



MORTUARY ASSEMBLAGES FROM ABYDOS

VOLUME 1

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## MORTUARY ASSEMBLAGES FROM ABYDOS

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### ABSTRACT

Professor John Garstang, of the Institute of Archaeology at Liverpool, conducted an important and extensive series of excavations at the Upper Egyptian Cemetery site of Abydos between the years 1906 and 1909. This work was never prepared for publication, no detailed site-records have survived, and the vast majority of the recovered artifacts are now scattered between museums and private collections in Britain, Europe, North America, and Egypt.

In this thesis, Garstang's Abydos excavations are fully described within the context of other archaeological work at the site. The major part of the thesis is a detailed and illustrated corpus of the material recovered by Garstang at Abydos, compiled by the present author through museum visits and a study of the available documentation. This corpus is used throughout the text to illustrate and explore the pattern of Abydene cemetery usage at various periods.

In addition, an original and experimental method of analysing the typology of the shapes of archaeological artefacts is presented, using as its basic data a number of pottery vessels from the Abydos excavations.

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## INTRODUCTION

Between the years 1906 and 1909 Professor John Garstang, of the Institute of Archaeology at Liverpool, carried out a major series of excavations at the site of Abydos, Upper Egypt. These excavations were never published in anything like a complete or adequate form, and the objects unearthed by Garstang have, since their recovery, been widely scattered. The major part of the present thesis is an attempt to reconstruct, as closely as is now possible, the work of 1906-1909. This has involved using the existing records which relate to the Garstang/Abydos excavations, together with information from the objects themselves, in order to re-group the recovered assemblages and to locate their findspots. A discussion of the geography of the cemeteries at Abydos and a review of the work of other archaeologists at this site form a preamble to a discussion of Garstang's activities at the site from 1906 to 1909, which itself acts as an explanatory introduction to the tomb-register. This corpus of primary material forms the central core of this work. It attempts to be a concise and comprehensive catalogue of a collection of rather diverse material. Where it has proved possible and useful, the objects listed in the register have been illustrated by line-drawing or by photograph. Nearly all of the plates used are reproduced from Garstang's original plate-glass negatives; not all of these have survived to the present day in an ideal condition, but they give the clearest picture of the circumstances of excavation and often illustrate objects for which there is now no known provenance.

Some of the Garstang/Abydos material has already been studied and, in

part, published. The early 1907 excavations in the Graeco-Roman cemetery have been the subject of a recent doctoral thesis (Abdallah 1983) which accounts for the lacuna in the tomb-register between 34 A'06 and 300 A'07. Tomb 416 A'07, which contained a quantity of Late Minoan pottery, has been thoroughly studied and published by Kemp and Merrillees (1980). Furthermore, the inscribed material from the Garstang/Abydos excavations is being prepared for publication by Kemp and Leahy; it was hoped that this material would become available in order to compare the conclusions regarding the non-inscribed objects with such information<sup>a</sup> as might be derived from the inscriptional data. Unfortunately, this has not proved possible and any conclusions regarding this material drawn by the present author should be regarded as provisional, pending the definitive publication.

Human burials, and the cultural artefacts associated with them, are a relatively commonly studied aspect in the fields of archaeology and social anthropology, being by far the largest form of deliberate disposal of archaeological material. The very nature of burials - often with a group of objects and usually in some form of purpose-built structure - provides many different aspects for study. Most examinations of material from funerary contexts are of the type in which a given class of object is studied in detail - works of this kind are too numerous to need specific references. A more complex approach is to use cemetery data to assess aspects of 'total social systems', such as: seriation studies of diachronic change in types of artefact (e.g. Kemp 1975:2); the testing of the 'economic climate' of a given period through wealth deposited in burials (e.g. Randsborg 1973); the examination of political mores and spheres of influence (O'Connor 1975). The second part of this thesis is intended to deal with a number

of issues which arise from a study of the Garstang/Abydos excavations, since the quantity and range of this material makes it suitable for use as the raw data for a wide range of questions. Just a few of these have been examined by the present author; doubtless another person working on the same data would identify other issues and problems than those approached here. The presentation of primary material in this thesis makes such future studies possible.

The present writer would be the first to recognise the limitations of the tomb-register as a complete account of a carefully controlled excavation. Besides material which the writer has, for practical reasons, been unable to examine personally, the record as it survives has by its very nature preserved misleading, unrepresentative, or just plain incorrect information. Given these reservations it is hoped that the present account constitutes an objective, substantial, and substantially accurate record of Garstang's work at Abydos during the four seasons of 1906-1909. It is all too easy to be censorious about the methods employed by past archaeologists who began their fieldwork a century ago, especially on an already badly pillaged site like Abydos. Like Peet, one may wish that a more systematic approach to the excavation and publication of the site had been undertaken, while realising the practical realities of the time and place; his comments about his own work at Abydos might equally well apply to this thesis:

"It is, however, too late to adopt any such Utopian methods, and the Fund is compelled to undertake the humbler and more difficult task of saving as much as possible of what remains. How much there is even now will be apparent from the pages of this volume. If our work seems in places incoherent, the nature of the task we have undertaken must be our excuse." (Peet 1914, xiii)

## CHAPTER 1

### THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE ABYDOS CEMETERIES

#### 1.1 THE GEOLOGY OF THE ABYDOS REGION

The cemeteries at Abydos are situated on a sand/gravel terrace between the cultivation which borders the Nile to the east, and the cliffs of the 'high desert' to the west. The cultivated land consists of silt-clay alluvium which (until the building of the Aswan High Dam) was regularly deposited by the annual inundation. This took place, to a greater or lesser degree, every year since the regime of summer floods became the norm at around 22,000 B.C. (Butzer 1977, 526).

The cliffs are part of the Lower Eocene formations which begin at the Qena bend and continue northwards slightly beyond Asyut (Said 1962, 94). They are part of the early Tertiary (circa. 65-70 million years B.C.) deposits of limestone, chalk and shale which are the legacy of the Tethys Sea (Butzer 1977, 525). Often forming "wall-like ridges" (Abu al-Izz 1971, 116), the Eocene limestone cliffs are also referred to as "Nummulitic" because of the presence of coin-shaped fossils in the matrix of the rock; bands of marl clay are also to be found in this limestone. At certain points in the region between Nag Hammadi and Asyut (Abydos being one) the Eocene cliffs fall back to the west "to enclose great bays into which the (Pliocene) tributaries converge" (Sandford ~~and Arkell~~ 1934, 23) and which are filled with Pliocene gulf



deposits.

These deposits were laid down at the end of the Tertiary (i.e. Pliocene = circa. 12-2 million years B.C.) when the submerged Nile Valley was flooded from Cairo to Kom Ombo with sand and gravel. This was followed by an uplift in the land-surface of the eastern part of Egypt and subsequent retreat of the sea, which allowed the Nile to cut its bed into the Pliocene Bay (Abu al-Izz 1971, 44). These deposits are often overlaid by spreads of Pleistocene and Plio-Pleistocene gravel terraces, the latest of which seem to be the so-called Sebilian sands and gravels which were deposited in the Middle/Upper Palaeolithic and which seem to run under the later alluvium (Sandford and ~~Arkell~~ 1934, 84 and Map). Much of this later sand and gravel was brought from the south by the river during the Pleistocene (from circa. 2 million years B.C.), the result of a pluvial (wet-period) in North Africa, which corresponds to the Ice Age in Northern Europe. Butzer (Butzer 1977, 526) identifies a period of violent flooding around 15,000 - 10,000 B.C. The Pleistocene deposits include white and yellow quartz sand derived from the Nubian sandstone which is found to the south and east of the Egyptian limestone plateau. Various semi-precious stones and cobbles of harder rocks were also washed downstream at this time so that, at Abydos, "great thicknesses of similar sand occur unconformably in the Pliocene series" (Sandford and Arkell 1933, 13), while the surface debris includes a good deal of red breccia containing quartz pebbles (Sandford and ~~Arkell~~ 1934, 24 & 32).

The geology of this terrace had a profound effect on the location and design of tombs of all periods at Abydos. Since the cliffs to the west were not used for the siting of rock-tombs as at many other cemeteries (see below, Chapter 5), it was not just the less-wealthy members of

society who were buried in the terraces which fronted the cliffs. Because large multi-chambered tombs were required to be dug into the sand/gravel, it was essential to select a portion of the cemetery where the solid 'water-borne' Pliocene sands could be found near to the surface in order to avoid the collapse of shafts and chambers as would be the case in the thick, loose layers of the Pleistocene deposits.

The influence of the particular geology of the Abydos 'bay' on the location and design of tombs was recognised early on by Mariette (1880;<sup>1</sup> 38-39 & 49). In particular, he saw that the geological composition of the 'Nécropole du Centre' differed markedly from that of the rest of the necropolis, the "sous-sol" here being composed of a:-

"mélange de pierre calcaire, de sable et d'argile, qu'on appelle de la mollasse y fait souvent défaut, quand on le rencontre, il offre peu d'épaisseur et se laisse facilement travailler. De là d'autres conditions pour d'aménagement des tombes. On commence à trouver des puits profonds, et les monuments funéraires ont souvent leurs trois divisions au complet." (Mariette Ibid., 40).

Nevertheless, lenses of softer material were to be found even in the hard-packed sand, and these softer pockets seem to have been readily utilised for the cutting of tomb-chambers. Garstang himself, with reference to 416 A'07, notes that:-

"As was not uncommon, the chambers were hollowed in a softer stratum of gravel than the rock above; in fact the depth of such tombs seems to have been largely determined by the point at which a convenient soft stratum was found." (Garstang 1913, 108).

An illuminating section of this tomb is reproduced by Kemp (Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 10, fig.37) which may be compared with cross-sections of other shaft-tombs in the Abydos cemeteries (e.g. Ayrton et al 1904, pl.XX,7).

Peet also refers to the geological make-up of the region affecting the siting of tombs:-



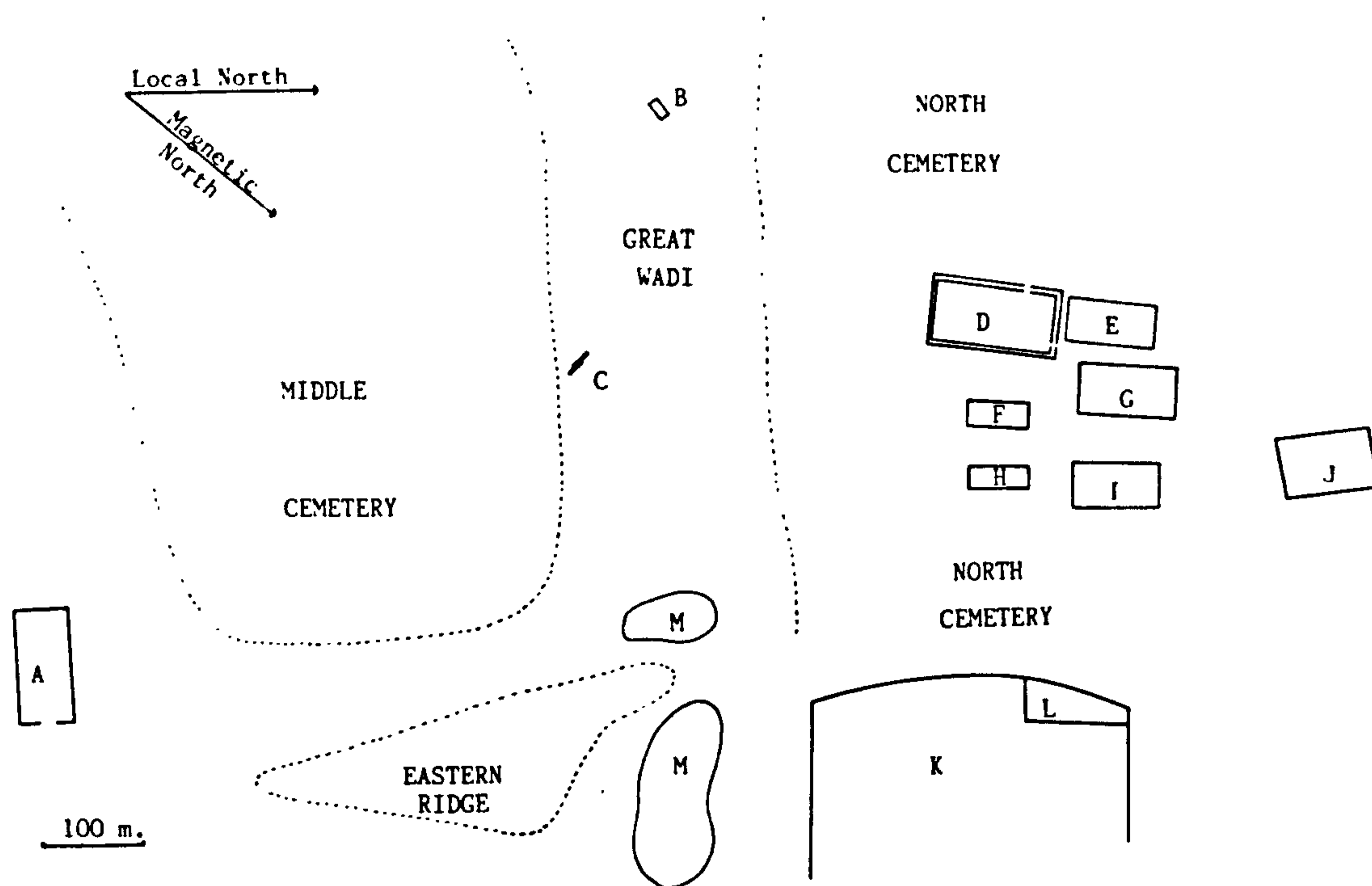
"The soft rock in which the tombs are cut is strictly speaking not rock at all, but a deposit which in some parts crumbles at the touch, and even when hardest can be easily broken with the pick." (Peet 1914, xv).

Weigall's 'Cemetery S', situated just north of the south promontory forming the Abydos 'bay', had a stratification composed of, "a bed of blown sand about three feet deep" (Ayrton et al 1904, 11) of which the top fourteen inches was composed of aeolian deposits which had been built-up since the Middle Kingdom. Below this were, "more compact gravel and sand deposits, which continue down to the underlying rocks at a depth varying from a foot to forty feet" (Ibid.).

In general it may be said that the cemetery area at Abydos consists of Pleistocene gravel/sand overlying the earlier Pliocene bedded sands. The largest exposure of these earlier sands seems to be the 'Great Wadi' which is possibly the remains of an ancient wadi, running from a gap in the Eocene cliffs down to the river.

## 1.2 THE MAJOR LANDMARKS OF THE ABYDOS CEMETERIES

The first point to note regarding the topography of the Abydos cemeteries is that the cardinal points referred to in this thesis, except when specifically stated otherwise (e.g. "north [magnetic]"), refer to 'local' bearings, i.e. 'North' is the direction in which the Nile flows at Abydos. The use of local orientational indicators in this way is enshrined in the literature as it is usually referred to by most of the site's excavators (e.g. Peet 1914, xiv) and conforms to ancient usage. Local north is about 40 degrees west of magnetic north. The following description of the most prominent features in the Abydos



- A = Temple of Rameses II
- B = Garstang's Dig House
- C = Petrie's Dig House
- D = Shunet ez-Zebib
- E = Middle Fort
- F = Western Mastaba
- G = Funerary Palace of Djer
- H = Funerary Palace of Merneith
- I = Funerary Palace of Djet
- J = Coptic Der
- K = Osiris Temple Enclosure
- L = Kom es-Sultan
- M = Lakes

Figure 1 - Major Landmarks of the Abydos Cemeteries

cemeteries is largely based on excavation reports of the period 1896-1926 (and more recent work on the topography of parts of the cemetery, e.g. Kemp and Merrillees 1980) and refers to the appearance of the site at that time. The map based on this material, figure 1, seems, on present evidence, to be the best available solution to vaguenesses and problems connected with topography of this area.

Within a larger context of the cliffs of the high desert to the west and the cultivation immediately to the east, the main cemetery area at Abydos is a district with its own distinctive features. The southern part of this area has as its major landmarks the cenotaph-temples of Seti I and Rameses II. Between, to the west of, and running north from these temples is the South Cemetery, which terminates at the foot of a slope running east-west. This slope, the plateau on top of it, and the east-west slope on its northern side comprise the Middle Cemetery. The western edge of this cemetery is somewhat indistinct as the slope gradually peters away, while to the east the slope dips and rises again, forming the Eastern Ridge, before falling down to the cultivation.

Immediately to the north of the Middle Cemetery is a depression, running east-west, and here referred to as the Great Wadi. Two notable landmarks on the floor of this depression are the expedition house of Garstang (and subsequently the "Northern House" of the Egypt Exploration Fund and the Pennsylvania/Yale expedition) and that of Petrie (now in ruins). To the west are the archaic Royal tombs of the Umm el-Qaab, which is not itself directly relevant to this thesis, although its presence had a deal of influence on the evolution and development of the Abydos cemeteries. At the eastern end of the Great

Wadi are two low depressions filled with water, flanking the northern spit of the Eastern Ridge.

As the southern slope of the Great Wadi forms the northern extent of the Middle Cemetery, its northern slope is the southern boundary of the North Cemetery. The latter's major eastern terminus is the western temenos wall of the Osiris Temple Enclosure, at least for its southern part - north of the Temenos wall the cemetery area goes further to the east. The western edge of the North Cemetery is somewhat indistinct, especially further towards the north; its northern extent is also unclear, stretching beyond the last useful landmark, Coptic Der. This last-named feature is a modern village which seems to be built within the walls of an archaic "Funerary Palace" (for these see especially Kemp 1966; Kaiser 1969; Helck 1972); the main reference point in the North Cemetery, the Shunet ez-Zebib, is the best preserved of these structures, while the remains of the others (chiefly from Petrie's "Tombs of the Courtiers" excavations, Petrie 1925) provide useful fixed-points <sup>ref</sup> to which some later tombs in this part of the North Cemetery.

Apart from these examples, readily ~~id~~entifiable and consistently used landmarks at Abydos are not plentiful. This makes it difficult to pinpoint with any degree of precision the location of different excavator's work within the cemetery area, as few workers have published the site of their excavations on a large-scale map of the Abydos cemeteries, and the accuracy of those who did has been questioned (e.g. the plans provided in Mariette 1869, pl.1, and Peet 1914, xiv, - see Kemp & Merrillees 1980, 287). The map showing the location of major landmarks at Abydos, figure 1, represents an effort

to collate the sometimes tenuous information provided by different excavators, which is summarised below. It should be borne in mind that this map should be regarded as a provisional, if useful, framework upon which to try to locate Garstang's 1906-1909 excavations. Before this can be done, however, one needs to know where other excavators of the site worked both before and after Garstang.

### 1.3 THE LOCATION OF EXCAVATIONS AT ABYDOS

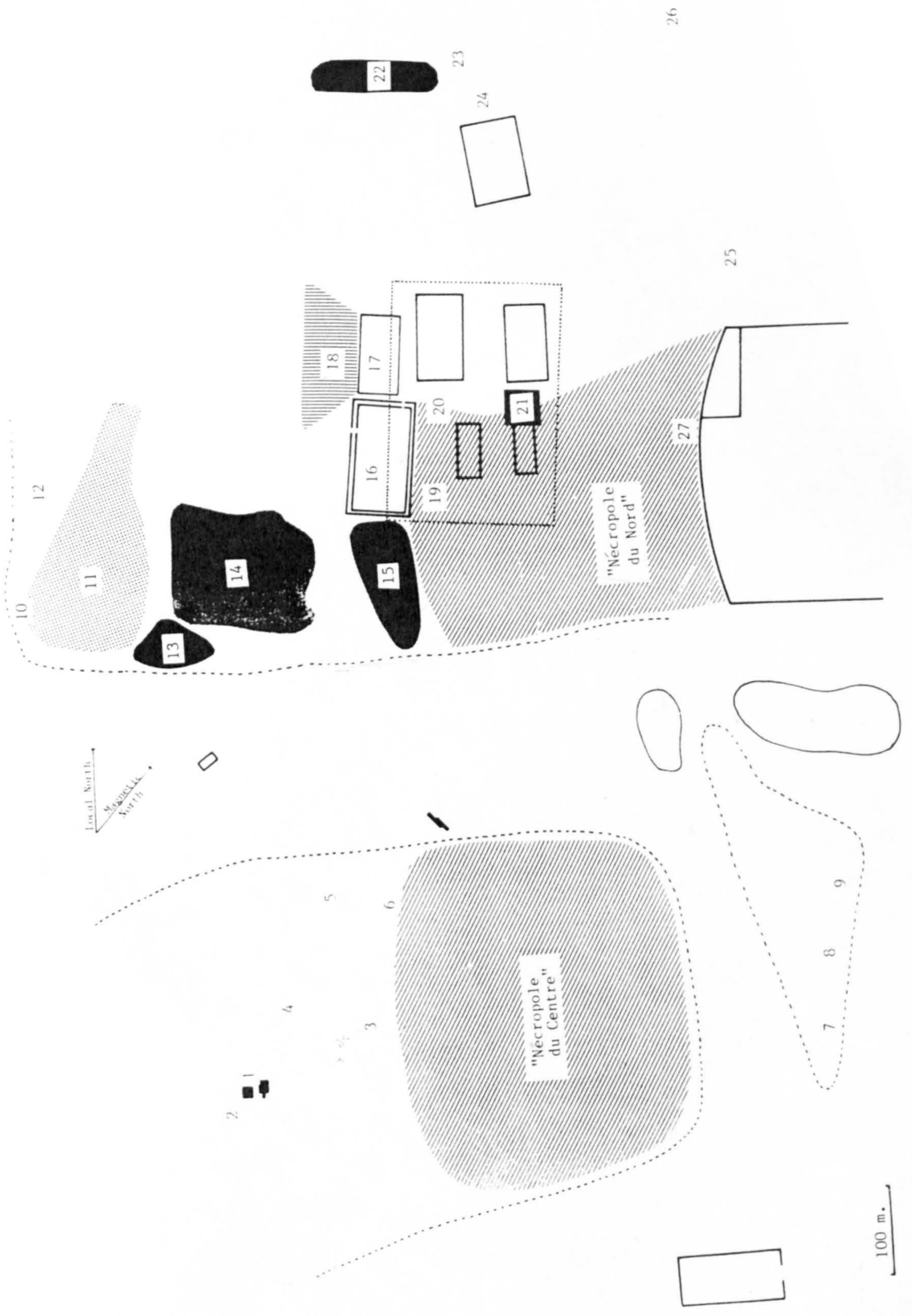
The following section is a tentative reconstruction of the work of various excavators who dug at the site prior to, and soon after, the 1906-1909 Garstang excavations. Even more than the preceding description of the major landmarks in the Abydos cemeteries, this account is best regarded as one solution to the problems of aligning the work of different excavators both to each other and to the Abydene landscape. The area discussed below consists of the Middle and North Cemeteries; not enough work has been carried out in the South Cemetery to justify its inclusion in any account of the major excavations at Abydos. Excavations carried out within the Osiris Temple Enclosure and on the Kom es-Sultan are likewise excluded from the following consideration.

#### 1.3.1 THE MIDDLE CEMETERY

That part of the Abydos Cemeteries which is, for the sake of this thesis, referred to as the Middle Cemetery has also been called the "Nécropole du Centre" (Mariette 1880, 40ff.) and the "South Cemetery"




Excavations in the Abydos Cemeteries





Key to Figure 2

- 1 = Egypt Exploration Fund Southern Dig House, with the "Well and Dog Hypogeum" to the east of it
- 2 = Frankfort excavations
- 3 = Amélineau excavations '5' and '6'
- 4 = Frankfort excavations
- 5 = Peet Cemetery 'E'
- 6 = Petrie Cemetery 'G'
- 7 = Ayrton and Loat Cemetery 'F'
- 8 = Peet Cemetery 'T'
- 9 = Peet Cemetery 'R'
- 10 = Neferhotep Stela (Mace and Randall-MacIver excavations)
- 11 = Mace and Randall-MacIver Cemetery 'D'
- 12 = Amélineau excavations '7'
- 13 = Peet Cemeteries 'X', 'B', 'C', and 'F'
- 14 = Garstang Cemetery 'E'
- 15 = Peet Cemeteries 'O', 'W', and 'Z'
- 16 = Currelly Cemetery 'w'
- 17 = Currelly Cemetery 'm'
- 18 = Currelly Cemetery 'v'
- 19 = Peet Cemetery 'Y'
- 20 = Amélineau excavations '3'
- 21 = Peet Cemetery 'S'
- 22 = Peet Cemeteries 'K', 'L', and 'N'
- 23 = Amélineau excavations '4', "es-Zein"
- 24 = Peet Cemetery 'M'
- 25 = Amélineau excavations '1'
- 26 = Peet Cemetery 'D'
- 27 = Pennsylvania/Yale excavations

 = Petrie "Tombs of the Courtiers" excavations

(Peet 1914), although the latter includes the Eastern Ridge which is probably best regarded as a separate entity and is dealt with as such below. Petrie describes the Middle Cemetery in the following terms:-

"On the south side of the great valley which leads up to the Royal Tombs, a spur of the desert runs forward between the Temenos of Osiris and the great temples of the XIXth Dynasty. The whole surface of this hill, for about half a mile back, is honeycombed with tombs." (Petrie 1902, 34).

Mariette described his "Nécropole du Centre" as occupying the summit and flanks of a hill marked X on his map of the site (Mariette 1869, pl.1; 1880, 40 n.1). The "Nécropole du Centre", at its greatest extent, must only have included the eastern part of the Middle Cemetery; it appears on Mariette's map as an integral geographical area of a hill which slopes away on all four sides. Amélineau's plan of the cemeteries (Amélineau 1899, frontispiece), adapted from that of Mariette, shows the Middle Cemetery stretching much further to the west than the "Nécropole du Centre", although the latter is still represented as a distinct hill. Moreover, as Kemp and Merrillees have noted (Kemp and Merrillees, 1980, 287), the plan of Abydos which appears in Mariette's volume is probably not to be completely trusted, and as Mariette and his deputy Gabet were often absent from the site there may have been a good deal of confusion regarding the actual location of the "Nécropole du Centre" excavations. Although Mariette may have regarded the area marked on the published map as one self-contained area, it seems likely (considering the type of material which Mariette reports that he found in this cemetery) that at least some of this work was actually carried out on the Eastern Ridge. The latter may have been regarded by the local reis employed by Mariette as part of the "Nécropole du Centre", whereas Mariette (or at least the original surveyor of the published map) did not. It is also likely that, whatever its extent, only a very small proportion of the "Nécropole du Centre" was excavated by

Mariette's men, most of their efforts being concentrated on the "Nécropole du Nord".

Petrie's Cemetery 'G' (6 on fig.2) is situated towards the northern edge of the Middle Cemetery "opposite the old fort (Shunet-ez-Zebib), and further back" (Petrie 1902, 34). This area was only worked by Petrie in order to employ the bulk of his workforce at various times when they were not needed for the major work in the Osiris Temenos, at the Cenotaph of Senwosret III, and in the Royal Tombs at the Umm el-Qa'ab (Ibid., 1). Cemetery 'G' also seems to have been dug in order to provide practical supervision experience for Currelly who organised the 'G' excavations; it also seems to have been chosen not least because of its proximity to Petrie's expedition headquarters as it lay "close behind our huts" (Ibid.). Furthermore, the tombs in this part of the Abydos cemeteries had not been previously excavated in any sort of systematic way, while those situated "near the desert edge" had, as Petrie remarks, been "completely wrecked by Mariette's plunderers" (Ibid.). Following the information provided by Petrie, Kemp and Merrillees shows Cemetery 'G' immediately to the south of Petrie's dig house and south of the Shunet ez-Zebib on their plan of the North Cemetery (Kemp and Merrillees 1980, fig.36). This positioning of 'G' has been followed by the present writer, although it should be noted that no attempt has been made to define, even in general terms, the extent of the Cemetery 'G' excavations, except to remark that their northern extent was certainly at the base of the southern slope of the Great Wadi (Ayrton et al 1904, 6).

The implications of this siting of Cemetery 'G' seem to be quite considerable with regard to Peet's Cemetery 'E' (<sup>5</sup> on fig.2). This cemetery "lies on the low mounds immediately to the south of the dry

watercourse which divides the site into two halves" (Peet 1914, 17). The cemetery is also shown on his sketch-plan of the whole area (Ibid., xiv, fig.1) as due north [magnetic] of the southern expedition house, and described as lying to the east of the western edge of the Middle Cemetery (Ibid., 76). If Peet's sketch-map is to be believed and given the possible lack of space on the eastern part of the north edge of the Middle Cemetery because of the position of Petrie's Cemetery 'G', it would seem that Peet's Cemetery 'E' lay to the west of Petrie's Cemetery 'G'. Against this interpretation of the evidence one might cite Peet's description of 'E' as being 300 metres to the north of the Rameses II temple which, if taken literally, would put Cemetery 'E' close to the north-east corner of the Middle Cemetery but a considerable distance away from its position on his sketch-plan. Cemetery 'E' definitely seems to have stretched as far as the northern edge of the Middle Cemetery as one of its components, the Ibis Cemetery (Peet and Loat 1913, 40-47), was situated "on the south ridge which runs at right angles from the edge of the cultivation away back into the desert towards the Royal Tombs" (Ibid., 40), while a published photograph (Ibid., pl.16,2) shows Ibis burials being excavated at the base of this ridge.

Peet also excavated in the Middle Cemetery in an area referred to as "The Well and Dog Hypogeum" (1 on fig.2). These structures were discovered while looking for graves "near the Fund house" (Peet 1914, 98, fig.1 - i.e. the southern expedition house). Their position on the present map of the Middle Cemetery must be very approximate indeed.

Peet refers to the central part of the Middle Cemetery as "a region which has been laid waste by early excavators who worked only the largest tombs and concealed the rest with their tip heaps" (Peet 1914, 76). This seems to be largely the work of Amélineau who excavated the



tomb of "Aupweth" (1899, 14-23, "6" on his frontispiece map) and, to the west of it, that of Minmose (Ibid., 9-13, "5" on the frontispiece map): the area in which both of these tombs lie is labelled 3 on figure 2. The last-named tomb was re-excavated by Garstang (which he termed "G.100") as an adjunct to his work in the North Cemetery in 1900, "for the special purpose of recovering the inscribed stone sarcophagus left behind by a previous excavator" (Garstang 1901,<sup>2</sup> 21, pl. XXXIII).

In 1925-1926 Frankfort dug a number of tombs as a subsidiary activity to his clearance of the Osireion. These were "scattered all over the site, in almost a dozen separate patches of ground, which were left over between the bigger areas excavated by our predecessors Mariette, Petrie, Garstang and Peet." (Frankfort 1930, 213). Frankfort dug some Predynastic tombs in the general area of the Middle Cemetery "on the high ground immediately south of the north expedition house" (Frankfort 1930, 214); they are marked as 2 on figure 2. He also dug tombs supposedly dating to the First Intermediate Period lying "partly to the south, partly to the west of Cemetery 'E'" (Ibid., 217-218 - presumably Peet's Cemetery 'E' rather than Garstang's 'E', which was in the North Cemetery): these last-named excavations must have been approximately in the area of 4 on figure 2.

Also probably to be included in the ambit of of the Middle Cemetery are Randall-MacIver's Cemeteries 'ϕ' and 'χ' excavated in 1899-1900. These were located "about half a mile to the south of the valley leading from the "Temple of Osiris" to the Royal Tombs at Umm-el-Qa'ab" (Randall-MacIver and Mace 1902, 53). Kemp (1975;<sup>1</sup> 34) notes that these cemeteries are possibly the same as the two Predynastic cemeteries excavated by Ayrton and Loat in 1908, who state that:-

"These graves are the result of tentative diggings among a number of already opened graves which occupy two slightly raised spits of land about half a mile to the south-east of the early Royal Tombs. They are perhaps connected with that great cemetery which seems to have gradually crept further towards the west until the site was abandoned, apparently in the IIInd Dynasty, in favour of the necropolis on the edge of the cultivated land." (Ayrton and Loat 1911, 2).

The exact location of both these excavations is uncertain, but they are probably to be placed somewhere near to a southern extension of the Middle Cemetery.

### 1.3.2 THE EASTERN RIDGE

One of the more problematic areas at Abydos is the Eastern Ridge and, more particularly, its status with regard to the Middle Cemetery. Some excavators seem to have considered it as a continuation of the Middle Cemetery and, in plan, have shown it as such with no distinguishing break, while others have ignored it completely as a cemetery area. In his map of the site Mariette illustrates the ridge, distinguishing it by the designation I', "Ville Antique", but does not ascribe to it any of the material which he excavated in the "Nécropole du Centre" (labelled X), material which is of the same character as that later said to have been dug on the Eastern Ridge itself. Possibly the confused nature of Mariette's report is due to his absence from the site, and also inaccuracies in the final published map (see above). Ayrton and Loat, who have provided the best description of the Eastern Ridge's independent status as a geographical unit, certainly believed that Mariette's men excavated there. On his map of the site, Peet does not differentiate between the Middle Cemetery and the Eastern Ridge, showing them as one continuous area, his "South Cemetery", on the



eastern end of which, overlooking the cultivation, are his cemeteries R & T. Possibly the best way of identifying the Eastern Ridge is by considering the relative positions of the eastern end of the Middle Cemetery and the western Temenos wall of the Osiris Temple Enclosure - on Mariette's plan this wall is in line with the western edge of the Eastern Ridge. The situation is made more complex by the fact that this ridge does not now exist, having disappeared under the village of Beni Mansur (Kemp 1975, 34).

After Mariette's (probable) work on this ridge, it was left fallow until it was subjected to intensive investigation by three expeditions between 1909 and 1913. As Garstang mentioned in his monthly report for January 1909 to the Abydos Excavations Committee, the area worked during this part of the season had been partially excavated by an Egypt Exploration Fund Expedition immediately prior to Garstang's arrival at the site. This was the work of Ayrton and Loat, who designated this area Cemetery 'F' (7 on fig.2). Unfortunately, like Garstang's excavations, the Cemetery 'F' soundings were never fully published, accounts of the work appearing only as a brief report of the seasons work in the 'Archaeological Report' of the Egypt Exploration Fund (Ayrton and Loat 1909) and as a later description of eight of the better tombs and the objects they contained (Loat 1923). Further documentation concerning Cemetery 'F' is now housed in the Archives of the Egypt Exploration Society, mainly consisting of the tomb-cards from this season (although some of these cards have been missing since Ayrton's death - Loat 1923, 161 n.1) and a small number of photographs. The Cemetery 'F' records are useful as they fill certain lacunae in the more poorly documented Garstang excavations; most importantly they provide information about the topography of this part of the Abydos

cemeteries:-

"To the north of the Temple of Rameses lies a long ridge between two roads which Mariette found to contain tombs of the Old and Middle Kingdoms. The extreme eastern edge of this ridge slopes down abruptly to the cultivation, and apparently had never been excavated. We therefore began our work here, and, starting to the south, opened some three hundred graves, for the most part of the Vth and VIth Dynasties, with a few of the XIIth and XVIIIth." (Ayrton and Loat 1909, 2)

Loat describes Cemetery 'F' as "situated on a gently sloping piece of ground about one hundred and fifty yards from the edge of the cultivation." (Loat 1923, 161). These descriptions of Cemetery 'F' were supplemented by two photographs of the area, one of which has already been published (Kemp 1982, pl.29); the other appears as plate 2 below.

Soon after Garstang's excavations, the ridge was worked in 1912-13 as Peet's Cemetery 'R' (9 on fig.2) and Peet's Cemetery 'T' (8 on fig.2), described in the following terms:-

"On the extreme edge of the cultivation the ground falls sharply, and it is this steep slope, about 200 metres in length, which we marked with the letters R and T, the latter being the more southerly portion and R the more northerly. The place had been to some extent attacked by natives, lying as it did so close to their land." (Peet 1914, 76)

Peet also refers to the work of Garstang and, that of Ayrton and Loat here, saying that the latter two excavators worked in the region which he designated T, especially among the earlier tombs there (i.e. the southern part of the ridge), while his own excavations here were planned as "an attempt to finish the clearing of this very productive ridge." (Ibid.).

Probably the last excavation on the Eastern Ridge before it disappeared was that of Frankfort, who carried out some soundings there (among other varied locations at Abydos) in the season 1925-1926. It

was referred to by him as "the high ground on the very edge of the necropolis, above the path which skirts the cultivation" lying "about halfway between the Government rest-house and the Kom es-Sultan" and had been "left over from Mariette's work" (Frankfort 1930, 215).

### 1.3.3 THE NORTH CEMETERY

Mariette's "Nécropole du Nord" included most of the eastern half of the North Cemetery. Mariette states that it was bordered on the east by the Osiris Temple Enclosure and on the west by the Shunet ez-Zebib (Mariette 1880, 42, 240), while its southern boundary was probably on the ridge of the Great Wadi. The northern limits of the "Nécropole du Nord" would seem to be roughly half way between the Great Wadi and Coptic Der; Peet's statement that the southern part of his Cemetery 'S' had been "worked sporadically by early excavators" (Peet 1914, 30) while the northern portion had, until then, been virtually untouched, suggests that this marks the northern extent of Mariette's work. The location of the north-west corner of the "Nécropole du Nord" is something of a problem. Leahy (1975, 255) places it on the north-east corner of the Shunet ez-Zebib; this may be justified by Amélineau's illustration of a shallow ridge running from here to the north-west corner of the Kom es-Sultan, which would make a neat boundary for the "Nécropole du Nord". Kemp and Merrillees (1980, 286) place the north-west corner of the "Nécropole du Nord" on the south-east corner of the Shunet ez-Zebib - this would seem possible if the northern extent of the "Nécropole du Nord" was a straight line running from the north-west corner of the Kom es-Sultan and through Peet's Cemetery 'S', and thus hitting the Shunet ez-Zebib close to its south-east corner.

The position of Peet's Cemetery 'S' (Peet 1914, xiv, 30-47) can be fixed with some accuracy since it included part of the northern wall of the 'Funerary Palace' of Merneith, which was later planned in relation to the other 'Funerary Palaces' (including the Shunet ez-Zebib) by Petrie (Petrie 1925, pl.XV). Cemetery 'S' covered an area of approximately 40 x 45 metres (Peet 1914, 30, fig.8) and is shown as 21 on figure 2.

Another area in the North Cemetery close to the Shunet ez-Zebib to be explored by Peet was Peet's Cemetery 'Y' (located not far to the east of the southern half of the Shunet ez-Zebib - 19 on fig.2). He also excavated in a large, contiguous area labelled 15 on figure ~~xx~~<sup>2</sup>, consisting of Peet's Cemetery 'Z' (to the south of the south-east corner of the Shunet ez-Zebib), Peet's Cemetery 'W' (between Peet's Cemetery 'Z' and the edge of the Great Wadi), and Peet's Cemetery 'O' (lying just to the west of Peet's Cemetery 'Z' and south of the Shunet ez-Zebib). Other excavators who worked in the immediate vicinity of the Shunet ez-Zebib include Amélineau ("3" on frontispiece map of Amélineau Ibid. - 20 on fig.2) and Petrie, who carried out a large clearance in the area of the Tombs of the Courtiers (Petrie Ibid.) - the area excavated by him is shown on figure 2 as a dotted rectangle to the east of, and including parts of, the Shunet ez-Zebib and the Middle Fort.

The area north of the "Nécropole du Nord" has been less intensively explored. Amélineau dug a small mound to the north of the Kom es-Sultan (25 on fig.2), which rose to a height of 15 metres above the nearby cultivation (Amélineau 1899, 6-7). Nearly 300 metres to the north-north-west of this spot is Peet's Cemetery 'D' (Peet 1913, xi; 1914, xiv, fig.1), labelled 26 on figure 2. More recently, the Pennsylvania/Yale expedition has been working within the area of the



"Nécropole du Nord", close to the western Temenos wall of the Osiris Temple Enclosure (27 on fig.2 - see O'Connor, 1967; 1968; 1969).

To the south-west of the Shunet ez-Zebib lay Garstang's Cemetery 'E' (14 on fig.2). Mace and Randall-MacIver (1902, 63) state that this was an area of about 250 yards long, between their Cemetery 'D' and the Shunet es-Zebib. Garstang himself describes Cemetery 'E' as "a strip of eight or ten acres in area, bounded on the south by [the Great Wadi], marked off on the north by the Shuna, and so westward" (Garstang 1901, 2). Garstang also published a useful plan of the site (Ibid., pl.2) but, as Kemp and Merrillees point out (Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 287) at least some of the information provided on this plan is wrong.

Mace and Randall-MacIver's Cemetery 'D' (11 on fig.2) is described by its excavators as being in the furthest half away from the Shunet ez-Zebib of the 500 yards between it and the edge of the cemetery (Mace and Randall-MacIver Ibid.), this edge being the most westerly extent of the North Cemetery during the Dynastic/post-Dynastic Period (Ibid.), and marked with the Boundary Stela of Neferhotep (10 on fig.2 - for this monument see below, p.91). They refer to the fact that not a single tomb in "Cemetery D" was found intact (Ibid., 65) and note that Mariette and Amélineau worked in the area. Although they may have been mistaken in assigning any of Mariette's work to this part of the North Cemetery, Amélineau himself records that he worked in this area ("7" on the frontispiece map of Amélineau 1899); this region is labelled 12 on figure 2.

Between Mace/Randall-MacIver's Cemetery 'D' and Garstang's Cemetery 'E', and the ridge of the Great Wadi, were a few small areas which were

explored by Peet. These consist of Peet's Cemetery 'C' (Peet 1914, xiv), Peet's Cemetery 'B' (Ibid.), Peet's Cemetery 'X' (Ibid., 61), and Peet's Cemetery 'F' (Ibid., 73). The probable positions of these are all in the area labelled 13 on figure 2.

West of the Shunet ez-Zebib and the Middle Fort, Peet carried out further soundings. Peet's Cemetery 'A' (Ibid., xiv, 54, 70-72) is situated to the local west of the north-west corner of the Shunet ez-Zebib and close to Peet's Cemetery 'G' located "directly west of the Middle Fort" (Ibid., xiv, 54). Currelly also mentions that he carried out excavations at "the Shuneh, and the cemetery north and west from there" (Ayrton et al 1904, 7). In fact, from the Middle Fort, Currelly worked westwards, over an area which had either been dug by previous excavators or robbed in antiquity, and which is termed Currelly's Cemetery 'γ' (Ayrton et al 1904, 8, pl.VIII). This region is marked 18 on figure 2, and also seems to have been excavated by Randall-MacIver who, on the completion of his work in Cemeteries 'φ' and 'χ', "opened a few pit-tombs and others of the later Dynasties close to the Shunet-ez-Zebib, in a part of the ground slightly to the North of Mr. Mace's work" (Mace and Randall-MacIver 1902, 55).

Currelly also dug within the walls of the Shunet ez-Zebib, Currelly's Cemetery 'w' - 16 on figure 2, and the Middle Fort, Currelly's Cemetery 'm' - 17 on figure 2, (Ayrton et al 1904, pl.VIII).

Further to the north are Peet's Cemeteries 'K', 'L', and 'N' (Peet 1914, xiv, 54), labelled 22 on figure 2. Peet's Cemetery 'M' (24 on fig.2) was immediately to the [magnetic] north of Coptic Der (Peet 1914, xiv, 54), probably not far from Amélineau's excavations in a

region which he called "es-Zein" (23 on fig.2), not far to the north-east of Coptic Der (Amélineau 1899, 24 & 32-33).

#### 1.4 TOPONYMS FOR THE ABYDOS CEMETERIES

The main toponym used to designate the town of Abydos was 3bdw (Gauthier 1925, 3; Montet 1961, 102), although in the New Kingdom the name of the Thinite nome, T3-wr, was used synonymously for the site (Kemp 1975, 39). T3 Dsr (Montet 1961, 106) seems to have been a term which originally referred to the Abydos cemetery and was later applied to all cemeteries (Gauthier 1928, 40). The necropolis was also termed, S(my)t nt 3bdw (e.g. on the stela of Intef, son of Sent; Budge 1912, pl.23) and later personified as the goddess H3pt-nb.s (Jacquet-Gordon 1967, 64-65), while the cliffs to the west of the cemeteries are identified as Dw Hr by Mariette (1869, 44, 35).

For more narrowly-defined toponyms for different areas at Abydos, and especially the cemeteries in which we are particularly concerned, the chief sources of evidence are the stelae erected there. This section is a brief conspectus of information regarding toponyms which can be derived from stelae of the Middle Kingdom.

At first sight these stelae seem to provide a good number of names referring to particular places in the Abydos cemeteries, but a major problem in dealing with these place-names is the differentiation between genuine and artificially created toponyms. A number of place-names are cited which seem to be derived from a mythological landscape and subsequently applied to the actual topography of the regions where these myths were acted out during religious festivals -

such seem to be the place names referred to on the stela of Ikhernofret (Anthes 1974 and references cited). Whether these names were in general usage is uncertain; one which probably was is Pkr, a toponym which often occurs in connection with the Osiris mysteries at Abydos and seems to refer to an area in the Abydos cemeteries in which the tomb of Osiris was situated, but how limited this area was (Umm el-Qa'ab, whole of cemetery area?) is uncertain. A whole series of names based around Pkr evolved - Hrp Pkr, "Estate of Peker", R-Pkr, "Mouth of Peker", and, in the early New Kingdom, W-Pkr, "Region of Peker" (Montet 1961, 105). Montet (Ibid., 102), following Gauthier (1925, 153), believed that Pkr referred to the Umm el-Qa'ab which contained the tomb of Djer regarded, since at least the reign of Amenhotep III, as the Tomb of Osiris. Probably even before then the Umm el-Qa'ab had been thought of as the site for this tomb, the most striking piece of evidence for this being the "Osiris bed", dated by Leahy to the Second Intermediate Period (Leahy 1977). Montet (Ibid.) also suggests that W-Pkr was a cultivated plain near the tomb (although it has also been identified with the Umm el-Qa'ab - Leahy 1984), that Hrp-Pkr was an area to the north of the Tomb of Osiris, and that R-Pkr was situated to the south of the Tomb and contained a road leading to the tomb.

Another major series of toponyms found on Middle Kingdom stelae seem to refer to various areas within the North Cemetery. The most well-known of these is rwdw n ntr '3, usually translated as the "Terrace" or "Staircase of the Great God" (Simpson 1974). The usual determinative of the word rwdw, a single staircase, may be intended to invoke a series of small chapels, each on a flattened terrace, rising up to slope of the North Cemetery.

Simpson (1974, 10) seems to believe that this Terrace/Staircase was



probably particularly thought of as the slope up the North Cemetery immediately to the [local] west of the Osiris Temple Enclosure. He also suggests that other named different districts (w'rt '3t hmhmt, "district of great renown; w'rt ddt htpt, "district which provides offerings"; w'rt nbt df3w, "district which has offerings") are reflections of chronological or topographic distinction (Ibid., 13). However, the stela of Sebek-khu (Peet 1914;<sup>2</sup> 5) refers to his m'h't being on this "Terrace", which would therefore include Garstang's Cemetery 'E' - this stela also states that it is in the w'rt nbt htpt and the w'rt nbt 'nh. The use of toponyms to describe the site of a single offering-chapel (cf. also the stela of S'ankh-Ptah, Lange and Schaefer 1902, 180, C.C.G. 20153, which has its m'h't "at the Terrace of the Great God", "at the district of nbt htpt", and "at the district of nbt df3w") suggests that these terms are without real validity as toponyms, but are merely metaphors for the cemetery area at Abydos in general (or, perhaps, just the North Cemetery) and relate more to their perceived religious function, or to the expectations of the erector of the offering-chapel rather than to genuine place-names.

## CHAPTER 2

### SOURCES OF EVIDENCE FOR THE GARSTANG/ABYDOS EXCAVATIONS

#### 2.1 DOCUMENTATION

Although Garstang advertised that the results of his 1906-1909 excavations would be published by Constable as "Thousand Tombs of Abydos" (Garstang 1913, 107) no such volume ever appeared; the manuscript of this work (if it ever existed) has not survived either in the archives of the S.A.O.S. at Liverpool, nor with Garstang's literary executor (O.R. Gurney, pers.comm.). No records having any bearing on the Garstang/Abydos excavations have remained in the possession of Garstang's family (M. Fleming, pers.comm.). The following are the sources of documentary evidence which have been utilised by the present author in trying to give as full an account as is now possible of the Garstang/Abydos excavations (a brief account of these sources is given in Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 107-108).

##### 2.1.1 THE PLAN OF THE SITE

For his two other great cemetery sites (Beni Hassan and Esna) Garstang was careful to draw up a plan showing the position of the tombs excavated and their relationship to permanent features in the vicinity. The plan of the Beni Hassan cemetery was published along with the

account of Garstang's excavations there (Garstang 1907<sup>1</sup> - a sketch-map of the area explored is given in plate II, while a plan of the excavated cemetery and the positions of individual graves is reproduced as plate III); for Esna a plan was made at the time, which was later published in Downes account of those excavations (Downes 1974, map on end papers; see also Kemp 1978, 167).

No trace of such a map/plan of the position of the tombs excavated at Abydos now exists. For the location of Garstang's work there one has to rely on other documentary evidence regarding the excavations and then try to fit these on to plans of the Abydos cemeteries made by other archaeological expeditions (see below, Chapter 3).

### 2.1.2 THE TOMB-CARDS

The second major piece of documentation needed for a complete account of the Abydos excavations would be the tomb-cards. If the Esna and Beni Hassan excavations are anything to go by, and as Garstang himself states (Garstang 1913, 107), these cards were compiled by Jones, and would have consisted of notes on the nature of each tomb, together with a list of its contents and small drawings of the recovered objects. This was the central piece of documentation for the excavation and would have formed the natural starting-point for any account of the Abydos excavations. Downes used the Esna tomb-cards as the core upon which she built her account of those excavations - her inventory (Downes 1974, 116-132) is a reproduction of Jones' tomb-cards together with supplementary notes on the present location of a proportion of the recorded objects.

Unlike the plan of the site, we do know that these tomb-cards definitely existed. In his discussion of the 'Nubian graves' from Abydos, Emery notes that he used the tomb-card for one of the graves

(524 A'08) in order to obtain a list of its contents (Emery 1923, 34), although the card for the other grave (694 A'08) was not available to him at the time (Ibid., 33). Unfortunately none of the tomb-cards was available to the present author as they have completely disappeared (Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 108).

### 2.1.3 THE FIELD NOTEBOOKS

The only real written record of the excavation as it proceeded on a day-to-day basis is found in those of Garstang's field notebooks which have survived in the archives of the S.A.O.S. The entries for each tomb and its contents were made by Garstang as the excavation proceeded (Garstang 1913, 107). These are by no means a complete set - only those for 1906 (1 A'06 to 34 A'06), the second part of 1907 after Garstang had arrived at the site (300 A'07 to 436 A'07), and 1909 (730 A'09 to 1130 A'09) have survived. The notebook for 1906 also contains a list of workmen with notes on the tombs they dug and the objects that were found by them (presumably for the assessment of bakshish), and a list of photographs taken during the 1907 season. The present whereabouts of Garstang's notebook for the 1908 season is not known, although a few torn pages noting the contents of a small number of graves in the 600-699 A'08 series has been located - these entries are written in German and are presumably the work of Schliephack. Another notebook containing a list of the photographs taken during 1908 is still extant and provides some information on objects from various numbered tombs.

The notebook entries are written in pencil in Garstang's often near-illegible hand and tend to deteriorate in their usefulness as the excavation proceeded. In the 1906 notebook there is a fairly full record of objects from tombs as they came out of the ground and, in some cases, little plans of some of the tombs. By 1909 there are often



little more than very brief, not to say non-existent, entries where page after page consists of tomb-numbers and nothing else, or perhaps a one or two word description of the occasional object. The amount of information provided by Garstang on individual graves will be apparent to the reader who examines the tomb-register and notes the amount of supplementary detail given there, other than a list of the objects from that particular tomb and any information which has been gleaned from the photographs or other sources.

#### 2.1.4 THE MONTHLY REPORTS

The best source of evidence for what Garstang was doing at Abydos on a general level is provided by the monthly reports which he sent as circular letters to members of the Abydos Excavation Committee. Some of these reports have survived in the Danson archive at the National Museums on Merseyside - these cover the months of January, February, and March-April 1907 and January, February, and March 1909. These have been reproduced below as Appendix 1. None of the reports for the 1908 season has survived; this is particularly regrettable as this is the season for which the field-notebook is also missing. However, two postcards in a series written by Garstang to Danson during the progress of the Abydos excavations cover the period of approximately the first half of the 1908 season and do provide some idea of Garstang's activities at that time.

A large proportion of these reports often consists of non-archaeological information, such as how Garstang dug a well in January 1907, or a report on the Typhus epidemic among his native workmen in February 1909. Descriptions of the type of object he was finding, or individual pieces, also figure large, couched in the most

general of terms (designed, one suspects, to provide mouth-watering reading for his backers). However, these reports often provide information of value and are the chief source for the account of Garstang's activities at Abydos.

#### 2.1.5 THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

By far and away the most important and useful single piece of documentation which Garstang has left us from the Abydos excavations is the 803 plate-glass photographic negative archive which is now housed in the S.A.O.S. (although many of these are not useful, relevant or identifiable). Garstang was an early and enthusiastic exponent of archaeological photography and provided a lead in this field which other Egyptologists sought to emulate. It is undoubtedly Garstang's successful use of photography in the field which is referred to by Peet in his report to the E.E.F. committee on his own work at Abydos for the 1909-1910 season:-

"A large number of successful photographs were taken, and even better results could have been obtained and at less expense but for the deplorable condition of the photographic apparatus. Some slight expense in this department will be necessary before next season in order to enable us to keep up to the standard set by our competitors and fellow-excavators in Egypt." (Peet, 1910).

*UNPUBLISHED  
REPORT OF*

Garstang successfully produced these negatives under the most trying of conditions. At Beni Hassan they were developed in one of the tombs:-

"An underground room, approached by a sloping passage from an adjoining chamber, served as a dark-room, and there an Arab boy, Mahmoud abd el-Gelel, developed more than a thousand negatives." (Garstang 1907:1, 25).

His photographs have a twofold usefulness. First, his site photographs are useful in helping to locate the particular areas in which he was working and the circumstances of excavation of some of the individual graves. Secondly his photographs of excavated objects are

invaluable in identifying objects which are now widely scattered and without their original tomb-numbers. That many of the photographs are of the better-looking of the excavated objects is fortunate for, as Kemp and Merrillees (1980, 108) point out, these were likely to be the ones which were distributed to the backers (and thus dispersed further afield) rather than the more mundane material, such as pottery, which tended to be retained by Liverpool.

#### 2.1.6 PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS OF THE EXCAVATIONS

Garstang published very little on the Abydos excavations, even in the way of preliminary reports for each of the seasons worked. Exceptions to this rule are:-

(i) A brief note in the Egypt Exploration Fund Archaeological Report for 1906-1909 in which Garstang mentions his major finds of the 1907 season, such as the Graeco-Roman stelae, the "Puntite Woman" (tomb 352 A'07) and the objects from tomb 416 A'07 (Garstang 1907<sup>3</sup><sub>4</sub>).

(ii) A preliminary discussion of the Minoan material from tomb 416 A'07 (Garstang 1913).

(iii) A general description of the main areas worked and objects found during the 1909 season (Garstang 1909). This short article represents the best published documentation by the excavator of one of the seasons worked at Abydos.

Also into this category of documentation falls Emery's publication of the two major 'Nubian' graves from the 1908 season (Emery 1923).

#### 2.1.7 THE HAROLD JONES CORRESPONDENCE

The National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth has in its holdings the letters sent by Harold Jones from Egypt to his family in Wales. This correspondence covers the period from his arrival in Egypt to work for

Garstang at Beni Hassan at the beginning of 1905, until May 1907, by which time he had left Garstang in order to work for Theodore Davis in the Valley of the Kings. Some of the letters include useful information about the 1906 and 1907 seasons, during which Jones excavated for and with Garstang at Abydos.

#### 2.1.8 MISCELLANEOUS FIELD NOTES

Housed in the S.A.O.S., these consist of:-

- (i) Five pieces of cardboard sheets with illustrations of various pot-types and notes of their occurrence in the tombs excavated in 1908.
- (ii) Nine similar pieces of cardboard with pot-types and occurrences for the 1909 season.
- (iii) A cardboard sheet bearing the measurements of a number of skulls from tombs excavated in 1909.
- (iv) A cardboard sheet with a list of various objects, noting the tomb from which they came, mostly excavated in the first part of the 1909 season.
- (v) A cardboard sheet bearing a sketch-plan of the tomb-complex 941-949 A'09, with measurements between various points in the construction (reproduced with the tomb-register entry for this group).

#### 2.1.9 OTHER PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED SOURCES

These include: short accounts in the popular press written at the time of the excavations or subsequent exhibitions of the finds, short reports in various archaeological journals, and publications of specific classes of artefact (e.g. Lilyquist 1979 for mirrors, Radwan 1983 for metal vessels) which include material from the Garstang/Abydos excavation. These are too numerous and generally insubstantial to warrant a full bibliography here, but they are referred to at relevant



points in the text and in the tomb-register. Documentary material, obtained via members of Garstang's Abydos Excavation Committee, is listed separately below under the name of the person concerned.

## 2.2 THE EXCAVATED OBJECTS

The examples of material culture excavated from properly controlled archaeological fieldwork, be they the minutest of small finds or the most massive of masonry structures, are at once the most tangible yet most expedient results of excavation or surface survey. Once completely recorded they are, theoretically at least, inessential to an interpretation of the site under examination.

But the objects themselves become crucially important when thorough documentation of past fieldwork is missing. This is certainly the case with the Garstang/Abydos excavations where the main record (the tomb-cards, together with a plan of the site) has completely disappeared. In an attempt to reconstruct as closely as possible the original tomb-groups, the present author has largely had to rely on tracing the objects recovered from the excavations, or rather those which can be confidently assigned to a definite, numbered tomb-group by having the excavator's number still on them (i.e. "350 A'07" = Tomb 350 at Abydos, year 1907) or by being identified from Garstang's photographs. However, this problem is compounded by the fact that the material excavated by Garstang has not all been preserved in one place, but has suffered a variety of fates, largely due to the way that the Abydos excavations were organised and funded.

### 2.2.1 THE DISPERSAL OF THE MATERIAL

The first major post-excavation loss of information and objects took place at Abydos itself. The sheer amount of material excavated by Garstang (especially ceramic material - see below, pl. 1, for the photograph of the 'pot-yard' in the courtyard of the Abydos expedition house) meant that he felt it necessary to save the trouble and expense of packing and sending objects which were already well represented among the excavated material or might, one suspects, be of less aesthetic interest to his backers. This surplus material seems to have been re-buried at Abydos in several caches, a practice which is not without precedent in Egyptian archaeology (see Griffith & Newberry 1895, 66). One of these caches of pottery was re-discovered in 1967 by the Pennsylvania-Yale expedition to Abydos while building an expedition headquarters on the site of Garstang's old house (Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 108). A proportion of these vessels were drawn by Mr B.J. Kemp, while he was working at Abydos with the Pennsylvania-Yale expedition, and he has kindly allowed the present writer to base a number of illustrations in the tomb register on his original drawings. It seems likely that other caches of similar objects have been discovered from time to time by local people and sold piecemeal to passing tourists (Kemp, pers. comm.). Garstang's monthly report for January 1907 strongly suggests that he was considering the re-burial of some of the Greek/Coptic stelae found during that season:-

"There are in all more than 200 of these stelae, which necessarily contain a large number of duplicates and relatively poor specimens. As more than 150 will probably fall to our lot, I should be very glad of advice as to the requirements of our committee in this regard. The cost of transport of this heavy material would be considerable if we transported them all. I should propose to bring a selection of about 100 or 80 - but what to do with the rest! "

As this quotation implies, one of Garstang's major aims when

excavating was to satisfy a sponsoring committee. Except for when he was working for the Egyptian Research Account, all of his excavations were financially supported by private enterprise in the form of a committee of wealthy sponsors. This had been the case even as early as 1898 when, as a precocious undergraduate, he had organised the "Ribchester Excavation Fund", a group of eight prosperous individuals (including five Members of Parliament, two of whom were baronets) which provided the finance necessary for his diggings at that site (Garstang 1899, 1). A body known as the "Abydos Excavations Committee" was formed, which was to finance Garstang's work at the site from 1907 to 1909, the small-scale explorations of 1906 being funded as a subsidiary at that year's main work at Esna (for the committee of this 'Second Esna/ First Abydos' season see Annual Report 1905-6, 8 & 13; for the 1907 season see Annual Report 1905-6, 4; for the 1908 season see Annual Report 1906-7, 4 and Annual Report 1907-8, 37; for the 1909 season see Annual Report 1907-8, 4 and Annual Report 1908-9, 33). Many of the members of the Abydos committee had been involved with similar committees which had provided the necessary backing for Garstang's previous fieldwork in Egypt, such as the "Beni Hassan Excavations Committee" and the "Edfu Excavations Committee" the latter of which had financed Garstang's excavations at Esna and Hierakonpolis. Like these, the Abydos Excavations Committee was organised on the lines of a private company - in return for a capital investment of a certain sum the shareholders would receive a given proportion of the objects excavated in the course of each season.

This is one of the basic causes of the difficulty in tracing material excavated by Garstang for, after the objects had been divided, there were no restrictions on what each shareholder might do with his dividend. Most of the shareholders were wealthy private individuals;

unhappily, the most common occurrence has been for an individual's collection to be sold on his death, ensuring a widespread dispersal of the material through the saleroom. Sometimes a collection might be given away, in part or entirety, or bequeathed on the owners death. A few members of the Committee (patrons of the Institute of Archaeology and of the infant University of Liverpool) seem to have donated all or part of their share of objects to the Institute. These benefactors seem to have included Brocklebank, Brunner, Danson, Johnston, Mond, Rankin, and Smith. Except for Mond and Smith (who were not members of the Committee at that time) these benefactors put their shares from the 1905-1906 season "at the disposal of the Institute" (Annual Report 1905-6, 13), while in the Annual Report for 1907-8, Garstang, referring to the objects from the 1908 season, recorded that an,

"Important educational series of objects from these tombs have been secured for the purposes of the Institute by the generosity of certain benefactors"

The "benefactors" for this season are definitely known to have included Johnston (see below s.v.).

What follows is a list of individuals who were members of the "Abydos Excavations Committee" with, as far as has been possible to trace, the present location of any Abydos objects acquired in this way. Subscribers to Garstang's second season at Esna are also listed, as they seem to have been sent objects from the first short (April 1906) diggings at Abydos as well as from Esna. The reader is also referred to the 'Concordance' at the end of this thesis, where the origins of material in various museums are identified.



### 2.2.2 THE ABYDOS EXCAVATIONS COMMITTEE

Lady Amherst of Hackney subscribed for the second Esna season. Most of the antiquities acquired by her were absorbed into her father's collection (WWW, 7) which was sold at Sotheby's on 13th-17th June 1921. Some of this material is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (see 'Concordance').

Ralph Brocklebank subscribed for every Abydos season. It is likely that the vast majority of objects which fell to his lot were donated to the Institute. His collection was sold at Christie's in 1922, but the sale catalogue (Brocklebank 1922, 11) mentions few objects from Abydos: a "quantity" of various beads (Lots 94 and 95), "nineteen small vessels, in arragonite and granite, chiefly from excavations at Abydos in 1909" (Lot 99), "four kohl vases, in arragonite, with lids, and two in grey stone - mostly from Garstang's excavations at Abydos" (Lot 100). A marked catalogue refers to them being sold to the dealer Stone.

Rt.Hon. Sir John Brunner Bart. M.P. subscribed for every Abydos season, except for 1909. The present whereabouts of his collection is unknown; the objects which fell to his lot were probably donated to the Institute as a letter in the S.A.O.S. archives from his only son Felix Brunner (dated 29/6/70) suggests that he did not know of any collection of Egyptian antiquities accumulated by his father.

Jean Capart subscribed for the 1908 and 1909 seasons on behalf of the Musée Cinquantenaire at Brussels. Their collection seems to have been preserved in toto.

Sir Francis Chatillon Danson subscribed for every Abydos season. His collection ultimately contained objects from the MacGregor sale (Warhurst 1978, 85) and was passed on to his son, Lieut.Col. J.R.Danson. On the death of the latter in 1976 the collection was bequeathed to the Merseyside County Museum (Warhurst, 1978). The Danson family archive was also bequeathed to Merseyside and is now in the Department of Archives (Read 1980). The documents include the surviving copies of the monthly progress reports sent by Garstang to the Abydos Excavations Committee, as well as a number of postcards which Garstang, as a personal friend, sent to Danson. Danson also gave a certain number of Graeco-Roman stelae from Abydos to Sedbergh School in 1908 although these are now missing.

Theodore M. Davis subscribed to the second Esna season and for the 1907 season. His private collection is in the Metropolitan Museum, New York (WWW, 79), but he may not have received his share from Abydos. A list of the objects which were to be sent to him is in the records of S.A.O.S., but it seems that only a few of these were actually received by him - a letter (presumably from Garstang and dated August 1907) which is also in the S.A.O.S. suggests that the larger objects on the list were presented by Davis to the Institute of Archaeology (these include the 'ankh- stela', Liv.E.30) while only a "small box of selected antiquities" may have been sent to him. No Garstang/Abydos objects in the Davis collection have been identified for the present writer by Dr. Lilyquist.

Dr. H.O. Forbes subscribed to the second Esna season on behalf of the Liverpool Public Museum - those objects in this collection which were not destroyed during the Second World War are now in the National

Museums on Merseyside.

William Grisewood did not actually subscribe to the Abydos excavations but acted as auditor to the Committee. He received a number of Abydos objects, at least some of which eventually found <sup>their</sup> way to the National Museums on Merseyside.

Jesse Haworth subscribed to second Esna season. Abydos objects received by him along with Esna material were donated to Manchester Museum.

William Johnston subscribed for every season, except for 1909. He was a shipowner of Bromborough, Cheshire and patron of Liverpool University (Kelly 1981, 549). A distribution list of Johnston's share of the material recovered in 1908 is still extant; all the identifiable objects on this list (e.g. the inscribed door-jambes of Neb-sen, Liv.E.40-42) are now in the collections of the S.A.O.S. It is probable that all of the material which fell to his lot was donated in this way.

George Francis Legge subscribed for the 1909 season. He worked with Garstang in for that season and, subsequently, also with the Egypt Exploration Fund at Abydos. He donated his objects to the Ashmolean and Pitt Rivers Museums, Oxford.

W.H. Lever M.P. subscribed to the 1907 season. His share was sent to the Hulme Hall Art Gallery, Port Sunlight. In 1922 it went to the 'Lady Lever Art Gallery', which Lever had founded in memory of his wife (Kemp 1968, 65). Later still (1931) it went on loan to Rawtenstall Museum. In the 1950's the material was transferred to Bolton, where, at the time of writing, the bulk of it still is, although there are a few (7) objects

in the National Museums on Merseyside.

Rev. William MacGregor subscribed for all the Abydos seasons. His large collection was sold at Sotheby's in June 1922. The sale catalogue (MacGregor 1922) gives a good deal of useful information on objects from the Abydos excavations which fell to his lot; individual objects and their citations in this catalogue are referred to in the tomb-register. Many objects went to Sir Henry Wellcome, whose collection was presented to University College, London, by his trustees in 1964. From there objects from the Wellcome bequest went to other museums - Garstang/Abydos material found its way to collections in Swansea, Durham, Birmingham, and Cambridge (see 'Concordance', below). MacGregor also passed objects on to Allsopp - a fellow collector and resident of Tamworth. A few Abydos objects from the MacGregor and Allsopp collections are now in Tamworth Castle Museum.

Robert Mond subscribed for the 1909 season. A number of his Garstang/Abydos objects were part of his bequest to the British Museum. In his lifetime he donated a number of objects to the Institute at Liverpool (Annual Report 1913, 10).

Frederick George Hilton Price (and subsequently his trustees - he died in March 1909) subscribed for the seasons 1908 and 1909. Four Garstang/Abydos objects are mentioned at the very end of the second volume of his collection (Price 1908). His collection was sold at Sotheby's in 1911 (Price 1911). The entries for the Abydos objects do not cite the numbers of the tombs from which they derived, but are content to refer to "Abydos", "Abydos 1908", or "Garstang Abydos". However, since these pieces bear Hilton Price numbers which run in a



series which immediately follows those of the Garstang/Abydos objects published in the catalogue of his collection (5024-5027) there is little doubt that these objects (5029-5065) ultimately derive from the Garstang/Abydos excavations. Other objects in the sale catalogue also seem to be from the same source, but do not carry Hilton Price catalogue numbers, presumably because they were accessioned by his trustees after his death - none is dated as being excavated earlier than lot 92, a stela from the 1908 season. Some objects bought at this sale are now in the Royal Scottish Museum.

John Rankin subscribed for the every Abydos season, except for 1909. His collection seems to have been passed on, in part at least, to the Liverpool Institute, although some objects were donated to Kendal Museum in 1923.

James H. Rea J.P. subscribed for every Abydos season. No details about the material received by him are known by the present writer.

Rt.Hon. Russell Rea M.P., the brother of J.H. Rea, subscribed for every Abydos seasons. Many of his antiquities were presented to the British Museum by his widow in 1920. Other material was disposed of even earlier (e.g. the stela of Bmbw from 310 A'07 which was presented to the British Museum in 1912). It seems that some of Russell Rea's Egyptian objects were passed on to his brother, J.H. Rea, and in 1938 the former's younger son, A.L. Rea, deposited the 'Rea Loan Collection' at the Institute of Archaeology at Liverpool. In 1951 this was retrieved (although some objects, apparently from this collection, have remained in the S.A.O.S.) and sold to Spink, from whom Garstang/Abydos objects were distributed to the Royal Scottish Museum and the Nicholson

Museum, University of Sydney. A valuation of part of the 'Rea Collection' is in the records of the S.A.O.S; the only objects identifiable as coming from Abydos are "10 earthenware bowls" and "6 bronze Egyptian mirrors", and the statue of Amenysomb (now in the Royal Scottish Museum).

James Smith subscribed for the 1909 season. A collection of objects belonging to him (mainly from the Garstang excavations at Abydos and Meroe) was deposited in the Institute of Archaeology at Liverpool by his widow. This was accompanied by a card index, which is useful in identifying the exact provenance of many of the objects.

### 2.2.3 Objects in Public and Private Collections

The largest collection of objects from Abydos is that which was accumulated in the Liverpool Institute of Archaeology (now the S.A.O.S.). Unfortunately, even this collection has not survived intact; much material was dispersed in the 1920's in a process which is well illustrated by the following circular letter:-

University Institute of Archaeology,  
38-44 Bedford Street,  
Liverpool.

April 29th, 1920.

Dear Sir,

The Institute of Archaeology is about to dispose by sale of a certain number of duplicate objects from its Egyptian Collections. These consist mainly of predynastic material from Naqada and Hierakonpolis; XIIth dynasty objects from Beni Hasan; XIIth & XVIIIth from Abydos and later stuff from Esna. It occurs to us that the opportunity is a good one either for a large

museum, anxious to fill gaps; or for a smaller museum to obtain groups representing these important periods.

Yours very truly

T.E. Peet

Hon. Secretary.

Even more unfortunately, no distribution list for objects dispersed in this way has been located and the exact quantity and recipients of the material remain uncertain. A circularised enquiry by the present writer to all likely (and many unlikely) collections in Britain and further afield produced some positive results. It may also be noted that at least some of the negative replies, one suspects, may be the result of a lack of knowledge on the part of curators of local museums with regard to non-indigenous archaeological material which might be buried away in their collections.

Museums to which the Institute did sell Garstang/Abydos objects, and which have now been located, include Bolton Museum and Art Gallery; the National Museum of Ireland, Dublin; Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum; Ure Museum of Classical Archaeology, University of Reading; and the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

A proportion of the excavated material was retained by Cairo Museum. Sensibly enough, the division seems to have more or less kept the contents of individual tomb-groups together. Nearly all of the objects retained by the Museum, amounting to over 150 pieces, are either on display or in the stores of the museum (with possibly the only exception being the scarab, registered as J.E.39770, which later turned up in the Northwick Park Collection - see 512 A'08), and although

access to this material is necessarily limited, the present writer was able to gain a good deal of information through the written entries and sketches in the 'Journal d'Entrée'. A list of the objects kept by Cairo from the 1907 season has survived among the documentation in Liverpool.

Through the good offices of Harold Jones a number of Egyptian objects, including some from the Abydos excavations, were presented by the Liverpool Institute of Archaeology to the Carmarthen Archaeological Society. These were catalogued by Jones in the summer of 1908, and are still in the collections of the Carmarthen Museum (Eyre Evans 1911, 79). A small number of Egyptian antiquities which had been retained by Jones himself were, after his death, presented to Carmarthen Museum by his sister.

Some choice pieces were retained by the excavator himself. A number of objects known to have come from the collection of John Garstang are in existence. The largest number of these seems to have been the "Garstang Archaeological Collection of Egyptian Antiquities" which was purchased by the "Joint Board of Theological Colleges, affiliated with McGill University" in 1923. This collection (now housed in the Redpath Museum, McGill University) consists of 114 objects, mainly ceramic and stone vessels, and seems to be a mixed group of objects from Garstang's Egyptian excavations, but none is identified as coming from a particular tomb (and hardly any from particular excavations) on the contemporary list of objects which accompanied this material. Four pieces are said to have come from Abydos or "probably Abydos", but whether this means the 1906-1909 or 'el-Arabah' excavations is unclear. None of the object-descriptions are sufficiently detailed or distinctive enough to warrant an identification with any piece



illustrated in the Abydos excavation photographs. For practical reasons, the present writer was unable to visit Montreal in order to check the objects in this collection; this might prove a profitable way of adding further detail to the tomb-register in the future, although it is extremely unlikely that any information thus obtained would alter the main conclusions of the present thesis.

Other objects from Garstang's private collection (mainly scarabs) were obtained by the National Museums on Merseyside in 1949, and the hpš-sword, which is now in a private collection in Canada, also came from Garstang's private collection, but the whole question of how much material was in fact accumulated by Garstang remains somewhat clouded, despite a number of enquiries by the present writer.

It seems possible that some of the objects excavated at Abydos were stolen at the site in 1909. Letters preserved in the records of the S.A.O.S. which refer to this are a procès-verbal (sent by Maspero to Garstang on 17/5/1910) of the interrogation of one of Garstang's workmen who accused four others of stealing antiquities, and a letter from Garstang to Peet (dated 27/5/1910), who seems to have suffered similar problems while working at Abydos with the E.E.F. The number of antiquities stolen, if any, is uncertain. Garstang notes that,

"The case broke down, owing in fact that from the first statement what seems to have been bags full of antiquities reduced itself in the court to two scarabs actually seen."  
(Letter to Peet).

As a caveat to this chapter, it should be noted that Garstang often made copies of exceptional objects excavated by him. Examples of this are the Menes tablet, excavated at Hierakonpolis, and the 'Hyksos

Sphinx' from Abydos. While plaster-casts are readily distinguishable from bone or ivory originals, good electro-type copies are not so easily differentiated from their metal prototypes. In this context one might note the seemingly excessive number of pieces of gold jewellery from the 941-949 A'09 group, for which examples exist in the S.A.O.S. (obtained via Smith) and the National Museums on Merseyside (ex-Danson Collection).

### CHAPTER 3

#### GARSTANG'S ACTIVITIES AT ABYDOS, 1906-1909

##### 3.1 Garstang's archaeological activities prior to 1906

John Garstang was born in 1876 in Blackburn, Lancashire. He was educated at Blackburn Grammar School and at Jesus College, Oxford, where he was a mathematical scholar. Before graduating in 1899 he became interested in archaeology, and began research and excavation at Roman sites in Britain, namely Ribchester (Garstang 1899:1), Melandra Castle (Garstang 1901:1), Richborough (Garstang 1900:1), and Brough (Anderson 1906, 16). He always retained an interest in the archaeology of Britain and contributed an account of his native county in Prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon times to the Victoria County History (Garstang 1906:1).

His first visit to Egypt was in the winter following his graduation when, in October 1899, he was "called away to his work in Egypt" (Bruton 1906, 25). Garstang went to excavate at Abydos under the aegis of Petrie's Egyptian Research Account. These excavations were published under the title 'El Arabah' (Garstang 1901:2) and although only one season was spent working on the site, the experience of digging in the cemeteries of Abydos was crucial in leading to his return there in 1906. It was also during this season that, like many British

archaeologists who worked in Egypt at that time, he was influenced by Petrie's approach to archaeological fieldwork. This ethos is clearly shown in Garstang's reports on work previously carried out in Britain which was only written up after his first season in Egypt:-

"The object of excavation should be to uncover only, and not to disturb, for every stone had its purpose, and it is by its position in situ alone that such purpose can now be ascertained." (Garstang 1901:1, 98)

"The providing of material... to be available for study, is still to be regarded as the duty of the investigator. Excavation is a science, and its methods must be systematised. Those principles of research which Professor Petrie has pioneered in Egypt, cannot be too soon adopted in our own country. The uncovering of ruins or the disentangling of confused foundations is a small part merely of the excavator's labours." (Garstang 1900:1, 112)

Ultimately Garstang was to lapse in his devotion to Petrie's worthy fetish of recording and publication, but his energetic activities in the Nile Valley over the next twelve years were ample demonstration of his particular talents:-

"He was above all a pioneer with an amazing flair for discovering the good site, and an organiser with a positive genius for finance." (Fairman 1956, 6)

In the season 1900-1901 Garstang worked once more for the Egyptian Research Account, excavating just to the north of Abydos at Mahasna and Beit Khallaf (Garstang 1903). In the following winter (1901-1902), he continued the northward progress, working at sites on the west bank of the Nile at the boundary of Upper/Middle Egypt, excavating at Reqaqna (Garstang 1904). By this time Garstang was no longer working for the Egyptian Research Account, but was supported by a cartel of five wealthy individuals; MacGregor, Brocklebank, Kennard, Hilton-Price, and (for the Ashmolean Museum) Arthur Evans. The volume in which this



season's work was published was dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. John Rankin, who were to be patrons of Garstang's subsequent excavations in Egypt.

Following the success of his independent work at Reqaqna, Garstang embarked upon a more ambitious project; for two seasons (1902-3 and 1903-4) he excavated in the necropolis at Beni Hassan. This was to prove one of his most successful excavations and one which was supported by many of the patrons who would continue to give him financial backing up to and including the Abydos excavations; Brocklebank, Brunner, Evans (for the Ashmolean Museum), Johnston, MacGregor, Hilton-Price, Rankin, and Grisewood, as well as Lady O'Hagan, James (for the Fitzwilliam Museum), and Kennard. The publication of the excavations at Beni Hassan (Garstang 1907:1) was dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. F.C. Danson, who were also important patrons of the Abydos excavations.

In the second season at Beni Hassan Garstang was assisted by a young artist, E. Harold Jones (for material relating to Jones see Delaney 1986). Like many of his contemporaries, Jones had first gone to Egypt because of his poor health and while convalescing had become interested in archaeology. He worked with Garstang for several seasons and, as well as carrying out most of the work of recording, seems to have supervised much of the actual excavating.

In the season 1904-5 Garstang and Jones worked mainly at Hierakonpolis, but also at Nagada (Garstang 1905), Messawiyeh, el-Kilh, Edfu and Hissayeh. In 1905-6 they carried out surveys and excavations at the Nubian sites of Dakke, Kubban and Kostamneh. During both these seasons the main centre of work was the major excavation at Esna

(Downes 1974). The fullest contemporary account of Garstang's activities in the field during these years is a short article written for the "Annales du Service" (Garstang 1907:2). However, although this was written by him in October 1906, he neglected to mention that by then he had obtained permission to work at Abydos and had already begun to excavate there.

On February 8th, 1906, Garstang sent a monthly report to his committee of patrons from his camp at Esna. This report has survived and is now in the archives of the School of Archaeology and Oriental Studies at Liverpool. In it Garstang mentions his digging at Esna, his expedition to Nubia, and Jones' work at Hierakonpolis, but he also remarks that he was about to set out to examine a number of sites with a view to finding a suitable spot to excavate in the second half of that season. The sites which he had in mind were el-Kab, Edfu, el-Bersheh, el-Amarna, Nagada, and Abydos "where I held a concession seven years ago, not then worked out". In early March 1906 Garstang wrote from Koshtamneh, saying that "at M. Maspero's advice I have applied for a concession at Abydos, but I don't know whether we shall be able to work there this season" (Postcard to Danson, March 1906).

### 3.2 The Excavations of 1906

On the 12th March 1906, Jones wrote to his family; "I have just had a letter saying we have the Abydos concession so Garstang will want to dig there soon". Garstang lost no time in moving on to Abydos. By the following month (April 1906) he had left Jones to complete the winding-up operations at Esna, while he went to start preliminary work at Abydos. At the end of March Garstang reported that:

"The Egyptian government has granted my application for a concession to excavate at Abydos; which I believe remains the best among the best sites available in the country, and has been very much desired (I am told) by other expeditions. I start tomorrow for Balliana the postal town for Abydos, to put in a month's work there if possible before bringing our season to a close." (Postcard to Danson, 24/3/1906).

Jones' letter home of 2/4/06 refers to the fact that Garstang had already left for Abydos. Here Garstang carried out "a month's tentative work" ( Letter by Garstang to "The Times" 7/7/1906). His field notebook for this season emphasises the relatively short time spent at Abydos; a mere 34 tombs were cleared. Jones, meanwhile, was continuing the work at Esna, as is made clear in the following extract from a letter dated 17th April 1906:

"Weigall, the Inspector-General of Antiquities was here for two days a short time ago - he came to make a division of our antiquities. Garstang being in Abydos I had to do the honours"

That Garstang intended to spend several seasons excavating at Abydos is made clear in Jones' next letter home (of 21/4/06), again from Esna. In it he writes about his plan for a house to be built at Abydos because "as the chances are of our digging for 3 years at Abydos it is necessary to make a decent house".

The concession granted to Garstang was "in the necropolis of Abydos within a radius of half a kilometre around the Shunet el-Zebib" (Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 105) - these limits are marked on figures 3 and 4, which encloses all of the North Cemetery and a portion of the Middle Cemetery. As has already been noted, Garstang had previously excavated at Abydos in 1900 on the southern fringe of the North Cemetery in an area which he called "Cemetery 'E'". The variety and quality of material he had excavated then, especially the tomb-groups of the Middle Kingdom to early Eighteenth Dynasty, may well have attracted him back to this productive site. It seems likely that the place at which he renewed his activities at Abydos was an unexcavated portion of Cemetery 'E'. The plan of this cemetery published by Garstang (1901;<sup>2</sup> pl.2), shows an area on the edge of the Great Wadi which is marked "not completely excavated here". The entries for the first few tombs in the 1906 excavation notebook also indicate that the first 1906 soundings were in this area, while the S.A.O.S. copy of "el-Arabah" has pencil markings, in Garstang's hand, which locate tombs 6 A'06 and 7 A'06 immediately to the west of E.39. Further corroborative evidence can be found in Negative A.30, which shows the group 18 A'06 situated on the southern edge of the North Cemetery (see plate 6).

The field notebook for 1906 also provides some useful information regarding the location of these tombs, which has been used in placing individual tombs from this season on figure 3. The details provided in the notebook by Garstang are given in the "Location" sections of the tomb-register. It is noticeable that Garstang did not confine his activities in 1906 merely to within, or in close proximity to, the area of Cemetery 'E', but dug much further afield - 15 A'06 and 20 A'06 were both to the east of the Shunet ez-Zebib, while 34 A'06 was found to the west of it.



### 3.3 The Excavations of 1907

During 1907 Garstang's position at Liverpool had been consolidated by his being appointed John Rankin Professor of the Methods and Practice of Archaeology, a chair which he held until his retirement in 1941. Also during that year he made "a journey of survey and exploration across Asia Minor" (Fairman 1956) which led to "an eventual widening of his archaeological interests" (Ibid.). Almost from the outset the excavations at Abydos (and, indeed, at Meroe) were intended to be stop-gaps due to difficulties which he experienced in obtaining a permit to excavate in Anatolia. This was certainly true of the 1907 season as his Turkish concession had been cancelled in June 1906, due to the worsening political situation. The circular report to the Abydos Excavations Committee of February 1907 ends with the "great news" that Garstang's application for "a Hittite site in North Syria" had been finally granted (Report of 7/3/07). Garstang excavated at this site, Sakje Geuzi, in 1908 and 1911. This was the start of his shift in interest from Egypt to other areas of the Near East which was to come to full fruition after the First World War with his excavations in the Levant, his Directorship of the British School in Jerusalem, and his founding of the British School in Ankara.

On 1st December 1906 Jones wrote home from Luxor, where he was copying tombs in the Valley of the Kings for Theodore Davies, stating that he planned to leave for Abydos in the middle of December "to start work before Garstang comes out". One month later (2/1/07) Jones wrote to his parents:

"Here I am busy with Trefusis and George building and excavating and in the next four or five days expecting Garstang and his brother who I understand is coming out. We have been here 10

days..."

"George" is the artist Walter S. George, who had come to Abydos to study the architecture of the New Kingdom temples and seems to have occasionally assisted Garstang during the 1907 season; he later worked with him at Meroe. The other full-time assistant at Abydos that year, apart from Jones, was the Hon. R.H. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis (Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 105 n.276).

By the time Jones wrote home again on 11th of January, 1907 Garstang had arrived at Abydos, bringing his new wife, Marie Louise Berges of Toulouse. A few days previous to this, Jones had begun the work of excavation:

"I started digging a few days ago with 80 men and started finding things the first day and ever since I have been as busy as possible at the work, Garstang and the others helping to finish the house"

The house which Jones mentions, "Beit el-Sahara" (later the Egypt Exploration Fund "Northern House" and on the site of the present Pennsylvania/Yale excavation headquarters), is located on figure 1, as is Petrie's old dig house, which was used to quarter Garstang's native workforce.

More details on the start of excavation at Abydos is provided in a letter written by Jones to Garstang on the 2nd of January. The following lengthy extract from that letter gives a good idea of the work which Jones had initiated at Abydos before Garstang's arrival at the site, as well as some of the problems which were encountered in carrying out this work:

"We started work on January 1st with 75 men all told and cleaned up the wall of the fortress you mentioned North of the Shuneh finding it return near the Coptic Cemetery with panelled walls - to be able to throw back the redeem on finished ground I began working nearer the Coptic Cemetery finding several large brick tombs which I covered up. At this point the Copts from

neighbouring villages began to get hostile fearing I was going to dig up their cemetery. This morning we went on, having apparently assured the Copts of our being undesirous to dig their cemetery when early this morning numbers of Copts from all around threatened to attack the men from our house..... I took the men away from that part North of the Shuneh to dig up the banks of the wady near the house..... We can't neglect the spot where I started as it promises so well and if the Copts do bury outside their cemetery in the antique ground they ought to know what to expect."

A postcard sent by Garstang to Danson on the 11th January refers to the expedition having "traced the outline of an early fortress adjoining [sic] the standing 'Shuna'". This structure was almost certainly the Middle Fort, which had previously been discovered by Petrie's team (Ayrton et al 1904, 1-2 & 7-8). Despite the problems associated with digging in that part of the necropolis, Garstang was to return to this area in 1909, but it was near Petrie's old dig house that major excavation began in January 1907, as Jones reported to his family:

"The curious part of my digging this year is that I started digging and finding things practically at Petrie's doorstep - at least 10 yards from the house he lived in when he worked at Abydos." (Letter of 11/1/07)

These excavations were sited in the eastern part of the Great Wadi. Attempts to define more closely the area examined, based on the good photographic coverage for this work, have been made by Kemp and Merrillees (1980, 106, fig.36, 3a) and by Abdallah (1983, 8, fig.1). The latter believes that the sondages were more extensive than is shown in the figure provided by the former, spreading westwards [magnetic] until the edge of the North Cemetery, and uses the photographic evidence to support this claim. Negative.A.71 shows a view of tomb 164 A'07, which seems to be on the line of the main axis of Garstang's excavation house, and certainly looks as though it might have been taken from the southern edge of the North Cemetery. The in-situ material excavated in this part of the Great Wadi seems to consist



entirely of a Graeco-Roman necropolis (Abdallah 1983, passim, but especially pp.1-16). This cemetery probably only came into existence after the Great Wadi had fallen into disuse as a processional route to the Umm el-Qa'ab. Many of the Graeco-Roman stelae seem to have been re-used in even later phases of activity at this site (Neg.A.94). Mummified hawks were also excavated in this part of the necropolis (Negs.A.69 & 595). A number of photographs illustrate the progress of these excavations, including their partial proximity to Petrie's dig house (especially Neg.A.68). The Circular Report for January 1907 is also chiefly concerned with this work in the Great Wadi:

"The month's excavation was devoted almost exclusively to a Ptolemaic site found in the clean sand of the valley in which we are camped, and about 50 yards from where the workmen now live."  
(Report of 8/2/07)

By the beginning of February about 230 graves had been cleared, yielding 300 stelae (Postcard to Danson of 1/2/07); Garstang intended to put in another week's work there (Ibid.). By the end of the second week in February Garstang had completed his activities in this cemetery (Postcard to Danson of 16/2/07); he had already moved the majority of the gang and was "having a turn at the outskirts of the XI-XIIth Dynasty Necropolis" (Report of 8/2/07).

This "Necropolis" was located near to Cemetery 'E' and the area where Garstang had carried out his investigations of April 1906. Garstang himself describes this area as being:

"the limit of a plateau raised about 6 metres above the level of the valley leading to the tombs of the Kings: the prevailing North-West winds have steadily accumulated a great drift of sand over its edge" (Report of 7/3/07)

Furthermore, in his description of 416 A'07, Garstang mentions that the work of Spring 1907 was "occupied chiefly with the excavation of a



portion of the great necropolis of Abydos lying immediately to the north-west of [the Great Wadi]" (Garstang 1913, 107). 416 A'07 itself was found "a little past mid way (beyond the old fortress called the Shuneh-t-el-Zebib),.... near the edge of the valley" (Ibid.). Photographic support for these statements is found in Negative.A.121, which shows the group 308 A'07 to 310 A'07 on the top of the slope at the southern edge of the Northern Cemetery, just [magnetic] west of a line along the main axis of Garstang's dig house.

The approximate area covered by these excavations is shown on figure 3 (see also Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 106, fig.36, 3b.)

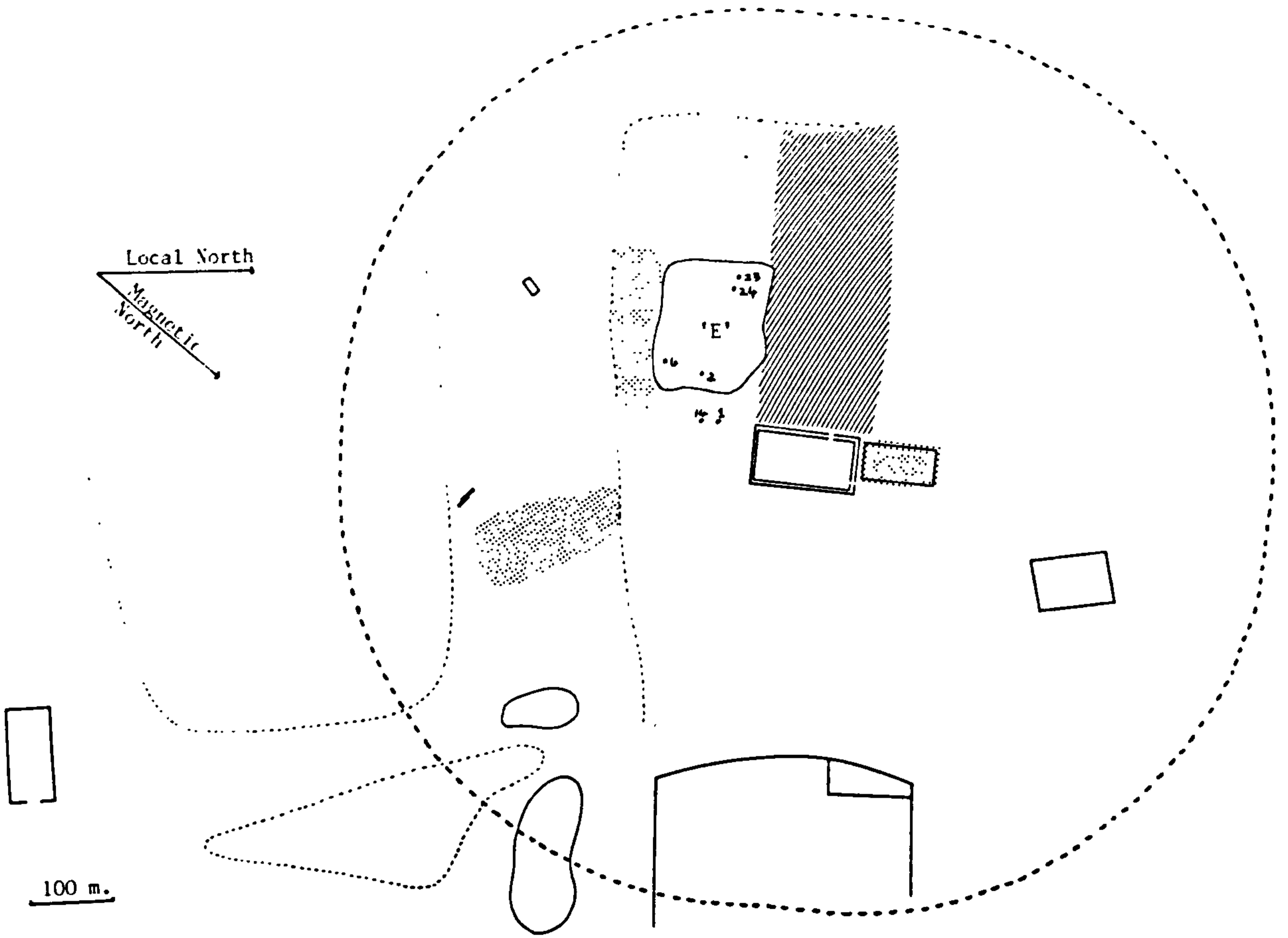
Excavations in this southern extremity of the North Cemetery began "along the outer ridge of this portion" (Ibid.), which can possibly be further defined as the area between the Great Wadi and the eastern part of Cemetery 'E'. Since Garstang believed that Cemetery 'E' developed from east to west in a date-range of early Middle Kingdom to early Eighteenth Dynasty he would, presumably, only refer to the eastern part as the "XI-XIIth Dynasty Necropolis".

Progress was slow as they cleared "many tons of drift sand that barred our way to the edge of the XIIth Dynasty Necropolis" (Report of 7/3/07). It seems likely that, while Jones supervised the work in the Great Wadi, Garstang himself took charge of the North Cemetery excavations. There is no field notebook for the former cemetery, while that for the latter begins with the number 300 A'07; unfortunately this does not contain any information regarding the location of the noted tombs, except (in a few cases) in relation to each other.

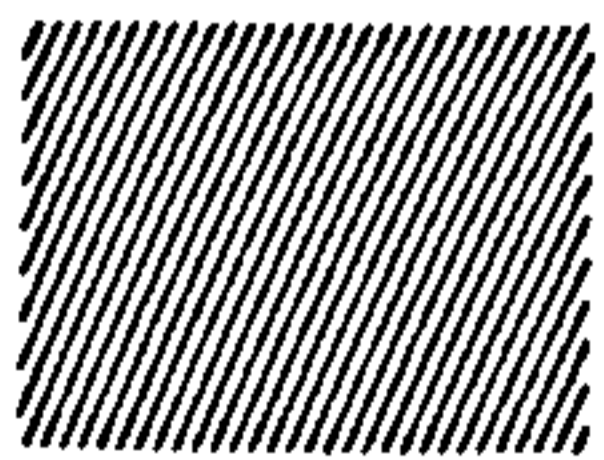
Jones went down to Luxor with Trefusis on January 22nd 1907 to work for Theodore Davis, but returned to Abydos the following month (Wilson 1976; Aldred 1962). It was at this time that Jones, feeling that he was

overworked and underpaid, decided to sever his connection with Garstang's excavations and spend more time working for Davis, for whom he acted as an artist and archaeologist until his death in Luxor in March 1911. Theodore Davis resigned from the Abydos Excavations Committee in April 1907, and was replaced by Capart in the September of the same year.

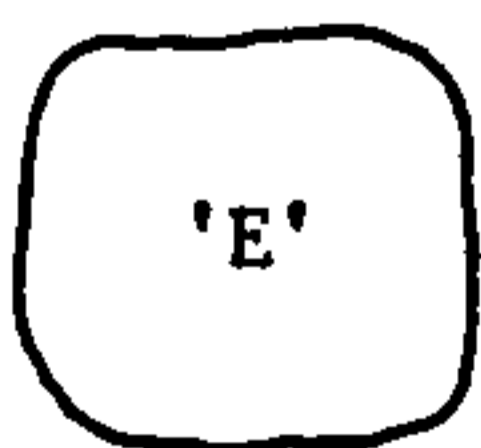
In early March Garstang reported that "we have been going on steadily with the work of clearing away the mounds of sand that fringe the XII Dynasty Necropolis" (Postcard to Danson 8/3/07). Garstang seems to have been working from east to west, since he refers to his first trenches as being among "the early tombs" of the "XI-XIIth Dynasty Necropolis" (Postcard to Danson of 16/2/07), while later he was moving "well into the XIIth Dynasty portion" (Postcard to Danson of 8/3/07). By the middle of February the offering-chapel 321 A'07 had been cleared (Postcard to Danson of 16/2/07). Considerable progress was made during March and April (Report of 27/4/07) before excavation was halted in the second week of April 1907. Just before digging stopped, tomb 416 A'07 was discovered and cleared (Kemp and Merrillees 1980), while the last tomb to be excavated was 436 A'07. The process of packing-up took until the beginning of May (Jones' letter of 6/4/07).



= possible extent of the excavations of 1907



= possible extent of the excavations of 1908



= known limits of Cemetery 'E'

Numbered points mark the probable locations of individual tombs from the excavations of 1906

The large broken oval designates the stated limits of Garstang's concession - half a kilometre around the Shunet ez-Zebib

Figure 3 : Location of the excavations of 1906, 1907, and 1908

### 3.4 The Excavations of 1908

The 1908 season is by far the most poorly documented of the four worked at Abydos. The circular reports to the Abydos Excavations Committee have not survived. Only a small proportion of the fieldnotes are still in existence, in the form of a few pages from the field notebook of Horst Schliephack (who assisted Garstang in 1908), which give some information on the contents of 28 tombs from this season. Garstang worked at Abydos for four months during the Lent Term and found graves of the 2nd and 3rd Dynasties, the Hyksos Period and "tombs of the Middle Empire" (Annual Report 1908, 16). Even more than is the case for 1906, 1907, and 1909, the extent and nature of the work of 1908 must be constructed from odd fragments of documentary material supplemented by more circumstantial evidence.

Three postcards written by Garstang to Danson serve to indicate the general progress of the work during the 1908 season, in very broad terms. From these it may be learned that the expedition arrived at Abydos on the 21st December 1907 and began work on Boxing Day. Postcards written on 3/1/08 and 14/2/08 imply that much effort was expended on the removal of surface sand in the area chosen for excavation. Unfortunately the particular location of this area is not specifically stated; frustratingly enough, the second postcard alludes to the region chosen for examination, which had been described in the circular report for January 1908.

By 3/1/08 the season had already yielded the prize of "a granite statue, a figure seated, about 14 in. high, with inscriptions in front" (postcard to Danson of 3/1/08). This statue is probably that of



Amenysonb from tomb 452 A'08 - this would seem an appropriate tomb number for such an early stage in the season, since the last tomb excavated in 1907 was 436 A'07 and Garstang would almost certainly have begun 1908 with the number 437 A'08.

On 25/1/08 he wrote to Danson to say that the excavation was progressing well and that the ivory "Hyksos sphinx" had been recovered from tomb 477 A'08. In his publication of this object (Garstang 1928), the excavator quotes from his circular report of 30/1/08 which is not particularly informative:-

"The grouping of objects in the tombs has proved of some special interest...We have also added to our fund of material bearing on the misty "Hyksos" period, and have lately come across a number of tombs containing....the curious "pan" pottery.... some few objects have been found too recently to be incorporated in this report, e.g., a fine porphyry vase, a stone figure, a model of a house etc." (Ibid., 46)

Of these last two objects, the "stone figure" is possibly that from 643 A'08 and the "model house" probably the 'soul-house' from 514 A'08.

However, Garstang neglects to mention the location of 477 A'08, the tomb from which the "Hyksos sphinx" came, except to say that it was in the "immediate vicinity" of the tombs containing 'pan' pottery" (Ibid., 47), which were themselves published, without reference to their location, by Emery (1923).

By 14/2/08 further progress had been made and Garstang was able to report that a satisfactory number of small objects had been found, "beads, scarabs, vases, ivories etc., with occasionally a stela or statuette". The last tomb to be excavated that season was numbered somewhere between 696 and 730 - the former number is the last in the 1908 series which is attested by an object being marked with it, while

the 1909 field notebook begins with 730 A'09 (although there is an object marked with the number 708 A'09). In any case, the number of tombs excavated that season (between 259 and 283) was relatively small when compared to the other two major seasons, 1907 and 1909 - it could well be that in 1908 Garstang only worked in one area, with Schliephack, while in 1907 and 1909 he simultaneously excavated at least two areas under the supervision of his deputies. The absence of a field-notebook written by Garstang for 1908, but the existence of a few pages from one written by Schliephack, is somewhat ambiguous and open to a number of possible interpretations.

Additional evidence for the location of Garstang's excavations in 1908 is provided by the published annual report of the Antiquities Service for that year:-

"M. Garstang est revenu, comme l'an passé, dans la région septentrionale de la nécropole d'Abydos où Petrie avait travaillé naguère pendant plusieurs campagnes, et il en a retiré quantité de petits objets précieux dont les plus anciens datent de la XII<sup>e</sup> dynastie, mais dont plusieurs descendent aussi bas que l'époque romaine." (Rapports 1912, 261)

The reference to the "région septentrionale" of the Abydos cemeteries presumably refers to the North Cemetery, but the reference to Petrie is curious; possibly Cemetery 'V' is meant (Ayrton et al, 1904).

Kemp notes that the area of the 1908 excavations is difficult to determine, but seems to have been "behind, i.e. to the south-west [magnetic] of the Shunet ez-Zebib." (Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 242), which would thus be to the north of Garstang's Cemetery 'E', and of the main part of Mace/Randall-MacIver's Cemetery 'D'. This would probably have been the previously unexcavated area to the west of the Shunet ez-Zebib, the possible approximate extent of which is indicated on

figure 3. In this region Garstang worked in a westerly direction, towards the western edge of the North Cemetery at some point north of Cemetery 'D'; as he himself states, "we have been continuing to work steadily in this site described in the January report, but as we advance westward we have again had a great amount of sand to deal with". The striking amount of material dating to the Second Intermediate Period found by Garstang in 1908 (as attested in located objects) fits well with the evidence from these other excavations on the western side of the North Cemetery (see below, Chapter 7).

Negatives A.250 and 251 of tomb 504 A'08 seem to indicate, from the position of the cliffs in the background, that this tomb was located in the western part of the Northern Cemetery - the angle of the cliffs and the absence of the Shunet es-Zebib on the photograph (a south-west looking view in which the edge of the Great Wadi cannot be seen - i.e. they are in a high central area) would support a location to the west (or indeed south) of the Shunet es-Zebib.

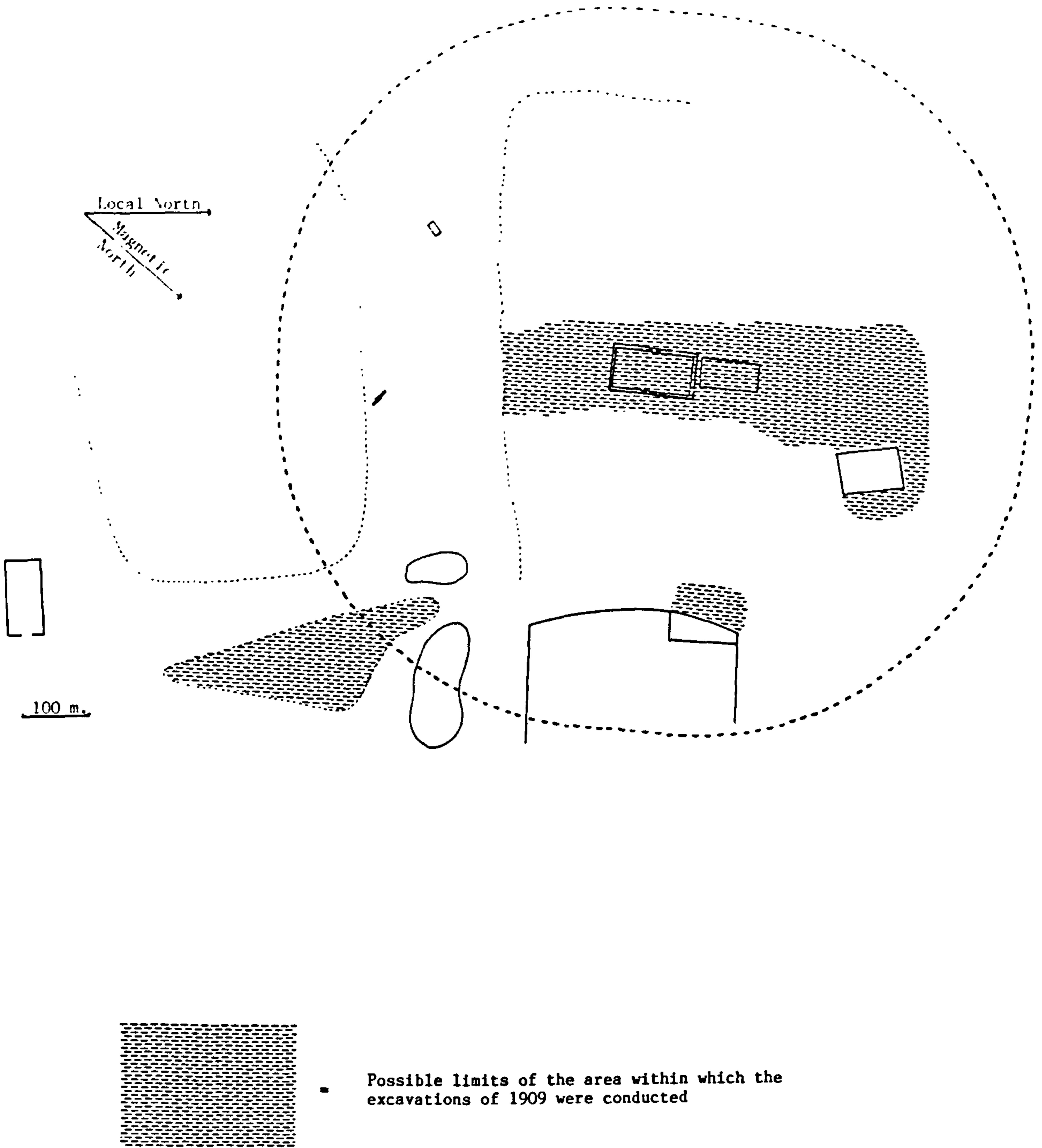


Figure 4 : Location of the excavations of 1909



### 3.5 The Excavations of 1909

In January 1909 Garstang began his fourth and final season of excavation at Abydos. Although Garstang himself wrote that the season's work was chiefly concentrated on three main sites (Garstang 1909, 125), he undertook excavation over a wide area. An approximate sketch-plan of the regions worked in 1909 is given in figure 4. Two major sites seem to have been worked for a large proportion of the season; primarily the Eastern Ridge ("on the desert edge near the temple of Rameses II" - Garstang 1909, 125), but also an area close to the 1907 excavations, referred to as the "XIIth Dynasty site", which is also described in the field notebook for 1909 as "near house" and in Garstang's cursory publication of the 1909 season as "the remaining tombs south of the Shuna" (Garstang Ibid.).

Apart from this last-named site, but probably contiguous with it, is a great portion of the North Cemetery within which Garstang seems to have carried out variable amounts of excavation. The possible limits of this region, which includes the Shunet ez-Zebib, Coptic Der, and a large proportion of the area between them, are based both on Garstang's statements that he dug "in and near the Shuna(t)-el-Zebib" and in "a portion of the necropolis west of the Coptic cemetery" (Garstang Ibid.). In addition, there are some remarks in the field notebook, mentioning where various tombs are said to be; "Near Shuna", "East side of Shuna", "West of Shuna", "North of Shuna", "Extreme west of Coptic Cemetery", "Between Der and Shuna", "West of Coptic Der", "North-West of Der", "North of Der", "East of Der", and "North".

Other locations for tombs mentioned in the notebook are even more problematic; 814 A'09 is said to be "West of Kom es-Sultan", but how far west is unclear. Even more puzzling are 850 and 860 A'09, which are

located by the notebook on the "Ridge East of House" - this could either mean part of the Middle Cemetery to the [magnetic] east of the dig house, or the Eastern Ridge, some considerable distance away to the local east. Evidence relating to the location of 913 A'09, in which the cylinder seal of Pepi I was discovered, is also somewhat ambiguous (see below s.v.).

The extent of Garstang's activities in the North Cemetery, if not those on the Eastern Ridge, was recognised in the Report on the activities of archaeologists in Egypt for that year:-

"A Abydos deux sociétés anglaises étaient en présence: l'Université de Liverpool avec M. Garstang, l'E.E.F. avec MM. Naville et Ayrton, la première dans le nord de la nécropole, la deuxième dans le sud." (Rapports, 293).

The first of these areas to be examined was the region around the Shunet ez-Zebib, "in order to ascertain the nature and extent of the work before us" (circular of 4/2/09). This work entailed the completion of the excavation of the series of tombs, and the sieving of Petrie's dumps inside the Shunet ez-Zebib itself, "we have been sifting out the earth turned out by Professor Petrie and have already found more inscriptions than he did" (Postcard to Danson of 25/1/09). This sieving produced a series of sealings of the Archaic Period, one of the major pieces of evidence in the assessment of the relative positions of monarchs of the Second and Third Dynasties (Newberry 1909: Kaplony 1963).

It is clear that Garstang was working more than one area at a time; by the end of January 1909 he had carried out the sieving operations within the Shunet ez-Zebib and had both "fastened on to a series [of tombs] of the IVth to VIth Dynasties" (i.e. Eastern Ridge?) and located



"a tomb of the Ist Dynasty in which we are still at work" (Postcard to Danson of 28/1/09). This tomb was 859 A'09, which was located to the [magnetic] north-west of the Shunet ez-Zebib (Kemp 1966, 15) in approximately the area of Jones' abortive excavations at the beginning of the 1907 season.

The main locus of work during the 1909 season was on the Eastern Ridge where, after the investigations round the Shunet ez-Zebib:

"We then began a long examination of the slope up the desert above the pathway lying between the Garden and the Temple of Rameses II. I regret to say that previous to our arrival the representatives of the Egypt Exploration Fund had made a considerable excavation on this ridge." (Report of 4/2/09)

Garstang eventually cleared "several hundred tombs of the Vth and VIth Dynasties" on the Eastern Ridge (Garstang 1909, 127). It seems that this part of the necropolis was the principal burial ground during the Late Old Kingdom, although the tombs here were interspersed with intrusive burials lying on top of, and cutting into, the earlier tombs - interments of the New Kingdom and later. However, as Garstang mentions in the report quoted above, when he arrived at Abydos to begin work in 1909 he found that the excavation of this ridge had already started, in the shape of the Egypt Exploration Fund expedition of Ayrton and Loat who had dug there for "a couple of months" from November 1908, before moving north to el-Mahasna (Ayrton and Loat 1911, 1). In the meantime Naville had arrived to work at the Umm el-Qa'ab. Garstang was understandably unhappy at this turn of events:-

"The Egypt Exploration Fund are at work, and now are occupied at the royal tombs. Before I got here they dug out a lot of tombs in our concession and I want their blood" (Postcard to Danson, 25/1/09)

The question of the boundary between the Fund's and Garstang's concessions was not settled until the following month, but Garstang

could, at least, report that he had "begun a season of great promise in some tombs of the VIth Dynasty" (Postcard to Danson of 25/1/09).

Also in January, Garstang carried out an "examination of the ground near the Coptic Der" on which he intended to concentrate "when the Eastern Ridge is worked out" (Report of 4/2/09).

In February Peet arrived to work at Abydos, after working with Newberry at Cairo and in the Delta (Annual Report 1909, 17). Schliephack and Legge also assisted Garstang that season and Capart stayed with the team for 10 days while he took photographs for his book on the Seti Temple (Capart 1912, 13), a volume which he dedicated to Garstang.

The Eastern Ridge was worked throughout February 1909. On the 12th of that month Garstang informed Danson that:

"We are having a remarkable series of finds; each day for 4-5 days past over £100 worth of antiquities of the choicest kind, including the stele and undisturbed tomb deposit of a prince of the XVIIIth Dynasty"

At the beginning of March 1909 some of the men were moved to work on another part of the cemetery (Report for 4/3/09) - possibly pushing further north to the area around Der, before excavation ceased.

In his final report to the Abydos Excavations Committee Garstang suggested that a small expedition might be mounted for the following year, under the direction of Peet, in order to complete the work in the 'XIth Dynasty' area (Report of 3/4/09). However, nothing came of this and Peet was later "appointed to superintend, for Mr. Naville, the excavations of the Egypt Exploration Fund at Abydos" (Annual Report 1909, 17). Other ex-Garstang personnel who continued to work with the E.E.F. at Abydos were Trefusis in 1911-1912, and Legge (E.E.F. Arch.Rep. 1908-1909, 2).



## CHAPTER 4

### POTTERY TYPOLOGY AND THE QUANTIFICATION OF SHAPE

As the tomb register readily testifies, the largest single class of objects to have been recovered from the Abydos cemeteries by Garstang, as is the case for the vast majority of other excavated cemeteries from Pharaonic Egypt, is pottery. Because the quantities of ceramic vessels from excavations have been so large, the construction of typologies in order to make this data easier to handle (and, supposedly, easier to manipulate in analytical work on the pottery) has been the general rule within excavation reports. Pottery vessels are often not regarded as individual artefacts, but merely as members of a particular typological group or sub-group. The typology constructed by Garstang for the Abydos excavations has been used in the tomb register to assign to particular tombs particular pottery 'types', even though the vessel itself has not survived.

However, during the assembling of the tomb register, the present writer became increasingly concerned with the whole problem of how these typological groups are formed and the sorts of selective criteria used as the basis of these groupings. Put concisely the problem which has faced people who want to study ceramic data is this:- how does one decide how different one pot is from another and, most importantly, how can these differences be quantified?

Many factors contribute to the appearance of a pottery vessel, such as size, shape, fabric, surface treatment and decoration. Attributes of size are relatively simple to measure, and the range of possible variation in the case of fabric category and, to a lesser extent, decoration is not so great as to pose a serious problem. It is the definition and comparison of shape which causes the most difficulty, although this feature is probably the one first considered by most observers.

The most simple method of comparing the shapes of vessels is to do it intuitively, or by eye. However, this method obviously relies solely on the subjective judgement of the person carrying out the selection, and unless the criteria for comparison are clearly stated in a comprehensive system, one person's groupings on the basis of observed similarities are quite likely to differ in at least some respects from another person's. At best "borderline cases" might be assigned to different groups, while at worst the whole typological system might be entirely different with completely dissimilar type-standards.

Thus it would seem that some form of system which does not rely on the basis of individual selection is desirable. Such a system would require the conversion of the shape of the vessel into metrical data which could then be used as the basis for analytical comparisons. One possible method would be to take measurements between certain well-defined points on the vessel. A system of this type has recently been proposed by Traunecker (Traunecker 1981), although it suffers from a problem which is difficult to avoid when deriving metrical data in this way; while the calculation of a few simple ratios to compare the proportions of vessels is possible (e.g. height/width gives the relative slimness of a vessel) the method is somewhat crude in its

reduction of a complex shape into a few ratios which provide only an elementary index of the basic appearance of the pot. The adding of more measurements might make the replication increasingly accurate, but this process requires a very great deal of time to measure and record the pieces accurately, and ultimately the end product may turn into an almost unmanageable mass of figures. Anyone who finds it necessary to compare vessel outlines in detail really needs an accurate, sophisticated, and fairly fast method of comparing what are essentially irregular shapes.

The basic problem in the analysis of vessel profiles is that although regular shapes, such as squares, rectangles and isocetes triangles possess properties which are relatively simple to describe, irregular shapes, such as the profile of a pot, present considerable difficulties of description. First, the shape may be complex, with numerous diverging or converging edges consisting of curved rather than straight lines. Secondly, no two shapes are likely to be identical but an overall similarity of a greater or lesser extent might justify their classification in the same typological group, which requires a general description for identification purposes. Thirdly, two similar shapes may be of differing sizes and thus produce different measurements, which would only serve to mask the similarity of their shapes.

One means of saving time and increasing the accuracy of this type of analysis is to use a computer. Not only is the computer a powerful analytical tool, capable of carrying out calculations in a fraction of the time needed by the human brain but, during the last decade, the facility for directly inputting non-metrical data by the use of a light pen or similar device has become widely available to archaeologists. By



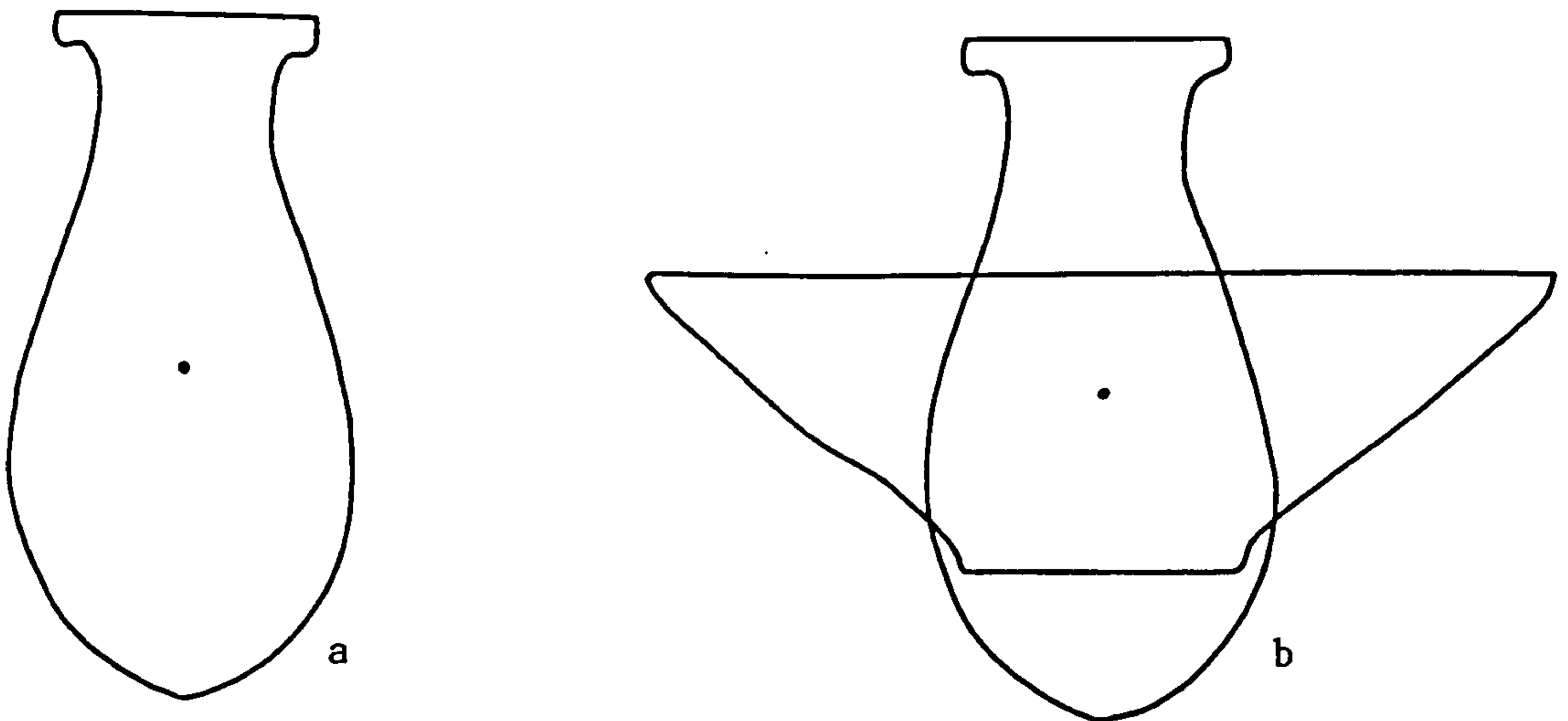
this means the outline shape (or even more complex drawings) of an object may easily be recorded, stored and printed out when required. However, although this would appear to be one of the most useful ways of using a computer in an archaeological context, there have been very few attempts to use stored drawings to provide metrical data which can then be analysed in a meaningful way. Two notable exceptions to this are the rather crude 'sliced' and 'mosaic' methods devised for analysing pottery shapes (Wilcock and Shennan 1975) and the more sophisticated 'tangent profile' method of P.L. Main (Main 1978). A recent application of the 'sliced' method of pottery shape analysis, together with an analysis based on the major dimensions of a vessel, has been carried out on a group of Anglo-Saxon pots (Richards 1982).

A method of describing and classifying irregular shapes has been developed over a number of years by Dr.J.S. Johnson of the University of Manchester Dental Hospital, for use with the lateral X-ray outline of the human skull to aid clinical orthodontic diagnosis (Johnson 1980). This same method has also been used for slightly different purposes, for example to describe patients with a facial deformity such as a cleft palate, or to compare the faces of children and adults, individuals of different racial types (Johnson, Soetamat and Winoto 1978), or even the skulls of Australopithecus and Homo erectus with those of modern man (Johnson 1981). More recently the method has been adapted for use in an archaeological context, for the analysis of the shapes of Palaeolithic handaxes and Egyptian pottery vessels (Tyldesley et al 1985).

All shapes, whether regular or irregular, share one common feature, namely the possession of a centre of area, or centroid (fig.5.a). This



centroid can be found experimentally by cutting out the shape in cardboard and hanging it loosely from a pin in at least two arbitrary positions. When the cardboard has ceased to swing a vertical line is marked from the pin downwards. The centroid lies at the intersection of any two or more lines dropped in this manner. However, the same centroid can be located readily by means of a simple microcomputer programme. The shapes of any two pottery vessels may be compared by superimposing their outlines with their respective centroids coinciding exactly, but, since a centroid is only a single point, they cannot be orientated on each other. Luckily, unlike many irregular shapes which may need to be compared, the vertical orientation of pots does not usually present a problem (fig.5.b).



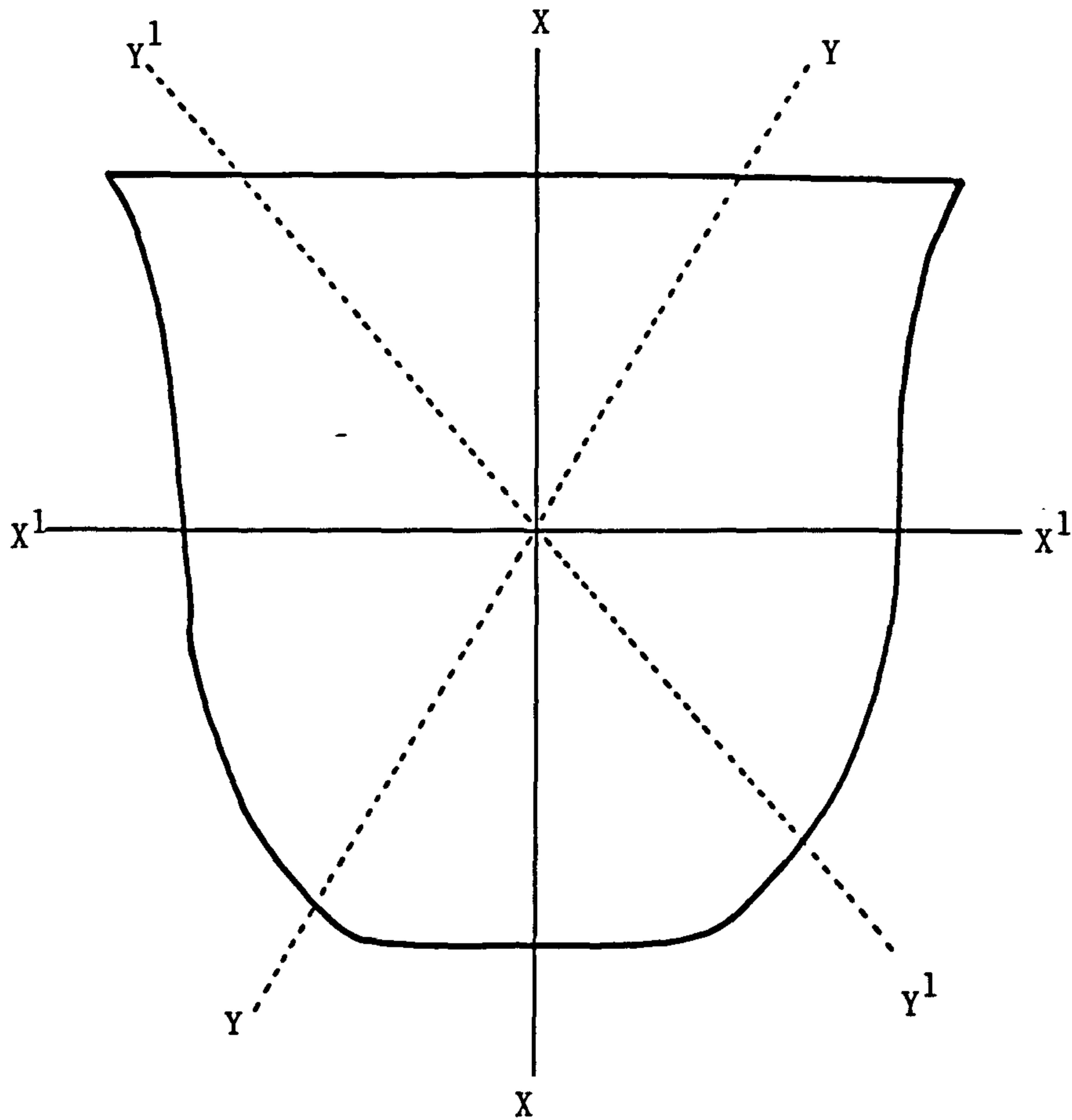
a - Profile of vessel with its centroid located.

b - Profiles of two vessels, superimposed on their centroids.

Figure 5

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The method involves the outline of a vessel being divided into two



$X-X$  = Major Axis at  $0^\circ$ .

$X^1-X^1$  = Minor Axis when Major Axis is at  $0^\circ$ .

$Y-Y$  = Major Axis at  $30^\circ$ .

$Y^1-Y^1$  = Minor Axis when Major Axis is at  $30^\circ$ .

Figure 6 - Centroid and Angle Location

equal halves by drawing a line along its vertical axis (henceforth known as the major axis). Each half of the vessel has its centroid located and another line is drawn joining these two points. This line is known as the minor axis. For a symmetrical profile this second line will obviously be at 90 degrees to the major axis. Next, the major axis is moved 1 degree in a clockwise direction and again the centroids of the resulting two portions are located, joined up and the angle calculated. This time, since the two halves are not symmetrical, the resultant angle will not be 90 degrees but will depend on the shape of the vessel. This procedure is repeated at 1 degree intervals through 180 degrees (fig.6). In order to speed up this obviously laborious process, a further microcomputer programme has been written to plot these angles.

A cyclical curve transformation is then derived from the original vessel shape (fig.7). This is a graph on which the horizontal axis represents the position of the major axis on the vessel outline, and the vertical axis represents the angle between the major axis on the vessel outline and the minor axis (which is derived from the joining of the two subsidiary centroids at this angle). The curve crosses the x axis at 90 degrees ('B' on fig.7), demonstrating the symmetry of the original shape. The actual height of the crest of the curve ('C' on fig.7) and the lowest point of its trough ('D' on fig.7) are proportional to the length-breadth ratio (elongation) of the original shape, while the curve length and the area under the curve are further parameters describing the quality of the original shape, but not its size because after being entered into the computer, using the graphics pad at its original size, the shape of the vessel is automatically normalised to a predetermined area (50 sq.cm for the purposes of this

experiment).

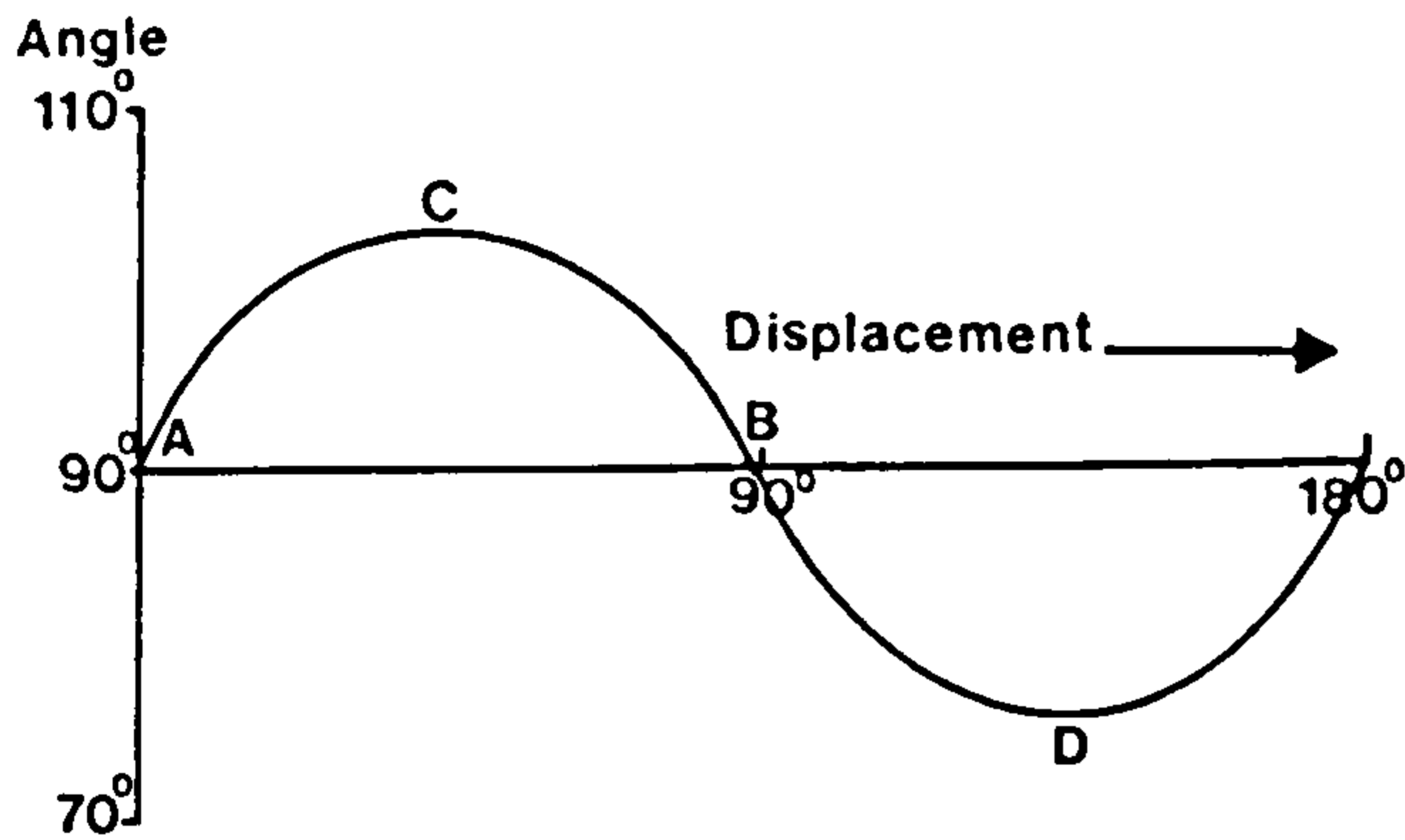


Figure 7 - Example of a Cyclical Curve

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The co-ordinates of this curve can then be used as the data for a multivariate cluster analysis using the "Furthest Neighbour" analysis, so that the degree of similarity between all the members of a given sample of vessel shapes can be measured so as to aggregate them into separate groups, the members of each group being similar in shape and contrasting to a measurable degree with neighbouring groups, the differences and similarities being expressed in a quantified amount. For a basic account of the workings of cluster analysis the reader is referred to the account given by Orton (Orton 1980). A more detailed account of the strengths and weaknesses of different types of cluster analysis is given by Hodson (Hodson 1970)

A selection of thirty-four pottery vessels from the Garstang/Abydos excavations was chosen for an experimental analysis to assess the



efficiency of this method as an aid in their typological allocation. This selection consisted mainly of two groups of Eighteenth Dynasty vessels which could, to a greater or lesser degree, be considered as being typologically similar on subjective grounds. The first of these was a number of "drop-shaped cups" (referred to as "wine-decanter" by Holthoer 1977, pl.41) and the second (and seemingly more variable in design) a collection of carinated enclosed vessels (Holthoer 1977, pls.30-32; types CS and CV). In addition to these broadly defined groups, a small number of individual vessels of widely differing characters were included in the analysis.

#### Vessel Concordance

The first number given below is that of the number assigned to the vessel for the purposes of the experiment and is the number cited in the figures which follow. The subsequent numbers are the accession number of the vessel and the tomb-group from which the vessel originates. The final column is a brief description of the vessel, for which CV designates the carinated enclosed pots, and DC the "drop-cups".

1	Liv.4931	- 333 A'07	- Small bowl
2	Liv.4511	- 333 A'07	- Pot stand
3	Liv.4971	- 327 A'07	- Wide, shallow bowl
4	Bol.A.20.1968	- 350 A'07	- Small ovoid jar
5	Liv.3002	- 694 A'08?	- Kerma ware beaker
6	Bruss.8535	- 954 A'09	- CV

7	Liv.4876	- 425 A'07	- CV
8	Liv.4852	- A'07	- CV
9	Mer.1977.109.117	- 417 A'07	- CV
10	Bruss.8537	- 954 A'09	- CV
11	Bruss.8536	- 954 A'09	- CV
12	Bruss.8555	- ?33 A'09	- CV
13	Liv.4730	- 678 A'08	- CV
14	Liv.4255	- 18 A'06	- CV
15	Liv.4263	- 499 A'08	- CV
16	Liv.4459	- 328 A'07	- CV
17	Liv.4716	- 538 A'08	- CV
18	Bo1.A.210.1968	- 368 A'07	- CV
19	Liv.4063	- 301 A'07	- DC
20	Liv.4062	- 395 A'07	- DC
21	Mer.1977.109.112	- 395 A'07	- DC
22	Liv.4061	- ? A'08	- DC
23	Liv.4786	- 912 A'09	- DC
24	Liv.4573	- 395 A'07	- DC
25	Bruss.8530	- 954 A'09	- DC
26	Bruss.8529	- 954 A'08	- DC
27	Bruss.8526	- 954 A'09	- DC
28	Bruss.8527	- 954 A'09	- DC
29	Mer.1977.109.114	- ? A'07	- DC
30	Bruss.8531	- 954 A'09	- DC
31	Liv.4572	- 25 A'06	- DC
32	Bruss.8532	- 954 A'09	- DC
33	Liv.4376	- 428 A'07	- DC
34	Mer.1977.109.111	- 18 A'06	- DC

The outline of a drawing of each vessel was carefully traced using a digitising pen attached to an Apple II microcomputer and was then normalised to 50 sq.cm. Both the area and the perimeter length were measured and, if it had been necessary, the volume of each vessel could have been easily calculated. The major and minor axes were plotted for each vessel and finally a complete cyclical curve with 180 co-ordinates and 8 curve landmarks was produced.

A mainframe computer was then used to perform a "Furthest Neighbour" cluster analysis of the cyclical curve landmarks. The results of this analysis were given in the form of a similarity matrix and a dendrogram.

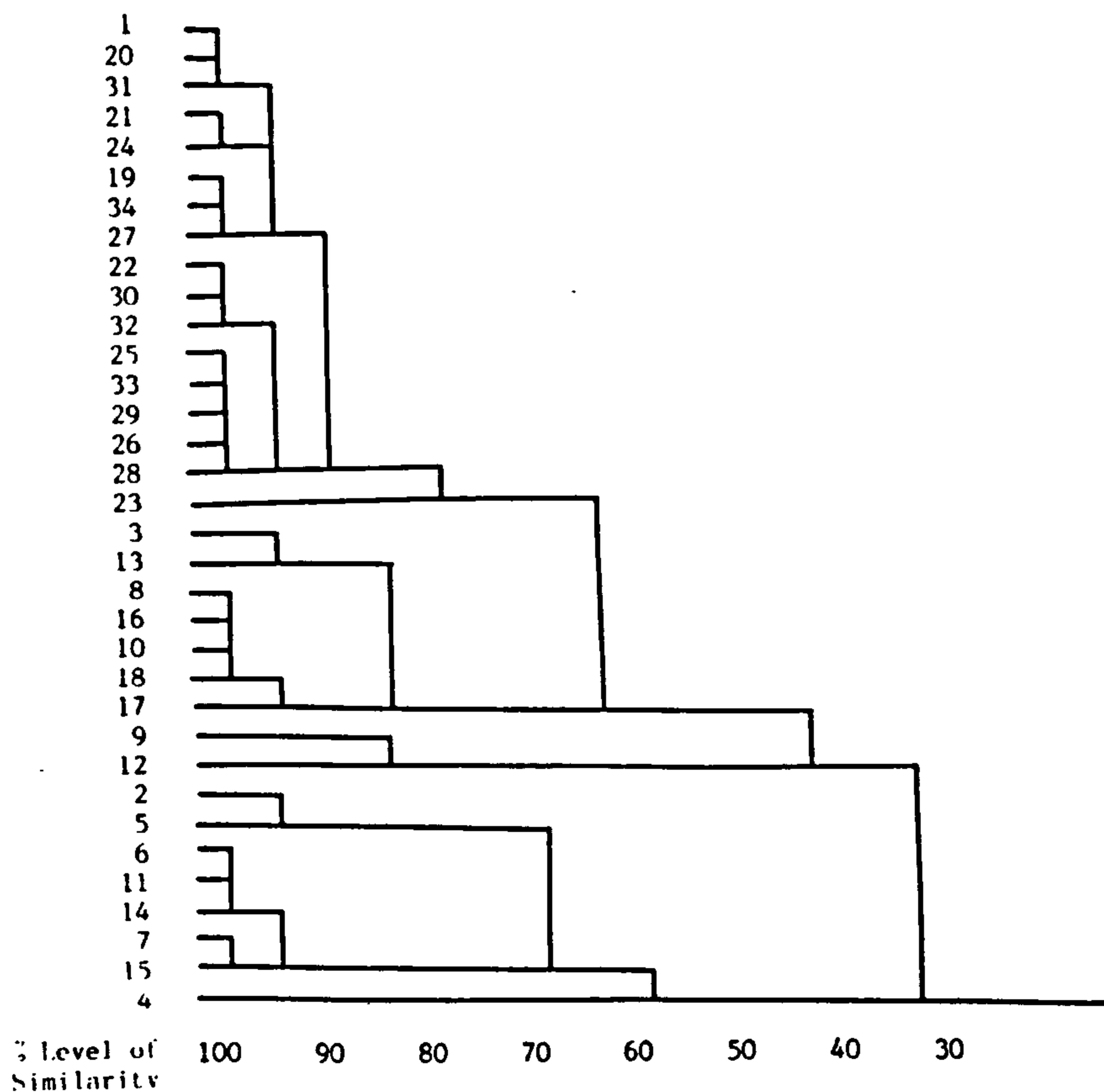


Figure 8 - Cluster analysis of the total population of vessels

Three cluster analyses were carried out using the data obtained by the digitisation of these vessels. The first clustering was of the whole of the sample population, the second of the "drop-cups" and the third of the carinated vessels. An examination of the results produced demonstrates some of the advantages and disadvantages of using this system of analysis.

If one first examines the cluster analysis with regard to the "drop-cups" it can be seen that on the dendrogram produced by the analysis of the total population of the vessels (fig.8), the "drop-cups" are grouped together at a level of similarity of 80%, or 85% if one slightly deviant individual is not included. It must be remembered that the percentages of similarity depend on the whole population - on groups of greater similarity than this varied assemblage the shapes would be analysed in greater detail, thus allowing for the subsequent breakdown of sub-groups derived from the total population. The computer analysis has effectively isolated the "drop-cups" as a distinct group and has included in that group every vessel which was originally selected as being a member of this group, while excluding every other vessel of the total vessel population. So far the analysis has been a success in that it has objectively quantified and justified the subjective selection of these vessels as a typological group.

As a natural extension to this clustering, a second cluster analysis was carried out, this time of the "drop-cups" alone, to see what sub-groups would be formed in comparing the degrees of similarity of individual cups. The dendrogram produced from this analysis (fig.9) shows a breakdown of the sample into three major groups, one of which



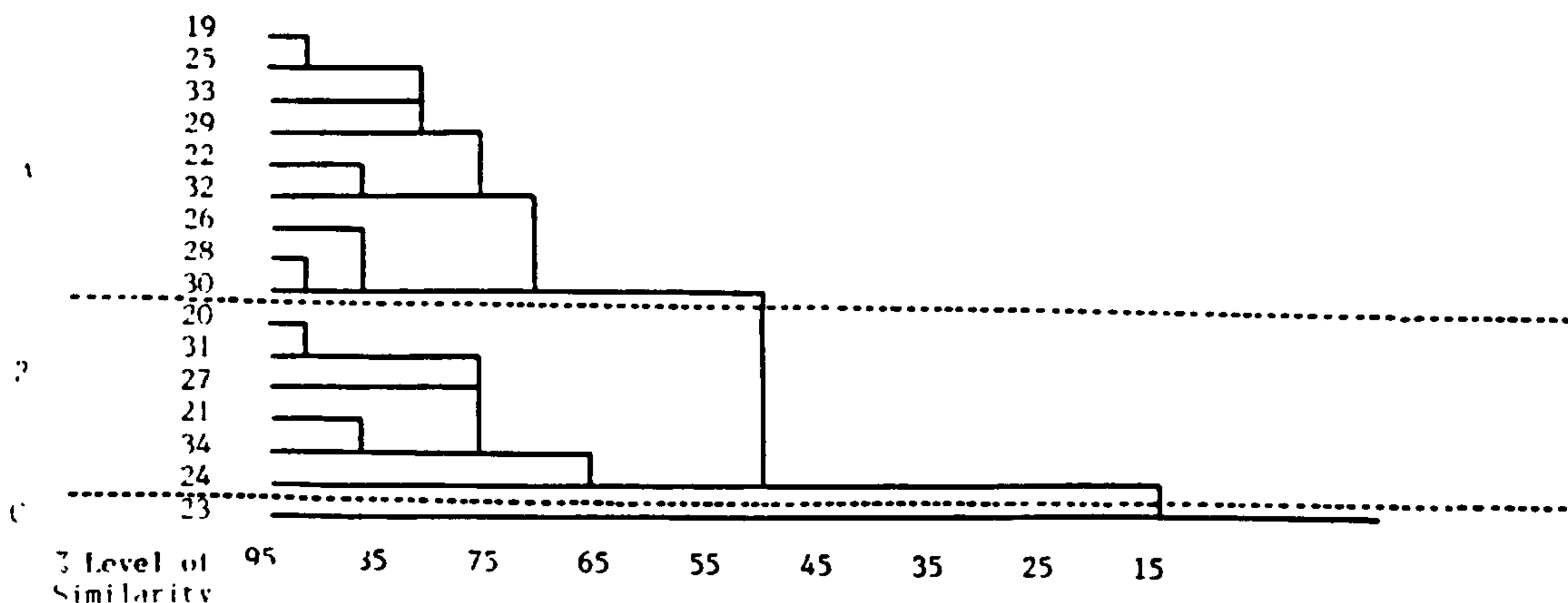


Figure 9 - Cluster analysis of the "Drop-cups"

contains only one vessel. If one examines the vessels which make up these groups it is possible to see on what shape-related criteria the computer has divided them. Sub-group A (examples 19-30) is composed of vessels with a regular, even, curving profile of a similar height/width ratio and with similar proportional widths at any given point along the height. In particular, the maximum width is at a similar point along each of the vessels. Sub-group B (examples 20-24) is made up of pots of a quite distinctly different character. They are proportionally much taller and thinner than the vessels of the first group. In particular the sides of the vessel are much more parallel, especially in the area just below the mouth. In the more extreme examples of this sub-group this part of this vessels is almost cylindrical, broadening out to a slightly more bulbous profile. The single vessel of sub-group C (example 23) is again distinctly different from the other two sub-groups. It is much wider for its height, more bulbous and with a more pointed base.

Although these are the major divisions of the "drop-cup" type, the dendrogram indicates that even further sub-divisions are possible. However, the more minute the differences in the vessel shapes become,

the more difficult it becomes to adequately convey these differences in a verbal form. This is one of the great advantages of using digitised data to compare shapes in this way, for the computer has a much more accurate and sophisticated syntax to articulate differences in shapes in a methodical way at the level where human differentiation of the same data has to rely on an unstatable general impression of difference or similarity.

So far the method seems to have worked well. However, when we come to look at the analysis of the carinated vessels we are faced with a number of puzzling anomalies. The first of these occurs in the dendrogram of the total population (fig.8). Unlike the "drop-cups" the carinated vessels do not form a tightly grouped cluster, but are spread out over a much wider degree of similarity and are interspersed with vessels which were not chosen as being of a similar shape, but were a random sample of individual pots of varying types. Moreover these pots are grouped together in a way that one might not expect. For example, pots numbered 2 and 5 are clustered at the 90% similarity level, but are in fact a small pot stand and a Kerma ware beaker. In any traditionally composed typology one would <sup>not</sup> expect these two vessels to be regarded as being at all similar. However, it must be remembered that the computer is grouping the vessels on the grounds of shape alone, totally disregarding such factors as fabric, function, decoration, etc. Furthermore, the present limits of the system of inputting the outline of the vessel means that the computer is unable to distinguish which parts of the vessel are 'closed' and which are 'open'. Anything other than a single mouth would, traditionally, be considered to be very important in assigning a vessel to a particular typological grouping. Given these limitations it is easier to see why

these two initially dissimilar vessels should be assigned such a close degree of similarity, for the range of vessel shapes is so wide among the total population that the outlines of these two vessels are similar enough to be linked in this way. This is all the more obvious if we realise that the whole shape of the vessel is being considered so that minor details such as the overlapping of the rims of the pot-stand become irrelevant and 'evened-out' in the conversion to the cyclical curve. This is a feature which is even more obvious in the groupings of the carinated vessels.

The third and final cluster analysis was carried out on the original group of subjectively selected carinated vessels, having first removed the random vessels which were so surprisingly entangled with them in the grouping of the total population.

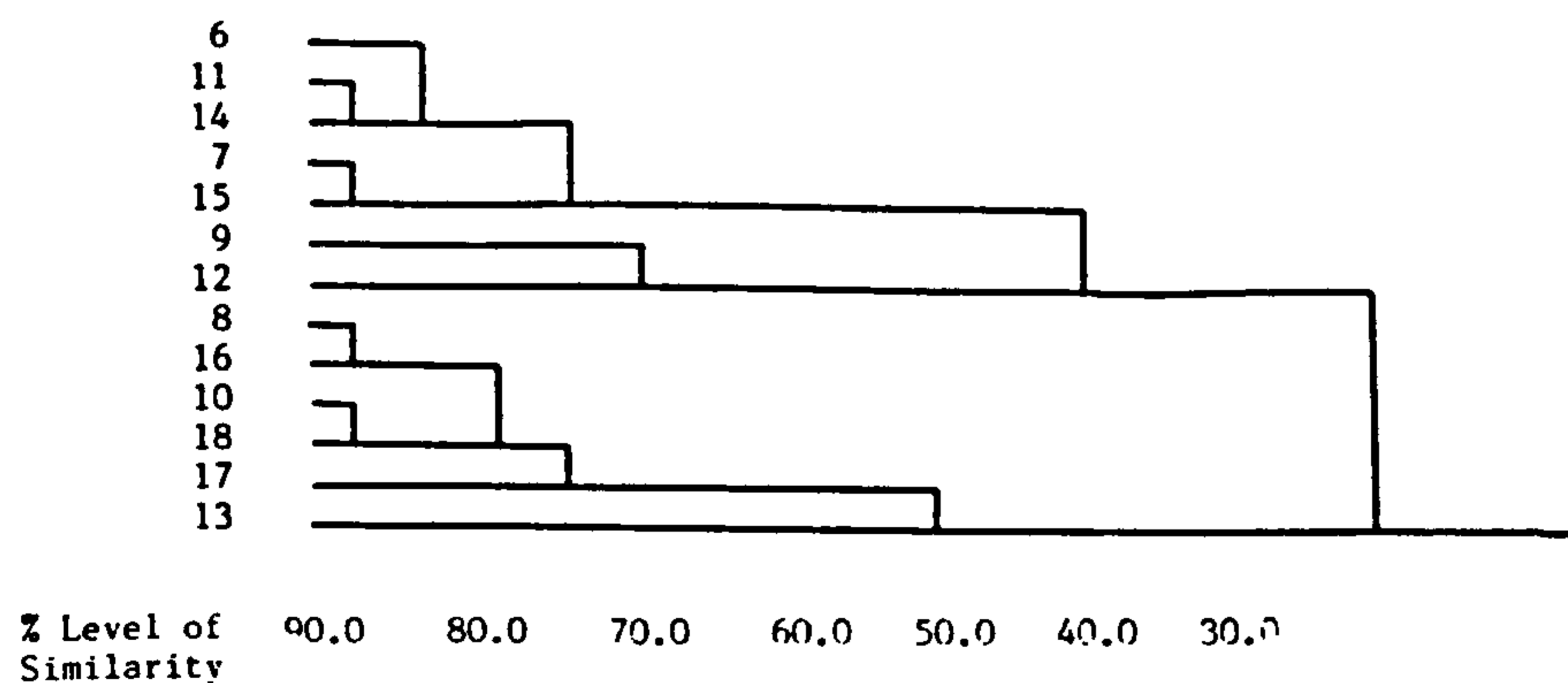


Figure 10 - Cluster analysis of the carinated vessels

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In this clustering (fig.10) the pots are broken into two major sub-groups, but it is difficult to see what are the linking factors



between the individual members of these groups. One might expect a division between vessels with a sharp carination on one hand with those with a more rounded body on the other, but although such a general grouping might be discerned in the computer's arrangement of the vessels there are a number of idiosyncracies where very carinated vessels appear in a group of pots with generally more rounded bodies. A good example of this seemingly anomalous clustering can be seen in the grouping of the four vessels 7, 10, 15 and 18 (fig.11).

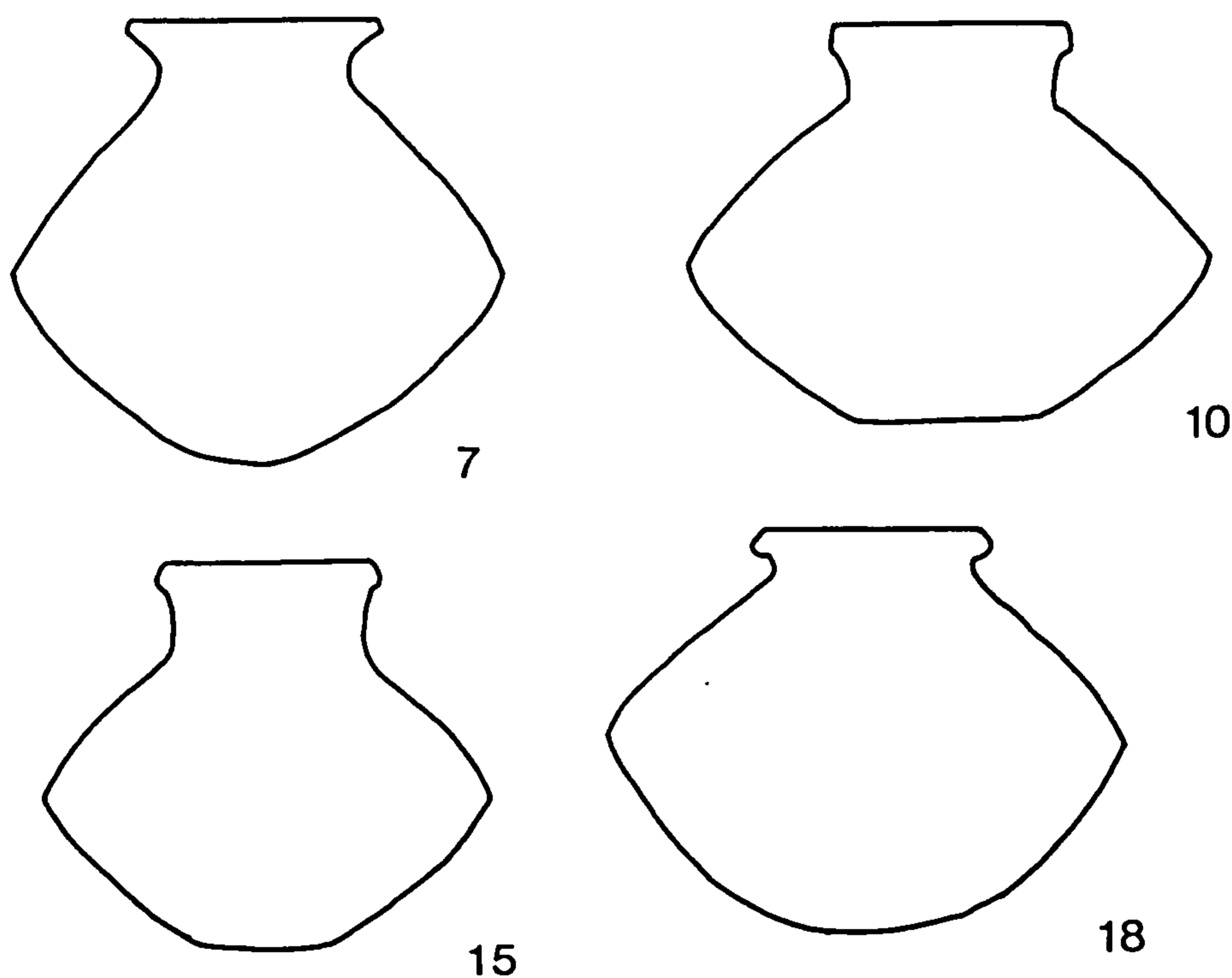


Figure 11 - Four carinated vessels

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If asked to sort these vessels into pairs one might feel that 15 & 10 and 7 & 18 seem to be the most natural arrangement, especially the former pairing. Again, this would largely be because the eye would be quite naturally drawn to the similarities in the shape of the neck and



rim of these two vessels. But, because the computer analyses the total shape of the vessel with no particular weighting for areas of detail such as the rim, 10 is paired with 18 at 95% similarity, largely because they share a feature which, to the computer, is very significant - unlike most of the vessels included in this analysis their width is greater than their height, a striking difference in terms of total shape. In fact it is this 'wider-than-tall' feature which is the determining factor uniting the members of one of the two major sub-groupings of the carinated vessels

The results of this experiment show one thing very clearly. If the population to be grouped consists entirely of vessels of even external profiles with no minute significant detail or features worthy of special consideration or greater statistical weighting, such as the "drop-cups", the method described above is excellent in sub-grouping vessels of a similar pre-selected type and, in some cases at least, isolating a significantly similar group from a mixed population.

Where the method becomes inadequate is in dealing with material where certain details on the vessel are considered to be of greater significance than others in allocating the vessel to a particular typological class. However, the method is of use even when it produces results which are not what one might expect. Firstly these results are of some value because they are the result of an objective process. Secondly, if we are to reject these results as being 'wrong' we must say why they are wrong; the experiment has produced something of worth if it means one returns to the basic source material with a more rigorous way of sorting out typological groups. Then improvements to a digitising system might be brought about; for instance a grouping

utilising digitised data from particular parts of the pot, such as rim shapes, could be used together with the general outline.

Ultimately a system of classification using a subjective selection of features might be the most accurate as far as typological grouping is concerned; these features would, presumably, have been subjectively selected during their manufacture in a handicraft industry (for one experiment in the use of computer-based analysis to identify an individual potter's work in an assemblage of similar vessels see Impey and Pollard 1985). But the results of computer-aided analysis of this type emphatically make the point that because criteria are subjectively selected this is no excuse for their not being well-defined and clearly stated.

## CHAPTER 5

### HORIZONTAL STRATIGRAPHY IN THE ABYDOS CEMETERIES

In a review of two recent books on mortuary data, Ucko (1982) cites as a major omission the non-use of Egyptian/Nubian data in assessing "the spatial component of the mortuary system" or horizontal stratigraphy. At first sight the evidence from Egypt seems to hold great promise for tracing the spread of cemeteries, but the situation is neither so simple nor so straightforward as one might imagine. This is certainly the case at Abydos. The present chapter seeks to provide an overview of the evidence for horizontal stratigraphy at Abydos, and suggests some of the processes which may have brought this about.

#### 5.1 The Orientation of Cemeteries - Nuclear and Linear Development

Tombs in Pharaonic cemeteries are not, as a rule, randomly placed, but conform to a sequential series. The sequential series may be one of two major types, here termed Nuclear and Linear.

In Royal and the major provincial cemeteries nuclear development is the norm, where minor tombs are located in relation to a shifting series of nuclei constituted by major tombs. This is a relatively common form of cemetery arrangement in ranked societies, and the study of social structure in non-literate European societies often relies on such perceived rankings obtained through the cemetery data. In



Pharaonic Egypt the best example of this arrangement of tombs around a central nucleus is provided by the mastaba-cemeteries laid out around the Royal pyramids of the Giza group. The reasons for this arrangement can be seen on different levels, either in religious terms with nobles depending on the king for benefits in the hereafter, or as a reflection of the social persona of the tomb-owner in his relationship to the King (a second level of ranking may also be involved here as it has been suggested that these mastabas are grouped with relation to their owners' official function - see Helck 1956, 62-65; O'Connor 1975, 21). It is not only in Royal cemeteries that such nucleation takes place, but also in major provincial cemeteries, where tombs of lesser personages were often sited in a subsidiary relationship to that of a local potentate. A good example is the Middle Kingdom necropolis at Beni Hassan, where the slope in front of the rock-cut tombs of the Nomarchs of the Hare Nome contains the shaft-tombs of their subsidiaries, although this direct relationship has been questioned by Lilyquist (1979, 133).

At Naga ed-Der Reisner linked the development of the Old Kingdom cemetery 500-900 to five nuclear tombs of 'Headmen', with subsidiary graves sited around them (Reisner 1932, 186-189). O'Connor (1975, 23), while urging caution in assuming the precise identities of, and relationship between, the owners of smaller and larger tombs, does not seriously question the subsidiary role of one to the other.

It is possible that this type of nucleation occurred at Abydos during the Late Old Kingdom, since a number of high-ranking officials are known to have been buried on the Eastern Ridge (Kemp 1975,<sup>1</sup> 35). These officials seem to be Viziers and Overseers of Upper Egypt rather than Nomarchs (who were buried at Naga ed-Der or Deir el-Gebrawi - Brovarski 1982, 306-307). Unlike typical major provincial cemeteries, Abydos was



not sited in close proximity to an important administrative centre (Nome capital), and would therefore not be expected to reflect the socio-political organisation of the area, i.e. a nucleated cemetery consisting of the graves of lesser individuals arranged around that of the local 'Headman' (Nomarch). The high-ranking individuals who were buried at Abydos at this time may not have had the local hierarchy required for such a practice; nevertheless it is difficult to imagine individuals of such status being buried without some sort of entourage. The paucity of evidence from the Eastern Ridge (chiefly the lack of surviving superstructures/inscriptional material from the tombs, which might have identified their owners) means that any hypothesis regarding spatial hierarchy within the cemetery is impossible to prove.

There seems to be no evidence for any such nucleation occurring at Abydos during the period Middle Kingdom - New Kingdom. This is almost certainly due to Abydos' peculiar position as a cemetery of unique character. Possibly uniquely among major Egyptian cemeteries, the rules of ranking and status being reflected in tomb-location do not seem to apply at Abydos. Although one might imagine that individuals of wealth and influence might have more substantial foundations in more prized locations, there does not seem to have been any organised ranking within the cemetery itself, and lesser tombs were not arranged in specific relationship to greater ones. This is not to say that the Abydene cemeteries were un-nucleated, but the foci around which the tombs and cenotaphs were arranged seem to have been exclusively those with Osirian associations. During the height of the Osirian cult, the most crowded, and presumably sought-after, locations for burial were those connected with the god and his rites; in particular, near to the temenos wall of the Osiris Temple, and along the flanks of the Great Wadi. In a broader context the cemeteries were ultimately orientated in

a subsidiary relationship to the Tomb of Osiris at the Umm el-Qa'ab. It seems likely that particular major features within the necropolis may have been used as nuclei for orientation at later periods - Randall-MacIver and Mace cite as an example the Neferhotep stela (see below) which seems to have become an object of veneration in the Late New Kingdom, at which time burials seem to be clustered around it (Randall-MacIver and Mace 1902, 64).

The linear development of cemeteries is a natural process of interments spreading to occupy previously unoccupied areas, although the term 'linear' should not be taken to imply a rigidly regular development in one direction (cf. Kemp 1975:2, 271, fig.3b). In theory at least, cemeteries are a constantly expanding feature while settlements may remain static in size while being utilised by several generations of inhabitants. Linear progression may take place within nuclear-centred cemeteries (new nuclei obviously cannot be sited on the position of previous ones, and so succeeding nuclei may spread in a common direction) or, in a minor provincial cemetery where there is no readily apparent ranking structure, it may be perceived as the sole process in cemetery development and the siting of individual tombs. The latter seems to be the case at Esna, for which cemetery Kemp (1978, 168) marshals the evidence from Garstang's Esna excavations to indicate a general one-directional spread of tombs (Ibid., 167). At Esna there is a limited chronological span (Late Middle Kingdom to early Dynasty 18; Ibid., 168) - the Abydos cemeteries present an opportunity for the assessment of the expansion of the cemetery within, and from, particular areas over a far larger scale.



## 5.2 Linear development in the Abydos cemeteries - theories of the site's excavators

Several of the archaeologists who have excavated in the Abydos necropolis have tried to relate the areas of their particular excavations to a general process of horizontal stratigraphy at the site.

Mace and Randall-MacIver (1902, 64) believed that the tombs in the North Cemetery were sited as close as possible to the temenos wall of the Osiris Temple. The limiting factor of available space meant that gradually the cemetery spread further and further to the [local] west, so that by the New Kingdom Mace's Cemetery 'D', on the western side of the North Cemetery was that most commonly used.

This theory was shared by Garstang. He believed that his Cemetery 'E' was taken up by tombs of the Middle Kingdom - Second Intermediate Period, lying between the Old Kingdom mastabas under the walls of the Osiris Temple enclosure, and Mace's New Kingdom tombs in 'D' (Garstang 1901;<sup>2</sup> 2). That the mastabas which Garstang dated to the Old Kingdom are now generally assigned to the Middle Kingdom (Kemp 1977,<sup>5:1</sup> 35) would not necessarily invalidate the main burden of his argument. Garstang also tried to show that his Cemetery 'E' clearly illustrated this westward evolution, with tombs of the Middle Kingdom in the east and those of the Second Intermediate Period in the west.

However, Peet did not agree with this clear development of the cemetery, and denied any all-encompassing scheme of cemetery usage over long periods of time. He believed that,

"Certain portions, determined by natural or artificial bounds, were marked out for burial at particular periods, and remained in use, as a rule, until full, when a move was made to a new part of the site....there was no attempt to fill up the space in a

systematic method, starting from one part and spreading gradually in various directions" (Peet 1914, xv).

### 5.3 Official Limitations on Burial at Abydos

The popularity of representation at Abydos in the Middle Kingdom seems to have led to efforts to regulate the area available for use. A granite stela found by Mace and Randall-MacIver (1902, pl.29) at the [local] south-west corner of the North Cemetery contains a decree, probably promulgated by a Twelfth Dynasty king and later usurped by Neferhotep I (Kemp 1977<sup>76:1</sup>, 35-36), which effectively delineated which parts of the cemetery area were available for use. The text of this stela states that it is one of four, two to the north and two to the south, which enclose the "Sacred Land south of Abydos". Simpson seems to interpret this to mean that the purpose of the decree was to limit burial within the North Cemetery itself, while Kemp (Ibid., 36) maintains that the area which was to be kept free of interments was the Great Wadi. The latter view would seem to be the more logical, since it would be imperative that the processional way to the Tomb of Osiris at the Umm el-Qa'ab was kept open.

It is likely that other decrees regulating the use of the cemetery at Abydos were in force at different times, although there is little surviving evidence for this - the Neferhotep stela itself may only have survived intact due to its adoption as a focus around which tombs were built in the early New Kingdom (see above). That the necropolis itself was, in theory at least, well-policed is attested by the stela found by Garstang in tomb 316 A'07, which belonged to a s3w rwdw n Wsir (the only similar Middle Kingdom title listed by Ward 1982, 147, is s3w n s(my)t on a stela seemingly from Rizaqat: C.G.20481; Maspero 1882,



122-123).

#### 5.4 Patterns of Use in the Abydos Cemeteries

The cemeteries at Abydos do not present a clear or simple pattern of usage over a period of time. As much as any other cemetery from dynastic Egypt, Abydos was subject to the use and re-use of any given spot. This seems to be largely because the actual place itself possessed innate qualities which made it a much to be desired place of burial or, if this was not possible, representation through pseudo-funerary monuments. Certainly during the Middle Kingdom, and probably at other periods, different regions within the area available for interment had their own hierarchy of desirability; the most favoured positions were those most closely connected with the rituals of the Osiris cult (for a discussion of known toponyms for areas in the Abydos cemeteries see above Chapter 1.4). The constant overbuilding and re-use of tombs within this limited area has led, in Peet's words, to "utter confusion, partly because every cemetery contained tombs of most varying periods, and partly because there are so many tombs whose date cannot be accurately fixed" (Peet 1914, ix).

The Abydos cemeteries are unusual in that they display both horizontal and vertical stratigraphy. Tombs were re-used, sometimes more than once (Peet 1914, 73), and new funerary monuments were built on top of old ones; even without the intervention of human agencies wind-blown sand could bury surface structures in a relatively short time (Ayrton et al 1904, 11). Careful excavation and thorough recording can demonstrate the successive levels of occupation (see the section provided by O'Connor 1979, fig.3, which shows the 'Portal' temple of

Rameses II founded at a higher level than the underlying Middle Kingdom offering-chapels). Many earlier tombs must have been completely eradicated by the activities of later tomb-diggers, such as is the case in Garstang's tomb 941-949 A'09, where the bottoms of Late Old Kingdom shaft tombs were visible in the floor of the Eighteenth Dynasty chamber tomb.

Another aspect of the confusion of the archaeological record at Abydos is a process which one might term 'diagonal stratigraphy', by which material of one period is re-used in a later period in a different part of the cemetery. Stelae are particularly likely to travel around in this way, probably because they have the virtue of often being readily to hand in ground-level superstructures, and are conveniently shaped slabs of stone with applications limited only by the imagination of their user (e.g. as building materials for later structures as in 790 A'09; as lids of sarcophagi in 938 A'09; as battering stones used by robbers trying to break into stone sarcophagi - Peet 1914, 91; as coffin-stands - Ayrton et al 1904, 50).

In the midst of this chaos the definition of a consistant pattern of use of the Abydos cemeteries in the period from the Late Old Kingdom to the New Kingdom might seem a hopeless task. Nevertheless, in spite of the poor archaeological record, it is possible to outline, in broad terms, which parts of the necropolis were in use at different times, not through the detailed assessment of individual pieces of evidence, but by weighing larger amounts of data over a relatively wide area.

#### 5.4.1 The Use of the Cemeteries at Abydos - the Origin of their Importance

The present overview of the way in which different parts of the Abydene cemeteries were used at different times takes as its starting point the end of the Old Kingdom. At that time Abydos seems to have been the seat of the Overseers of Upper Egypt, a higher echelon of administration designed to superintend the Nomarchs of Upper Egypt (Fischer 1968, 201-202). Before the Middle Kingdom, no Thinite Nomarchs were buried at Abydos, although several Overseers of Upper Egypt were (Ibid., 202 n.800). However, the real importance of Abydos comes with the eruption of the Osiris cult. The cult of this god is first firmly attested at the end of the Fifth Dynasty, in the Pyramid Texts of King Unas, as well as in private tombs of the period (Griffiths 1982, 625). It seems that in the Fifth and Sixth Dynasties, while Osiris is linked mostly with Busiris in private tombs, in Royal tombs he is predominantly the god of Abydos and its Nome (Ibid., 626). Osiris' position at Abydos was partly gained at the expense of an earlier local god, Khentyamentiu. The initiative for the continuing importance of Abydos was probably a combination of the flowering of a popular cult at a time when the centre of that cult had a brief period of secular importance. Otto (1968, 31-32) sees the instigation of Abydos' role as an important cult centre as occurring at the time of the burials of: (a) the Overseer of Nomarchs Uni under Teti-Merenre, in the Middle Cemetery, (b) the two wives (or possibly one - see Goedicke 1955) of Pepi I, named Ankhes-Meryre (also the mothers of Merenre and Pepi II) and (c) the Vizier Djau-Shemai, brother of the ladies Ankhes-Meryre.

The town of Abydos was situated on approximately the position of the modern village of Beni Mansur (formerly known as el-Kherba - see Kemp



1975;<sup>1</sup> 29). Kemp (1977;<sup>2</sup> 89) notes that (from his survey on the Kom es-Sultan region) the period of expansion of the town was the Old Kingdom, when a number of smaller settlements accreted at the beginning of the First Dynasty, acquiring their own enclosure wall by the end of the Second. There was no real expansion after the Late Old Kingdom, despite the popularity of the site in the Middle and New Kingdoms. Possibly a new town was built, nearer to the New Kingdom temples and close to, or on the site of, the modern village of el-Arabah. Whatever its shortcomings as a population centre, the growing popularity of the Osiris cult throughout Egypt meant that the cemeteries in the desert behind the town were by no means under-used.

The Eastern Ridge seems to have been the area used for burial at this time, as has been thoroughly demonstrated by the major excavations of Ayrton and Loat, Peet, and Garstang (see above, 15-18). It is unclear which part of the necropolis had been used immediately prior to the adoption of the Eastern Ridge, although the central part of Peet's Cemetery 'D' is cited by its excavator as a cemetery of the Third and Fourth Dynasties which was, remarkably, left untouched by the digging of later tombs in the area (Peet 1913, 17ff.). The material recovered from the tombs of the Eastern Ridge is discussed in Chapter 6; the major conclusion to be drawn is that the Eastern Ridge cemetery was in constant use during the 'Late Old Kingdom', an archaeological horizon which includes the Fifth/Sixth Dynasties and continues into the First Intermediate Period. Burials of this period are also attested in the Middle Cemetery (e.g. Peet's Cemetery 'E' - see below 119; Petrie's Cemetery 'G' - Petrie 1902, 34; Frankfort's excavations "partly to the south, partly to the west of [Peet's] Cemetery 'E'" - Frankfort 1930, 217-218; Mariette's "Nécropole du Centre"), presumably as a direct



linear continuation of the Eastern Ridge cemetery.

It is possible that there were some interments of the Late Old Kingdom/First Intermediate Period in the North Cemetery as Currelly claims to have found tombs containing button-seals of this period within the Middle Fort (Ayrton et al 1904, 47, pl.XX).

#### 5.4.2 The Evolution of Tomb-Types at Abydos

The use of tomb-types as a diachronic tool has the marked advantage that, although they may be found to contain a burial which is not that of the original owner, unlike other parts of the funerary assemblage they cannot be appropriated for re-use in other parts of the site. The absence of rock-cut tombs is, perhaps, the most important influence on the development of tomb architecture at Abydos. In most important cemeteries of the Nile Valley, tombs of local notables are cut into the cliffs which fringe the desert; only where there are no suitable cliffs is alternative subterranean provision made. At Abydos there are eminently suitable cliffs close at hand, but these seem never to have been utilised. The reason for this seems largely to have been the association of the Umm el-Qa'ab with the tomb of Osiris, "Foremost of the Westerners"; in view of this it is hardly surprising that no tombs were sited west of the Umm el-Qa'ab. The effect of this practice was to make the Abydos cemetery particularly rich in large, well-equipped tombs; one reason why Abydos has been a popular target for robbers and archaeologists, and has provided so much material for museums - rock cut tombs are notable for their parietal art while tombs and offering-chapels are almost completely reliant on being equipped with mobiliary artefacts.

The types of tomb used in the Late Old Kingdom/First Intermediate Period are discussed below in Chapter 6; they mainly consist of a simple square/rectangular shaft, often with a single chamber cut at its foot. Tombs of the Middle Kingdom retain this basic structure, but often elaborate on it, with multiple chambers opening off a single shaft being common. These chambers could be cut either on opposing sides of the shaft (e.g. see the plan of 831 A'09; Peet 1914, 39) or could be set in pairs opening off the same side of the bottom of the shaft (e.g. see the plan of 1 A'06). Sometimes a group of shafts would be arranged in a row, served by a single offering-chapel (e.g. 416 A'07, see Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 109-111; see also the plan of 6 A'06 and the photograph of 18 A'06, plate 6) with the shafts not before or behind, but to one side of the chapel (Peet 1914, 36; 504 A'08, pl.32).

In the Second Intermediate Period the most common practice seems to have been to continue to dig Middle Kingdom-type shaft-tombs (Peet 1914, 54-55), but in the Eighteenth Dynasty new forms of tombs were developed. The first of these retained the Middle Kingdom shaft-and-chamber plus offering-chapel format, but elaborated and unified it by having a superstructure resembling a miniature temple, with an open forecourt and inner roofed chapels, the latter of which contained the shaft leading to the burial chamber (Spencer 1979, 46; e.g. Mace and Randall-MacIver 1902, pl.XXV). Tomb 1043 A'09 seems to have been of this type; although no superstructure was recorded by Garstang the stone portcullis-door of the burial chamber is typical of these tombs (Mace and Randall-MacIver 1902, 70).

The most characteristic form of tomb during the Eighteenth Dynasty, and one which was to retain its pre-eminence to the Late Period, was

the brick-vaulted pit. The serious limitations on the size of the subterranean parts of the tomb in the unstable sandy gravel of the Abydos cemeteries meant that a burial chamber of anything other than minimal size could not be built on the shaft-and-chamber model. The solution adopted was to excavate a large pit in which vaulted mud-brick chambers were constructed. The pit would then be filled-in, with the tops of the roofs of the chambers only just below ground-level; access to the tomb was gained by a short shaft (for these tombs see Peet and Loat 1913, 29; Spencer 1979, 45; their development after the Eighteenth Dynasty is traced in Peet 1914, 90-91). The most elaborate and best preserved of these tombs to be excavated at Abydos is the complex 941-949 A'09 (see plan below, s.v.).

#### 5.4.3 The Use of the Cemeteries at Abydos - the Middle Kingdom to the New Kingdom

It was during the Middle Kingdom that Abydos became best known as a funerary site; it is tempting to see the way that the cemetery developed as a direct function of the rituals of the Osiris cult. By the Middle Kingdom the Eastern Ridge had already been abandoned, possibly because it had become too full for further use, although the Middle Cemetery seems to have accommodated some burials of the Middle Kingdom (Petrie 1902, 34). Probably because of the desire to have one's tomb/offering-chapel placed as close as possible to the Osiris cult-temple and the processional route to the god's tomb in the Umm el-Qa'ab, the major burial site was moved to the northern side of the Great Wadi. Most of the North Cemetery seems to have been appropriated for use during the Middle Kingdom, from the temenos wall of the Osiris



Temple, across the eastern portion of the North Cemetery (Mariette's "Nécropole du Nord"; Peet's Cemetery 'S' - Peet 1914, 30-47), to the edge of the Great Wadi to the [local] south-west of the Shunet ez-Zebib (Garstang's Cemetery 'E' - Garstang 1901;<sup>2</sup> Garstang's excavation of 1907 - see tombs 300 A'07 ff.). Middle Kingdom dates are also cited for tombs well away from this preferred area, namely Peet's Cemeteries 'K', 'L' and 'N' (Peet 1914, 54 - 22 on fig.2) and Peet's Cemetery 'D' (Peet 1913, 23-28; 1914, 23 - 26 on fig.2).

A rough chronological division might date most of the tombs to the [local] east of the Shunet ez-Zebib and Middle Fort to the Middle Kingdom, while those to the west are, for the most part, those of the Second Intermediate Period/New Kingdom (e.g. Garstang's Cemetery 'E', Garstang 1901;<sup>2</sup> Mace and Randall-MacIver's Cemetery 'D', Mace and Randall-MacIver 1902; Peet Cemetery 'X', Peet 1914, 61; Peet's Cemetery 'F', Ibid., 73; Peet's Cemetery 'C', Ibid., xiv, 68; Peet's Cemetery 'B', Ibid., xiv, 54ff; Peet's Cemetery 'O', Ibid., 61-62; Peet's Cemeteries 'W' and 'Z', Ibid., 62-63; Garstang's excavations of 1908). Reversals of this general rule are Ayrton's Cemetery 'V' (Ayrton et al 1904, 8), Peet's Cemetery 'A' (Peet 1914, 70-72) and Peet's Cemetery 'G' (Ibid., 54), all of which are examples of cemeteries containing tombs of the Middle Kingdom, but which all lie to the [local] west of the Middle Fort.

During the New Kingdom, beginning in the Eighteenth Dynasty, the areas used for burial began to diversify. The western edge of the North Cemetery was used throughout the New Kingdom, and the Eastern Ridge began to be used once more, possibly because any indication of earlier tombs there had now become sanded-up. Other areas in which tombs of this period have been excavated as far apart as Peet's Cemetery 'D'



(Peet and Loat, 1913, 29), Peet's Cemetery 'B' (Peet 1914, 72-73) and, in the Middle Cemetery, Petrie's Cemetery 'G' (Petrie 1902, 34). Mariette reported brick vaults without superstructures in his "Nécropole du Sud", in the plain between the cenotaph-temple of Rameses II and the Middle Cemetery (XI on Mariette 1869, pl.1). He dated these to the Nineteenth Dynasty, although how he did this is unclear since he states that there was nothing found in them (Mariette 1880;<sup>1</sup> 40). The impression gained is that the whole of the necropolis was available for burial during the New Kingdom, and it was only in the Third Intermediate Period that there was a return to patronising one particular part of the cemeteries, since Mace and Randall-MacIver's Cemetery 'D' was used during this period, to the almost complete exclusion of other parts of the Necropolis (Leahy 1975, 280, n.121).

## CHAPTER 6

### THE 'LATE OLD KINGDOM' IN THE ABYDOS CEMETERIES

#### 6.1 Mortuary Assemblages as Archaeological Samples

Archaeological material recovered from graves of cemetery sites may vary in several respects; different objects (or 'styles' of objects) can reflect regional variation between different cemeteries, chronological variations within a single cemetery, and a whole range of variations between individuals and groups of individuals within a single cemetery at any one time. The present section consists of an introduction to some of the problems connected with archaeological data, such as *xi* is discussed in the following two chapters, and the validity of this data as a sample of material culture.

In a review of the dating methods which have been applied to archaeological material from dynastic Egypt, Lilyquist points out the difficulties in relating specific object-types to Egyptologically -absolute dates (i.e. the reign(s) of specific king(s)) as well as those encountered in comparing material from different sites (Lilyquist 1979, 103-123). This point had already been made some 70 years previously when, after working in the cemeteries at Abydos, Naville set forward his view of the primacy of geographical over chronological

variation in pottery styles (e.g. Naville 1914, xi-xii); his comments can also be taken to apply to other facets of material culture:

"Unless there is proof positive to the contrary, an object known to be of the IVth Dynasty at Memphis may be of a very different date at Aswan.... Because another dynasty comes to the throne at Memphis or Thebes, what reason is there why a woman in a village should change the beads of her necklace and the pots in which she prepares her food?" (Naville 1910, 5)

He also argued for a general background of homogeneity in material culture (certainly as far as pottery was concerned) in dynastic Egypt, largely because of similarities of geography and 'lifestyle' throughout the land (Naville 1914, 10). However, this would seem to be over-simplifying what appears to be a rather more complex situation. The extent to which different parts of Egypt (as represented by mortuary material from cemetery sites) absorbed changes in 'style' of objects/practices at different rates is rather problematic, for example at Qau where

"the so-called D.VI-X material remained popular until the so-called Second Intermediate Period material came into fashion, with only a few of the so-called Middle Kingdom forms at other sites being imported or copied." (Lilyquist 1979, 140)

It seems that, within a generally uniform background which differed in intensity depending on various external factors, Egyptian material culture had a number of regional variants, or shifts in emphasis. Besides being based on local 'tastes' or subjective preferences on the part of the consumer, this variation may have had at least as much, and possibly more, to do with the actual mechanics of production and exchange. For example, the general uniformity of pottery styles throughout Egypt during the Old Kingdom and the subsequent emergence of more pronounced regional styles has been linked (e.g. Bourriau 1981: 51, 55) to the destruction of the royal atéliers or centralised



factories in the Memphis area, which had produced standardised ceramics, which were then distributed to supply the ceramic needs of the populace (at least as far as fine wares was concerned). The suspension of centralised government in the First Intermediate Period, and with it the centralised facilities for production and distribution, meant that far greater emphasis was placed on the development of local styles.

The methods of archaeological recovery of material and the statistical weighting of the data also play a part in creating a distorted impression of the evidence. A telling example is that of ceramic vessels. All potters have an individual 'style', even when making what they consider to be similar pots (Nicholson and Patterson 1985, 234-235). It is also likely that 'mortuary pottery' differs from those vessels produced for domestic needs (Bourriau Ibid., 60). Differences of this type are amplified by survival rates, for in his lifetime, an average Egyptian almost certainly 'consumed' large numbers of pottery vessels, as they were broken and discarded. Because the sherds from these domestic breakages were discarded in a way which makes their recovery and quantification from archaeological excavations unlikely, unattractive and extremely time consuming (for the disposal of refuse see Dixon 1972), only a small proportion of domestic pottery from Ancient Egypt has been recovered and recorded. Even in ideal archaeological conditions (no post-depositional disturbance, 100% recovery rate), the amount of pottery used by an individual in his lifetime which is intact enough to have a recognisable shape is relatively small. Conversely, under these same ideal conditions all the intact pottery placed in a tomb is available for study in pristine condition. If mortuary pottery is different to domestic pottery, then



these differences may not be fully detected because of unconscious sample-bias. Moreover, if there were potters who specialised in producing pottery for the tomb (especially likely at a site like Abydos with specialised mortuary industries - see below), each of whom could produce a very large number of vessels every year with a high chance of survival in the archaeological record, then one man's work could have a significant influence on how one views the pottery of a given cemetery and, by extension, region. The same may be true of producers of stone vessels - although these would (one imagines) naturally tend to have a higher survival rate in a domestic context than ceramics, the production for the tomb by an individual craftsman would likewise have a great effect on the surviving data.

The best attested examples of individual workmen employed in the 'funeral industry' at Abydos are those craftsmen who manufactured stelae for tombs/cenotaphs, and who left their names on some of these stelae. The names and titles of craftsmen (for these see Wilson 1947, 235; Ward 1982, s.v.) occasionally appear on stelae where they do not obviously belong with the family-group which is the main subject of the stela (unlike stelae commemorating the sculptors themselves, e.g. Dakin 1938; Faulkner 1952). Leprohon (1978, 36) suggests that this was the result of a craftsman offering a discount on his services if allowed to inscribe his name on a client's stela. A good example of this phenomenon was found at Abydos by Petrie in 1902-3 (Griffith 1903, 43, pl.30) and later re-published by Miller (Miller 1937). On this stela (which is of the 'false-door' type popular in the late Middle Kingdom/post Amenemhat II - Pflüger 1947, 128) there are attested three individuals who seem to have been employed in the production of stelae at Abydos. The most prominent (appearing on the left-hand edge of the

stela as, appropriately enough, im3hw hr Pth) is the "outline-draughtsman" (sš kdwt) Sehetepibreseneb; on the front of the stela is the "sculptor" (gnwty) Ankhtify, while on the back we find the "journeyman sculptor" (t3w s'nh - Ward 1980, 172) Seneb.

These are not the only examples of this practice - one might cite; the sš kdwt on a stela from the reign of Amenemhat III (Spiegelberg 1896, 1-2, pl.1); a gnwty called Iah on another Late Middle Kingdom stela from Abydos now in Toulouse (Ramond 1977, 13, pl.3); a sš kdwt S3-Sobek on a stela of the Treasurer of the King of Upper Egypt Snb sw m-'(i) (Simpson 1974, ANOC 25); a sš kdwt called Ibi on a stela in Leiden (Boeser 1909, pl.45; reign of Sobekhotep II ? - see Franke 1984, 368, No.622). Doubtless there are many other examples.

What is less certain is whether these craftsmen can be definitely said to be producing the stelae at Abydos or at some other site from where they were brought to Abydos. The nature of the inscriptions on stelae, often with terms of self-reference, means that it is sometimes possible to detect whether a particular stela is a product of local manufacturers or has been imported. The best example of this is probably the stela of Nebipusenwosret who lived under Senwosret III and Amenemhat III (Blackman 1935). This stela records that it was sent to Abydos in the care of the Senior Lector Priest of the Abydene priesthood, after the latter had visited the capital to celebrate a jubilee of the king. How common the practice of sending/bringing a stela to Abydos is difficult to say and may be overestimated; Leprohon believes that the stela of Khentyemsemyt (floruit Amenemhat II) was "dropped off" (Leprohon 1978, 30) while returning from a tour of inspection in Upper Egypt. There is nothing in the text of this stela (Budge 1912, 3-7, pl.9) to confirm that it was not actually commissioned at Abydos. Attribution studies of the hieroglyph- and

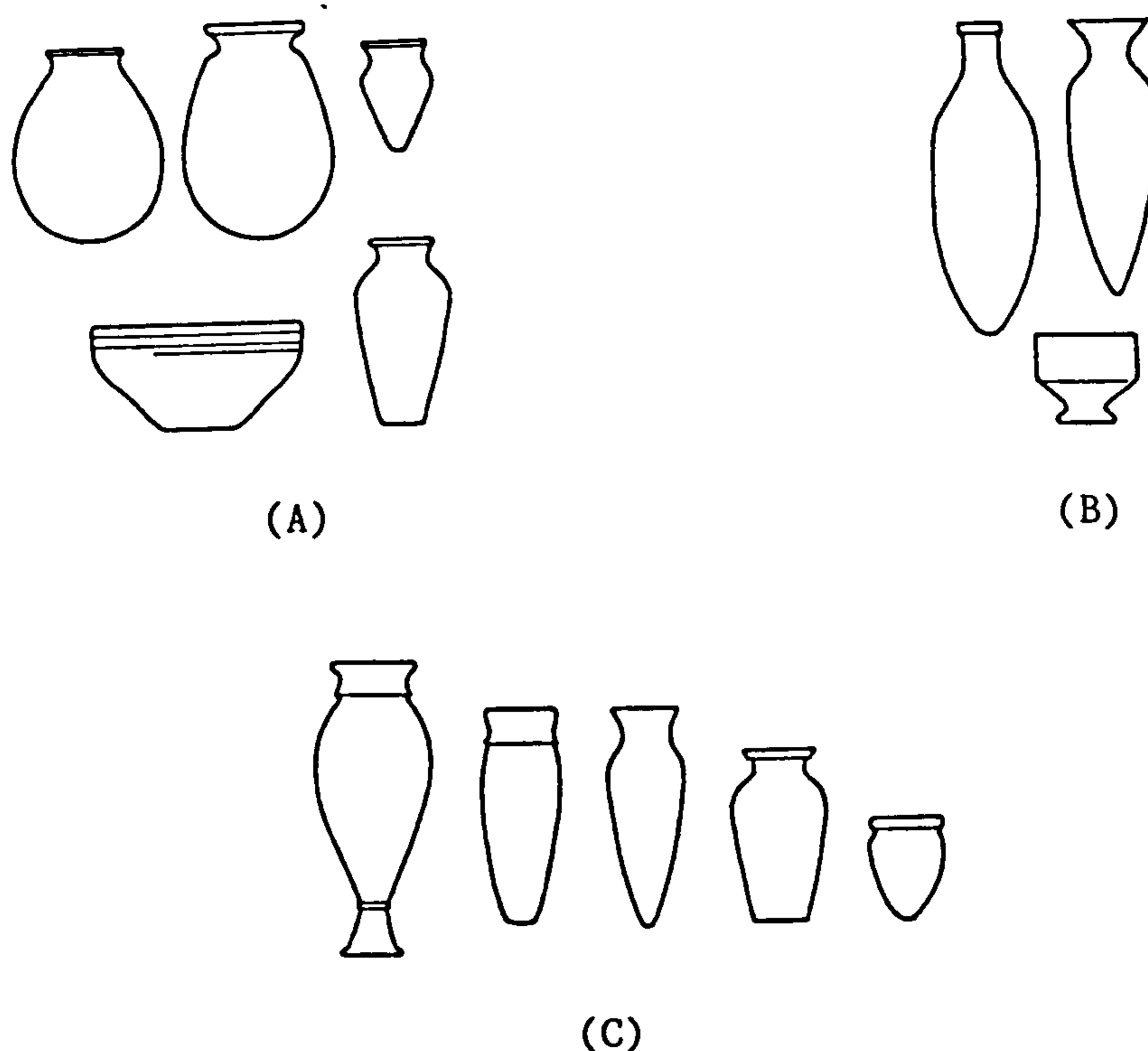


relief-carving of the stelae may be fruitful in identifying the work of particular 'schools' of craftsmen, or even individuals (cf. Simpson 1974, 4 n.25), but may be confused, for instance, by a stela being produced at Abydos by a sculptor trained elsewhere (Faulkner 1952).

There is less evidence for craftsmen who provided objects other than stelae for the tombs at Abydos. Peet believed that he had identified the hand of a coffin-painter on examples from three separate tombs (Peet 1914, 60, figs.88-89), but objects without terms of self-reference are rather problematic (e.g. the K3-statuettes discussed below in Chapter 7). Kemp and Merrillees (1980, 170) suggest that the ceramic material from 416 A'07 might indicate that the tomb-owner(s) came from the Memphis/Faiyum region, although our understanding of regional/chronological variation in archaeological material of the Late Middle Kingdom is too imperfect to allow anything other than the proposal of tenuous hypotheses, such as those proposed below. Only the close comparison of well-understood archaeological assemblages with definitely associated stelae (providing chronological and topographic information about the tomb-owner) would allow one to determine whether a given mortuary assemblage was that of a non-Abydene buried with his local products, or that of an Abydos resident who chose to equip his tomb with objects 'imported' from other parts of Egypt.

## 6.2 The 'Late Old Kingdom' Horizon in Middle/Upper Egypt

The term 'Late Old Kingdom' is used here not as a descriptive label applied to a coherent chronological/political unit, but is an admittedly loose term which describes a roughly homogenous (although



- (A) 'Late Old Kingdom' pottery - Southern Egyptian types  
 (B) 'Late Old Kingdom' pottery - Northern Egyptian types  
 (C) 'Late Old Kingdom' stone vessel types

Figure 12: 'Late Old Kingdom' vessel types (after Arnold 1977, fig.2)

gradually changing) archaeological horizon from approximately the 6th (or late 5th) Dynasty to the First Intermediate Period (for the main vessels types from this period see fig.12). Lilyquist (1979, 3), ascribes the label "Late Old Kingdom" to the period from the 6th Dynasty to the 8th or 9th Dynasty, while the 10th Dynasty is combined with the 11th to form "Early Middle Kingdom". However, she has reservations in specifying particular date ranges for material within the 'Late Old Kingdom' horizon, such as collar-necked vases, flare necked vases, button seals, etc. (Lilyquist 1979, 11). The present author follows Brunton (1927, 53) in accepting that while an object can have a relatively wide date-range, nevertheless it often has a



particular period of popularity in which a great majority of occurrences fall (e.g. see below for a discussion of collar-necked vessels at Qau).

In order to recognise the peculiar features of the archaeological material of this period at Abydos, it is useful to examine the salient aspects of different cemeteries at this time, as a 'control'. Those chosen for examination in this manner are the cemetery sites of Naga ed-Der and Qau el-Kebir.

#### 6.2.1 Naga ed-Der

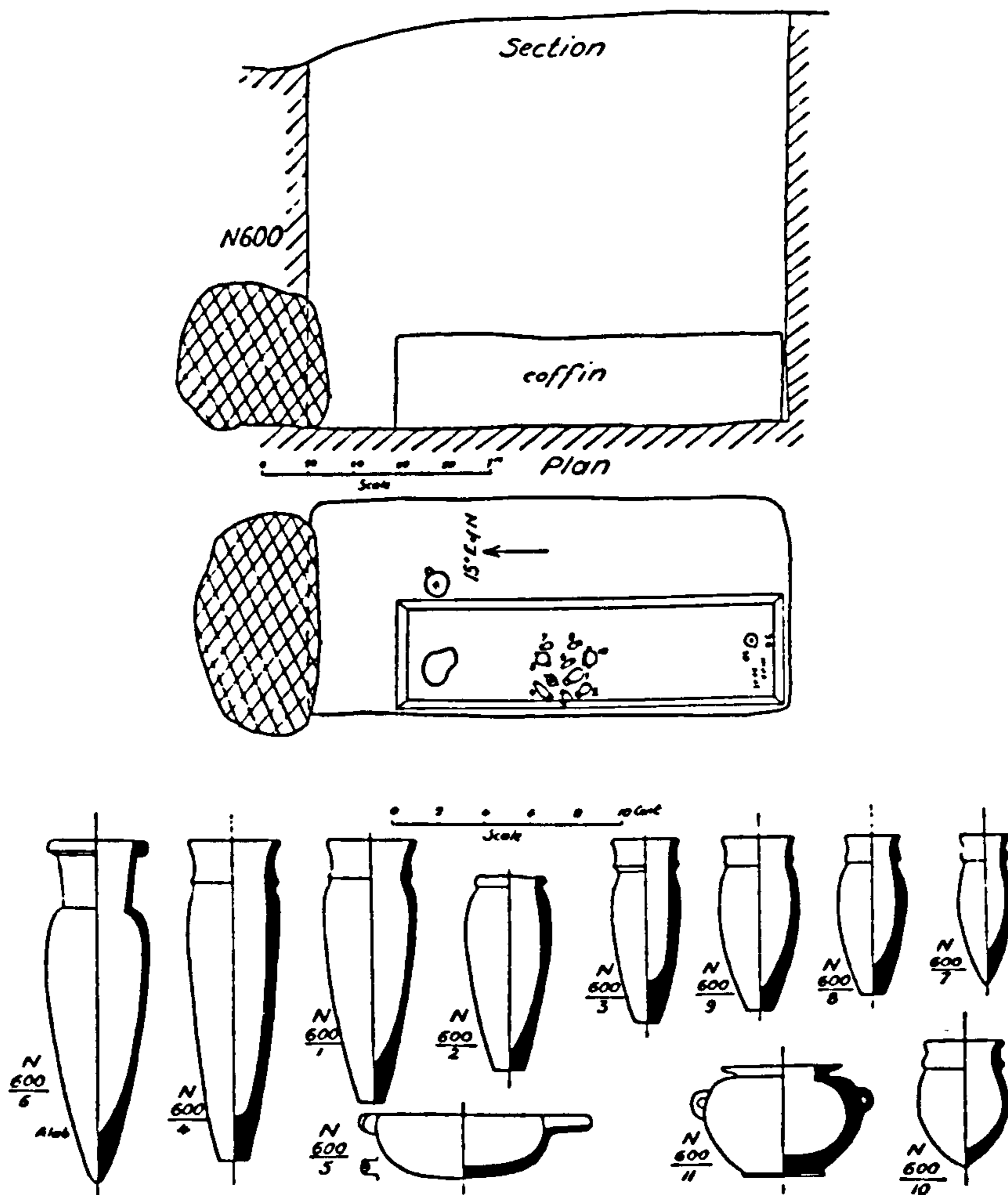
Perhaps the most thorough excavation and publication of a cemetery site of the 'Late Old Kingdom' is the work of George Reisner at Naga ed-Der (Reisner 1932). The proximity of Naga ed-Der to Abydos (c. 20 miles to the north) provides a good data set with which to compare the cultural material from Abydos. The datings which follow are the excavator's own which, although recently challenged in detail by Lilyquist (1979, 120-122), seem to hold good in general terms (O'Connor 1975, 22-23). What follows is the repertoire for Reisner's "Dynasties V and VI".

#### Position of the body

The corpse is usually extended/partially extended. The head is usually to the local North, and partially contracted bodies have their faces to the left, i.e. the local East (Reisner 1932, 16).

#### Tomb-types and coffins

Shaft-and-chamber tombs are commonly found, with the chamber at the foot of either the long or short side of the rectangular shaft (Ibid., 266 ff.). The chamber is often closed-off with a wall of mud-bricks. The shafts are generally short, when compared to Abydene examples, and



(All vessels are of alabaster, except for 600/11 which is of "white and black granite")

Figure 13: Naga ed-Der Tomb 600 (after Reisner 1932, 272-273, fig.249)

there seems to be no evidence for lining the top of the shaft with bricks. No superstructures were found, except for a few traces of what Reisner took to be mud-brick mastabas over the shafts, and he thought that the spacing of the shafts indicated that each shaft may have had a simple mastaba-like superstructure around it (Ibid., 189). The body is usually wrapped in linen and coffins, where found, are comparatively tall.

### Objects

The pottery from this cemetery was very poor and scarce, with none of the polished "sealing-wax" red vessels represented in the Dynasty V-VI corpus (Ibid., 88-97). Stamp- and button-seals (Ibid., 108ff.), debased amulets (Ibid., 141ff), and beads (especially cylinders, barrels, and rings - Ibid., 142ff.) are all common. No copper hoards are found (Ibid., 158-159), nor animal bones (although 2 horns of bovids were found , Ibid., 162). No "spatha" shells are found - only one "large bivalve" was found in the whole cemetery, and that in a tomb dated to the IVth Dynasty (Ibid., 157). "Collar-neck" types predominate in the stone vessel corpus (Ibid., 57, fig.23; 62, fig.25).

One of the more intact tombs from Naga ed-Der, together with its contents, is illustrated in figure 13.

### 6.2.2 Qau el-Kebir

The other major cemetery excavation in Middle/Upper Egypt is Brunton's work at Qau and Badari (Brunton 1927). Brunton's dating of his five major chronological groups (Dynasty V, Dynasties V-VI, Dynasty VI, Dynasties VII-VIII, and Dynasties IX-XI) has been confirmed by O'Connor



(1975, 24) and has been provisionally accepted by the present writer, at least as a sequence, if not in terms of absolute dating.

#### Position of the body

There is a "striking variety" of attitude, but in the vast majority of cases the head is to the north and the face to the east (Brunton 1927, 49, pl.25).

#### Tomb-types and coffins

Tomb-types at Qau are often difficult to determine because of the "loose gravelly nature of the soil in which they are dug", while in some places the ground is "very sandy" (Ibid., 43). In such circumstances brick reinforcement (plastered stretchers) round the top of the shaft is not surprising. No apparent superstructures over the shafts were noted. In all sub-periods of the Late Old Kingdom simple graves are the most common, although these can be anything up to 14 feet deep (Ibid., 11). In Dynasty VI a shaft with chamber to the west is common, but becomes less popular and is replaced by a chamber to the east in Dynasties VII-VIII and IX-XI. Single chambers are the norm in all periods and there are no chambers at different levels "as often found at Abydos. Probably the spaciousness of the cemetery made such crowding unnecessary" (Ibid., 45), or perhaps nature of ground made it impossible. Coffins are difficult to recognise because of the damp, but there does not seem to have been any damage through the activities of white ants (Brunton 1927, 46). Probably all the bodies were wrapped in linen, there are some traces of this, again the damp conditions make this difficult to ascertain.

#### Objects

Brunton puts the date of the collar-vases from Dynasties IV to IX-X, but almost exactly half of the recovered examples (74 out of 150) date



to Dynasty VI, and all but one are of alabaster (Brunton 1927, 53-54). The spread of occurrences of these vessels from the 4th Dynasty to the Early Middle Kingdom has been noted by Lilyquist, who seems to reject them as a criterion for dating (she dates at least some of the examples found at Qau and Dendera to the Middle Kingdom - Lilyquist 1979, 8 n.77, 105), but the fact that the majority of examples come from 6th Dynasty/First Intermediate Period contexts has led to their being accepted as an indication of such a date (albeit with some slight reservations) by most authorities (e.g. Arnold 1977, 488-490, fig.2). None of the collar-vessels at Qau were provided with lids, their shape being designed for fastening with fabric and cord. Examples with projecting lower rims and flat bottoms are generally earlier than those with projecting upper rims and pointed bottoms (Brunton 1927, 53). Collar-vessels with integral ring-stands (cf. 736 A'09 (1) ) do not continue into the First Intermediate Period (Ibid.).

A number of wooden boxes were found whose dates span the whole period, with the average dimensions of a 9 inch cube. These contained "toilet outfit, spare beads and amulets, and knick-knacks" (Ibid., 60). In one large example (c.17 inches long) was a mirror, an exception to the general rule that mirrors were found in front of the face (Ibid., 60).

"Spatha" shells were found in thirty-four graves, usually as single examples, but occasionally in numbers up to seven. Four contained traces of galena (i.e. black pigment), and three were found in the graves of men. These shells were most popular at the beginning of the period (7.2% of the graves of Dynasties V and V-VI contained them, while they declined to 0.9% in graves of the period Dynasties IX-XI) (Ibid., 64-65).

Legs of beef were not uncommon as offerings, but in only one case was

an example found on the coffin, the provision of a dish of meat was more common (Ibid., 67). Two bucrania were found in a very plundered tomb of the range Dynasties IV-V (Ibid.).

Most headrests seem to have been of wood, now rotted away, but some examples survive in alabaster (Dynasties VII-VIII) and in limestone and ceramic (Dynasties VI-X), (Ibid., 62).

The pottery corpus described by Brunton (1928, 3-5) has been analysed by O'Connor (1975, 26), whose results confirm the general conclusions of Brunton with regard to the life-spans of pottery types: e.g. Meidum-style red-polished bowls were popular in Dynasty V, but few were found from Dynasty VI; "flare-mouthed 66's" are most often found in tombs of his "Dynasties 9-10" (Brunton 1927, 73).

Amulets are rare for Dynasty V, but common in the rest of the period (Ibid., 72). Seals show pyramidal forms emerging in Dynasty V, popular in Dynasty VI, and end in Dynasty VII: true buttons with a shank begin in Dynasty VI and are common in Dynasties VII-VIII (Ibid., 73)

Various combinations of different object types in the tombs at Qau demonstrate the difficulties in assigning firm dates to either the objects in them or the tombs themselves. One might cite tomb 733 (funnel-mouth jars with collar-vessels, dated to Dynasty VI - Ibid., pl.44), tomb 696 (funnel-mouth jars with debased amulets, dated to Dynasty VI - Ibid., pl.44), or tomb 1018 ("sealing-wax" enclosed pot with collar-vessels, dated to Dynasties VII-VIII - Ibid., pl.45).

### 6.3.1 The 'Late Old Kingdom' Horizon at Abydos - Excavations on the Eastern Ridge

As has already been discussed (see above pp.15-18), several excavators have carried out soundings on the Eastern Ridge, an area which has yielded the greatest concentration of 'Late Old Kingdom' material from Abydos. The following repertoire of the features of these tombs has been compiled from the publications of work carried out there by Ayrton and Loat (1909), Loat (1923), Peet (1914), and Frankfort (1930). Their reports all closely agree on what are the distinguishing features of these tombs, which are as follows:-

#### (A) - Tombs

- (1) The square shaft is between 4 and 11 feet in depth; sometimes the top of the shaft is lined with mud-bricks, which vary from one course to 3 feet in depth.
- (2) A chamber at the bottom of the shaft is just big enough for the coffin. The chamber is usually rough, and is often sealed with bricks.
- (3) Each shaft has a single chamber, almost always to the [local] south of the shaft, and each chamber contains a single interment.

#### (B) - Body and Coffin

- (1) The body is placed in a small, oblong, wooden coffin, said to be plain but in very poor condition. Some examples bear traces of white stucco.
- (2) The corpse almost always lies on its left side, the head to the north-west (i.e. local north), extended with knees slightly bent. The arms are crossed on the chest or laid by the sides, occasionally with one hand on the pelvis, although Loat (1923, 162) maintains that there



is no particular hand position. However, detailed studies of the position of the corpse may be irrelevant, since the body had often shifted to one end of the coffin, probably due to the tilting of the coffin to get it into the grave.

### (C) - Contents

These are generally few in number. Ayrton (but not Loat or any of the other excavators) divides the grave-goods into sexes, possibly because women were thought to have richer grave goods, so any of the better graves were assumed to be those of women. No examination of the skeletal material to determine the validity of this hypothesis seems to have been carried out. This division has been retained here because at least some of the material is likely to act as a gender-identifier (e.g. the staffs, see Hassan 1976). All authorities agree on the types and frequency of the objects found.

### Women

(1) Copper mirror.

(2) Wooden headrest/pillow. Often a flat block of wood with a hollow at one end; one limestone example of this type was found. Others were "cut with two slender wooden legs" and the 'pillar'-type (for a range of types see Loat 1923, 161, fig.2).

(3) Alabaster vessels were the most common find and were usually placed near the head. They could be loose outside the coffin or on its lid. Like small fine ware pottery vessels there are examples of them having their own wooden box.

(4) Pottery vessels, in modest numbers.



Men

- (1) Wooden headrest/pillow
- (2) Long wooden staff, sometimes with a copper head
- (3) Pottery vessels
- (4) Exceptionally, caches of copper objects, i.e. "a collection of small copper objects consisting of: one dish, one bowl, a lid, one strainer and two palette knives. At the other end [of the grave] was a further collection of copper articles, consisting of chisels etc."  
(Loat 1923, 163; Frankfort 1930, 217)

Unsexed

- (1) Leg-bones of oxen placed on the coffin-lid, over the feet of the corpse
- (2) Pottery vessels specified as being of "white" [marl?] ware, polished red ware
- (3) "Clam", "Nile Oyster", or "Spatha" shells as cosmetic dishes
- (4) Wooden combs
- (5) Beads

Ayrton and Loat's description of one of the more intact burials excavated by them, F.65, is probably the fullest we have of one of these 'Late Old Kingdom' tombs at Abydos, and is worth quoting in full:

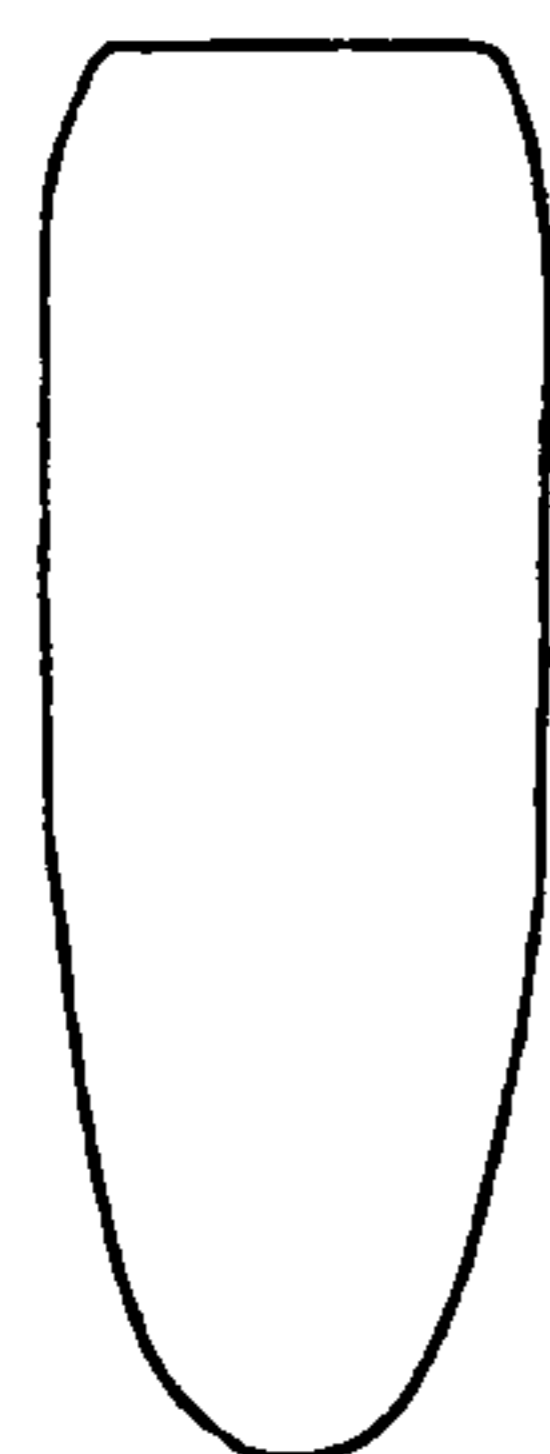
"Grave F.65 is a very good type of these burials. The skeleton (a woman) lay on the left side, with head to the north-west, arms at the sides, and knees slightly drawn up. Under the left temple were the remains of a wooden pillow. Before the face stood a large alabaster vase, behind the head was a flat red pottery vase with handles, and at the back of the neck a small red polished pottery vase.

Before the breast lay a large copper mirror with a lotiform wooden handle, behind the knees was a large polished red pottery vase and a copper needle. Round the neck were two strings of green glazed steatite beads, one with a large carnelian bead in the centre, and the other supporting a steatite button seal with

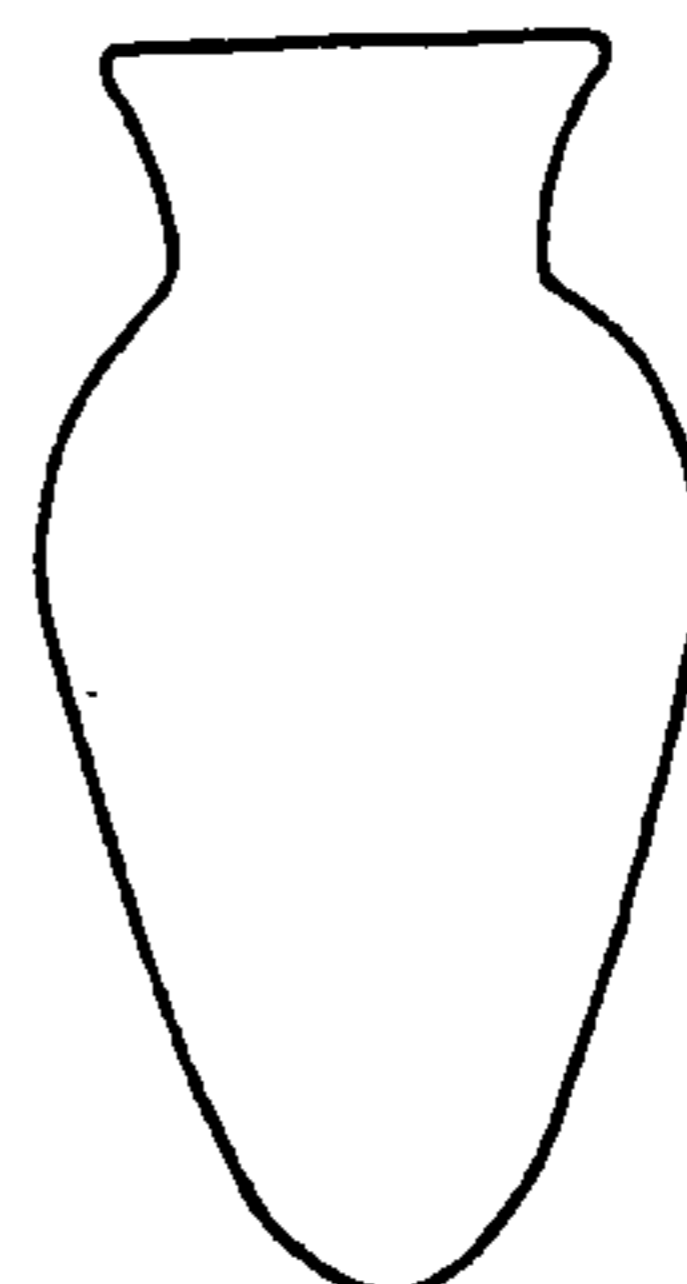
the figure of a hornet cut on the face.

On the lid of the coffin, over the knees, was placed a small red pottery vase, and against the outside of the coffin at the feet leant a large globular vase of rough pottery, over the mouth of which was placed an inverted polished red pottery bowl with a spout." (Ayrton and Loat 1900, 3)

One of the better tombs to be excavated on the Eastern Ridge by Peet was R.19. The ceramic vessels recovered from this tomb (Peet 1914, pl.XXXII) are shown in figure 14, where they are identified with types listed in Garstang's Late Old Kingdom corpus.



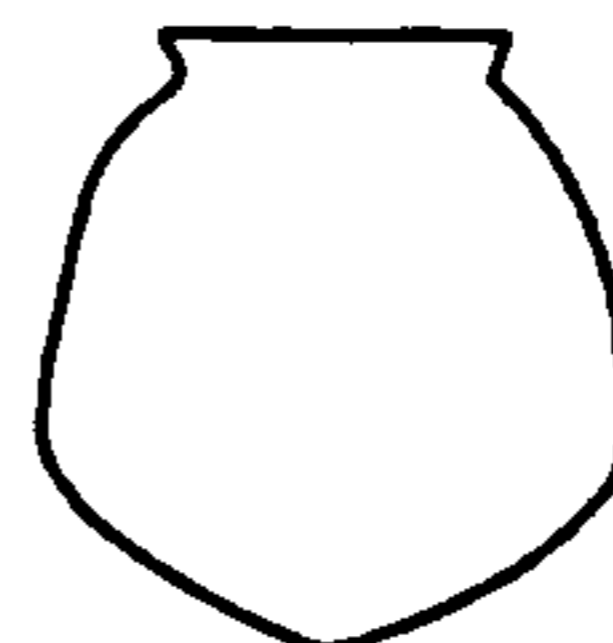
= Garstang  
Type 172



= Garstang  
Type 167



= Garstang  
Type 160



= Garstang  
Type 164

Figure 14: Pottery shapes from R.19 and their Garstang/Abydos equivalents

### (D) - Superstructure

There is very little evidence for superstructures associated with tombs of this period at Abydos, although the survival of Abydene stelae dating from the Late Old Kingdom must bear witness to their original location in some sort of structure. Fischer believes that the form typical of stelae of the period from the end of 6th Dynasty to the end of the 8th Dynasty at Abydos (generally rather tall with a vestigial cavetto cornice) is derived from the false door (Fischer 1962, 8 n.15; Brovarski 1973, 459), which may hint at its placement in some kind of superstructure.

The only possible example of a stela found in-situ within any sort of superstructure is the small, solid mud-brick mastaba numbered 416 by Peet and found by him in Cemetery 'E' (Peet 1914, 20). This mastaba contained a stela naming the 'Sole Companion, Her-Ib' (now B.M.1574; Peet Ibid., 126, fig.84; Hall 1922, pl.21) and was taken by Peet as an indication of a Sixth Dynasty date for the mastaba and its (supposedly associated) shaft, but since the stela was built into the mastaba face-inwards, its re-use from an earlier structure is a strong possibility, while there is no clear independent evidence with which to date the shafts near the mastaba.

### 6.3.2 The 'Late Old Kingdom' at Abydos - Evidence from the Garstang/Abydos Excavations

The material recovered by Garstang in his Eastern Ridge excavations of 1909 is closely comparable with that found by other archaeologists who worked there before and after him. The forms of the graves, and the



disposition of the corpse within the tomb, are the same as those from Ayrton and Loat's Cemetery 'F' and Peet's Cemeteries 'R' and 'T' (e.g. see Plates 40 and 48 of tombs 748 A'09 and 966 A'09). Nearly all of the object-types listed in the repertoire for the 'Late Old Kingdom' tombs at Abydos are represented in the tomb-register for 1909, either as retained specimens of the more remarkable objects (e.g. see 747 A'09 for a copper 'hoard'; passim for the profusion of alabaster vessels, especially collar-necked forms) or as noted examples of pottery-corpus types (cf. Figure 14).

The pottery of the period varies considerably, from very well made and carefully finished fine-wares, to the roughest of rough-wares. In the latter category fall the most commonly found vessel types, the 'cylinder pots' listed as 172 in Garstang's typology, and which Peet refers to as being made of "dirty clay full of grit" and which were "occasionally built into the uppermost courses in the brick lining of the shafts" (Peet 1914, 79). The fine wares are most typically represented by vessels with a thick, highly polished red 'sealing-wax' slip, including enclosed forms (e.g. Garstang pottery types 150-155 and 161-163), and also a type of vessel generally associated with the Sixth Dynasty in the north, the carinated bowls with thick red slip often referred to as 'Meidum Ware' (Petrie 1892, 35, pl.31,4; Bourriau 1981; 52-53 No.87). The type is number 158 in Garstang's listing and was also found in the Eastern Ridge cemetery by Peet (e.g. in tomb T.53, Peet 1914, pl.32). Further information on this type of vessel from the Garstang/Abydos excavations was recorded by Legge in the accessions book of the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford, accompanying the bowl illustrated in figure 15. The vessel is of a reddish-yellow silt fabric, with a thick, heavily polished slip of red 10 R 5/8, and has a lightly-incised spiral at the bottom of the interior.



Legge's comments read:

"Bowl found inverted over the stomach of an interred male body (several were found in a similar position). These bowls contain nothing, but in some cases the entire leg-bones of oxen are also laid upon the body."

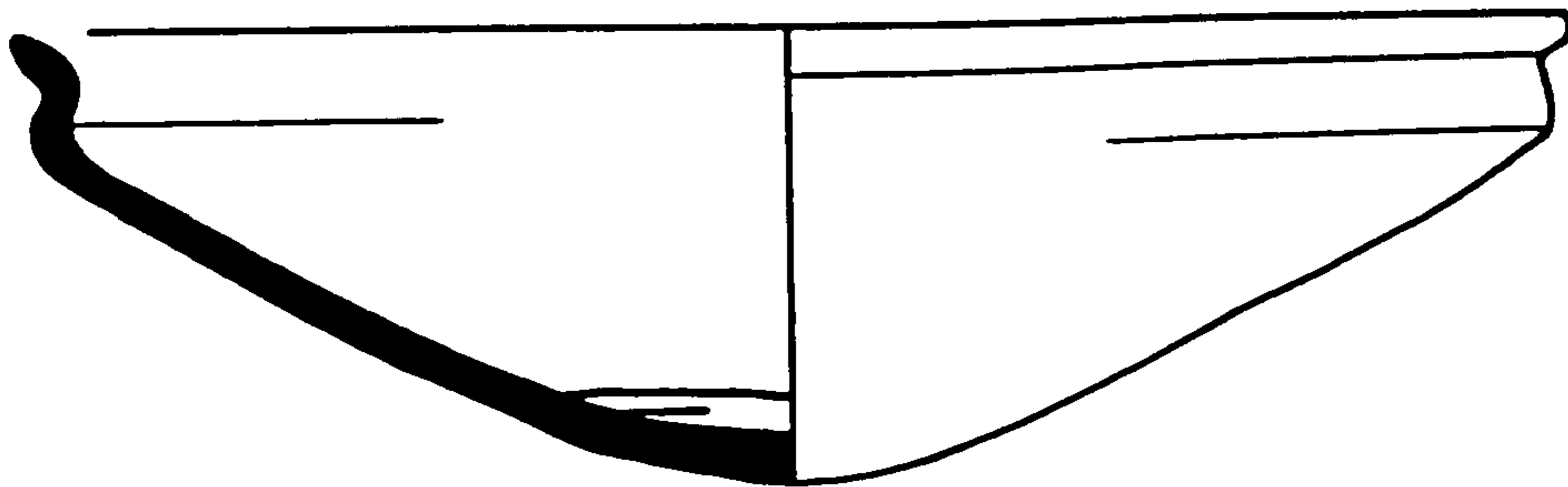


Figure 15: The Pitt Rivers bowl

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### 6.3.3 Peet's Cemetery 'E'

"It seems clear that in Abydos, at least, the development of the tomb was from the short shaft, with roughly cut recess under any of the sides or under a corner, to the long shaft with a well-cut chamber at the north or south end." (Peet 1914, 79)

Peet links the decline of the Eastern Ridge cemetery in the 6th Dynasty to the coming into use of his Cemetery 'E'. He supports this surmise by citing the more developed forms of tombs in Cemetery 'E', with their longer shafts and better-formed chambers. However, he notes

that some of the tombs in Cemetery 'E' may be of "the transitional stage, for they are short, almost square, and have a rough chamber under one of the longer sides" (Ibid.). Therefore, he argues, none of the tombs in Cemetery 'E' are likely to be earlier than the 6th Dynasty, even though some of the earlier types of tombs are to be found there.

However, some of the material found in Peet's Cemetery 'E' also occurs on the Eastern Ridge: for instance, the beads and amulets found in E.45 (Peet 1914, pl.VII) are directly comparable to those from 734 A'09. It seems more than likely that the Eastern Ridge cemetery was used during the First Intermediate Period, the diagnostic object type here being the 'funnel-mouthed beer-jug' form found by Garstang in several tombs on the Eastern Ridge (type 170, illustrated examples from 775 A'09 and 779 A'09), although their association with other objects is, it must be admitted, uncertain. The jug from Peet's tomb R.19 (Peet 1914, pl.XXXII) may also be a variant of the 'beer-jug' form (compare Bourriau 1981;<sup>2</sup> 54, No.92).

It is also unclear whether the perceived differences between the Eastern Ridge cemetery and Cemetery 'E' are due to chronological changes or if they reflect other factors (the use of different burial areas by different social groups ?). Factors other than diachronic change can be cited as explanations for differences in tomb-types; one might compare the situation on the Eastern Ridge itself, where the tombs which are higher up the slope have much deeper shafts than those at the base, presumably because a greater depth was required to reach the solid strata needed to excavate the horizontal chambers.

#### 6.3.4 The Dating of the 'Late Old Kingdom' Tombs at Abydos

Cemetery F was first described as dated to the 5th and 6th Dynasties (Ayrton and Loat 1909) and later to just the 6th Dynasty (Loat 1923), a situation which well reflects the uncertainty of assigning fixed dates to the 'floating' series of objects which comprise the 'Late Old Kingdom' horizon at Abydos. Solid, reliable dating evidence in the form of inscriptions referring to Kings or known individuals is hard to come by. Frankfort's tomb 913 contained a glazed plaque naming Pepi I (Frankfort 1930, pl.XXXIV,1). Although this tomb is said by its excavator to have been undisturbed, it is recorded as being "a shallow oblong grave,... without pots" containing "two beads, a shell and two amulets of debased type" (Ibid., 217), and so does not provide a reference point for the more common stone and ceramic vessel types. Frankfort's tomb 918 was a deep tomb, lined with limestone slabs, "badly plundered" but containing sealings naming Unas (Ibid., pl.XXXV) and a large number of copper tools (Ibid., pl.XXXIII) but, again, no vessel types.

The most crucial piece of dating evidence to come from the Eastern Ridge is the cylinder seal from Garstang's tomb 913 A'09. This artefact was used by Peet to date the tombs excavated by him on the Eastern Ridge (Peet 1914, 76) and by Brunton to date his square-shafted tombs at Qau (Brunton 1927, 7), and so has implications for the archaeology of the 'Late Old Kingdom' over a wider area than simply this single cemetery at Abydos. The present location of this cylinder seal is now unknown, but it is known to have borne an inscription:-

"Enclosed in a panel, surmounted by a hawk, are the royal names: 'Mery-Ra, Mery-Taui.' From the rest of the inscription it is seen that the seal belonged to, or was made by, the royal sculptor, who is already known in history from a similar specimen." (Garstang 1909, 127).



On the basis of this description Kaplony has compared the cylinder seal from 913 A'09 with an example from Asyut (Kaplony 1981, 376 & 401). However, the cylinder seal from 913 A'09 is not, on available evidence, of any great relevance in dating other archaeological material. Its location on the Eastern Ridge is clear enough (it is said to have been found "in the desert-edge near the temple of Rameses II" - Garstang Ibid.), but the form of the tomb from which it came and associated objects (if any) are now unknown. However, since Brunton had access to Garstang's now-missing records of the tomb (Brunton Ibid.), it may be that he had good grounds for using it to date the Qau tombs.

Not far to the south of Abydos lies the site of Deir en-Nawahid. Here, in 1947, a number of tombs were excavated by Asfour (Asfour 1979); they were of the shaft-and-chamber (or simple shaft) type, as at Abydos, and contained objects associated with the 'Late Old Kingdom' horizon at Abydos. One of the tombs in particular, number 15, contained a collection of stone vessels (Asfour 1979, 5-6, figs. II & V) which are well-represented types in the Abydos material (e.g. fig.II,8 = 708 A'09 (1), fig.II,6 = 756 A'09 (2), fig.V,5 = 769 A'09 (1) ). Tomb 15 also contained an alabaster head-rest, inscribed for, an individual who is possibly to be identified with a member of the family of Djau-Shemai, Nomarch of the 8th (Thinite) Nome at the end of the 6th Dynasty (Fischer 1968, 84) and the owner of a tomb at Deir el-Gebrawi (Davies 1902). The head-rest type is paralleled by an example from Meir, and also dated to the reign of Pepi II (Hayes 1953, 121, fig.75). Thus, one might be able to use this object to provide a terminus post quem for the rest of the deposit from the tomb.

The foregoing review of the available evidence demonstrates that much

work remains to be done on establishing firm dating criteria for 'Late Old Kingdom' material from Abydos. Since the Eastern Ridge tombs have not yielded (nor, since the Ridge has now disappeared, are they now likely to yield) closely datable material, the best hope for resolving the chronological problems of this cemetery is the establishment of a pottery sequence based on the stratified domestic material of this period excavated from the Kom es-Sultan in 1979 (O'Connor and Lacovara 1981) and a programme of sequence-dating carried out on a well-documented excavation on the Eastern Ridge (e.g. Ayrton and Loat's Cemetery 'F').

#### 64 Conclusions on the 'Late Old Kingdom' Horizon in Middle/Upper Egypt

Reisner notes the cultural disparity in the Late Old Kingdom, between the Memphite area on one hand, and Middle/Upper Egypt on the other, the difference being especially marked in the case of stone vase types. This he attributes to their difference in source: the Memphite vessels being made from re-used Fourth Dynasty Royal statues, while the southern ones come from Hatnub. The vast majority of the southern vessels are made of alabaster, and Reisner assumes that workshops at Hatnub produced the vases, from where they were distributed all over Egypt, but in the First Intermediate Period these workshops collapsed, and vessels produced at the end of the Old Kingdom continued in use for a time (Reisner 1932, 70).

The profligate provision of alabaster vessels in cemeteries of the Late Old Kingdom is certainly very striking and possibly does reflect the large-scale exploitation of the Hatnub quarries in the period of the Fourth to Sixth Dynasties (Simpson 1977, 1043-1044). However,

expeditions to Hatnub are also known from the First Intermediate Period (Ibid.). Moreover, even if production and exchange systems became more regionalised in the First Intermediate Period, the Memphite area would not necessarily be cut off from an alabaster supply since the quarries of the Wadi Gerrawi near Helwan were used in the Old Kingdom (Dreyer 1986, 1097). Reisner's emphasis on vessel-producing workshops at Hatnub also seems curious; it is probable that work carried out at the quarries was a seasonal activity, with the work being seen in terms of 'expeditions' rather than an industrial base (Shaw 1986). Thus it would seem that a 'northern' and 'southern' tradition apparent in the stone vessels of the 'Late Old Kingdom' must be due to reasons other than the simple availability of raw material.

Brunton notes that this disparity is reflected in the pottery forms of the period - vessel-shapes found at Sedment do not occur at Qau, probably because Sedment is near Herakleopolis and the forms prevalent there did not spread south "owing to the disturbed and hostile state of the country" (Brunton 1927, 75).

He says of the liquid jars that:-

"The forms of these jars show a distinct and simple progression from the pointed forms of the Fifth Dynasty with their high shoulders to the drop-shaped types of the Ninth to Eleventh Dynasties. What influenced this change it would be interesting to discover" (Ibid.)

A comparison with the more tightly-dated palaeographic evidence from Abydos in the 'Late Old Kingdom' is instructive. A number of authorities (e.g. Fischer 1968, 113ff; Brovarski 1973, 464) maintain that the period from the end of the Sixth Dynasty to the end of the Eighth Dynasty was a transitional phase between the traditions of the Old Kingdom proper, and those of the 'Herakleopolitan' period. Moreover, within this period of change, the region of Abydos was itself



important in the way that different palaeographic practices were absorbed:

"In the years following the Old Kingdom the Thinite nome maintained its pivotal status between areas immediately to the north and south of it" (Fischer 1968, 76-77)

Schenkel further maintains that, while having this pivotal role, Abydos showed greater affinities to the south than to the north (Schenkel 1962, 124-130).

The spheres of influence which are demonstrated by the palaeographic evidence at the end of the Old Kingdom may also be reflected in the trade networks which seem to have developed at that time. Tombs of the First Intermediate Period show a general increase in the value of objects placed in them, albeit with an absence of goods which relied on foreign trade (O'Connor 1975). There were also limited possibilities for obtaining goods from different parts of Egypt, the ceramic data indicating "at least two distinct pottery regions", a 'Herakleopolitan' zone apparent in the pottery types from Sedment and Beni Hassan with narrow shouldered/oval types, and a 'Theban' zone stretching south from Matmar with globular/bag-shaped types (O'Connor 1975 28, fig.10). This division of Egypt into two distinct halves on the basis of the ceramic evidence clearly reflects the political situation during the First Intermediate Period, presumably as a function of the limits of the trading networks within the regions of Herakleopolitan and Theban dominion.

As with the palaeographic data and more overt statements of shifting spheres of influence (cf. the stela of Tjetji, which asserts that Antef II's northern boundary was established at This - Lichtheim 1973, 90-93 & refs. cit.), the ceramic evidence from Abydos seems to indicate that

the region acted as the cross-over point between the Theban south and Herakleopolitan north. A somewhat simplistic, but possibly nonetheless accurate, interpretation of the archaeological evidence would see the 'funnel-mouthed beer-jugs' as evidence of Abydos being in the Herakleopolitan ambit through trade networks before its final capture towards the end of the First Intermediate Period by the Theban forces (attested in the inscription of Dmi: Goedicke 1960; Schenkel 1965, 116-117).

## CHAPTER 7

### THE SECOND INTERMEDIATE PERIOD AT ABYDOS

As the material from the Late Old Kingdom cemeteries at Abydos can contribute to the history of Egypt in the period from the Late Old Kingdom to the beginning of the Middle Kingdom by charting the spheres of influence through archaeological material, so the Garstang/Abydos excavations unearthed material which can add to the history of the site in the Second Intermediate Period.

#### 7.1 Archaeological Material of the Second Intermediate Period from Abydos

Throughout the Second Intermediate Period Abydos seems to have been under Theban control. The site has provided material attesting the activities there of kings of the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Dynasties (Trigger et al 1983, Figure 2.1), including the transitional reigns of possibly the last of the Thirteenth Dynasty kings, Sekhem-Re Neferkhau Wepwawetemsaf (von Beckerath 1965, 262) and the first of the Seventeenth Dynasty kings - both of the leading candidates for this latter honour are attested at Abydos, Antef V (Ibid., 280-283) and Rahotep (Clère 1982, 67-68, n.2 and refs. cit.). Khendjer seems to have been particularly active at the site, as shown by the stelae of Amenysonb (see Simpson 1974, pl.81), including that found in 304 A'07



and 360 A'07, and, possibly, by the so-called 'Osiris-Bed' (Leahy 1977).

Archaeologically there is very little evidence to indicate any sort of major disruption during the Second Intermediate Period in Upper Egypt, where a general consistency of development of archaeological types is apparent, unlike sites in northern Egypt where disruptive Asiatic influences may be detected, as at Harageh (Trigger et al 1983, 156). The names of 'Hyksos' kings do seem to be attested in Upper Egypt, the least portable 'carrier' being monumental blocks from the temple of Hathor at Gebelein (Ibid., 159; for smaller objects see Ibid., n.2), but although the archaeological record can produce ambiguous evidence reflecting only the 'tip of the iceberg' of a shifting pattern of political influence in Second Intermediate Period Egypt, the cultural background at Abydos is clearly very firmly rooted in the evolution of archaeological types which developed from Middle Kingdom models.

During the period there seems to be a gradual shift from a Late Middle Kingdom/Second Intermediate Period horizon, to one which spans the Second Intermediate Period and continues into the reigns of the Tuthmosids. This horizon is best typified by the ceramic data, as at Qau where Brunton notes that 'Middle Kingdom' shapes are found in the same tombs as 'New Kingdom' forms (Brunton 1930, 10). Material from the north is found in graves in Upper Egypt (such as 'Tell el-Yahudieh' juglets), but the political autonomy of the south is at least partly reflected in the development of what seem to be specifically Upper Egyptian forms.

The most typical Second Intermediate Period/Early Eighteenth Dynasty pottery types are the drop-shaped cups (Garstang type 55) and carinated

jars, the shapes of which are analysed in Chapter 4. These vessel-types are common throughout Egypt and they, together with other archaeological material, can be used to identify more local types which are found within this horizon. A commonly-occurring type of vessel at Abydos during the Second Intermediate Period consists of bowls with incurving rims, the latter being decorated with horizontal incised lines and a band of white wash; it is listed as types 34 & 94 in Garstang's corpus. The type does not seem to occur in Lower Egypt but is found on Upper Egyptian sites, such as el-Kab (Quibell 1898 - his dating of this form and of the 'wavy-line'-decorated vessels to the Twelfth Dynasty seems far too early), Diospolis Parva (Petrie 1901, 125), and at Qau (Brunton 1930, pl.XIII). It has been found at Abydos and dated to the Second Intermediate Period in Cemetery D (Mace and Randall-MacIver 1902, pl.54 - Abydos D.21 a grave which included Tell el-Yahudieh pottery) and Cemetery W (Peet 1914). Both these individual cemeteries are part of the extensive tract of land at the western side of the North Cemetery which was appropriated during the Second Intermediate Period (see Chapter 5); in the graves excavated here by Garstang during 1908, pottery types 34 and 55 are by far the most commonly listed types.

## 7.2 Nubians at Abydos in the Second Intermediate Period

From the western portion of the North Cemetery have been excavated a number of tombs which may be considered as a separate and distinct set, a series of graves which contained material of Nubian origin. The known burials of Nubians (or graves containing a large proportion of material of Nubian origin) in Egypt from the Middle Kingdom to New



Kingdom fall into two major categories.

The first of these groups comprise graves which are referred to as 'Pan-graves', due to their characteristic round, shallow shape. 'Pan-graves' are also distinguished by the particular range of Nubian (and, to a lesser extent, Egyptian) objects found in them, such as shell bracelets, decorated bucrania and, especially, a distinctive ceramic tradition (for a full list of diagnostic features of 'Pan-graves' see Bietak 1966, 63-64). 'Pan-grave' material has been excavated at a number of sites in Egypt, mostly between Mostagedda and Diospolis Parva (Hu) - Bietak (Ibid., 64-65, fig.5, following Säve-Söderbergh 1941, 136-137) lists Rifeh (Petrie 1907), Mostagedda (Brunton 1937), Qau (Brunton 1930), Abydos (see below), Balabish (Wainwright 1920), Hu (Petrie 1901), Ballas (Bietak Ibid.), el-Chizem, Thebes (Weigall 1907), Armant (Myers 1937, 118), Tod (Barguet 1952), ed-Deir (Weigall 1907), Elkab (Ibid.), Edfu (Ibid.), Goneimiya (Garstang 1907<sup>2</sup>), Zenigla and Darau West (Weigall 1907). Other 'Pan-grave' sites in Egypt have been noted by Kemp (Hierakonpolis and Kahun: Kemp 1977<sup>1</sup>, 291-292), Bourriau (Lisht and Dashur: Bourriau 1981<sup>1</sup>, 27) and Trigger (Qasr el-Sagha and Karnak: Trigger et al 1983, 170).

The general concensus of opinion on these 'Pan-grave' people is that they were, "semi-nomadic cattle breeders who drifted into Egypt from Lower Nubia some time after the XII Dynasty and there served as mercenary soldiers" (Bourriau 1981<sup>1</sup>, 30). Those studies which have been carried out on the physical anthropology of the 'Pan-grave' people tend to identify them as a population which is distinctively different from the C-group/Kerma population of Nubia (Strouhal and Jungwith 1971). They are also culturally dissimilar from the C-group and from the dwellers in the Western Desert: this may imply that the 'Pan-grave' people originated in the Eastern Desert and were indeed the Medja



people (Trigger et al 1983, 170).

However, Kemp (1977, 291-292) has pointed out that while sherds of the distinctive hand-made 'Pan-grave' bowls with incised decoration are by no means uncommon on sites in Southern Egypt, this cannot be taken as direct evidence of a large 'Pan-grave' element in the population of that area. It is more likely that specialised groups of (semi-itinerant ?) 'Pan-grave' potters effectively plied their trade in this part of Egypt, from the end of the Middle Kingdom (Bietak 1968, 165).

'Pan-grave' pottery has been found in urban contexts at Abydos by the Pennsylvania-Yale expedition and by Kemp in his 1976 survey of the site (Kemp 1977;<sup>2</sup> 290-291). Examples of 'Pan-grave' pottery also occur in graves in the cemeteries (Peet 1914, 67, pl.15). Although these wares seem to have been generally avoided when making up grave goods (Kemp 1977;<sup>2</sup> 292) at least two exceptions to this rule have been excavated at Tell Edfu (Michaelowski et al 1938, 190, pl.XXX,i; <sup>1950</sup> ~~1939~~, 31 n.2) and Esna (Downes 1974, 31, 26A & 26B).

Further possible examples of 'Pan-Grave' pottery from Abydos are to be found in the records of the Garstang/Abydos excavations. From 422 A'07 came a black polished bowls with a design of white triangles and white rim, a type which (Bietak 1968, 171, 178) dates to his 'Pan-grave' phase IIa.8 (circa. Seventeenth Dynasty). A further suspiciously Nubian-looking bowl is shown in Negative A.300, which supposedly illustrates objects from 478 A'08, although this vessel is not mentioned as coming from this tomb in the tomb-card (see below s.v.). Neither of these two vessels has been traced.

The identity of the second group of Nubians present in Egypt during the Second Intermediate Period/New Kingdom seems less certain. They are

distinctly different from the 'Pan-grave' people and are attested much more rarely in the archaeological record in Egypt itself. In Nubia however they are identified with the Kushite kingdom, probably based on the site of Kerma, which arose in Nubia at the same time as a corresponding decline in Egyptian power in the region in the Second Intermediate Period (Trigger 1976, 87). An effective terminus to Kushite hegemony was the military campaigns in the region carried out under Tuthmosis I, resulting in the sacking of Kerma itself (Trigger Ibid., 108).

Perhaps the most striking type of artefact to be produced by the 'Kerma culture' is the distinctive very fine, highly polished, black-topped red pottery, known as 'Kerma Ware'. Two of these 'Classic Kerma' vessels have recently been published by Bourriau (1981;<sup>2</sup> 103), who gives a bibliography of the subject, while a recent study of the technical processes involved in the coloration of Kerma vessels has been attempted by Hodges (1982) which supercedes earlier studies (Lucas 1932).

It is largely the presence of Kerma Ware in a grave which marks it out as probably belonging to a 'Kushite' buried in Egypt, although other factors may need to be taken into consideration as some graves containing Kerma Ware may belong to Egyptians (Trigger 1976, 87). 'Kerma culture' graves in Nubia are rough, rectangular pits in which the bodies lie in a semi-contracted posture, but this is not the case with all Kerma Ware-containing graves in Egypt. For example, the Kerma Ware graves found at Saqqara (although a recent study of the examples from above Mastaba 3507, the contents of which - Merrillees 1968, 27-28 - seem to indicate that these vessels are much coarser than 'genuine' Kerma-ware and may be local copies, see Trigger et al 1983, 166 n.1), Gurob and Dra Abu el-Naga seem to be Egyptian in every respect (in the



latter the body was contained in a 'Rishi' coffin). Only the presence of the Kerma Ware would point to the graves being those of either an Egyptianised Nubian, or an Egyptian who had acquired Kerma Ware vessels. This, however, is not the case with the 'Nubian' graves excavated by Garstang - at any rate not the intact grave 694 A'09.

Locations at Abydos where Kerma Ware sherds have been found include Garstang's Cemetery 'E' (Bourriau, 1981,<sup>1</sup> 33), Peet's Cemetery 'O' (Peet 1914, 61-62, pl.13; Gratien 1978, 119; Bourriau Ibid.), Peet's Cemetery 'C' (Peet Ibid., 61; Gratien Ibid.; Bourriau Ibid.), and Mace's Cemetery 'D' (Mace and Randall-MacIver 1902, 67-69; Bourriau Ibid.). But two of the most important examples of this type of grave to be found at Abydos are those two which were excavated by Garstang and numbered 524 A'08 and 694 A'08. These were briefly published by W.B. Emery (Emery 1923; 1965, 134). A reassessment of these two tombs, along with other Nubian material from Egypt, has recently been carried out by Bourriau (1981<sup>1</sup>). Both graves contained Kerma Ware vessels; more particularly these vessels belong to the 'Classic Kerma' phase (Gratien 1978, 234, tab.II), which reached its apogee in Nubia itself during the Second Intermediate Period (Ibid., 220). In Egypt, Classic Kerma Ware seems to occur in graves of the Second Intermediate Period and the early part of the Eighteenth Dynasty. The dating evidence for graves containing Nubian objects during this period is discussed by Bourriau (1981). In view of the delicate nature of these thin-walled vessels it is difficult to imagine them having a very long chronological currency after their production (even in Nubia broken vessels were often mended, cf. Williams 1983, pl.94) - the implications of this are either that these vessels were made in Egypt (which is very unlikely due to the completely different requirements in terms of raw materials and



technology compared to the native Egyptian pottery) or that the vessels were 'active' for only a short period of time before being buried.

Graves containing Kerma Ware are quite distinct from 'Pan-graves' with which they are often confused in the early Egyptological literature; Bourriau (1981, 25) makes the important point that no Kerma Ware has yet been found in a true 'Pan-Grave' in Egypt. Although Emery published 524 A'08 and 694 A'08 as 'Pan-Graves' both of them lack any of the characteristic features normally associated with 'Pan-Graves' (Bietak 1966, 63-4.).

As all records of the 1908 season have disappeared, the most complete account of 524 A'08 and 694 A'08 is to be found in Emery's publication. Although Garstang was still alive at the time that these two graves were published, Emery had to rely mainly on photographs and one tomb-card to reconstruct the circumstances of their excavation. Emery's drawing of 694 A'08 (see below, s.v.) is clearly based on the photographic record of the tomb (Negatives A.276, 277, 278, 279, 279a, 280a, 281, 282, and 283). However, as far as one can make out from these photographs, the grave itself does not appear as pan-shaped as the drawing suggests; perhaps the eye of faith may have been at work in illustrating a grave which, if Bourriau is right, cannot have been a 'Pan-Grave'. The fact that 694 A'09 cannot have been a 'Pan-grave' was noticed by Bietak (Ibid., 154) who also guesses, because of the position of the shadows in the grave, that the orientation of 694 A'09 was one with the head pointing to the east, facing north. This posture is typical of the Kerma-culture (Gratien 1978, 194; Bietak 1968, pl.17, K/2), while 'Pan-graves' are rather different, with the head towards the north, facing west (Bietak 1968, 63). There are no recorded details of the type of grave from which 524 A'08 came (for objects see Negatives A.212, 274, 275 and 280) and Emery's guess that it had been

"plundered out" seems very plausible.

The School of Archaeology and Oriental Studies at Liverpool possesses twenty Kerma Ware beakers and, although only a few may be assigned to particular tombs, all are labelled as coming from Garstang's 1908 season at Abydos. But, since only a total of fifteen beakers are recorded as coming from 694 A'08 (11 examples) and 524 A'08 (4 examples), it must be assumed either that other graves containing Kerma Ware beakers were discovered by Garstang during the course of that season, or that there has been some considerable confusion in the S.A.O.S. records. As the field notebook for the 1908 season is missing there is no way of knowing which is the case. Emery does not mention whether any Kerma Ware was found in any other grave during 1908 (or any other season for that matter) but, as we have seen, he had only a very limited amount of documentation available to him when publishing 524 A'08 and 694 A'08.

But that is not the end of the confusion. A further two beakers, both said to have come from 524 A'08, were retained by the Cairo Museum. This embarras de richesse is compounded by the existence of a further two beakers, both said to come from Garstang's 1908 season at Abydos. They were part of the collection of F.G. Hilton-Price and are illustrated in the catalogue of the sale of this collection (Price 1911, 92 [731], pl.XVIII). One of these beakers seems to resemble Reisner's (Reisner 1923, 330-374) type Bkt. III-4 (and, therefore, more likely to come from 694 A'08), while the other is most like Reisner's type Bkt. I-6 and resembles the beakers from 524 A'08 (in fact it strongly resembles the right hand vessel on the back row in Emery 1923, pl. VII). The present location of these vessels is unknown.

The Ashmolean Museum possesses a Kerma Ware beaker and a collection



of beaker sherds, at least some of which come from the 1909 season at Abydos. Although no further information is known about the complete beaker, some of the sherds are recorded as coming from 811 A'09. The field notebook entry for 811 A'09 reads "Pan pt. fgnts", while a general comment in the left-hand margin, and probably meant to refer to 810 A'09 and 811 A'09, reads "near pan-graves". The documentation regarding the Nubian material from the Garstang/Abydos excavations can be seen to be somewhat ambiguous, since here "pan pot fgmnts" clearly refers to sherds of Kerma ware, while Kemp and Merrillees identify the entry "black pan pottery" in the field-notebook for the 301/328 A'07 group as "rough hand-made bowls with incised criss-cross decoration to which the term 'pan-grave' is normally given" (Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 239). The Ashmolean Kerma Ware was donated by F. Legge, who worked with Garstang at Abydos in 1909 and subsequently at the same site with the Egypt Exploration Fund. Legge records (Legge 1913, 109) that he found Kerma Ware sherds while working with both expeditions and these were to find a home in the Ashmolean. It may be that those Kerma Ware sherds donated by Legge which are without Garstang numbers were found while he was working with the Egypt Exploration Fund. Three Kerma ware beakers in the Ashmolean (1910.691-3) are clearly recorded as coming from grave 0.4 of the Egypt Exploration Fund excavations.

The Metropolitan Museum in New York also possesses some Kerma Ware beakers which are labelled as coming from the Garstang/Abydos excavations. They were purchased for the Museum in 1920 by Arthur Mace. He bought four of these beakers direct from the Institute of Archaeology at Liverpool, when much duplicate material was sold in 1920. They bear the Metropolitan accession numbers 20.2.45-8 (illustrated in Hayes 1978<sup>59</sup>, fig.18, middle row). The vessel numbered 20.2.47 was de-accessioned in October 1953 and now resides in the



Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. The Metropolitan Museum accession card accompanying these beaker states, "tomb unknown as the cups have no mark". These beakers are listed below under 524 A'08, although it is equally likely that they came from 694 A'08.

A Kerma Ware beaker in the British Museum (B.M. 54670) may also come from the Garstang/Abydos excavations - it was part of the Rea Bequest, which also included a bronze razor (B.M. 54704) which came from 524 A'08.

As far as the Liverpool S.A.O.S. Kerma Ware beakers are concerned, there is some confusion as to which beaker belongs to which tomb. This problem has been compounded by post-excavation damage to the beakers, most of which are now substantially incomplete. This makes it difficult to differentiate (as Emery did) between the "square profile" of the beakers from 524 A'08 and those with a "more graceful outline with a well-rounded base" from 694 A'08. The excavation object photographs are of some help here, but even so only a few individual vessels may be assigned to a particular tomb. Although 524 A'08 seems to have its full complement of four beakers identified, there always remains the possibility that some of the "many fragments" from this tomb, which were mentioned by Emery, may have later been made up into partial vessels, which would then account for at least some of the seemingly excessive number of beakers in the S.A.O.S. at Liverpool.

### 7.3 Evidence for a Military Presence at Abydos in the Second Intermediate Period

One of the more complete mortuary assemblages of the Second Intermediate Period from Abydos is Frankfort's tomb 1802, a

shaft-and-double-chamber tomb located north-east of the Shunet ez-Zebib (Frankfort 1930, 219). The material from this tomb (Ibid., pl.39) included a statuette of a man called Renseneb, son of Tutu (Ibid., pl.38). This figure is particularly interesting in that it has close parallels with other statuettes excavated by Garstang at Abydos. The statuette found by Frankfort was described by him as a "coarse and barbarously proportioned statuette" (Ibid., 219) and represents a standing man, with arms flat against his sides and naked apart from a šndyt kilt: it is inscribed on its back pillar in incised hieroglyphs. Other examples closely similar to the Frankfort statuette have been recovered from Abydos, including ones from:-

(1) Tomb 643 A'08. A figure closely similar to the Frankfort piece, inscribed on the rear of the back-pillar and sides of the base with incised hieroglyphs; 'A boon which the King gives (on behalf of) Osiris, for the K3 of the 'nh n niwt S3-Dhwty, born of S3t-Dhwty, by his sister who causes his name to live, Bki'.

the lady of the House,

(2) Tomb 537 A'08. Inscribed in black painted hieroglyphs down the rear and sides of the back-pillar; 'A boon which the King gives (on behalf of) Ptah-Sokar-Osiris, that he may give offerings to the K3 of the iry-Nhn, Sobekhotep the justified, begotten of Nhsy, by his sister who causes his name to live, the hmt Nsw, Kmt'.


(3) Tomb 641 A'08. Broken central portion of a similar figure, uninscribed.

(4) Tomb 21 A'06. Figure inscribed on its back pillar 'A boon which the King gives (on behalf of) Osiris, for the K3 [of] R' son of T3-Hn'.

(5) Tomb E.41 (Garstang 1901<sup>2</sup>, pl.XII). Inscribed for Kamose (Ibid., 9, 34), but with no titles (Ibid., 41). No photo or facsimile copy of inscription given (present whereabouts unknown).

To these five examples found by Garstang can be added similar figures known or thought to have come from Abydos (e.g. Vandier 1958, 271) as well as closely similar figures which might be identified on stylistic grounds as belonging to this Abydos group (e.g. Page 1976, 47-48).

These figures follow many of the sculptural trends of the Second Intermediate Period set by the royal sculpture of the period, such as the small torso, narrow waist (Davies 1981, 6) and heavy legs, although perhaps one would not expect to find a particularly well-modelled figure on this class of 'kleinplastik'. Vandier (Ibid., 271) postulates that these statuettes are in a local tradition of material produced at Abydos as part of the 'funerary industry' at the site. As these figures would be 'off-the-peg' k3-statues for placement in the grave/offering chapel, made ready for sale and with only the name and titles of deceased to be added, the question of portraiture does not arise (Vandier Ibid., 280). Examples of this type of figurine are also known from other sites (Vandier 1958, 227, n.4), such as tomb 190.E at Esna (Downes 1974, 91, fig.60).

Besides the 'style' of the statuettes themselves, the inscribed examples present a number of features which strengthen their dating to the Second Intermediate Period, especially the writing of the name of Osiris , which is very typical of the Second Intermediate Period (Leahy 1977, 431-432 & n.43).

The fact that these private individuals are depicted wearing the



šndyt kilt would also favour a Second Intermediate Period date (Vandier 1958, 279) or the Thirteenth Dynasty (Evers 1929, 41). Brovarski, discussing a First Intermediate Period stela, notes that the military associations of the šndyt kilt are "legion" (Brovarski 1977, 38), while Staehelin (1984, 744) remarks that it is primarily a royal garment but is also worn by soldiers. However, one might cite examples of private individuals shown wearing the šndyt-kilt whose stated profession is not military (for a sculptor shown wearing one see Dakin 1938, pl.13,1).

The identity of the individuals represented by these statuettes is a little harder to define. The names Kamose (rare before the New Kingdom, see Ranke 1935, 338, 5) and Nhsy are particularly suggestive; Ranke (1952, 193) cites the latter as an example of his class of personal names possibly derived from the regional origins of their owners. The titles which they bear are also somewhat ambiguous; the functions of an iry-Nḥn (Ward 1982, 64, 523) at this time are particularly obscure. Hayes (1955, 90-91) points out the lowly status of the people known by the title ḥm-Nsw (Ward 1982, 108 No.896), possibly being no more than de facto slaves. The titles 3tw n tt ḥk3 and 'nḥ n niwt have been much-discussed (Ibid., s.v. & refs.cit.), especially by Berlev who believes that these are primarily military titles (Berlev 1971). 3tw n tt ḥk3 seems to be borne by individuals with a close relationship to the king, perhaps a personal bodyguard (Spalinger 1980, 103), while 'nḥ n niwt may refer to a soldier of a town regiment (citizen militia/garrison?), a suggestion of Berlev's (Ibid.) which has not been universally accepted (Ward, 1982, 74, 604, translates 'nḥ n niwt as 'Citizen'). A list of known bearers of these titles has been compiled by Berlev (Ibid.), many of whom are attested at Abydos; although this list is primarily of Middle Kingdom examples, many date

from the Second Intermediate Period (e.g. the 3tw n tt hk3 Amenemhat from Peet's cemetery Z - Bourriau 1981<sup>2</sup>; 58 No.102); the majority of the examples of 3tw n tt hk3 given on private name-seals by Martin (1971, 178 s.v.) can be dated on the basis of scarab back-types (Ibid., 202) to the Thirteenth Dynasty. The Garstang/Abydos excavations have also produced attestations of these titles, not only on the figures discussed above, but also on stelae and other inscribed material (e.g. 498 A'08, the tomb of the 3tw n tt hk3, Wsr-).

If these titles do identify their owners as soldiers, then they may serve to complement some of the martial equipment unearthed by Garstang. A striking example of this class of object is the axe-head from 1051 A'09. It belongs to Kühnert-Eggebrecht's type GVII (Kühnert-Eggebrecht 1969), which is dated, on the basis of various criteria, including inscriptions on examples themselves (Davies 1974), to the end of the Second Intermediate Period/Early Dynasty 18. The two closest parallels to this axe bear the names of Kamose (Kühnert-Eggebrecht 1969, 133 pl.18) and Ahmose (Davies 1974). The Abydos example is of a comparable size with these named examples - 15.8 cm long compared to 15.1 cm long for the Ahmose example and 16.5 for the Kamose axe-head.

Also to this category of weaponry excavated by Garstang may be added the scimitar of uncertain date (Late Middle Kingdom ?) excavated in 1907 (see Plate 55) and the daggers from tombs 860 A'09 and 1092 A'09

Historical documents seem to confirm this impression of military activity at Abydos during the Second Intermediate Period. Soon after the reign of Rahotep (at the latest) there was a military garrison at Abydos, the Commander of which was the S3 nsw tsw iw'y n 3bdw called

Kwms (Franke 1985, 176). The installation of this force may have been in preparation for the war against the Hyksos (Ibid.). How long this garrison was based at Abydos is, at present, unclear, but it seems likely that an increased population was reflected in the number of individuals who chose to be represented, or were buried, at Abydos.



APPENDIXCIRCULAR REPORTS TO THE ABYDOS EXCAVATIONS COMMITTEEReport for January

Bet El Sahara,  
Arabah,  
Balliana,  
Upper Egypt.

8th February 1907

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to enclose a brief report on the results of our excavations at Abydos up to date, and the future prospect. Annexed also are nine sheets of photographs and a summary of account to the end of January 1907.

We have camped in the Valley leading to the tombs of the Kings of the First Dynasty. Our quarters are practically completed and we are more comfortable than previously. As our stay here bids fair to run into four or five seasons, we thought it wise to accept M. Maspero's advice and build a substantial structure to guard against robbery. It has cost about £50, and I propose to divide the cost over several years. Our workmen are housed in Professor Petrie's former houses which were in a good state. Lately we have been successful in getting water at a depth of 31 feet. It is a good supply and beautifully clear, being filtered by a gravel bed. The well was sunk on the principle of a continuous box of wood, placed vertically. A man dug out the sand from within at the bottom, and the four wooden sides being weighted with stones gradually found their way down. The box was continually added to as it descended. A native wheel and a rope and bucket complete the well, which is a great convenience and economy.

This month's excavation was devoted almost exclusively to a Ptolemaic site found in the clean sand of the valley in which we are camped, and about 50 yards from where the workmen now live. It proved to be absolutely intact and has provided us with some much wanted archaeological material upon the period, which hardly been scientifically treated heretofore. The burial customs of the time are full of interest, especially in comparison with the early and recent Coptic and Arabic customs. In a photograph which follows there may be seen a small fireplace in which doubtless at festivals the customary foods were cooked as in modern times. Chief in importance, however, are a great number of tombstones or gravestones of the nature of stelae, which were found deposited, standing or lying on and around the graves, as shown in some of the photographs. These are so numerous that I am inclined to think they must have been deposited by the friends of the dead as tributes in much the same way as wreaths now are in our country. The designs upon these stelae are fairly uniform. Commonly the deceased is represented as brought into the presence of Osiris by Up-Uat, the local deity (jackal headed) of Abydos; sometimes Anubis is present also. Isis and Nephthys sometimes occur as chief mourners for



the dead. All this is accordant with the old ritual. In some of the stones which from their characteristics belong to the early years of this era, down possibly to 150 A.D., there is an obvious confusion with Christian influences. The figure of Osiris which had passed through various stages of decadence until he became a pillar supporting his emblems, is supplanted by a figure with robes and facial character rather Coptic or sometimes Graeco-Roman than Egyptian. The garments of toga-like design of Roman influence are noticeable. A good proportion of these stelae are inscribed, in Greek, Demotic, Hieratic, and rarely in the older hieroglyphic character. The inscription usually tells the name and position of the deceased, occasionally his age, and a few further details, e.g.

- 198 b. "Taberiphis (daughter) of Isthollonthes, lived 21 years 11 days"  
 198 b. "Genesis (daughter) of Churemon, son of Demetrius, and of Iresis (daughter) of Meniathrytus (?) lived 25 years"  
 71 d. "Sisyphus, son of Alexander"  
 166 g. "Sarapion (son) of Demetrius....physician. Farewell"  
 69 "Patemine (daughter) of Koisis (daughter) of Eimonthes unmarried (?) lived 17 years"  
 69 a. "Seranoparatypes, son of Asospes, a gardner. Farewell"  
 198 d. "Sarapion (son) of Endaimon, the son of the (dye) Demetrius, but by adoption having Heraklos as father; and his life (lasted) 24 years 5 months 7 days. Farewell" (Then added in another hand after "farewell" "Antinous")

These illustrations show the general tendency of the Greek inscriptions but as there are a number of Demotic and Hieratic inscriptions and a further list of Greek ones more difficult to make out, all requiring an expert knowledge, I should like to ask Mr. Blackman who will be available next month to come and make a study of them. We might pay his expenses and a small fee.

There are in all more than 200 of these stelae, which necessarily contain a large number of duplicates and relatively poor specimens. As more than 150 will probably fall to our lot, I should be very glad of advice as to the requirements of our Committee in this regard. The cost of transport of this heavy material would be considerable if we transported them all. I should propose to bring a selection of about 100 or 80 - but what to do with the rest!! Meanwhile I have suspended work upon that site, and we are having a turn at the outskirts of the XI - XII Dynasty Necropolis which promises well. Next month I hope to complete my account of the Ptolemaic site.

All well in camp. Mr. Jones is with me as usual, and is getting better opportunities now of utilising his fine powers as a draughtsman and painter. He is now a skilfull excavator also, and his work is always good. Mr. George Soane, Medallist of R.I.B.A. has come over from Athens where he has been working at the British School, to study Egyptian architecture; and is making a careful survey of the temples at Abydos. His help in many ways has been unsparing and welcome. The Hon. R. Trefusis is also of our party; he is a keen student of the ancient language and is very helpful in the general work of the expedition.

I regret a short delay has arisen in finishing this report, caused by an error on the part of the stores in London in regard to some of our equipment. The things have now arrived.

Will each member who receives this kindly return it when done with to the Assistant Secretary, the Institute of Archaeology, 40 Bedford Street, Liverpool, who will send it on to each member of the Committee in alphabetical rotation.

With kind regards, I am,  
 Yours very truly,



(signed) John Garstang.

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Report for February

Camp at Abydos,  
Balliana,  
Upper Egypt.

7th March 1907

Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in reporting on the satisfactory progress of work during the month of February. We have had a very heavy task in removing many tons of drift sand that barred our way to the edge of the XIIth Dynasty necropolis, but during the last few days repeated discoveries of small objects like beads, vases of alabaster and marble, scarabs, statuettes in wood and granite, figures in ivory etc, all give token that the labour has not been in vain. As these latter discoveries belong properly to March, I hope to deal with them more fully in the next report.

Meanwhile we have completed our excavation for the present of the Ptolemaic site, and I enclose six sheets of photographs showing the intact nature of the spot, the tombstones standing by the side of the graves, and in one case the fireplace remaining at which the funeral meats were baked. This portion of the necropolis is wonderfully like a modern Coptic cemetery. There are also included some photos of the typical Greek stelae, of a painted tomb, of a beautiful Osiris figure in bronze, and other objects of the period.

The seven sheets of photos of the Middle Empire site &c, show the progress of the excavation along the outer ridge of this portion, and some of the inscriptions and other objects discovered in the course of the work. This spot is the limit of a plateau raised about 6 metres above the level of the valley leading to the tombs of the Kings: the prevailing N.W. winds have steadily accumulated a great drift of sand over its edge, which we had to move in order to get down to the tombs of early date. The process seems to have been going on anciently, for we found several tombs, the upper ones Roman and getting gradually older as they got deeper, superposed on the strata of different ages. The painted stela 321 is particularly good; its date is probably about XVIII Dynasty, and there are a number of other inscriptions and inscribed fragments of stone. Just lately we have got down to a tomb chamber containing an immense limestone sarcophagus of a Chancellor of the King in Lower Egypt.

The accounts, of which a summary brought up to Feb: 28th is included, show that the sum of £372 has been expended. There will be a credit on materials and instruments (carried forward to 1908), and the fixed charges amount to a further £455, leaving the sum of £200 (about) available for wages, cost of transport of the Antiquities to England, and other incidental expenditure. At the rate of present expense this will enable us to continue excavations until early in April, and to complete by the beginning of May as usual, and I trust unless we hold an exhibition, the £1000 will not be much exceeded.

I regret to say that plague of a bad type has broken out in several places near, including Balliana, and it may be necessary to close down work at any date on order from the government. There are no cases



recovering, and the regulations are proportionately strict. Our men are of course isolated in the desert, and we do not anticipate any infection.

I have received notification from Constantinople to say that my application for a Hittite site in North Syria which has been before the Turkish government for several years, has been granted, and that the document is now ready for me to claim it, and will be delivered on my application. This is great news and I trust we shall be able to take the fullest advantage of it.

With kind regards, I am, Sir  
Yours very truly,  
John Garstang.

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Camp at Abydos  
Balliana,  
Upper Egypt.

27th April, 1907

Abydos Excavations,  
March - April

I have much pleasure in reporting that the progress of work during March and April continued in every way satisfactory. We found the amount of accumulated sand so great that it was necessary to largely increase the number of hands at work, which we did by employing boys of the locality. This greatly increased the difficulty of superintendence, and at the same time the weather began to be very trying, with incessant boisterous winds, sometimes very hot from the Sahara, with a temperature of about 110° in the shade. These causes prevented me from doing much photographic work, and I thought it better therefore to combine these two months' report in one, and to include a number of photographs taken since the weather moderated. As soon as the top sand had been cleared away small antiquities began to be found almost daily; the photographs (e.g. pp 10, 12, 12) show the nature of these groups, which chiefly comprised alabaster vases, beads of glaze, carnelian, amethyst and garnet, a few inscribed stones, a few gold jewels, about 150 scarabs, with a number of objects in bronze and a few in wood and ivory. These for the most part exemplify a good standard of art; see especially the ivory figure, p. 5, the wood figure p. 6, the bronze figure p. 7, and the bronze scimitar p. 8.

More recently, just before active excavation stopped, we came upon a splendid series of small objects from tomb 416, which are illustrated on pp. 1 to 4. The little kneeling figure and the glazed objects are really charming, and the whole group is interesting from the variety of the objects and the good quality of their workmanship.

We have now brought excavation to an end, and are packing the antiquities for shipment to England. The division with the Egyptian Government has been made, which, by their courtesy, leaves us with practically all our best things. The figures on p. 7 should perhaps be excepted - the bronze figure being of the 12th Dynasty, and representing a private person, is rare. The full list of the objects taken by the Museum is annexed, but it should be noted that it includes only about 10 ordinary groups out of 130 tomb-groups that have been excavated during the past two and a half months. Of the Ptolemaic stelae &c. that were excavated before, during January and early in



February, they have selected 30, and out of the rest I have selected about 50 typical examples to send to England. The remainder, amounting to nearly 200, can be had at any time as requested.

Exhibition Mr. Hilton Price, Dir. S.A. Hon. Treasurer, is kindly arranging for us to have the room at the Society of Antiquaries in Burlington House, for the purposes of exhibition from the middle of July until the end of that month. The objects can then be unpacked and the division made in the usual way. I am afraid this will add some £ 30 to the costs of the season; but as it seems to be a general wish to hold the exhibition in London, I trust this will be agreeable.

A statement of Account to date is also appended. We leave here at the beginning of May. Mr. Harold Jones goes to Luxor to do some painting, and my own address will be for some weeks c/o British Post Office, Constantinople.

With kind regards,  
Yours truly,  
(signed) John Garstang.

English Address.  
40 Bedford Street,  
Liverpool.

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Camp at Abydos,  
Balliana,  
Upper Egypt.

February 4th 1909

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure to report a satisfactory month's results. We began with an examination of the district around the Shuna (see sketch map. sheet 2) in order to ascertain the nature and extent of the work before us.

We then began a long examination of the slope up the desert above the pathway lying between the Garden and the Temple of Rameses II. I regret to say that previous to our arrival the representatives of the Egypt Exploration Fund had made a considerable excavation on this ridge, to the extent of possibly 200 tombs, which would have come early within our plan of campaign. This was a very unfortunate mistake which I have reason to think will be suitably compensated. As soon as the limits of our concession were explained by the Inspector General we began our work on this ridge, where indeed most of our men are still at work.

It proved to be fitted freely with an interesting series of tombs of the Vth and VIth Dynasties. A good date was given by the seal of Pepy I (sheet E) found in a tomb towards the Temple of Rameses II; but the tombs further along the ridge, to judge from the pottery and other remains found within them, are probably somewhat earlier. They have yielded up to us a nice series of vases in stone, some excellent specimens of burnished red pottery, interesting amulets and charms, and a good deal of information about the burial customs of the period. More exceptional objects were the table of alabaster (Sheet F) and the deposit of copper vessels and implements of which accompanied it in Tomb 747. The table is in perfect condition and exceptionally large. Other types of interments are shown on Sheets G & H, with a further selection of objects found on Sheet I. Within the last few days we have reached towards the top of the ridge a series of Roman tombs which in



some cases are built over earlier tombs. From both these sources good results are being obtained, especially certain gold jewels; these I hope to describe more fully in the next report.

In our examination of the ground near Coptic Der we found amongst other things the bronze dagger, with ivory handle, shown on Sheet A. The tombs in this vicinity are of differing dates and yield variable results, but there is considerable encouragement to proceed when the Eastern ridge is worked out.

Another interesting result was the discovery of a large tomb (Sheet A to left) which from its construction and the objects of pottery and stone found within was clearly of the earliest dynasty. It resembles strongly the type of certain of the early Royal tombs. Unfortunately only one (difficult) hardly legible inscription was found on a broken pottery vessel, and I have not yet been able to guess at its meaning. But we are greatly encouraged to search for other such tombs in the neighbourhood. Unfortunately the Coptic Cemetery interferes very much with our exploration of that part.

This tomb was found to have been partially destroyed in the construction at a much later time of a series of subterranean galleries of considerable extent and remarkable character, into which we gained an entrance. In one chamber early Christians have arranged the interior for a Church, and left several early Coptic writings on the walls. This is one of the oldest churches in Egypt. M. Maspero who, with M. Lefebvre (Inspector General), paid his annual visit two days ago, has decided to preserve the chamber and to affix a door for visitors. These preparations I have undertaken to do for him.

Our most important results historically, hitherto, have been obtained, however, in the Shuna by sieving the tip heaps of former excavators. By so doing we have recovered more inscriptions of Khasekhemwi than were found and published on the former occasion. We have quite a hundred fragments of jar sealings, from which five or six Royal and six or eight private inscriptions can be put together. Some specimens are shown on Sheet B.

We found also the name of King Neter Khet (of Bet Khallaf) on several specimens. We have now a new item of evidence for the chronology of the later part of the Second and the beginning of the Third Dynasty. An interesting problem arises from the fact that I had previously found a sealing of King Perabsen in the tomb of Neter Khet, and that a sealing of the Queen Regent Hapi-n-maat was found both with the latter and with Khasekhemwi. I should guess the solution thus:

K. Perabsen	Q. Hapi-n-maat	
(predeceased his Queen)	Queen Regent	End of Dynasty
K. Khasekhemwi	K. Neter Khet	
(succeeded in infancy)	(succeeded Khasekhemwi)	

But this is mere speculation.

With regard to other affairs, I am glad to report the three vacancies in the Committee (two of which were unexpected) have all been filled by the inclusion of F. Legge Esq., Robt. Mond Esq. and James Smith Esq. The first named has spent some time in camp with us, and the last named is on his way here. I think that the £1,000 or £1,100 subscribed will be sufficient for the work before us, especially if we can be relieved of the charge of the house, of which there seems some possibility.

With kind regards,

Yours very truly,  
(signed) John Garstang.

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Excavations at Abydos 1909,  
Report for February 1909.

Camp at Abydos,  
 Balliana,  
 Upper Egypt.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report an exceedingly prosperous month. The interesting tombs of the VIth Dynasty continued to provide us with work throughout the time, and we have obtained a complete series of the pottery forms and types of that period, which were very much required. In addition we have a numerous and varied series of vases in alabaster, some of considerable beauty, and some exceptionally good specimens. Other objects found in these early tombs were head-rests of wood, and other objects of wood which have perished, such as figures from groups and boats like those found at Beni Hassan; also carnelian beads of special (barrel-shaped) form, "button" seals, and amulets in glaze of variety and interest.

Intrusive amongst these tombs of the Old Kingdom were a number of later date, some few of the XIIth Dynasty or XIIIth, some of the XVIIIth Dynasty and XIXth and a series, at the top of the mound, of the latest dynasties.

From those of the XIIth Dynasty, which were few in number, we have a number of inscribed stones and stelae. From those of the New Empire were taken a variety of specimens of the period, but chiefly several undisturbed deposits from a semi-Royal tomb, which is illustrated by the bulk of the photographs annexed (949 U).

The tombs of the latest dynasties, with mummy-form interments, gave us some interesting and well-preserved decorated cartonnage from the mummies themselves, as well as a group of silver figures (see also in the photos).

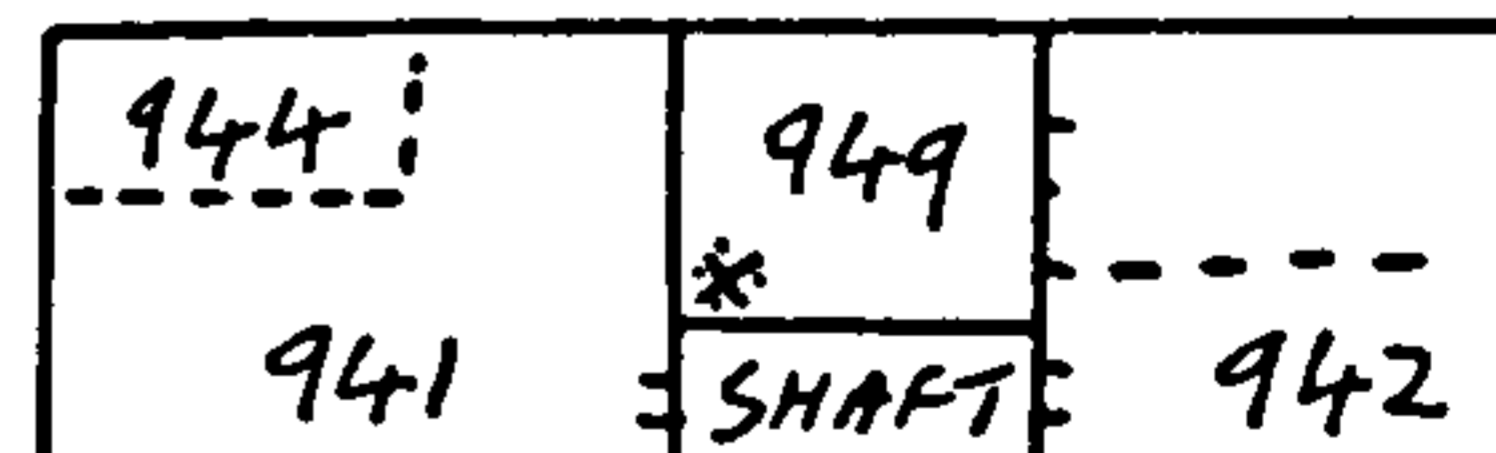
The undisturbed tomb of the XVIIIth Dynasty to which I have referred above, and also in my letters to members of the Committee, was particularly rich. It seems to have been connected with a family of a Prince, the son of Sety I, whose magnificent stela was found nearby, having been re-used in adjoining tombs as the covering of a stone mummy case. The tomb consisted of a shaft with doorways giving access at the ends to two chambers, one of which led to two subsidiary chambers, in one of which the main deposit (X) was found.

The chamber 942 contained 1 undisturbed burial

949 contained 2 undisturbed burials

944 contained 2 undisturbed burials

941 contained several superposed layers of interments, in one stratum of which a set of jewels was discovered.



The nature of the various deposits leads me to suppose that this was a family grave, in use during the XVIIIth and XIXth Dynasties. The nature of the tomb itself is of special interest, each chamber being covered with a vault, while in the side of 942 a small recess seems to have been hidden with a separate roof. Photographs of most of the interesting objects found in the tomb are shown on the annexed sheets.

After the discovery of this tomb I wrote to members of the Committee individually, saying that probably a further £100 would be necessary to complete the excavation. In front of the tomb there is an immense mound of sand which we had already begun to clear away, with the recent discovery of an undisturbed tomb below it. It thus seemed very important to move the whole mound, and thanks to the generous response



of the Committee we shall be able to do this without curtailing the work in general.

Eight of the ten members of the Committee have expressed their willingness to contribute what is necessary to make up the extra £100. It may be easiest to add 1/10th share to each of these eight, and I shall be glad to contribute 2/10th myself to adjust the proportions. Possibly we may find after all that it may not be necessary to call up the whole amount, so we may leave the details over till the accounts are nearer completion. In the meantime, I am asking the Treasurer to make an advance upon these guarantees.

I have also asked Mr. Hilton Price to secure for us if possible the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries in Burlington House for an annual exhibition. I hope we may be able to re-exhibit to the London audience some of the special objects also discovered last year and exhibited at Liverpool.

The work continues with quite satisfactory results up to the present, and I look forward to another fruitful month. We have changed the position of several gangs during the last few days, with good results.

I regret to report a serious outbreak of Typhus fever among the workmen, which had already spread considerably before it was detected, and thanks to prompt measures in which we had splendid assistance from the Government native doctor, we have now stamped out the epidemic. The last patient was sent home cured a week ago, for which we are all relieved. Twelve men have been taken ill, of whom two died after returning to their village from after effects or relapse.

The difficulty which I reported as having occurred with the Egypt Exploration Fund over the question of a mutual boundary, has been amicably settled.

Yours very truly,

(sgd) John Garstang.

March 4th 1909.

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Camp at Abydos,  
Balliana,  
Upper Egypt.

3rd April 1909

Dear Sirs,

The month of March has not been so full of surprises as the previous one; but it has none the less been fruitful, even above the average, and has given us some specially interesting material of the XIth Dynasty.

Since my last report, another undisturbed tomb, No. 1043, was found early in the month. It seems to have been a tomb of priests, whether of one family or not remains to be seen. The doors of its two chambers were made to open portcullis-wise, and the tomb seems to have continued in use from late in the XVIIIth Dyn. all through the XIXth. The shaft was extremely deep, and the whole well constructed, after the ordinary type of shaft grave. Unfortunately a considerable amount of the furniture of the tomb had been in wood, which had almost utterly perished; but some fine objects in bronze and faience remained, and may be seen on sheet II-IV of the accompanying photographs.



The photographs illustrate both some of the special finds of the month, like the fine dagger (1092) and flints (1063), and also some series of objects in faience, bronze &c. which have been accumulated during the season's work. The tomb groups of alabaster vases &c. shown on sheets VI & VII illustrate the types of objects in use during the XIth Dynasty, and these enable us to make an interesting comparative study on one hand with the objects of the VIth Dynasty &c. found this year, and on the other with the groups of the XIIth Dynasty found in the past two years.

We are now bringing the work to a close. The Inspector of Antiquities has made the division for the Museum of Cairo, and we have again to thank the service for great generosity. We retain fully 5/6ths of what we have found. The whole of the tomb group 949 &c. is ours, the alabasters and small objects by exchange with the group of table and bronzes 747, reported in January, and the jewels by exchange with the gold-foil objects 1065 (sheet IV). We retain also the best stela 983, the service taking [that] figured on sheet VIII from the same tomb. The other stelae all fall to us, and so too do the bulk of the other objects.

There remains to be excavated a good portion recently opened of the XIth Dynasty. I could probably arrange for next season if members of the Committee wished for it, for a small expedition of say £700 under the charge of Mr. Peet, who has proved to me his ability to conduct such a piece of work by the help he has given me during the past month, and I could undertake the general superintendence of the organisation and personally visit the site during the progress or towards the end of the work to have all in order. This is a matter which we can arrange during the summer. Such an expedition as I contemplate would begin work in the autumn, say November or December.

We have had visits during the last weeks from Mr. James Smith, Monsieur Jean Capart and Mr. Robert Mond, members of the Committee.

It is with deepest regret that I have to refer to the death of Mr. Hilton Price, the founder of our Committee eight years ago, and its treasurer. During the past season until within 8 days of his death we had been in regular correspondence as usual during the progress of our excavations. We shall hardly be able to replace one who combined so conspicuously in himself a great kindness, enthusiasm, and authority of position.

I am assuming that the arrangements which had been left as usual in Mr. Price's hands as regards the exhibition &c. will be carried through. To these matters I will give attention on my return to London at the end of April. In the meanwhile, the cases are being addressed to store in London until such time as we may commence the exhibition. Ordinarily the date for that would have been in July next, at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, of which Mr. Hilton Price was Director.

Our accounts show that with the additional £100 contributed by several members, we shall be on a reasonable estimate well within our limit (of £1,200). After that we have only the question of the house and properties here to adjust, which will I hope not cost more than £50, in whatever way it may be arranged.

At the conclusion of my tenth season of excavation in Egypt I thank you all again for your continued interest in this work.

Yours very truly,

(sgd). John Garstang.



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TEXT AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

A.C.....	Archaeologia Cantiana
Annual Report.....	Annual Report and Prospectus of the Institute of Archaeology (Liverpool)
A.S.A.E.....	Annales de Service des Antiquites de l'Egypte
B.I.F.A.O.....	Bulletin de l'Institut Francais d'Archeologie Oriental
B.J.O.....	British Journal of Orthodontics
B.J.O.S.....	British Journal of Oral Surgery
Bull. de Liaison.....	Bulletin de Liaison du Groupe International d'Etude de la Ceramic Egyptienne
C.A.A.....	Computer Applications in Archaeology
G.M.....	Gottinger Miszellen
J.A.O.S.....	Journal of the American Oriental Society
J.A.R.C.E.....	Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt
J.C.A.S.....	Journal of the Carmarthen Archaeological Society
J.D.A.N.H.S.....	Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society
J.E.A.....	Journal of Egyptian Archaeology
J.E.O.L.....	Jaarbericht van het Vooraziatisch-Egyptisch Genootschap "Ex Oriente Lux"
J.N.E.S.....	Journal of Near Eastern Studies
L.A.....	Lexikon der Agyptologie
L.A.A.A.....	Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology
M.D.A.I.K.....	Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archaelogischen Instituts Kairo
O.J.A.....	Oxford Journal of Archaeology
P.P.S.....	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society
P.S.B.A.....	Proceedings of the Society for Biblical Archaeology
R.E.....	Revue d'Egyptologie
S.P.H.S.....	Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies
T.H.S.L.C.....	Transactions of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire
U.L.R.....	University of Liverpool Recorder
W.A.....	World Archaeology
W.W.W.....	Who Was Who in Egyptology (Dawson & Uphill, 1972)
Z.A.S.....	Zeitschrift fur Agyptische Sprache

*C.A.S. .... Carmarthen Archaeological Society*

*P.M. .... Porter + Moss, Topographical Bibliography*

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THE TOMB REGISTERThe Tomb-Register: Notes

The following tomb-register aims to provide as concise and comprehensive account of the material excavated at Abydos by Garstang in 1906-1909 as is now possible. What follows is a consecutive tomb catalogue including details of the tomb itself as well as a list of the objects recovered from it.

All entries in double inverted commas, "thus", are quotations from Garstang's field-notebooks, while those in single inverted commas, 'thus' are quotations from other works, such as descriptions of objects in sale catalogues. Comments in square parentheses, [thus], are the present author's own, and aim to clarify or question the readings of the abbreviated and faint pencil notes made in the field notebook.

Location - under this heading is presented information regarding the siting of the tomb, either in relation to other tombs, or to topographical features at Abydos. For the seasons 1906, 1907, and 1908 the entry "not known" indicates that nothing is known of the siting of the tomb other than a general awareness of the region of the cemetery in which Garstang was working (for this see Chapter 2). For the season 1909, when Garstang seems to have simultaneously excavated geographically disparate areas, an attempt has been made to define in which areas some of these tombs were located; it should be borne in mind that where there is no quoted evidence, this allocation has

largely been made on the basis of similar tomb-groups being in similar areas; for example, unless there is evidence to the contrary, all the tombs with Late Old Kingdom/First Intermediate Period material are assumed to have come from the Eastern Ridge.

Construction - refers to any details regarding the form of the tomb, derived from the field-notes or the photographs. In the vast majority of cases nothing is known of the type of tomb from which the object(s) came; one suspects that often this may be because often no actual tomb was involved, and that the so-called 'tomb'-number simply refers to groups of material found by Garstang in a particular spot, in disturbed contexts.

Contents - are listed in such a way as to give priority to those objects which have been located, followed by those which appear on the photographs. The descriptions of the objects have been kept as concise and objective as possible, while objects over which there is any doubt regarding their assignation to any particular tomb have tended to be discarded. For typographic reasons, measurements originally given in fractions have been converted to decimals.

Each description gives the present location of the object (if known), its negative number in the S.A.O.S. archives, and any previous publications of the piece. Abbreviations for locations used in the tomb register are:

- Ash. = Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
- Birm. = Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery
- BJK/EA = Antiquities Service Magazine, el-Arabah, from original drawings by B.J. Kemp
- Bol. = Bolton Museum and Art Gallery
- B.M. = British Museum
- Bruss. = Musée Cinquantenaire, Brussels
- Cairo = Cairo Museum (numbers used are from the 'Journal d'Entrée')
- Carm. = Carmarthen Museum
- Dublin = National Museum of Ireland, Dublin
- R.S.M. = Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh
- Fitz. = Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
- Glasgow = Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery
- Kendal = Kendal Museum
- Liv. = Liverpool University, School of Archaeology and Oriental Studies
- Man. = University Museum, Manchester
- Mer. = Merseyside County Museum (now National Museums on Merseyside)
- M.M.A. = Metropolitan Museum, New York
- Pitt Rivers = Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford
- U.C.L. = Petrie Museum, University College, London
- Ure. = Ure Museum of Greek Archaeology, University of Reading
- W.A.G. = Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore



## Illustrations

All illustrations are grouped together as the original assemblage. An unbroken line across the page indicates a change of tomb, the number of which may be found at the top of the section which that tomb-group occupies. The consecutive numbering follows that in the text of the tomb register - when a located object in the the tomb register is not illustrated this is stated and when illustrated by a photographic plate the plate number is cited. The scale used is usually 1:2 (i.e. the drawing of an object is half life-size), but where this is impractical, either for very large or very small objects, the scale has been altered for convenience. Some smaller types of object (e.g. scarabs) are illustrated at or above life-size. In all cases a linear scale is provided on each page, and changes of scale are indicated by a broken line and a new linear scale. Some illustrations (those traced from photographs or field-records) are not to scale - when this is the case it is indicated in the text and no linear scale is provided with the illustration of the object.

## Pottery

The conventions used for illustrating the pottery have been adapted by the present writer from a number of sources. Since there is no universally accepted method of recording pottery, that used in this thesis is as follows:

(1) The illustration of each of the ceramic vessels (as with all illustrated vessels) is divided in half, the left-hand side showing the interior of the vessel (including any internal decoration) and the

cross-section of the vessel wall. The right-hand side represents the exterior of the vessel. In some unusual cases, where clarity demands it, either the sectional or exterior side of the drawing have been extended into the other's space (e.g. in order to render more fully surface decoration, or to give the full profile of moulded elements within the vessel).

(2) Solid lines on the body of the vessel indicate incisions in its surface, while shaded areas designate painted parts of the vessel. The colours of the fabric, the slip and any colour shift on burnishing, plus any painted decoration are given in standard Munsell colour designations.

(3) Unless indicated otherwise, all the body-fabrics can be assumed to be silt wares.

THE POTTERY CORPUS

The following corpus of pottery shapes is based on Garstang's working records, jotted on odd pieces of cardboard, now housed in the archives of the S.A.O.S. The recorded vessel-shapes from the 1907 season are based on the corpus which Garstang established for his excavations at Beni Hassan and which was subsequently published by him (Garstang 1907,<sup>1</sup> pls.XII-XVI). Those vessel-shapes from the Beni Hassan corpus which were recorded as having occurred in particular tombs at Abydos during 1907 are reproduced as 'Pottery Types 1', below. They have been re-numbered to form the first shapes in a running sequence of numbers, which then goes on to include the vessel-shapes from 1908 and 1909.

For these two last-named seasons Garstang established new type-standards, based on similarity of shape and on what he considered to be contemporaneous material. These individual groups of vessel shapes, originally sketched in pencil on the cardboard sheets have been redrawn, but with no attempt to 'even out' the irregularities in shape of the original drawings. These pottery shapes are reproduced largely in the groups which Garstang placed them, but with some rationalisation for consistency. It should be noted that (except for Garstang's 'Late Old Kingdom Types') the grouping of the vessels does not represent a chronological sorting, but is primarily a result of the season in which the vessels were recorded, with a sub-sorting by the present writer into roughly discrete shapes (e.g. open forms, tall closed forms, squat closed forms, etc.). Also included is a list of those pottery forms for which there is any additional information, such as the ware in which they are usually found, an idea of their frequency, and their average size. The illustrations are not of a consistent scale; any details regarding the range of size of individual vessel types is listed below.



This corpus is useful in that it is the only record of many of the vessels which were excavated but are not represented in existing collections of Garstang/Abydos material, such as rough-ware vessels and the larger amphora shapes. The bold numbers in the Pot-types part of the Contents section in the tomb register refers to the running series of corpus-numbers, while the figure in parentheses which follows the vessel-type is that of the number of occurrences of that type from the tomb in question. When a vessel has been located and illustrated, it is not included in the list of pot-types from any given tomb.

Pottery Types 1 - Forms from 1906 & 1907

- (1) = Beni Hassan, pl.XV, No.57
- (2) = Beni Hassan, pl.XVI, No.59
- (3) = Beni Hassan, pl.XVI, No.61
- (4) = Beni Hassan, pl.XVI, No.63
- (5) = Beni Hassan, pl.XIII, No.32
- (6) = Beni Hassan, pl.XV, No.47
- (7) = Beni Hassan, pl.XIV, No.36
- (8) = Beni Hassan, pl.XII, No.5
- (9) = Beni Hassan, pl.XVI, No.60
- (10) = Beni Hassan, pl.XIII, No.30
- (11) = Beni Hassan, pl.XV, No.46
- (12) = Beni Hassan, pl.XIII, No.18
- (13) = Beni Hassan, pl.XIV, No.42
- (14) = Beni Hassan, pl.XIV, No.41

Pottery Types 2 - Open forms from 1908

- (16) - "Small"
- (34) - "White rim"

Pottery Types 3 - Pot-stands and enclosed forms from 1908

- (43) - "Common"
- (52) - "Large"

Pottery Types 4 - Tall forms from 1908

- (56) - "with black band"
- (57) - "Large"
- (59) - "with hoops"
- (65) - "Above white"
- (67) - [Three variants of same basic form]

Pottery Types 5 - Large and carinated forms from 1908

- (75) - [Not all with small bases]

Pottery Types 6 - Open forms from 1909

- (77) - "Common"
- (78) - "Very common" 5-8 cm.
- (79) - "Very common" 5-7 cm.
- (80) - "Rare, finer" 7 cm.
- (81) - "Very rough, rare"
- (82) - "Very common" 3-4 cm.
- (84) - "Roughly cut off, very common" 4-10 cm.
- (85) - "Common"
- (86) - "Very common" 7-11 cm.
- (87) - "Very common" 5 cm.
- (88) - "Brick red, common" 8-10 cm.

- (89) - "Very common" 6-7 cm.
- (90) - "Rare" 13 cm.
- (91) - "Rare" 9-17 cm.
- (92) - "Rare" 5-7 cm.
- (93) - "Very rare" 19-30 cm.

Pottery Types 7 - Enclosed forms from 1909

- (94) - "Rare" 6-16 cm.
- (95) - "Rare" 8 cm.
- (96) - "Brown on buff, rare" 15-19 cm.
- (97) - "Painted, very common" 9-14 cm.
- (98) - "Brown polish"
- (99) - 10 cm.
- (100) - "Black on dark red" 33-38 cm.
- (101) - "Brown on ochre, rare" 22 cm.
- (102) - "Rare" 23-28 cm.
- (103) - "Rough yellow-red, rare" 14 cm.
- (104) - "Very common" 9 cm.
- (105) - "Red polish, rare" 7-10 cm.
- (107) - "Black on red polish" 7 cm.
- (108) - "Very common" 7-9 cm.
- (109) - "Rare" 4-5 cm.
- (110) - "Common" 8-10 cm.
- (111) - "Painted red and brown on ochre, rare" 19 cm.
- (112) - "Painted brown on ochre, common" 10-19 cm.
- (113) - "Red polish, rare" 11 cm.
- (114) - "Rare" 9 cm.



Pottery Types 8 - Tall and various forms from 1909

- (116) - "Common" 5-6 cm.
- (117) - "[Found with] Amphorae and late pots generally, about 20 cm."
- (119) - 30-40 cm.
- (120) - 30 cm.
- (121) - 26-30 cm.
- (122) - "Very common" 13-14 cm.
- (123) - "Very common" 7-10 cm.
- (124) - "Very common" 10-14 cm.
- (125) - "Very rare" 10 cm.
- (126) - "Rare" 40-45 cm.
- (127) - 20 cm.
- (128) - 15 cm.
- (129) - 12 cm.
- (130) - "Bad yellow ware, brown stripes" 15-16 cm.
- (131) - "Common" 4-8 cm.
- (132) - "Painted" 13 cm.
- (133) - 25 cm.

Pottery Types 9 - Tall and necked forms from 1909

- (134) - "Dull red, rare" 20 cm.
- (135) - "Brick red" 12 cm.
- (136) - "Common" 20-37 cm.
- (137) - "Rare" 30 cm.
- (138) - "Very common" 25-30 cm.
- (139) - "Rare" 30 cm.
- (140) - "Very rare" 12-15 cm.
- (141) - "Painted" 35 cm.
- (142) - 70 cm.
- (143) - "Common" 15 cm.

- (144) - "Common" 10-13 cm.
- (145) - "White rim" 13-16 cm.
- (146) - 11-18 cm.
- (147) - 25 cm.
- (148) - 20-28 cm.
- (149) - "Dull red, cording and red paint on shoulder, very rare" 37 cm.

Pottery Types 10 - Late Old Kingdom forms from 1909

- (150) - "Red polish, common"
- (151) - "Red polish, common"
- (152) - "Red polish, common"
- (153) - "Red polish, trefoil mouth"
- (154) - "Red polish, common"
- (155) - "Red polish, very common"
- (156) - "Red polish, very common"
- (157) - "Red polish, unique"
- (158) - "Red polish, common"
- (159) - "Red polish, rim turned back, unique"
- (160) - "Red polish, spouted"
- (161) - "Red polish, three lines incised on shoulder"
- (162) - "Red polish"
- (163) - "Red polish, rare"
- (164) - "Red polish, unique"
- (165) - "Red polish"
- (166) - "Buff, squat form, very common"
- (167) - "Buff, rare"
- (168) - "Buff, neck wider, rare"
- (169) - "Buff, neck ringed"
- (170) - "Buff, common"
- (171) - "Buff"

(172) - "Buff, rough ware, very common indeed"

Pottery Types 11 - Amphorae from 1909

(183) - "Usually with white bands"



1



2



3



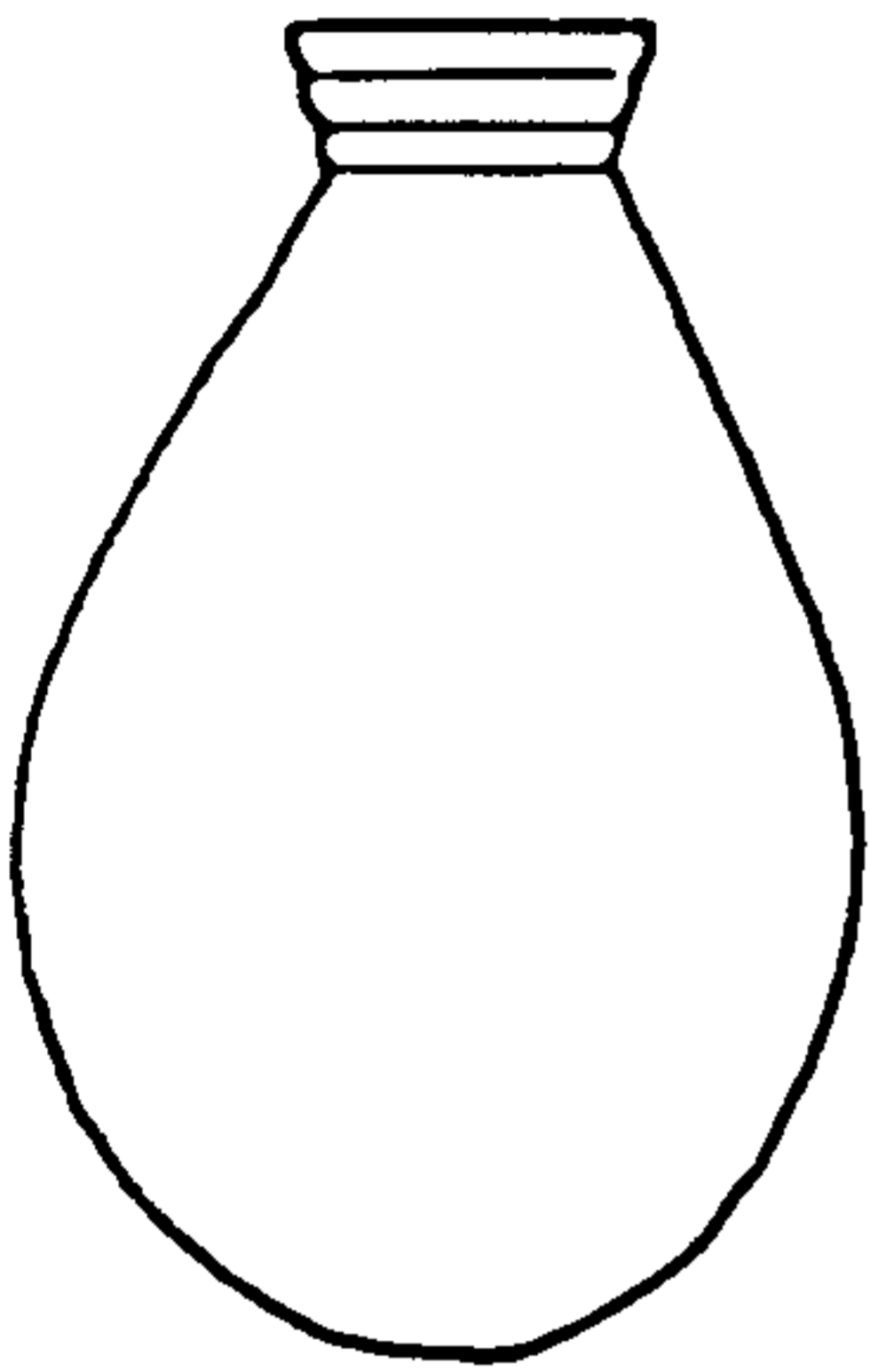
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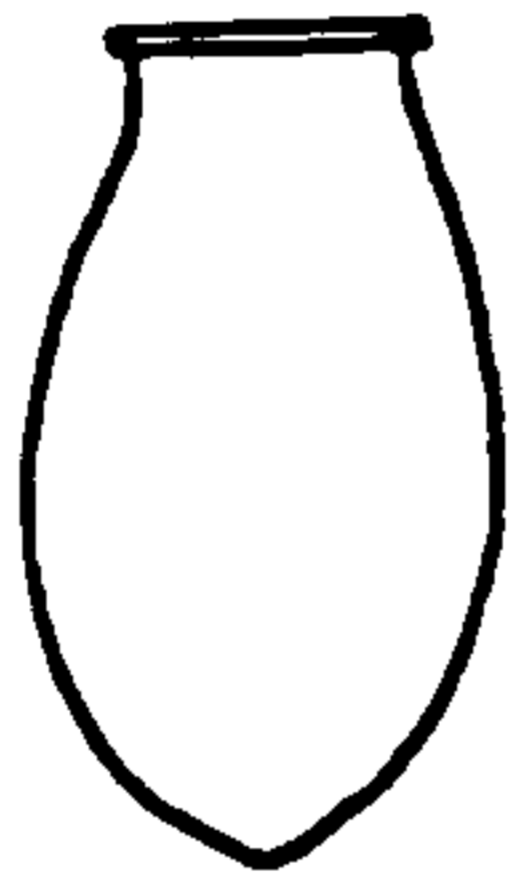
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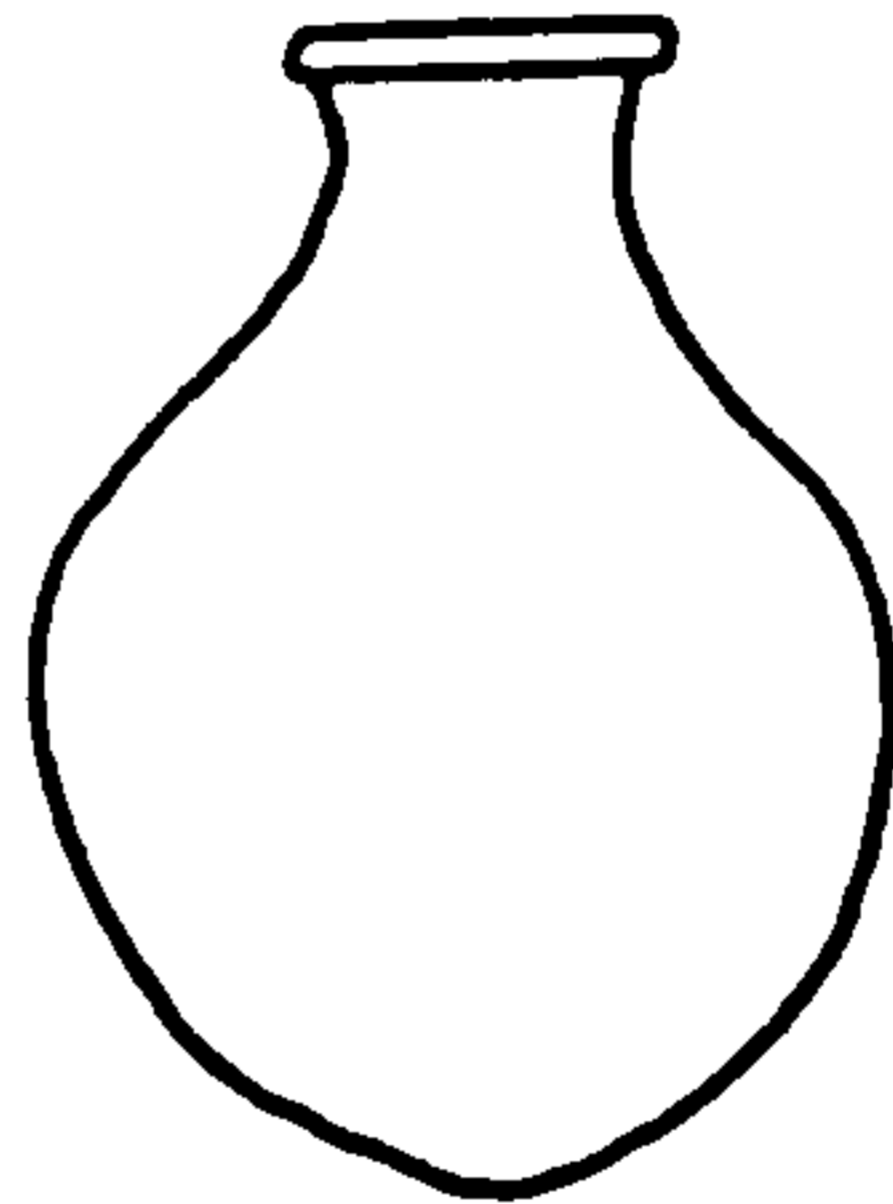
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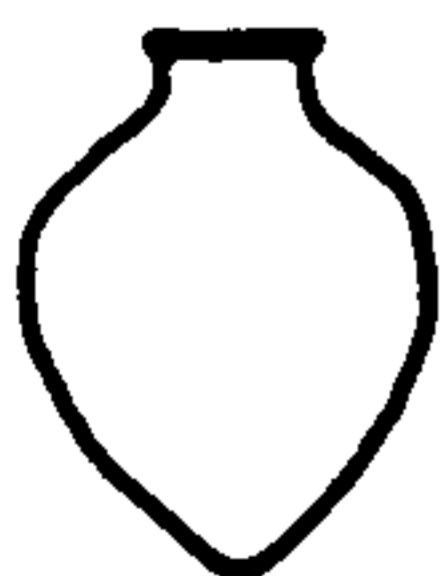
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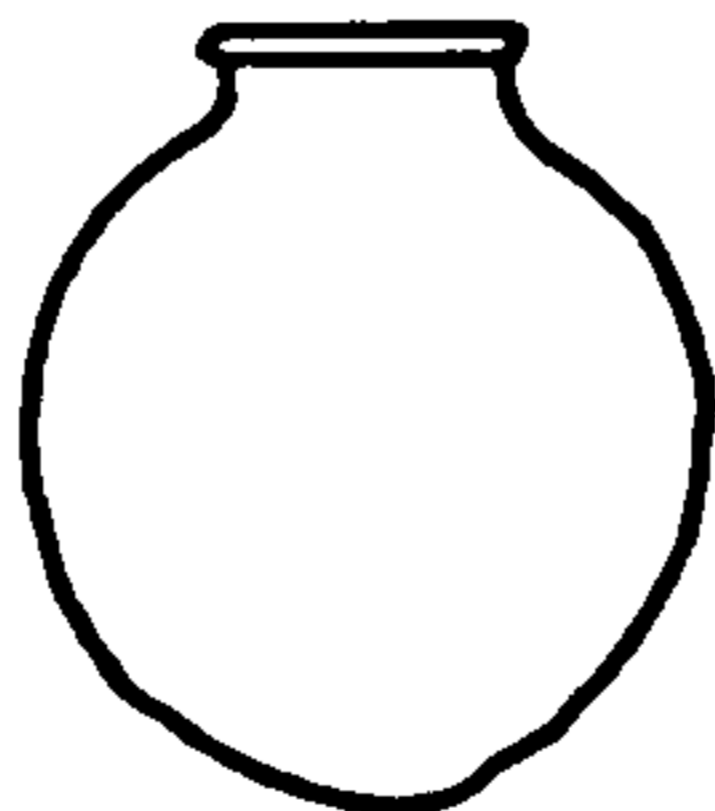
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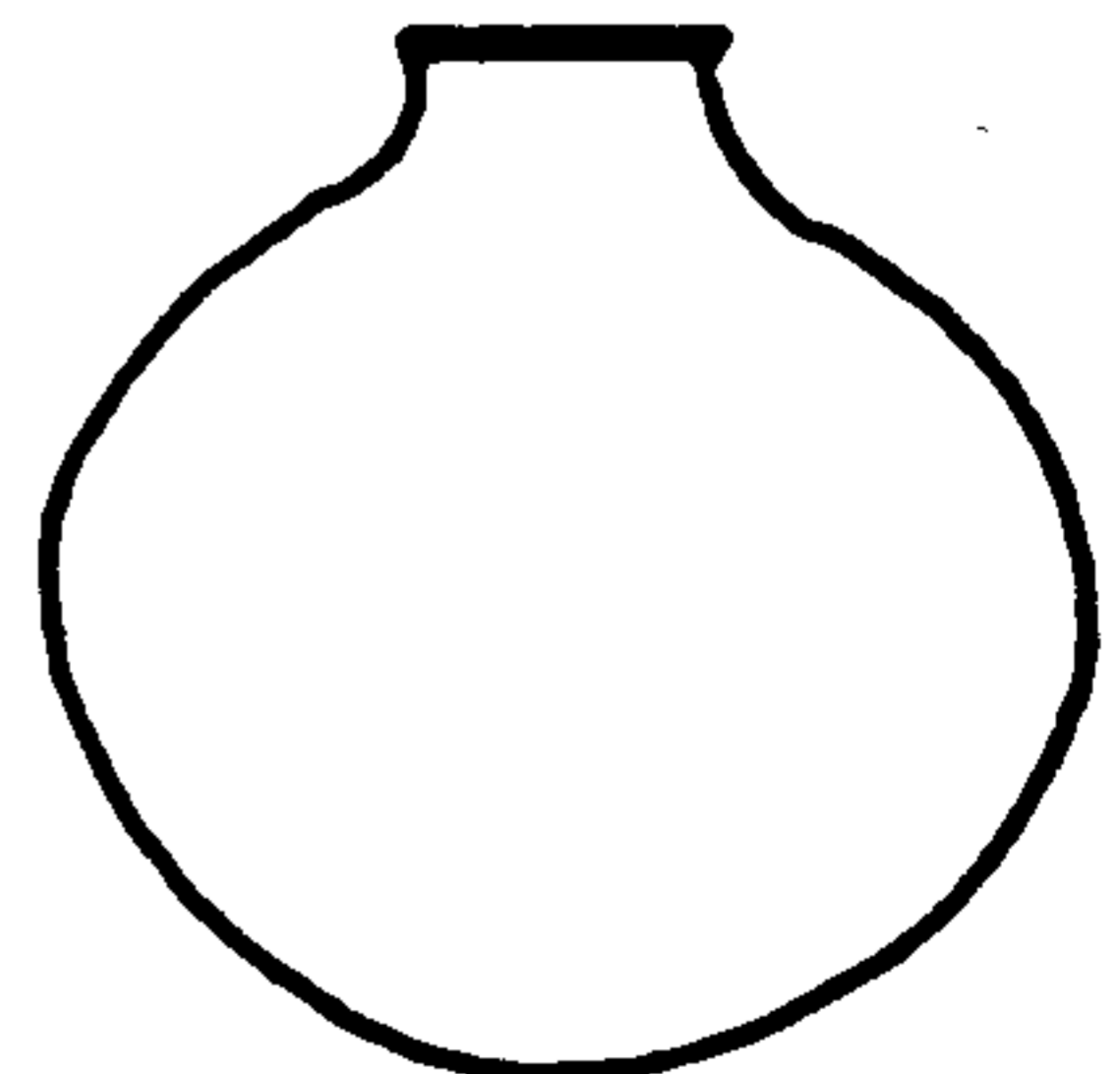
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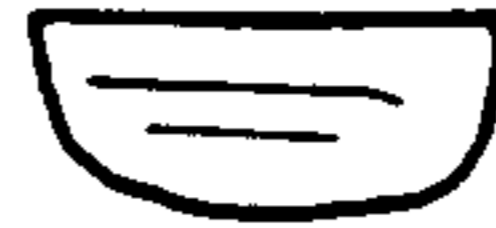
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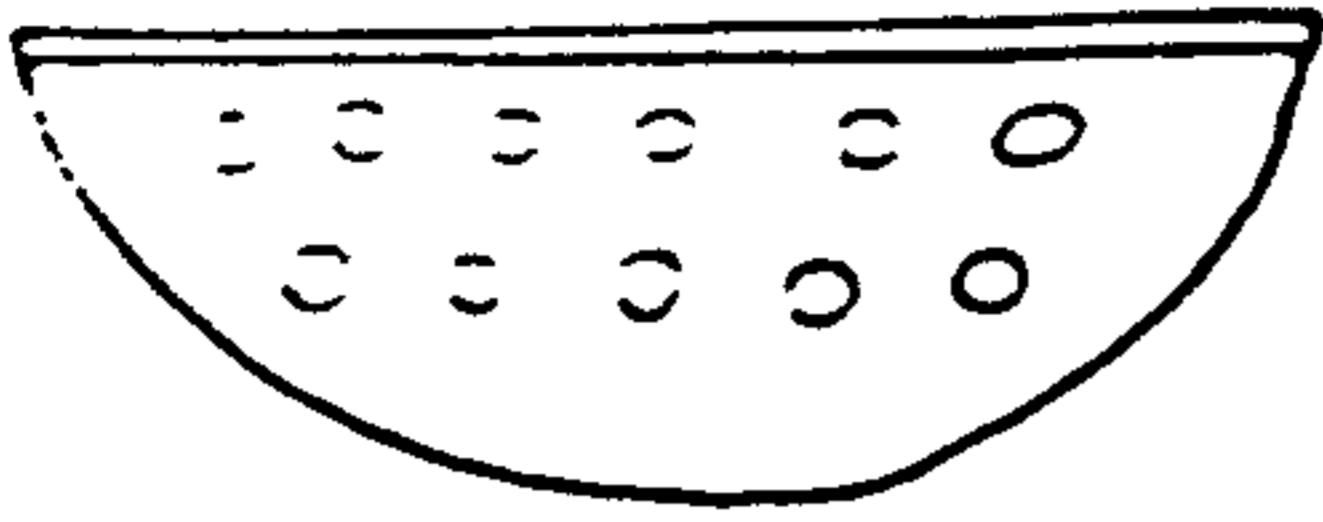
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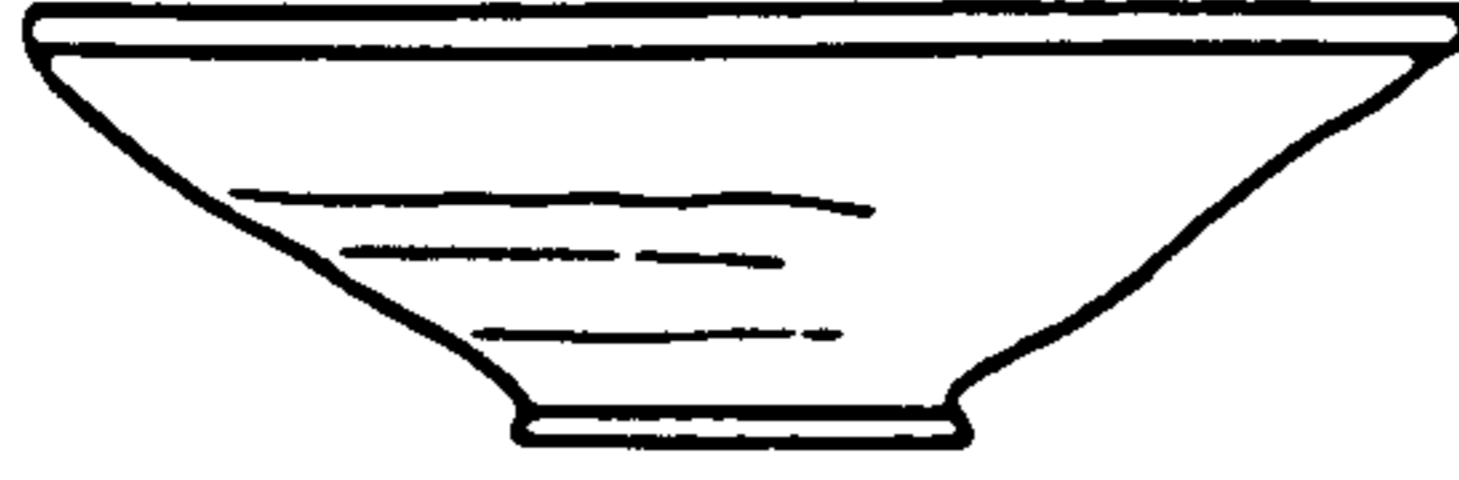
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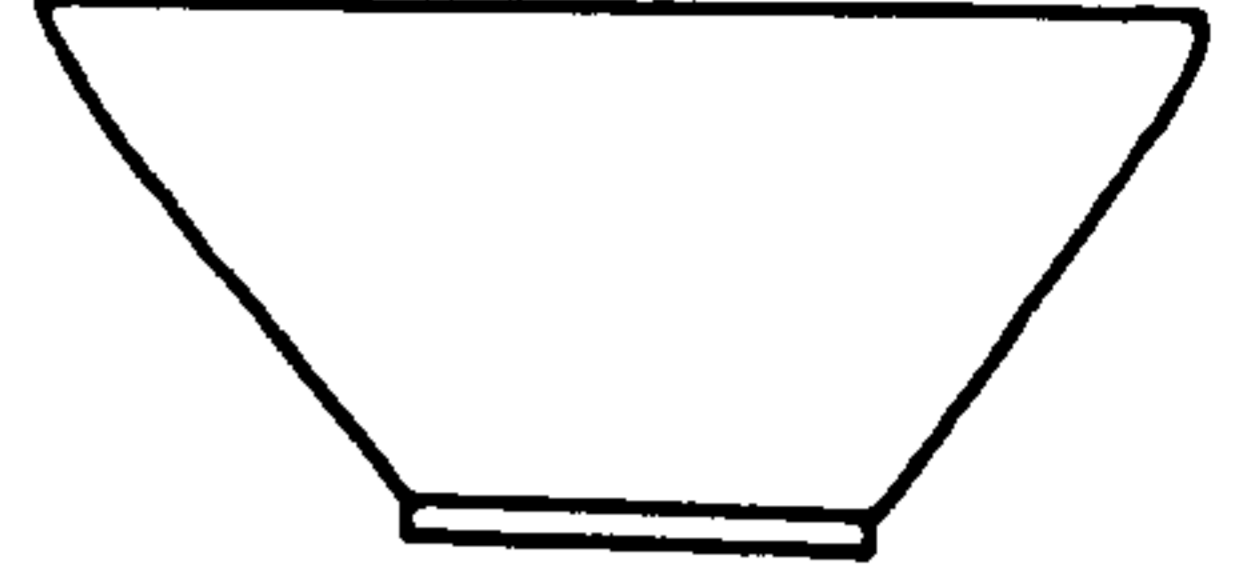
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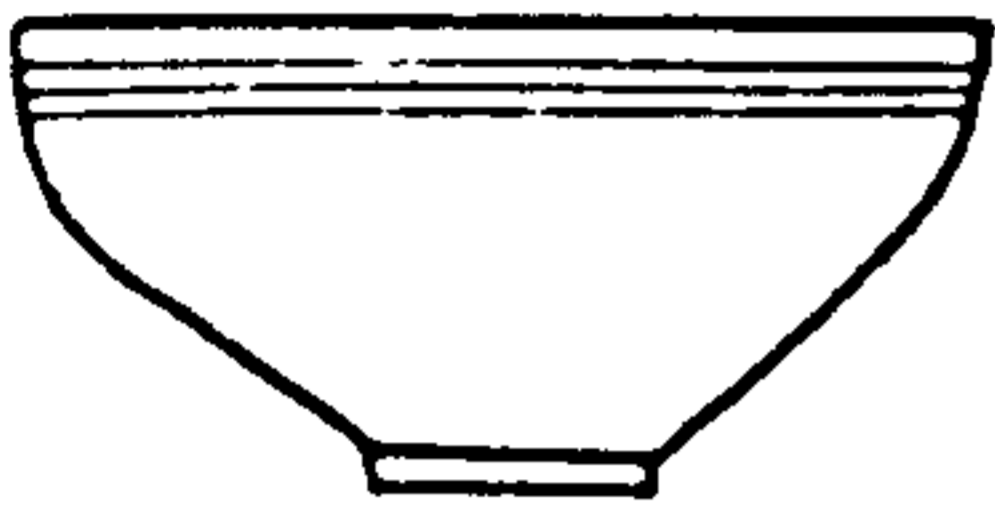
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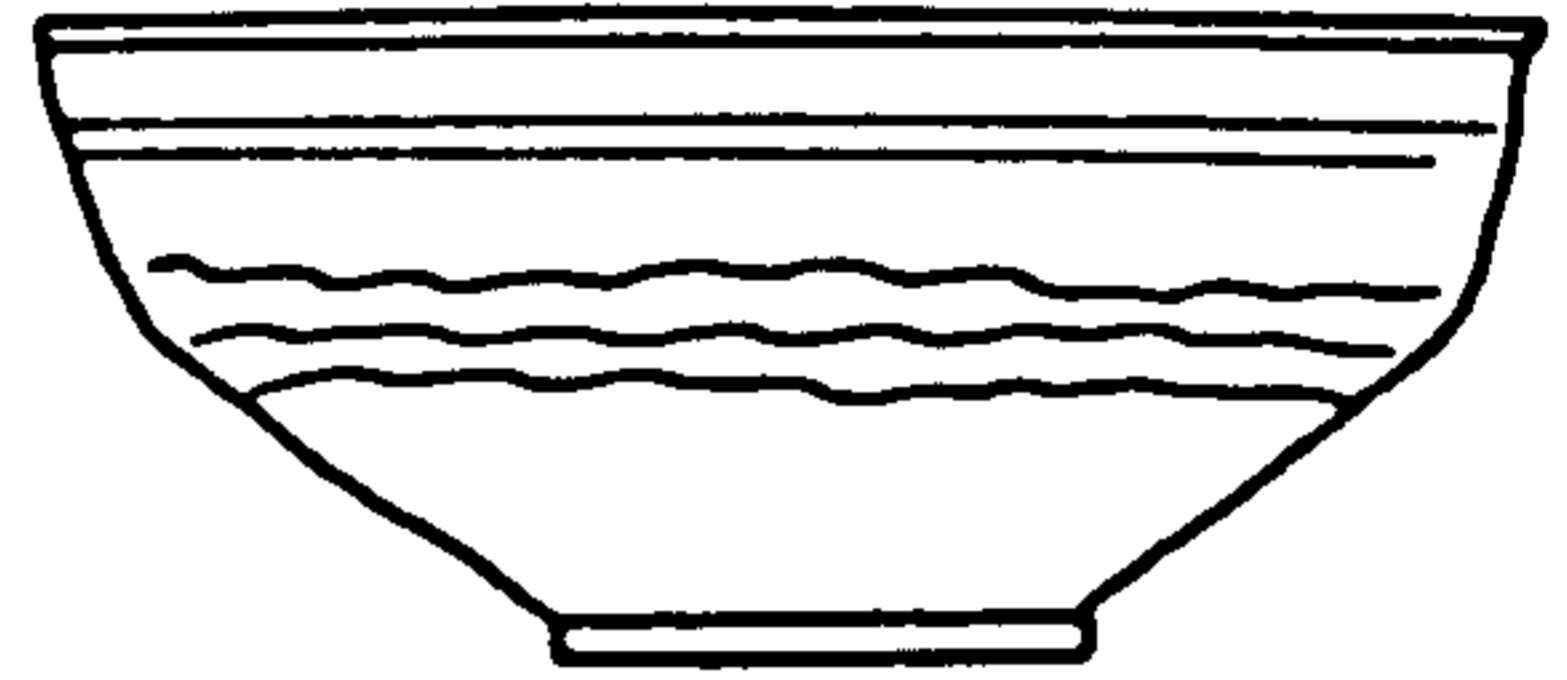
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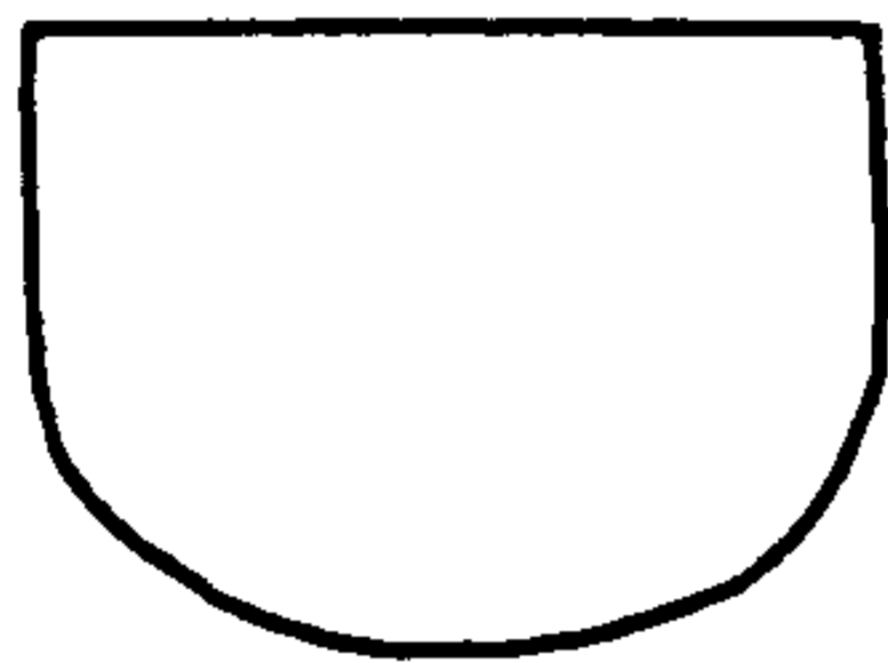
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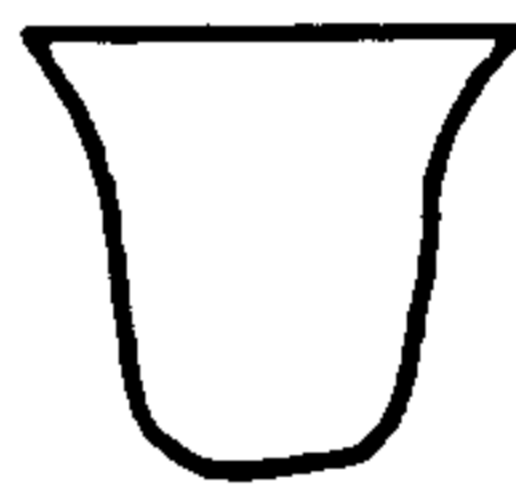
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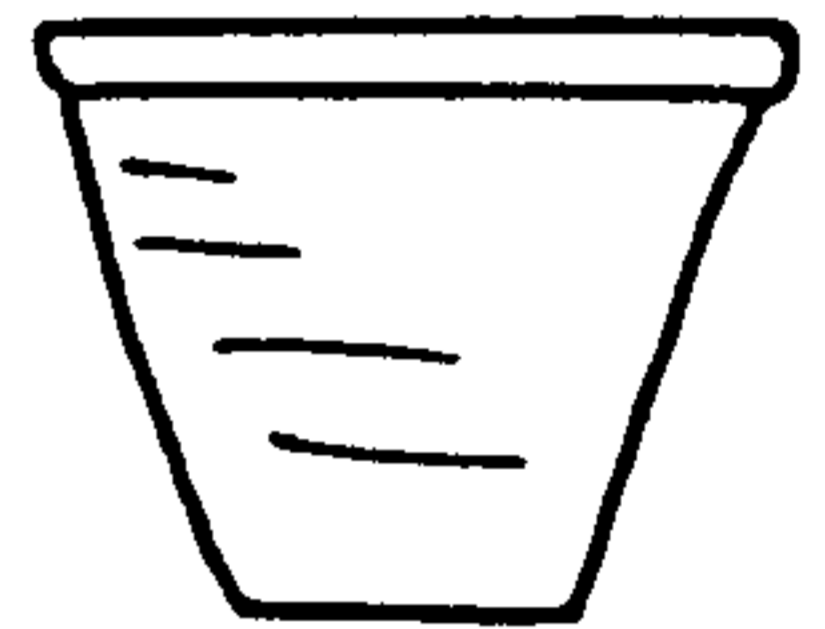
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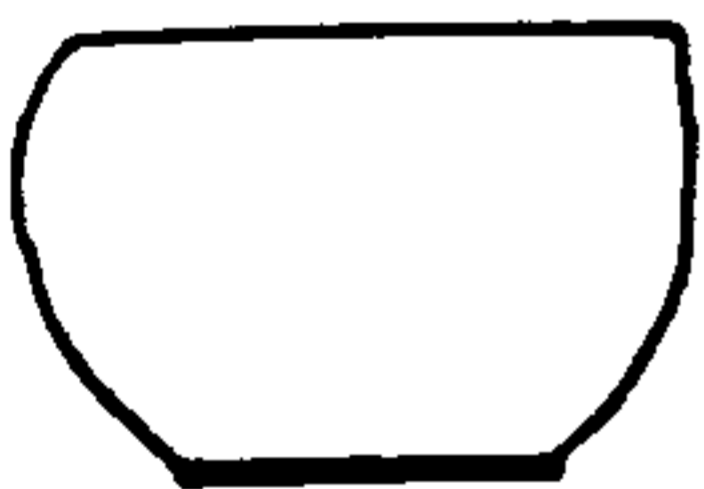
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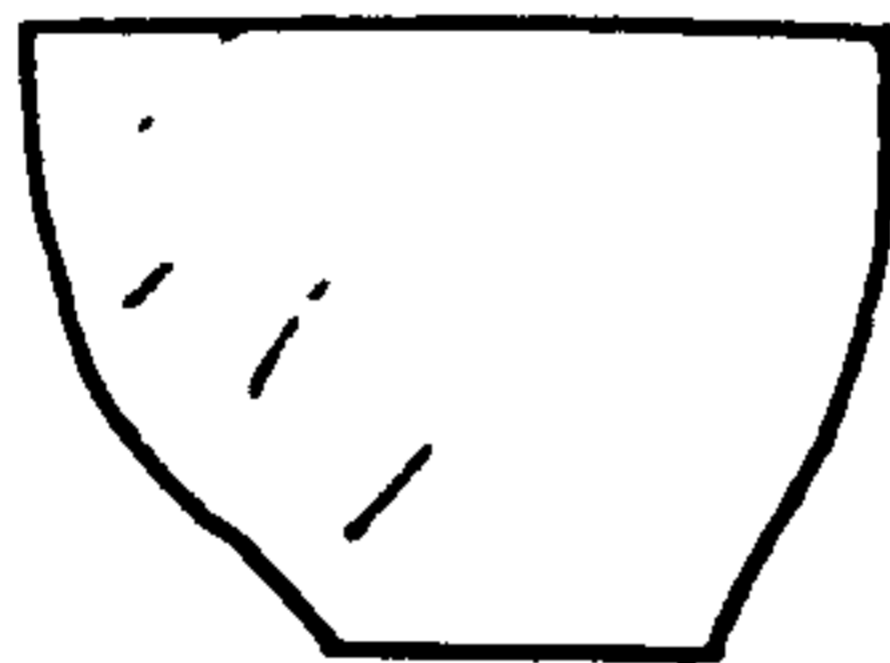
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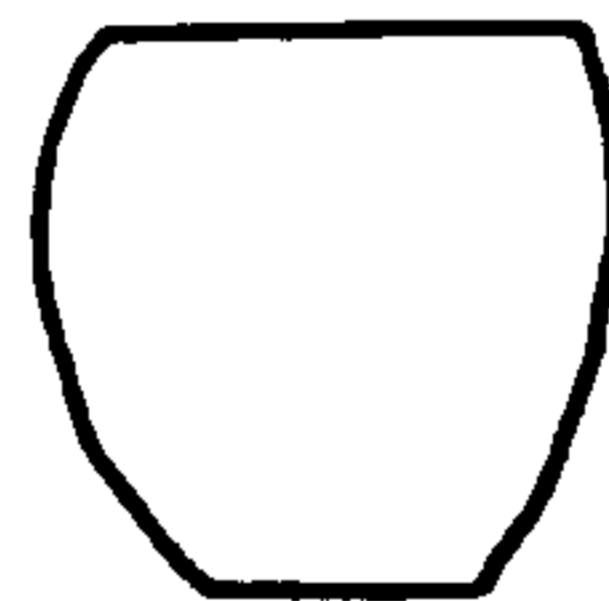
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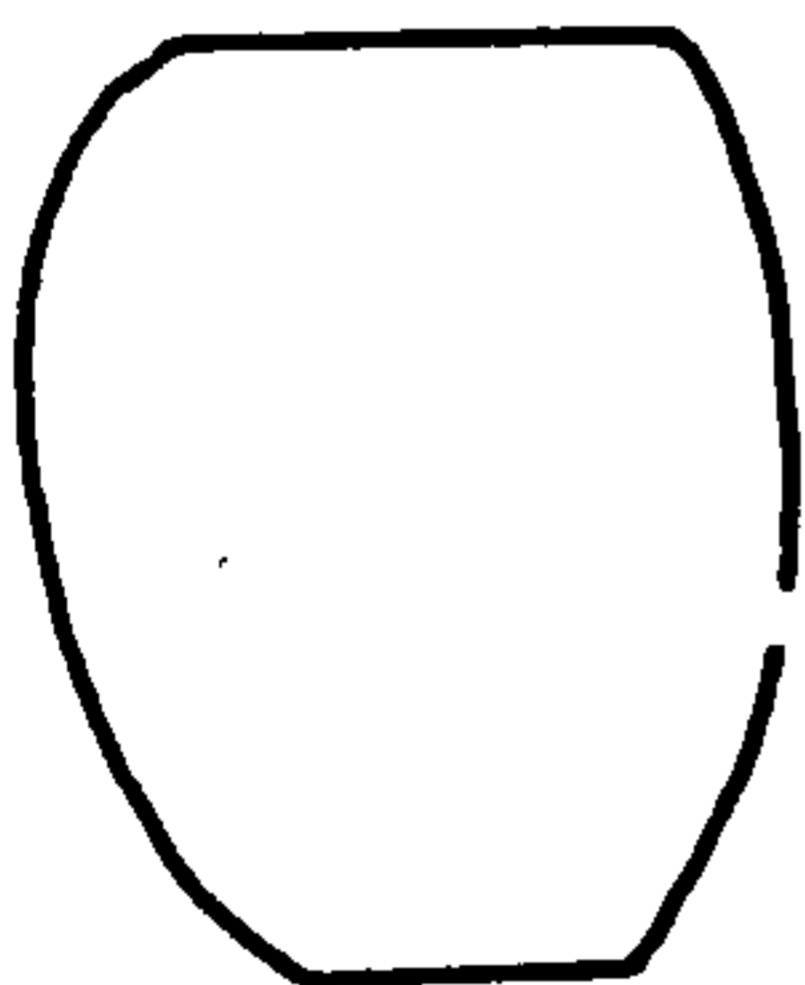
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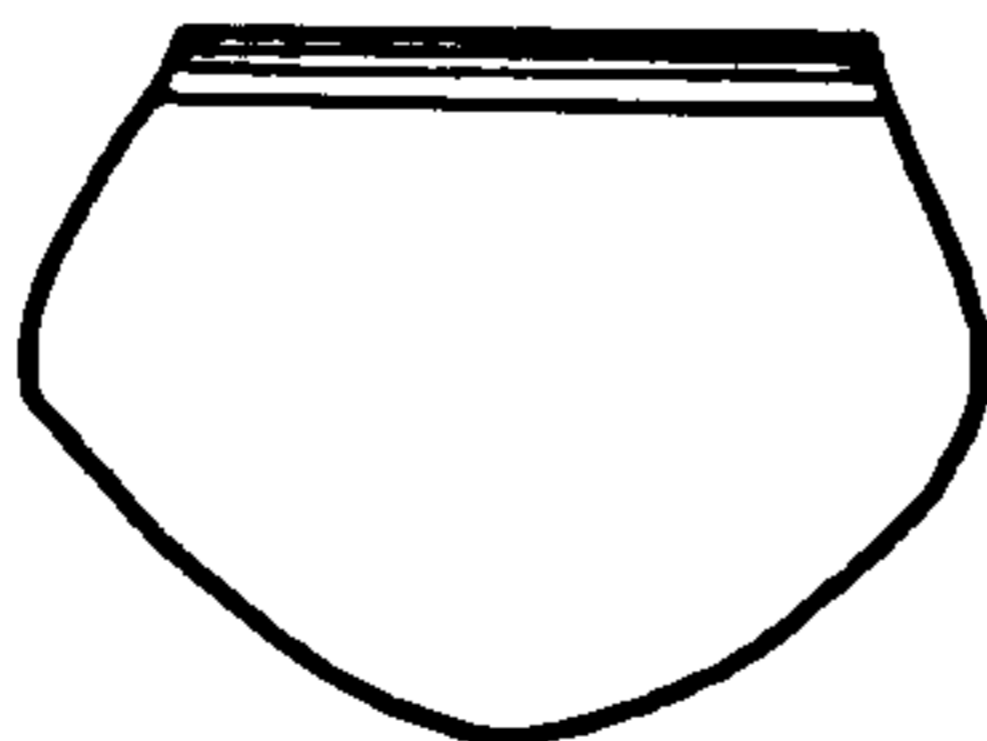
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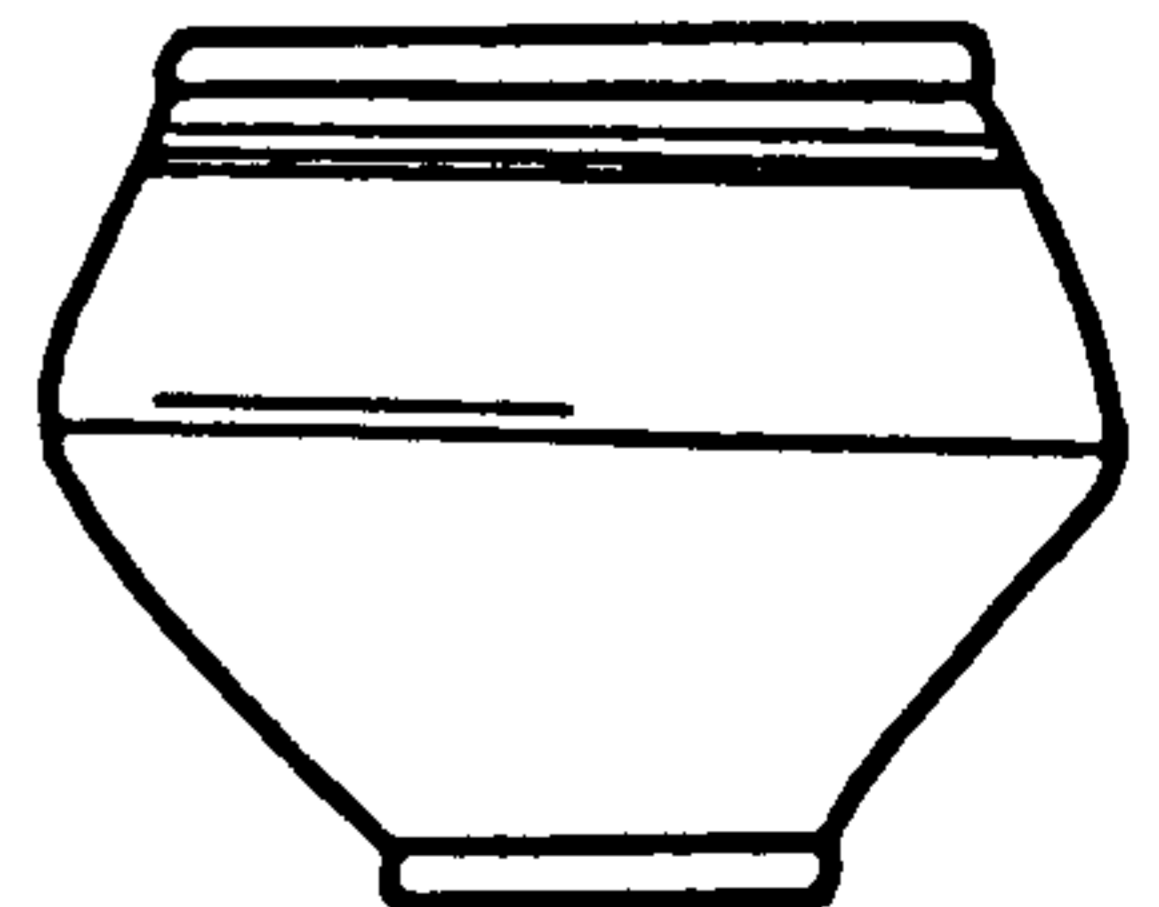
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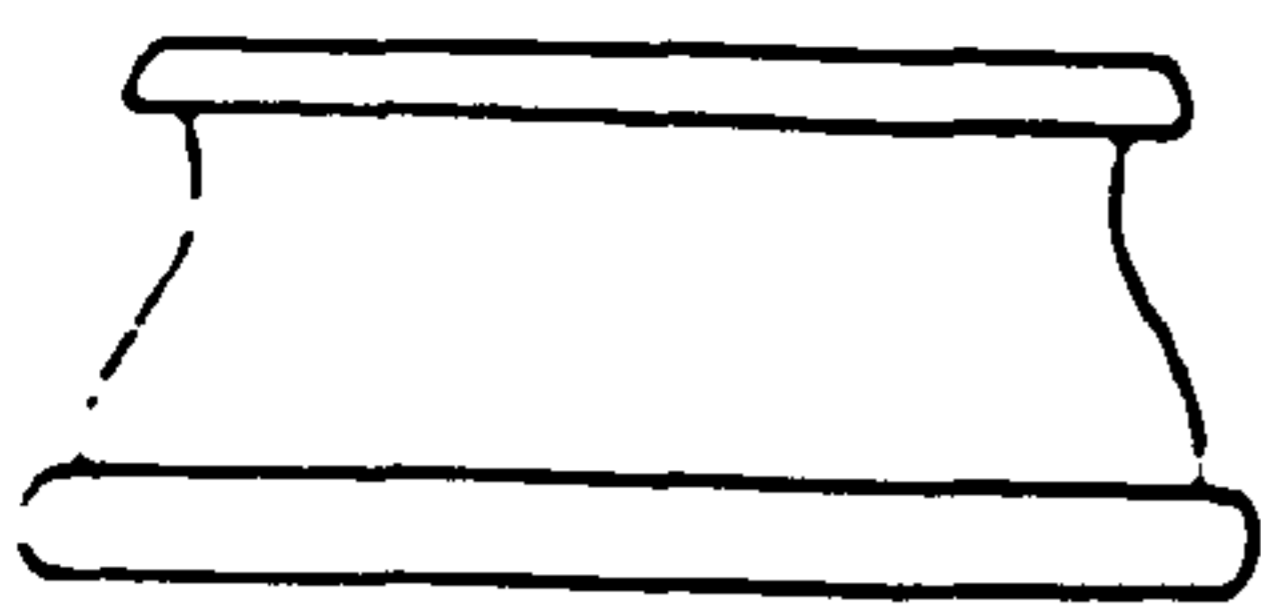
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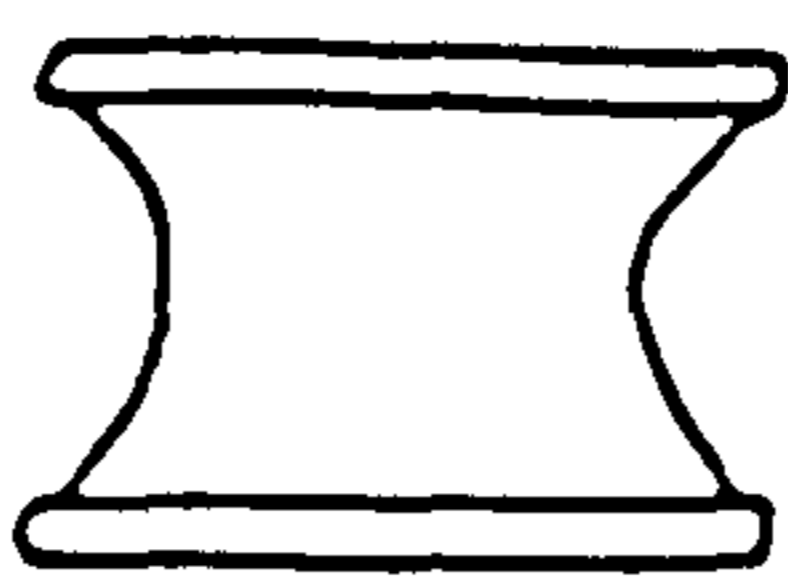
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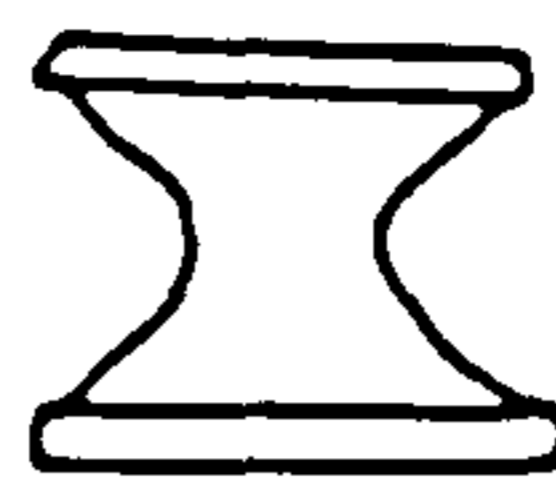
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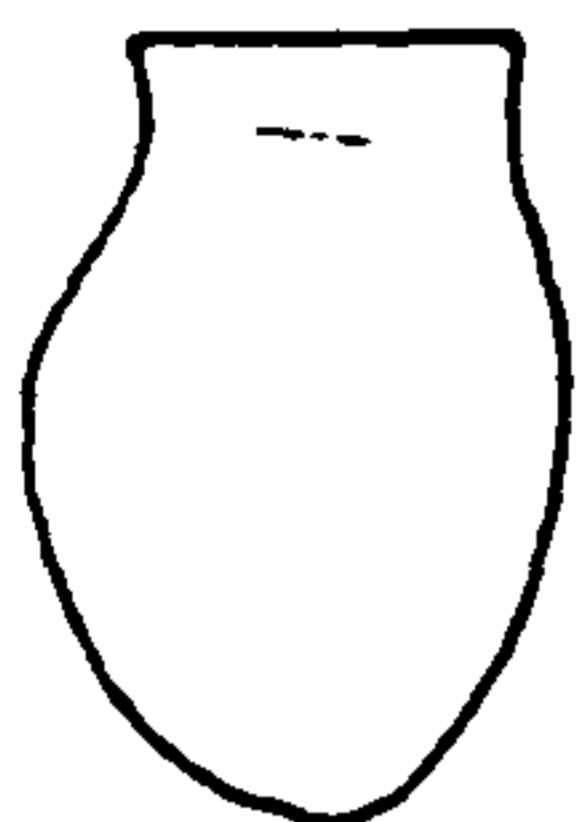
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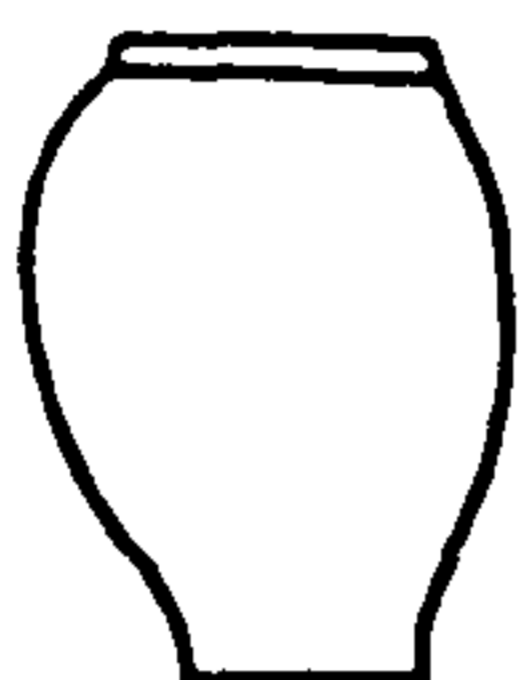
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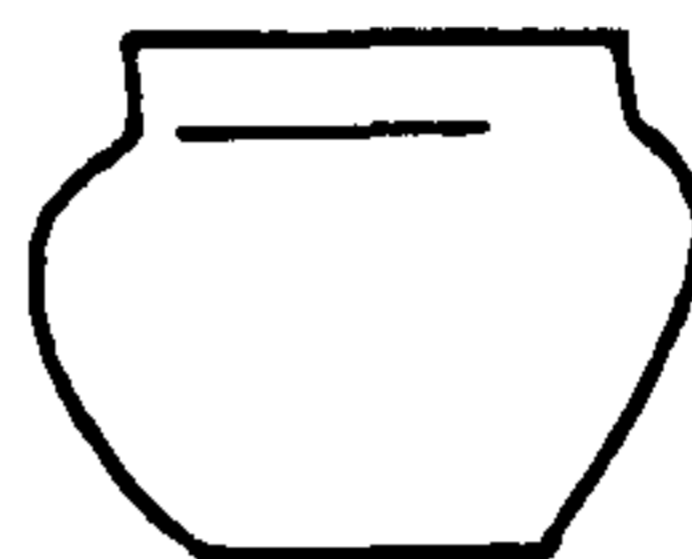
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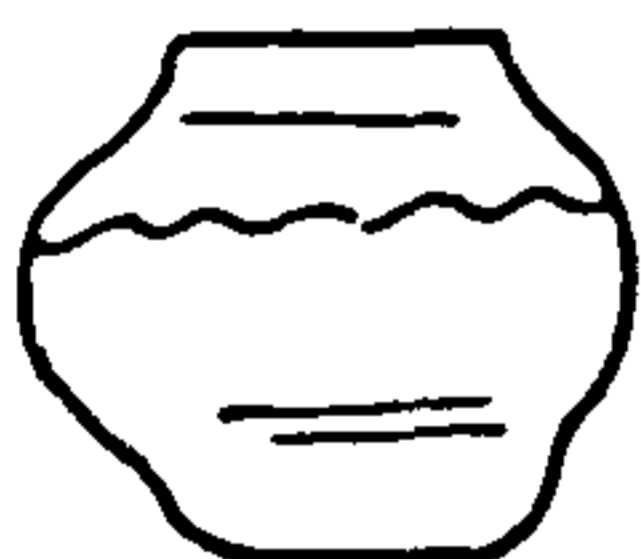
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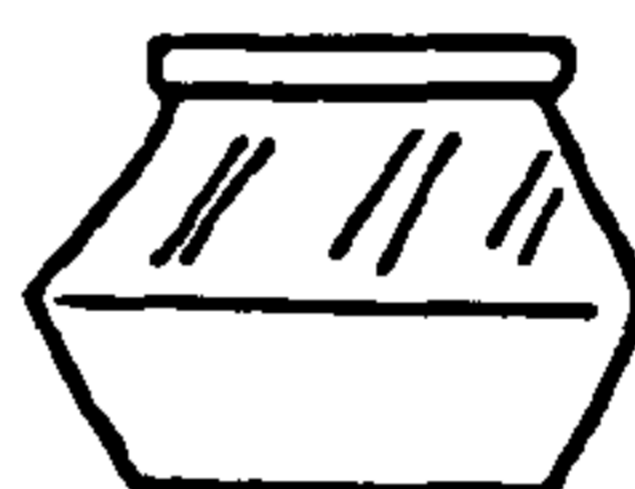
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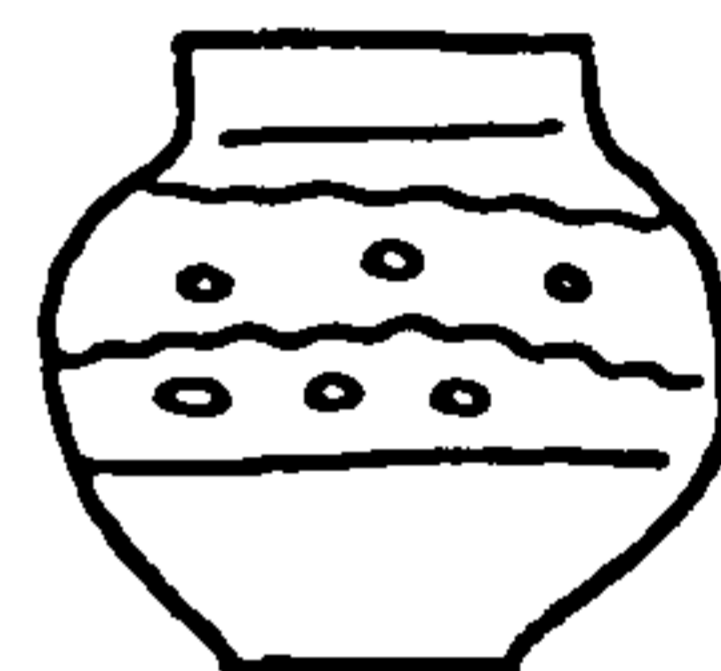
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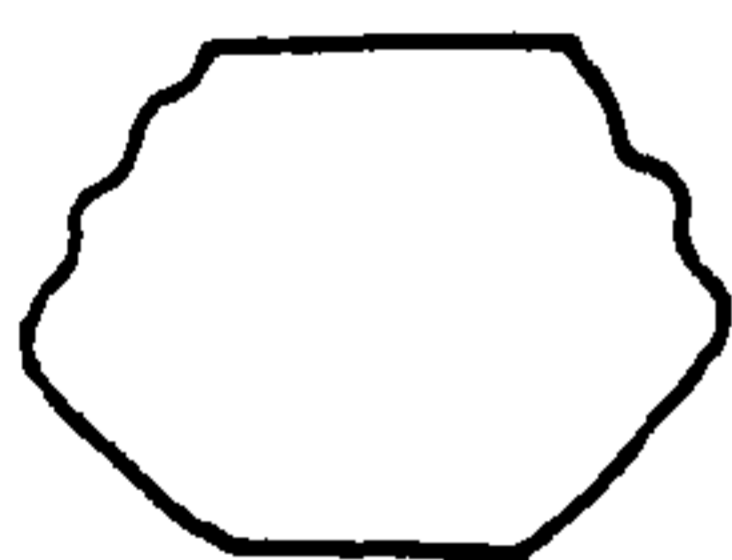
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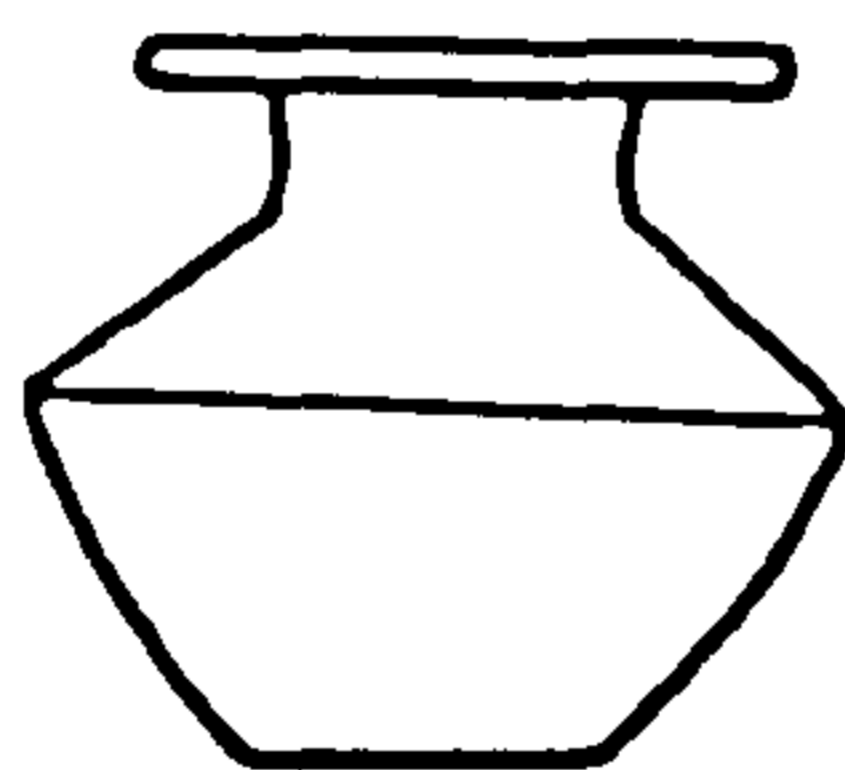
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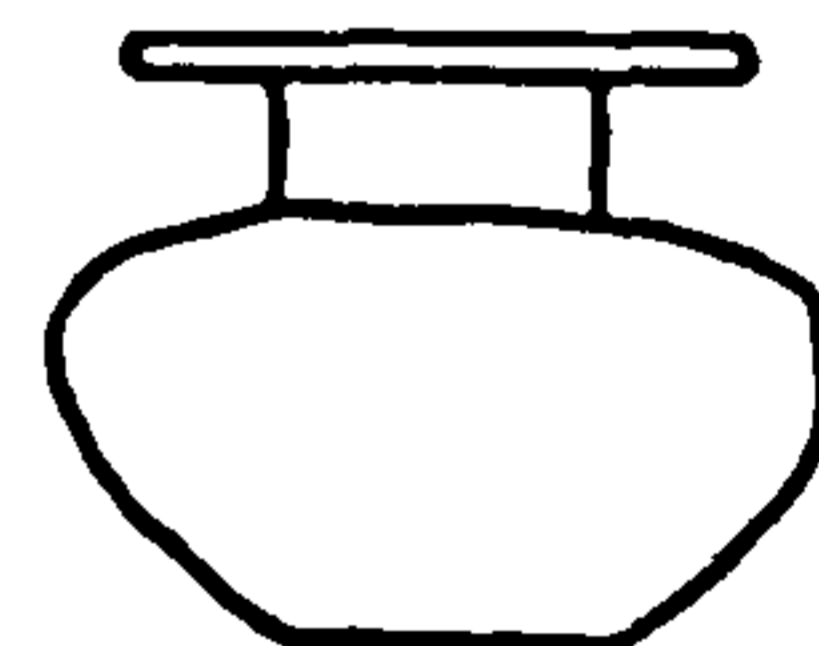
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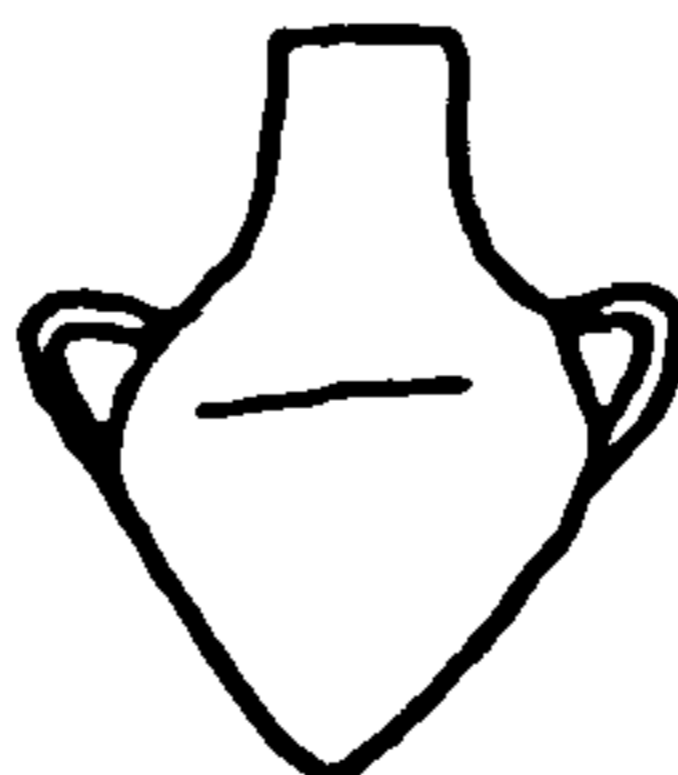
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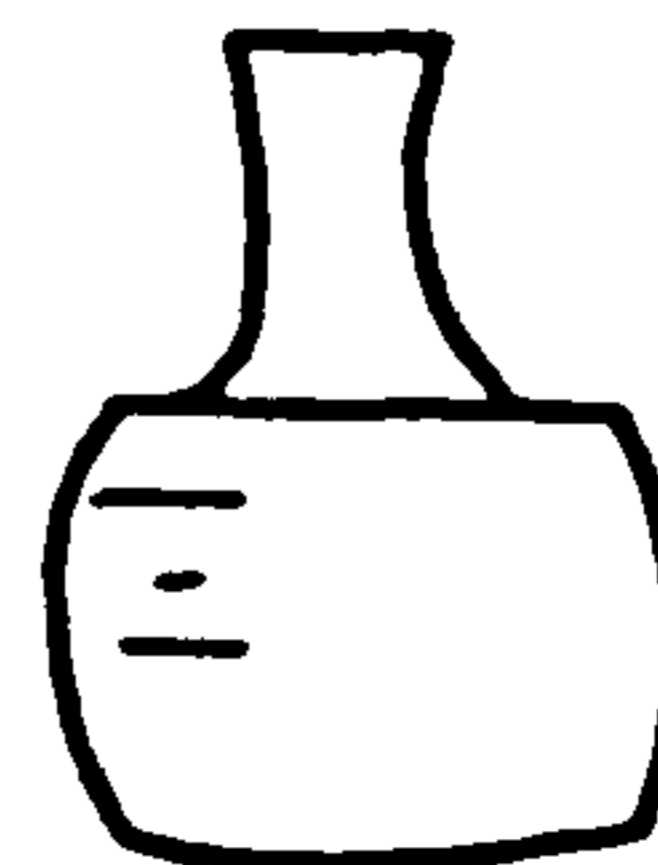
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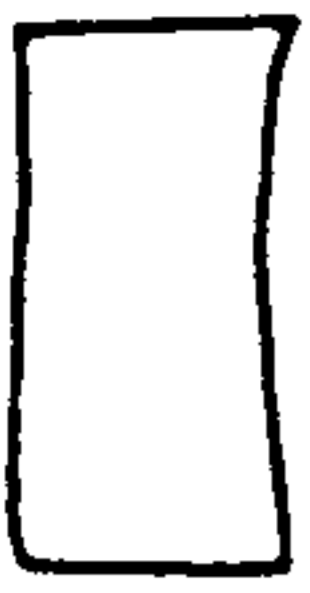


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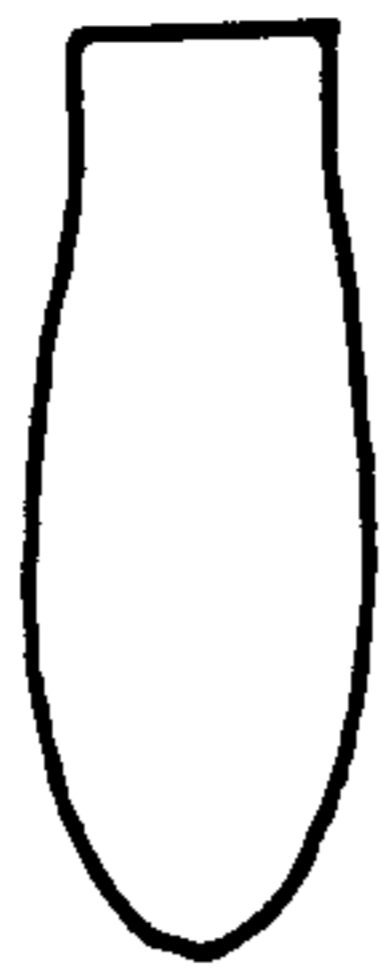




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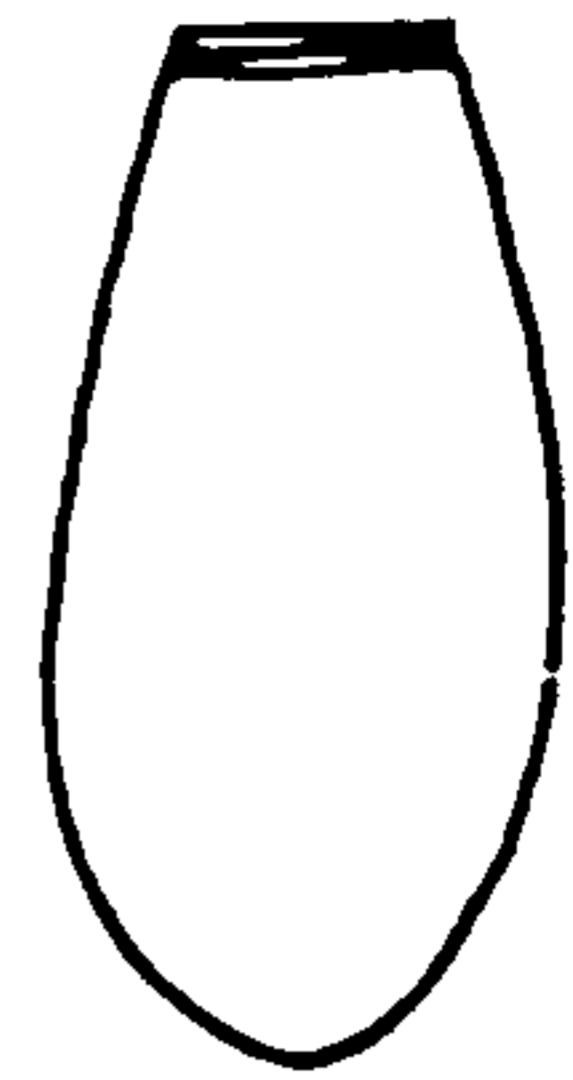
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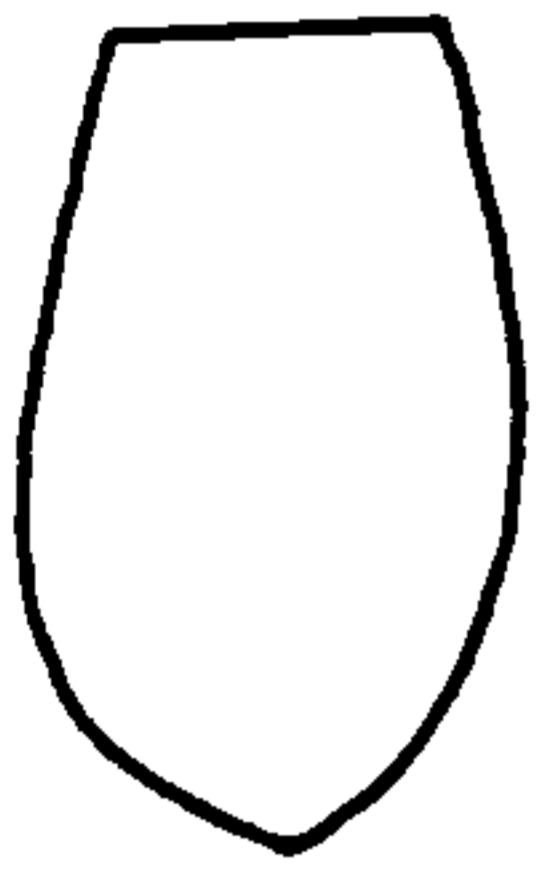
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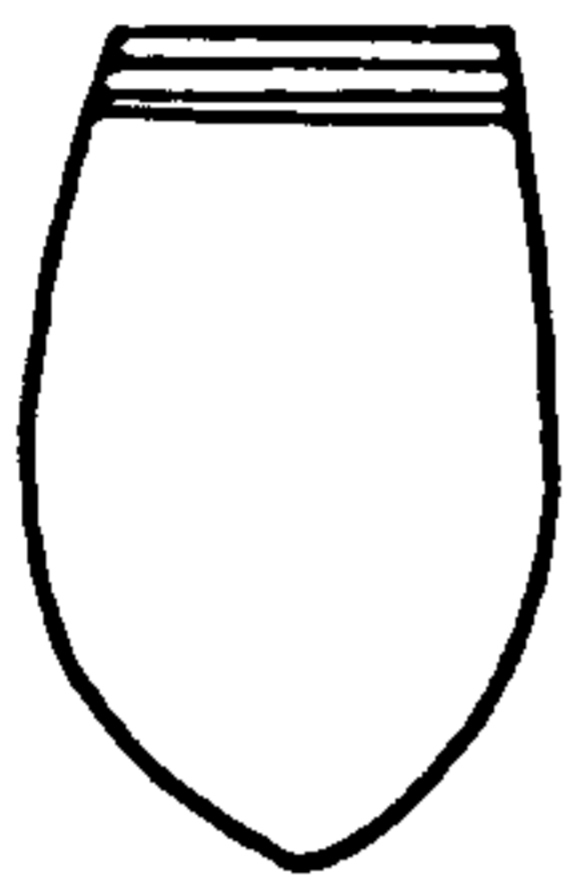
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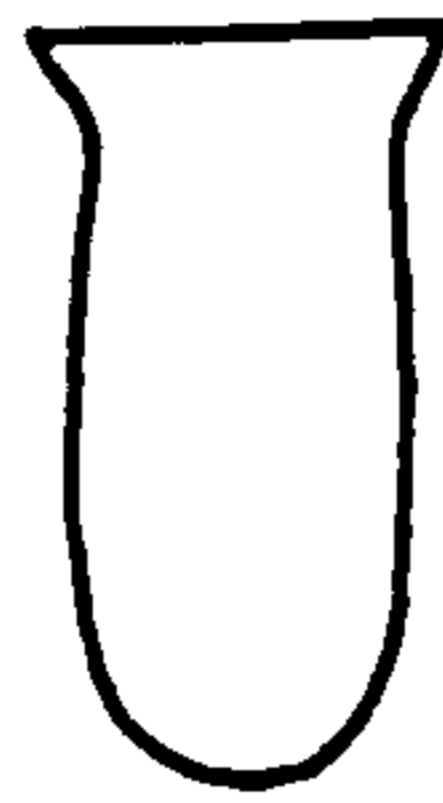
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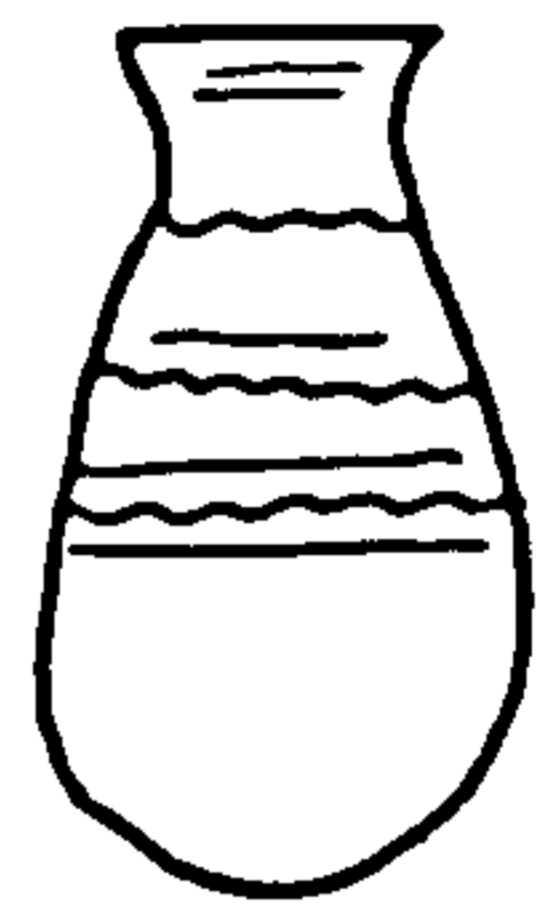
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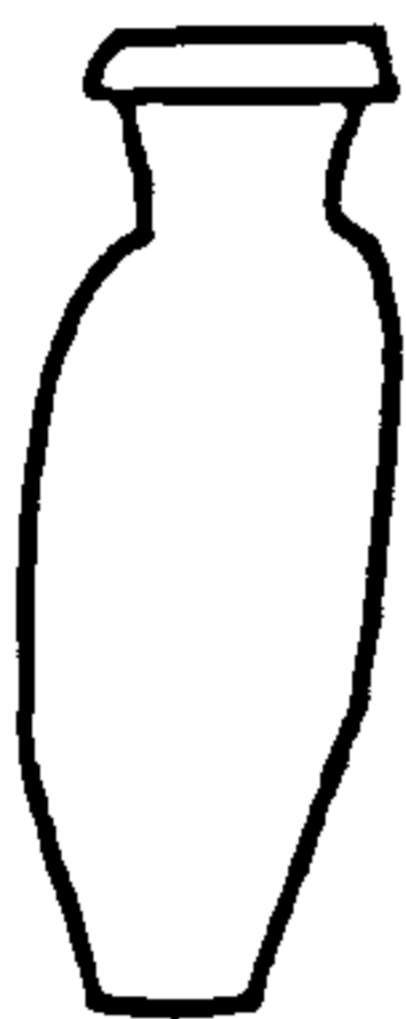
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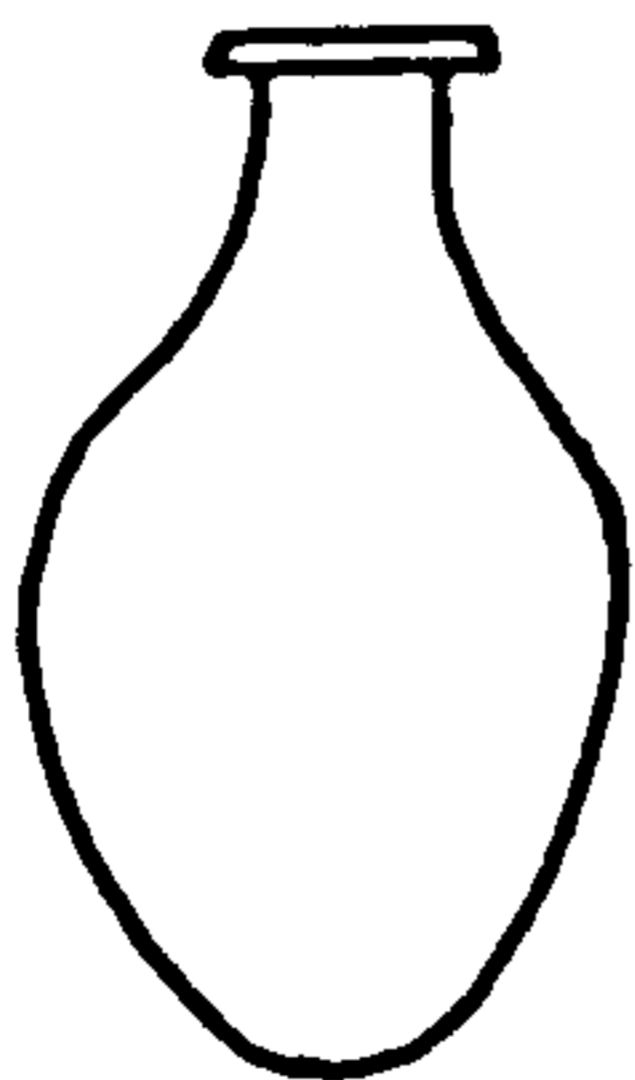
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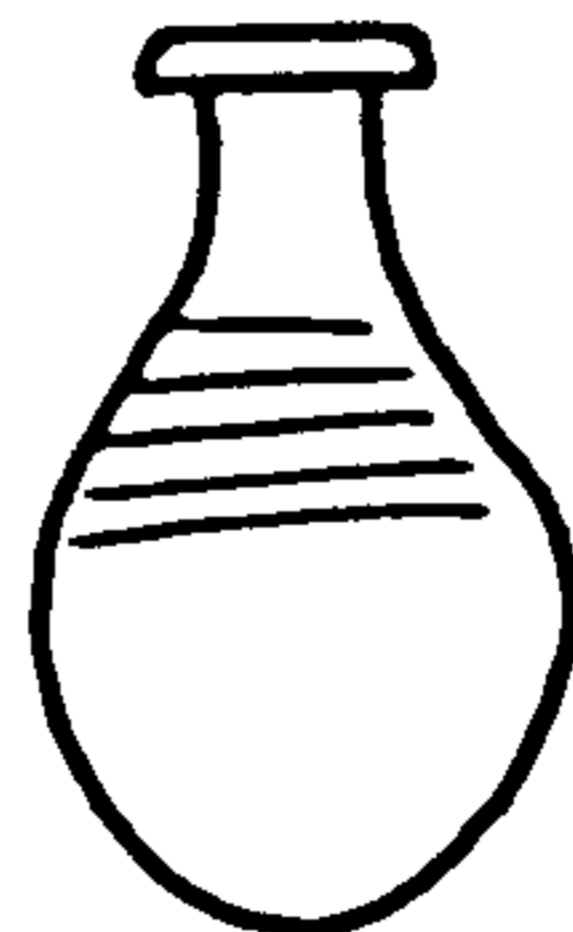
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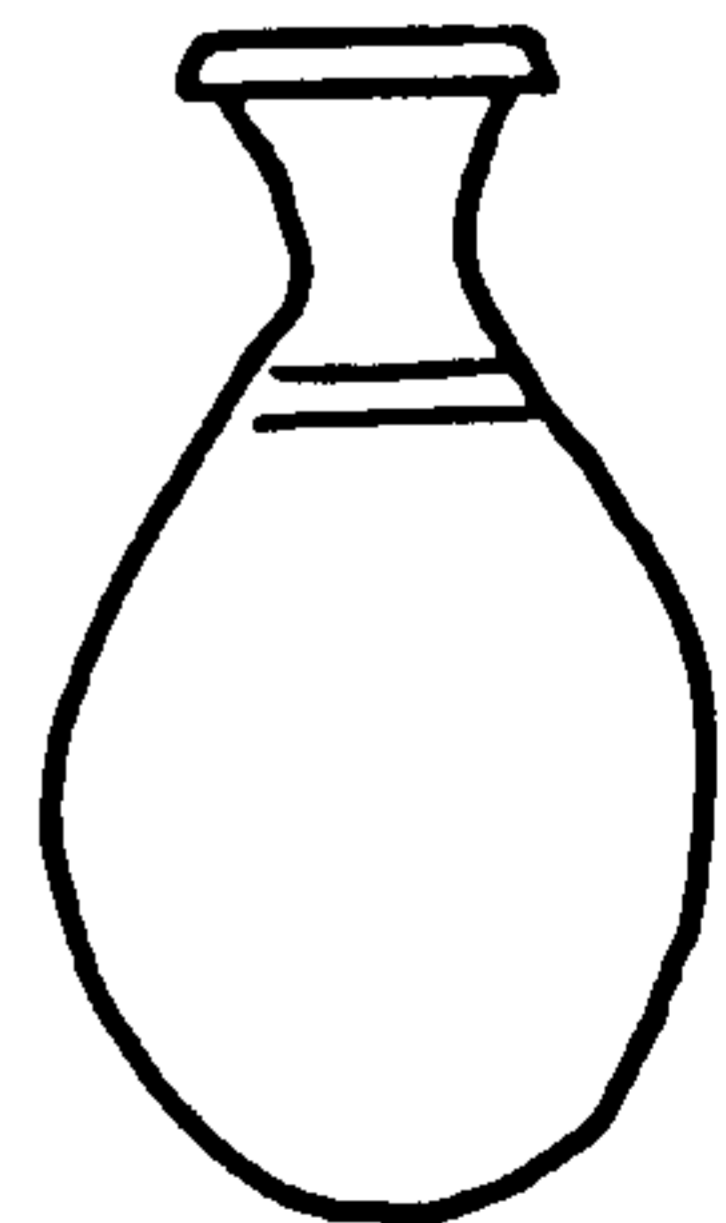
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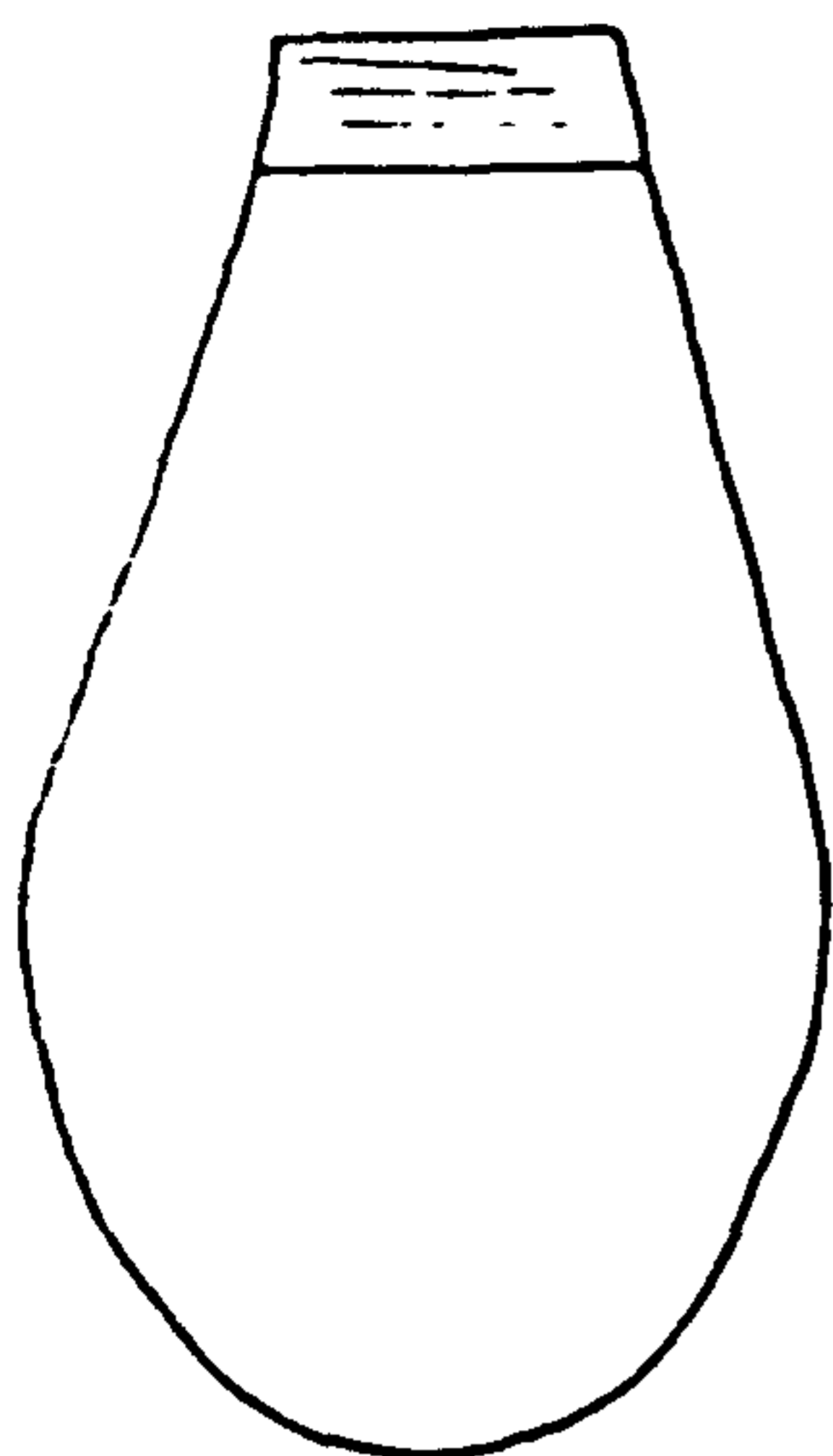
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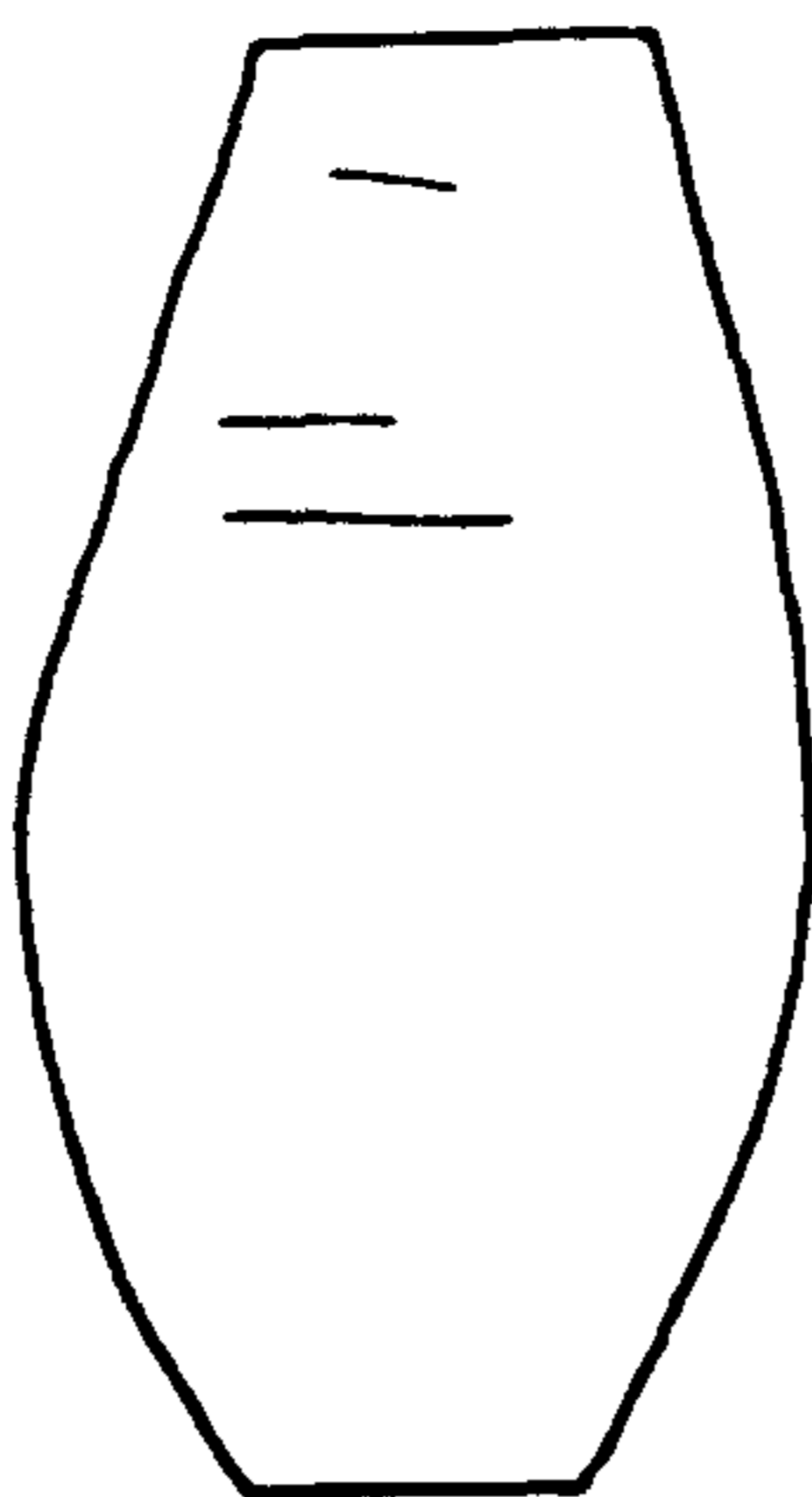
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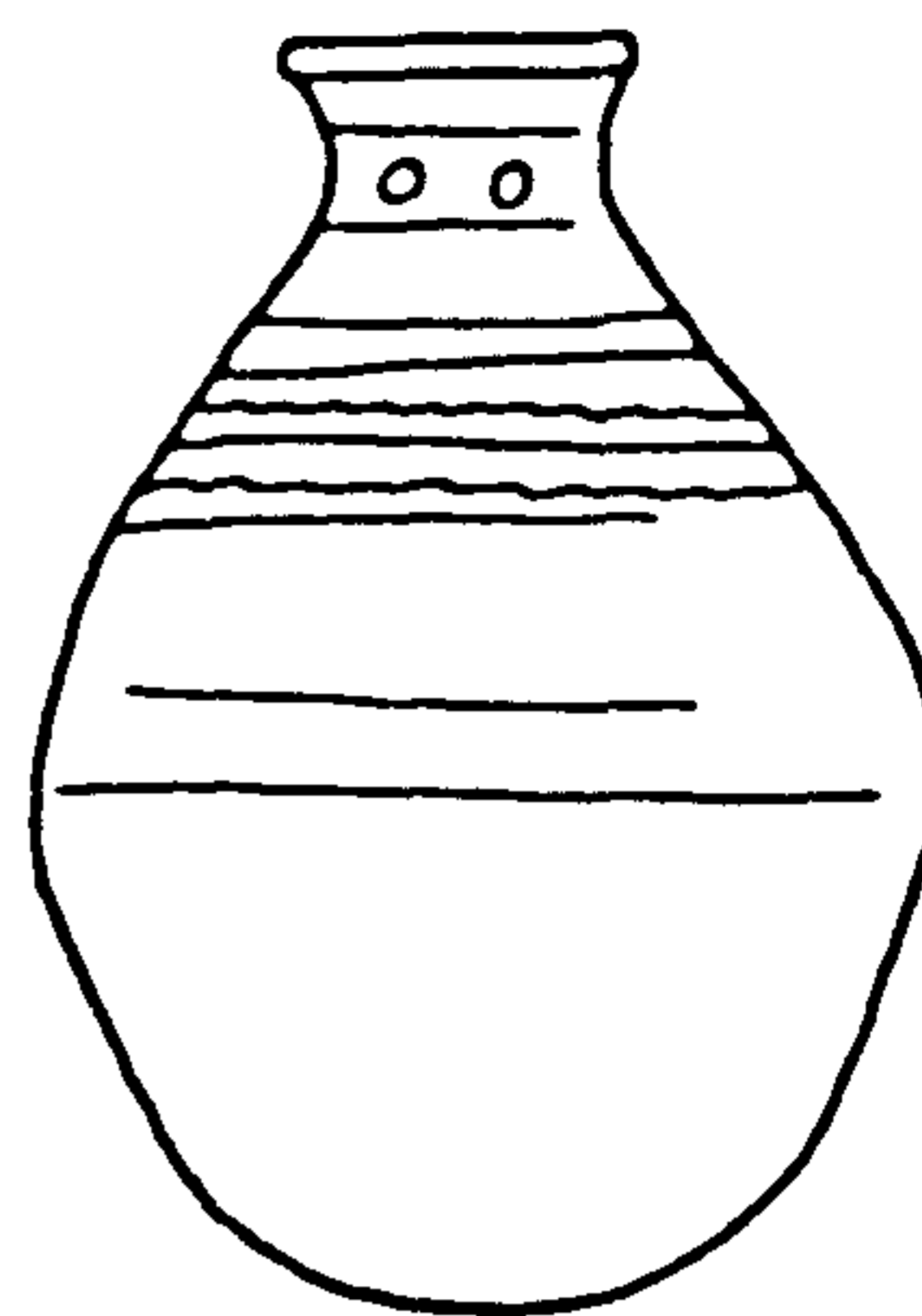
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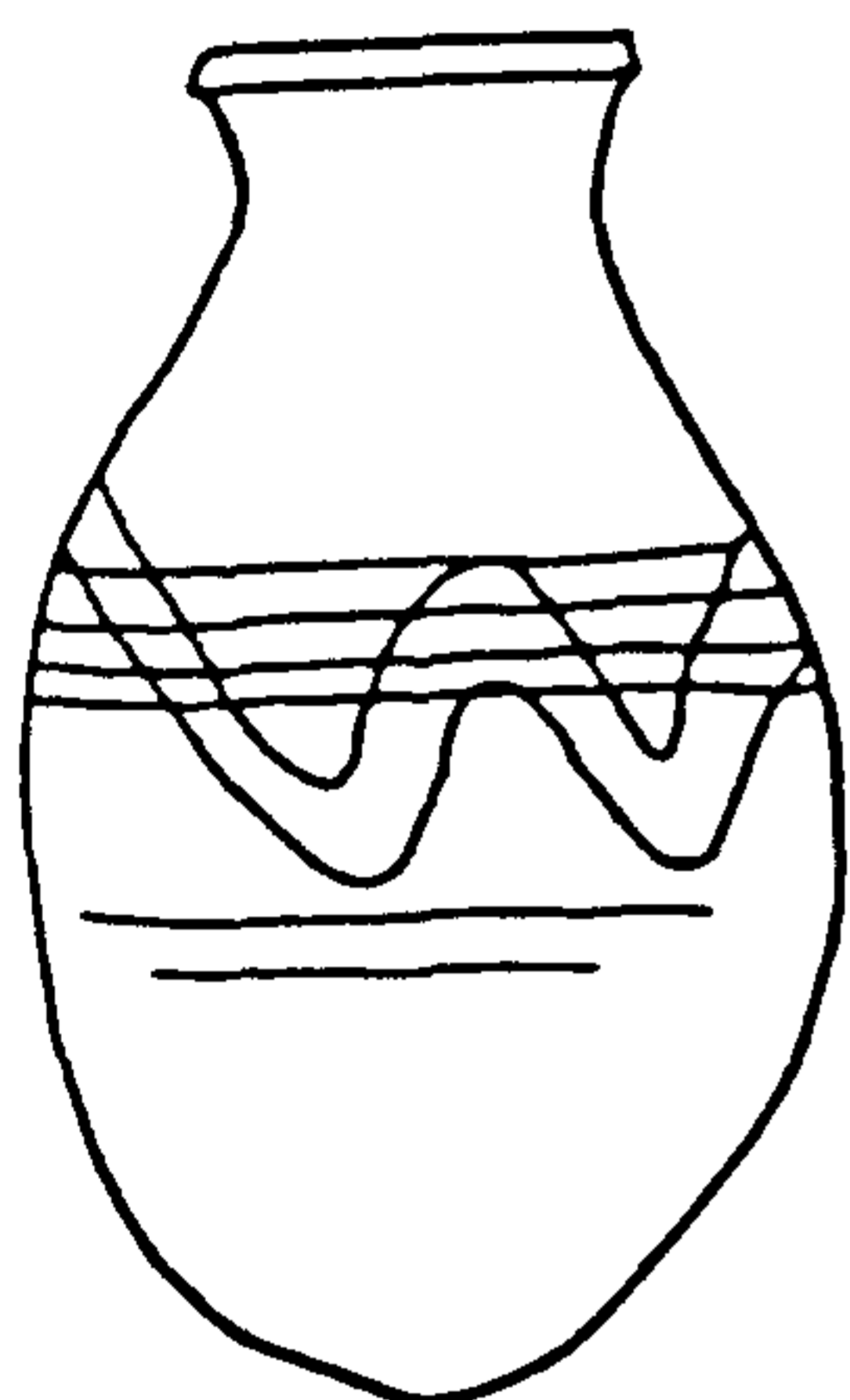
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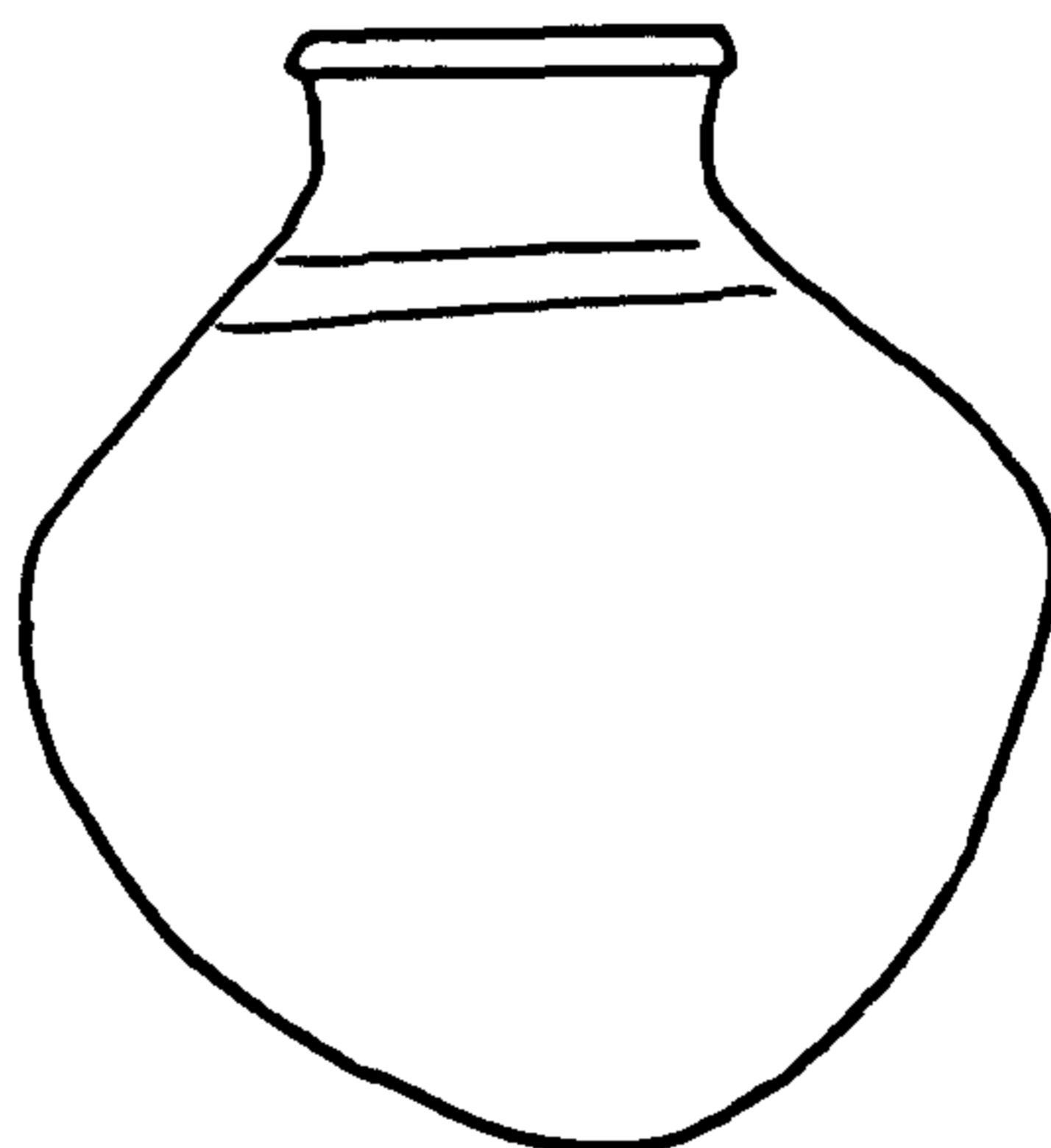
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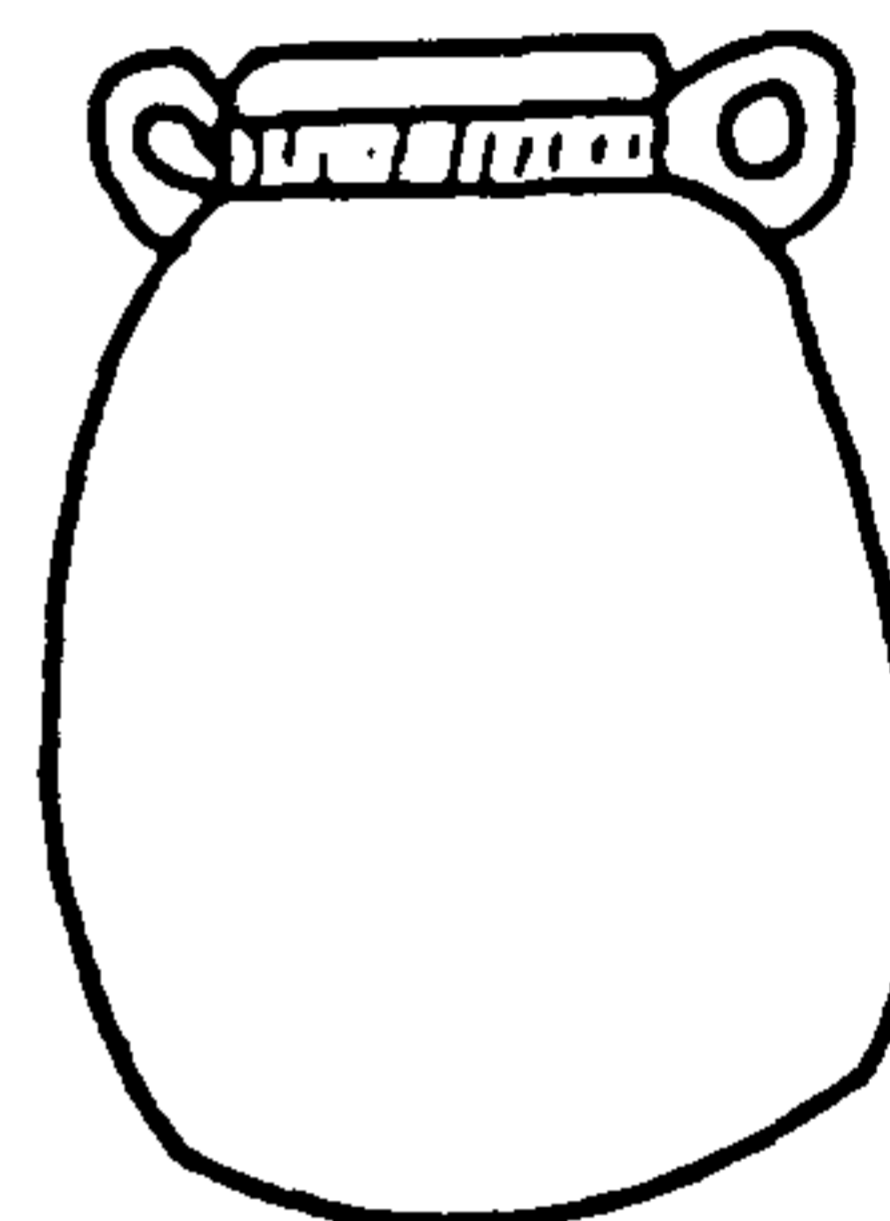
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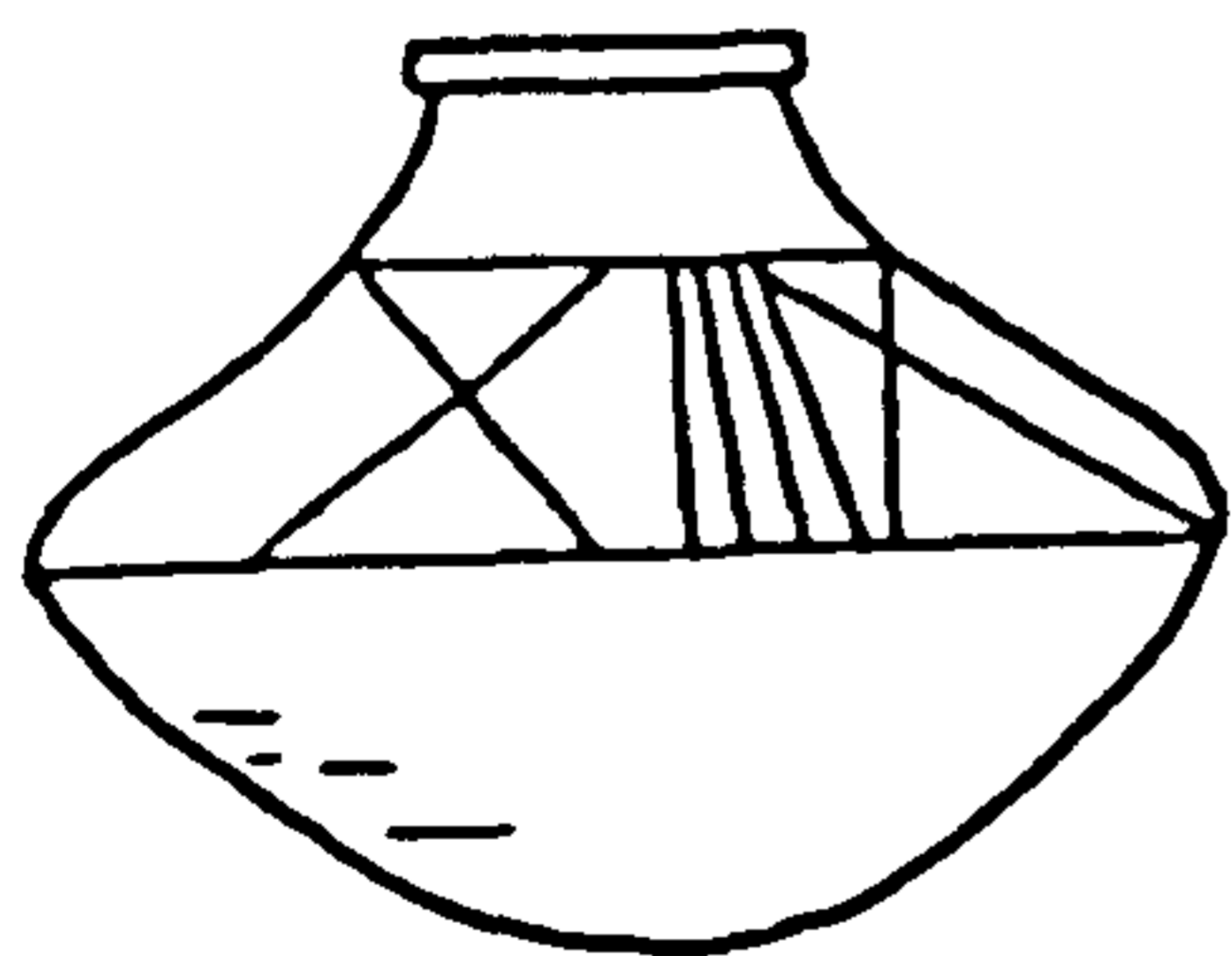
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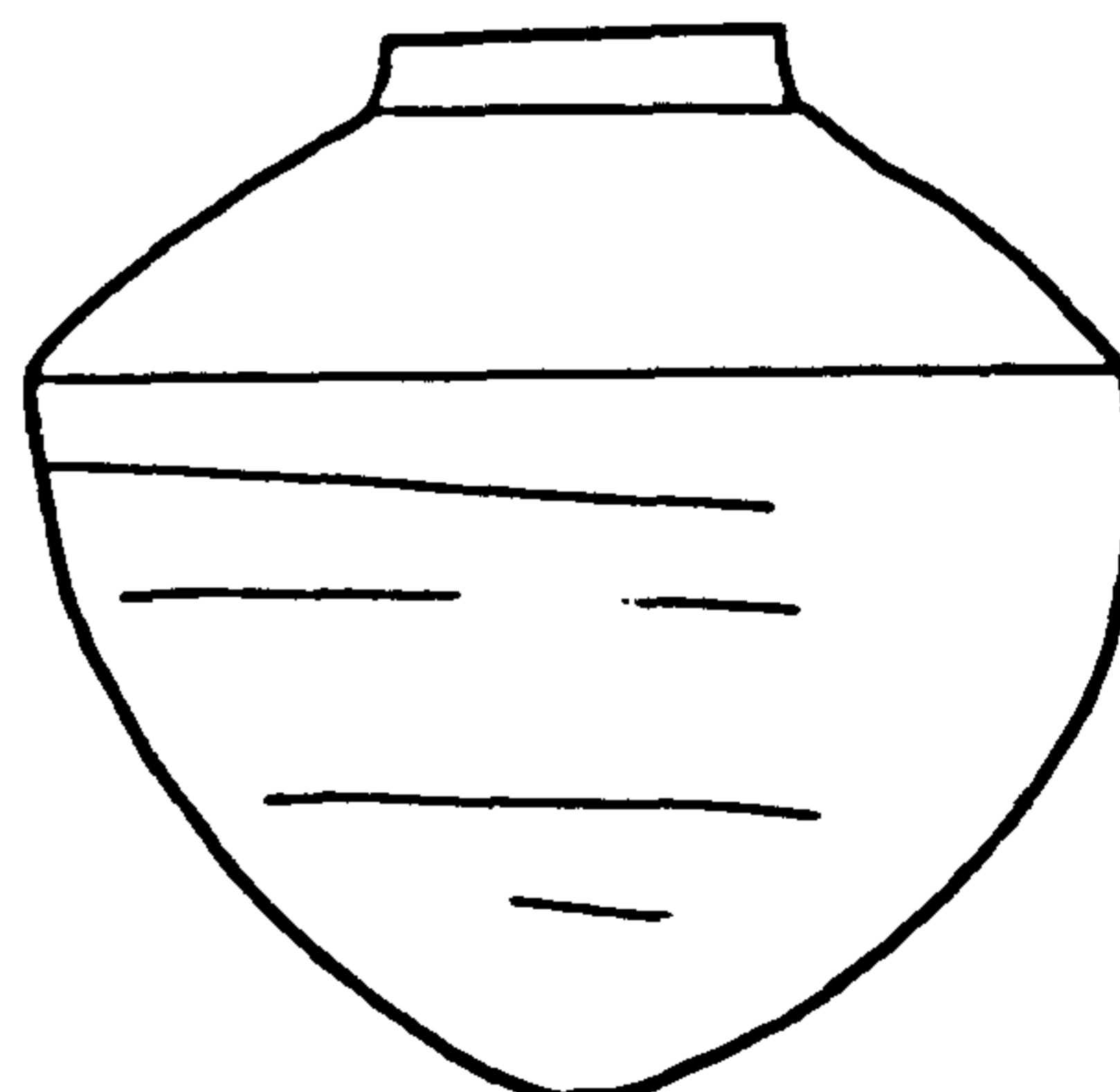
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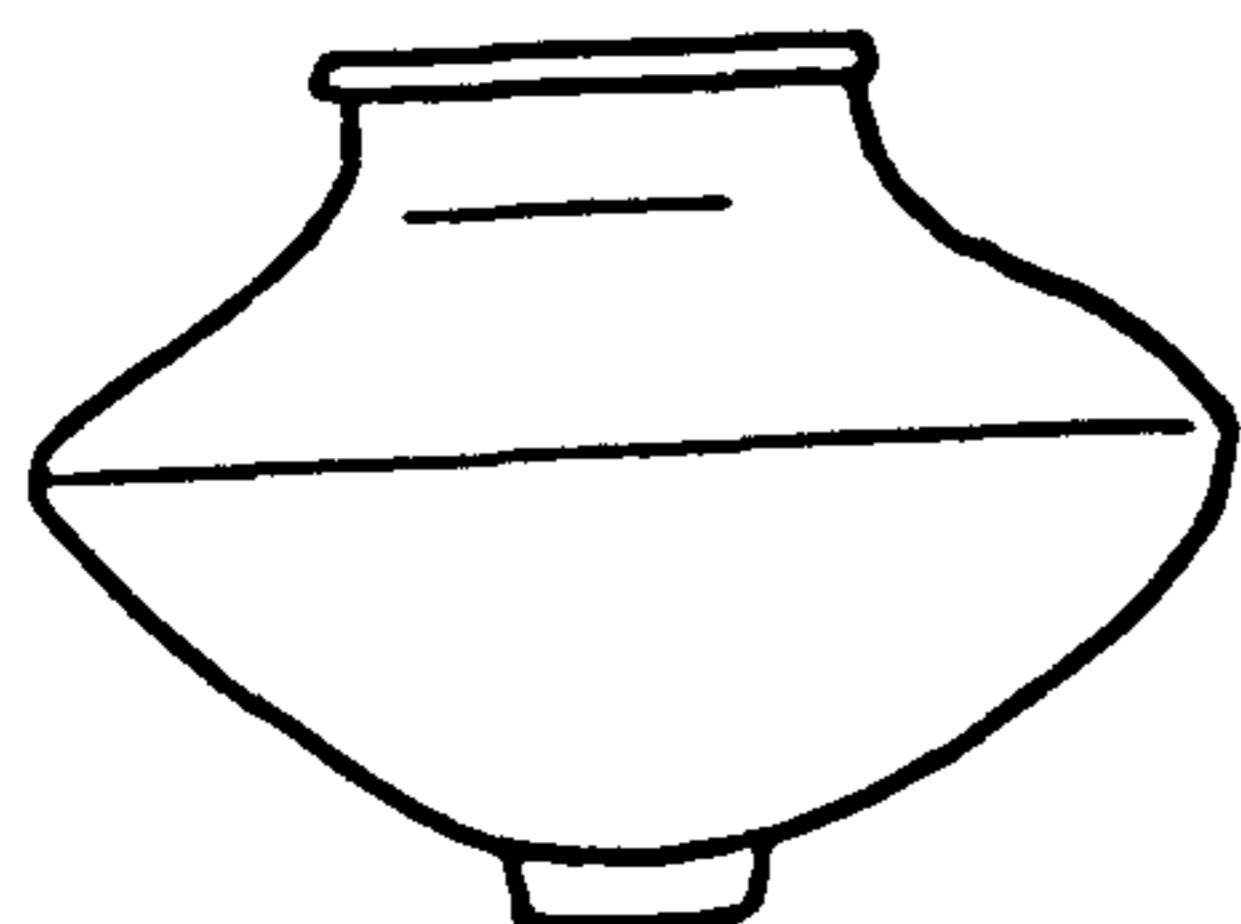
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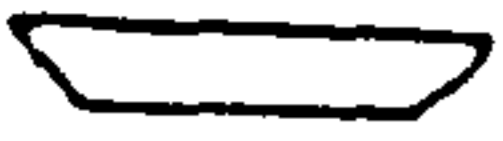
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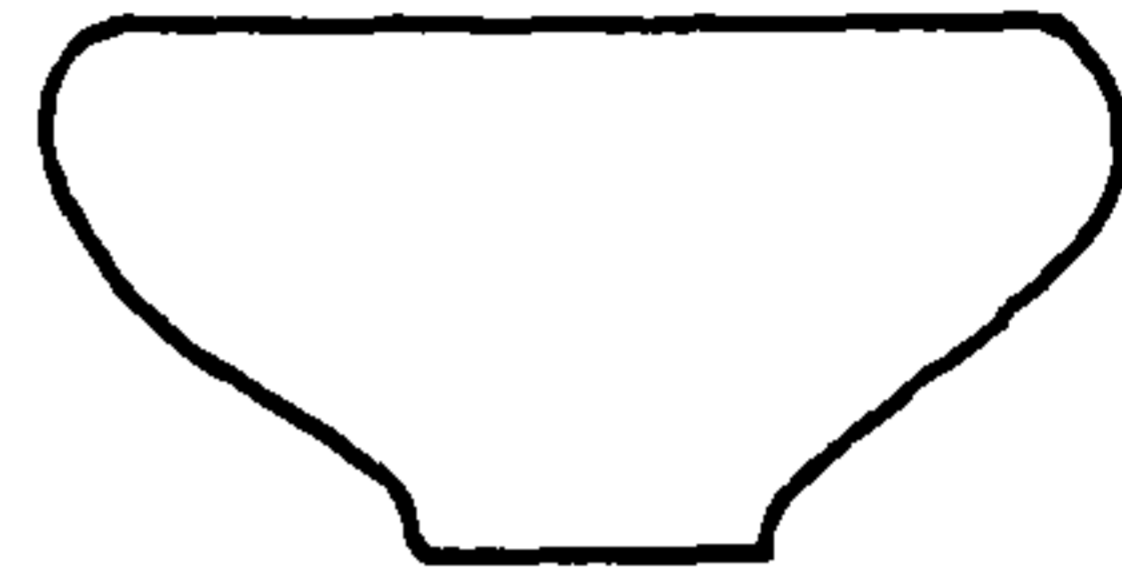
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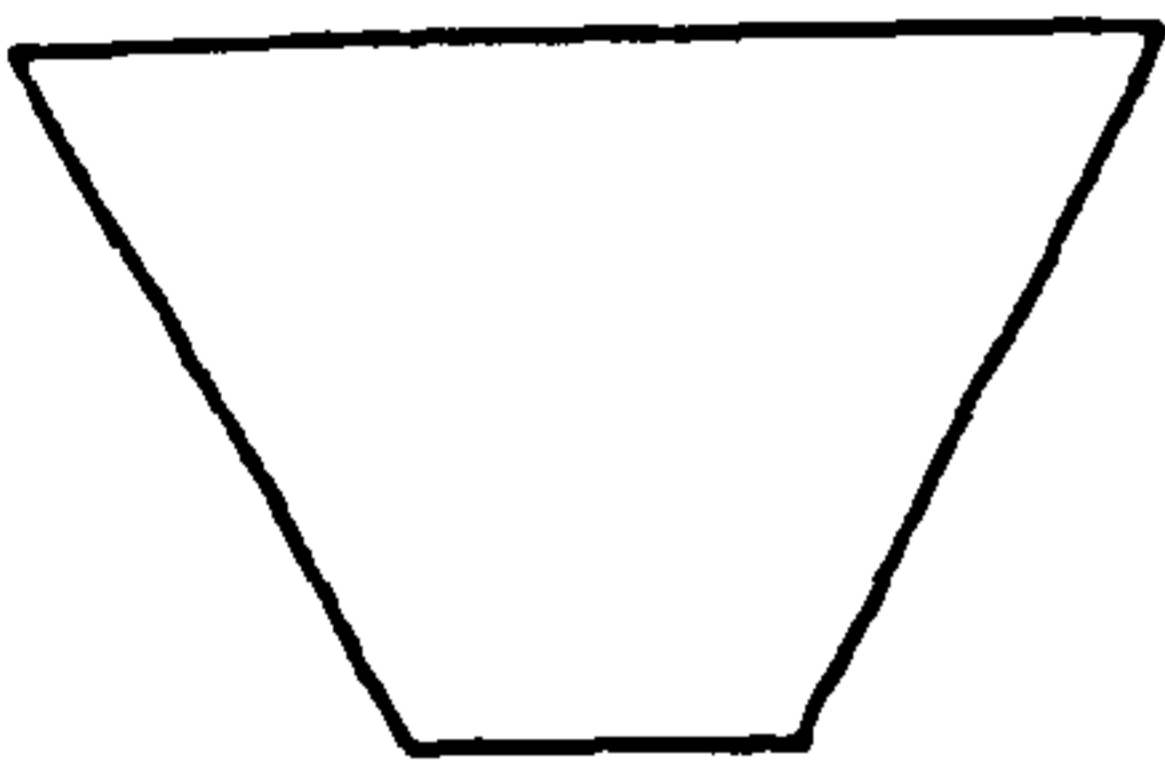
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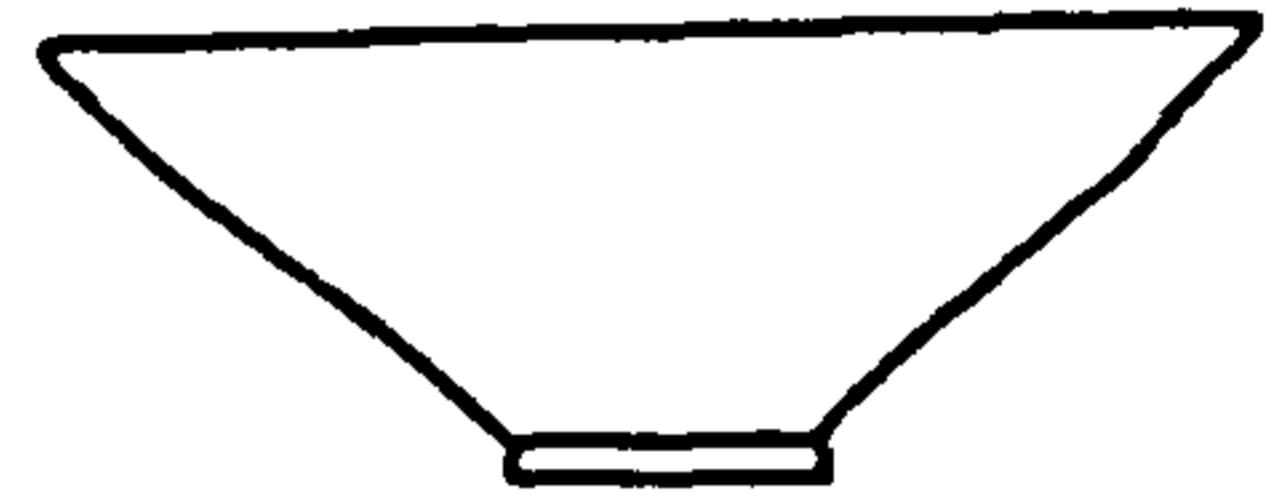
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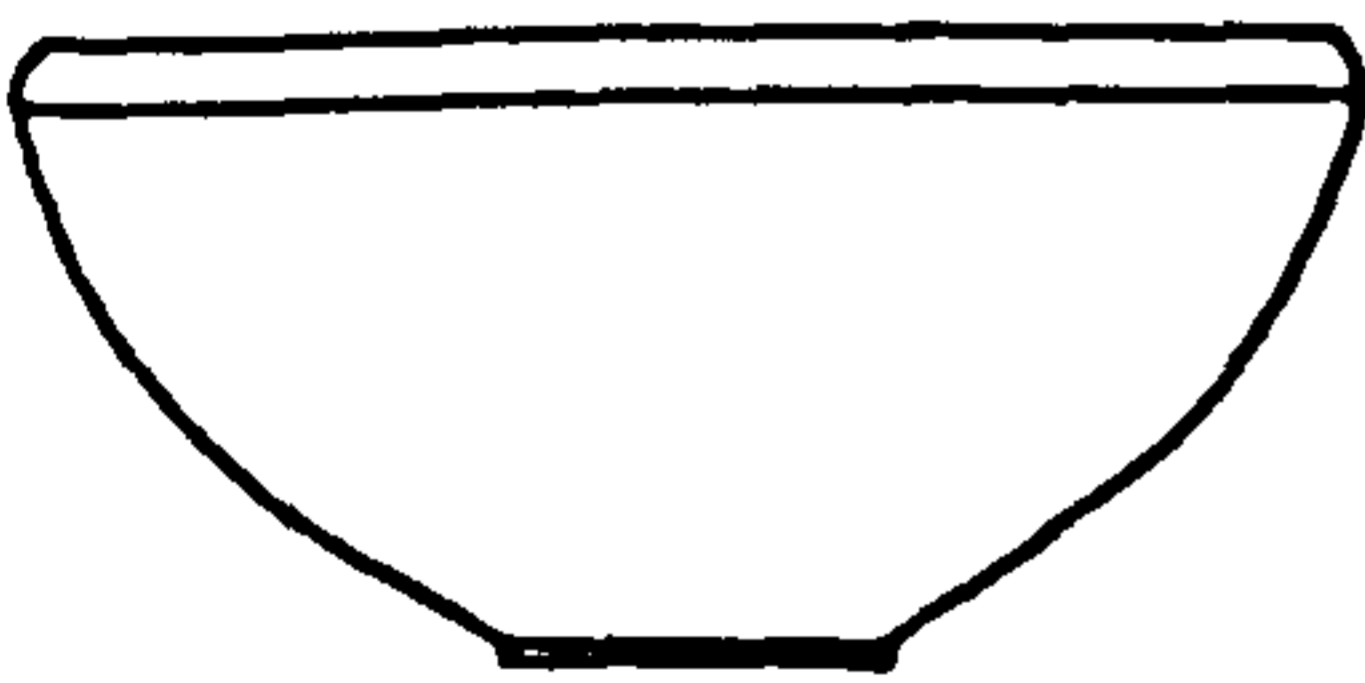
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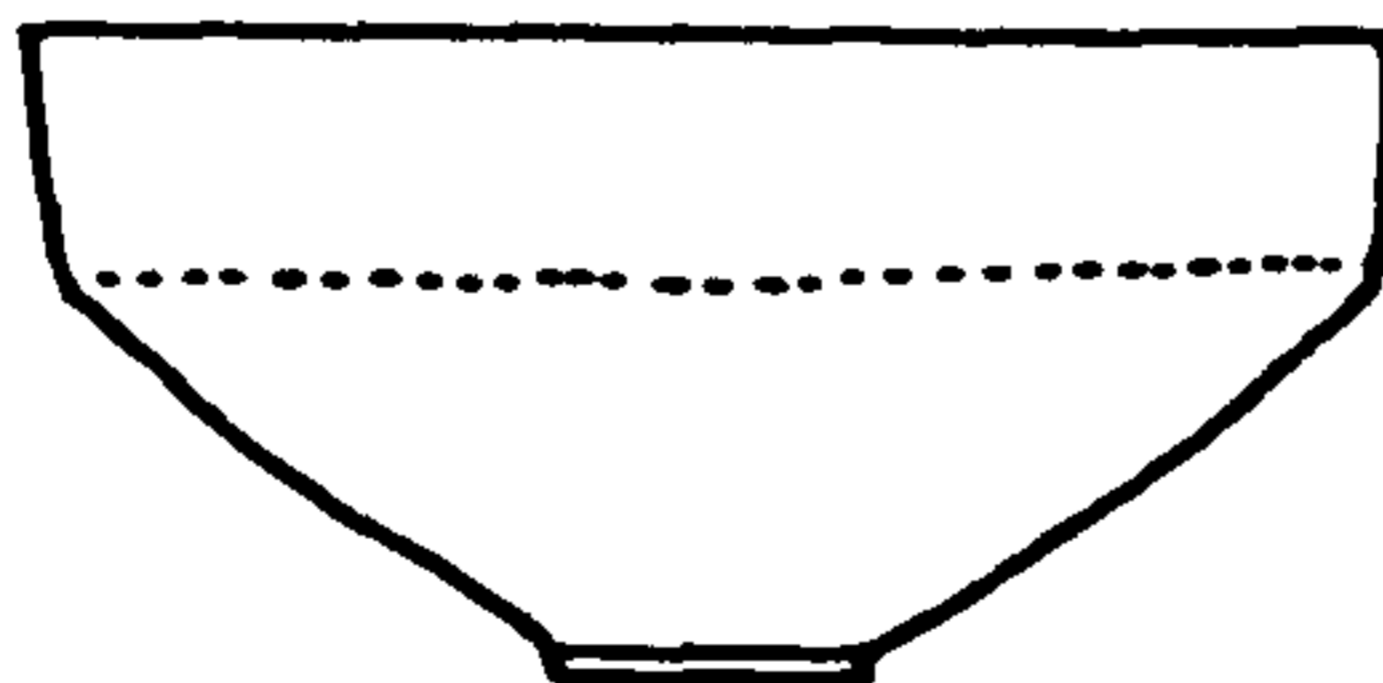
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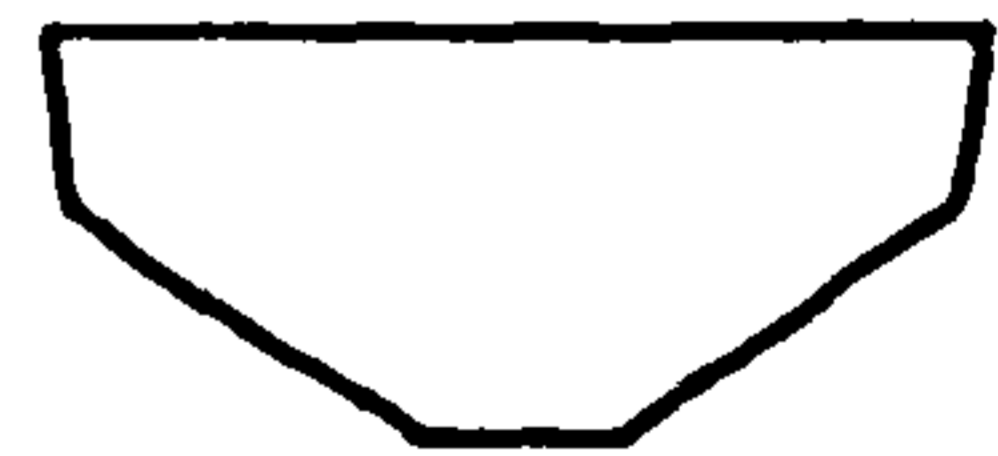
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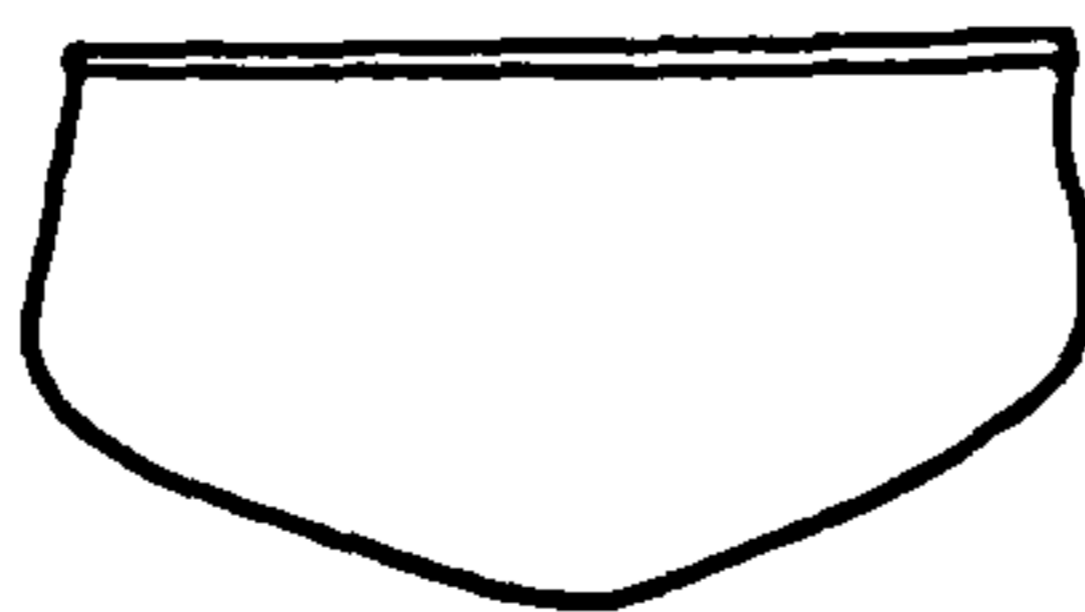
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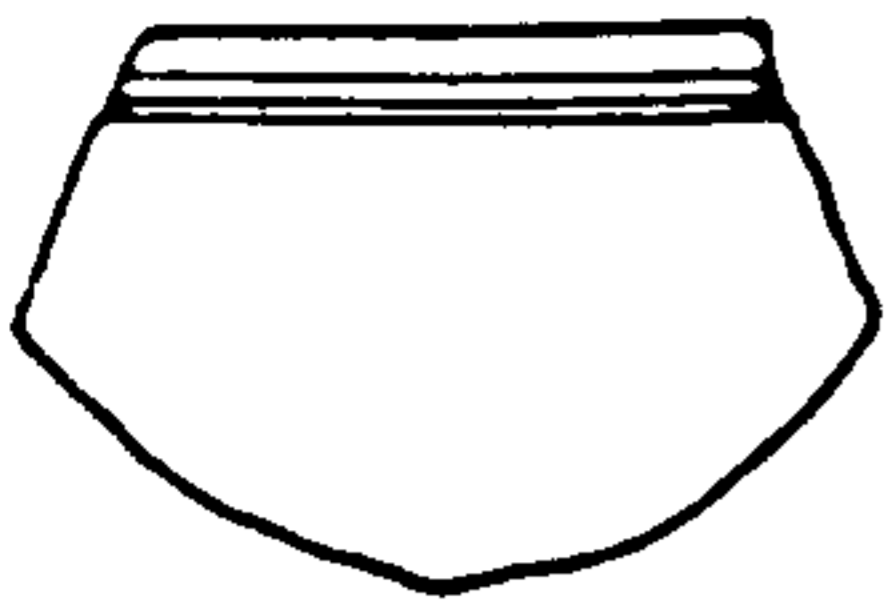


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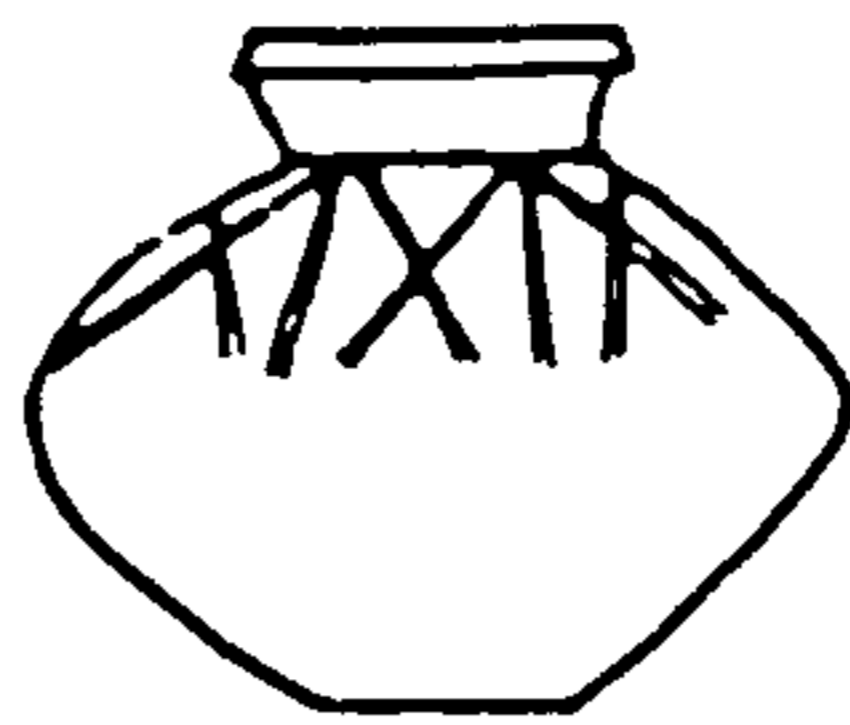
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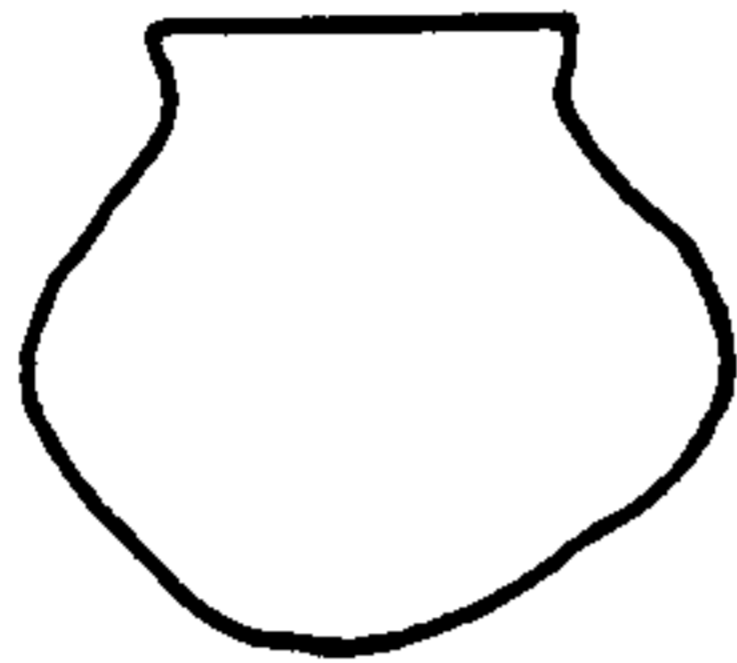
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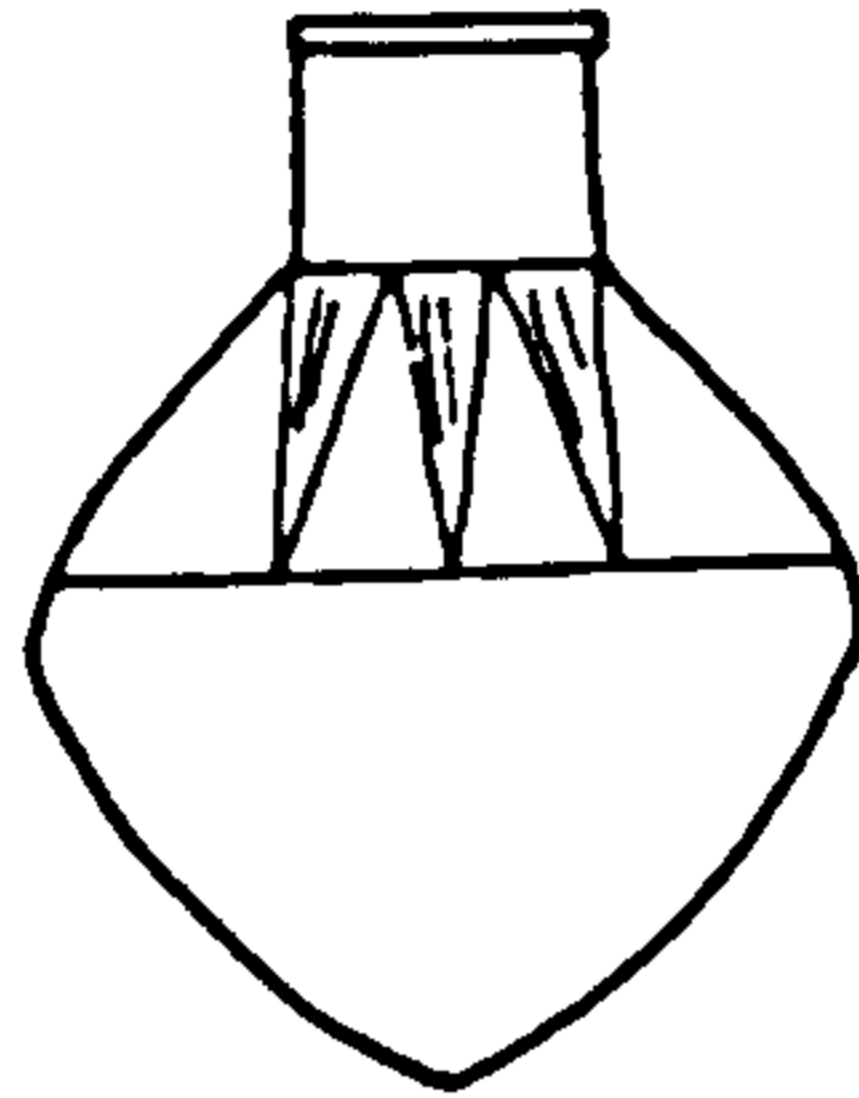
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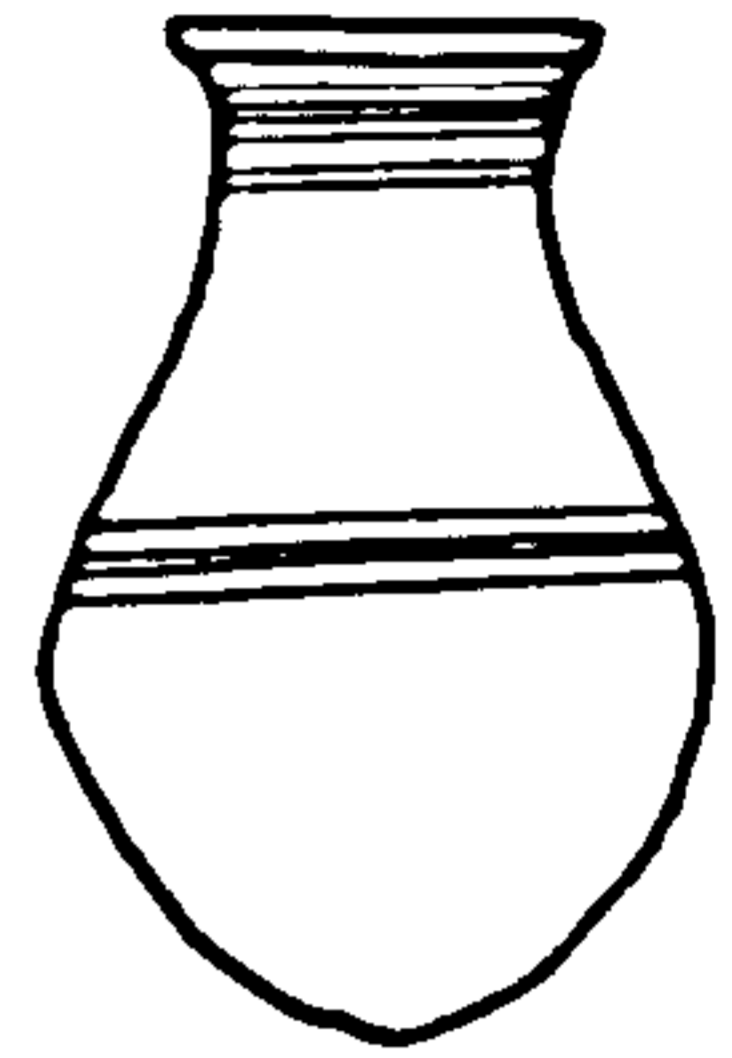
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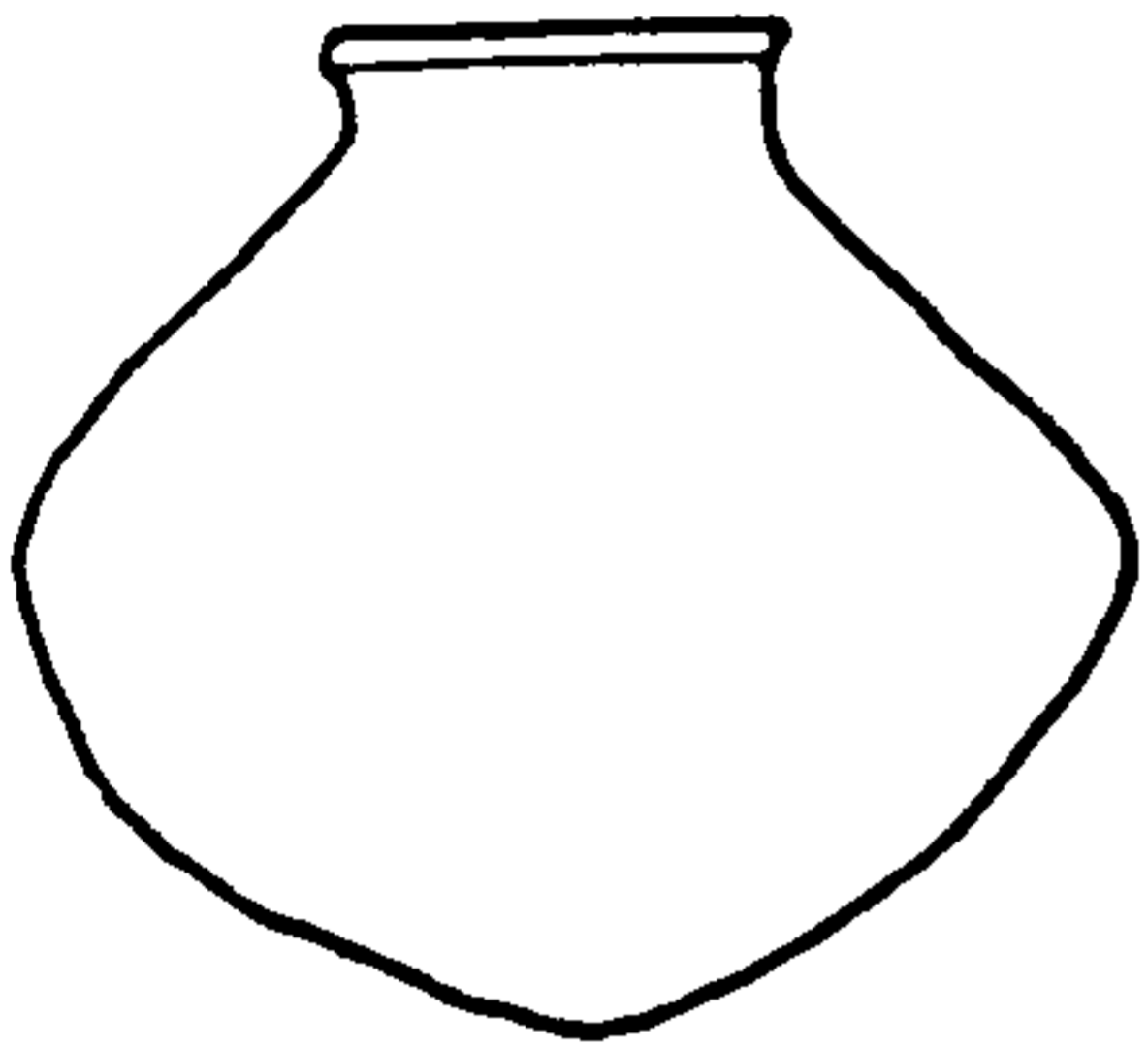
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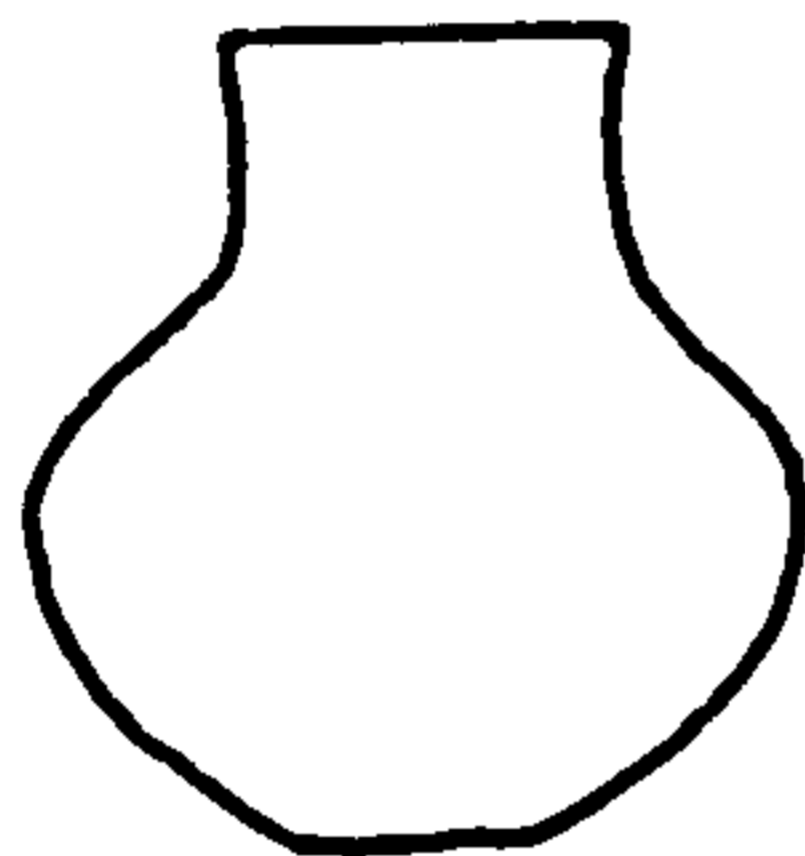
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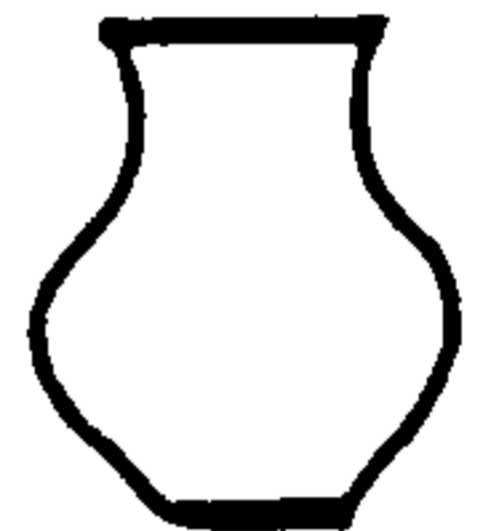
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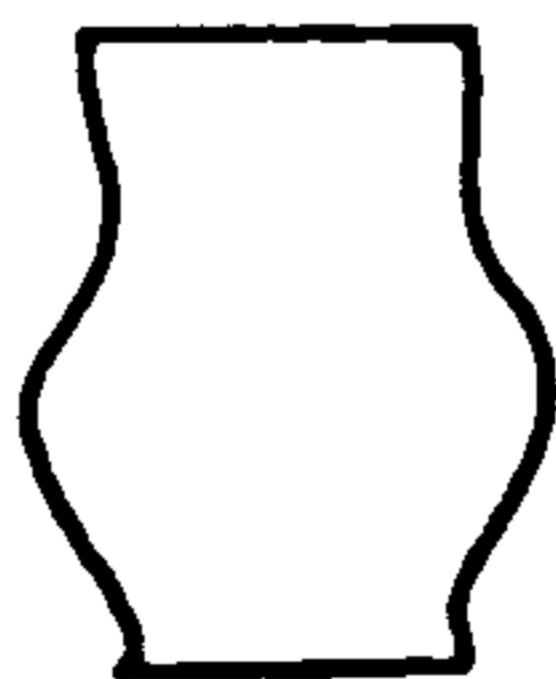
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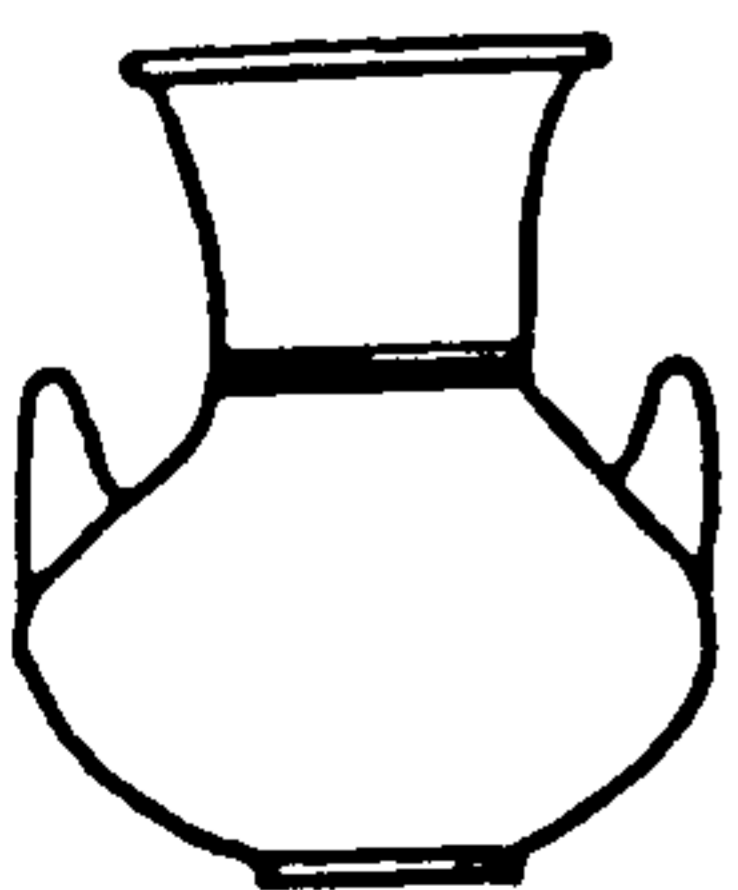
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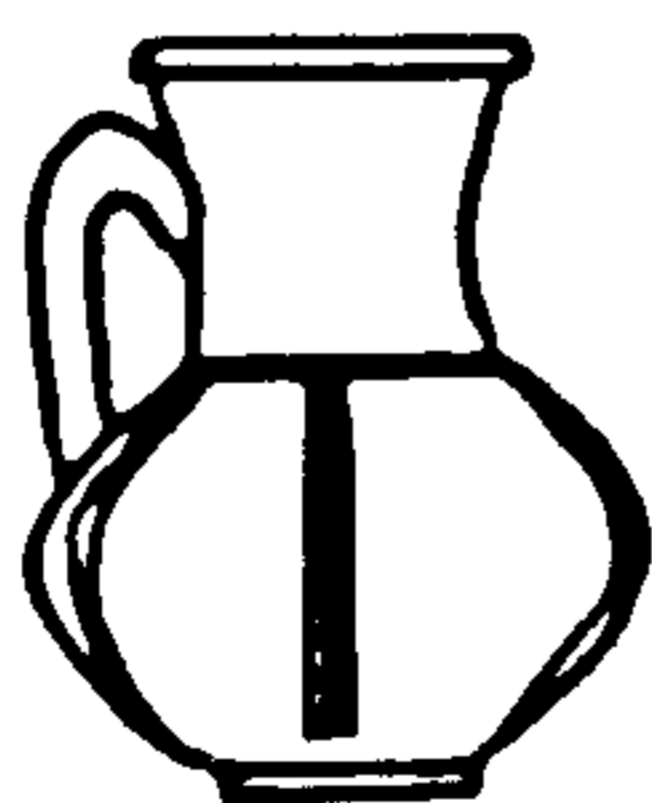
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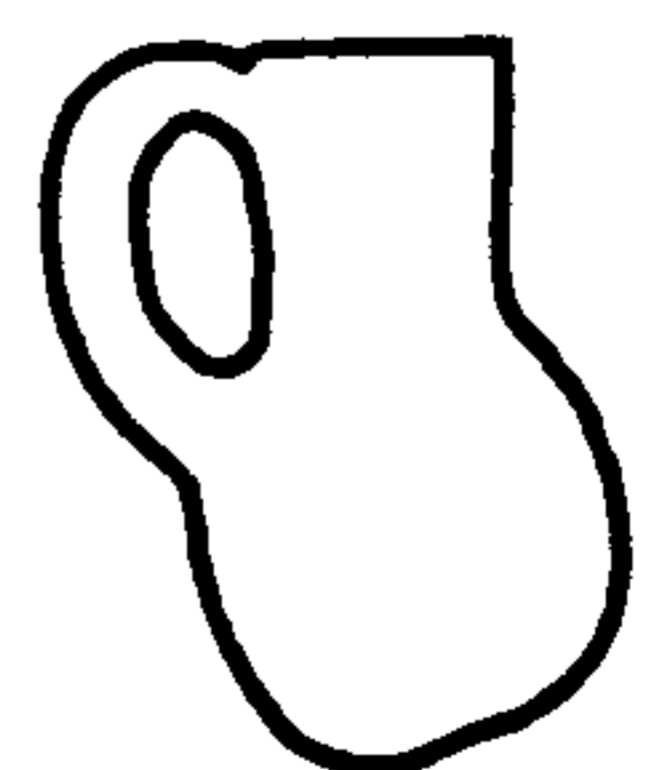
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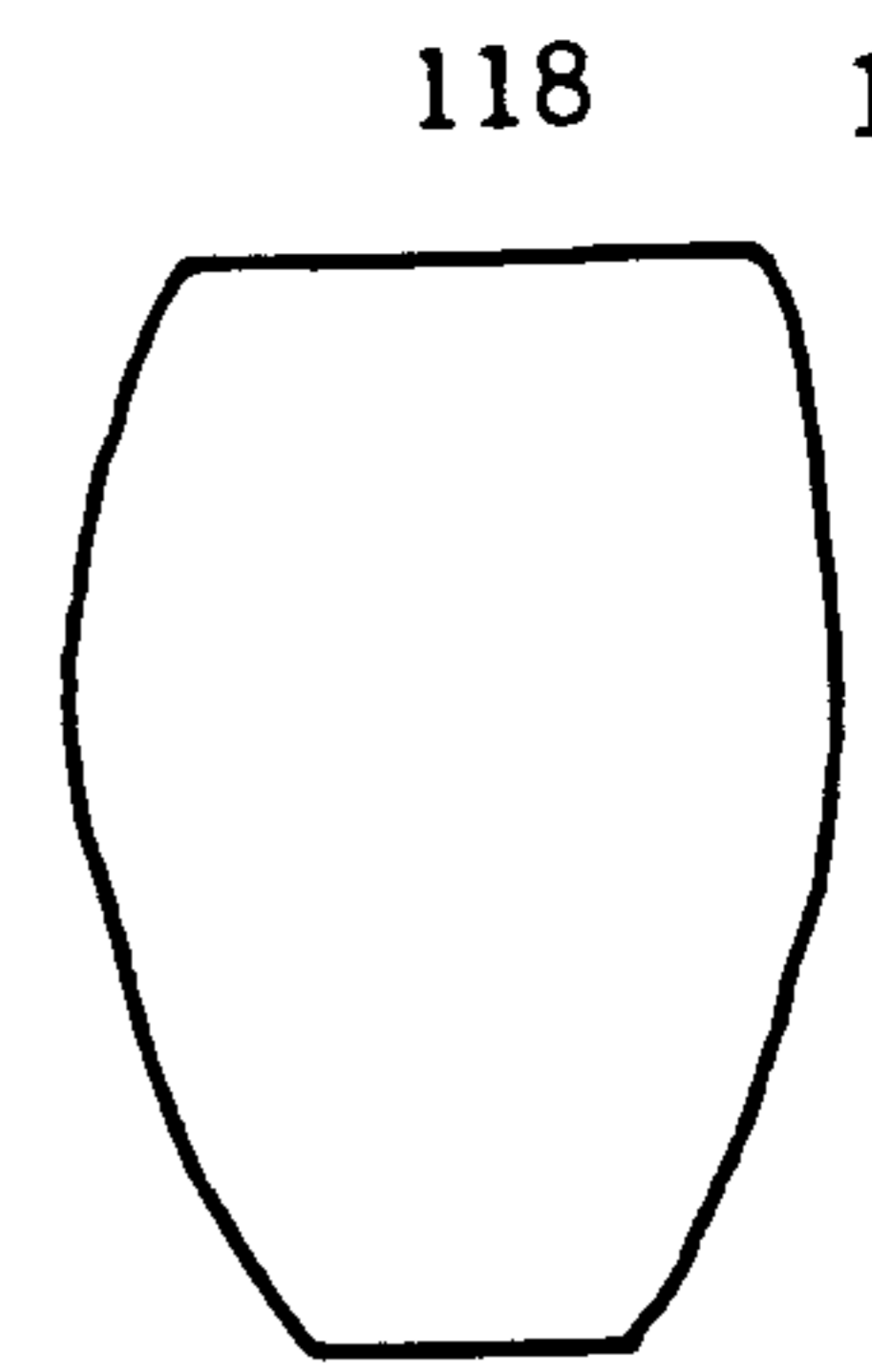
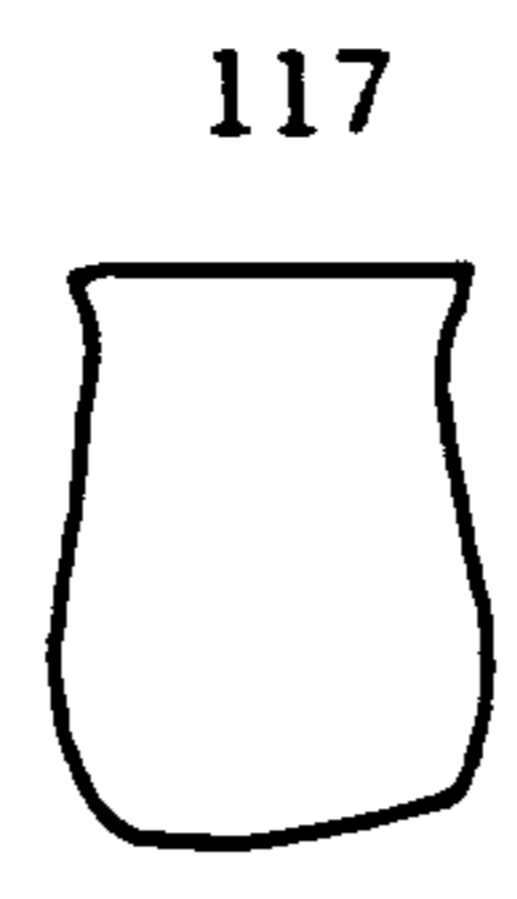
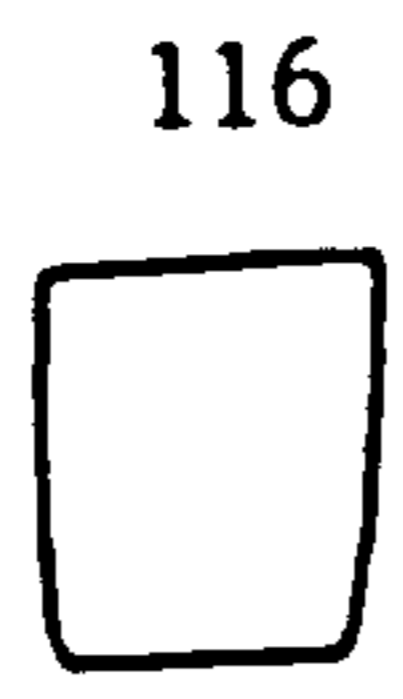
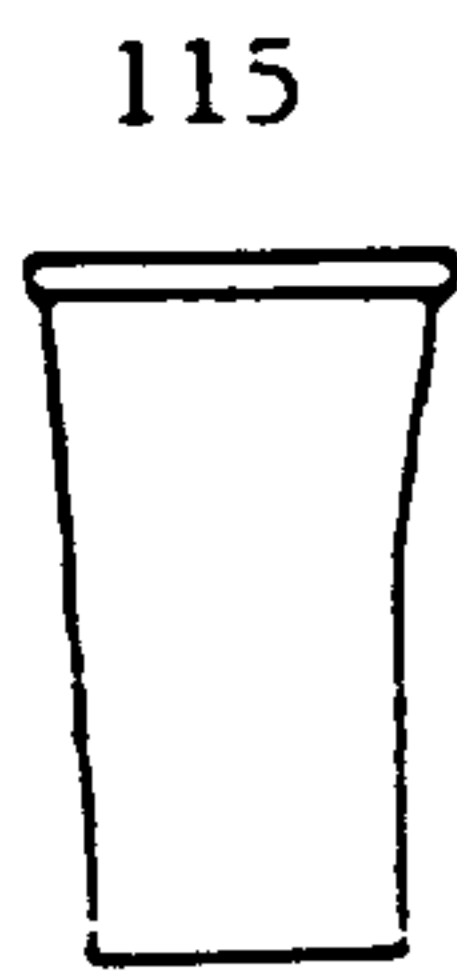


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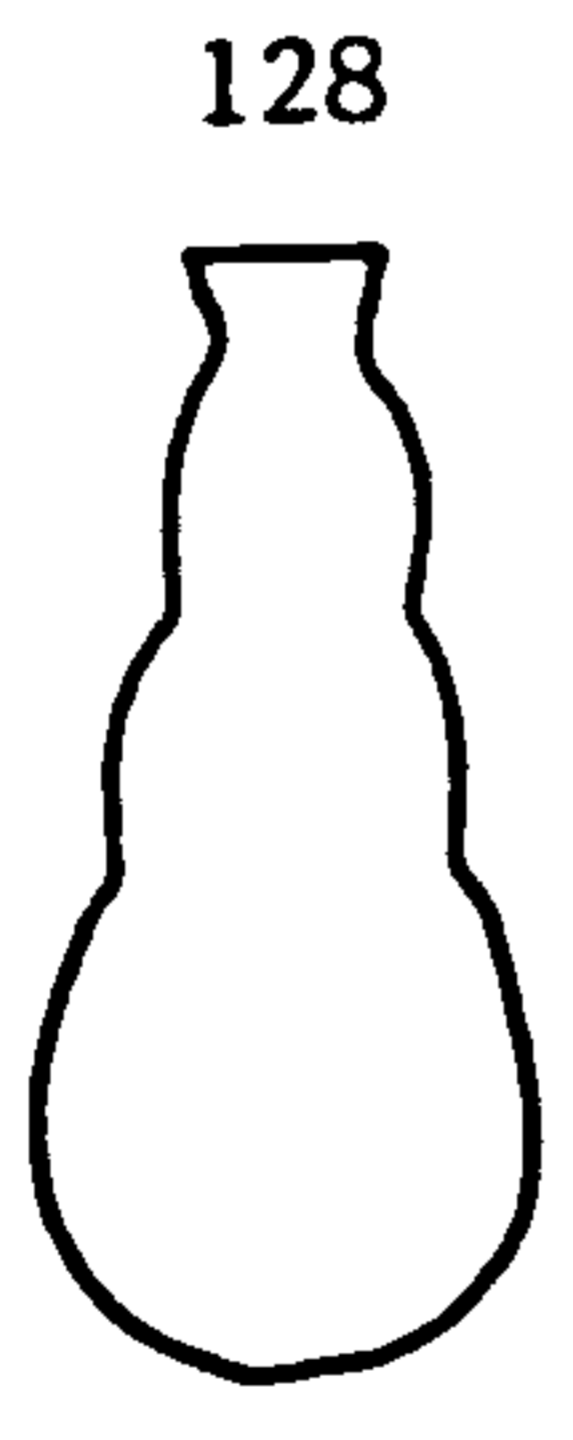
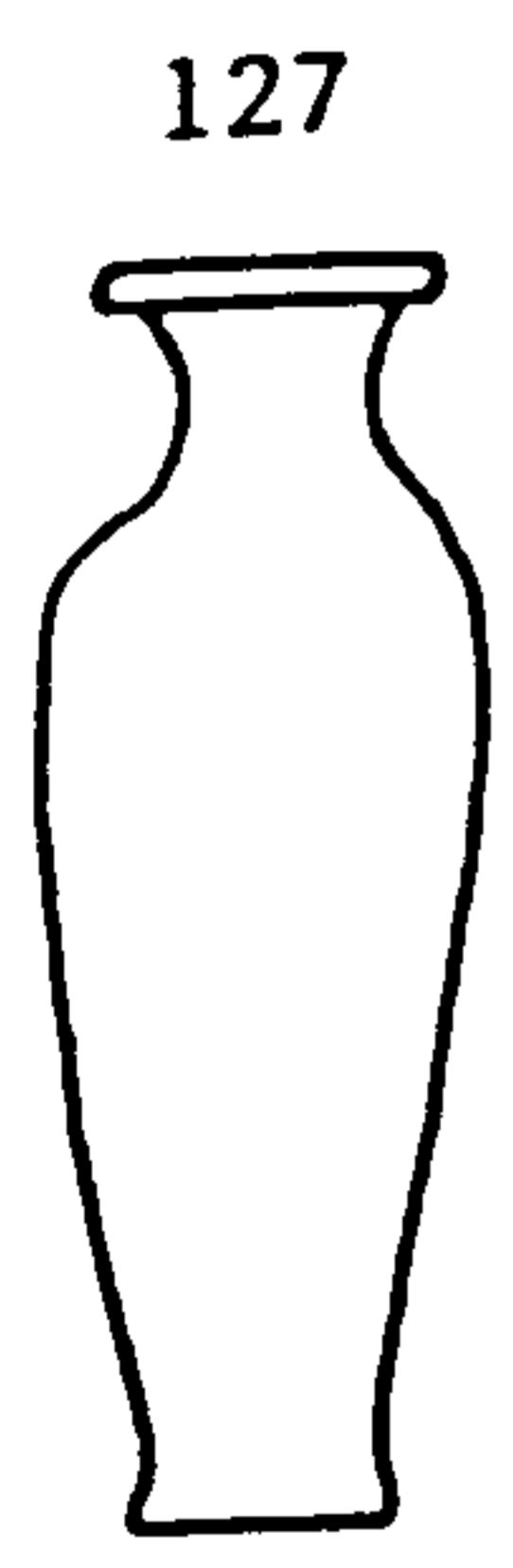
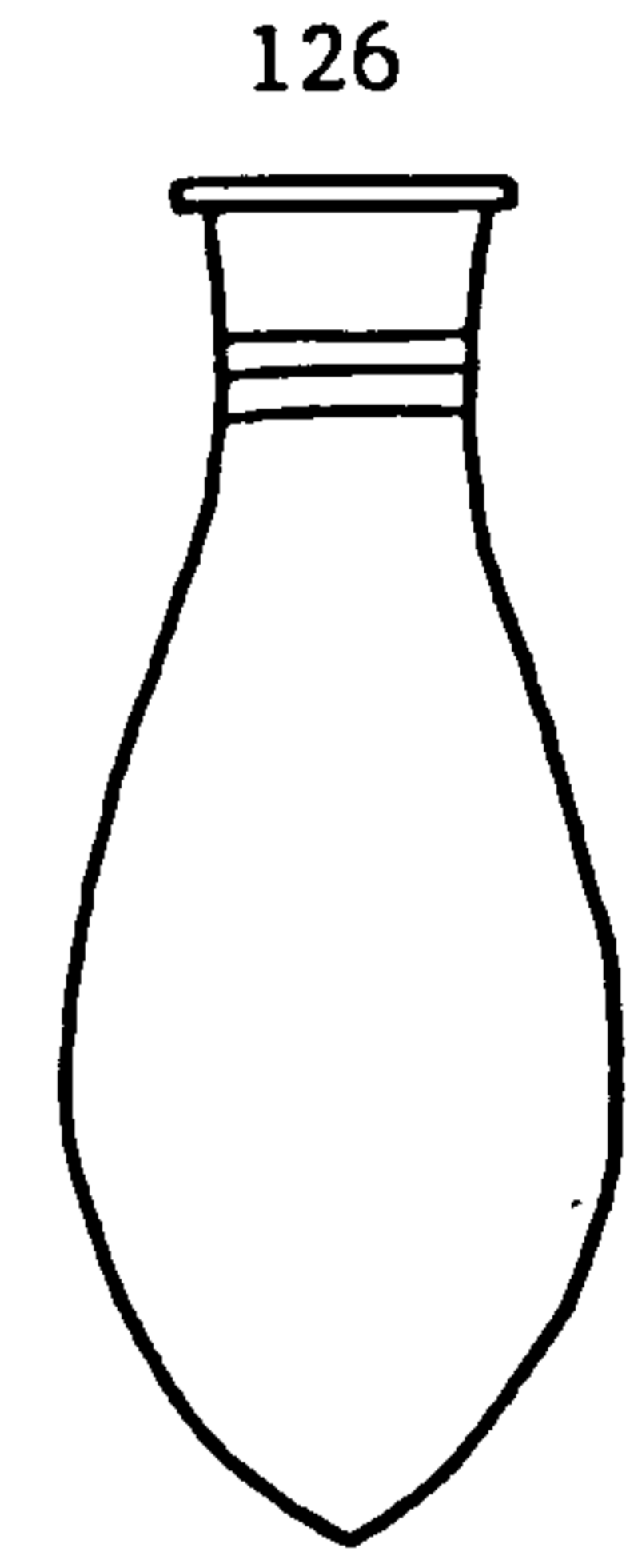
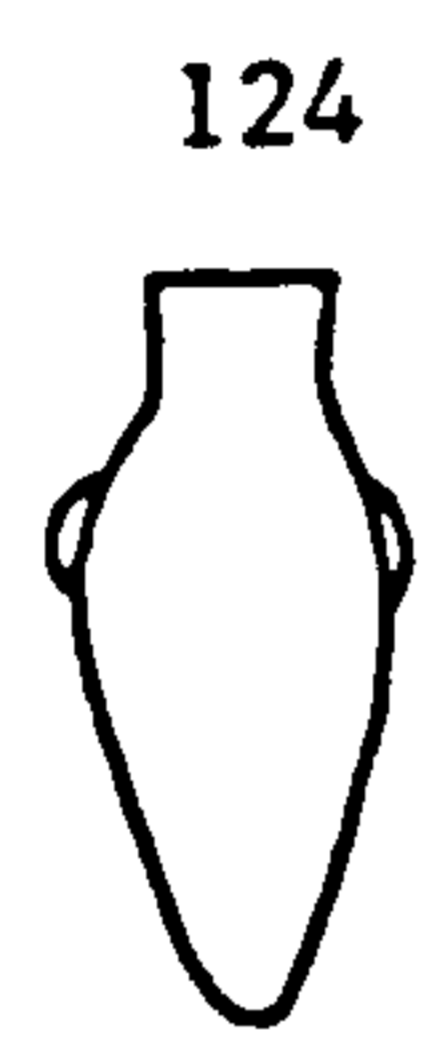
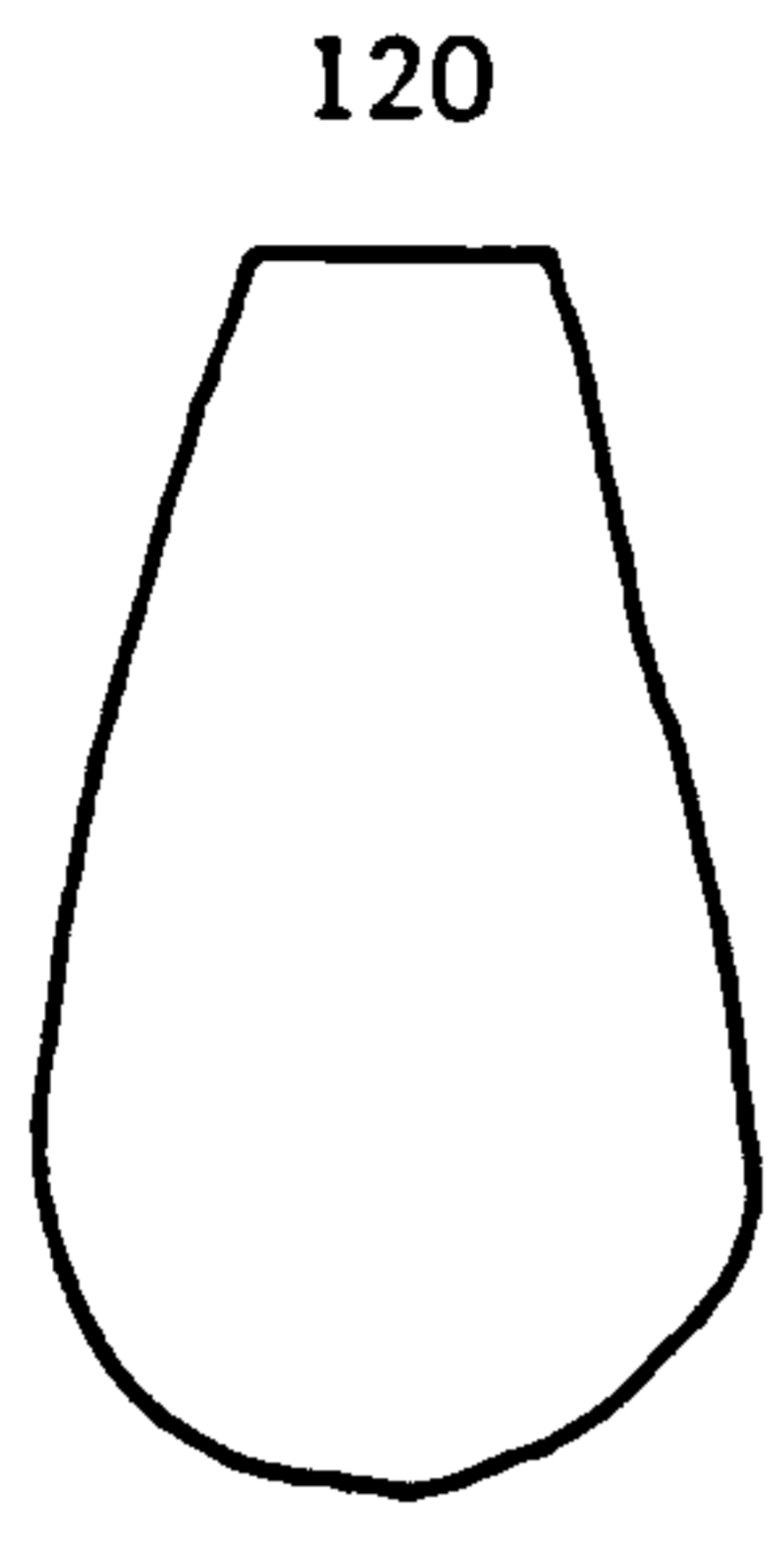
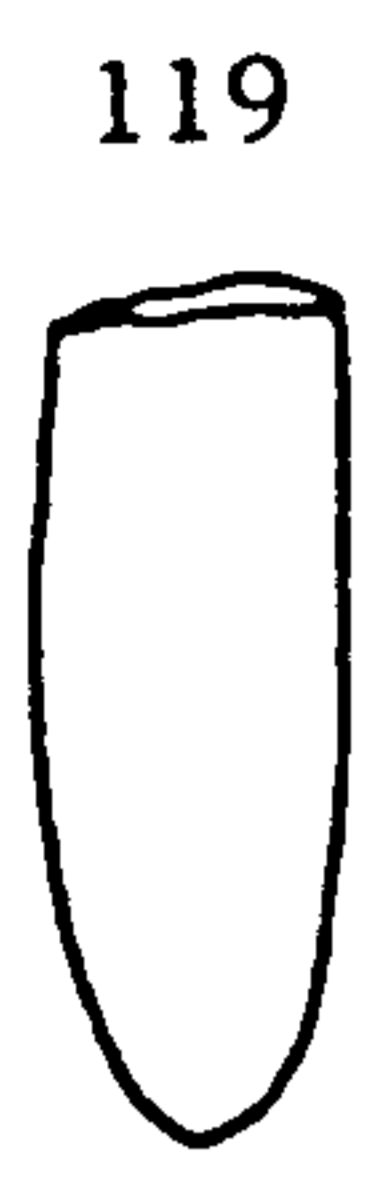


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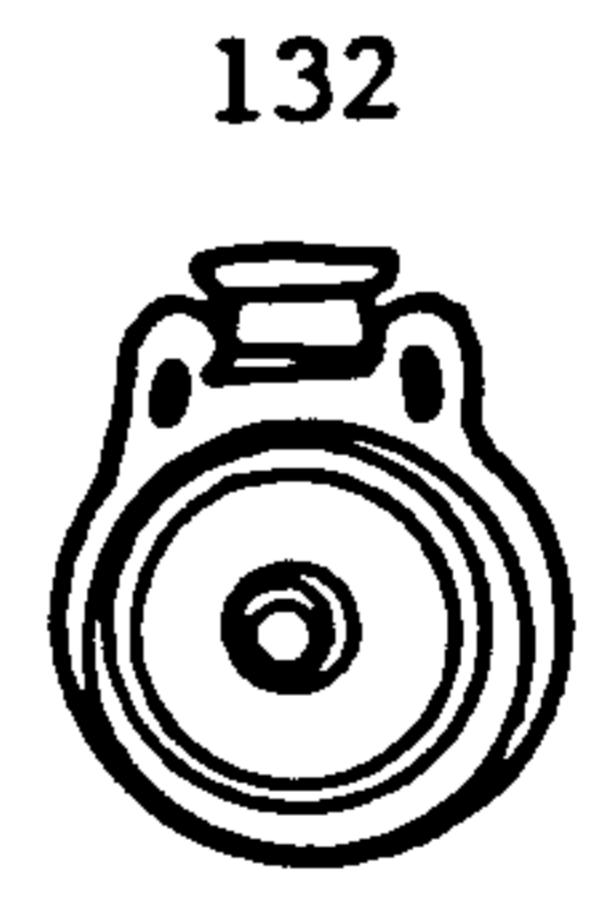
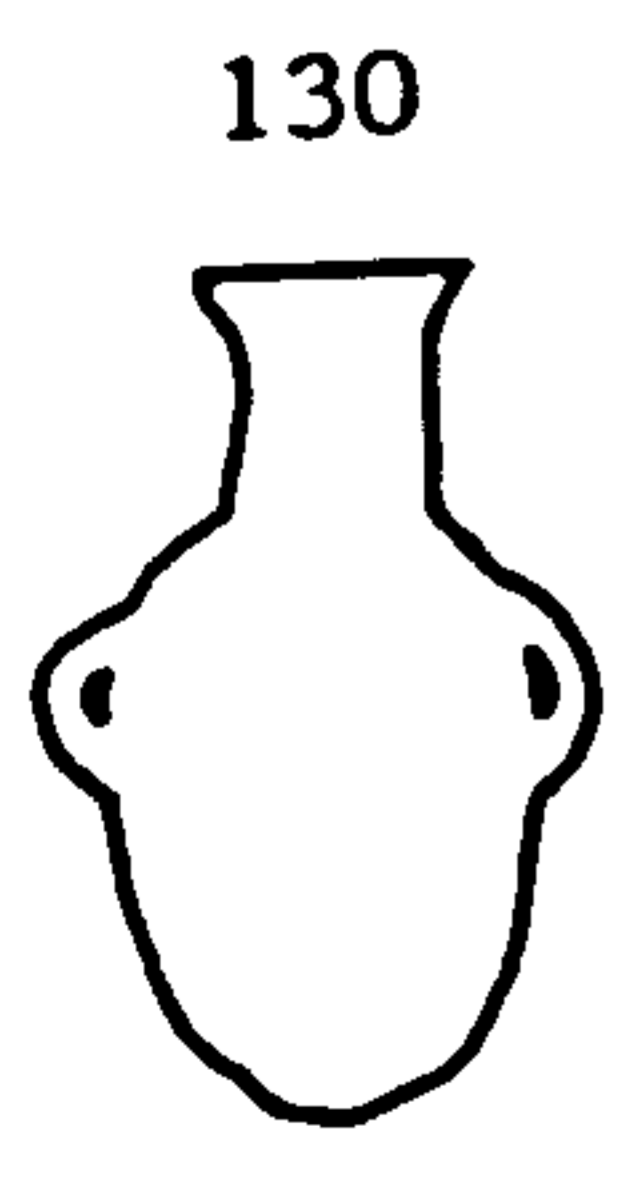
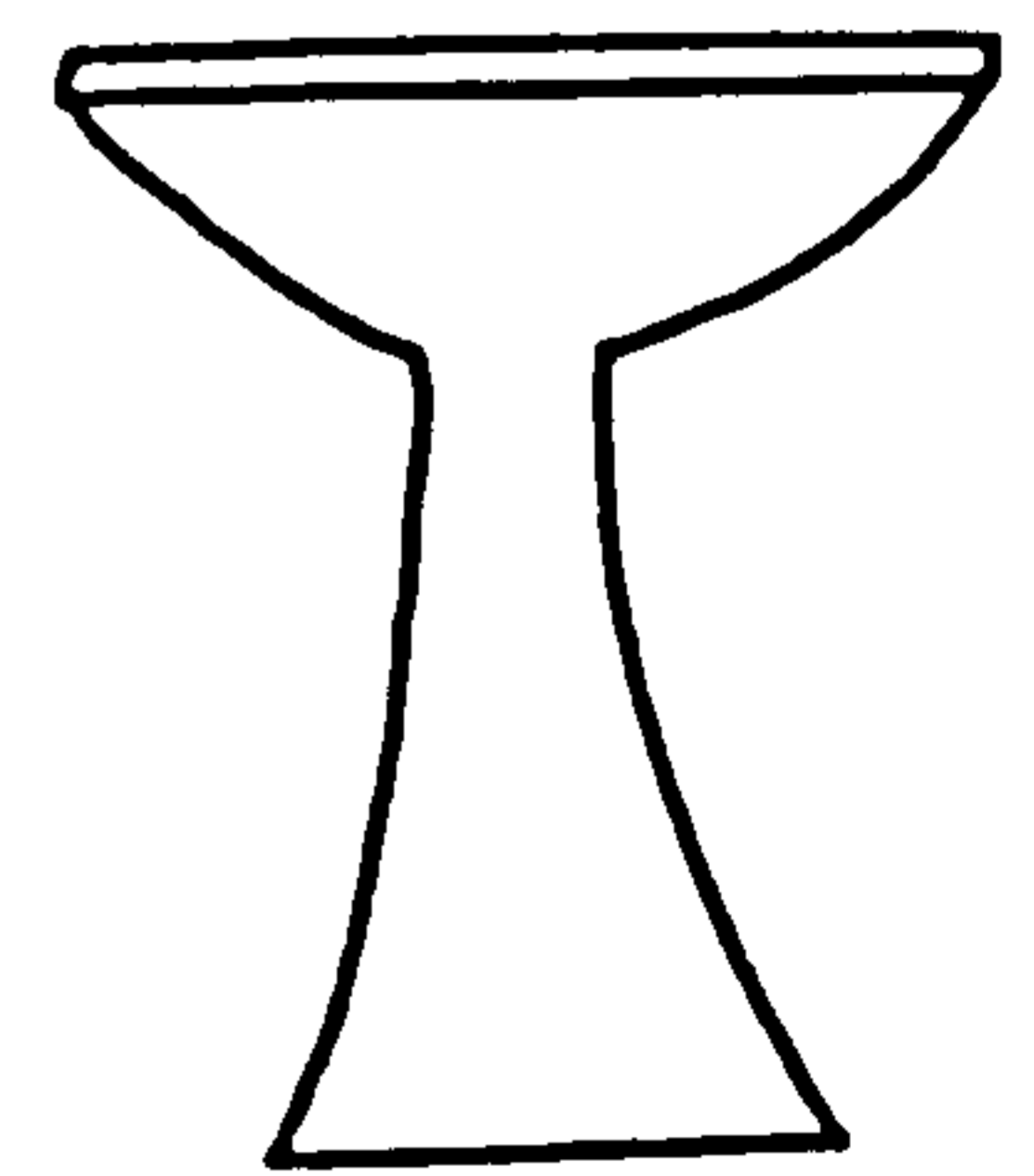




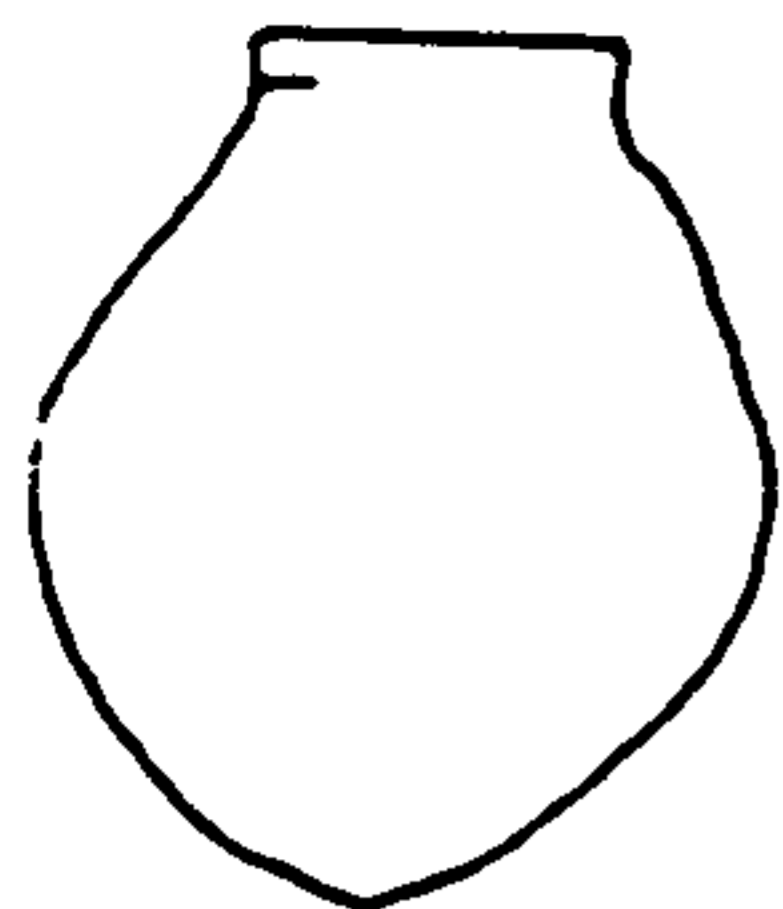
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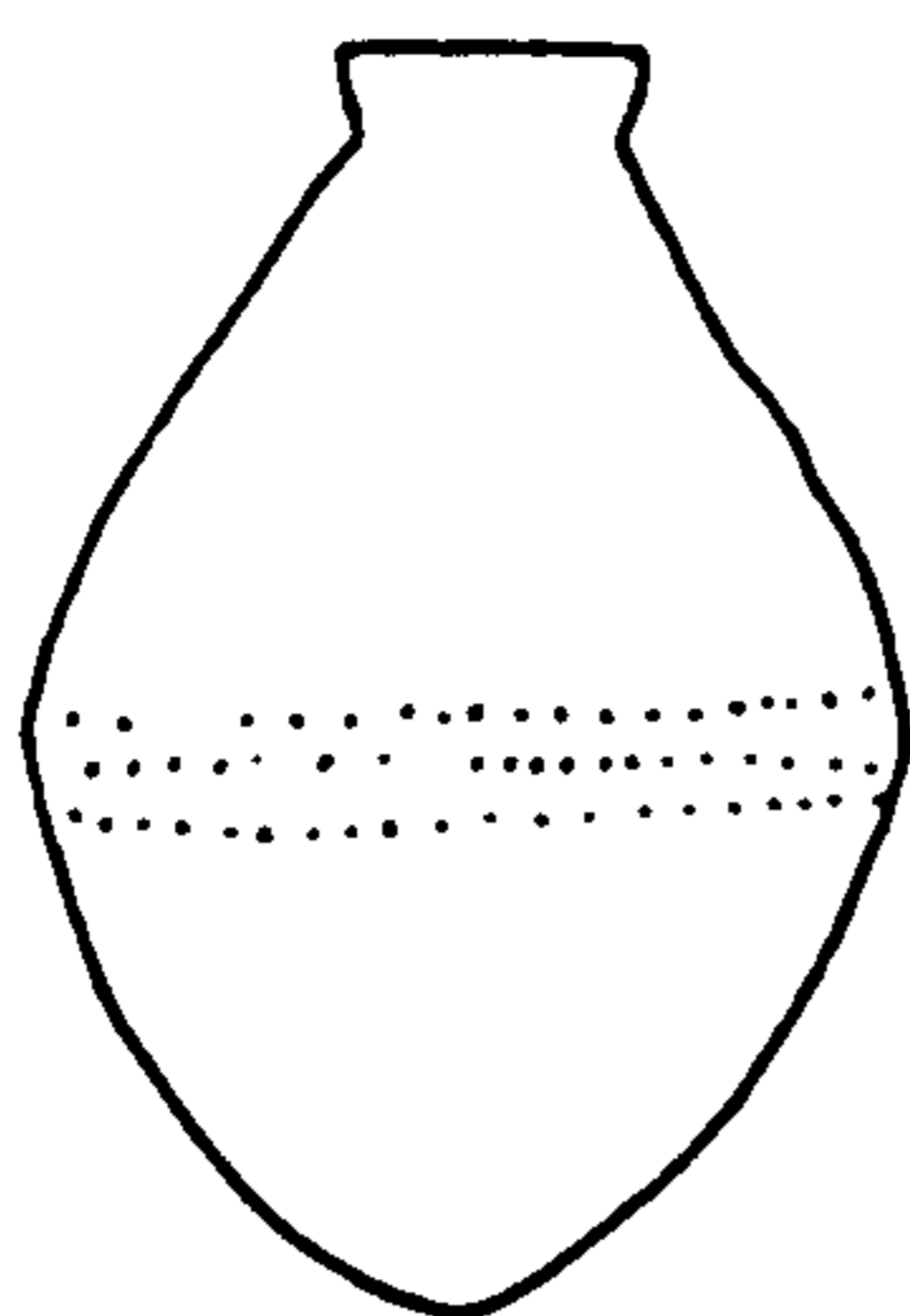
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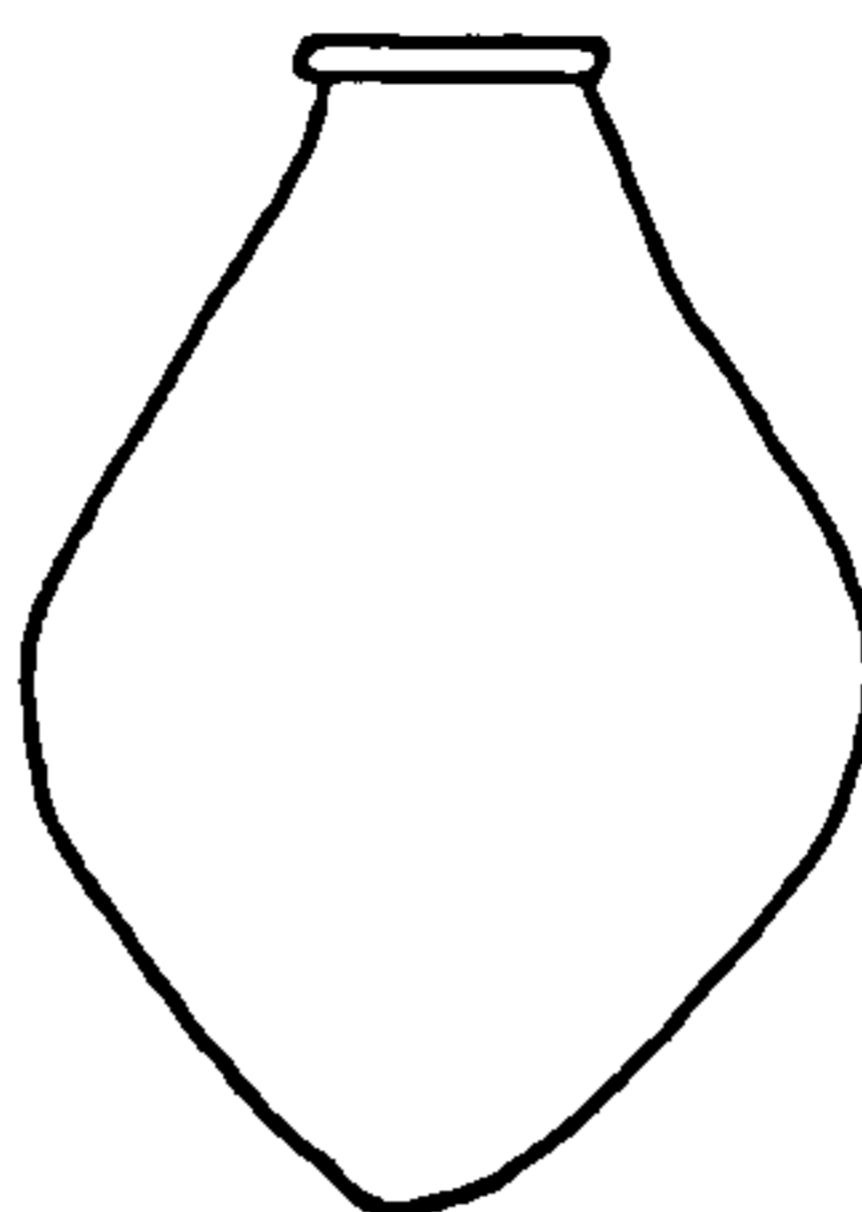
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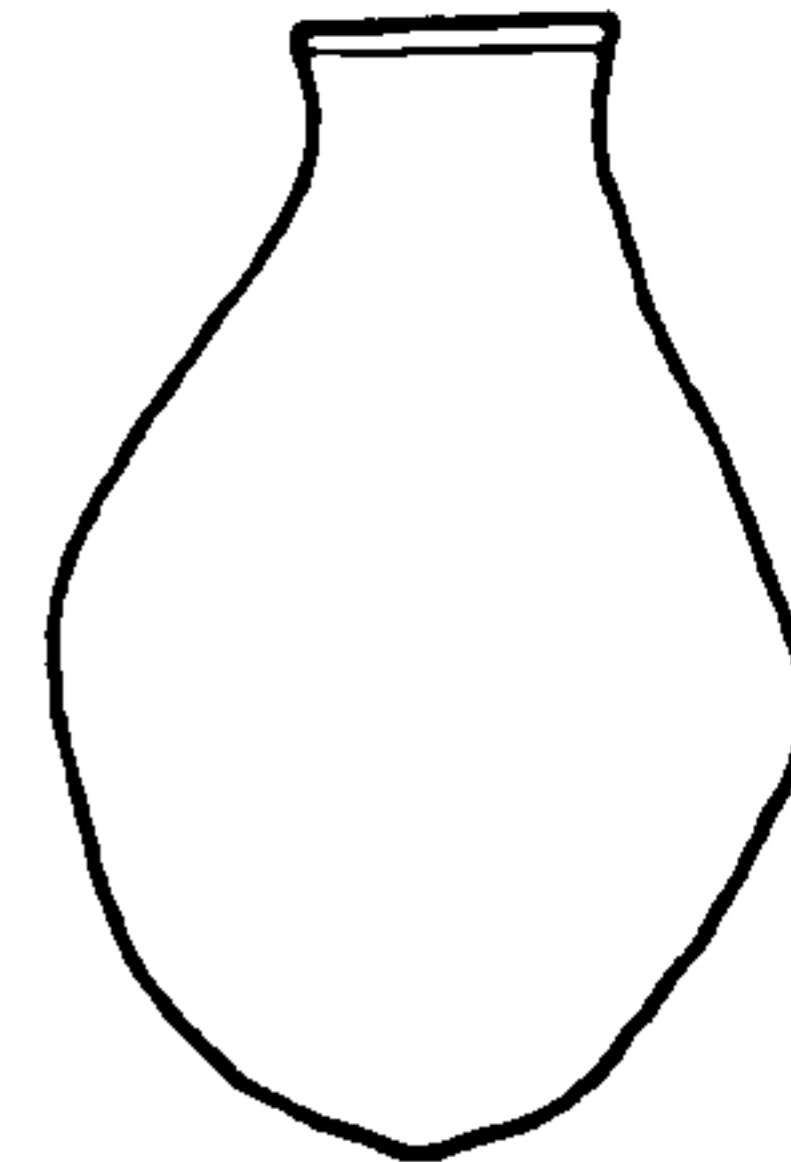
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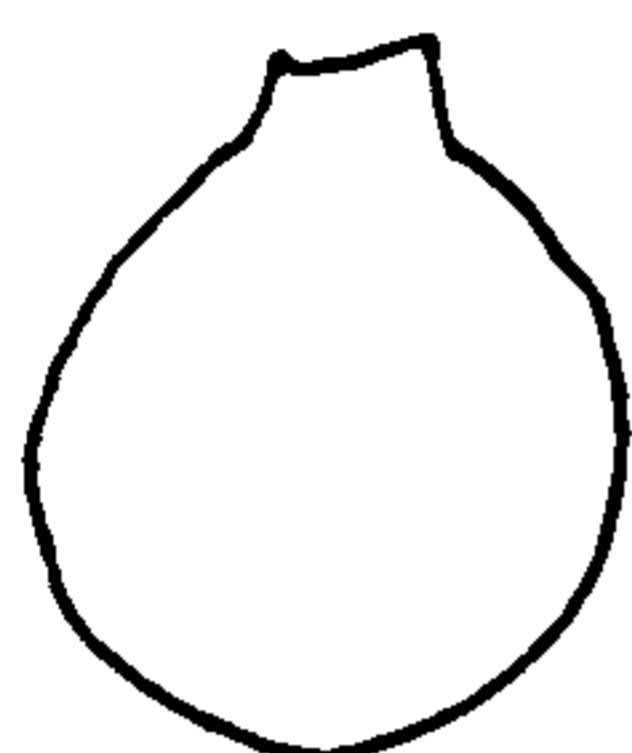
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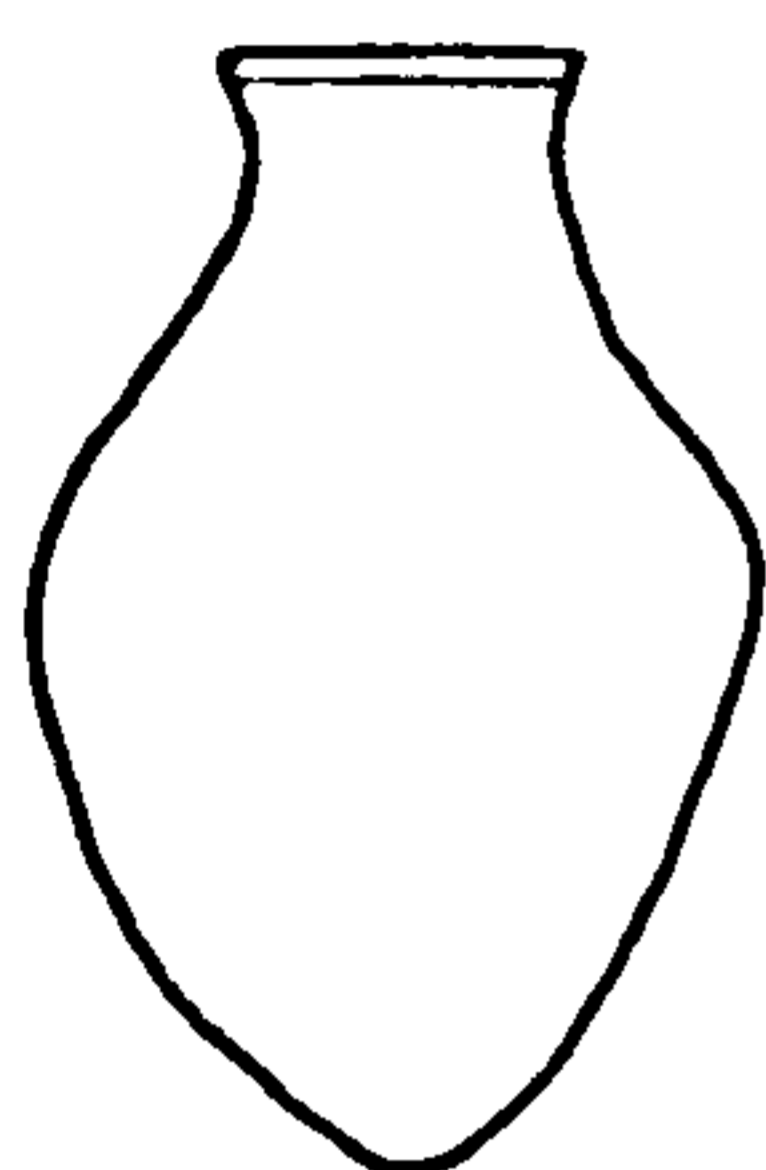
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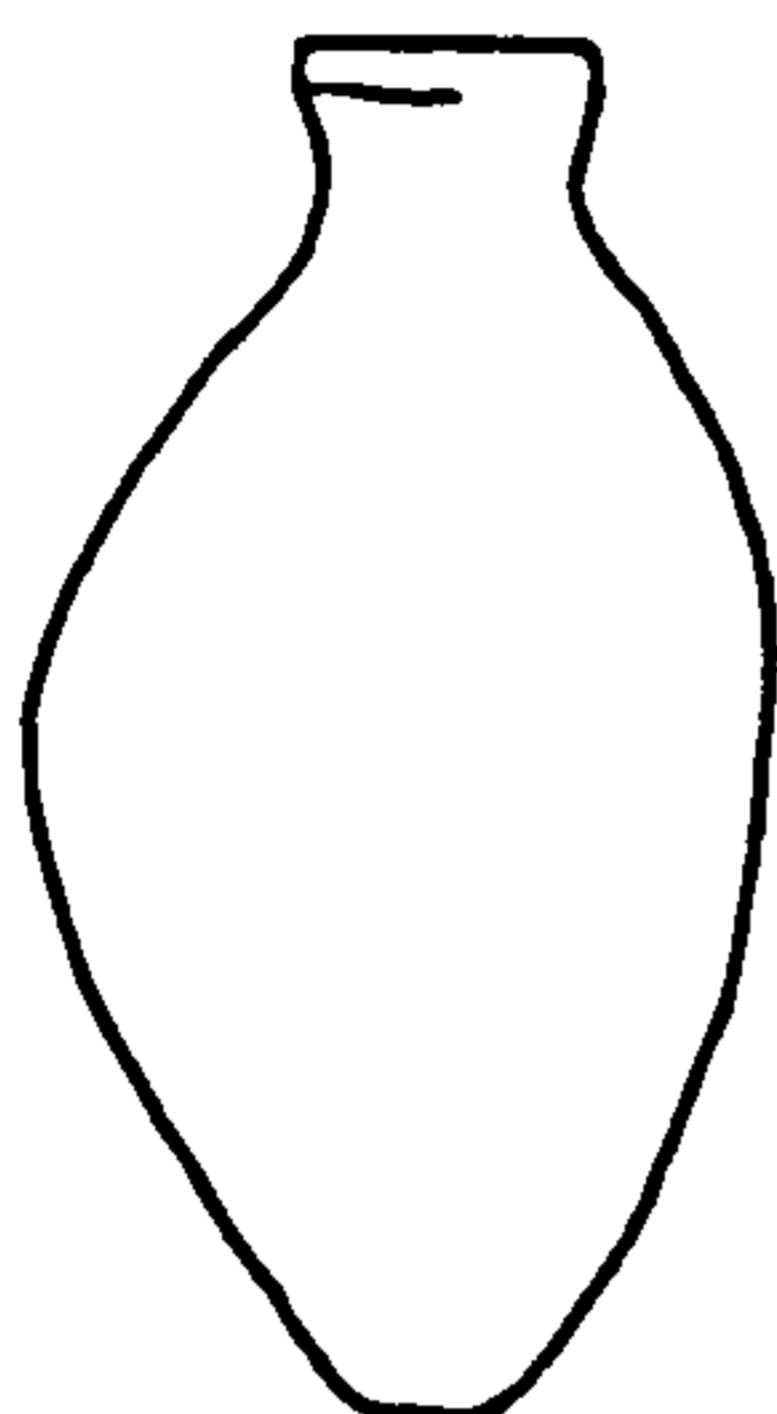
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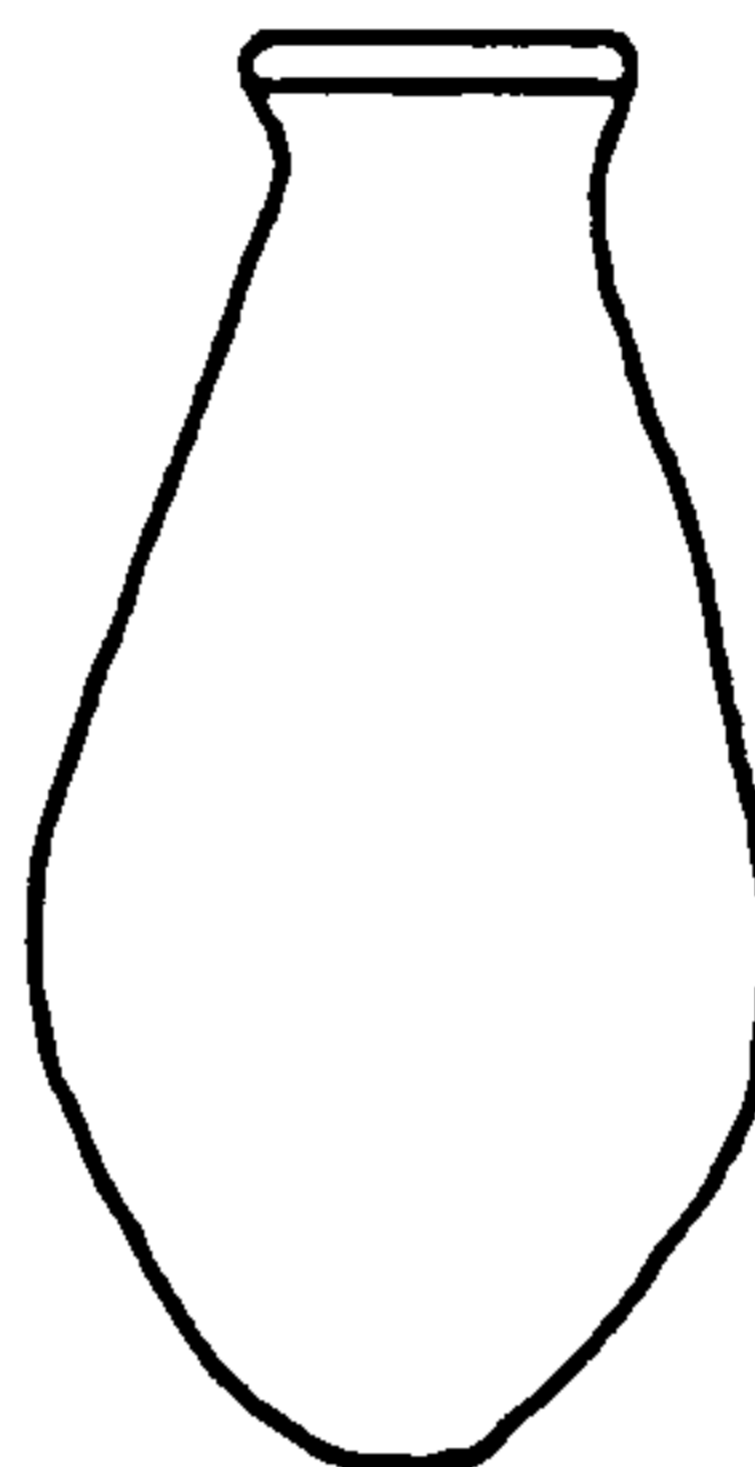
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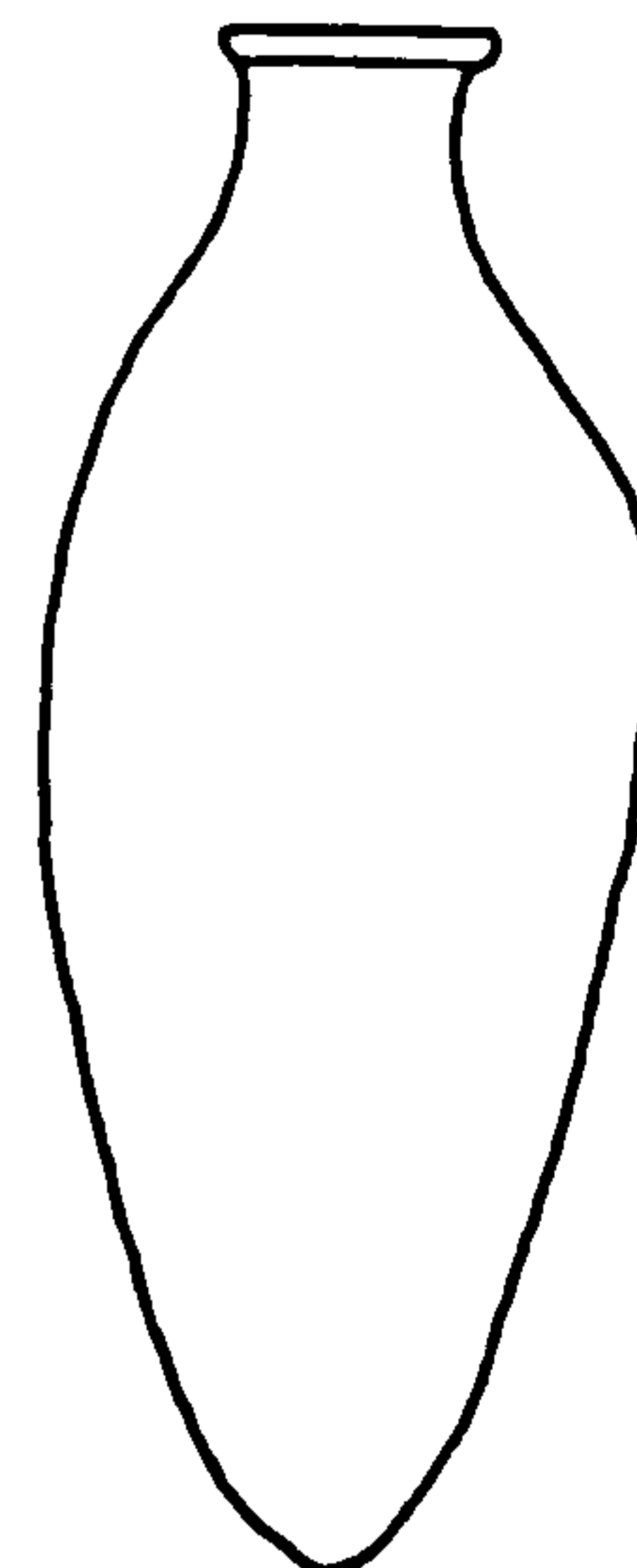
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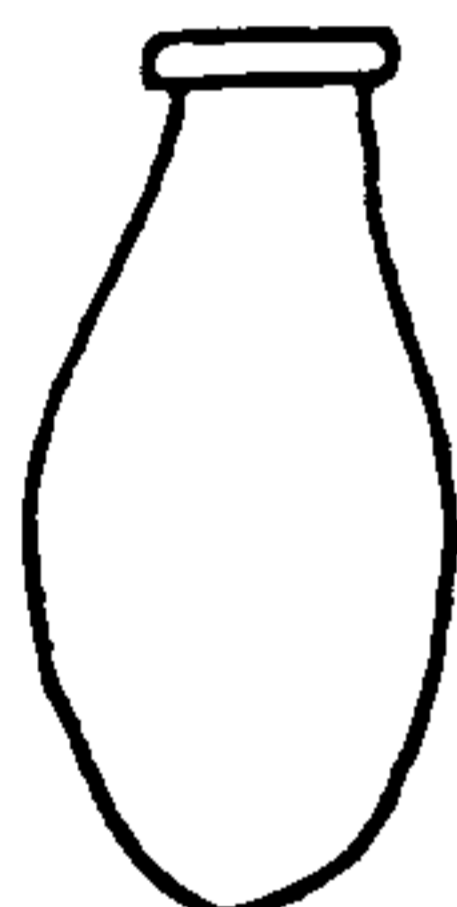
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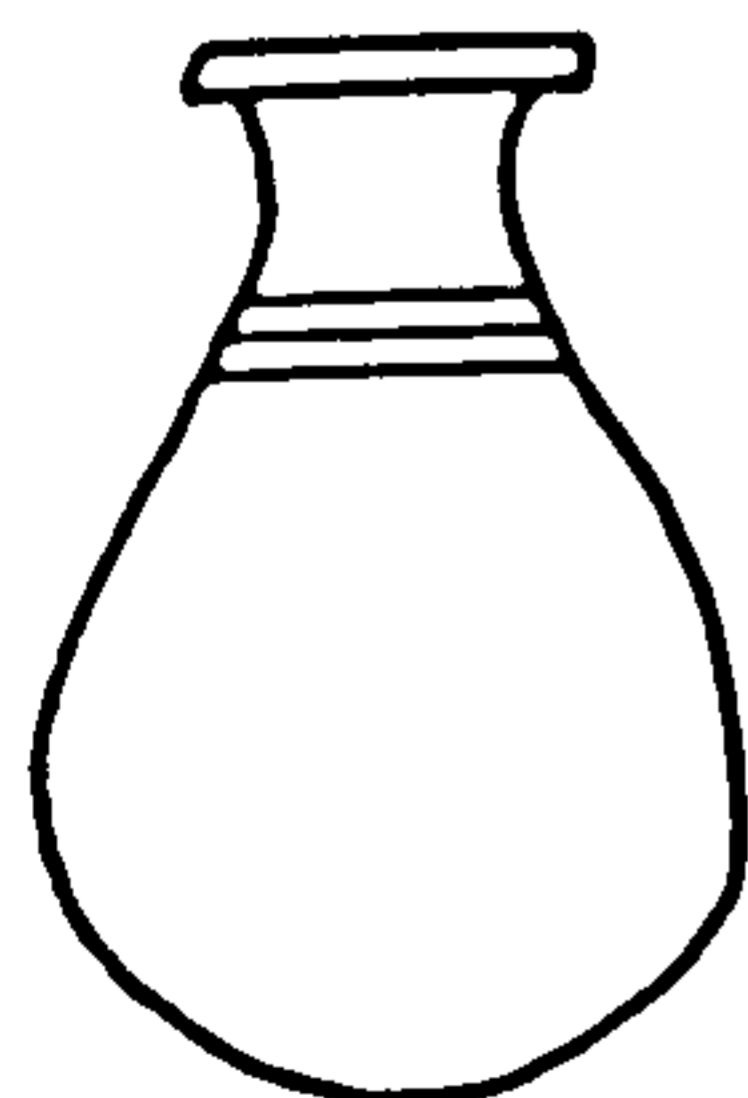
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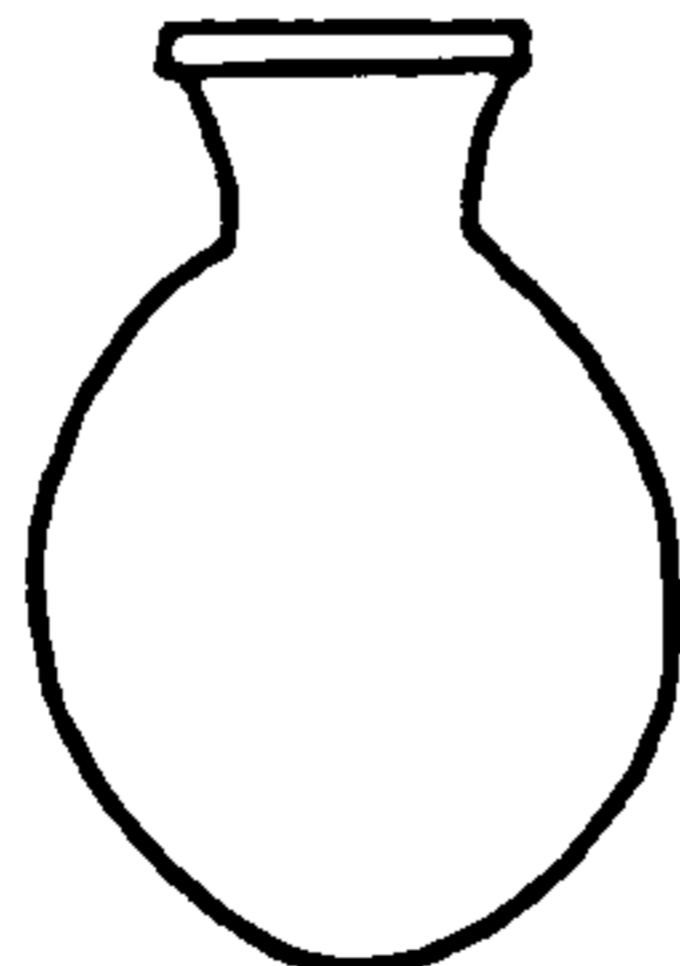
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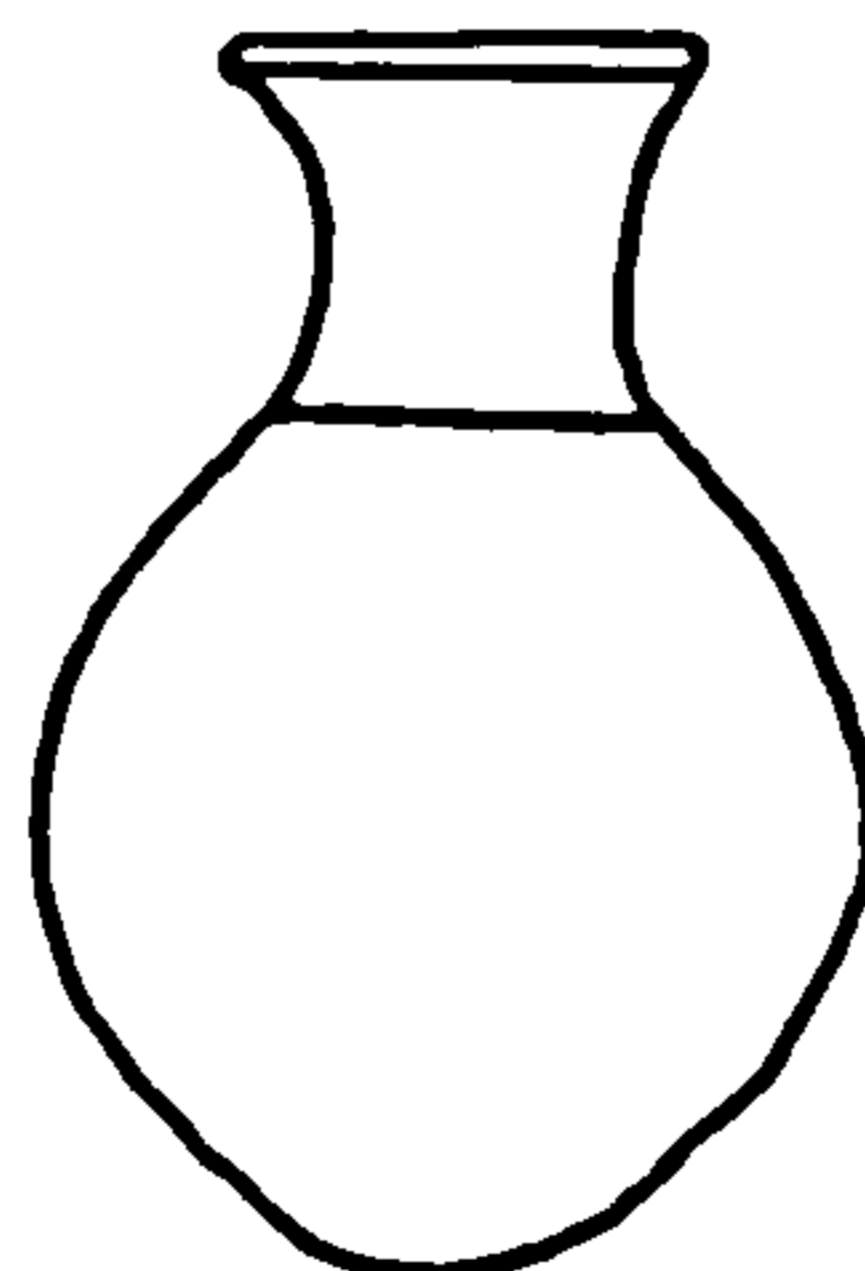
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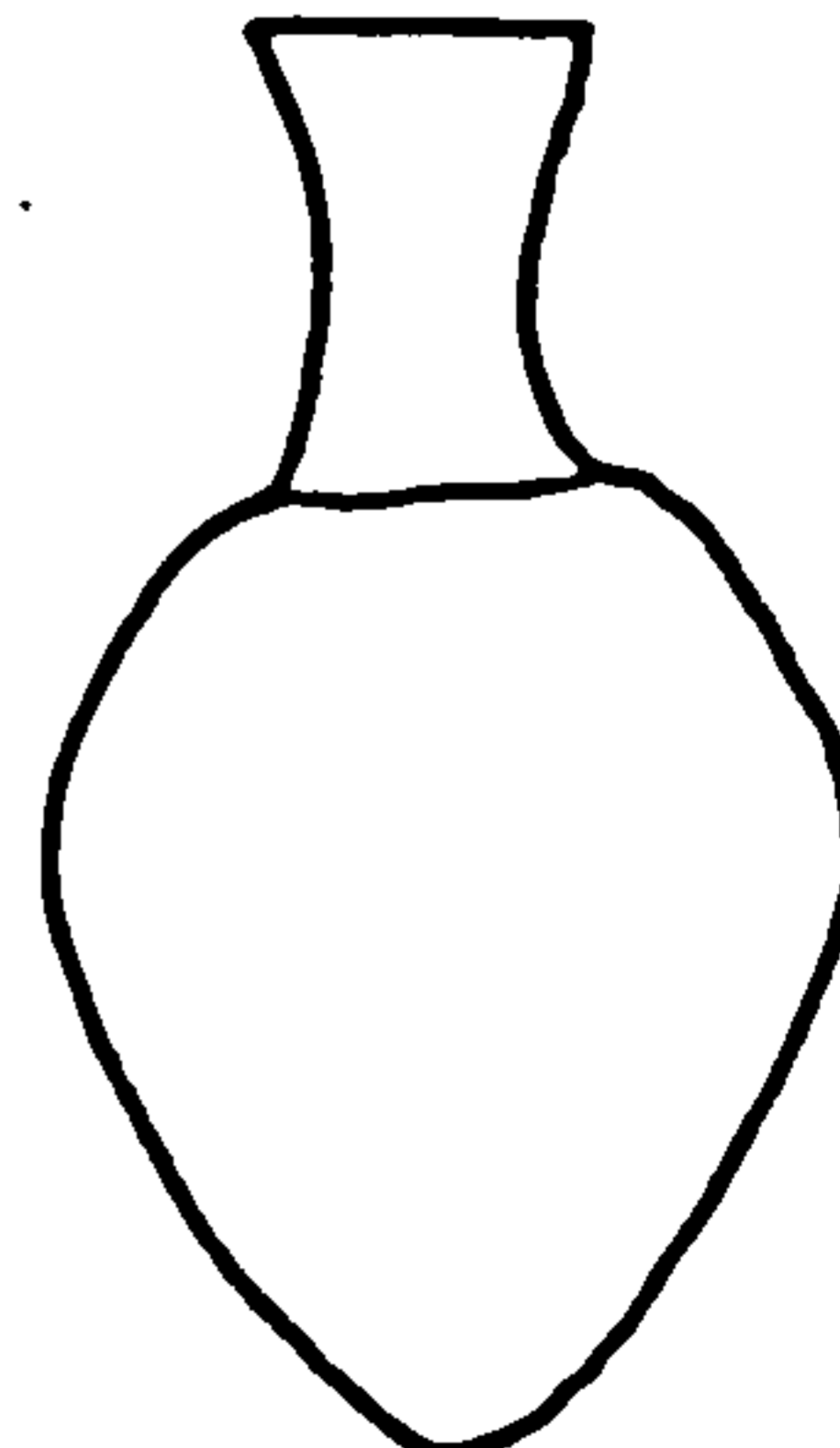
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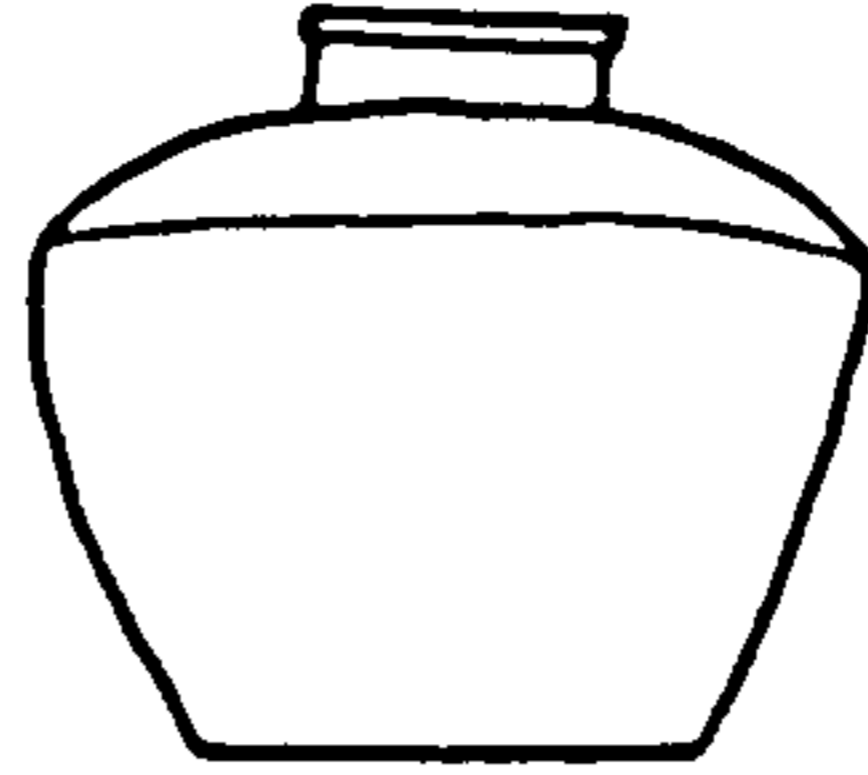
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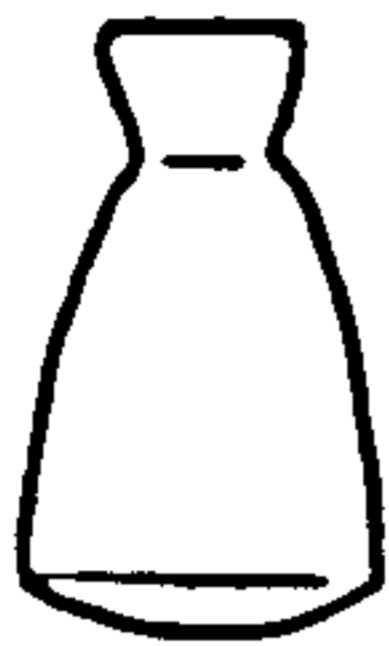
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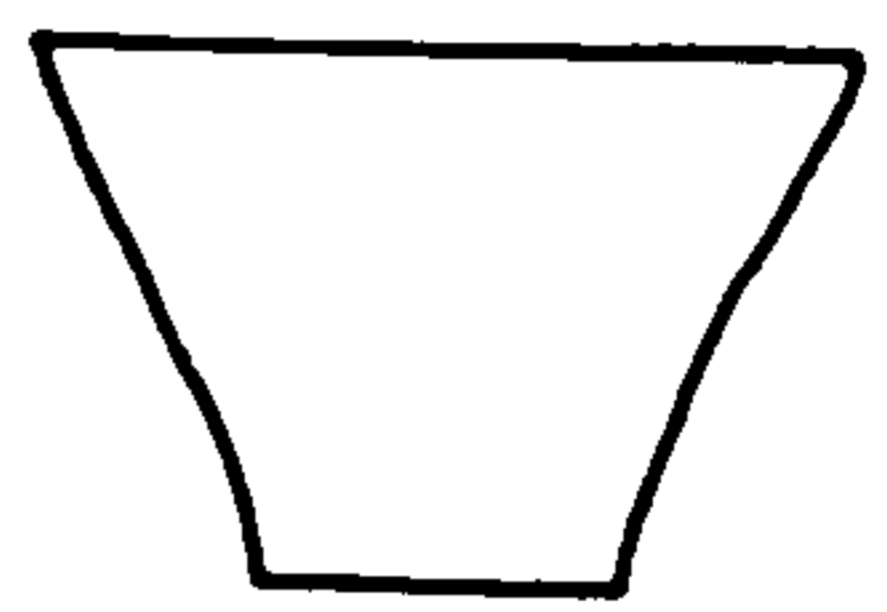
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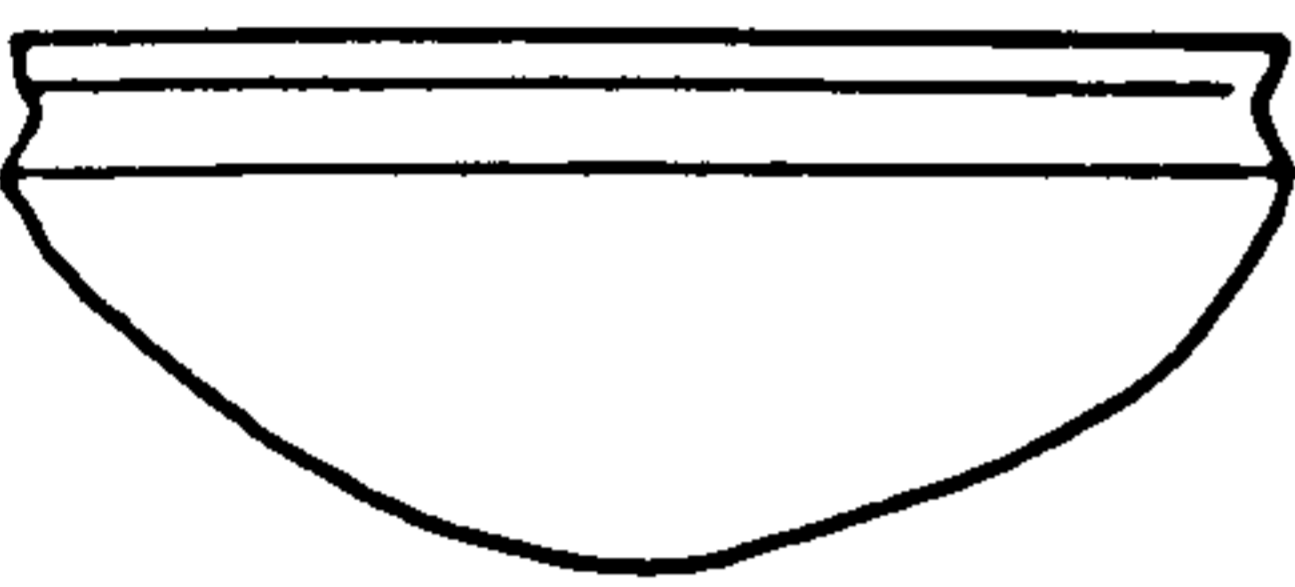
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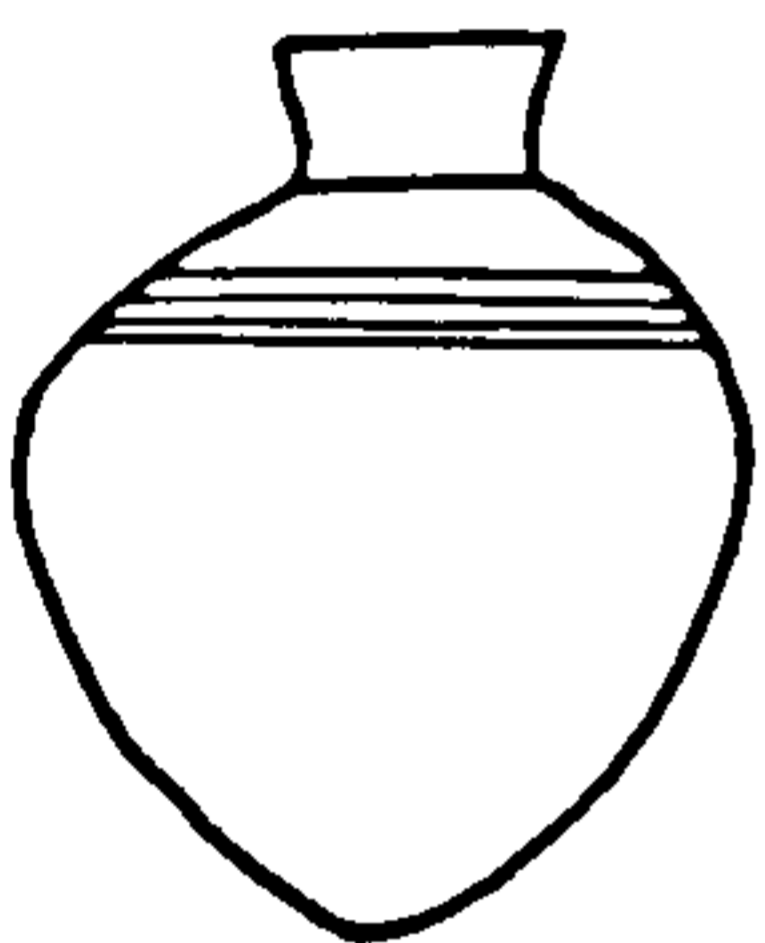
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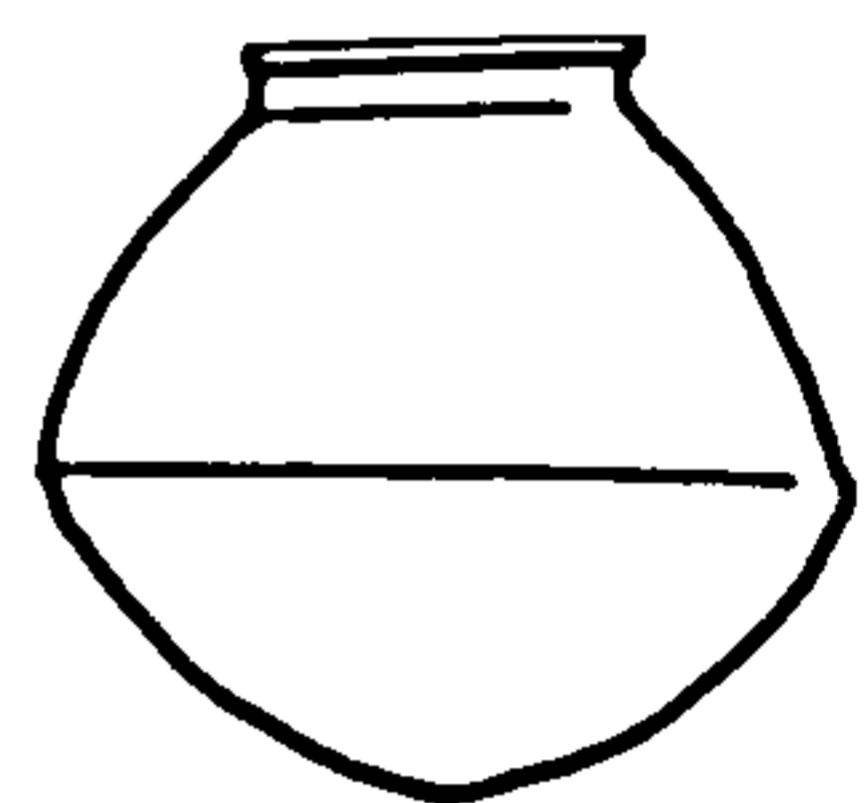
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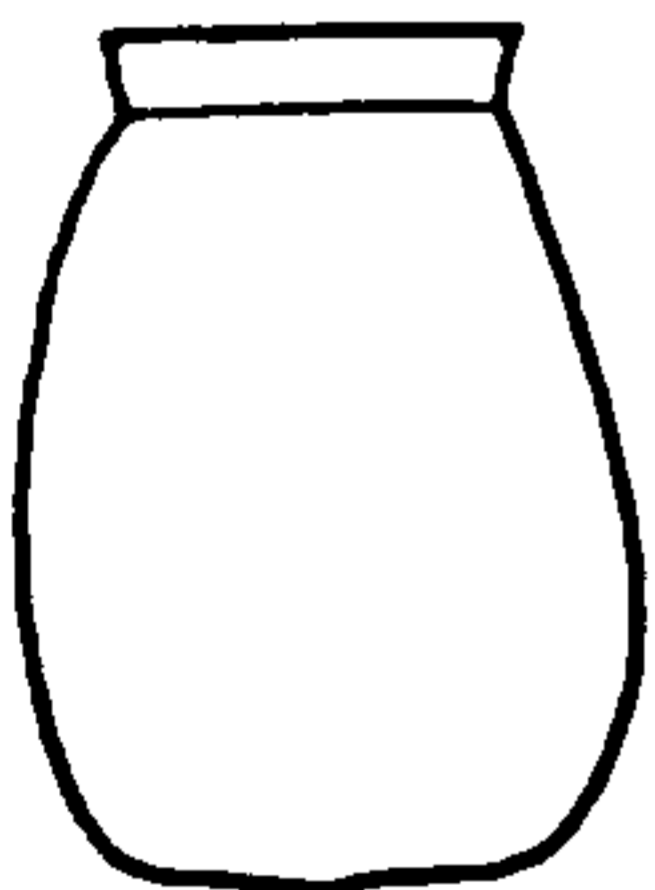
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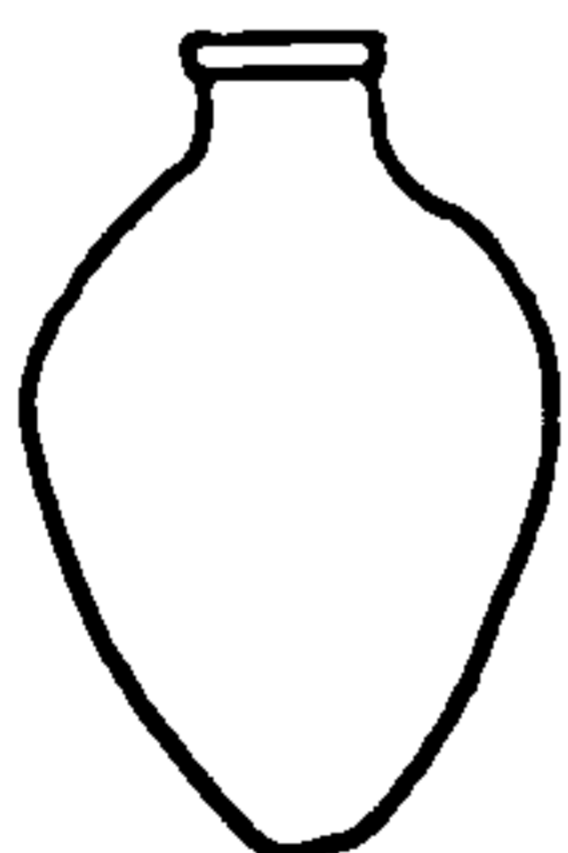
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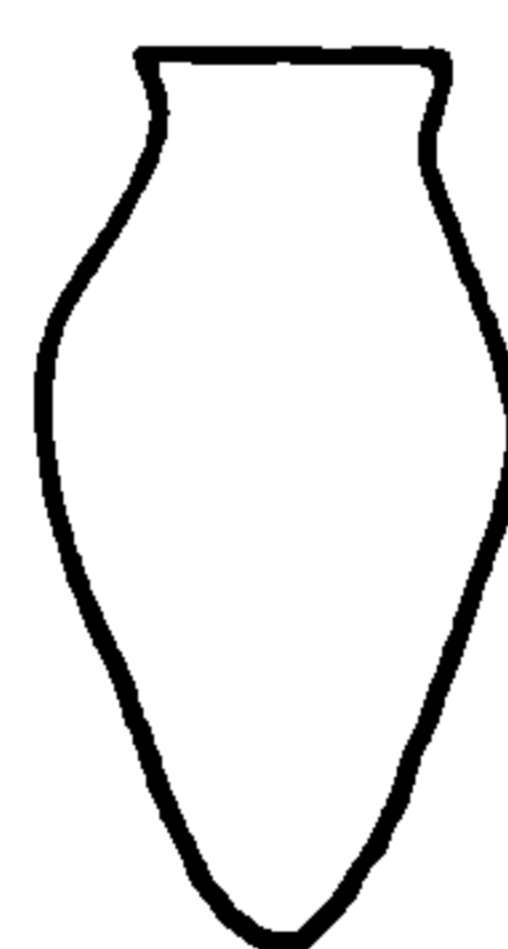
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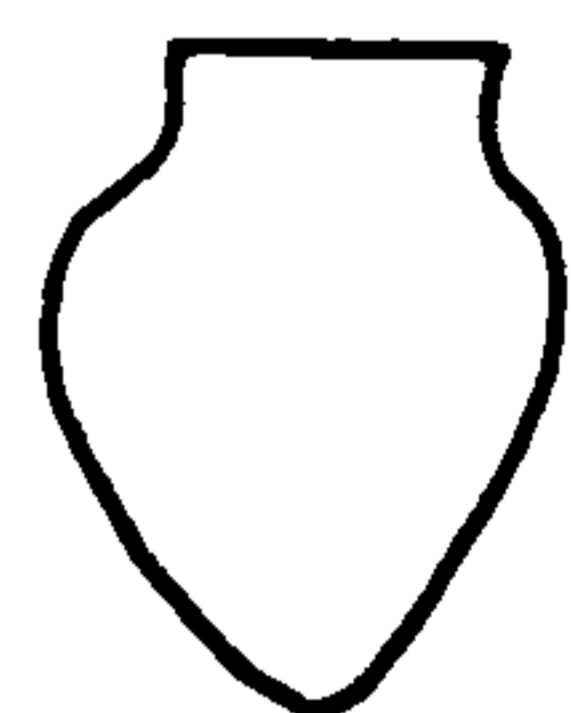
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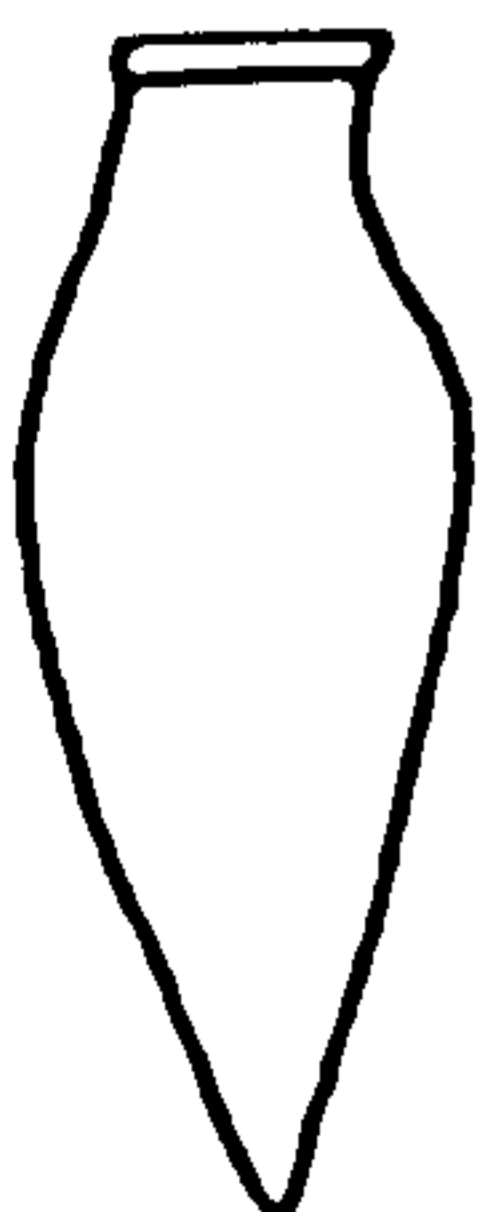
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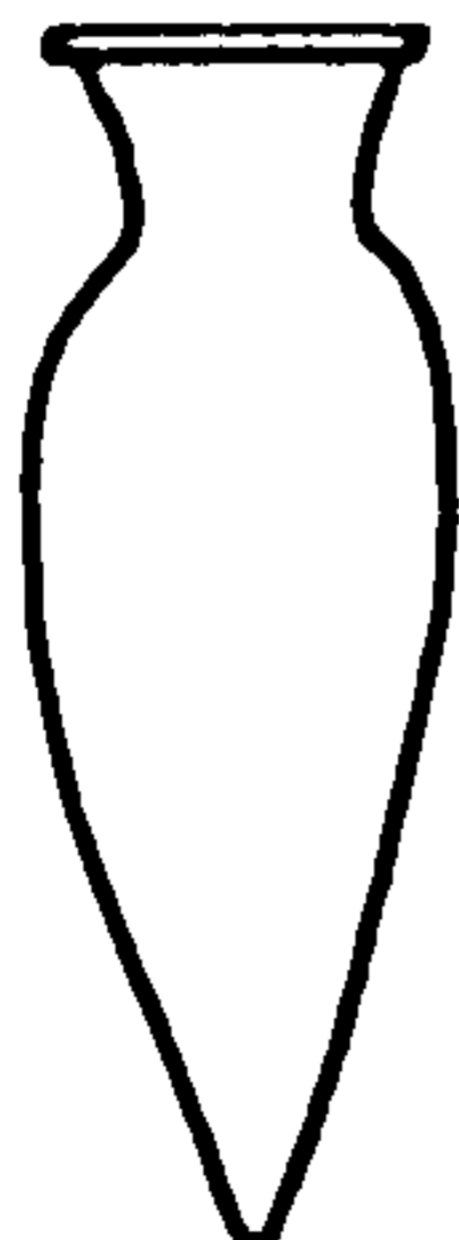
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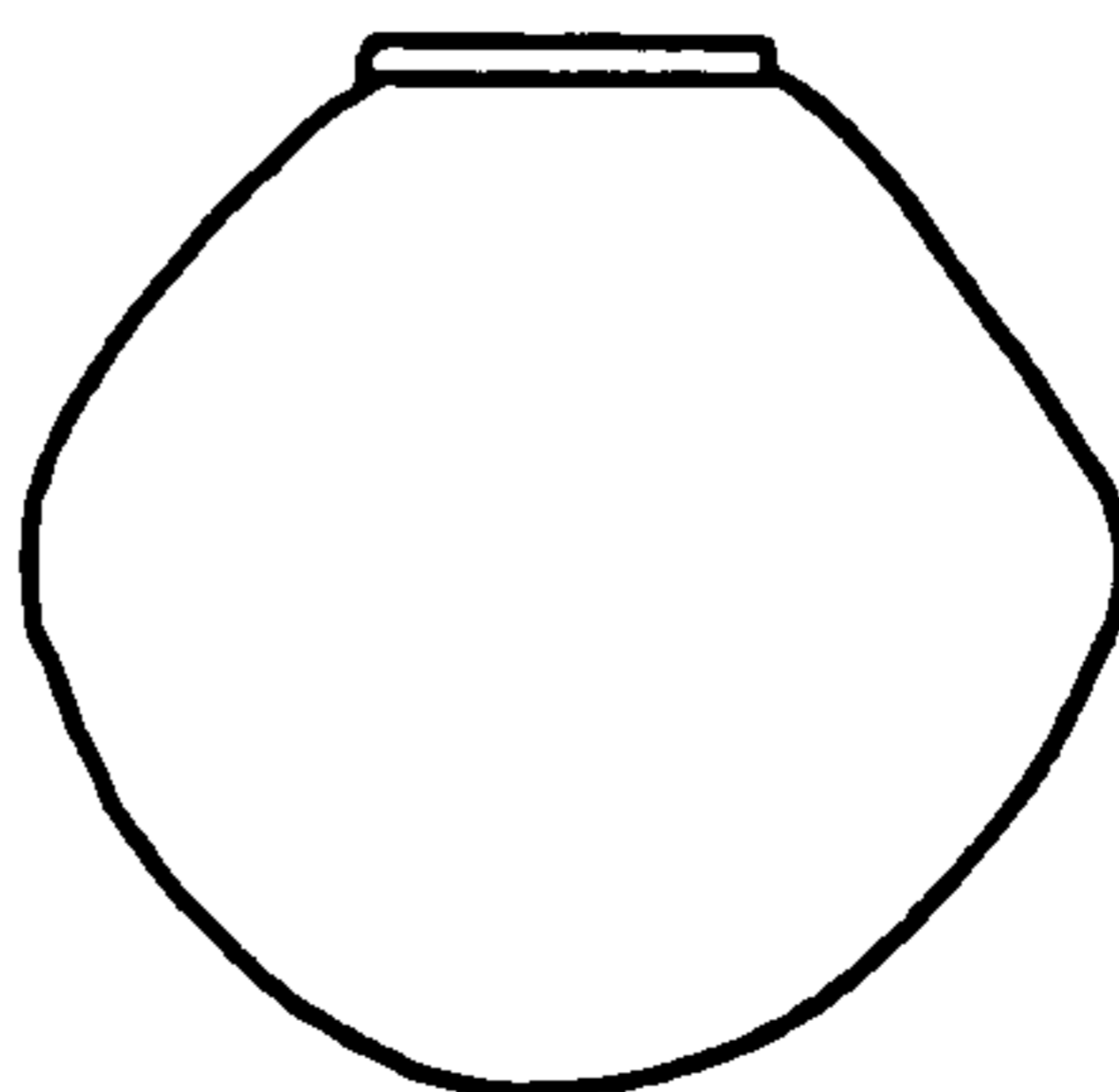
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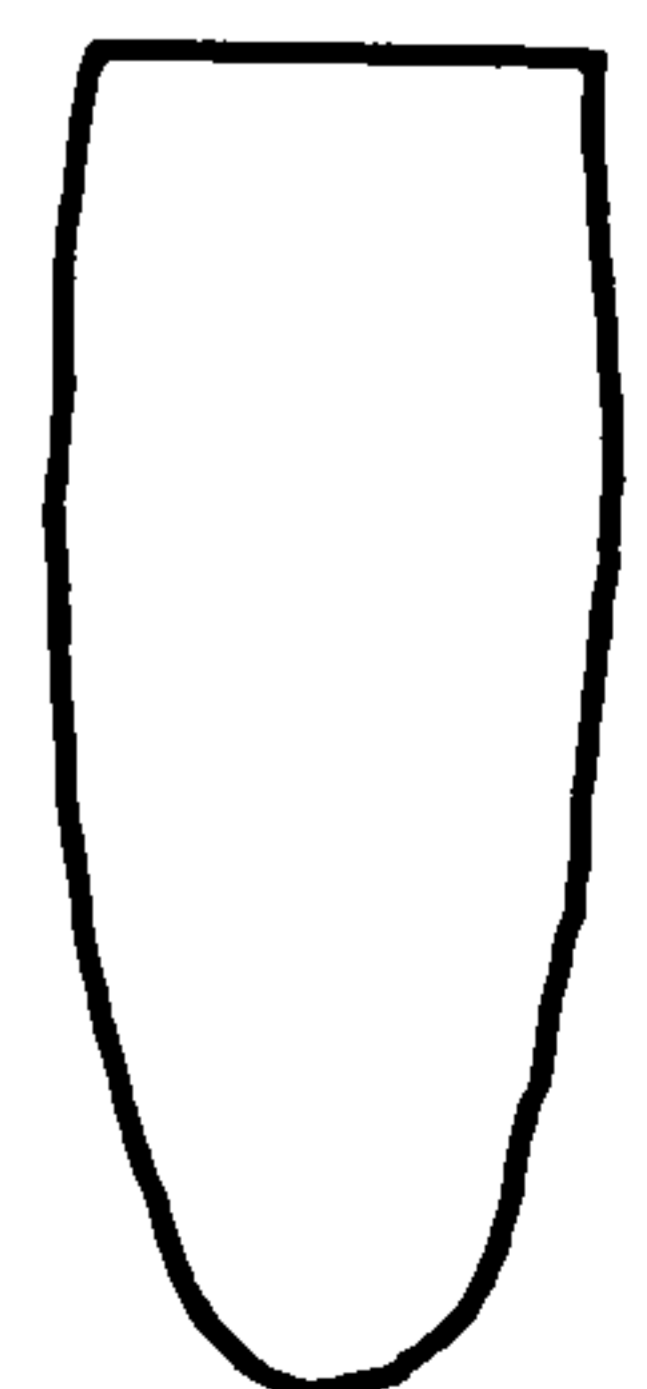
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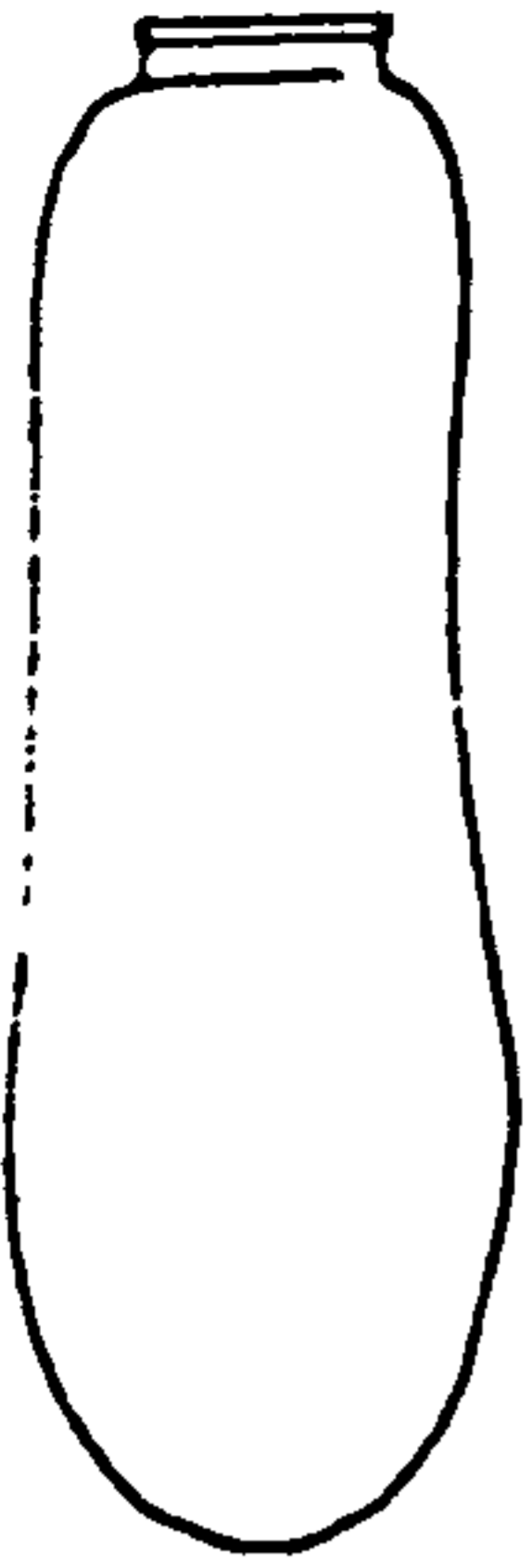
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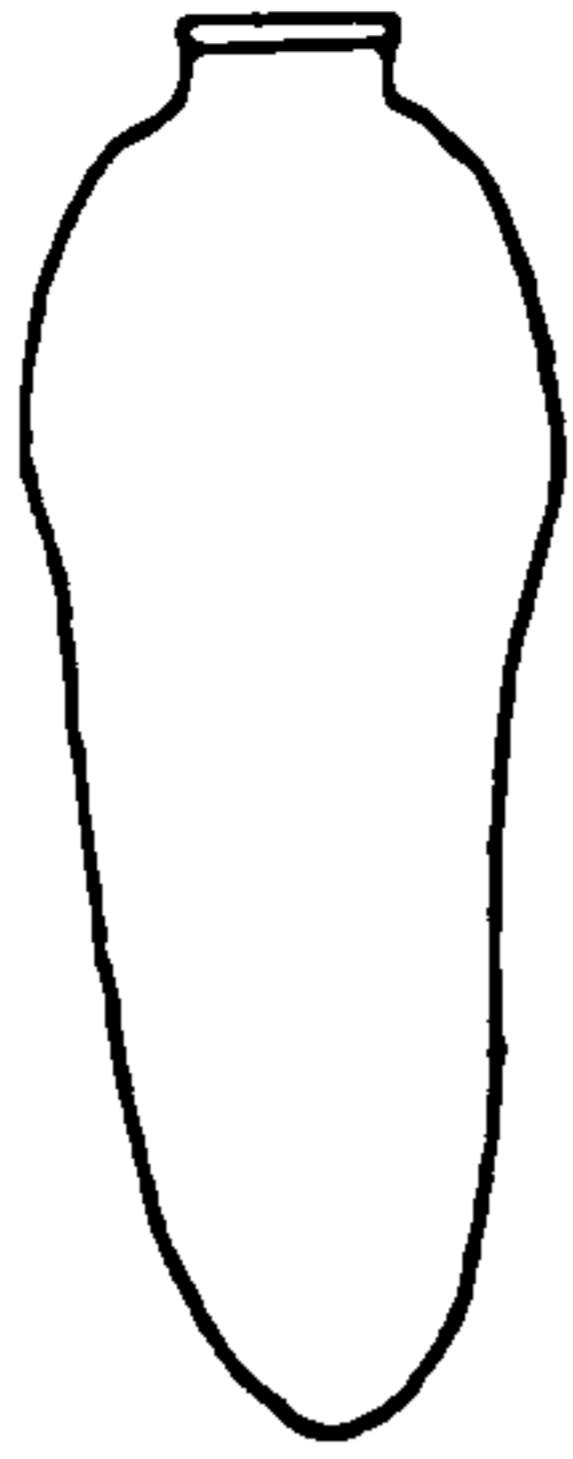
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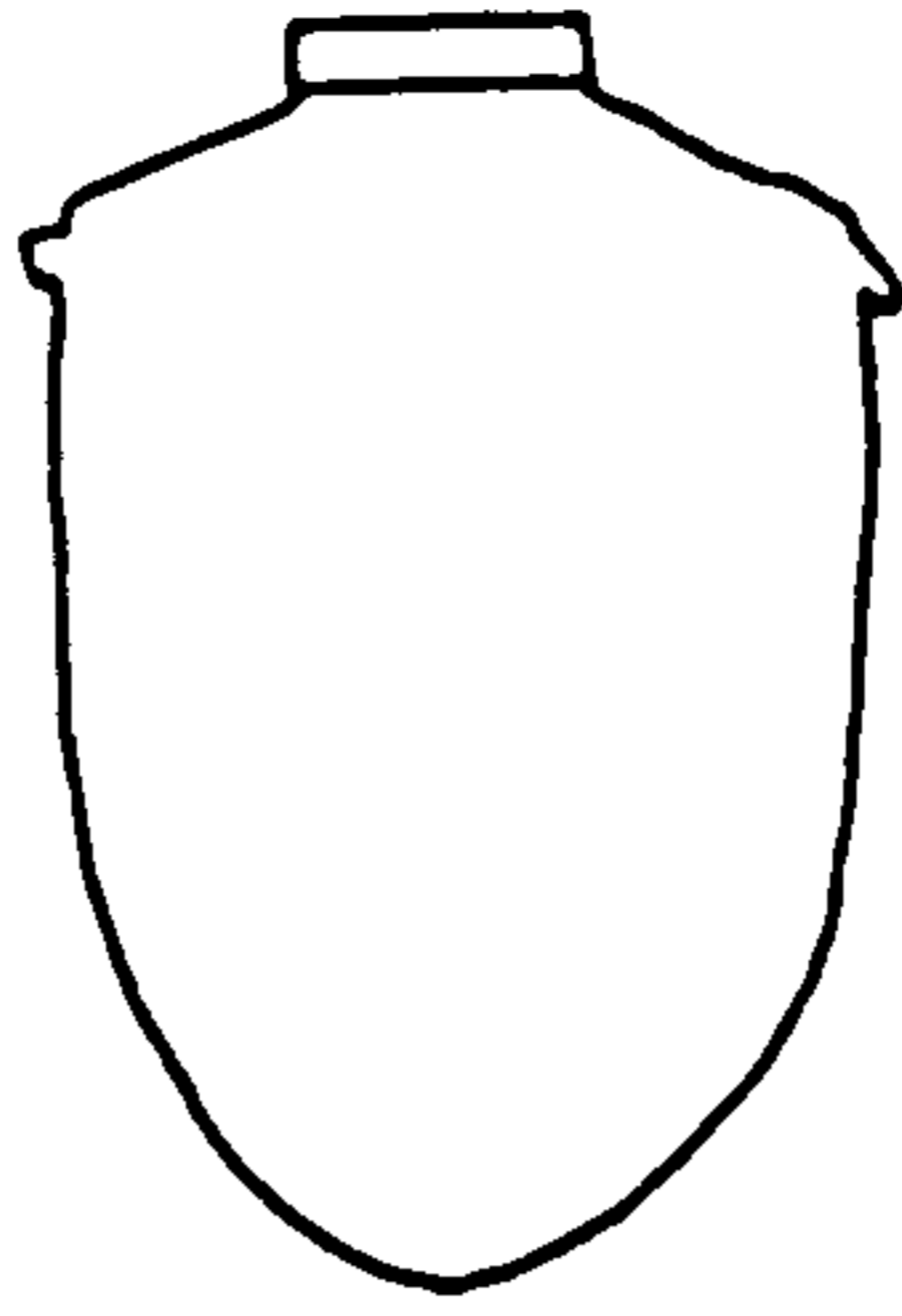
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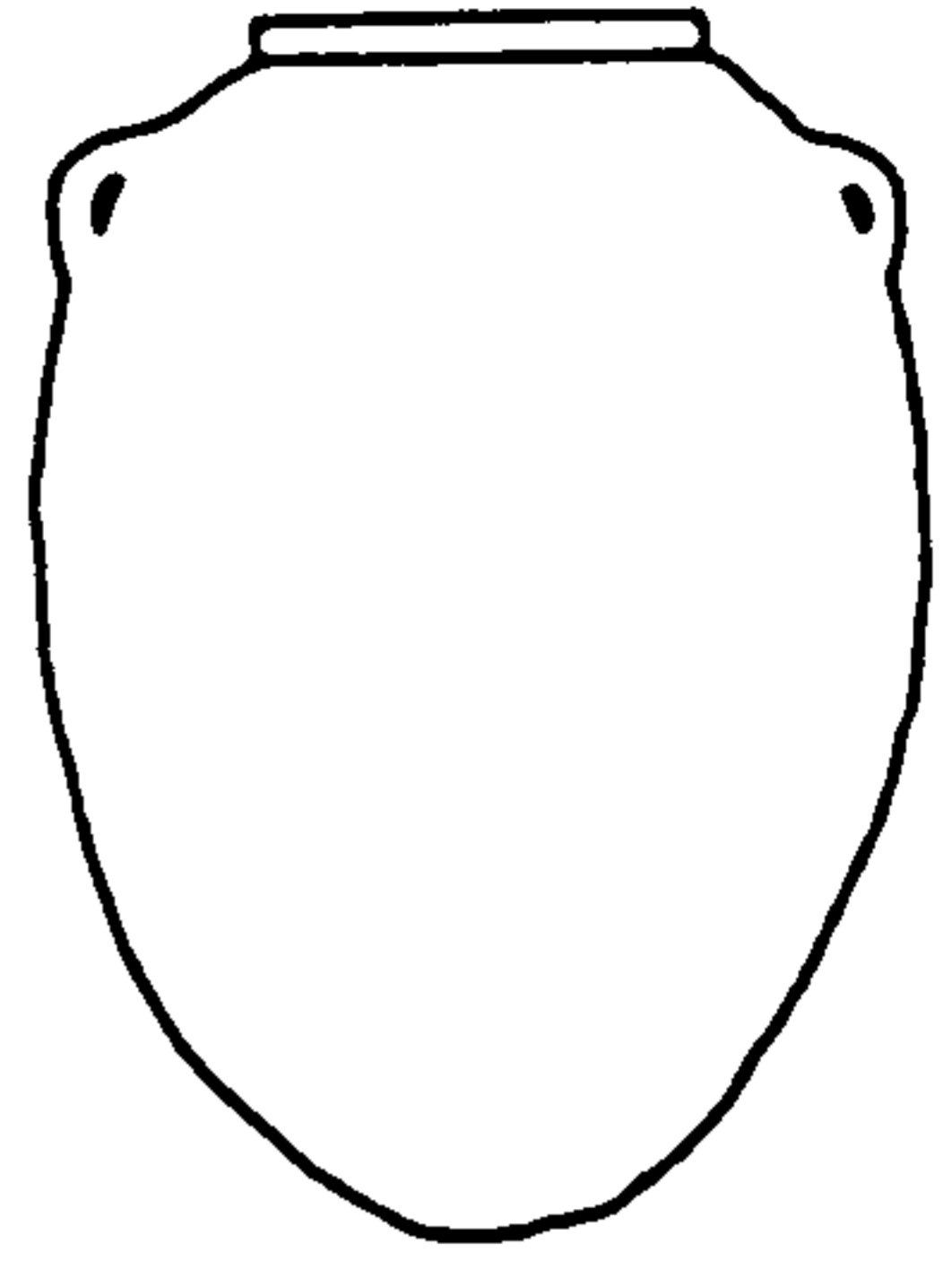
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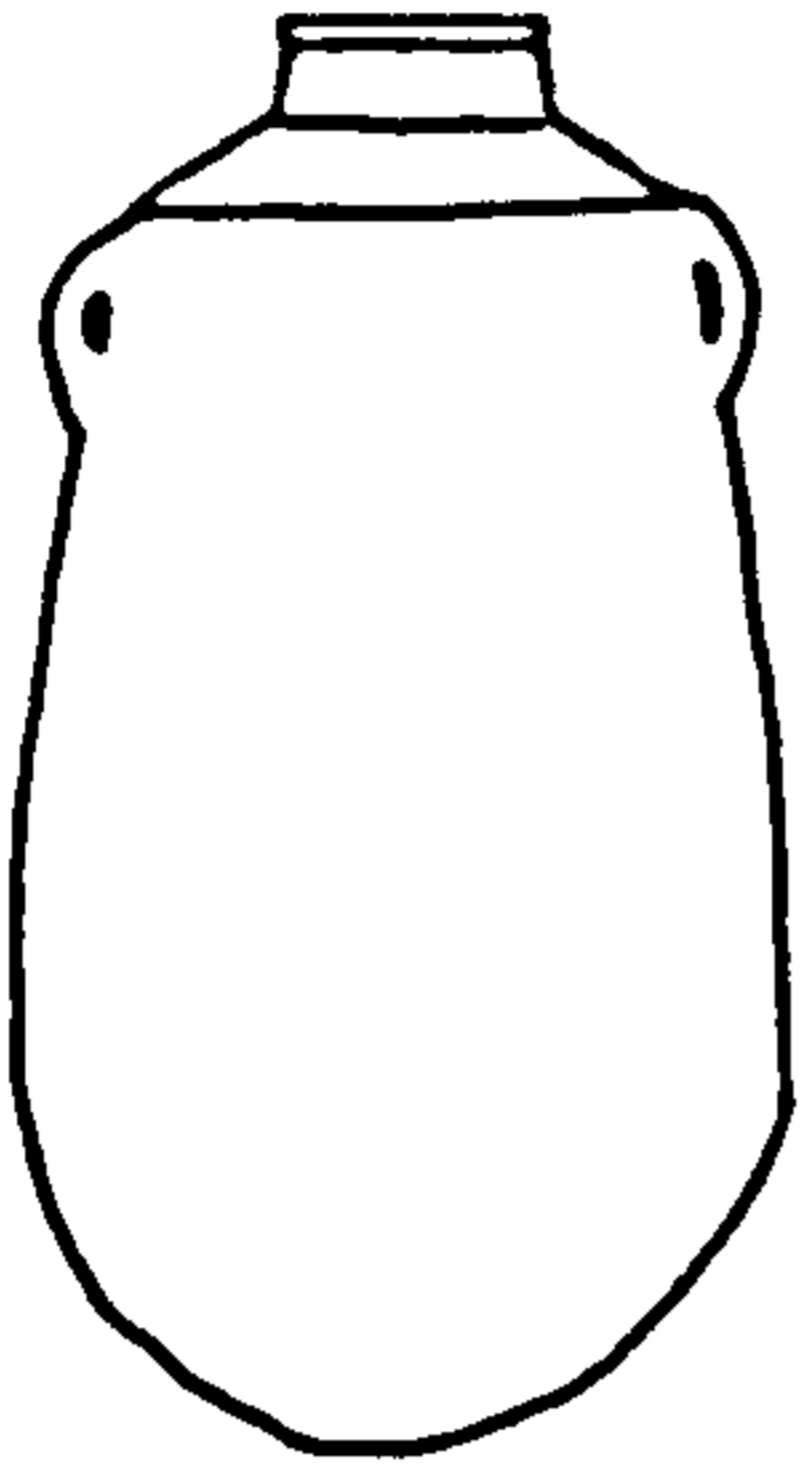


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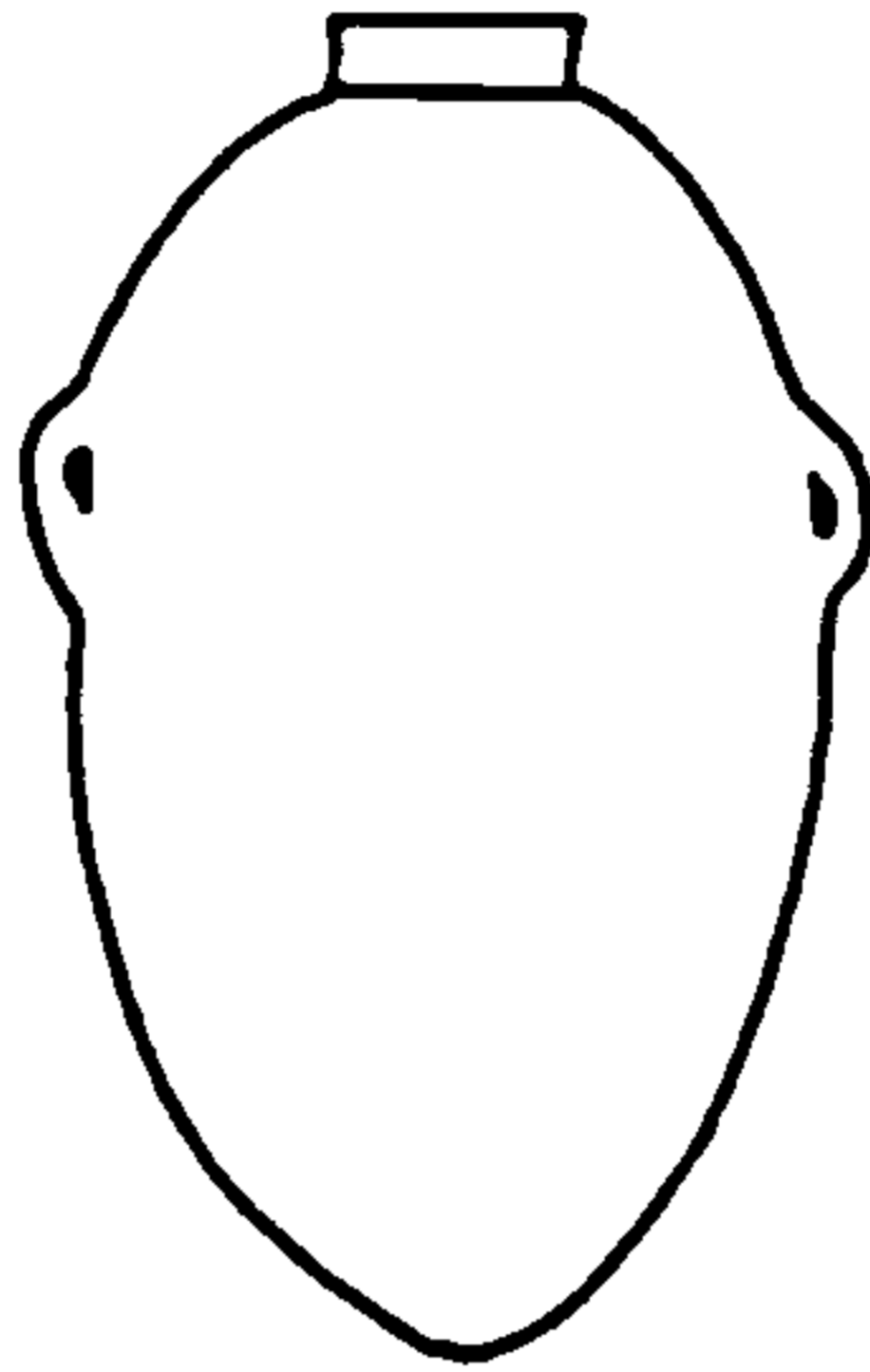


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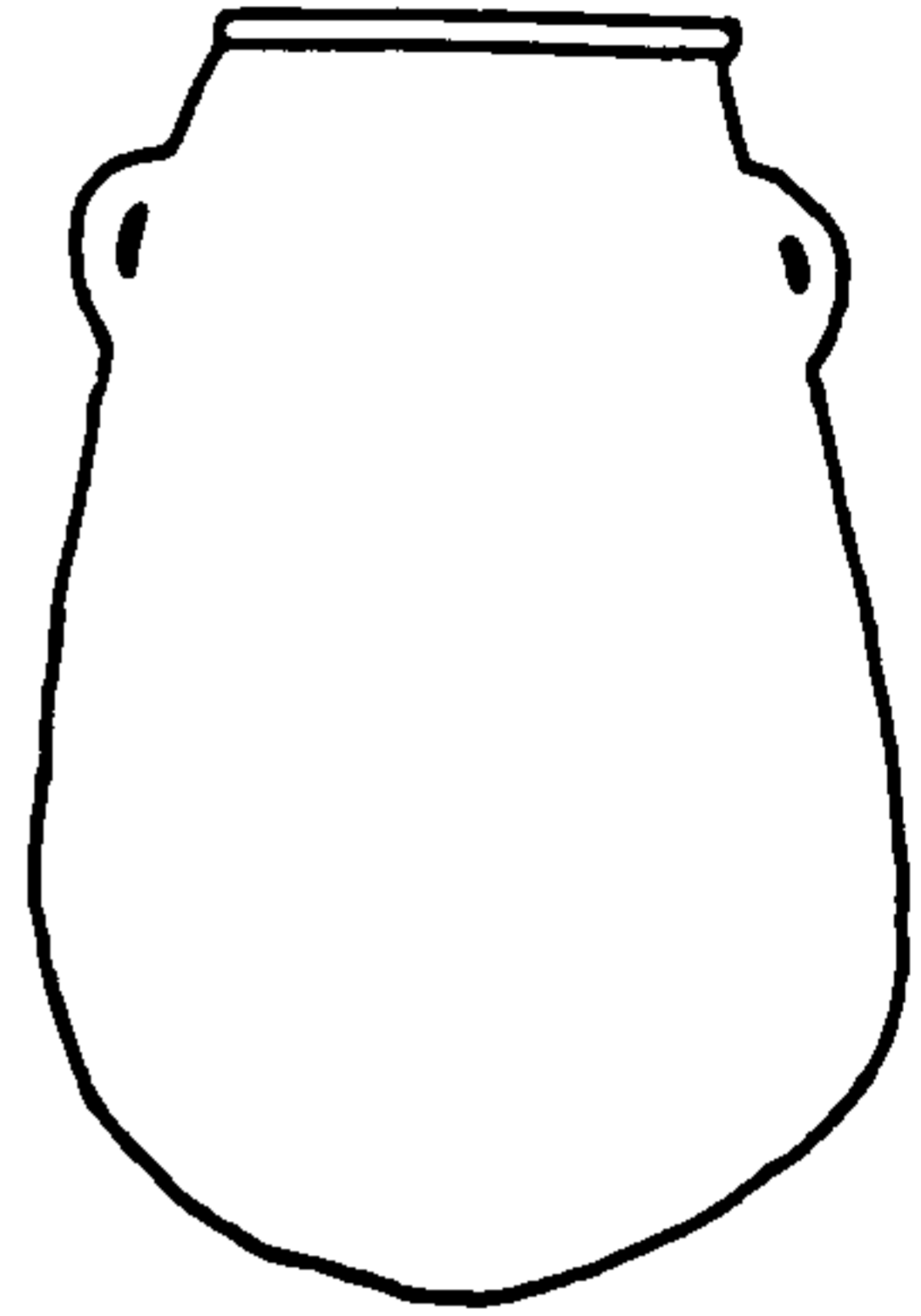
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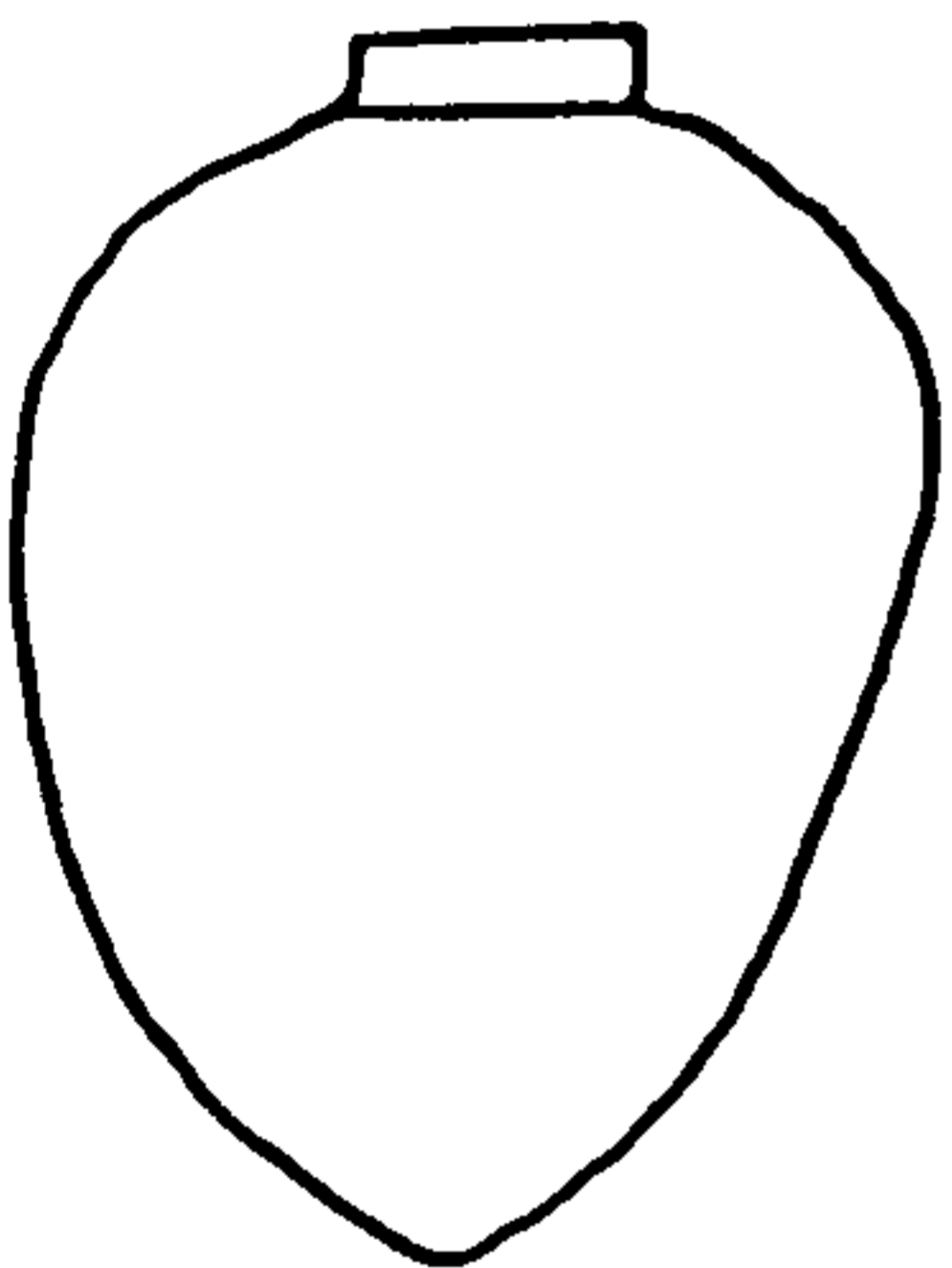
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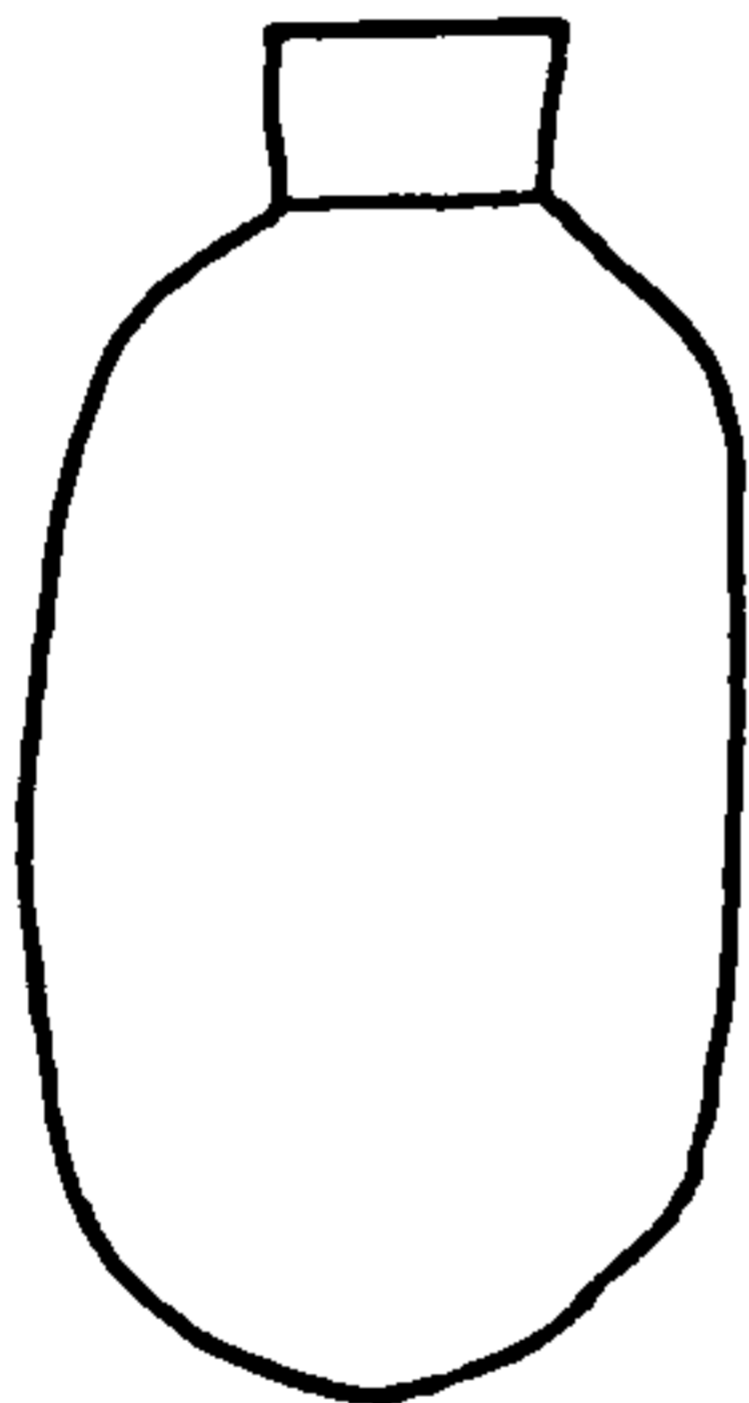
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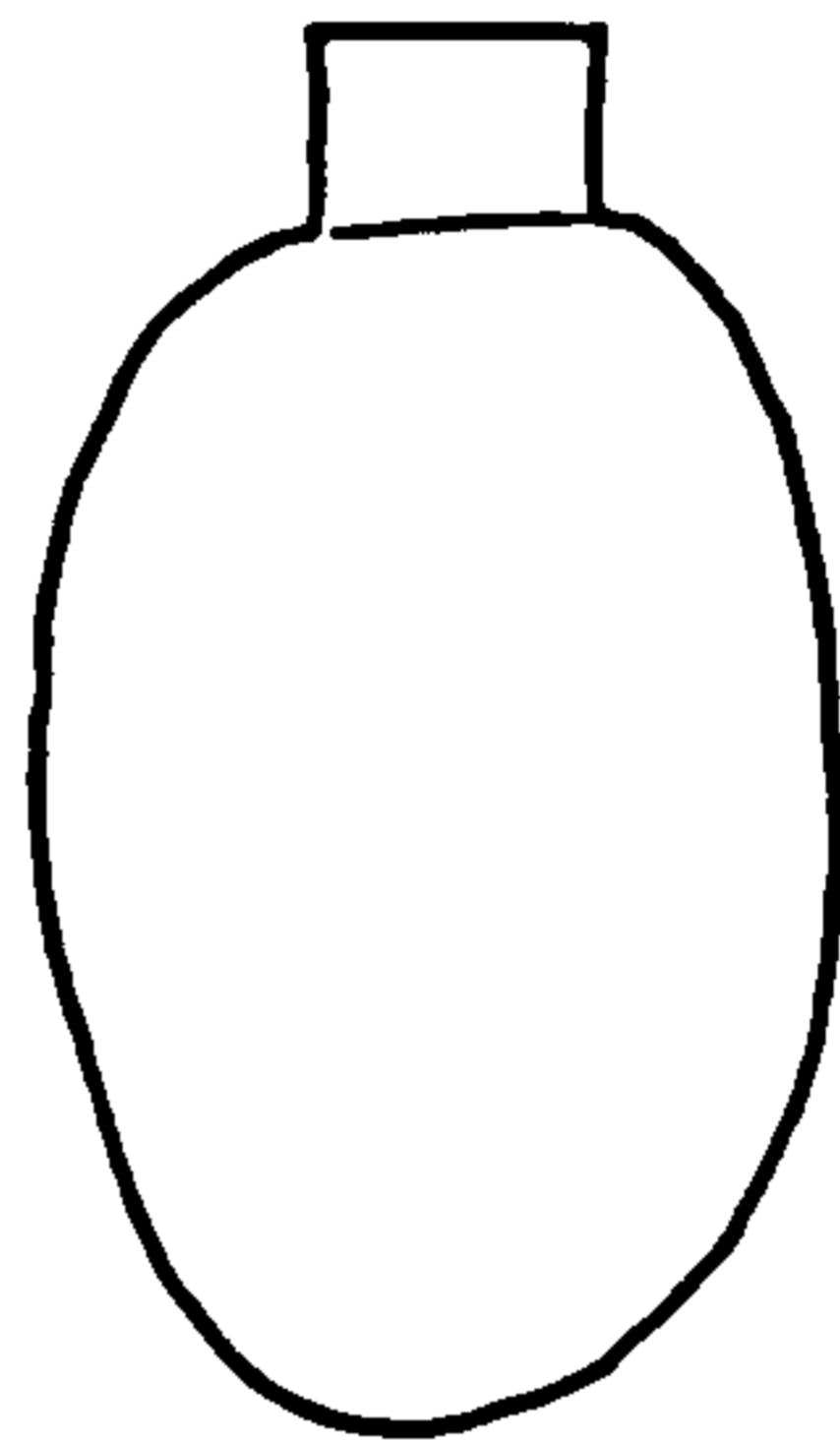
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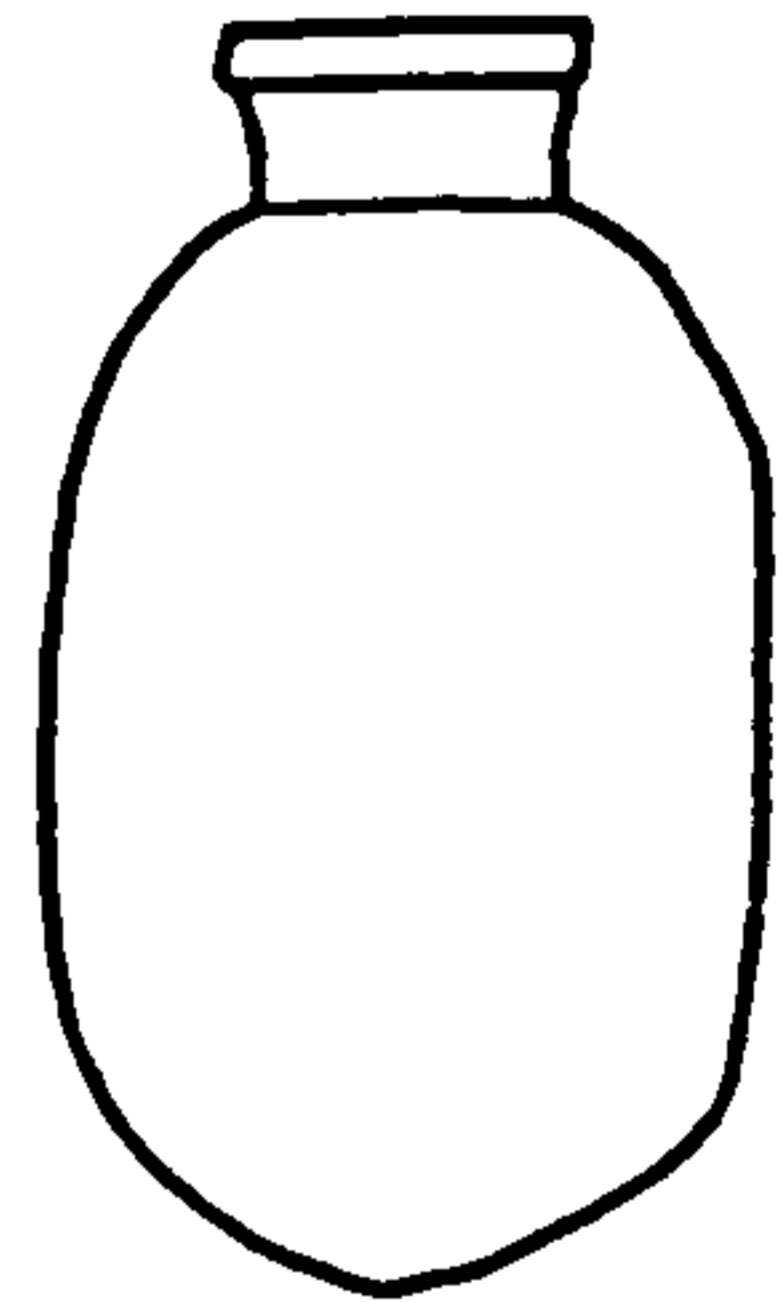
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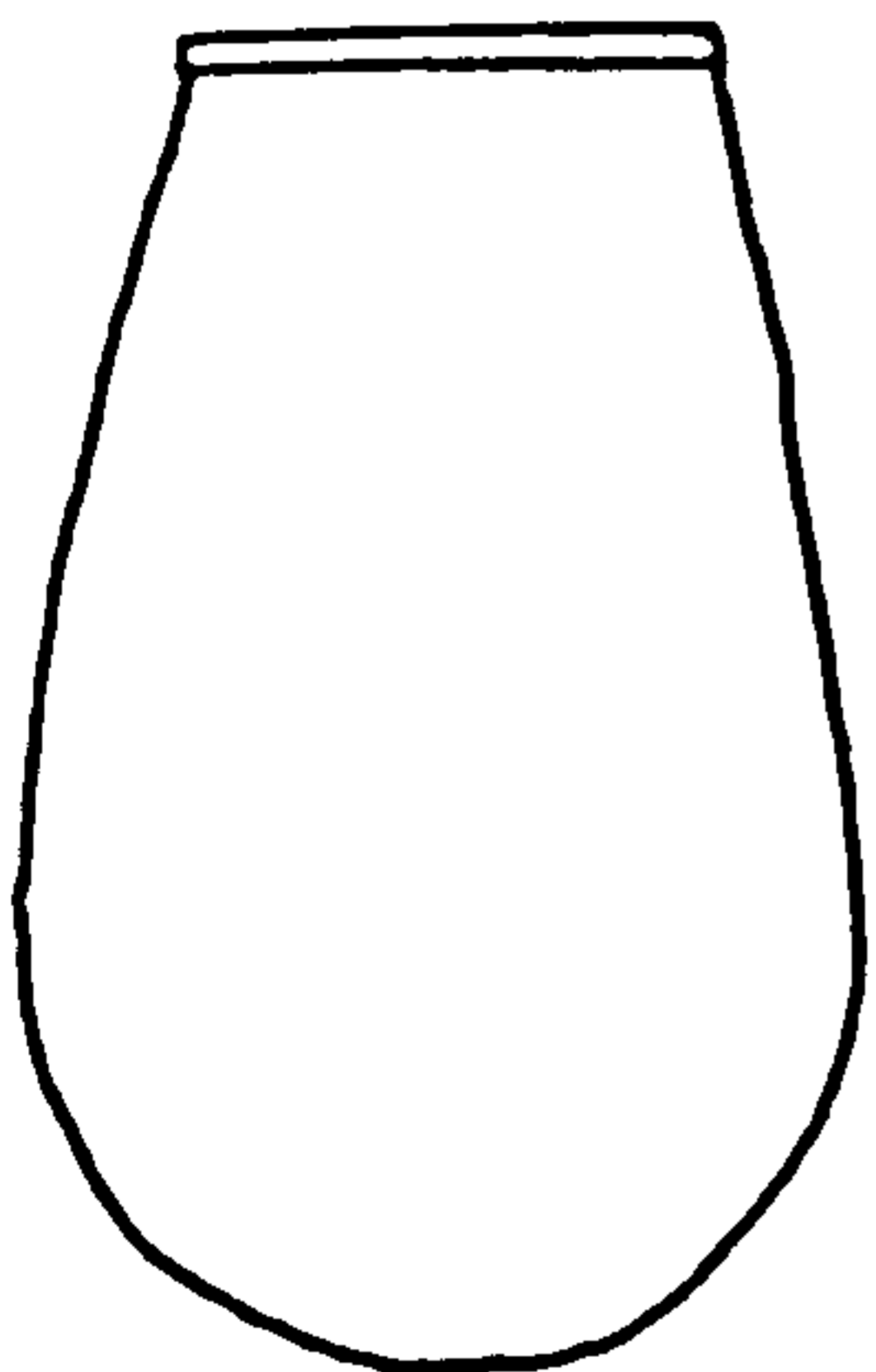
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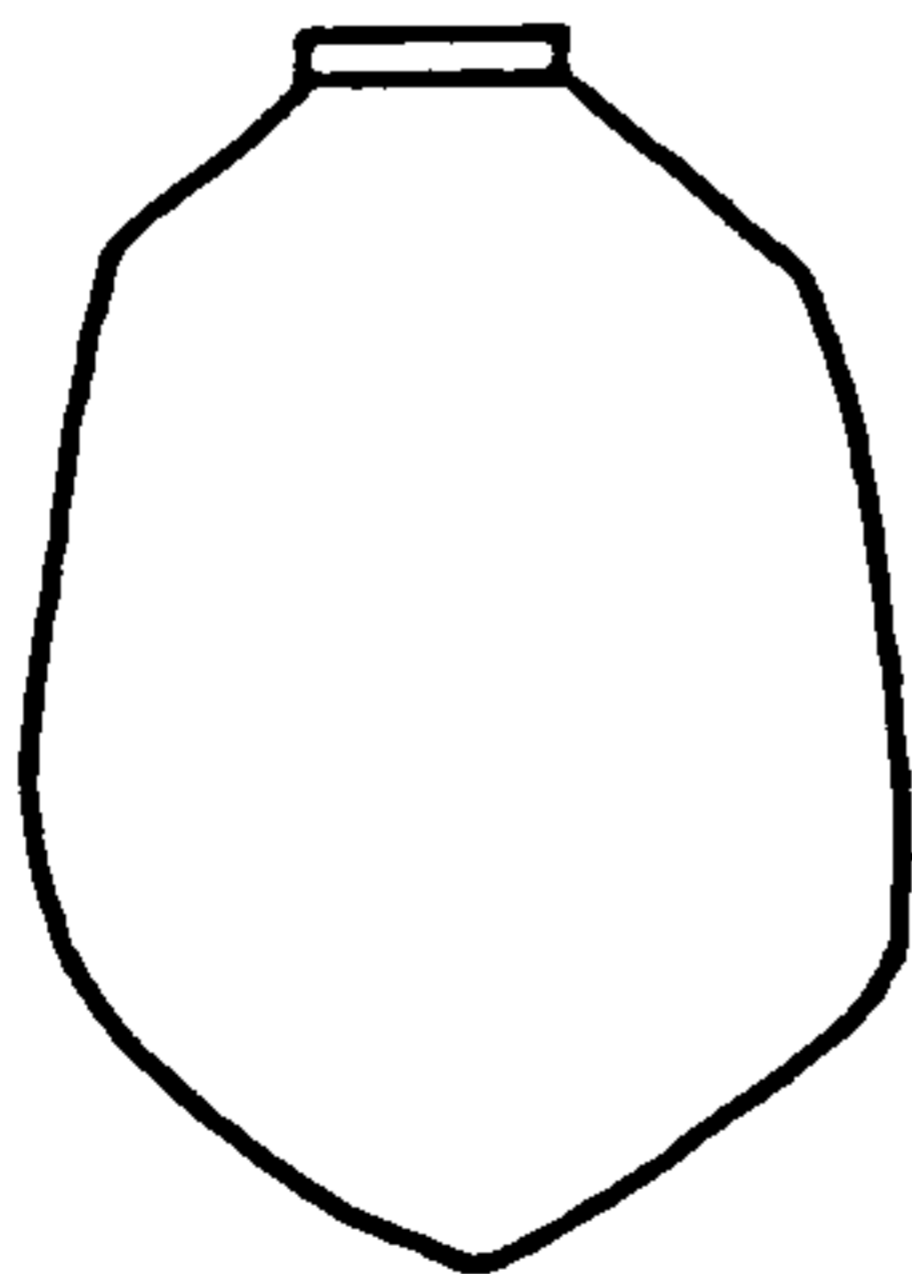
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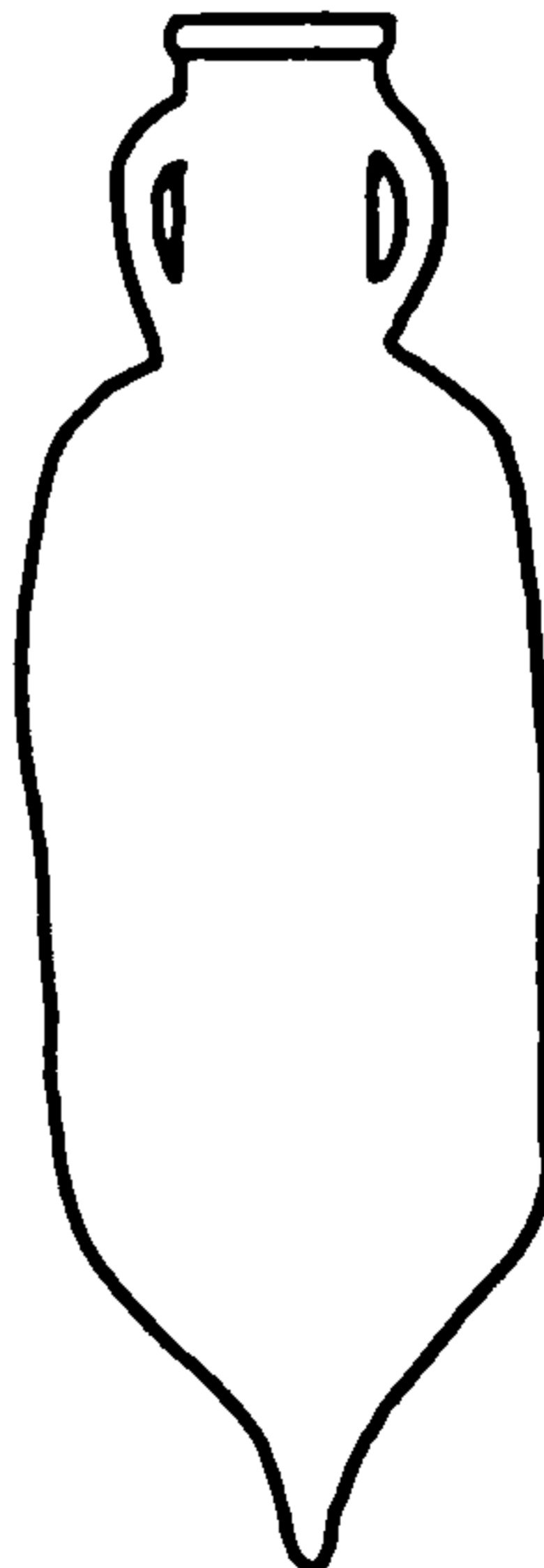
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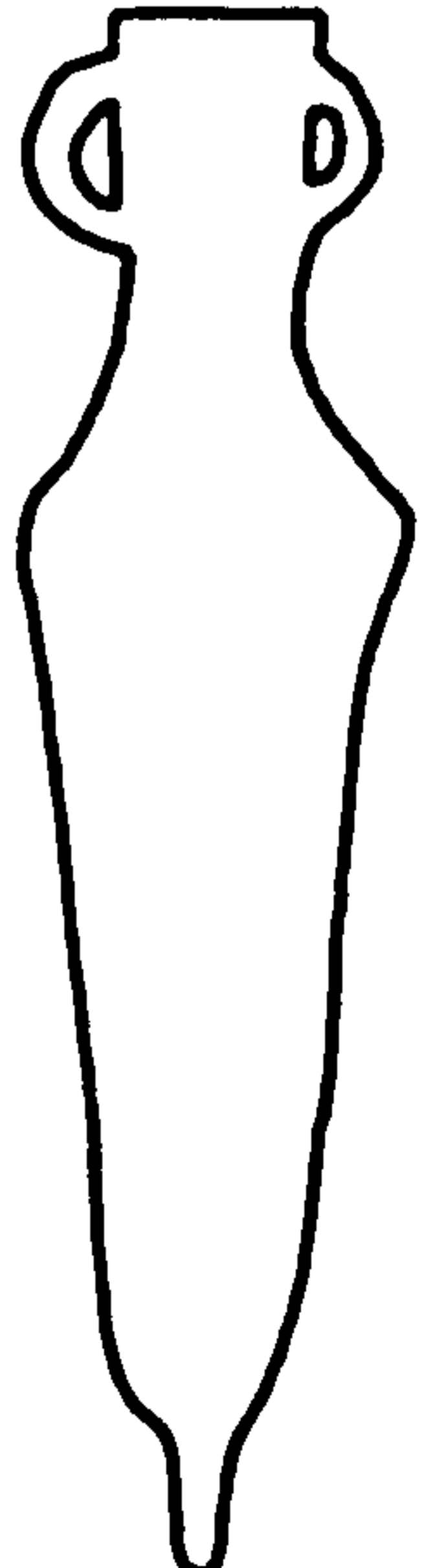
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EXCAVATIONS OF 19061 A'06

Location - "About 50m south of the Shuna"

Construction - "A pit 6m deep, brick-lined to 2m deep. Orientated nearly north-south, as usual. The chamber on the south side extending east and west a considerable distance." The chamber is divided into two, a north-eastern and south-western chamber (see plan)

## Contents:-

North-Eastern Chamber

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish yellow 7.5 YR 7/6, slip red 10 R 5/6 - Mer.1977.109.95
- (2) Alabaster vessel and lid - Mer.1977.109.82
- (3) Beads of: i) bone x6, ii) carnelian xl, iii) black faience xl, iv) copper xl - Liv.E.9383
- (4) Beads of: i) amethyst, ii) blue glaze, iii) blue faience - Mer.1977.109.9
- (5) Two silver rings - Mer.1977.109.9
- (6) "Small kohl vessel of blueish stone"
- (7) "Small garnet beads"

South-Western Chamber

- (8) "Blue ball beads and carnelian"
- (9) "Ushabti figures"

Fill of Shaft

- (10) "Scarab of pale green stone"
- (11) "Beads of carnelian and amethyst"

2 A'06

Location - "Pit located 100m true south of the Shuna"

Construction - "The pit 6m deep with a chamber at the north end"

## Contents:-

- (1) "Disc of blue glaze"
- (2) "Green faience kohl vessel, small"
- (3) "Alabaster"



3 A'06

Location - "Tomb situated north of the valley on the ridge"

Construction - "Pit about 5m deep, the east wall pressing in. Two chambers, to the north and south" with a "secondary interment under the west wall"

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, decoration of white paint - BJK/EA
- (2) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
- (3) "Scarab", sketch of base-design from field-notebook
- (4) Three copper rings, covered with gold sheet - Mer.1977.109.7
- (5) "Ushabti of  $\mathcal{A}$  ?Mwt"
- (6) "Small ushabti"
- (7) "Long thin bead of green glaze"
- (8) "Small beads of green glaze"

"A secondary interment under the west wall containing":-

- (9) "Kohl vessel of bluish material"

4 A'06

Location - "Pits in a row on the north side of the valley"

Construction - Presumably a series of shafts composing a single tomb-complex - compare 6 A'06

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (2) "Pottery dish with incised palm-leaf decoration" (illus. from photograph) - Neg.A.1
- (3) Green glazed steatite scarab - Liv.E.1057
- (4) Copper ring - Liv.E.826
- (5) Beads of: i) bone xl, ii) turquoise faience xl, iii) turquoise faience x4, iv) turquoise faience xl, v) turquoise faience x3, vi) turquoise faience xl, vii) blue faience xl - Liv.E.259
- (6) "Bronze dish about 6" wide" with repoussé base-ring (not illustrated) - Neg.A.2
- (7) "Fragment of an inscription"
- (8) "Half an alabaster dish"
- (9) "Half a green faience bracelet"
- (10) "Fragments of green glaze"
- (11) "Flint knife"
- (12) "Kohl vessel of alabaster 2.5" tall"

5 A'06

Location - "Located near the valley and more south-east of the fort"

Construction - "Pit broken at the surface." Presumably a shaft-tomb

## Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Kendal
  - (2) "Eggs" (- Bol.A.128.1968 ?)
  - (3) "Dom nuts" (- Bol.A.129.1968 ?)
  - (4) "Fragment of ivory inlay"
  - (5) "Beads"
- 

6 A'06

Location - "near 7 A'06" (see plan)

Construction - "Several pits, broken into. One vaulted". Chamber 1 was in good condition, with its walls intact [compare Neg.A.6], but the partition wall between Chambers 2 and 3 was partly broken away and the rest of the chambers run into each other. Chamber 2 is immediately to the south of a shaft serving this group and is at the western end of the group of Chambers 2 to 5." (see plan)

## Contents:-

Garstang notes that "as the excavation proceeded it was found impossible to predict the identity of the original deposits"

- (1) "5 heads of canopic jars and fragments of the jars". One alabaster example is Man.3996; Neg.A.3
  - (2) Beads of worn faience - Man.4011
  - (3) "Large stela, the door of the chamber" - Plate 4; Negs.A.7 & 10
  - (4) Stela inscribed for the Treasurer of the King of Lower Egypt, Khonsu - M.M.A.21.2.69; Negs.A.5 & 8; Hayes 1953, 345, fig.227; Franke 1984, 288 No.464
  - (5) Inlaid eye (not illustrated) - Man.4009
  - (6) Fragment of red faience inlay (not illustrated) - Man.4010
  - (7) Inscribed coffin fragments (not illustrated) - Man.4012
  - (8) Inlaid eye fragments (not illustrated) - Man.4013
  - (9) Two inscribed limestone fragments (not illustrated) - Man.4014
  - (10) "Scarab" inscribed for "𓆎𓆏𓆑𓆒𓆓𓆔𓆕"
  - (11) "Portion of inscribed canopic jar"
  - (12) "Lid of canopic jar in the form of Isis"
  - (13) "Wooden ushabti figure, missing head, full inscriptions" - Negs.A.15, 17 & 24
  - (14) "Tiny white alabaster kohl vessel"
  - (15) "Few gold beads and glaze"
  - (16) Ceramic vessel - Mer.16.11.06.16, now lost
  - (17) Two cow horns - Mer.16.11.06.1, now lost
  - (17) Very badly damaged inscribed block - Neg.A.4
- 

7 A'06

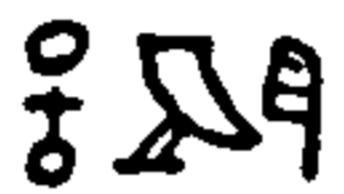
Location - Close to 6 A'06

Construction - "One pit"

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, thin wash of



- white 10 YR 8/2 - Liv.E.6813
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, slip light red 2.5 YR 6/8, with patches of smoke-blackening - Liv.E.4677
  - (3) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, self-slip - Man.3964
  - (4) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, wash on upper body light red 10 R 6/8 - Liv.E.6846; Neg.A.20
  - (5) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/4 - Man.3972; Neg.A.20
  - (6) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow, wash light red 10 R 6/6, traces of white bands on upper body 5 YR 8/1 - Bol.A.10.20.10; Neg.A.20
  - (7) Ceramic vessel shaped as (4) to (6) above, clearly inscribed (other three have worn traces) of an ink inscription for the 3tw n tt bk3, Senebtify - Neg.A.20
  - (8) "7a [=superstructure?] broken stela with 3 figures and inscription"
  - (9) "Fragments of inscribed coffin"
  - (10) "End of a stone coffin" - Neg.A.12
  - (11) "Large portion of coffin" - Neg.A.12
  - (12) "Small faience beads"
  - (13) "Gold earring"
  - (14) "Shell and [?]"
  - (15) "Gold leaf"
  - (16) "Impress of a seal  " - Neg.A.19
  - (17) "2 small hawk beads of wood"
  - (18) Two ceramic vessels - Mer 16.11.06.18 and 19, now lost
  - (19) "Glazed ball bead and tubes"
  - (20) "Wood fittings and portions of inscribed wood coffin, all burnt"

### 8 A'06

Location - not known

Construction - "Two pits"

Contents:-

#### Eastern Pit

- (1) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric with irregular brown patches, burnished horizontally - BJK/EA
- (2) "Small ushabti figures"
- (3) "Gold ring, perished"
- (4) "Few ball beads"
- (5) "Fragments of alabaster"
- (6) "Fragments of ivory"

#### Western Pit

No contents are recorded as having come from this part of the tomb as it was "broken and previously dug"



9 A'06

Location - not known

Construction - Three pits with "a small mastaba located to the south"

Contents:-

Western Pit

- (1) Blue anhydrite vessel - Mer.1977.109.83
- (2) Ivory lid of a quadripartite vessel - Man.4082
- (3) Beads of: i) blue faience x2, black faience x2, ii) dull blue faience x1, iii) turquoise faience x28, iv) black faience x16, v) bone x5, vi) carnelian x4, green faience x3, vii) blue faience x2, viii) carnelian x1, ix) carnelian x2, x) lapis-lazuli x1, xi) dark green faience x3, xii) blue/green faience x1, xiii) green faience x1, xiv) bright blue faience x1, xv) blue/green faience x1 - Liv.E.9384
- (4) Stela inscribed for the 'Great One of the Tens of Upper Egypt, Ren[?]', "from top" - Neg.A.21
- (5) "Copper mirror"
- (6) "Beads of carnelian and jasper"

Central Pit

- (7) "Two ivory hands" - MacGregor 699
- (8) "Few glazed dog amulets and glazed bead"
- (9) "Fragment of a kohl pot"
- (10) "Fruits"

Eastern Pit

- (11) Incised rod of turquoise faience - Man.4079
  - (12) "Small blue beads, New Kingdom"
- 

10 A'06

Location - not known

Construction - "A single pit"

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel lid - Man.4039
  - (2) "Fragment of a faience bowl"
  - (3) "Scarab of Oḫ"
  - (4) "Base of an ushabti"
  - (5) "12th dynasty beads"
  - (6) "Portion of a large ushabti"
- 

11 A'06

Location - Probably near 4 A'06

Construction - "Two pits. Filling thrown behind 4"

## Contents:-

Western Pit

- (1) Fragmentary anhydrite vessel - Man.4026
- (2) Bone inlay strip - Man.4001
- (3) Four dark blue/green faience inlay fragments (the largest illustrated) - Man.4025
- (4) Beads of: i) polished brown stone x2, ii) black stone xl, iii) garnet xl, iv) green faience x2 - Man.4076
- (5) Blue faience amulet - Liv.E.9115
- (6) Ivory ring - Man.4019

Eastern Pit

- (7) "Alabaster kohl pot" - Mer.16.11.06.202, now lost
  - (8) "Glaze seal (scarab), lotus-bud inscription" (not illustrated) - Man.4024
  - (9) "Pottery cylinders"
  - (10) "Scarab"
- 

12 A'06

Location - not known

Construction - "Long passage, the filling thrown onto the descending passage of an Old Kingdom mastaba and 2 old pits to the west." The "Old Kingdom mastaba" may be a mud-brick superstructure for two shaft-tombs

## Contents:-

'Pit' 1

- (1) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, burnished red slip on interior - BJK/EA
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, slip red 10 R 5/6, bands painted white 10 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4003
- (3) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/6, slip red 2.5 YR 5/6, traces of wash white 10 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4374
- (4) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 8/6, slip red 10 R 5/8 - Liv.E.4918
- (5) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip, traces of white paint around the rim - BJK/EA
- (6) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, burnished slip light red 10 R 6/8 - Liv.E.4474
- (7) "Rough kohl dish with mud lid"
- (8) "Mud vase"

"West wall outlier of pit containing"

- (9) "Few 12th dynasty beads"
- (10) "Fragment of faience dish"
- (11) "Scarab with bird design"
- (12) "Small beads on a string"

'Pit' 2

- (13) "Statuette 9 in. high, head missing limestone inscribed" - Plate 5  
= Neg.A.25
- (14) "Small glazed kohl pot"
- (15) "Part of dark stone object"
- (16) "Four decorated Middle Kingdom scarabs"
- (17) "Group of New Kingdom scarabs"
- (18) "Beads and shell"
- (19) "Part of alabaster pot"
- 

13 A'06

Location - not known

Construction - "A single pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "Stone lid of a kohl pot"
- (2) "Yellow jar"
- (3) "Few beads"
- (4) "Earring"
- (5) "Near 13 A'06 - Fragments of a plain ivory wand" - Mer.16.11.06.5,  
now lost
- 

14 A'06

Location - "South of 1 A'06"

Construction - "A single pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "Few beads"
- 

15 A'06

Location - not known

Construction - "A single pit"

Contents:-

- (1) Base of an ivory head-rest(?) - Man.4081
- (2) Blue faience beads; i) cylindrical 27mm.x. 4mm. x4, ii) spheroids  
6mm. tall x 5mm. wide x2, iii) disc 13mm. tall x 3mm. wide, xl  
(not illustrated) - Mer.16.11.06.8
- (3) "Fragment of inscribed wooden coffin"
- (4) "Comb"
- (5) "Pots in the door"
-



16 A'06

Location - "Situated 2 yards to the east of 10 A'06...to the north of a mastaba over dug pits"

Construction - "Two pits"

Contents:-

Western Pit

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric pale red 10 YR 6/4, self-slip - Liv.E.4536
- (2) Beads of: i) green faience x2, ii) shell x20, iii) garnet x1, iv) carnelian x1, v) blue/green faience x74, vi) steatite x108, black stone x16, garnet x1, vii) garnet x1, viii) turquoise faience x1, ix) blue faience x1, x) steatite x5, black stone x3, xi) calcite x1, xii) steatite x1 - Liv.E.2395
- (3) Beads of: i) blue faience x1, ii) blue faience x12, iii) blue faience x35, red glazex1, iv) blue faience x1, v) green and black faience x1, vi) blue faience x1, vii) green faience streaked black x1, viii) carnelian x1, ix) dark blue glass with light blue 'crumbs' x1, x) blue faience x3, red/orange faience x1, xi) yellow faience x1, red/orange faience x1, xii) blue faience x1 - Liv.E.2394
- (4) Beads of: i) carnelian barrel 15mm., ii) green faience 'trumpet'-shell 17mm., iii) 2 blue faience spheroids 9mm., iv) 1 blue faience spheroid 6.5mm., v) plum-shaped haemetite 12mm., vi) fragment of quartz 1.2 x 0.9 x 0.45mm. (not illustrated) - Mer.16.11.06.31
- (5) Beads of: lentoid green jasper 13mm., ii) silver 'taurt' amulet 18mm., iii) rough hippopotami 7.5mm, carnelian x5, amethyst x2, felspar x4 (not illustrated) - Mer.16.11.06.9

Eastern Pit

"Empty"

17 A'06

Location - see plan

Construction - "Mastaba tomb" - in view of the contents, this was probably an offering-chapel which was either attached to a tomb or served as an independent entity. Since the area dug is on the edge of the North Cemetery overlooking the Great Wadi, the latter may be the case.

Contents:-

- (1) Stela inscribed for "  $\downarrow$   $f$   $\downarrow$  " - Neg.A.18

18 A'06

Location - Near the southern edge of the North Cemetery, see Plate 6

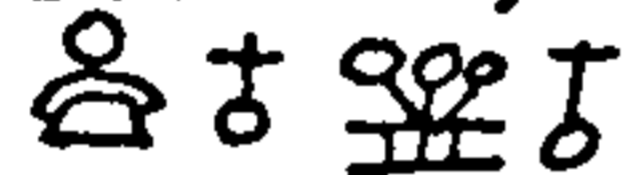
Construction - a group of rectangular shafts forming a single group, and served by a mud-brick superstructure nearby. The number of chambers each shaft possessed is not known. See Plate 6

## Contents:-

The following objects seem mainly to derive from two of the shafts in the group, but, due to post-depositional mixing, they have been treated as a single assemblage

- (1) Base-ring juglet - Birmingham unnumbered, Neg.A.33, MacGregor 1718; Merrillees 1968, 111 & pl.III,2
- (2) Ceramic vessel, brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (3) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/6, slip very pale brown 10 YR 7/3, painted lines reddish-brown 5 YR 5/3 - Liv.E.4452
- (4) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, slip very pale brown 10 YR 7/3, painted lines reddish-brown 5 YR 5/3 - Liv.E.4255
- (5) Ceramic vessel; fabric light brown 7.5 YR 6/4, slip red 10 R 5/6 - Mer.1977.109.97; Neg.A.33
- (6) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, slip burnished horizontally on upper body and vertically on lower body to red 10 R 5/8 - Mer.1977.109.115; Neg.A.33
- (7) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, burnished slip red 10 R 4/8 - Mer.1977.109.132
- (8) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip vertically burnished to red 10 R 4/8 - Mer.1977.109.135
- (9) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 7/6, slip red 10 R 5/8 - Liv.E.3073
- (10) Ceramic vessel; slip red 10 R 5/6, vertically burnished to red 10 R 5/8 - Carmarthen A.75.849
- (11) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, slip vertically burnished to red 10 R 5/8 - Mer.1977.109.111
- (12) Ceramic vessel, reddish-brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
- (13) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, slip red 10 R 5/6, interior burnished to red 10 R 5/6 - Mer.1977.109.107
- (14) Ceramic vessel, reddish-brown fabric with dark grey core, red slip on interior with concentric burnish - BJK/EA
- (15) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, slip weak red 10 R 5/4, burnished on interior to red 10 R 4/8 - Mer.1977.109.98
- (16) Ceramic vessel, brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (17) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/8, slip red 10 R 5/8 - Mer.1977.109.127
- (18) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip light-red 10 R 6/8, interior burnished to red 10 R 5/8 - Mer.1973.1.378; MacGregor 1685
- (19) Ceramic vessel; fabric very pale brown 10 YR 7/4, slip on interior reddish-brown 5 YR 4/3 - Liv.E.4560
- (20) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow, slip red 10 R 5/8, white paint cross 5 YR 8/1 - Bol.A.188.1968
- (21) Alabaster vessel - U.C.L.38019; Neg.A.31; MacGregor 996
- (22) Alabaster vessel - U.C.L.38018; Neg.A.31; MacGregor 996
- (23) Tripartite anhydrite vessel (but with alabaster lid) - Ure.E.23.37; Neg.A.31



- (24) Alabaster vessel - U.C.L.38015; Neg.A.31; MacGregor 997  
 (25) Alabaster vessel - Mer.1973.1.244; MacGregor 954  
 (26) Fragment of stone vessel lid - Liv.E.7122  
 (27) Sandstone hone/rubber - Liv.E.6542  
 (28) Slate palette, with single hole - Liv.E.6524  
 (29) Fragment of a bone inlay strip, with incised dot-and-circle decoration - Man.3999  
 (30) Fragment of a bone inlay strip, with incised dot-and-circle decoration - Liv.E.7045  
 (31) Fragment of a bone inlay strip, with incised dot-and-circle decoration - Man.3999  
 (32) Fragment of a bone inlay strip, with incised dot-and-circle decoration - Man.3999  
 (33) Fragment of ivory (pin?) - Liv.E.7123  
 (34) Ivory bracelet fragments - Liv.E.7122  
 (35) Fragment of a blue faience 'nh-amulet - Liv.E.178  
 (36) Two fragments of blue faience rings - Liv.E.179  
 (37) Bead of dark blue faience with light blue 'crumbs' - Man.3982  
 (38) Beads of: i) blue faience x4, ii) blue/green faience x6, iii) turquoise faience x2, iv) green faience x2, v) green faience x1, vi) lapis-lazuli x1, vii) blue/green faience x1, viii) lapis-lazuli x1, ix) light blue faience x2, x) blue faience x1, xi) blue faience x1, xii) blue faience x1, xiii) copper x1 - Man.4075  
 (39) "From surface of ground" a worn limestone stela - Liv.E.39; Neg.A.26  
 (40) Ceramic vessels - Mer.16.11.06.22-23, now lost  
 (41) Fragment of limestone canopic jar, inscribed for R'(?) - Mer.16.11.06.409  
 (42) Two faience bowls, with decoration of aquatic plants - Neg.A.27  
 (43) 'A quantity of faience beads' - MacGregor 1440  
 (44) "Kohl stick of obsidian, mounted"  
 (45) "Near 18 scarab "  
 (46) "Scarab of Amenhotep"  
 (47) Fragment of head of statuette (?) - Neg.A.29  
 (48) 'Nubian' razor, with fragment of wood attached - Neg.A.29

19 A'06

Location - not known

Construction - "A single pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "Few shells"  
 (2) "Glazed beads"

20 A'06

Location - "Two metres to the east of 15 A'06, towards the Shuna"

Construction - "A single pit"

Contents:-

- (1) Ivory pin - Man.4152



- (2) "Head of similar pin"
  - (3) "Ivory [?] bud of a pomegranate ?"
  - (4) "Green glazed beads"
  - (5) "Two fragments of alabaster"
  - (6) "Wood fragments of coffin. Beni Hassan plain type" naming Sbtp-ib-'nh
- 

### 21 A'06

Location - "In filling near top of 9 A'06"

Construction - "Two broken down pits"

Contents:-

#### East Pit

- (1) Ceramic vessel; marl fabric 2.5 Y 8/2, self-slip - Liv.E.4050
  - (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, slip red 10 R 5/6, patch of wash pinkish-white 7.5 YR 8/2 - Liv.E.4212
  - (3) "Body of a crude limestone statuette, c.8 inches high" (illus. not to scale) - Man.3997; Plate 5; Negs.A.15, 24, & 25; Hornemann 1951, 107
  - (4) Bone pin - Man.4153
  - (5) Alabaster vessel ("and lid", now missing) - Liv.E.2694
  - (6) Two copper rings (and one fragment) - Mer.49.47.591
  - (7) "Scarab of ♀ ♂"
  - (8) "Green faience ball beads and one stone bead"
  - (9) "Glass beads"
  - (10) "Dish with incised palm pattern"
  - (11) "Fruit"
  - (12) "Five scarabs"
- 

### 22 A'06

Location - "To the east of 9 A'06"

Construction - "Pits", with at least two chambers - the following contents are said to come from the "Western Chamber"

Contents:-

- (1) "On surface 4" of an ivory magical wand, 2.25 wide and depicting a frog, a winged creature and a legged disc" - Neg.A.35
  - (2) Fragment of (1) ?, an ivory wand with incised decoration of part of a jackal's head, facing right, 2.8 cm wide x 1.9 cm high x 0.7 cm thick (not illustrated) - Mer.16.11.06.304
  - (3) "Beads"
  - (4) "Three portions of an alabaster vase" - Mer.16.11.06.24 (now lost)
  - (5) "Pair of late ushabtis, inscribed"
- 

### 23 A'06

Location - not known

Construction - "One pit"

## Contents:-

- (1) Beads of: i) red faience x6, white faience x10, blue faience x13, green faience x24, yellow faience x7, ii) yellow faience x1, blue faience x2, green faience x1, core material x2, iii) turquoise faience x1, iv) blue/green faience x65, v) turquoise faience x1, vi) blue/green faience x595, vii) blue faience x3, viii) blue faience x1 - Liv.E.2593
- (2) Beads of: i) light-green faience x1, ii) carnelian x1 - Mer.1977.109.8
- (3) Limestone fragment of an inlaid eye - Liv.E.661

24 A'06

Location - "At the western end of the old 'E' cemetery, to the west of 301"

Construction - "Four pits, A to the west and D (empty pit) to the east"

## Contents:-

Chambers A and B seem to have been robbed and yielded no traceable objects. The listed contents are:

Chamber A

"Piece of ivory"  
 "Small alabaster vase"  
 "Bronze head of a staff with wood"  
 "12th dynasty ball beads"

Chamber B

"Painted blade of an oar"  
 "Ushabti"  
 "Dark glazed beads"  
 "Scarab of Sa-Nefer"  
 "Small faience pendants"  
 "Standing stone cup, broken"

Chamber C

"A deep pit with upper chambers  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . Descending to a depth of about 9 metres. A further two chambers were come upon, the northern being closed with bricks. Three undisturbed 12th dynasty burials were found. (i) and (ii) were lying half on their backs and left sides while (iii) was more over on its side. Chamber cut into the feet of these burials, feet of (ii) damaged during this process. Hair pins were found near the feet and neck of (iii). Small beads found between the hands of (i) and (ii)".

"From the pit outside the door" (i.e. shaft of C)

"Scarab"  
 "Fragment of a statue"  
 "Fragments of alabaster"  
 "Some beads"

Burial (i)

- "On south (upper west) side. Male"  
 "Beads, between (i) and (ii) - probably for the hand of (ii)"  
 "Green glazed ball beads around neck"  
 "Gold shell pendant"  
 "Amethyst scarab"  
 "Hair pin reputedly between legs"

Burial (ii)

"Middle burial, female". This was the major burial of the group and seems to have yielded all the located objects from this tomb. See Plate 7 for the objects in-situ

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Mer.1977.109.52
- (2) Alabaster vessel - Bol.A.110.1968; Negs.A.31, 38 & 40
- (3) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2710
- (4) Broken base of an alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2593
- (5) Alabaster vessel - Mer.1977.109.70; Negs.A.31, 38, 39, & 40
- (6) Anhydrite vessel, "and lid" (missing) - Mer.1977.109.84; Negs.A.31, 38 & 40
- (7) Tripartite alabaster vessel - Mer.1977.109.89; Neg.A.38
- (8) Alabaster vessel - Mer.1977.109.66
- (9) Ivory pin - Man .4154
- (10) Fragment of a plaster mask (?) - Liv.E.3724
- (11) Fragments of a silver bracelet (not illustrated) - Liv.E.999

Also listed are:

- "Hair pins at feet"  
 "Tiny alabaster vase"  
 "Small cup of stone"  
 "Rectangular palette"  
 "Glazed ribbed ball beads at neck"  
 "Obsidian kohl stick"

Burial (iii)

- "On left side. Female probably with broken skull"  
 "Beads and gold chain before neck" (the former are possibly the unillustrated beads Mer.1977.109.5, although these could probably come from any part of the tomb)  
 "Scarab"

This tomb seems to have been re-excavated in the 1907 season, as there are objects bearing the designation 24 A'07:-

- (12) Ivory stamp seal in the form of a squatting boy, with one finger in his mouth, inscribed for Nḫti imy-r pr m3' ḥrw (not illustrated) - B.M. 54677; Negs.A.41-44; see Martin 1971, No.806 and refs.cit.
- (13) Multi-scarab blue faience bead, with cartouche of N-m3't-r' on base (not illustrated) - Liv.E.2305

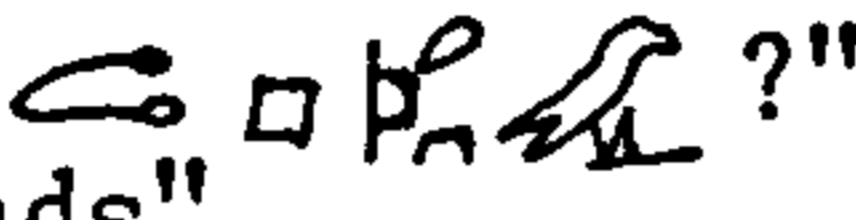


25 A'06

Location - In the western end of the 'E' cemetery, south-west of tomb 301

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/6, slip red 10 R 5/8, painted band at mouth white 2.5 Y 8/2 - Liv.E.4572
  - (2) Blue faience ape amulet and 16 blue glazed tube beads (not illustrated) - Mer.16.11.06.242
  - (3) Wooden 'dad' and 'buckle' amulets (not illustrated) - Man.4077 + 4080
  - (4) "Plait of hair"
  - (5) "Ushabti of ?"
  - (6) "Small glazed beads"
  - (7) "Wooden hand"
  - (8) "Fragments of inscribed stelae"
- 

26 A'06

Location - not known

Construction - "A single pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "A few ball beads (12th Dynasty)" - Mer.16.11.06.6 (now lost)
- 

27 A'06

Location - not known

Construction - "One pit"

Contents:- none recorded or located

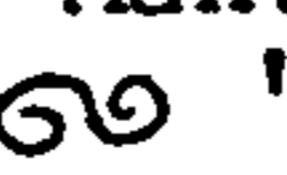
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28 A'06

Location - not known

Construction - "A single pit"

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric brownish-yellow 10 YR 6/6, self-slip, traces of painted bands dark yellowish-brown 10 YR 3/4 - Liv.E.6380
  - (2) Alabaster lid - Liv.E.2554
  - (3) Polished limestone vessel - Man.3961
  - (4) "Scarab with scroll design "
  - (5) "Glazed tube beads"
  - (6) "Pendants"
-

29 A'06

Location - not known

Construction - "A single pit"

Contents:-


- (1) Beads of: i) shell disc 3.5mm. x31, ii) blue faience spheroids 5mm. x14, iii) carnelian flattened spheroid 3.5mm x1, iv) dull red pottery 'conches' 11mm. x1 (not illustrated - Mer.16.11.06.7
  - (2) "2 scarabs, one with a gold mount"
- 

30 A'06

Location - not known

Construction - "Grave with skeleton extended on back, the head at the southern end" - Plate 8; Negs.A.47 & 48

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel found "west of the head"; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/6, self-slip, painted thin bands of red and thick bands of light blue - Man.3966; Plate 8; Negs.A.47 & 48
  - (2) "2-handled amphora" - Plate 8; Negs.A.47 & 48
  - (3) "East of the head a large dish" - Plate 8; Negs.A.47 & 48
  - (4) "Set of red pendants  "
  - (5) "Earrings"
  - (6) "Glass beads, white spots in black"
- 

31 A'06

Location - not known

Construction - "A single pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "Green glazed ball beads"
  - (2) "Green scarab"
  - (3) "Amethyst beads"
  - (4) "Carnelian scarab"
  - (5) "Beads and small pendants"
- 

32 A'06

Location - not known

Construction - "One pit"

Contents:-

- (1) Blue faience wq3t-amulet - Liv.E.9116

- (2) Beads of: i) turquoise faience xl, ii) turquoise faience xl -  
Liv.E.2451
- (3) Bone ring - Liv.E.7296
- (4) "Metal ring"
- (5) "Part of pottery figure"
- (6) "Ivory handle"
- (7) "Fragments of ivory inlay"
- (8) "Scarab"
- (9) "Lid of alabaster kohl pot"
- 

33 A'06

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Ushabti, uninscribed"
- (2) "Small glazed tube beads"
- 

34 A'06

Location - "East of the fort"

Construction - "A tomb of the Roman period"

Contents:-

- (1) "Several stone coffins" - Neg.A.49
-



EXCAVATIONS OF 1907300 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "Much broken mastaba with only south wall complete"

Contents:-

- (1) "Broken stele found in redeem to East"

301 A'07

Location - "East of 300 A'07"

Construction - "Deep tomb. Mastaba to East. 15 feet below surface walls 9 ft. high"


Contents:-

301 A'07 and 328 A'07 seem to have been adjoining tombs and are published as a single group by Kemp and Merrillees (1980, 233-240). To avoid duplication, the only objects listed and illustrated here are those not figured by Kemp and Merrillees


- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/8, slip red 10 R 5/6, painted band at mouth grey 7.5 YR 6/0 - Bol.A.139.1968
- (2) Ceramic vessel; reddish-yellow fabric 5 YR 6/6, slip light-red 10 R 6/6, burnished to red 10 R 5/8 - Bol.A.164.1968

302 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - An offering-chapel, consisting of a "Very much broken mastaba with kiosk to the north. South and east walls of kiosk complete, with fragment of the west. Behind the west wall, to the west and lower down, a shrine  facing east". Seemingly associated with this superstructure was an "Oblong tomb to below top of wall with 2 chambers"

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric with sand temper reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/6, slip red 10 R 5/6 - Liv.E.4914
- (2) "3 pots"
- (3) "Pots found under head with round black seal and fragment of gilt coffin mask"
- (4) "In [chamber]  wooden coffin head to west very frail"

303 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "Mastaba with surrounding walls almost entirely gone. Fragments of northern, eastern and southern walls"

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fine marl fabric 2.5 Y 8/2 "found in redeem to west, 3 ft. below surface" - Bol.A.151.1968
- 

304 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "Two parallel walls 3 ft. below surface running north and south, about a metre apart. East wall slopes outwards about 2 ft down"

Contents:-

- (1) "Part of Stela with ♀ cut out of middle, found in redeem 6 ft. below surface to south-east" (see also 360 A'07) - Liv.E.30; Negs.A.117-120; Kitchen 1961 & 1962; Franke 1984, 108 No.125
- 

305 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - Offering-chapel superstructure of "West and south walls of kiosk with trace of plaster. In west wall to south a square projection 2m. by 1m. about, with oblong shrine"

Contents:-

- (1) "Scarab found in redeem XIIith?"
- 

306 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "Tomb. Entrance facing east". It seems that this tomb was, with the following tombs, a series of chambers which shared a "wall at west". For a plan of 306-310 A'07 see after the illustration of 308 A'07 (1); the field-notebook gives a sketch-plan of 306-308 A'07, and the positions of 309 A'07 and 310 A'07 are based on Neg.A.122 (= Plate 9)

Contents:-

- (1) Beads of: i) green faience x1, ii) blue/green faience x120, shell x28, red faience x8, iii) blue faience x12, iv) blue glass x1, v) blue faience x1, vi) shell x26, vii) dark blue stone x1, viii) dark green glass x2 - Bol.A.90.1968

- (2) Beads of: i) carnelian x1, ii) blue/green faience x33, iii) blue faience x1, iv) blue/green faience x4, v) blue/green faience x2, light-green faience x1, vi) orange clay x1, dark blue stone x1 - Bol.A.88.1968
- 

307 A'07

Location - Immediately south of 306 A'07. See plan

Construction - "Tomb"

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; slipped and burnished to red 10 R 5/8 - Liv.E.4059
- 

308 A'07

Location - Immediately south of 307 A'07. See plan and Plate 9

Construction - "Tomb. Curious structure at south-east end of steps with a [?] at each side of north and south wall"

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, cream slip - BJK/EA
- 

309 A'07

Location - Immediately south of 308 A'07. The north wall of the superstructure is parallel to the south wall of 300 A'07, with a distance of two feet in-between them. See plan and Plate 9

Construction - "Hosh, no pit. Relief in middle of North wall. South wall practically gone"

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

310 A'07

Location - South of 309 A'07. See plan and Plate 9

Construction - "Large Hosh. Complete. Entrance at East. 3ft. below surface" - Neg.A.121

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

311 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit"

Contents:- none recorded or located.

---



312 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "South wall and S.E. and S.W. corners of a tomb"

Contents:-

"Near 312 :-"

- (1) Seventeen clay model tools - Liv.E.1301 & Mer.1974.190.18
  - (2) "8 Small saucers, 2 perforated"
  - (3) "Upper part of a female limestone doll figure"
- 

313 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "Sunk grave. 2ft. 6" below surface, lying east and west"

Contents:-

- (1) "Wooden coffin, very frail and broken down the middle"
- 

314 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "Oblong tomb 2ft. below surface lying East and West"

Contents:-

- (1) Beads of: i) blue faience x1, ii) light-blue faience x1, iii) worn blue faience x3, iv) blue faience x1 & opaque dark blue glass/stone x1, v) turquoise faience x2, vi) turquoise faience x2, vii) turquoise faience x8 - Liv.E.2378
- 

315 A'07

Location - Parallel to 314 A'07

Construction - "Oblong tomb, parallel with 314 15ft. apart. Goes down 20 feet. On east side chambers 6ft. below surface"

Contents:-

- (1) Grinding-palette of green serpentine flecked with orange - Bol.A.104.1968

"Found in redeem:-"

- (2) Fragments of ivory inlay strips - Liv.E.7066-7069
- (3) "Fragments (painted) of coffin"
- (4) "Few flat white beads"
- (5) Inlay strip with single dot-and-circle motif (from a sketch in the

field notebook)

---

316 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "Square enclosure lying N.N.E., S.E.E., S.S.W. & N.N.W".  
"Two pits in rock East above i-ii. 2 chambers in west rock above, i another chamber". Possibly two pits, side by side, both with chambers off to the east at their bases, with i having a chamber to the west. See plan

Contents:-

- (1) "Scarab" (illus. not to scale, from a sketch in the field notebook)
  - (2) "Stele, XVIIIth? found 7 ft. from N.E. corner, face down".  
Inscribed for the s3w rwdw n Wsir, Nakhti-ankh - Dublin.1920.273;  
Neg.A.125
  - (3) "Many little round beads"
- 

317 A'07

Location - "To north-west of 316. Corner (south-east) of wall"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, self-slip, painted band on mouth red 10 R 5/8 - Mer.1977.109.96
  - (2) "Fragment of inscribed jamb"
  - (3) Green faience wing of a scarab (not illus.) - Cairo 45366
  - (4) Four eggs (not illus.) - Cairo 45366
  - (5) Small beads (not illus.) - Cairo 45366
- 

318 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "Brick structure with straight wall facing east, with a deep and curved wall coming round from north. [?] caused by fallen bricks. Irregular hole to east [?] in wall, 5 ft. below top"

Contents:-

- (1) Fragment of a serpentine grinding-palette - Liv.E.6501
- (2) "In south corner a stela built in [?]. Face up" (= Liv.E.14; Neg. A.645 ?)

319 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "Oblong brick structure facing N.N.E. etc, 4 ft. below surface"

Contents:- none recorded or located

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320 A'07

Location - "Below 319"

Construction - "Brick structure with north and south sides converging to east. Belongs to 321?"

Contents:- none recorded or located

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321 A'07

Location - Listed as ANOC 19 by Simpson (1974), therefore it may have been sited in the close vicinity of E.330

Construction - A solid brick structure, with a stela-niche in each of its four sides (see Plates 10 and 11).

Contents:-

- (1) "At front of west wall, south side 7ft. below top. Limestone box containing..." - Liv.E.712; Plate 12
  - (2) "... wooden box of same shape, painted yellow and inscribed..." - Mer.55.82.114; Plate 12
  - (3) "... with gilt ushabti inside"
  - (4) "Fine stela. 3 rows of figures and inscription between. In niche facing west" - Bol.10.20.11; Negs.A.126, 132, & 134; Donohue 1966, 18
  - (5) "Unpainted stela, four rows of figures, lying face up. Heads to south of wall. Nail? through top left corner" - Cairo J.E.39069; Neg.A.137
  - (6) "321c. - Stela, upper part worn away. Inscribed in hieroglyphs, 2 figures. Found in redeem to north of 321, 5ft. below surface" - Liv.E.31; Neg.A.137
  - (7) "In redeem part of black basalt head"
  - (8) "Pot XIIth"
-



322 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "Mastaba with 3 false doors in east wall"

Contents:- none recorded or located

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323 A'07

Location - "North of 306"

Construction - "Hosh. Empty"

Contents:- none recorded or located

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324 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "Long tomb in gebel. 12ft. below surface. Two chambers N.W. and S.E."

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel: fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/6, slip light reddish-brown 5 YR 6/3, paint on rim white 10 YR 8/1 - Bol.A.148.1968
  - (2) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (3) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (4) "Coffin and canopic box, very fragile"
  - (5) "Two jars in box"
  - (6) "Jar and two heads of jars at mouth[?] of chamber" - Liv.E.6897; Plate 13 = Negs.A.138-140
  - (7) "Coffin south of box, wood"
  - (8) "3 coffins wood very frail"
  - (9) "Fragments of masks"
  - (10) "A few beads"
- 

325 A'07

Location - Close to (west of ?) 310 A'07

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Limestone spindle whorl (?) - Liv.E.7810; Neg.A.124
- (2) "Stela in redeem. 1ft. below surface". Inscribed for the 'Great One of the Tens of Upper Egypt' Bmbw (not illustrated) - B.M.1562; Negs.A.122 & 123; Budge 1911, pl.34; Simpson 1974, 22 & pl.65; Franke 1984, 165 No.230<sup>2</sup>
- (2) "Limestone statue. Kneeling with hands on knees. 3ft. Inscribed"

326 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - Chamber with interior construction of thick limestone slabs - Plate 14 = Neg.A.142

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
  - (2) Alabaster vessel - Mer.60.34.21
  - (3) Inscribed sarcophagus lid (not illustrated) - Neg.A.145
- 

327 A'07

Location - "West of 322"

Construction - "Hosh"

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-brown 5 YR 7/6, slip light reddish-brown 5 YR 6/4, painted band at mouth white 10 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4971
  - (2) "Alabaster vase XIIth Dynasty"
  - (3) "Pot with beads found in redeem"
  - (4) "Kohl pot and wooden pencil"
  - (5) "Green glaze disc and carnelian [beads]"
  - (6) "Eye amulets"
- 

328 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit lying east by west. N.E.[?] entrance from bottom of 301 which it [?]"

## Contents:-

See the comments for 301 A'07

- (1) Light green faience sherds with brown decoration - Liv.E.127 & 132
- 

329 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit"

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (2) Anhydrite vessel - Liv.E.2688; Plate 16 = Neg.A.147
- (3) Calcite vessel - Liv.E.2599
- (4) Slate palette - Liv.E.6522
- (5) "Pottery model of hoe" Liv.1302

- (6) Fragment of blue faience - Liv.E.129
  - (7) Fragment of blue faience - Liv.E.130
  - (8) "Fragment of stone inscribed, beginning of inscription"
  - (9) "In redeem fragment of limestone ushabti, inscribed"
  - (10) "Stone jamb with traces of paint"
  - (11) "Broken scarab"
  - (12) "Wooden shell-shaped spoon with head [of Horus] as handle" - Plate 16 = Neg.A.147
  - (13) Anhydrite vessel - Plate 16 = Neg.A.147
  - (14) Wooden spoon in the form of a hand holding a dish - Plate 16 = Neg.A.147
- 

330 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit"

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (2) Beads of: i) green serpentine x1, ii) blue/green glaze x400, red glaze x24, iii) green glaze x4, iv) red glaze x2, blue glaze x1, v) blue glaze x1, vi) blue glaze x2, vii) limestone x14, viii) lapis-lazuli x1, ix) blue glaze x1, x) blue glaze x1, xi) blue/green glaze x1, xii) blue glass x1 - Liv.E.2345
  - (3) Two scarabs (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 45369
  - (4) Copper scraps (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 45369
  - (5) Bronze mirror - Cairo unlocated; Lilyquist 1979, 40 n.453
  - (6) "Near to 330 to north, fragment of limestone[?] stela"
  - (7) Four alabaster vases (including "2 small kohl pots...with lids") - Cairo unlocated
- 

331 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric light brown 7.5 YR 6/4, slip reddish-brown 10 R 4/4, spattering of white paint - Mer.1977.109.129
  - (2) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (3) "In redeem fragment of stone ushabti"
- 

332 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip red 10 R 5/6, white paint cross 5 YR 8/1 - Bol.A.189.1968



- (2) Stamped amphora handle - Bol.A.225.1968
  - (3) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (4) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (5) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/6, slip red 10 R 5/6, wash white 10 YR 8/2 - Bol.A.202.1968
  - (6) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/8, slip light red 10 R 6/6, vertically burnished to red 10 R 5/8, paint bands white 10 YR 8/2 - Bol.A.208.1968
  - (7) Beads of: i) dark blue stone xl, ii) green glaze xl, iii) blue/green glaze xl, iv) blue/green glaze xl - Liv.E.2439
  - (8) "4 clay ushabtis"
  - (9) "Eye for cartonnage"
  - (10) "Stone scarab decorated with spirals"
- 

333 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/8, slip reddish-brown 10 R 4/4, painted lines and spots white 10 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4931
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric light reddish-brown 7.5 YR 6/4, slipped and burnished to reddish-brown 10 R 4/4 - Liv.E.4924
- (3) Ceramic pot stand; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/8, slip red 2.5 YR 5/6, wash white 10 YR 8/2 - Liv.E.4511
- (4) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slipped and burnished to red 10 R 5/8, paint at mouth white 5 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4613
- (5) "Ushabtis"
- (6) "Decayed wooden hawk, painted"
- (7) "2 small scarabs, one mounted"

Pot types: 7 (2)

---

334 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Slate palette - Liv.E.5332a; Neg.A.149
  - (2) Black and white diorite vessel lid - Liv.E.2534x
  - (3) Anhydrite vessel lid - Liv.E.2558
  - (4) "2 clay sealings of jars"
  - (5) "Large copper razor" - Neg.A.149
  - (6) "Alabaster kohl pot" - Neg.A.149
  - (7) "Wooden comb" - Neg.A.149
- 

335 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Fragments of inscribed stone in hieroglyph"
  - (2) "Large piece of green glaze object with inscriptions above central line"
  - (3) "Small fragment of magic wand"
  - (4) "A few beads"
- 

336 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Limestone concubine figure on bed - Liv.E.5290; Neg.A.151
  - (2) "Fragment of coffin with inscription and figures incised"
  - (3) "Fragment of wall of inscribed chamber"
  - (4) "Small decorated scarab"
  - (5) "Pottery"
  - (6) "Unglazed ushabtis"
  - (7) "Small [?]"
  - (8) "[?] cylinder"
  - (9) "Beads"
- 

337 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; marl fabric 2.5 Y 8/2 - Mer.1977.109.119
  - (2) Ceramic vessel; pale greenish-cream fabric - BBJK/EA
  - (3) Ceramic vessel; marl fabric 2.5 Y 8/2 - Liv.E.3081
  - (4) Ceramic vessel; fabric light reddish-brown 5 YR 6/3, slip pale red 10 R 6/4, paint band at mouth white 5 YR 8/1 - Bol.A.194.1968
  - (5) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 7/6, wash on upper body weak red 10 R 5/4 - Bol.A.147.1968
  - (6) Broken anhydrite vessel - Liv.E.2597
  - (7) Ceramic vessel, shallow bowl - Liv.E.4814 (unlocated)
  - (8) "Few varied beads"
  - (9) "Gold shell bead"
- 

338 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Mer.1977.109.139
  - (2) "Bone pin"
  - (3) "Few green glaze beads"
  - (4) "Gold earring"
  - (5) "Ball beads and long cylinder beads blue glaze"
  - (6) "[?] hawk of wood, broken"
  - (7) "Hair pin, bone, broken"
  - (8) "Sea shell"
- 

339 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "Few beads"
  - (2) "Fragment of incised stela"
  - (3) "Scarab"
  - (4) "Wooden ears of cartonnage"
- 

340 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit"

## Contents:-

- (1) "In filling small seated granite statuette" - Plate 15; Negs.A.152 & 154
  - (2) "Small Osiris bronze figure"
  - (3) "Varied beads"
  - (4) "Ball beads"
  - (5) "Green glazed scarab, decorated"
  - (6) "Near 340 small scarab and few beads"
  - (7) (or 568 A'08) Alabaster sherds (not illustrated) - Liv.E.2609
- 

341 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (2) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (3) "Portion of inlay for sarcophagus in bone and plaster"
  - (4) "Few small green glaze beads"
  - (5) "Fragments of inlay for sarcophagus"
  - (6) "Eye for cartonnage"
-



342 A'07

Location - "Parallel with 335"

Construction - "Pit"

Contents:-

There is some confusion in the surviving records between objects from this tomb and those from 345 A'07

- (1) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip inside with concentric burnish - BJK/EA
- (2) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, red slip inside burnished horizontally - BJK/EA
- (3) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, red slip on outside and white paint around rim - BJK/EA
- (4) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (5) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/6, slip weak red 10 R 5/4 - Bol.A.191.1968
- (6) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (7) Anhydrite vessel - Liv.E.2699; Neg.A.160
- (8) Gold shell pendant (not illustrated) - Mer.1977.109.2
- (9) "Large limestone stela offering to Min"
- (10) "Small broken kohl pot, dark stone"
- (11) "2 poor scarabs"
- (12) "4 clay ushabtis"
- (13) "Fragments of decorated & inscribed coffin, wood"
- (14) "2 bone arms with hands" - Plate 17 = Neg.A.158
- (15) "Small alabaster vase" - Neg.A.160
- (16) "Bone bracelet" - Plate 17 = Neg.A.158
- (17) "Obsidian pencil" - Neg.A.160

Pot types: 4 (2 "cross-lined")

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343 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Black small pottery vases"
- 

344 A'07

Location - "Parallel to 333 etc., and to south of them"

Construction - "Pit"

Contents:-

- (1) Limestone statuette, with some red paint on body (from this tomb or 345 A'07) - Liv.E.5265; Neg.A.153

- (2) Ceramic vessel; rough fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6 -  
Bol.A.175.1968
- (3) "Mud ushabtis..." - Liv.E.1330
- (4) "...in mud box [with bone]" - Liv.E.1330; Plate 18 = Neg.A.162
- (5) Fragment of head of statuette - Plate 18 = Neg.E.162
- 

345 A'07

Location - "South of path to 335"

Construction - "Pit"

## Contents:-

- (1) "Bronze mirror" - Bol.A.131.1968; Lilyquist 40 n.454
- (2) Limestone vessel, one of "4 stone vases" - Liv.E.2641 + lid  
E.2629; Plate 20 = Neg.A.163
- (3) Limestone model lion - Liv.E.639
- (4) Wooden ear - Liv.E.7117
- (5) Torque (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.160; Lilyquist 1979, 35 n.397
- (6) "2 bone pins" - Plate 20 = Neg.A.163
- (7) "Stone scarab"
- (8) "Silver ornaments for necklace"
- (9) "Diorite small basin" - Plate 20 = Neg.A.163
- (10) Four shells (not illustrated) - Liv.E.2436
- (11) "Tweezers"
- (12) "A few varied beads"
- (13) "2 kohl pots (alabaster and grey stone)" - Plate 20 = Neg.A.163
- (14) "Varied beads"
- (15) "Crocodile, green glaze" - Plate 20 = Neg.A.163
- (16) "Amethyst scarab"
- 

346 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, traces of red slip and black band around rim - BJK/EA
- (2) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, dark red slip burnished with vertical strokes - BJK/EA
- (3) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (4) "Granite ushabti, uninscribed" - Plate 15
- (5) "Ball beads of green glaze"
- (6) "Curve[?] of alabaster vase"
- (7) "Kohl pot of [?] granite"
-

347 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Pottery unglazed dish with incised pattern of lines found in redeem" (not illustrated) - Mer.1977.109.136; Negs.A.166 & 167

348 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

"Found in redeem:-"

- (1) Anhydrite vessel (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 45379  
 (2) Anhydrite vessel (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 45378  
 (3) Beads of faience, amethyst and carnelian (not illustrated), and claw amulet of carnelian (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 45380  
 (4) Silver necklace (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 45368  
 (5) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 45368  
 (6) "Portion of green glazed [?]"  
 (7) "Handle of vase"

349 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2585  
 (2) "Broken alabaster vase in redeem near 349"  
 (3) "Number of green faience cylinder beads"

350 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric pink 7.5 YR 7/4, slip light red 10 R 6/8 - Mer.1977.109.104  
 (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric very pale brown 10 YR 8/4, slip red 2.5 YR 5/6 - Liv.E.4381  
 (3) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/8, slipped and burnished red 10 R 4/6, paint band dark grey 7.5 YR 4/0 -



Liv.E.4794

- (4) Ceramic vessel; fabric very pale brown 10 YR 8/4, slip red 10 R 5/8 - Liv.E.4796
- (5) Ceramic vessel; fabric pink 7.5 YR 7/4, slip red 10 R 5/6 - Mer.1977.109.103
- (6) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
- (7) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, slip light red 10 R 6/6 - Bol.A.167.1968
- (8) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 7/6, slip light red 10 R 6/6 - Bol.A.166.1968
- (9) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, red slip, burnished horizontally on upper body - BJK/EA
- (10) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric with thick black core, no slip - BJK/EA
- (11) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-brown 5 YR 5/4, slip reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6 - Liv.E.4583
- (12) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6 - Liv.E.4857
- (13) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown gritty fabric, abraded surface - BJK/EA
- (14) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip burnished vertically - BJK/EA
- (15) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (16) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-brown 2.5 YR 5/4, slipped and burnished to red 10 R 4/6 - Mer.1977.109.134
- (17) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
- (18) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, pale red slip - BJK/EA
- (19) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
- (20) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, traces of dark red slip - BJK/EA
- (21) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
- (22) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (23) Ceramic vessel; fabric yellowish-red 5 YR 5/8, slip yellowish-brown 10 YR 5/6, paint bands white 5 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.3095
- (24) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/8, slip red 2.5 YR 5/6, paint band at mouth white 10 YR 8/2 - Liv.E.4700
- (25) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, slip red 10 R 5/8, paint band at mouth white 10 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4215
- (26) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, white painted band - BJK/EA
- (27) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown gritty fabric with slightly purplish core, dark red slip - BJK/EA
- (28) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, self-slip, paint band at mouth weak red 10 R 5/4 - Bol.A.20.1968
- (29) Ceramic pot-stand; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip reddish-brown 2.5 YR 5/4, wash white 10 YR 8/2 - Liv.E.4507
- (30) Ceramic pot-stand; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, wash white 10 YR 8/1 - Bol.A.198.1968
- (31) Ceramic pot-stand; fabric reddish-yellow reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, wash white 10 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4505
- (32) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/6, slip red 2.5 YR 5/6, paintcross white 10 YR 8/2 - Bol.A.190.1968
- (33) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (34) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, slip red 10 R 5/8, burnished on interior red 10 R 5/8 - Liv.E.4713
- (35) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip weak red 10 R 5/4, paint band white 5 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4252
- (36) Small shells (not illustrated) - Liv.E.2440
- (37) "Ivory bracelet, broken"
- (38) "Bone eye pencil"
- (39) "2 decorated scarabs green glaze"
- (40) "Stained[?] beads"

351 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit"

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, slip red 2.5 YR 4/6 - Liv.E.4854
- (2) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip unevenly applied on upper body - BJK/EA [80]
- (3) Annhydrite vessel - Liv.E.2515x
- (4) Bone inlay strip - Liv.E.7022
- (5) Bone inlay strip - Liv.E.7034
- (6) "Green glazed cylinder beads in filling of pit"
- (7) "Green faience beads and amulets"
- (8) "Bone pins"
- (9) "Copper pin"

"Near 351"

- (12) Limestone stela inscribed for S3b iry Nbn, Tety - Liv.E.26
- 

352 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Wooden statuette, female with infant. Decayed wig destroyed, also pedestal" - Liv.E.7081; Plate 22; Negs.A.168-172
  - (2) "Small ivory statuette of lion standing" (not illustrated) - Neg.A.168
- 

353 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric light reddish-brown 5 YR 6/4, self-slip, with incised pot-mark - Carmarthen.A.75.845
  - (2) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (3) Beads and shells (not illustrated) - Liv.E.2162
  - (4) "Scarab in redeem"
-

354 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic object (rattle?) - Mer.49.47.598
  - (2) Beads of: i) cowrie shell 1mm. x26, ii) carnelian sphere 6.5mm. x1, iii) carnelian spheroid 4.5mm. x1, iv) blue faience disc 4.5mm. x1, v) red faience 3-segment 3mm. x1 (not illustrated) - Mer.1974.190.16
  - (3) "Large cylinder beads, blue and black glaze"
  - (4) "Wooden head-rest"
  - (5) "2 wooden faces for cartonnage"
  - (6) "2-handled pottery small vases"
- 

355 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip on interior weak red 10 R 4/4 - Mer.1977.109.94
  - (2) "Fragment of inscribed stone"
  - (3) "Pieces of glass inlay for sarcophagus"
- 

356 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit tomb"

Contents:-

- (1) Marl fabric concubine figurine - Liv.E.6894
  - (2) "Few green faience beads"
  - (3) "Fragment of [?] relief"
- 

357 A'07

Location - "South of 346 and path"

Construction - "Pit tomb"

Contents:- none recorded or located

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358 A'07

Location - not known



## Contents:-

- (1) Copper tweezers - Liv.E.919
  - (2) "Alabaster pot" (not illustrated) - Neg.A.582
  - (3) "Black and white beads"
- 

359 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (2) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
  - (3) Alabaster vessel - Mer.1977.109.86
  - (4) Blue faience inlay fragment - Liv.E.172
  - (5) Wooden vessel lid - Liv.E.7114
  - (6) Beads of: i) blue/green faience x4, ii) blue faience xl, iii) blue/green faience x6, iv) dark brown stone x27, v) turquoise faience xl, vi) light-green faience xl, vii) turquoise faience x29, viii) bright blue faience xl, ix) turquoise faience xl7 - Liv.E.2379
  - (7) Shell (not illustrated) - Liv.E.7115
- 

360 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic pot-stand; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, thin wash of white 10 YR 8/2 - Bol.A.197.1968
  - (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric yellowish-red 5 YR 5/6 - Mer.1977.109.99
  - (3) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (4) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (5) "Small parts of pottery models of hoes [?] found in redeem over 360" - Liv.E.1303-7
  - (6) Alabaster, inlaid eyes - Liv.E.7816 & 7817
  - (7) Alabaster, inlaid eye - Liv.E.7818
  - (8) Wooden fragment - Liv.E.7020
  - (9) Wooden fragment - Liv.E.7015
  - (10) Glazed fragment - Liv.E.112
  - (11) "Fragment of stele" see 304 A'07 - Liv.E.30
  - (12) "Fragment of dish. Pottery with incised fishes" - (see 560 A'08)
  - (13) "Models of oxen"
  - (14) "Model of column[?] of stone, with [?]"
  - (15) "Fragment of statuette, limestone"
  - (16) "Few beads"
-

361 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

At least some of the following come from the "redeem" over 361 A'07

- (1) Beads of: i) carnelian xl, ii) green faience x2, iii) turquoise faience xl, iv) carnelian xl, v) amethyst x3, vi) shell x21, vii) blue faience xl, viii) light-blue faience x3 - [Liv.E.2437??]
  - (2) Silver ring - Liv.E.996
  - (3) Copper ring - Liv.E.997
  - (4) Blue faience ushabti - Liv.E.1891
  - (5) Flint flake - Liv.E.6540
  - (6) Limestone vessel - Liv.E.646
  - (7) Bone inlay strip - Liv.
  - (8) Ten coins, spanning the reigns of Hadrian to Lucius Verus - Liv.E.998
  - (9) Stela of Sekher - Mer.1977.109.36; Bienkowski & Southworth 1986, pl.1 ; Bourriau 1980, pl.17,1
  - (10) "Broken squatting statuette, limestone (inscribed)"
  - (11) "Fragment of stone inscribed in hieroglyph"
- 

362 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Scarab"
  - (2) "Few leg beads"
  - (3) "Frail limestone [?]"
  - (4) "Few beads"
- 

363 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/8, self-slip - Bol.Unnumbered
  - (2) "Few green faience beads"
  - (3) "Fragments of blue faience dish"
-

364 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Small granite female standing statuette. 2 lines of inscription scratched before foot" - Plate 15 = Neg.A.154

"In redeem near":-

- (2) "Few green faience beads"  
 (3) "Fragment of blue faience basin[?]"
- 

365 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Copper tweezers - Liv.E.1431  
 (2) Ceramic pot-stand; brown fabric with white wash - BJK/EA  
 (3) "Green glaze scarab"
- 

366 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 7/6, wash on carination white 10 YR 8/1, paint band at mouth light red 10 R 6/6 - Bol.A.182.1968  
 (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, wash on upper body light red 10 R 6/8 - Mer.1977.109.92  
 (3) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/6, slip very pale brown 10 YR 7/3, paint lines light red 2.5 YR 6/6 - Bol.A.163.1968  
 (4) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/8, burnished slip red 10 R 5/6 - Bol.A.209.1968  
 (5) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip red 10 R 5/8 - Liv.E.4469  
 (6) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA  
 (7) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA  
 (8) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric with some chaff, no slip - BJK/EA  
 (9) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA  
 (10) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric with black core, no slip - BJK/EA  
 (11) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/6, slip light red 10 R 6/8 - Liv.E.4589  
 (12) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA  
 (13) Ceramic vessel; grey marl fabric with greenish-cream slip - BJK/EA  
 (14) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip burnished vertically to red 10 R 4/6 - Liv.E.4577



- (15) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
- (16) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/8, slip red 10 R 5/6, burnished vertically to red 10 R 5/8, paint band at mouth dark grey 10 YR 4/1 - Bol.A.140.1968
- (17) Ceramic pot-stand; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, traces of wash white 10 YR 8/2 - Liv.E.4743
- (18) Ceramic pot-stand; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, traces of wash white 5 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4619
- (19) Ceramic pot-stand; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6 - Liv.E.4672
- (20) Ceramic pot-stand; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/6, wash white 10 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4028
- (21) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip, white paint at mouth - BJK/EA
- (22) Ceramic pot-stand; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, slip red 10 R 5/8 - Liv.E.4679
- (23) Ceramic pot-stand; brown fabric, red slip on exterior and inside mouth, white paint bands - BJK/EA
- (24) Ceramic vessel; fabric light reddish-brown 5 YR 6/4, slip burnished horizontally to red 2.5 YR 5/6, paint bands on upper body white 5 YR 8/1, paint on lower body very dark grey 2.5 YR 3/0 - Bol.A.207.1968
- (25) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, burnished slip red 10 R 5/8 - Liv.E.4332
- (26) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, slip light red 10 R 6/8, burnished vertically on upper body to red 10 R 4/6, paint bands white 5 YR 8/1 - Mer.1977.109.125
- (27) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, burnished slip red 10 R 5/8, paint bands white 10 YR 8/2 - Liv.E.4233
- (28) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, slip burnished vertically to red 10 R 5/6 - Liv.E.6824
- (29) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, wash white 2.5 Y 8/2, painted mark light red 2.5 YR 6/8 - Liv.E.4451
- (30) Anhydrite vessel - Mer.30.86.9; Neg.A.176
- (31) Alabaster vessel - U.C.L.2388; MacGregor 999
- (32) Alabaster vessel - Swansea.W.1466; MacGregor 990; Neg.A.176
- (33) Alabaster vessel - Bol.A.111.1968
- (34) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2536
- (35) "Poor scarab, uninscribed"
- (36) "5 green glaze scarabs"
- (37) "Scarab"
- (38) "Varied beads, carnelian, green glaze"
- (39) "Amethyst beads"
- (40) "Green glaze small beads"
- (41) "Small carnelian beads"
- (42) "Green glaze beads"
- (43) "Gold beads"

367 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric yellowish-red 5 YR 5/6, slip red 10 R 5/8, painted band on interior white 5 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4893
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, slip light red

- 10 R 6/8, paint band at mouth white 10 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4680
- (3) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 7/6, slip light reddish-brown 10 R 6/4, paint band at mouth white 5 YR 8/1 - Bol.A.183.1968
- (4) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 7/6 - Bol.A.187.1968
- (5) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip red 10 R 5/8, burnished on interior to red 10 R 4/8 - Liv.E.4721
- (6) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip weak red 10 R 5/4 - Bol.A.150.1968
- (7) Ceramic vessel; fabric 10 R 5/6, self-slip, paint band at mouth dark brown 10 YR 4/3 - Bol.A.141.1968
- (8) Ceramic vessel; marl fabric 2.5 Y 6/4, self-slip - Liv.E.4378; Neg.A.594
- (9) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/8, slip red 10 R 5/6, paint band at mouth white 10 YR 8/1 - Bol.A.146.1968
- (10) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric with some chaff, red slip - BJK/EA
- (11) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric with limestone inclusions, red slip - BJK/EA
- (12) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (13) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric with purplish core, no slip - BJK/EA
- (14) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 7/6, slip red 10 R 5/6 - Mer.1977.109.116
- (15) Ceramic pot-stand; brown fabric with purplish-red core, no slip - BJK/EA
- (16) Ceramic pot-stand; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (17) Ceramic pot-stand; fabric light reddish-brown 5 YR 6/4, traces of wash pinkish-white 7.5 YR 8/2 - Bol.A.201.1968
- (18) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (19) Graeco-Roman amphora; fabric weak red 10 R 4/4 - Mer.1977.109.121; Neg.A.602
- (20) Alabaster vessel and lid - Bol.A.106.1968; Neg.A.582
- (21) "Beads"
- (22) "Green glaze scarabs"
- (23) "Sides of bone trinket box decorated with circles"

Pot types: 7 (3 "smaller size"), 11 (1), 9 (1 "neck painted"), 10 (1)

### 368 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

#### Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; marl fabric yellow 10 YR 7/6, slip white 2.5 Y 8/2 - Bol.A.210.1968
- (2) Ceramic pot-stand; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 7/8, wash white 10 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4348
- (3) Ceramic pot-stand; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/8, slip red 2.5 YR 5/6, traces of wash white 5 Y 8/1 - Liv.E.4509
- (4) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
- (5) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, burnished slip red 10 R 4/6, paint bands white 5 YR 8/1 - Mer.1973.1.377
- (6) Alabaster vessel and lid - Bol.A.107.1968
- (7) Fragment of a stela inscribed for the 'Overseer of Upper Egypt, Amen-Wosret' - Coll. J.H. Fisher (Detroit); Neg.A.177; Simpson

1965 & 1966, 174; Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 109

- (8) "Scarab found in redeem over 368. Sphinx and ankh"
- (9) "3 shells"
- (10) "Few beads"
- (11) "3 alabaster kohl pots"

369 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric brown 10 YR 5/3, burnished slip 10 YR 4/6, mottled very dark grey 10 YR 3/1 - Liv.E.4675
- (3) Ceramic vessel; pinkish-grey fabric with limestone inclusions [marl?] with cream slip - BJK/EA
- (4) Alabaster vessel and stand - Liv.E.2565
- (5) Alabaster vessel - Mer.60.34.22
- (6) Beads of: i) yellow glass with dark blue loop xl, ii) carnelian xl, iii) red faience x3, iv) turquoise faience xl - Liv.E.9174
- (7) "Large scarab with 2 god[?] figures in soil[?] filling"
- (8) "Fragment of wood comb"
- (9) "Fragment of green faience ring with [?] cartouche"
- (10) "Scarab"
- (11) "Carnelian cylinder"
- (12) "3 wood kohl pencils" - Neg.A.178
- (13) "XVIII pottery"
- (14) "Fragments of fine alabaster vases"
- (15) "Wooden kohl vessel" - Neg.A.178
- (16) "Cover of vase. Dark stone"

Pot types: 12 (1)

370 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric dark brown 10 YR 4/3, burnished slip black 2.5 YR 2.5/0 - Liv.E.6149; Neg.A.179
- (2) Green glazed steatite scarab - Liv.E.1138
- (3) Green glazed steatite scarab - Liv.E.1140
- (4) Green glazed steatite scarab - Liv.E.1139
- (5) Alabaster vessel lid (not illustrtated), possibly from "Small alabaster kohl pot" - Liv.E.2700
- (6) Scarab - Liv.E.1141 (unlocated)
- (7) "Dark stone kohl pot" - Neg.A.179
- (8) "Wooden kohl pencil" - Neg.A.179
- (10) Three gold(?) ridged earrings - Neg.A.179
- (11) "Carnelian beads"
- (12) "Cylinder green faience beads"



- (13) "Green stone plaque with Ra[?] with Kheper"  
 (14) "Ushabtis"
- 

371 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Retouched blade of light-brown flint - Liv.E.5297
  - (2) "Steatite kohl vessel decorated in chevrons" - Plate 19 = Neg.A.666
  - (3) "Head of canopic vase partly coloured" - Bol.A.124.1968 (unlocated) ; Plate 19 = Neg.A.666
  - (4) "Fragments of faience inlay from coffins"
  - (5) "Fragments of inscribed canopic jar"
- 

372 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; pale greenish-cream marl fabric, black core - BJK/EA
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric light reddish brown 5 YR 6/4, slip on exterior white 10 YR 8/1 - Bol.A.192.1968
- (3) "Few green faience beads"
- (4) "Rattle"

Pot types: 4 (1, "white cross single lines")

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373 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Fragment of bone implement"
  - (2) "Few small bone beads"
- 

374 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA


- (2) "Eye inlaid, from sarcophagus"
  - (3) "3 wooden kohl pencils"
  - (4) "Fine green faience scarab"
  - (5) "Few green faience beads"
  - (6) "Dark stone kohl pot with cover"
  - (7) "Wooden pedestal[?] with small hawk"
  - (8) "Green faience beads and pots near 374"
- 

### 375 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

#### Contents:-

- (1) Copper tweezers - Liv.E.920
  - (2) Green/blue glazed steatite scarab - B.M.54683
  - (3) Engraved green/blue glazed steatite bead - B.M.54683
  - (4) Engraved green/blue glazed steatite bead - B.M.54683
  - (5) "Ball beads"
  - (6) "Stone palette  -shape"
  - (7) "Bone pin"
  - (6) "Silver small pectoral"
- 

### 376 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

#### Contents:-

- (1) Fragment of an blue/green faience ushabti - Liv.E.1879
  - (2) "2 bone pins"
  - (3) "Varied beads"
  - (4) "Carnelian"
  - (5) "Alabaster kohl pot"
- 

### 377 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

#### Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (2) "Blue marble pot" (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 45377
  - (3) "Alabaster vase, large" (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 45376
  - (4) "Ball beads"
  - (5) "Wooden upper part of scribe's pen-holder"
-

378 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; rough fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6 - Liv.E.4913
  - (2) "Green glaze steatite scarab, decorated"
  - (3) "Few green glaze beads"
- 

379 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Few green glaze ball beads"
- 

380 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Few ball beads"
  - (2) "Metal disc"
  - (3) "Fine ball beads"
  - (4) "Amethyst bead"
  - (5) "XII[?] Scarab"
  - (6) "Butter[?] dish (green glaze)"
  - (7) "(Green glaze) kohl vessel with white top"
  - (8) "Large/bronze pin"
  - (9) "Bone hair pins"
- 

381 A'07

Location - "On south of 381, row of pits numbered 416"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Some of the objects listed under this tomb number may have originally come from tomb 416 A'07 - see Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 112

- (1) "Portion of wooden coffin" - Mer.1974.190.20
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/8, slip weak red 10 R 4/3, painted bands white 10 YR 8/2 - Liv.E.6421 (Liv.E.6409 is another example, but warped before firing)
- (3) Wooden object with gold leaf and black painted figures -



Liv.E.5728

- (4) Fragments of wood with gold leaf - Liv.E.5727
- (5) "Few cylinder glaze beads"
- (6) "Fragment of bone toilet box"
- (7) "Scarab with *ONO* "
- (8) "Few poor ushabtis"
- (9) "Few varied beads"
- (10) "Small ushabti"
- (11) "Fragments of alabaster vase"
- (12) "Eye from cartonnage"
- (13) "Fragments of blue glaze basins, hedgehogs, etc."
- (14) "Small green glaze plaque"

Pot types: 14 (1)

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382 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, burnished red slip on interior - BJK/EA
- (2) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip, no burnish - BJK/EA
- (3) Ceramic vessel; coarse brown fabric, some red paint around rim - BJK/EA
- (4) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2518x
- (5) "Green glaze scarab with scroll and seal"
- (6) "Few cylindrical green glaze beads"
- (7) "XII Dynasty pots"
- (8) "Blue marble vase"
- (9) "Broken wooden sarcophagus decorated with figures"

Pot types: 7 (1)

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383 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric light brown 7.5 YR 6/4, slip red 10 R 5/8 - Mer.1977.109.126
- (2) "Fragment of stela found in redeem over 383"

Pot types: 12 (1)

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384 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ape-shaped stamp seal of steatite (?) - Bol.A.125.1968; Negs.A.180-184
  - (2) "Fragment of lotus cup"
  - (3) "Varied beads"
- 

385 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, red slip, burnished vertically - BJK/EA
- (2) Ceramic vessel; marl fabric 2.5 Y 8/2 - Mer.1977.109.122
- (3) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
- (4) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6 - Liv.E.4722
- (5) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, slip light red 10 R 6/6, burnished on interior to red 10 R 5/8 - Mer.1977.109.108
- (6) Alabaster vessel - Bol.A.112.1968; Neg.A.187
- (7) Alabaster vessel - Bol.A.105.1968
- (8) Gypsum vessel - Liv.E.2590
- (9) Alabaster vessel - Mer.30.86.30; Neg.A.187
- (10) Anhydrite vessel - Liv.E.2685; Neg.A.187
- (11) Fragment of ivory clapper - Liv.E.7027
- (12) Sandstone hone/rubber - Liv.E.7822; Neg.A.187
- (13) "Tall wooden statuette standing" - Plate 21 = Neg.A.185-6
- (14) Bronze statuette - Cairo 45372; Plate 21 = Negs.A.185-6
- (15) "Gold scarab"
- (16) "Green stone scarab"
- (17) "5 small scarabs"
- (18) "2 fly beads"
- (19) "Blue glaze kohl vessel" - Neg.A.187
- (20) "One kohl pot of wood" - Neg.A.187
- (21) "Alabaster vase" - Neg.A.187
- (22) "5 scarabs"
- (23) "Blue bead"
- (24) "3 kohl sticks, wood, steatite & ivory" [the latter = Mer.1977.109.142 ?]
- (25) Boat-shaped ceramic vessel - Neg.A.187

Pot types: 10 (1, "with 3 black bands")

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386 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "Alabaster kohl pot" - Liv.E.2753
- (2) "Small wooden hawk"

- (3) "Varied beads amethyst"
  - (4) "Palette of granite and grinder"
- 

387 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (2) "Few green glazed beads"
- 

388 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Bone pin - Liv.E.7021
  - (2) "Green glaze ball beads"
  - (3) Shell (not illustrated)- Liv.E.2363
  - (4) "Small pottery"
  - (5) "Green glaze beads"
  - (6) "Few varied beads, ball and cylindrical"
- 

389 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (2) "Few amethyst beads"
  - (3) "Fragment of alabaster"
- 

390 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric very pale brown 10 YR 7/4 - Liv.E.4328
- (2) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric and abraded surface - BJK/EA
- (3) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (4) Dark brown serpentine vessel, with serpentine lid and alabaster sliding section - Kendal; Neg.A.582
- (5) "Fragments of inscribed stone and decorated stele"
- (6) "Central fragment of standing male figure. In redeem over 390"



- (7) "Small beads green glaze and white"
  - (8) "2 small ushabtis of purplish mud"
  - (7) "Carnelian beads"
  - (9) "Gold crescent small beads"
  - (10) "2 alabaster kohl pots with one lid"
- 

391 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Large alabaster kohl pot and lid"
  - (2) "Fragment of dark stone vase"
  - (3) "Green glaze scarab"
  - (4) "Broken lid of alabaster kohl pot"
  - (5) "Wooden eye pencil"
  - (6) "Ball beads of amethyst"
  - (7) "Decorated beads of green glaze"
- 

392 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Fragment of ivory 'magic wand' - Negs.A.188 & 188a
- 


393 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/8, red slip 10 R 5/6 - Bol.A.211.1968
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric pink 5 YR 7/4, slip red 10 R 5/6 - Mer.1977.109.133
- (3) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (4) Ceramic vessel; fabric light reddish-brown 5 YR 6/4, slip red 10 R 5/6, burnished on interior to red 10 R 5/8 - Mer.1977.109.110
- (5) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
- (6) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
- (7) Ceramic vessel; fabric pink 5 YR 7/4, slipped and burnished to red 10 R 5/8 - Bol.A.20.1968
- (8) Lid and collar of alabaster tripartite vessel - Liv.E.2697
- (9) Two wooden top parts of tube-shaped vessels - Liv.E.7120
- (10) Fragment of a blue faience ball - Liv.E.175
- (11) Sandstone hone/rubber - Liv.E.644
- (12) Wooden scribe's palette - Cairo 45373

- (13) "Fine green glaze ball beads" (not illustrated) - Cairo 45381
- (14) "Large green glaze scarab" (not illustrated) - Cairo 45381
- (15) "Small green glaze scarab" (not illustrated) - Cairo 45381
- (16) "Seal with duck design on back"
- (17) "Seal with frog design on back"
- (18) "Pencil of ivory"
- (19) "Pottery vase with spout"
- (20) "Plaque with  "

Pot types: 11 (1)

394 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Green glaze scarab"
- (2) "Miscellaneous ball beads"

395 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; gritty brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (2) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, red slip, burnished vertically - BJK/EA
- (3) Ceramic pot-stand; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 7/6, traces of wash white 10 YR 8/1 - Bol.A.206.1968
- (4) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (5) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6 - Liv.E.4674
- (6) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (7) Ceramic vessel; gritty brown fabric, badly abraded surface - BJK/EA
- (8) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slipped and burnished to red 10 R 4/6 - Liv.E.4573
- (9) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/8, slip light red 10 R 6/6, burnished to red 10 R 5/6 - Bol.A.135.1968
- (10) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/8, slipped and burnished to red 10 R 4/6 - Liv.E.4062
- (11) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 7/6, slip pale red 10 R 6/4, burnished to red 10 R 4/8 - Bol.A.136.1968
- (12) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, dark reddish-brown slip, burnished vertically - BJK/EA
- (13) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip on exterior and interior of mouth, burnished vertically - BJK/EA
- (14) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, deep red slip, burnished vertically - BJK/EA
- (15) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (16) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (17) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slipped and

burnished vertically to red 10 R 4/6 - Mer.1977.109.112

- (18) "Lid of kohl pot"
  - (19) "Fragment of wooden kohl pot"
  - (20) "2 eye pencils of wood"
  - (21) "Few varied beads"
  - (22) "Bronze leather cutter [?]"
  - (23) "2 poor decorated green glaze scarabs"
  - (24) "2 alabaster kohl pots"
  - (25) "Few beads"
  - (26) "2 poor decorated green glaze scarabs"
  - (27) "Fragments of glaze"
- 

### 396 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Bronze tool - Liv.E.917
  - (2) "Tweezers"
  - (3) "Alabaster lid of kohl pot"
  - (4) "Fragments of inlay from coffin"
  - (5) "Few beads"
  - (6) "Fragment[?] of copper"
  - (7) "Copper ring near 396"
- 

### 397 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Pebbles"
  - (2) "Few [?] shells"
  - (3) "Poor green glaze scarab"
  - (4) "Ball beads"
- 

### 398 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (2) Beads of: i) green faience x2, ii) light green faience x2, iii) green faience x2, iv) green faience x2, v) green and black striped faience x1, vi) blue faience x3, vii) amethyst x5, viii) amethyst x5, ix) carnelian x25, x) steatite x1 - Bol.A.85.1968
  - (3) Green glaze amulet - Bol.A.85.1968
  - (4) "Gold shell"
-



399 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
  - (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, slip red 10 R 5/8, paint band at mouth black 2.5 YR 2.5/0 - Man.6255
  - (3) Ceramic vessel, reddish-brown fabric, red slip, burnished vertically - BJK/EA
  - (4) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
  - (5) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/8, slipped and burnished to red 10 R 5/8 - Liv.E.4407
  - (6) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, abraded surface - BJK/EA
  - (7) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
  - (8) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, dark red slip, burnished vertically - BJK/EA
  - (9) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (10) Ceramic pot-stand; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6 - Liv.E.4671
  - (11) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip on upper body - BJK/EA
  - (12) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
  - (13) Alabaster vessel - U.C.L.38014; MacGregor 997
  - (14) "Fragment of inscribed stone, hieroglyph"
  - (15) "Bone hair pin"
  - (16) "Fragment of large green glaze, lotus decorated base"
  - (17) "Ushabtis (small one)"
  - (18) "Few green glaze ushabtis, small"
  - (19) "Cover of kohl pot"
  - (20) "Green glaze scarab"
  - (21) "Base fragment of stone, inscribed"
  - (22) "Fragments of alabaster pots"
  - (23) "Alabaster cup"
  - (24) "Green glaze scarab"
  - (25) "Kohl pot and lid"
  - (26) "Fragment of green glaze basin"
  - (27) "Few beads"
  - (28) "5 ushabtis"
  - (29) "Beads"
  - (30) "Button scarab"
  - (31) "Bronze hawk [?]"
  - (32) "Ring, ivory"
-

400 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip pinkish-white  
7.5 YR 8/2 - Bol.A.154.1968
  - (2) "Few green glaze beads"
- 

401 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (2) "Two small alabaster kohl pots"
  - (3) "Blue glaze cover of kohl jar"
  - (4) "Bronze mirror"
  - (5) "Few varied beads"
  - (6) "Pottery models of pigeons [?]"
  - (7) "Shell"
  - (8) "Green glazed decorated scarab"
- 

402 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "Neck of blue marble vessel"
- 

403 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "Fine ball beads of amethyst and green glazed cylinders"
  - (2) "Cylinder and small green glazed beads"
- 

404 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, slipped and burnished vertically to red 10 R 4/6 - Mer.1977.109.113
- (2) Pair of bone 'clappers' - Cairo 45364; Hickmann 1949, 18-19, pl.X
- (3) Alabaster vessel (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 45363
- (4) Green glazed steatite scarab (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 45371
- (5) Ceramic vessel, burnished black (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 45365
- (6) Blue faience cylinder beads (not illustrated) - Cairo 45371
- (7) "Ebony pencil"
- (8) "Fragment of stone inscription found in redeem near"
- (9) "Alabaster kohl vase"

Pot types: 2 (1)



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405 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Gold mount for a heart scarab - Liv.E.944; Negs.A.189 & 190; Kemp 1979
  - (2) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (3) & (4) "Two large alabaster inlaid eyes from sarcophagus and blue glaze eyebrows" - Bolton A.101.1968; Neg.A.191
  - (4) "Green glaze head of [?]"
  - (5) "Green glazed circular perforated disc"
  - (6) "Gold shell"
  - (7) "Granite kohl pot"
  - (8) "Plaster fragment inscribed  "
  - (9) "Small pot, red pottery  "
  - (10) "Blue glaze cylinder beads"
  - (11) "Wooden fragment with gold leaf"
  - (12) "Fragments of wooden stuccoed coffin inscribed with blue paint"
  - (13) "Inscribed black stone"
  - (14) "Fragments of green glaze"
  - (15) "Small green glaze beads"
- 

406 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

Possibly from this tomb come a ceramic vessel (Mer.1977.109.93), a pot-stand (Liv.E.4283), a fragment of a faience vessel (Liv.E.124) and a copper chisel (Liv.E.1518), but these are doubtful and are not illustrated).The field-notebook lists:-

- (1) "Two figures in relief on stone slab, inscribed from front in



- lines"
- (2) "Fragment of early alabaster basin[?] lamp"
  - (3) "Green glaze decorated scarab"
  - (4) "Few beads in redeem near 406"
  - (5) "3 lids of alabaster kohl pots"
  - (6) "2 [?]"
- 

407 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Few beads green glaze and carnelian"
- 

408 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Fragment of limestone stela"
- 

409 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, slip red 10 R 5/6 - Mer.1977.109.109
- (2) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, thick grey core, no slip - BJK/EA
- (3) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric with no slip - BJK/EA
- (4) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, dark red slip, burnished vertically - BJK/EA
- (5) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip light red 10 R 6/8 - Mer.1977.109.91
- (6) Ceramic vessel; fabric light reddish-brown 5 YR 6/4, slip white 10 YR 8/2 - Bol.A.153.1968
- (7) Ceramic vessel; fabric light brown 7.5 YR 6/4, slip white 10 YR 8/2 - Liv.E.4599
- (8) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6 - Liv.E.4544
- (9) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 10 R 6/6, slip very pale brown 10 YR 7/4 - Liv.E.4870
- (10) "Fine alabaster vase" (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.193
- (11) Stone bowl (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.193

- (12) "Alabaster kohl pot, lid gone" (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.193
- (13) "Obsidian kohl stick" (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.193
- (14) "Shells" (not illustrated) - Liv.E.2362 [or T.404?]
- (15) "3 fragments of limestone stela"
- (14) "2 blue glaze long beads"
- (15) "1 blue glaze eye"
- (16) "2 ivory fragments"
- (17) "Wooden face from coffin and a fragment of the coffin"
- (18) "Scarabs"
- (19) "XVIII carnelian beads"
- (20) "Fragments of inscribed limestone"
- (21) "Beads, amulets"

Pot types: 15 (1), 16 of small vessels with lug-handles

410 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Limestone stela with figures"
- (2) "Green decorated [?]"
- (3) "Broken small ushabti"

411 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Dark beads"
- (2) "Shell beads"
- (3) "Alabaster kohl pot"

412 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 7/6, wash on upper body weak red 10 R 4/4, paint around mouth white 10 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4490
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/6, wash on upper body pale red 10 R 6/4, paint band at mouth white 5 YR 8/1 - Bol.A.159.1968

Pot types: [or 417] 4 (1)

413 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric light brown 7.5 YR 6/4, self-slip - Bol.A.196.1968
  - (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric light reddish-brown 5 YR 6/4 self-slip - Bol.A.196.1968
  - (3) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2752
  - (4) "Large stone (haemetite) beads"
  - (5) "Small blue marble kohl pot"
  - (6) "Small green glaze beads"
  - (7) "Small white beads"
- 

414 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (2) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (3) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (4) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, thin red slip on exterior - BJK/EA
  - (5) "Fragments of inscribed stela"
  - (6) "Ball beads"
  - (7) "Small glaze beads"
- 

415 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic pot-stand; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (2) Stone vessel (illus.not to scale) - Neg.A.194.
  - (3) Stone vessel (illus. not to scale - Neg.A.194.
  - (4) Head of bone pin (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.194.
  - (5) Wide metal bowl, with a repoussé ring-base (not illustrated) - Neg.A.194
  - (6) Three bone inlay strips, engraved with single circle-and-dot motif (not illustrated) - Neg.A.194.
  - (7) "Small limestone stela inscribed. No figures"
-



416 A'07

This tomb has been fully published (Kemp and Merrillees 1980). It consisted of a series of shafts in a single group, containing a rich selection of grave-goods, including Minoan pottery

417 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

See the comments on the contents of 420 A'07

- (1) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric very pale brown 10 YR 7/4, slip red 2.5 YR 5/8, paint lines dusky red 10 R 3/2 - Mer.1977.109.117
- (3) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown gritty fabric, grey core, no slip - BJK/EA
- (4) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (5) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (6) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
- (7) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric red slip - BJK/EA
- (8) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
- (9) Ceramic vessel; fabric light brown 7.5 YR 6/4, slipped and burnished vertically to weak red 10 R 5/4 - Mer.1973.1.458
- (10) Ceramic vessel; gritty reddish-brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
- (11) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, reddish core, red slip - BJK/EA
- (12) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric with some chaff, no slip - BJK/EA
- (13) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (14) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6 - Liv.E.4232
- (15) Alabaster vessel - Mer.60.34.20; Plate 23 = Neg.A.207
- (16) Broken plaster face, with gilding on front, black painted eyes and chin, patch of green paint under the chin - Liv.E.5723
- (17) Fragment of vessel lid of dark stone (not illustrated) - Liv.E.2551
- (18) Copper tweezers - Plate 23 = Neg.A.207
- (19) Ebony pontil - Plate 23 = Neg.A.207
- (20) "2 scarabs"
- (21) "Square green glaze plaque"
- (22) "Small square stela"

Pot types: 15 (21)

418 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (2) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, dark red slip - BJK/EA
- (3) Beads of: i) blue/green faience x3, ii) blue faience xl, iii)

- turquoise faience x6, iv) blue glass x2, v) light-blue faience xl  
- Bol.A.87.1968
- (4) Copper ring, sheathed with gold foil - Bol.A.87.1968
  - (5) "Eyes of alabaster with bronze fitting" (not illustrated) [-  
Mer.1977.109.29 ?]
  - (6) "Pot large, white"
  - (7) "5 fragments of broken stela"
  - (8) "Small ushabtis, unbaked clay with blue paint"
  - (9) "Beads and scraps of gold leaf"
  - (10) "One bottle-shaped pot"
  - (11) "Copper tweezers"
  - (12) "Mud figure [?] head"
  - (13) "Decayed [?] ushabti wooden figure"
  - (14) "[?] of blue ushabtis"
  - (15) "XVIII pots"
  - (16) "Copper ring[?] of stick[?]"

Pot types: 4 (1), 15 (1)

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419 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Sandstone hone/rubber - Liv.E.6530
  - (2) "Small green glaze ushabtis"
  - (3) "Small green glaze cylinder beads"
  - (4) "Ivory pencils"
  - (5) "Fragments of statuette"
  - (6) "Wooden head[?]"
  - (7) "Very small [?] alabaster kohl pot"
  - (8) "Few green glaze cylinder beads"
  - (9) "Fragments of ivory bracelet"
- 


420 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

An uncertain number of objects on Plate 23 (Neg.A.207) belong to this tomb

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/8, slip light red 10 R 6/6, burnished vertically to red 10 R 5/6 - Bol.A.137.1968
- (2) Two spear heads, copper (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.207
- (3) "Fragment of ivory arm, broken"
- (4) "Broken square stone hone"
- (5) "Green glaze cylinder beads"
- (6) "Ushabtis green glaze, small"
- (7) "Small alabaster kohl pot"
- (8) "  seal"

(9) "Few ball beads"

Pot types: 15 (1)

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421 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric light reddish-brown 5 YR 6/4, slip red 10 R 5/8 - Mer.1977.109.124
- (2) Ceramic pot-stand; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, thin wash of white 10 YR 8/2 - Bol.A.200.1968
- (3) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (4) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (5) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red slip - BJK/EA
- (6) Ceramic vessel like (5), formerly in the Braunholtz Coll., in private hands in November 1981 (J. Bourriau, pers.comm.)
- (7) "Blue coloured mud ushabtis"

Pot types: 15 (1), 16 (1)

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422 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Beads of: i) blue/green faience x35, steatite x2, ii) blue faience x9, iii) blue faience x5, iv) blue faience x9, v) green faience with black stripes x2, vi) green faience with white 'crumbs' x1, vii) blue faience x1, viii) green faience x1, ix) turquoise faience x1, x) green faience x1, xi) green faience x1, xii) white glass x1, xiii) blue/green faience x60, black faience x17, xiv) black stone x1, xv) green faience x1, xvi) blue faience x20, black faience x14, xvii) green faience x1, xviii) blue glass x1, xix) blue faience x1, xx) blue/green faience x4, black faience x1, xxi) green faience x5, xxii) green faience x2, xxiii) green faience x1, xxiv) green faience x1 - Liv.E.2164
- (2) Beads of: lapis-lazuli x2, and turquoise faience x1 - Liv.E.9286
- (3) Pink diorite (?) vessel and lid - Liv.E.2750 & 2751
- (4) Alabaster lid - Liv.E.2562
- (5) Broken ring of turquoise faience - Liv.E.174
- (6) Fragment of blue faience vessel, with black decoration - Liv.E.173
- (7) Broken small blue uninscribed ushabti - Liv.E.9287
- (8) Wooden fragment, with white paint - Liv.E.7119
- (9) Wooden pontil - Liv.E.7118
- (10) Alabaster inlaid eye with obsidian pupil - Liv.E.640
- (11) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (12) Nubian(?) vessel, black polished with white and other-coloured decoration (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.209
- (13) Stone vessel with mud(?) lid (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.209



- (14) "Bit of ivory inlay"
- (15) "Small green glaze scarab"
- (16) "1 scarab"
- (17) "5 gold ornaments"
- (18) "Hawk head of wood, painted"
- (19) "Wooden hawk of wood, painted"
- (20) "Scarab of stone, side pierced"
- (21) "Fragment of coffin"

Pot types: 11 (1)




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423 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Mer.1977.112.112; Neg.A.210
  - (2) "Ushabtis in red pottery" - one is Liv.E.1874a
  - (3) "Light blue glaze vase  " - Neg.A.210
  - (4) "Kohl pot  " - Neg.A.210
  - (5) "One top of kohl pot  " - Neg.A.210
  - (6) "1 scarab, decorated"
  - (7) "1 ball bead"
  - (8) "Flint"
  - (9) "Ushabtis in green glaze"
  - (10) "Large stone vase"
- 

424 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 5/6, slip red 2.5 YR 5/8, paint at mouth white 10 YR 8/2 - Liv.E.4673
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/8, slip light red 10 R 6/6, burnished vertically to red 10 R 5/6 - Bol.A.142.1968
- (3) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (4) "Mud ushabtis coloured blue"
- (5) "Fragment of bone toilet box"

Pot types: 7 (15), 15 (6)

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425 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, slip pale yellow 2.5 Y 7/4, paint lines dusky red 10 R 3/2 - Liv.E.4876
- (2) Ceramic pot-stand; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, slip red 2.5 YR 5/6, wash of white 10 YR 8/2 - Liv.E.4516
- (3) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, reddish-brown core, red slip, white painted rim - BJK/EA
- (4) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, red slip on interior, concentric burnish - BJK/EA
- (5) Ceramic vessel; fine brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (6) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (7) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, red band on rim - BJK/EA
- (8) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown gritty fabric, red band at mouth - BJK/EA
- (9) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (10) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/8, slip light red 2.5 YR 6/8 - Liv.E.4787
- (11) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, slip pale red 10 R 6/4, burnished vertically to red 10 R 5/6 - Bol.A.155.1968
- (12) Alabaster vessel - Mer.1977.109.137
- (13) "6 scarabs" and "green glaze scarab over 425 in redeem" (not illustrated) -2 are Cairo 45370
- (14) "Copper basin"
- (15) "Fragments of ivory trinket box"
- (16) "Kohl pot, alabaster"
- (17) "Button seal"

Pot types: 6 (1 "white band"), 5 (1 "polished"), 16 (1)

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426 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Few green glaze beads"
  - (2) "[?] pencil"
  - (3) "Fragments of green glaze bowl in redeem over 426"
- 

427 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, self-slip - Liv.E.4912
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 8/6, slip reddish-brown 5 YR 5/4 - Liv.E.4855
- (3) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (4) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (5) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
- (6) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA

- (7) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, patches of red slip on upper body - BJK/EA
- (8) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip light red 10 R 6/6, paint band white 10 YR 8/2 - Bol.A.185.1968
- (9) Beads of: i) blue/green faience x247, ii) blue faience x55, green faience x22, yellow faience x5, white faience x3, iii) yellow faience x1, blue faience x2, shell x2, iv) green faience x21 - Liv.E.2130
- (10) "Red pottery dish and incised line pattern"
- (11) "Green glaze decorated scarab"
- (12) "Lid of dark stone kohl pot"
- (13) "Fragment of alabaster vase"
- (14) "Scarab"
- (15) "Stone kohl pot"
- (16) "Few green glaze ball beads"

Pot types: 15 (2)

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428 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/8, slipped and burnished to red 10 R 4/6 - Liv.E.4493
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, slipped and burnished red 10 R 4/6 - Liv.E.4376
- (3) Alabaster vessel - Bol.A.108.1968
- (4) Gypsum vessel - Liv.E.2579; Plate 24 = Neg.A.211
- (5) Concubine figure (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 45367; Neg.A.592
- (6) Ivory head of composite figure - Plate 24 = Neg.A.211
- (7) Dark stone vessel - Plate 24; Neg.A.211
- (8) "4 scarabs of green glaze"
- (9) "Scarabs"
- (10) "6 kohl pots"
- (11) "Carnelian and amethyst beads"
- (12) "Fragments of alabaster vase"
- (13) "Pottery doll figure"

Pot types: 15 (7)

---

429 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Broken limestone stela, ?XII Dynasty"
  - (2) "[?]"
-



430 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Few green glaze beads in turba"
- 

431 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Two light green faience ushabtis - Liv.E.1799 & 1800
  - (2) "Large seal, inscribed both sides"
  - (3) "Small copper [?]"
  - (4) "Few green glaze cylinder beads"
  - (5) "Small stone stela"
- 

432 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Double pottery vessel" - Neg.A.596[?]; MacGregor 1774
  - (2) "Dark stone kohl pot, no lid"
  - (3) "Ball and small beads"
  - (4) "[?] ushabti"
- 

433 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Small stone kohl pot and cover"
  - (2) "Few carnelian beads"
  - (3) "Ball beads"
- 

434 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, self-slip - Liv.E.4621; Neg.A.213
  - (2) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (3) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (4) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, dark reddish-brown slip, horizontal burnish - BJK/EA
  - (5) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (6) Two bronze surrounds for inlaid eyes - Liv.E.827
  - (7) Five alabaster inlaid eyes - Liv.E.827
  - (8) "3 faience inlay strips" - Neg.A.213
  - (9) "[?]: small basin blue inside" - Neg.A.213
  - (10) "[?] amethyst scarab"
  - (11) "2 small kohl alabaster pots" - Neg.A.213
  - (12) "Fragments of bronze box" - Neg.A.213
  - (13) "Cover of kohl pot" -
- 

435 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "Few green glaze beads"
  - (2) "2 pots"
- 

436 A'07

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "Scarab, green glaze"
  - (2) "Few carnelian beads"
  - (3) "Eye for cartonnage, alabaster and obsidian"
-

EXCAVATIONS OF 1908437 A'08 to 441 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

442 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 43 (1), 56 (1)

443 to 444 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

445 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 43 (1)

446 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

447 A'08

Location - not known



Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 38 (1)

---

448 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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449 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Composite jewel of metal and faience beads (illus. not to scale) -  
Neg.A.658

Pot types: 16 (1)

---

450 to 451 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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452 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Globular stone vessel (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.226  
 (2) Fragment of a flint knife - Liv.E.7831; Neg.A.321  
 (3) Black granite seated statue of the mty n s3 Amenysonb -  
 R.S.M.1951.345; Plate 25; Negs.A.214, 217 & 230; Vandier 1958, 230  
 n.4
-

453 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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454 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) 'Frog, in the finest blue glaze, spotted and lined in black' (not illustrated) - MacGregor 825
- 

455 A'08 to 456 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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457 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2511  
 (2) Green faience bead with light brown streaking - Liv.E.2447  
 (3) Obsidian pupil from inlaid eye - Liv.E.7853  
 (4) Beads of: i) brown and white agate, ii) light green faience, iii) light brown stone, iv) turquoise faience - Liv.E.2448  
 (5) Scarab (illus. not to scale)  
 (6) Bone object (illus. not to scale) - Bruss.2700  
 (7) Beads of green faience, carnelian and amethyst (not illustrated) - Bruss.2775  
 (8) Beads of carnelian and glaze (not illustrated) - Bruss.2780

Pot types: 55 (1)

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458 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Beads of: i) green faience x23, ii) light blue faience xl, iii) blue faience x5 - Liv.E.2385  
 (2) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.570 & 571
- 

459 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Vessel of crystalline calcite - Liv.E.2570; Neg.A.226  
 (2) Serpentine vessel (separate collar missing) - Liv.E.2601  
 (3) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.562 & 572  
 (4) Composite jewel of gold (no shading), light blue faience (light shading) & dark blue faience (heavy shading) - Liv.E.2365; Neg.A.658

Pot types: 76 (1)

---

460 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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461 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic bowl; fabric light-red 2.5 YR 6/6, self-slip with painted band at rim red 10 R 5/6 - Bruss.8559  
 (2) Alabaster vessel - B'ham.Unnumbered  
 (3) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.568 & 572  
 (4) Stela of the washerman (rhty), gnw[?] - Cairo 39754; Negs.A.215 & 216

Pot types: 16 (2), 25 (2)

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462 A'08 to 468 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located



469 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric strong brown 7.5 YR 5/6, slip on upper body brownish-yellow 10 YR 6/8, paint traces near rim white 10 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4534
- (2) Wooden head-rest base - Liv.E.7012
- (3) Alabaster lid - Liv.E.2526x
- (4) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.565 & 573

Pot types: 16 (1), 34 (1), 43 (1), 62 (1), 71 (1)

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470 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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471 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Hand of an ivory clapper - Liv.E.7031
  - (2) Two alabaster inlaid eyes with obsidian pupils - Mer.1977.109.28
- 

472 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2533
- (2) Anhydrite vessel - Liv.E.2574
- (3) Wooden fragment with yellow painted decoration - Liv.E.8159

Pot types: 50 (1), 74 (1), 76 (1)

---

473 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Fragment of faience vessel (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.608
- 

474 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Mer.1977.109.87  
 (2) Lion amulet of hard dark stone (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.658
- 

475 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Limestone head from a statuette - Liv.E.7808  
 (2) Serpentine vessel and lid - Kendal  
 (3) Metal (silver?) ring - Liv.E.995  
 (4) Bone inlay fragments - Liv.E.8152  
 (5) Beads of: i) carnelian x2, ii) dark blue glass, iii) amethyst x5 & light blue faience x1, iv) light blue glass, v) blue faience, vi) light blue/green faience, vii) shell x3 & light blue/green faience x1 - Liv.E.2435  
 (6) Three blue faience scaraboid beads - Liv.E.1168  
 (7) Wooden rectangular pieces - Liv.E.8151  
 (8) Two wooden pontils - Liv.E.8151

Pot types: 16 (2)

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476 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - see 504 A'08

Contents:-

Quotations are from Garstang's inventory card (published in Garstang 1928)

- (1) Serpentine tripartite vessel - Kendal  
 (2) Limestone tripartite vessel - Bruss.2689  
 (3) Stamp-seals (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.658  
 (4) "A few beads of gold"  
 (5) "Two small beads of emerald: 10 mm."  
 (6) "Two small beads of lapis-lazuli: 12 mm."

- (7) "One small bead of lapis-lazuli: 15 mm."
- (8) "One small bead of gold: 13 mm."
- (9) "Curious piece of metal, heavy: 30 mm."
- (10) "Small ball beads of carnelian and glaze"
- (11) "One long (65 mm.) cylindrical bead and one ball bead"

Pot types: 34 (1)

477 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Quotations are from Garstang's inventory card (published in Garstang 1928)

- (1) "Scarab of lapis-lazuli, inscribed, in fine gold setting: 2.5 cm." - B.M.54691
- (2) "Ivory sphinx clutching victim: 59 mm long, 24 mm. high". - B.M. 54678; Plate 26 ; Negs.A.221-225; Garstang 1928 ; Dessenne 1957, 42; Davies 1981, 11 and refs.cit.
- (3) "One amethyst bead"
- (4) "Two scarabs from beads of stone"
- (5) "One small scarab of red stone: 8 mm."
- (6) "Plaster eye with gold foil"
- (7) "Curious daisy-like bead"

Pot types: 34 (1), 43 (3), 55 (3), 58 (1), 71 (2)

478 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Quotations are from Garstang's inventory card (published in Garstang 1928)

- (1) Large fragment of an alabaster ovoid vessel - Liv.2662; Neg.A.226
- (2) "Tubular glazed beads, black and blue, from collar"
- (3) "A ball bead"
- (4) "Piece of shell"
- (5) "One small bead with ribs, blue glaze"

479 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known



Contents:- none recorded or located

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480 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 37 (1), 55 (1), 66 (1)

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481 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Large portion of a black burnished ceramic vessel - Liv.Uncat.;  
Neg.A.227
- (2) Seal (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.568 & 572

Pot types: 16 (2), 34 (1), 37 (1), 38 (1), 55 (1), 63 (1)

---

482 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster lid - Liv.E.2561
- (2) Alabaster vessel - B'ham Unnumbered; Plate 27 = Neg.A.228
- (3) Spherical stone vessel - Liv.E.2584
- (4) Flint blade - Liv.E.6597
- (5) 'Kohl vase and lid, 2 in. high... in blue alabaster' - MacGregor,  
1014; Plate 27 = Neg.A.228
- (6) Alabaster vessel - Plate 27 = Neg.A.228
- (7) Stone tray/grinder with run-off spout - Plate 27; Neg.A.228

Pot types: 55 (4), 71 (4)

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483 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 72 (1)

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484 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Large ceramic sherd with incised triangle decoration, fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/8, burnished slip red 10 R 5/6 - Liv.E.6933; Neg.A.227

485 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Blue/green faience beads - Kendal  
 (2) Flint blade (not illustrated) - Mer.1973.252(b); MacGregor 1134

486 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Bronze spear-head - Liv.E.959; Plate 28 = Neg.A.229  
 (2) Flint flake - Liv.E.6506  
 (3) Flint blade - Liv.E.7828  
 (4) Metal/wood ring bezel - Liv.E.802  
 (5) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.570 & 571; Lilyquist 1979, 40  
 (6) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.568 & 572; Lilyquist 1979, 40  
 (7) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.570 & 571; Lilyquist 1979, 40  
 (8) Long wooden 'spoon', the hawk head at one end having a bronze beak and carnelian and gold eyes - Cairo 39764; Plate 28 = Neg.A.229; Lilyquist 1979, 39-40 n.449  
 (9) Mirror and handle - Cairo 39765; Plate 28 - Neg.A.229; Lilyquist 39 n.448, figs.78 & 79  
 (10) Cylinder inscribed for "the good god, lord of the two lands Nbw-k3w-R'" (not illustrated) - illustrated on a watercolour in the S.A.O.S.  
 (11) Seven stone vessels (not illustrated) - Neg.A.229a

487 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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488 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Point of a flint knife - Liv.E.6511
- (2) Fragment of a bone/ivory cosmetic spoon - Liv.E.7029

Pot types: 55 (2), 71 (1), 74 (1)

---

489 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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490 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Blue glazed steatite scarab, 2 cm. long (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 39780; Negs.A.565 & 571
- (2) Fragment of limestone stela - Liv.E.33; Neg.A.649
- (3) Painted ushabti, inscribed in hieratic for Renseneb (not illustrated) - Neg.A.230
- (4) (This tomb?) Canopic equipment (not illustrated) - Neg.A.232

Pot types: 63 (2)

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491 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known



**Contents:-**

- (1) Blue/green glazed steatite scarab - Liv.E.1064
- 

492 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) Beads of: i) blue/green faience x2, ii) gold x2, iii) dark pink stone x3, iv) dark pink stone x12, v) dark pink stone x 12, vi) turquoise faience x50 & black faience x8 - Liv.E.2380  
 (2) Wd3t-amulet in dark stone (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.658  
 (3) Fragment of a clay seal impression (not illustrated) - Liv.E.1339

Pot types: 19 (1), 27 (sole example = pan beaker?), 34 (5), 35 (1), 43 (2), 52 (2), 55 (3), 67 (2), 71 (2), 76 (1)

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493 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Kendal
- 

494 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - Offering-Chapel - see Plate 29

**Contents:-**

- (1) Limestone stela inscribed for Sebekemhat - Mer.1977.109.35; Negs.A.215, 216, & 234
- 

495 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) Upper part of a limestone statuette of a man - Liv.E.7809;  
Negs.A.235 & 236
- 

496 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Broken alabaster vessel lid - Liv.E.2533x
- 

497 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2748; Neg.A.237  
(2) Blue glazed steatite scarab (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 39784a;  
Negs.A.570 & 571

Pot types: 55 (1)

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498 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Silver ring - Liv.E.954  
(2) Portion of a blue faience hippopotamus, decorated with purplish paint - Liv.E.128  
(3) Cosmetic pot of unusual shape, 4 feet and lid with knobs (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.237  
(4) Piece of pumice - Liv.E.6539  
(5) Sandstone hone - Liv.E.5293  
(6) Serpentine cosmetic grinder[?] - Liv.E.6502  
(7) Cobble - Liv.E.6512  
(8) Cobble - Liv.E.2546x  
(9) Polished green cobble - Liv.E.2547x  
(10) Cobble - Liv.E.2545x  
(11) Part of a bone/ivory clapper - Liv.E.8149  
(12) Lead surround for (13) : i) white plaster, ii) hard green paste, iii) gold leaf - Liv.E.653b  
(13) Alabaster inlaid eye with black stone pupil: i) White plaster - Liv.E.653a  
(14) Alabaster inlaid eye with traces of copper - Liv.E.654

- (15) Beads of: i) blue faience x1, ii) blue faience x1, iii) blue faience x1, iv) green faience x1, v) yellow faience x1, vi) steatite x2 & blue faience x1, vii) blue faience x15, viii) black faience, ix) blue faience x2, x) carnelian x7, xi) steatite x2, xii) blue faience x12, xiii) blue faience, xiv) blue faience, xv) shell x4, xvi) lapis-lazuli x2 & green faience x3, xvii) blue glass - Liv.E.2383
- (16) Wd3t stamp-seal - Liv.E.9101
- (17) Inscribed lintel of the 3tw n tt hk3, Wsr-' (not illustrated) - Bruss.E.5263; Neg.A.238; (Speleers 1923, 32 No.101)
- (18) Three inscribed jambs belonging with (17) (not illustrated) - Liv.E.40-42; Negs.A.239 & 240

499 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, slip very pale brown 10 YR 7/3, lines pale red 2.5 YR 6/2 - Liv.E.4263
- (2) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.6527
- (3) Sandstone hone - Liv.E.6546; Neg.A.241
- (4) Plaster face - Liv.E.5722
- (5) Clay model poulder[?] - Liv.Uncat.
- (6) Alabaster vessel lid - Liv.E.2549
- (7) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 39782
- (8) Faience Senet board and fragments - Mer.55.82.9; Liv.E.120 & 138; Plate 30
- (9) "Double kohl vessel" - MacGregor 994

Pot types: 16 (1), 25 (1), 37 (3), 43 (1), 55 (13), 58 (2), 63 (3), 71 (1)



500 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Gypsum vessel - Liv.E.2583
- (2) Glazed scarab (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 39775; Negs.572 & 573
- (3) Blue glazed scarab (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 39784d; Neg.A.560

Pot types: 43 (1), 55 (3), 59 (1), 64 (1)

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501 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Wooden arm from a statuette - Liv.E.7010
- (2) Wooden object - Liv.E.7073
- (3) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2524x
- (4) Alabaster vessel - U.C.L.38020
- (5) Glaze scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.572 & 573
- (6) Base-ring juglet - Liv.E.4080 (not illustrated, see Merrillees 1968, 111)

Pot types: 37 (1), 55 (5)

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502 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 19 (1), 25 (2), 75 (2)

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503 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/8, slip red 10 R 4/6 - Liv.E.4491
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 10 R 5/6, self-slip, irregular patches of white wash on body - Bruss.8561
- (3) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2588

Pot types: 37 (1), 71 (1)

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504 A'08

Location - near to (associated with?) the offering-chapel 476 A'08, as shown on Negs.A.250-252 (see Plates 31 & 32)

Construction - Negs.A.251-252 (cf. Plate 32 shows a row of at least 2 rectangular pits which are lined with mud-brick for at least the top half-dozen courses.

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic pot stand; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 8/6, slip weak red 10 R 4/4, paint at top and bottom white 10 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4512
- (2) Arm of a bone/ivory clapper - Liv.E.7025; Neg.A.254
- (3) Alabaster lid - Kendal
- (4) Concubine figure - Liv.E.6895; Negs.A.248, 249, 255, 618 & 619
- (5) Clay figure of a striding man (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.248, 249.
- (6) Part of an ivory 'magic wand' - Liv.E.7007; Neg.A.702
- (7) Blue faience ring fragments - Liv.E.162.
- (8) Glaze scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.568 & 572
- (9) 'A number of rectangular plaques, in ivory, probably the inlay squares of a game-board, one engraved with two squatting figures' - MacGregor 690

Pot types: 33 (1), 43 (1), 55 (3), 66 (1), 67 (1)

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505 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Head and shoulders of a concubine figurine in marl clay - Liv.E.6381
- (2) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2580
- (3) Blue glazed steatite scarab (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 39779; Neg.A.565

Pot types: 16 (2), 25 (1), 43 (2), 45 (1), 55 (3), 59 (2), 66 (1)

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506 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Granite uraeus - Liv.E.6516
- (2) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.568 & 572
- (3) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.568 & 572

- (4) Ceramic bread mould with incised palm-leaf decoration, 9.5 cm. long (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 39797  
 (5) Concubine figure with tripartite wig (not illustrated) - Negs.A.255, 256, 618 & 619

Pot types: 16 (3), 337 (1), 55 (7), 64 (1), 71 (2)

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507 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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508 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Beads of: i) red faience x10, blue faience x5, yellow faience x16, green faience x38, white faience x15, ii) red faience x5, blue faience x6, yellow faience x6, green faience x15, white faience x8, iii) red faience x2, blue faience x4, yellow faience x3, white faience x6, iv) green faience x7, v) dark blue faience with light blue and green 'crumbs' - Liv.E.2382  
 (2) Wooden knob - Liv.E.7016  
 (3) Glaze scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.565 & 571
- 

509 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ivory tip of a cosmetic horn - Mer.1977.109.20; Brovarski et al 1982, 293 (No.403)  
 (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric grey 2.5 YR 6/0, polished slip very dark grey 2.5 Y 3/0 - Liv.E.4004  
 (3) Flint flake - Liv.E.6510  
 (4) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.562 & 567
- 

510 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-



(1) Faience Isis & Horus amulet (not illustrated) - Liv.E.9285

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511 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Bone pin - Liv.E.7078

Pot types: 16 (1)

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512 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - Neg.A.258, supposedly of tomb 512 A'08, shows an extended skeleton lying on its left side, with the remains of a rectangular wooden coffin surviving at the feet

Contents:-

(1) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 39770 (& Northwick Park Coll.); Negs.A.570 & 571

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513 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Rough plaster scaraboid - Liv.E.1165
- (2) Limestone scaraboid - Liv.E.1164
- (3) Residue from a kohl-pot - Liv.E.652
- (4) & (5) Pair of calcite inlaid eyes, with traces of copper on backs and black paint on pupils (or T.573?) - Liv.E.652
- (6) Blue faience beads - Kendal
- (7) Beads of: i) gold, ii) garnet - Liv.E.2438
- (8) Glazed seal (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 39778; Neg.A.569
- (9) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.568 & 572
- (10) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.565 & 573
- (11) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Bruss.2710; Negs.A.568 & 572
- (12) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.568 & 572

Pot types: 34 (1), 43 (1), 49 (1), 55 (3), 66 (2), 71 (1), 72 (3)

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514 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - Shaft, with at least its top lined with mud-bricks

## Contents:-

- (1) Vessel of olive-green anhydrite (?) - Liv.E.2586
- (2) Alabaster vessel lid - Liv.E.2514
- (3) 'Soul house' found at the top of the shaft -  
Negs.A.259, 260 & 261

Pot types: 16 (2), 37 (1), 338 (1), 55 (1)

---

515 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Bronze strip (eyebrow for an inlaid eye ?) - Liv.E.964
- (2) Serpentine vessel - Liv.E.2513
- (3) Glaze bowl fragment (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.273 & 608

Pot types: 16 (1), 43 (1), 20 (1 - "white dots inside"), 55 (2), 66  
(1), 71 (1), 72 (1), 76 (2)

---

516 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish yellow 5 YR 7/6, slip light red 10 R 6/8 polished on the interior to red 10 R 5/8, painted spots white 5 YR 8/1 - Bruss.8558
- (2) Dark stone vessel & lid - Mer.1973.1.202; MacGregor 1077; Neg.A.262
- (3) Alabaster vessel and lid - U.C.L. 38017; Neg.A.262
- (4) Stone vessel - Neg.A.262
- (5) Marl-ware concubine figurine, with blue beads on the forehead, breasts and navel - B'ham.Unnumbered; Neg.A.263; MacGregor 1727
- (6) Ivory handle - Liv.E.8150
- (7) Bone inlay strip, with incised dot-and-circle decoration - Liv.E.8150
- (8) Bone inlay strip, with incised dot-and-circle decoration - Liv.E.7063
- (9) Hone of a hard green/brown stone - Liv.E.6513
- (10) Scarab - Negs.A.565 & 568
- (11) Scarab - Negs.A.565 & 568
- (12) Scarab - Negs.A.565 & 568

- (13) Scarab of green glazed steatite (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 39774; Negs.A.566 & 573  
 (14) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.565 & 568  
 (15) Alabaster bowl (not illustrated) - Neg.A.262  
 (16) 'An egg-shaped Vase, in black and pinky-white granite, 6.75 in. high, on flat base with flat ring-shaped lip, the body of the vase originally furnished with two tubular handles' (not illustrated) - MacGregor 1022; Neg.A.262  
 (17) 'A Stibium Vase and Lid of fine arragonite in the conventional inverted pear-shaped form, 2.25 in. high' (not illustrated) - MacGregor 995; Neg.A.262  
 (18) 'A cylindrical Vase, slightly tapering towards the flat base and with flat projecting rim, 1.25 in. high' (not illustrated) - MacGregor 931; Neg.A.262  
 (19) Small alabaster (?) vessel (not illustrated) - Neg.A.262  
 (19) Two broken fragments of ivory, 90mm. long x 10mm. wide x 20mm. tall (not illustrated) - Liv.E.7026

Pot types: 34 (1), 43 (3), 46 (1), 47 (1), 48 (1), 52 (1), 55 (5), 56 (1), 63 (1), 65 (4), 67 (1), 71 (1), 72 (1), 76 (1)

### 517 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Two stela fragments, one inscribed for the sd3wty bity, Wepwawetemheb (not illustrated) - Neg.A.264

Pot types: 16 (1), 32 (1)

### 518 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric light grey 10 YR 7/2, self-slip, painted bands of reddish-brown 5 YR 5/3 - Carm.A.75.840

### 519 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Beads of: i) blue/green faience xl, ii) carnelian xl, iii) carnelian x3, iv) blue faience xl, v) blue faience xl, vi) black steatite x7 & blue/green faience x8 - Liv.E.2388



(2) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.566 & 573

Pot types: 16 (1)

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520 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Blue/green faience wj3t-amulet, with black detail - Liv.E.9055

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521 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.568 & 572

(2) Wooden Dd-column, with traces of plaster on surface - Liv.E.7074

Pot types: 52 (1)

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522 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) White stone inlaid eye, with traces of red painted conjunctiva - Liv.E.7826

(2) Headless ushabti of light stone (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.267

(4) Hard stone ushabti - Bruss.3384; Plate 33; Negs.A.265 & 266; Hilton-Price Sale 1137; Speleers 1923, 32, No.95 (where it is assigned to 625 A'08)

(5) Broken statuette of kneeling man holding a bowl (not illustrated) - Negs.A.268, 270 & 271; Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 149 & pl.22a

Pot types: 56 (1)

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523 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Blue faience amulet - Liv.E.9179

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For further details regarding this tomb the reader is referred to Chapter 6. The quoted object-descriptions are from the original excavation tomb-card, reproduced in Emery 1923, 34.

Location - see Chapter 6

Construction - see Chapter 6

Contents:-

- (1) Kerma Ware beaker of burnished black slip 2.5 YR 2.5/0 on interior and upper part of exterior, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, one of 'Four fine black-topped bell-shaped beakers' - Liv.E.3016; Neg.A.275
- (2) Kerma Ware beaker of burnished black slip 2.5 YR 2.5/0 on interior and upper part of exterior, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, intervening band of burnished dark reddish-grey 10 R 3/1, one of 'Four fine black-topped bell-shaped beakers' - Liv.E.3008; Neg.A.275
- (3) 'A bronze razor of Nubian type' - B.M.54704; Neg.A.212
- (4) 'A large, fine, black-topped globular vase,....with tall outcurving neck' burnished black slip 2.5 YR 2.5/0 on interior and upper part of exterior, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6 - Liv.E.3084 Neg.A.275
- (5) One of 'Four fine black-topped bell-shaped beakers' - Cairo 39762
- (6) One of 'Four fine black-topped bell-shaped beakers' - Cairo 39763
- (7) See Plate 34 for other possible beakers from this tomb (compare Chapter 6)
- (8) 'Ivory draughtsmen' - Neg.A.274
- (9) 'Two haemetite kohl sticks' - Neg.A.274
- (10) 'Series of glazed beads, blue and black'
- (11) 'Four chopsticks' - Neg.A.274

525 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Beads of: i) dark blue faience x4, ii) brown faience x4 & blue faience x4, iii) blue faience x1, iv) yellow faience x5, blue faience x12, green faience x2, red faience x2, white faience x2, v) yellow faience x1, blue faience x12, green faience x10, vi) blue faience x6 - Liv.E.2384
- (2) Head of a blue faience Nephthys amulet - Liv.E.9178; Neg.A.658
- (3) Head of a bone pin - Liv.E.7077

Pot types: 16 (1), 43 (2), 55 (1)

526 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/6, self-slip, paint band white 7.5 YR 8/0 - Ure.23.33
  - (2) Alabaster vessel (not illustrated) - Cairo 39787
  - (3) Bone inlay strip with dot-and-circle incised decoration (not illustrated) - Dublin 1920.295(c)
- 

527 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Vessel of grey anhydrite - Liv.E.2519x
  - (2) Nodule of smooth brown flint - Liv.E.671
  - (3) Fragments of a blue faience bowl (largest fragment illustrated) - Liv.E.121 & 123
  - (4) Pair of faience hippopotami - Cairo 39757; Plate 35 = Neg.A.284-286; Keimer 1929, 217, fig.9, 218(4)
  - (5) Alabaster vessel (not illustrated) - Neg.A.287
  - (6) Alabaster vessel and lid (not illustrated) - Neg.A.287
  - (7) Alabaster vessel and lid (not illustrated) - Neg.A.287
- 

528 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

Pot types: 55 (6), 67 (1)

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529 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Lower half of a concubine figure - Neg.A.288; MacGregor 1724

Pot types: 16 (4), 25 (1), 34 (4), 37 (1), 55 (1), 63 (1), 66 (2)

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530 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric yellow 10 YR 7/6, slip reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 7/6, painted bands red 10 R 4/6 - Bruss.8563

Pot types: 55 (2), 74 (1)

---

531 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.568 & 572  
 (2) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.568 & 572  
 (3) Three canopic jar stoppers (not illustrated) - Liv.E.7840-7842  
 (4) Wooden mask from an anthropoid sarcophagus (? - not illustrated) - Neg.A.290
- 

532 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 10 R 6/6, slip red 10 R 5/8, painted band at mouth dark grey 2.5 YR 4/0 - Liv.E.4602  
 (2) Concubine figure (not illustrated) - Cairo 39766

Pot types: 16 (1), 34 (1), 43 (3), 55 (2), 62 (2)

---

533 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6 (core light red 10 R 6/8), self-slip, paint on upper body weak red 10 R 4/4, paint round mouth white 10 YR 8/2 - Liv.E.3087; Neg.A.599

- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric dark yellowish-brown 10 YR 7/6, slip red  
2.5 YR 5/6, painted band at mouth white 5 YR 8/1 - Bruss.8569  
(3) Brown limestone vessel - Liv.E.2592  
(4) Anhydrite vessel - Liv.E.2589  
(5) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.6528

Pot types: 16 (3), 38 (1), 43 (2), 55 (15), 62 (1), 67 (1), 76 (2)

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534 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Anhydrite vessel - Mer.1977.109.85  
(2) Anhydrite vessel - Liv.E.2709  
(3) Faience and carnelian beads (not illustrated) - Bruss.2777 & 2778
- 

535 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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536 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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537 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Limestone statuette with black ink inscription - Kendal;  
Negs.A.295-298  
(2) Bone implement - Liv.E.7009  
(3) Concubine figure (not illustrated) - Cairo 39767

Pot types: 16 (2), 34 (1), 55 (9), 74 (3)

---

538 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, slip very pale brown 10 YR 7/4, painted bands reddish brown 2.5 YR 4/4 - Liv.E.4716
- (2) Ceramic vessel; marl fabric 2.5 Y 8/4 to 2.5 YR 6/6, self-slip - Liv.E3092
- (3) Ceramic pot-stand; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/6 to light olive brown 2.5 Y 5/6, patches of paint white 10 YR 8/2 - Liv.E.4522
- (4) Vessel of red breccia with large white inclusions - Liv.E.2747; Neg.A.
- (5) Foot of a box[?] in the shape of an ox-leg - Liv.E.7072; Neg.A.291
- (6) Wooden furniture element (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.291
- (7) Bone point - Liv.E.7032
- (8) Ivory pontil - Liv.E.7001
- (9) Graeco-Roman amphora (sole example listed in Pot-types)

Pot types: 16 (12), 25 (5), 34 (11), 37 (3), 38 (5), 39 (4), 45 (1), 55 (3), 61 (2), 62, 66 (2), 67 (1), 71 (6), 76 (1)

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539 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.568 & 572

Pot types: 34 (1), 38 (2), 55 (7)

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540 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Scarab of blue glazed steatite (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.566 & 573

Pot types: 43 (3), 55 (4), 67 (1), 76 (1)

---

541 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Cypriot 'Spindle-bottle'; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6,



- burnished slip yellowish-red 5 YR 5/6 - Ure.E.23.26; Neg.A.660; Merrillees 1968, 111 No.38.
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/6, slip red 10 R 5/6 - Bruss.8562
  - (3) Palette of dark brown wood, traces of black paint in end hole and red in other - Liv.E.5001
  - (4) Object of light brown wood - Liv.E.5003
  - (5) Pontil (model pen?) of dark brown wood - Liv.E.5004
  - (6) Ceramic vessel (scribe's pot?); fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, traces of red paint 10 R 5/6 - Liv.E.5002
  - (7) Anhydrite vessel - Liv.E.2698
  - (8) Alabaster lid of a vessel - Liv.E.2536x
  - (9) Ivory 'clapper' - Cairo 39765; Neg.A.302; Hickmann 1949, 16 & pl.VIIb; Wildung et al 1984, 106-107, No.47
  - (10) Ivory 'clapper' - Mer.1977.109.19; Neg.A.302
  - (11) Clay figurine of squatting animal (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.304 & 305
  - (12) Bone inlay strip - Liv.E.7053; Neg.A.303
  - (13) Bone inlay strip - Liv.E.7057; Neg.A.303
  - (14) (or 495 A'08?) Twelve very corroded and broken links of a copper chain - Liv.E.2377
  - (15) Fragment of a blue faience bowl - Liv.E.139
  - (16) (or 495 A'08?) Beads of: i) steatite xl, ii) light-green faience xl, iii) light-green faience xl, iv) shell x2, v) green faience x4, vi) light-green stone xl, vii) lapis-lazuli xl, viii) lapis-lazuli xl - Liv.E.2377
  - (17) Green glazed steatite scarab - Liv.E.1134; Negs.A.562 & 567
  - (18) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.562 & 567
  - (19) Green glazed steatite scarab (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 39781; Negs.A.560 & 574

Pot types: 16 (3), 20 (1), 43 (3), 55 (41), 63 (3), 66 (1), 67 (1), 76 (2)

#### 542 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Calcite vessel - Mer.1977.109.68
- (2) Body of a tripartite alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2523x
- (3) & (4) Two of the '4 pilgrim bottles in blue and green faience' (illus. not to scale) - MacGregor 230; Neg.A.272
- (5) Blue glazed steatite scarab - Liv.E.1130
- (6) Beads of blue/green faience, carnelian and amethyst - Bruss.2779 & 2781

Pot types: 55 (16), 66 (3)

#### 543 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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544 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; slip red 10 R 5/6, burnished vertically to light red 10 R 6/8 - Carm.A.75.788
- (2) Anhydrite vessel - Liv.E.2575
- (3) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2576
- (4) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.557 & 559
- (5) Blue glazed scarab (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 39777; Negs.A.557 & 567
- (6) Faience scarab - Bruss.2707
- (7) Stone vessel (not illustrated) - Bruss.2693

Pot types: 16 (1), 34 (2), 37 (2), 43 (2), 44 (1), 55 (40), 59 (1), 64 (1), 66 (5), 67 (5), 72 (1)

---

545 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic pot-stand; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, wash white 10 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4515
- (2) Lead surround for an inlaid eye - Liv.E.655
- (3) Alabaster vessel and lid (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.307
- (4) Alabaster vessel (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.307

Pot types: 20 (1), 55 (3), 69 (1)

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546 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic pot-stand; reddish-yellow fabric 7.5 YR 7/6, wash white 10 YR 8/2 - Liv.E.4517

Pot types: 43 (2), 55 (12), 59 (1), 64 (1), 66 (1)

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547 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) (or 597 A'08?) Fragment of a white calcite vessel - Liv.E.645

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548 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Alabaster vessel (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 39795

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549 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 55 (1), 66 (1)

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550 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, self-slip, wash on upper body red 2.5 YR 5/6 - Liv.E.4066
- (2) Ivory inlay strip with incised dot-and-circle decoration - Liv.E.7050
- (3) Ivory inlay strip with incised dot-and-circle decoration - Liv.E.7051

Pot types: 66 (1)

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551 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-



(1) Possibly from this tomb come the stelae Mer.55.82.103 & 118 (both?)

Pot types: 43 (1)

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552 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Anhydrite vessel - Liv.E.2707
  - (2) Stone vessel (illus. not to scale) - Bruss.2690
- 

553 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Bone inlay strips - Liv.E.7041, 7042 & 7043
  - (2) Bone inlay strips - Liv.E.7038, 7037, 7035 & 7036
- 

554 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Limestone stela - Cairo 39755; Neg.A.309

Pot types: 47 (1), 55 (1), 62 (3)

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555 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Fragment of inscribed limestone - Liv.E.504
-

556 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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557 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 43 (1)

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558 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.568 & 572
  - (2) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.568 & 572
  - (3) Two faience rattles(?) - Liv.E.672
- 

559 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.568 & 572
- 

560 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) (Or 360 A'07) Sherd with incised fish decoration (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.311
- (2) Fragment of an alabaster vessel lid - Liv.E.2548
- (3) Various beads - Bruss.2776

Pot types: 32 (1), 43 (1), 55 (1), 61 (1)

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561 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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562 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6 to light reddish-brown 5 YR 6/4 - Mer.1977.109.130
- (2) Anhydrite vessel lid - Liv.E.2553

Pot types: 55 (1)

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563 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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564 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2711
  - (2) (or 566 A'08?) Two bird-shaped ceramic vessels (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.312
- 

565 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Lower part of a concubine figurine - MacGregor 1725

Pot types: 16 (1)

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566 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Four bone inlay strips - Liv.E.7058, 7059, 7060 & 7061

Pot types: 16 (4), 20 (3), 21 (1), 25 (3), 28 (1), 32 (1), 34 (2), 37 (1), 43 (1), 55 (36), 56 (1), 63 (1), 71 (2), 74 (3), 72 (5)

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567 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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568 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - Neg.A.313, marked as being a view of this tomb, shows, in the middle distance, what may be a brick-lined rectangular shaft, with some unclear mud-brick surface features to the north

Contents:-

- (1) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.557 & 559
- (2) (or 508 A'08?) Beads of: i) blue-green faience x26, ii) green faience x5, iii) green faience x2, iv) shell x49, v) blue-green faience x 290, vi) blue-green faience x1, vii) blue faience x2, viii) blue faience x1, ix) green faience scaraboid x1 - Liv.E.2256
- (3) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6 (core red 10 R 5/6), slipped and burnished vertically to red 10 R 5/6 - Liv.E.4189
- (4) Central portion of an inscribed limestone mummiform figure - Liv.E.505
- (5) Head of a ceramic concubine figurine - Liv.E.6890
- (6) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.557 & 559

Pot types: 16 (3), 29 (1), 34 (1), 43 (1), 55 (2), 63 (1)

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569 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 16 (2), 21 (2), 43 (1), 45 (1), 47 (1), 55 (1), 66 (2), 72 (1), 74 (1)

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570 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Fragments of blue faience vessel - Liv.E.140 & 141
- (2) Alabaster vessel lid - Liv.E.2692

Pot types: 43 (1), 46 (1)

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571 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; marl fabric 5 Y 8/3, with pot-mark on base - Bruss.8564; Neg.A.337
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric very pale brown 10 YR 7/3, wash on upper body weak red 10 R 4/4 -Carm.A.75.783
- (3) Ceramic concubine figurine - Kendal
- (4) Blue faience ushabti, inscribed in black paint - Liv.E.1876

Pot types: 43 (1), 47 (1), 62 (1), 67 (1)

---

572 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Bone/ivory inlay strip - Liv.E.7048
- (2) Limestone stela inscribed for Renseneb & Dedi (not illustrated) - Bol.10.20.12; Neg.A.314; Donohue 1966, 19; Franke 1984, 253 No.396

Pot types: 67 (1), 73 (1)

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573 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Five alabaster inlaid eyes - Liv.E.647-651
- (2) Green glazed steatite scarab - Bruss.2702

Pot types: 34 (1), 37 (1)

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574 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Small alabaster vessel and lid (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.315
- (2) Alabaster vessel and lid (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.315
- (3) Alabaster vessel (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.315; MacGregor 962
- (4) Alabaster vessel (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.315

Pot types: 55 (1)

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575 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 16 (1), 33 (1), 37 (1), 55 (1), 58 (1), 66 (1)

---

576 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Beads of: i) light-blue faience x2, dark blue faience x1, glazeless core x1, amethyst x6, ii) black faience x1 - Liv.E.2387
- (2) Green glazed steatite scarab - B.M.54687



(3) Uninscribed green glazed steatite scarab - Bruss.2717

Pot types: 17 (1), 22 (1), 23 (1), 25 (1), 32 (1), 34 (2), 37 (6), 38 (1), 43 (3), 55 (9), 62, 67 (3), 71

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577 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric pink 7.5 YR 7/4, slipped and burnished to dark red 10 R 3/6 - Liv.E.6145
- (2) Beads of mud: i) x13, ii) x144 - Liv.E.2449
- (3) Beads of: i) light-green faience x1, ii) blue faience x 115 & lapis-lazuli x2, - Liv.E.2375
- (4) Buff-fabric ceramic vessel with incised & painted decoration (not illustrated) - Neg.A.316
- (5) Scarab (not illustrated) - Cairo 39771
- (6) Bone inlay strip with incised circle-and-dot decoration (not illustrated) - Dublin.1920.295(f)

Pot types: 33 (1), 34 (1), 55 (1), 58 (2), 66 (2)

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578 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.562 & 567

Pot types: 61 (1), 66 (1)

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579 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Serpentine vessel and lid - Liv.E.2714

Pot types: 16 (4), 34 (2), 43 (2), 55 (2), 66 (1), 67 (1), 68 (1), 71 (1), 72 (1), 74 (1), 76 (2)

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580 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Broken calcite vessel lid - Liv.E.2555

Pot types: 23 (1), 43 (1), 55 (2)

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581 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Scarab (not illustrated) - Cairo 39772

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582 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 43 (2), 55 (2)

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583 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Scaraboid and rosette beads of turquoise faience - Liv.E.2346
- (2) Turquoise faience pig amulet - B.M.54686
- (3) Gypsum vessel - Liv.E.2712
- (4) Glazed steatite scarab - B.M.54684
- (5) Bone handle with bar of twisted copper (not illustrated) - Neg.A.320
- (6) Small faience pot (not illustrated - from this tomb?) - Liv.E.115; Neg.A.319
- (7) Fragment of an ushabti (not illustrated - from this tomb?) - Liv.E.1882

Pot types: 16 (3), 34 (5), 43 (3), 55 (35), 63 (1), 64 (1), 66 (1), 69 (1), 71 (2)

---

584 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Fragment of a green glazed faience ushabti - Liv.E.1872
- (2) Fragment of a green glazed faience ushabti - Liv.E.1873
- (3) Alabaster inlaid eye - Liv.E.7819

Pot types: 62 (1)

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585 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.560 & 574

Pot types: 34 (3)

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586 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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587 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Small 'Kerma ware' vessel (?), red with black rim - Liv.4578
- (2) Scaraboid of a pale green opaque stone - Liv.E.1169
- (3) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.560 & 574
- (4) Marl fabric concubine figurine - B.M.54671

Pot types: 38 (1), 39 (1), 43 (2), 55 (2), 58 (1), 66 (1)

---

588 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known



**Contents:-**

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric yellowish-red 5 YR 5/8, slip red 10 R 5/8 - Liv.E.6195
- (2) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2564
- (3) Alabaster vessel - Kendal
- (4) Anhydrite vessel - Liv.E.2578
- (5) Lid of stone vessel - Liv.E.2552
- (6) Green faience bead - Liv.E.2444
- (7) Concubine figurine - Liv.E.6893
- (8) Obsidian scarab (illus. not to scale) - Ex-Spencer Churchill Coll.; Petrie 1926, 13; Negs.A.557 & 559
- (9) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A,563 & 564
- (10) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A,563 & 564
- (11) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.557 & 562
- (12) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A,563 & 564
- (13) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A,563 & 564
- (14) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A,563 & 564
- (15) Various faience beads (not illustrated) - Glasgow.23.37cc. & Liv.E.5015-5016

Pot types: 16 (1), 25 (1), 43 (7), 55 (50), 56 (1), 66 (2), 71 (1)

---

589 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) Bone inlay strip - Liv.E.7062
- (2) Bone inlay strip with zig-zag pattern (not illustrated) - Dublin 1920.295(i)

Pot types: 25 (1), 43 (1)

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590 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) Ivory disc - Liv.E.7004
  - (2) Broken alabaster vessel lid - Liv.E.2544
- 

591 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip red 10 R 4/6,  
paint around mouth weak red 10 R 4/4 - Liv.E.4868  
(2) Anhydrite vessel - Liv.E.2512

Pot types: 43 (4), 55 (2), 59, 71 (2)

---

592 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.562 & 567  
(2) Gypsum vessel - Liv.E.2596  
(3) Fragment of very worn inscribed limestone (not illustrated) -  
Neg.A.325

Pot types: 34 (1), 41 (1), 55 (21), 56 (1), 66 (1), 72 (1)

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593 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 16 (2), 34 (9)

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594 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 71 (1)

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595 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Flint flake - Liv.E.6507  
(2) Flint flake - Liv.E.6504
-

596 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Fingernail and bone (terminal phalange) with binding strap: whole  
is 27mm x 15mm x 8mm (not illustrated) - Liv.E.7116
- 

597 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric yellowish-red 5 YR 5/6, wash on upper body  
red 10 R 5/8, painted bands white 5 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4180

Pot types: 15 (3 - white cross inside), 16 (3), 24 (2), 25 (2), 34  
(1), 38 (2), 39 (1), 43 (4), 55 (2), 58 (1), 62 (2), 66 (1),  
70 (4), 76 (1)

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598 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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599 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, with grey core, no slip -  
BJK/EA  
(2) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 39783; Negs.A.560 & 573

Pot types: 55 (1), 59 (1), 66 (1), 76 (1)

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600 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-



(1) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.560 & 574

Pot types: 16 (1)

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601 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Copper razor with handle in shape of duck's head - Liv.E.1592;  
Neg.A.320
  - (2) Wooden fragment - Liv.E.7014
- 

602 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 40 (7)

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603 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Anhydrite vessel - Liv.E.2577
- (2) Inlay of turquoise faience - Liv.E.177
- (3) Metal (lead?) ring - Liv.E.1000
- (4) Shell (not illustrated) - Liv.E.2442

Pot types: 16 (1), 38 (2)

---

604 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2587
-

605 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Two-spouted bronze lamp (from this tomb ? - Liv.E.1534; Neg.A.326
- (2) Top of stand for (1) above (not illustrated) - Liv.E.804; Neg.A.326

Pot types: 16 (1), 51 (1), 53 (1)

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606 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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607 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Granite grinding stone - Liv.E.2544x
- 

608 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 55 (1)

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609 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Broken stone (serpentine?) vase - Liv.E.6526
- (2) Two limestone fragments inscribed for the imy-r 3hwt, Km(?) (not illustrated) - Cairo 39760 & 39761

Pot types: 43 (1), 55 (1)

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610 to 611 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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612 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Flint blade - Liv.E.7830

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613 A'08 to 614 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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615 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Flint blade - Liv.E.5295

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616 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Glazed faience and steatite beads - Liv.E.2347



617 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Tripartite stone vessel (not illustrated) - Neg.A.327
  - (2) 'A Dish, in pale green paste, standing on a small circular base, sloping out gradually to an almost flat lip, which is decorated on the outside with flat sceptres in relief; on the inside the central portion is a kind of strainer, 4.25 in. diam.' (not illustrated) - MacGregor 213; Neg.A.327
  - (3) Small stone vessel (not illustrated) - Neg.A.327
  - (4) 'A bronze mirror, with lotus-column handle in grey slate, very beautifully carved 9.75' high.' - MacGregor 1478; Collection of Ronald Paret, Lefrak City; Lilyquist 1979, 40 n.453
  - (5) "Gold sheet"
  - (6) "Bone [?]"
  - (7) "2 bronze mirrors, small and large"
  - (8) "Beads"
  - (9) "Pottery"
- 

618 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) 2 unidentified pieces of bone (not illustrated) - Liv.E.7008 a+b
- (2) "Choice beads"

Pot types: 67 (1)

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619 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Small amulet"
  - (2) "Needle"
  - (3) "Some [?metal?]"
- 

620 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.562 & 567

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621 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Blue/green glazed steatite scarab (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 39784f.; Negs.A.562 & 567

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622 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Small fragment of light blue glass (not illustrated) - Liv.E.643

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623 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Four iron rings - Liv.E.953
  - (2) Twenty-four links of a bronze chain - Liv.E.955
  - (3) Bronze pendant - Liv.E.955
  - (4) Bronze pendant - Liv.E.955
  - (5) Bronze pendant - Liv.E.955
- 

624 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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625 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Glazed beads - Kendal

Kendal

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626 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 25 (2)

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627 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Small alabaster vessel - Mer.1977.109.81
- (2) Schist palette - Liv.E.5291
- (3) Alabaster vessel, in the form of a 'spatha' shell - Mer.1977.109.
- (4) Pair of plaster ears - Liv.E.5725
- (5) Painted fragment of wood, with traces of white paint and blotches of red (model mirror-case from a wooden figure ?) - Liv.E.7121
- (6) Beads of: i) turquoise faience xl, ii) turquoise faience xl, iii) blue faience xl & black faience xl, iv) blue/green faience x34, v) steatite xl & blue faience xl, vi) green and black faience xl - Liv.E.2236
- (7) Six shells (not illustrated) - Liv.E.2441
- (8) Cowrie shell (not illustrated) - Liv.E.2446

Pot types: 23 (1)

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628 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Beads of: i) carnelian xl, ii) light blue/green faience x39, iii) blue glaze x11 & turquoise faience xl, iv) carnelian xl, v) turquoise faience x7, vi) green faience x23, vii) green faience x8, viii) shell xl, ix) grey/speckled blue faience xl, - Liv.E.2391
-



629 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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630 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Mud beads - Liv.E.2163

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631 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Two Late Minoan sherds (not illustrated) - Mer.55.66.156; Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 240-242, fig.75

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632 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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633 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Part of a wooden pontil - Liv.E.7011

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634 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Glazed faience beads - Liv.E.2158  
- Liv.E.2158

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635 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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636 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2591

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637 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric light brown 7.5 YR 6/4, slip light red 10 R 6/8, wash on upper body white 7.5 YR 8/0 - Mer.1977.109.131  
(2) Bone inlay strip with dot-and-circle decoration - Liv.E.7049
- 

638 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 63 (1)

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639 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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640 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Fragment of an alabaster vessel lid (not illustrated) - Liv.E.2546

Pot types 26 (1), 31 (1)

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641 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Alabaster vessel stand (?) - R.S.M.1911.346

(2) Central portion of a limestone statuette, traces of pink paint remaining on the body - Liv.E.7813

(3) Ivory 'clapper' - Kendal

Pot types: 16 (1), 21 (1), 43 (1), 55 (5), 72 (1)

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642 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2508

Pot types: 34 (3), 43 (2), 55 (8), 63 (1), 72 (1), 76 (1)

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643 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Limestone statuette, inscribed with incised hieroglyphs, and with legs and body bearing traces of red paint - Liv.E.610; Negs.A.330-333

(2) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slipped and burnished to dark red 10 R 3/6, painted lines dark grey 7.5 YR 4/0 - Liv.E.4178



Pot types: 25 (1), 32 (1), 34 (5), 38 (1), 43 (1), 55 (18), 62 (1), 67 (1), 69 (1)

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644 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Serpentine vessel - Liv.E.2510; Neg.A.334
  - (2) Alabaster vessel and lid - Liv.E.2509; Neg.A.334
  - (3) Tripartite stone vessel (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.327
  - (4) Oblong stone grinding-palette with a circular central shallow depression, plus a 'sugar-loaf'-shaped dark stone grinder (not illustrated) - Neg.A.334
- 

645 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel and lid - Mer.1977.109.80
- (2) Green slate vessel - Liv.E.2515
- (3) Green faience fly amulet - Liv.E.9176
- (4) Multi-scarab seal of green glazed steatite (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 39776; Negs.A.562 & 567
- (5) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.562 & 567

Pot types: 54 (1), 55 (41), 63 (2), 66, 67 (2), 71, 74

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646 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Horn 4-footed vessel - Liv.E.7083; Neg.A.336
  - (2) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Negs.A.557 & 559; possibly one of the examples cited in Martin 1971, 18 (Nos.158-167), pl.32, 1-10
- 

647 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 34 (1), 55 (1)

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648 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 55 (1), 63 (1), 67 (1)

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649 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Beads of: i) blue stone x1, ii) blue faience x2, iii) red faience x10, iv) blue faience x 2, plus 11 of 2 segments and 40 of 1 segment, v) red faience x1 & blue faience x1, vi) yellow faience x1, vii) lapis-lazuli x2, viii) blue faience x22, ix) blue faience x 10, x) shell x15, xi) green faience x 8, xii) red faience x1 (plus 158 broken fragments) - Liv.E.2389
  - (2) Ivory inlay strip, with incised dot-and-concentric-circle decoration - Liv.E.7040
  - (3) Ivory inlay strip, with incised dot-and-concentric-circle decoration - Liv.E.7044
  - (4) Ivory inlay strip, with incised dot-and-concentric-circle decoration - Liv.E.7054
  - (5) Blue glazed steatite scarab - Liv.E.1129
- 

650 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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651 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Metal (bronze?) blade - Liv.E.801
  - (2) Base of a black stone (jet?) statuette - Liv.E.642
  - (3) Inscribed base of a limestone (?) statuette of a standing figure (not illustrated due to poor quality of the negative) - Neg.A.325
-

652 A'08 to 654 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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655 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) "Alabaster and granite vessels, all broken"

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656 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) "Stone vase"  
 (2) "Three [?]"

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657 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Small limestone vessel - Mer.1977.109.71  
 (2) Flint blade with end-scraper - Mer.1977.109.30  
 (3) "Wooden spool with inscription"  
 (4) "Alabaster vessels, broken but possible to repair"

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658 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) "Carnelian beads"

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659 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Large mirror"
  - (2) "Bead [?]"
  - (3) "Piece of bronze kettle"
- 

660 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Piece of flint (bracelet fragment?) - Liv.E.7821
  - (2) "One scarab"
  - (3) "One [?]"
  - (4) "[?] beads"
  - (5) "[?] with small mussels"
- 

661 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "One scarab"
- 

662 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Some alabaster"
- 

663 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Beads - amethyst and others"

Pot types: 34 (1)

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664 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; marl fabric 2.5 Y 8/2 - Mer.1977.109.143;  
Neg.A.337
- 

665 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2704  
(2) "Pottery"  
(3) "Beads"
- 

666 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Beads of: i) light-green faience xl, ii) light-green/green  
speckled faience xl, - Liv.E.2443

Pot types: 55 (1)

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667 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Pottery"
- 

668 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Horn vessel, reconstructed from three large fragments -  
Liv.E.8154
  - (2) Sandstone hone - Liv.E.6550
  - (3) Flint blade - B'ham.Unnumbered
  - (4) "Small complete grain-dish[?]"
- 

669 A'03

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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670 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ten green faience ushabtis of the same type - Liv.E.1654, 1731,  
1863, 1837, 1877, & 1878 and Ure.23.54-57
  - (2) "Broken alabaster"
  - (3) "Large alabaster plate and dish"
  - (4) "[?] broken granite"
- 

671 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Pottery"
- 

672 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Gold amulet - Mer.1977.109.23; Neg.A.696
  - (2) Gold scarab - Mer.1977.109.25; Neg.A.696
- 

673 A'08

Location - not known



Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Three bronze hoops"

674 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2608  
 (2) "A shallow vessel, narrowing abruptly towards the circular base, with incurved lip, 5 1/2 in diameter at lip, 2 1/4in. high." - MacGregor 950

675 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) 'Dummy' limestone vessel - Liv.E.2690; Neg.A.339a  
 (2) 'Dummy' limestone vessel - Liv.E.2691; Neg.A.339a  
 (3) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2537; Neg.A.339a  
 (4) 'Dummy' limestone vessel (not illustrated) - Neg.A.339a  
 (5) Stone bowl (not illustrated) - Neg.A.339a  
 (6) Metal (?) bowl (not illustrated) - Neg.A.339a  
 (7) 'A Kohl-Vase and Lid, in grey-blue alabaster, 2 in. high' - MacGregor 1016

Pot types: 32 (1), 54 (1), 71 (1)

676 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster inlaid eye, obsidian pupil fixed with brown cement, red painted conjunctiva - Liv.E.658  
 (2) Alabaster inlaid eye, obsidian pupil fixed with brown cement, red painted conjunctiva - Liv.E.659  
 (3) Alabaster inlaid eye, black painted pupil and red painted conjunctiva - Liv.E.660

677 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) "Pot"

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678 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Ceramic vessel; fabric very pale brown 10 YR 7/4, slipped and burnished to very pale brown 10 YR 8/4 - Liv.E.4730

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679 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Greek stela" (not illustrated) - Neg.A.340
- (2) "Broken alabaster"
- (3) "Beads"

Pot types: 30 (1)

---

680 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Broken alabaster"
  - (2) "Piece of [?]"
- 

681 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Alabaster vessel" (not illustrated) - [= Neg.A.340a ?]

(2) "Limestone dish"

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682 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Three beads of worn green glaze - Liv.E.2381
  - (2) "Stone dish, broken"
- 

683 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Beads [?]"
  - (2) "Small scarab"
  - (3) "[?] Hand"
- 

684 A'08 to 689 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

690 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Vessel of porphyritic stone, black groundmass with white inclusions- Liv.E.6523
- 

691 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---



**MISSING**

**PAGES**

**NOT**

**AVAILABLE**

692 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Limestone stela inscribed for the 'Great One of the Tens of Upper Egypt, Sobek-Hotep' (not illustrated) - Glasgow 23-33.ac; Neg.A.341
- 

693 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

694 A'08

For additional details regarding this tomb the reader is referred to Chapter 7. The quoted object descriptions are those of Emery 1923, 33-34

Location - see Chapter 7

Construction - see Chapter 7

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2695; Plate 37 = Neg.A.277
- (2) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2703; Plate 37 = Neg.A.277
- (3) Fragment of alabaster vessel lid - Liv.E.2545
- (4) 'A black-topped vase with fluted neck and long narrow spout', upper body and inside mouth burnished black 7.5 YR 2/0, interior, lower part of exterior and spout burnished light red 10 R 6/8 - Liv.E.3005; Plate 37 = Neg.A.277
- (5) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and interior burnished black 2.5 YR 2.5/0, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, central band of burnished white 7.5 YR 8/0 surrounded by two thinner bands of burnished dark reddish grey 10 R 3/1 - Liv.E.3017
- (6) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and upper interior burnished black 7.5 YR 2/0, lower body of interior very dark grey 7.5 YR 3/0, lowest part of exterior burnished 10 R 5/8, thick central band of burnished white 7.5 YR 8/0 above a thinner band of burnished dark grey 7.5 YR 4/0, and a very thin band intrusive at the top of burnished weak red 10 R 5/2 - Liv.E.3006
- (7) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and interior burnished black 2.5 YR 2.5/0, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, central band of burnished dark grey 7.5 YR 4/0 surrounding an area of burnished white 7.5 YR 8/0 - Liv.E.3007
- (8) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and interior burnished black 2.5 YR 2.5/0, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, central band of burnished dark reddish grey 10 R 3/1 - Liv.E.3010
- (9) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and interior burnished black 2.5 YR



- 2.5/0, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, central band of burnished dark reddish grey 10 R 3/1 - Liv.E.3018
- (10) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and interior burnished black 2.5 YR 2.5/0, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, central band of burnished white 7.5 YR 8/0 surrounded by two thinner bands of burnished dark grey 7.5 YR 4/0 - Liv.E.3014
- (11) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and interior burnished black 2.5 YR 2.5/0, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, central band of burnished white 7.5 YR 8/0 surrounded by two thinner bands of burnished dark grey 7.5 YR 4/0 - Liv.E.3025
- (12) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and interior burnished black 2.5 YR 2.5/0, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, central band of burnished dark reddish grey 10 R 3/1 - Liv.E.3024
- (13) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and interior burnished black 2.5 YR 2.5/0, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, central band of burnished dark reddish grey 10 R 3/1 - Liv.E.3011
- (14) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and interior burnished black 2.5 YR 2.5/0, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, central band of burnished white 7.5 YR 8/0 surrounding an area of burnished white 7.5 YR 8/0 - Liv.E.3013
- (15) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and interior burnished black 2.5 YR 2.5/0, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, central band of burnished white 7.5 YR 8/0 surrounded by two thinner bands of burnished dark reddish grey 10 R 3/1 - Liv.E.3015
- (16) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and interior burnished black 2.5 YR 2.5/0, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, thin central band of burnished dark reddish grey 10 R 3/1 - Liv.E.3009
- (17) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and interior burnished black 2.5 YR 2.5/0, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, thin central band of burnished white 7.5 YR 8/0 - Liv.E.3020
- (18) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and interior burnished black 2.5 YR 2.5/0, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, central band of burnished white 7.5 YR 8/0 surrounded by two bands of burnished dark grey 7.5 YR 4/0 - Liv.E.3026
- (19) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and interior burnished black 2.5 YR 2.5/0, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, central band of burnished dark reddish grey 10 R 3/1 - Liv.E.3019
- (20) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and interior burnished black 2.5 YR 2.5/0, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, central band of burnished very dark grey 2.5 YR 3/0 - Liv.E.3022
- (21) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and interior burnished black 2.5 YR 2.5/0, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, central band of burnished dark reddish grey 10 R 3/1 - Liv.E.3012
- (22) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and interior burnished black 2.5 YR 2.5/0, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6 - Liv.E.3023
- (23) Kerma Ware beaker, upper body and interior burnished black 2.5 YR 2.5/0, lower part of exterior burnished red 10 R 4/6, central band of burnished dark reddish grey 10 R 3/1 - Liv.E.3021
- (24) 'Large jar of pink clay...height 17 inches, width of mouth 5.75 inches' - Plate 37 = Neg.A.277
- (25) 'Small globular vase of hard drab clay with distinct collar...height 6.75 inches' - Plate 37 = Neg.A.277
- (26) 'Nineteen spherical blue glaze beads' - Plate 37 = Neg.A.277
- (27) 'Seven fragments of bronze (portions of bracelets)'
-



695 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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696 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Fragment of a greywacke palette - Liv.E.5292

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697 A'08 to 699 A'08

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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EXCAVATIONS OF 1909700 to 707 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

708 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Alabaster vessel - Mer.1977.109.61

709 to 711 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

712 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 108 (2)

713 to 729 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

730 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge on "path to Ramesseum near Garden"

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip light red 10 R 6/6 - Bruss.8508
  - (2) Demotic ostrakon (not illustrated) - Ash.1909.1215 [D.O.893]
- 

731 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) "Fragments of alabaster"
  - (2) "Wooden handle"
  - (3) "Pendant"
- 

732 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Large pit" with "intact burial"

**Contents:-**

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 6/6 with limestone temper, slipped and burnished to red 10 R 5/8 - Bruss.8509
  - (2) "Skull"
- 

733 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Disturbed rather deep grave"

**Contents:-**

- (1) "Few beads"
- (2) "Large pot and one pointed"

Pot types: 170 (1), 171(1), 150 (1) - Neg.A.342

---

734 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) Assorted amulets (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.343
-



735 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2761; Neg.A.344
- (2) Alabaster vessel - Bruss.2753; Neg.A.344
- (3) Stone vessel (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.344
- (4) 'Spatha' shell - Liv.E.2358; Neg.A.344
- (5) Small globular ceramic vessel (not illustrated) - Neg.A.344

736 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Pit about 3m deep chambers under side"

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2503; Neg.A.345
- (2) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2518; Neg.A.345
- (3) Wooden mirror-handle - Liv.E.7124. The mirror itself is shown in Neg.A.345 (see also Lilyquist 1979, 12 n.112)
- (4) 'Spatha' shell - Liv.E.2351; Neg.A.345
- (5) Small pot-stand (not illustrated) - Neg.A.345

Pot-types: 166 (1) - Neg.A.345

737 A'09

Location - "near 736" on Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "Pot dish"
- (2) "Wood head-rest"
- (3) "Two shells"
- (4) "Small dish"
- (5) "Four pots, various"

738 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Shallow pit"

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5' YR 5/6, slip light red 10 R 6/6 - Bruss.8510
- (2) "Pottery dish red"

739 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Two pits"

Contents:-

- (1) Limestone headrest, with striations near the edges - Pitt Rivers.Unnumbered
  - (2) "Shell"
- 

740 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge on "path to Ramesseum"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Fragment of a stela naming Ns-nbw-htp son of Ns-tfnt - Neg.A.346
  - (2) "Dom nuts"
  - (3) "Fragments of late glaze"
- 

741 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Pot full of eggs"

Pot-types: 119 (1), 183(1)

---

742 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Burial, bones of an animal above body". Neg.A.347 shows an extended skeleton lying on its back, with the face turned to the left. The body seems to be in a rectangular pit, with the remains of a wooden coffin visible at the feet.

Contents:- none recorded or located

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743 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) "Head of animals dogs"

---

744 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Grave"

Contents:-

(1) "Two pots"

---

745 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Grave"

Contents:-

(1) "Scarab"

---

746 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Mer.1977.109.64
  - (1) "Flints etc. in surface" - MacGregor 1134
  - (3) "Fragments of glaze fragments"
- 

747 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Undisturbed burial". Neg.A.349 appears to show the feet of a skeleton in a worn wooden coffin, with the copper objects inside the coffin near the feet, with the alabaster table to the side of it.

Contents:-

The main contents of this tomb were an alabaster table and a collection of copper objects - for the group as a whole see Plate 39 ; Garstang



1909, 127, pl.16; Lilyquist 1979, 12 & fig.20

The individual components of this group are:-

- (1) Footed alabaster table, diameter 46 cm. - Cairo 41333
- (2) Copper ewer - Cairo 41372; Radwan 1983, 63, 161A, fig.33
- (3) Copper bowl - Cairo 41374; Radwan 1983, 63, 161B, fig.33
- (4) Spherical copper vessel - Cairo 41373
- (5) Collection of 46 copper objects, including a mirror, another bowl similar to (3), various tools, and scrap copper(?) - Cairo 41375

Other objects from this tomb are:-

- (6) "Mud figure"
- (7) "Headrest"

#### 748 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "2 coffin burials" with "undisturbed tomb-group". Plate 40 shows an extended skeleton in what remains of a wooden coffin. The smaller alabaster and ceramic vessels are placed within the coffin at the feet of the body, with the mirror immediately to the left of the head. The skull of a bovid lies next to the coffin.

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Mer.1977.109.128; Plate40 ; Negs.A.354, 355 & 358
- (2) Alabaster vessel - Mer.1977.109.75;Plate40 ; Negs.A.354, 355 & 358
- (3) Mirror - Plate40 ; Neg.A.354

Pot-types: 134 (1) - Negs.A.354 & 358

#### 749 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Shallow tomb"

Contents:-

- (1) "3 pots VI"

#### 750 A'09

Location - "Path to Ramesseum"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Fragments of late glaze"

751 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Ostrakon and two pottery vessels in sand"
- 

752 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - Shaft with two chambers - see plan

Contents:-

- (1) Flint knife - Ure.E.23.5
  - (2) Glazed steatite scarab - Mer.1977.109.10
  - (3) "Small glazed pig[?]"
  - (4) "Five pottery vessels"
- 

753 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Pit burial"

Contents:-

- (1) "Pot on top"
- (2) "Skull"
- (3) "Part red pot"
- (4) "Beads"

Pot types: 119 (1)

---

754 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Coffin burial"

Contents:-

- (1) "Legs of burial"
- (2) "Pottery"
- (3) "Beads, etc."
- (4) "Mirror"

Pot types: 162 (1), 169 (1), 170 (1) - Neg.A.362

---

755 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Undisturbed burial" Neg.A.364 shows an extended skeleton lying on its back, its head to the left, in the remains of a wooden coffin(?). Neg.A.363 suggests that the tomb consisted of a square shaft about 1.5-2 metres deep, dug down to just below the loose surface deposits, with a small chamber sealed with at least seven courses of mud-bricks at the foot of the shaft

Contents:-

(1) "Skull"

Pot-types: 150 (1), 152 (1), 158 (2) - Neg.A.365

---

756 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Burial" Neg.A.366 shows an extended skeleton lying on its back, the head turned to the left

Contents:-

(1) Vessel of mottled-grey steatite - Bruss.2751

(2) Alabaster vessel - Bruss.2520

---

757 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Small pit" with "burial" Neg.A.367 shows a wooden coffin, in poor condition, with a mirror on top of it

Contents:-

(1) "Bowl with spout, broken, and one other"

(2) "Late beads in mouth"

(3) "Skull"

---

758 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Grave"

Contents:-

(1) Ceramic vessel: fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/8, slipped and burnished to red 10 R 4/6 - Liv.E.4797

---



759 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Roman[?] tomb with pit in middle"

Contents:-

- (1) "Two pots VI"
- 

759b A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Pit finished [?]"

Contents:-

- (1) "Painted stela"
  - (2) "Early pot"
- 

760 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, slipped and burnished to red 10 R 4/6 - Liv.E.4764
  - (2) Other "Pottery vases of red polish and other"
- 

761 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Burial"

Contents:-

- (1) "Red pottery dish" - MacGregor 1767
  - (2) "Pendants from burial"
  - (3) "Vase"
- 

762 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Fragments glaze"
  - (2) "Late beads"
-

763 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Burial undisturbed [?]"

Contents:-

- (1) "One pot behind neck" = Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, slipped and burnished to red 10 R 5/6 - Bruss.8557
  - (2) "Horn bracelets"
  - (3) "Shell"
  - (4) "Carnelian bead"
  - (5) "Stone bead"
- 

764 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Disturbed burial"

Contents:-

- (1) Shell (not illustrated) - Liv.E.2360
  - (2) "Two pottery dishes"
  - (3) "One alabaster"
- 

765 A'09

Location - "from filling" near 764 A'09, Eastern Ridge(?)

Construction - stray finds

Contents:-

- (1) "Glazed dish"
  - (2) "Various pottery vessels, probably late"
- 

766 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Stamp seal of blue/green faience - Liv.E.1058
  - (2) Inlaid eye of white and purple faience - Liv.E.262
  - (3) Carnelian ring - Liv.E.7852
  - (4) "Mirror"
  - (5) "Four[?] pottery vases"
  - (6) "Shell"
-

767 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Small alabaster vase"
  - (2) "Carnelian beads"
  - (3) "Three shells, one with green paint in"
- 

768 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Nine pottery vases, Vth. Some decorated with white spots", types include 153 (1), 158 (1, but shallower), 167 (1) plus a small-but-tall pot-stand and a footed bowl - Neg.A.369
- 

769 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Grave, disturbed"

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Mer.1977.109.51
  - (2) "Beads"
  - (3) "Pottery vessel"
- 

770 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?), "near Copt's Garden"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Scarab with hawk"
  - (2) "[?] flint"
  - (3) "Alabaster"
  - (4) "Glaze"
- 

771 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Grave - disturbed"



**Contents:-**

- (1) "Red pot" type 151
  - (2) "Another shell"
  - (3) "Lump of decorated Roman lamp from top"
- 

772 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Grave. Two early ones and one late on top"

**Contents:-**

- (1) "Large pot and two others"

Pot-types: 119 (2)

---

773 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

774 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) Green glazed stamp-seal - Liv.E.1047
  - (2) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2523
  - (3) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-brown 2.5 YR 5/4, slipped and burnished red 10 R 5/8 - Liv.E.4579
  - (4) "Mirror"
- 

775 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric pink 7.5 YR 7/4, self-slip - Liv.E.4869; Neg.A.370
  - (2) "Alabaster vase big"
  - (3) "Small pot, polished"
-

776 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel (one of "two alabasters") - Liv.E.2572
- (2) "Three large pot vases"
- (3) "One mirror"
- (4) "Beads"
- (5) "Four smaller pottery vases"

Pot-types: 183 (4)

---

777 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Flint blade - Liv.E.5298
  - (2) "Blue beads[?]"
  - (3) "Large two-handled pot"
- 

778 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Two pits. Small pit with recess:VI"

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

779 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?), "as above"

Construction - "As above" (=778 A'09)

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; marl fabric 2.5 Y 7/2, self-slip (one of "Three pots VI") - Bruss.8512
- 

780 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

781 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?), "path to Ramesseum"

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "Small beads"
- (2) "Pot [?] plain"
- (3) "Two early pots"
- (4) "One [?] XII"
- (5) "Shell and one [?]"
- (6) "Beads from sand"

Pot types: 81 (1), 104 (1), 128 (1), 146 (1)

---

782 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Grave"

## Contents:-

- (1) "Fragments of glaze"

Pot types: 13 (1), 84 (1), 166 (1) - Neg.A.371

---

783 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Pit"

## Contents:-

- (1) Scarab (illus. not to scale - probably the base of "double scarab with Ra") - Neg.A.577
- (2) Stela inscribed for the iry-'3 n hwt-ntr Sehetpibre (not illustrated) - Neg.A.372
- (3) "Group of pottery"

Pot types: 146 (1)

---

784 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Well" (= shaft-tomb?)

## Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Ash.1909.982
  - (2) "2 early pots in well"
  - (3) "Fragments stone and blue beads from top"
-



785 to 789 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

790 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - The stela (1), is shown in Neg.A.375 being re-used in a brick construction, near the surface. It may be serving as a door between the end of a short mud-brick wall where it meets a longer mud-brick wall at right-angles

Contents:-

- (1) Stela inscribed for the Official of the Temple of Rameses II, Khay (not illustrated) - Bruss.5184; Neg.A.374; Speleers 1923, 64 No.267
  - (2) "Vase of metal, libation"
  - (3) "Fragment of ushabti from filling"
- 

791 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Tomb, late style"

Contents:-

- (1) "Late beads"
- (2) "Fragment of glaze"
- (3) "Curious brush [?]"

"In Filling":-

- (4) "Part of pot stone"
- (5) "Painted fragment of pot"
- (6) "Pot"
- (7) "Copper tweezers"
- (8) "Shell"

Pot types: 122 (1)

---

792 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "2 fragments of stone"
- (2) "Early pot"
- (3) "Late pot"

Pot types: 119 (1)

---

793 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Limestone head of figure"
  - (2) "Fragment of varnished coffin"
  - (3) "Pot"
  - (4) "Top of inscription"
  - (5) "Scarab"
  - (6) "Mirror"
  - (7) "2 small [?] figs."
- 

794 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Fragment of stone figure. Good (torso)"
- 

795 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Fragments glaze"
  - (2) "Pottery"
  - (3) "Late beads nearby"
- 

796 A'09

Location - "North-West of Der"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Late beads"
  - (2) "Skull"
-

797 to 798 A'09

Location - North-west of Der (?)  
 Construction - not known  
 Contents:- none recorded or located

---

799 A'09

Location - "Garden path"  
 Construction - not known  
 Contents:-  
 (1) "Late beads"

---

800 A'09

Location - not known  
 Construction - not known  
 Contents:-  
 (1) Piece of ivory with 2 black (ebony?) inlays - Liv.E.7299  
 (2) Three ivory gaming-pieces (?) - Liv.E.7300  
 (3) Two dark-blue glaze gaming-pieces (?) - Liv.E.261  
 (4) Ceramic pot stand; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 7/6, wash white 10 YR 8/1 - Liv.E.4440  
 (5) "Alabaster, broken"  
 (6) "Glaze fragment"

---

801 A'09

Location - not known  
 Construction - not known  
 Contents:-  
 (1) Two ivory clappers - Cairo 41362; Hickmann 1949, 8, pls.III & XVIIa

---

802 A'09

Location - "XII dynasty site", "near house"  
 Construction - "Pit, very deep and big"  
 Contents:-  
 (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 10 R 6/8, slip red 10 R 5/6, painted decoration white 5 YR 8/1/ - Bruss.8514



(2) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-brown 5 YR 5/4, slip light red 10 R 6/8, painted band at mouth grey 2.5 YR 5/0 - Bruss.8515

Pot-types: 79 (2), 81 (1), 86 (4), 87 (1 - "white paint cross"), 118 (1), 120 (1), 128 (1), 138 (1)

---

803 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; reddish-brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (2) "Fragments of glaze"
  - (3) "Small blue ushabtis"
- 

804 to 806 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

807 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.577
  - (2) "Shell"
  - (3) "Glazed pendants"
- 

808 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Limestone vessel lid, with traces of yellow paint and gold leaf - Liv.E.6529
  - (2) "Red pottery vessel"
  - (3) "Shells"
  - (4) "Beads"
  - (5) "Cylinder"
-

809 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

810 A'09

Location - "Near pan-graves"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Limestone vessel - Liv.E.2606
  - (2) Serpentine vessel - Liv.E.2757
  - (3) Bone pin - Liv.E.7079
  - (4) "Mirror"
  - (5) "Scarab"
  - (6) "2 small [?]"
  - (7) "Ball and long glaze beads"
  - (8) "Beard of cartonnage"
  - (9) "Pot"
- 

811 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Fragment of 'Kerma Ware' beaker; burnished slip, black on upper part, red on lower part, with a thin band of white immediately under the black, and a thick band of purplish-grey - Ash.1909.1019c
  - (2) Fragment of 'Kerma Ware' beaker; burnished slip, black on upper part, red on lower part, with a thick band of white, between two bands of purplish-grey - Ash.1909.1019f
  - (3) Fragment of 'Kerma Ware' beaker; burnished slip, black on upper part, red on lower part, with a band of grey above one of white - Ash.1909.1019i
  - (4) Fragment of 'Kerma Ware' beaker; burnished slip, black on upper part, red on lower part, with a band of white between two bands of dark grey - Ash.1909.1019h
  - (5) Alabaster vessel - Ash.1909.245
  - (6) Lead vessel - Ash.1909.979
  - (7) "Stelae broken"
  - (8) "Bead"
-

812 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - Neg.A.378 shows a shallow, square pit containing two/three ceramic vessels of type 186; these are possibly at a higher level in a shaft containing the contents listed below (?)

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip light red 10 R 6/8, burnished to red 10 R 5/8, with splashes of white on neck - Bruss.8516
  - (2) Blue faience beads (not illustrated) - Cairo 41342
  - (3) "XVIII dynasty pottery"
  - (4) "Small bronze mirror"
- 

813 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "Fragments stela"
  - (2) "Beads"
  - (3) "Blue vase"
  - (4) "Ring of light metal"
- 

814 A'09

Location - "West of Kom es-Sultan", confirmed by Neg.A.379, showing Coptic Der in the background

Construction - Neg.A.379 shows a confusion of small, destroyed mud-brick walls, with a larger mud-brick wall (of the Kom es-Sultan?) to the east

## Contents:-

- (1) Large barrel-shaped bead/cylinder of blue faience, with some detail in black glaze - Liv.E.153
- (2) Spar of quartz - Liv.E.6596
- (3) Flint blade - Liv.E.6596
- (4) Head of a blue faience ushabti - Liv.E.163
- (5) Fragment of a wj3t-amulet in light-green and black faience - Liv.E.163
- (6) "4 Ptolemaic stelae" - two are Cairo 41330 and Liv.E.68 (not illustrated); Neg.A.380
- (7) "5 ostraca" - four are Ash.D.O. 887, 890, 894 & 895 (not illustrated)
- (8) "Fragments of sculpture [?]"
- (9) "Spear point"
- (10) "Stone ostrakon. Demotic inscription"
- (11) "Further fragments green and blue glaze, alabaster and ostrakon"



- (12) "Small stone figure, seated"
  - (13) "Mud figure"
  - (14) "Shells"
  - (15) "[?] Large stone hoe"
  - (16) "Large pot"
  - (17) "2 fragments of inscription"
- 

815 A'09

Location - "Near Shuna"

Construction - "Ind dynasty mastaba"

Contents:-

- (1) "Stone vases and cup[?]"
  - (2) "Coptic objects found nearby"
- 

816 A'09

Location - "North of 815"

Construction - "Pit"

Contents:-

Pot-types: 117 (1)

---

817 A'09

Location - "North of 815"

Construction - "Pits"

Contents:-

- (1) "Pendants"

Pot-types: 117 (4)

---

818 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Small pit"

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

819 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) "Part of glazed hawk"
  - (2) "Figure"
  - (3) "Pot of kohl"
- 

820 A'09

Location - "Garden to Ramesseum"

Construction - "Well"

**Contents:-**

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric grey 10 YR 4/1, slip dark grey 2.5 YR 4/0 - Ash.1909.994
  - (2) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2611
  - (3) Wooden kohl pontil - Liv.E.7005
  - (4) "Small jug with handle"
  - (5) "2 shells"
- 

821 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Grave"

**Contents:-**

- (1) Door from ceramic 'beehive pot' - Liv.E.6887
  - (2) "Alabaster pot cylinder"
  - (3) "Dish [?]"
  - (4) "Fragments of wooden head-rest"
  - (5) "Fragments blue glaze jar [?]"
  - (6) "Carnelian bead"
  - (7) "Button seal"
  - (8) "Amulet"
- 

822 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Well"

**Contents:-**

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Bruss.2754
- (2) "Early pot"
- (3) "Dish"

Pot-types: 119 (1)

---

823 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Tomb"

Contents:-

- (1) "Cylindrical pendant"
  - (2) "2 small figure pendants"
- 

824 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; slipped and burnished to red 10 R 5/8 - Bruss.8517
  - (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric pink 7.5 YR 7/4, slip weak red 10 R 4/4, painted decoration white 5 YR 8/1 (detail illustrated as 2a and 2b) - Liv.E.4462
  - (3) "Pottery coffin in back [?]"
  - (4) "Amulets [?]"
- 

825 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Grave disturbed and [?]"

Contents:-

- (1) Demotic ostrakon (not illustrated) - Ash.D.O. 889
  - (2) Shell (not illustrated) - Liv.2355
  - (3) "Some beads"
- 

826 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit tomb (Roman?)"

Contents:-

- (1) "Blue beads"

Pot-types: 119 (2), 183 (2)


---

827 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit"

**Contents:-**

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip light red 10 R 6/6 - Bruss.8518
  - (2) "  , broken, from tomb top of pit"
- 

828 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Roman tomb [?]"

**Contents:-**

- (1) "4 small pots"
  - (2) "1 large pot"
- 

829 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

830 A'09

Location - "Pathway"

Construction - "Shallow pit, chamber under west"

**Contents:-**

- (1) "5 pots"

Pot-types: 119 (1)

---

831 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - Shaft tomb, with five chambers - see plan

**Contents:-**

- (1) Ceramic vessel; reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slipped and burnished to red 10 R 5/6 - Ure.E.23.27
- (2) Gold earring (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 41338
- (3) "Carnelian pendants" (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.343
- (4) Shells (not illustrated) - Liv.E.2352, 2354 & 2356
- (5) "Scarab of porcelain", a rough sketch of which, in the field notebook, seems to show that it bears the design Mn-hpr-r' [but cf.836 A'09 (2)]
- (6) "Ivory kohl stick"



- (7) "Beads"  
 (8) "Stone whorl"
- 

832 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Well"

Contents:-

- (1) "2 early pots"

Pot-types: 119 (1)

---

833 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Deep square pit, chamber like XII dynasty tombs"

Contents:-

- (1) "Jar pot & bone"  
 (2) "Various decomposed charm pendants"  
 (3) "Earring"
- 

834 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; sandy fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip red 10 R 5/6 (one of "2 pots early") - Bruss.8519
- 

835 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel, with slight lip; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, slip red 10 R 6/8 - Ash.1909.974

Pot-types: 119 (2)

---

836 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; slipped and burnished to red 10 R 5/6 - Man.7787
  - (2) Glazed steatite scarab - Mer.1977.109.11
  - (3) "1 flat [?]"
  - (4) "Part of wooden headrest"
- 

837 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Well in side of tomb"

Contents:-

- (1) Faience 'buttons', 10 in dark blue faience, 11 in blue/green faience - Bruss.4385
  - (2) Green faience 'fly' amulet - Bruss.4377
  - (3) "18 pots"
- 

838 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "5 early pots from pit"
- (2) "Top. 2 large Roman fragments glaze"

Pot types: 119 (2)

---

839 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "From over, large figure Isis blue"
- 

840 A'09

Location - "East side of Shuna", within the Shunet ez-Zebib itself  
(Garstang 1909, 126)

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Flint knife - Liv.E.6531
- (2) Thick flint blade(?) - Liv.E.6509
- (3) Flint blade - B'ham Uncat.
- (4) Flint blade - Liv.E.6505
- (5) Retouched flint blade - Liv.E.5296
- (6) Wooden fragment, with incised hieroglyphs, filled with white pigment - Ash.1909.996; Neg.A.385
- (7) Potsherd with incised pot-mark; burnished slip light red 10 R 6/8 - Liv.E.6438
- (8) Rough ceramic equestrian figure - Ash.1909.987; Neg.A.190
- (9) "About 20 fragments inscribed mud with kings names + further, including 2 Ind. dynasty kings" (there seem to have been excavated a good many more of these fragments than is mentioned by the field notebook; for problems regarding the present location of these fragments see Kaplony 1963, 163 n.999) - Newberry 1909; Negs.A.382, 383 & 384
- (10) 11 flint blades (not illustrated) - Cairo 41352
- (11) "Alabaster" and "alabaster fragments"
- (12) "Whorl"
- (13) "Arrow-head"

Pot-types: 121 (1)

---

841 A'09

Location - "A little north of 840 A'09"

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Blue faience figurine of a cynocephalus baboon, with the moon-crescent on its head, 41 mm. tall (not illustrated) - Cairo 41343
- (2) Blue faience figurine of a Ptah, 41 mm. tall (not illustrated - registered as coming from 840 A'09) - Cairo 41351
- (3) Blue faience figurine of a ram, 25 mm long (not illustrated - registered as coming from 840 A'09) - Cairo 41343

## "Near":-

- (4) "2 seal fragments"
- (5) "Glazed head"
- (6) "Ibis burials"
- (7) "Large pots"

Pot types: 174 (1), 184 (1)

---

842 A'09 to 849 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

850 A'09

Location - "North of Shuna"

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

851 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

852 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Flint blade - Liv.E.6508.
  - (2) Fragment of a flint knife - Liv.E.5294
  - (3) "Painted rough early pots"
- 

853 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Few shells"
  - (2) "Carnelian beads"
- 

854 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---



855 A'09

Location - "West side of Der"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "2 pendants † "
  - (2) "3 [?] green glazed pendants"
  - (3) "Small beads"
- 

856 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Fragment of an ovoid blue glass vessel - Bruss.2766
  - (2) "Large pendants"
  - (3) "Shells, late"
- 

857 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Pot"
  - (2) "Glazed bird"
- 

858 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Mouth of glazed bowl"
  - (2) "Number of small glazed beads and pendants"
- 

858b A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Series of small beads"
-

859 A'09

Location - North-west of the Shunet ez-Zebib (Kemp 1966, 15)

Construction - A large rectangular tomb, at least 3 metres in depth and about 5 metres long by 4 metres wide, with plastered mud-brick walls - Plate 41; Negs.A.387, 388 & 389. This is probably the tomb described as "a fine tomb of the first dynasty, through which one wall of a series of vast subterranean vaults had been constructed. One of these chambers was found to have been arranged as a Christian Church, and the Coptic writing upon the walls may be as early as the fourth century A.D." (Garstang 1909, 125)

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/8, slip reddish-brown 5 YR 5/4 - Liv.E.4343
- (2) Model fish of green slate - Liv.E.7823
- (3) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, burnished slip red 10 R 5/6, pot-mark near base - Ash.1909.969
- (4) "Very large cylindrical I dynasty vase of pottery"
- (5) "Granite plateau for grinding?"
- (6) "3 [?] XII dynasty pots"
- (7) "3 glaze pendants"
- (8) "Small glazed beads & 2 pendants from top"
- (9) "4 dishes red pottery"
- (10) "Fragments alabaster and quartzite vases"
- (11) "2 seal caps (no inscriptions) 1 from alabaster"
- (12) "2 other pots and 2 dishes"
- (13) "1 cylinder with writing"

Pot-types: 117 (5)

---

860 A'09

Location - "Near Shuna, north"

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel, restored from fragments - Liv.E.2607
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric with limestone temper reddish-brown 5 YR 5/4 - Liv.E.4340
- (3) Dagger, with bronze blade, wooden hilt, and ivory pommel - B.M.54679; Negs.A.381 & 390; Garstang 1909, 128, pl.XVII
- (4) Blue glaze beads, roughly cylindrical (not illustrated) - Cairo 41341
- (5) "Ball beads" and "carnelian beads" (not illustrated) -Bruss.2783
- (6) "Piece alabaster"
- (7) "Amethyst scarab"

Pot-types: 121 (2)

---

861 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/8, slip weak red 10 R 5/4 smeared to give a 'marbling' effect, with a burnt patch (one of "2 cylinders") - Liv.E.4867
- 

862 A'09

Location - "XII dynasty necropolis"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.575
  - (2) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.575
  - (3) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.575
  - (4) "2 beads"
  - (5) "3 small pottery dishes"
  - (6) "2 vases"
- 

863 A'09

Location - "XII Dynasty west"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "1 XVIII pot"
  - (2) "1 [?]"
  - (3) "Small cup"
  - (4) "Ushabtis"
  - (5) "Masque"
- 

864 A'09

Location - "Ridge east of house"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric yellowish red 5 YR 4/8, - B'ham.Unnumbered
  - (2) Ceramic pot stand; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 6/6, wash red 10 R 4/6, patches of white 10 YR 8/2 - Liv.E.4678
  - (3) "XXII pot" [= type 173]
  - (4) "Fragments cartonnage"
-

865 A'09

Location - "XII dynasty site"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Scarab of Amen-Ra"
  - (2) "XII dynasty beads"
  - (3) "Pot"
- 

866 to 867 A'09

Location - "Ridge east of house"

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

868 A'09

Location - "XII dynasty site"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Mer. 1977.109.59
- (2) "Ivory inlay"
- (3) "Few ball & [?] beads"
- (4) "Kohl broken but fitting"
- (5) "Alabaster jug with handle"
- (6) "Scarab"
- (7) "Bits of stucco"

Pot types: 122 (3)

---

869 A'09

Location - "Ridge east of house"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Fine scarab, broken"
  - (2) "Ivory head of a pin"
  - (3) "Base of blue glaze vase"
-



870 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Broken stela, the lunette showing the King offering to Osiris, Horus and Isis (not illustrated) - Neg.A.392
- 

871 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

872 A'09

Location - "Garden to Temple path"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) 'Twelve small amulets....comprising Birds, a Human Figure and other objects, in stone and paste' - MacGregor 17  
 (2) "Carnelian beads"  
 (3) "3 alabasters"  
 (4) "Mirror"  
 (5) "4 pots (VI)"

Pot-types: 134 (1), 150 (1), 152 (1), 158 (1), 166 (1)

---

873 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ivory fragment - Liv.E.7002  
 (2) "Large early pot"  
 (3) "3 [?]"
- 

874 A'09 to 879 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

880 A'09

Location - "Pathway"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/8, slipped and burnished to red 10 R 5/8 - Liv.E.4985
  - (2) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.577
  - (3) "Glaze beads"
  - (4) "Shells"
  - (5) "2 glazed pendants"
- 

881 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/8, burnished slip red 10 R 5/6 - Liv.E.4482
- 

882 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Square pit in sand"

Contents:-

- (1) "Beads of shell"
  - (2) "Large rough pot"
- 

883 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Square pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "Carnelian and glazed beads"
  - (2) "VI pot"
  - (3) "Fragment glaze dish"
  - (4) "Wood headrest"
  - (5) "Pottery vase II"
  - (6) "Black pot vase"
-

884 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "VI"

Contents:-

- (1) "Red pottery dish"
  - (2) "Wood head rest"
- 

885 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Pot"
- (2) "Beads"
- (3) "Early pot and fragments top"

Pot-types: 165 (1), 172 (2)

---

886 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Pots built in top of pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "Top. Lapis pendant"
  - (2) "Small charms"
  - (3) "Large number wooden figures"
- 

887 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Two clay (?) figurines (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.395
  - (2) "Alabaster vase, small"
  - (3) "Shells"
  - (4) "Pendants"
- 

888 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) "Shells"
  - (2) "Beads"
  - (3) "Glazed bead [?]"
- 

889 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Square pit with side chamber"

**Contents:-**

- (1) Ceramic vessel; slipped and burnished to red 10 R 5/8 - Bruss.8520
- 

890 A'09

Location - This tomb, and an unknown number following it, are noted as being, "Tombs at bottom of mound west of Der"

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

891 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) "Small glaze beads"
  - (2) "Small ball beads"
  - (3) "2 pots"
  - (4) "Wooden beard[?] from mummy at bottom[?]"
  - (5) "More beads"
- 

892 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Square pit, chamber closed"

**Contents:-**

- (1) "Polished red pot from square pit"
  - (2) "Fragments wood inscribed"
-



893 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Grave"

Contents:-

- (1) "Offering table, inscribed for Ns-inbrt (not illustrated) -  
Neg.A.396
  - (2) "Skull[?] on grave"
  - (3) "4 pots"
- 

894 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Big pit"

Contents:-

- (1) Blue glazed vessel, with decoration in black paint - Ash.1909.983
  - (2) Scarab (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.575
  - (3) "Large fragment glaze dish
  - (4) "More fragments"
  - (5) "Alabaster vase"
  - (6) "1 stone vase"
  - (7) "Beard of mummy"
  - (8) "Pottery spotted dish"
  - (9) "Glazed figure"
- 

895 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Shallow pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "1 painted[?] pot"
  - (2) "Glazed pendant with figure in [?]"
- 

896 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Grave, square"

Contents:-

- (1) "2 pots, Roman"
  - (2) "Top. stone table"
  - (3) "Stela, half with 5 columns inscribed"
-

897 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "Top. Bit of stela"
  - (2) "Late beads"
  - (3) "Tall[?] pottery stand"
  - (4) "Pots"
  - (5) "Nail"
  - (6) "Blue glazed beads late"
  - (7) "Large glazed object"
- 

898 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "VI pit"

## Contents:-

- (1) Bronze mirror in the form of a lotus-leaf - B.M.57900; Neg.A.620; MacGregor, 1483; Lilyquist 1979, 12, nn.114 & 115, fig.21; illus. after Wilson 1986, 87
  - (2) "2 alabasters"
  - (3) "Top, late beads"
- 

899 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

900 A'09

Location - On the edge of the Eastern Ridge (see Plate 42)

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "Inscribed lintel of Senebtify" : *B.M. 5265 Neg. A. 403*
  - (2) "Large pottery ostrakon"
- 

901 A'09

Location - "Garden path" & "In a door of 941 group"

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) "Jamb of door and 2 others" - Liv.E.35; Neg.A.405

902 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) Limestone statue fragment from "top" - Liv.E.7834  
 (2) "Stone fragments for vault[?]"  
 (3) "Mirror"  
 (4) "Beads"

903 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) "Glazed pot bowl with spout" - Liv.E.146  
 (2) "Shells"

904 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) "4 VI dynasty pots"  
 (2) "2 late pots from top"

905 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) Green faience amulet - Liv.E.152  
 (2) "Small shells"  
 (3) "Bes[?] figure"  
 (4) "Top. Part of table"

Pot-types: 104 (1)

---

906 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Pottery fragments inscribed"
  - (2) "Fragment glaze"
  - (3) "2 pots"
  - (4) "Late beads"
- 

907 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "[?] Pottery"
  - (2) "Late ushabtis"
- 

908 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "Stela (? bottom missing) 2/8 columns"
  - (2) "Few late beads"
  - (3) "Glazed figure"
- 

909 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Top of stela" from "top"
  - (2) "Late beads"
  - (3) "Fragment glaze"
  - (4) "Wings of a scarab [?]"
-



910 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) "Deposit of 3 amphorae"

Pot-types: 186 (2), 187 (1)

---

911 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) "3 fragments of stela, broken"

(2) "Bead"

---

912 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Covered tomb of late type"

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, interior and rim washed light red 2.5 YR 6/6 - B'ham.Unnumbered; MacGregor 1696
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/8, slip red 10 R 6/6, painted band at mouth very dark grey 10 YR 3/1 - Liv.E.4786
- (3) Copper ring with beads of agate, bronze and pearl (?) - Mer.1977.109.4
- (4) "16 more pots and [?]"
- (5) "Alabaster and blue kohls"
- (6) "Mixed beads"
- (7) "Small [faience] figures" (not illustrated) - Neg.A.343
- (8) "Fragment glaze jug"

Pot-types: 92 (1), 97 (1), 104 (1), 112 (1), 122 (10), 138 (3), 186 (2)

---

913 A'09

Location - "Found in the desert-edge near the temple of Rameses II" (Garstang 1909, 127).

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) "Cylinder inscribed

PP 5  
PP 5

" - for the importance of this

- seal see p.121-122  
 (2) "Fragment glaze"
- 

914 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "2 late/carnelian beads"  
 (2) "2 pots"
- 

915 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Late scarab"  
 (2) "2 pots"
- 

916 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "XII shape pit but chamber under side"

Contents:-

- (1) "Mirror"  
 (2) "Small beads"  
 (3) "Carnelian pendant"

Pot-types: 117 (1)

---

917 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Blank pit"

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

918 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "2 red pots"
  - (2) "2 early pots"
  - (3) "1 mirror"
  - (4) "1 large pot"
  - (5) "1 yellow pot"
- 

919 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Stone vessel of diorite; black groundmass with large white inclusions - Ash.1909.967; Garstang 1909, 27
  - (2) Ceramic vessel; slipped and burnished to red 10 R 4/8 - B'ham.Unnumbered; MacGregor 1768
  - (3) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/8, slip red 10 R 5/8 - Liv.E.4845
  - (4) "Mirror"
  - (5) "Vase of alabaster"
  - (6) "1 shell"
  - (7) "Piece of [?]"
- 

920 A'09

Location - "West of Coptic Der"

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "Blue glaze fragments"
  - (2) "[?] bead and [?]"
- 

921 A'09

Location - "Garden path. North of above"

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; marl fabric 10 YR 7/4, self-slip, incised pot-mark (?) - Liv.E.4705
  - (2) "2 scarabs"
  - (3) "Blue cylinder beads"
- 

922 A'09

Location - "Garden path"

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "Glazed beads"
  - (2) "Small figure scarab with [?] mounting"
- 

923 A'09

Location - "North of Der"

Construction - "Pit [?] vault"

## Contents:-

- (1) "Fragments glaze"
  - (2) "Kohl stick"
  - (3) "Glazed beads"
  - (4) "Small scarab"
  - (5) "[?]"
- 

924 A'09

Location - "North of Der"

Construction - "Pit"

## Contents:-

- (1) Amulets of: i) blue faience xl, ii) jasper xl, iii) jasper x2, iv) blue/green faience xl, v) dark blue faience xl - Liv.E.1149; Neg.A.343
- (2) "Pottery XVIII dynasty, 1 with handle, and 1 thin"
- (3) "2 scarabs"
- (4) "Blue beads"
- (5) "Blue dish"
- (6) "Fragments of glaze from 923 ?"

From "Vault above pit"

- (7) "Ivory earring"

Pot types: 78 (16), 8 (1), 87 (1), 104 (1), 108 (2), 134 (1), 137 (1),  
144 (4), 147 (1)

---

925 A'09

Location - "Garden path"

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "Numerous late beads"
  - (2) "[?] late ball bead"
-



926 A'09

Location - "near Tahun[?] N.W. of Coptic"

Construction - "small boys[?] grave"

Contents:-

Pot-types: 148 (1)

---

927 A'09

Location - "Coptic graves North-West of Der"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) Two silver coptic crosses (not illustrated) - Cairo 41349

---

928 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) "Small red and green glazed beads"  
 (2) "Green glazed pendant"

---

929 A'09

Location - "Path Ramesseum"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) "Alabaster vase"  
 (2) "Glazed fragment"  
 (3) "Slate"

---

930 A'09

Location - "West of Coptic Der" & "Next to 859"

Construction - "Great series of vaulted chambers"

Contents:-

(1) Large number (c.100) mud seal impressions - Liv.Uncat.  
 (2) "Ushabtis"

---

931 A'09

Location - "Inside chamber of 930 in line with 859"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; brown fabric, no slip - BJK/EA
  - (2) "Numerous lids of vase with sealed top"
  - (3) "Fragments of alabaster"
- 

932 A'09

Location - "Near 931"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "3 pottery vases"
- (2) "Coptic inscription"

Pot types: 117 (2)

---

933 A'09

Location - "East of 'church'"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Coptic ornaments"
- 

934 A'09

Location - "Below" (933 A'09?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; rough fabric with limestone inclusions light reddish-brown 5 YR 6/4, slip red 10 R 5/6 - Bruss.8521
- (2) "Coptic ring"

Pot types: 117 (1)

---

935 A'09

Location - "East of Der"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) "Fragments of glaze"

Pot-types: 97 (3), 119 (2), 122 (1)

---

936 A'09

Location - "Garden path"

Construction - "Pit"

Contents:-

(1) "XVIII pottery"

Pot-types: 122 (3), 133 (1), 141 (1)

---

937 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Grave of boy"

Contents:-

(1) "Wood bird [?]"

(2) "Small beads"

---

938 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit with coffin at bottom. Pit 3 metres deep. Roman vaults above. Wooden coffin broken apart. 3 burials, 1 full length. 3 children. Heads 1 each way" See Plate 43

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric light reddish-brown 2.5 YR 6/4, self-slip - Bruss.8522
- (2) Spouted alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2501
- (3) Alabaster vessel with broken rim - Liv.E.2517
- (4) Alabaster vessel and lid - Liv.E.2529a
- (5) "1 ring"
- (6) "2 scarabs" - 1 from Negs.A.575-577
- (7) "1 square button" - Negs.A.575-577
- (8) "1 round button" - Negs.A.575-577
- (9) "[?] bronze fittings"

Probably from "chamber south":-

- (10) "[?] knife"
- (11) "2 gold earrings"
- (12) "Gold mounted scarab" - Negs.A.575-577
- (13) "Hawk scarab" - Negs.A.575-577
- (16) "1 long-shaped scarab"
- (17) "Small beads and amulet"
- (18) "Pot and bead"

Pot types: 86 (2), 87 (1), 88 (1), 94 (1), 97 (4), 122 (2), 137 (1)

---

939 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Vault"

Contents:-

- (1) Fragment of light green faience with incised decoration -  
Liv.E.7827
  - (2) "Pieces of cartonnage"
- 

940 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Number of small pots"
- (2) "Beads"
- (3) "Hone"
- (4) "Glazed beads on top"

Pot-types: 86 (1), 108 (1), 122 (1), 124 (4)

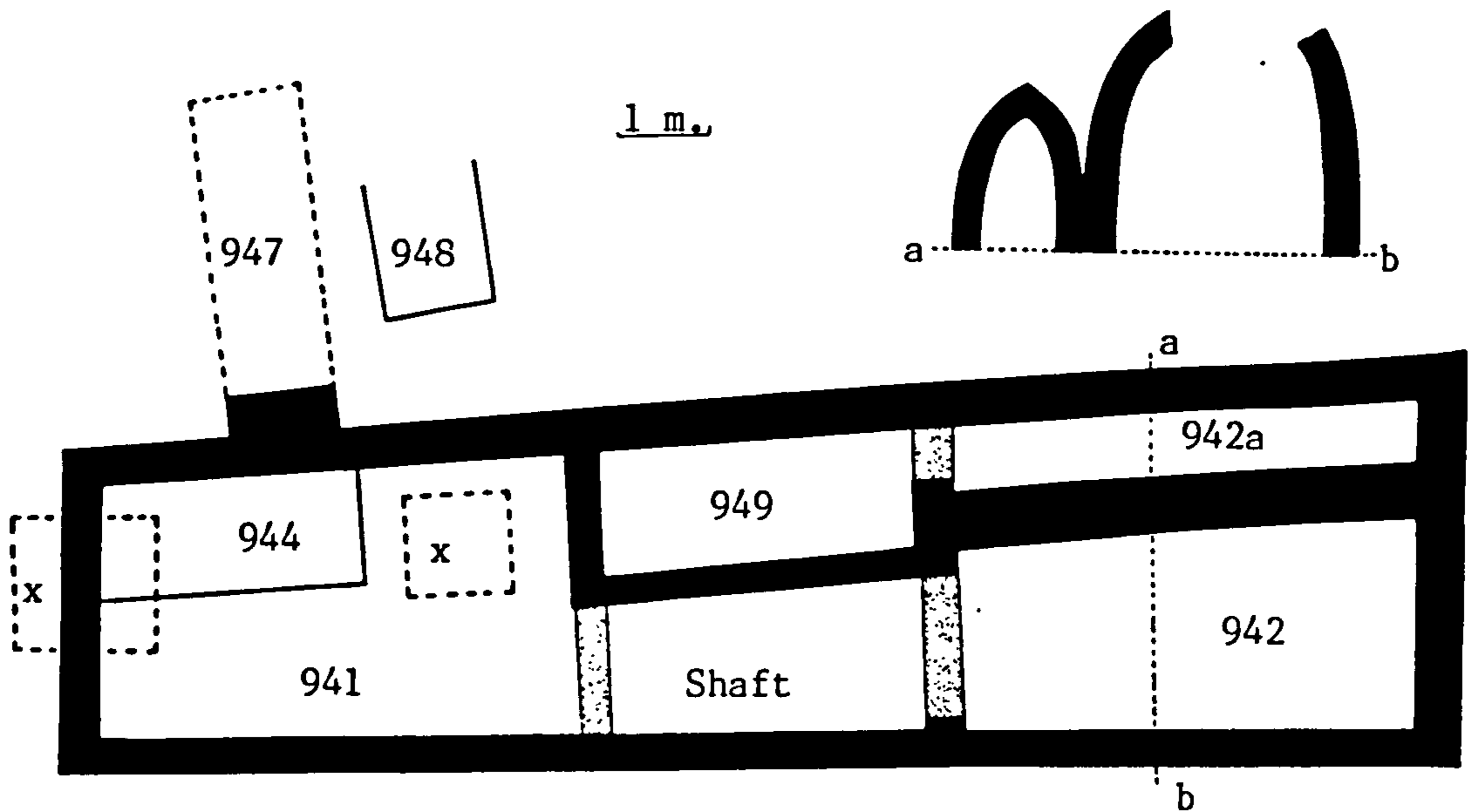
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The Group 941-949 A'09

941-949 A'09 was probably the richest tomb to be excavated by Garstang at Abydos, being an undisturbed vaulted-chamber tomb of the mid-Eighteenth Dynasty. The remarkable series of objects recovered from this tomb require a more detailed consideration than can be attempted within the confines of the present thesis; the present author is currently undertaking such a study of this material. Garstang published a short description of the group in his report on the 1909 season (Garstang 1909, 128-129), while the Cypriote pottery from the tomb has been published by Merrillees (1968, 111-113). This short note is intended to place this tomb in the context of the rest of the excavations on the Eastern Ridge.

The tomb-plan given overleaf is based on a sketch-plan on a piece of cardboard now in the archives of the S.A.O.S. and on the drawing given by Garstang in his monthly report for February 1909 (see Appendix, p.49). The construction of this tomb seems to have involved the removal of some Late Old Kingdom shafts, the bases of which are visible in the floor of the Eighteenth Dynasty chambers. The tomb contained eight interments, of which at least four were undisturbed burials, two each in 944 and 949, while 941 is reported by Garstang as containing "several superposed layers of interments" (see Appendix, p.<sup>1</sup>49). These latter are possibly to be identified as a series of near-contemporary interments, lending credence to Garstang's theory that this was a family tomb, although there is <sup>no</sup> sound <sup>no</sup> reason to connect this, as Garstang does (see Appendix, p.<sup>1</sup>49), with a stela of the Nineteenth Dynasty "found nearby".



The main chambers of the Eighteenth Dynasty tomb are 941, 942, 944 and 949. 942 is composed of two chambers with separate vaults (see section a...b).

948 is a high-level later (Roman?) tomb, while 947 and the two broken squares labelled x are shaft/shaft-and-chamber tombs of the Late Old Kingdom, partially destroyed by the building of the New Kingdom structure.

Tomb complex 941-949 A'09

950 A'09

Location - "Garden path"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Small stela"
- (2) "Pot"

Pot types: 40 (1), 160 (1), 163 (1), 166 (1) - Neg.A.473

---

951 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Glazed pendants, good" (not illustrated) - an uncertain number of these appear on Neg.A.474
  - (2) Crystal bead (not illustrated) - Bruss.4419)
- 

952 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Carnelian beads"
  - (2) "Small pendant"
- 

953 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Pottery vases"
  - (2) "Wooden head rest"
  - (3) "Shells"
  - (4) "Large pottery vase"
- 

954 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Pit below Roman tomb with fill" - Neg.A.475 shows the



top of an oblong brick-lined shaft, about one metre below the ground surface

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric light grey 10 YR 7/2, self-slip, painted bands weak red 10 R 5/3 - Bruss.8537
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric light reddish-brown 5 YR 6/4, self-slip, painted bands red 10 R 5/6 - Bruss.8536
- (3) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/6, slip pink 5 YR 7/4, painted bands weak red 10 R 4/4 - Bruss.8535
- (4) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/6, self-slip - Bruss.8534
- (5) Ceramic vessel; fabric pink 5 YR 7/4, slip light red 10 R 6/6 - Bruss.8533
- (6) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/6, slip light red 10 R 6/6, painted band at mouth grey 2.5 YR 5/0 - Bruss.8529
- (7) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/8, slip light red 10 R 6/6, burnished vertically to red 10 R 5/8, painted band at mouth grey 2.5 YR 5/0 - Bruss.8532
- (8) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/8, slip light red 10 R 6/6, painted band at mouth grey 2.5 YR 5/0 - Bruss.8531
- (9) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/8, slip light red 2.5 YR 6/6, paint dark grey 2.5 YR 4/0 - Bruss.8528
- (10) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/8, slip red 10 R 5/6, burnished vertically to red 10 R 5/8, painted band white 5 YR 8/1 - Bruss.8530
- (11) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/8, slip pale red 10 R 6/4 - Bruss.8527
- (12) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/8, slip light red 10 R 6/6 - Bruss.8526
- (13) Ceramic vessel: fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/6 with small white grits, slip of red 10 R 5/6 burnished (horizontally on top, vertically on bottom) to red 10 R 5/8 - Bruss.8552
- (14) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/6, slipped and burnished to red 10 R 5/8, painted bands grey 2.5 YR 5/0 - Bruss.8548
- (15) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slip pale yellow 2.5 Y 8/4 - Bruss.8547
- (16) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 2.5 YR 6/8, slip light red 10 R 6/8, thin wash pinkish-white 5 YR 8/2 - Bruss.8549
- (17) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/6, slip light red 10 R 6/6 - Bruss.8546
- (18) Ceramic vessel; fabric pink 5 YR 7/4, slip light red 10 R 6/6 - Bruss.8551
- (19) Ceramic vessel; fabric pink 5 YR 7/4, slip light red 10 R 6/6, faint band around carination white 5 YR 8/1, traces of a paint line around the rim dark grey 2.5 YR 4/0 - Bruss.8550
- (20) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, self-slip, faint paint on upper body white 5 YR 8/1 - Bruss.8553
- (21) Ceramic vessel; fabric light reddish-brown 2.5 YR 6/4, slip light reddish-brown 5 YR 6/4 - Bruss.8511
- (22) Ceramic vessel with moulded cow (?) on interior; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 7/6, slip light red 10 R 6/6, traces of paint on rim and interior white 5 YR 8/1 - Bruss.8539; one of two examples shown on Neg.A.476
- (23) Ceramic vessel; fabric pale red 10 R 6/4, slip red 10 R 5/6, paint line near mouth white 5 YR 8/1 - Bruss.8538
- (24) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 10 R 6/8, slip red 10 R 5/8 (on exterior) and red 10 R 4/6 (on interior) with paint white 10 YR



8/1 - Liv.E.4791

- (25) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, paint on upper body light red 10 R 6/6 - Bruss.8545
- (26) Ceramic vessel; fabric pale red 10 R 6/4, slip red 10 R 5/6 - Bruss.8543
- (27) Ceramic vessel; fabric pale red 10 R 6/4, slip light red 10 R 6/6 - Bruss.8542
- (28) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 10 R 5/6, slip pale red 10 R 6/4 - Bruss.8540
- (29) Ceramic vessel; fabric light red 10 R 6/6, slip red 10 R 5/8 - Bruss.8541
- (30) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6 - Bruss.8544
- (31) Alabaster vessel -B'ham.A.60.1984; Neg.A.477
- (32) Stone vessel (illus. not to scale) -Neg.A.477
- (33) Stone vessel (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.477
- (34) Ivory bracelet - Liv.E.7019
- (35) "14 scarabs" (including B.M.54689 ?? - not illustrated)
- (36) "Blue drop"
- (37) "Glazed and shell beads"

Pot types: 86 (3), 87 (1), 92 (2), 93 (4), 94 (1), 97 (1), 102 (1), 103 (1), 104 (2), 108 (2), 144

955 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Large faience amulet, wd3t-eye on one side, with a row of smaller ones on the other (not illustrated) - Cairo 41334
- (2) "Wood feather [?]"
- (3) "Small beads"

956 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Blue figure"
- (2) "Shells"
- (3) "Wooden headrest"

957 A'09

Location - "Garden path"

Construction - "Vaulted tomb"

Contents:-

- (1) Blue glazed scarab inscribed Mn-hpr-r' (not illustrated) -  
Bruss.4404
- (2) "Whorl"
- (3) "Small glazed fragments"
- (4) "Pot"

Pot types: 148 (1)

---

958 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "3 blue stelae" - one is Cairo 41331; Neg.A.380; Munro 1977, 308-309
- 

959 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Late beads and fragments"
- (2) "Top. 1 scarab"
- 

960 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Mirror & shell, wrapped together"
- 

961 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "3 red pottery dishes, VI"
-

962 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "2 2-handled pots (surface)"
  - (2) "1 glazed 1 blue hawk pendant"
- 

963 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "4 pieces[?] blue pendant"
- 

964 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Top. boy buried"
  - (2) "2 rings[?]"
- 

965 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Well"

Contents:-

- (1) "Wood headrest with studs"
- 

966 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit. At 1 metre a small coffin. Burial of a child with 2 small wood boxes below feet". See Plate 48 = Neg.A.479

Contents:-

- (1) "Scarab at left hand"
- (2) "Skull[?]"

**"Box A"**

- (3) Alabaster vessel - Ash.1909.971; Plate 48 = Neg.A.479
- (4) Alabaster vessel - Ash.1909.972; Plate 48 = Neg.A.479
- (5) Alabaster vessel - Ash.1909.973; Plate 48 = Neg.A.479
- (6) Alabaster vessel, the remaining one of "4 alabaster vases"
- (7) "Stone with spout"
- (8) "Stone"
- (9) "[?] horn"
- (7) "Small alabaster[?]"
- (8) "Bone earring"
- (9) "Stone [?]"

**"Box B"**

- (10) "Beads and small things in box, wood, about 6" x 3" with [?]"

967 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Roman vault"

Contents:-

- (1) "2 large amphorae"
- (2) "Amulet and pilgrim pot"

Pot types: 186 (2)

968 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Bruss.2755; Neg.A.482
- (2) Stone vessel (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.482; Garstang 1909, 127
- (3) Stone vessel (illus. not to scale) - Cairo 41334; Neg.A.482

969 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2569; Neg A.483
- (2) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2 73; Neg.A.483
- (3) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2598; Neg.A.483



- (4) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2600; Neg.A.483
  - (5) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2689; Neg.A.483
  - (6) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2701; Neg.A.483
  - (7) "Cup with lip from leg end of burial" - Neg.A.483
- 

970 A'09

Location - "Top of path to Ramesseum"

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Limestone mould for a 'son of Horus' - Ash.1909.989
- (2) "Surface. Fragments stone, painted"
- (3) "Beads"
- (4) "Portion table offerings"
- (5) "Wooden figure [?] decayed"
- (6) "Late beads"
- (7) "Late pot of [?]"

Pot types: 122 (1)

---

971 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "Alabaster jug with uraeus" - Cairo 41363; Plate 50 = Neg.A.484; Garstang 1909, 128
  - (2) "4 other alabasters" - including Cairo 41364 & 41365; Plate 50 = Neg.A.484
  - (3) Small stone palette - Plate 50 = Neg.A.484
  - (4) Vessel lid - Plate 50 = Neg.A.484
  - (5) "Mirror and wooden handle"
  - (6) "Wood headrest" (not illustrated) - Neg.A.485
- 

972 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit"

## Contents:-

- (1) "Ivory lid"
  - (2) "Amulet dog"
  - (3) "Glazed beads"
  - (4) "Stela/slate[?]"
  - (5) "Late beads"
-

973 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "Carnelian beads"
  - (2) "Glazed pendants"
- 

974 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Vault"

Contents:-

- (1) "Late beads"
  - (2) "3 amulets"
- 

975 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "Early stela with name"
- 

976 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "4 early pots"
- (2) "Small [?] figure"
- (3) "Painted wood [?] for bottom"

Pot types: 119 (4)

---

977 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Vault"

Contents:-

- (1) Small group of poor amulets (not illustrated) -Neg.A.343

- (2) "3 scarabs"
  - (3) "Bronze hawk"
  - (4) "Shells"
  - (5) "Late beads"
  - (6) "Scarab with monkey"
  - (7) "Blue beads, 5"
  - (8) "Scarab"
- 

978 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Vault"

Contents:-

- (1) "Late beads"
  - (2) "Eye pendant, poor glaze"
  - (3) "Fragments glaze"
- 

979 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Top. late beads"
- (2) "Large pot"
- (3) "Late blue beads"
- (4) "Head for figure"
- (5) "Late [?] of ring"

Pot types: 183 (1)

---

980 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - one is Mer.1973.1.197; Plate 49 = Neg.A.486
  - (2) Alabaster vessel (illus. not to scale) - Plate 49 = Neg.A.486
  - (3) Alabaster vessel (illus. not to scale) - Plate 49 = Neg.A.486
  - (4) Alabaster vessel (illus. not to scale) - Plate 49 = Neg.A.486
  - (5) "2 big painted pot"
-

---

981 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Late beads"
  - (2) "2 blue figures"
- 

982 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Wood headrest"
  - (2) "Shell"
  - (3) "2 carnelian beads"
  - (4) "2 large pots"
-



---

983 A'09

Location - "Near"

Construction - This tomb seems to have been a chambered tomb which was re-used in the (Ptolemaic?) period, and contained a number of cartonnage coffins within stone sarcophagi. The two New Kingdom stelae (5) seem to have been used as lids for the sarcophagi

Contents:-

- (1) "Mummy & beads & cartonnage"
  - (2) "Small mummy"
  - (3) "Painting for mummy"
  - (4) "[?] mummified cats"
  - (5) Probably from this tomb come the two large stelae shown in Negs.A.495-498 (not illustrated, but for one see PM V, 99 and refs. cit.)
- 

984 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "Mud man on horseback" (= Ash.1909.992?)

- (2) "Above pit, late beads"
  - (3) "Fragments of glaze"
  - (4) "Bottom, glaze stela"
  - (5) "Glazed wing of scarab, late"
  - (6) "Top: 1 handled pot"
- 

985 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "1 pot with handle"
  - (2) "Few beads"
  - (3) "Late beads"
- 

986 A'09

Location - This tomb, an an uncertain number after it, are from the  
"XII dynasty site" (= south side of North Cemetery ?)

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Late ushabti figures"
  - (2) "4 wood genii, large"
- 

987 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Vault late"

Contents:-

- (1) "Small beads"
  - (2) "Fragments glaze"
  - (3) "2 faces"
  - (4) "Mud man"
- 

988 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Wooden mask"
  - (2) "Roman pot"
-

989 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Faience amulets (not illustrated) - Bruss.4422
  - (2) "White dog"
  - (3) "Beads"
  - (4) "Silver eye"
- 

990 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Square pit. West side chamber"

Contents:-

- (1) "2 small alabasters" - 1 = B'ham.Unnumbered
  - (2) "Shells"
  - (3) "Carnelian bead"
  - (4) "Small mirror"
- 

991 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Steps descending west under great mastaba. 2 remains of a vault"

Contents:-

- (1) Fragmentary wooden (dummy ?) canopic jar (not illustrated) - Ash.1909.998; Neg.A.503
- (2) "Stela, small with figure adoring animal" (not illustrated) - Neg.A.503
- (3) "Vith pot"
- (4) "Ivory late beads"
- (5) "Wood bird"
- (6) "Shell"
- (7) "2 large pots"
- (8) "Part of offering table"
- (9) "2 early [?] pots"
- (10) "Red pot & pot"
- (11) "Shell beads"
- (12) "Early pots"
- (13) "Top. 2 large stones"

Pot types: 119 (4)

---

992 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Vault above 991"

Contents:-

- (1) "Late beads"
  - (2) "Shell"
- 

993 A'09

Location - "Next to 868". This tomb and an uncertain number after it are located in the "XII dynasty site"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2525
  - (2) "1 pot"
  - (3) "Plain white alabaster"
- 

994 A'09

Location - "XII dynasty"

Construction - "Pit"

Contents:-

- (1) Blue faience vessel - Liv.E.114
  - (2) "Ball bead"
  - (3) "Tube[?]"
- 

995 A'09

Location - "XII dynasty"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Small amulets"
- (2) "Garnet beads"
- (3) "Ivory inlay"

Pot types: 122 (1)

---

997 - 999 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known



Contents:- none recorded or located

---

996 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Possibly from this tomb area small bronze blade (Liv.E.967) and a fragment of ivory inlay (Liv.E.8157), neither is illustrated
- 

1000 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Gold earrings"
- 

1001 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "Wooden headrest"
- 

1002 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

"From radeem"

- (1) "Stone with hawk head"  
 (2) "Late ivory beads[?]"
- 

1003 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Cypriote spindle bottle (not illus.) - Neg.A.506 & Neg.A.543; Merrillees 1968, 113, pl.XXXI, 4
  - (2) Cypriote flask (not illus.) - Cairo 41369; Neg.A.506 & Neg.A.543; Merrillees 1968, 113, pl.XXXI, 4
  - (3) Razor(not illus.)- Neg.A.506
  - (4) Alabaster vessel and lid(not illus.)- Neg.A.506
  - (5) Light stone vessel and lid(not illus.)- Neg.A.506
  - (6) Hone/rubber(not illus.)- Neg.A.506
  - (7) Pontil(not illus.)- Neg.A.506
  - (8) "2 VI pots"
  - (9) "Small beads"
- 

### 1004 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

"Undisturbed deposit in north-west corner"

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Mer.1977.109.54; MacGregor 1008 (?)
  - (2) 'A Vase, with flattened globular body and short neck expanding suddenly to a flat lip, arragonite, 5.5 in. high by 7.5 in. diam.; at the point where the shoulder of the vase meets the neck is a band of conventional foliate decoration; there is a natural fault in the stone running from this band to the base, which the artist has beautified by engraving with an open papyrus plant along its whole length' - MacGregor 941
  - (3) 'A Bowl, in arragonite, with long channelled spout, 3.5 in. diam.' - MacGregor 973
  - (4) 'A Vase, of low cylindrical form widening suddenly at the base and gradually all the way up to the broad flat projecting lip, in arragonite, 3 7/8 in. high by 3.75 in. diam....' - MacGregor 976
  - (5) '...another [alabaster vessel], of tall cylindrical form, 5 7/8 in. high by 4 in. wide at the flat lip' - MacGregor 976
  - (6) 'A Vase, in arragonite, with long conical body and ridged neck, 6.75 in. high...' - MacGregor 1007
  - (7) '...another [alabaster vessel], 6 in. high' - MacGregor 1007
  - (8) 'A Vase, of elongated pear shape, in arragonite, with expanding lip,...8.5 in. high...the neck broken' - MacGregor 1008
  - (9) 'a Vase, of conical form, with ridged neck, 6 5/8 in. high' - MacGregor 1009
  - (10) Bronze mirror without handle, 5.25 in. high - MacGregor 1481; Neg.A.508; Lilyquist 1979, 12 n.110
  - (11) "1 pot"
  - (12) "Skull"
  - (13) "1 pot from top"
  - (14) "3[?] table offerings top"
- 

### 1005 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Bruss.2752
  - (2) "Top: 2 late rings" - one is Liv.E.968
- 

1006 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Large glazed amulet (illus. not to scale)
  - (2) "Mud box: gold[?] dish (Top)"
  - (3) "Wood box glazed figure [?] with crown"
  - (4) "Top: 2 stone tables, plain"
- 

1007 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2519
  - (2) "2 red pots"
  - (3) "Top - stone table"
- 

1008 A'09 to 1009 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located


---

1010 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "Pot" & "fragment"
  - (2) "Glazed  "
  - (3) "Alabaster kohl with stick"
  - (4) "2 scarabs, 1 with lion" and "beads"
- 

1011 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - shallow grave

Contents:-

- (1) Beads of: i) turquoise faience x2, ii) light-green stone, iii) turquoise faience x1, iv) blue-green faience x14, v) shell x2, vi) steatite x2 & light-green faience x2, vii) light-green faience x3 & light-blue faience x3, viii) light-blue faience with dark-blue band x1, ix) turquoise faience with black stripe, x) turquoise faience x1, xi) light-green faience with traces of dark-blue, - Liv.E.2237
  - (2) "Pot VI"
- 

1012 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Grave [?] hole"

Contents:-

- (1) "Glazed amulets"
  - (2) "2 small pots"
- 

1013 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Ushabti from top" (not illustrated) - [= Neg.A.512 ?]
  - (2) "Large limestone figurine"
  - (3) "Early pot"
  - (4) "Top. Large blue seal, Ra-Menkheper"
- 

1014 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Grave"

Contents:-

- (1) "Genii"
  - (2) "Late beads"
- 

1015 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit"



## Contents:-

- (1) "Few late beads"
- 

1016 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "Fragments wood inscribed"
- 

1017 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "2 beads"
- 

1018 A'09

Location - "Extreme west of Coptic cemetery"

Construction - "XII dynasty pit"

## Contents:-

- (1) "Small alabasters"  
 (2) "Egg and some ball faience & carnelian beads"
- 

1019 A'09

Location - "Next to 1018 to east"

Construction - "Pit"

## Contents:-

Plate 51 (Neg.A.515) shows objects from 1019 A'09 and 1112 A'09. Although tomb-numbers can be seen on some of the objects, exactly which of these tombs to assign the others is uncertain

- (1) "Alabaster cup with self-pedestal" - Mer.1977.109.73; Pl.51 = Neg.A.515  
 (2) "Vase in 2 portions" Pl.51 = Neg.A.515  
 (3) "Carnelian scarab" and "Silver disc"  
 (4) "Mirror" - Pl.51 = Neg.A.515; Lilyquist 1979, 40 n.454  
 (5) "Set of fine glazed beads" including "carnelian legs"  
 (6) "Late Period scissors"  
 (7) "Small pots"
-

1020 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Vault"

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel: fabric very pale brown 10 YR 8/3, self-slip - Liv.E.3094
- (2) Alabaster inlaid eye with black pupil - Liv.E.7851
- (3) "Glazed bird"
- (4) "Bes[?]"
- (5) "Shells"
- (6) "Beads"

1021 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - Offering-Chapel?

Contents:-

- (1) "Fine stela with 2 persons against a wall"

1022 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel: fabric reddish-brown 2.5 YR 4/4, with wash on upper body dark red 10 R 3/6 - B'ham unnumbered; MacGregor 1703
- (2) Flint flake - Liv.E.7820
- (3) "Gold plaster mask, broken"
- (4) "Fragment of curving mud[?] eye"
- (5) "Pendant"

1023 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Late beads"
- (2) "Fragment of stela from radeem"

1024 A'09

Location - "XII dynasty site"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Piece of stela"
- (2) "Small red[?] pot"
- (3) "[?] copper things"

Pot-types: 122 (1)

---

1025 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Fragment of stela, all broken"
- 

1026 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Piece late[?] pottery"
  - (2) "Piece/pin[?] bronze"
  - (3) "Few small beads"
- 

1027 A'09

Location - "XII dynasty [site?]"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "[?] pot alabaster lid"
  - (2) "Amethyst bead"
  - (3) "Small pot"
  - (4) "Long [?]"
- 

1028 A'09

Location - "Near Shuna"

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) "Amphora, 8 large"
- (2) "Leg[?] of wood"

Pot types: 173 (1), 177 (6)

---

1029 A'09

Location - "XII dynasty site"

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) Ivory inlay strip - Liv.E.7064
  - (2) "2 glazed beads"
  - (2) "Glazed amulet"
- 

1030 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Vault"

**Contents:-**

- (1) "Scarab"
  - (2) "Seal"
  - (3) "Late beads"
  - (4) "Face"
- 

1031 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Vaults broken"

**Contents:-**

- (1) "Late beads"
  - (2) "Glazed bead"
  - (3) "Green Bes[?] figure"
- 

1032 A'09

Location - "XII dynasty site"

Construction - not known

**Contents:-**

- (1) "Lid of alabaster kohl"
- (2) "Small beads"
- (3) "Ushabti figure"



(4) "XII dynasty pottery"

Pot types: 129 (1), 146 (1)

---

1033 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "XII pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "Ball beads"
  - (2) "1 barrel green glaze"
  - (3) "Above, late leg[?] beads"
- 

1034 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "Top. Bit of pan pottery, 3 fragments in pit" plus 2 further fragments
- (2) "Beads & pot from pit"
- (3) "Large pot, same"
- (4) "Beads"
- (5) "2 small pots"
- (6) "Basket"
- (7) "6 vases"
- (8) "Carnelian bead"
- (9) "Bone dish"

Pot types: 83 (3), 91 (1), 104 (1), 120 (1), 146 (1)

---

1035 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - The very poor Neg.A.517 shows a skeleton, extended on its back, with object (2) immediately above its head, and object (4) next to its left leg

Contents:-

"Turba[?]"

- (1) "Black stone vase with human feet"  
- Bruss.2659; Neg.A.518
- (2) "Alabaster kohl pot" (illus. not to scale) - Neg.A.518
- (3) "Bronze kohl stick" - Bruss.3014; Neg.A.518

- (4) "Large dish"
- (5) "Bead"

Pot-types: 104 (1), 122 (1)

---

1036 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Very badly worn limestone stela (not illustrated) -  
Mer.1977.109.37; Neg.A.521
- 

1037 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Deep grave"

Contents:-

- (1) "Flint"

Pot types: 80 (1), 81 (6), 122 (13)

---

1038 A'09

Location - "XII site"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel lid - Liv.E.2602
- (2) "Alabaster kohl"
- (3) "[?] 5 pots"
- (4) "2 scarabs"
- (5) "Kohl stick"

Pot-types: 104 (1), 108 (1), 122 (1)

---

1039 A'09

Location - "Graves near Shuna"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

(1) "5 pots/pits[?]"

Pot types: 99 (1), 122 (3), 146 (1 - marl)

---

1040 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, self-slip -  
Liv.E.6174
- (2) "3 large amphorae"

Pot types: 179 (2), 185 (1)

---

1041 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Large early pit, square"

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; marl fabric, self-slip - Bruss.8554
- (2) "Top. Late beads & Isis amulet"
- 

1042 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Square pit"

Contents:-

- (1) "1 alabaster VI"
-

1043 A'09

Location - Eastern Ridge (?)

Construction - "Deep pit" at the bottom of which (two?) limestone portcullis door(s) (Plate 52 = Neg.A.524) led to "2 chambers" which were "undisturbed" (see Appendix, p.150; cf. Negs.A.526 & 527)

## Contents:-

- (1) Large bronze mirror - Bruss.3017; Plate 53; Negs.A.533 & 534
- (2) Bronze bowl - Bruss.2742; Plate 53 = Neg.A.533; Radwan 1983, 97-98 No.258, pl.49
- (3) Bronze ewer - Bruss.2743; Plate 53; Negs.A.533 & 538; Radwan 1983, 131 No.365. pl.66
- (4) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2502; Neg.A.540
- (5) Alabaster vessel - B'ham.A.59.1984; Neg.A.540
- (6) Vessel of dark-blue faience with black line decoration - Liv.E.145; Negs.A.533 & 535
- (7) Fragment of blue glaze bowl with black decoration - Bruss.2765 (or 1111 A'09 ?); Neg.A.533 & 535
- (8) Blue/green faience gaming board, inscribed on the back in darker glaze - W.A.G.48,408; Negs.A.534-536; MacGregor 263; Pusch 1979, 322-323, pl.84-85
- (9) Three plaques of gold foil with repousse engraving - Cairo 41335-41337; Neg.A.529
- (10) Gold scarab-ring with inlays of light blue faience and carnelian - Mer.1977.108.3; Neg.A.539
- (11) Gold mounted scarab-ring with cloisonne inlay (not illustrated) - Mer.1977.108.2; Neg.A.539; Brovarski et al 1982, 244-245 No.329
- (12) Gold mounted green glazed steatite scarab, inscribed for Tuthmosis III (not illustrated) - B.M.65307; Neg.A.539
- (13) "Canopic jars" (not illustrated) - (if these are the examples shown on Neg.A.532, then they would probably be Liv.E.7844-5)
- (14) Five stone vessels (not illustrated) - Cairo 41356-41360
- (15) "[?] ushabtis"
- (16) "Late beads"

Otherwise unlocated objects are illustrated on Plate 53 (assuming all the pieces on this photograph are from 1043 A'09)

Pot types: 175 (1), 176 (1), 177 (1), 178 (1), 179 (3), 180 (1), 181 (1)

---



1044 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Late beads"
  - (2) "Fragments glaze"
- 

1045 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Vault"

Contents:-

- (1) Wooden model sarcophagus, with models of three birds and a jackal  
- Bruss.2771; Neg.A.542
- (2) "Late beads"
- (3) "Blue figure"
- (4) "[?] of blue amulet"
- (5) "Large pot"

Pot types: 177 (1)

---

1046 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Vault"

Contents:-

- (1) "Ptah-Sokar figure"
  - (2) "Fragment blue pectoral"
  - (3) "Pendants with rosettes"
  - (4) "Fragment blue vase"
  - (5) "Late blue beads"
  - (6) "Fragments cartonnage"
  - (7) "Late pot[?]"
  - (8) "VI dynasty vase in the shaft"
  - (9) "Blue glaze beads"
- 

1047 A'09

Location - "Between Der and Shuna"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "[?] bowl blue"
- (2) "Beads of glaze"

## (3) "Small pot"

1048 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

1049 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 173 (1)

1050 A'09

Location - "XII dynasty site"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2702
- (2) Fragment of wood - Liv.E.7013
- (3) Fragment of wood - Liv.E.7017
- (4) "Bits of ivory"
- (5) "Blue cup"
- (6) "Scarab"
- (7) "Glaze beads"
- (8) "2 pots"
- (9) "Ushabti figure"
- (10) "Blue marble kohl"
- (11) "Haemetite kohl stick"

Pot-types: 104 (2), 122 (8)

1051 A'09

Location - "Next to 1050"

Construction - Possibly two chambers, as the field notebook refers to "α" and "λ", although the division of objects between each of these is not made clear. Alternatively, these designations may refer separately to the shaft and chamber

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, slip red 10 R 5/6.

- burnished on interior to red 10 R 4/6 - Mer.1977.109.105
- (2) Bronze axe-head - Liv.E.1518, Neg. A.615 & 620
  - (3) Large ivory ring (bracelet?) - Liv.E.7018
  - (4) "Portions of blue jar"
  - (5) "Broken alabaster dish, complete"
  - (6) "[?] 2 mirrors"
  - (7) "2 scarabs"
  - (8) "[?] small disc beads"
  - (9) "Kohl vase"
  - (10) "Small alabaster kohl"
  - (11) "Gold mounted scarab"
  - (12) "Piece of wood with inlay"

Pot-types: 104 (8), 110 (3), 122 (24), 125 (1), 130 (2), 143 (2)

---

### 1052 A'09

Location - "Bir Tawla"

Construction - "2 chambers"

Contents:-

All from south chamber:-

- (1) Sandstone hone/rubber - Liv. E.2543x
- (2) Inscribed wooden ushabti (not illustrated) - Cairo 41361
- (3) "5 pots" & "pot"
- (4) "Ivory fragments"
- (5) "Kohl stick"

Pot-types: 97 (2), 122 (4)

---

### 1053 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Merrillees (1979, 113) gives a collection of objects as coming from this tomb, but there seems to be no solid evidence for this - they may have been confused with those from 1003 A'09 which he also lists (Ibid.) as having a similar assemblage. The confusion may have arisen as to which tombs the objects from Neg.A.506 belong, since the field-notebook entries for neither 1003 A'09 nor 1053 A'09 mention the pieces on this photograph. The imported pottery from both tombs appears on Neg.A.543.

- (1) Ceramic vessel ('spindle-bottle'): burnished slip red 2.5 YR 4/8 - B'ham unnumbered; Neg.A.543; Merrillees 1968, 113, pl.XXXI, 4
- (2) "2 XVIII pots"

Pot types: 79 (1), 86 (1), 87 (3), 89 (3), 97 (4), 104 (26), 112 (1), 122 (16), 123 (9), 124 (11), 138 (5)

---

1054 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel: fabric reddish-yellow 5 YR 6/6, slipped and burnished to red 10 R 4/6 - Liv.E.4994
- (2) "Large pot from sand top"
- (3) "Fragment alabaster"
- (4) "Fragment of ushabtis"

Pot types: 105 (2), 116 (1)

---

1055 A'09

Location - "Peet continued[?]"

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel: with slipped and burnished silt fabric - Mer.1977.112.197
- (2) Lower half of a ceramic concubine figure - Liv.E.6891
- (3) Alabaster vessel lid, with traces of kohl - Liv.E.2563
- (4) Ivory comb (one of "2 combs") - Pitt Rivers.Unnumbered
- (5) "Pottery tubes etc. with others like XII"
- (6) "2 scarabs"

Pot types: 97 (3), 104 (1), 122 (19), 137 (1)

---

1056 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "Fragments of glaze"
  - (2) "Bronze tweezer[?]"
- 

1057 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) "Head of blue figure"
-



1058 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

1059 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Blue ball beads"
  - (2) "Fragment of painted vase"
  - (3) "Piece of dark stone kohl"
- 

1060 A'09

Location - "West of Shuna"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Wooden coffin fragments with name"
- 

1061 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Small beads"
- (2) "Pots etc."

Pot types: 117 (2)

---

1062 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Pit, square brick chamber"

Contents:-

- (1) "XIX dynasty ushabti with yellow front"
- (2) "Late beads"
- (3) "Bottom for late stela with 6 figures at bottom"
- (4) "? part of a stone table"

(5) "Glazed bowl with spout, blue"

Pot types: 187 (1)

---

1063 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Grave about 1 metre deep with bones of burial only"

Contents:-

- (1) "2 great flints" - Pitt Rivers. Unnumbered; Neg. A. 546
  - (2) "Piece of bronze"
- 

1064 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Grave"

Contents:-

- (1) "2 pots"
- (2) "2 beads (1 green long)"

Pot types: 117 (2)

---

1065 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Top. 8 late vases, trob[?]"
- (2) "Black pot broken"

Pot types: 117 (2)

---

1066 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Beads & scarab"
- 

1067 A'09

Location - "Between Shuna & Der"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Few glazed beads"
- (2) "Ivory stick"
- (3) "2 pots"

Pot types: 117 (2)

---

1068 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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1069 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - "Grave of a child"

Contents:-

- (1) Small carnelian and bronze beads (not illustrated) - Bruss.2782
  - (2) "Number[?] of pots from top"
  - (3) "Carnelian pendant"
  - (4) "Glazed object"
- 

1070 A'09

Location - "Extreme north"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Glazed eye"
  - (2) "1 open [?]"
  - (3) "2 other eyes [?]"
- 

1071 A'09 to 1072 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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1073 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Alabaster etc."
- (2) "Ivory bracelet"
- (3) "Beads"
- (4) "Shells"

Pot-types: 82 (1), 89 (1), 95 (1), 122 (1), 138 (1)

---

1074 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Fragment of stela with 6 figures" (not illustrated) - Neg.A.548
- 

1075 A'09

Location - "Peet"

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---

1076 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Ball beads and eye" - Neg.A.737
- 

1077 A'09

Location - "Peet"

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

---



1078 A'09

Location - "Peet"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Scarab, with red crown design on base (not illustrated) -  
Mer.1977.109.12
- 

1079 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Blue ball beads & carnelian"
- 

1080 A'09

Location - "XIIth"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

Pot types: 94 (1), 127 (1), 145 (2)

---

1081 A'09

Location - "Near Shuna (N)"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; rough silt fabric with limestone temper 5 YR 6/6 - Liv.E.4715
- (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric 5 YR 6/6, slip 10 YR 8/3, painted lines 10 YR 3/2 with single band of 2.5 YR 6/8 - Liv.E.4048
- (3) Ceramic vessel; fabric 5 YR 7/8, slip 10 R 5/8 - Ure.E.23.35
- (4) Ceramic spool (earplug?) - Liv.E.2549x
- (5) Alabaster vessel - Tamworth un-numbered
- (6) Alabaster vessel and lid - Ash.1975.246
- (7) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2566
- (8) Alabaster vessel - Tamworth un-numbered
- (9) Ivory knob (?) - Ash.1909.978
- (10) Wooden pontil - Liv.E.7298
- (11) Haemetite pontil - Liv.E.7855
- (12) Fragmentary copper ring (?) - Liv.828

- (13) Obsidian (pupil from inlaid eye ?)
- (14) Fragment of a blue faience 'son of Horus' (?) - Liv.E.260
- (15) Mud sealing - Liv. incat.
- (16) "Glazed figure Isis"

Pot-types: 78 (1), 89 (2), 91 (1), 92 (1), 97 (6), 122 (3), 138 (4)

For other (untraced) objects from this tomb see Plate 54

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### 1082 A'09

Location - "XIIth dynasty site"

Construction - "Stuccoed chamber with 4 figures each side and dedication[?]"

Contents:-

- (1) Fragment of blue faience cup with lotus design decoration (not illustrated) - Bruss.2764
  - (2) "Stone thing with (I)"
  - (3) "2 fragments pot dolls"
  - (4) "Fragment Coptic pottery"
- 

### 1083 A'09

Location - "XIIth dynasty site"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Ribbed beads, ball"
- (2) "1 pot"

Pot types: 148 (1)

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### 1084 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Mer.1977.109.50; Neg.A.551
  - (2) Bronze mirror (not illustrated) - Bruss.2741; Neg.A.551; Lilyquist 40 n.453
  - (3) Three stone vessels, like (1) (not illustrated) - Neg.A.551
  - (4) Dark stone tripartite stone vessel (not illustrated) - Neg.A.551
  - (5) Squat stone vessel, with lid and lug handles (not illustrated) - Neg.A.551
  - (6) Stone slab, grinding palette (?) (not illustrated) - Neg.A.551; Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 125
  - (7) Shell (not illustrated) - Neg.A.551
-

1085 A'09 to 1089 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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1090 A'09

Location - "12th dynasty site"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Bronze fittings from staff"
- (2) "Small beads"
- (3) "Carnelian basket[?] bead"
- (4) "Ushabti figures"

Pot-types: 95 (1), 104 (8), 108 (2), 122 (3), 144 (1)

---

1091 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Portion of large lintel with 4 columns of inscription"
- (2) Plain gold ring 20mm. in diameter (not illustrated) - Bruss.4408

Pot-types: 104 (1), 122 (1)

---

1092 A'09

Location - "12th dynasty site"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Bronze dagger, with ivory pommel and insets of wood on the handle  
- Ash.1909.981; Neg.A.390; Garstang 1909, 128 & pl.XVII
- (2) Alabaster vessel - Ash.1909.977
- (3) Alabaster vessel - Bruss.2761
- (4) (Or 604 A'08?) Alabaster vessel - Bruss.2691
- (5) "Small blue beads"
- (6) "Plaster face gilded"
- (7) "Fragments of pan pot"
- (8) "Scarab"
- (9) "Small [?] cylinder"

## (10) "Ushabti[?]"

1093 A'09 to 1099 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

1100 to 1101 A'09

Location - "Peet"

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

1102 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Carnelian beads"
- (2) "Green & carnelian scarab"

1103 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Blue small beads ball"
- (2) "Pot"

1104 A'09

Location - "North"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Few small beads"
- (2) "Green scarab"
- (3) "Horn-shaped carnelian pendant"



1105 A'09 to 1106 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric red 2.5 YR 5/6, slipped and burnished to light red 10 R 5/8 - B'ham. Unnumbered; MacGregor 1793
  - (2) "...another [terra-cotta bowl], with spout for pouring" - MacGregor 1793
- 

1107 A'09

Location - "North"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Mer.1973.1.113.
  - (2) Ceramic vessel; fabric light reddish-brown 2.5 YR 6/4, slipped and burnished to red 10 R 4/6; MacGregor 1768
  - (3) "Small ivory vase on 3 legs"
  - (4) "Amethyst and carnelian beads"
  - (5) "Small shells"
  - (6) "Alabaster dish with spout, small"
  - (7) "Alabaster kohl [pot] and blue lid"
  - (8) "Small alabaster"
  - (9) "Large quantity of garnet beads and blue beads. Fragments and whole discs, small"
- 

1108 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) "Small ball beads"
- 

1109 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

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1110 A'09

Location - "Peet"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ceramic vessel; fabric reddish-yellow 7.5 YR 7/6, slipped and burnished to red 10 R 4/6 - Liv.E.4993
- (2) Gypsum vessel - Liv.E.2706
- (3) Obsidian vessel - Liv.E.2527
- (4) Alabaster vessel - Ash.1909.985
- (5) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2762; Neg.A.552
- (6) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2654; Neg.A.552
- (7) Ebony pontil - Liv.E.7003
- (8) Fragment of slate palette - Liv.E.6514

1111 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Fragment of blue faience bowl - Bruss.2765
- (2) "Long glazed beads"

1112 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

See the comments regarding 1019 A'09

- (1) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2522
- (2) Alabaster vessel - Liv.E.2524
- (3) Anhydrite vessel - Bruss.2762
- (4) Bronze mirror - Lilyquist 40 n.454
- (5) "Alabaster vase in 2, pointed"
- (6) "Ball and carnelian beads"
- (7) "Large alabaster vase"
- (8) "Small flat blue vase"
- (9) "Ball beads"

Pot types: 96 (1), 122 (1), 143 (1)

1113 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Bronze arrow-head - Liv.E.965
- (2) Bronze fragment - Liv.E.966.
- (3) Fragment of ivory bracelet - Liv.E.8155
- (4) Anhydrite vessel - Liv.E.2713
- (5) Anhydrite spout attached to an ostrich egg - Bruss.2770
- (6) Alabaster vessel - Mer.1977.109. 69; Neg.A.553; Garstang 1909, 128
- (7) "Large blue glaze ball beads"
- (8) "Small carnelian beads"

1114 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

1115 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Ivory point - Liv.E.7023

1116 A'09 to 1119 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

1120 A'09

Location - "West of Shuna"

Construction - "Grave"

Contents:-

- (1) "Top of stela with 2 figures each side"
- (2) "Few beads"

1121 A'09

Location - "XII dynasty site"

Construction - not known

## Contents:-

- (1) Stela of 'Patchaimbanakht' - Bruss.4439; Neg.A.554; Speleers 1923, 40 No.150; Limme 1979, 38-39
- (2) "Black figure"
- (3) "2 bronze heads of staff"
- (4) "Ivory pin"
- (5) "Long beads etc."
- (6) "Piece of inscribed door jamb"
- (7) "Front of Ptah-Sokar figure"
- (8) "Plaster face"
- (9) "Stone box near top"

1122 A'09 to 1126 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

1127 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Two green faience beads - Liv.E.2133

1128 A'09 to 1129 A'09

Location - not known

Construction - not known

Contents:- none recorded or located

1130 A'09

Location - "North XII"

Construction - not known

Contents:-

- (1) Anhydrite vessel - Bruss.2758
- (2) "Alabaster lid"