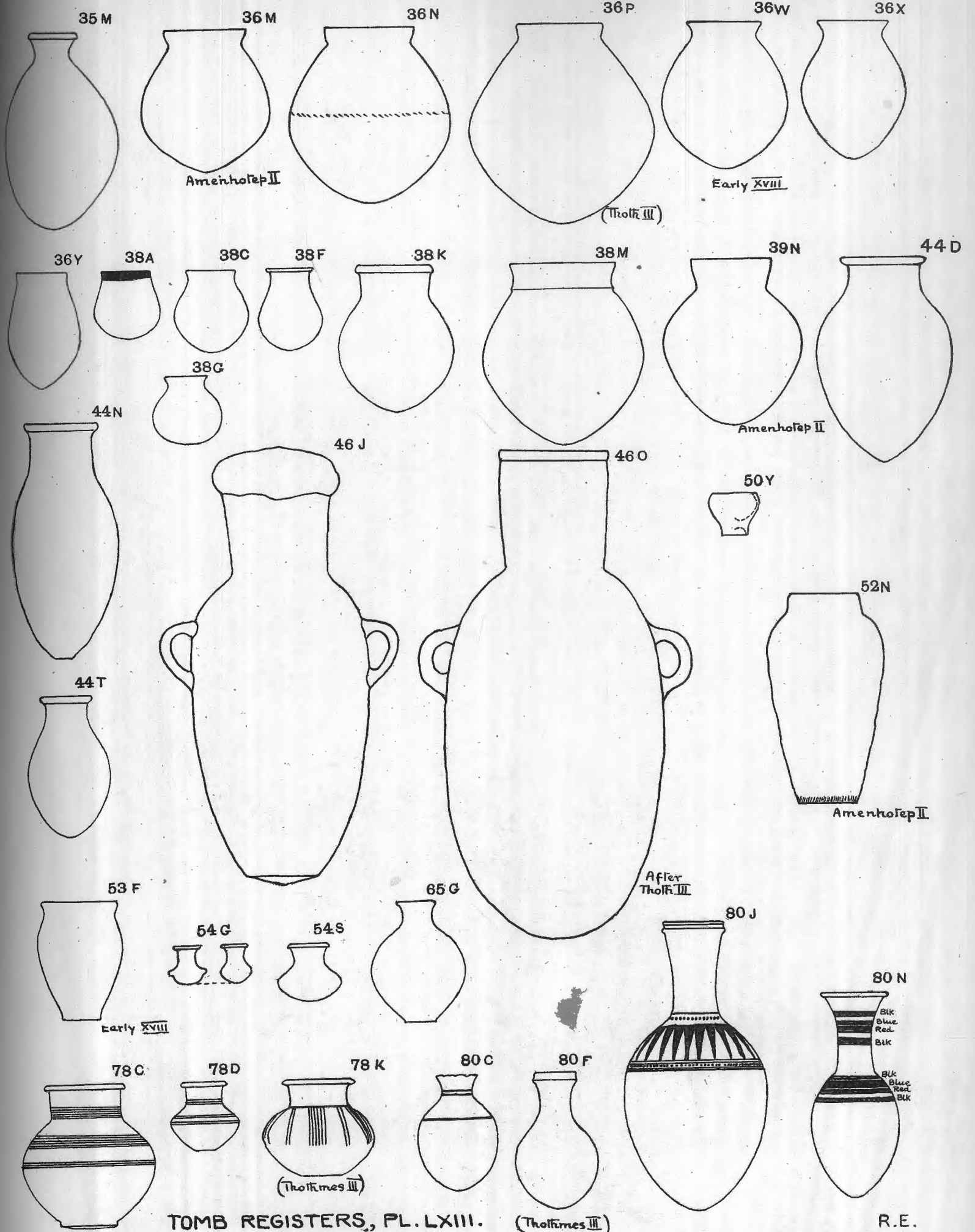
GROUP No.	QUALITY.
2-4	FAIRLY FINE RED, SLIGHT RED SLIP.
5	" " " NO SLIP.
9	FINE, RED SLIP.
12-20	RED, RED SLIP.
23	BROWN TO BRICK-RED, RED SLIP.
24	BRICK RED POLISHED.
25	DRAB TO BROWN, NO SLIP.
26-44	RED, RED SLIP.
46	LIGHT RED, BUFF SLIP.
52	VERY COARSE DARK RED.
53	FAIRLY FINE RED.
54	RED, BUFF SLIP.
80	LIGHT RED, PAINTED.
83, 84	RED, RED SLIP.
87	COARSE RED.
91	FAIRLY COARSE BLACK.
92	LT-RED, BRIGHT RED GLAZE.
93	LT-RED.
95	DK. BROWN, BROWN SLIP.
96	LIGHT RED, PINKISH SLIP, BROWN DESIGN.
99	FAIRLY COARSE BLACK.

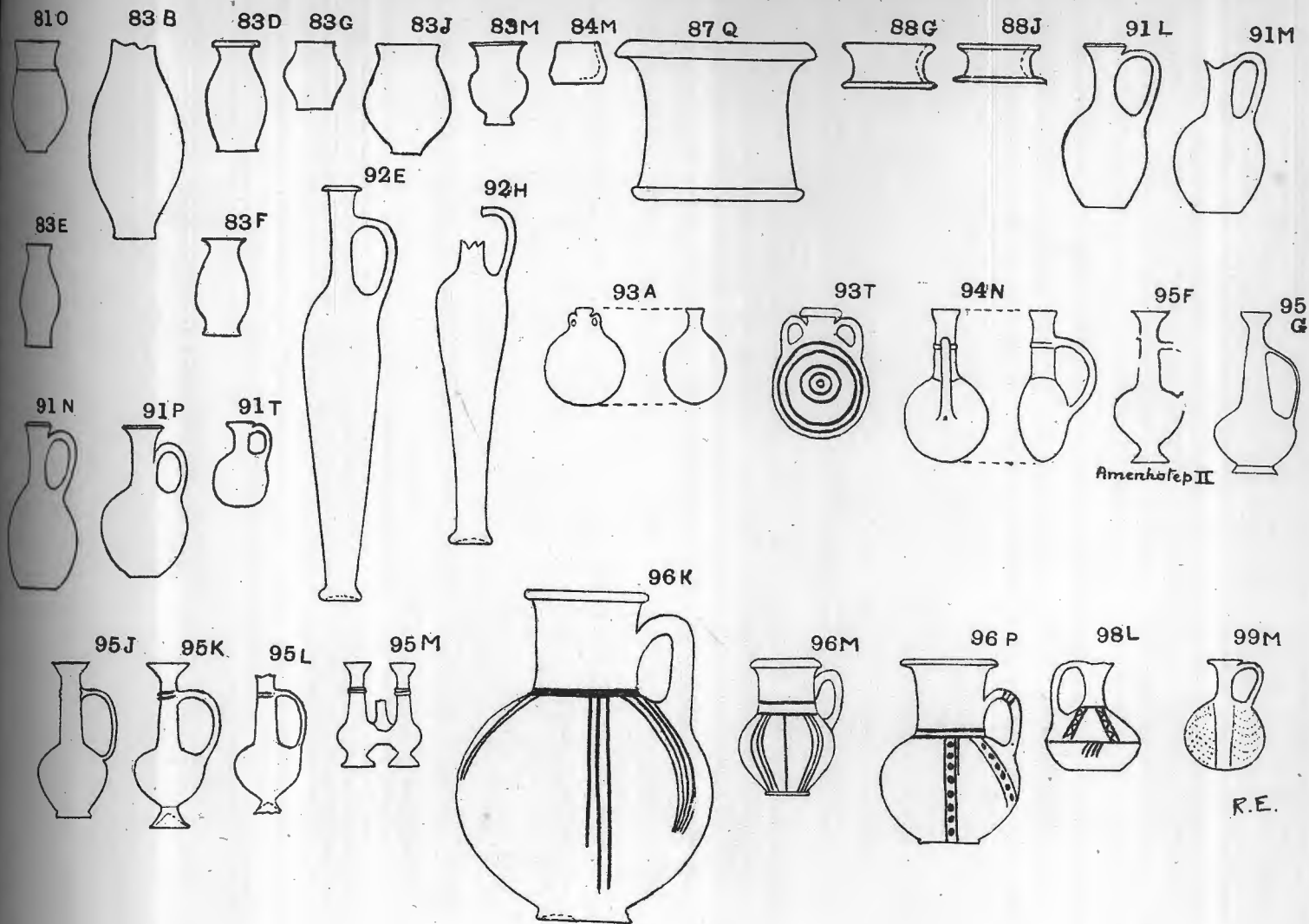


TOMB REGISTERS, PL. LXIII.

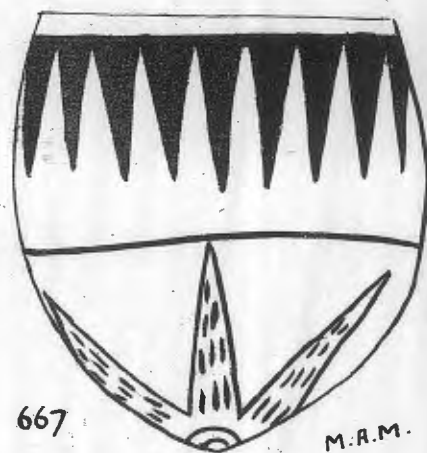
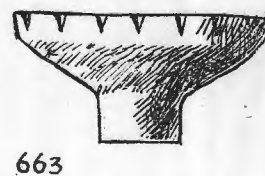
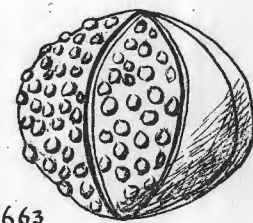
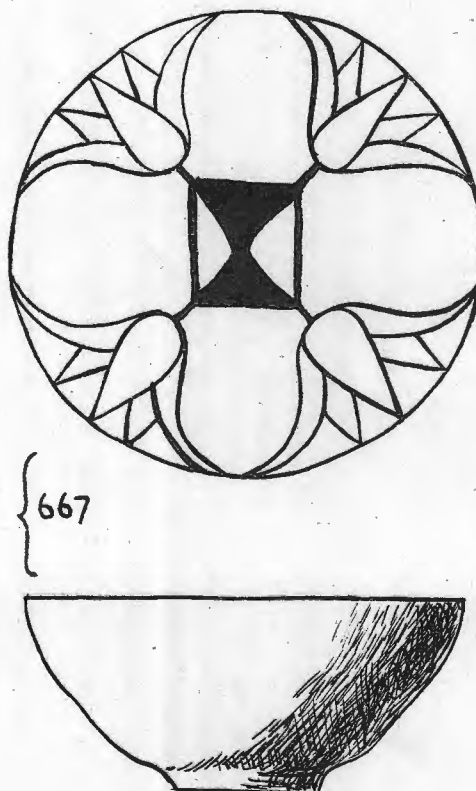
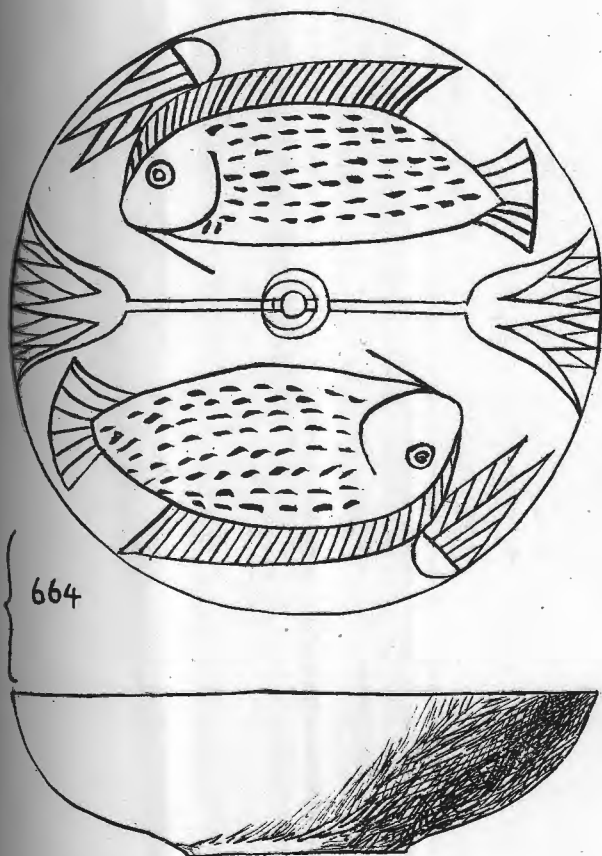
R.E.



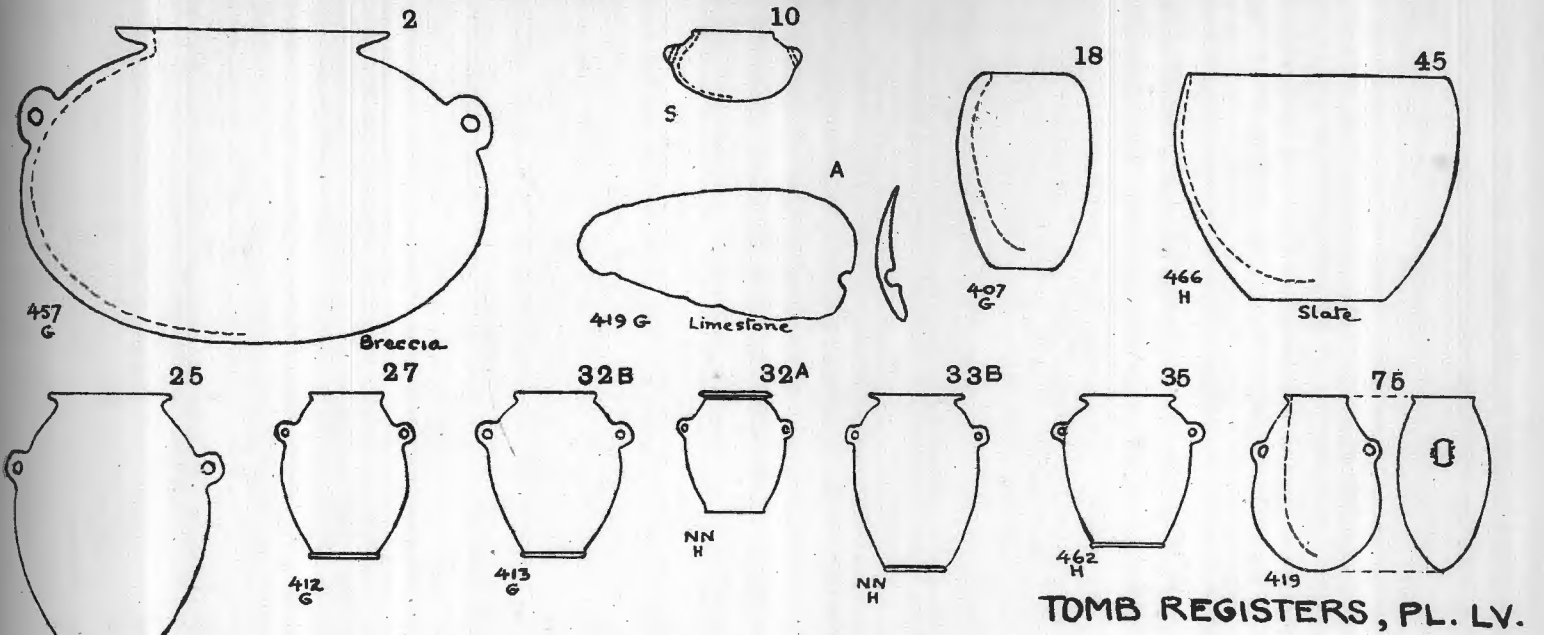




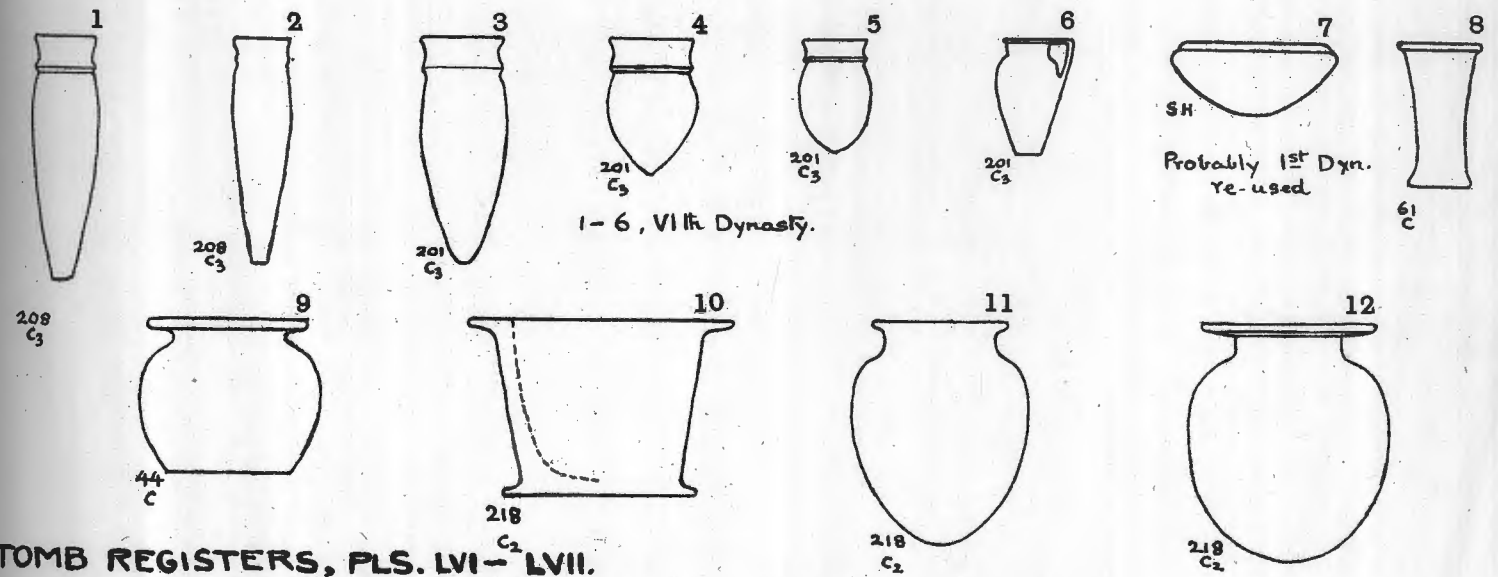
GLAZES



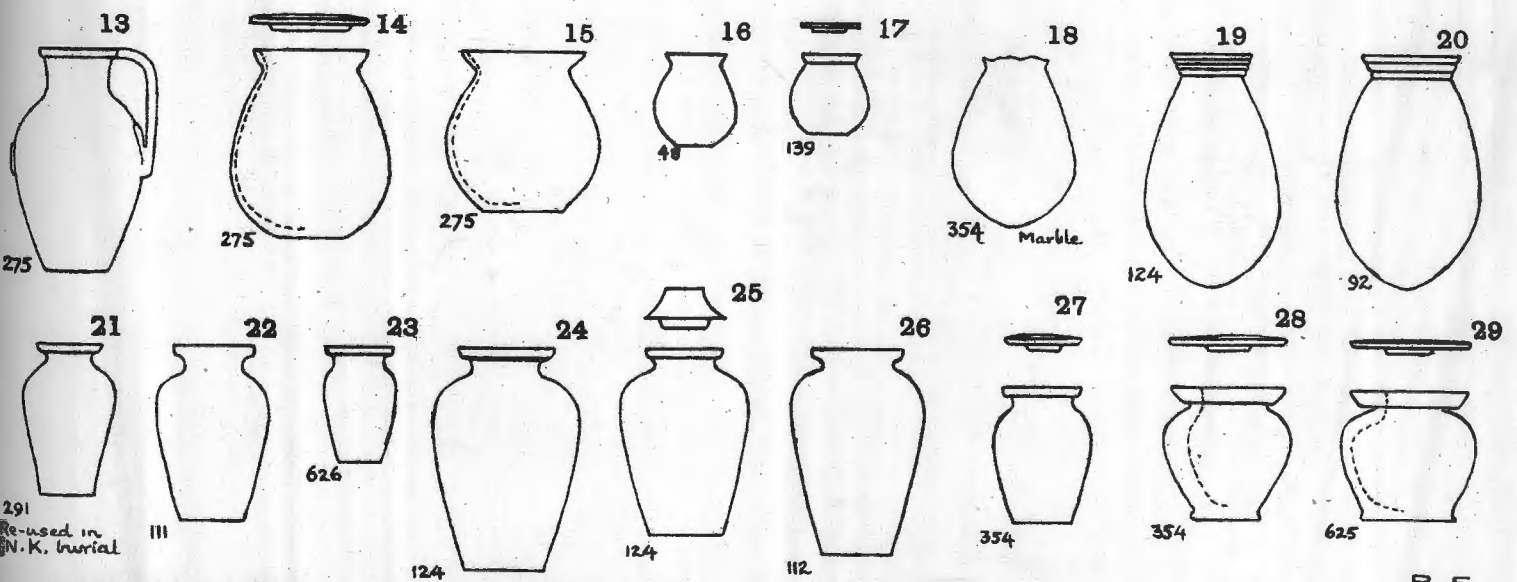
PREDYNASTIC



OLD KINGDOM & 1ST INTER.

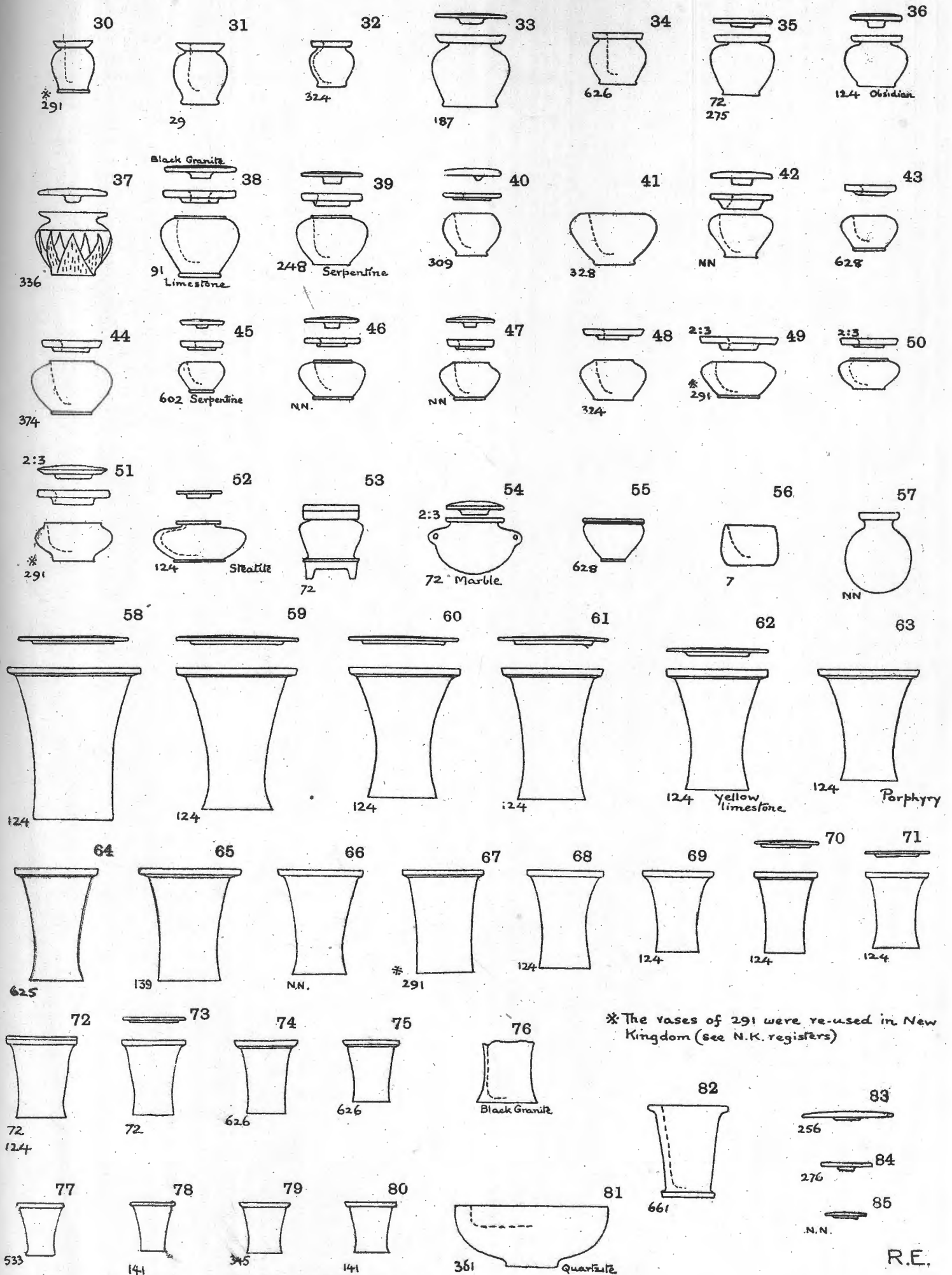


MIDDLE KINGDOM



ALL ALABASTER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

TOMB REGISTERS, PLS. LVIII-LXII.

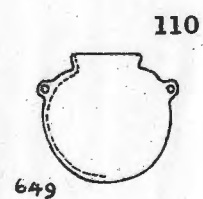
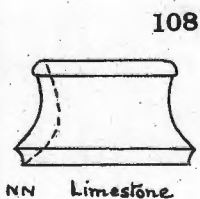
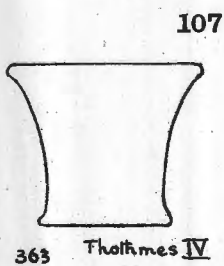
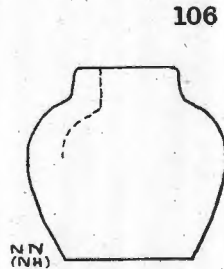
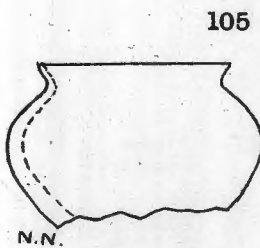
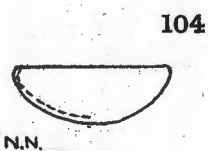
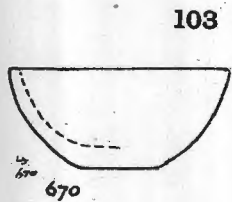
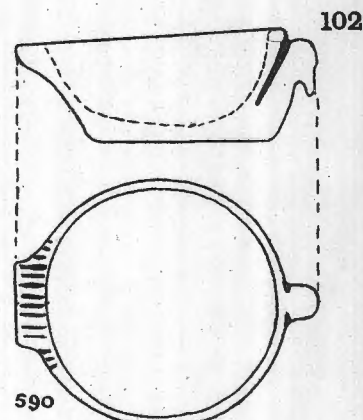
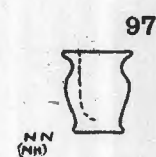
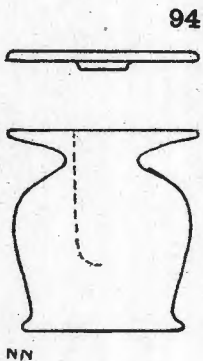
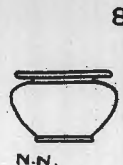
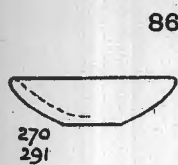


*The vases of 291 were re-used in New Kingdom (see N.K. registers)

ALL REABASTER UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED.

TOMB REGISTERS, PLS. LVIII-LXII.

R.E.



R.E.

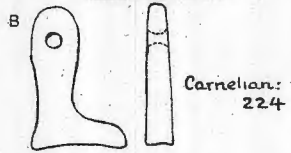
HUMAN - 1



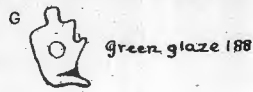
HAND 28



LEG-30



DEGRADED II-42



COLLAR BEADS-63

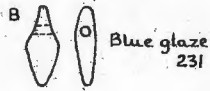


- L Carnelian: 548
- M Gold foil: 183
- N Gold foil: 183
- O Green glazed steatite: 183
- P Green glaze: 548, Blue paste: 548, Amethyst: 548
- R White glaze: 198, Carnelian: 196
- S Blue paste: 598, Quartz: 593
- T Green glaze: 215
- U Carnelian: 548
- V Amethyst: 548
- W Black limestone: 198
- X Brown limestone: 198
- Y Calcite: 198
- Z Carnelian: 198

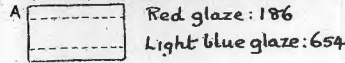
APE-2



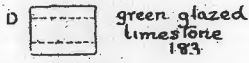
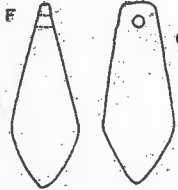
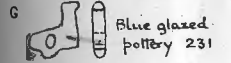
PENDANTS -44



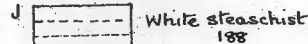
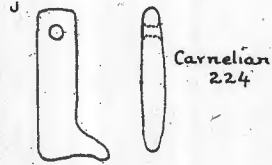
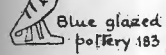
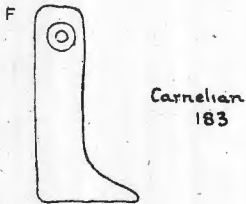
CYLINDERS - 68



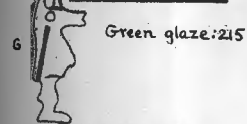
DUCK-3



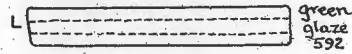
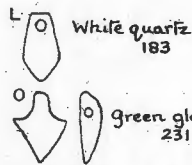
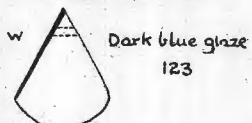
HAWK-5



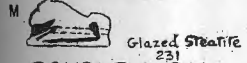
JACKAL-7



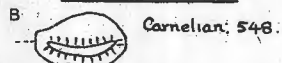
SHELL-32



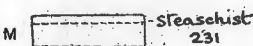
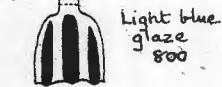
LION 10



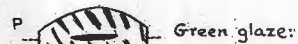
SHELL-34



RIBBED BEADS-47



DOUBLE LION -



BOSS BEADS-54



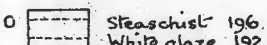
TURTLE-15



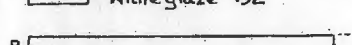
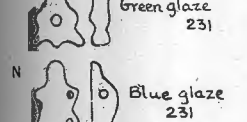
UZA T-38



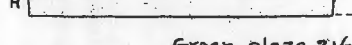
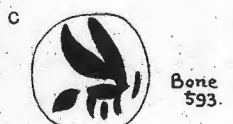
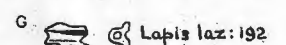
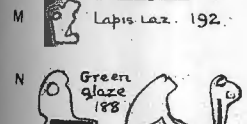
BUTTONS-57



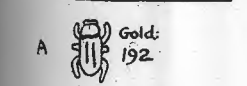
FROG-17



DEGRADED-I-41



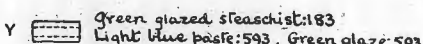
BEETLE-24



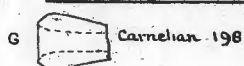
HORNET-27



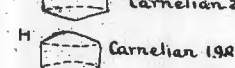
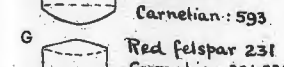
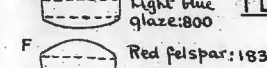
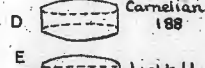
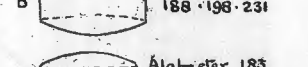
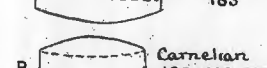
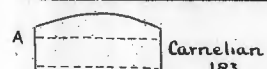
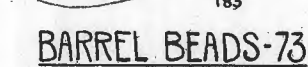
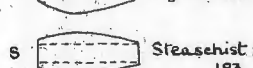
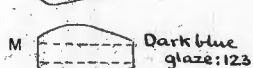
MISCELLANEOUS



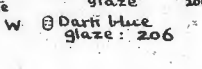
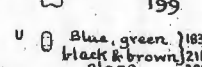
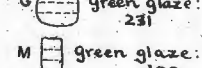
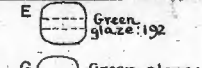
DROP BEADS-70



SPHEROIDS-79



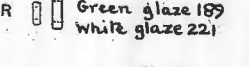
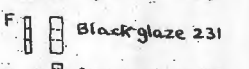
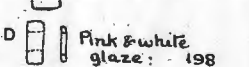
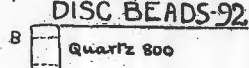
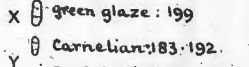
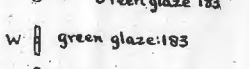
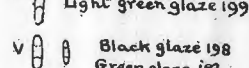
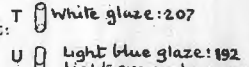
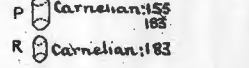
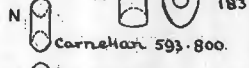
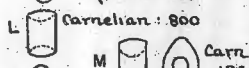
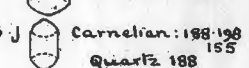
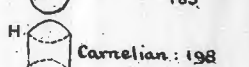
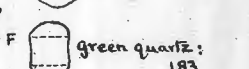
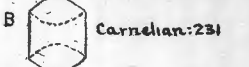
FLATTENED SPHEROIDS-80



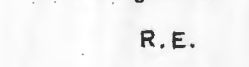
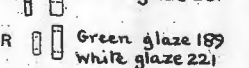
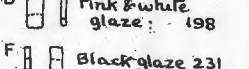
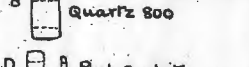
FLATTENED BARRELS-74



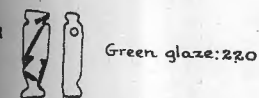
RING BEADS-85



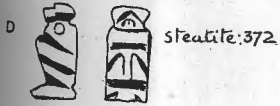
DISC BEADS-92



HUMAN - 1



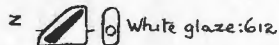
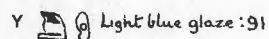
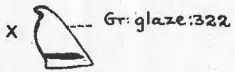
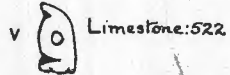
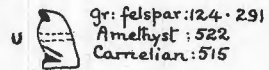
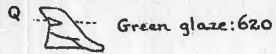
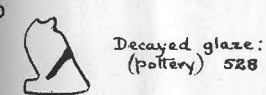
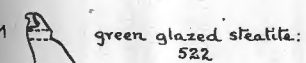
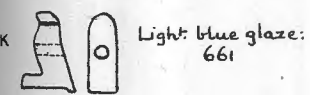
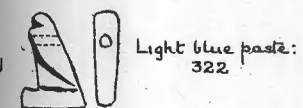
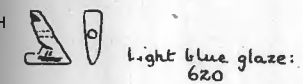
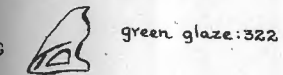
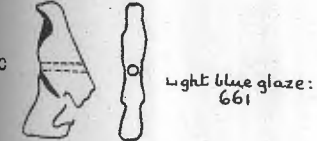
APE - 2



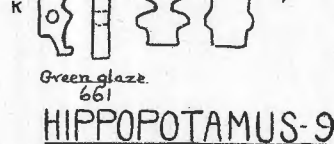
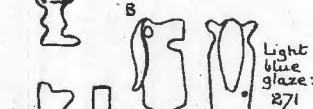
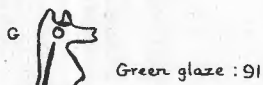
DUCK - 3



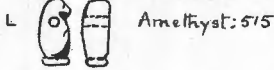
HAWK - 5



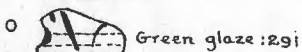
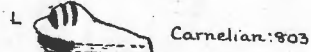
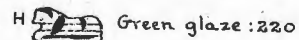
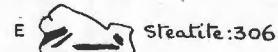
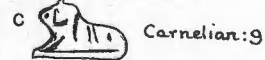
JACKAL - 7



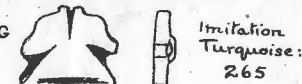
HIPPOPOTAMUS - 9



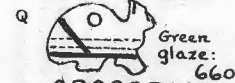
LION - 10



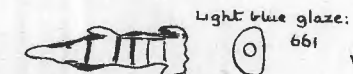
DOUBLE LION-HEAD - 11



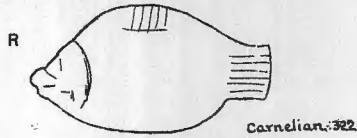
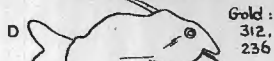
HARE - 12



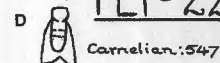
CROCODILE - 13



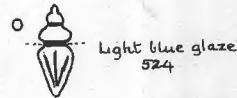
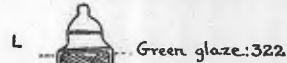
FISH - 19



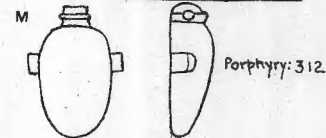
FLY - 22



BEETLE - 24



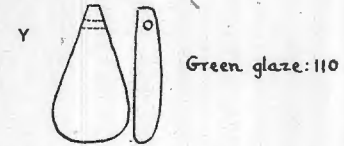
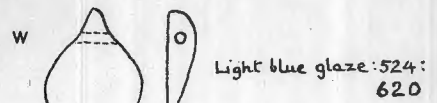
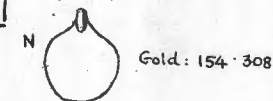
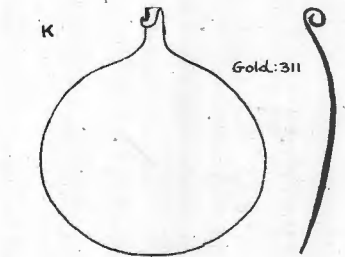
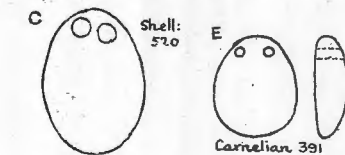
HEART 26



HAND - 28



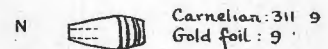
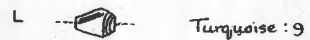
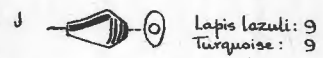
SHELLS - 32



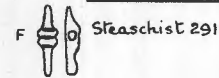
SHELLS - 34



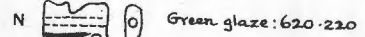
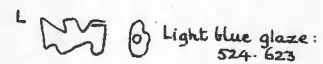
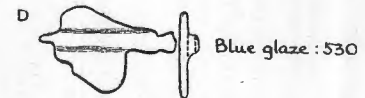
SHELLS - 36




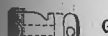


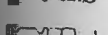
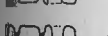
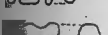
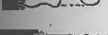


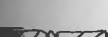





BOLT - 37



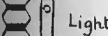

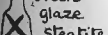
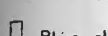

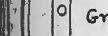
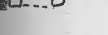
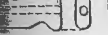

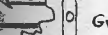

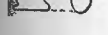
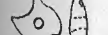
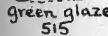
UZAT - 38









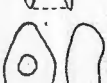
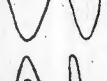

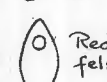
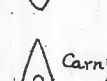
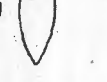
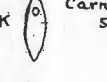
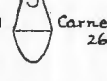
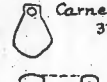


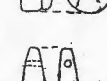
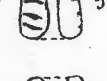
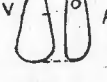
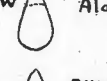
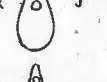
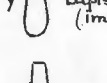
GRADED FORMS-41

- B  Green glaze: 612
- D  Green glaze: 620
- F  Green glaze: 244
- G  Green glaze: 524
- I  Light blue glaze: 373
- J  Green glaze: 220
- K  Green glaze: 661
- L  Green Glaze 661
- L₂  Lapis laz: 311
- N  Green glaze: 620
- P  Steatist: 524
- R  Green glaze 547
- T  Green glaze: 515
-  Green steatist 524
- X  Decayed glaze: 528
- Z  Green glaze 349


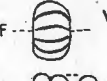



GRADED FORMS-42

- A  Light blue glaze 244
- C  Green glaze 40
- F  Green glaze 260
- G  Green glaze 623
- J  Blue glaze: 260
- L  Green glaze: 612
- M  Light blue glaze: 612
- N  Decayed glaze: 528
- P  Green glaze: 349
- R  Light blue glaze 623
- T  Green glaze 515
- U  Steatite 372
- W  Turquoise: 291
- Y  Blue glaze 661



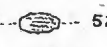


PENDANTS - 44

- A  Light blue glaze 612
- B  Green felspar 124
- C  Decayed glaze 528
- D  Green felspar 124
- E  Limestone 306
- F  Green glaze: 322
- G  Light blue glaze 661
- H  Carnelian 661
- I  Red felspar 322
- J  Carnelian 525
- K  Carnelian 528
- M  Carnelian 265
- N  Carnelian 336
- P  Brown steatite 612
- Q  Carnelian 515
- R  Alabaster 660
- S  Black limestone: 547
- T  Green felspar: 124
- V  Agate: 91
- W  Alabaster 612
- X  green glaze 547
- Y  Lapis laz: (imit?) 322
- Z  Ivory: 661

RIBBED BEADS - 47 L

- B  Green glaze: 620
- F  White glaze: 612
- J  Black glaze: 524: 526
- N  Green glaze: 220
- R  Turquoise: 72
Lapis: 72
Carnelian: 72
Gold foil: 72:154


CRUMB BEADS - 50

- C  Green: 515: 623
- F  Black: 124
- L  520
- P  522
- L  620

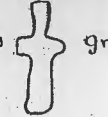
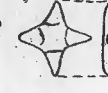
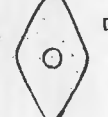
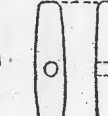
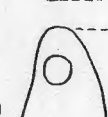


CARTONNAGE BEAD-52



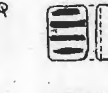
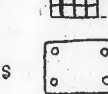
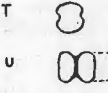
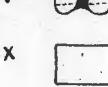

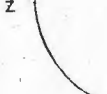
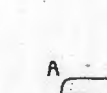
- G  Green glaze 96, 109, 608, 132

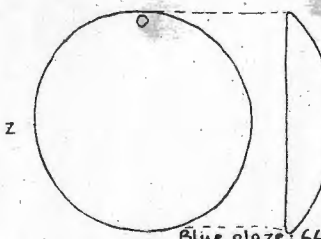
BOSS BEAD

- D  54 Serpentine 522

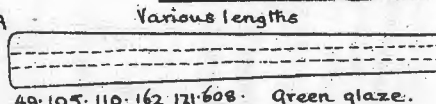
MISCELLANEOUS-58

- B  Green glaze 661
- D  Green glaze 110 281
- F  Decayed glaze 190
- H  Black glaze Green glaze 127
- J  Steatite 620
- N  Brown glaze 612
- P  Green glaze: 612



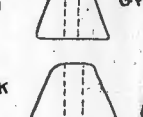
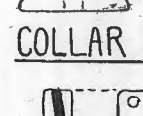
- N  Ostrich Egg 379
- P  Green glaze: 612
- Q  Green glaze: 522
- R  Green glaze: 623
- S  Light blue glaze 661
- T  Black glaze: 528
- U  Light blue glaze: 311
- V  Light blue glaze: 612
- X  Steatist: 135

- Z  Blue glaze: 660





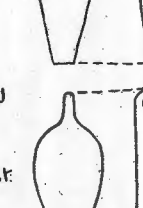
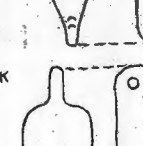
FLAIL BEADS - 60

- A  Various lengths 49: 105: 110: 162: 171: 608 Green glaze.

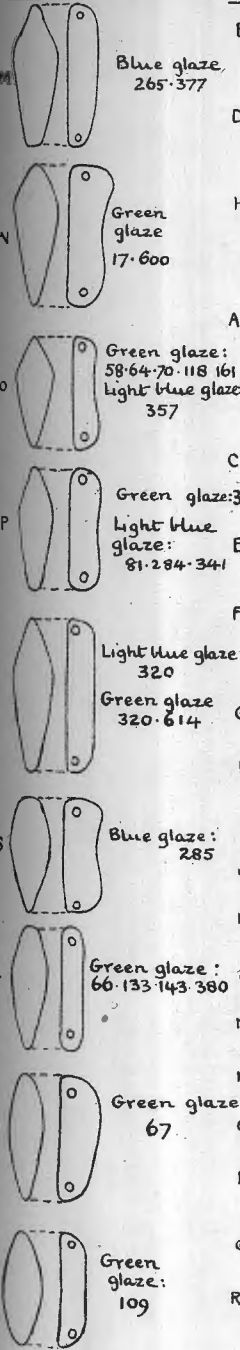
FLAIL BEADS-61

- B  Wood: 280 Green glaze 608
- E  Dark green glaze 105: 110: 280 Carn: 108
- H  Green glaze: 49: 162: 17
- K  Green glaze 49: 171

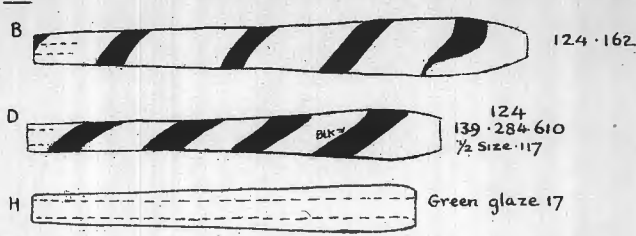
COLLAR BEADS-63

- A  Light blue glaze N.N
- D  green glaze: 322
- F  Green glaze: 190
- H  Light blue N.N
- J  Green glaze: 67
- K  Light blue glaze: 339

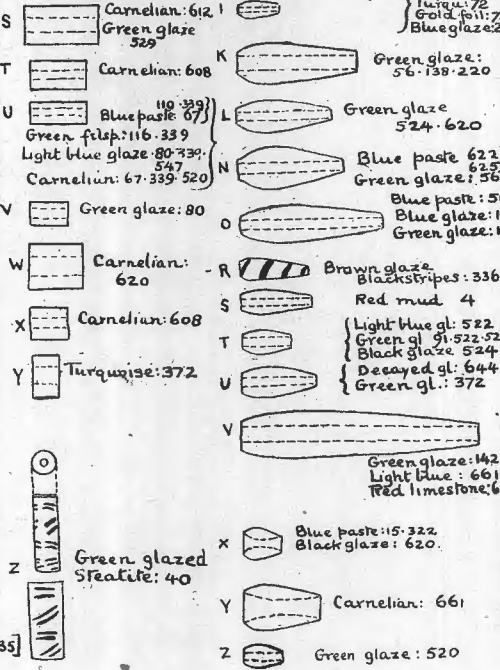
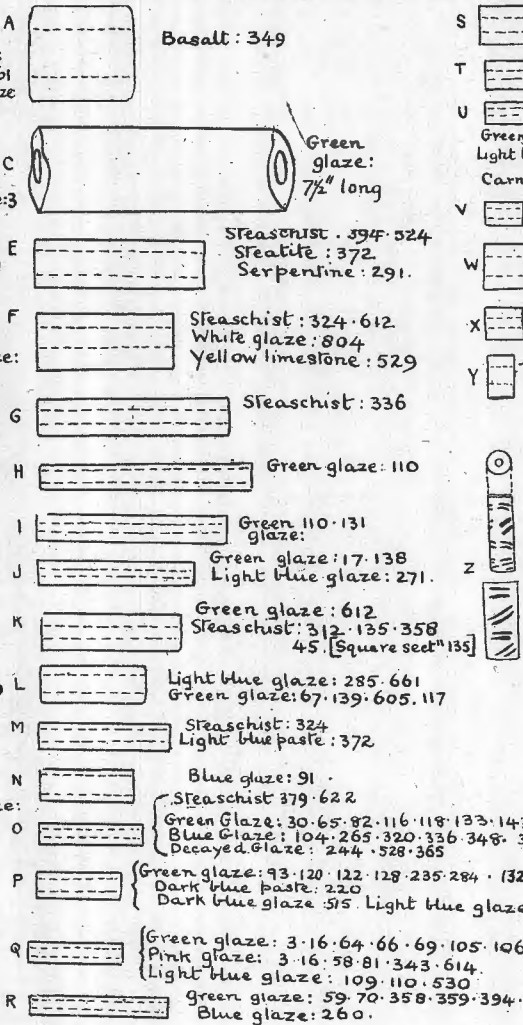
COLLAR BEADS Contd 63



COLLAR DROPS 65

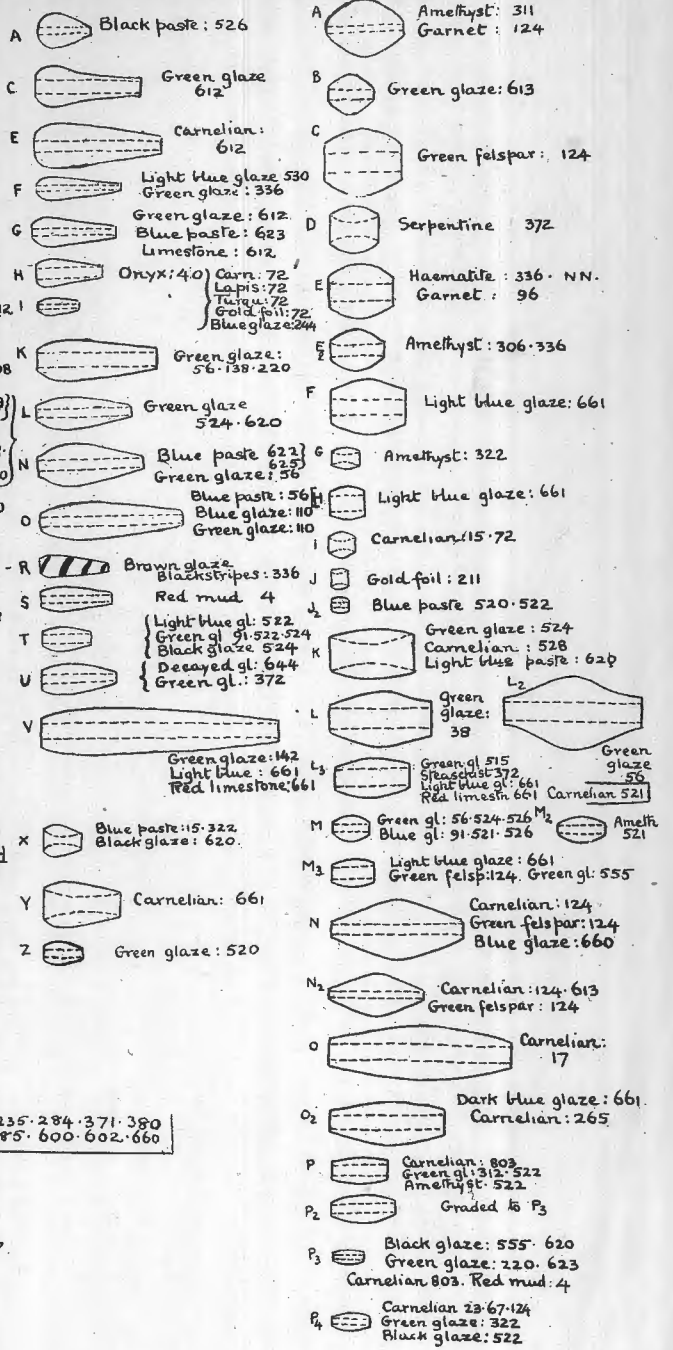


CYLINDER BEADS-68

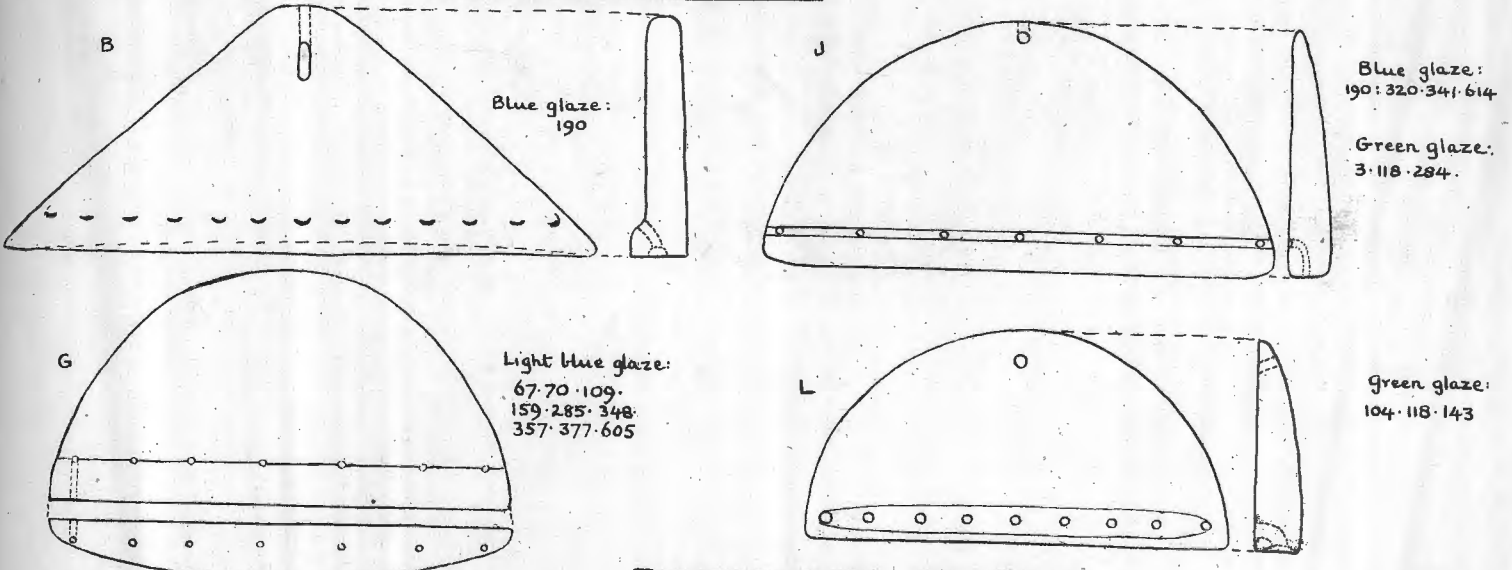


DROP BEADS-70

BARRELS-73



COLLAR END PIECES-64



BARRELS - 73 CONT'

- Q Blue glaze: 260
- Blue glaze: 526
- R1 Green glaze: 612
- R2 Carnelian: 72, 124
- R3 Lapis laz: 72
- R4 Green felspar: 72
- R4 Turquoise: 72
- R4 Gold: 72
- T Light blue glaze: 661
- T Carnelian: 306, 515, 612
- V Blue paste: 220
- V Green glaze: 220
- W Green glaze: 612
- X Green glaze: 124, 526

FLATTENED BARRELS

74

- G Red felspar: 139
- J Serpentine: 339
- M Carnelian: 522
- P Green glaze: 56

AXLE BARRELS - 75

- B Green glaze: 220, 555.
- F Lapis laz: 72
- I Blue paste: 358
- L Light blue glaze: 244
- O Carnelian: 326
- R Carnelian: 306

LIPPED BARRELS

76

- D Crystal: 661
- J Light blue glaze: 661

TOMB REGISTERS, PLS. LVIII-LXII.

SPHEROIDS - 79

- B Blue glaze: 530
- D Amethyst: 138, 531
- D Carnelian: 372, 531
- F Blue & green glaze: 141, 397, 399, 530, 620, 660
- G Blue & green glaze: 20, 81, 141, 336, 389, 397
- H Green glaze: 236
- J Carnelian: 38, 391, 522, 528, 531, 620, 622
- J Amethyst: 271, 531, 622
- J Haematite: N:M
- J Green felspar: 38
- K Red felspar: 526
- K Amethyst: 311, 526
- K Green felspar: 311, 385
- K Garnet: 271, 385, 526
- K Carnelian: 336, 385, 526
- L Red jasper: 291
- L Green felspar: 72
- L Lapis laz: 72
- L Amethyst: 72
- M Carnelian: 326, 365, 391

- P Amethyst: 515
- R Amethyst: 154, 311, 612
- S Amethyst: 154
- S Alabaster: 551
- T Pink limestone: 48.

FLATTENED SPHEROIDS

80

- B Light blue glaze: 359
- C Dark blue glaze: 260, 660
- D Green glaze: 524
- D Black glaze: 322
- D Light blue glaze: 322.
- E Green glaze: 140
- F Lapis laz: 620
- F Green glaze: 91
- G Blue glaze: 522
- G Green glaze: 15, 521
- G Black glaze: 644
- J Blue glaze: 530, 524
- J Green glaze: 524
- J Black glaze: 15, 322, 312
- J White glaze: 312
- M Light blue paste: 803, 660
- P Light blue paste: 306

RING BEADS - 85

- C Light blue glaze: 661
- E Carnelian: 522
- J Carnelian: 661
- L Carnelian: 312, 322, 522
- M Carnelian: 620, Quartz: 131
- Q Gold foil: 72
- R Garnet: 803
- T White glaze: 38, 612
- T Light blue glaze: 339
- T Ostrich egg: 260, 520
- T Carnelian: 660
- V Green glaze: 522, 603
- V Light blue glaze: 524
- X gold foil: 135.

GRADED BEADS

- Lapis laz: 72, 326
- Carnelian: 7, 15, 23, 72, 91, 124, 211, 220, 244, 256, 306, 311, 322, 326, 336, 372, 379, 391, 396, 515, 520, 522, 524, 529, 530, 533, 534, 583, 612, 613, 620, 623, 628, 803, 803
- Garnet: 40, 124, 154, 211, 256, 379, 521, 522, 524, 530, 533
- Turquoise: 72, 91, 326
- Amethyst: 9, 15, 40, 67, 72, 724, 154, 211, 220, 244, 256, 311, 322, 336, 396, 522, 524, 533, 530, 583, 612, 628, 803.
- Gold foil: 7, 256
- Green felspar: 56, 72, 106, 142, 256, 311, 312, 353

DISC BEADS - 92

- C Green glaze: 524, 620
- C Green felspar: 91
- D White glaze: 56
- E Black glaze: 804
- E White glaze: 804
- E Red glaze: 804
- E Lapis laz: 40
- G White glaze: 336
- H Light blue glaze: 660
- H Green glaze: 80, 644, 660
- L Black glaze: 583
- L White glaze: 583, 628
- L LF blue paste: 322, 803, 522
- L LF blue glaze: 244, 336, 625, 629
- L Dark blue glaze: 312, 516, 628?
- M Light blue glaze: 660
- N Carnelian: 72
- P Lapis laz: 72
- S Green glaze: 522, 603, 612, 620
- S Black glaze: 612
- S Light blue glaze: 220, 260

PREDYNASTIC

- B Green quartz: 415
- J Quartz pebble: 415
- E Black glazed steatite(?) 459
- G Quartz: 415
- A Blue glaze: 422
- D Green glaze: 459
- G Blue glaze: 422
- J Green glazed limestone: 406, 415
- M Green glazed limestone: 415

TOMB REGISTERS, PL. LV

R.E.

DUCK-3

A Black steatite: 667

J Carnelian: 313

AWK-5

C Gold: 665

L Blue glass: 662

S Green glaze: 663

PPOTAMUS-9

M Green glaze: 662

T Dark blue glass: 669

X Red glass: 669
Dark blue glass: 669

ROCODILE-13

H Green glazed schist: 663

O Black & white porphyry: 662

TURTLE-15

S Carnelian: 665

U Carnelian: 581

FISH-19

B Blue glass: 581

D Carnelian: 665

F Carnelian: 665

J Carnelian: 581

L Green glaze: 581

O Jasper: 678

Q Blue glass: 662

S Light blue glaze: 581

V Blue glass: 662

W Blue glass: 662

FLY-22

C Green glaze: 663

L Dark blue glaze: 581

HEART-26

G Decayed glaze: 270

HAND-28

L Light blue glaze: 581

SHELL-32

D Carnelian: 665

LOTUS-39

A Carnelian: 581

C Carnelian: 665
Green paste: 581

E Red jasper: 678

H Carnelian: 581

K Green glaze: 663

T Jasper: 270

DEGRADED FORMS-I-41

F Green glaze: 667

DEGR-II-42

B Light blue glaze: 270

E Green glaze: 556

J Blue glass: 662

L Blue glass: 581

PENDANTS-44

D Green paste: 667

G Blue glass: 581

I Green glaze: 667

M Limestone: 678

O Carnelian: 662-665

Q Carnelian: 581

S Carnelian: 665

V Light blue glass: 669

RIBBED BEADS-47

B Green glaze: 270

G Red jasper: 581

N Green glaze: 667

BOSS BEADS-54

L Blue paste: 273

MULTIPLE BEADS-55

D Green glass: 669

J Red glaze: 363

MISCELLANEOUS-58

B Dark blue, yellow and white striped glass: 669

F Jasper: 270

H Green glaze: 586

K Light blue glaze: 678

W Red jasper: 678

COLLAR BEADS-63

J Grey glaze: 669

O Brown glaze: 363

CYLINDERS-68

A Green glaze: 585

B Dark blue glass: 581

H Carnelian: 593

L Imitation lazuli: 581
Light blue glaze: 581

BARRELS-73

A Carnelian: 556

C Carnelian: 586

G Blue & yellow glass: 581

J Dark blue glass: 664

K Red glaze white glaze: 664

M Steatite: 667

O White glaze: 270

P Blue glass: 581
Yellow glass

Q Green glass: 581

S Carnelian: 554

T Yellow glass: 556

U Carnelian: 665

W Paste: 662

FLATND BARLS-74

B Red jasper: 678

F Green glaze: 678

K Light blue glaze: 663

O Red jasper: 313

SPHEROIDS-79

B Blue paste: 581

D Blue paste: 596-667
Garnet: 667

G Black & white glass: 270

J White gl.: 581
Carn.: 596-667
Carnelian: 662
663

O Black glass: 273

S Steatite: 667

FLATND SPHS-80

B Red paste: 664
Blue paste: 664
Red glass: 667
Red jasp.: 678
Carnelian: 667
Red felspar: 667

D Blue glaze: 273
Carnelian: 665

F Light blue glaze: 516

RING BEADS 85

A Light blue glass: 669

D Green glaze: 678

E Carnelian: 586-593

N Carnelian: 667

Q Ostrich egg: 662-663

S Light blue glaze: 270

T Steatite, light blue glaze & Carnelian: 667

RIDGED BEADS-86

V Bright blue glaze: 585

W Green glaze: 667

WAFERS-87

C Dark brown glass: 669
Light blue glaze: 363-678

F Carnelian: 667

L Blue & green glaze: 556

S Blue, yellow glaze: 678 & red, 669

P O T T E R Y

No	GRAVE	DISTURBED	HEAD TO	FACE TO	ATTITUDE	CLOTHING	SEX	P O T T E R Y				STONE	REMARKS	S.D	
								P (PL XXVI)	R (PL XXVII & XXVIII)	L R. XXVI	W PL XXVI				
101	70-90-40	No	S	W	↘	No	M	(Half flint knife)	44u 68am 69bg 81f	7d 46m	-	25	2 flint flakes. Alabaster pot PL XXV, No 7.	60-66	
102	50-75-30	Y	-	-	-	-	M	-	66g 69eh 74a 84t 94k 81cf	-	-	-	Pots 81c & 81f filled with chopped straw.	50-66	
103	45-70-40	Y	S	W	↘	-	F	Small fragt 23d	69g 74b 84h	7d 12b	-	-	Matting, flint flakes, fragt decorated pottery & knife	50-56	
104	45-70-35	Y	-	-	-	-	F	-	66a 76h 84k's 85c	7d	14-22	-	Fancy pottery F 85m Black polished pottery F 11	56-57	
105	40-70-20	Y	S	E?	-	-	F	Fragt	69beg Beads 85j	-	-	-	Square rubbing stone; Mud caps on pots.	36-71	
106	45-85-15	Y	S	E	↘	-	F	40e	66a	7d	-	18	Bent piece of copper wire, tweezers (?)	42-70	
107	50-80-50	Y	-	-	-	-	F	40e 85m	69g 84l	-	-	-	Stone vase, PL XXV, 5	56	
108	40-80-40	Y	-	-	-	-	F	-	66a 69h"	-	-	-	-	46-66	
109	35-70-35	Y	-	-	-	-	F	-	66a 76d 84h'	-	-	-	-	Dogs bones & remains of matting	55-57
110	40-95-45	Y	-	-	-	-	F	82bm	66ab 84h'	-	22	-	-	56-57	
111	35-60-35	Y	S	W	-	-	F	23m 24kp 82b	-	-	-	27	Black pottery F 91k	56-57	
112	45-80-40	Y	-	-	-	-	F	-	-	-	-	32b	Fragts of flint knife. Part of ivory spoon, PL VII No 2	55-58	
113	55-80-50	Y	N	-	-	-	F	82bm	34a 66abg 76v 84h	-	-	-	Fragts of bronze bowl & needle flint flakes	56-60	
114	80-160-75	Y	-	-	-	-	F	Type 80D (see below)	65c 76g 84h'	-	-	-	Fragts bronze, flint knife & beads, PL VII No 2, 5, 6	56-60	
115	-	Y	-	-	-	-	M	40e 82m	65c 75m 76d 84gh'	7d	22	-	Beads 58bj 79g 85jm.	47-58	
116	-	Y	S	W	-	-	M	24g 40e	66g 74b	-	-	-	-	47-58	
117	-	Y	-	-	-	-	M	-	44u	-	-	22	-	55-58	
118	30-50-40	Y	-	-	-	-	F	40e	-	-	-	75	Limestone forehead piece (?) PL XLVI A, (stone vase PL XXV, 3)	52-58	
119	50-70-50	Y	-	-	-	-	F	24d 40e	66a 81f 84h'	-	-	-	Galena. Pots all at N. end of grave.	55-58	
120	30-50-45	Y	N	E	↘	-	F	24k 75g	26a 66a	-	-	-	Fragts of breccia pot: 3 beads type 85a.	61?	
121	-	Y	-	-	-	-	M	-	69e	-	-	-	Fancy pottery F 80n	44-63	
122	-	Y	-	-	-	-	M	-	66g 84h' 85c	-	-	-	Fragts of decorated pottery	56-58	
123	-	Y	-	-	-	-	M	-	66g 84h'	-	-	-	Decorated pot PL XXV No 2 & PL XXIX No 2	55-58	
124	-	Y	-	-	-	-	M	-	66bg 84l	7d	-	-	-	56-60	
125	-	Y	-	-	-	-	M	-	44u 66g 69bg	-	-	-	Traces of matting	55-58	
126	-	Y	-	-	-	-	M	-	56-69l 74b	-	-	-	Traces of matting. Black polished pot F 91g	47-58	
127	-	Y	-	-	-	-	M	82j	76h	-	-	-	-	48-65	
128	40-80-35	Y	-	-	-	-	M	-	65c 76g 84h'	53a	-	2	Fancy flaked knife PL VII No 4 Breccia pot PL XXV, No 1 (uncertain if same burial) 53a contained fat.	55-58	
129	35-65-15	Y	-	-	-	-	F	-	65c 84h	53a	-	-	53a contained fat.	60-73	
130	63-87-35	Y	-	-	-	-	F	-	44u 68a 84h'	-	-	-	Fragts of ivory pin Beads 68e, 85d.	56-?	
131	35-40-15	No	S	W	↘	No	F	44u 69beghh' 75g	74a 85c	-	-	-	For grave photo, see R. VI, No 4. Six quartz marbles (before face 5)	55-58	
132	45-55-40	Y	-	-	-	-	F	-	69g	-	-	35	Traces of matting	55-58	
133	40-75-25	Y	-	-	-	-	F	75g	69ceh'	-	-	-	For limestone jar see PL XXV No 4	61?	
134	30-40-15	Y	-	-	-	-	F	-	69beh'	-	-	-	-	36-68	
135	25-40-40	Y	-	-	-	-	F	-	66ab 84h'	-	-	-	No trace of bones	36-68	
136	45-70-30	Y	-	-	-	-	F	82l	69bg 74a 75n	-	-	45	Bored pebble No grave objects found together	55-58	
137	45-70-30	Y	-	-	-	-	F	46m	69bchhi	7a	-	-	For slate bowl see PL XXV, No 6.	50-61	
138	75-80-?	Y	-	-	-	-	F	85m	69bhh'	-	-	-	-	58-65	
139	45-45-?	Y	-	-	-	-	F	47k 71m 94a 95a	69bhh'	7d	-	-	Flint knife & forked lance PL VII Nos 1 & 2	50-51?	
140	25-40-30	No	N	E	↘	No	F	-	69bh' 74a	-	-	-	-	58-60	
141	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	(Shell beads)	-	-	-	-	{ Basalt 2 handled pot PL VI No 2 Red jasper amulet PL VI, No 3. Burial PL VI No 1. Wooden	61-65	
142	40-60-25	? S	W	↘	-	No	M	75l	69behh'	47c	-	-	Traces of matting over body. Cover to pot	57-60	
143	50-70	Y	-	-	-	-	F	-	44u 65c 69bgh 74a 75g 9j	-	-	-	Black Polished Pottery F 83n.	47-58	
144	35-45-20	Y	-	-	-	-	F	Type A (see below)	69beghh' 74a	-	-	-	-	57-60	
145	-	Y	-	-	-	-	F	Grave not traced	-	-	-	-	Black top pot B 47j; Black polished pot F 83m	57-60	
146	-	Y	-	-	-	-	F	-	-	-	-	-	Forked lance, type PL VII, 2. Rough knife, type PL VII No 1.	57-60	

PROTO-DYNASTIC, S. D. 79-80, 0-1 DYN.

147	H 35-60-45	Y	No bones	Pottery PL	50g 60p 75l 89m	All pots to the N of the grave
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PANGRAVE PERIOD (?)

146	D in shallow elliptical pit. No bones	Pottery PL	5 13 35 40	Pinna shell with pottery
147	" " " " " " " "	"	10 65	
148	" " " " " " " "	"	27 60 69	

1:6



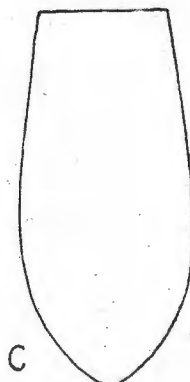
474

A



414

B



414

C



414

D

Pots A-D appear to be protodynastic rather than predynastic. Both graves 414 & 474 were robbed so, since there appears to be doubt as to whether all the pots are of one period, they are inserted here.

N ^o	STONE		BEADS		REMARKS
	PL. XLV		PL. XLIX		
1	7	-	-	-	Fragments of top of wooden headrest at head of W. i.e. male body
"	-	-	-	-	Pot at back of male. Alabaster under L. Hand of female.
2	-	-	-	-	Bronze mirror PL XXIII, No 1, Bone Pin PL XXIII, No 2
39	-	-	-	-	Flint flakes. Spine of shal fish
44	9	-	-	-	Flint flake. NE corner. Alabaster NW. Corner. Pot mid. E side.
61A	8	68g	(Upper burial)	-	Headrest PL VIII, No 4. E. Chamber robbed.
61B	-	-	(Lower burial)	-	Animal Bones.
63	-	-	-	-	-
68	-	-	-	-	-
84	-	-	-	-	-
"	-	-	-	-	-
86	-	-	-	-	Carved headrest PL IX, Nos 7 & 8. Flint Flake. ^{see sect. 87}
87	-	-	-	-	Side of Coffin with list of offerings, PL LXVI. Names ITY & THAU. Palimpsest PL LXV, 1.
89	-	-	-	-	Wooden headrest, PL VIII, No 4. Copper mirror PL XXIII, No 3.
99	-	-	-	-	Children's tomb, see section 64
100	-	-	-	-	Headrest PL VIII, No 7. Cattle bones.
101	-	-	-	-	Headrest PL VIII, No 8.
102	-	-	-	-	Flint knife. Sandstone Palette.
121	-	63n68v	-	-	Headrest PL VIII, No 5. Eye from cartonnage.
123	-	32w	70m	-	Shell comb. Serrated flint.
125	-	-	-	-	-
126	-	-	-	-	-
145	-	-	-	-	Sticks and sandals. Coffin of MERERY. PL LXV, No. 3, Sect. 87
146	-	-	-	-	Concealed-mitre joints on both coffins.
147	-	-	-	-	-
148	-	-	-	-	Pottery headrest PL VIII, No 2
149	-	-	-	-	-
150	-	-	-	-	-
151	-	-	-	-	Inscribed headrest PL VIII, No 6 Name IHYNES Painted wood figures
155	-	-	85jp	-	Bronze mirror. PL XXIII, No 4
156	-	-	-	-	-
157	-	-	-	-	-
158	-	-	-	-	-
173	-	Solid wood headrest, PL VIII no. 1	-	-	See PL LXV No 4 (Box coffin eyes), also PL LXXIV No 1 Name infasim
174	-	-	-	-	Headrest, PL VIII, No 3.
176	-	Blue spangle beads	-	-	Bronze mirror. PL XXIII, No 5 (under head)
177	-	-	-	-	Papyrus matting.
179	-	-	-	-	-
180	-	-	-	-	-
181	-	-	-	-	Fragment of mirror above head. Mirror PL XXIII, No 7
183	-	2K5a11k28m3of38r44l54k	-	-	Gold amulets and beads. PL IX, 6 Button Seal
"	-	57l68dgn70s73cfkmno	-	-	Body extended on ash. One board; doubtful if belongs to a coffin
"	-	79hl80u85fmpvwy	-	-	2 bodies extended, one semi-contracted.
185	-	68a	-	-	-
186	-	-	-	-	Cylinder bead PL XX No 1 & Part of Group, PL IX, No 9. Flint ^{flake}
188	-	5k15g17n38b42g68jv73bd74l	-	-	Sherd with rude pentagram on it. PL XII, No 40
189	-	92r 85j	-	-	Gold Scarab & beads. PL XLIX Nos 24a & 58t
192	-	17m 38dg58t68go73r80e85uy	-	-	-
193	-	-	-	-	-
194	-	-	-	-	-
195	-	-	-	-	-
196	-	68o	73r	-	Body lying on ashes.
197	-	-	-	-	2 papyrus amulet cases. M.K. Burial intruded.
198	-	38k70g73bhwnz	85hvj	92d	Fragments of headrest & mirror. Piece of Galena
201	3,4,5,6	-	-	-	Alabaster & stone pots PL IX Nos 2 & 3.
202	-	-	-	-	-
203	-	-	-	-	-
204	-	-	-	-	Remains of six coffins, not inscribed but thickly veneered.
205	-	-	-	-	Bronze mirror PL XXIII, No 6.
206	-	-	-	-	-
207	-	41a	80u 79q85t	-	Pots, No 61 (2 of them) beside skull

No	CEMETERY	DISTURBED	HEAD TO	FACE TO	ATTITUDE	CLOTHING	SEX	COFFIN	POTTERY			CHAMBER ON	
									N.E.D	H.N.E	H.N.E		
1	SH	No	N	E	Ext. side	Y	M	No	45.80.55	-	-	-	44
2	S	Y	N	E	Ext. back	-	M	No	-	-	-	-	80.81
39	SH	Y	N	E	-	-	M	-	55.55.170	55.90.80	-	S	10.25
44	G	No	N	W	Ext. 4	-	FM	Traces	60.80.200	25.85.35	25.85.35	WE	62
61A	C	Y	N	E	-	-	?	Traces	50.85.75	-	-	-	45
61B	C	Y	N	E	-	-	?	Traces	50.85.200	45.50.85	45.25.85	EW	11 36 102
63	C	No	N	E	-	-	Y	72x19x14	45.85.210	30.40.85	30.40.85	WE	-
68	C	No	N	E	Ext. 4	-	M	Fragts.	40.80.80	24.18.70	-	W	68 99.100
84	C	Y	N	E	-	-	MM	yes	35.70.210	-	-	-	2.14.15.27.29.42.49.58.63.70.71 31.33.34.50.51.64.66 105
86	C	?	N	E	-	-	M	yes	45.104.188	34.43.104	-	W	-
87	C	Y	N	E	-	-	MF	Two.	55.120.180	28.45.120	28.40.120	EW	-
89	C	Y	N	E	-	-	-	-	60.120.160	40.50.120	-	W	-
99	C	No	N	E	-	-	-	-	40.120.180	30.80.110	-	W	-
100	C	No	N	E	Ext. on back	-	M	83x24x22	65.95.180	40.55.95	-	W	-
101	C	Y	N	E	Ext. 4	-	M	Fragts	50.80.120	-	-	-	39 65
102	C	Y	N	E	-	-	M	Fragts	25.80.140	-	-	-	26 44 104
121	C	No	N	E	-	-	M	Fr. 2" thick	35.80.180	40.45.120	-	W	-
123	C	No	N	E	-	-	M	Fr. 1 1/2" thick	40.105.195	35.40.105	-	W	-
125	C	No	N	E	-	-	FC	No trace	42.42.175	35.75.45	-	W	Group A-H PL XXXI V-VI
126	C	No	N	E	-	-	M	No	95.55.180	37.80.30	-	W	-
145	C	-	N	E	-	-	Y	90x30	55.140.200	45.55.120	-	W	-
146	C	Y	N	W	-	-	M	60x19x?	-	75	-	-	-
147	C	-	N	W	-	-	FC	64x32x?	-	-	-	-	-
148	C	-	N	E	Ext. 4	-	M	-	35.80.110	30.25.80	-	W	45
149	C	-	N	E	Ext. 4	-	Y	-	40.85.20	-	-	-	-
150	C	-	N	E	-	-	M	no	40.87.200	40.55.87	-	W	-
151	C	No	N	E	Ext. 4	-	M	80x25x?	50.120.200	45.40.120	-	W	-
155	C	Y	N	E	-	-	-	-	60.100.85	35.35.85	-	S	6.8.9.23.28 78 84.85 105 (X-XI)
156	C	No	N	E	Ext. 4	-	M	-	24.74.150	26.24.74	-	W	-
157	C	No	N	E	-	-	M	-	24.72.170	? 36.72	-	W	-
158	Y	No	N	E	-	-	M	-	50.40.130	35.40.75	-	W	-
173	No	No	N	W	-	-	?	Box: 30x15x?	30.40.45	-	-	-	-
174	C	No	N	E	-	-	?	No	30.70.20	-	-	-	(V-VI)
176	C	-	N	E	-	-	no	-	36.90.70	-	-	-	-
177	C	-	N	E	on back	-	-	-	30.90.75	-	-	-	45(2 of)
179	C	-	N	E	-	-	Y	-	25.40.30	-	-	-	-
180	C	No	N	E	on back	-	M	Traces	65.110.120	35.100.25	-	E	3.4 30.32.41.47 76 99.100.103
181	C	-	N	E	Ext. 4	-	?	No	55.120.115	40.30.120	-	W	77 99.100.101
183	C	-	N	E	Ext. 4	-	?	?	35.80.80	40.25.80	-	W	-
185	C	Y	N	E	-	-	?	No.	35.85.100	-	-	-	-
186	C	-	N	E	Ext. 4	-	no	No.	30.75.105	20.15.75	-	W	-
188	C	-	N	E	Ext. 4	-	no	No.	35.90.45	-	-	-	-
189	C	-	N	W	Ext. 4	-	no	No	40.100.70	35.25.100	-	W	-
192	C	-	N	E	Ext. 4	-	no	Traces	39.105.220	-	-	-	380(MK.registers) 65 74 (X-XI)
193	C	-	N	E	Ext. 4	-	no	No	30.92.70	-	-	-	36 at head
194	C	-	N	E	Ext. 4	-	Y	-	30.80.40	-	-	-	-
195	C	-	N	E	Ext. 4	-	M	-	30.85.100	-	-	-	99
196	C	Y	N	E	-	-	M	-	35.80.90	-	-	-	at head 99
197	C	Y	N	E	-	-	-	-	50.105.120	30. ? 95	30.60.95	EW	94.110.113.114.115
198	C	No	N	E	Ext. 4	-	FM	70x22x?	40.90.110	40.40.80	-	-	37.40.41 60.69
201	C	Y	N	E	-	-	-	-	40.95.200	35.75.95	35.40.95	WE	2.2 35
202	C	Y	N	E	-	-	M	No	45.115.160	40.45.80	-	N	67.79
203	C	Y	N	E	On back	-	M	Traces	45.80.80	-	-	-	82 at head
204	C	Y	N	E	-	-	-	Six	40.70.120	55.40.110	55.40.110	EW	3.4.5.39.47.50.66.71 (VII-X)
205	C	Y	N	E	-	-	-	-	40.100.160	45.50.100	-	W	4.7.12.14 45.54.59 80 100
206	C	Y	N	E	-	-	Y	yes	35.115.125	40.45.115	-	W	39 41 77 99.100
207	C	-	N	E	On back	-	M	No	50.120.50	-	-	-	4 14 61 77 109

No	STONE	BEADS	REMARKS
1	7	-	Fragts of top of wooden headrest at head of W. i.e. male body
2	-	-	Pot at back of male. Alabaster under L. Hand of female.
39	-	-	Bronze mirror PL XXIII, No 1, Bone Pin PL XXIII, No 2
44	9	-	Flint flakes. Spine of shal fish
61A	8	68g	Flint flake. NE corner. Alabaster NW. Corner. Pot mid. E side.
61B	-	(Upper burial)	
63	-	(Lower burial)	
68	-	-	Headrest PL VIII, No 4. E. Chamber robbed.
84	-	-	Animal Bones.
86	-	-	Carved headrest PL IX, Nos 7 & 8. Flint Flake. [see sect. 87]
87	-	-	Side of Coffin with list of offerings, PL LXVI. Names ITY & THAU. Palimpsest PL LXVI, 1.
89	-	-	Wooden headrest, PL VIII, No 4. Copper mirror PL XXIII No 3.
99	-	-	Children's tomb, see section 64
100	-	-	Headrest PL VIII, No 7. Cattle bones.
101	-	-	Headrest PL VIII, No 8.
102	-	-	Flint knife. Sandstone Palette.
121	-	63n.68v	Headrest PL VIII, No 5. Eye from cartonnage.
123	-	32w 70m	Shell comb. Serrated flint.
125	-	-	-
126	-	-	-
145	-	-	Sticks and sandals. Coffin of MERERY. PL LXV, No. 3, sect. 87
146	-	-	Concealed-mitre joints on both coffins.
147	-	-	-
148	-	-	Pottery headrest PL VIII, No 2
149	-	-	-
150	-	-	-
151	-	-	Inscribed headrest PL VIII, No 6 Name IHYNES. Painted wood figures
155	-	85jp	Bronze mirror. PL XXIII, No 4
156	-	-	-
157	-	-	-
158	-	-	-
173	-	-	Solid wood headrest, PL VIII no. 1
174	-	-	Headrest, PL VIII, No 3.
176	-	-	Blue spangle beads
177	-	-	Bronze mirror PL XXIII, No 5 (under head)
179	-	-	Papyrus matting.
180	-	-	-
181	-	-	Fragment of mirror above head. Mirror PL XXIII, No 7
183	-	-	Gold amulets and beads. PL IX, 6. Button Seal
185	-	-	Body extended on ash. One board; doubtful if belongs to a coffin
186	-	-	2 bodies extended, one semi-contracted.
188	-	68a	-
189	-	5K.15g.17n.38b.42g.68jv.73bd.74l.92r.85j	Cylinder head PL XX, No 1 & Part of Group, PL IX, No 9. Flint
192	-	17m. 38dg.58t.68go.73r.80e.85uy	Sherd with rude pentagram on it. PL XII, No 40
193	-	-	Gold Scarab & beads. PL XLIX Nos 24a & 58t
194	-	-	-
195	-	-	-
196	-	68o 73r	Body lying on ashes.
197	-	-	2 papyrus amulet cases. M.K. Burial intruded.
198	-	38K70g.73bh.wxyz.85hjv.92d	Fragts of headrest & mirror. Piece of Galena
201	3,4,5,6	-	Alabaster & stone pots PL IX Nos 2 & 3.
202	-	-	-
203	-	-	-
204	-	-	Remains of six coffins, not inscribed but thickly veneered.
205	-	-	Bronze mirror PL XXIII, No 6.
206	-	80u	-
207	-	41a 79q.85t	Pots, No 61 (2 of them) beside skull

NUMBER	CEMETERY	SEX	CLOTHING	COFFIN	SHAFT	CHAMBER	CHAMBER	CHAMBER ON	POTTERY	
									(PLS. XXXIV - XLI)	
256	B	M	-	-	40.60.140	40.40.80	-	S	7L ₂	38o
257	S	-	-	-	25.60.110	-	-	S	2a ₂ 5y	10m
260	B	-	Traces	-	40.85.160	35.25.80	60.75.100	NS		38n ₂ t
262	B	-	Traces	-	50.90.130	50.90.100	-	S		38bc
264	B	FC	Sticks	-	40.80.160	60.100.80	-	S	No pottery, date uncertain	
265	B	F	-	-	45.95.230	60.55.140	-	S		41m 58t 59u ₂
268	B	-	-	-	40.90.220	50.40.80	-	S	2K	7j ₂
269	B	-	-	-	35.60.85	35.35.95	-	S		56d 58ct
271	B	FFM	Traces	-	35.80.190	45.25.70	45.80.110	ES		7j ₂
275	B	-	-	-	40.80.260	45.110.110	-	S		12f
276	B	-	-	-	40.80.165	35.90.70	-	S		10p
278	B	-	-	-	40.90.160	40.45.50	40.40.90	SN		67s
280	B	M	Traces	-	36.85.150	60.54.110	55.55.120	NS		-
281	N	-	-	-	25.50.60	-	-	-		12f 49s 28 (O.K. registers)
282	B	-	Traces	-	40.100.150	40.75.80	50.75.90	NS		7L ₂ n ₃ 10m 49u
283	B	-	-	-	40.58.180	40.36.80	-	S	2f (with charcoal)	38q
284	B	-	-	-	50.83.200	40.100.80	45.85.95	NS		7j ₂ 38o
286	B	M	Traces	-	35.65.180	55.35.90	-	S		38g 57j
287	B	-	-	-	40.90.150	30.40.40	60.65.90	NS		38g 57j
289	B	-	-	-	32.90.160	35.28.95	-	S	5y	7j ₂ 57j
290	B	M	-	-	40.90.110	40.125.90	-	WE	2f ₂	58y ₂ 67p
292	B	-	-	-	30.80.110	40.42.85	-	S	2f ₄ 5Lxy	49xy
293	B	-	-	-	32.80.110	40.32.90	-	S	5w ₂	38s 57j 58c ₃
295	B	-	Fragils	-	40.90.130	-	-	-		-
296	S	-	-	-	40.100.155	45.110.100	-	S		7n ₂ 10d 53fp 67s 88y 90v
297	B	-	-	-	45.85.180	70.90.96	50.85.100	NS		99fis
302	B	-	-	-	32.65.165	58.30.95	-	S		33t 38s ₂
303	B	F	Painted	-	40.85.240	40.36.150	-	S	2f ₃	7hil ₂ 57j 58c ₃ rr ₃
306	B	-	-	-	36.60.165	30.36.80	-	S		-
308	B	4M	-	-	40.100.130	45.40.100	60.100.88	SN		7n ₂ n ₃ s 67s
309	S	-	-	-	40.80.160	40.70.85	45.75.80	NS	6k	7Kb ₂ 53i 67s 70m ₂ 90x
310	B	-	-	-	45.60.180	45.45.80	-	S		57j 67s
311	S	M	-	-	40.100.160	60.100.85	-	E	5y	7j ₃ 10m 42i 58c ₃ h ₃ 59u ₂ 67s
312	S	M	-	-	40.90.140	45.60.75	62.100.110	NS	2a ₃ 3L5z	7Kn ₂ n ₃ 10dm 53p 57j 67s 70g ₃ h ₂ 90v
319	B	-	-	-	43.100.170	40.43.70	-	S	5y	49g 53a 58a ₂ r ₃ 57j 59c ₂
320	B	-	Traces	-	25.60.170	90.70.70	-	S		41k 57j 67s
322	N	-	-	-	25.45.80	-	-	-		58r 67s
323	B	-	-	-	36.100.100	-	-	-		67e 90s
324	S	-	-	-	40.85.160	45.80.95	65.50.90	NS	2a ₃ f ₄ 5w ₂ y 7n	10w 38f 48q 49n 56h 57j 58h ₂ 67op 68l
326	B	F	-	-	35.60.240	70.50.110	-	S	2ff ₃ 5x	7j ₂ 12s 40r 98qw
327	B	-	Traces	-	30.60.105	50.30.90	-	S	2f	9d 98c
328	B	F	-	-	35.65.220	50.35.100	-	S	2f ₄	41k 67s
329	S	CMF	Traces	-	40.85.160	40.40.80	40.32.80	NN	s-65.90.90	38t 58z 67s 90s
330	S	MFF	-	-	43.100.160	45.90.90	45.145.105	SN		9p 33s 38s ₂ 67s 90s
336	B	F	-	-	35.82.250	35.75.85	35.35.80	NN	5w ₂ xy 6k	41k 59b 67ns 68a
337	S	-	-	-	40.80.155	35.45.80	-	S		33u 67s
338	B	M	-	-	36.94.200	40.36.105	-	S	2e ₄ 5x	7j ₃ 57j 58ho ₂ 59lb ₂ b ₃
339	B	-	-	-	60.85.90	-	-	S		58c ₃ 67s
340	B	-	-	-	35.75.160	60.35.85	-	S	5x	7mt 2of
341	B	M	-	-	35.85.190	50.70.95	-	S	2f ₄	7j ₂
343	B	MFF	-	-	34.90.190	30.55.80	-	S		67s 90s
345	B	-	-	-	30.70.190	70.80.100	-	N		53f
346	S	MFF	-	-	36.80.150	50.80.85	50.95.95	NS		7j ₂ p 67s 90v
347	B	FC	Painted & insc.	-	25.80.80	-	-	-		-

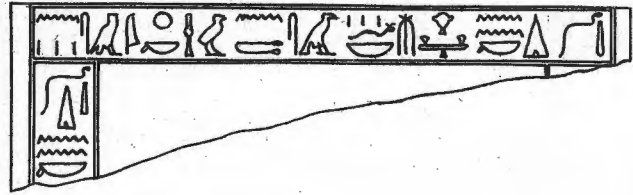
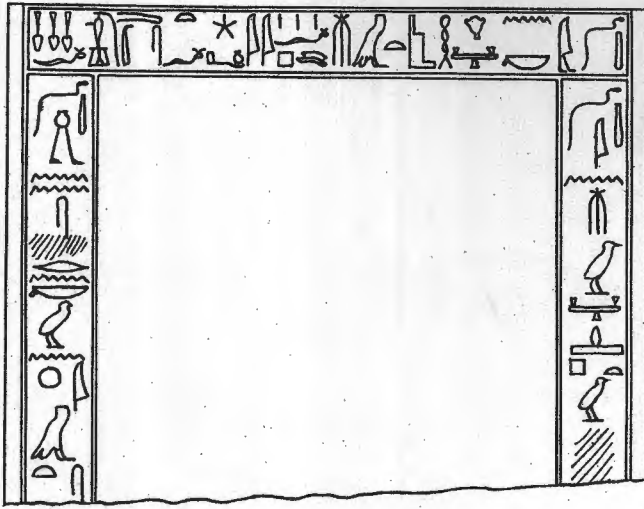
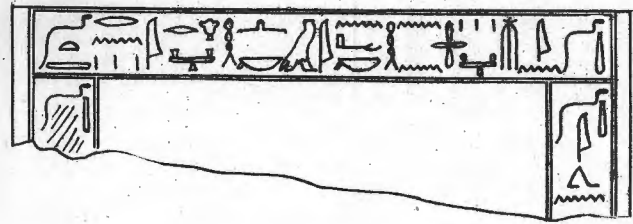
Nº	STONE	BEADS	REMARKS
256	83	79jkm	Gold foil.
257	-	-	Pottery dump. 3 wooden mallets.
260	-	42fj 68r73q 80cf	6 Skulls from S. Chamber, 3 from N.; Braided hair; matting.
262	-	See Frontispiece, PL XVIII & Sect 55.	2 Wooden KA figures. 1 male and 3 female bodies.
264	-	-	See Sect. 72
265	-	11g 44m 63m 68o 73o ₂	Fragments of papyrus.
268	-	-	-
269	-	-	-
271	-	7b 38x 79j 80ef	Fragments of papyrus. Canopic box, S.E. corner, 22x16x10.
275	13-14-15-35	-	3 Scarabs PL XX Nos 30-32; glaze ring PL XI, No 36. Fragils of Gold and lazuli cylindrical amulet. Stone vases, PL XXV 10-14
276	84	-	KA amulet, PL XX No 75.
278	-	-	Fragils of cylindrical amulet (cf. PL XIV No 2)
280	-	61b	Painted head of Canopic jar. Inscr. wooden box. Gold foil.
281	-	58d	Wooden dagger PL XVII. 3 Wood figure & feather. Inscr. wooden box. Wood implement PL XVII, No 4
282	-	-	Flint flakes.
283	-	-	See also N.K. registers for intruded burial.
284	-	63p 65d 64j 68op	Plaster ears. ^{of S. chamber}
286	-	-	Inner S. chamber; 45 high, 45 N, 45 E. Canopic chest S.E.
287	-	-	Animal bones, ox or sim. Head of body N.; at full length.
289	-	-	Scarab PL XX No 93.
290	-	also XVIII intruded burial	2 pots with hieratic inscriptions. PL
292	-	-	-
293	-	-	Ear of plaster mask.
295	-	-	2 Scarabs PL XX, Nos 36, 37. Flint Flakes.
296	-	-	-
297	-	-	Foreign pots PL X No 12.
302	-	-	Wooden KA figure without wig; face badly preserved.
303	-	-	Bronze fragments.
306	-	10e 34m 44e 73e 75r	Gold fish. Two gold springs (?) Inscr. cyl. PL XX Nos 26
308	-	32n	Scarab, PL XX No 27. Group, PL XIV No 3
309	40	-	Gold shell. Fragils of wooden DAD. Gold and quartz
310	-	-	cylindrical amulets on copper wire. PL XIV No 2. Scarab
311	-	32k 36n 41l 58u 73a 79jkm	of SEMNU, PL XX, No 35. Canopic recess in S. ch. 16x18x20
312	-	19d 26m 32t 68k 73p 79jkm 80j 85l	gold shell. ^{on E.}
319	-	-	Copper Adze. Gold shell. Inscr. cyl. Amenemhat III PL XX. 30.
320	-	63q 64j 68o	Limestone eye from coffin. Ramp down from S. ch. ^{45 high} 80E, 20N.
322	-	1bf 5gjs 19r 24l 44f 63d 70x 73gp 92l	PL XXII, No 4
323	-	-	Flint flake. Wooden KA figure, PL XVI No 1.
324	32-48	68fm	Fragils ivory dancing wands shaped like hands. Second ch'on
326	-	75o 79jkm	Foreign pots PL X, Nos 8 & 9. S=65x65x90
327	-	-	Foreign pot PL X, No 11.
328	41	-	Copper fragils.
329	-	-	Chamber on S. of S. chamber, H. 55. E 80. N 40.
330	-	-	-
336	37	32p 44n 68go 70fr 73ee ₂ 92gh	Copper tweezers. Gold shell. Electrum inlaid cylinder
337	-	79g jkm	amulet PL XIV No 4. 4 Scarabs PL XX Nos 60-63; Two ^{1 chamber}
338	-	-	canopic recesses on E of lower S. chamber. One on S of upper S
339	-	63k 68u 74j 85t	Pottery offering table.
340	-	-	-
341	-	63p 64j 68p	8 rough scarabs & amulet PL XX Nos 83-85
343	-	68q	Flint flake; wooden eye from coffin.
345	79	-	Fragils gold and felsp. cylinder amulet (cf. No 308)
346	-	-	Small gold shell. Part of kohl stick.
347	-	-	Child's body in adult's coffin. PL LXIX

No	CEMETERY	SEX	CLOTHING	POTTERY				REMARKS								
				COFFIN	SHAFT	CHAMBER	CHAMBER									
				L.B.D.T.	N.E.D.	H.N.E.	H.N.E.					No	STONE	BEADS		
								(PLS. XXXIV - XLI)						(PLS. L - LIII)		
348	B	MF	-										348		64g68o	Protomaic Coffin above.
349	S	-	-										349		68a	Copper pin. XVIII th intruded burial. 68a (basalt) probably 1 st Dyn reused.
352	B	CC	Fragls										352			Gold banded cylinder amulet.
353	B	-	-										353			Trench 30 wide 42 deep thro' S. Chamber. 18m from W wall.
354	B	C	-										354	18-27-28	79jkm	Canopic recess 22x22x25 deep on E of trench. Glaze cow and frog PL XIV, Nos 6&7. Kohl stick. Eye of cartonnage. Scarab PL XX, No 39. Cylinder Amulet spirally wound with gold wire, see section 57.
356	B	2M2F	-										356			
357	B	M	-										357			
358	B	-	-										358		63o64g68q	2 painted limestone eyes. 4 mud sealings for 67s pots.
359	B	F	-										359		68r 75t	Fragls. cylinder amulet, cf PL XIV, No 2.
360	B	FM	-										360		68r 8ab	Flint flake.
361	S	-	-										361	81		N.K. intruded burial (see NK registers).
362	B	-	-										362			
364	B	-	-										364			
365	S	M	-										365			
366	S	M	-										366		68o79m	Coffin trench in N chamber, 55x27x25 deep.
369	E	-	-										369			
370	E	-	-										370			
371	E	M	-										371			
372	B	-	-										372		68o 79jkm	Doorway was bricked up Rock well dressed at door.
373	B	FC	-										373	Alabaster lid of Kohl pot	42u	
374	S	-	-										374	44		Scarab PL XX No 7. Photo, PL X No 6.
375	-	-	-										375			(2) Loculi 40N-80N-35E on either side of S. chamber
376	E	-	-										376			
377	B	M	Fragls										377			
378	B	M	-										378		63m 68o-64g	All pots, except 58hg covered.
379	B	MM	-										379	marble (game)	58n 68o 79jkm	Wooden canopic jars.
380	B	-	-										380		68t 68o	Owl egg.
381	B	MM	-										381			Fragls. gold-plated fish cf PL XIV, No 3. Small sticks of wood.
382	S	-	-										382			
383	B	-	-										383			
384	B	-	-										384			
385	B	MMF	was inscr.										385	Alabaster Kohl pot	68o79k	Fragls. 4 wooden canopic jars
386	B	-	not inscr.										386			Slate knife (?)
387	FM	-	-										387			Worked limestone figure (broken)
388	E	M	-										388			
389	S	M	-										389			
390	E	-	Fragls										390		79gjk	
391	S	MC	Child's										391		32e	Large quantity sherds, one with name IMNY. Intruded Roman burial in N side of shaft. Canopic recess E of ch 25E, 30N, 40H.
394	E	-	-										394		79jkm	Nile oyster shell.
395	S	MF	-										395		68er	Limestone eye. Gold foil. 1
396	S	-	-										396	Blue marble Kohl pot	79jkm 80ef	Heads N. Man's body W. Woman's body E.
397	B	-	-										397		79fgjk	
398	B	3M	no										398			
399	B	2F3M	-										399			
501	-	-	-										501	Cover for Kohl pot	80ef	
515	WI	-	-										515		5u9l 41t42t44g50c68p73lt79jkm	Two limestone eyes.
519	WI	-	-										519			Scarab PL XX No 94.
520	WI	-	-										520		32c	Scarab PL XX, No 89.
521	WI	-	-										521		50i68u7oz73ja79k	Shell. Gold foil fish.
522	WI	-	-										522		73lm79jkm80g	Bone pin
524	WI	F	-										524		5muw 5ofp 58q7ot73jap74m79jkm	Beads over forehead & under chin } 80g 85evl92ls 79jkm 80j
525	WI	-	-										525			Wood frog. Scarab PL XX No 72.
526	WI	-	-										526		44j	Pot marks PL XII, Nos. 38, 39. Flint knife.
527	WI	-	-										527		38u47j 68p 70a73mgy79k	Scarab PL XX, No 71.
528	WI	-	-										528			Fragls. bronze spoon, Double hawk-headed bread
529	WI	-	-										529		5o 41x 42n 44ck 5of 58t68o73k 79j	Cyl of Senusert II, PL XX, No 14.

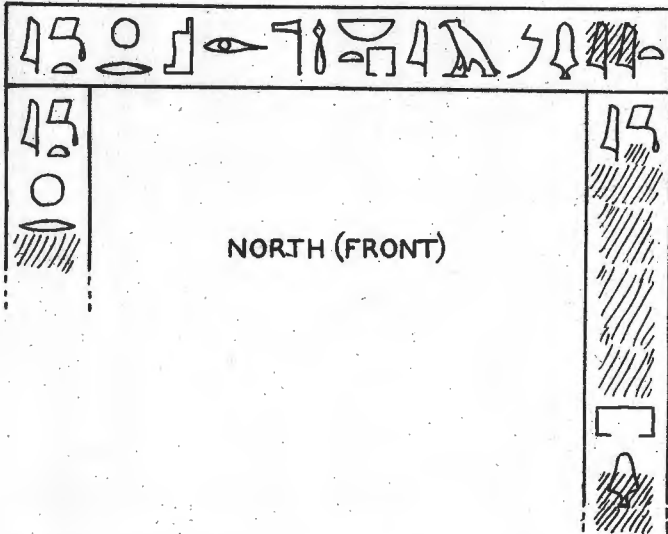
No	CEMETERY	SEX	CLOTHING	COFFIN	SHAFT	CHAMBER	CHAMBER	CHAMBER	POTTERY		No	STONE	BEADS	REMARKS
									(PLS XXXIV - XLI)	(PLS L - LIII)				
530	S	-	-	HOUSE	RUIN	SEE	SECT. 73.				530	-	PL XXIII, 13, Minor handle.	See Pl XI for group; Pl X Nos 4, 5 & 13 for head and scarabs.
532	WI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	-	-	Fragts cylinder amulet, cf. PL XIV, 2. Copper mirror, Pl. XXIII, 15
533	WI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	533	77	79jkm	-
534	WI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	534	-	32t 79jkm	Gold shell.
539	WZ	-	-	-	-	-	2z	-	-	-	539	-	-	Copper knife. Flint flake. Papyrus fragts. Ivory Duck spoon
540	WI	M-M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	540	-	-	-
541	-	-	-	-	-	-	2f4	41i	67s	90l2s	541	-	-	-
543	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	38o 49gmr	67s	70j3	543	-	-	-
544	S	-	-	-	-	-	7j2	33m36h2 43m	67sy	-	544	-	-	-
545	-	-	-	-	-	-	10m	49t	-	9olt	545	-	-	-
546	-	M	-	-	-	-	5y	-	56h	70j2	546	-	-	Copper ring.
547	WZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	547	-	5w22d 41r44s x 68u	-
549	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549	-	-	Ivory shell. Flint flake. Scarab PL XX No 90.
552	-	-	-	-	-	-	2a3	40d	59b2	-	552	-	-	-
555	S	-	-	-	-	-	6k	48f	59b3	67s	555	-	-	-
583	NI	-	-	-	-	-	-	41c	-	-	583	-	73msp2p3	-
600	E	-	45	45.90.165	45.50.135	45.45.90	NS	41m	-	67s	600	-	79jkm 80fg 92l	Nile oyster shell.
602	S	-	Inscr. fragts	35.60.140	- 85.85	-	-	-	-	-	602	45	63n68o	Inscr. cylinder Senusert III; PL XX, No 17; Clay sealings
603	S	MM	-	28.80.155	40.28.80	30.28.70	NS	2a3 7j2 10k	53p57j58t 59b2	-	603	-	85v92s	Unbaked mud dish
604	S	-	Traces	20.65.45	-	-	-	2a3 7j2 8m	-	67s	604	-	-	Black rubbing stone; copper razor, small scarab.
605	E	MMF	Fragts	35.105.190	45.50.85	-	N	2f2	-	67s	605	-	64g 68l	Fragts of Coffin in hieroglyph & hieratic.
606	E	M	Fragts (inse)	32.95.185	40.80.120	-	S	-	-	-	606	-	-	Statuette, PL XIX, No 1. Offering table, PL XIX, No 2
608	-	-	-	50.100.270	50.42.105	-	S	-	53r	67y	608	-	52g 61b 68tx	2 limestone eyes. Gold foil. Tomb entirely lined with limestone slabs. Canopic recess W. of chamber
609	C	-	-	60.90.180	45.55.90	-	W	-	-	-	609	-	-	Alabaster headrest PL VIII, No 10. Probably XII dynasty (sect 32)
610	E	-	-	48.110.240	50.40.120	-	S	7j2	-	67s	610	-	65d	See also NK registers for intruded burial.
611	B	-	-	40.100.240	65.40.105	50.85.100	NS	2a3 4g 5h	37l2	56af 58h 50	611	-	-	Canopic recess on E of S1 chamber 20E. 25N. 35H.
612	S	MM	-	34.72.210	40.50.80	-	N	7j2	36l	57j 67s	612	-	-	Canopic recess on E of S1 chamber 20E. 25N. 35H.
613	S	-	-	50.80.180	45.50.80	40.40.75	SN	7l2 10m	-	50d 53nr	613	-	-	Small scarab.
614	E	-	-	40.90.240	50.95.105	-	S	2a2a3	41m	58h2 59b2 67s	614	-	-	Square plaque, PL XX, No 86.
615	S	MM	-	32.80.175	40.28.80	60.50.90	SS	7i	33t 38o	57j 67s	615	-	63q 64j 68qr	2 limestone eyes.
616	S	C	Child's	45.95.165	40.85.110	50.80.95	NS	7j2	38r 41lx	58c4b2 67s 88b3	616	-	-	N chamber 40H. 32N. 80E. S. chambers one behind the other.
618	S	-	-	35.70.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	618	-	-	Nile oyster shell. 2 flint flakes. Quantity of 67e sherds in filling.
620	S	SM3F	-	40.90.140	50.86.86	45.80.85	NS	7j2	36l2 38o7	57j 67s	620	-	-	Very small loculus on W of N. Chamber containing child's bones & brick grave with pointed-arched roof.
621	S	-	-	36.95.160	50.95.120	48.100.100	NS	7j2 10p	41c	67s 90r	621	-	-	Brick grave with pointed-arched roof.
622	S	-	-	40.80.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	622	-	68n 70n 79j	Offering table. Inscr cyls of Amenemhat III; PL XX, Nos 21 & 32.
623	S	M	-	25.75.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	623	-	-	NK. intruded burial
624	WI	-	-	POT	TERY	DEPOSIT	-	5y 7j2	-	-	624	-	28s 38l 42gr 50c 58r 70g 73p3 79jk	Wheat and beans in pots.
625	S	-	-	35.85.165	35.85.80	60.95.110	NS	7m2	-	-	625	-	29.64	2 flint flakes. Fragt. of worked quartzite
626	S	-	-	40.85.160	55.120.120	-	S	5y 7m2 10m	49l	-	626	-	34.74.75	Kohl stick. Small glaze dish with bent edges
627	S	-	-	32.78.100	-	-	-	5w2 7l2	-	-	627	-	-	Haematite kohl stick.
628	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	628	-	43.55	Metal hook. Brick arch, spring at 35" from bottom apex at 50"
640	S	-	-	35.80.50	-	-	-	7j2	41k	59b2 67s	640	-	-	Inscribed cyl of Senusert III; PL XX, No 19.
641	S	-	Brick 75x35x25	40.80.30	-	-	-	2e2 7j2	38n3	67s	641	-	-	Cylinder of Amenemhat III; PL XX, No 32
642	S	M	" 75x40x25	40.80.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	642	-	-	-
644	S	-	-	46.80.160	50.85.85	50.80.80	NS	7j2 2	-	90p	644	-	2 blue marble kohl-pots	Cylinder of Amenemhat III; PL XX, No 29.
645	S	-	-	38.100.160	35.46.50	40.110.130	NS	7j2 2 3	-	90e 2 oh	645	-	-	2 flint flakes. Fragt of Tell-el-Yahudiyeh black pottery
646	D	M	-	30.85.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	646	-	-	NK. intruded burial.
660	D	F	Traces	30.85.50	-	-	-	-	38i	-	660	-	-	Scarab PL XX, No 87; head N. face E. full length.
661	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	661	82	55.12q. 44r 58z 68o 73n 80cmp	Head to N. face to E at full length. No clothing traceable.
803	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	803	-	5ck. 7k. 13jp 38ap. 41kl. 42y. 44ghz. 58ls	3 Scarabs PL XXI Nos 108-110.
804	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	804	-	68l. 70vy. 73fh3 m3o2t. 76dj. 80ef. 85cj	7 Scarabs PL XXI, Nos 100-106. Copper razor

No	CEMETERY	SEX	SHAFT	CHAMBER	CHAMBER	CHAMBER ON	POTTERY (Pls. XLII - XLV)				No	STONE (Pl. XLVII)	BEADS (Pl. LIV)				REMARKS
							460	44t	80j	95j			86	88	99	109	
57	F	-	SEE	M.K	registers	-	3b 24y 25ek	460	Late XVIII	67	-	-	-	-	4 wooden 'ushabtiu'. Burial intruded in XII dyn shaft		
20	S	-	SEE	M.K.	registers	-	13u	Frags imitation lazuli bowls.	XVIII	220	-	-	-	-	Intruded in N. Chamber.		
41	B	-	40-45-80	-	-	-	3h 5p 23x 24o	44t	XVIII	241	-	-	-	-	Sherd with owner's mark PL XII, No 31		
45	B	-	40-80-160	45-80-65	35-25-80	SW	2u	36n	XVIII	245	Frags of Alabaster Kohl pot	-	-	-	Re-used XII shaft		
"	"	"	"	"	40-25-80	E	2of	32d 36y 38c	XVIII	249	-	-	-	-	Scaraboid PL XXI No 162		
49	B	-	25-95-175	35-45-95	45-75-120	SN	9s	80j	Early XVIII	258	-	-	-	-			
58	B	-	40-75-125	45-40-85	-	S	25f	65g	Early XVIII	270	86	26g 39t 42b 47b 58f	73o 79g 85s	Foreign (?) pot in form of fish (?) PL X No 10. Frags of ivory box. Piece of rope. Dom fruit. Frags of coffin lid.			
70	B	MF	30-85-160	45-75-90	-	S	24j	31 bfn	Early XVIII	"	-	-	-	-	Scarab Amenhetep I, PL XXI No 125. Intruded in XII shaft		
72	B	5M8F	32-85-170	55-80-95	45-85-120	SN	5r 2of 23h 24r 25k	44d	Amen I	273	-	-	54l 79o 80d	Frags of inscribed coffin and maffing.			
74	B	-	27-80-140	50-80-80	-	S	9d 2of	32g	Early XVIII	274	98B	-	-	-	Intruded.		
82	B	-	SEE	M.K.	registers	-	22o 23g 24lr 31m	78cd 83m 96p	Early XVIII	282	-	-	-	-			
90	B	CM	SEE	M.K.	registers	-	5y 9b 23j 24d 25f	91m	Early XVIII	290	-	-	-	-			
91	B	M	34-80-180	60-105-80	50-60-100	NS	25l	-	XVIII	291	21-30-49-51-67-86	(Doubtful if same period) probably re-used	-	Ape plaque & scarab PL XXI No 123, PL XX No 88. Ivory needles			
98	B	3M2F	50-80-165	55-92-105	-	S	3c 20p 23j 24y 33m 36m 38c	-	Early XVIII	298	-	-	3j 74o	Frags of glaze figure. Fragments of original XII burial			
13	S	-	52-115-150	-	-	-	9a 25k	-	XVIII	313	-	-	-	-			
16	B	-	40-100-160	-	-	-	9x 36w	-	Early XVIII	316	88	-	-	-	Face in limestone, PL XXII, No 3. Date uncertain.		
42	B	2M2F	35-80-210	85-45-105	40-45-100	NS	3euz 23f 24c	Many mud pots. Frags stone canopic jar	Early XVIII	342	-	-	-	-			
49	-	-	SEE	M.K.	registers	-	9d 24f 25k	-	XVIII	349	-	-	-	-	Intruded.		
55	S	F	36-85-220	-	-	-	5r 23x	53f 83b 93t	XIX	355	-	-	-	-	Brick coffin 80N. 22E. 25H.		
60	B	-	SEE	M.K.	registers	-	3euz 23f 24c	-	XVIII	360	101	-	-	-	Scarabs PL XXI Nos 144, 145		
63	B	7F6M	35-80-220	-	-	-	9d 24f 25k	-	Thoth IV	363	107	Bronze pin.	55j 63o 87f	Scaraboid PL XXI No 143. Inscribed green pottery ring PL XXI No 134			
69	S	-	SEE	M.K.	registers	-	5r 23x	-	Early XVIII	369	-	-	-	-	Intruded.		
87	-	-	SEE	M.K.	registers	-	-	-	XVIII	387	-	-	-	-			
17	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXII	517	109	2 sistrum amulets, Head of Bastet.	-	Scarab PL XXI No 218; Plaque PL XXI, No 219			
54	Nz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ram. I	554	-	-	73s	Scarab of Ramessu I PL XXI, No 135. Scarab PL XXI No 136			
56	Nz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XIX	556	-	42e	73at 92l	Scarab PL XXI No 190. Bronze uzat.			
57	Nz	M	34-80-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	557	-	-	-	3 Scarabs PL XXI, Nos 226-228, glaze seal & uzat.			
64	NH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	564	-	-	-	4 Scarabs PL XXI, Nos 178-181, glaze 'uzat's			
81	NH	-	-	-	-	-	-	95l	XVIII	581	99	15u 19b 1s 22l 28l 39ach 42l 44g 47g 68ld	13 scarabs & scaraboids PL XXI Nos 150-160				
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	"	"	-	-	Double kohl pot, kohl stick.			
82	NH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXII	582	-	-	-	Uzat eye. Bronze figure of AMEN			
84	NH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Early XVIII	584	96	-	-	Date of group uncertain, probably mixed.			
85	NH	-	-	-	-	-	9e	50y 88j	Early XVIII	585	91	-	68a 86u	Bronze rings covered in gold foil.			
86	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	586	-	-	58h 73c 85e	Bone kohl stick, glaze balls, ivory strips, nuts.			
88	NH	-	-	-	-	-	3y 20p	-	Early XVIII	588	Alabaster Kohl pot	-	-	-			
90	NH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Early XVIII	590	95-102	-	-	-			
94	NH	-	-	-	-	-	23k 26b	-	-	594	-	-	-	-			
96	NH	-	-	-	-	-	20fp 24y 36x	78d 87q 81o	XVIII	596	-	-	79dl	-			
98	NH	-	-	-	-	-	23g	54g 52n	-	598	-	-	-	-			
01	C	-	45-75-185	45-100-118	55-85-125	-	36m 39n	95f	Amen II	601	-	-	-	3 scarabs PL XXI, Nos 185-187.			
108	-	-	SEE	M.K.	registers	-	-	92e 92h	(Thoth III)	608	-	-	-	Scarab PL XXI No 127. Intruded burial.			
110	E	-	SEE	M.K.	registers	-	2u	-	-	610	-	-	-	Intruded burial			
21	S	-	SEE	M.K.	registers	-	4t 5w	gde 24r 31h 46j	Late XVIII	621	-	-	-	Intruded burial			
32	Nz	M	30-60-57	-	-	-	-	-	-	632	2 alabaster pots	-	-	Pot, type 31n is, in this burial without decoration.			
37	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXIII	637	-	-	-	Rough scaraboids PL XXI, Nos 224, 225.			
39	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	639	-	-	-	Scarab PL XXI No 220; Figure of Bastet; uzat eyes.			
45	S	-	SEE	M.K.	registers	-	-	-	-	645	98A	-	-	Scarabs PL XXI Nos 200-202			
62	NH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Thoth III	662	-	-	-	Two bone dancing wands - hand-shaped (XII?)			
63	NH	-	-	-	-	-	3t	38a	Early XVIII	663	93	5l 9m 13o 19qvw 42j 44o 73w 79j-m 85q	4 Scarabs & scaraboids PL XXI, Nos 129-132				
64	NH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Early XVIII	664	92	5s 13h 22c 39k 74k 79j-m 85q	2 Scaraboids. PL XXI No 194.				
65	NH	-	65-65-75	-	-	-	20f	-	XVIII	665	-	-	-	2 Scarabs PL XXI, Nos 140, 141.			
66	NH	-	65-80-65	-	-	-	20f	78d 83def	XVIII	666	Least Kohl pot	-	-	3 rough scarabs. Mixed XII & NK. burial.			
67	NH	-	40-80-80	-	-	-	(Model copper axe) 35m 38g	glaze pot & dish PL XLV	Early XVIII	667	87	3a 4lf 44di 47n 73m 79ds 80b 85nt 86wgs	Pottery coffin, 8 scarabs & scaraboids PL XXI Nos 113-120				
68	NH	-	45-105-85	-	-	-	33g	78k	XVIII	668	-	-	-	Part of ivory child's (?) bracelet			
69	NH	-	45-80-55	-	-	-	23e	80n	XVIII	669	-	-	-	-			
70	NH	-	45-80-80	-	-	-	-	91l 91n	XVIII	670	103	9tx 44v 55d 58b 63j 73j 85a 87c 92s	2 scarabs PL XXI Nos 183, 184.				
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	"	"	-	-	Gold amulets & beads, some Roman in filling of grave			
73	NH	-	-	-	-	-	24fl	-	XVIII Early	673	-	-	-	7 Scarabs, (5 shown) PL XXI, Nos 170-174			
74	NH	-	-	-	-	-	24l	54s	XVIII	674	-	-	-	Scarab PL XXI No 176. Green glaze dish			
75	NH	-	-	-	-	-	24q	31m	XVIII	675	-	-	-	Scarab PL XXI No 177.			
77	NH	-	-	-	-	-	5s	36p	XVIII	677	-	-	-	2 scarabs, 2 scaraboids PL XXI, Nos 166-169			
78	NH	MMFF	-	-	-	-	5y 12b	80cf 84m	Early XVIII	678	-	-	19o 39e 44m 58k 74bf 80b 85d 87f 92s	Gold hair ring.			

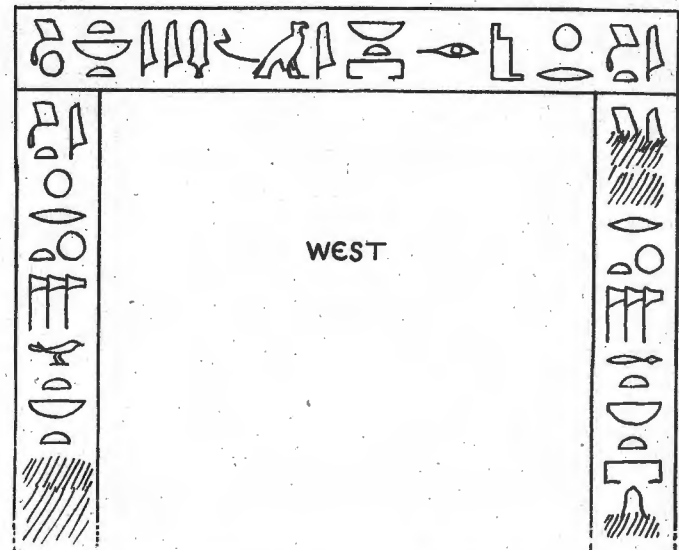
* Only 86 in NK registers.



1. BOX OF SENUSERT-ONKH. 250



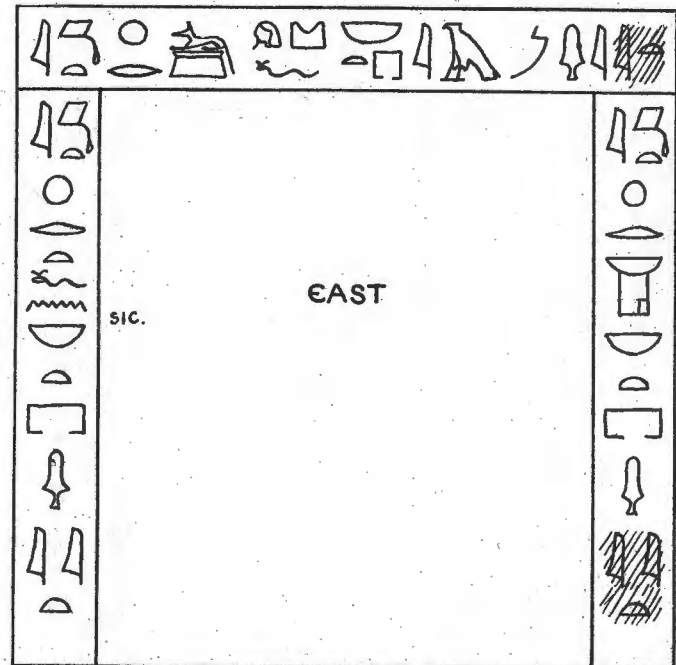
NORTH (FRONT)



WEST



SOUTH

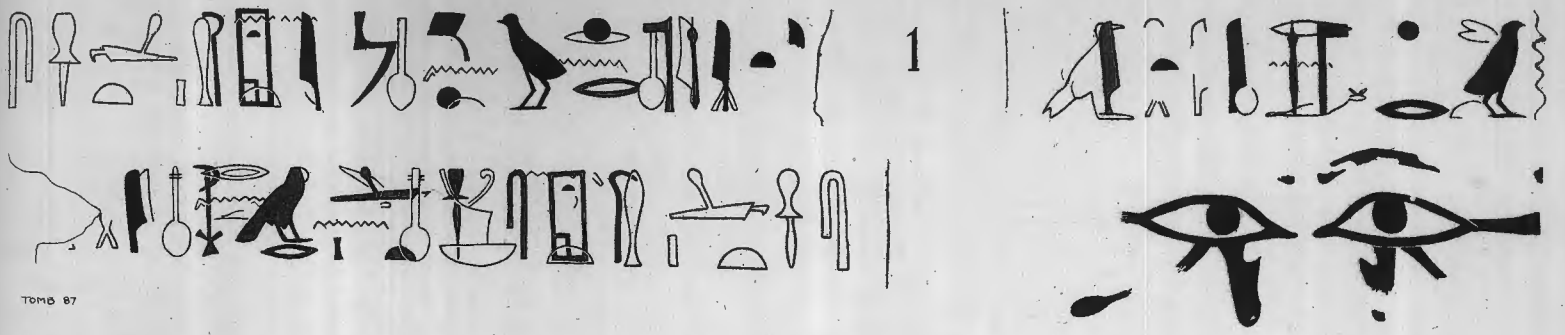


EAST

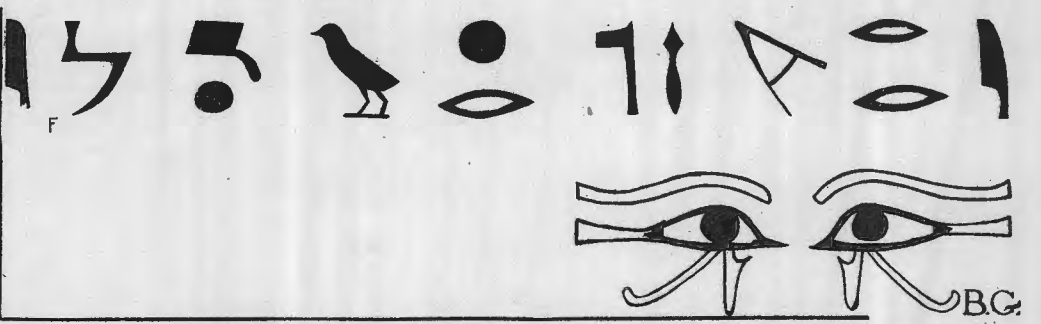
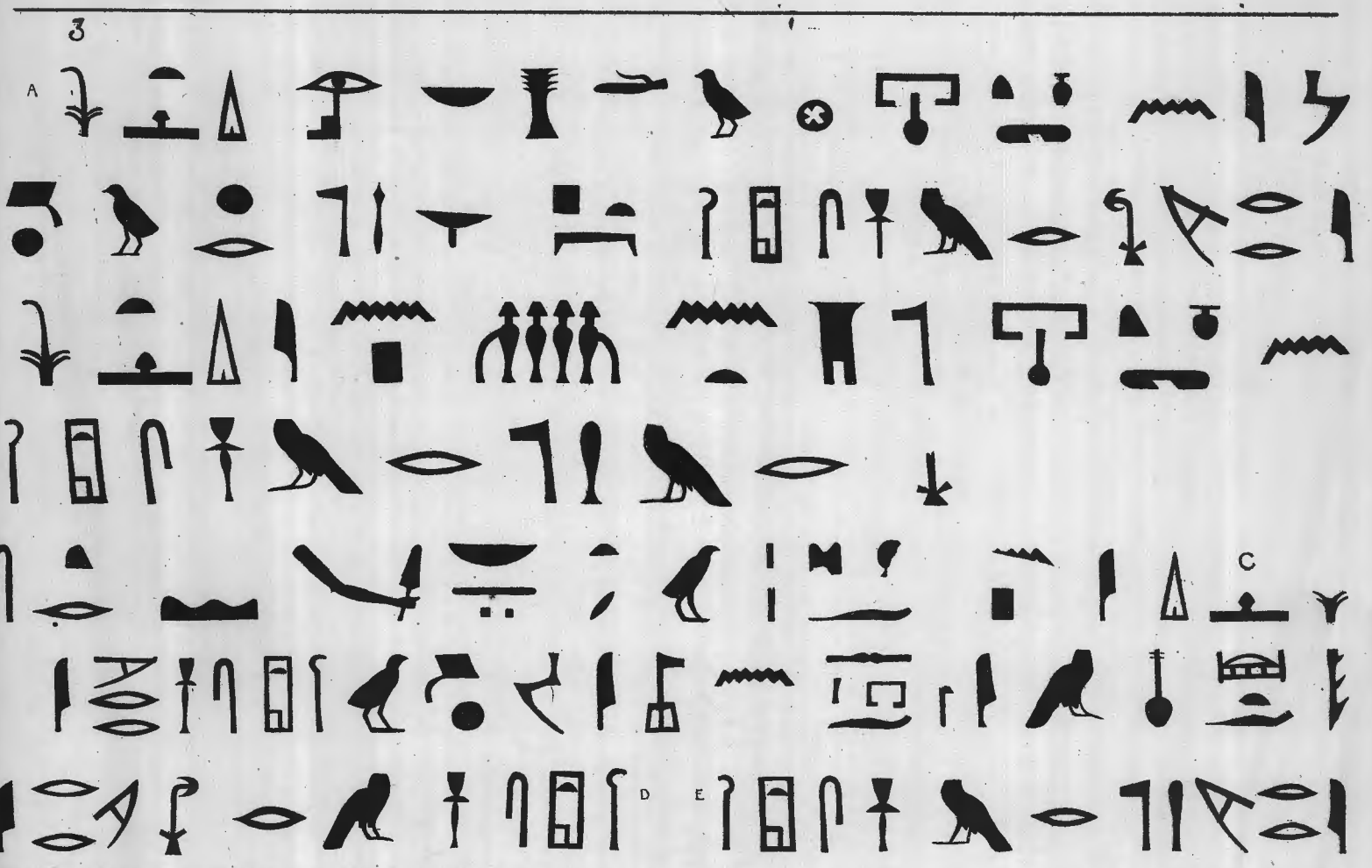
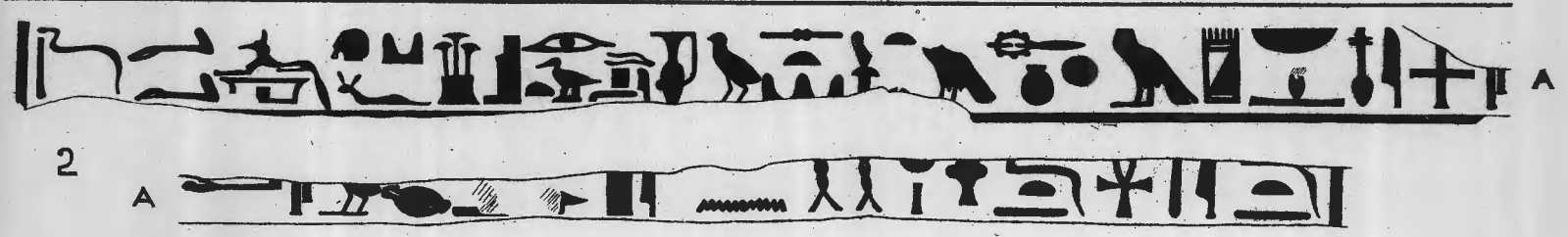
sic.

2. BOX OF YAMYT. 280

B.G.

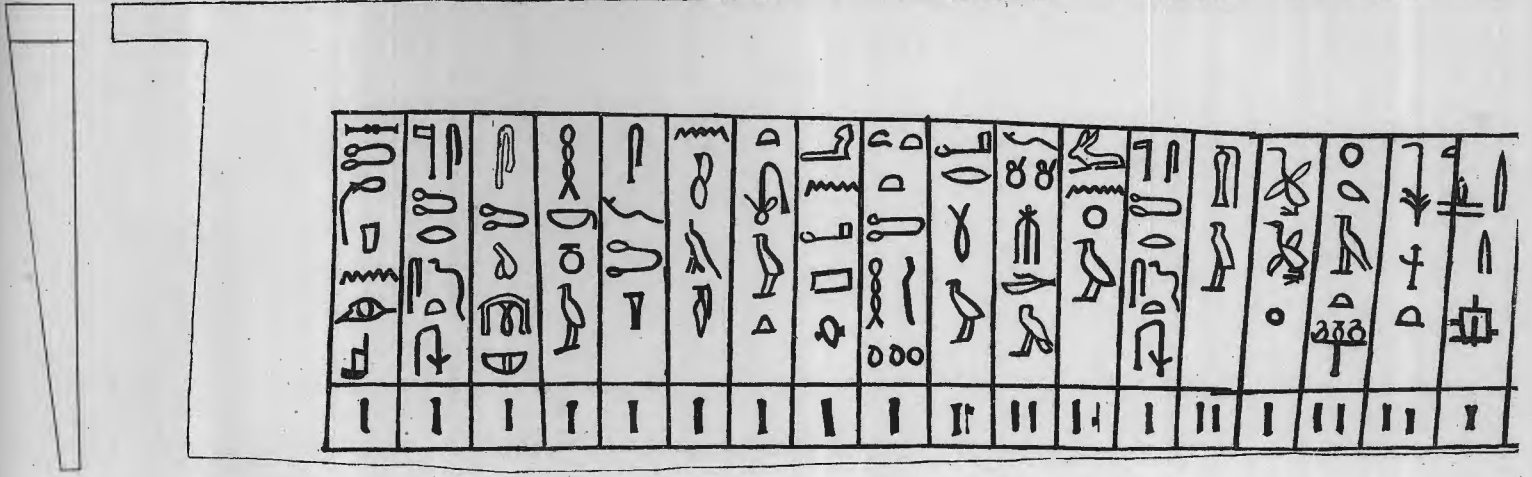


TOMB 87



173

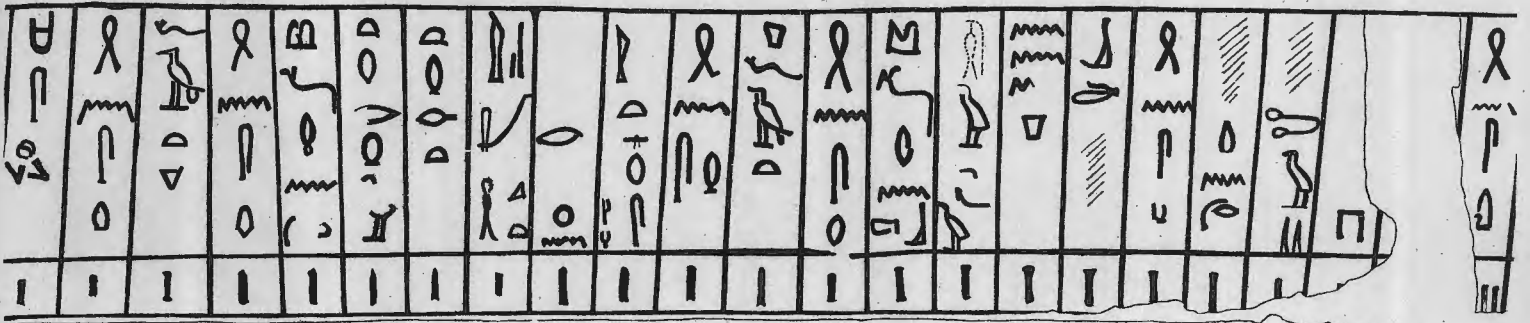
A



A

A

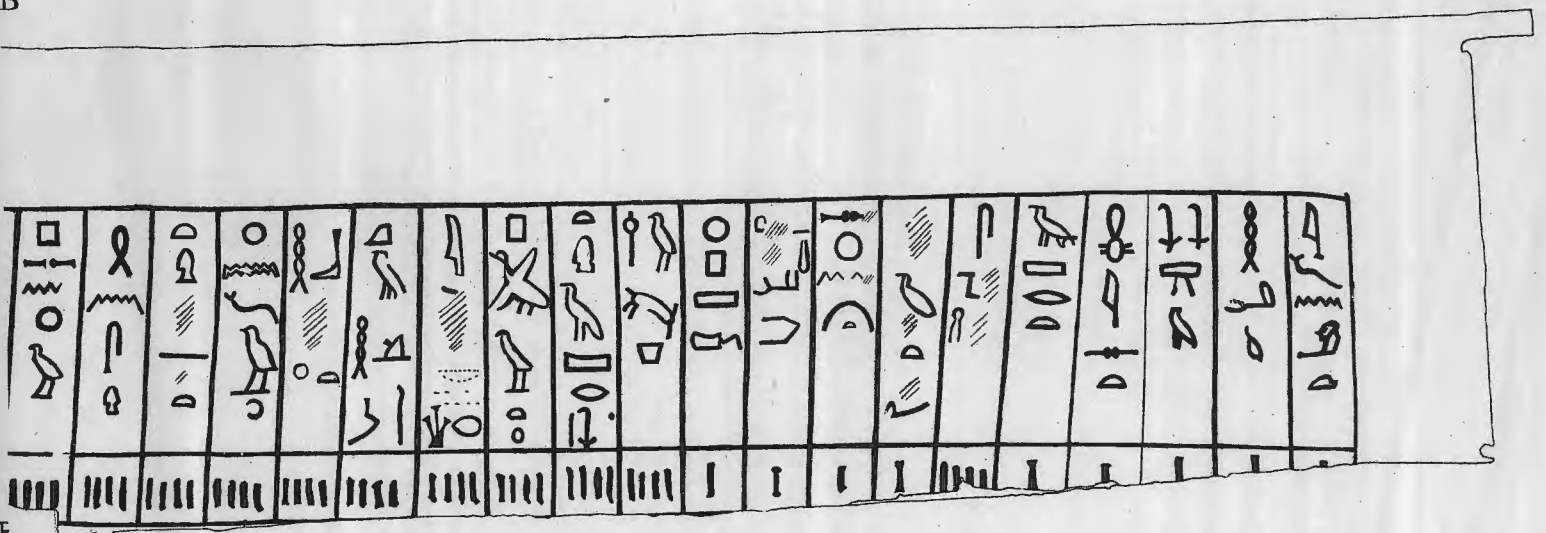
B



A

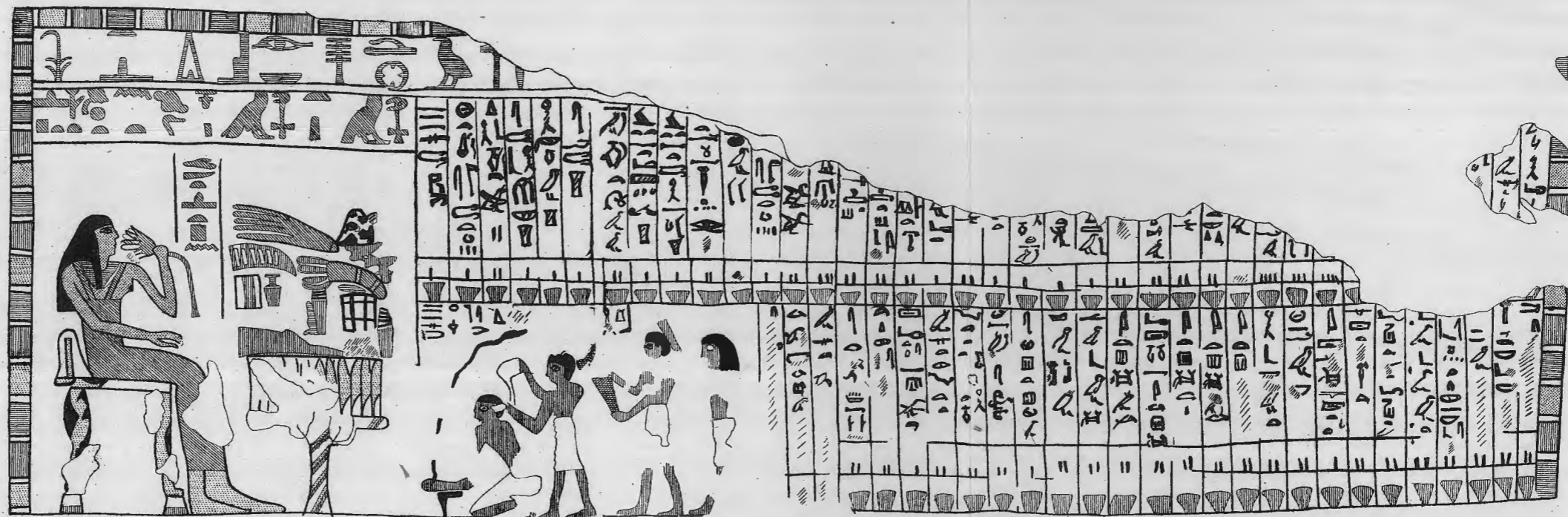
B

B



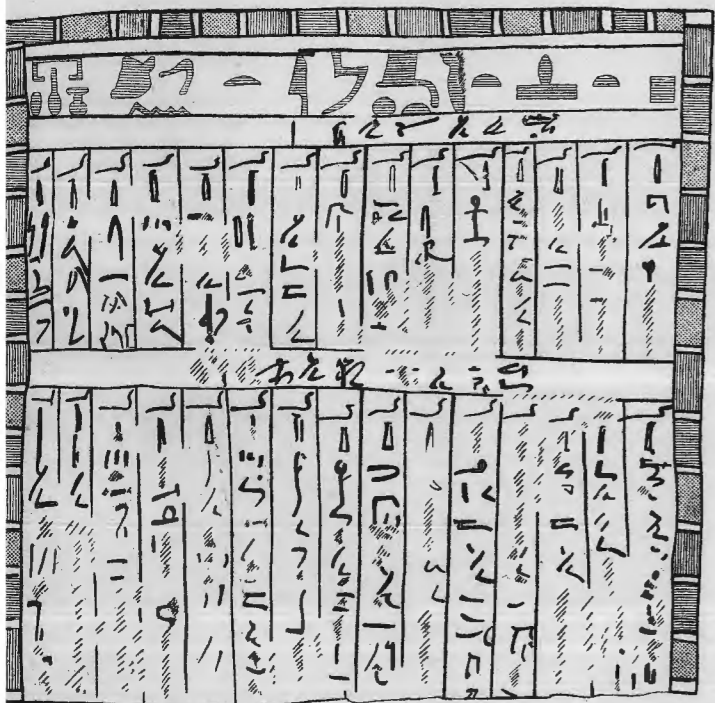
E

B.G.

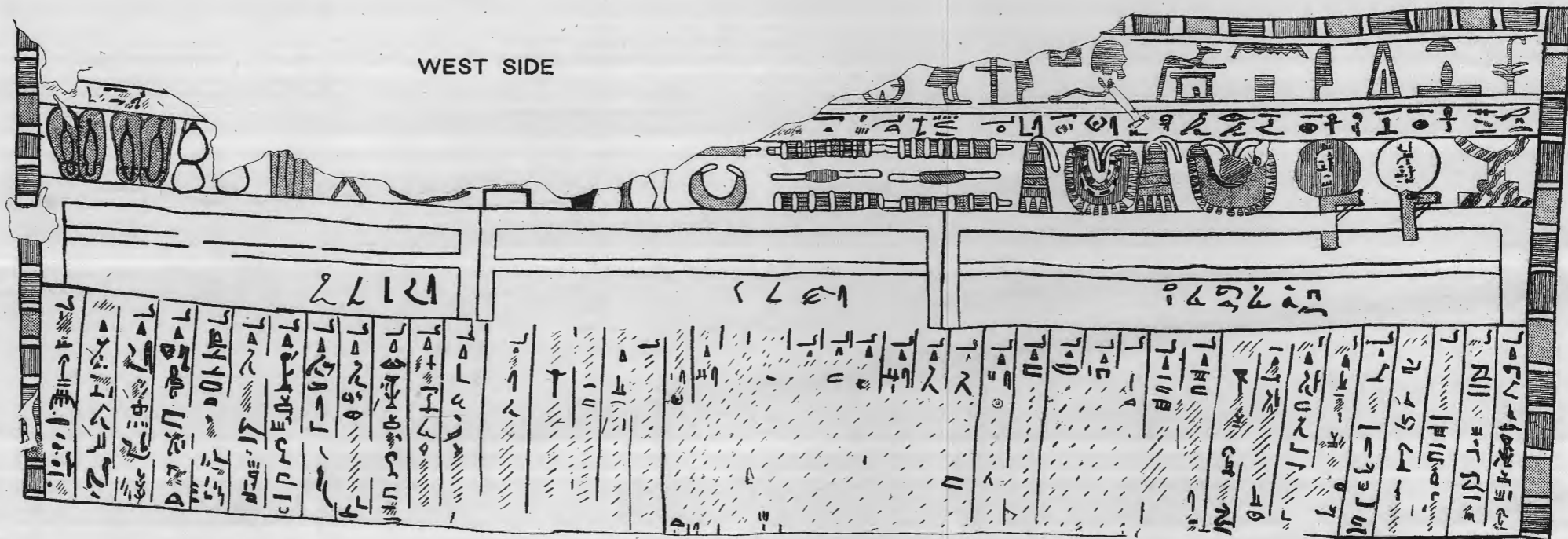


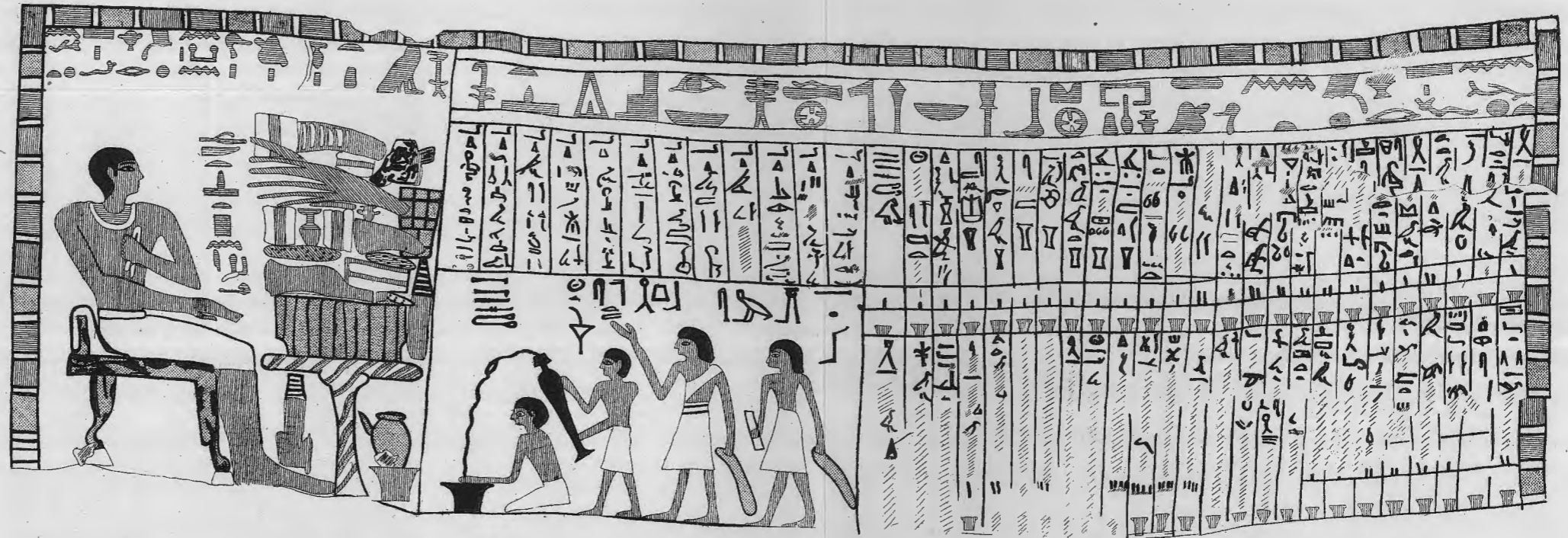
SOUTH END

EAST SIDE



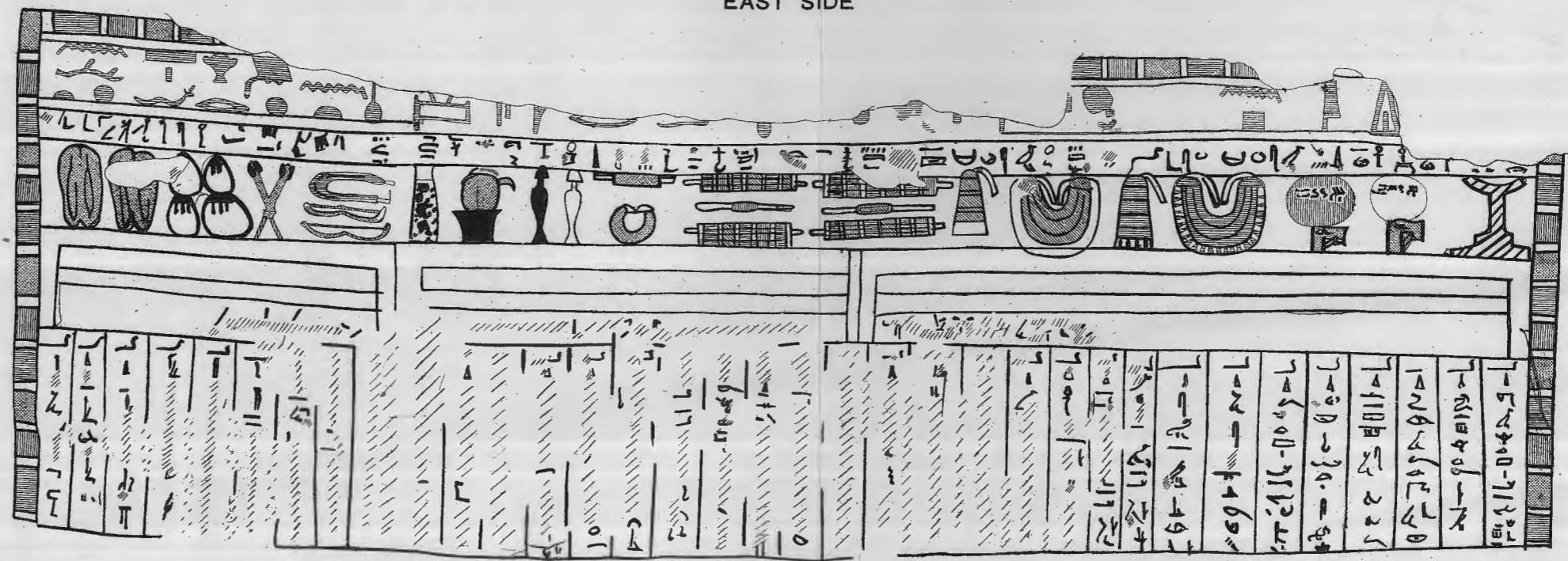
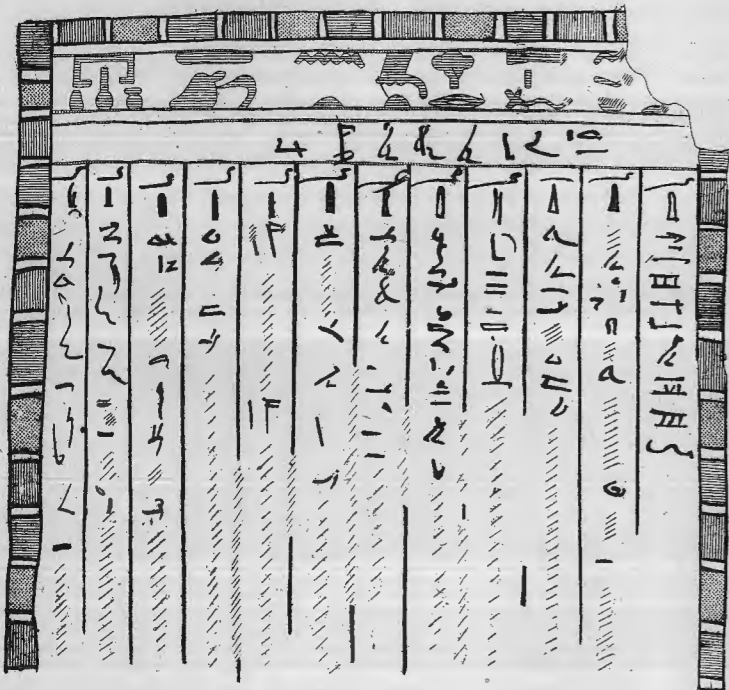
WEST SIDE



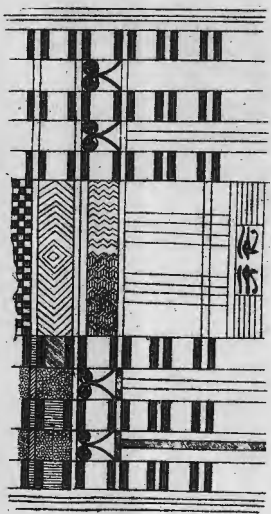


EAST SIDE

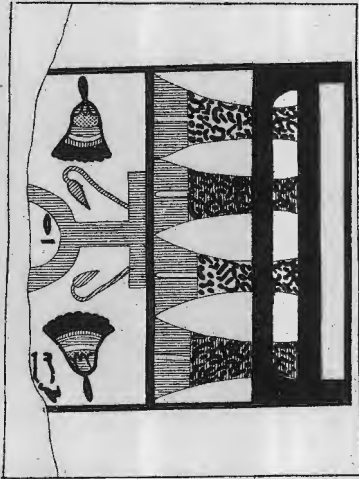
SOUTH END



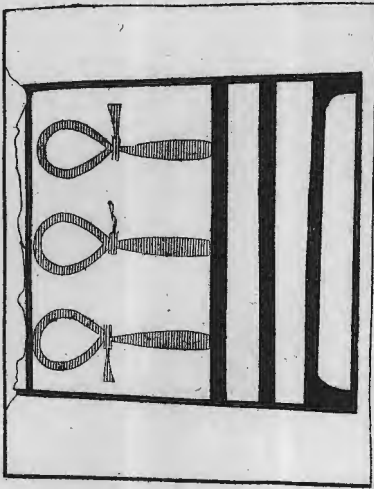
WEST SIDE



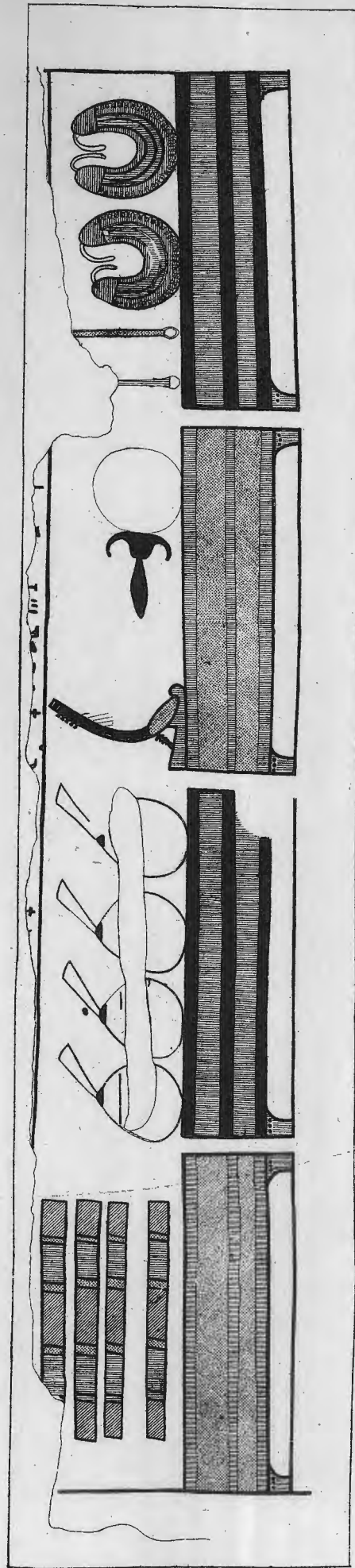
A. EXAMPLE OF DECORATION OF EXTERIOR. R.E.



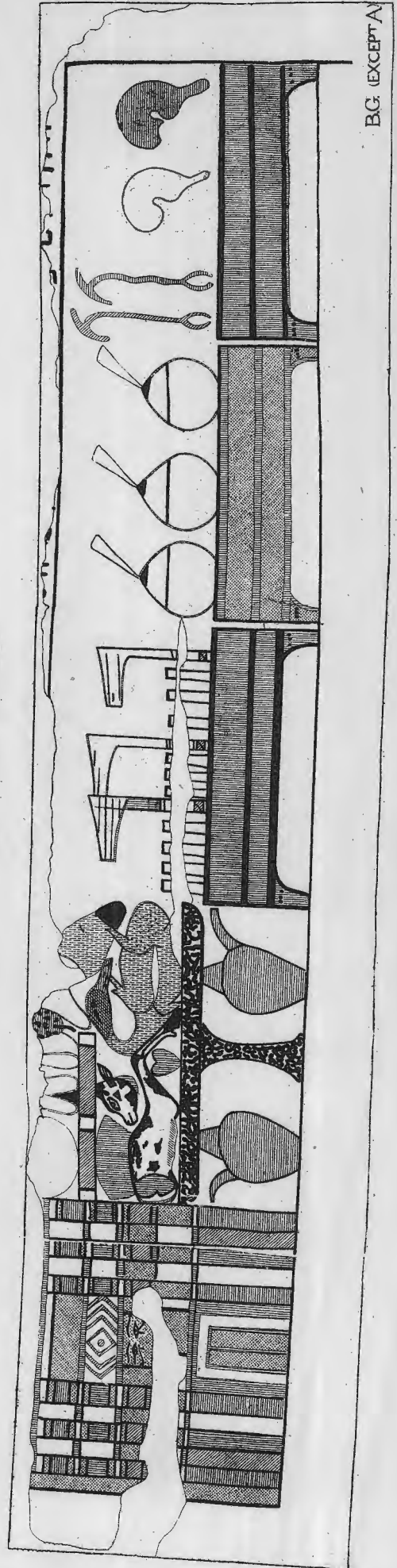
B. NORTH END (INSIDE)



C. SOUTH END (INSIDE)



D. WEST SIDE (INSIDE)

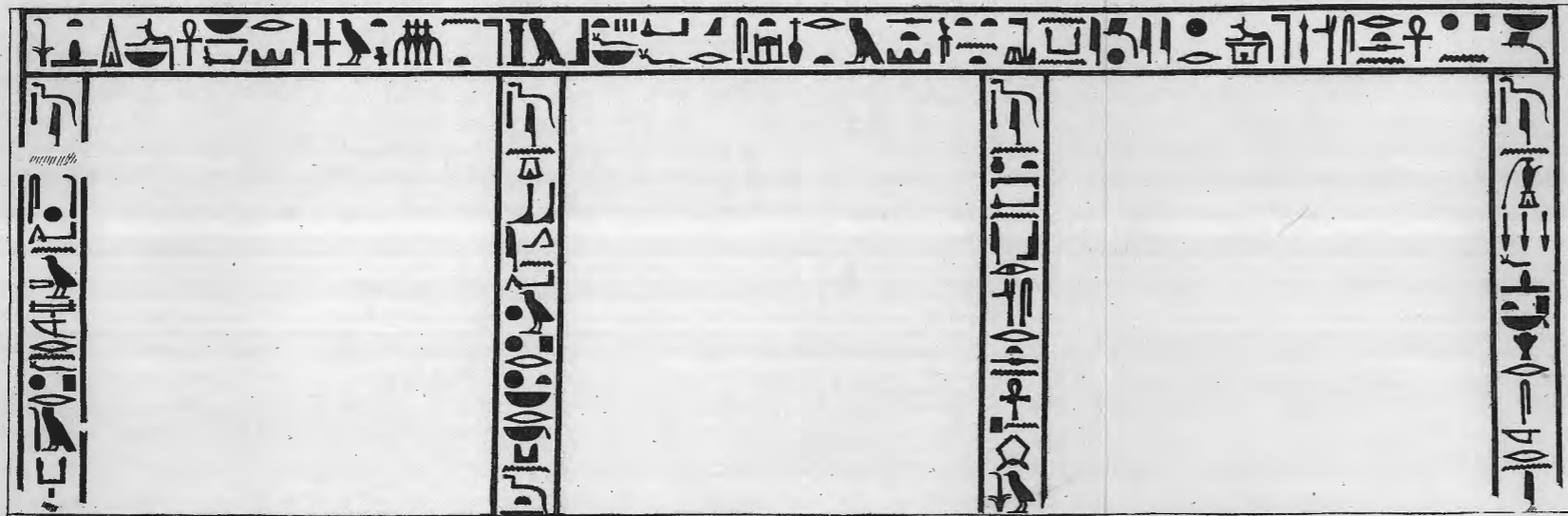


E. EAST SIDE (INSIDE)

B.G. (EXCEPT A)



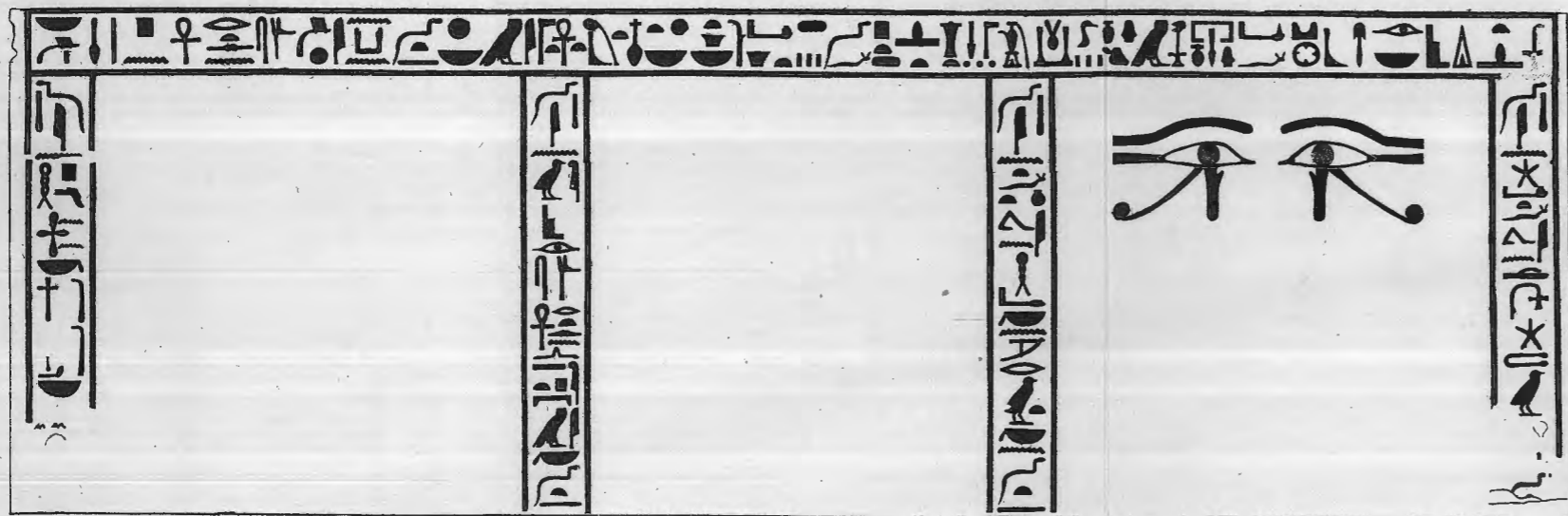
BAND ALONG MIDDLE OF COFFIN-LID



WEST SIDE



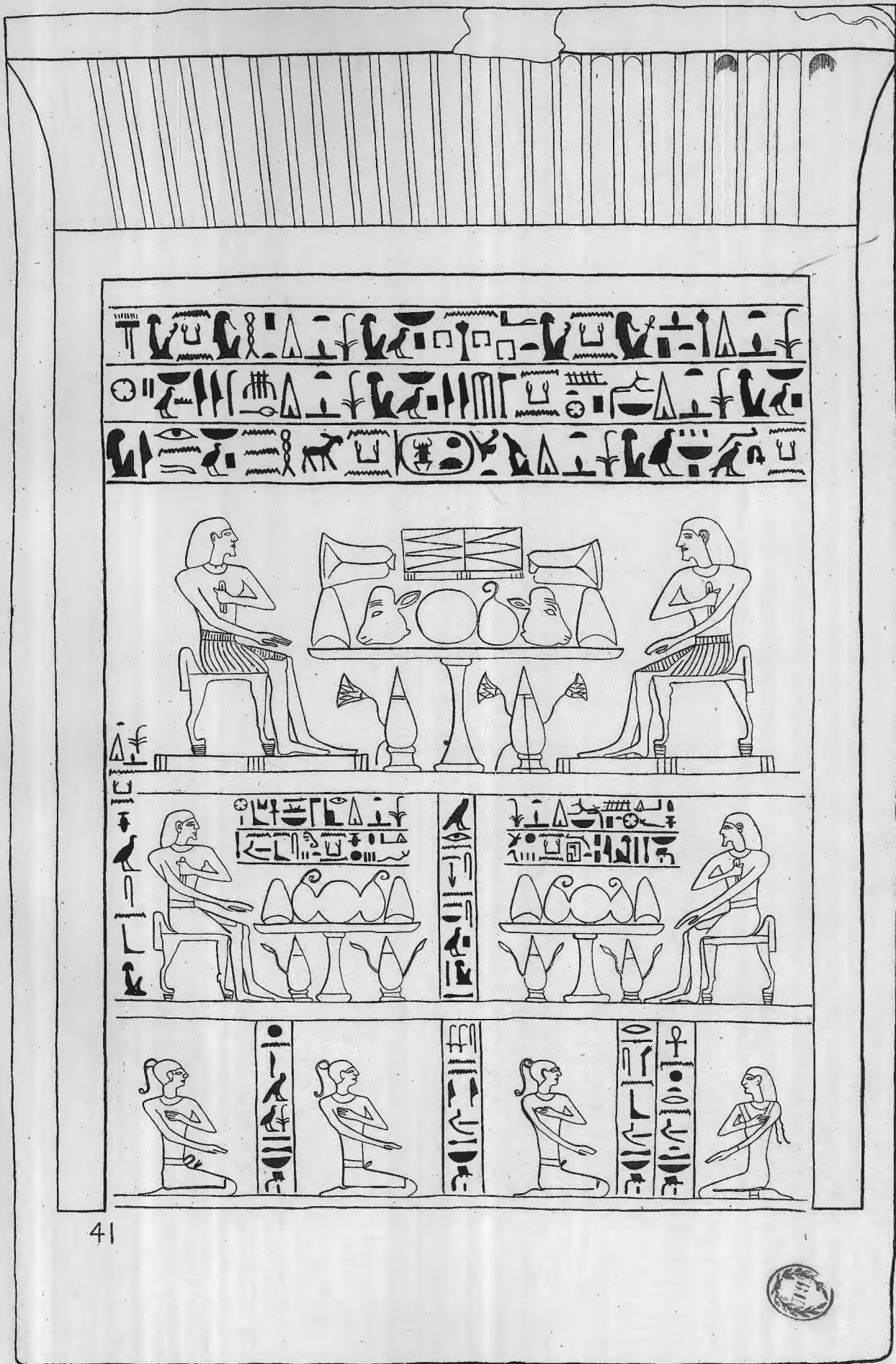
NORTH END



EAST SIDE

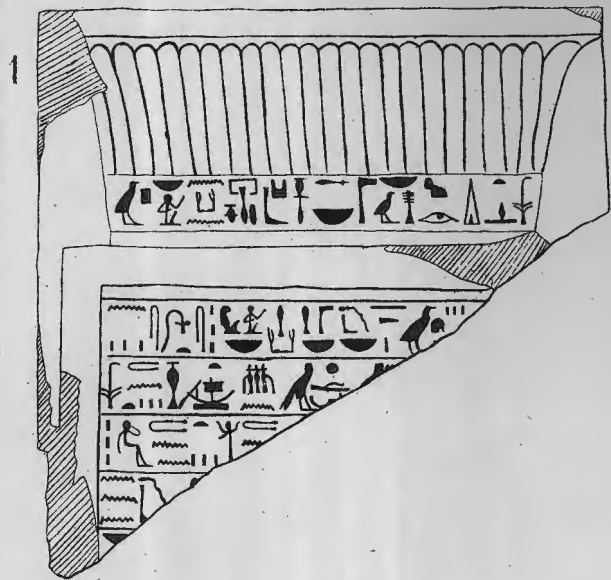


SOUTH END



41

B.G.

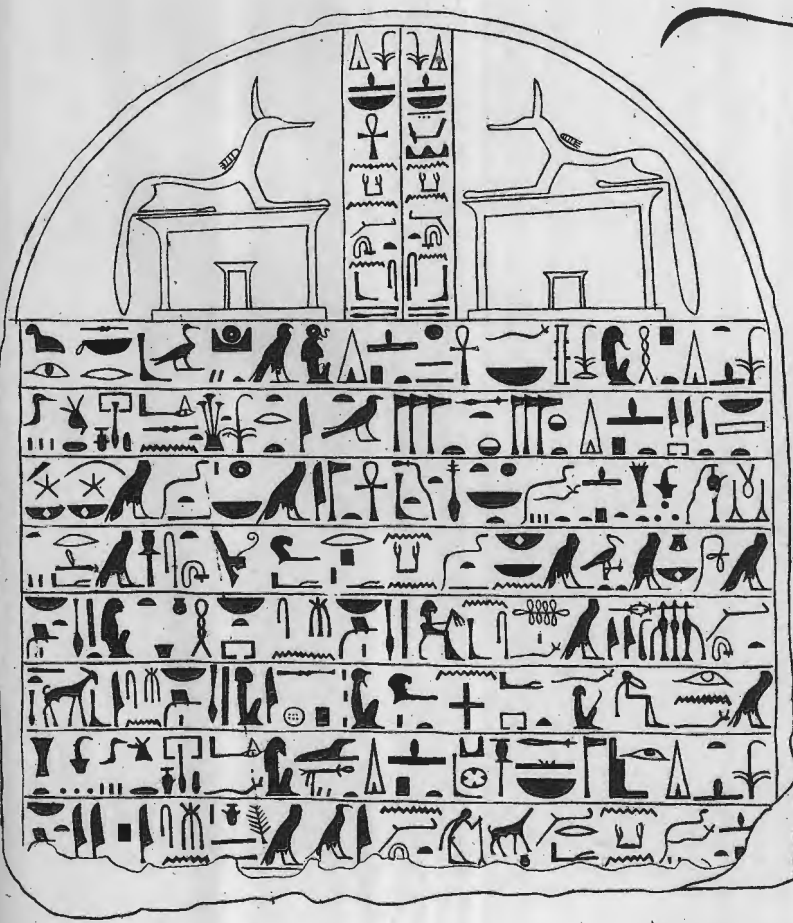


140.

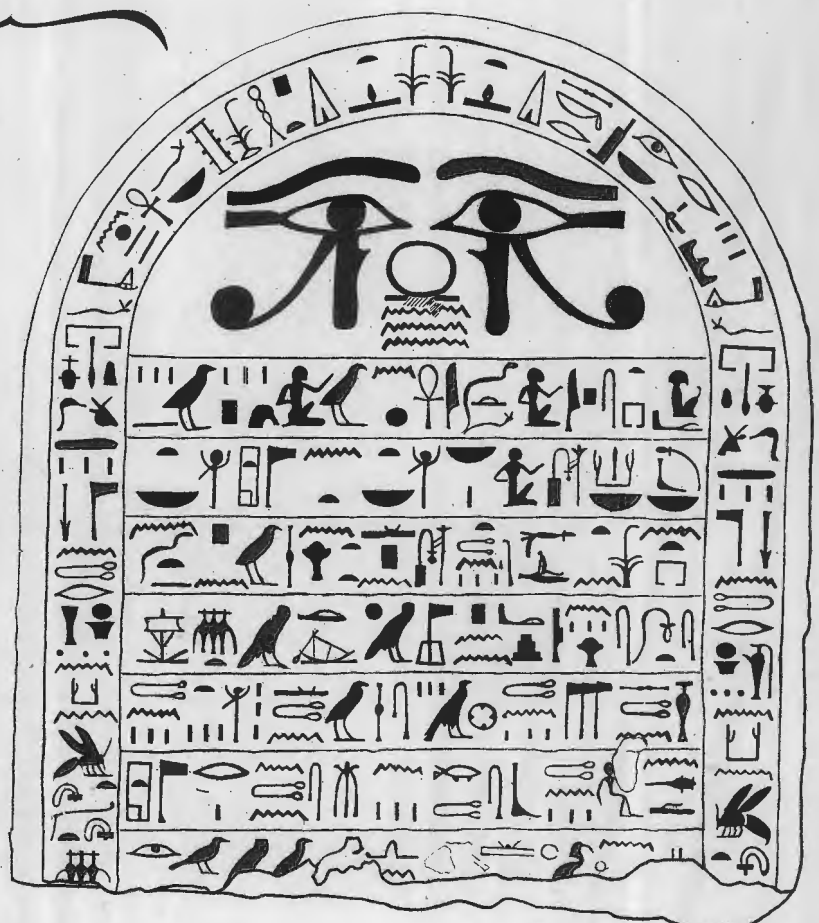


19

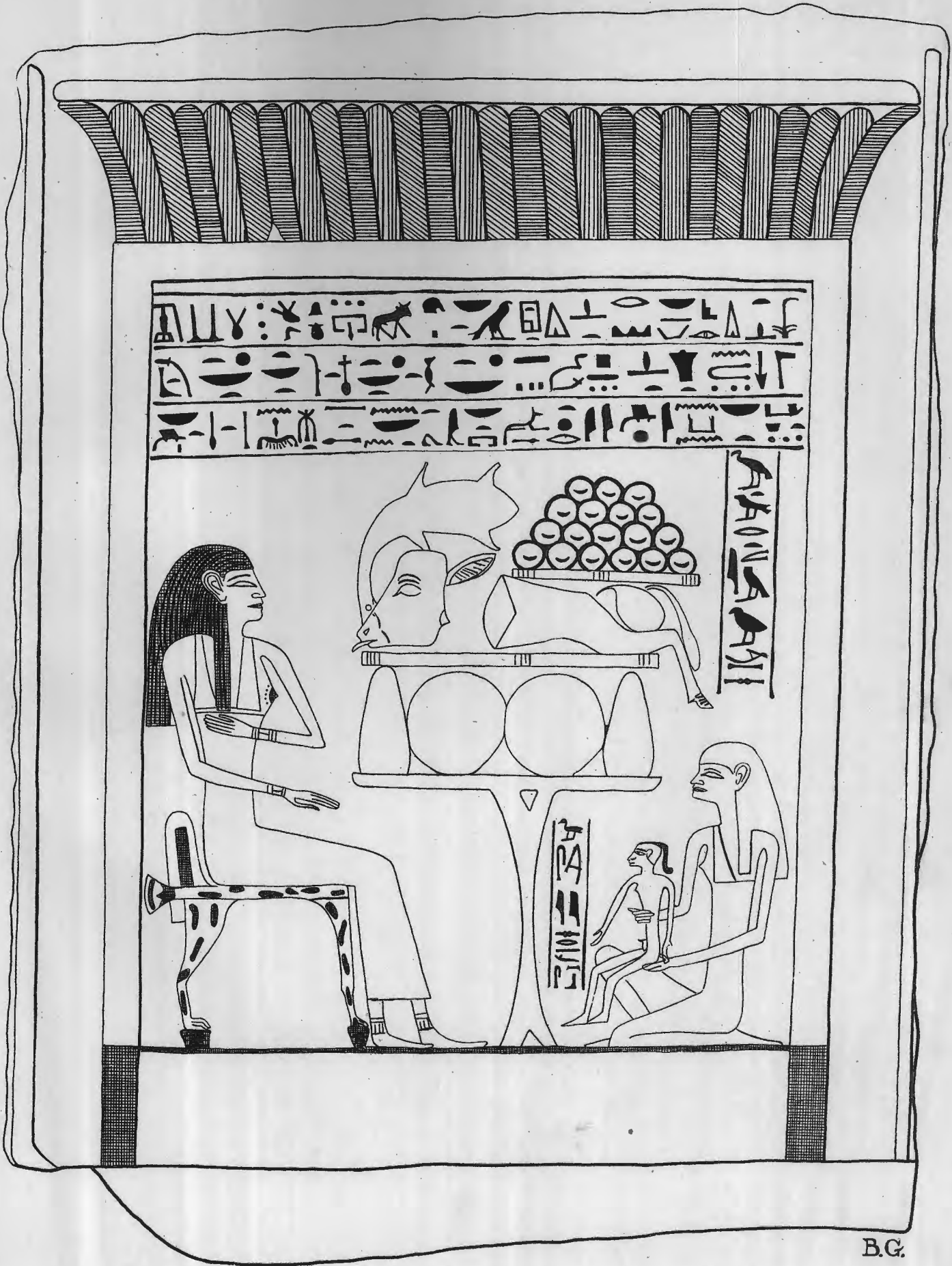
3



RECTO



VERSO BG



1 112 113 114 115

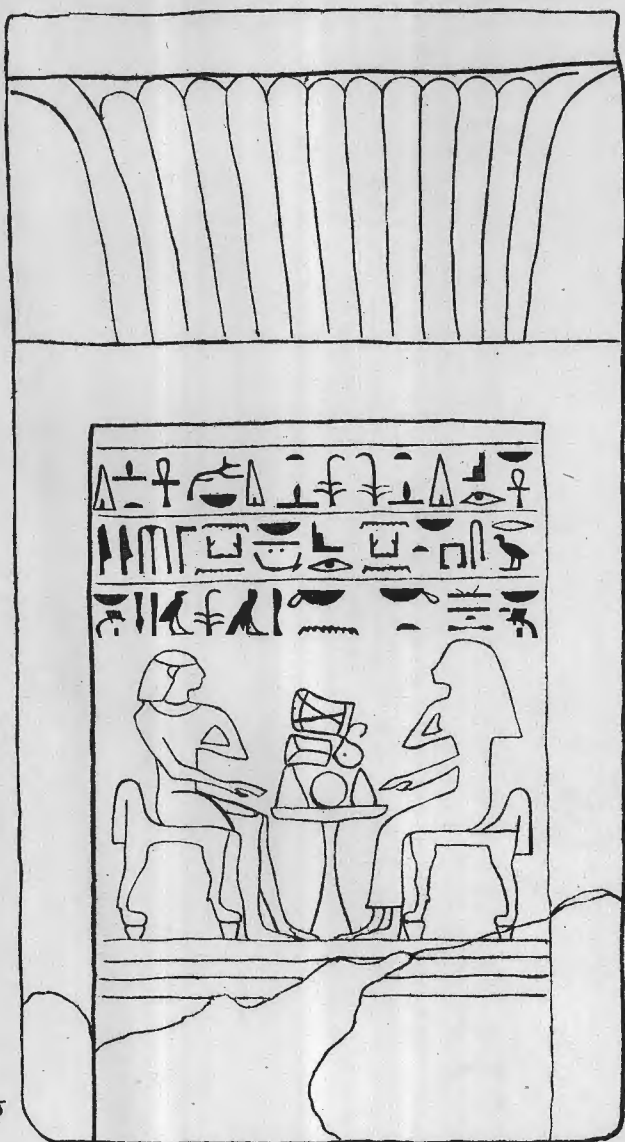
173

2



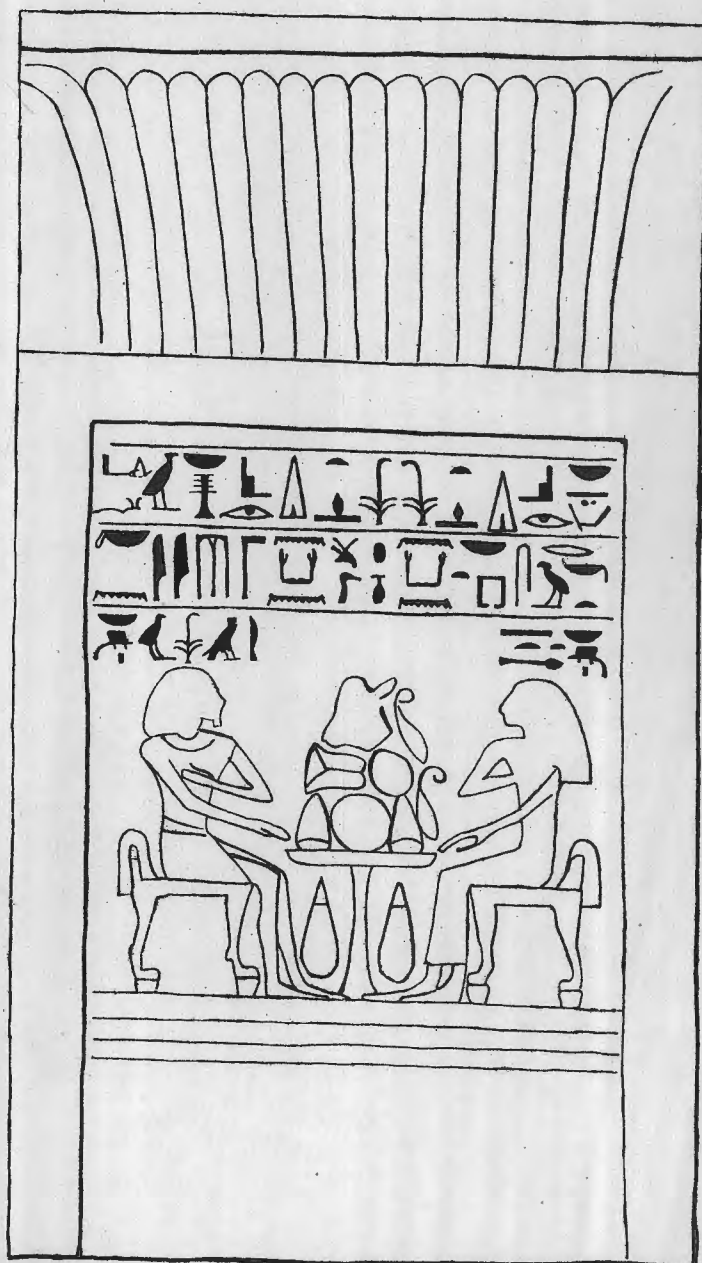
117

3



105

4



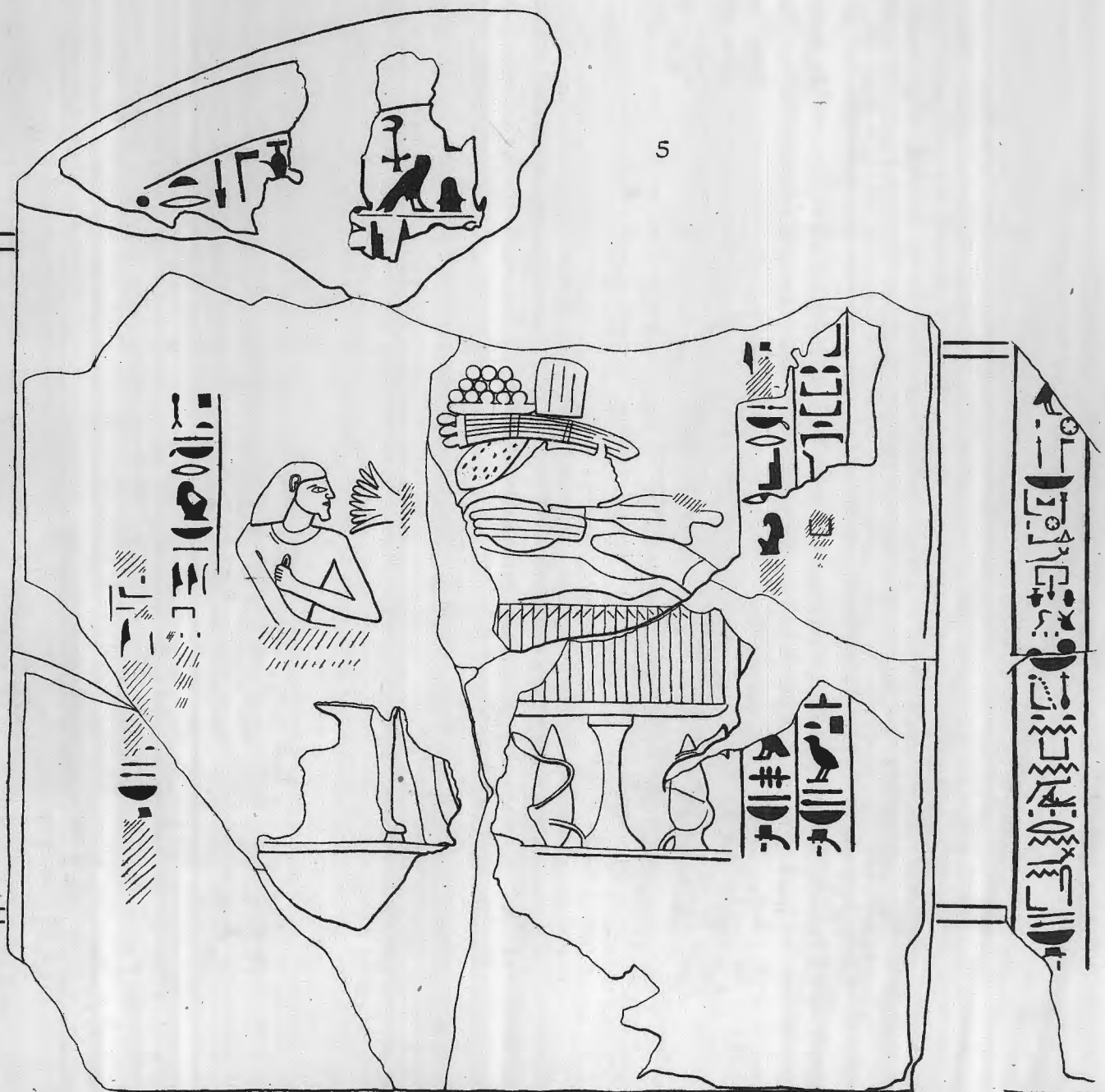
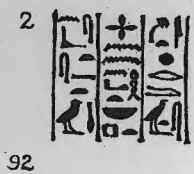
140

B.G.





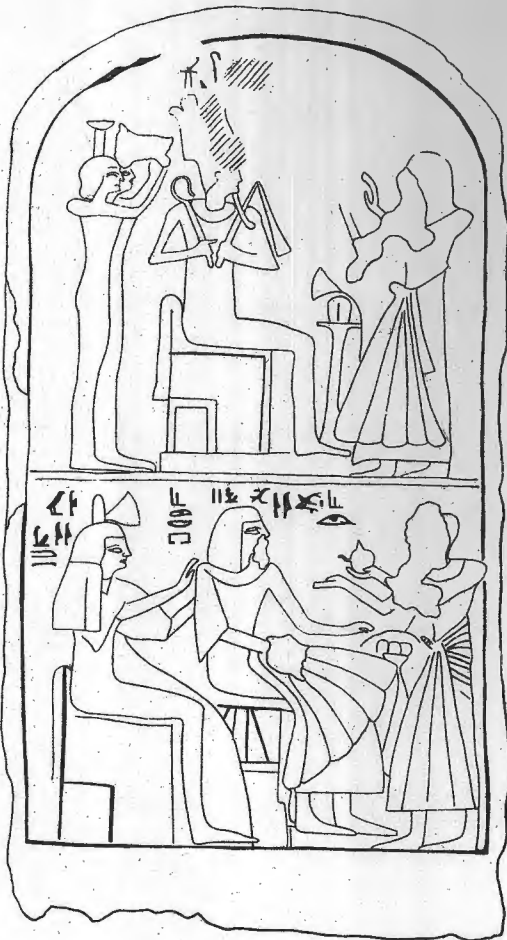
246



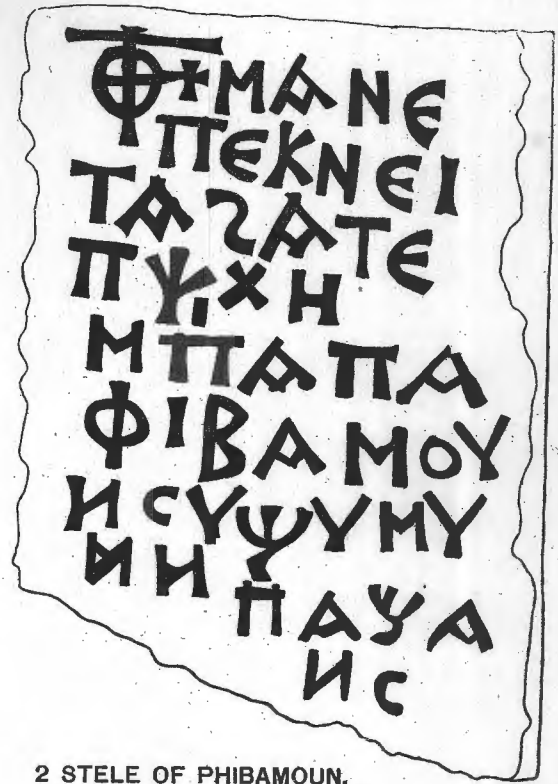
140
136

STELE OF RENEF-SENB

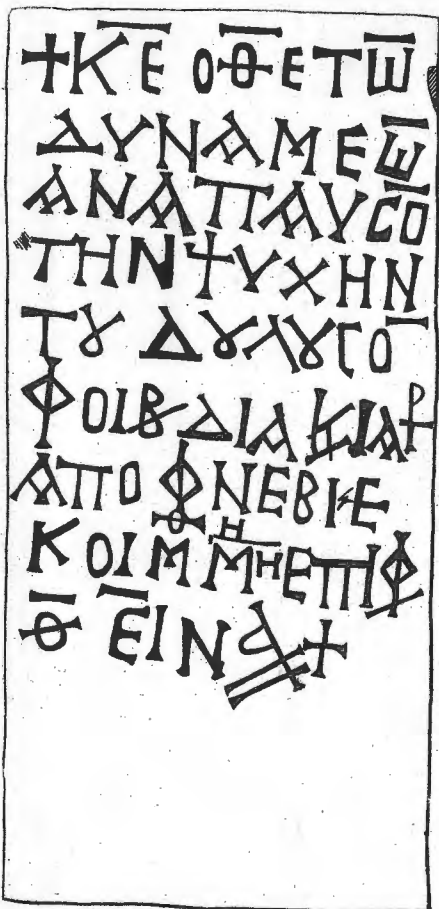
B.G.



1 STELE OF THAYT AND TIUY (?).



2 STELE OF PHIBAMOUN.

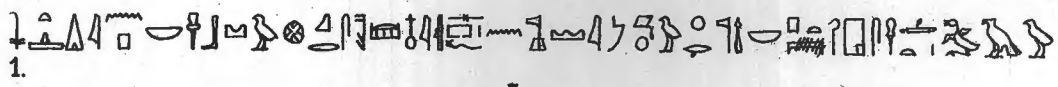


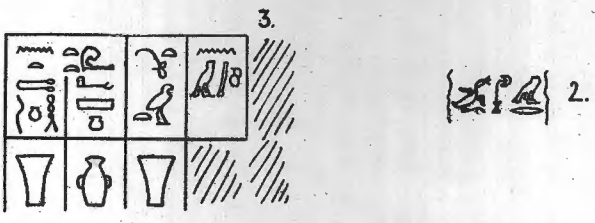
3 STELE OF PHOIBAMOUN.



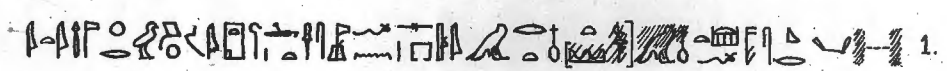
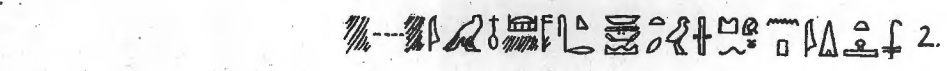

4 STELE OF SAPITI.

B.C.

1. 



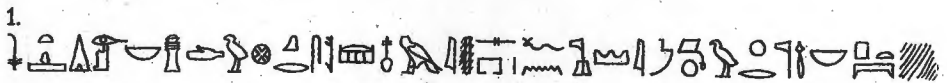

1. FROM THE COFFIN OF THAU. 87

1. 
2. 
3. 

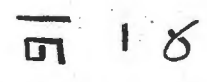
2. FROM THE COFFINS OF ITI. 87



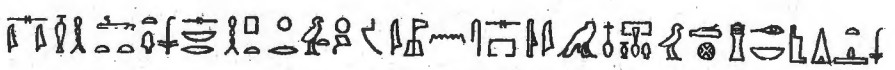
6. FROM POTTERY COFFIN, GHORÂB

1. 
2. 

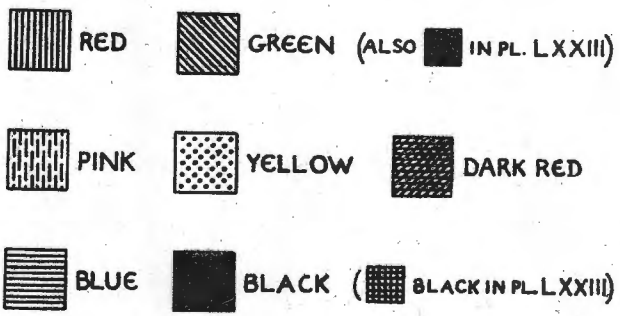
3. FROM THE COFFINS OF IHYNES. 151



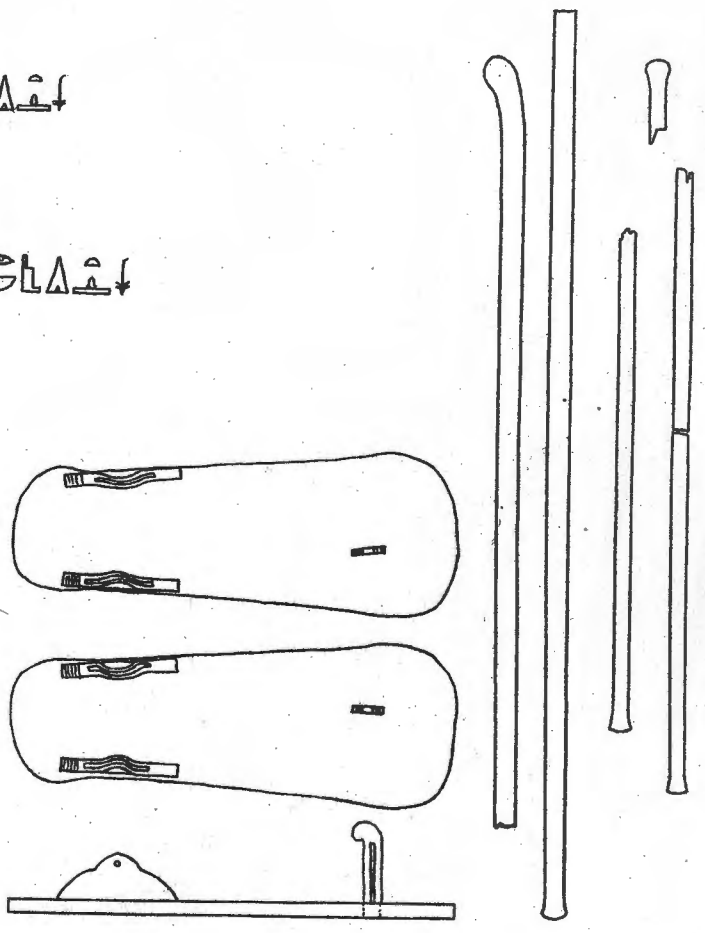
7. FROM TOP OF BOX-COFFIN. 173


4. FROM THE COFFIN OF HESY

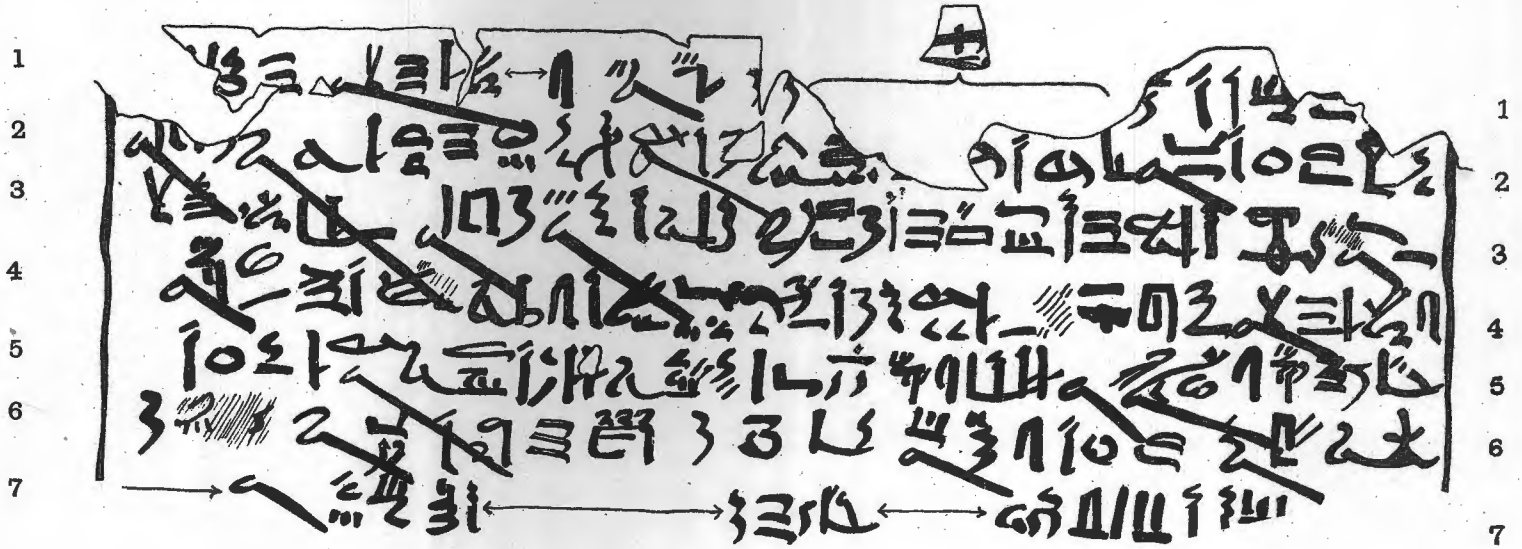

5. FROM THE COFFIN OF HARHOTEP(?)



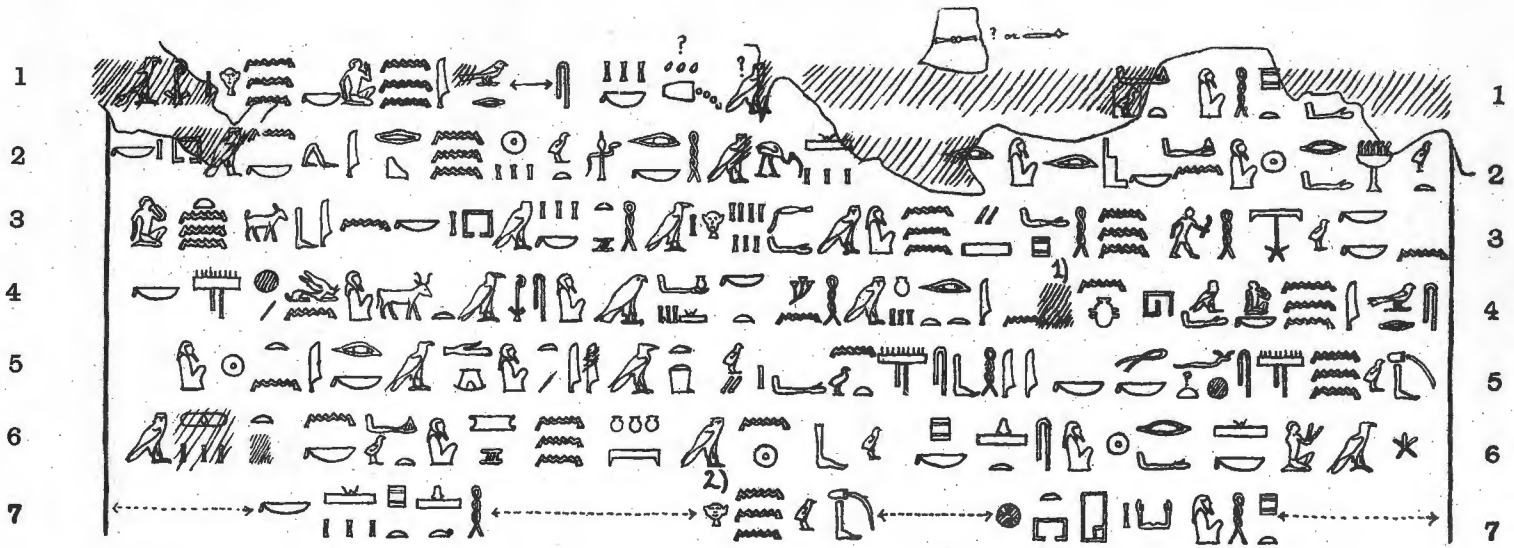
9. KEY TO HERALDIC SHADING




8. 1:4 SANDALS AND WALKING-STICKS. 145

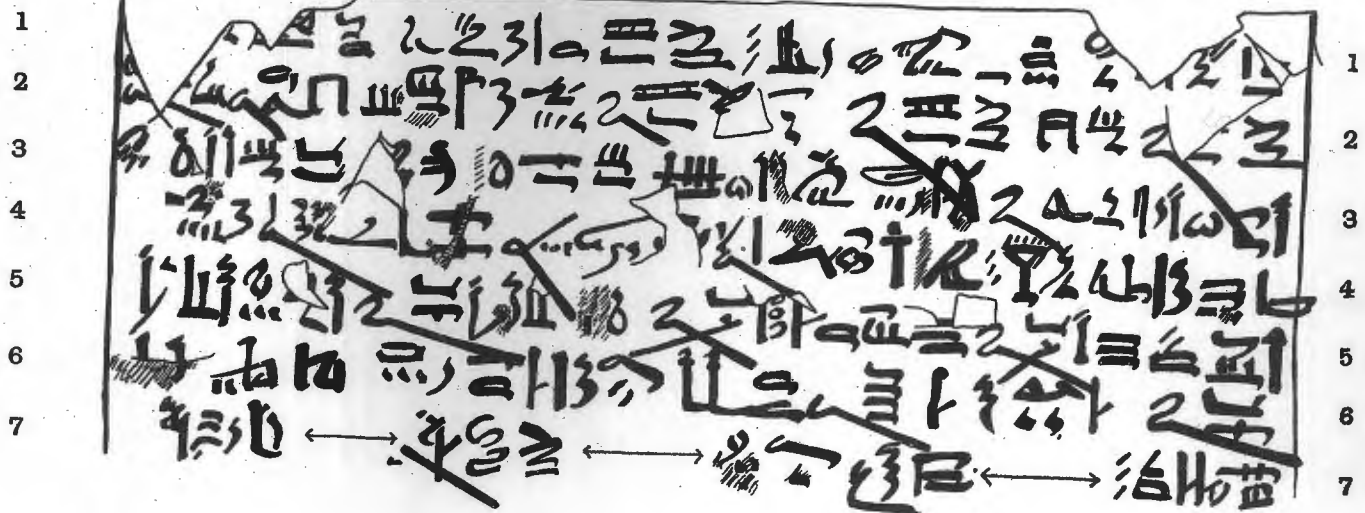


TRANSCRIPTION.

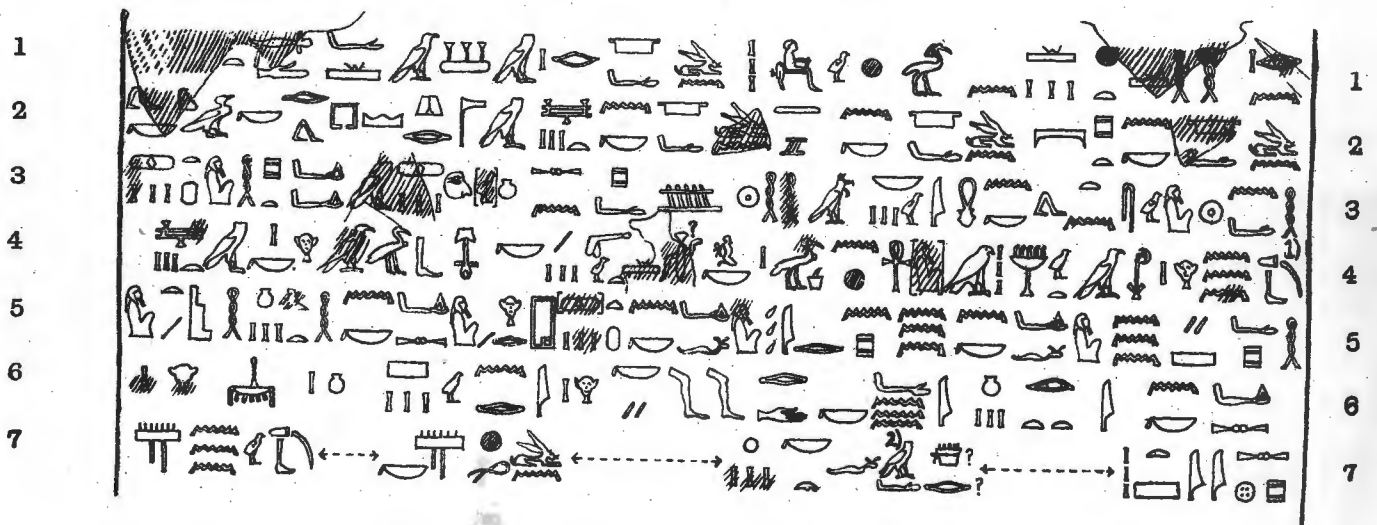


NOTES.


- 1. PERHAPS NOTHING MISSING.
- 2. OR ?



TRANSCRIPTION.

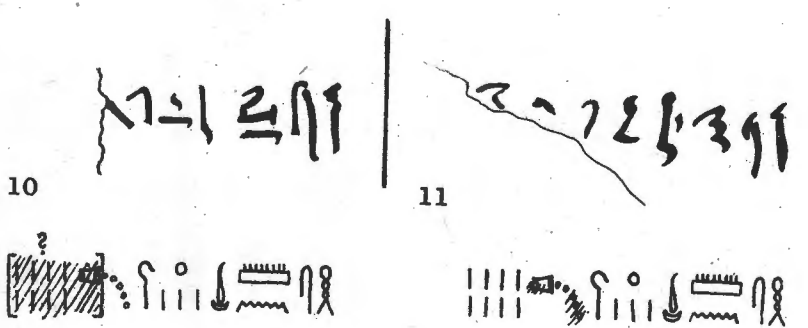
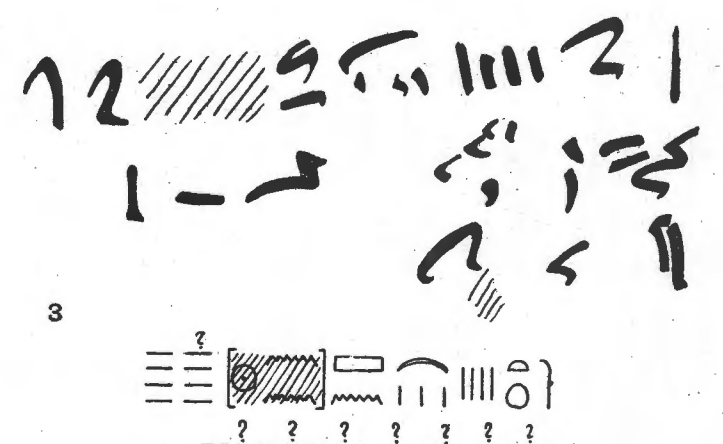
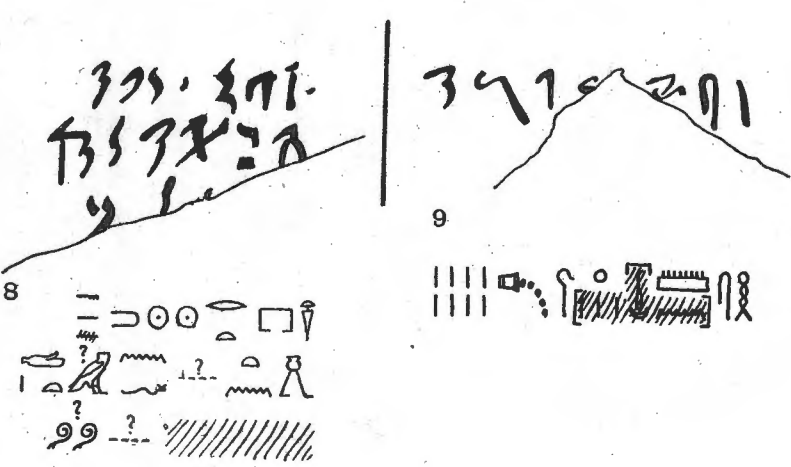
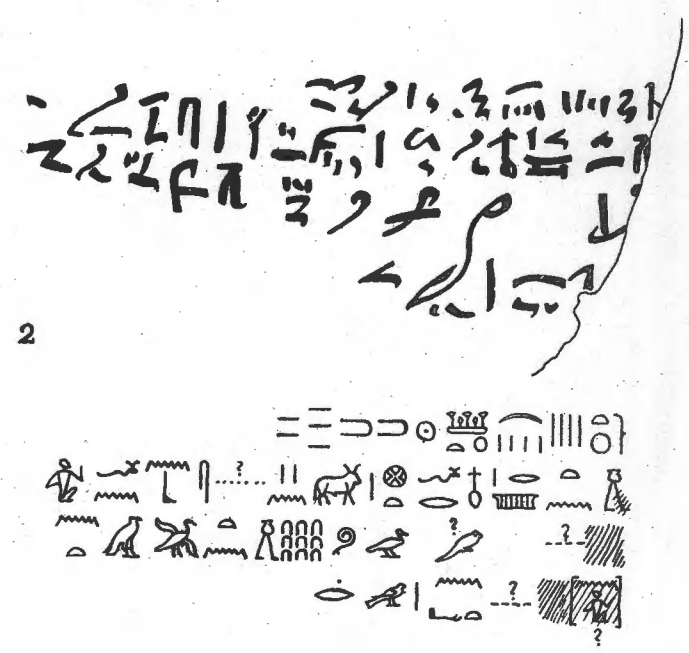
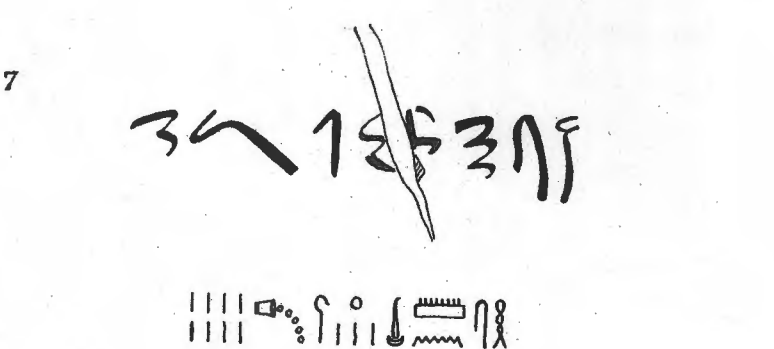
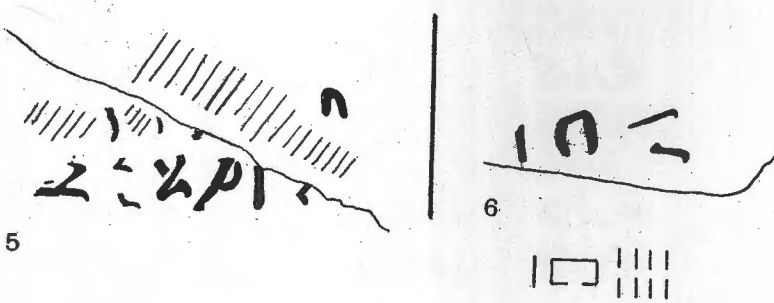
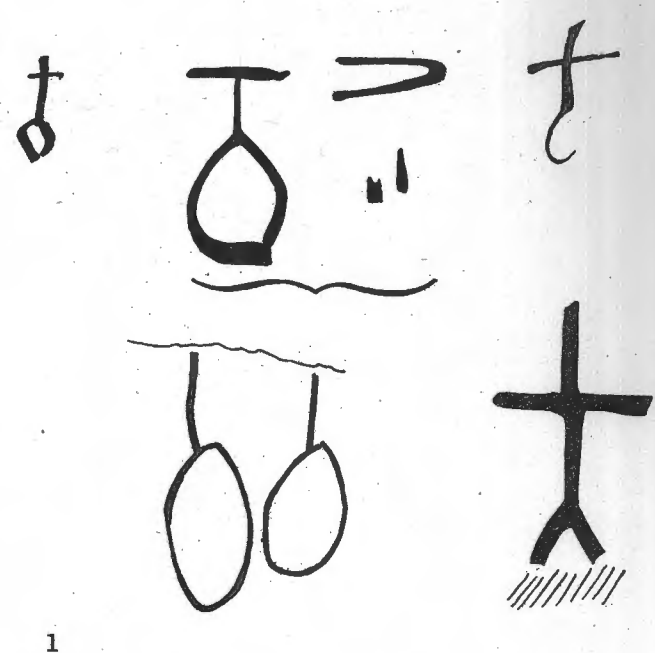


NOTES.

- 1. UNUSUAL FORM; HARDLY .
- 2. CF. MÖLLER, HIERAT. PALÄOG., I, ANHANG. NO IX, "MATH.," "WESTCAR."



4
 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



NAMES

NAME	SEX	PLATE
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	F	LXXIII
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓ	M	LXXII,3,R*
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	F	LXIV,2
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	F	LXXII,3,R.
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	F	LXXII,3,R
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	F	LXXI
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓ	F	LXXIII
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	?	LXXIV,1
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	M	LXV,1
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	M	VIII,6;LXXVII,3
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXV,1;LXXVII,2
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXXV,1
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓ	F	LXXI
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓ	F	LXXVII
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓ	M	LXXX,2
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXXI
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXV,3
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXXI
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXXII,1
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	M	LXV,1
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	M	LXXIII;LXXV,5
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓ	M	LXXI
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	F	LXXII,3,R.
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	F	LXXII,2
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXXVII,5
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓ	M	LXVIII
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	F	LXXVII,4
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	F	LXXIII
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓ	M	LXXI
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	M	LXXII,3,R.,V.
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	F	LXV,2
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXXII,3,R.
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXX
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXXII,3,V.
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXXV,4
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXXI
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ	M	LXXII,3,R.

NAME	SEX	PLATE
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXXX,2
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXXI
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓ	F	LXXV,2,3
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓ	M	LXXI;LXXIV,2
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	F	LXXIV,3,4
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	XIX,1
ⲁⲓⲛⲟⲛⲓⲛⲓ	M	LXXIV,3,4
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	F	LXXVI,1
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXXVII,1
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXXVI,1
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	?	LXXVII,6
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXXV,5
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXXV,5
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXXVI,4
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXXVI,2
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	M	LXXVI,3

TITLES

TITLE	HOLDER	PLATE
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXI
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXII,3,V.
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXII,3,R.
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXI
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXI
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXII,3,R.
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXII,3,R.
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	XIX,1
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXV,5
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXV,4
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXI
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXVII,2
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXV,3

TITLE	HOLDER	PLATE
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXV,1
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXV,3
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXVII,1
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXII,3,R.,V.
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXI
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXIII
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXIV,2
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXII,3,R
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXII,2
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXV,2,3
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXIV,3,4
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXVI,1
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXII,3,R.
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	" "
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXV,1
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXVII,3
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXV,1;LXXVII,2
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXV,3
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXVII,5
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXVII,1
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXI
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	TEXTTO LXXVII,3
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXVII,4
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXI
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXIV,3,4
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXV,3
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXVII,3
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXV,1;LXXVII,2
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXV,1
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXVII,5
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXII,3,R.
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXVII,1
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXII,3,R.,V.
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXVI,2
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXVI,3
ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	ⲁⲓⲛⲟ	LXXVI,3

* R.=RECTO, V.=VERSO.

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