

THE TOMBS OF PTAHEMWIA AND SETHNAKHT AT SAQQARA

Maarten J. Raven

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Preface

The Dutch(-Italian) expedition in the New Kingdom necropolis at Saqqara (Egypt) is based on the collaboration between the National Museum of Antiquities in Leiden (Rijksmuseum van Oudheden) and the Department of Egyptology and Faculty of Archaeology of Leiden University. Since 2015, the Museo Egizio of Turin has joined the project as third partner. As such, the Expedition is the successor to the former Anglo-Dutch partnership between the Leiden Museum and the Egypt Exploration Society of London, which excavated at the same site from 1975 until 1998. After previous volumes dedicated to the tombs of Horemheb, Tia, Iniua, and Meryneith, the present book is the fourth in the series of PALMA dealing with the archaeological work by the joint mission at Saqqara. A four-year grant from the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research in 2007 allowed us to explore an area to the east of the tomb of Meryneith, where previous fieldwork in 2003 had already attested the presence of yet another New Kingdom tomb. It is most fortunate that the new tomb proved to belong to the period of Pharaoh Akhenaten, just like the adjacent monument of Meryneith. Together, the two tombs provide new evidence on the influence of that king's religious and artistic revolution in the Memphite area.

The newly discovered tomb contains inscriptions indicating that it was constructed for the 'royal butler, clean of hands', Ptahemwia. This person was already known to Egyptology from two blocks in the museums at Cairo and Bologna. The new excavations have not only enabled us to determine the original location of these two isolated reliefs, but also help in appreciating their specific date and stylistic character. Ptahemwia seems to have started his career during the kingship of the heretic Pharaoh but lived on into the reign of the latter's successor Tutankhamun. Just like Meryneith, the tomb-owner was unable to finish his funerary monument for reasons that are not sufficiently clear to us, but which were possibly connected with the political vicissitudes of the period.

The Expedition managed to excavate the full extent of the tomb of Ptahemwia in only two seasons of work (2007-2008). Moreover, the tomb could already be consolidated and partly restored at the end of the year 2007, as part of the Site Management and Consolidation Project directed by the Expedition's architect Nicholas Warner and executed by the skilful team of the local contractor Mahmud el-Taiyib, both of whom deserve our admiration and gratitude. We are very grateful to the Society of Friends of Saqqara, the cultural fund of the Royal Dutch Embassy in Cairo, the EFG-Hermes Bank, al-Ahram Beverages, and several other sponsors for contributing to the funding of this project, which also enabled us to restore the tomb of Horemheb at the same time. In 2009, more restoration was carried out in Ptahemwia's central chapel, where a number of loose relief blocks were reinstated in their original positions. In 2013, a replica of Ptahemwia's pilaster now in the Bologna Museum could be installed in its original position on the north wall of the tomb, thanks to financial contributions by the Centro Italiano Studi Egittologici at Imola, the Rotary Club of Imola, and Tarros SPA.

In 2009, fieldwork was concentrated on an area further west, but in 2010 we cleared a hill of debris immediately to the south of Ptahemwia's tomb. Here an unfinished and anonymous tomb was found. Due to political reasons we had to cancel all excavation work at Saqqara in 2011 and 2012, but in 2013 we managed to clear the subterranean

complex of the anonymous tomb. The outcome of this additional exploration was that it enabled us to identify at least one of the occupants of the underground apartments: the scribe of the temple of Ptah, Sethnakht. Although he was probably neither the original constructor nor the owner of the monument, for reasons of convenience we shall henceforth refer to it as the tomb of Sethnakht. This tomb seems to be of almost the same date as Ptahemwia's, as there are several points of similarity between the two monuments. Therefore they will here be published side by side, thus reflecting their geographical position in the New Kingdom cemetery of Saqqara.

We are indebted to the successive Ministers of State for Antiquities of Egypt, especially Dr Zahi Hawass and Mr Mohammed Ibrahim Aly, for allowing us to continue our project at Saqqara over the years, and to the members of the Permanent Committee of the SCA, as well as Mr Magdi Ibrahim el-Ghandur and Dr Mohammed Ismail Khaled of the Department of Foreign Missions for their assistance and cooperation. The Expedition would like to thank the following colleagues at Saqqara for their friendship and assistance with the actual fieldwork: the Directors of Saqqara Usama Abdessalam el-Shimy, Ali Asfar, and Kamal Wahid; the Chief Inspectors Sabri Farag and Muhammad Muhammad Yusuf; and our personal inspectors Galal Muawad Muawad el-Mishad, Adel Ragab Ali Basiuny, Malak Shefik Fahmy, Wa'il Fathi Morsy, and Azmy Taha Muhammad Salama. The Saqqara team of restorers, under the direction of Sabri Abdelgaffar Abdelkarim, again undertook the preservation of the tomb's wall-reliefs. We could not have worked without the dedication and hard work of our *reis* and our workmen from Saqqara and Abusir, whereas we thank the domestic staff of our dighouse for taking such excellent care of our physical wellbeing. We owe thanks to the Egypt Exploration Society for the possibility to use the dear old Saqqara dighouse until the very end of its occupation by British expeditions (2007-2009), whereas we also enjoyed the hospitality and assistance offered by the staff of the Netherlands-Flemish Institute in Cairo and by its Directors Dr Kim Duistermaat and Dr Rudolf de Jong.

The team members who took part in these seasons, many of whom have worked with the Expedition for numerous years previously and several of whom contributed chapters to this publication, are listed on p. 11. It is fortunate that the place which Dr René van Walsem vacated due to reasons of health could be taken (at least for a couple of years) by Dr Harold Hays, likewise one of the teachers of Egyptology at Leiden University and formerly associated with Chicago House in Luxor. It is deeply regretted that his sudden death in 2013 has prevented him of seeing in print the present publication, to which he has contributed numerous inspiring observations. The chapters on pottery and skeletal parts have once again been written by our long-standing specialists Dr Barbara Aston and Dr Ladislava Horácková. The study of the tomb's graffiti was undertaken by Paul van Pelt and Nico Staring, two of our student team members, both of whom have now graduated in Egyptology. As always, the photography was performed by the able specialists of the Leiden Museum, Peter Jan Bomhof and Anneke de Kemp, while Robbert Jan Looman helped with the final editing of the illustrations. Most line-drawings of reliefs were drawn by Dorothea Schulz on the basis of tracings made by herself, the two field directors, and some of the students. Those fragments found during the 2010 season, however, were drawn by William Schenck. The architectural drawings were made by our expert and innovative surveyors Willem Beex (whose untimely death in January 2019 shocked his numerous friends) and Annelies Bleeker. Many scholars and institutions all over the world helped us with their expertise, photographs, and comments. We would like to mention here Dr Wafaa el-Sadiq, Mr Ibrahim Abdelgawad and Mr Lutfi Abdelhamid of the Cairo Museum, and Dr Maria Christina Morigi Govi, Dr Paola Giovetti, and Dr Daniela Picchi of the Museo Civico Archeologico in Bologna, all of whom allowed us to work with some objects entrusted to their care. The welcome assistance of other friends and colleagues will be acknowledged in the relevant sections of the present publication.

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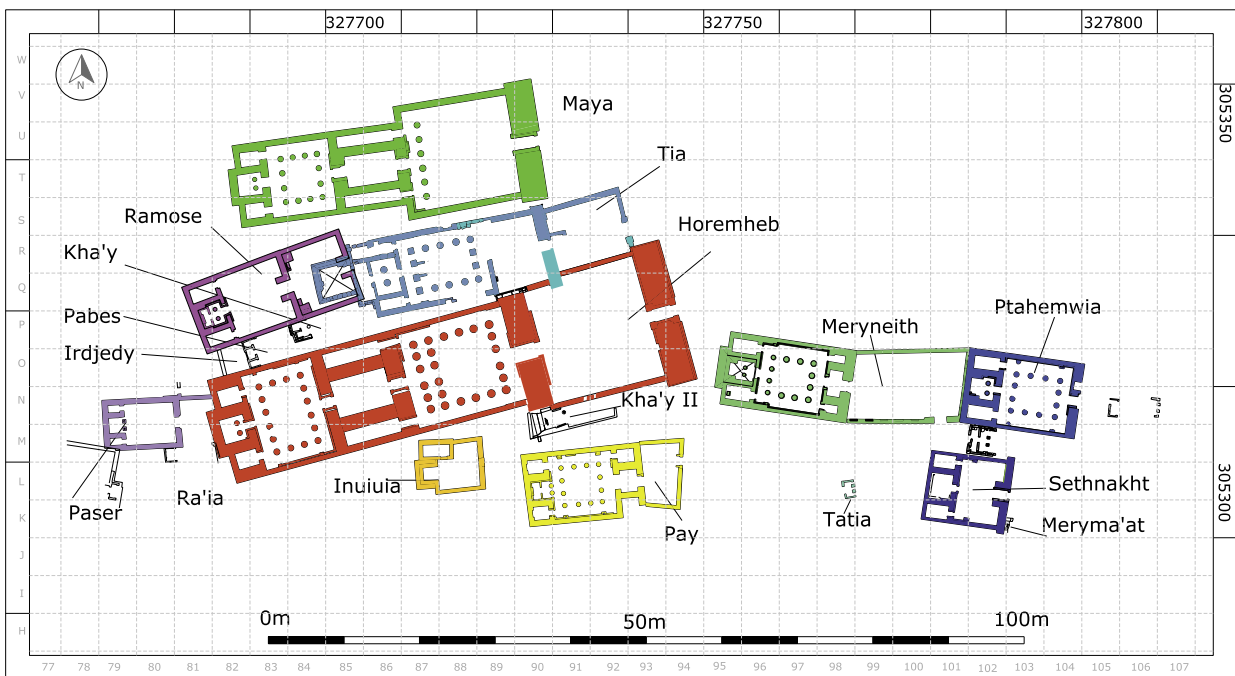


Fig. I.1. Plan of the Leiden concession at the end of the season 2010.

The site and its history

Maarten J. Raven

1. The excavations

1.1. *The discovery of Ptahemwia's tomb*

The tomb of Ptahemwia was discovered in January 2003, during the fifth season of fieldwork by the joint expedition of the Leiden Museum and Leiden University in the New Kingdom necropolis at Saqqara (Fig. I.1).¹ That season was devoted to several projects, one of which was the full clearance of the forecourt of the tomb of Meryneith, a monument found two years previously. The forecourt in question is unusual, because its entrance is not situated in the centre of its eastern perimeter but close to the east end of its south wall.² It was soon realised that this was necessitated by the presence of an adjacent monument to the east (provisionally labelled 2003/14), which must have predated the construction of the forecourt and accordingly blocked its access from the direction of the Nile valley. In fact, the mud-brick east wall of Meryneith's forecourt proved to consist of two shells not bonded with each other: a relatively thin west face comprising four round-topped niches filled by unworked limestone stelae, and a much thicker east section built from large-format mud-bricks. Further clearance along the top of this latter wall showed that it undoubtedly formed the rear wall of another New Kingdom tomb, and revealed the outlines of the massive cross-walls defining three cult chapels of familiar type (Fig. 1.2). On one of these walls an extensive multiple burial was found, partially covered by matting (feature 2003/13).³ Soon several relief slabs and the stump of a papyriform column came up in the fill of the central chapel (later none of these proved to be *in situ*, and only the latter belongs to the newly-found tomb), at which stage further work in this area was suspended. The partially excavated chapels were backfilled with clean sand and a dry-stone wall was stacked over the top in order to impede the illegal exploration of the new monument (Fig. I.3).

Further clearance around the tomb of Meryneith in the same year led to the discovery of the forecourt and First Pylon of the tomb of Horemheb, and full excavation of those structures later entailed the uncovering of the adjacent forecourt of Tia, which had not been finished by the Anglo-Dutch mission either.⁴ Thus four years went by before the Expedition returned to the promising area east of the tomb of Meryneith, in January 2007.

1 For the following, see Raven/Van Walsem 2004, 8 with figs. 1-2 and 9.

2 Cf. Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 61-62, 68-70 and figs. III.4, III.8, III.10-11.

3 *Infra*, Chapter VIII.7.

4 See now Raven/Van Walsem 2011.

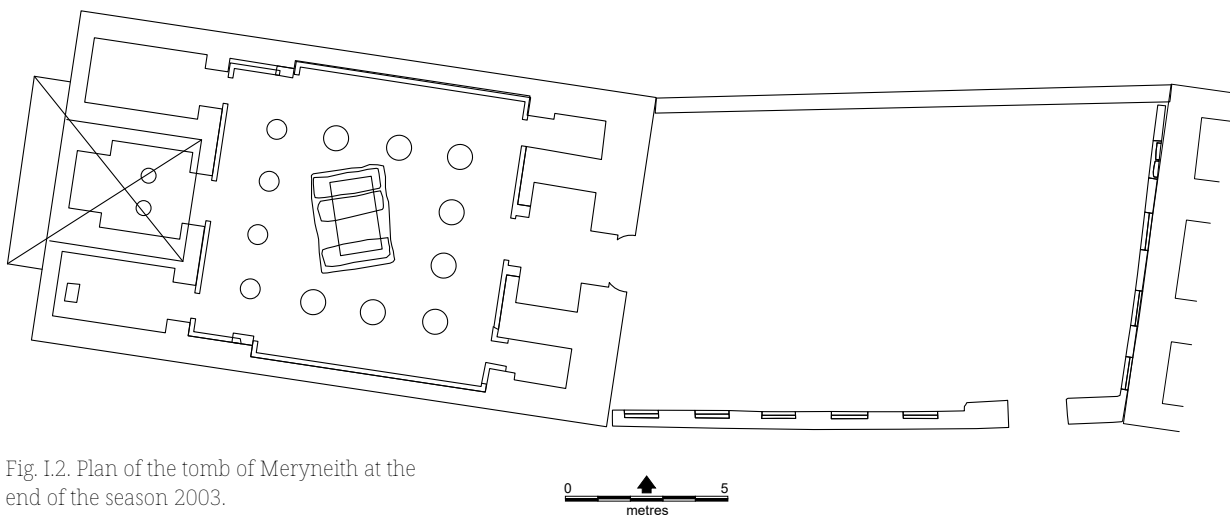


Fig. I.2. Plan of the tomb of Meryneith at the end of the season 2003.

Large-scale fieldwork was again facilitated by a four-year grant from the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research, which had already supported our work in such a gratifying manner during the seasons 2001-2004. Once more we feel that the high-strung expectations have not been disappointed. Seven days in the field sufficed to identify the new structure as the tomb of the ‘royal butler, clean of hands’, Ptahemwia. Just like his contemporary Meryneith, this person seems to have lived during the reign of the heretic Pharaoh Akhenaten and to have died under his successor Tutankhamun. This association with two of the popularly best-known kings of Ancient Egypt of course led to massive publicity at the time when the first results of the excavations were broadcast. However, this was well before the tomb had been completely excavated, and it is only the patient scientific analysis of many years which now enables us to evaluate what was actually found. This account will be presented in the following chapters. Here we shall merely endeavour to sketch the course of the actual excavations and to convey an impression of the historical developments in the area around Ptahemwia’s monument.

1.2. Season 2007

The excavations took place between January 20 and February 28, 2007.⁵ First of all a low hill due east of Meryneith’s forecourt was removed (probably a dump left by the art-robbers of the 19th century), so as to create a level area of roughly 10 × 15 m. Then the modern dry-stone wall piled on top of the chapel area was dismantled and the whole rectangle was gradually deepened until the mud-brick perimeter walls of the new tomb started to

emerge from the sand. Limestone revetment was first seen on day 5, and on January 27 the first inscriptions indicated that the newly-found tomb belonged to the royal butler Ptahemwia (Fig. I.4). Only two blocks of this tomb used to be known before.⁶ The tomb proved to measure about 10.5 m wide and 16 m long, whereas most walls still stand to a height of roughly 2 m. The floor level lies about 0.85 m above that of the adjacent tomb of Meryneith; accordingly, the first pavement was already hit on January 31. Still, it took another two weeks of digging before the full extent of the tomb was exposed, which was especially complicated because of the presence of numerous secondary burials in the three west chapels.⁷

Excavation this year was limited to the superstructure of Ptahemwia’s tomb. Enough was seen of the monument’s main shaft to conclude that this had doubtless been entered in the 19th century, but further exploration of this feature was postponed to the next season. A limited amount of clearing took place around the perimeter walls of the monument. Thus it could be assessed that the tomb had no forecourt, but that instead the original desert surface slopes up to a small chapel situated a little further east (feature 2007/6, Fig. I.5). A large New Kingdom tomb-shaft (2007/7) is situated to the south of this chapel. Sondages were likewise executed to the north and south of Ptahemwia’s tomb, though the exterior faces of its perimeter walls could not be fully exposed due to lack of time. In doing so, a small limestone structure south of the tomb was partly freed from the encroaching sand (2007/10).

5 For a preliminary report of this season, see Raven/Van Walsem 2007; cf. Raven 2007a; Raven 2007b, 10-11; Raven 2008; Raven 2011, 51.

6 Cf. PM III², part 2, 751 and 755. See *infra*, § 2.4.

7 *Infra*, Chapter VIII.3-5.

Fig. I.3. View of east end of Meryneith's forecourt at the end of season 2003, with modern dry-stone wall protecting the tomb of Ptahemwia.



Fig. I.4. First reliefs of the tomb of Ptahemwia emerging from the sand, seen from the south.



Fig. I.5. Tomb of Ptahemwia as seen from the east, with chapel 2007/6 in the foreground and the modern shelter around the tomb of Meryneith at the rear.



Fig. I.6. Tomb of Ptahemwia, underground corridor B from the east.

1.3. Season 2008

In the course of the season 2008, which lasted from January 24 to March 7, the subterranean part of Ptahemwia's tomb was explored.⁸ The main shaft in the centre of the peristyle courtyard proved to be 9 m deep. It gives access to an antechamber in the south, leading to a west complex consisting of a descending corridor (Fig. I.6) and a burial-chamber, and a south complex comprising a corridor leading to a 4.80 m deep pit with a further burial-chamber at the bottom. Part of the burial complex was found almost empty, and the deepest chamber was the only one still containing a quantity of New Kingdom pottery and some decayed wood of the original coffins. Otherwise the complex proved to be largely filled with wind-blown sand and surface material which had penetrated via the main shaft but also via a secondary shaft (2008/10) to the south of the tomb.

Further sondages were executed in Ptahemwia's north chapel, where three additional interments of children were discovered under the floor, and to the east, south, and north of the perimeter walls of the tomb. The area to the east of the pylon gradually slopes up to a hill-top, with the Coptic Monastery of Apa Jeremias on the other face of the hill. Both the exposed position and the use as a quarry in Christian times have much denuded the original remains in the area, where one more limestone chapel of Ramesside date (2008/6) and a section of a mud-brick monument of Dynasty XVIII (2008/5) were found. The shaft of chapel 2007/6 was excavated, but other parts of this sector were backfilled at the end of the season. Sondages along the north and south perimeter walls of the tomb were hardly more successful; the former produced an interesting gabled stela fragment of the Amarna period [105], the latter a further anonymous limestone chapel of Ramesside date (2007/10) and the exterior wall of a large mud-brick tomb (2008/11, Fig. I.7).

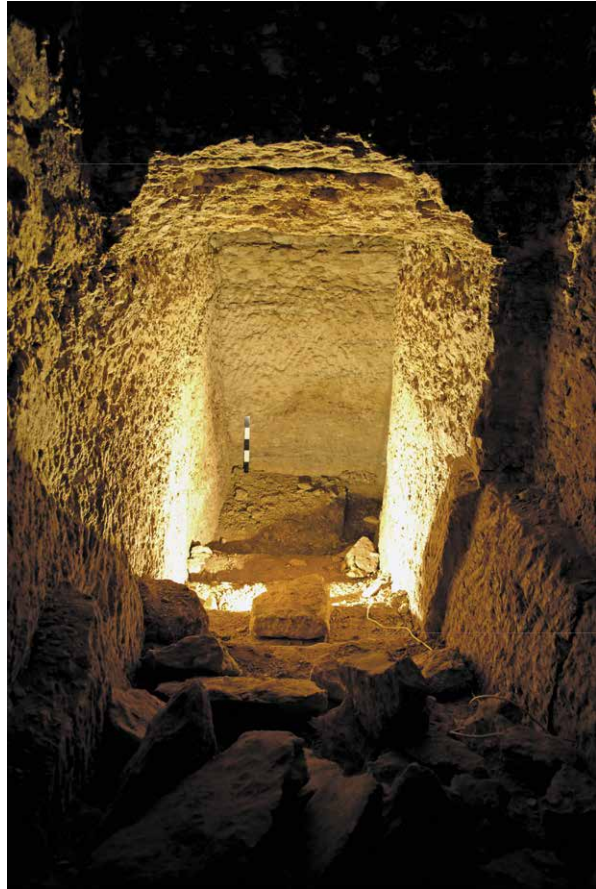


Fig. I.7. Chapel 2007/10 and wall 2008/11 from the east.

Otherwise the season 2008 was devoted to the study of Ptahemwia's monument and its finds. A structural consolidation of the tomb was already undertaken in the months November 2007 to January 2008, and could be finished in April 2008. Finally, some research was carried

8 Cf. for a preliminary report of this season, Raven/Hays 2009; cf. Raven 2008.



Fig. I.8. General view of the tomb of Sethnakht ('the anonymous tomb') from the east.

out in an Archaic Period tomb-chamber situated under the tomb of Maya; however, that project falls outside the scope of the present publication and will be published elsewhere.

1.4. Season 2009

Some minor reconstruction was undertaken in the course of the season 2009, which lasted from January 21 to March 2.⁹ This consisted of the re-installation of several relief fragments belonging to the decorative programme of the tomb's central chapel, as well as one fragment on the north wall of the peristyle courtyard. Thereby, the Expedition's involvement with the tomb of Ptahemwia came to an end, and the attention shifted to other monuments further west on the site, where the chapels of Khay (II) and Tatia were excavated. These will be published in a future volume of the present series. At the same time, the mud-brick wall 2008/11 was found to extend further west than originally thought.

1.5. Season 2010

As noted above, the mud-brick exterior wall of Ptahemwia's southern neighbour (provisionally labelled 2008/11) already appeared from the sand during the season 2008 (Fig. I.7). Excavation of this structure was tempting, but the presence of a six metre high hill of debris on top of it made us postpone this job until the season 2010. This lasted from January 6 to February 27 and exposed the full perimeter of the new tomb after three weeks of strenuous work (Fig. I.8).¹⁰ It proved to measure 11.07 m from east to west and 10.18 m across, with walls still standing to a height of over 2 m. It is entirely built in mud-brick, whereas only parts of its projected wall revetment in limestone had

been installed. The extant slabs are clearly unfinished, most of them lacking their final dressing and polish, and all without decoration or inscriptions. Therefore, the tomb had to be listed provisionally as anonymous. The pavement lies at a level of roughly 0.2 m under that of Ptahemwia and covers the full extent of the entrance gateway, the inner courtyard, and the central chapel. The courtyard still lacks a colonnade but there is a tomb-shaft in its centre. For lack of time the shaft could not be excavated during this season. Instead, quite some time was devoted to clearing the area outside the perimeter walls of the new tomb on the east, north and west sides. Apart from a number of Ramesside shafts, this terrain proved to preserve the remains of an extensive Coptic cemetery. Several Christian period burials were also found in shallow trenches cut out in the top of the walls of the anonymous tomb.¹¹

1.6. Season 2013

The year 2011 in Egypt was marked by political trouble, whereas many archaeological monuments fell prey to plunder and vandalism. Unfortunately, the New Kingdom necropolis at Saqqara was not spared, though the actual damage afflicted to the ancient remains was minimal. In the tomb of Ptahemwia, only the northern door-jamb of the eastern entrance sustained some damage, whereas the northern column butt still extant in the central chapel was overturned. Under the circumstances, though, the continuation of our fieldwork was impossible. Because the security situation was considered to be too precarious in 2012 also, that brief season (from January 31 to March 5) was devoted to repairs only. Accordingly the resumption

9 Cf. Raven/Hays 2010, 23.

10 Cf. Raven/Hays 2011.

11 See *infra*, Chapter VIII.8.



Fig. I.9. Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber A as found.

of the actual excavations had to be postponed till 2013. This season lasted from January 26 to February 27 and was devoted to the clearance of the tomb-shaft of the anonymous tomb, as well as to other projects.¹²

The shaft proved to be 7.4m deep and has three chambers in the south and one in the north. Most rooms were found almost empty, doubtless as a result of previous plundering (Fig. I.9). However, the shallow stratum of debris covering the floors of these chambers still contained a number of objects, among which was the lower part of a faience canopic stopper. This was found to join to a facial fragment picked up in 2003 in front of the door to Meryneith's forecourt, and thereby proved to belong to a whole group of canopic fragments which must have been thrown out of the anonymous tomb by robbers. One of the body sherds of these canopic jars is inscribed with a name which also occurs on several faience shabti fragments discovered in the same area. These are inscribed for Sethnakhtu or Sutynakht, a scribe of the temple of Ptah, which leads us to believe that this person was originally buried in the anonymous tomb in the 19th Dynasty. Therefore we propose to call it the tomb of Sethnakht from now onwards, although he was clearly not the first owner of the tomb.

During the same season, the Expedition installed a final element in the adjacent tomb of Ptahemwia, viz. a replica of the pilaster originally erected against the north wall. This piece has been in the Bologna Museum ever since 1860, and its reproduction in a slab of marble by means of digital methods is the result of the most modern scanning technology.

¹² See Raven 2013.

2. History of the site

2.1. *The New Kingdom*

For an account of the architecture of the tombs of Ptahemwia and Sethnakht we refer to Chapter III below. The present section includes a brief description of several structures immediately surrounding these two tombs or even using their very walls for support, all of which appear to postdate their construction. They consist of other New Kingdom chapels, Late Period shafts, surface burials, and domestic remains dating to the Coptic period. Apart from chapel 2007/6, none of these later constructions was completely excavated by the Expedition; therefore our report is rather meant to signal the presence of these constructions, which may stimulate others to undertake additional exploration in the future. At the same time, enough information has been culled from these finds to enable us to draw a brief historical sketch of the developments in the area after the construction of the two major tombs.

In Chapter III, it will be argued how the location of Ptahemwia's tomb within the New Kingdom cemetery of Saqqara as a whole was probably determined by various considerations connected with status, orientation, visibility and accessibility, the gradual westward shift of the necropolis, etc. Although so far only one adjacent tomb can be clearly dated (that of Ptahemwia's western neighbour and contemporary Meryneith), it seems very probable that also the mud-brick monuments lying to the south (i.e. the tomb of Sethnakht) and east date to the late 18th Dynasty or the very beginning of the Ramesside period (cf. Fig. I.1). This implies that this sector of the burial-grounds was presumably developed in one more or less simultaneous operation, though at the present state of



Fig. I.10. Shaft 2008/10 seen from the south.

our knowledge it is unclear whether this was determined by private initiative, central authority, or a combination of both of these factors. An element which must have hampered the tomb-builders at the time was the presence of Old Kingdom *mastabas* in the area. Apparently these were taken down and even razed to the ground, so that only their tomb-shafts still betray their original position. One such shaft (2008/10) lies just to the south of Ptahemwia's perimeter walls (Fig. I.10). After levelling the terrain this cannot have presented any obstacle to the masons, who were able to found their mud-brick walls on the rocky surface of the desert.

The discussion of the decorative programme of Ptahemwia's tomb in Chapter IV will indicate how parts of the walls were left unfinished for reasons that are unknown to us. Various circumstances which may have influenced this can be adduced: the untimely death of the tomb-owner, a lack of funds, a suspension of his career at court due to religious or political events, a summons to serve the King elsewhere, etc. Chapter II will deal with these considerations in more detail.¹³ Here it suffices to state that nonetheless there is evidence from the subterranean tomb-chambers that some individuals were interred in the tomb during the New Kingdom, though their identity and exact date cannot be determined due to the paucity and bad preservation of the finds. Thus we cannot confirm that Ptahemwia and his wife Mia were among the buried

individuals. After the burials, both the west and the south parts of the underground complex were made inaccessible by limestone blocking. It is impossible to specify how long the interments remained untouched. When found by the Expedition, only the deepest chamber (F) contained nothing else but New Kingdom material, albeit heavily disturbed by robbers. All the other rooms of the south complex and the antechamber had been contaminated with Late Period and Coptic material, testifying to the repeated intrusion in more recent times. The corridor (Fig. I.6) and the burial-chamber of the west complex, on the other hand, were found practically empty and had probably been cleared by 19th century art robbers. Presumably, therefore, the substructure was entered more than once.

It is a similar story with the tomb of Sethnakht. Its relatively low stratigraphical position, its orientation which runs parallel to that of Meryneith and Ptahemwia, and the format of the mud-bricks used in its walls all seem to indicate that this chapel was erected more or less contemporaneously to the two Amarna-period monuments. Here the superstructure was left quite unfinished, much more so than that of his northern neighbour Ptahemwia, thereby depriving us of any information about its former owner, his social position, his potential relationship to the other two tomb-owners, etc. Still, the central chapel may have contained reliefs and inscriptions, though plunderers have removed all traces of these. The shaft and underground apartments were likewise ready for use, and thereby the tomb could in fact be employed for the purpose for which it had been built. Indeed, there is ample

13 See below, Chapter II, § 1.4.



Fig. I.11. Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel from the north, with child burials under floor level.

evidence to show that the substructure of the tomb was repeatedly used for interments, with late 18th Dynasty burials presumably preceding several Ramesside ones. Robbers again entered the substructure and dispersed most of the funerary goods over the surface of the desert, where some of them could be picked up by the Expedition. Thereby, the only name which can still be connected with these burial goods is that of Sethnakht, and we shall perhaps never know whether he was a descendant of the original constructor of the tomb or a mere usurper of these underground chambers.

It is easier to sketch the developments above ground, where the Amarna period tombs were gradually surrounded by later structures. At least four limestone chapels were probably constructed during the Ramesside period:¹⁴ 2007/6 (Fig. I.5) and 2008/6 in the east on what until then must have been the free access route to Ptahemwia's monument, 2007/10 (Fig. I.7) in the south, wedged between Ptahemwia's tomb and that of Sethnakht, and 2010/26 leaning against the south wing of the façade of the tomb of Sethnakht and comprising a stela for an official Meryma'at. Several tomb-shafts may be all that remains of a number of additional Ramesside funerary monuments. This disposition clearly shows how the cemetery was already becoming quite crowded at the time, at least in this favourite sector close to the valley edge. The impossibility to add more chapels (and lack of financial means) may have motivated other contemporary families to install their burials inside the three west chapels of Ptahemwia's tomb, where even more space was created by digging out crypts in the foundations. At

first these crypts served for the interment of infants and children (Fig. I.11); later adult burials were stacked on top of them. Gaps cut in the tomb's north and south walls seem to have acted as entrances to these chapels, suggesting that in the Ramesside period the surrounding level had already risen quite considerably. On the other hand, the presence of numerous (presumably contemporary) red-ink graffiti on the dado of the walls indicates that at least within the perimeter walls the pavements were still being swept.

2.2. *The Third Intermediate and Late Periods*

The interments suggest that during the Ramesside period the vaults and ceilings of the west part of the tomb still survived, although they must have collapsed eventually. The surrounding limestone chapels did not survive very long either. Their construction with thin ashlar standing on edge, held together by gypsum mortar and wooden clamps, did not last very long, and presumably by the end of the Ramesside period the whole place lay in ruins. Most burial-shafts had already been robbed at the time, and were then reused for other interments during the Third Intermediate Period¹⁵ and Late Period. This is indicated by the discovery of the characteristic fragments of cartonnages, varnished coffins, and bead nets in these shafts (especially shaft 2007/6). As observed before,¹⁶ the New Kingdom necropolis witnessed a phase of great activity during the Persian period, when dozens of new tomb-shafts were cut between or right through the pre-existing monuments from a level which by then lay flush

14 See below, Chapter III, § 6.3.

15 For Third Intermediate Period activities in the cemetery, see Raven 2017a.

16 Raven 2001, 13-14; cf. also Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Chapter I, § 2.3.



Fig. I.12. Shelter 2008/2 from the south.

with the tops of the New Kingdom walls. One such shaft (2008/2) lies to the east of Ptahemwia's tomb, between the Ramesside chapels 2007/6 and 2008/6, another (2007/5) was constructed in the façade of the north wing of the pylon, and a third (2008/16) lies to the north of the tomb. Two more Late Period shafts seem to lie to the west of Sethnakht's tomb (2010/18 and 2010/19). Around the same time, the original Old Kingdom shaft situated between the tombs of Ptahemwia and Sethnakht (2008/10, Fig. I.10) was relocated and reused as the access to a large burial crypt.

2.3. *The Coptic Period*

The next phase in the history of the area was determined by the rise and fall of the Monastery of Apa Jeremias, just over the hillside to the east. In the first place, the monks used the pagan necropolis as a convenient quarry for their own constructions, mainly the four large churches of the monastery where Quibell found numerous reused New Kingdom reliefs.¹⁷ In the case of the tomb of Ptahemwia there is no proof that they appropriated parts of its architecture and reliefs for their own purposes. Still, the fact that not only the whole south wall revetment of the courtyard, but even the south half of its floor have been removed is a tell-tale sign that this monument was exploited by quarrymen, not just by art robbers. The Ramesside chapels surrounding the tomb were of course also an easy prey of stone-robbers, but they may have lost their top courses already well before the Christian

period. The same uncertainty exists in case of the tomb of Sethnakht, where the whole revetment of the central chapel appears to have been robbed away at some stage.

Secondly, time and again it has been demonstrated that hermits or other squatters built huts on top of the older monuments or lived in the partly dug-out chapels and shafts. In the present area, remains of such domestic constructions have been recorded to the south of the tomb of Ptahemwia, where a floor with associated pit and refuse dump were discovered (features 2007/1, 2007/9, 2008/13), and possibly to the east where a mud-brick wall (2008/7) was erected on top of a stratum of rubble covering the mud-brick New Kingdom tomb 2008/5. A strange shelter was also erected over the aperture of shaft 2008/2, built from chunks of limestone and *tafla* and lots of loose bricks, with bits of mummy linen carefully wedged in the interstices (Fig. I.12). This, and the fact that the walls are perfectly vertical on the inside and quite high seem to justify its interpretation as a hut, and not as one of those common circular walls stacked in order to rob a shaft. In this case, there was also an eastern extension beyond the perimeter of the original shaft and forming some kind of entrance (cf. features 2008/1-4), whereas the presence of Coptic potsherds and even a plastered brick with a design (Cat. 285) inside the walls suggest its Christian (or post-Christian?) date.

A third aspect of the site during the Christian period is its use as a cemetery. Never before have so many fragments of Coptic epitaphs turned up in the area of the present expedition. Similar material was found in abundant quantities during the excavations by Quibell

¹⁷ Quibell 1912, pls. 65-86.



Fig. I.13. Tomb of Sethnakht, Coptic burial 2010/6 as found.

in the Monastery of Apa Jeremias. Because none of the newly-found tomb-stones was found *in situ*, we would assume that these *spolia* were in fact brought to the site by the 19th-century intruders, in order to be heaped around the various burial-shafts which they wanted to rob (see the next paragraph). Thus the richer part of the Coptic cemetery comprising such carved tomb-stones may have lain further east. However, there now is convincing evidence that quite a number of poor surface burials extended over the New Kingdom necropolis.¹⁸ So far, they could hardly ever be dated with any precision due to the absence of associated finds. Two of these burials were discovered in the area of Ptahemwia's tomb, one on top of the south wing of the pylon (2007/8, perhaps rather pharaonic in date in view of the presence of embalming materials) and the other to the north of the courtyard (2008/15). A whole cluster of similar burials, several of which contained decorated textiles and other datable material, had been deposited all over the surface of the tomb of Sethnakht (Fig. I.13).

2.4. The nineteenth century

The Coptic monastery was left by its inhabitants by the end of the 9th century. During the following millennium both the pagan and the Christian structures disappeared under the desert sand. This phase of rest came to an end with the advent of the art collectors at the beginning of the 19th century. The story of their activities has been told many times and need not be repeated here. We shall concentrate here on those events which influenced the survival of the tomb of Ptahemwia and of the monuments

around it. In the first place, there is the evidence from the museums, which indicates that at least two large blocks were extracted from the tomb walls between 1814 and 1857. Both of them are large rectangular monoliths, suggesting that they may still have been standing upright at the time of their discovery and were therefore rather easy to locate. The first is a pilaster now in the Museo Civico Archeologico at Bologna (no. EG 1891), originally found by Nizzoli but bequeathed by Palagi in 1860.¹⁹ The other piece is a door-jamb in the Cairo Museum (JE 8383), acquired in 1859 with the Huber collection,²⁰ and found in 1857 according to Brugsch.²¹ There may of course be more blocks from the tomb in museums around the world, but these have not yet been identified so far.

Another aspect of the work of these art collectors may still be observed on site. Everywhere the original apertures of burial-shafts are surrounded by secondary dry-stone walls, constructed by robbers in order to keep out the sand during their intrusion into the substructures. The tombs of Ptahemwia (Fig. I.14) and Sethnakht (Fig. I.15) were no exception to the rule, and extensive walls were found around their central shafts. In the case of Ptahemwia, the wall surrounding the shaft was connected with a hut-like structure in the south-east corner of the courtyard, where the stratigraphy of the sand also showed the presence of a

18 See already Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Chapter I, § 2.4. Cf. *infra*, Chapter VIII.8.

19 PM III², part 2, 751; add Assmann 1975, no. 59; Berlandini 1982, 208 with n. 74; Ferrari/Piacentini 1990, 112 no. 61; Assmann 1995, 47 (I owe these references to F. Rocchi). See below, Chapter IV, scene [12]. For Giuseppe di Nizzoli and Pelagio Palagi, see Bierbrier 2012, 405 and 413, respectively. Nizzoli started working in Egypt in 1814.

20 PM III², part 2, 751; add Reinisch 1963, 261-275; Vernus 1978, no. 34 and pl. 4. See below, Chapter IV, scene [6]. For Christian Wilhelm von Huber, see Bierbrier 2012, 267; he arrived in Egypt in 1850.

21 Brugsch 1862, 11.



Fig. I.14. Tomb of Ptahemwia, shaft as found.



Fig. I.15. Tomb of Sethnakht, shaft as found.

previous excavation. The date of these structures can be assessed as post-Coptic, since several blocks with Christian decoration had been reused inside these roughly stacked walls, proving that at the time of their construction the Coptic monastery was being used as a quarry in its turn. The dry-stone walls around other shafts in the area (2007/10, 2008/10) contained several bricks of the characteristic small size of the Christian period, probably also reused material taken from elsewhere and therefore deposited here after the Coptic period (i.e. in the 19th century).

On the whole, it looks as if after 1860 this part of the site was again covered over by drift sand and utterly forgotten, a circumstance which explains its rather good

state of preservation at the moment it was recovered by the present mission. The Expedition has done its best to preserve these precious structures also for future generations, as will be described in the next section.

3. Restoration

As soon as the tomb of Ptahemwia emerged from the sand in 2007, the reliefs were cleaned and their surfaces consolidated by the SCA restorers. Some slabs of the wall revetment which had been slightly dislodged were restored to their former positions. The two stumps of columns from the central chapel (one of which had been found already

Fig. I.16. Tomb of Ptahemwia, general view from the east after reconstruction.



in 2003) were re-erected on their original bases. At the end of the season, the reliefs of the north and east walls were screened off by a temporary structure made of plywood, designed by the architect Nicholas Warner.

In the framework of the ongoing Site Management and Consolidation Project, likewise directed by dr Warner, a more permanent solution was planned. With financial support by the cultural fund of the Dutch Embassy in Cairo, the Society of Friends of Saqqara, al-Ahram Beverages, the EFG-Hermes Bank and several other sponsors, this plan could be implemented in two short campaigns, one from November 26, 2007 to January 6, 2008, and the other from April 5-19, 2008 (Fig. I.16).²² All of the mud-brick perimeter walls of the tomb were consolidated, including the entrance pylon. The chapels on the western side of the courtyard were roofed with a simple timber structure, boarded and then waterproofed with bitumen. Layers of mud-bricks and *tafla* were placed over this roof to make it blend with its surroundings. The undecorated side-chapels were given timber doors, while a steel mesh door was installed in front of the central chapel with its remaining reliefs.

The temporary timber shelter over the most precious reliefs on the north and east sides of the courtyard was replaced with a more durable steel-framed shelter, with pull-up louvered shutters that allow viewing of the reliefs at a safe distance, and also provide shade from the full force of the south sun (Fig. I.17). The roof of the shelter rests on the reconstructed north and east walls of the courtyard, and is fully ventilated. Two separate opening

timber cupboards protect the reliefs on the inner door-jambes of the entrance.

A certain percentage of the limestone lining wall of the tomb's interior was reinstated with new limestone ashlar masonry in order to protect existing relief blocks and provide a visual continuity of this surface in at least the northern half of the tomb. Areas of missing flooring were only replaced inside the central chapel and immediately in front of it. One of the column bases of the courtyard's peristyle was also reinstated in its original position. A large number of the badly-damaged limestone blocks lining the edge of the burial shaft had to be replaced in order to define the limits of the shaft and provide an abutment for the courtyard paving. Reinforced concrete planks were installed in order to serve as covering slabs of the shaft after the Expedition finished excavating it.

At the entrance to the tomb itself, two large monolithic limestone blocks, carved with a batter in profile, were installed as replacements for the lost door-jambes, whose dimensions followed the original mason's marks on the surviving flooring. In order to preserve the evidence of the original door pivot and yet keep the new entrance door in the same position, the new wooden door was raised on a stainless steel bracket at its base. The top of the door pivots from a timber beam that is part of a series of shorter beams forming a continuous lintel over the Late Period shaft (2007/5) which was cut into the face of the north wing of the pylon. Here also a bilingual information panel in etched aluminium was installed for the benefit of visitors to the monument.

During the season 2009 various elements of the original wall-decoration were restored to their original positions. These comprise a fragment of scene [11] on the north wall of the courtyard and parts of scenes

22 Both campaigns involved work in other tombs at the site as well, especially those of Horemheb and Pay.



Fig. I.17. Tomb of Ptahemwia, system of opening shutters above reliefs.



Fig. I.18. Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel after reconstruction.

[18-20], [22], [24] and [26-27]. At the same time, two large monolithic slabs were installed to reconstruct the original screen-walls separating the inner sanctum from the antechapel, and the full perimeter of the revetment of the central chapel was indicated by a continuous course of blocks (Fig. I.18). Non-joining fragments or elements not re-erected for practical reasons were stored in one of the magazines adjacent to the Imhotep Museum on site, where in theory they should be available for future study. During the 2011 looting of the site, a lot of damage was done to the modern woodwork, one of the column fragments in the central chapel was dislodged, and the northern door-jamb of the eastern

gateway was slightly chipped. This, and some water damage caused by torrential rains later that year, was restored by the expedition during the 2012 season. At the same time, the construction of the modern roof over the chapel area was slightly adapted in order to ensure that such damage should not occur in the future, and instead of *tafla* a cement/lime screed was used as the top layer. Finally, in 2013 a replica of the Bologna pilaster could be installed on the original base against the north wall of the courtyard, an initiative of the Museo Civico Archeologico at Bologna which was sponsored by the Centro Italiano Studi Egittologici at Imola, the Rotary Club of Imola, and Tarros SPA.

Due to its unfinished state and poor preservation, no comparable interventions were undertaken to restore the tomb of Sethnakht. In 2015, its exterior perimeter walls were consolidated and raised to a uniform level, using modern mud-brick. After blocking the eastern gateway, the resulting box was backfilled with clean sand, a procedure which seemed to be the most effective means to guarantee the long-term preservation of what is left of the tomb.

The family and career of Ptahemwia and Sethnakht

Maarten J. Raven

1. Ptahemwia

1.1. Names

Ptahemwia, the owner of the main tomb discussed in the present report, had a common theophorous name.¹ The name pattern *X-m-wi3* was certainly not restricted to the god Ptah only, but could be used to include Amun, Anubis, Hathor, Horus, Mut, Monthu, Re or Seth as well.² Its reference to Ptah in this case can be regarded as especially relevant for an official who may have spent the major part of his life in the Egyptian capital of Memphis. The name can be translated as ‘Ptah is in the bark’,³ a reference to the periodical processions during which the statue of the Memphite town-god would be carried outside his temple in a model boat. Such a ceremony is depicted e.g. on a block recently found in the New Kingdom necropolis at Saqqara, where the bark of Ptah can be recognized from its characteristic prow surmounted by two *ba* birds.⁴ Similar barks were also kept in other sanctuaries of Ptah throughout Egypt.⁵

The spelling of the owner’s name in the tomb shows three distinct variants (Table II.1a-c). The normal spelling (a) is that where the element Ptah- is followed by the ‘owl’ hieroglyph (Gardiner Sign-list G17) and the ideogram for a bark (Sign-list P3). An alternative spelling (b), where the hieroglyphs writing the god’s name have been reversed, occurs three times (scenes [4], [10], and [13]).⁶ The third spelling (c) is that where instead of the owl the sign Aa13 is employed, which is followed by a partly alphabetical writing of the word *wi3* ‘bark’;⁷ this occurs twice (scenes [5] and [9]).

1 For a provisional version of the present chapter, see Raven 2017b.

2 Ranke 1977, III.40.

3 Ranke 1935-1953, I.139.18 and II.358.

4 Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 66-67, block [52].

5 E.g. Calverley/Gardiner 1935, pl. 23; PM VI, 11 (111).

6 The reason for this reversal is not clear and it is not mentioned by Fischer 1977, 90-97.

7 For the common spellings of the word *wi3*, see *Wb* I, 271. The present spelling with phoneme -w- plus boat sign does not seem to be known from elsewhere.



Fig. II.1. Column panel **h**.

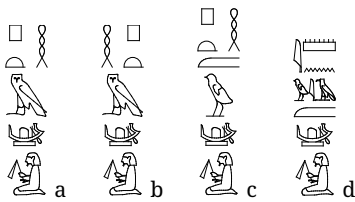


Table II.1a-d. Variants of the names Ptahemwia and Amunemwia.

Rather unexpectedly, there seems to be yet another name designating the tomb-owner himself.⁸ This occurs on column panel **h** (Fig. II.1) and apparently reads Amunemwia (Table II.1d).⁹ This inscription has been carved without much care, and it shows an awkward transposition of the phonetically spelled word *wi3* in advance of the preposition *m*, which in turn is followed by the ideogram of the bark. Even so we cannot dismiss this spelling as a simple error¹⁰ and we may rather have to take it as a serious indication that the tomb-owner changed his name at some stage. Because we can ignore the possibility that the name refers to another person than

8 For the following, see already H.M. Hays, in: Raven/Hays 2009, 13-17.
 9 Ranke 1935, I.38.1. For a line drawing of the panel, see *infra*, Chapter IV, p. 99. See also *ibid.* scene [113] with comments.
 10 Rather puzzling is a parallel from the Saqqara tomb of Djehutymes (Zivie 2013, 30-31, Texte 7 with Fig. 2 and Pl. 13). This writing is the result of a secondary name change (*Ibid.*, 55, 100) and is spelled as Ra-wia-em-wia (though Zivie reads Raemwia, which seems to be incorrect), with the first -wia- written alphabetically with quail and reed leaf, and the second ideographically. The first group was probably written over an original writing Amun-, and the secondary spelling can probably be interpreted as erroneous in this case. In Texte 20 (*Ibid.*, 53 with Pl. 19) Amunemwia was replaced by Wia-wia (again first alphabetically, then ideographically), which likewise looks like an error. Ptahemwia's spelling of the name Amunemwia, however, does not look like a secondary correction.

the tomb-owner himself, there are two alternatives left. Either Ptahemwia was previously called Amunemwia, or it was the other way round.

In Chapter IV below we shall demonstrate that the tomb was decorated, and presumably also built, in two phases.¹¹ The central chapel shows reliefs in the characteristic style of the Amarna period, whereas the courtyard was presumably decorated during the reign of Tutankhamun. In the latter work of phase II, the deceased is only referred to as 'Ptahemwia', also in the unfinished work on the eastern entrance (scene [1]). Due to the lack of extant inscriptions, we cannot confirm that this name was already used in the phase-I decorations in the central chapel. The column in question belongs to the west portico of the tomb, which because of its intermediary position may belong to either phase. It was set up next to the peculiar half-column against the north wall, an element which recurs in the adjacent tomb of Meryneith and seems to be typical of the reign of Akhenaten.¹² Perhaps the whole west portico was therefore erected at that time, though even then its decoration may have been carved after Akhenaten's reign. Yet one of the columns of the west portico of Meryneith indeed has an Amarna-period inscription.¹³ The rather careless quality of the carving of Ptahemwia's column panel is indeed more similar to the work in his central chapel than to the more refined reliefs in the courtyard.

All this would suggest that the name Amunemwia was used by the tomb owner during the (early) reign of Akhenaten, and that it became a political-religious problem when the King started his ostracism of the god Amun. This event can be dated to year date 9 of Akhenaten, or a little later.¹⁴ As already argued by Hays,¹⁵ this change of religious attitude did not involve a similar iconoclasm of all the other gods, and there is certainly no sign that the god Ptah was no longer acceptable.¹⁶ On the contrary, stelae and small objects from Amarna still show the god

11 *Infra*, Chapter IV, § 6.3.
 12 Cf. Chapter III, § 3.2 with n. 23.
 13 Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 130 and Fig. III.16, column g.
 14 *Ibid.*, 40-41 with n. 24.
 15 H.M. Hays, in: Raven/Hays 2009, 15.
 16 It remains strange that Ptahemwia's neighbour in the necropolis, Meryneith, felt forced to drop any reference to the goddess Neith in his name and changed it to Meryre (cf. Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 48). Perhaps this case was different because Meryneith held

Ptah,¹⁷ at Memphis inscriptions mentioning Ptah were left untouched although the *nomen* of Amenhotep III was erased,¹⁸ and at Thebes the image of Amun was even replaced with that of Ptah.¹⁹ The latter case would in fact represent a parallel to the name change from Amunemwia to Ptahemwia assumed for our tomb-owner, who may have had the conviction that it would further his career. One would expect that under the circumstances the column panel in question would have been reworked, but there is no sign of this. On the one hand this may be an oversight, but on the other, iconoclasm in Saqqara was not so vehement, and there are other instances where the name Amun was left untouched.²⁰ Due to the lack of inscriptions from the tomb's central chapel we cannot check whether there, too, the name was given as Amunemwia originally, and whether it was later recarved to read Ptahemwia, but so far this appears to be a distinct possibility. It is puzzling, however, that the jambs to the west chapels all refer to the owner as Ptahemwia, although in the adjacent tomb of Meryneith these inscriptions belong to the earliest (Amarna) phase of the tomb, earlier even than the west portico.

1.2. Family

In the first place, it should be remarked that Ptahemwia never mentions the names of his parents. This may be taken as a silent indication that they were not of a high social position.²¹ Perhaps we may infer that Ptahemwia – or Amunemwia as he may have been called at the time – was one of the *homines novi* who were attracted by Akhenaten's revolution as a means to further their social status. There is more information about other generations of the family (Table II.2).

Ptahemwia's wife is mentioned only in scene [12], where she is called Mia, and in scene [21] where the name is lost. Mia is a common New Kingdom name,²² and again the names of her parents are not mentioned. Ptahemwia's

wife is also depicted in scenes [11] and [26], and presumably in scene [14-III]. She has a single title, that of chantress of Amun which is wielded by almost all the wives of the Memphis elite and does not seem to imply a professional or even frequent involvement with the local cult of Amun. Even so, this inscription (in scene [11]) probably indicates that the relief in question dates to the reign of Tutankhamun, since the temple would have been closed during the preceding years of the Amarna revolution. Mia's epithet *pure of hands* appears to be rather unusual in this context, whereas *greatly praised of the Lord of the Two Lands* indicates that Mia, like her husband, held a special position at court.

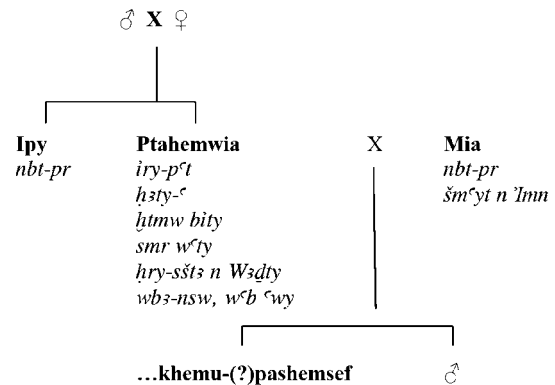


Table II.2. Family of Ptahemwia.

The couple had at least two children, who are depicted in the lower register of scene [11]. Both of them appear to be boys, and their side-locks and nudity indicate a tender age. In front of the older son there is a single column of text which reads *...khemu-(?)pashemsef*. If this is his name, it is of an unusual pattern not known from elsewhere.²³ Equally strange is the fact that the inscription ends with the determinative of a seated deceased, which is rather odd if it refers to a child. It is tempting to interpret the text as giving a succession of two names,²⁴ since the younger boy lacks an inscription of his own, yet in that case one would expect another determinative separating the two names.

Another relative shown in the offering scene [11], squatting in front of the boys, is an elderly woman with a pronounced double chin. She is captioned as *his sister, the mistress of the house Ipy*.²⁵ In view of the fact that the epithet *his beloved* has been omitted, we probably have to take the designation literally in this case so that the lady would represent Ptahemwia's sister. Also, the

a high position in the administration of the local Aten temple and accordingly had to set an example. Another case of name changes from the Saqqara necropolis is presented by the tomb of Djehutymes, where the names Amunemwia and Kenamun were changed into Ra(wia)emwia and Kenaten (see Zivie 2013, 55, 100, 102, and Textes 7, 9 and 20), and Raia (or Ra-Amun?) in Ra-aten (*Ibid.*, Texte 47).

17 Stevens 2006, 293.

18 Grébaut 1890-1900, pl. 7; Berlandini 1993, 18; Krauss 2000, 95.

19 Bickel 1997, 91 with fig. 38 and pls. 64 and 86; Gabolde 1998, 29; Krauss, *loc.cit.*

20 Gabolde 1998, 33, four cases. Add: Berlin 7320 (personal name Amunma) and Cairo JE 33256 (title involving Amun-Re), as pointed out by Hays, in: Raven/Hays 2009, 15 n. 15, who refers to Gessler-Löhr 2007, 71 and 77.

21 For this remark, and several of the following observations, see already Van Pelt 2012, 82.

22 Ranke 1935, I.146.1.

23 Cf. *ibid.* I.368.4 and II.327.13.

24 As is done by Van Pelt 2012, 83 with n. 13.

25 For the name, cf. Ranke 1935, I.22.21. For the observation that she cannot be a wife, see already Van Pelt 2012, 82-83.

simultaneous depiction of two wives (one of them in an inferior position, viz. in the lower register) would be extremely unusual, even if one of them would have died before (and then we would expect the epithet *m3't hrw*). On the other hand, there is no problem to depict such collateral family members together with the children of the household. Another woman depicted further to the right may also be a relative, but she has no inscription identifying her.

No other members of the family seem to be depicted in the tomb. In the preliminary report,²⁶ a possible family link has been suggested with another royal butler Ptahemwia, who was active during the reign of Ramesses III.²⁷ The latter had a son Hori, who followed him in the office at the court of Ramesses III and IV.²⁸ Thus, there must be a chronological gap of at least 150 years between the two butlers Ptahemwia. Hori's mother's name was Hathor, which also corroborates the conclusion that the two men cannot be identical. Probably the same butler Hori, son of Ptahemwia, is mentioned on the stela Neuchatel Eg. 428, which was erected by Hori's chief of servants Nakhtamun.²⁹ The stela was found in the Teti pyramid cemetery in what was doubtless Nakhtamun's private tomb-chapel. The Ramesside date of the stela is sufficiently clear from the use of a peculiar determinative of the seated deceased which occurred no earlier than during the fourth decade of the reign of Ramesses II.³⁰ It rather looks as if Hori himself had a tomb in the vicinity, since a relief block with his name turned up in the same area.³¹

There is no reason to associate the two butlers by the name of Ptahemwia. Since nothing is known about the intervening generations, it would be preposterous to assume the existence of a continuous line of royal butlers within one and the same family. Some confusion has been caused by a block mentioning a certain Hori (fragment [107]), which was found just to the east of Ptahemwia's tomb. However, there is no evidence to assume that this person was a relative, or even a royal butler. In fact, two other blocks from the area (fragments [108] and [114]) refer to a high-priest of Ptah with the name Hori, and all three may concern one and the same person. Thus, there is no ground to postulate a family connection.

26 Raven/Van Walsem 2007, 28.

27 Cf. *KRI* V, 392; Malek 1988, 133 with n. 22.

28 *KRI* VI, 83-85; Malek 1988, 132-133.

29 PM III²/2, 571; Malek 1988, 127-130 with pl. 20 and fig. 2; Raven/Van Walsem 2007, 28; Van Pelt 2012, 83-84.

30 Malek 1988, 129-130, *sub j*; J. van Dijk, in: Martin 2001, 25.

31 Malek 1988, 130-131 and fig. 3.

1.3. Titles

The inscriptions in his tomb list a number of different titles for Ptahemwia. Most of these are purely honorific and refer to the tomb-owner's high position at court, and in fact only a single title refers to his professional activities. The titles are the following:

1. Count (*iry-p't*): [7], [13].³²
2. Prince (*h3ty-ꜥ*): [7], [13].³³
3. Seal-bearer of the King (*htmw bity*): [12], [13].³⁴
4. Unique friend (*smr w'cty*): [12], [13].³⁵
5. Master of secrets of the two cobra goddesses (*hry-sšt3 n W3dty*) [13].³⁶
6. Royal butler, clean of hands (*wb3-nsw, w'cb ʿwy*): [1], [4], [7], [12], [13], h.³⁷

The inscriptions also contain a number of laudatory epithets, such as 'one greatly praised of the perfect god' (*hsy 3 n ntr nfr*, [12]), 'favourite of the Lord of the Two Lands' (*mrrty n nb t3wy*, [12], h), 'great one in the palace' (*wr m ʿh*, [12]),³⁸ 'beloved of his lord' (*mry nb.f*, [12]), and 'mouth who pleases in the whole land' (*r shrr m t3 r dr.f* [13]).

Thus, Ptahemwia seems to owe his high position to his function of royal butler. Naturally, this involved frequent personal contact with the King, and the other titles were probably given him as a reward for his exertions and in order to further his status at court. The title *hry-sšt3 n W3dty*, which is known already during the Middle Kingdom,³⁹ is hardly a designation for a real sacerdotal job connected with the cult of the two goddesses representing Upper and Lower Egypt. Because the goddesses were connected with the person of the King, who was their incarnation on earth, the title rather refers to the intimacy with the monarch which was a characteristic of any royal butler.⁴⁰ Thus it is almost the equivalent of 'chamberlain' (*imy-hnt*), a position which during the New Kingdom could launch a successful career.⁴¹ Whether Ptahemwia acquired this title before or after his appointment as a butler has to remain an open question.

32 El-Ayedi 2006, no. 1010 (with *h3ty-ꜥ*: no. 1019).

33 *Ibid.*, no. 1062 (with *iry-p't*: no. 1019).

34 *Ibid.*, no. 1566.

35 *Ibid.*, no. 1675.

36 *Ibid.*, no. 1403. Cf. *Wb* IV.299.10. For the spelling with Sign-list E17 instead of the more usual E15 or E16, see *Wb Belegstellen*, IV.70 (example from TT 106 of the vizier Paser).

37 El-Ayedi 2006, no. 783.

38 Regarded as a proper title by el-Ayedi 2006, no. 839.

39 Ward 1982, 120, no. 1009.

40 See, however, Gessler-Löhr 1990, 59, who points out that other butlers also had priestly offices connected with specific goddesses.

41 Cf. Helck 1958, 312, 322, 449-450, 477.

1.4. Career

Unfortunately, Ptahemwia does not seem to be known from elsewhere. All we have to inform us about his career are the texts from his Saqqara tomb. Thus it is especially frustrating that all the inscriptions from the earliest decorated part of the tomb (the central chapel, and perhaps also the west wall of the courtyard) are now lost due to robbery. The exception may be the single column panel **h** (Fig. II.1), which likewise seems to date to this early phase, as has been argued above.⁴² Here we read that Ptahemwia – or Amunemwia as he was still called – was ‘following his lord while he was a youth’. The last word cannot refer to Amunemwia himself, since the term *inpw* is exclusively employed for the future king before his accession.⁴³ The prince himself is not specified, but in view of the chronological assessment of the column in question, he can only be Akhenaten (who was then still Prince Amenhotep). The nature of the ‘following’ is not specified either, so we cannot be sure that Amunemwia was already serving as a butler at the time, although that is the only title given on the column panel. It may well be that Amunemwia was in fact a ‘child of the *kap*’ or palace school, who was educated together with the young prince and had the same age. It is well known that royal butlers were frequently selected from these former pages, who were often of a humble background themselves.⁴⁴ This would make sense in view of the observation made above that Ptahemwia does not mention his parents. Another indication of his background may be the rather unusual reference to the gods of Athribis on jamb [7]. Perhaps Ptahemwia himself was from that area, which would almost imply that his parents were not closely associated with the royal court.⁴⁵

Whatever was the nature of the relationship between master and servant, it bred a certain measure of intimacy which is expressed in the inscription on column panel **h** by the epithet ‘favourite of the Lord of the Two Lands’. The event of Amenemwia’s appointment as a royal butler may have happened at the accession of Amenhotep IV. As such, he may have been the successor of Sennefer, who officiated in the Memphite palace under Amenhotep III.⁴⁶ A couple of years later, the young Pharaoh changed his

name to Akhenaten, and Amunemwia’s own name change may have followed around regnal year 9, as pointed out above.⁴⁷ Ptahemwia doubtless owed his high position to this office of royal butler (*wb3-nsw*).⁴⁸ The word *wb3* is written with the sign U26 depicting a drill and its basic meaning is ‘to open’. This, and the frequently added determinative of a vessel, indicate that the core business of a ‘butler’ was to open the vessels of food and drink delivered to the palace. Part of his responsibility was also to taste the food before it was presented to the Pharaoh.⁴⁹ Other butlers specify that they supervised the work in the kitchen.⁵⁰ This explains the frequent addition to the title: *w^cb ʿwy* ‘clean of hands’.⁵¹ It does not come as a surprise that this office was given to a trusted person, who had the privilege of close personal contact with the monarch. While doing so, he was expected to remain silent about the things he saw;⁵² hence the title of a ‘master of secrets’ was rather appropriate for such a functionary.

Presumably, a royal butler was mainly attached to a specific palace, and there were several butlers at the same time. This explains that some butlers styled themselves ‘chief’ or ‘first’ butler.⁵³ In the case of Ptahemwia, his place of office would presumably have been the royal palace of Memphis. It is well known that the Pharaohs used to travel around from one residence to the other, and in spite of his declarations about the unique character of the new capital of Akhetaten, Akhenaten was probably no exception. Before he founded this new city, he had a royal butler in Thebes, Parennefer,⁵⁴ who acquired various other offices and later moved to Akhetaten.⁵⁵ A vivid scene from his Amarna tomb shows Parennefer performing his duties in front of the Pharaoh.⁵⁶ Though there may have been several officials of this rank at Amarna, we do not know their names. Ptahemwia’s presence is certainly not recorded there.

After the death of Akhenaten, Ptahemwia managed to hold on to his position under the new king, Tutankhamun. The latter’s decision to leave Amarna and to make the

42 *Supra*, § 1.1.

43 Vandersleyen 1992; already mentioned by Hays, in: Raven/Hays 2009, 13, n. 5. Cf. *Urk.* IV, 1466.14 where the alternative word *nḥn* is used in order to refer to the youth of the official himself.

44 Helck 1958, 270.

45 Still, there was another official from Athribis who found his way to the court, viz. the famous Amenhotep, son of Hapu (Varille 1968, 126; Wildung 1977, 83-84). Of course, the two men may have known each other, and one cannot exclude the possibility that Amenhotep played a role in furthering the career of his younger colleague.

46 Gessler-Löhr 1990, 71-73 with pl. 5.

47 *Supra*, § 1.1.

48 El-Ayedi 2006, no. 780. Cf. Helck 1958, 269-276; Gregersen 2007.

49 Cf. pLeiden inv. AMS 26a (cat. I 348), vs. 10.5 = Gardiner 1937, 137.

50 El-Ayedi 2006, no. 781.

51 El-Ayedi 2006, no. 783. Some scholars interpret *w^cb* as a transitive verb, so that the epithet would involve cleaning the hands of the Pharaoh. However, this does not make sense because the same epithet is used in combination with the title *sšm ḥb* ‘leader of the festival’ of a certain god: see Martin 2012, scenes [10] and [38]. Cf. also Gessler-Löhr 1990, 58.

52 Cf. Helck 1958, 269.

53 El-Ayedi 2006, nos. 781, 789-790.

54 The owner of TT 188; cf. Helck 1958, 272 n. 4. New research of the tomb is being conducted by Susan Redford.

55 As recorded in his tomb at Amarna, south group, no. 7: Davies 1903-1908, VI, 1-6, pls. 2-10.

56 *Ibid.*, pl. 6.



Fig. II.2. Scene [12] with portrait of the tomb-owner.

Memphite palace one of his chief places of residence must have meant a boost for Ptahemwia's career.⁵⁷ This is suggested by the representations and inscriptions on the walls of the courtyard of the Memphite tomb, which can be dated stylistically to this period.⁵⁸ On the north wall the deceased is depicted in scenes [12] and [13] as wearing the gold of honour around his neck (Fig. II.2).⁵⁹ The reward of a royal butler with gifts of gold is extensively depicted in the Amarna tomb of his colleague Parennefer.⁶⁰ It is not impossible that a similar ceremony was once represented on the south wall of Ptahemwia's courtyard,⁶¹ which would date the event to the reign of Tutankhamun (not

Akhenaten).⁶² The new rank of the rewarded official was also expressed by the new court titles bestowed on him, such as those of 'count and prince', 'seal-bearer of the King', and 'unique friend'. Although there is no exact correlation between the use of these titles and the reward by the King, many of the officials who were rewarded held such honorific titles.⁶³

With the new titles came new responsibilities. In order to guarantee the quality of the produce delivered to the palace, royal butlers clearly were in the habit of travelling around in order to check the conditions on the royal estates.⁶⁴ One such official visitation is depicted on the north wall of the courtyard (scene [12]). Here we see Ptahemwia interviewing two estate managers, while a servant shows the produce of the fields which are being tilled by farmers further to the right. This scene is very eloquent in stressing the high position of the tomb-owner. Thus, he is wearing his gold of honour, a staff of office, sandals, and a singular garment which sets him off from the other persons represented. At the same time, he is accompanied by his charioteer, clearly another mark of his distinction. He is also followed by an escort consisting of Nubians armed with sticks and Egyptians wearing military kilts. One of the Nubians carries a folding chair, one of the Egyptians a bag and a spare pair of sandals (Ptahemwia is the only person wearing sandals in this scene). The commander of the escort (*hry šmsw.f*) is mentioned by name; it should be noted that a person of such rank is usually working for the Pharaoh himself (*hry šmsw n nb t3wy*).⁶⁵

The relief further illustrates that Ptahemwia travelled in great luxury. Three boats to the left of the scene depicting the interview may represent his private flotilla. A large tent is depicted above this harbour scene, where no less than seven male servants are preparing a meal.⁶⁶ One of them pours a drink to Ptahemwia's wife Mia, two others hurry towards the door with refreshments for their master. Ptahemwia's arrival is announced by a man with military kilt, carrying a stick, a whip, and a pair of sandals, who may be identical to the commander Huy of the former scene. At his summons, an orchestra of three

57 A 'house of Nebkheperure' is mentioned on a stela from the Sakhmet chapel at Abusir (PM III/1, 334), whereas there is evidence that at the beginning of his reign Tutankhamun continued to use the older palace of Thutmose I (cf. Van Dijk/Eaton-Krauss 1986, 35).

58 *Infra*, Chapter IV.6.

59 Cf. Binder 2008, 307, no. [082] (N.B. wrong date).

60 Davies 1903-1908, VI, pl. 4; Binder 2008, 302, no. [065].

61 Scene [3]; cf. *infra*, Chapter IV.6.

62 Though the reward of a butler is perhaps more characteristic of the reign of Akhenaten than of that of Tutankhamun: see Binder 2008, 223, 243-247. Possibly the scene on the south wall rather depicted the installation in his new office of the royal butler: a similar row of high officials standing at attention occurs in the installation scene of the high priest of Amun Nebwenenef in TT 157 (see Bell 1969, 32, upper fig.).

63 With no less than three honorific titles Ptahemwia belongs to the top 25%: see Binder 2008, 226, n. 861.

64 Cf. Helck 1958, 274-276 for similar inspections, during which the butlers occasionally seem to have acted as 'interim managers' who were responsible only to the king.

65 Helck 1939, 41 with n. 2.

66 Cf. Malek 1988, 128-129 with fig. 2, where a royal butler has his own *hry sdmw* 'chief of servants'.



Fig. II.3. Detail of scene [12] with representation of two foreign attendants.

female musicians also comes to the door of the tent. They are followed by two exotic looking attendants (Fig. II.3): a woman with a long dress with long pleated sleeves, and a man carrying a fan and a bag, both with a hairstyle composed of several locks.

This couple likewise appears in scene [11] where they take a place of honour behind the chairs of the deceased and his wife, and therefore cannot be ordinary servants like the others. Various parallels (e.g. in the Memphite tomb of Horemheb, or in the tomb of Huya at Amarna) suggest that they may be of Asiatic descent, perhaps from Mitanni.⁶⁷ The presence of such foreign elements in an Egyptian context need not surprise us. After all, contacts between the Egyptian court and the state of Mitanni had been especially close during the reigns of Amenhotep III and Akhenaten, as witnessed e.g. by the Amarna correspondence. That these contacts were continued under Tutankhamun is suggested by the presence of an embroidered long-sleeved tunic from the tomb of that pharaoh (now Cairo JE 62626), which has been identified as being 'Mitanni in style, if not origin', and the same may

67 Martin 1989, [2] and [76]; Davies 1903-1908, III, pl. 14. Cf. Helck 1962, 345. For the hairstyle, cf. the bodyguards of Ay: Davies 1903-1908, VI, pl. 30; see also the man at the door of Ptahemwia's tent in scene [12].

be true of the king's socks.⁶⁸ Thus, there may have been Mitanni living in Egypt, either as artisans⁶⁹ or perhaps as grooms.⁷⁰ The close relation between Ptahemwia and the two exotic servants may even be an indication that the tomb-owner himself had Asiatic blood, as was true of numerous others royal butlers during the later New Kingdom.⁷¹ In that case, the two mysterious attendants may be relatives of his, which would explain their special position in the household.

Butlers not only supervised the provision of the palace with food and drink, but were equally responsible for other deliveries. Thus they were sent out to the quarries to provide building stone.⁷² Scene [23] on the north wall of Ptahemwia's central chapel seems to refer to this involvement with non-food items. Here we see a vivid depiction of armoury workshops where workmen are producing bows and arrows, axes, a sword, and a dagger. Presumably, the workshop was under the supervision of Ptahemwia, who may have been represented in a higher register of the same wall.

Ptahemwia seems to have started the preparations for his burial rather early in his career. The choice for the Saqqara necropolis was quite logical for an official who probably spent most of his life in Memphis. His selection of the cemetery south of the Unas causeway, rather than that around the Teti pyramid further north, may reflect his ambition to be associated with the contemporary courtiers rather than the lower officials and artisans. Several other royal butlers were interred in the same area. These include Ipu, who may have been Ptahemwia's successor,⁷³ the slightly later Paatenemheb and Kema,⁷⁴ and the Ramesside butlers Ta, Ianefer, Suner,⁷⁵ Ramsesemperre,⁷⁶ and Sethherwenemef.⁷⁷ Various other Ramesside butlers, however, were buried in the Teti pyramid cemetery or in the nearby rock-tombs of the escarpment instead.⁷⁸

We are not informed about the end of Ptahemwia's career. The unfinished state of the wall decoration in his tomb indicates an untimely death or perhaps a fall from grace. However, the latter is perhaps not very probable in view of the fact that the underground burial apartments were certainly used for several New Kingdom interments,

68 G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood, in: Veldmeijer 2011, 168; cf. Crowfoot/Davies 1941. However, such an origin is contested by Kantor 1945, 488-494.

69 Crowfoot/Davies 1941, especially 127.

70 Cf. Martin 1989, scene [76].

71 Helck 1958, 273-274.

72 *Ibid.*, 271, 275.

73 Gessler-Löhr 1989, 28-29.

74 *Ibid.*, 29-32.

75 Tawfik 1991, 404-406 (nos. ST 5, 105, 201).

76 PM III²/2, 715.

77 Quibell 1907, 81 and pl. 37.4-5.

78 Hori (Malek 1988), Hekama'atneheh (PM III²/2, 558; Malek 1985), Wenefdjedjen (PM III²/2, 573), and Seth (Bub. I.13; Zivie 1997).

though for lack of inscribed material we cannot prove that Ptahemwia himself was buried here. Presumably, the tomb-owner's death occurred before the end of Dynasty 18, during or after the reign of Tutankhamun. In theory, he may of course have been transferred to end his career at one of the other royal palaces, but there are no records to indicate this and even in that case he would presumably have returned to Memphis to be buried there. Therefore, the unfinished state of the tomb is probably just due to the fact that Ptahemwia's death came at an unexpected moment, and he may have died relatively young. This is also suggested by the fact that his sons are depicted on the north wall as mere boys wearing the lock of youth. The fact that the monument could not be finished properly is nothing unusual, and similar conditions can be observed in most of the monuments in the Saqqara necropolis.

2. Sethnakht

2.1. Name

Hardly anything is known about this elusive person, who seems to have been one of the secondary occupants of the unfinished tomb lying to the south of that of Ptahemwia. The name does not occur on the walls of this monument, however, but only on a group of shabti fragments (Cat. 58) found in the surface debris covering the superstructure of the tomb and its two northern neighbours. Two of these fragments are inscribed for Setnakhtu, four others for Sutnakht or Sutnakhtu, so that the name appears to occur in three variants (see Table III.3a-c). There can be no doubt that the first element refers to the god Seth, whose name was indeed spelled in various ways.⁷⁹ Thus, the name can be read as Sethnakht ('Seth is strong').⁸⁰ In itself, this name is a clear indication of a Ramesside date for the shabtis, because the worship of Seth was not very popular before the advent of the 19th Dynasty.

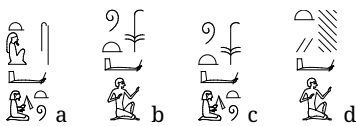


Table II.3a-d. Variants of the name Sethnakht.

Such a date seems to be corroborated by the determinative following Variant 2 of the name, which does not seem to depict the ordinary seated man (Gardiner, Sign-list A1) but an alternative form depicting a man holding both hands before his chest with the elbows jutting out on either side. This sign occurs in inscriptions

⁷⁹ Te Velde 1967, 1 with n. c.

⁸⁰ Ranke 1935-1977, I.321.19, I.322.3 and II.389.

from the Memphite area from the beginning of the fourth decade of the reign of Ramesses II, continuing into the 20th Dynasty.⁸¹ The same determinative can be recognized on a body sherd of a faience canopic jar (Cat. 123i), one of a group of canopic fragments found in the same area as the shabtis. Here it follows a name of which the beginning has been lost but which ends in ...tynakht (Table II.3d), doubtless again to be reconstructed as Sethnakht.

As argued above,⁸² there are good reasons to assume that all of this inscribed material has been thrown out of the shaft of the unfinished tomb lying next to Ptahemwia's. The main piece of evidence is a canopic stopper, one part of which was found in the sarcophagus pit of the substructure, whereas a joining fragment came up from the stratum of broken shabtis and canopic sherds to the north of the tomb. Though the stopper is not inscribed, because of its size, fabric and colour it must belong with the other canopic jar fragments, one of which bears a name. This would make Sethnakht one of the people buried in the tomb.

2.2. Title

Sethnakht's title has been preserved on the shabtis (Cat. 58). On one of them he is called 'scribe' only, another adds that he was a 'scribe of Ptah', whereas two further items seem to have had the full title 'scribe of the temple of Ptah'. In itself, this is not very instructive. We can assume that the title refers to the main temple of the Memphite town god, situated in present-day Mit Rahina. An institution of that size and reputation must have meant employment for dozens of scribes, whose rank or function could be distinguished by adding various other designations. The lack of such distinctions in the case of Sethnakht may either mean that he was of lowly rank, or that his career was still flexible enough at the time when he commissioned his shabtis for him to prefer the general term 'scribe'. In fact, people with such a title sometimes had the disposal of considerable means. This is suggested by the circumstance that an ordinary 'scribe of the temple of Ptah' Tener could put up a naophorous block statue of himself in the grounds of the Memphite temple.⁸³

Even so, Sethnakht probably did not have the financial means to construct a tomb for himself in the Saqqara necropolis. His must have been one of the secondary interments in an existing tomb, which may have belonged

⁸¹ J. van Dijk, in: Martin 2001, 25.

⁸² *Supra*, Chapter I, § 1.6. Additional arguments for this interpretation are the fact that there are also potsherds from the tomb-chambers which join material from the same area on the desert surface, plus the circumstance that the former sherds are not eroded while the latter are. This indicates that the material found in the burial-chambers has not fallen down the shaft but that the items found on the surface have instead been thrown out by robbers.

⁸³ Cairo CG 1210; see PM III²/2, 848.

to a close relative. This is perhaps more probable than to regard him as a usurper of the underground complex, where various high-quality items suggest the presence of a previous burial. However, in view of the total lack of inscriptions in the unfinished tomb we shall probably never be able to state something definite about his relationship to the original owner. The presence of several other funerary items of Ramesside date in the tomb's burial-chambers, among which was a set of ceramic shabtis (Cat. 69), clearly shows that Sethnakht was not alone there. Even so, his is the only name we have got from this burial ensemble, and therefore the tomb will be designated by his name from now onwards.

The architecture

Maarten J. Raven

1. Introduction

The following chapter will deal with the architectural description of the various structures explored during the excavation seasons 2007-2013 (Fig. III.1). Of course, the tomb of Ptahemwia provides the greatest interest, because it is the largest monument which could be uncovered during those years, its architectural construction could be completed by the original builder (even if its decoration was left partly unfinished), and we have a relatively good impression of the date of these constructions. During the first two excavation seasons (2007-2008), a limited amount of excavation was also carried out around the perimeter walls of the tomb. Although the main objectives were to obtain more information about the construction of the tomb itself and to reduce the pressure of the sand on its exterior walls, inevitably these explorations resulted in the discovery of a number of other funerary monuments and shafts. In the end, quite a large area in front of the tomb could be cleared, extending eastwards till about 12 m from its façade. To the north and south of the tomb, sondages were less extensive and merely exposed two strips of about 3-4 m wide.

The southern sondage used as its boundary a massive mud-brick wall (feature 2008/11), which was further explored during the 2009 season. It proved to be the north wall of yet another large New Kingdom monument. Its superstructure was fully uncovered during the season 2010, whereas the underground apartments were emptied three years later. Unfortunately this new tomb proved to be unfinished and does not comprise any reliefs or inscriptions, thereby depriving us of any information on its original owner. The name Sethnakht is merely that of one of the secondary occupants of the tomb, as explained above.¹ Still, the importance of this monument is such that it will also be discussed here in full. Needless to say, in view of its unfinished state the amount of information which can be culled from these remains is rather limited. On the other hand, it can provide an impression of building procedures in New Kingdom Egypt which is certainly not devoid of interest.

The sections dealing with the tombs of Ptahemwia and Sethnakht will be followed by a report devoted to the other funerary structures lying around the two tombs, dating to the Ramesside Period and the Late Period. Finally, some details will be given about some domestic structures from the Christian era.

1 *Supra*, Chapter I, § 1.6; see also Chapter II, Section 2.

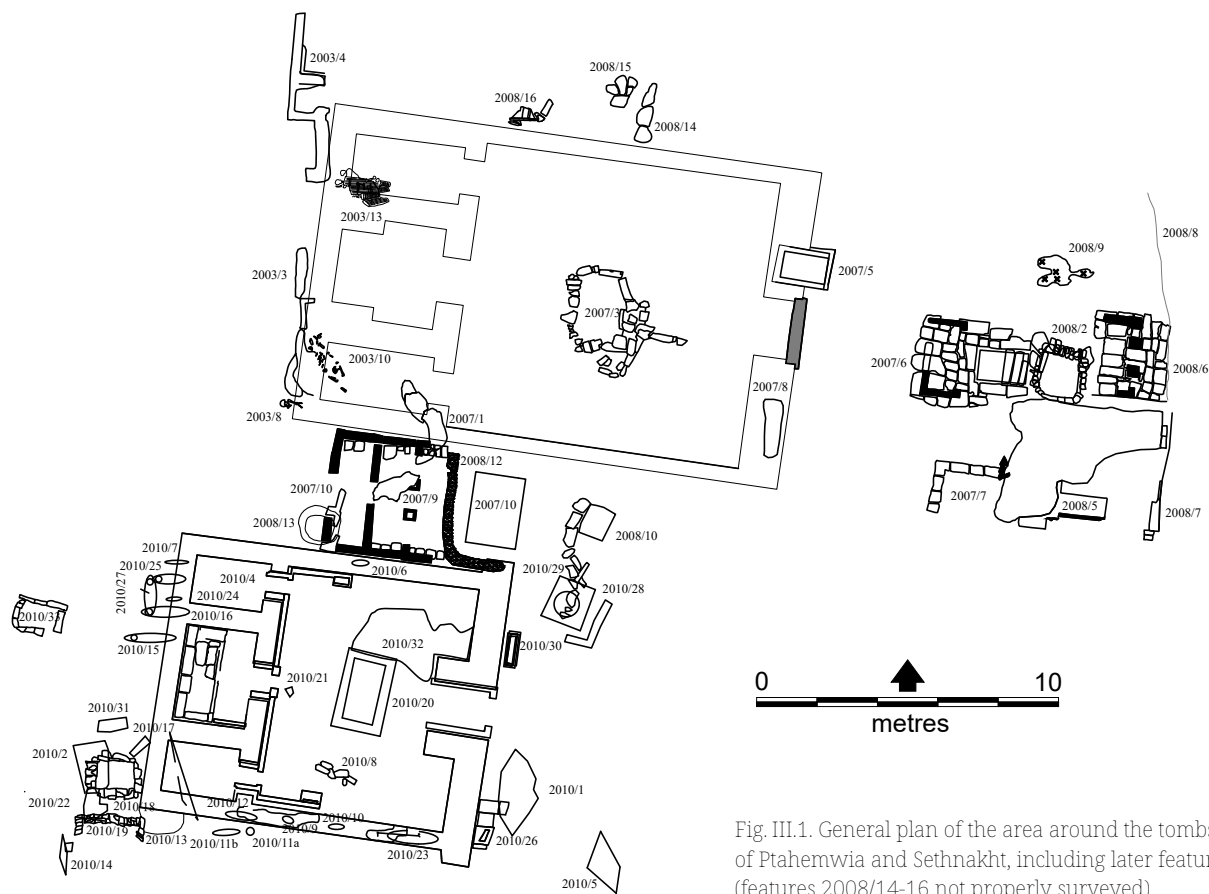


Fig. III.1. General plan of the area around the tombs of Ptahemwia and Sethnakht, including later features (features 2008/14-16 not properly surveyed).

2. General remarks on the tomb of Ptahemwia

2.1. Orientation

The tomb of Ptahemwia is situated immediately to the east of the previously discovered funerary monument of his contemporary Meryneith and was in fact relocated by the Expedition during the clearance of the latter's forecourt, which it adjoins (Figs. I.1-3). The two tombs share the same orientation, as both have a bearing of approximately 98°, which also recurs in the tomb of Sethnakht further south. Thereby, the three adjacent tombs stand out among the New Kingdom tombs of the area, which have bearings of 67° (Ramose), almost 72° (Horemheb),² between 74° and 75°30' (Maya), 77° (Pay), and 81° (Iniuia).³ The reason for these deviations is not clear. Since the Egyptian architects

were perfectly able to locate true north if they wanted to, they may rather have orientated the tombs on some natural phenomenon such as sunrise. This would imply that they laid the foundations of the various tombs at different dates, and one wonders which events then determined the choice of date for such ceremonies. Clearly it was not the death of the tomb-owner, since the tomb was constructed already during his lifetime. Another possibility is that the orientation was based on the position of a specific constellation or star, and in that case the choice of star must clearly have varied a lot.⁴ In view of the fact that generally adjacent tombs have such widely diverging orientations, we can rule out the alternative solutions that they were constructed at right angles to the Nile, or that their axis was directed towards

2 But 74.5° according to Shaltout/Belmonte/Fekri 2007, 6, who suggest (*ibid.*, 14-15 sub III) that the resulting declination of 13° must have been connected with sunrise at a specific date on the Egyptian calendar. It should be noted that the orientation is almost identical to that of the Aten temples at Amarna (11°, *ibid.*, 6).

3 For this and the following remarks, see already Raven 2005a, 16; cf. also K.J. Frazer, in: Martin 2001, 1; Raven 2005b, 11; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 324-325.

4 I wish to thank dr Juan Antonio Belmonte (Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias) for checking the orientation of the Saqqara tombs for a possible correlation with astronomical features. The outcome of this is that there seems to be no stellar or calendric explanation for the group as a whole (although for individual tombs the possibility exists that the transit of certain stars through the meridian was observed), and that orientation to sunrise at the day when construction started is perhaps the most probable assumption.

a local landmark such as a major sanctuary.⁵ On the other hand, the fact that the three tombs of Meryneith, Ptahemwia, and Sethnakht share an identical orientation becomes only more mysterious under the circumstances. Perhaps it is not too far-fetched to venture the suggestion that their construction was part of a single masterplan, and obviously this has chronological implications.

A pattern emerges when one ranges the tombs in chronological order. It will be seen that with 98° the orientation of those tombs founded during the reign of Akhenaten (Meryneith and Ptahemwia, and perhaps also the tomb of Sethnakht for which the precise date is unknown) constitutes one extreme. Next in date would be Iniuia (late Akhenaten to early Tutankhamun, 81°), followed by the group of officials of Tutankhamun (Pay, Maya, and Horemheb; 72° to 75°30'). The other extreme (67°) is represented by Ramose, who was a favourite of Horemheb and is represented as such in the latter's tomb;⁶ since he replaced another officer Sementawy in this position, he must have started the construction of his tomb a little later than his master. This certainly suggests a progressive anti-clockwise shift in orientation as time went by, although the motivation behind it remains unclear.

The Ramesside tomb of Tia, however, is constructed practically on the same orientation as those of Maya and Horemheb. There may well have been a practical reason for this, because it was the only way to fit in the monument between the two tombs adjoining it, and this plot was highly desirable because of other considerations.⁷ Similar pragmatic reasons may explain some of the other patterns as well. Thus the tombs of Pay and Iniuia may have been built in such a way so as to prevent obstructing the access route to the plot where the tomb of their much more important contemporary Horemheb was being constructed. At the same time their deviating axis would have ensured that their own entrances were not obstructed by the tombs of Meryneith and Ptahemwia further east.

In spite of their common orientation the two tombs of Meryneith and Ptahemwia do not lie on a common axis but the latter demonstrates a marked northward shift. This is most noticeable in Meryneith's forecourt, which was built so as to connect the two tombs and therefore makes an angle with both of them (Fig. I.1). That this did not deter the architect who constructed the forecourt is another proof of the pragmatic attitude of the ancient Egyptians in matters of design and planning.⁸

2.2. Location

So far, the tomb of Ptahemwia is the easternmost one uncovered by the present Expedition.⁹ At the same time it is the oldest one, together with the roughly contemporary monument of Meryneith which adjoins it in the west. This may be more than just a coincidence: there are reasons to believe that perhaps the New Kingdom necropolis of Saqqara (or at least that part of it which falls within the concession of the Expedition) shows a chronological shift from east to west. Reports dating to the period of exploration of the site during the early 19th century hint that Amenhotep Huy, a contemporary of Pharaoh Amenhotep III, was buried close to the valley edge, which lies to the east of Ptahemwia's monument.¹⁰ On the other hand, the tombs of Pay, Maya, and Horemheb, all dating to the post-Amarna period, are situated to the west of those of Akhenaten's officials, with Ramesside chapels lying to the west of Horemheb's monument.

At the same time, one may notice a considerable difference in elevation of the various ranges of tombs. Thus the floor level of the tomb of Ptahemwia (at 56.74 m ASL, measured at the threshold of the east entrance) is raised about 0.17 m above that of Meryneith (where the threshold lies at 56.57 m ASL), which in its turn lies 0.95 m above the eastern threshold of Horemheb's temple tomb (at 55.62 m ASL). The floor of Paser's chapel lies even lower than Horemheb's. East of Ptahemwia this rise in level continues: chapel 2007/6 is elevated a full 0.87 m above Ptahemwia's pavement level, and chapel 2008/6 no less than 1.12 m. It is clear, therefore, that the tombs in question were built against a hillside of which the summit lies about 25 metres east of Ptahemwia. Later tombs thus were generally constructed downhill from the Amarna-period ones, which themselves may have been separated from their predecessors of the pre-Amarna age by the highest ridge. It is difficult to judge which side of the hill would have been considered the most suitable one. The eastern slope would have enabled the tombs situated there to be seen from the valley edge as one came up from Memphis and would have exposed them to the rays of the rising sun. On the other hand, the western slope may have suggested a connection with the setting sun and the western realm of the god Osiris. It can be readily assumed that an elevated position on either side would have been considered desirable, whatever the symbolic connotations involved. Whether this means that Ptahemwia was regarded as a higher-ranking official than his contemporary Meryneith remains to be seen.¹¹

5 As suggested by Badawy 1968, 183-186.

6 Martin 1989, scenes [56] and [70] with commentary.

7 See Raven 2000, 138.

8 Cf. Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 324-325.

9 Except for some small chapels even farther east; see below, § 6.2-3.

10 Hayes 1938, 18.

11 Cf. R. van Walsem, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2007, 29-30; see also Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 324.

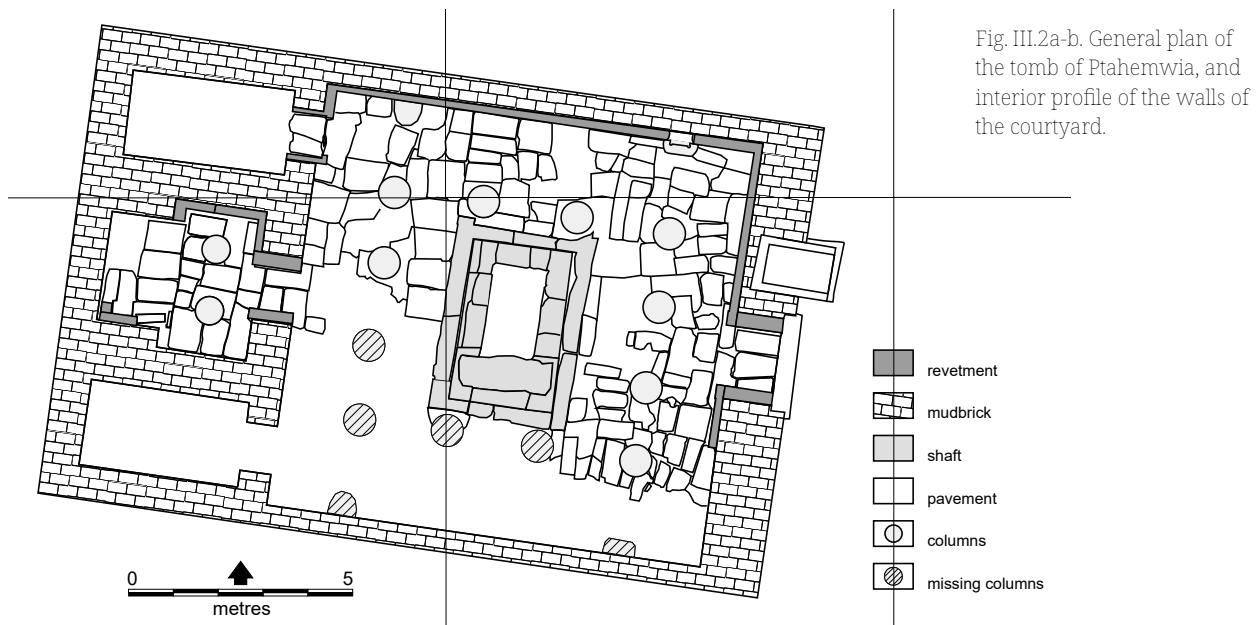
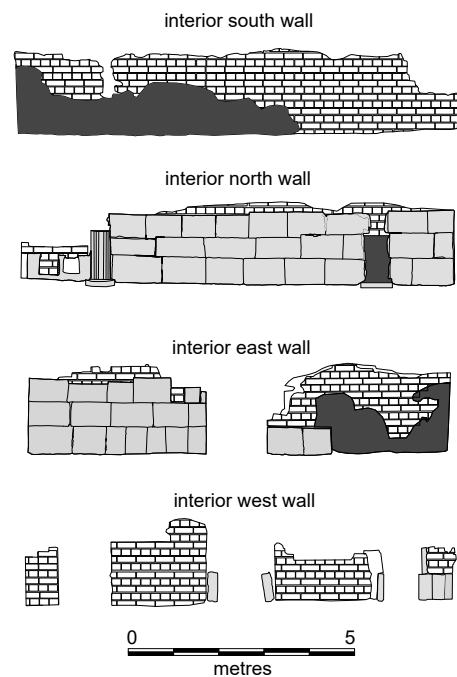


Fig. III.2a-b. General plan of the tomb of Ptahemwia, and interior profile of the walls of the courtyard.

Constructing the tombs on a relatively steep hillside (the gradient of the slope can be estimated as about 7 %) cannot have been easy. Preparing the building plot for the large tombs must have entailed a lot of levelling, presumably by digging out the east end and depositing the rubble again at the west end. Especially the secondary addition of extra forecourts and pylons (such as can be observed in the tombs of Maya, Horemheb, and Meryneith), must have caused a great deal of extra work. Even so, the east end of Horemheb's almost 65 metre long tomb lies no more than about 0.26 m above the level of the west end (the entrance to the central chapel at 55.36 m ASL, the threshold of the First Pylon at 55.62 m ASL). For the much shorter tomb of Ptahemwia there is a difference of 0.08 m, for Meryneith of 0.49 m, and even in the small chapels 2007/6 and 2008/6 one can notice a raise in level of 0.02 and 0.01 m, respectively.

2.3. Materials

As usual for those tombs at Saqqara dating to Dynasty XVIII, the superstructure of Ptahemwia's monument was built in mud-brick; later tombs dating to the Ramesside period were generally constructed in limestone throughout.¹² In this case, the bricks used are of an exceptionally large format, the average dimensions being $42 \times 20 \times 12$ cm. This is roughly identical to the 'larger' bricks used in the Phase I construction of the tomb of Horemheb.¹³ On the other hand, the adjacent tomb of



Ptahemwia's contemporary Meryneith was built in mud-bricks of a much smaller size ($33 \times 15 \times 12$ cm), which is even less than the 'smaller' type of Horemheb.¹⁴ Thus, it is rather difficult to base any chronological conclusions on such a comparison of brick formats.

A sondage in the south chapel has shown that there all walls go down for a full four courses (roughly 0.6 m) under

¹² Exceptions are the tombs of Paser (Martin 1985, 3ff.) and Ptahmose (still unpublished, but see Raven 2017c, 239-240, 244).

¹³ These bricks are said to measure $42 \times 21 \times 13$ cm (Martin 1989, 8). Cf. Spencer 1979, 48-49, 147, and pl. 41.

¹⁴ W. Beex, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 59; cf. Martin 1989, 8-9 ($37 \times 17 \times 10$ cm); Spencer 1979, *ibid.*

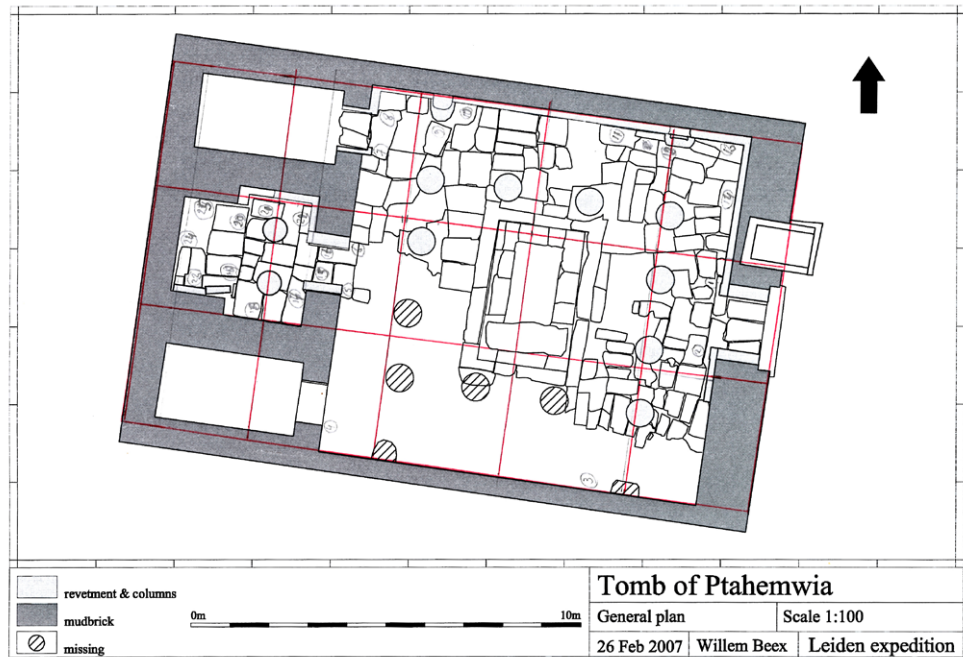


Fig. III.3. Reconstruction of modular grid used for the design of Ptahemwia's tomb.

the original floor level, where they increase in width by means of an inward protrusion of 0.21 m (half a brick). In the north chapel there are only three courses of stretchers under the floor, then there is a course of headers which protrude 0.10 m, followed by one more course resting on the rock (at 0.70-0.76 m under floor level). It is unknown whether similar foundation courses exist along the exterior face of the perimeter walls. Wall thicknesses vary from about 0.53 m for the north and south walls of the courtyard to 0.94 m for the west wall of the chapels and 1.25 m for the thickness of the east façade. The bonding is characterized by alternating layers of headers and stretchers (cf. Fig. III.2b).¹⁵ The core of the very thick walls of the façade contains bricks laid at an angle of about 45° to the wall's north-south alignment, encased between two ranges of headers.¹⁶ Both the inner and the outer faces of the perimeter walls have preserved remains of a c. 2 cm thick layer of mud-plaster; this is also present on the interior walls of the chapels.

After the bricklayers had finished the rough layout of the tomb, the stonemasons took their place and positioned the various limestone elements which gave the monument its final architectural character. The floors of the entrance gateway, courtyard, and central chapel consist of limestone flagstones. The same areas, plus the entrances to the lateral chapels, also had limestone revetment. Limestone was also used for the columns, half-columns, pilasters, and door-jambs, parts of which are still extant. It stands to reason

that also the architraves, door lintels, cornices, and roofing slabs consisted of limestone, but of these elements hardly anything has been identified with any certainty among the numerous fragments of stone found in and around the tomb. Limestone must also have been used for the now lost pyramidion which presumably crowned the mud-brick pyramid surmounting the roof of the central chapel. All limestone shows the fine homogeneous texture usually associated with the quarries at Tura on the opposite side of the Nile valley. No reused elements of previous date have been identified in Ptahemwia's tomb, so that we assume most of the required blocks were specially provided for his funerary monument.

2.4. Metrology

The existence of a fixed metrological system based on a module of 6 × 6 cubits has been postulated for other New Kingdom tombs of the Saqqara necropolis.¹⁷ Probably a similar model determined the design of the present tomb. The tomb measures about 10.5 by 16 metres (Fig. III.2a), which can be recognized as the approximate equivalent of 20 × 30 Egyptian cubits. There is no doubt that these proportions were felt to be harmonic, because similar ratios recur in a great number of Egyptian buildings. Still, there is no proof that this kind of architecture reflected

15 Cf. Spencer 1979, pls. 1-2, types A1-3.

16 Cf. Spencer 1979, pl. 8, type A17; see also Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 32 with n. 50.

17 Raven 2003; Raven 2005a, 21-24, 35-36; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 33-34, 156-157. Although some doubts have been raised about the validity of our assumptions, it should be noted that in the meantime more information about metrology has become available from the Karnak temple, apparently corroborating the use of a 6-cubit grid during the New Kingdom (see Carlotti 2005, especially 185).



Fig. III.4. Tomb of Ptahemwia, general view looking west.

any Egyptian ideals of a supernatural or cosmic harmony. Rather, a fascination for round numbers and modular control was a characteristic of the 'bureaucratic mind' of the ancient Egyptians.¹⁸ Moreover, similar proportions may occasionally be found in Egyptian domestic architecture, and perhaps this was not so much based on a premeditated plan as on an intuitive sense of harmony.¹⁹

The external length of 30 cubits can be divided into five stretches of 6 cubits each (see Fig. III.3). The first transverse gridline from the façade seems to define the axis of the two pilasters against the lateral walls of the courtyard and of the columns of the eastern colonnade, the second gridline divides the courtyard into two equal halves, the third runs along the west side of the basements of the west colonnade, and the fourth determines the axis of the two columns inside the central chapel. The width of the courtyard (about 9.6 m) equals that of 3 modules (or 18 cubits) and the thickness of the exterior walls adds 2 more cubits. Finally, the width of the central chapel is also the equivalent of one module or 6 cubits.

More round figures will be noted in the following paragraphs dealing with the various constituent parts of the building. Obviously, there is a difference between the theoretical modular design (postulated by us and perhaps purely imaginary) and the practical execution by the masons. In fact, for some constructional elements the deviation from what seems to have been intended is quite considerable. Similar irregularities are yet another characteristic of the New Kingdom tombs at Saqqara, or even of Egyptian architecture as a whole.

¹⁸ Kemp 1989, 111-136.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 138.

3. The superstructure of Ptahemwia's tomb

3.1. *The façade and entrance gateway*

The façade of the tomb (Fig. III.4) would probably have looked like a proper temple pylon. The front shows a minimal batter (c. 0.05 m on a rise of 1 m, or about 87°), which makes it different from the other walls of the tomb which are quite vertical. This, in combination with the marked thickness of the walls in question (about 1.25 m) would certainly suggest that the walls may have been drawn up above those of the rest of the tomb. The total thickness including the revetment on the west side amounts to about 1.52 m at pavement level, probably meant to be the equivalent of 3 Egyptian cubits, or half a module. When found, the north wing still stood to a height of 2 m (13 courses), the south wing was about 2.10 m high (14 courses). Two large pieces of cavetto cornice including torus moulding and architrave (h. 0.30, w. 0.83-0.85, th. 0.31 m), flat at the back and one of them including a left-hand corner, may well have crowned the pylon towers.

A Late Period shaft (2007/5) has been partly cut out in the brickwork of the north wing, partly built out on its east side with reused bricks of the characteristic format used for Ptahemwia's tomb. The inner dimensions of this shaft are 1.25 m from east to west, and 1.02 m from north to south, and it shows the typical yellow plaster of the period (presumably 5th-4th century BC). The south wing of the pylon has a secondary trench for a burial (2007/8) cut out in its broken top, 1.55 m long and 0.40 m wide with a depth of about 0.20 m. Some mummified material and a patch of white natron or salt were still found inside this trench. The east face of this wing of the pylon shows

a stela niche (0.76 m wide, its lower edge situated about 1.60 m above floor level).²⁰

The entrance between the two wings of the pylon is not preceded by a paved forecourt, but instead a layer of densely packed rubble rises eastwards, following the natural gradient of the slope on which the tomb was constructed. Flush with this rubble stratum lies a doorsill made of a single slab of limestone, on which a pivot-hole (on the north) and the imprint of two door-jambs (now lost) were still visible. These jambs stood 1.06 m (2 cubits) apart, and were 0.38-0.42 m wide and 0.18-0.19 m deep. The entrance itself has a width of 1.34 m between the limestone reveals. The latter are 0.14-0.18 m thick, with rubble behind them; the actual gap left between the brickwork of both pylon wings is 2.09 m wide, or 4 Egyptian cubits. There are two 0.40 m wide door-jambs also on the inner or west side of the gateway, but these do not jut out into the gateway proper and only protrude minimally (about 7 mm) beyond the plane of the revetment of the east wall of the forecourt. No elements have been retrieved of the lintels and cornices which must have surmounted the jambs in question.

3.2. *The courtyard*

Ptahemwia's courtyard (Fig. III.5) forms an almost perfect square of 9.45 m wide and 9.70 m long; these measurements are derived from the inner faces of the brickwork and were probably meant to be the equivalent of 18 cubits. The north and south walls are about 0.53 m thick, a thickness which doubtless represents one Egyptian cubit. Most likely, all mud-brick walls were originally revetted in limestone, though large portions of this have now disappeared (cf. Fig. III.2b). The whole south part of the floor has also been quarried away, thereby even robbing us of the setting lines which might otherwise have proved whether all the revetment had already been put in position when further work at the tomb (which is clearly unfinished) was given up. Thus, it is also rather hazardous to speculate about the original dimensions of the courtyard as defined by the limestone face of this wall decoration. The latter has only been preserved on the east wall (the north wing, plus a small portion of the south wing) and on the north wall, but nowhere to its full height. The maximum preserved height amounts to 1.77 m on the east wall (but to the south of the entrance gateway no more than 0.63 m) and 1.68 m on the north wall (with an additional 0.23 m and 0.29 m for the now denuded top of the brick wall, respectively).

Whereas the east wall is interrupted by the central door of the entrance gateway, the west wall of the courtyard has three doorways leading to the west chapels (Fig. III.6). The north wall (and doubtless also the south one) was

divided into three parts by the constructive elements supporting the architraves of the east and west porticoes of the courtyard. The eastern pair was clearly designed as rectangular pilasters framed by torus mouldings, as indicated by the imprint left on a base protruding from the north wall (Fig. III.7). This suggests that the pilaster was about 0.41 m wide, and that it protruded 0.13 m in front of the face of the adjacent limestone revetment. A good candidate for the northern pilaster (no longer extant in the tomb) is the block Bologna Inv. 3083 [13], which shows the tomb owner facing left (west).²¹ Close parallels for such pilasters have been found in the tombs of Horemheb and Pay.²² The pilaster must have been surmounted by a cavetto cornice. The two western supports had the shape of fluted half-columns. Only the lower part of the northern one is still extant (Fig. III.8); it has two quadrants with six concave flutings each, separated by a broad band with inscriptions [10]. The southern half-column is merely represented by a small flake [4]. This specific kind of half-column is very rare, but a close parallel occurs in the adjacent tomb of Meryneith.²³ Together, the pilaster and the half-column divide the north wall into three stretches of 1.47 m, 5.75 m, and 1.38 m (from east to west). The westernmost stretch of wall has not preserved any relief decoration because it only stands to a height of 0.59 m.

The pavement of this courtyard consists of limestone slabs. These have been laid in a random pattern, although some kind of tripartition is visible, based on the outlines of the shaft. Parts of the surviving floor are in a very bad state, and (as said before) the south half has largely been robbed away in order to be reused as building stone or to be burnt to lime. This would rather indicate that also the revetment of the south wall had already been removed in late antiquity, not by art collectors of the 19th century who would not have bothered to take the floor. As in the contemporary tomb of Meryneith, a proper impluvium is missing, although it exists in the slightly later tombs of Horemheb, Maya, and Pay. The shaft is situated almost perfectly in the centre of the

21 Accordingly, a replica of the Bologna block was restored to this position in 2013. The base of the pilaster still shows incised setting lines.

22 Martin 1989, [71], [73], and [84]; Raven 2005b, [33].

23 See W. Beex, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 66 with n. 23 and Figs. III.17c-18; these have two quadrants with three flutings each. Other parallels occur in the Theban tombs of Nefersekheru (TT 107, see Muhammed 1966, pl. 2; also with a portico comprising half-columns; see the plan in PM I², part 1, 208) and Kheruef (TT 192, see *Epigraphic survey* 1980, 6-8, fig. 2 and pl. 6B), both dating to the reign of Amenhotep III, and in the Saqqara rock-tomb of Hatiay (Zivie 2003a, 57) which dates to the reign of Akhenaten. See also the specimens of the temple at Beit el-Wali: Jéquier 1924, fig. 107; Roeder 1938, 150 with n. 3 and pls. 10-11. A portico framed by pilasters or half-columns of unknown shape existed also in the Saqqara tomb of Amenemone (Ockinga 2004, 25-26).

20 Perhaps to be connected with shaft 2007/7 further east.



Fig. III.5. Tomb of Ptahemwia, courtyard from the west.



Fig. III.6. Tomb of Ptahemwia, courtyard from the east.



Fig. III.7. Tomb of Ptahemwia, gap left by pilaster in north wall revetment.



Fig. III.8. Tomb of Ptahemwia, fluted half-column against north wall of courtyard.

courtyard and has the same orientation as the tomb as a whole, suggesting that it was part of the original design and was not a reused earlier feature.

Of the twelve columns originally forming the peristyle, eight bases still lie in their proper position, and remains of two others were found loose in the fill of the courtyard. These bases were carved together with a small portion of the shaft of the column (max. h. 0.05 cm; cf. Fig. III.5), a result of the peculiar way in which the ancient Egyptians first constructed the rough outline of an architectural element, and then carved it out as if it were a piece of sculpture.²⁴ Both some of the basements themselves and several of the stumps of column shafts show cross-shaped setting marks in shallow incision. The remainder of the papyriform columns was presumably made as a monolith, with deeply carved grooves between each of the eight constituent stalks but no carved details of the sepals (which may have been indicated in paint). Each stalk shows a carinated ridge,

imitating the slightly triangular shape of the natural papyrus stems. Only three of the shafts have been partly preserved, two of them still showing part of the usual column panel extending over three stalks. The lower edge of these panels is only 0.79-0.84 m above the top of the column base. Some fragments of the upper parts of these columns have also survived, including a 0.40 m high piece showing the blue-painted basket motif out of which rose the bud capital (2008-R170).²⁵ No fragments have been identified of the square abacus surmounting these shafts, or of the architraves which they supported. However, five cavetto cornice fragments of identical type have been preserved, probably from the entablature surrounding Ptahemwia's courtyard. The longest fragment is 0.86 m wide, 0.28 m high (without torus moulding, which would therefore have been on the architrave block), and about 0.17 m thick.

24 Clarke/Engelbach 1930, 192ff.

25 Cf. Martin 1989, 18-19 with figs. 8-9 which, however, are much more ornate; the bands with chevron patterns are lacking on Ptahemwia's columns.

Later generations made some adaptations to the architecture of Ptahemwia's court. Two round-topped stela niches were carved in the undecorated dado zone of the westernmost part of the north wall; the eastern one is h. 0.40, w. 0.35 and d. 0.06 m, the western niche h. 0.47, w. 0.42 and d. 0.03 m. Perhaps these stelae (now lost) were associated with the later burials in the west chapels of the tomb. At least part of the red-ink graffiti left on the dados of the other wall faces may have been applied in connection with the same interments, since several of these show the jackal of Wepwawet and must have a funerary significance.²⁶ It rather looks as if at the time the eastern access into the courtyard had already been blocked by drift sand. Two side entrances were therefore cut near the west end of the lateral walls of the courtyard, close to the chapels with their burials, their sills each about 0.75 m above the proper floor level. The southern gap was later again blocked at some stage, the northern one was still open when found by the present Expedition.

The most recent intervention in the courtyard was probably the erection of a dry-stone wall around the aperture of the main shaft (feature 2007/3; Fig. I.14). This contained quite a number of Coptic architectural fragments (pilaster capitals and bases, doorsill, stela fragment; see blocks [139], [148a-b], [150-151]), suggesting that it was constructed when the monastery of Apa Jeremias was already in ruins. This would rather indicate a 19th-century date for this structure, considering the fact that its purpose was undoubtedly to rob the subterranean complex of Ptahemwia. An adjacent wall extended from the shaft's south-east corner towards the east. Perhaps this served to shield off the south-east corner of the courtyard, where

26 See *infra*, Chapter V.

there may have been either a simple hut or an access ramp at the time. This is corroborated by the presence of dipping lines on the mud-plaster in that corner, left by the atmospheric effects on a former surface of drift sand. That parts of the courtyard were in fact exposed at some moment after the Coptic period is further indicated by the find of a Byzantine amphora potsherd right at pavement level in the south-west corner.

3.3. *The south chapel*

The central chapel of the tomb of Ptahemwia is flanked on either side by a side-room with its own entrance from the courtyard. In some of the other New Kingdom tombs at Saqqara (e.g. those of Pay, Iniua, and Meryneith) these rooms have wall-paintings depicting offering scenes. In other cases (the tombs of Maya and Pay) stelae were placed against the west walls of such annexes. Therefore, the term 'chapel' with its cultic connotations is probably appropriate also in those cases where such decorations or furnishings were absent, as in the tomb of Ptahemwia. Possibly, the side-chapels often served as storage places for the vessels and other requisites of the offering cult. In the case of the tomb of Meryneith, we have suggested that these rooms may also have been used for funerary banquets by the relatives of the deceased.²⁷ Nevertheless, in this book we shall continue to use the designation 'chapel'.

The south chapel of Ptahemwia suffered the same fate as the rest of the south side of the tomb: it was robbed of its limestone elements, in this case the floor slabs of the entrance passage and its door-jambs and reveals (Fig. III.9). Still, part of the left-hand door-jamb was found loose in

27 Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 180, 325.



Fig. III.9. Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel from the north-east.



Fig. III.10. Tomb of Ptahemwia, entrance to central chapel from the east.

the sand fill of the courtyard [5]. In its present stripped state the passage is 1.10 m wide (slightly more than 2 Egyptian cubits) and 0.68 m long. Behind this passage, the chapel was presumably always devoid of decoration. The walls were covered in mud-plaster but never painted. The chapel forms a simple rectangle of 3.64 m long and 1.91 m wide. In spite of the fact that the walls are 1.30 m high in places, no spring of a vault is visible as one might expect. Moreover, no fallen vaulting bricks with their characteristic grooves have been detected in the fill of the chapel.²⁸ Still, it is hard to imagine that the chapel would have had a flat ceiling, as all other tombs in the area had barrel vaults. The floor of the chapel may have been of mud, but has been completely removed when the chapel was converted into a burial vault. The lower stratum of these multiple burials rested on the hard-packed soil of the original desert face, about 0.60 m under the New Kingdom floor level.

3.4. *The central chapel*

The central chapel has lost both its door-jambs (Fig. III.10). However, traces of gypsum plaster on the pavement still betrayed that the southern one must have been 0.24 m deep and protruded 0.06 m beyond the face of the adjacent reveal, whereas incised setting lines indicate a similar protrusion for the northern jamb. The latter must be identical to the specimen now in the Cairo Museum [7], which is 0.35 m wide and 1.76 m high. Fragments have also been identified of the south jamb [6]. The reveals have been preserved to a height of 0.66-0.69 m only. The length of the short passage between them is

1.10 m, its width 1.09 m, so that in fact it forms a square with sides of roughly 2 Egyptian cubits. Both reveals still show remains of their carved decoration [17-18], the top of the register line being 0.54 (or 1 cubit) above the floor.²⁹ The floor of the passage, as of the whole chapel, is made of limestone slabs.

The chapel proper was divided into an antechapel and an inner sanctuary by means of screen walls (cf. Fig. I.18). Limestone revetment is only extant on the north part of the east wall, on the north wall of the antechapel, and on the south wall of the sanctuary, though nowhere higher than the first course. However, traces of gypsum and setting lines still allow the original dimensions of the chapel to be measured. The antechapel was 1.60 m deep and 2.95 m wide. Two papyriform columns (Fig. III.11) helped to support the roof, which must have consisted of limestone slabs and served as the base for a small mud-brick pyramid. The columns are of the same type as those in the courtyard, only smaller and they lack the carinated ridge along the individual stalks. They have survived to a height of 0.48 (south) and 0.57 m (north). The north column still shows remains of the painted triangular leaves from which the stalks appear to sprout, yellow with red outlines and details.

The floor of the sanctuary lies 0.07 m higher than that of the antechapel, and is 1.34 m deep and 2.06 m wide. The doorway between the screen walls was about 0.86 m wide and was surmounted by a lintel and cornice with torus moulding. Two fragments of the cornice have survived [21], indicating that the cavetto part had a painted palm

28 For these bricks, see W.M.F. Beex, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 59 (second type).

29 It should be noted that on the north wall of the courtyard it is the bottom line of the decoration which has a similar distance to the floor.



Fig. III.11. Tomb of Ptahemwia, interior of central chapel looking west.



Fig. III.12. Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel looking east.

frond design consisting of stripes in the order red, blue, green, blue, etc. There was a rectangular stela against the sanctuary's west wall [25], c. 1.32 m wide and protruding 0.09 m in front of the rest of the revetment. This likewise had a cavetto cornice with palm frond design, but here the painted decoration also included a broad blue band flanked by yellow stripes on the rectangular upper moulding of the cornice, and a blue laced pattern on the torus.

3.5. *The north chapel*

The north chapel is almost identical in all details to the southern one, although here the stone revetment (two courses) and flooring is still extant (Fig. III.12). Two slabs

form the floor of the entrance passage, which still possesses the lower part of its door-jambs [8-9] and reveals. The latter are undecorated, although they bear a number of secondary graffiti. The width of the entrance between the reveals is 0.91 m, between the jambs 0.78 m, and the length of this passage amounts to 0.66 m (or 0.81 m from the east face of the jambs). No pivot hole is visible in the doorsill, so that presumably the entrance was just open. As in the south chapel, the interior walls are plastered in mud. In this case some red graffiti occur on the south wall. The inner dimensions of the chapel are 3.65 × 1.90 m, and again there are no indications for the presence of a vaulted ceiling. Here, too, the whole floor had been removed in

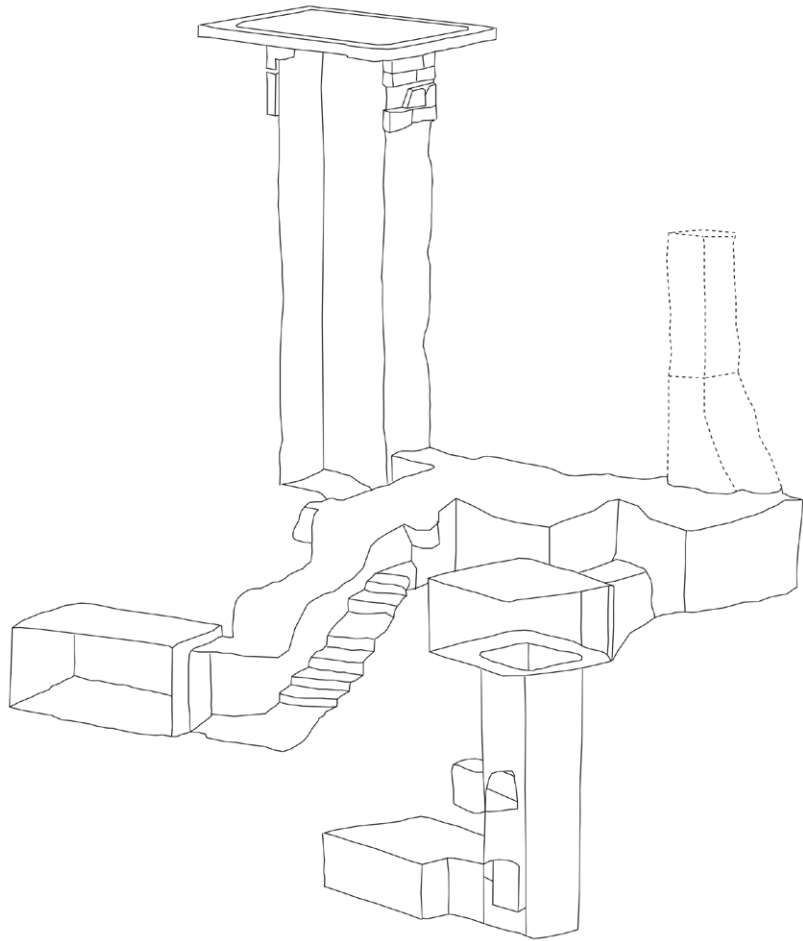


Fig. III.13. Tomb of Ptahemwia, isometric projection of substructure.

order to create a cellar for numerous burials; the lowest stratum of these was situated on the local rock at 0.76 m under the original floor level.

4. The substructure of Ptahemwia's tomb

4.1. The main shaft

The main shaft of Ptahemwia's tomb opens almost exactly in the centre of the courtyard and has the same orientation as the rest of the tomb (unlike the adjacent tomb of Meryneith, where the deviant orientation of the shaft is a clear indication of the previous use-life of its subterranean complex). When found, the shaft was still surrounded by a rather dilapidated rim consisting of large slabs of limestone. The inner edge of this rim measured 3.56×2.41 m. The aperture of the shaft proper measures 2.48 m from north to south and 1.28 m across and is surrounded by a wide recessed ledge, lying 0.38 m under the level of the floor of the courtyard. Only one of the covering slabs was still in position (Fig. III.5), the gap between its edges and that of the shaft rim being filled

with smaller stones; also a quantity of Nile silt pottery of New Kingdom date was found in the interstices.³⁰

The shaft goes down to a total depth of 9.29 m under floor level (Figs. III.13-14). The first 2.10 m of its walls are carefully reinforced by irregular courses of limestone blocks. After that, the shaft continues as a rock-hewn structure, with patches of white plaster still adhering to the walls in places. It is remarkable that no trace can be discovered of the footholds that are so common in other contemporary shafts. The bottom of the shaft measures 2.43×1.25 m and has been carved as a flight of five steps descending southwards to the floor of the antechamber. Two of these steps have in fact been cut out inside the short entrance passage leading into this chamber (h. 1.58, l. 1.02, w. 0.92-1.12 m). This doorway does not show any signs of blocking, although both side walls have two shallow recesses opposite each other that may have been used as bolt-holes to fix a simple wooden door.

When found, the whole shaft and doorway were full of wind-blown sand containing Coptic potsherds, apart from

³⁰ For the pottery, see *infra*, Chapter VII, Section 5.

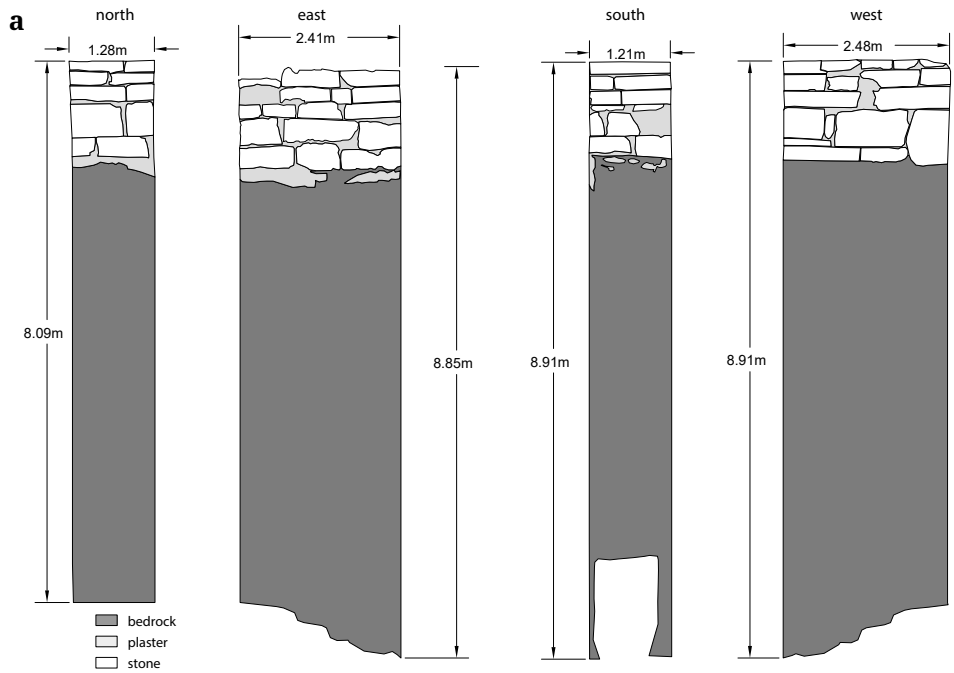
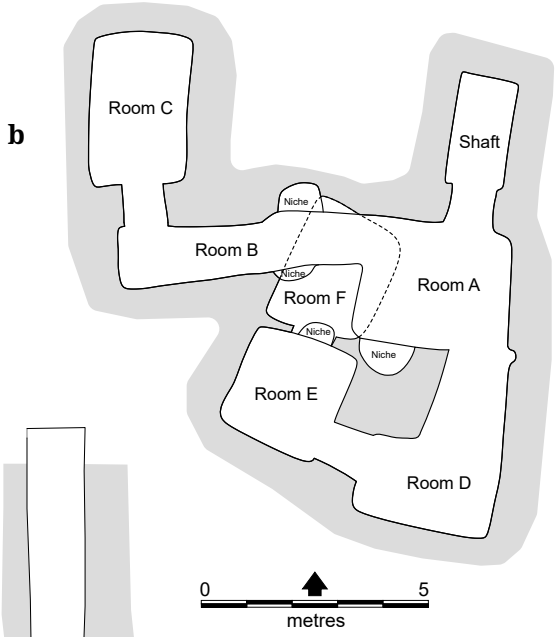


Fig. III.14a-c. Tomb of Ptahemwia, sections of shaft (a), plan (b), and sections of substructure (c).

the last 0.80 m which contained dark sand and rubble mixed with broken bone fragments. This corroborates the assumption based already on the dry-stone walls erected around the shaft's aperture (see above, § 3.2) that the subterranean complex has been entered in the post-Christian period.



4.2. *The antechamber (A)*

The chamber lying to the south of the shaft has the following dimensions: north wall 3.03 m, east wall 2.60 m, south wall 3.40 m, and west wall 2.62 m. The height of the ceiling is 1.58 m. Like the walls of the chamber, the ceiling is covered in black soot; on the walls, however, these black patches only adhere to the remains of a buff-coloured plaster apparently made from the local shale (*tafla*) and now largely fallen off. The antechamber gives access to three further annexes: two to the south and one to the west. The latter is the corridor (B) to be described in the next paragraph; apparently its entrance was never blocked. In the south-west corner of the antechamber there is a shallow semicircular niche, probably the first attempt of an unfinished chamber (h. 1.49, w. 1.18, d. 0.78 m) that was then blocked up with large mud-bricks of the size used for the superstructure of the tomb; seven courses of these bricks were still partly extant. Finally, the east part of the south wall forms an open connection to Chamber D. This opening was originally closed with large blocks of limestone; part of one of these is still in position on the floor, whereas a groove cut in the east wall and remains of gypsum plaster show that this blocking originally extended to ceiling level. When found by the Expedition, however, most blocking stones were found loose on the floor or in the sand fill of the antechamber. Obviously, the antechamber was entered by robbers at some stage. A cone of wind-blown sand had penetrated from the main shaft, another from shaft 2008/10 to the south of this chamber; both contained Coptic potsherds. Below this stratum of sand there was a 0.40 m thick dark layer of rubble and fractured bones, containing objects and pottery of various periods, decayed wood, and charcoal.

4.3. *The corridor (B)*

A 5.38 m long corridor departs in a westerly direction from the north-west corner of the antechamber (Fig. 1.6). Both the ceiling and the floor are at first flush with those of the antechamber, whereas the doorway is 1.00 m wide. The corridor can be divided into an upper and a lower part (long 2.20 and 3.18 m, respectively). The floor of the former part has three steps down, flanked by two 0.10 m wide ledges which may have supported limestone slabs hiding these steps. Above these ledges there are two niches. The one in the south wall (h. 0.72, w. 0.85, d. 0.20 m) is very irregular and has been filled up, using mud-bricks of the type used for the superstructure. The northern niche opposite, however, is more regular and much deeper (h. 0.67, w. 0.90, d. 0.64 m); vague traces of plaster suggest that once it may have been bricked up as well. The purpose of these niches is unclear. To the west of the niches and the ledges underneath, the ceiling of the corridor steps down 0.80 m, whereas the north wall juts in 0.08 m. All this suggests that the corridor was once closed off at this

spot. Further corroboration of this is constituted by the presence of plaster and soot on the walls and ceiling of the upper part of the corridor (including its niches), but not of the lower part beyond this point.

The lower part of the corridor then continues downwards with two more easy steps, then makes a right-hand turn with a further two steps into the doorway of a burial-chamber (C). At its west end, the corridor is 2.17 m high and 1.35 m wide. The doorway itself is 1.60 m high and 0.92 m wide, with a length of 0.92 m. No sign of blocking can be detected on its side-walls.

4.4. *The burial-chamber (C)*

The burial-chamber lies at right angles to the descending corridor with its main axis oriented north-south. This is a regular pattern in the Saqqara New Kingdom necropolis, not only for the burial-chambers themselves but also for the position of the sarcophagus pits which occur in a number of them (Horemheb, Tia, Iurudef, Paser, and Ry = the previously anonymous 'Tomb X' found in 2013). Probably, this has to be connected with cosmic notions that dictated the burial of the deceased's body with the head towards the north.³¹ The fact that the burial complex as a whole makes two right angles not only ensures that the subterranean chambers are kept within the confines demarcated by the superstructure, but in this case also results in positioning the burial-chamber directly under the floor of the tomb's central chapel. This is undoubtedly intentional, since in this way the deceased in his underground abode would derive maximum benefit from the food and drink offered immediately overhead.

The burial-chamber is only roughly cut out of the rock and has the following dimensions: south wall 2.11 m, west wall 3.30 m, north wall 2.28 m, and east wall 3.12 m. The height of the chamber is 1.60 m. The rear wall follows a rather convex line and there is a strange triangular cutting in the left-hand wall. However, these features are probably just accidental. The chamber was found virtually empty, apart from large chunks of rock fallen from the ceiling. However, a large piece of decayed wood (c. 40 × 21 × 9 cm) seems to show the outlines of a heavy wig and the recess for a facial mask, doubtless of a coffin.

4.5. *Chamber D*

The purpose of Chamber D is unclear. It is wide enough to have served as an additional burial-chamber or a storage space for funerary goods. At the same time, it forms an L-shaped passage between the antechamber and Chamber E, and maybe this was its primary function. Its east wall (long 3.95 m) runs in one line with that of the antechamber, interrupted only by the groove which once

31 Raven 2005a, 16-18; Raven 2006.



Fig. III.15. Tomb of Ptahemwia, shaft 2008/10 and its Late Period chamber as seen from Chamber D.

helped to fix the stone slabs blocking its entrance. The width at this entrance is 1.33 m, but because the west wall is flaring out the width has increased to 1.90 m where this wall turns a corner, at 2.20 m from the entrance. The south wall is 3.11 m long, the width of the westward extension 1.77 m. The ceiling of the passage is 1.60 above the floor, too close in fact to the bottom of shaft 2008/10 to the south of Ptahemwia's courtyard, which has its aperture overhead. Since this was originally an Old Kingdom shaft, the masons who designed Ptahemwia's subterranean complex must have been unaware of the presence of this shaft and its tomb-chamber, at no more than 0.32 m above their heads. The collapse of the ceiling may have happened much later, when the Old Kingdom chamber was reused and considerably extended for a communal burial of the usual Late Period type. However this may be, the whole bottom of the shaft and part of the adjacent floors of the Late Period chamber fell down into Ptahemwia's Chamber D (Fig. III.15), which was found full of wind-blown sand and other surface debris (including Coptic potsherds) by the Expedition.

The western extension of Chamber D leads to a low doorway (h. 0.80, w. 0.81, l. 0.80 m) giving access to Chamber E. Three steps (two of which lie inside the doorway, the other just in front of it) lower the floor level to that of this pit chamber to the west.

4.6. The pit chamber (E)

Chamber E is roughly square and has the following dimensions: east wall 2.56, south wall 2.44, west wall 2.42, and north wall 2.08 m. The height of the ceiling is 1.40 m. In the centre of the floor lies a rectangular pit (1.55 m from north to south, 1.08 m from east to west). Its bottom lies at a depth of 4.80 m under the floor of the chamber,

at which level the pit has tapered to a mere 1.49 × 0.95 m. The walls of the pit are rather roughly carved, and part of the east wall has flaked off. Therefore the presence of footholds cannot easily be confirmed, but there seem to be at least three in the east wall and six in the west wall. The north wall shows a rectangular niche (h. 0.96, w. 0.95, d. 1.10 m), the floor of which lies at a depth of 2.90 m. Probably this represents another attempt to make an additional tomb-chamber, just like the blocked-up niche in the antechamber. Such a chamber (F) was finally realised at the bottom of the pit, 1.90 m deeper and again at the north side of the pit. Chamber E and its pit were found full of wind-blown sand containing Coptic and Late Period potsherds, as well as some amulets and lots of cylinder and ring beads probably fallen down from the Late Period burial complex higher up in Shaft 2008/10. Just above the bottom of the pit, however, this changed to rubble (*tafla*) containing exclusively New Kingdom sherds. This fill continued in the adjacent Chamber F.

4.7. Chamber F

A low doorway (h. 1.00, w. 0.80 flaring out to 1.15, d. 0.80 m) in the north wall of the pit gives access to the deepest chamber of the whole subterranean complex (F). The west wall of the doorway runs in one line with that of the pit. The floor in the doorway is sloping down about 0.15 m to that of Chamber F, which likewise has a ceiling height of 1.00 m. However, the west half of the floor shows the beginning of what probably had to become a sunk sarcophagus pit, nowhere deeper than a further 0.16 m. This means that the deepest point of the floor lies about 15.45 m under the floor of the courtyard. Otherwise the dimensions of this chamber are as follows: west wall 2.65, north wall 2.10, east wall 2.23 and south wall 2.10 m. The

chamber was found partly filled with a stratum of rubble and numerous fragments of decayed wood. All potsherds found here date to the New Kingdom.

5. The tomb of Sethnakht

5.1. General remarks

The tomb conveniently referred to as that of Sethnakht lies to the south of the tomb of Ptahemwia and its axis runs almost exactly parallel to those of this monument and of his contemporary Meryneith (Figs. I.1 and III.1). All three tombs have a bearing of almost 98°, and thereby present a marked difference with the other monuments thus far exposed in the New Kingdom cemetery, which have bearings varying from 67° to 81°. The significance of this orientation is not clear, though it might suggest that perhaps all three tombs were planned at roughly the same time.

The monument has been built in mud-brick, with limestone revetments only partially installed. The five lower courses of the walls (as visible above pavement level, and not including the foundations) were made with very large bricks (about 40 × 19 × 13 cm), roughly the size of the bricks in Ptahemwia's monument and of the 'larger format' used in the Phase I construction of the tomb of Horemheb.³² These bricks were not laid in the usual alternating courses of headers and stretchers; instead two or three layers of stretchers are followed by a single one of headers. The same large size was used for the full height of the façade of the new tomb, including the returns of the entrance. In the lateral walls and rear wall of the new tomb, however, the courses of large bricks were topped by masonry in a smaller format, about 33 × 14 × 10 cm, which shows the usual alternation of headers and stretchers. This smaller format is more similar to that used in the tombs of Meryneith and Pay.³³ Thus the brick formats likewise suggest a connection between the new tomb and its two neighbours, and also with the earliest phase of the tomb of Horemheb.

The level of the pavement of the new tomb is rather uneven, but on average lies about 0.2 m under that of Ptahemwia (or about 56.75 m ASL). Whether this indicates the presence of a natural depression in the subsoil of the desert in this area remains to be verified in the future. Levels taken during the fieldwork generally referred to

³² *Supra*, § 2.3.

³³ Meryneith's bricks are mentioned as 33 × 15 × 12 cm by W.M.F. Beex, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 59. Pay's bricks are 33 × 15 × 10 cm (or 33 × 16 × 10 for Raia's forecourt); Raven 2005b, 11. The statement by Hays 2011, 88 that the smaller bricks are similar to those from the tomb of Paser (29 × 15 × 9 cm; Martin 1985, 3) must be erroneous.

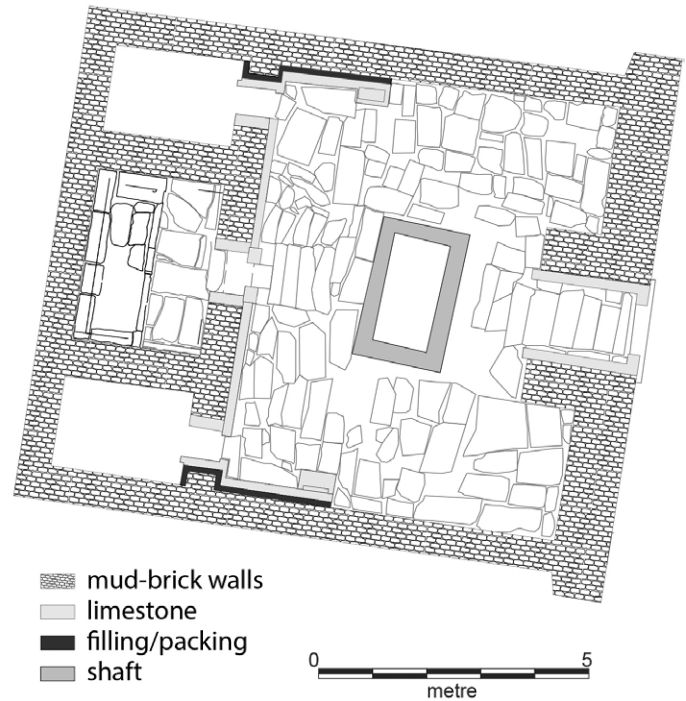


Fig. III.16. General plan of the tomb of Sethnakht.

the floor level of Ptahemwia, and those for the catalogue of objects have later been adapted to the floor level of the new tomb by adding 0.2 m.

5.2. Façade and entrance

The tomb of Sethnakht (Figs. III.16-17) is 11.07 m long and its mud-brick façade is 10.18 m wide – one metre wider than the rest of the tomb because both wings have been built out beyond the line of the lateral walls, doubtless in order to make a more impressive appearance. It should be noted that this wall is also thicker than the other exterior walls – 0.96 m as opposed to 0.56 m – and probably it was therefore (planned to be) drawn up to a greater height, thus creating the impression of a proper pylon entrance. Another feature which greatly helped in creating this effect was the two returns flanking the entrance between the two towers, which seemingly add a further 1.1 m of thickness.³⁴ The entrance (Fig. III.18) is flanked by two limestone jambs on the outside (0.49 × 0.22 m in the north, 0.40 × 0.26 m for the southern one) and by limestone reveals of almost 2 m wide and still standing to a height of 1.78 m. It should be noted that all limestone parts have only been roughly dressed and are clearly unfinished.

The entrance between the two reveals is 1.22 m wide (0.91 m as measured between the jambs) and its floor is

³⁴ Similar returns occur in the tomb of Ramose: see Martin 2001, 2-3 and pl. 1.



Fig. III.17. Tomb of Sethnakht, general view looking west.



Fig. III.18. Tomb of Sethnakht, entrance looking west.

likewise paved in limestone flagstones. This floor starts about 0.09 m in front of the door-jambes of the entrance. It continues at the same level into the courtyard of the tomb.

5.3. Courtyard

The courtyard of the tomb (Fig. III.19) measures 6.16 m from east to west³⁵ and 7.41 m from north to south. The floor does not show any traces of the former existence of a colonnade, and we take it that this element was never executed. There is a central shaft measuring 2.05 m from

north to south and 1.02 m across, with a 0.33 wide and 0.25-0.30 m deep ledge around it to support the covering slabs. The latter had been taken away by robbers, and instead they had erected roughly stacked dry-stone walls of mud-bricks and blocks of *tafla* and limestone around the aperture in order to keep out the sand during their exploration of the subterranean structures (Fig. I.15). Several of these blocks comprise reliefs or inscriptions: [63], [93], [95], [106], [108], [112], [114], [132-133].

The whole courtyard presents a markedly unfinished appearance, due to the absence of most of the usual limestone revetment. This is only present on the west wall (one course with maximum h. 0.64 m) and on the west parts of the lateral walls (one course of h. 0.82 m in the

35 As measured between the limestone revetment in the west and the mud-brick wall in the east. If the measurement is taken between the mud-brick walls at either side, it is 6.35 m.



Fig. III.19. Tomb of Sethnakht, courtyard from the north-east.

south, three courses of h. 1.93 m in the north). These lateral panels are 1.16 m wide, at which point they are framed by slightly protruding pilasters (w. 0.34 m) standing on a square base. Obviously, these pilasters were designed to stand in line with the west colonnade of the tomb and to carry its architrave.³⁶ However, in their present state all limestone parts are only roughly dressed, apart from the south half of the west wall, the north jamb of the central chapel, and the south wall panel (but not its pilaster) which have already been smoothed to receive their final decoration and inscriptions. The paving slabs show no setting lines or plaster traces of more revetment blocks than the ones mentioned, and undoubtedly they were never installed. Therefore the appearance of the courtyard is largely dominated by bare mud-brick walls all around, 13 courses (1.77 m) in the east, 19 courses (2.31 m) in the north, 15 courses (1.83 m) in the south, and with a maximum height of 2.05 m (17 courses) in the west.

5.4. West chapels

The entrance into the central chapel is flanked by two jambs of 0.27 m wide and 0.195 m deep, not protruding beyond the face of the west wall of the courtyard. The entrance is 0.76 m wide, but 0.97 m between the two reveals which flank it west of the jambs. The south reveal is partly lost, but its northern counterpart runs westwards for 0.6 m, at which point it turns to be continued as the revetment of the east wall of the chapel (now lost). Very few of the limestone slabs once presumably lining the walls of the chapel have survived: in fact the only

surviving element is on the east part of the south wall, but there are gypsum traces testifying to the original presence of similar slabs on several of the other walls. The dimensions of the chapel as measured between the mud-brick faces are 3.14 m wide and 2.51 m deep. When we reconstruct the revetment, these measurements would change to 2.69 and 2.14 m, respectively.

The most remarkable feature of the central chapel is the raised dais along the full width of the west wall (Fig. III.20), which is 0.31 m high and 1.38 m deep and thereby takes more than half of the surface of the chapel. Such a dais is a unique element so far in the New Kingdom cemetery of Saqqara. It is paved with limestone, like the rest of the floor, and is accentuated by a torus and cavetto cornice along its front edge. The upper face of this edge shows a distinct east-west ridge at 1.24 m from the north wall, and there is a corresponding area of plaster at 1.29 m from the south wall. Perhaps these are the traces of the jambs of a 0.6 m wide doorway flanked by two screen-walls. It is hard to visualize the presence of columns in this cramped room with its uneven floor, and screen-walls would have offered an alternative solution of the problem how to support the weight of the flat limestone ceiling and its mud-brick pyramid which this chapel must have had (or would eventually have received).

Due to the robbing of the revetment the walls of the central chapel, like that of the preceding courtyard, mainly offer the aspect of bare mud-brick masonry. This is 12 courses (1.64 m) high above the dais in the west, 18 courses (2 m) and 14 courses (1.67 m) from the lower floor of the antechapel in the south and north, respectively, and 13 courses (1.5 m) in the east.

The two side chapels never had any limestone casing of their walls, nor can we observe any mud-plaster or the

36 It should be noted that the unfinished pilasters do not seem to have enough depth to be worked into half-columns of the type used in the tombs of Meryneith and Ptahemwia.



Fig. III.20. Tomb of Sethnakht, dais in central chapel.

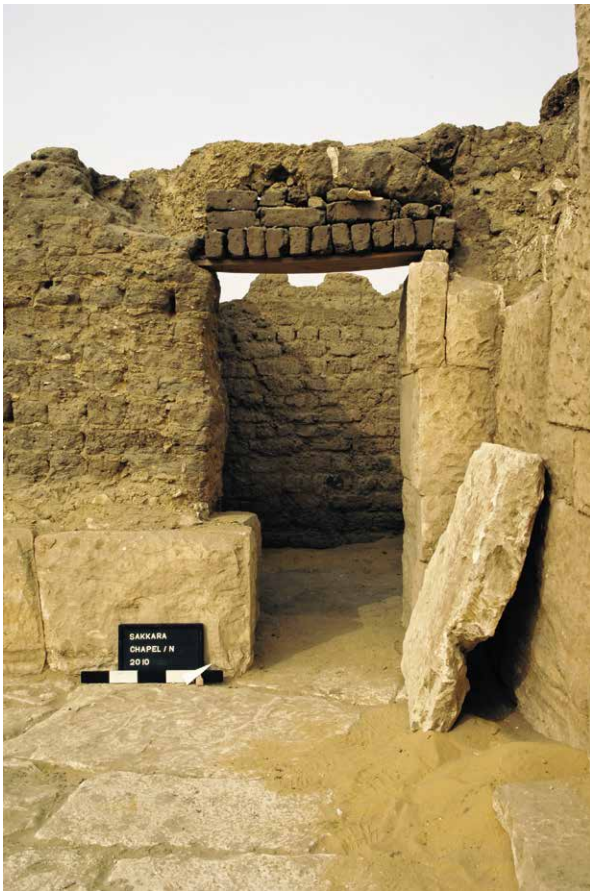


Fig. III.21. Tomb of Sethnakht, arched doorway into north chapel (supported with modern bricks and wooden lintel).

entrances to a width of 0.6 m. Apart from the jambs of the south chapel and one course of the reveal of the north chapel, these limestone elements are not finished. The total height of the reveals is 2 courses (1.09 m) for the south chapel, 3 courses (1.52 m) for the north one. The mud-brick side-walls reach maximum heights of 15 courses (2.10 m) in the south chapel, 16 courses (also 2.10 m) in the northern one; the upper courses in both chapels consist of special tiles for making the vault,³⁷ set on their short side and inclining to the west. The arched doorway into the northern chapel was still preserved when found (Fig. III.21), its apex reaching a height of 1.98 m above the floor. The two chapels are 2.47-2.55 m deep with a width of 170-171.5 m.





5.5. Design and working procedures

Although the tomb has obviously been left unfinished, it can furnish some interesting information about the way it was designed and built. As so often in the New Kingdom tombs at Saqqara, there are indications that the plan of the tomb was perhaps based on a grid pattern with modular units of 6 × 6 cubits (Fig. III.22).³⁸ This is strongly suggested by the central chapel, which is almost exactly 6 cubits wide (3.14 m). Its depth of 2.51 m almost equals 5 cubits but if we add the thickness of the mud-brick wall separating the chapel from the courtyard, the resulting distance is an almost perfect 6 cubits again. Using this chapel as a module, it can be seen that probably the

remains of wall-paintings. The chapels have mud floors (apart from some paving in their entrances, which are 0.73 m wide between the reveals and 0.66 m deep). Slightly protruding door-jambs of 0.15 m thick further restrict the

37 Cf. W.M.F. Beex, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 59 (second type).

38 Cf. *supra*, § 2.4.

-  mud-brick walls
-  limestone
-  filling/packing
-  shaft

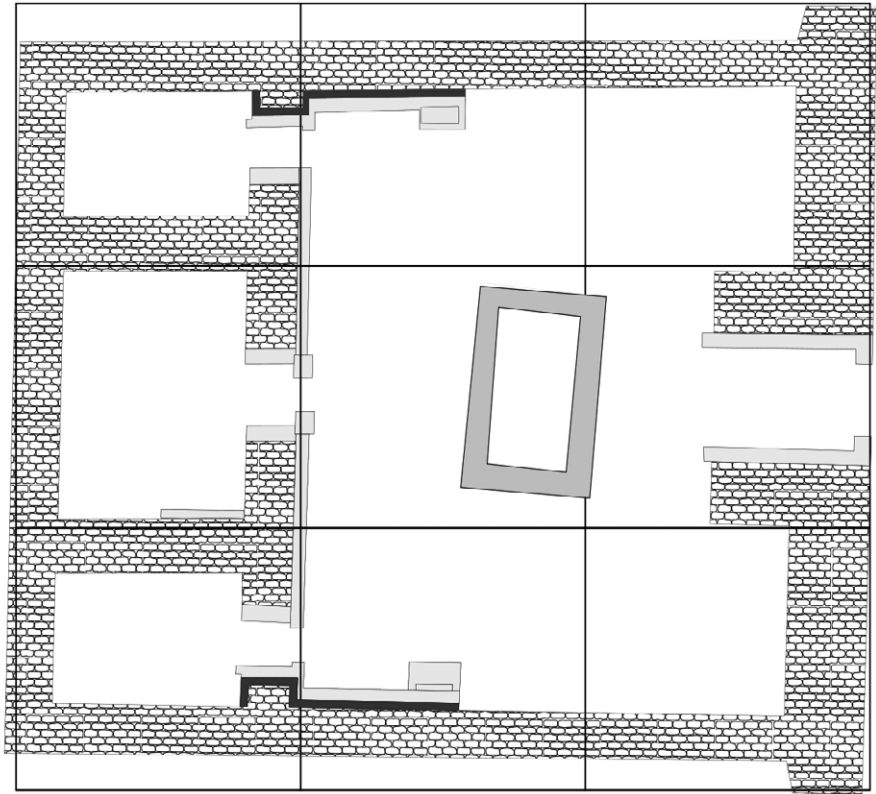


Fig. III.22. Reconstruction of modular grid used for the design of Sethnakht's tomb.

design of the tomb was roughly based on a grid of 3×3 modules, or 18×18 cubits.

It is not always certain whether for this kind of calculations one has to take into account the measurements between the mud-brick walls or those between the limestone revetment. In the case of the present tomb, shifting the square delimitating the central chapel slightly eastwards to include the thickness of the revetment on the west wall of the courtyard produces an even more convincing result, whereby a number of essential gridlines coincide with crucial parts of the plan. Thus one line can be seen to pass along the east front of the façade, whereas the midline of the central squares marks the axis of the two pilasters. The thickness of the façade is probably meant to be 2 cubits, the length of the entrance passage 4 cubits. There are other elements in the tomb of which the dimensions are probably based on the cubit, such as the aperture of the shaft (2×4 cubits) or the width of the jambs of the central chapel (half a cubit each).

When compared to the standard plan of the New Kingdom tombs at Saqqara, it will be noticed that these generally have a square courtyard of 3×3 modules, followed by a chapel area of one module deep, thus an overall ratio of $4 : 3$. By contrast, the present tomb has a courtyard of only two modules deep, whereas the total width of the tomb is also slightly less than the expected three modules. However, the width of three modules

corresponds rather well with the width of the façade, including its two lateral projections. The plan of the present tomb is thus a compressed version of the standard one, and it can hardly have been planned to build a courtyard with a normal peristyle or an eastern pair of pilasters. Since nothing is known about the owner and his life, it is useless to speculate whether the choice for a more concise type of monument was due to lack of funds or the imminent death of the patron. All we can see is that the tomb was left unfinished.

Thanks to its unfinished state, the tomb presents a clear impression of the working procedures of the Egyptian stonemasons, who moved in as soon as the bricklayers had finished the rough construction of the perimeter walls. The only limestone element which was apparently finished is the central chapel – together with the burial-chamber the most important element for the survival of the deceased in the hereafter and therefore generally the first to be executed. The chapel may even have included carved decoration already: the robbing of its revetment would then have been done for its artistic value (i.e. on the 19th-century art market), rather than for reuse of its building-stone (in antiquity). In the meantime, the masons must have constructed the west wall of the courtyard plus the adjacent revetment of the west end of its north and south walls. Another element added at this stage was the entrance passage in the east (Fig. III.18).

Dressing the rough blocks, most of which still show the chisel-marks and projecting bosses with which they left the quarries, was done in a very haphazard way. Thus, we see dressed surfaces in the south half of the courtyard, but also on a single slab in the entrance passage of the north chapel (Fig. III.21, second course on the right). All this was obviously done before any further revetment was installed against the remaining walls of the courtyard.

Thus, the sequence of working procedures as seen in the new tomb corroborates the conclusions of a stylistic analysis of the reliefs in the neighbouring tomb of Meryneith.³⁹ There, we have argued that the decorations were executed in four phases: (1) the central chapel, the west wall of the courtyard and the adjacent panels on the north and south walls; (2) the entrance passage between the two towers of the pylon; (3) the remainder of the north and south walls of the courtyard; and (4) the east wall of the courtyard. In the tomb of Ptahemwia, too, we can observe how the central chapel and the eastern doorjambs had already been finished, while the masons were still working on the east wall of the courtyard and the adjacent parts of the north and south walls.⁴⁰ It rather looks as if these were standard procedures, which reflected the funerary and social priorities of the tomb-owner and of contemporary society.

5.6. Substructure

As stated above, the shaft leading to the substructure opens in the centre of the courtyard and measures 2.05 m from north to south and 1.02 m across (or 4×2 cubits). This aperture sits at a depth of about 0.30 m under pavement level, due to the presence of a recessed ledge around it to support the covering slabs. Below this ledge, the walls of the shaft are revetted in six courses of limestone to a depth of 2.00 m (as measured from pavement level). Under this level, the walls are rock-cut and show long diagonal chisel marks and shallow footholds (two in the east, where part of the wall has collapsed, and four in the better preserved western wall-face). The total depth of the shaft is 7.40 m from pavement level (Fig. III.23). At this depth the shaft has slightly converged to a length of 1.90 m and a width of 1.03 m.

There is a small chamber or rather mummy-niche (Chamber D) on the north side of the shaft, its floor raised 0.65 m above the bottom of the shaft. The doorway is 0.76 m high, with a width of 0.74 m and protruding jambs of 0.32 m deep. The measurements of the chamber are as follows: south wall 1.35, west wall 2.28, north wall 1.62, and east wall 2.49 m, with a height of 0.76 m like its doorway. Both the walls and the floor are irregular, and the chamber is slightly diverging towards its rounded north end.

39 For the following, see Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 176-177, 183-186.

40 *Infra*, Chapter IV.

On the south side of the shaft lies Chamber A (Figs. I.9 and III.24). Its doorway has a rock-cut threshold of about 0.15 m high and 0.32 m deep, beyond which the floor of the chamber slopes down a bit. The doorway is 1.36 m high and 0.93 m wide, and its jambs have the same depth as the threshold. The chamber itself has a ceiling 1.50 m high with some soot marks. The measurements of this chamber are: north wall 3.33, east wall 3.17, south wall 4.25, and west wall 2.50 m. It has an extension in the shape of a mummy-niche on the south side, measuring about 3.27 m wide and 1.20-1.35 m deep, with a floor roughly 0.44 m above that of the chamber proper. Here there is a breakthrough to two further New Kingdom burial complexes further south, which was closed off by the Expedition. The irregular walls of Chamber A show cutting-marks left by a chisel of about 2 cm wide.

A doorway of 1.27 m high, 0.83 m wide, and 0.38 m deep in the west wall of Chamber A gives access to another rectangular room (Chamber B). This is only 1.18 m high, and its walls measure 2.84 (east), 2.00 (south), 3.07 (west) and 2.37 m (north). In its north-west corner lies a large sarcophagus-pit of 1.90 m deep, 1.15 m wide and 2.25 m long (Fig. III.25). There are recessed ledges along its east and west edges, about 0.20-0.28 m wide and 0.10 m deep, which originally supported the limestone slabs serving as a covering for the pit. Only the northernmost slab is still in position (dimensions: $1.27 \times 0.40 \times 0.12$ m); the others have been smashed by robbers and numerous fragments were found lying in the pit or in the chambers of the substructure. The east and west walls of the pit each show two shallow footholds facilitating the descent to its bottom. Its north end has a low extension running beyond the north perimeter of Chamber B, 1.03 m high, 1.10 m deep and 1.18 m wide.

To the south of Chamber B lies yet another mummy-niche (Chamber C). The doorway into this chamber measures 0.83 m high, 1.01 m wide, and 0.16 m deep. The chamber itself has the following dimensions: north wall 1.33, east wall 2.30, south wall 1.31, and west wall 2.08 m, with a ceiling height of 0.93 m.

None of the doorways in the underground complex shows any traces of plaster, yet quite a number of heavy limestone blocks were found dispersed over the floors of the various chambers or in the pit. Presumably, these once served as blocking for some of the doorways.

5.7. Date

Because of the unfinished state of the tomb of Sethnakht and its lack of reliefs and inscriptions, it is hard to date. Clearly, all indications for a proper chronological assessment have to be derived from its architectural characteristics and the archaeological context. A first analysis was already presented in the preliminary report

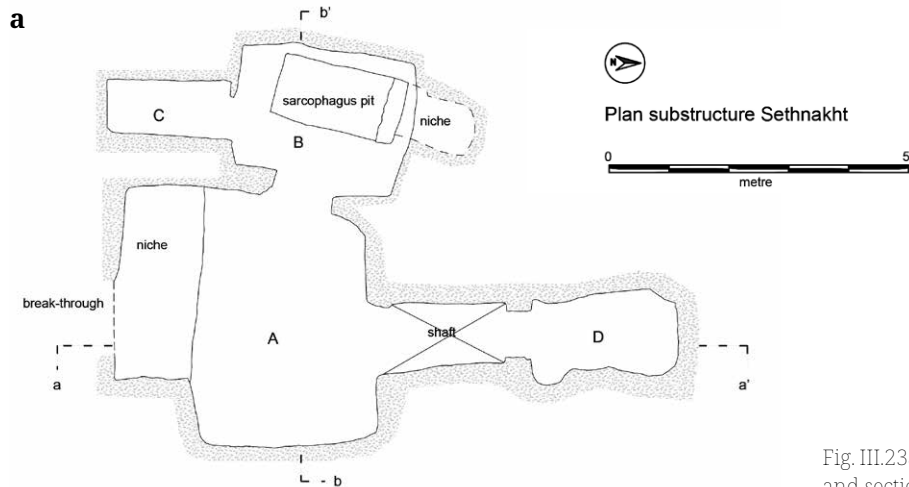


Fig. III.23a-b. Tomb of Sethnakht, plan (a) and sections (b) of substructure.

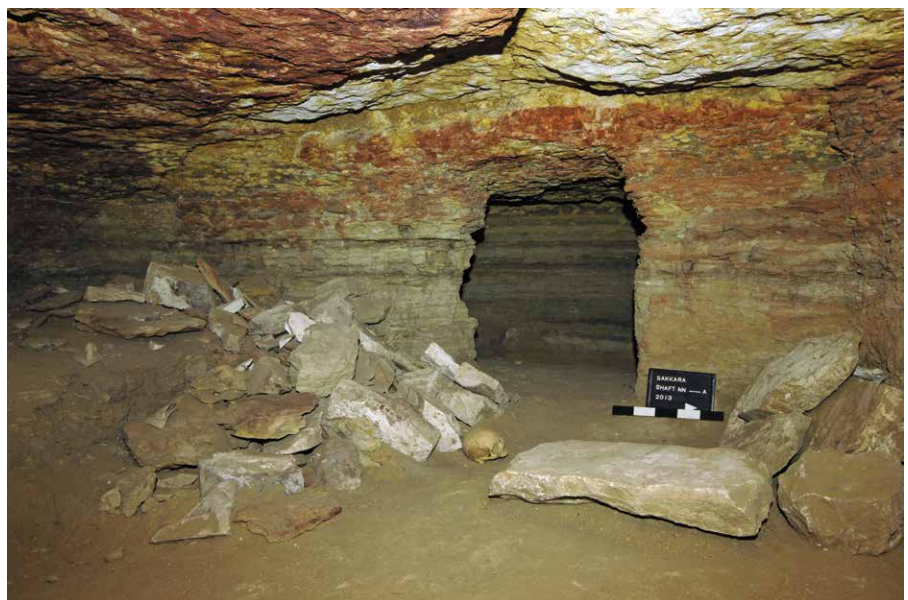
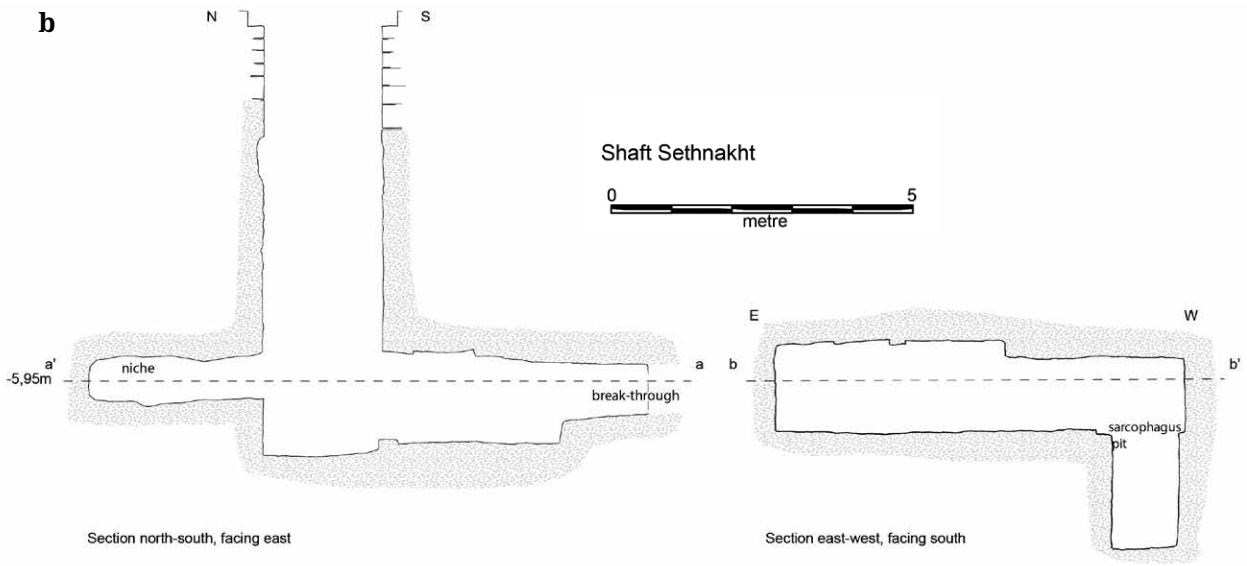


Fig. III.24. Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber A looking west.



Fig. III.25. Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber B with sarcophagus-pit.

of the 2010 season,⁴¹ a second one in the Acts of the *Abusir & Saqqara* conference of that same year.⁴² However, a fresh analysis of the evidence has led us to a reconsideration of the provisional conclusions.

As pointed out by Hays,⁴³ there is a limited number of features which help to assess the chronological position of the tomb. He distinguished seven different arguments: (1) grid system, (2) architecture in mud-brick or limestone, (3) use of pillars or columns, (4) location of the pyramid, (5) shaft orientation, (6) proportional width of the central chapel, and (7) presence of a pseudo-pylon in front of the inner courtyard. For the sake of clarity, we shall discuss these points in the same order here:

(1) According to Hays, the 6×6 cubit grid in use during the Eighteenth Dynasty gave way to a 4×4 cubit grid in the Ramesside period.⁴⁴ This is an interesting theory, which deserves to be studied when more material will have been uncovered in the future. For the Ramesside tombs found thus far, a 4×4 cubit module may indeed have been employed for the tombs of Paser and Tia within the Dutch concession. In the case of those two tombs, we have the disposal of reliable measurements and detailed plans to check the validity of this theory. However, the published plan of the Ramesside tombs uncovered by the Cairo University excavations does not show sufficient detail, and no actual measurements have been taken by us from the extant remains, so it cannot be verified to which extent the 4×4 cubit grid was more widely employed in the period

in question. The contemporary tombs at Dahshur and the monument of Isisnofret from Saqqara are too much dilapidated to be able to state anything definite about their layout. For many Ramesside tombs discussed by Hays the 4×4 cubit module does not correspond to the size of the tomb's central chapel, which was a point of departure for the assumed 6×6 cubit grid.⁴⁵ In the context of the present publication, the central question is of course which grid size best fits the plan of the tomb of Sethnakht. Here one should note that the plan presented by Hays is heavily distorted.⁴⁶ As a consequence, the adaption of a 4×4 cubit grid fails to convince for this specific tomb, and thereby forms no argument to dissociate it from the Eighteenth Dynasty tombs with which it rather seems to share the 6×6 cubit grid system.

(2) As pointed out by Hays, the use of mud-brick for the basic structure of the present tomb is most characteristic of the Eighteenth Dynasty, whereas Ramesside tombs were rather constructed in limestone (with some notable exceptions, such as the tombs of Paser and Ptahmose).

(3) Because the unfinished tomb still lacks a peristyle, point 3 can be ignored here.

(4) The same applies to the location of the pyramid, over the central chapel or to the west of it, but totally absent in the unfinished structure which concerns us here.

41 Raven/Hays 2011, 7.

42 Hays 2011.

43 *Ibid.*, especially 7-12.

44 Cf. Hays 2011, 7-9 and figs. 10-12.

45 Cf. Badawy 1965, 21; Raven 2003, 54 with n. 7. Saqqara ST 5 and ST 7 seem to be more convincing in this respect (cf. Hays 2011, fig. 11), and perhaps the 4×4 cubit grid was something especially used for smaller tombs. However, see Hays's arguments regarding point 6 (proportion of central chapel).

46 The plan referred to is Hays 2011, fig. 14. The interior width of the courtyard is shown as equating 4 squares of 4 cubits each, or 8.4 m, whereas the actual width is no more than 7.41 m (supra, § 5.3).

(5) Hays argues that Ramesside shafts tend to be orientated lengthwise or according to the tomb's main east-west axis, whereas earlier tombs have transverse shafts (north-south). However, most tombs in the area of the Dutch concession appear to have reused shafts originally constructed for Old Kingdom tombs, and one of their characteristics is that they may be lying across the main axis but never at right angles. The tomb of Sethnakht has just such a shaft, so it would fit in with the local tradition. The tombs at the area of the Cairo University concession have shafts orientated lengthwise, but this may be another local feature (in an area where Old Kingdom shafts were perhaps lacking) rather than a chronological distinction. Again, this point deserves further study.

(6) According to Hays, Ramesside tombs often have a central chapel which is wider than one third of the width of the preceding courtyard, perhaps as a result of the change to a 4 × 4 cubit grid (the central chapel could no longer be the size of one module, as this would be too small for cultic purposes). Indeed, the width of the central chapel of the tomb of Sethnakht (3.14 m) is more than one third of the width of the courtyard (7.41 m), but we have already remarked that the size of the courtyard appears to have been compressed, whereas the width of the façade (10.18 m) comes much closer to that of three standard modules. The plan of the central chapel itself seems to accord rather well with a 6 × 6 cubit module, as demonstrated above.⁴⁷

(7) Hays asserts that a pseudo-pylon (i.e. a wall protruding laterally beyond the perimeter of the tomb) can be found at the east end of the inner courtyard of all the examined Ramesside tombs at the Cairo University concession. However, this is not correct, since no more than two tombs (ST 0 and ST 101) possess such a feature. Whether or not this represents a Ramesside feature is again not relevant for the present discussion: the tomb of Sethnakht does not possess more than just one courtyard, and accordingly the façade can be regarded as a proper pylon (and not a pseudo-pylon as defined by Hays). That it juts out beyond the tomb's lateral walls is nothing unusual, and occurs likewise in the tombs of Maya and Horemheb.

We may conclude that points 1 and 2 rather support an Eighteenth Dynasty date for the tomb of Sethnakht, whereas points 3-7 appear to be irrelevant or inconclusive. There are more arguments, however, and though none of them is conclusive in its own right, they appear to corroborate each other. Thus we repeat here that the new tomb forms a cluster with two Amarna-period neighbours (Meryneith and Ptahemwia), with which it shares the same orientation and the same brick formats. Moreover,

there is the important issue of the tomb's stratigraphical position. It is founded at a relatively low level: its floor is situated 0.2 m lower than that of its northern neighbour Ptahemwia. The new tomb is surrounded on three sides by a floor level of crushed rock (*tafla*). In the east, this floor lies about 0.35 m above the door-sill of the entrance, which already suggests that it was deposited after the termination of the construction work. The date of deposition of this stratum is suggested by a number of structures that have been embedded in it, or use it as their foundation. As we shall see in the next section, these comprise a number of limestone chapels clearly belonging to the Ramesside period, which have been built in part against Sethnakht's exterior walls (structures 2007/10 and 2010/26). We can only conclude that the tomb itself must predate these structures. Though of course it is impossible to state anything definite about the time lapse between the construction of the various structures, the other arguments listed above seem to indicate that the tomb of Sethnakht was probably built during the Amarna period or the reign of Tutankhamun. Accordingly, the reason why it was left unfinished may have been connected with the political vicissitudes of the period, circumstances which also help to explain the lack of termination of the tombs of Meryneith and Ptahemwia.

6. Adjacent structures

6.1. Introduction

Quite a number of other funerary monuments and shafts was found around the tombs of Ptahemwia and Sethnakht, or between them (Fig. III.1). Some of them appear to be more or less contemporary with these tombs (i.e. those monuments built in mud-brick, which in the Saqqara New Kingdom necropolis is mainly a characteristic of constructions dating to Dynasty XVIII). Others are much smaller and their walls were built exclusively of limestone ashlar, a peculiarity of Ramesside tomb chapels. Next, there are tomb-shafts without any associated superstructures. Most of these appear to date to the Late Period, although one of the shafts between the two New Kingdom tombs seems to originate in the Old Kingdom. Finally, there are remains of Coptic constructions, most of them domestic in character, although numerous loose blocks betray the presence of cultic and funerary structures in the immediate vicinity. Quite a number of the surface burials retrieved in the area also date to the Coptic period. However, because these were deposited in shallow trenches cut out in the New Kingdom walls, it can hardly be said that they form an architectural feature and they will not be discussed below.

47 *Supra*, § 5.4.



Fig. III.26. Tomb 2008/5, relief against north wall.

6.2. Mud-brick tombs

Two complexes built of mud-bricks were partially exposed in the area surrounding the tombs of Ptahemwia and Sethnakht. Although they have only been investigated very superficially, various characteristics suffice to date these constructions to the end of Dynasty XVIII:

- Tomb 2008/5 is situated 7.10 m to the east of that of Ptahemwia. It seems to be constructed of large-format bricks (37 × 17 × 11 cm). The exposed part measured about 5.5 m square and showed the outlines of a central chapel (consisting of antechapel and sanctuary) and of the cult-room to the north of it. The north wall of the antechapel still has a slab of limestone revetment depicting the tomb-owner and his wife inspecting the work of three fishermen (Fig. III.26), a scene clearly inspired by similar representations dating to the Old Kingdom. The presence of daily-life scenes in the antechapel seems to reflect a local Amarna period trend for which parallels have been found in the tombs of Meryneith and Ptahemwia.⁴⁸
- Feature 2010/22 is visible so far as a stretch of wall running west from the south-west corner of the tomb of Sethnakht and following roughly the same orientation. It is built of large-format bricks and has a thickness of about 0.6 m. Further sondages during the 2015 season seem to show that this wall is part of a larger construction which extended to the area to the south-west of the chapel of Tatia.⁴⁹ Yet it should be noted that various sections of this wall are not bonded with each other, so a number of separate constructions may be concerned.

48 *Infra*, Chapter IV, [22].

49 Raven/Weiss 2015, 11 and fig. 2.

6.3. Limestone chapels

In view of the parallels excavated during previous seasons, such as the tombs of Raia, Khay I, and Pabes,⁵⁰ several constructions made of limestone ashlar can be readily identified as tomb-chapels dating to the Ramesside period. Once again it can be observed how such chapels were built in the last available plots during a period when this part of the New Kingdom necropolis was already getting full. So far, six additional monuments of this type have been discovered in the area under discussion here, unfortunately most of them anonymous for lack of inscriptions:

- Tomb 2007/10 occupies the full width of the passage left between the south wall of Ptahemwia's monument (adjacent to the south chapel and part of the courtyard) and the north wall of the tomb of Sethnakht (Fig. I.7). Only a single course of limestone has been preserved of its walls, which are about 0.26 m (or half a cubit) thick. The chapel is 4.12 m wide and 4.30 m long (Fig. III.27). In the east there is a small open courtyard (about 1.70 × 3.58 m). The façade of the antechapel has two jambs of 0.27 m wide and two pillars of 0.30 m square (of which only the bases are extant). The antechapel measures 1.12 × 3.58 m, and is separated from the sanctuary (1.07 × 3.58 m) by two screen walls of 1.38 m wide each. A stela originally stood against the west wall of the inner sanctuary, where there is now a conspicuous gap. The tomb chapel is preceded by a transverse shaft of 1.75 × 1.15 m, surrounded by a recessed ledge of 0.20 m wide. There were originally seven courses of masonry under the ledge to a total depth of 2.30 m, but these have been robbed away on the east side and the greater part of the north and south sides. As a result, the shaft was in such a dangerous condition that work had

50 Martin 1985; Martin 2001.

to be suspended when it was 4.35 m deep. At this level, the dimensions were reduced to a mere 1.40 × 0.80 m by protruding ledges on the east and south sides, whereas two small chambers had already appeared at the north side of the shaft. These could not be investigated but had obviously been rifled by robbers.

- Tomb 2007/6 is situated due east of the entrance to Ptahemwia's monument at a distance of about 3.75 m (Figs. I.5 and III.28-29). This means it lies further uphill, and accordingly its floor lies 0.87 m above that of Ptahemwia. The floor measures 3.70 m from east to west and 3.03 m

from north to south, and includes two slabs with characteristic yellow patina and recessed slots indicating these were reused blocks taken from the enclosure wall of the Step Pyramid. The floor serves as the foundation for a small chapel constructed of slabs of limestone on the west half of the floor. The slabs have been anchored together by means of wooden dovetail-shaped clamps, one of which was still present at the south-west corner. Only the first course of these slabs is still present, except for the stela originally set in a shallow slot in the west wall (width 0.90 m) and now missing; the adjacent slab to the north of it has been repositioned by the Expedition. The external dimensions of the chapel are 1.31 m from east to west and 2.58 m wide. The orthostats are 0.20 m thick at maximum, and the east ends of the lateral walls have an extra block of stone added in order to form a proper

Fig. III.27. Chapel 2007/10, plan.

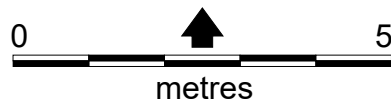
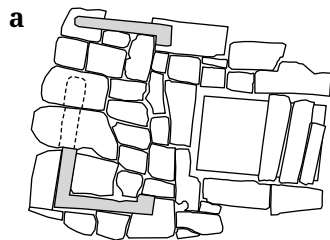
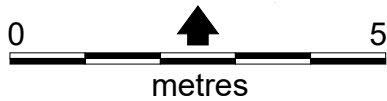
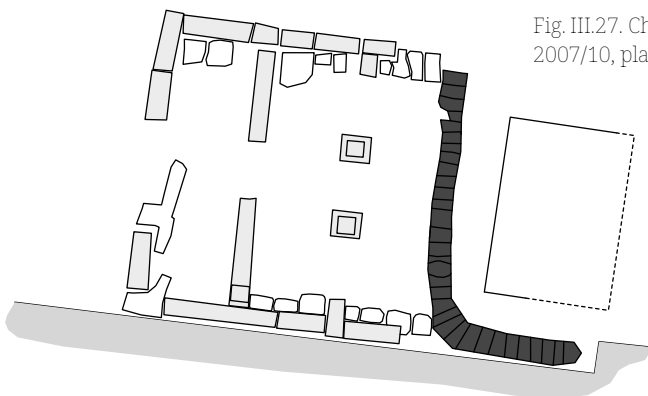
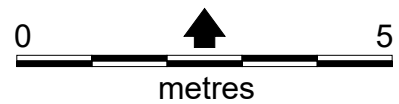
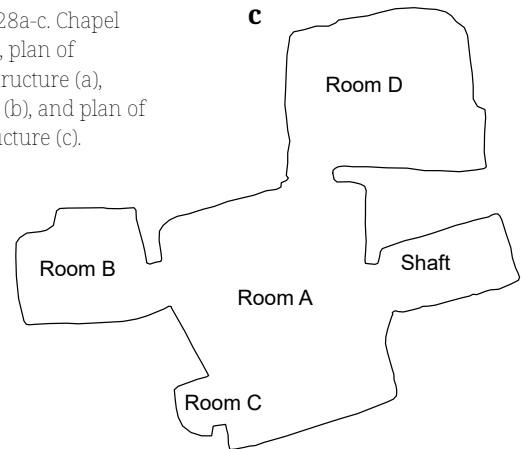


Fig. III.28a-c. Chapel 2007/6, plan of superstructure (a), section (b), and plan of substructure (c).



b

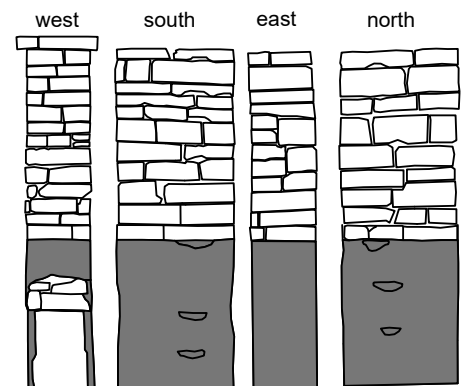
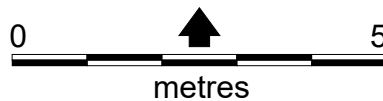
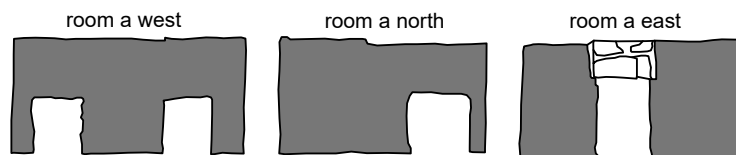




Fig. III.29. Chapel 2007/6 from the south-west.

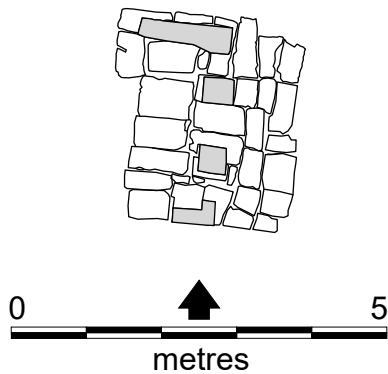


Fig. III.30. Chapel 2008/6, plan.

jamb. A square pillar base was found in the tomb-shaft ($0.40 \times 0.40 \times 0.16$ m), with the imprint of a pillar of 0.26 m square; probably two of these bases were originally placed in the entrance between the jambs. Unfortunately, there are no extant inscriptions to inform us about the owner of the chapel. Three blocks seem to have survived of the relief scenes on the higher courses ([64-66]).

The east end of the floor surrounds a shaft of 1.58 m long and 0.86 m wide, with along its north and south sides a wide ledge that lies 0.27 m under the floor of the chapel. Two of its covering slabs were still in position when found. The shaft is 4.70 m deep as measured from the chapel floor. The first 2.80 m have been revetted with eleven regular courses of limestone blocks, and seven footholds can be detected on each of the long walls. At the bottom, the shaft has a doorway on the west side (1.10×0.66 m, surmounted by a limestone lintel, no trace of blocking), which gives access to a chamber (A) of

the following dimensions: east wall 2.90 , south wall 2.50 , west wall 3.07 , north wall 2.75 m, height 1.50 m. This chamber has three niches or side-chambers for burials, each with a ceiling that is only about 0.75 m above the floor. Niche B is 0.65 m wide and 0.64 m deep, the irregular Chamber C is 1.65 m deep and has a maximum width of 1.20 m, whereas the almost square Chamber D measures 1.95×2.25 m, with a rough niche in the east wall. Parts of the walls and ceiling of this complex are blackened by soot, as are the walls of the shaft and the underside of the covering slabs.

- Tomb 2008/6 is located at 9.60 m to the east of Ptahemwia's façade (Figs. III.30-31). It consists of a limestone floor lying 1.12 m above Ptahemwia's floor and measuring 2.49 m from east to west and 2.77 m from north to south. Part of the western edge of this floor must have been removed when shaft 2008/2 was constructed (see below, § 6.4). Two short side-walls of a funerary chapel still stand on the floor, each no more than a single course high. The north wall is 1.20 m long, 0.22 m wide and 0.63 m high, the south wall measures $0.55 \times 0.19 \times 0.50$ m. Both walls have a protruding jamb at the eastern end, while two rectangular bases of $0.36 \times 0.38 \times 0.18$ m have been fixed to the floor between these jambs. The imprint on their upper faces still shows that the pillars measured 0.24×0.26 m. The whole west wall is lost. The chapel must have had a shaft lying further east, but this has not yet been exposed.

- Tomb 2010/26 was a small chapel built against the south part of the façade of the tomb of Sethnakht (Fig. III.32). We can assume that it was connected with a tomb-shaft, but so far this has not been found because the structure is situated right in the corner of our sondage. All that now remains is part of a limestone floor (at least 2.3 m from north to south, and 0.96 m across) on which stands



Fig. III.31. Chapel 2008/6 from the east.



Fig. III.32. Chapel 2010/26 from the east.

a stela inscribed for Meryma'at, a scribe and controller of the god's offerings. Setting lines of gypsum plaster suggest that originally there were more slabs flanking the stela and probably forming a small chapel. A number of fallen blocks found in this area may or may not belong to this chapel. The stela measures 0.96 m in height and 0.83 m in width (Fig. III.33). Part of its cavetto cornice (2010-R26, h. 0.20, w. 0.25 m) was found about 2 m higher up in the sand fill. It is inscribed in one line of incised hieroglyphs, reading: *... for the Osiris, the scribe Meryma'at, justified*. The stela proper has three registers of sunk relief decoration, framed between two protruding jambs with one framed column of hieroglyphs each. The left jamb reads: *[... breathing the sweet breath] of the north wind and drinking*

*from the eddy of the river, for the Osiris, the scribe and controller of the god's offerings of all gods,*⁵¹ *[Mery]-lma'at, justified*. The right jamb is inscribed as follows: *... of the great god, for the Osiris, the honoured one with Anubis, the scribe Meryma'at, [justi-]fied*. The plinth of the stela has a further inscription in one unframed line of incised hieroglyphs: (left) *May he give a good burial to the Osiris* [blank], and (right) *The giving of good offerings to the [Os]-liris, the scribe and controller of offerings Meryma'at*. The peculiar shape of the determinative of the seated deceased behind the latter inscription already betrays the later Ramesside

51 For the title, cf. Staring 2016b, 166 n. 85.

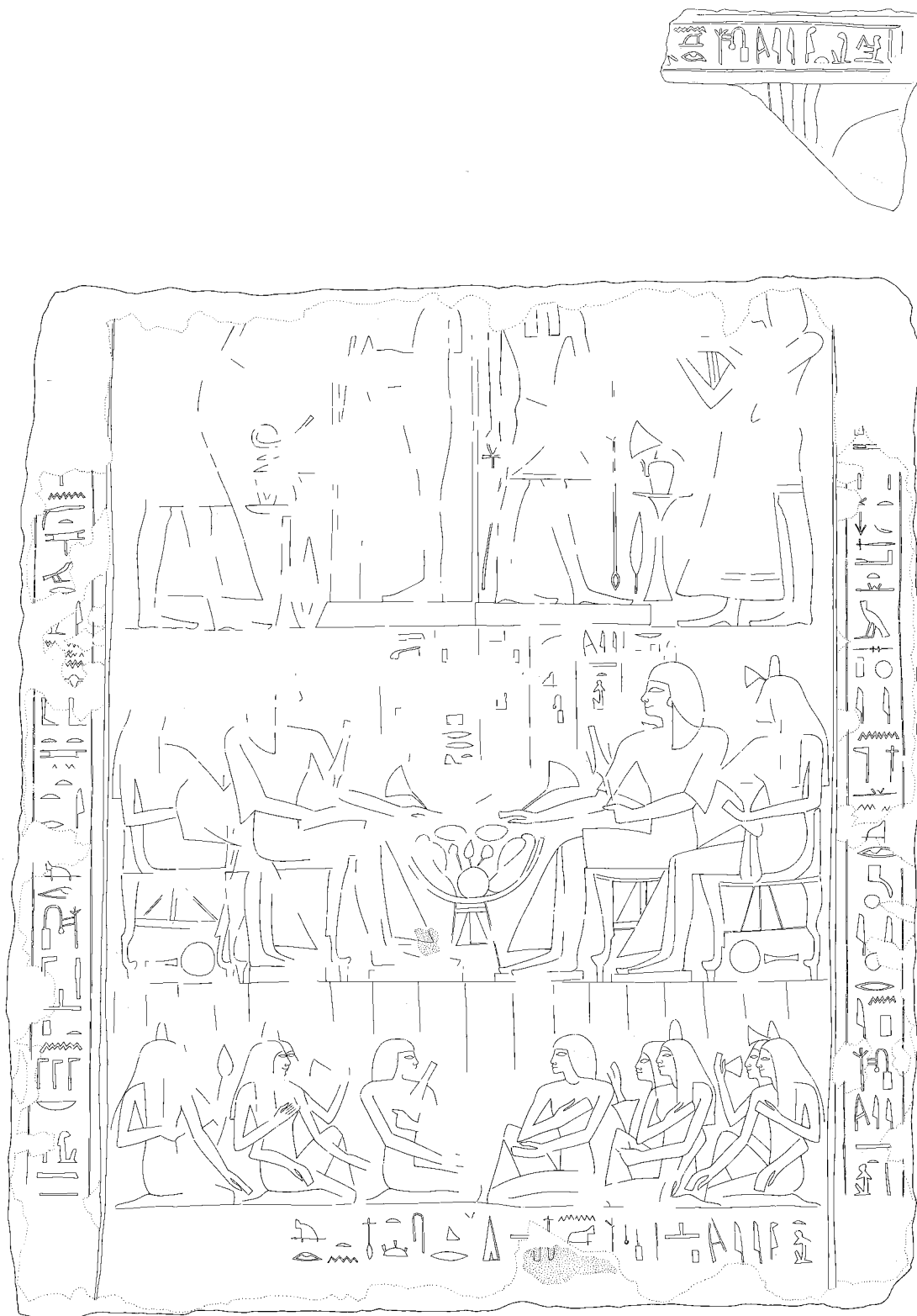


Fig. III.33. Stela of Meryma'at.

date of the stela in question.⁵² This is further corroborated by the style of its reliefs.

The upper register shows a symmetrical scene of the deceased worshipping two deities standing back to back on a pedestal that has the shape of the *m3c* hieroglyph on the left. The left-hand god is probably Ptah, recognizable from his mummiform garb and *was* scepter, the god on the right is carrying *was* and *ankh* and is not identifiable because of the loss of the upper part of this scene. The deceased is represented with a long tunic and sash-kilt, offering flowers on the right. Both scenes contain an offering table, that on the right laden with a *nemset* jar and lotus.

The middle register also has a symmetrical scene of two seated couples of husband and wife facing each other across a central offering stand. The men are similarly attired as those in the upper register and wear duplex wigs, while holding a 'salad' sceptre. The women embrace their husbands and wear tripartite wigs topped with unguent cones and lotus flowers; the woman on the right holds a bouquet and there is a mirror under the chair of each of the ladies. There is a text above this scene of at least four columns facing right and six reading in the other direction: (left 1) ... [all] that comes forth (2) in front of ... (3-4) ... (right 5) ... for the ka of ... (6) the Osiris, the scribe (7) Mery[ma'at] (8) (and) the housewife (9-10) ... In view of the bad condition of the stone, the rest of the texts is illegible, thereby robbing us of the identity of Meryma'at's wife and parents (?).

The lower register depicts other relatives, kneeling in two groups opposite each other. Both groups consist of a man in front, followed by two pairs of women. The man on the left holds a *kheryp* scepter, some of the women carry lotus buds, others embrace each other in an unusual way. Above their heads there are blank columns for inscriptions.

- Stela base 2010/30 holds a similar position against the north part of the façade of the tomb of Sethnakht. The base measures h. 0.19, w. 1.05, d. 0.42 m and supports the lower part of a blank stela (h. 0.33, w. 0.92, d. 0.24 m). Directly to the east of it, a shaft (feature 2010/29) has been cut through the *tafla* floor, which is over 0.8 m thick in this particular area. The shaft measures 1.54 m from north to south and 1.40 m across and is still provided with an exterior edge of limestone blocks on the east and south sides. This shaft was left unexcavated but has probably to be connected with the unfinished stela.
- To the west of the tomb of Sethnakht lie the shaft and chapel of the priest Tatia,⁵³ likewise connected with the *tafla* floor level which thus must have been laid during the Ramesside period. This chapel will be published in a future volume of this series.

6.4. Burial shafts

Apart from the previous constructions, which have in common the presence of substantial superstructures, the area investigated in the course of the seasons 2007-2010 also comprised a number of isolated tomb-shafts without any trace of standing constructions. Although in their present condition the only elements showing on the desert surface consist of the masonry lining the apertures of the shafts themselves, and occasionally of rubble floors or secondary walls associated with them, it is quite possible that in some cases small funerary chapels were once extant. In the case of the first-mentioned example, there must even have been quite an extensive mud-brick monument around the shaft itself. The following shafts have been recorded:

- Shaft 2008/10 is situated to the south of Ptahemwia's courtyard (Fig. I.10). Its aperture lies about 1.5 m below Ptahemwia's floor level, a clear indication that this construction predates the New Kingdom construction. This is corroborated by the presence of ten to eleven courses of small-size mud-bricks visible in the shaft's side-walls, changing to walls of bedrock at 2.4 m under Ptahemwia's floor level. Similar bricks have been found at a comparably deep level to the south of the tomb of Horemheb, and under the foundation of the walls of that monument.⁵⁴ There they have been identified as the remains of an Old Kingdom *mastaba* which must once have stood on that spot. A similar identification is here suggested for the present remains. The bottom of the shaft measures about 0.95 m from north to south, and 0.78 m across (the top cannot be measured accurately in view of its dangerous condition) and was about 6.5 m deep as measured from the top of the mud-bricks. Its floor lay only 0.32 m above the ceiling of Ptahemwia's Chamber D and has completely collapsed, probably after the Late Period when the shaft was reused (Fig. III.15).⁵⁵ The original Old Kingdom tomb-chamber seems to lie to the east of the shaft, where it has later been incorporated in the Late Period burial complex. This complex was not explored by the present Expedition, however, and instead the shaft has been refilled after the investigation of Ptahemwia's own substructure. During the Late Period reuse, the rim of the shaft was raised about 2 metres, where it was surrounded by a massive stratum of rubble. On top of this level, a loosely stacked dry-stone wall betrayed that this shaft, too, had been robbed during a relatively recent period.
- Shaft 2007/7 is located to the south of Chapel 2007/6 and to the west of the mud-brick walls of tomb 2008/5 (Fig. I.5). With its well-made limestone edge and large dimensions it looks like a construction dating to the New Kingdom, though it is not clear where the concomitant su-

52 See J. van Dijk, in: Martin 2001, 25.

53 Cf. Raven/Hays 2010, 9-13.

54 Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 34 and fig. I.14.

55 Cf. *supra*, § 4.5.

perstructure can have been situated.⁵⁶ The shaft has not been excavated.

- Shaft 2008/2 is located immediately to the east of the shaft of limestone chapel 2007/6 (Fig. III.29). Its aperture measures 1.35 m from north to south and 1.20 m across. It is built in mud-brick and shows the characteristic yellowish plaster of the Late Period. This shaft, too, has been left unexplored by the Expedition. The rim lies at about the same level as the floor of the adjacent chapel 2007/6, but it had been built up considerably with loose blocks of limestone, *tafla*, and (mainly) bricks in a later period (Fig. I.12). The total height of the walls above the edge of the shaft was about 1.40 m in the state in which they were found. Rather unique is the presence of rags of old mummy bandages inserted in the joins between the bricks and stones. Perhaps this means that these rather well-made walls were not erected only to rob the shaft in question, but represent a domestic structure of some kind. This would explain why the whole east perimeter of the shaft lacked such a wall, and that instead there were two extension walls running further east, where they had been stacked on top of the north and south walls of chapel 2008/6. The bricks were of the small size characteristic of the Coptic period (23 × 14 × 7.5 cm) and Coptic potsherds were found between the elements of these walls. Thus, we cannot exclude that this shelter represents a post-Christian structure.
- Shaft 2007/5 has been partly cut out in the north wing of the pylon of Ptahemwia's tomb, whereas the rest was built out on its east side (Fig. III.4).⁵⁷ The yellow plaster also dates this shaft to the Late Period. The shaft was left untouched by the Expedition.
- Shaft 2008/16 lies to the north of Ptahemwia's courtyard. Its edge had been raised by a dry-stone wall. Otherwise nothing is known about this shaft, which remains unexplored.
- Shaft 2010/18 is situated to the west of the south chapel of the tomb of Sethnakht. It is lined with at least three courses of roughly dressed limestone blocks, probably reused from some older monument. Some yellow plaster adhered to the west wall. This, and the relatively high stratigraphical position of the shaft's edge (about 1.5 m above the floor of the tomb of Sethnakht) seem to indicate a Late Period date for this structure. The dimensions of its aperture are 1.35 m from east to west and 1.02 m across.
- Shaft 2010/19 lies adjacent to the previously mentioned one on its south side. It has been constructed in small size mud-bricks (dimensions 26 × 11 × 5.5 cm) and its edge is situated about 0.5 m above that of 2010/18. Again, this suggests a late date for this shaft, which was only partly

visible in the edge of our sondage. Accordingly, we can only say that its aperture measured 2 m from east to west.

- Shaft 2010/33 is embedded further north in the *tafla* floor to the west of the tomb of Sethnakht, which here lies about 0.6 m above its floor level. Its aperture measures 1.6 m from east to west and 0.98 m across, with at least two courses of limestone blocks around. There is no trace of its stela or chapel, assuming that such elements existed to the west of it. Even so, the stratigraphy and architectural details show this shaft dates to the Ramesside period.

6.5. Other structures

Apart from the above-mentioned constructions, some other architectural features were discovered around the tombs of Ptahemwia and Sethnakht. Several of these have already been mentioned in the preceding sections, and others are included in the list of features at the end of the present volume. However, it may be useful to present one of these here in a more coherent way:

- Feature 2007/9 was a floor level lying to the south of the chapel area of the tomb of Ptahemwia, at a height of about 2.2 m above the tomb's own floor. This betrays it was constructed in a period when the whole tomb and its surroundings had already been filled by wind-blown sand. The floor was constructed with a 0.30 m thick stratum of mud, topped by 2.5 cm of white plaster. The latter is a characteristic of Coptic constructions in the area,⁵⁸ and can likewise be found in several constructions in the monastery of Apa Jeremias. A Coptic date of the floor was corroborated by the discovery of a Coptic cooking pot, sunk into the surface just to the east of the floor and at the same level. A little further to the south, the floor proved to be founded on top of the north wall of the tomb of Sethnakht. A circular pit (feature 2008/13, h. 0.70 m, diam. 0.60 m) going down from this level and consisting of about eight courses of loosely stacked bricks (28 × 14 × 8 cm) abutted on the west wall of the dilapidated chapel 2007/10.⁵⁹ The pit was filled with fine brown powder (excrements?) and had a small white-slipped pitcher of common Coptic fabric at the bottom. A layer of mud or decayed bricks extending over the entrance of Ptahemwia's south chapel (2007/1) probably constituted the northern extension of the floor in question.

7. The survey

The tomb of Ptahemwia lies nearly 500 metres to the south of the Step Pyramid, and forms the easternmost monument uncovered thus far in the area of the Dutch excavations (apart from some minor tomb-chapels, mentioned above in §§ 6.2-3). When the tomb of Meryneith, its western

56 Though a stela niche in the south wing of Ptahemwia's pylon may be connected with this shaft (cf. *supra*, n. 20).

57 Cf. *supra*, § 3.1.

58 See Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 35, structure 2003/4.

59 For similar cesspits, see Martin 1997, 65.

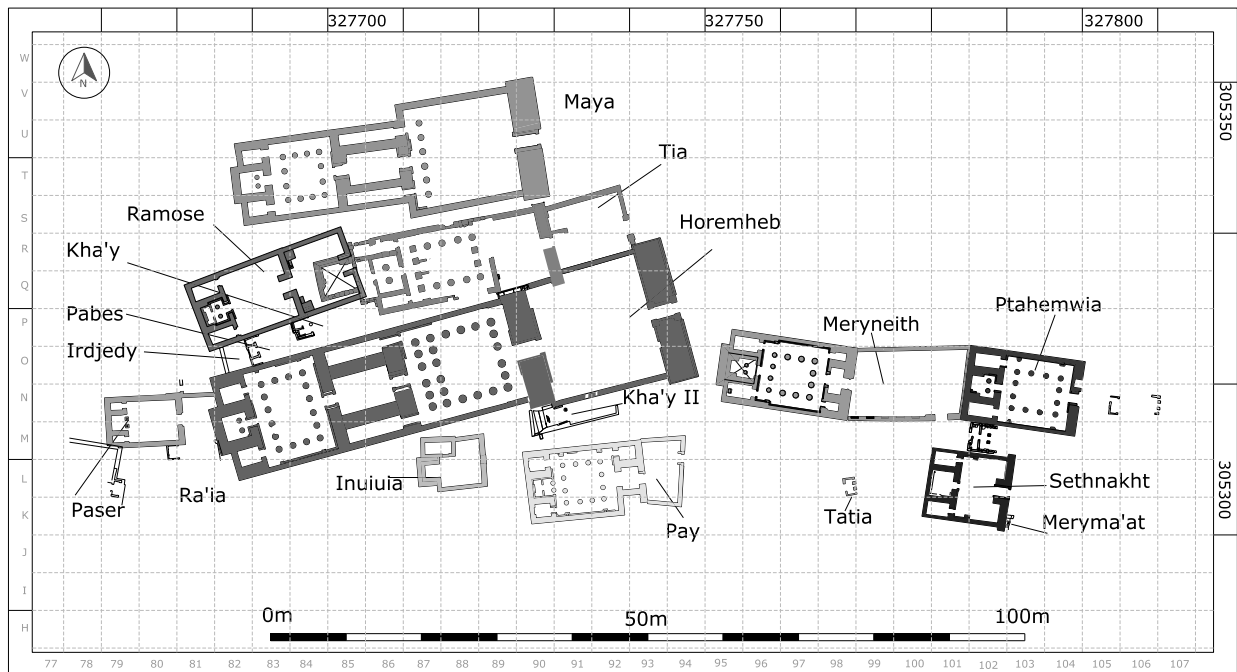


Fig. III.34. Grid introduced during the 2010 season.

neighbour in the cemetery, was discovered in 2001, a plan and a Digital Terrain Model of the area were made by the Expedition's surveyor Willem Beex.⁶⁰ This model was based on the Egyptian Survey map H22 *Le Caire*, drawn in 1978, and shows the position of the tomb in relation to the pyramids of Userkaf, Djoser, and Unas. In view of the proximity to the tomb of Meryneith of the area under discussion in the present volume, the model is equally relevant in this case.

In order to incorporate the tomb of Ptahemwia on a local level with the previous tombs excavated by the EES/Leiden Expedition, the same grid was used as imposed by Kenneth J. Frazer for the tomb of Horemheb in January 1975.⁶¹ The north pointer of this so-called *Horemheb grid* follows the Magnetic North of that time. On a larger scale, the grid has been attached to the survey markers of the GPS survey of the Saqqara necropolis and surroundings, undertaken by the EES.⁶² Two sets of permanent survey markers, or benchmarks, were available for locating the excavations. The first series was set up by the 1934-1935 Egyptian Survey, and has survived without any problems up till now. Two benchmarks, lettered B and C, were already

used by Frazer for the *Horemheb grid*.⁶³ The markers are in the form of sections of steel railway line, set upright in concrete at convenient locations for triangulation throughout the greater area of the Step Pyramid and the archaeological remains of Abusir.

The Egyptian Survey set out a new set of benchmarks in 1977. They are small steel tubes set in concrete. At the Saqqara site eleven of these markers were placed, which were marked T1-11. Unfortunately control point T8, located on a hill covering the tomb of Sethnakht, had to be removed before work in that area could be started in season 2010. It was replaced by two new control points L1 and L2 (L for Leiden), of which the exact position was determined using T4, T7, and T9, as well as benchmarks B and C of the older series.⁶⁴ Thus there are now four points surrounding the excavation area for which the UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) coordinates and elevation above sea level (ASL) have been established.⁶⁵

The implementation of the *Horemheb grid* and several *ad hoc* measurement systems was done by a theodolite. The present Expedition has worked with a Nikon DTM-730

60 Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 57 and fig. III.1.

61 K.J. Frazer, in: Martin 1989, 7.

62 Jeffreys/Bourriau/Johnson 2000, especially 5-7, figs. 1-2 and table 1.

63 Cf. Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 58 fig. III.2. The lettering follows that of K.J. Frazer for consistency. The same benchmarks are known as Survey of Egypt M005 and M006, respectively.

64 Raven/Hays 2011, 17 and fig. 13.

65 It should be noted that these newly established coordinates may differ from earlier readings taken by W.M.F. Beex. For instance, instead of 61.04 m ASL given by him for the top of steel rail B (Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 58), Ana Tavares of the new surveying team states it to be 60.84 m (Raven/Hays 2011, 17).

Total Station during the seasons 2002-2009. This was replaced by a Sokkia Set610K in 2010, when Annelies Bleeker took the position of Expedition surveyor. At the same occasion, a new grid system was introduced which is based on the UTM projection and divides the concession area into 5 × 5 metre squares (Fig. III.34). Northings are labelled alphabetically and eastings by digits, starting from a fictitious origin located about 60 metres to the south-west of the tomb of Horemheb. This grid reference system was applied for surveying the tomb of Sethnakht, but the system was not extended retrospectively over the tomb of Ptahemwia. This practice is reflected, for instance, in the inconsistent system of quoting provenances below, in Chapter IV on the wall-reliefs and in the object catalogue of Chapter VI. From season 2010 onwards, the actual fieldwork also took place within numbered grid squares, at least for the surface layers. As soon as proper architectural units started to emerge from the sand, it was generally considered more practical to quote these instead when referring to the provenance of specific finds. Special grid forms were introduced in order to mark the position of features and finds per square, and the levels of the square's corners were registered at regular intervals. Thereby, the recording of individual find-spots in the present publication is more detailed than in previous reports of the Expedition, although (for reasons explained above) not yet in a consistent manner.

The reliefs and inscriptions

Maarten J. Raven and Harold M. Hays[†]

1. Introduction

This chapter gives descriptions and translations of the decoration and inscriptions belonging to the tomb of Ptahemwia, and of those loose blocks found around this tomb and that of Sethnakht during the excavations. All reliefs and inscriptions from the tomb of Ptahemwia of which the location is known (scenes **[1-27]**) are shown on the plan of Fig. IV.1. The numbering follows their location in the tomb in clockwise order, starting from the eastern entrance into the courtyard and continuing till the central chapel (Sections 2-3). Thus the scenes and texts found *in situ* are dealt with in conjunction with the adjoining scenes now in museum collections and fragments found loose on the site, according to their supposed original locations. The blocks and fragments deemed to belong to the tomb but whose exact locations are unknown are considered in Section 4. Provenances of blocks and fragments in Sections 2-4 refer to the tomb of Ptahemwia, unless it is stated otherwise. Blocks and fragments found by the Expedition within or in the immediate vicinity of the tomb and that of Sethnakht, but doubtless coming from other structures, are considered in Section 5, where accordingly the provenances will be more varied.¹ This chapter concludes with an overall analysis of the style and iconography of the decoration of Ptahemwia's tomb (Section 6).

The Expedition's team members traced the reliefs on transparent plastic from contact with the original blocks. The tracings were collated by at least one team member other than the copyist, before being inked by Dorothea Schulz and William Schenck to yield drawings of 1:1 scale. These were scanned and digitally reduced for publication. All drawings are reproduced here at scale 1:6, unless specified otherwise. Dashed lines indicate contours executed in paint only if the rest is in relief. Dotted lines have been used to indicate damaged spots, whereas stippled areas represent portions modelled in gypsum plaster instead of being carved in limestone. All photographs were made by the Expedition's photographers, Peter Jan Bomhof and Anneke de Kemp. The descriptions and translations were compiled in close collaboration of the two authors. The section on Coptic stelae (5.3.1) was compiled by J. van der Vliet (Leiden University/Nijmegen University). The final section (Section 6) was composed by the first-named author.

1 For the inconsistent notation of provenances, some of which refer to grid squares while others do not, see above, Chapter III.7.

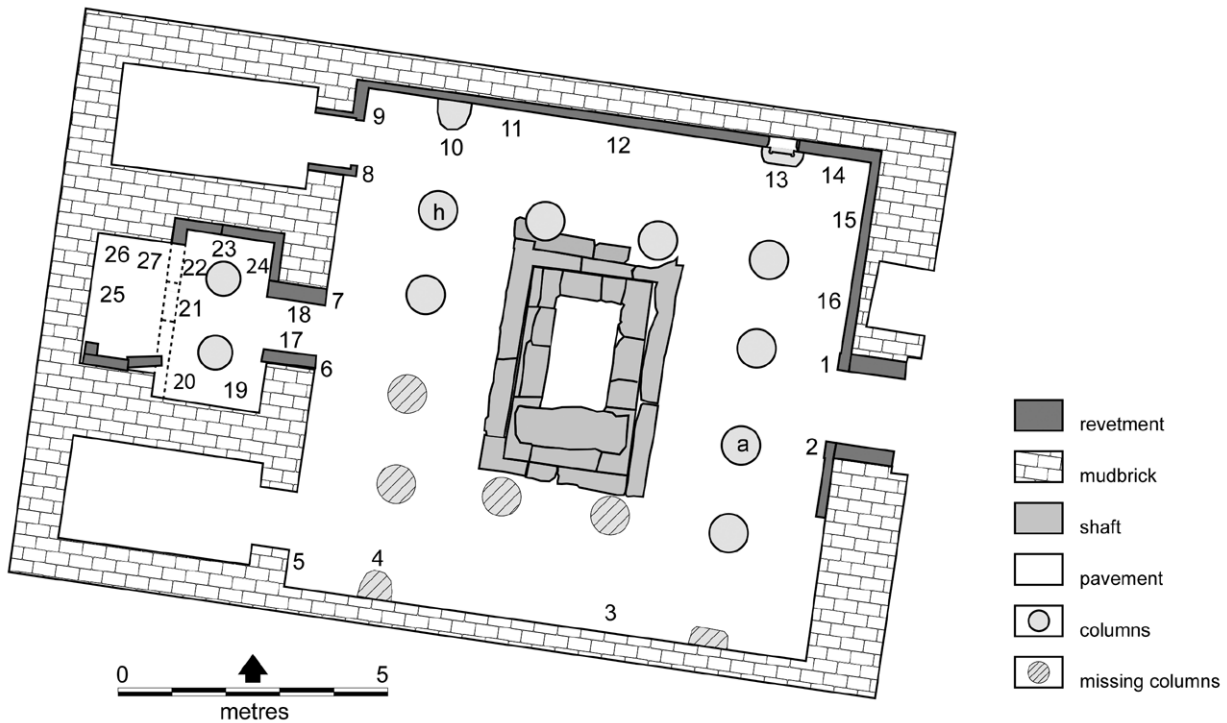


Fig. IV.1. Plan of the tomb of Ptahemwia, showing the position of reliefs and inscriptions.

2. The courtyard of Ptahemwia [1-16]

2.1. General layout

Raven/Van Walsem 2007, 23-24 and figs. 5-9; Raven 2007a, 11-13; Raven 2007b, 10-11; Raven 2008, 6-10; Raven 2011, 51; Raven 2012b, 35-37 and Abb. 6-8; Raven 2017b, Fig. 1

Unfortunately, the tomb of Ptahemwia has lost the two door-jambs which once flanked the east side of the entrance through the pylon. Presumably, these will have presented a layout rather similar to the two jambs on the west side of this doorway, which have at least been partly preserved (scenes [1] and [2]) and which combine a seated portrait of the tomb-owner with a number of text columns ending with his name and titles. The walls of the courtyard lying to the west of this doorway were once lined with limestone revetment on all four sides. The decoration of the east wall and the adjoining parts of the north and south walls were apparently never finished. This does not mean that these unfinished scenes are devoid of interest, since they present the rare opportunity to study all stages of the creative process. A greater loss is represented by the fact that practically all revetment of the south half of the courtyard was robbed away. The north half has only lost its upper courses, plus two monolithic elements that fortunately have been preserved in museum collections (scenes [7] and [13]). Finally, of all twelve columns only part of two panels has survived.

The courtyard of Ptahemwia is symmetrical in respect to its architecture, and what survives of its reliefs suggests that it was symmetrical in respect to decoration as well. The north wall shows a daily life scene flanked on the left by a cultic scene and on the right by a scene of the afterlife; from the south wall, elements of only one scene survive, possibly likewise referring to the daily life of the tomb-owner and thereby mirroring that on the north. The jambs of the west wall all seem to have been inscribed with offering formulas, similar to the two of the east wall.

The courtyard's decoration shows two vectors of orientation. In the first vector, hieroglyphs are oriented to be read from the front of the tomb to the back (scenes [11] and [12]²), and the tomb owner faces toward the eastern gateway (scenes [11], [12] top register, and [14]). In the second vector, hieroglyphs are to be read from the rear of the tomb to the front (scenes [10] and [13], and columns [a] and [h]), and the tomb owner faces away from the eastern gateway (scene [13] and columns [a] and [h]). In the bottom register of scene [12], he manages to face both toward and away from the eastern gateway. Laterally, hieroglyphs are read from the axes outwards (scenes [1], [5], [6] and [7], [8] and [9]), while the tomb-owner faces inwards (scenes [1] and [2]).

2 With the exception of the unframed captions to the priest in scene [11] and the cattle of the top register in scene [12].



[1]

The finest carving is reserved for the jambs on the central axis [1], [2], [6], and [7], and the north wall's pilaster [13]. The carving of the surviving column panels [a] and [h] is rough. Other carving in the courtyard is of good quality.

2.2. Entrance

[1] Eastern gateway, north door-jamb, west side

Raven/Van Walsem 2007, 23 and fig. 5; Raven 2007a, fig. 3

Two courses of blocks in raised relief, excellent carving. Below, Ptahemwia sits facing right on a lion-legged chair with cushion folded over the backrest. He wears a duplex wig with zigzag strands on the upper part and corkscrew curls on the lappets, and is dressed in a short kilt worn under a long tunic. There are two folds of flesh under the chin and three in the upper belly, and the navel is visible. The feet with sandals rest on a footstool. His left hand is over an offering table, with fruit, vegetables, and flowers piled on top of vertical bread. His right hand holds a



[1]

‘salad’-scepter and a folded cloth, with a long staff leaning in the crook of the arm. Under the chair is a monkey with a leash around its waist; its face is fully toward the viewer while one hand dips into a fruit-basket on a stand, the other holds a bunch of grapes.

Above Ptahemwia are four columns of framed hieroglyphs partially preserved, showing offering formulas, each ending with titles and name:

- (1) *[An offering which the king gives and ... all] good and pure [things] to the ka of the royal butler, pure of hands, Ptahemwia, true of voice.*



[2]

- (2) [An offering which the king gives and ... in the presence³] of Re to the ka of the royal butler; pure of hands, Ptahemwia, true of voice.
- (3) [An offering which the king gives and ...] every [day] to the ka of the royal butler; pure of hands, Ptahemwia, true of voice.
- (4) [An offering which the king gives and ...] of the king to the ka of the royal butler; pure of hands, Ptahemwia, true of voice.

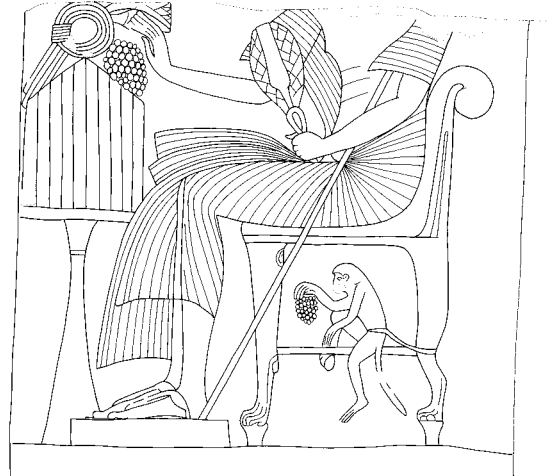
Each *t*-sign of *wb3-nsu* in the first two columns was erased, but traces are clearly visible. There is intentional damage to the eyes of the tomb-owner and the face of the monkey. The relief is clearly unfinished, since most of the garment shows no pleating and there is no interior detail in the salad (cf. scene [2]). No remains of colour, except for a trace of red on a *k3*-sign. H. 124, of decorated part 87.5, w. 40 cm.

[2] Eastern gateway, south door-jamb, west side

Raven/Van Walsem 2007, 23

One block in raised relief, excellent carving. The tomb-owner sits facing left on a lion-legged chair with cushion folded over the backrest. He is dressed in a short kilt worn under a long tunic. There are three folds of flesh in the upper belly, the navel is invisible. The feet with sandals rest on a footstool. His right hand is over an offering table, with grapes and a bunch of lotus flowers piled on top of vertical bread. His left hand holds a 'salad'-scepter and a folded cloth, with a long staff leaning in the crook of the arm. A monkey with a leash around its waist, facing left, sits on the strut of the chair with one hand holding a bunch of grapes and a fig in the right foot.

3 Only the bookroll of *m-b3h* is preserved; see scene [7], line 3: *sk3=f m-b3h r' n k3 n*, etc.



[2]

There is intentional damage to the face of the monkey. The relief shows more details than its pendant of scene [1]. No remains of colour. H. 63, of decoration 35, w. 39.5 cm.

2.3. South wall

[3] South wall, west of pilaster

One block of second course (2007-R110) in raised relief, excellent carving. Six standing officials are shown facing toward the right, one in front followed by two and three others. Each holds a short staff (probably a fan handle) with a strip of cloth in one hand, the other hand (lost) is raised. They wear elaborate pleated tunics with sash-kilts, the latter with slightly goffered front lappets, and are barefoot. Their bellies have folds of flesh and visible navels.

A block frieze⁴ and three framing bands of blue, red, and blue are at left, and originally also below. The left edge shows the beginning of another green band. Other remains of colour: red on flesh. H. 62, of scene 49, w. 77, of scene 58 cm.

Provenance: North of tomb of Ptahemwia, about 1.6 m above floor level. The block frieze and framing bands on the left and bottom mirror those found on the north wall, west of the north pilaster socket [13], justifying the block's reconstruction here.

[3a] South wall, east of half-column

One further fragment of this scene (2008-R24) may be represented by a piece found in front of chapel 2008/6 (1.3 m above Ptahemwia floor level), depicting part of a similar male figure in raised relief, facing left, with block frieze to the right. No remains of colour. H. 27, w. 20 cm.

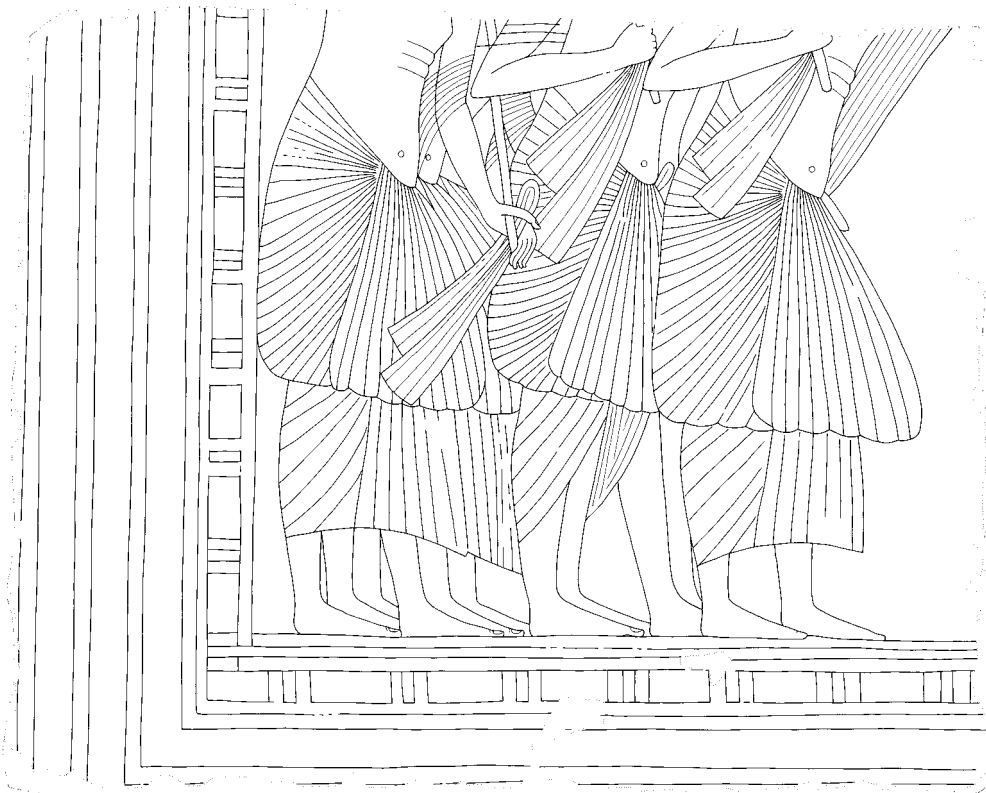
4 Block friezes in the tomb have green framing bands, white-blue-white triglyphs, and fields of yellow, red, blue and green (generally in that order).



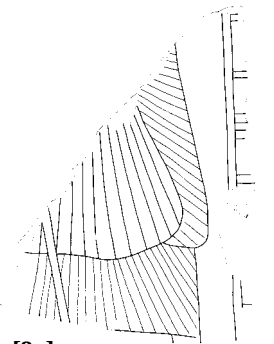
[3]



[3a]



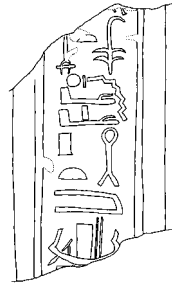
[3]



[3a]



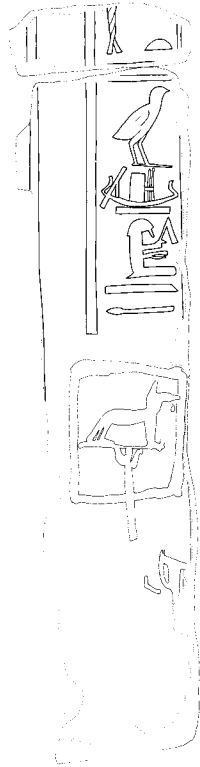
[4]



[4]



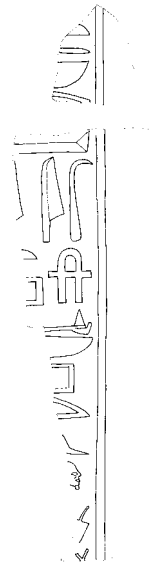
[5]



[5]

[4] South wall, fluted half-column

One fragment (2015-R28) showing three facets of a polygonal half-column, the central one with a framed column of hieroglyphs in sunk relief, good carving. Probably an offering formula: [An offering which the king gives and ... to the ka of ...] the royal butler, clean of hands, Ptahemwia, [justified]. No remains of colour. H. 22.5, w. 21, th. 4 cm.
Provenance: Edge of pit 2015/13.



[6]



[6]

2.4. West wall

[5] South chapel, south jamb, east face

One block of lower course (two joining fragments, 2007-R32 + R63) in sunk relief, good carving. One framed column of hieroglyphs out of an expected three is partially preserved. Probably once presenting an offering formula: (1) [An offering which the king gives and] ... (2) ... (3) ... [Ptahemwia, justified].

Remains of colour: column dividers in blue; red, green, and blue in hieroglyphs. Plain framing band to the left. Graffito of Wepwawet in red ink on dado below (Gr. 6). H. 60, of text 26.5, w. 18.5, of worked face 12 cm.

Provenance: South-west area of courtyard, about 0.75 m above floor level (upper fragment); centre of courtyard, south side, on floor (lower fragment). The orthography of the name and the size of the hieroglyphs correspond to that of the north chapel, north jamb, east face [8], justifying its reconstruction here.

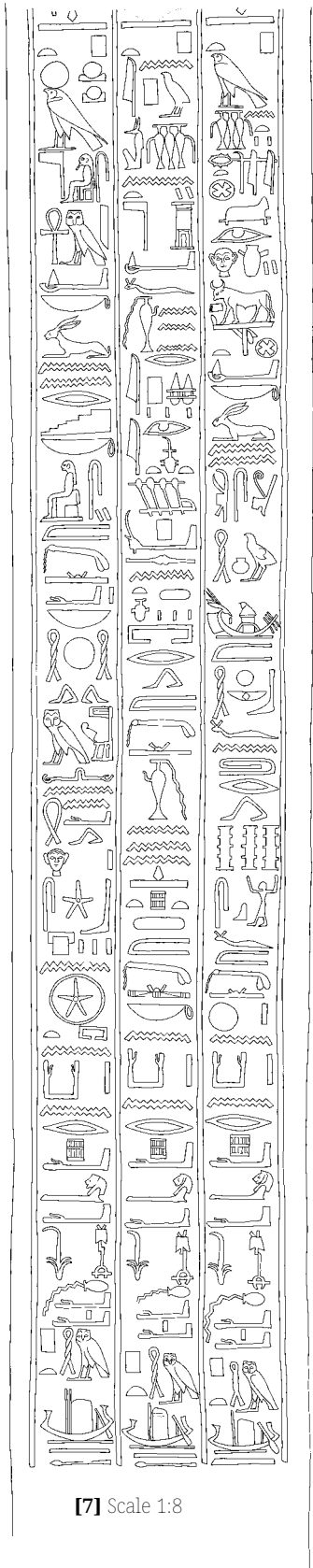
[6] Central chapel, south jamb, east face

Two fragments from right-hand edge (non-joining, 2007-R50 and R124) in sunk relief, excellent carving. One framed column of hieroglyphs out of an expected three is partially preserved. Probably once presenting offering formulas:

- (1) [An offering which the king gives and] Sokar, [lord]⁵ of the Shetyt.⁶ May you cause that his ba go forth ...
- (2) [An offering which the king gives and] ...
- (3) [An offering which the king gives and] ...

5 Either *nb* 'lord of' or *hri-ib* 'resident in'; see *Wb* IV, 559.8 and 559.11.

6 On this structure and its significance, see Edwards 1986, 27-36.



[7] Scale 1:8



[7] Scale 1:8

Remains of colour: column dividers in blue; red, green, and blue in hieroglyphs. Upper fragment: h. 8, w. 8.5 cm. Lower fragment: h. 36.5, w. 12 cm.

Provenance: North centre of courtyard of Ptahemwia, about 0.5 m above floor level (upper fragment); dry-stone wall built around main shaft (lower fragment in 2 pieces, rejoined). The style of carving and size of hieroglyphs exactly correspond to that of the central chapel, north jamb, east face [7], justifying its reconstruction here.

[7] *Central chapel, north jamb, east face*

PM III²/2, 755; add Reinisch 1963; Vernus 1978, no. 33 and pl. 4; Malek 1988, 133 with n. 24; Gessler-Löhr 1989, 29 with n. 13; Raven/Van Walsem 2007, 20 with n. 2

Cairo, Egyptian Museum, JE 8383. One block in sunk relief, excellent carving. Three framed columns of hieroglyphs, presenting offering formulas:

- (1) *An offering [which the king gives] and Re-Horakhty, the august god who lives on truth: that you give being⁷ at the stair of the august lord, in the presence of the lord of perpetuity, and a going out and entering in the necropolis without restraint at the gates of the nether-world, to the ka of the hereditary prince, count, royal butler, pure of hands, Ptahemwia, justified.*
- (2) *An offering [which the king gives] and Anubis, foremost of the god's booth: that he give cool water, wine and milk, the receipt of bread which goes forth in the presence, and a libation and offerings in your presence, to the ka of the hereditary prince, count, royal butler, pure of hands, Ptahemwia, justified.*
- (3) *An offering [which the king gives] and Horus-Khentykhety and Osiris resident in Kemwer⁸: that you give being <in> the following of the Henu-bark in his festival of going around the walls, and his being⁹ exalted in the presence of Re, to the ka of the hereditary prince, count, royal butler, pure of hands, Ptahemwia, just<fied>.*

Remains of colour: blue in column dividers; blue, red, green and yellow in hieroglyphs. Remains of block frieze to the right, terminating about 1 cubit from below. H. 176, w. 35 cm.

Comments: The suggested position in the tomb is based on the excellence of carving, suitability of size, the orientation of its hieroglyphs, and the fact that the east faces of the jambs of the south-west and north-west chapels [5], [8],

7 The gemination shows that it is a matter of the infinitive, rather than a subjunctive *wn(=f)* as object of *rdi*.

8 These are the gods of Athribis; cf. Vernus 1978, especially 367-463.

9 The gemination shows that it is a matter of the infinitive plus genitival agent, rather than the subjunctive *wn=f*. The parallels have *sk3.tw=f*.

and [9] appear to show offering formulas. The jamb cannot have stood on the north side of the east entrance to the tomb, since those door-jambs were 0.38-0.42 m wide and there would not have been a relief slab with block-frieze on the right-hand side. The jamb bears a Temporary Register number 6/11/25/5 which is incorrect (we thank Maj Trad for checking this). It was acquired with the Huber collection in 1859, for which see Bierbrier 2012, 267; Staring 2017a, 105. For the texts of column 1, cf. Barta 1968, 114 *Bitte* 43, 120 *Bitte* 115, 125 *Bitte* 138; column 2, *ibid.* 96 *Bitte* 120; column 3, *ibid.* 151 *Bitte* 133, 146 *Bitte* 76. See also Vernus 1978, 33 ns. c and e for more parallels.

[8] *North chapel, south door-jamb, east face*

One block of lower course in sunk relief, made together with the reveal of the doorway, good carving. Two framed columns of hieroglyphs out of an expected three are partially preserved. Probably once presenting an offering formula: (1) [*An offering which the king gives and ...: that he give mortuary offerings (consisting of) bread and beer, oxen and fowl, cloth, incense, oil*] (2) [*and every good and pure thing ... and drinking*] water from the flood of the river, (3) ...

Remains of colour: blue in column dividers; red, blue and green in hieroglyphs. Illegible quasi-hieratic graffito in red paint on dado (**Gr. 10**). H. 61, of text 27, w. 16.5 cm.

Comments: For the text, cf. Barta 1968, 92 *Bitte* 68.

[9] *North chapel, north door-jamb, east face*

Two blocks of lower course in sunk relief, the left-hand one made together with the reveal of the doorway, good carving. Three framed columns of hieroglyphs are partially preserved. Probably once presenting offering formula: (1) [*An offering which the king gives and ...: that he give ...*] a breathing of sweet air of the north wind¹⁰ (2) ... standing to see¹¹ (3) ... [Ptah]emwia, justified.

A portion of the *m* in column 2 (of *mwt* 'death?') is obscured by plaster. Remains of colour: blue in column dividers; red and blue in hieroglyphs; traces of vertical guidelines in red paint in the first two columns. H. 58, of text 21, w. 31.5 cm.

Comments: For the first request, see Barta 1968, 93 *Bitte* 79. The second clause possibly shows a confusion with the word *ḥꜥw* 'lifetime'; see *ibid.* 126 *Bitte* 151.

2.5. North wall

[10] *North wall, fluted half-column* (see also Fig. III.8)

Raven/Van Walsem 2007, 24 with n. 24

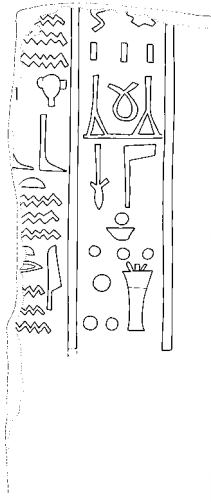
Lower half preserved, one framed column of hieroglyphs in sunk relief, good carving. Offering formula: [*An offering which the king gives and ... and ...: that th[ey] [give] mortuary*

10 *t3w ndm n mhyt* is virtually invisible, being hardly carved while the paint has fallen off.

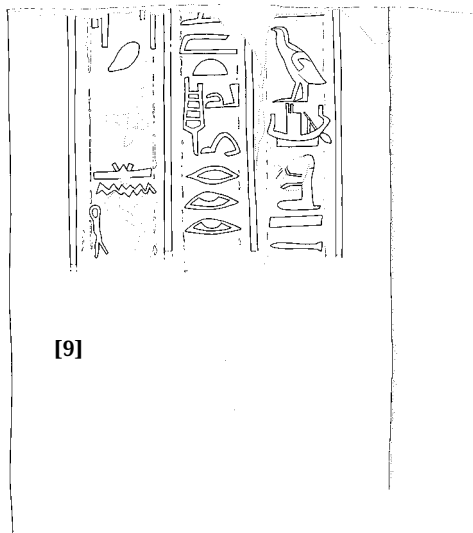
11 For this orthography of the infinitive *m33*, see *Wb* II, 7.



[8]



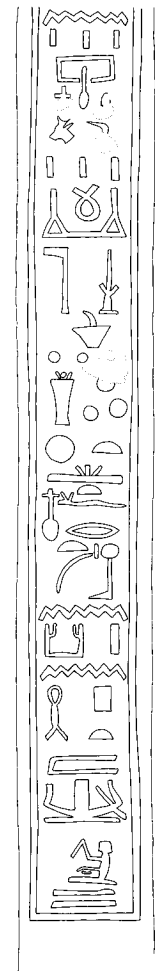
[8]



[9]



[9]



[10]

offerings consisting of bread and beer, oxen and fowl, cloth, incense, oil, and <every> good and pure thing to the ka of Ptahemwia, justified.

No remains of colour in inscription. Blue paint below and to the left of inscription near base of one fluting. Splashes of red paint on flutings on either side of hieroglyphs. Specks of yellow paint on fluting below inscription. Unclear incised graffito on fluting to left of inscription (**Gr. 11**). H. 108.5, of text 72.5, w. of text 8.5 cm.

[11] North wall, west part

Raven/Van Walsem 2007, 24 and fig. 9; Raven 2007a, fig. 7; Raven 2007b, 10 ill.; Raven 2012b, Abb. 8; Raven 2017b, Figs. 4 and 6

Three courses of raised (scenes IA-B only) and sunk relief, plus a small fragment of the fourth course (2007-R28, found near half-column, c. 1 m above floor level). Poor condition, further exacerbated by the extensive use of plaster to correct deficiencies, now lost. Two registers showing mortuary service, bounded on left and bottom by block frieze and framing bands, and separated from the scene on the right (**[12]**) by a block frieze. The top register (I) is separated from the bottom register (II) by a green mat acting as divider. H. 168 cm (dado 55, framing bands 18.5, lower register 32.5, upper register 61 cm), w. 287 cm (of which 20 cm for the left-hand frame).



[11] Ritual of Opening the Mouth



[11] IA monkeys under chair



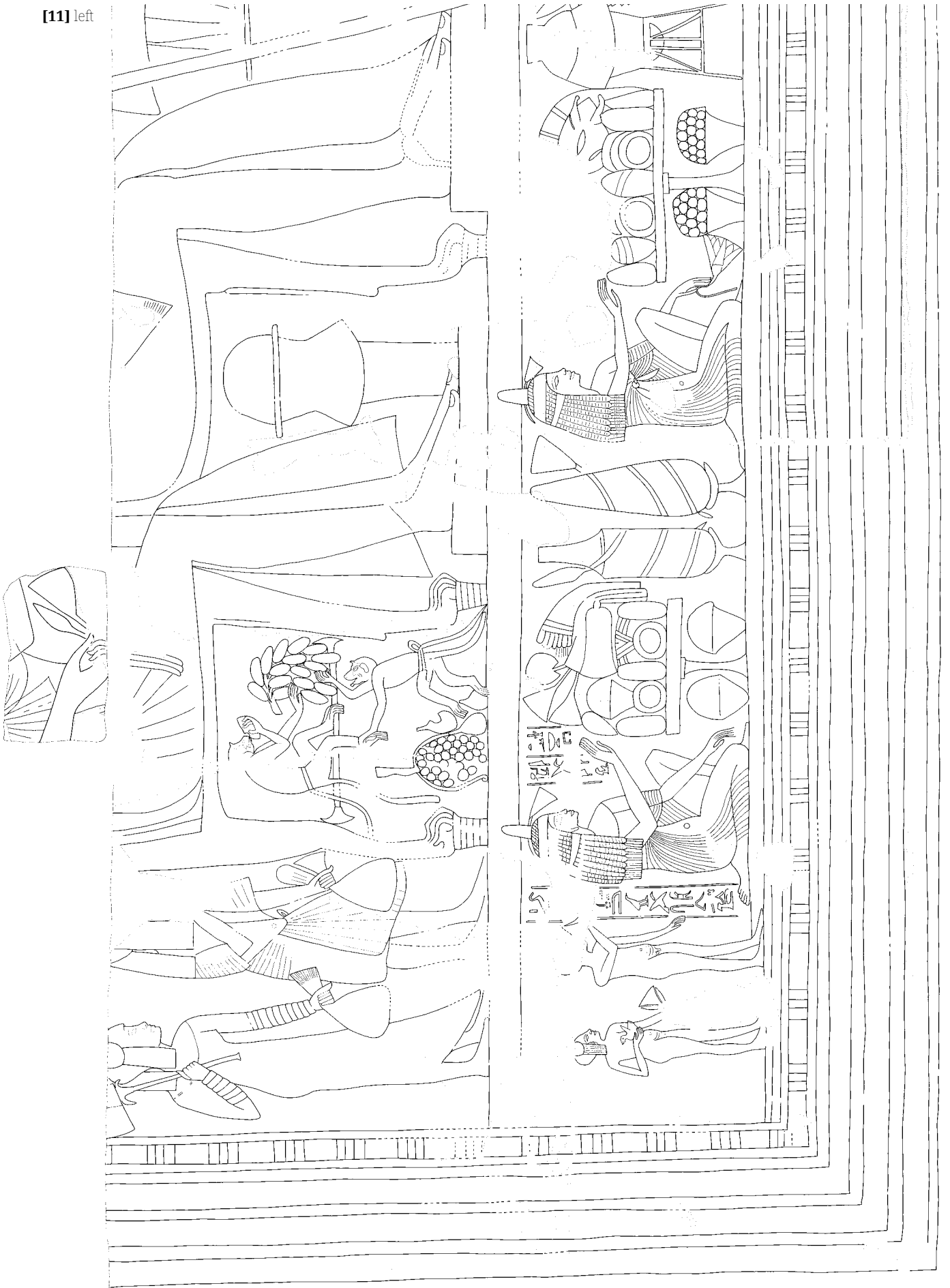
[11] IB attendants

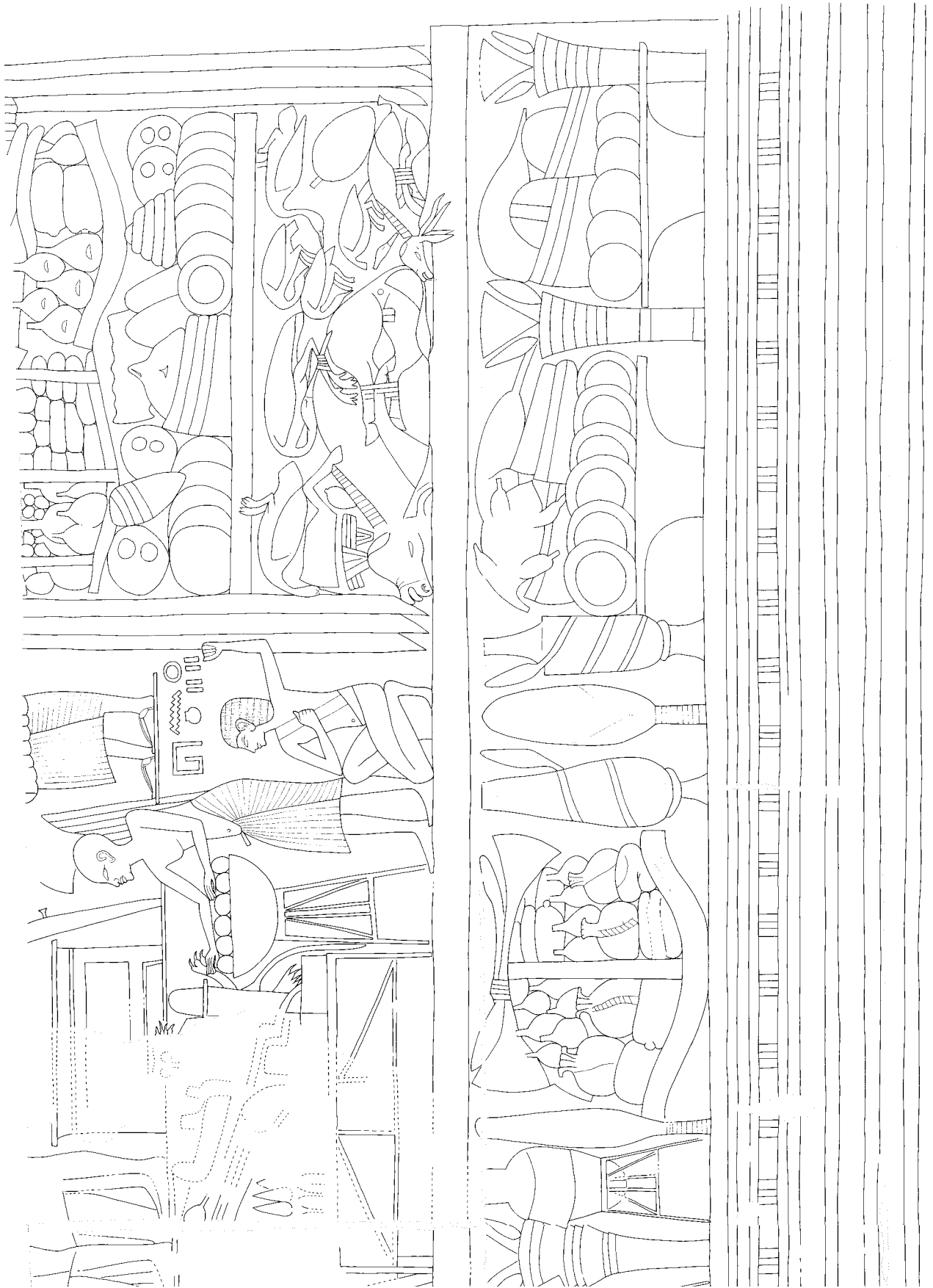


[11] IC priests

- I. *Ritual of Opening the Mouth for deceased and wife.* Raised relief on left, sunk relief on right, good carving. The upper portion of this grand scene is cut off.
- A. Centre: deceased and wife, facing right. Raised relief. The deceased is seated on a chair with leonine legs, wearing a long tunic and a sash-kilt with a very short lappet on the thighs. His sandaled feet rest on a low footstool, a long staff is presumably held in the left hand. Below his chair is an unguent vase with a floral garland. His wife sits behind (i.e. next to) him to the left, wearing an ankle-long robe knotted under the chest. She holds a lotus and two buds in her right hand, the left arm is raised with the hand probably on the shoulder of her husband. Her bare feet rest on a footstool. Underneath her chair, two monkeys with leashes around their waists are eating dates, grapes, and figs. The toes of the lower monkey overlap the mat design below. Remains of colour: red on elbow of wife.
 - B. Left side: pair of attendants, facing right. Raised relief. To the left of and behind the deceased's wife is a pair of standing attendants in smaller scale. The rightmost figure wears a short tunic with sash-kilt. His hairdo is partly lost but included a wide side-lock and a long lock hanging down at the rear from the otherwise shaven skull. His right arm, perhaps holding a bouquet or fan, reaches up across his body. The left arm is down, with the hand holding a sack. Behind him to the left is a female figure with similar hairdo (here clearly including a short forelock) and wearing a wide collar and long plain skirt with long sleeves with transverse pleating. Her right hand holds a fan over the shoulder, while the hand of the left arm grips a fringed sack before her body. Remains of colour: splash of red on hair of female, red outline or sketch line of her collar.
 - C. Right side: offerings and priests. Sunk relief, except where noted. To the right of the deceased, the register is divided into three sections. Directly in front of the deceased, the register is first split in two (C1-C2) by a thin horizontal ground line. At the far right, again over the full height of the top register, is an enclosure bounded on either side by papyrus bundles (C3).
- C1. Priests. On the thin ground line at the left, at least five overlapping male figures are partially preserved in raised relief, all facing left. They wear plain kilts. Behind them to the right is a chest, the left side of which is in raised relief, while its top and right side are in sunk relief. The chest's lid leans against it on the right. At this point, the head of a figure on the lower sub-register rises up through the division line, and also a bundle of papyrus stalks with one large umbel preserved. To the right of this stands a man, likewise facing left and wearing tunic and goffered sash-kilt with sandals. Remains of colour: red on skin of right-hand man, green on papyrus stalks.
 - C2. Priests. Below the thin ground line and to the left is a latticed stand stacked with offerings, notably including a vessel for oil, a leopard skin, and an adze on the table's right side. To the right of the table, a priest with shaven head, sash-kilt and bare feet leans forward over a basket on a high stand. His arms are extended over six rolls of bread on the basket, and his upper body transgresses the thin ground line dividing the register. The aforementioned bundle of papyrus seems to emerge from the back of this priest. Behind him, a kneeling priest beats his fists against his breast in the *henu* gesture. He wears a layered wig, diagonal sash, and short kilt. His rear arm overlaps the enclosure behind him. Above him is an unframed line of hieroglyphs as caption: *Henu rite, four times*. Both figures face left. Remains of colour: red on skin, green on papyrus stalks.
 - C3. Offerings. Within an enclosure bounded by papyrus stalks are stacked offerings: a slaughtered bull and goat with five ducks and other pieces of meat below, a mat with loaves, meat, and two baskets with figs, dates, and other fruit above. The horns and ears of the goat overlap the mat below. Remains of colour: blue on tongue of bull; red on fruit, fowl, bread, beef, bull and goat; green on papyrus stalks.
- Comments:* The pair of attendants in scene B also appears inside the tent of scene [12]. They look distinctly un-Egyptian. Both man and wife have a hairdo with a number of distinct locks hanging from an otherwise shaved skull. The woman is wearing a garment with long pleated sleeves. Such sleeves were occasionally worn with bag-tunics by native Egyptians,¹² but seem to have been more

12 Vogelsang-Eastwood 1993, 136-137, 146 and fig. 8:10; Strudwick 1996, 69 and pl. 7c.





characteristic of foreign dress. Thus, they are worn by Asiatic chiefs and their grooms in the tomb of Horemheb.¹³ Unfortunately, the ethnographic origin of those foreigners is unclear, though Helck proposed to identify them as Mitanni.¹⁴ Some of the people depicted on the Horemheb reliefs have shaven skulls with locks of hair, but longer and thinner than those in Ptahemwia's scene. Some of the Asiatic women depicted in the tomb of Huya at Amarna also have pleated sleeves but no locks.¹⁵ The adze before the priests at the far right in scene C2 implies the Opening of the Mouth ritual. While the figure of a priest stretching his hands over a basket of offerings on a table is not characteristic of any of its rites, the representation of the *henu* rite is indeed found in Opening of the Mouth Scene 69A,¹⁶ which involves the first performance of standard mortuary service.¹⁷ In TT 100, this scene follows the mouth opening proper and precedes the actual interment of the mummy.¹⁸ A depiction of a papyrus-bound enclosure also occurs in the tomb of Meryneith.¹⁹

II. *Family members and offerings.* Sunk relief, good carving.

- A. Naked boys. At the far left are two naked boys with side-locks, facing right, the left one wearing an earring. The boy on the left cups a fledgling before his breast in his right hand, while his left hand holds a bunch of lotus. The boy on the right holds aloft a flower in his right hand, while the left arm hangs down. Before him is a framed column of hieroglyphs in rough carving: [*His*] son, beloved [*of him*] ...*khemu*-(?)*pashemsef*.²⁰ Remains of colour: red on flesh.
- B. Two women. To the right of the boys are two women facing right and rendered nearly identically, together squatting on a mat and each before a table of offerings. They each wear a braided wig with headband, retaining band, and tassels, with an incense cone and flower on top (the incense cones overlap the register divider). Each has a collar on the shoulders and wears a long pleated dress, knotted under the chest. The left arm of the woman on the left is down in front of

her left leg, the right hand stretched out towards the offerings. All toes of her rear foot are differentiated. Before her are two framed columns of hieroglyphs in rough carving: (1) *His sister, the mistress of the house* (2) *Ipy*.²¹ The offering table is stacked with different kinds of bread, meat, and fruit, with a bunch of lotus and onions on top; below the table are two bowls, to the right two stands with wine jars, each entwined with a lotus. The left arm of the woman on the right is behind her leg, its hand holding a lotus, while the other arm is stretched toward a similar but slightly larger offering table; below the table are two bowls with fruit. Remains of colour: red on skin.

- C. Offerings. To the right of the two women are further offerings resting on the same mat as the two women: two jars on stands, a formal bouquet and a lettuce; one tray heaped with dates, figs, and pomegranates, with lotus flowers on top; two flower-entwined wine-jars on either side of a lettuce; a low table heaped with a dressed fowl, a gourd, slabs of meat, and bread; and two bouquets on either side of another low table heaped with bread and slabs of meat. Remains of colour: red on fowl, meat, and wine-jars, and also giving details of tray, lotus, bouquets and lettuce; green on mat, tray, lettuce, gourd, flowers entwining vessels, and bouquets; blue on lotus and bouquets.

[12] *North wall, middle* (see also Figs. II.2-3)

Raven/Van Walsem 2007, 23 and figs. 7-8; Raven 2007a, figs. 4-6, 8; Raven 2007b, 11 ill.; Raven 2008, 7 upper ill.; Raven 2011, 51 ill.; Raven 2012b, Abb. 7; Raven 2017b, Fig. 5

Three courses of sunk relief, excellent carving. Two registers showing inspection scenes, separated from the scene on the left [11] by a block frieze (w. 3 cm), and bounded on the right and bottom by block friezes and framing bands of the usual pattern. H. 163 cm (dado 55, framing bands 18.5, lower register 76, upper register 13.5 cm), w. 282 cm (of which 21 cm for the right-hand frame).

- I. *Inspection of cattle.* Almost entirely lost, with only the lower portions of figures extant. From left to right: large-scale, sandaled feet of standing tomb owner, lower hem of his garment, and base of his staff. Column of unframed hieroglyphs: ... *born to your cattle*. Feet and gofferred sash-kilts of two officials. Large, four-fold object (vases?). Bull with thick tail narrowing at top. Sandaled feet of figure, legs of another figure wearing short kilt with fringed lappet, and recarved leg of a further figure. Bovine legs of at least two different animals. Water block topped by

13 Martin 1989, [76].

14 Helck 1962, 345.

15 Davies 1903-1908, III pl. 14.

16 See Otto 1960, II, Fig. 1 (TT 100).

17 In TT 100, the caption to Scene 69A is the ancient formula *ir.t s3h.w* '§3.w in *hriw-h3b.t* 'Doing many *sakhu* by the lector priests'. On the *hnu*-gesture, see further LÄ II, cols. 580-581; Müller 1937, 83-86; Junker 1940, 25 and 28; Lapp 1986, 162-184; Ogdon 1979-1980, 71-76; Dominicus 1994, 61-65 and 85.

18 For the segmentation of the Opening of the Mouth ritual, see Hays 2010.

19 Raven/Van Walsem 2014, scene [16].

20 Sign-list M12 in group writing for the phonetic *h*. The name does not occur in Ranke 1953-1977, but cf. I.368.4 and II.327.13.

21 Sign-list G40 in group writing for the phonetic *p*. For the name, cf. Ranke 1935-1977, I.22.21.

portion of boat and mooring posts on far right. The tomb owner faces right, while all other figures face left. Remains of colour: red on skin, four-fold object, and animals.

Comments: The presence of the boat and mooring posts on the right suggests that the scene represented a travelling inspection tour like the register below. The figures of the two officials must have been similar to the two men depicted in scene A3 below.

II. *Inspection of agricultural work.* This scene seems to represent a moment frozen in time of one large landscape, divided up in a centre (A), a left-hand (B) and a right-hand part (C). Each of these three parts is divided up in smaller sub-registers with additional anecdotic scenes.

- A. Centre: Ptahemwia receives officials and produce. The large figure of the deceased forms the centre of this scene (A1), which is split in two sub-registers both to his left (A2-3) and right (A4-5).
- A1. Ptahemwia's feet and body face to the right while his shaven head looks to the left, tilted slightly downward toward two bowing officials. He wears a *shebiu*-collar with visible ties at the back and an ornamental collar (painted only, not carved). He is clothed in an unusual type of long tunic with asymmetrical pleating over the chest (apparently open in front), under which he wears a short sash kilt, and has sandals at the feet and a long staff in his hands. Above him are six framed columns of hieroglyphs: (1) *One greatly praised of the perfect god, favourite (2) of the Lord of the Two Lands, seal-bearer of the Lower Egyptian king, sole friend, great one (3) in the palace, beloved (4) of his lord, (5) royal butler, pure of hands, (6) Ptahemwia, justified.* Remains of colour: red on skin and on pleats of tunic; blue in hieroglyphs; indistinct colour on collar. There is intentional damage at the face and neck.
- A2. Bodyguard. At Ptahemwia's right shoulder are eight members of his bodyguard. The four to the left are Egyptians: two rows of two men of the same height, facing right and wearing 'Nubian' wigs and military kilts with pointed aprons. All have their hands down, the man on the left bearing a fringed sack and sandals looped around his upper arm, and the one on the right holding a cloth. To their right is a single column of unframed hieroglyphs: *The chief of his following²² Hy.*²³ To the right of the hieroglyphs are four Nubian guards of different height, each wearing a different

hairstyle consisting of layered or echeloned locks, one wearing a military kilt and another a short goffered sash-kilt. The two on the left have looped earrings, the two on the right solid earring pendants. The nearest on the left carries a folding chair over his shoulders, while the others carry staves. The nearest on the right carries a fringed sack. Remains of colour: red on skin of Egyptians and on hairdo of Nubians.

- A3. Officials. To the left of Ptahemwia and below the bodyguard are two officials, who lean forward over Ptahemwia's staff, each with an arm upraised to indicate speech. They wear long tunics, goffered sash-kilts, and short rounded wigs. The man on the left has a wrinkled forehead, while the other official has folds of flesh under a large breast. Remains of colour: red on skin.
- A4. Chariot. At Ptahemwia's left shoulder is a chariot team, the driver of which wears a 'Nubian' wig and military kilt with pointed apron. One arm is across his body in salute, while the other is held straight behind his body to hold the reins and a whip. The carriage has a six-spoked wheel and a quiver. The reins extend over the back of two horses. The charioteer faces left, while the carriage and horses face right. Remains of colour: red on horses.
- A5. Produce-bearer. At Ptahemwia's right and below the chariot team, a bearer carries a yoke, from which are suspended fowl, fish, lotus flowers, ears of cereal, and vessels. In the crook of his rear arm is a kid. He wears a 'Nubian' wig, a half-long tunic and a sash-kilt with pointed apron, and faces left. No remains of colour.
- B. Left side: Ptahemwia's tent, with three ships below. The tent is represented as a rectangular outline with a gabled roof (green). The interior of the tent is split in three registers (B1-3), the ships occupy a fourth register (B4).
- B1. Wife and servants. At the top left of the tent, Ptahemwia's wife Mia sits on a latticed stool, her feet on a footstool. She wears a braided wig with headband and retaining band, with an incense cone on top. An earring loop protrudes from under the wig. She wears an ankle-long garment knotted under the chest, where three folds of flesh are visible. The right hand holds a shallow tazza to her lips, while the other rests on her knee. Above her are six framed columns of hieroglyphs in rough carving: (1) *His wife, beloved of him and of (2) his favour, the chantress (3) of Amun, pure of hands, (4) greatly praised of (5) the Lord of the Two Lands, mistress of the house, (6) Mia.*²⁴ Before her stands a servant, whose right arm

22 For this title, see *Wb* IV, 486.13.

23 Sign-list F18 in group writing for the phonetic *h*. For this name, see Ranke 1935-1977, I.233.18.

24 Read *miʒ*, with the Signs Aa15 and D36 standing together for Sign-list G20, thus the phonetic *m*. For the name, see Ranke 1935-1977, I.146.1.



[12] left

is upraised to pour liquid into her vessel from a thin flask. Like all other male servants in the tent, he is bald and wears a sash-kilt. A towel is over his left arm, the hand of which pinches the flask's stopper. Mia faces right, while her servant faces left. The right half of this scene is divided horizontally in two sub-registers. Above, a servant fans a group of vessels set on stands (flask, pitchers, bowls, and tall jars), in turn placed on a mat. Below another servant touches the contents of two dishes on stands, while another dish with a bull's head is depicted before his face. Further to the right of him is an enclosure with four more dishes on stands, and a table heaped with various foodstuffs. The servants face right. Remains of colour: red on skin of wife and servants, vases, and various foodstuffs; blue in hieroglyphs.

- B2. Attendants, musicians, and servants at entrance to tent. On the right, the open door into the tent is depicted with its corniced frame. Outside the door a bodyguard gestures with his right hand to indicate speech, while his left hand holds a staff and whip and has sandals wrapped around the upper arm. He has negroid features, a shaven head with two small locks, and a looped earring, while wearing a military kilt with triangular apron. Opposite him, two servants,



[12] IIIA1 head of Ptahemwia

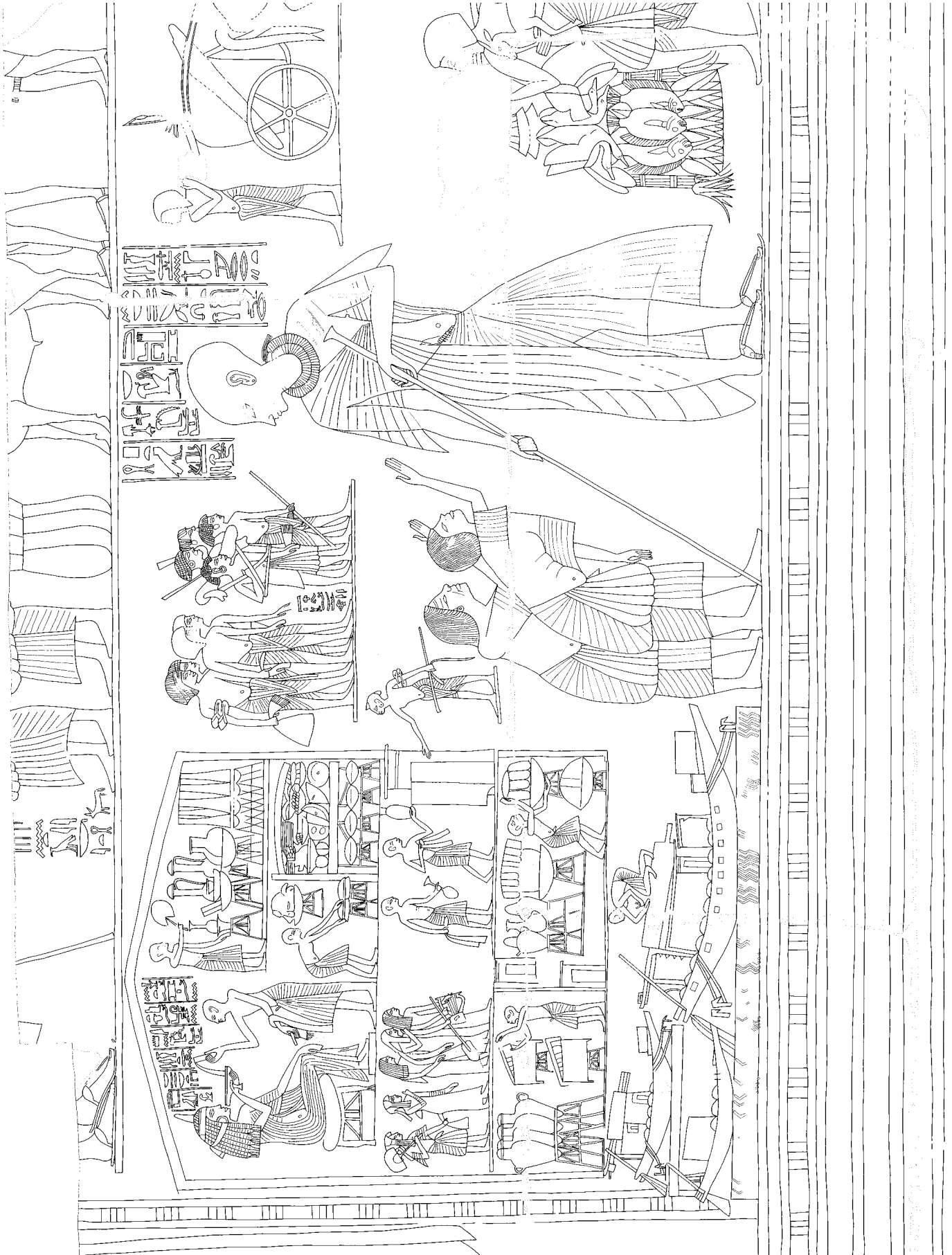
three musicians, and two attendants approach the open door from inside. The two servants each hold a vessel and a towel; the one on the left walks, while the other runs to the door. The three female musicians are holding lyre, lute, and harp and wear long, plain dresses. The enveloping hair of the outer two is striated, while the inner wears a plain tripartite hairdo. The two attendants wear the same garments and similar hairstyles as they do in scene [11], register IB, but the right lock of each has differentiated hair. The female attendant to the right

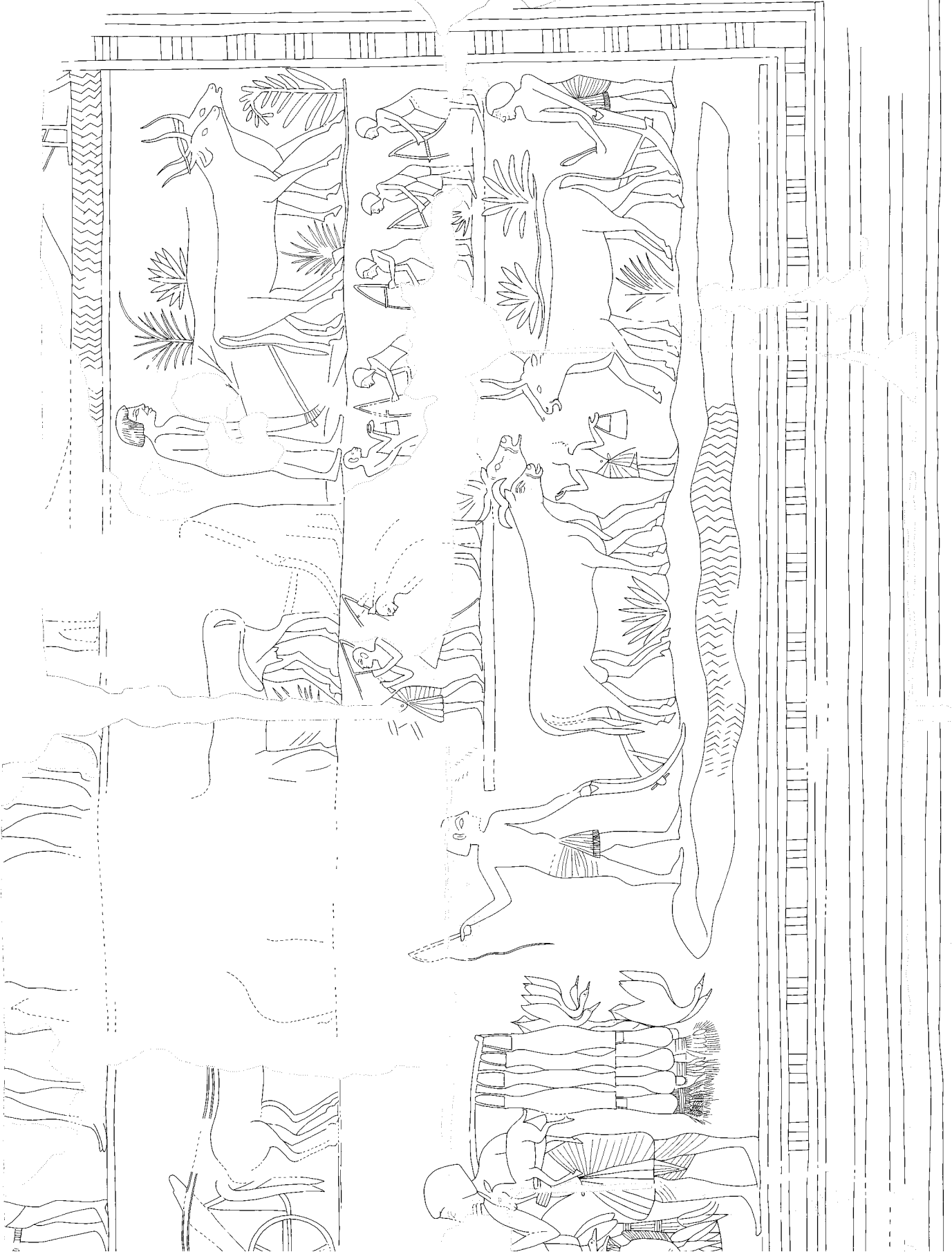


[12] right

holds an object under the crook of her right arm with an empty fist in salute, while her left arm is held slack before her body; the male attendant on the left carries a fan and a plain sack. All figures face to the right, except the bodyguard, who faces left. Remains of colour: red on door and door-frame, skin of men and women, flask of second servant, lute and harp.

- B3. Servants in two storerooms of tent. The entrance area is separated from this section by a sunk band, below which a doorway leads to a storage room at the bottom right of the tent. In this room, a bald male servant stands facing to the right, hunched before two bowls with items on stands. Another similar bowl and three vessels on stands are depicted behind him. On the left side of this room is a door leading to a room to the left, inside of which is another bald male servant, facing to the left and hunched before two opened chests on stands. Four amphorae on stands are on the left. Remains of colour: red on skin, doors, and vessels.
- B4. Three ships. Below, a large boat to the right and a smaller one to the left share a large water block. Above the smaller one, there is another small boat with its own block of water. The top small boat has a bundled mast and sail, a cabin with window and door, and is moored to a quay. The bottom small boat has neither sail nor mast. The rudders of both small boats and the water blocks overlap the block frieze to the left. The large boat has a cabin with a door and two kiosks; the left kiosk has a ladder which leads to the roof, where a sailor is tying up the bundle of mast and sail. His appearance matches that of the bald male servants in the tent. All boats show the oval blades of the oars lying on deck. Remains of colour: red on skin, rudders, door, and mast; blue zigzags on water.
- C. Right side: agricultural activities. There are three sub-registers (C1-3).
- C1. Farmers plowing fields. In the top section, two plowing teams of cows face outwards from the centre, with clumps of foliage around them (and on a thin undulating line above the right team). The driver of the left team is lost. The driver of the right team has short striated hair and wears a short kilt. The teams move along an undulating, thinly incised divider. Remains of colour: red on skin, cows, and plow; green on plants.
- C2. Farmers hoeing fields. In the middle section, there are at least nine men. All face left except for the middlemost, who faces right and holds a seed-bag; the others manipulate hoes. All four on the right have short hair and plain kilts, while at least two on







[12] IIB tent and ships

the left are bald and at least one has a sash-kilt. The hoers stand on a sunk divider, which undulates with increasing amplitude as it approaches the right. The foot of the rightmost hoer rests on the bottom of the divider. Remains of colour: red on skin and hoes; green on plant.

- C3. Farmers plowing fields. In the bottom section, two pairs of plowing teams face inwards toward the centre, with clumps of foliage around them. The cows on the left have short curved horns which overlap the register divider, the cows on the right have long horns. The driver on the left wears a very short sash-kilt, is bald, and prepares to apply the whip in the grasp of his trailing hand. The driver on the right wears a similar kilt, has a bald forehead, and holds both ends of his whip in his leading hand. Between the teams is a smaller figure with similar kilt, sowing from a sack of seed grain and facing right. They all move along an undulating, thinly incised divider, which curls down to meet an undulating block of water below. Again plants have been depicted both below and above the cows, the latter on an undulating sub-register. Remains of colour: red on skin and cows; green on plants; blue on water.

Comments: For the tomb-owner leaning on a stick and addressing subordinates, see Davies 1903-1908, I, pl. 18; IV, pls. 25-26. For the bodyguard carrying sticks, bags, staves and a chair, cf. *ibid.*, IV, pls. 19 and 25; VI, pl. 30; Davies 1917, pl. 22; Davies 1923, pls. 6, 26, and 33. For the motif of carrying sandals shoved on the upper arm, see Van Walsem 2013. For the tent, see similar depictions in the tomb of Horemheb: Martin 1989, scene [17]. For the combination of pouring a drink, musicians, and other attendants, cf. Davies 1903-1908, II, pl. 32. For the two foreign servants, see the comments to scene [11], register I. For the agricultural landscape with undulating registers and waterways, cf. Davies 1903-1908, III, pls. 7-8; Davies 1917, pls. 18-19, 21.

[13] Pilaster, north wall

PM III².2, 751; add Assmann 1975, no. 59; Berlandini 1982, II.208 with n. 74; Malek 1988, 133 with n. 23; Gessler-Löhr 1989, 29 with n. 12; Ferrari/Piacentini 1990, 112 no. 61; Zandee 1992, III pl. 14; Assmann 1995, 47; Raven/Van Walsem 2007, 20 and 23; Giovetti/Picchi 2015, cat. V.36; Staring 2016a, 353 n. 59; Raven 2017b, Fig. 3

Bologna, Museo Civico Archeologico, Inv. 3083 (= Cat. no. 1891). One block in raised relief, excellent carving. Ptahemwia stands facing left. He wears a 'Nubian' wig with headband and incense cone, a beaded collar, a long tunic with under it a sash-kilt with very short frontal lappet, and sandals. His right hand holds a staff, the left a handkerchief. Above and behind him are five framed columns of hieroglyphs: (1) *Recitation by the hereditary*

*prince, count, seal-bearer of the king of Lower Egypt, sole friend, mouth who pleases in the whole land,*²⁵ *master of secrets of the two cobra goddesses,*²⁶ *royal butler, pure of hands, Ptahemwia, justified, (2) as he adores Re when he rises. He says: 'Come'*²⁷ *as the disk; appear in the two horizons! Be effective; open up (3) eternity! The Ennead give praises because they live'*²⁸ *in seeing (your) rays! They bow to the ground in (4) meeting you, while they see the strength of your majesty (life, prosperity, health!), as the august power, great of <appear>ances'*²⁹ *They say to you (5) while you rise, with their arms bent because of your might: "Welcome, welcome, O lord of the gods, Atum-Horakhty, who brought forth the royal butler, pure of hands, Ptahemwia, justified, O truly great one, lord of the West of Memphis!"* Remains of colour: none. H. 137 (undecorated dado doubtless sawn off), w. 42 cm.

Comments: Similar pilasters occur in a comparable position in the tombs of Horemheb and Pay.³⁰ Ptahemwia's prayer is directed first of all to the rising sun, and one would perhaps expect him to face eastwards. However, the parallels suggest that the figure of the tomb-owner would have looked towards the wall's centre, rather than into the courtyard's corner. The reference to both horizons and the fact that Atum is mentioned at the end of the text make an orientation towards the west not so problematical. Justification for the pilaster's position against the north wall is also based on the median width of its socket (44 cm). The upper face of this plinth has incised setting-marks which perfectly match the size of the Bologna pilaster. Accordingly, a replica of the latter was put back in this position in 2013. The original pilaster was found between 1824 and 1827 by Nizzoli but bequeathed by Palagi in 1860.³¹ It rather looks as if the whole south part of the tomb's revetment was already taken away before the 19th century, since also the pavement was robbed, indicating that building material and not art was the objective. Therefore, we need not consider a position of the present pilaster along the south wall.

25 For this epithet, see *Wb* IV, 208.3. For Sign-list O1, read O4.

26 Cf. *Wb* IV, 299.10.

27 For the peculiar use of the pseudo-participle in hymns, see Assmann 1969, 114ff.

28 Read *hr rdi(t) i3w n 'nh.sn.*

29 Read *3 h'w*, on the basis of the parallel in pLeiden I 344, verso I.10; see Zandee 1992, I.49ff, III pl. 14. Thus the two different emendations of Assmann 1975, 170 and Assmann 1995, 47 have to be rejected.

30 Martin 1989, [71], [73], and [84]; Raven 2005b, [33].

31 For Giuseppe di Nizzoli and Pelagio Palagi, see Bierbrier 2012, 405 and 413, respectively. Cf. Staring 2017a, 105.



[13]



[13]



[14]

[14] *North wall, east part*

Raven/Van Walsem 2007, 23; Raven 2010a, 252-253 and fig. 2

Three courses of red ink sketches, lightly incised designs, and raised relief, unfinished. Four registers (the lower one divided into two sub-registers) showing the lower half of the vignette of Book of the Dead spell 110, separated from the pilaster [13] and from the corner of the wall by blank strips. Apparently, at first the usual block friezes and framing bands were foreseen here and also below, but then rejected in favour of the bands of water design characteristic of this vignette. H. 170 cm (dado 57, lower register 40, central register 30.5, upper register 29.5, blank top 13 cm), w. 147.5 cm (including 24 cm for the left-hand frame and at least 2.5 for the right one).

- I. [blank, except for horizontal band of water in red ink].
- II. *Adoration of phoenix and threshing scene.* Lightly incised, from left to right: heron squatting on perch, with behind him a standing man adoring (bald head, long kilt), both facing left. Further traces to the right comprise a second man, facing right, and an incised cow with a carved *ntr* sign above. Two horizontal lines in red ink halfway register, ignored. Two similar lines separate this register from the next, doubtless meant to be executed as a band of water.



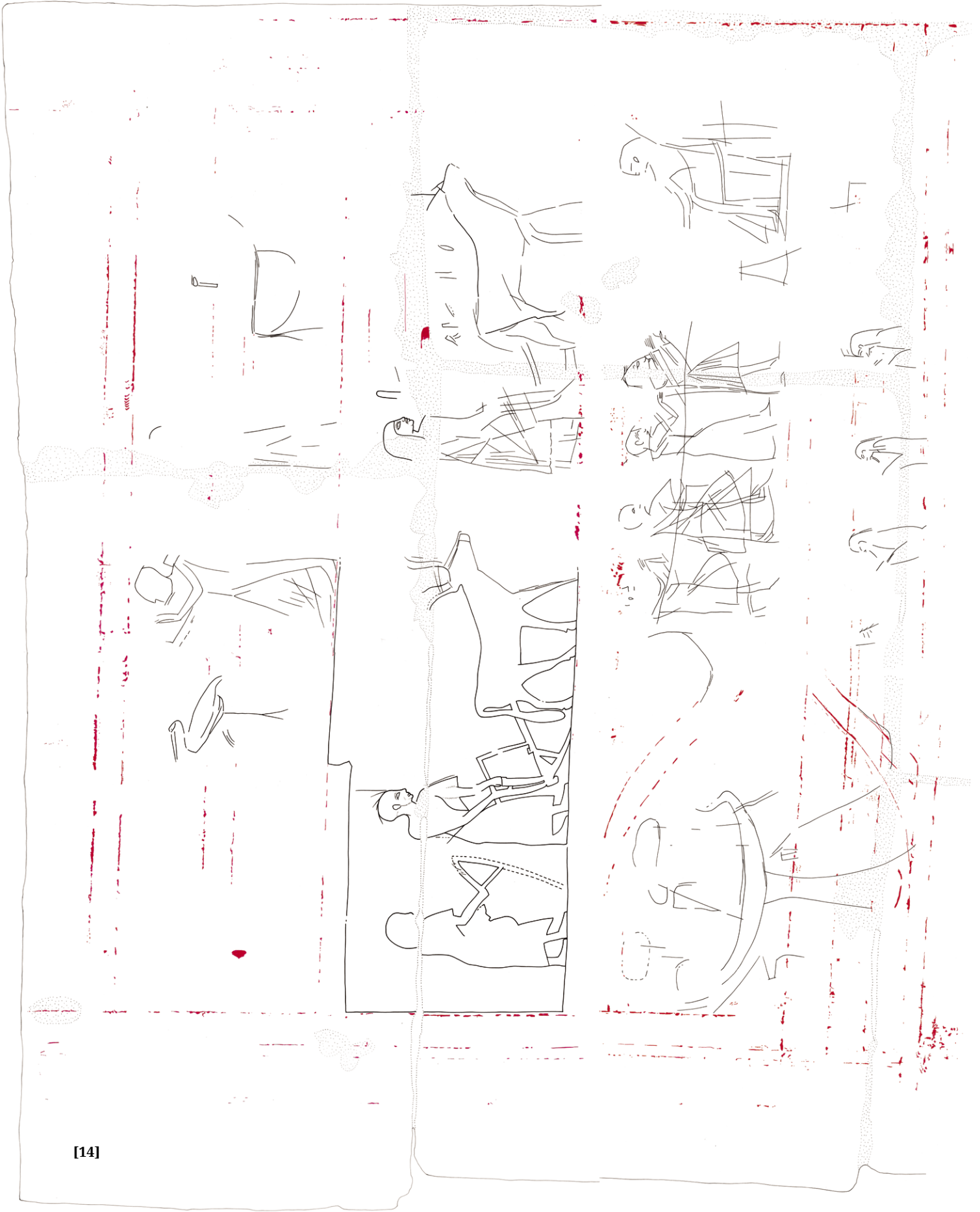
[14] III deceased and wife ploughing

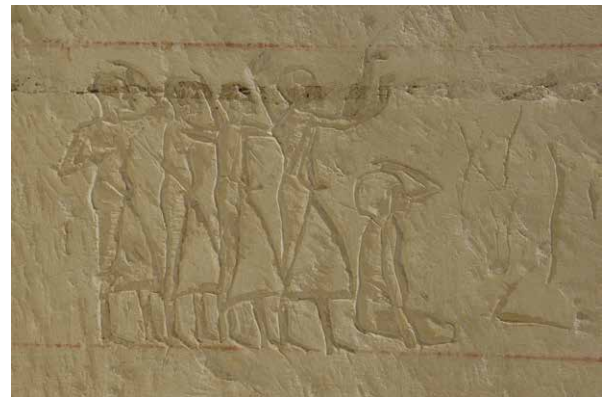
- III. *Deceased and wife ploughing.* Raised relief, unfinished, from left to right: wife in voluminous dress, holding hoe; man with bald head and long tunic holding plough and whip, team of cows (one visible body, but two sets of long horns and yoke lightly incised); man with 'Nubian' wig holding plough (head carved, rest incised); second team of cows (back carved, rest of body and hieroglyphic signs above incised). All figures face towards the right. Two horizontal lines in red ink (for band of water) below.
- IV. *Bark, flax harvest, deities.* Lightly incised, from left to right: bark on stand, with oval islands above (two curved waterways in red ink ignored); upper sub-register with four standing men (short wigs or shaven heads, long tunics or kilts) with hands raised, plus a figure of the deceased seated behind an offering table, the men facing to the right and the deceased to the left; lower sub-register with at least three squatting gods with tripartite wig and beard, facing left. The horizontal lines through this register seem to belong to the block frieze and framing bands first planned but then rejected.

Comments: This scene shows a remarkable similarity in outline to the scene of Book of the Dead spell 110 represented in the tomb of Horemheb.³² The latter has often been regarded as being unique for showing six superimposed registers of scenes, as opposed to the three registers of standard depictions of this vignette.³³ Both scenes also share a number of unusual details, such as the threshing, the flax harvest, and the presence of auxiliary

32 Martin 1989, [117]; cf. Raven 2010a, fig. 1. We thank Mila Álvarez Sosa for allowing us to read her preliminary study comparing the two scenes.

33 Gesellensetter 1997, 26-27.





[15] details below, I bark, II mourners

workers.³⁴ The Horemheb parallel helps to interpret several of the unfinished sketches of the present scene.

2.6. East wall

[15] East wall, north side, north part

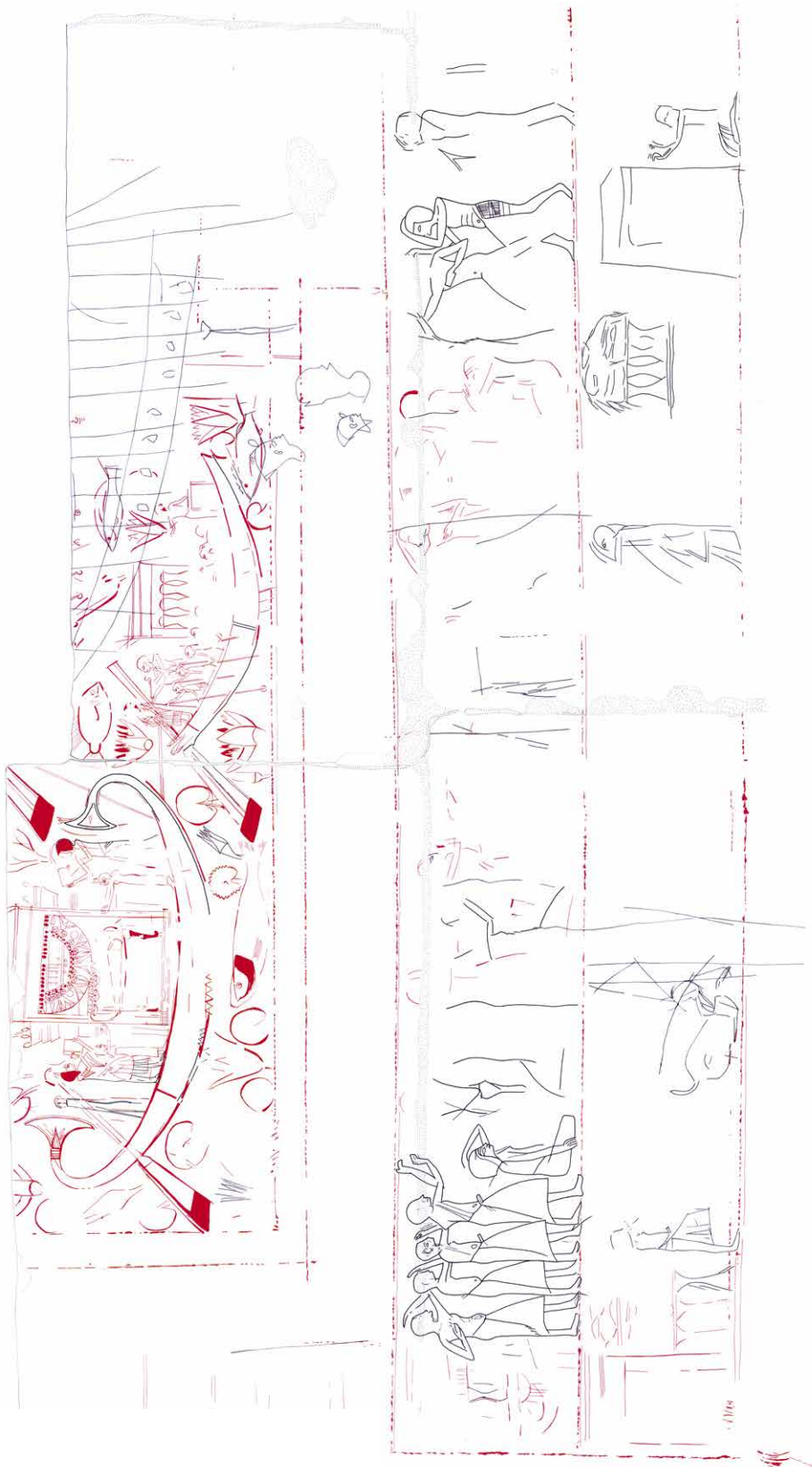
Raven/Van Walsem 2007, 23 and fig. 6

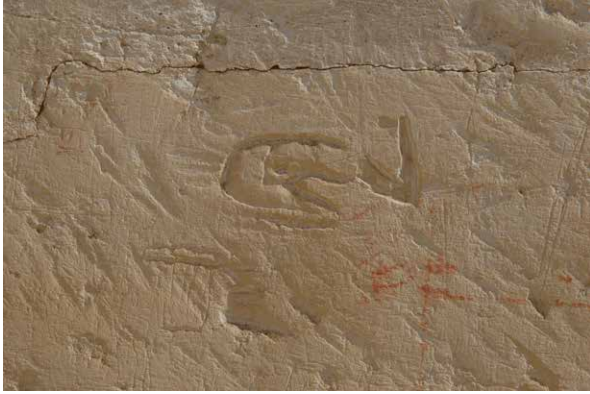
Three courses of red ink sketches, lightly incised designs, and sunk relief, unfinished. Three registers showing

funerary scenes. Probably simple block friezes foreseen to left and right and below. H. 176.5 cm (dado 86, lower register 20, central register 25, upper register 45.5 cm), w. 179 cm (3 cm for left border).

- I. *Funeral by water*. Red ink sketches of rectangular pond with broad plain border, parts also lightly incised or carved. Bark with bow and stern ending in papyrus umbels; rudder attached to post with falcon's head; central kiosk with cavetto cornice, *djed* design paneling, pendant garland, bouquets bound to

34 Cf. Capart 1921, 34 and pl. 5.





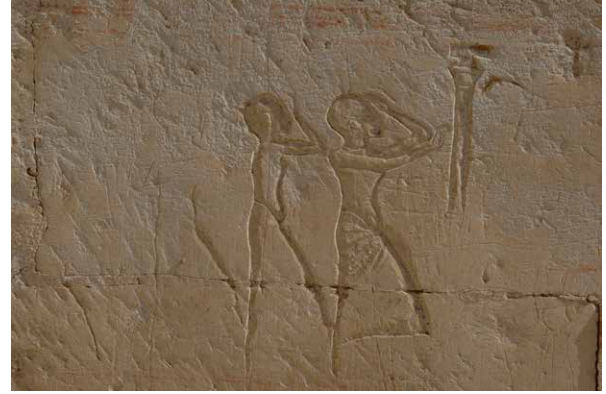
[16] II kneeling mourner

corner posts, containing the bier with the mummy; kiosk flanked by figures of Isis and Nephthys and by two priests holding scrolls. The bark is towed towards the right by two smaller ships, the upper one lost except for its rudder, the lower with at least eight rowers, a censuring priest, a man holding the tow-rope, a pilot, and a kiosk with four pots. The surface of the pond shows various fish, lotus flowers, buds, and leaves, as well as several later graffiti (Gr. 22-24).

- II. *Mourners.* Red ink sketches, parts lightly incised or in unfinished sunk relief. From left to right: stack of offerings; five mourning men (carved), facing right, the one in front kneeling and the others standing; several more mourners incompletely rendered and facing in the same direction; red ink sketch of standing man with hand on head, facing left, and several others in same direction; three mourning men (carved), standing and facing left.
- III. *Booths.* Lightly incised, from left to right: booth; 3 offering stands with slaughtered bull above; standing man mourning, facing right; butcher slaughtering bull; standing man mourning, facing left; four offering stands; booth; kneeling mourner, facing left (the latter partly carved).

*Comments:*³⁵ The scene in register I does not depict the transfer of the mummy to the western necropolis, common in Thebes but rare in Memphis because here the city itself lay on the Nile's west bank (Barthelmeß 1992, 14-24, especially 21). Instead, some elements were taken over from the traditional scenes of the funeral ritual (Settgast 1963, 95 and Tf. 11), others recur in related depictions of statue rituals on a sacred island in a garden pond (B. Gessler-Löhr, in: Assmann 1991, 162-183, with Abb. 6 (Ipuya) and 11 (Mes)). The fact that the mummy is clearly

35 For the following, we have profited from an analysis of the scene by Andrea Kucharek (Heidelberg).



[16] II mourning figures

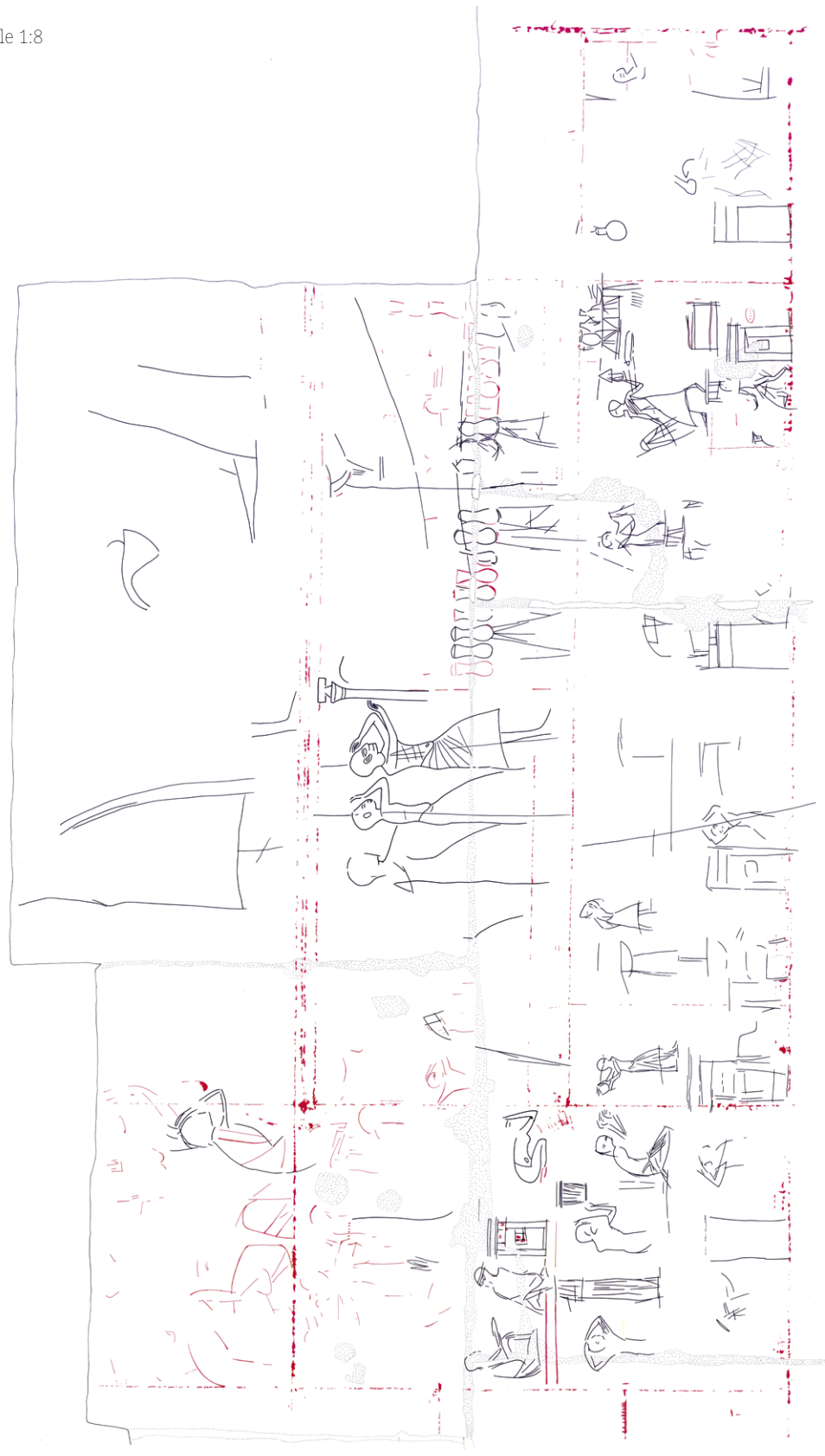
shown on board is rare. The mourners seem to be mostly male; those with long kilts on the left may have a rather high rank, whereas a man on the right seems to wear the leather openwork kilt of rowers or soldiers. The booths in register III are of the exceptional naos-shaped type likewise seen in the tombs of Horemheb and Meryneith (see Raven/Van Walsem 2014, comments to scene [16]). Probably, there was a similar register with booths along the top of the wall, above the pond scene.

[16] *East wall, north side, south part*

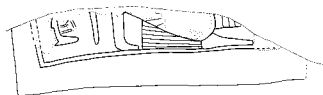
Raven/Van Walsem 2007, 23 and fig. 6

Three courses of red ink sketches, lightly incised designs, and sunk relief, unfinished. Three registers showing funerary scenes. Probably simple block friezes foreseen to left and right and below. H. 176.5 cm (dado 81, lower register 14, central register 47, upper register 35 cm), w. 179.5 cm.

- I. *Offering ritual.* Red ink sketches and lightly incised figures of large format, from left to right: butcher slaughtering bull, kneeling man facing right (probably a graffito since it does not respect the register line); lower part of standing man in long tunic in same direction; partial outline of other person (carved); lotus flower (presumably topping an offering table) and seated statue facing left.
- II. *Mourners and interior.* Red ink sketches and lightly incised or unfinished sunk relief. The left part is split into two sub-registers, the upper one with standing mourners (?), the lower one with two kneeling doormen and a doorway, with a kneeling mourner to the right. The central part of the wall depicts three large mourning male figures (carved), facing right and looking up at the statue in register I. The right-hand part shows a tall column of a building, with many offering stands with vessels depicted in the interior.



[a]



III. *Breaking the red pots*. Lightly incised, from left to right: a two-columned portico or hall with three mourners, kneeling and facing right; several smaller figures carrying stands and vessels and apparently smashing pots, with a series of booths along the lower edge where further attendants are involved in the same activities.

*Comments:*³⁶ The interiors of register II seem to have close parallels in the storeroom scenes of the tomb of Horemheb, especially the scene with two men talking and the servant carrying a vase (Martin 1989, scene [88]). However, the presence in Ptahemwia's scene of columned halls and higher officials rather suggests this is a depiction of the royal palace, where the death of the town-owner has been announced; cf. Davies 1903-1908, I, pl. 18; II, pl. 14; III, pls. 13 and 33; IV, pl. 8; VI, pls. 4, 17, and 28. The scene of smashing the red pots can again be compared with those of Horemheb (Martin 1989, scene [83]) and Meryneith (Raven/Van Walsem 2014, scene [15] register IV).

2.7. columns

Column [a]

Part of column panel in sunk relief, rough carving. The tomb-owner kneels facing to the right, wearing a long tunic. A single framed column of hieroglyphs is partially preserved behind him, showing a single hieroglyphic sign: the determinative of the expected name. No remains of colour. H. 6, w. 23 cm.

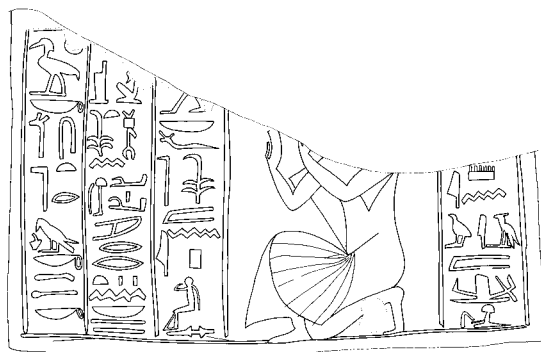
Column [h] (see also Fig. II.1)

H.M. Hays, in: Raven/Hays 2009, 13-17 and fig. 9; Raven 2017b, Fig. 2

Part of column panel in sunk relief, rough carving. The tomb-owner kneels facing to the left, with his arms upraised in adoration. He wears a long tunic with sash-kilt. Three columns of framed hieroglyphs precede him, with one behind: (1) *May you be glorious, may your ba be strong and divine, may your voice be true*, (2) *O Osiris, the royal butler, pure of hands, favourite of the Lord of the Two Lands*, (3) *[follow]ing his lord while he was a youth*, (4) ... *Amunemwia*.³⁷ No remains of colour. H. 27, w. 42.5 cm.

Comments: For the request, cf. Barta 1968, 90 and 111-112 (*Bitte* 7) and 153 (*Bitte* 151). The word *inpw* presumably

[h]



refers to the young king (cf. *Wb* I.96.5), not to the tomb-owner who would use words such as *nḥnw* or *wḏḥ* instead (cf. the autobiography of Maya: Martin 2012, [5], cols. 15-16). For the implications of the name, see *supra*, Chapter II, § 1.1. See also *infra*, column fragment [113].

3. The central chapel of Ptahemwia [17-27]

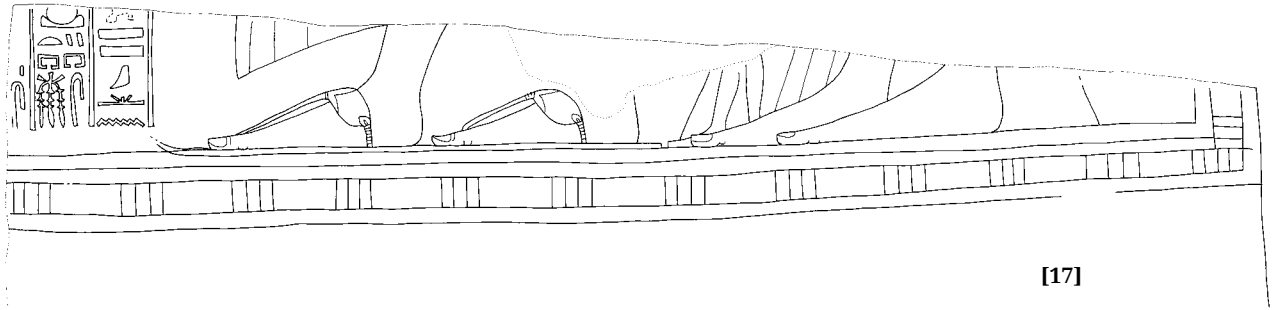
The central chapel has lost a great deal of its relief revetment, which is in sunk relief (except for the reveals of the entrance, which are in raised relief). Only a single block has been preserved of the two reveals of its doorway. Both are carved with a representation of the deceased and his family entering or leaving the chapel (or symbolically: the netherworld), presumably while worshipping the setting or raising sun, respectively. The chapel proper, divided into an antechapel and an inner sanctuary by means of screen walls, has likewise preserved only parts of the lower course of its wall decoration; other parts could be reinstated by the Expedition. It is especially disfiguring that the chapel has lost its two screen walls (which were, however, reconstructed by the Expedition) and its stela against the end wall. The extant remains show that the stela was probably flanked by large figures of the tomb-owner and his wife, with seated figures receiving offerings on the north and south walls of the sanctuary. The north and south walls of the antechapel were devoted to representations of the deceased's official duties and burial cortège, respectively, with the rites at the tomb on its east wall.

[17] Entrance, south reveal

One block in raised relief, excellent carving. Sandaled feet and lower hem of tunic of tomb-owner, facing left, followed by bare feet of wife with a few lines of a long garment hanging down to the register line. Behind her right foot are the lower legs of a child in sunk relief. Part of three framed columns of incised hieroglyphs on the left, probably a hymn to the rising sun: (1) ... (2) ... [*Har*]akhty, who brought forth (3) ...

36 Here again we have used the commentary by Andrea Kucharek.

37 With transposition of the phonetically spelled word *wiḥ* in advance of the preposition *m*, the final boat-sign serving as non-phonetic determinative of this common phrase. For the name, see Ranke 1953-1977, I.28.1.



[17]



[17]

Block frieze below and to the right. Remains of colour: red on skin of man, woman and child, and spilled on sandals; columns dividers blue; hieroglyphs red, green and blue. H. 65.5, of scene including block frieze 18, w. 99 cm.

Comments: The text of col. 2 seems to be a variant of that on the north wall pilaster; see scene [13], line 5. Col. 3 is possibly corrupt. Fragments [47], [56] and [58] may belong to the same text.

[18] Entrance, north reveal

One block in raised relief, excellent carving, plus one non-joining fragment of left corner of scene (2007-R64, found in entrance to central chapel of Ptahemwia, just

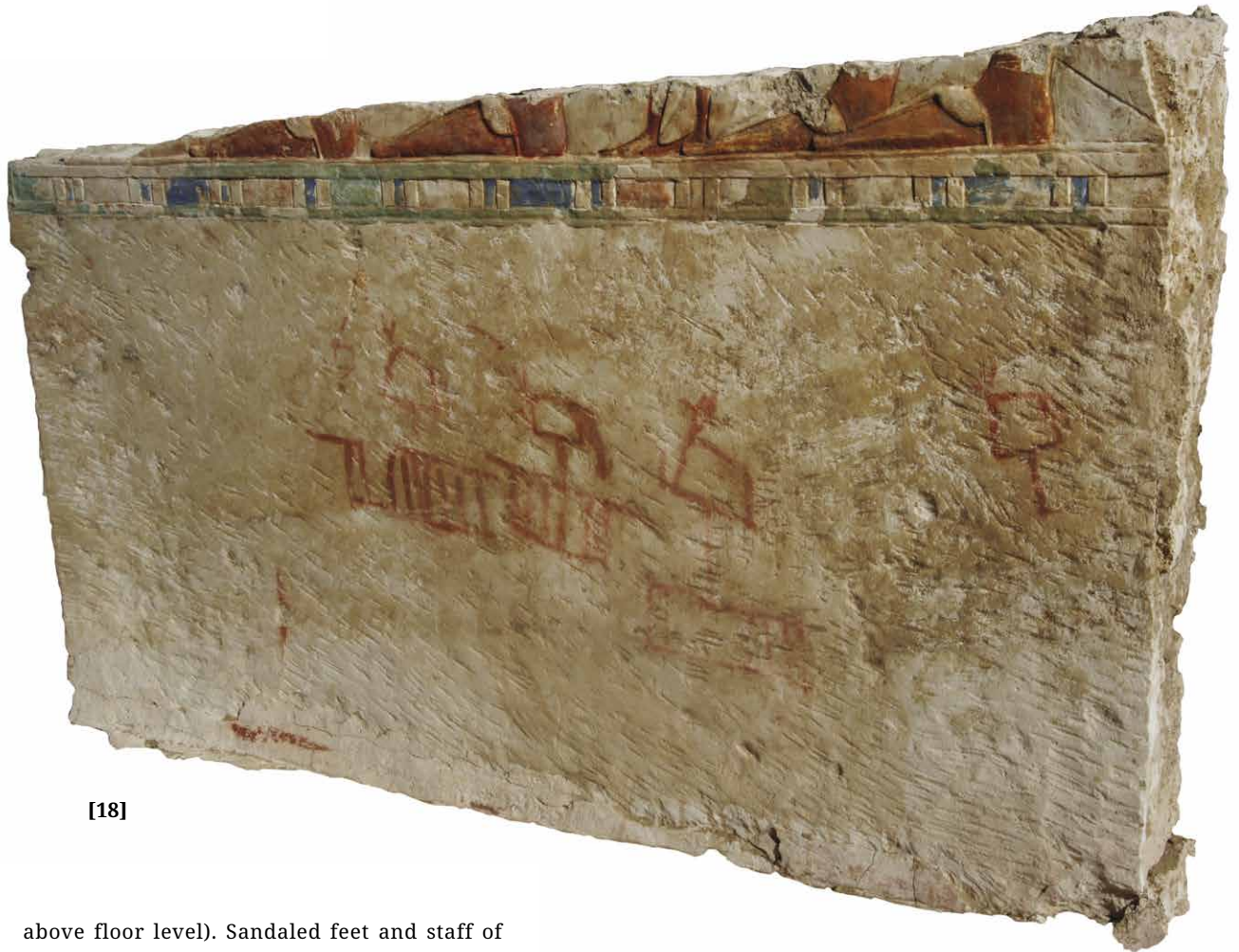
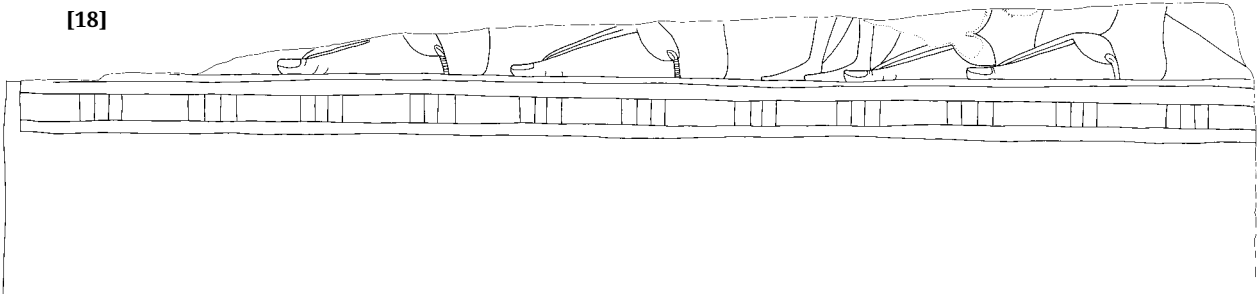


[18]



[18]

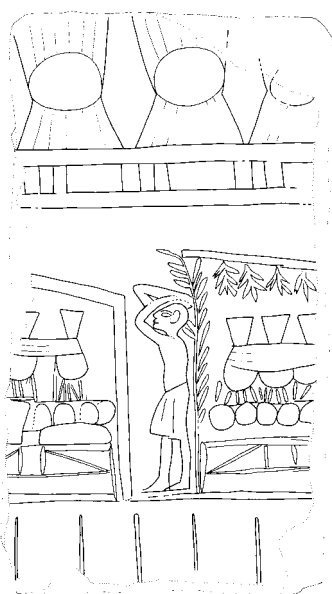
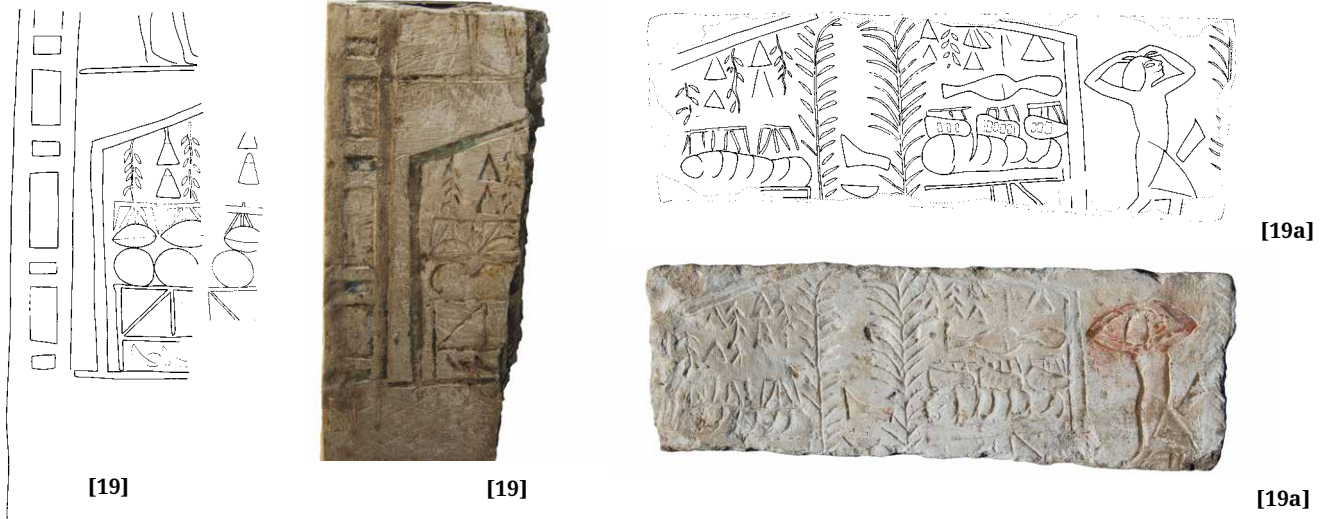
[18]



[18]

above floor level). Sandaled feet and staff of tomb-owner, facing left, followed by sandaled feet of wife with two lines of a long garment hanging down to the register line. In front of her right foot are the lower legs of a child in sunk relief. Part of one framed column of incised hieroglyphs on the left: unclear.

Block frieze below and to the left. Remains of colour: red on skin of man, woman and child, and on staff; blue on column divider. H. 61, of scene including block frieze 11, w. 101.5 cm (loose fragment h. 4.5, w. 28.2 cm).



[19b]



[19b]



[19c]



[19c]



[19d]



[19d]

[19] Antechapel, east wall, south part

One block in sunk relief, rough carving, plus one joining fragment (2007-R139, found to the north of the north chapel of Ptahemwia, about 2.5 m above floor level). Part of two registers of funerary scenes:

- I. *Standing man*. Lower legs of man, facing right.
- II. *Booth*. Slanted roof opening to the right, from which hang two twigs with leaves and two strings of lotus flowers. Underneath stands a large latticed stand with round loaves and three baskets or boxes, with three smaller stands above and pieces of meat (?) below.

Block frieze to the left. Remains of colour: red on skin, meat, and sepals of lotus; green on booth, lotus and offering stands; yellow on loaves. H. 57 (lower register 24, upper register 5 cm), w. 20 cm.

The following loose blocks belong either here or to scene [20]:

[19a] 2007-R67

One block in sunk relief, rough carving, found on south half of courtyard of Ptahemwia at floor level. Part of one register of funerary scenes. Two booths with slanted roofs facing each other, from which hang twigs with leaves and strings of lotus flowers. Both booths contain a large latticed

stand with round loaves and meat, with three smaller stands above and a palm branch at the entrance. Between the booths stands a bowl with a piece of meat, at the far right is a standing man, facing right and laying both hands on the head in mourning, with a piece of meat and another palm branch in front of him. Remains of colour: red on skin, bowls, and meat; green on booths. H. 16, w. 46 cm.

Comments: The antithetic position of the two booths suggests a position of this fragment along the axis of symmetry of the wall, which itself would line with the representation of the catafalque of the deceased. Cf. relief Cairo T 12/6/24/20 (Werbrouck 1938, pl. 34; we owe this parallel to A. Kucharek). The bad quality of the relief perhaps indicates this was part of the lower register, where it would not be so obvious.

[19b] 2007-R65

One block in sunk relief, rough carving, found on south half of courtyard of Ptahemwia at floor level. Part of two registers of funerary scenes:

- I. *Booths.* Parts of two booths with slanted roofs, both opening to the left, the right one with pendant twigs with leaves and a palm branch in front. Both booths contain a large latticed stand with round loaves and meat, with smaller stands above carrying funnel-necked vessels hung with a garland. Between the booths stands a man, facing left and laying both hands on the head in mourning.
- II. *Captions.* Five columns reserved for inscriptions, blank.

Block frieze and *kheker*-frieze above. Remains of colour: red on skin; green on booths; blue on garlands; *kheker* with vertical stripes in blue, green, and red. H. 46 (lower register 7, upper register 23.5 cm), w. 25.5 cm.

[19c] 2007-R53

One block in sunk relief, rough carving, found just east of central chapel of Ptahemwia, about 0.5 m above floor level. Part of two registers of funerary scenes:

- I. *Offerings.* Large latticed stand with round loaves and funnel-necked jars hung with a garland.
- II. *Carrier of funerary furniture.* Standing man, facing right and raising both hands.

Remains of colour: red on skin, jars, and details of loaves; blue on garland. H. 31, w. 7 cm.

Comments: The man in register II is presumably carrying a bed; cf. the vignette of BD spell 1 in pAni (Budge 1913, pl. 5) and similar scenes in TT 45, TT 219 (Bruyère 1928, fig. 52; Maystre 1936, pl. 2), TT 112 and the tomb of Anhurmoise in

Mashayikh (Ockinga 1988, pl. 36; we owe these references to A. Kucharek).

[19d] 2007-R42

One block in sunk relief, rough carving, found just east of central chapel of Ptahemwia, about 0.75 m above floor level. Part of a booth with slanted roof opening to the right, two hanging twigs. Register line above. Remains of colour: red on twig; green on booth. H. 15.5, w. 8 cm.

[20] *Antechapel, south wall*

One block in sunk relief, rough carving (2007-R56, found in central chapel of Ptahemwia, near south wall about 0.25 m above floor level). Part of one register of funerary scenes: two booths with slanted roofs opening to the right, from which hang twigs with leaves and strings of lotus flowers. Both booths contain a large latticed stand (the left one laden with round loaves and basket, the right one empty but with green paint above), with smaller stands above and a palm branch at the entrance. In front of each booth stands a man facing right, the left one laying both hands on the head in mourning, the right one with the hands raised in front of him. Blank dado below, spring of corner to the left (register line continues, no decoration). Remains of colour: red on skin; green on booths, stands, lotus, and palm branches; yellow on loaves. H. 52, of scene 23.5, w. 62, of scene 52.5 cm.

[21] *Screen wall, entablature of doorway*

Two fragments of a cavetto cornice (2007-R46, R153) with unworked top and square upper moulding. Three fragments of the concomitant torus moulding (2007-R154, plus two unnumbered fragments), the former with part of 3 framed columns of incised hieroglyphs on the architrave: (1) *-emwia*, (2) *justified*. (3) *[His] wife*. Top of head in sunk relief below. Remains of colour: upper moulding and torus unpainted; cavetto with stripes in red, blue, and green; red on skin; blue on column dividers and hieroglyphs. H. of upper moulding 8.5, of torus 3.8 cm. Fragment 2007-R154: h. 7, w. 11 cm.

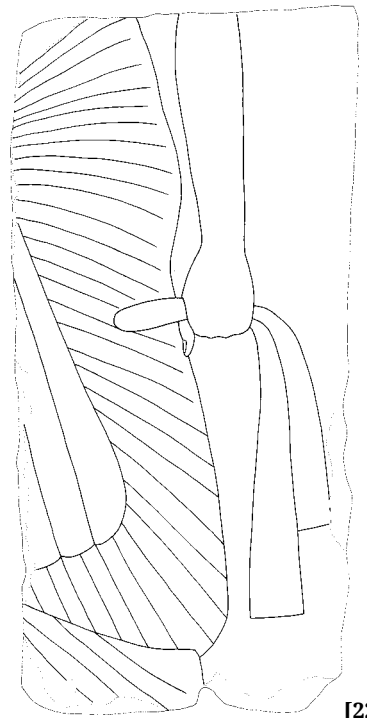
Provenance: Central chapel (2007-R46), just east of central chapel (2007-R153-154).

[22] *North screen wall, east face*

One block in sunk relief, good carving (2007-R21, found on south half of courtyard of Ptahemwia, about 1.25 m above floor level). Part of one register with large figure of standing tomb owner, facing left. Clothed in tunic with sash-kilt, the latter with a slightly scalloped lower hem, folded cloth held in left hand. Remains of colour: red on skin, and also on part of clothing. H. 56, w. 26.5 cm.



[20]



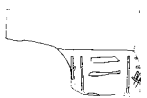
[22]



[20]



[22]



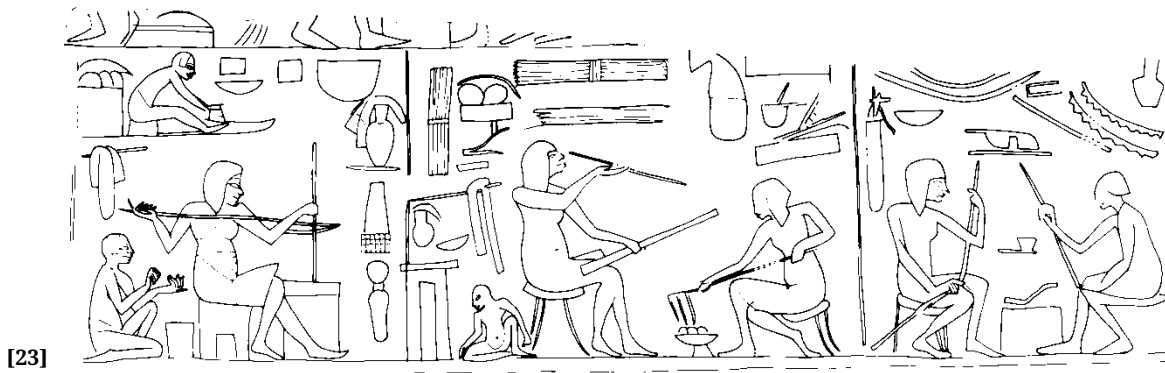
[21] torus fragment



[21] torus fragment



[21] cornice fragment



[23] *Antechapel, north wall*

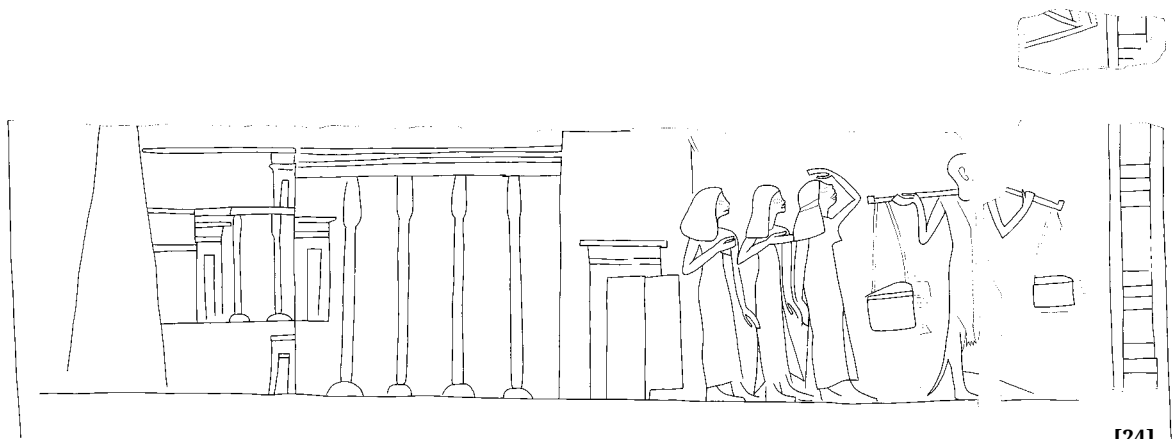
Raven 2017b, Fig. 7

One block in sunk relief, rough carving. Part of two registers with workshop scenes:

- I. *[Traces]*. Feet of four men, one seated on a stool behind a square base.
- II. *Armoury workshops*. From left to right three separate scenes, subdivided by vertical lines:
 - (1) A man seated on a heavy stool is drilling an unclear object set on a square base in front of him. He wears a 'Nubian' wig and a short kilt, while his chest is depicted in frontal view. Behind him a kneeling boy with side-lock handles an unclear

object between his raised hands. Above the boy a cloth hangs from a peg in the wall, while above that there is a sub-register with a second boy bent over a grinding-stone (?). Various objects are depicted above and to the right of these figures, who all face to the right: a box, several axe-heads (?), a vase with a cloth draped over it, and a dagger (?).

(2) A gap in the partition leads to a second workshop, where two men with 'Nubian' wigs and short kilts sit on stools opposite each other. The one on the left tests the straightness of an arrow by raising it in front of his eye, holding a bundle of arrows in his left hand. The other man holds a rod (lance?) above a brazier. A naked boy sits



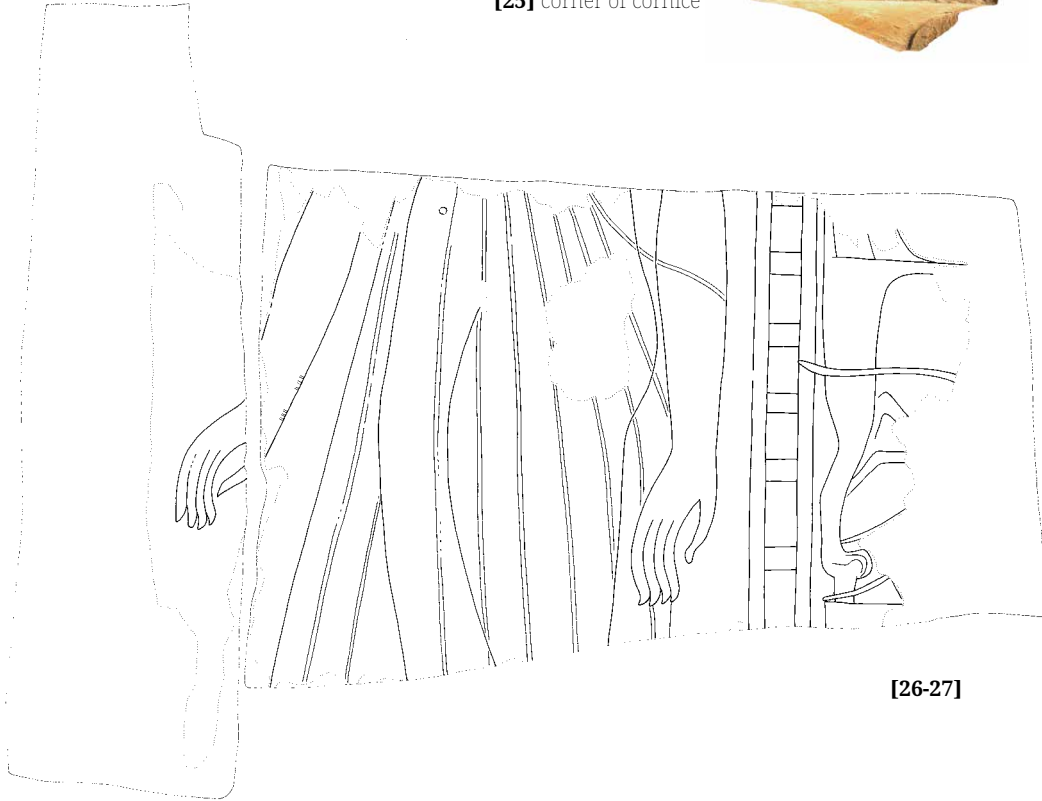
under a shelter behind the first man, his whole torso in frontal view. There is a doorway to his left, and various articles are displayed above the three persons: a vase and bowl, a cloth hanging from a peg, various bundles of arrows, an adze, a leather bag, an axe, and two large boxes.

(3) A closed partition wall separates the third workshop, where two similar workmen sit opposite each other. Both of them are bending bows. Between them stands a base with an adze. A sword in its scabbard, an axe and more bows are depicted above.

Remains of colour: red on skin, doorway, and various objects. H. 61, of scene 31, w. 101 cm.

Comments: For similar scenes of armoury workshops, cf. Drenkhahn 1976, 128-132 with Abb. 55 and 57, and cf. also Abb. 19 (drilling). From Saqqara there are close parallels in the tombs of Ki-iry and Ipuya (*ibid.* 129, nos. VII and VIII) and on a loose block in an SCA magazine (Martin 1987, no. 32). Cf. also Louvre stela C.259 belonging to Hor, manufacturer of bows (Andreu/Rutschowskaya/Ziegler 1997, 136 with ill.). The naked boy in the second workshop is comparable to a semi-frontal figure on the relief Florence 2606 (see Andreu 2013, Cat. 1), though even more daring in composition. The Florence relief is wrongly dated to the Late Period (since Scamuzzi 1945, 31 with n. 5) and was found by Nizzoli in Saqqara (see Nizzoli 1880, 349 no. 8, 372; I thank B. Gessler-Löhr for these references).

[25] corner of cornice



[26-27]



[26-27]

[24] Antechapel, east wall, north part

One block in sunk relief plus adjacent thickness of reveal of entrance, and one non-joining fragment of right corner of scene (2007-R64, found in entrance to central chapel, just above floor level). From right to left: standing man carrying a yoke with two boxes, with shaven head and dressed in leopard skin (?); three standing women with long hair (the first with headband) and long garments, making various gestures of mourning, facing right like the man; depiction of a tomb with open corniced door set in thick wall (pylon?), courtyard with four columns, followed by three chapels, the central one preceded by a two-columned antechapel and having a pyramid at the rear (left). Block frieze to the right. Remains of colour: red on skin of man and second woman; yellow on leopard skin. H. 55, of scene 22, w. 92.5 cm (loose fragment h. 4.5, w. 12.5 cm).

Comments: Depictions of tombs on New Kingdom reliefs and paintings are rarely as detailed as this one, but cf. Badawy 1948, figs. 292-293; Martin 1987, no. 51; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, scene [16].

[25] Inner sanctuary, west wall, stela

Two fragments of a cavetto cornice (2007-R24 right-hand corner, 2007-R126, both found in courtyard near entrance to central chapel) with flat top and square upper moulding, and three fragments of the torus moulding. Remains of colour: front of upper moulding blue with yellow edges; cavetto with stripes in red, blue, and green; torus with blue painted pattern of straps. H. of upper moulding 9, of cavetto part 12, of torus 4 cm. Several fragments of raised jambs of rectangular stela (w. 132, d. 9 cm) with traces of incised hieroglyphs, very badly smashed.

[26] Inner sanctuary, north wall, west part

Two loose blocks of sunk relief (2007-R57B-C, found on pavement in and just in front of central chapel of Ptahemwia), part of one register in sunk relief, excellent carving. Legs and part of torso of standing female figure (presumably wife of deceased), facing left with both hands down and wearing a long translucent garment showing her body. Painted bracelet on left lower arm. Remains of colour: red on skin and on triple outline of bracelet; pink on body shimmering through garment. Block frieze (w. 5 cm) to the right, corner of wall to the left. H. 62, w. 57 cm.

[27] Inner sanctuary, north wall, east part

Right-hand part of block 2007-R57B, sunk relief, excellent carving. Part of a single register showing the lower part of a lion-legged chair. Two hind legs and leash of a monkey visible under the seat. Block frieze to the left. No remains of colour. H. 33, w. 17 cm.

4. Ptahemwia blocks and fragments of unknown location [28-59]

4.1. Raised relief

[28] 2007-R55 Couple

Fragment of raised relief, excellent carving. Partial depiction of a couple, the husband with three gold necklaces, the wife with a lotus flower above the forehead and holding a pomegranate to the nose. Remains of colour: red on skin of both husband and wife. H. 38, w. 12.5, th. 14 cm.

Provenance: Courtyard, near central chapel of Ptahemwia, c. 0.3-0.6 m above floor.

[29] 2007-R35 Arm

Fragment of raised relief, excellent carving. Extended arm, with part of two columns of incised hieroglyphs under it. Remains of colour: red on skin; blue in hieroglyphs. H. 14.5, w. 4, th. 8.5 cm.

Provenance: South half of courtyard of Ptahemwia, c. 0.7-1.0 m above floor.

Comments: The position of the arm suggests that the person (the tomb owner?) may have been holding a staff.

[30] 2007-R74 Arms and clothing

Fragment of raised relief, excellent carving. Part of pleated clothing, with two arms (?) extended over it. Remains of colour: red on skin. H. 8.6, w. 16.3, th. 6.5 cm.

Provenance: South half of courtyard of Ptahemwia, c. 0-0.3 m above floor.

[31] 2007-R83 Foot and vessels

Fragment of sunk relief, excellent carving. Part of a figure of the deceased, facing left and presumably seated. Only one sandaled foot and the lower hem of his tunic have been preserved. In front of him there are two wine jars in stands, each wound with a single lotus stem. Further to the left there is the foot of an offering table and part of a formal bouquet. Remains of colour: red on skin, jars, lotus stems, outline of offering table, and straps of bouquet; blue on lotus bud; green on lotus and bouquet; yellow on sepal of lotus and offering stand; black on pot-stands. H. 84.5, of scene 30.5, w. 46 cm.

Provenance: Central chapel of Ptahemwia, floor level.

Comments: Perhaps this fragment was originally situated on the south wall of the sanctuary, opposite scene [27] which seems to have roughly the same size.

[32] 2007-R38+54 Monkey under chair

Fragment of raised relief, excellent carving. Monkey under a lion-legged chair, holding a pomegranate and trampling a bunch of grapes. Remains of colour: red on grapes; green on mat below. H. 21.5, w. 20, th. 19.5 cm.



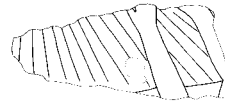
[28]



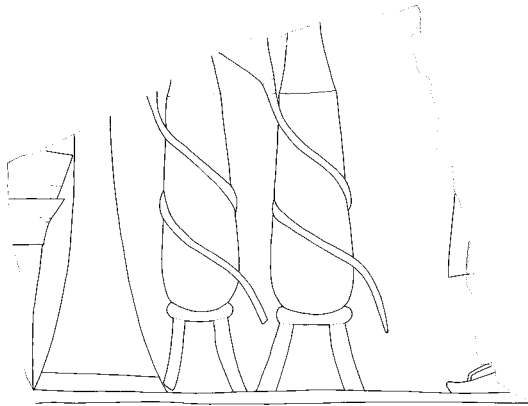
[28]



[29]



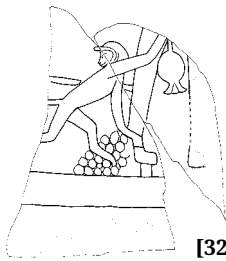
[30]



[31]



[31]



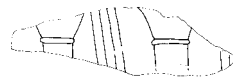
[32]



[32]



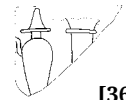
[33]



[34]



[35]



[36]

Provenance: Near south wall of courtyard of Ptahemwia, c. 0.25-0.5 m above floor (1 fragment); just east of central chapel, c. 0.7-1.0 m above floor (1 fragment).

[33] 2007-R148+155 *Offering scene*

Fragment of raised relief, good carving. Censing arm on top of a leopard skin draped over two boxes, with the foot of an attendant to the right. Remains of colour: red on human skin; leopard skin yellow with red dots; green on mat below. H. 19.5, w. 9, th. 16 cm.

Provenance: East of central chapel of Ptahemwia, c. 0.3-0.6 m above floor (2 fragments, rejoined).

[34] 2007-R11 *Offering stands*

Fragment of raised relief, excellent carving. Part of two offering stands, both with pendant lotus stalks to the right. Remains of colour: red on stalks. H. 5.5, w. 17.5, th. 9 cm.

Provenance: Surface over courtyard of Ptahemwia.

Comments: Cf. [35-36].

[35] 2007-R61 *Vase and offering stand*

Fragment of raised relief, excellent carving. Part of offering stand with vase on stand to the right, standing on a mat (?) with register line underneath. Part of one framed column of incised hieroglyphs below: ... *a thousand of* ... Remains of colour: yellow on stands; blue on mat; red, blue and yellow on owl sign; blue in other hieroglyphs. H. 24, w. 5.8, th. 12.5 cm.

Provenance: Central chapel of Ptahemwia, about 0.25 m above floor level.

Comments: Cf. [34] and [36].

[36] 2007-R172 *Vase and offering stand*

Fragment of raised relief, excellent carving. Part of an offering stand, with a *kbh* jar to the left. No remains of colour. H. 7.5, w. 8, th. 7.5 cm.

Provenance: Shaft 2007/7, at level of aperture.

Comments: Cf. [34-35].

4.2. Sunk relief

[37] 2007-R25+47+82 Funeral cortège

Fragment of sunk relief, good carving. Part of three registers showing a funeral cortège moving from left to right. The upper register depicts the lower legs and feet of two men; the central one a team of long-horned cows with a rope attached to their horns, with a man walking behind; the lower one a row of three (?) offering-bearers with shaven skulls, the two in front carrying stands laden with loaves and vessels, the last one carrying a situla in the left hand and a bag on a strap running over his shoulder. Remains of colour: red on skin and cows, blue and green on vessels. H. 43, w. 36, th. 7 cm.

Provenance: Central chapel of Ptahemwia, 0.3-0.75 m above floor (2 fragments); outside entrance of central chapel, c. 1 m above floor (1 fragment).

Comments: Doubtless the central register depicts the transport of the sarcophagus or another heavy object towards the tomb. The most probable location would be between the two registers of funerary booths in scenes [19-20]. The man with the situla is probably sprinkling milk, and is usually depicted in the same register as the cows or even behind them; cf. Werbrouck 1938, pl. 35; Martin 1985, pl. 22 (where the handle of the situla has been omitted). The feet raised from the ground in the upper register have a parallel in the mourners on relief BM 326 (Martin 1987, pl. 22 no. 66; again, we owe these references to A. Kucharek).

[38] 2007-R66 Funeral cortège

Fragment of sunk relief, good carving. Part of three standing men facing right, the one on the left wearing a short sash kilt and turned backwards, pulling on a rope also held by the central man. Of the latter and the right-hand man only the legs have been preserved. Remains of colour: red on skin. H. 14.4, w. 25.5, th. 9.9 cm.

Provenance: Central chapel of Ptahemwia, just above floor.

Comments: Doubtless the central register of the scene also preserved in fragment [37] and representing the transport of the sarcophagus or other heavy objects towards the tomb.

[39] 2007-R128 Attendants

Fragment of sunk relief, poor carving. Head, torso and arm of man with short wig, plus arm of another. Remains of colour: red on skin. H. 17.5, w. 5, th. 4.4 cm.

Provenance: North half of courtyard of Ptahemwia, 0-0.3 m above floor level (1 fragment); central chapel, 0.3-0.6 m above floor.

Comments: Possibly belongs to funeral scenes and might join to scene [38].

[40] 2007-R36 Attendant

Fragment of sunk relief on gypsum plaster, poor carving. Man with shaven head, facing right. Remains of colour: red on skin. H. 7.5, w. 3, th. 3.5 cm.

Provenance: Just east of central chapel of Ptahemwia, 0.7-1.0 m above floor.

Comments: Possibly belongs to scenes [19-20] or [37].

[41] 2007-R114 Offerings

Fragment of sunk relief with bowl on stand and other offerings, poor carving. Remains of colour: red on offerings. H. 37, w. 15, th. 11.5 cm.

Provenance: Surface over courtyard of Ptahemwia.

Comments: Possibly belongs to scenes [19-20].

[42] 2007-R152 Offering scene

Fragment of sunk relief, poor carving. Part of a man in pleated clothing standing in front of a basin. No remains of colour. H. 14, w. 19, th. 9 cm.

Provenance: East of central chapel of Ptahemwia, c. 0.3-0.6 m above floor.

[43] 2007-R118 Offerings

Fragment of sunk relief with hand above large offering table, excellent carving. Bunch of papyrus stalks strapped to table on the left, the table itself carries various fowl, beef, loaves, bowls with fruit, bouquets, and a bowl of incense, and is adorned with a garland. No remains of colour. H. 32, w. 18, th. 32 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb 2007/6.

Comments: The offering table is of a type well-known from the Amarna period; cf. Raven/Van Walsem 2014, scene [23].

[44] 2007-R119 Vases on stands

Fragment of sunk relief, showing a combination with raised relief on the left, poor carving. Various jars on stands. No remains of colour. H. 27, w. 25.5, th. 10.5 cm.

Provenance: North of chapel area of Ptahemwia.

[45] 2007-R176 Cattle

Fragment of sunk relief in two registers, poor carving. Upper register: leg of cow. Lower register: heads and legs of two cows and a calf, plus tail of another. No remains of colour. H. 17, w. 4.5, th. 10.5 cm.

Provenance: South ledge of shaft of Ptahemwia.

4.3. Inscriptions

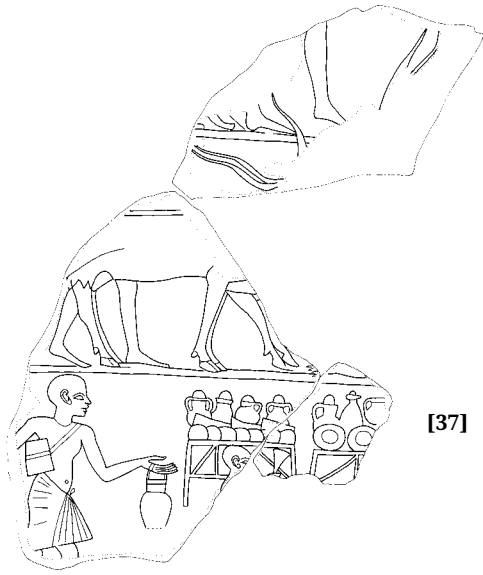
[46] 2007-R52 Inscription

Fragment with part of one framed column of incised hieroglyphs, poor carving. Text unclear. Remains of colour: blue on framing band and in signs. H. 2.6, w. 8.1, th. 7.4 cm.

Provenance: East of central chapel of Ptahemwia, c. 0.3-0.6 m above floor.

[47] 2007-R57A+81 Inscription

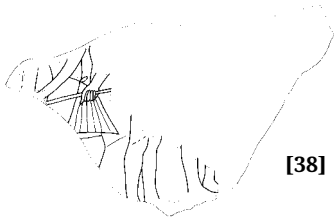
Fragment with part of five framed columns of incised hieroglyphs, with block frieze in raised relief above, good carving. Text: (1) *great* ... (2) *receive* ... (3) *Ptah* ... (4) ... (5)



[37]



[37]



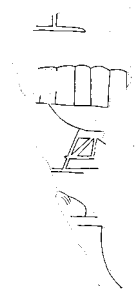
[38]



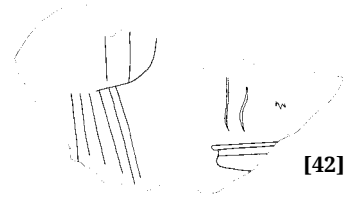
[39]



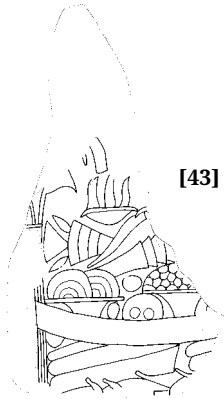
[40]



[41]



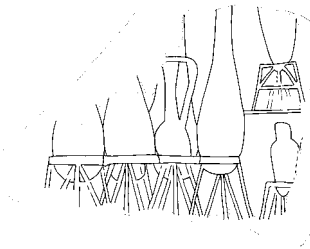
[42]



[43]



[43]



[44]



[44]



[45]



[46]



[47]



[47]

the two houses of ... Remains of colour: blue in column divider and in signs. H. 6.5, w. 31, th. 9 cm.

Provenance: East of central chapel of Ptahemwia, c. 0.3-0.6 m above floor (1 fragment); central chapel, last 0.3 m above floor (1 fragment).

Comments: Same text as [56] and [58], presumably part of a laudatory autobiography. Possibly same text as [17].

[48] 2007-R72 Inscription

Gypsum plaster fragment with part of one framed column of incised hieroglyphs, poor carving. Text: ... *repel(?)*... Remains of colour: red in lower signs. H. 5.5, w. 2.4, th. 4.2 cm.

Provenance: South-west quadrant of courtyard of Ptahemwia, floor level.

Comments: Read *šn*^c.

[49] 2007-R78 Inscription

Fragment with part of two framed columns of incised hieroglyphs, good carving. Text unclear. Remains of colour: red and green in hieroglyphs; blue in column divider. H. 5.4, w. 7.7, th. 1.2 cm.

Provenance: Central chapel of Ptahemwia, 0-0.3 m above floor.

Comments: Although it is tempting to read *Ptahem[wia]* in both columns, the arrangement of the signs next to each other would be unusual.

[50] 2007-R79 Inscription

Fragment with part of two framed columns of incised hieroglyphs, good carving, left and lower edges original. Text unclear. Remains of colour: blue and green in *i*-hieroglyph; blue in column divider. H. 3.4, w. 7.9, th. 7.6 cm.

Provenance: Central chapel of Ptahemwia, 0-0.3 m above floor.

[51] 2007-R125 Inscription

Gypsum plaster fragment with part of one framed column of incised hieroglyphs, poor carving. Text unclear. Remains of colour: blue, red and green in hieroglyphs; blue in column divider. H. 16.3, w. 4.2, th. 6.1 cm.

Provenance: South chapel of Ptahemwia, 0.3-0.4 m above floor.

[52] 2007-R129 Inscription

Fragment with part of two framed columns of incised hieroglyphs, good carving. Text unclear. Remains of colour: blue and green in hieroglyphs; blue in column divider. H. 4, w. 13.9, th. 7.1 cm.

Provenance: Central chapel of Ptahemwia, 0.3-0.6 m above floor.

Comments: Perhaps part of side chapel jamb.

[53] 2007-R130 Inscription

Fragment with part of three framed columns of incised hieroglyphs, good carving. Text: (1) ... (2) *his ...*, *a great one* ... (3) ... Remains of colour: blue and red in hieroglyphs; blue in column dividers. H. 3.7, w. 15, th. 11.9 cm.

Provenance: Central chapel of Ptahemwia, 0.3-0.6 m above floor.

Comments: Perhaps part of side chapel jamb.

[54] 2007-R132 Inscription

Fragment with part of two framed columns of incised hieroglyphs, poor carving. Text unclear. Remains of colour: blue in column divider. H. 3.8, w. 7.1, th. 8.6 cm.

Provenance: Central chapel of Ptahemwia, 0.3-0.6 m above floor.

[55] 2007-R143 Inscription

Fragment with part of two framed columns of incised hieroglyphs, good carving. Text unclear. No remains of colour. H. 4, w. 11.2, th. 11.5 cm.

Provenance: Just east of central chapel of Ptahemwia, 0.3-0.6 m above floor.

[56] 2007-R146 Inscription

Fragment with part of three framed columns of incised hieroglyphs, upper edge original, good carving. Text: (1) ... *his ... in the house of the King of Lower Egypt...* (2) ...*[in] the house of the King of Upper Egypt ... wise (?)* ... (3) ... *the King in his t[ime]...* Remains of colour: blue and green in hieroglyphs; blue in column dividers. H. 11, w. 16.5, th. 10.5 cm.

Provenance: East of central chapel of Ptahemwia, 0.3-0.6 m above floor.

Comments: Same text as [47] and [58], presumably part of a laudatory autobiography. Possibly same text as [17].

[57] 2007-R160 Inscription

Fragment with part of one framed column of incised hieroglyphs, good carving. Text unclear. No remains of colour. H. 7, w. 8, th. 1.5 cm.

Provenance: Just east of central chapel of Ptahemwia, 0.3-0.6 m above floor.

[58] 2007-R178 Inscription

Fragment with part of two framed columns of incised hieroglyphs, good carving. Text: (1) ... *rule ...* (2) ... *he/his ...* Remains of colour: blue and green in signs; blue in column dividers. H. 6, w. 7.5, th. 1 cm.

Provenance: Central chapel, 0-0.3 m above floor.

Comments: Same text as [47] and [56], presumably part of a laudatory autobiography. Possibly same text as [17].

[59] 2010-R25 Inscription

Fragment with part of two framed columns of incised hieroglyphs. Text: (1) ...[royal but]ler, clean of hands, Ptah... (2) ... Remains of colour: blue, red and green in some signs. H. 8, w. 10.5, th. 1 cm.

Provenance: South-east of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-103, 2.6-3.2 m above floor level.

[61] 2008-R32 Bunches of papyrus

Fragment of raised relief, excellent carving. Three bunches of vegetable stalks, probably papyrus. No remains of colour. H. 58, w. 120, th. 23 cm.

Provenance: Probably reused as covering slab for shaft 2007/6; found broken in two at 3.5 m depth. The decorated part is only the left half of this slab.

5. Blocks and fragments not belonging to the tomb [60-153]

5.1. Old Kingdom

[60] 2007-R192 Butchers

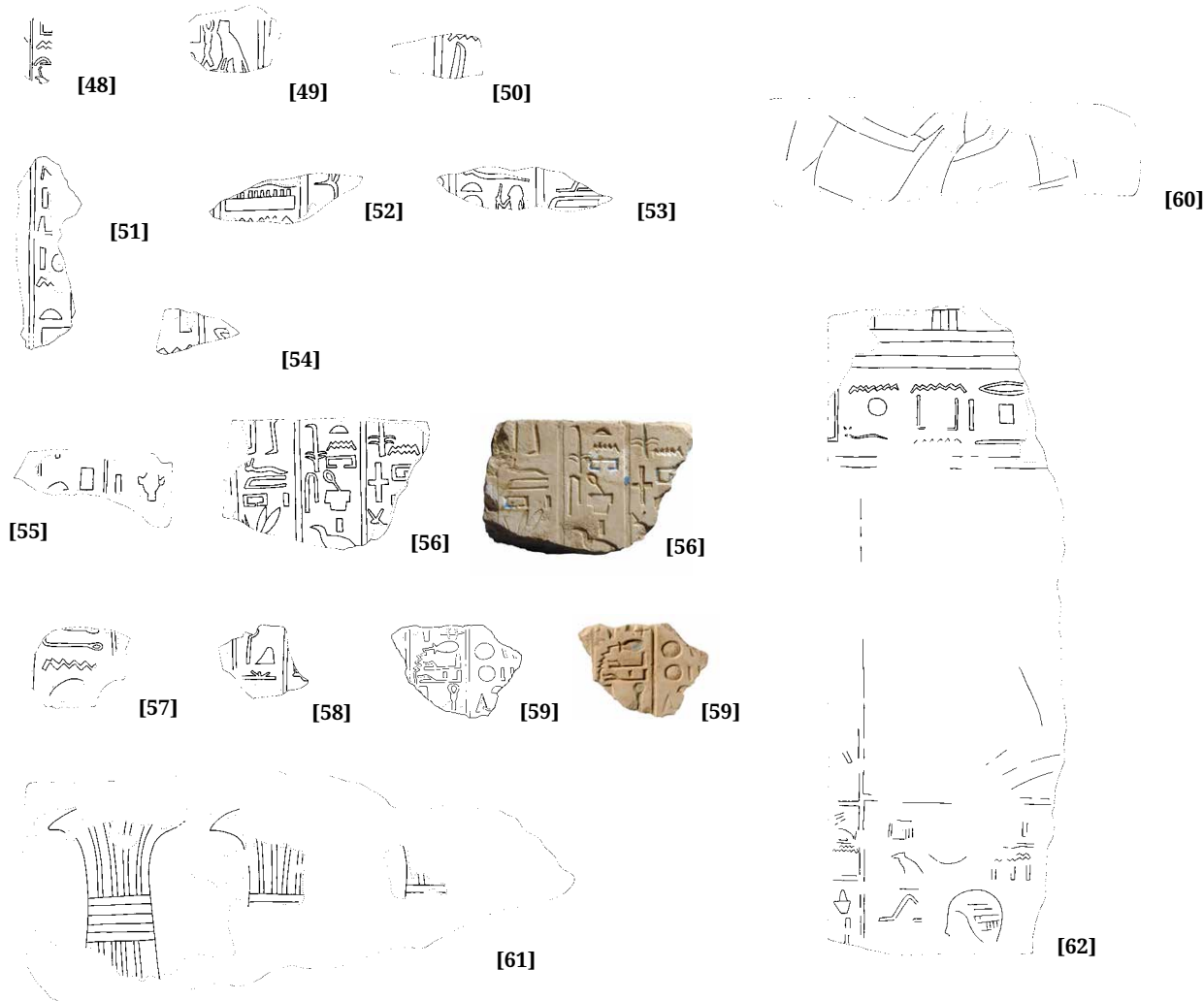
Fragment of raised relief, excellent carving. Part of butchering scene, with two men facing each other while holding onto a leg of cattle. No remains of colour. H. 10, w. 36, th. 33 cm.

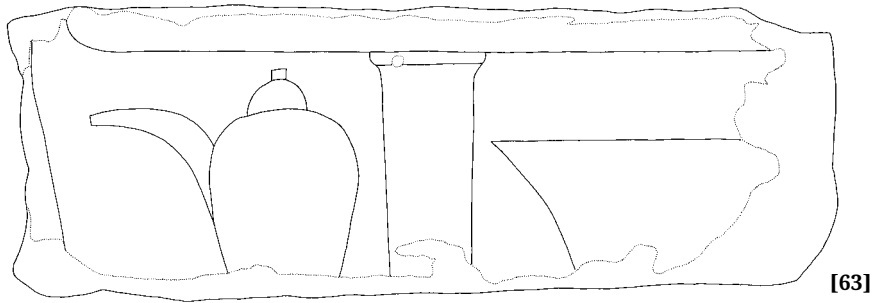
Provenance: Surface, south of tomb of Ptahemwia.

[62] 2008-R54 Offering list

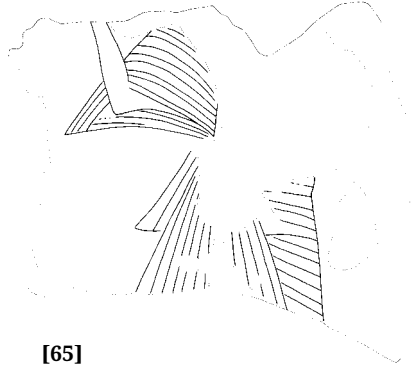
Fragment of raised relief, excellent carving. Edge of offering list, with part of kneeling figure, male head and some hieroglyphs to the right of it. Reused for a New Kingdom inscription in incised hieroglyphs with a block band along the top. Text: ... when he rises, for the ka of the prince ... No remains of colour. H. 53, w. 20, th. 17 cm.

Provenance: Unknown.





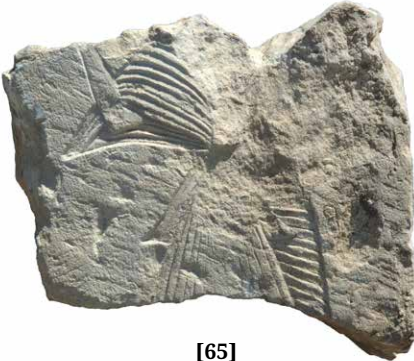
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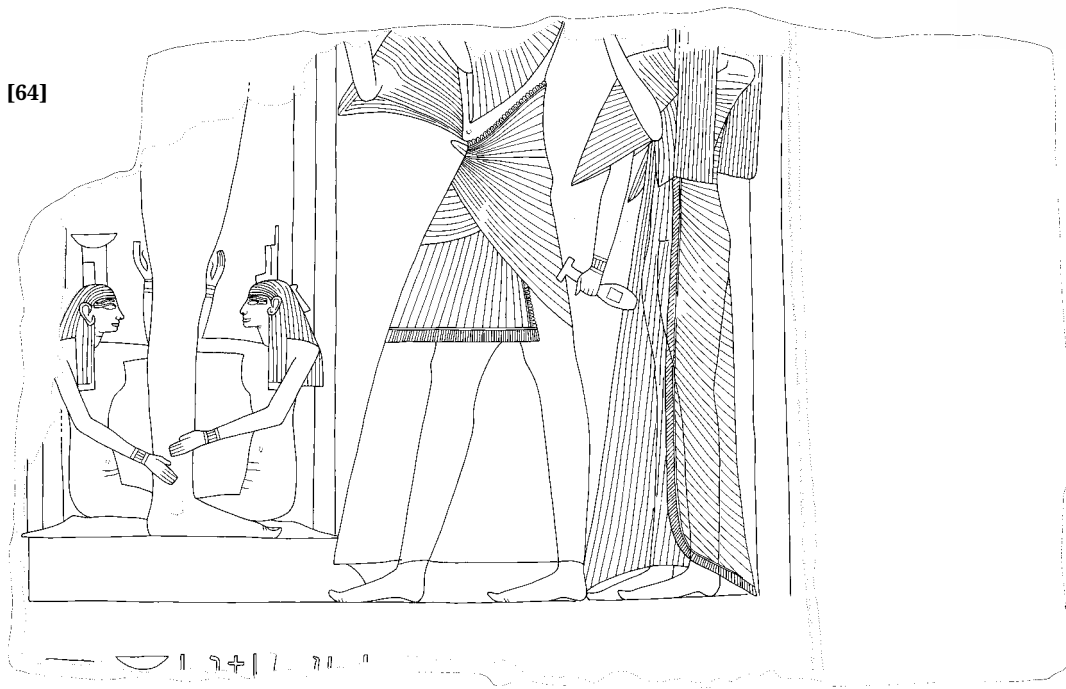
[65]



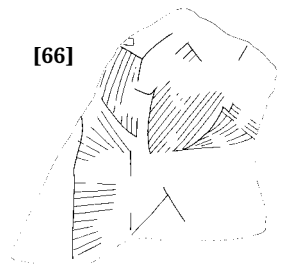
[63]



[65]



[64]



[66]



[66]

5.2. New Kingdom

[63] 2010-R54 Vessels

Block of raised relief with spouted vessel, unguent vase, and basin. Upper face original. No remains of colour. H. 22, w. 65.5, th. 40 cm.

Provenance: From east rim of shaft 2010/20.

5.2.1. Chapel 2007/6 [64-66]

As found, this small chapel to the east of the tomb of Ptahemwia had lost all of its wall decoration (Figs. I.5 and III.29). However, three loose blocks of relief found on the spot display a markedly uniform style for which some parallels exist in the Ramesside period at Saqqara.

[64]



Moreover, they have the right dimensions to fit on the walls of the chapel in question. Unfortunately, the name of the tomb-owner is not present on these fragments (unless it can be recognized in the writing Renpetnefert, see [64]).

[64] 2007-R98 *Adoration of Osiris*

Slab of sunk relief in two registers, good carving. Upper register: on the left a figure of Osiris, mummiform and standing inside a shrine on a raised *m*³-shaped pedestal, his lower legs embraced by two kneeling figures of Isis and Nephthys; opposite is a standing couple in finely pleated clothes, the husband with both hands raised in adoration, the wife holding a flask and the other hand raised. Lower register: remains of five framed columns of hieroglyphs, the central one perhaps containing the name Renpetnefert. Right end forms slightly raised protrusion and is covered in gypsum plaster, with socket for wooden tenon on upper edge. No remains of colour. H. 53.5, w. 83.5, th. 18 cm (raised part w. 19.5, th. 20 cm).

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, 1.1-1.3 m above floor level.

Comments: Doubtless from the north wall of chapel 2007/6, in view of the provenance and measurements. The right-hand end formed the transition to the north door-jamb of the chapel. See also [65-66] which show the same peculiar representation of the man's sleeve on the forward arm. For the latter, cf. Gaballa 1977, pls. 23, 25, 33, 36; Malek 1981, figs. 1 and 3; Gohary 2009, front cover (we thank V. Oeters for these references); Quibell 1907, pl. 37.6; Martin 1997, *passim*; Staring 2016a, 349 n. 38.

[65] 2007-R99 *Adoring man*

Fragment of sunk relief, right edge original, good carving. Part of standing man in finely pleated clothes, facing left, the hands (both?) raised in adoration. No remains of colour. H. 16.5, w. 31, th. 38.5 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, 1.1-1.3 m above floor level.

Comments: Doubtless from chapel 2007/6, in view of the provenance and the peculiar representation of the man's sleeve on the forward arm (see [64]). The considerable thickness of this block seems to indicate that this figure decorated the east face of the north door-jamb.

[66] 2008-R1 *Adoring man*

Fragment of sunk relief, right edge original, good carving. Part of standing man in finely pleated clothes, facing right, the hands raised in adoration. No remains of colour. H. 27, w. 23, th. 18.5 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, 3 m above floor level.

Comments: Doubtless from the south wall of chapel 2007/6, in view of the provenance and the characteristic style (see [64-65]).

5.2.2. Unknown tomb [67-78]

Several fragments of raised relief stand out by their excellent quality and by their remarkable thickness, as well as by the whiteness and denseness of the limestone. Clearly, they must have belonged to a tomb of a very high official, which is corroborated by the titles partially

preserved on fragment **[68]**. One candidate would be Maya, whose tomb lies nearby and whose reliefs show similar characteristics. However, not all titles and epithets of fragment **[68]** have been attested for Maya. Moreover, most fragments were found to the east of Ptahemwia's tomb, which may be an indication of the position of the unknown monument. One of the inscriptions (**[78]**) seems to contain a name ending in -uy.

[67] 2007-R103 Inscription

Fragment of raised relief, upper edge original, excellent carving. Top shows *kheker* frieze and block band, with part of two framed columns of hieroglyphs below. Text: (1) ... [Re-Har-] (2) *akhty, who goes up* ... Remains of colour: blue on block band, red on *kheker*. H. 34, w. 17, th. 14 cm.

Provenance: North-west of chapel 2007/6.

[68] 2007-R145 Opening of the Mouth ritual

Fragment of raised relief, upper edge original, excellent carving. Top shows part of five framed columns of hieroglyphs. Text: (1) ... *seal-bearer [of the King of Lower Egypt], beloved of the lord of the Two Lands*, (2) ... [elevated] *of office, [one being] satisfied* (3) ... *of his mouth/utterance, King's herald who consecrates* (4) ... *Horus with [his] counsel* (5) [... *praised one*] *in the palace* ... Underneath is a representation of a priest pouring water from a jar over a statue of the tomb-owner (only left arm and staff preserved). Top of caption in one framed column of hieroglyphs below: *Rec[itation ...]*. Block frieze to the right. Remains of colour: red on skin, blue and green on block frieze. Reused: left side split off, right edge has recessed socket. H. 52, w. 38.5, th. 13 cm.

Provenance: Surface, near south-east corner of shaft 2007/7.

Comments: For the wig and features of the priest, cf. Martin 2012, pl. 33. For Maya's titles, see *op.cit.*, 60-62.

[69] 2010-R33 Inscription

Fragment of raised relief showing *kherep* sceptre, excellent carving. Upper edge original, accompanied by framing band. Part of four framed columns of hieroglyphs. Text: (1) *the greatly praised one of the perfect god, the beloved* (2) *of the lord of the Two Lands*, (3) *true royal scribe*, (4) *[his] beloved* ... Remains of colour: blue on framing band, yellow in signs. H. 31, w. 26, th. 12.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-101, 1.5-2.2 m above floor.

[70] 2008-R2 Offering list

Fragment of raised relief, excellent carving. Two framed compartments with kneeling figures, one carrying a *nw*-pot, doubtless the determinatives at the end of an offering list. Traces of inscription below. No remains of colour. H. 11, w. 11, th. 6 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, about 3 m above floor level.

[71] 2008-R6 Offering list

Fragment of raised relief, excellent carving. Three framed compartments, two with kneeling figures (one carrying an offering tray) and one with an offering table; doubtless the determinatives at the end of an offering list. Below part of three framed columns of hieroglyphs. Text unclear. No remains of colour. H. 10.5, w. 16.5, th. 5.5 cm.

Provenance: Shaft of Ptahemwia, depth 2.5-3.5 m.

[72] 2008-R12+15 Offering list

Fragment of raised relief, excellent carving. Part of three framed columns of hieroglyphs, containing an offering list, with numerals in separate compartments below. Text: (1) ... (2) ..., 1 (3) ..., *nemset-jar, 1*. No remains of colour. H. 18.8, w. 15.5, th. 5.8 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, about 2-2.5 m above floor level.

Comments: For the occurrence of the *nemset* jar in offering lists, cf. Barta 1963, 172 (index).

[73] 2010-R22 Offering list

Fragment of raised relief, excellent carving. Part of five framed columns of offering list, two of the upper compartments with offering tables, then a line of numerals, and underneath kneeling figures (one carrying an offering table, another performing the *henu* gesture). No remains of colour. H. 22, w. 25, th. 5.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-102, 2.7-3.2 m above floor.

[74] 2008-R7 Offerings

Fragment of raised relief, lower edge original, excellent carving. Part of bunch of onions and other offerings. No remains of colour. H. 9.5, w. 5, th. 8 cm.

Provenance: Shaft of Ptahemwia, depth 3.7 m.

[75] 2008-R8 Horse?

Fragment of raised relief, excellent carving. Leg of horse (?). No remains of colour. H. 10, w. 6, th. 1 cm.

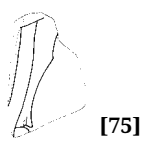
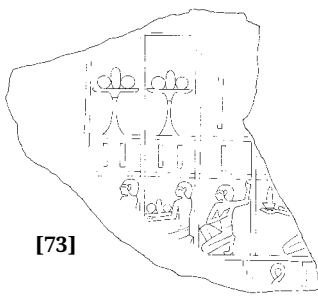
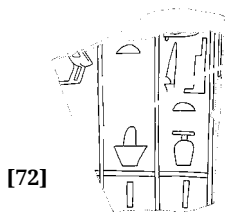
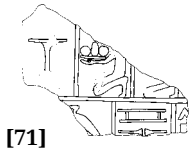
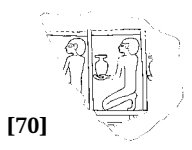
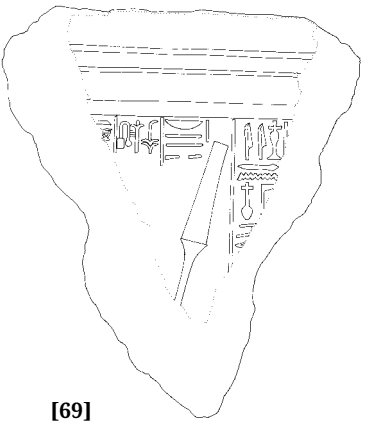
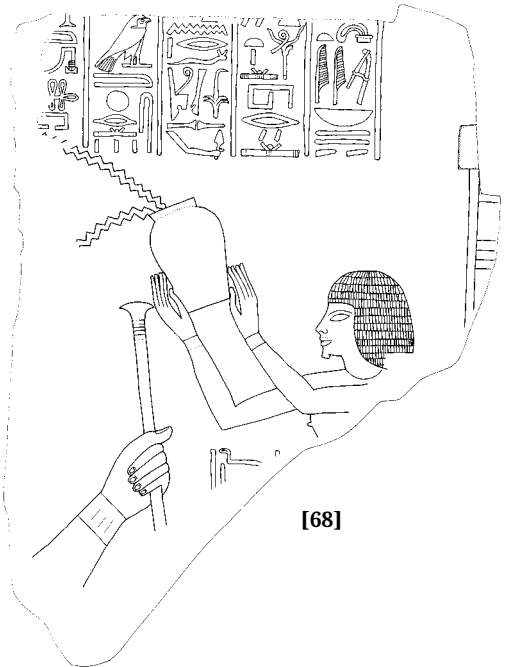
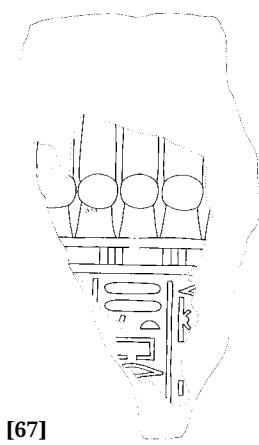
Provenance: Shaft of Ptahemwia, depth 3.8 m.

[76] 2008-R13 Inscription

Fragment of raised relief, excellent carving. Part of hieroglyphic text. Text unclear. No remains of colour. H. 5.5, w. 6, th. 1 cm.

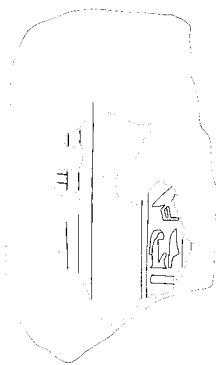
Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, about 2-2.5 m above floor level.

Comments: Same scene as **[77]**.

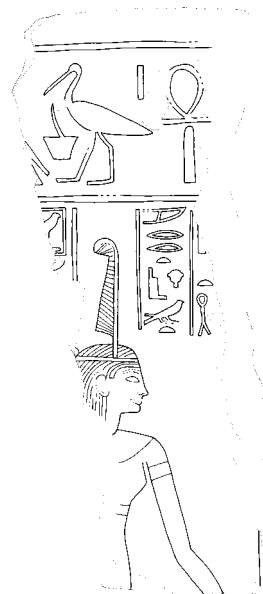




[77]



[78]



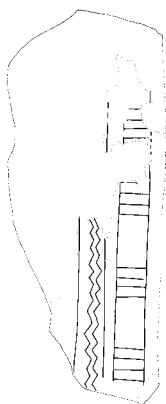
[83]



[79]



[79]



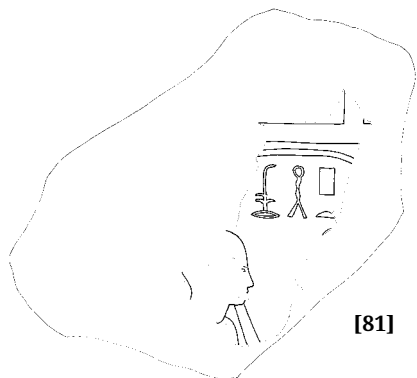
[80]



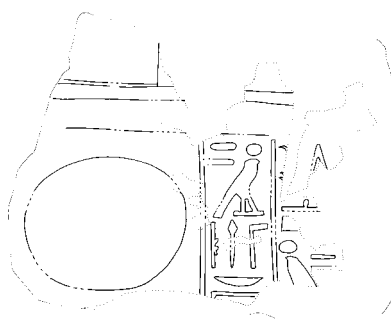
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[83]



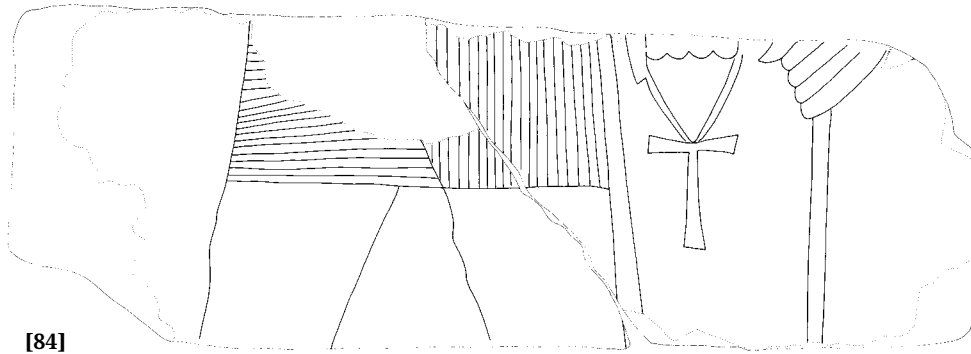
[81]



[82]



[82]



[84]



[84]

[77] 2008-R14 Inscription

Fragment of raised relief, excellent carving. Part of three framed lines of hieroglyphs. Text: (1) ... *justified* ... (2-3) [unclear]. No remains of colour. H. 12.8, w. 2.8, th. 6 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, about 2-2.5 m above floor level.

Comments: Same scene as [76].

[78] 2008-R16 Inscription

Fragment of raised relief, good carving. Part of one framed column of hieroglyphs, with framing band to the left. Text: ...*uy, justified*. Remains of colour: green on framing band. H. 31.5, w. 17.5, th. 22 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, about 1.5-2.0 m above floor level.

5.2.3. Other relief fragments [79-101]

[79] 2007-R49 Osiris

Block of sunk relief, all edges original, good carving. Head and shoulders of Osiris wearing *atef* crown and collar and carrying scepters, with *imy-wt* to the left. Remains of colour: blue on ostrich feathers, collar, beard, and scepters; red on collar, eyebrows, outlines of beard strap; green on horns, face and collar. H. 36, w. 34.5, th. 10.8 cm.

Provenance: Courtyard of Ptahemwia, near column [h], 0.3-0.6 m above floor level.

Comments: It is hard to say whether this relief depicting one of the traditional gods could be part of the original wall

decoration of Ptahemwia's tomb, and we have preferred to range it here with the loose blocks probably not belonging to the tomb.

[80] 2007-R95 Anubis

Corner block of raised relief, lower edge original, excellent carving. Left face with block frieze and line of water. Right face with head and shoulders of Anubis wearing tripartite wig, collar, and divine corslet and holding a *was*-sceptre. Part of three framed columns of hieroglyphs above. Text: (1) [*Anubis, great [god]*], (2) [*lord of the sa*]cred land, (3) [*who is upon*] his mountain. Remains of colour: red on skin. H. 33.5, w. 27, th. 13 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, 1.3-1.6 m above floor level.

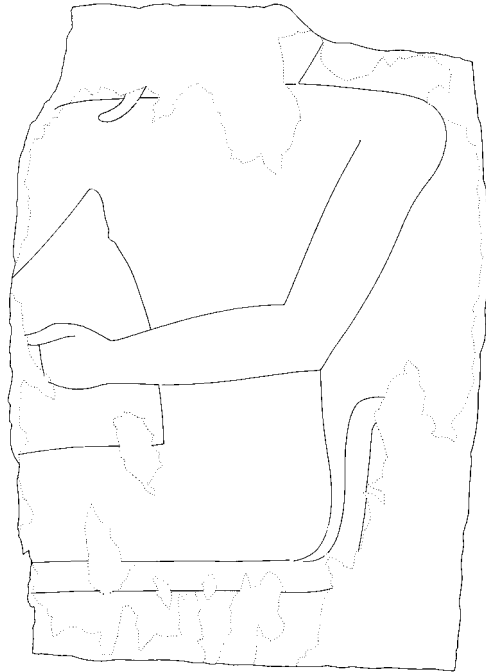
[81] 2008-R55 Ptah

Fragment of sunk relief, good carving. Head of Ptah under the canopy of a shrine, framing band above. Caption in one unframed line of hieroglyphs. Text: (1) *Ptah, who is south [of his wall, ...]*. No remains of colour. H. 32.5, w. 30, th. 12 cm.

Provenance: Substructure of tomb of Ptahemwia, exact location unknown.

[82] 2003-R53 Re-Horakhty

Block of sunk relief, poor carving. Sun disk (doubtless as headdress of a god) with two framed columns of



[85]

hieroglyphs, the left one orientated to the right, the other to the left: (1) *Re-Horakhty, great god, lord of heaven*. (2) *A boon which the king gives (and) Re-Horakhty ...* Block frieze above. H. 24, w. 31 cm.

Provenance: Fill of central chapel of Ptahemwia.

[83] 2008-R40 Ma'at

Block of sunk relief, upper and lower edges original, good carving. Figure of the goddess Ma'at, facing right and wearing an ostrich feather on her head. Above part of one line of large hieroglyphs: ... *as a living ba* ... Caption in front of goddess in two framed columns: (1) [*Ma'at, daughter of Pta*], (2) *the beloved, who is on the great seat*. Part of one framed column behind her, apparently caption of a next figure: *Hathor, mistress* ... No remains of colour. H. 46.5, w. 18, th. 13 cm.

Provenance: Reused in wall around shaft 2008/10.

[84] 2008-R11 Gods

Block of sunk relief, all edges original, good carving. Legs and kilt of standing god, facing left and carrying *ankh* sign in the rear hand, with forward hand of second god holding (*was*) scepter. No remains of colour. H. 27, w. 67, th. 22 cm. *Provenance:* East of tomb of Ptahemwia, 2-2.5 m above floor level; east end of feature 2008/3 (2 fragments, rejoined).

[85] 2010-R42 Seated god

Block of sunk relief, rough carving. Part of seated figure, facing left, presumably a god extending an *ankh* sign with the left hand. No remains of colour. H. 54, w. 38, th. 25 cm. *Provenance:* Unknown.



[85]

[86] 2007-R104 Standing tomb-owner

Fragment of sunk relief, lower edge original, excellent carving. Part of standing man in long tunic, facing left, holding a staff and a piece of cloth. Right edge raised. No remains of colour. H. 31.5, w. 31.5, th. 8.5 cm.

Provenance: North of chapel 2007/6.

[87] 2007-R17 Standing figures

Block of sunk relief, poor carving. Part of one register with large sandaled foot of standing man, facing right, and garment of second figure behind, with undecorated dado below. Remains of colour: red on skin. H. 52, of scene 22.5, w. 29 cm.

Provenance: Surface over chapel area of Ptahemwia.

[88] 2010-R48 Standing man

Fragment of sunk relief with part of standing man in short kilt, facing right. One framed column of incised hieroglyphs in front. Text: ... *Huy* ... Perhaps second figure to the right. Left side roughly worked. Remains of colour: red on skin. H. 15.5, w. 22, th. 25.5 cm.

Provenance: From shaft of tomb of Tatia.

[89] 2003-R48 Kilt

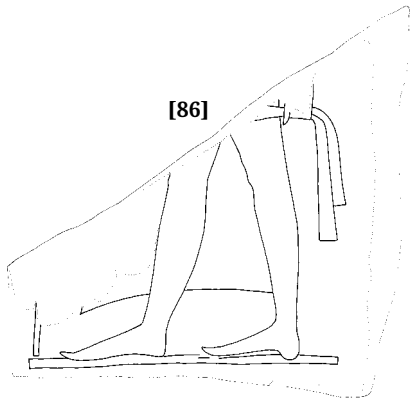
Fragment of sunk relief, excellent carving. Pleated sash-kilt. H. 24, w. 18 cm.

Provenance: Fill of central chapel of Ptahemwia.

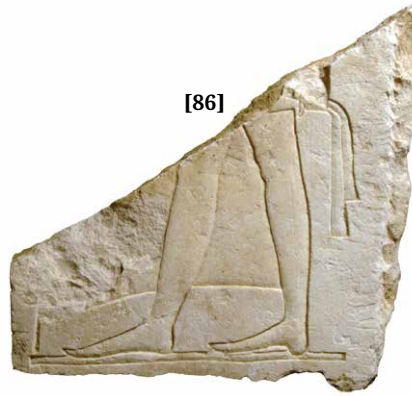
Comments: Perhaps from Ptahemwia's tomb; cf. scenes [3a] and [22].

[90] 2003-R60 Woman offering

Block of sunk relief, good carving. Standing woman holding two bunches of papyrus, ivy, and other flowers, plus a brace



[86]



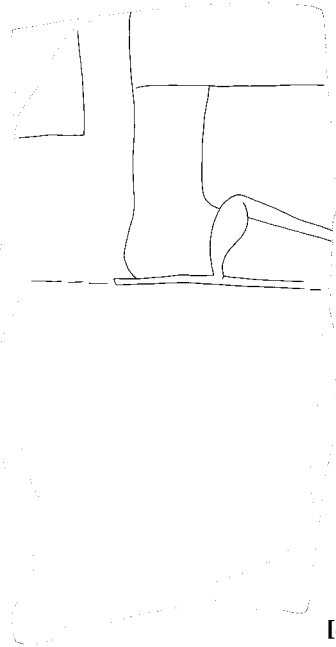
[86]



[88]



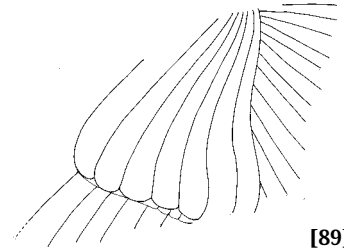
[88]



[87]



[87]



[89]



[89]



[90]



[90]

of waterfowl. She has a long enveloping wig with two minor tresses framing her face, two fillets, and an unguent cone with two lotus buds. She wears a loose wide dress. End of three framed columns of hieroglyphs above: text illegible. Remains of colour: red on skin; green on flowers and stems; blue on hair and left shoulder. H. 45, w. 45.5 cm.

Provenance: Fill of central chapel of Ptahemwia.

Comments: The enveloping wig occurs from the reign of Thutmosis IV to that of Ay (Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 189 with n. 85), the temporal locks or 'tendrils' are depicted in two dimensions only from the reign of Tutankhamun onwards (*ibid.*, 204-207; cf. Martin 2012, pls. 22, 25, 29, 45, 48, 52). It should be noted that the present relief depicts both these locks, the one on the far side of the face being visible under the chin.

[91] 2008-R26 Female musician

Fragment of raised relief, excellent carving. Head and shoulder of woman holding sistrum, with arm of second figure behind. No remains of colour. H. 26, w. 42, th. 13 cm.

Provenance: Reused in west wall of shaft 2008/2.

Comments: The presence of a temporal lock again suggests a date at the very end of Dynasty XVIII; cf. the comments to fragment [90]. The figure represented is probably the tomb-owner's wife rather than a servant (cf. Martin 1997, pls. 40, 44-45, 48, 59, 94-95).

[92] 2008-R44 Head of woman

Fragment of raised relief, good carving. Part of female head with fillet, lotus flower, and unguent cone. No remains of colour. H. 7, w. 11, th. 2.5 cm.

Provenance: North of north-east corner of tomb of Ptahemwia, about 0.7 m above floor level.

[93] 2007-R18 Offering bearer

Fragment of raised relief, good carving. Shoulder of man, with two platters with offerings behind. No remains of colour. H. 9.5, w. 11.5, th. 8 cm.

Provenance: South-east quadrant of courtyard of Ptahemwia, 1.1-1.5 m above floor level.

[94] 2010-R46 Offering scene

Fragment with part of offering scene in sunk relief, good carving. Hand holding bunch of flowers and brace of ducks. One framed column of incised hieroglyphs to the right. Text: ... *Webkhet-mennefer*. No remains of colour. H. 32, w. 28.5, th. 9.5 cm.

Provenance: From feature 2010/20.

Comments: Although names containing the element 'Memphis' are not uncommon, the present one is unknown to Ranke 1935-1952; for the first element, see I.77.14.

[95] 2010-R50 Offering scene

Block of raised relief, all faces original, good carving. Upper register showing a standing man, facing right towards three baskets of fruit. Lower register with part of four framed columns of raised hieroglyphs. Text: (1) ... (2) ... *wine* ... (3) ... (4) ... Remains of colour: red on some hieroglyphs, blue on column dividers. H. 14, w. 25.5, th. 19 cm.

Provenance: From feature 2010/20.

[96] 2007-R16 Offering stands

Block of sunk relief, upper and right edges original, poor carving. Part of two offerings stands laden with meat and poultry. No remains of colour. H. 22, w. 25.5, th. 10.5 cm.

Provenance: North half of chapel area of Ptahemwia, 1.6-1.9 m above floor level.

[97] 2013-R3 Offering scene

Fragment with part of offering scene in raised relief. Left and lower edges original. Two registers with offering stands on mats, the lower carrying two plucked fowls. Remains of colour: red on fowls. H. 26, w. 22, th. 5.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, shaft complex, in entrance to Chamber A.

[98] 2003-R45 Bouquet

Block of sunk relief, rough carving. Composite layered bouquet. Remains of colour: red and blue. H. 33, w. 9 cm.

Provenance: Fill of central chapel of Ptahemwia.

[99] 2010-R41 Sketch

Flat slab with part of sketch in black ink. Hand holding double staff and part of offerings. H. 26, w. 26, th. 4.5 cm.

Provenance: Central chapel of tomb of Sethnakht, just above floor.

[100] 2007-R1 Harvest scene

Fragment of raised relief, good carving. Man harvesting wheat. No remains of colour. H. 8, w. 17, th. 9 cm.

Provenance: Surface over east end of courtyard of Ptahemwia.

Comments: Probably part of a scene of Book of the Dead spell 110.

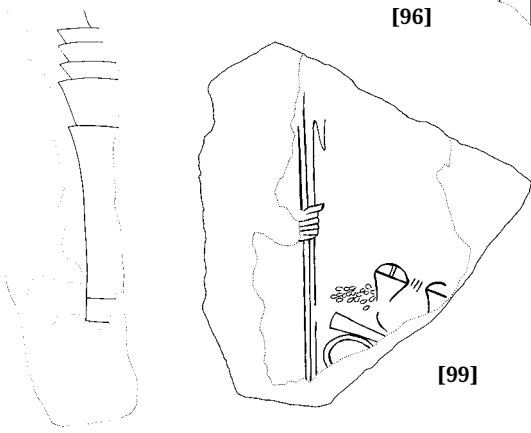
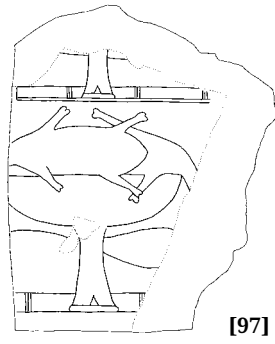
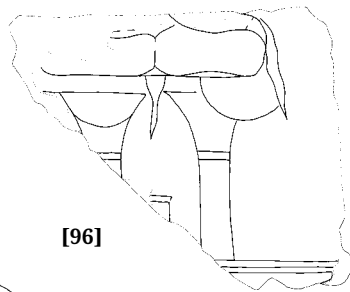
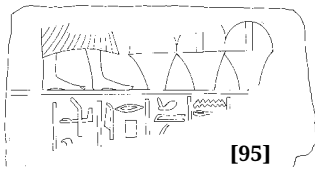
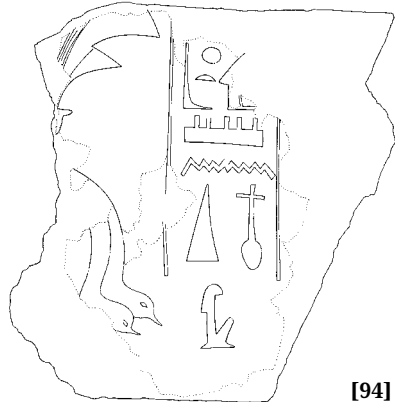
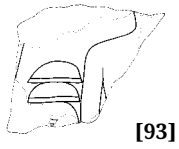
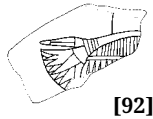
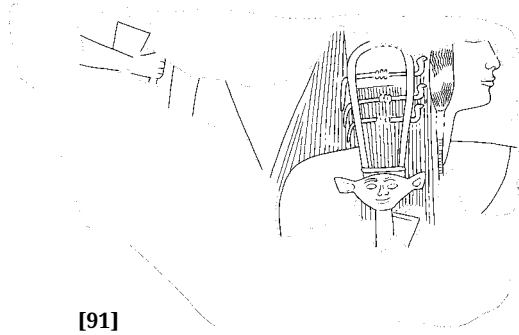
5.2.4. Stela fragments **[101-106]**

[101] 2007-R93 Stela fragment

Fragment of a stela in sunk relief, poor carving. Two framed registers, each showing a man and woman seated behind a heap of offerings, facing left. Caption of upper woman: *His daughter, the housewife Beremheb*. Caption of lower woman: *[His] daughter, the housewife My*. No remains of colour. H. 27, w. 27.5, th. 8 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, about 1.5 m above floor level.

Comments: For the name My, see Ranke 1935-1977, I.145.23; the other name is not known.



[102] 2007-R193 Stela fragment

Fragment of a round-topped stela in sunk relief, good carving. Part of scene with enthroned Osiris holding scepters, facing right. No remains of colour. Reused as a door socket, large part of surface cut away. H. 28.5, w. 21.5, th. 10 cm.

Provenance: North of chapel area of Ptahemwia, about 1.5 m above floor level.

[103] 2008-R25 Stela fragment

Fragment of a stela in raised relief, good carving. Part of cavetto cornice with striated pattern, protruding torus, and architrave carved with *wedjat* eye and jackal recumbent on shrine, with part of caption A[nubis ...]. No remains of colour. H. 38, w. 36, th. 15 cm.

Provenance: Reused in north edge of shaft 2007/6.

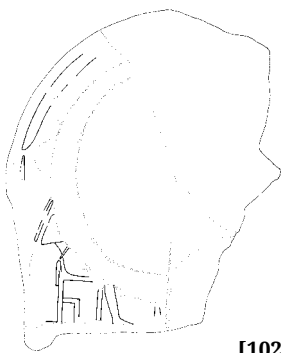
[104] 2008-R42 Stela fragment

Fragment of a stela in sunk relief, good carving. Part of plain cavetto cornice, protruding torus, and architrave carved with symmetrical pattern of *wedjat* eyes and jackals recumbent on shrines, flanking a central design of *shen* ring, bowl, and water lines. Captions left and right, respectively: *Anubis, foremost of the divine shrine, who is in the embalming-place* and *Anubis, foremost of the west, who is upon his mountain, lord of the sacred land*. No remains of colour. H. 24, w. 74.5, th. 17.5 cm.

Provenance: From fill of Late Period chamber to the south of shaft 2008/10.

[105] 2008-R52 Stela fragment

Fragment of a stela in sunk relief, good carving. Gabled top and cavetto cornice of a stela comprising engaged depiction of kneeling owner in the round, flanked on each side by four framed columns of incised hieroglyphs. Text right side: (1) *Giving adoration to the living Aten, kissing the earth* (2) *for the ruler of the two horizons, that he may give a good burial* (3) *after old age to the ka of Nebwer*, (3) *true of voice*. Left side: (1) *[Giving] adoration for your ka, Oh living Aten, who makes people*, (2) *who creates their lives. Let him give me* (3) *life, prosperity, health, pleasure, and joy* (4) *every day*. No remains of colour. H. 36, w. 65, th. 18 cm.



[102]



[102]

Provenance: North of tomb of Ptahemwia, in dry-stone wall 2008/16, about 0.3 m above floor level.

Comments: The *n* after *k3* is misplaced; read [rdi.]t dw3 n k3{n}=k <n> p3 itn ʿnh. For the name Nebwer (but with a different spelling), see Ranke 1935-1977, I.184.9. The reference to the living Aten and the obvious avoidance of the name Re-Horakhty (replaced by ‘ruler of the two horizons’, as in the Aten’s secondary emblematic name) would date this stela to the Amarna period, after regnal year 9 of Akhenaten (cf. Redford 1984, 186).

[106] 2010-R43 Stela fragment

Part of right-hand jamb of stela, front with one framed column of incised hieroglyphs. Text: ... *justified, lord of a good burial...* All faces worked, except for left side (broken off). No remains of colour. H. 25, w. 15, th. 13.5 cm.

Provenance: From feature 2010/20.

5.2.5. Door-jamb fragments [107-112]

[107] 2007-R96 Door-jamb fragment

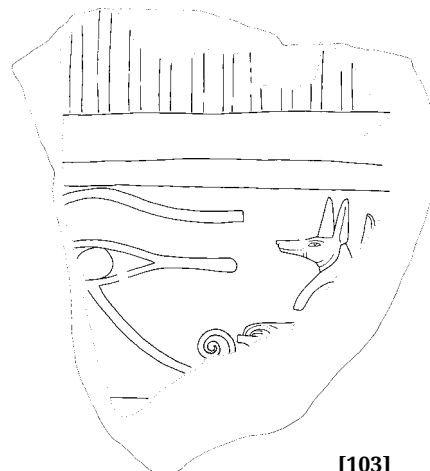
Fragment of a left-hand door-jamb, good carving. Front with two framed columns of incised hieroglyphs. Text: (1) ... *the lord of the Two Lands, Hori*. (2) ... *of the lord of the Two Lands, Hori*. No remains of colour. H. 28, w. 24, th. 12.5 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, about 1.5 m above floor level.

Comments: In view of the style this jamb has probably to be dissociated from fragment [108]. For some reflections on this block, see Raven/Van Walsem 2007, 28; *supra*, Chapter II, § 1.2.

[108] 2010-R51 Door-jamb fragment

Lower part of right-hand door-jamb, rough carving. Part of one framed column of incised hieroglyphs. Text: ... *the great director of craftsmen Hori*. Upper and lower edges original, left side worked. Framing bands below and to the left. No remains of colour. H. 38, w. 16, th. 24 cm.



[103]

Provenance: From feature 2010/20.

Comments: The typical determinative after the name of the deceased seems to date this monument to the later 19th or early 20th Dynasty; cf. J. van Dijk, in: Martin 2001, 25. The title is that of a Memphite high-priest; see for this person Maystre 1992, 141-142; Raedler 2011, 139-140. A pillar fragment of Hori's tomb was found in the Monastery of Apa Jeremias (Quibell 1912, pl. 70.1-3). There is a marked difference with the orthography of fragment [107], so probably the two door-jambes did not belong to the same monument. For a possible monument of the same person, see [114].

[109] 2008-R45 Door-jamb fragment

Fragment of a left-hand door-jamb, good carving. Front with two framed columns of incised hieroglyphs. Text: (1) ... *may he give a going forth as a living ba* ... (2) ... *[who he]ard the secrets of him who is in the palace* ... Right face with three incised vertical lines and protruding ledge along rear edge. No remains of colour. H. 30, w. 23, th. 60 cm.

Provenance: North of north-east corner of Ptahemwia's tomb, about 1.0-1.5 m above floor level.

Comments: ḥḥ.y is expected and possible, due to the surface abrasion across much of the inscription, even though the deeper damage in this area does not cover an ḥḥ-sign. *Imy-ḥ*, i.e. the king; see *Wb* I, 214.15 and 214.22.

[110] 2008-R47 Door-jamb fragment

Fragment of a left-hand door-jamb (?), painted decoration in black and red. Front with one unframed column of hieroglyphs. Text: *An offering which [the King] gives and Anubis* ... Right thickness with figure of adoring man in long kilt and sash, with caption in two columns of hieroglyphs. Text: (1) ... *for the honoured one* (2) ... H. 29, w. 15.5, th. 7.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber E.

[111] 2008-R48 Door-jamb fragment

Fragment of a left-hand door-jamb (?), poor carving. Front with one framed column of hieroglyphs. Text: ... *of the King, Paser* ... H. 26.5, w. 28.5, th. 10 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber E, pit, depth 1-2 m.

[112] 2010-R45 Door-jamb fragment

Fragment of left-hand door-jamb worked on two faces, excellent carving. Obverse with part of two framed columns of raised relief hieroglyphs. Text: (1) ... *Djed, establish for me Djed* ... (?) (2) ... *the Two Lands, the chamber[lain] Penamun, justified in pe[ace]*. Reverse with part of two framed columns of incised hieroglyphs. Text: (1) ... *their inhabitants* ... *for you, O prince and count, mouthpiece who satisfies in the entire land* ... (2) ... *for the ka of the greatly praised one, [fan-]bearer on the right [of*

the King] ... Upper and lower edges original. Remains of colour: red in most signs, blue in column dividers and on some signs of the obverse. H. 34, w. 17, th. 23 cm.

Provenance: From feature 2010/20.

Comments: The title of the deceased in col. 2 of the obverse is perhaps *imy-is* (*Wb* I, 73.1). For the epithet *r shrr m t3 r-dr.f*, cf. Martin 2012, [39b]. For the name, see Ranke 1935-1977, I.106.8.

5.2.6. Column fragments [113-114]

[113] 2010-R35 Column panel

Fragment of column panel with heel of kneeling figure, facing right, in sunk relief. Part of one framed column of incised hieroglyphs behind. Text: ... *Horemwia, justified*. No remains of colour. H. 11, w. 11.5, th. 5.5 cm.

Provenance: South-west of tomb of Sethnakht, square K-100, 2.1-2.5 m above floor level.

Comments: For the name, see Ranke 1935-1977, I.247.18. The alternative would be to interpret the name as a corrupt spelling of [Amun]emwia, which would make this fragment a pendant of column **h** (*supra*, p. 99).

[114] 2010-R44 Column fragment

Fragment of round shaft with part of one framed column of incised hieroglyphs. Text: ... *[the great director of] craftsmen (?) Hori*. No remains of colour. H. 33, w. 32, th. 15 cm.

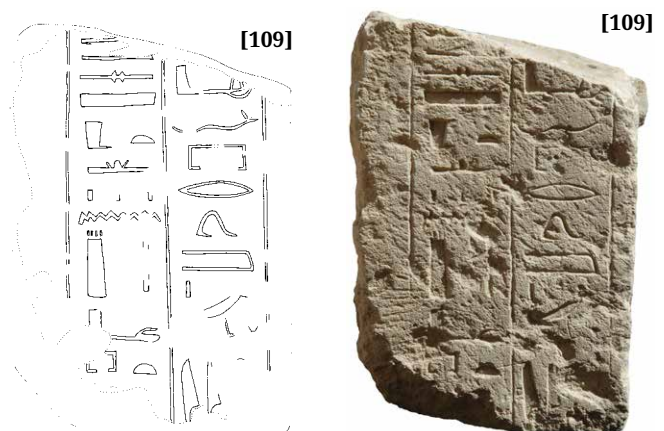
Provenance: From feature 2010/20.

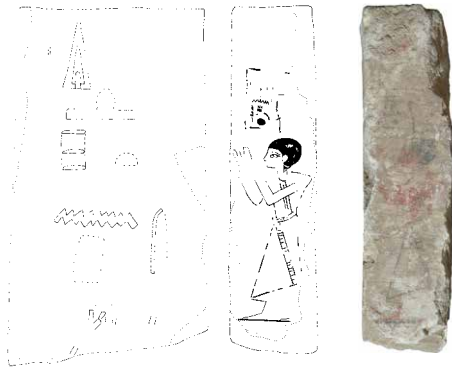
Comments: For another fragment mentioning the same tomb-owner, see [108].

5.2.7. Inscriptions [115-133]

[115] 2003-R59 Kheker frieze and text

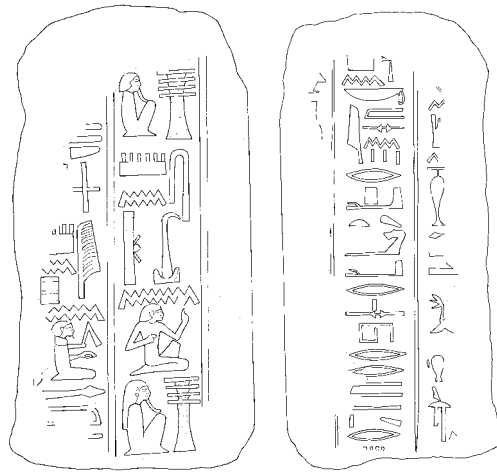
Corner block (inner corner), one face with inscription in sunk relief, mediocre carving. *Kheker* frieze and block frieze above four framed columns of hieroglyphs: (1) *Osiris, great god, foremost of the West*, (2) *lord of Rosetau, lord of Busiris, ruler* (3) *of Abydos, the sovereign*, (4) *ruler of eternity*. Thick coat of plaster, well preserved colours:





[110]

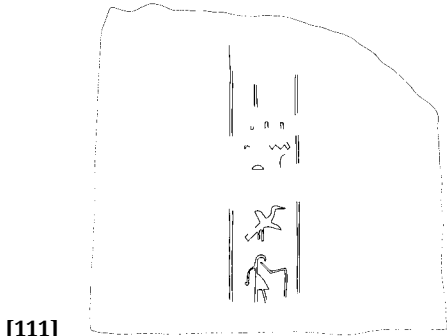
[110]



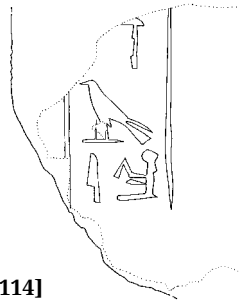
[112]

[112]

[112]



[111]



[114]



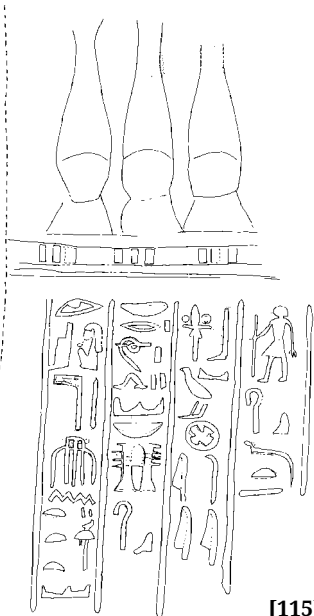
[114]



[113]



[113]



[115]



[115]

red, blue, green, and yellow on *kheker*, block frieze and hieroglyphs; column dividers blue. H. 54.5, w. 54.5 cm.

Provenance: Fill of central chapel of Ptahemwia.

[116] 2007-R5 *Inscription*

Block of raised relief, right edge original, excellent carving. Upper part with one framed line of hieroglyphs: ... *may your spirit ... in heaven, may [your corpse?] endure ...* Lower part with part of four framed columns of hieroglyphs: (1) ... (2) ... *the gods* (3) *of the circuit of hea-* (4) *ven ...* Top of a head visible underneath. No remains of colour. H. 20.1, w. 23.5, th. 13.5 cm.

Provenance: Surface over east end of courtyard of Ptahemwia.

Comments: For the expression *šnw kbḥw*, see *Wb* V, 30.5.

[117] 2007-R88 *Inscription*

Fragment of sunk relief, good carving. Large-scale fan (?) on right; three framed columns of text at left: (1) ...*nay...* (2) ... *I ... the light ...* (3) ... *his horizon ...* Remains of colour: green in some signs. H. 14, w. 26, th. 6 cm.

Provenance: Shaft of Ptahemwia, floor level.

[118] 2007-R101 *Funerary inscription*

Fragment of sunk relief, lower edge original, good carving. Two framed lines of incised hieroglyphs. Text: (1) ... (2) ... *my arm. My ba will not be expelled from ...* Remains of colour: yellow in upper divider. H. 25.5, w. 55, th. 18 cm.

Provenance: North-east of chapel 2007/6, about 1 m above Ptahemwia floor level.

[119] 2008-R18 *Solar hymn*

Fragment of sunk relief, good carving. Part of one framed line of incised hieroglyphs, with framing bands above. Text: ... *rest. When you rise from Nun, ... is given to you ...* No remains of colour. H. 16, w. 18.5, th. 7.5 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, about 1.5-2.0 m above floor level.

Comments: For *wbn m Nnw* as a fixed epithet of the sun god, see Assmann 1983, 380 (index).

[120] 2008-R23 *Inscription*

Fragment of sunk relief, left edge original, poor carving. Part of two framed columns of incised hieroglyphs, with sun disk (or mirror?) and arm below. Text: (1) ... *the* (2) ... *the perfect ruler.* No remains of colour. H. 26.5, w. 20, th. 9 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber A, south-east quadrant.

Comments: For this epithet of king or god, cf. *Wb* III, 171.16. See also Leitz 2002, V.512 (also used for Re and Aten).

[121] 2008-R37 *Solar hymn*

Fragment of raised relief, left edge original, excellent carving. Part of four framed columns of hieroglyphs. Text:

(1) ... [*Re when he rises, Atum*] *when he sets, liv[ing] god ...*
(2) ... *rejoice at you ...* (3) ... *when you rise, the earth is in joy ...*
(4) ... *when you cross the sky and traverse heaven, your heart [glad] ...* No remains of colour. H. 29, w. 26, th. 9 cm.

Provenance: Reused in wall around shaft 2008/10.

Comments: Probably from the same monument as [122]. For col. 4, cf. Assmann 1983, 386 (index, *nmj*).

[122] 2008-R38 *Solar hymn*

Block of raised relief, all edges original, excellent carving. Part of five framed columns of hieroglyphs. Text: (1) *the atef-crown ...* (2) *confederates ...* [ni-] (3) *ght ...* (4) ... (5) *your father ...* No remains of colour. H. 20, w. 24, th. 9 cm.

Provenance: Reused in wall around shaft 2008/10.

Comments: Probably from the same monument as [121]. For the *atef* crown associated with the sun, cf. Assmann 1983, 375 (index, *štf*).

[123] 2008-R43 *Inscription*

Block of sunk relief, left edge original, good carving. Part of three framed columns of incised hieroglyphs. Text: (1) ... *his ..., beloved ...* (2) ... *for Hathor, mistress* (3) *of the western desert.* Remains of colour: red and blue in signs. H. 43, w. 20, th. 20 cm.

Provenance: Shaft 2008/10, bottom.

[124] 2008-R46 *Inscription*

Fragment of sunk relief, good carving. Part of two framed columns of incised hieroglyphs. Text: (1) ... *that I may see ...* (2) ... *in the palace ... find ...* No remains of colour. H. 20, w. 16, th. 7.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber E.

[125] 2008-R49 *Inscription*

Fragment of sunk relief, good carving. Part of three framed columns of incised hieroglyphs. Text: (1) ... (2) ... *joy every day ...* (3) ... *firm ...* No remains of colour. H. 14.5, w. 9, th. 3 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber E, pit, depth 1-2 m (two fragments, rejoined).

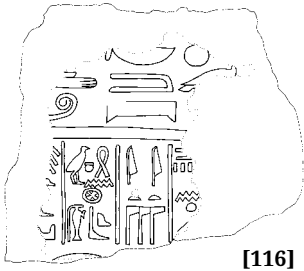
[126] 2010-R5 *Inscription*

Fragment with part of three framed columns of incised hieroglyphs, mediocre carving. Text: (1) ... (2) ... *Ptah who is south of [his] wall ...* (3) ... *Re when ...* No remains of colour. H. 18, w. 15, th. 5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, 3.7-4.1 m above floor level.

[127] 2010-R17 *Inscription*

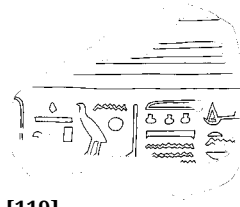
Fragment with part of two framed columns of incised hieroglyphs, good carving. Text: (1) ... (2) ... [*Hathor,*] *lady of the southern sycamore, mistress of the beautiful west, ...* Remains of colour: blue in some signs. H. 37, w. 6, th. 14 cm.



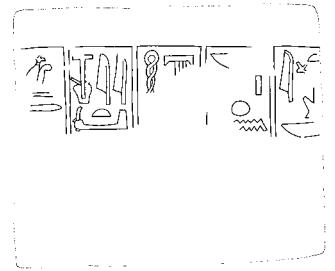
[116]



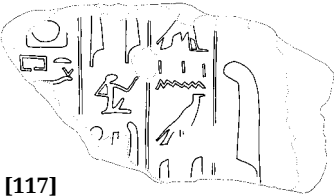
[116]



[119]



[122]



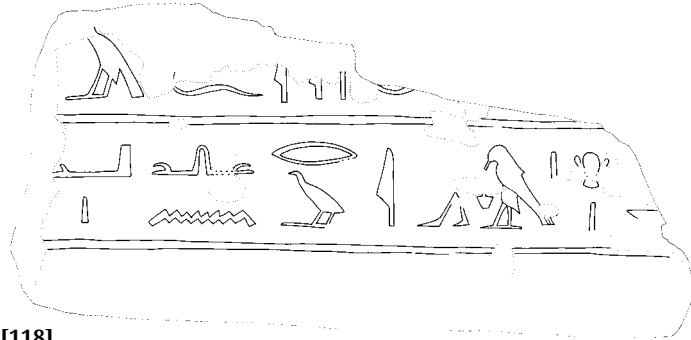
[117]



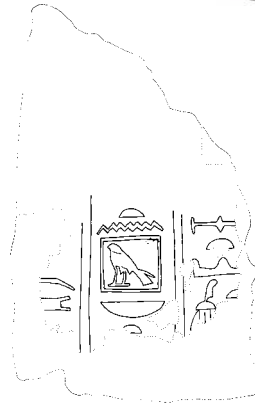
[117]



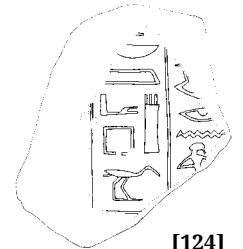
[122]



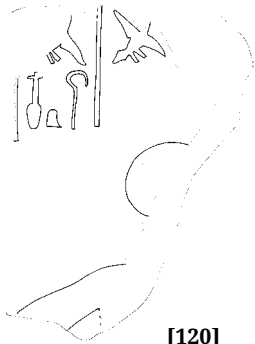
[118]



[123]



[124]



[120]



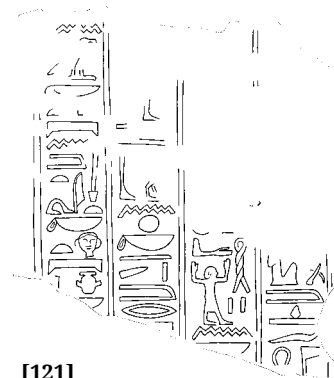
[120]



[125]



[126]



[121]



[121]



[126]



[127]



[127]

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-101, 2.5-3.1 m above floor level.

[128] 2010-R27 *Inscription*

Block with part of one line, surmounting four framed columns of incised hieroglyphs, two oriented to the right, the others in the opposite direction; poor carving. Text: (line) ...[Pta]hmose, justified. (col. 1) *Osiris, lord of ...* (2) ..., *great god, ...* (3) *Giving adoration ...* (4) *foremost ...* All edges original. No remains of colour. H. 44, w. 54, th. 13.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-101, 2.2-2.5 m above floor level.

[129] 2010-R29 *Inscription*

Fragment of offering list in sunk relief, good carving, with two framed columns of incised hieroglyphs below. Text: (1) ... *Censing for Re-Horakhty, for ...* (2) ... *for Ptah-Sokaris ...* Unclear depiction to the right. Remains of colour: traces of yellow. H. 25.5, w. 12, th. 14 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-102, 2.1-2.5 m above floor level.

[130] 2010-R36 *Inscription*

Block with part of one framed column of incised hieroglyphs ending with a cartouche, roughly carved. Text: ... *who strikes down the nine bows, lord of strength, ...Re ...* All edges original. No remains of colour. H. 28, w. 29, th. 10 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-101, 1.3-1.5 m above floor level.

Comments: Similar epithets were used by various Ramesside pharaohs, of which the obvious choices would be Seti I (Von Beckerath 1984, 235, nos. N1a-2a) and Ramesses II (*ibid.*, 238, no. G6).

[131] 2010-R37 *Inscription*

Fragment with part of four framed columns of incised hieroglyphs, the first oriented to the right, the others in the opposite direction, poor carving. Text: (1) ... *Osiris, foremost of the west* (2) ... *(and) Osiris, ruler of the Two Banks, may they give* (3) ... *and incense to the ka* (4) ... *of the perfect god, true royal scribe, his beloved ...* Remains of colour: traces of blue. H. 19, w. 13, th. 4.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square M-100, 2.0-2.3 m above floor level.

Comments: For the epithet of Osiris mentioned in col. 2, cf. Leitz 2002, V.499.

[132] 2010-R47 *Inscription*

Fragment with part of two framed columns of incised hieroglyphs. Text: (1) ... (2) ... *every day, for the Osiris ...* Left side is worked face. No remains of colour. H. 19, w. 17.5, th. 11.5 cm.

Provenance: From feature 2010/20.

[133] 2010-R53 *Inscription*

Block with part of two framed columns of incised hieroglyphs. Text: (1) ... *the Osiris, chief ...* (2) ... *of the temple of Ptah, Hu...* Upper and lower edges original, left side worked. No remains of colour. H. 17.5, w. 13, th. 16 cm.

Provenance: From feature 2010/20.

5.3. Coptic Period

5.3.1. Stelae (J. van der Vliet) **[134-146]**

[134] 2007-R40 *Funerary stela*

Fragment of stela (?) with incised relief decoration, poor carving. Central roundel framed between stylized leaf frieze and radial rays. No remains of colour. H. 24, w. 9.2, th. 9.5 cm.

Provenance: South half of courtyard of Ptahemwia, 0.6-1.0 m above floor level.

Comments: Though the composition as a whole is unclear, the leaf frieze has parallels at Saqqara; see Quibell 1909, pl. 29.4 and .6; Quibell 1912, pl. 45.1.

[135] 2007-R4 *Funerary stela?*

Part of the upper margin of a stone that bears traces of four lines of Coptic text in two (?) rather informal uncial hands, poor carving. Probably the remains of one or more graffiti. Possibly, the badly worn ll. 1-2 are not connected with the text of ll. 3-4.

- (1)]M̄AN..[
- (2) traces
- (3)]ΠΕ Δϸ[
- (4)]N.[

No coherent text can be reconstructed. No remains of colour. H. 11.5, w. 15.5, th. 4.5 cm.

Provenance: Surface over east end of courtyard of Ptahemwia.

[136] 2007-R14 *Funerary stela*

Part of what was presumably the upper margin of a stela inscribed in Sahidic Coptic, poor carving. Remains of two lines of text in capitals with serifs, the classical script of Saqqara inscriptions; no ruling.

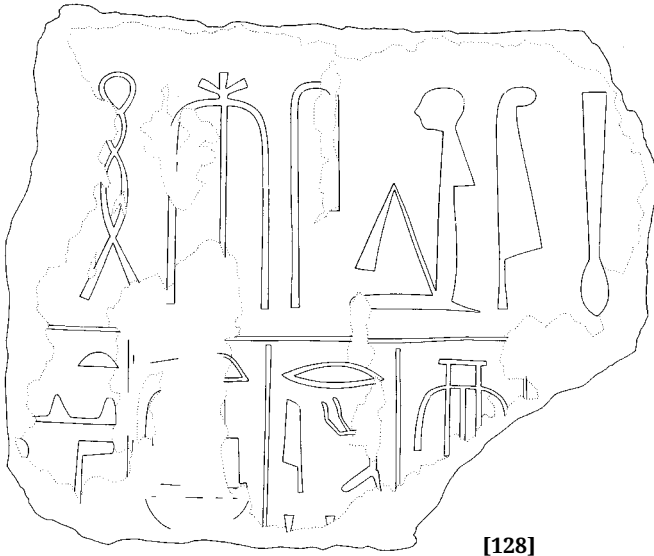
- (1) [+Π]ΙϸΤ[...]
- (2) [..]Π̄Μ[̄N...]

Text: (1) [*The fa-]ther ...* (2) ... *and ...* No remains of colour. H. 8.3, w. 7.8, th. 1.7 cm.

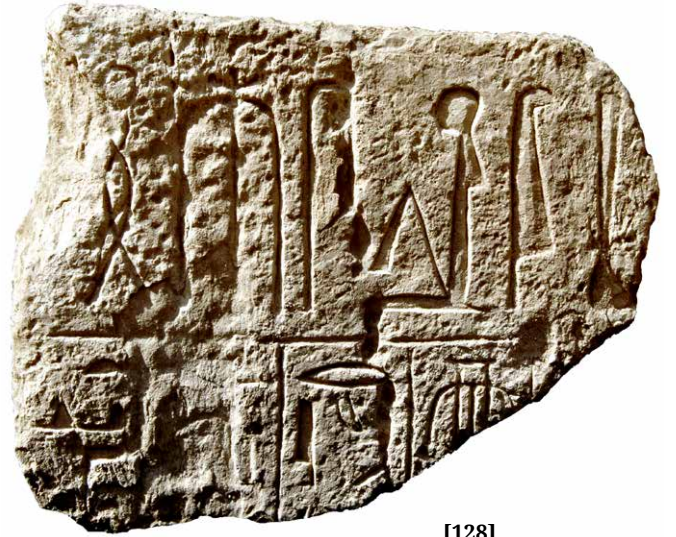
Provenance: Surface over chapel area of Ptahemwia, 1.6-1.9 m above floor level.

Date: C. 7th-8th cent.

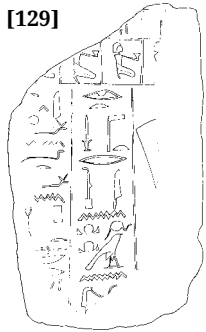
Comments: For the script, see Wietheger 1992, 108-109. The first line plausibly contains the remains of a trinitary formula. Line 2 may alternatively (and hypothetically) be read as an invocation of 'the Twelve Apostles'. If correct, it would make the fragment part of a funerary stela of the litany type, which seems likely in any case.



[128]



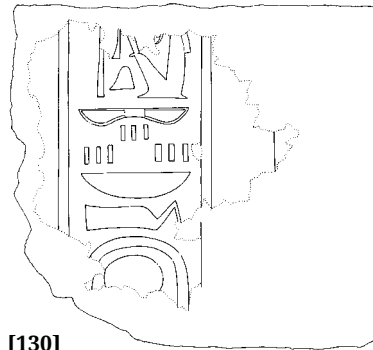
[128]



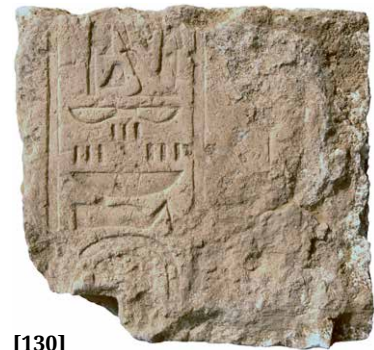
[129]



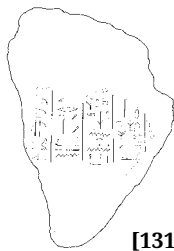
[129]



[130]



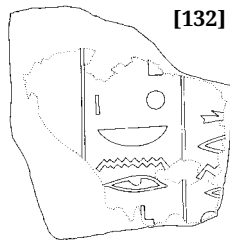
[130]



[131]



[131]



[132]



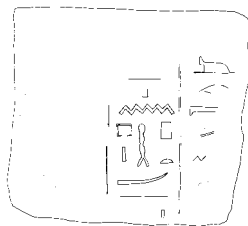
[132]



[134]



[134]



[133]



[133]



[135]



[136]

[137] 2007-R62 Funerary stela

Upper half of a funerary stela; damaged at the top; the lower half, with the information about the deceased, is lacking. Remains of seven lines of Sahidic Coptic text; classical capitals, characteristic of stone inscriptions from Saqqara; well spaced, good carving, without visible ruling.

- (1) [+ΠΙ]ΩΤ ΠΩΗΡ[Ε ΠΕ-]
- (2) ΠΝᾹ ΕΤΟΥΑΔΒ
- (3) ΑΠΑ ΜΙΧΑΗΛ ΑΠΑ
- (4) ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛ ΑΠΑ
- (5) ΙΕΡΙΜΙΑΣ ΑΠΑ
- (6) ΕΝΩΧ ΘΑΓΙΑ ΜΑ-
- (7) [ΡΙ]Ᾱ ΑΜΑ ΣΙΒΥΛΛΑ
- (8) [...]

Text: (1) [*Fa*]-*ther*, *Son* and (2) *Holy Spirit!* (3) *Apa Michael*, *Apa* (4) *Gabriel*, *Apa* (5) *Jeremiah*, *Apa* (6) *Enoch*, *the holy Ma-* (7) [*ry*], *Ama Sibylla* ... Traces of red paint in some signs. H. 24, w. 37.5, th. 11 cm.

Provenance: South-east corner of courtyard of Ptahemwia, 0.1-0.3 m above floor level.

Date: C. 7th-8th cent.

Comments: For the script, see Wietheger 1992, 108-124. Opening lines of an epitaph of the litany type, invoking the 'triad' of Jeremiah, Enoch and Sibylla that is typical of Saqqara funerary inscriptions (*ibid.*, 210-219; add the references cited in Horn 2004, 76, n. 9). The spelling ΙΕΡΙΜΙΑΣ (l. 5, for ΙΕΡΗΜΙΑΣ) is due to iotacism.

[138] 2007-R70 Funerary stela

Upper part of a funerary stela with three ruled lines of Sahidic Coptic text, preceded by a *croix pattée*, incompletely preserved. Classical capitals, typical of Saqqara stone inscriptions, upper, left and right edges original, poor carving.

- (1) + ΠΙΩ[Τ] ΠΩΗΡΕ
- (2) ΠΕΠ[ΝᾹ] ΕΤΟΥΑ-
- (3) ΑΒ ΠΕΙ[ΝΙΩΤ...]
- (4) traces

Text: (1) *Fath[er]*, *Son*, (and) (2) *Ho[ly Spi]rit!* (3) *Ou[r Father ...]* Remains of colour: red in some letters. H. 17, w. 39, th. 8 cm.

Provenance: East half of courtyard of Ptahemwia, about 0.1-0.4 m above floor level.

Date: C. 7th-8th cent.

Comments: Part of the trinitary formula that opens an epitaph, presumably of the litany type (see Cat. 137).

[139] 2007-R71 Funerary stela

Upper part of stela (or lintel) with four unframed lines of incised Coptic uncials, upper and left edges original, poor carving.

- (1) + ΠΙΩΤ ΠΩΗΡΕ ΠΕ-
- (2) ΠΝΕΥΜᾹ ΕΤΟΥΑ-
- (3) ΑΒ Ω . . . Ϟ ΠΧСО-
- (4) [N] ΜΩϞϞϞ

Text: (1) *Father*, *Son*, (and) (2) *Holy Spirit!* (3) ..., *brother* (?) (4) [...] *Moses* (?) [...]. Incised framing bands to the left. Remains of colour: red in some letters. H. 13, w. 47.6, th. 8 cm.

Provenance: From dry-stone wall around shaft of Ptahemwia.

Date: C. 7th-8th cent.

Comments: 3-4. ΠΧСО|[N]: read ΠΑСО|[N]? Following the standard opening invocation of the Holy Trinity, the reading of the traces in ll. 3-4 is far from obvious. For ΜΩϞϞϞ, instead of proper ΜΩΥϞϞϞ, see Hasitzka [n.y.], s.v. It is uncertain whether the text was meant to continue after our l. 4.

[140] 2007-R102 Funerary stela

Upper part of stela, upper edge original, poor carving, commemorating a priest (?) George and members of his family. Remains of four lines of non-standard Sahidic Coptic with an admixture of Bohairic, preceded by a staurogram. Sloping uncials, unevenly incised and badly ruled. Ll. 3-4 all but illegible.

- (1) Ϟ̅ ΕΝ ΠΡΑΝ ΠΝ<ΟΥ>ΤΕ ΠΑΝΤΩΚΡΑΤΩΡ
- (2) ΑΡΙ ΠΜΕΒΙ ΤΕΨΥΧΗ ΓΕΩΡΓΕ ΠΩΕ ΜΑΚΑΡΙ-
- (3) ΟΣ ΠΡΕ̅/ΜΝ̅ ΚΩΣΜΑ ΠΕΩΩΗΡΕ ΖΑΜΗΝ
- (4) ΖΑΜΗΝ [+] +++ traces

Text: (1) *In the name of God Almighty*, (2) *remember the soul of George*, *the son of Makari-* (3) *os*, *priest* (?), and *Cosmas*, *his son*. *Amen*, (4) *amen*. Remains of colour: red in some letters. H. 17.5, w. 64.5, th. 8.5 cm.

Provenance: North-east of feature 2007/5, 0.9-1.1 m above Ptahemwia floor level.

Date: Ca. 10th cent.

Comments: (1) ΕΝ: read ΖΕΝ or ΗΕΝ, for standard ΖΜ; παντοκράτωρ; (2) ΠΜΕΒΙ: Sah. ΠΜΕΕΥΕ. (3) πρε(σβύτερος). The reading of the abbreviated title in l. 3 is very uncertain. The readings in l. 4 are likewise very uncertain; the vague scratches in the end seem to be unconnected with the remainder of the inscription. For this genre of inscriptions in Saqqara and the present prayer formula, see Wietheger 1992, 176-183. The opening invocation with God Almighty seems rare in Saqqara; cf. Wietheger 1992, 134 (formula FIV). The script and the absence of case marking (N/M-) throughout ll. 1-2 combined with the influence of Bohairic (l. 2: ΠΜΕΒΙ) situate the inscription in the final phase of Christian use of this part of the necropolis.

[141] 2007-R123 Funerary stela

Part of stela, right edge original, poor carving. Graffito, commemorating a woman Herai and members of her family. Remains of four lines of Sahidic Coptic, sloping and badly ruled. Clumsy uncials, unevenly incised and cramped towards the end of the lines (note in particular the *beta* in the end of l. 2). The *hori* in the name Herai (l. 3) is surrounded by a crudely drawn circle.

ΠΝΑ ΕΤΟΥΑΑ Β
 ΑΠΑΜΙΧΛΗΛΑΠ
 ΓΑ ΒΡΙΗΛΑΙΤΑ
 ΙΕΙΜΙΑΣΑΤΤΑ
 ΕΝΩΧΘΑΓΙΑΑ
 ΑΤΡΥΑΛΑ

[137]



[137]

✠ ΠΠΠ
 ΠΓΓ
 ΠΠ

[138]

ΨΗΡΕ
 ΤΟΥΑ

✠ ΠΠΠ ΠΨΗΡΕΤΤΕ
 ΠΝΕΙ ΕΤΟΥΑ
 ΠΥ ΠΔΣΟ

[139]

ΕΝΤΡΑΝΤΑΝΤΕΤΑΝΤ ΟΥΡΑΝΤ
 ΑΡΙΤΜΕΒΙΤΕ ΨΥΧΗΓΕΩΡΓΕΠΨΕΛΛΕΡΙ
 ΟΥΧΩ ΚΩΣΑΚΑΠΕ ΨΥΡΕΖΑ

[140]



[140]

ΠΑΓ ΤΟΥΑΒ
 ΥΑΝΘΗΡΩΙΜΗ
 ΓΕΩ

[141]

- (1) [+ ΠΩΤ ΠΩΗΡΕ ΠΕ-
 (2) [ΠΝΕΥ]ΜΑ ΕΤΟΥΑΔΒ
 (3)]ΑΡΙ ΟΥ]ΝΑ ΝΖΗΡΑΕΙ ΜΝ
 (4) [.....] ΤΕCΦΩ]ΝΕ ...]

Text: (1) [*Father, S*]on, (2) *Holy Spirit!* (3) *have mercy on Herai and* (4) ... *her sister* ... Remains of colour: red in some letters. H. 17.5, w. 33.5, th. 13 cm.

Provenance: Surface, south-east of tomb of Ptahemwia.

Comments: For this genre of inscriptions in Saqqara and the present prayer formula, see Wietheger 1992, 177-183. For **N** instead of **MN** (l. 3), see Kasser 1964, 28, s.v. **MN**; for an example in the present formula, Łajtar/Van der Vliet 2010, 35, l. 7. The name Herai (l. 3) is quite common at Saqqara: Wietheger 1992, 265; as the name of a saint venerated locally, *ibid.* 241. For the plausible existence of a women's monastery at Saqqara, see Horn 2004, 76-77 (with discussion of the earlier literature; add Wipszycka 2009, 586-587).

[142] 2007-R108 Funerary stela

Fragment of stela, broken on all sides, with part of three ruled lines of large square capitals, poor carving. Text unclear. Remains of colour: red in some letters. H. 8, w. 5.8, th. 6 cm.

Provenance: Surface south of chapel area of Ptahemwia.

Date: Ca. 7th-8th cent.

[143] 2007-R116 Funerary stela

Fragment of stela, broken on all sides, with the remains of three lines of an inscription in Greek or, more likely, Sahidic Coptic; no ruling. Classical capitals, typical of Saqqara stone inscriptions, poor carving.

- (1)]ΗΛ[
 (2)]ΗΒ.[
 (3)]Τ[

Text unclear. No remains of colour. H. 8.5, w. 7, th. 5 cm.

Provenance: Surface south of chapel area of Ptahemwia.

Date: Ca. 7th-8th cent.

Comments: -**ΗΛ** (l. 1) could be the end of the name of Michael or Gabriel. In that case, the fragment would be part of a funerary inscription of the litany type (cf. above no. 137). Otherwise, no coherent text can be reconstructed.

[144] 2008-R3 Funerary stela

Fragment of a stela, broken on all sides, with the remains of four lines of an inscription, possibly in Greek. Broadly spaced uncials; delicate ruling, good carving.

- (1)]ΑΤΟΝ[
 (2)]ΗΕ Ν[
 (3)]ΝΘΕ[
 (4)]Μ[

Text unclear. Remains of colour: red in some letters. H. 15.5, w. 9, th. 5 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, about 3 m above floor level.

[145] 2008-R35 Funerary stela

Fragment of a stela, broken on all sides, with the remains of seven lines of an epitaph in Sahidic Coptic; delicate ruling, good carving. The scribe mixes capitals and uncials (note for instance the two types of *alpha* in ll. 5-6).

- (1) [...]ϢΝΕ[...]
 (2) [..Α]ΡΧΗ[ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ]
 (3) [...]ΠΕ Ρ[...]
 (4)]ΧΙ ΠΕ]ΖΜΟΤ [ΜΠΝΟΥΤΕ]
 (5)]ΕΖΡ]ΑΪ ΕΧ[Ν...]
 (6) [...]ΔΝΗ[...]
 (7) [...]ΤΙΜ[...]

Text: (1) ... (2) [*A*]rchangel (?) (3) ... (4) [*obtain the gr*]ace [*of God*] (5) *for*... (6) ... (7) ... No remains of colour. H. 20, w. 8, th. 6.5 cm.

Provenance: Reused in wall around aperture of shaft 2008/10.

Comments: (2) Or [Α]ΡΧΗ[CΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΣ] or sim. ; (4-5) Reconstruction; for the rather rare prayer formula with **ΧΙ ΖΜΟΤ**, see Wietheger 1992, 147 and 179, who notes five examples from Saqqara (three in funerary stela, two in graffiti). Line 6 is most likely part of the name of the deceased.



[142] [143] [144] [144] [145] [145]

[146] 2007-R94 Inscription

Block with graffito of two lines of one word each (Coptic names) in upright uncials, poor carving.

(1) ΠϢHPNE

(2) MHNA

Text: (1) *Pserne*. (2) *Menas*. No remains of colour. H. 43, w. 25.5, th. 15 cm.

Provenance: Unknown.

Comments: The name *Pserne* seems not attested in this form in Saqqara; it is otherwise fairly common (usually without the article Π-), in particular in Middle-Egypt; see Hasitzka [n.y.], s.v. *Serne*.

5.3.2. Architectural blocks [147-153]

[147] 2008-R56 Pilaster capital

Block forming the capital of a pilaster. Front with finely detailed floral design in centre, incised cross to either side, guilloche above. H. 34.5, w. 13 cm, th. 47.5 cm.

Provenance: Unknown.

Comments: For similar inscribed crosses, cf. Quibell 1909, pls. 14.2 and 43.2; Quibell 1912, pl. 43.1-2.

[148a-b] 2007-R89 and 2008-R57 Pilaster capitals

Blocks forming the capitals of pilasters plus part of the wall to either side of it. Finely detailed floral design with gouged details. H. 24, w. 46.5 and 53 cm, th. 20 cm.

Provenance: Reused in dry-stone wall around main shaft of Ptahemwia.

Comments: For simple capitals from the Monastery of Apa Jeremias, cf. Quibell 1909, pls. 24.5 and 27.5; Quibell 1912, pl. 35.3.

[149] 2008-R58 Pilaster capital

Block forming the capital of a corner pilaster, long side including part of the wall to one side of it. Finely detailed floral design on two faces, no gouged details. H. 22, w. 45 cm, th. 18.5 cm.

Provenance: Unknown.

Comments: Cf. [148a-b]; see also Quibell 1909, pls. 3 (foreground) and 43.4.

[150] 2008-R59 Pilaster capital

Block forming the capitals of two corner pilasters plus part of the wall between them. Finely detailed floral design, no gouged details. H. 21, w. 49 cm, th. 14 cm.

Provenance: Reused in dry-stone wall around main shaft of Ptahemwia.

Comments: Cf. [149].



[148a]



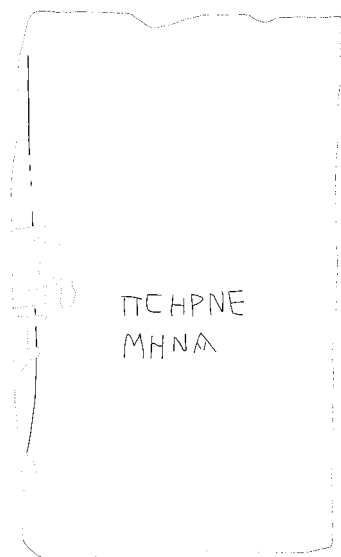
[148b]



[149]



[150]



[146]



[147]



[151]



[152]



[153]

[151] 2008-R60-61 Pilaster base

Block forming the base of a double pilaster plus part of the wall between them. Several horizontal mouldings above plain socle. H. 19, w. 54 cm, th. 15 cm.

Provenance: Reused in dry-stone wall around main shaft of Ptahemwia.

Comments: For similar bases, cf. Quibell 1909, pls. 2 (right), 3 (right), 5 (centre); Quibell 1912, pls. 27.2 and 39.2.

[152] 2008-R62 Pilaster base

Block forming the base of a pilaster. Several horizontal mouldings above plain socle. H. 18.5, w. 31 cm, th. 15 cm.

Provenance: Unknown.

Comments: See [151].

[153] 2008-R53 Cross

Block inscribed with an incised cross design. Remains of colour: red in cross. H. 42, w. 12 cm, th. 33 cm.

Provenance: North of tomb of Ptahemwia, reused in dry-stone wall 2008/16.

Comments: For similar inscribed crosses, cf. Quibell 1909, pls. 14.2 and 43.2; Quibell 1912, pl. 43.1-2.

6. Iconography and style (M.J. Raven)

6.1. Introduction

As in the recent publications on the tombs of Pay and Raia³⁸ and Meryneith,³⁹ this catalogue will be followed by an analysis of the iconography and style of the wall-

decoration found in the tomb of Ptahemwia. We have stated before our conviction that ‘nobody is able to study the available material at such close range and from such plentiful documentation as the excavators themselves’.⁴⁰ Therefore, it is a mistake to leave this essential aspect of our work to others, since this may lead to serious misunderstandings or indefinite delay.⁴¹ At the same time, one should realize that in the future each newly found monument may shed new light on the hotly-debated issue of the proper dating of the Memphite tombs and of the various stylistic characteristics of their decoration. Accordingly, the following lines should be regarded as a starting-point for future discussions, and not as the final word on this matter.

In the case of the tomb of Pay and Raia, the convenient circumstance that the two tomb-owners contributed to the monument at different periods resulted in a clear chronology of two distinct artistic styles. The genesis of the tomb of Meryneith could even be reconstructed as a succession of four different phases, mainly on the basis of inscriptional evidence. In the case of Ptahemwia’s monument, however, the extant hieroglyphic texts are far less eloquent, and we shall need all the available expertise on stylistic developments in order to come to a provisional verdict about the tomb’s chronological position.

The other funerary monuments discussed in the present volume will not be evaluated here. The tomb of

38 Raven 2005b, 50-56.

39 Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 176-186.

40 Raven 2005b, 50.

41 As in the case of the tombs of Horemheb and Maya, by far the most exquisite monuments of the New Kingdom necropolis at Saqqara, which, many decennia after their rediscovery, still lack such a proper iconographical and stylistic appraisal.

Sethnakht is of course utterly lacking in wall decoration, and the evidence for dating its construction derives from the architectural analysis already presented in Section III.5 above. The date of the other surrounding chapels, likewise practically devoid of reliefs and inscriptions, is discussed in Section III.6.

6.2. Iconography

A proper iconographical appraisal of the tomb of Ptahemwia is seriously hampered by the lacunary preservation of its wall-decoration, as well as by the unfinished state of the monument. Thus, the two lateral chapels never received any wall-paintings. The carving of reliefs on the east wall of the courtyard and the east part of its north (and south?) walls was barely started. Luckily, the extant remains of these walls have preserved some of the artists' sketches, which at least give us an idea of the wall-scenes planned to be executed here. More frustrating is the circumstance that Ptahemwia's tomb was later used as a convenient quarry. This led to the disappearance of most of the reliefs on the courtyard's south and west walls, and of a large proportion of the decoration in the central chapel. Probably these relief slabs disappeared already in antiquity. The presence of minute fragments of relief in the sand fill of the tomb suggests that most of them were smashed up and burnt for lime, so that the chances of their future recovery are minimal. Some more blocks seem to have been taken during the 19th century exploration of the site by art robbers, and so far only two of these have been rediscovered in present-day museum collections [7, 13].

We shall start our iconographical survey at the tomb's west end, presumably the part that was constructed and decorated first. In spite of its ruined condition, we can still see that the central chapel once consisted of an antechapel in the east, preceding the inner sanctuary in the west. The latter once possessed a large rectangular stela against its west wall, now completely smashed [25]. Nothing is known of its representations, and only some minute fragments can be attributed to the hieroglyphic texts on its protruding jambs. The walls of the inner sanctuary seem to have had large-scale depictions of the tomb-owner and his wife, of which some fragments have survived. Thus, the stela was apparently flanked by roughly life-size standing figures of the husband and wife, facing westwards or inwards towards the stela (assuming that the large figure of Ptahemwia's wife [26] was preceded by a depiction of her husband on the adjacent stretch of the west wall). This can be compared to the little we know about the central chapel of Meryneith, though there the figures seem to have been at a smaller scale.⁴² Adjacent scenes on the east half of the sanctuary's north and south walls ([27], and perhaps

also [31] and [35]) seem to have depicted the seated tomb-owners receiving offerings and therefore facing outwards, towards the chapel's entrance. These figures were at a reduced scale, and unlike the ones in the west they did not extend down to floor level but surmounted an unworked dado. Probably there was no upper register above these offering scenes.

In the antechapel lying in front of this sanctuary, the picture was more diverse. The screen-walls separating the two adjacent rooms again seem to have had standing figures of the tomb-owner [22], depicted at about half-scale and facing inwards. The other walls of the antechapel were subdivided into numerous registers of small figures. The south half showed a burial cortège, starting from the east entrance and proceeding towards the west. This was apparently represented in five⁴³ registers, with a blank dado of about 27 cm (half a cubit) below and a *kheker* frieze above.⁴⁴ Accordingly, the registers were of restricted height, with the upper and lower ones no more than 24 cm high, and the central ones measuring about 30-35 cm. Both the upper [19b] and lower registers [19, 20] represented the characteristic booths erected for the funerary rites and containing stands with jars and other offerings, with garlands of flowers and leaves hanging from their roofs.⁴⁵ Male figures displaying various gestures of mourning stood between the booths, but there is no evidence for the performance of the ritual of Breaking the Red Pots, as in similar scenes from Saqqara.⁴⁶ The actual cortège passed between two rows of these booths, and was accordingly depicted on the three central registers of these walls [37-39]. Among the various episodes depicted were the dragging of the sarcophagus and other heavy objects by a team of cows and a number of men,⁴⁷ the sprinkling of milk,⁴⁸ and the transport of offering tables and other funerary items to the tomb.⁴⁹ These scenes display a clear vector of orientation, showing the unrolling of the procedures from east to west. It is rather strange to find a representation of the arrival of the funeral cortège at the tomb on the north half of the east wall of the antechapel (scene [24]). More usual would be the inclusion of this scene at the west end of the cortège scene, and its alternative location was probably motivated by the lack of space in this small chapel. Texts

42 Raven/Van Walsem 2014, scene [39].

43 Cf. fragment [37].

44 The latter is represented by numerous plaster fragments in bright colours (red, blue, green and yellow), obviously applied over the filling material inserted between the highest course of limestone revetment blocks and the ceiling slabs. See also [19b].

45 For this element, see Barthelmeß 1992, 79-86.

46 Cf. Raven/Van Walsem 2014, scene [15] and pages 181 with n. 227, 185 with n. 266.

47 Cf. Settgast 1963, 32-47; Barthelmeß 1992, 35-55; see also Raven/Van Walsem 2014, scene [15].

48 See the comments by A. Kucharek to scene [37] above.

49 Cf. Barthelmeß 1992, 71-75.

accompanying some of the rituals (either explanatory captions to the various proceedings, or hymns sung during their enactment) were foreseen, but apparently never executed [19b]. It should be noted that similar funeral scenes were probably depicted on the south wall of Meryneith's central chapel,⁵⁰ and they are not uncommon in some of the inner shrines of the tombs at Amarna.⁵¹ At Thebes, depictions of the funeral rites generally occur in the longitudinal or inner halls of the tombs.

By contrast, the north wall of Ptahemwia's antechapel was occupied by a scene taken from daily life and connected with the owner's professional occupations, i.e. an armoury workshop [23]. In Thebes, such representations are more typical for the transverse or exterior halls of the tombs. However, the adjacent tomb of Meryneith again offers a close parallel in a scene depicting a workshop of jewellers and leatherworkers and likewise positioned on the north wall of the antechapel.⁵² In that case, we have surmised that perhaps the choice of daily life scenes provided a safe alternative for the cultic scenes more commonly depicted inside an offering chapel – but forming a potential source of trouble during the Amarna period and its unstable religious climate.⁵³ Another, probably contemporary relief with workshop scenes is Florence 2606.⁵⁴

Unfortunately, nothing is known about the decoration of the west portico of the peristyle courtyard. In Meryneith's tomb, this was occupied by scenes of offering and ritual on the west wall, and by further daily life scenes on its north and south walls. In that tomb, the decoration of the west portico clearly antedated that in the rest of the courtyard, but in the tomb of Ptahemwia one cannot state anything definite due to the loss of evidence.

The side walls of the courtyard were each divided into three parts by the presence of half-columns in line with the colonnade of the west portico, and pilasters in line with the eastern colonnade. The stonework of the courtyard's south wall was robbed, and of its decoration we just possess two relief blocks found loose in the sand fill [3-3a]. These depict the large-scale figures of high courtiers or officials in their full robes, at least six of them facing right and one facing left. Presumably, both blocks were originally positioned on the wall's central section, so that the figures faced the centre of the wall where an important event must have been represented. In theory this may have been yet another depiction of the tomb-owner's funeral,⁵⁵ but the gestures of the officials are not unequivocally those

associated with mourning. It is perhaps more probable that some court ceremony was shown here, such as the deceased's reward by the monarch⁵⁶ or his installation in a new office.⁵⁷ In such scenes, one or more groups of high officials are usually taking part, especially the fan-bearers who held a special position at court and who may be recognized in the officials of block [3] from the wooden staves held in their hands. The combination of fans with long strips of cloth is not unusual in the reward scenes of the New Kingdom.⁵⁸

The courtyard's north wall, on the other hand, has an unusual combination of a ritual scene, a depiction of daily life, and a representation of the afterlife. The ritual occupies the west half of the wall's central section [11] and takes place before the seated tomb-owner and his wife. In front of the couple, the wall is divided into two sub-registers. The lower one originally showed a table carrying the requisites for the Ritual of Opening the Mouth, of which an adze, a panther skin, and an ointment jar are still visible. Its presence implies that the rest of the scene probably has to be interpreted in the framework of the same ritual. Thus several men in the upper sub-register presumably carried out a number of subsequent acts such as the purification with water and incense, the wielding of adzes and magic wands, or the presentation of natron or unguent.⁵⁹ The offering of rounded loaves and the chanting of glorifications accompanied by the *henu* gesture in the lower sub-register may be associated with the same ritual context.⁶⁰ During the ritual, the deceased and his wife are accompanied by a number of attendants. Behind their chairs stand two servants, whose exotic clothing and hairstyles suggest that they are of foreign origin.⁶¹ This, and the fact that they hold leather sacks and a fan which are no requisites of the ritual itself, rather lends a homely or everyday atmosphere to the depiction. The same effect is realized by the quarreling monkeys under the chair of Ptahemwia's wife. Instead of observing a rigid concentration on the core of the ritual, this representation thereby assumes the aspect of an ordinary genre scene. This seems to be very typical for the post-Amarna period, and we see the same characteristics in Meryneith's

50 Van Walsem/Raven 2014, fragments [50-54], [70-75], and perhaps also [79-80].

51 Davies 1903-1908, II, pl. 23; III, pls. 22-23.

52 Raven/Van Walsem 2014, scene [42].

53 *Ibid.*, 178, 327.

54 Cf. most recently Andreu 2013, cat. 1; for its date, cf. *supra*, the comments to scene [23].

55 Cf. *ibid.*, scene [16].

56 Cf. Martin 1989, scene [72] which occupies a comparable position on the wall of the courtyard.

57 For this alternative interpretation, see *supra*, Chapter II n. 62.

58 For these reward scenes, see Binder 2008, especially 79-89, with figs. 8.3, 8.6-12, 8.15, 8.17-19, 8.23-24, 8.30-32, and 8.34 showing fan-bearers similar to the officials of Ptahemwia's block. For very similar figures, see also Zivie 2009, pl. 22.

59 Cf. Raven/Van Walsem 2014, scene [28], with its parallel Chicago, Field Museum 31291-31292 (Martin 1987, no. 18).

60 Cf. Otto 1960, Abb. 1, scene 69.

61 Cf. *supra*, comments to scene [11] with ns. 12-15.

depictions of the Ritual of Opening the Mouth.⁶² Only slightly more formal is the rendering of stacked offerings and squatting relatives in a separate register under the ritual scene, yet here the representation of the two young sons of the couple likewise loosens the atmosphere.

Further to the right, and separated from the former scene by an enclosure with food offerings, is a lively representation taken from the professional life of the tomb-owner [12]. This is split into two registers, of which the upper one is largely lost. It depicted the inspection by the standing deceased of several head of cattle, accompanied by their herdsmen and preceded by two estate managers. At the far right is the depiction of a boat moored along a bank. More informative is the lower register, which represents a similar inspection of an agricultural estate. Ptahemwia himself holds a place of honour in the very centre of the wall (once mirrored, perhaps, by a similar portrait figure on the south wall opposite), and most other figures have been depicted here as facing him: the two officials addressing him, the farmer showing his produce, and – on a higher sub-register – the bodyguard standing to the left and the charioteer waiting to the right of Ptahemwia's figure. Further away from the centre of attention, but to a certain extent still linked to him, are the tent and harbour to the left and the agricultural scene to the right. Such a landscape full of anecdotic details is in itself nothing new in Egyptian art,⁶³ and yet the feeling that we are witnessing a bird's eye view at a single moment in time is perhaps more familiar from compositions at Amarna.⁶⁴ The composition with its insertion of sub-registers wherever the need was felt is certainly looser than in traditional 18th-Dynasty wall-paintings, though the lower register of Nakht's agricultural scene with its undulating register line which includes a little pond is already heralding this illusion of a free space without boundaries.⁶⁵ The impression of simultaneity of the various sub-registers, as opposed to the usual listing of successive scenes, is very marked here. Certain elements such as the tent, the orchestra, or the harbour scene are unusual, yet parallels exist in other tombs of the (post-) Amarna period.⁶⁶

The courtyard's north wall comprises a further stretch of limestone revetment to either side of this central section. The one extending to the north-west corner remained blank, but its eastern counterpart shows at least the sketches of the decoration planned there (scene

[14]), with a single scene already roughly carved in relief. Obviously, it was to become a vignette of the fields of Iaru as represented in Book of the Dead spell 110.⁶⁷ This motif is known from at least seven other Memphite tombs plus two loose fragments.⁶⁸ There does not seem to have been a fixed place for it on the tomb walls, though most copies are from the central chapels of their respective tombs. Ptahemwia's version is also exceptional for its layout: whereas most examples from Thebes or Saqqara display a vignette in three registers,⁶⁹ Ptahemwia's vignette on the lower part of the wall has three plus the edge of a fourth one. The complete layout (assuming the scene originally covered the full height of the wall) doubtless included six registers, and was thereby based on the same model as the copy of Horemheb.⁷⁰ One can surmise that both copies were executed by the same artist, since they have in common a number of highly unusual details such as the depictions of threshing, the flax harvest, and auxiliary workers assisting the deceased in his agricultural work. Their inclusion is not based on the text of spell 110 and instead betrays the influence of Old Kingdom agricultural scenes, such as they may have been studied by the artist in the Saqqara *mastabas*.

A quite different motif is represented on the adjacent north stretch of the courtyard's east wall (scene [15]). It is devoted to the depiction of a funeral by water, as a complement to the funeral by land in the central chapel. Strange enough, it shows a movement from left (north) to right (south), which does not seem to make sense in this context. Still, there is an obvious connection with scene [16] to the right, which shows further mourners plus an offering ritual in front of a statue of the deceased, and therefore seems to follow in time on what is depicted in scene [15]. The exact contents of the latter is rather puzzling, because at Memphis one did not have to cross a water in order to get to the western desert, and therefore the actual transfer by boat of the mummy was not usually

62 Cf. e.g. Raven/Van Walsem 2014, scene [30], with the intimate atmosphere of the wife kneeling on a cushion next to her husband.

63 Cf. e.g. the harvest scenes in the Theban tombs of Nakht (TT 52: PM I²/1, 99, scene (1.2); Shedid/Seidel 1991, 34-35) or Menna (TT 69: PM I²/1, 134-135, scene (2); Lhote/Hassia 1954, pls. XIV, 71, 74, 76-77, 79).

64 Cf. Wolf 1957, 512-514.

65 Cf. Davies 1917, pls. 18-19, 21.

66 See the comments to scene [12] above.

67 For the following, see Raven 2010a, 251-253 with Fig. 2.

68 The tombs of Horemheb (Martin 1989, 123-124 and pls. 136-137, scene [117]), Paätenemheb (Leiden inv. AMT 1-35; see Boeser 1911, 4 and pl. 12), Amenemone (Cairo T 17/6/25/1; see Ockinga 2004, 58-59 and pls. 15b and 62b, scene 7B), Iuty (Florence 2605; see Berendsen 1882, 98-99; Schiaparelli 1887, 333-337 with fig. on p. 334), Mose (Cairo T 17/6/25/5; see Gaballa 1977, 11-12 and pls. 21-22), Kiyry (Cairo T 17/6/24/8; see Quibell 1912, 145 and pl. 76.9; Grajetzki 2003, 121 sub b), and Meryneith (Frankfurt Liebieghaus 270, formerly attributed to the tomb of Horemheb – see Martin 1989, 125-126 and pl. 135, scene [120]; Gessler-Löhr 1993 – but recently connected by B. Gessler-Löhr to the newly found block Saqqara 2015-R20 inscribed for Meryneith, to which it joins), and the loose blocks Saqqara 2002-R71 (Raven/Van Walsem 2014, scene [137]) and 2007-R1 (*supra*, fragment [100]).

69 Gesellensetter 1997, 26-27.

70 Cf. Martin 1989, scene [117]; Raven 2010a, Fig. 1.

depicted there.⁷¹ Presumably, the representation is at least partly inspired by vignettes of a ritual enacted on a statue or mummy erected on an island in a pond,⁷² yet the depiction of the mummy on board of the bark in Ptahemwia's case appears to be unique. The composition of the two lower registers with mourners and priests officiating at offering booths shows a central axis of symmetry. Just as in the funeral scenes in the tomb of Meryneith this axis refers to the passage of the mummy in the upper register, an episode which is accentuated by the ecstatic gestures of the mourners plus the actual killing of the offering bull below.⁷³ Apart from the three extant registers (which again remained unfinished) there must have been at least one further register depicting booths along the top of the wall.

A similar composition is shown by the adjacent wall scene [16], which likewise has a tall upper register accompanied by two strips of reduced height below (and originally perhaps above as well). The main episode seems to concern an offering ritual before a large seated statue represented on the right. The register underneath shows three large male mourners in long kilts, not unlike those depicted on the left in scene [15], who are linked to the upper scene by the extended hand of the man in front and by their tilted heads looking up at the statue. This register and the one under it possess an architectural character by the presence of columns suggesting an interior. It is hard to say whether it represents the royal palace, mere storerooms, or perhaps the tomb of the deceased. The depiction of servants performing various tasks seems to suggest the former,⁷⁴ until one realizes that they seem to be smashing pots which would rather indicate a funerary context. This ritual seems to take place outside the columned structure proper, between a row of booths as in the adjacent scene. It should be noted that the booths are of the rare naos-shaped type, which Ptahemwia has in common with the tombs of Horemheb and Meryneith.⁷⁵

The last element of the tomb which deserves to be discussed here are the jambs flanking the eastern entrance into the courtyard. Together with the pilasters and half-columns on its north and south walls, and the door-jambs of the three western chapels, they provide the architectural

framework for the decorated panels. Most of these elements merely bear inscriptions, but relief figures of the tomb-owner appear at the bottom of the pilasters [13] and the jambs of the entrance gateway ([1-2] on the west face, and doubtless a similar motif figured also on the eastern pair, now lost). Whereas the pilaster depicts the standing deceased praying to the sun, as usual,⁷⁶ on the jambs of the east door Ptahemwia is represented as seated with the clothing and attributes of his high rank.⁷⁷ In the first place, this indicated the tomb-owner's elevated social position to incidental passers-by, who could then read his titles and epithets in the concomitant text columns. Secondly, the seated position befitted Ptahemwia's role as a receiver of offerings, and accordingly the text columns had the form of *htp di nsw* formulas. It should be noted that the common determinative of the deceased in hieroglyphic writing likewise depicts a seated person, and not a standing one.

6.3. Style

It has already been stated above⁷⁸ that it is not particularly easy to date the reliefs in the tomb of Ptahemwia. Unlike some of the other New Kingdom monuments at Saqqara, the architectural remains and inscriptions of Ptahemwia's tomb do not allow us to draw clear-cut lines of demarcation between one phase of the decoration and another. It means that most of the evidence must come from a proper stylistic analysis of the wall scenes, which has to be based on a comparison with other monuments for which an approximate date is known, and thereby entails a certain degree of subjectivity. One should realize that a considerable proportion of the comparable monuments are themselves dated in a tentative manner only. Below, we shall try to stick to the tangible evidence, according to the principles explained before in the publication on the tomb of Pay and Raia,⁷⁹ so as to prevent losing ourselves in all manner of speculations which are not based on objective criteria.

In the first place, we have to consider the technical aspects of the execution of the wall reliefs and inscriptions. As the catalogue of Sections 2-4 above has indicated, these have been carved both in sunk and in raised relief. The former is found in the central chapel, in the inscriptions on the west wall of the courtyard, on most of the central part of the north wall, and in the unfinished scenes on the east wall. Raised relief is present on the two door-jambs on the east wall of the courtyard, on its south wall, and on

71 Barthelmeß 1992, 14-24, especially 21.

72 B. Gessler-Löhr, in: Assmann 1991, 162-183. The interpretation of the water as a pond rather than the Nile is based on its depiction as background to the barks, rather than as a narrow strip underneath the ships only, and by the representation of fish and lotus flowers (as pointed out by A. Kucharek).

73 Raven/Van Walsem 2014, [15] register III with commentary.

74 There are close parallels to be found in the private tombs at Amarna, or in the Memphite tomb of Horemheb, as indicated in the comments to scene [16] above.

75 Structures with sloping awnings are the usual type of funerary booths, and the naos-shaped type is the exception; cf. Van Dijk 1993, 179-182 with ref.; Barthelmeß 1992, 81. For naos-shaped booths, see also Ockinga 1997, pls. 55-63.

76 But see the comments to scene [13] for the slightly unusual orientation.

77 Similarly on the jambs of the tombs of Maya (Martin 2012, scenes [1-2]) and Pay (Raven 2005b, scene [7]).

78 § 6.1.

79 Raven 2005b, 53. These criteria are rather similar to those worked out by Dziobek/Schneyer/Semmelbauer 1992, although I was not aware of the existence of that publication at the time.

the east part of the north wall. It should be noted that the figures of the tomb-owners and their retinue on the central part of the north wall are likewise executed in raised relief, as part of an offering scene which is otherwise in sunk relief. In the adjacent tomb of Meryneith, we have a similar situation with sunk relief being used in the central chapel and the west portico of the courtyard, and raised relief in the courtyard (plus a mixture of raised and sunk technique, on the south wall).⁸⁰ There, the former proved to date to the reign of Akhenaten, the latter to that of Tutankhamun.⁸¹ But of course, one can hardly argue that these were fixed patterns, as a comparison with the tombs of Maya or Horemheb will make clear. Perhaps quite different aspects were decisive, such as the lighting of the reliefs in question (note the use of raised relief in the entrance to the central chapel!), the importance of the subject-matter (e.g. portraits of the tomb-owners), etc.

Another general observation concerns the scale of the decorative scenes. In Ptahemwia's inner sanctuary we see large figures of the owner and his wife, but in the antechapel there are successions of rather low registers full of small human figures engaged in a variety of activities. These remind one of Akhenaten's *talatat* and of the depictions in Meryneith's western portico, likewise datable to the reign of the heretic Pharaoh. On the other hand, the north wall of Ptahemwia's courtyard shows a mixture of this composition in low registers full of small figures, and of another type characterized by a more monumental layout (such as the figures of the deceased and his wife). Large-scale figures are also visible on what is left of the south wall, and those are very comparable to the style of Meryneith's north wall (which has been shown to date to the reign of Tutankhamun).

These two observations allow the formulation of a working hypothesis, whereby the chapel and west wall of the courtyard would represent an earlier phase in the tomb's decoration (perhaps datable to the Amarna period), and the south wall and east jambs a latter phase (possibly contemporary with the reign of Tutankhamun). The central part of the north wall, with its mixture of raised and sunk relief and of small-scale and large-scale composition, would then take an intermediary position between the two. The succession of these phases from west to east would be in keeping with what we seem to know about the architectural procedures followed in the tomb's construction.⁸² However, in order to corroborate this hypothesis we shall have to study a number of details of the reliefs.

80 For the side-by-side occurrence of raised and sunk relief, see Hofmann 2004, 12, who suggests that a difference of divine versus private context is involved.

81 Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 183-186.

82 *Supra*, Chapter III, § 5.5.

We shall start this survey by examining the representation of the human body, and in the first place that of the tomb-owner himself. Portraits of the deceased may be found in scenes [1-2], [11-14], [16-18], [22], and [31], plus on column panels **a** and **h**. Clearly, not all of these are equally useful for our analysis, in view of the fact that some of them are very lacunary or only present as a rough sketch. The deceased is represented with various hairstyles. On jamb [1] he sports a duplex wig of which the upper part consists of zigzag strands, whereas the rather short and triangular lower part has echeloned cylindrical locks. Pilaster [13] shows the deceased with a 'Nubian' wig which leaves the neck free and has several layers of cylindrical locks along the lower edge and zigzag patterns on the upper part. In fact, both types of wig are not so dissimilar, and the main difference consists in the free neck of the 'Nubian' wig. Similar types of duplex or layered wigs (but generally without the zigzag pattern) can be found in the tombs of Iniuia,⁸³ Pay,⁸⁴ and Maya.⁸⁵ The tomb of Horemheb is particularly rich in all kinds of wigs, both with free neck or covered neck, shorter or longer lappets, and rounded or angular contour at the rear.⁸⁶ Here it can clearly be seen that the duplex type with its cylindrical locks in the lappet gradually evolved from the layered fringes of the 'Nubian' wig. In general such wigs seem to represent the taste of the reigns of Tutankhamun and Ay, and they cannot be found either in the tombs of Amarna or in the Amarna-period part of the tomb of Meryneith at Saqqara.⁸⁷

By contrast, in scene [12] Ptahemwia's egg-shaped head is clean-shaven. The sketches of the Iaru scene [14] show both a shaven skull and a semi-short wig of unclear type. In the rock-tombs of Amarna, the owner is quite regularly represented with a shaven skull.⁸⁸ This is often, but not always, connected with the sacerdotal office of the deceased. A bald skull is also sported by the butler Parennefer,⁸⁹ perhaps in view of the obligation of purity also expressed by his epithet *w'ḥb ḥwy*, and the same

83 Schneider 2012, scenes [2] and [17].

84 Raven 2005b, scenes [7] (rear of wig not touching shoulder) and [23] (with both a layered edge and a triangular lappet underneath).

85 Martin 2012, scenes [1-2] (but with wider lappet), [11] (layered wig), [29] (with zigzag pattern)

86 Martin 1989, scenes [11], [17], [21-22], [31-39], [56-58], [69] (several varieties; one of the standing scribes on pl. 87 has the same curved front profile of the lower lappet as it occurs on Ptahemwia's door-jamb), [70], [72], [84], [104], [117] and [124], etc.

87 In the latter, there is only one simple layered wig in scene [26]. For a layered wig with triangular lappet from Amarna, see Davies 1903-1908, IV, pl. 35; in general, however, layered wigs from Amarna miss the front lappet and their lower edge has a rounded contour falling backwards.

88 Davies 1903-1908, I, pls. 37-38, 41; II, pls. 4-5, 7-8, 10, 22; IV, pls. 2-4, 6-9; VI, pls. 3-4, 15-20.

89 Davies 1903-1908, VI, pls. 3-4, 15-20.

may be true of Ptahemwia. It should be noted that the elongated shape of his dolichocephalic skull in scene [12] is not anatomically accurate, and rather seems to reflect the taste of the Amarna period.⁹⁰ This also concerns the slit-shaped eye which has been set at an angle. It should be noted that Ptahemwia has two folds under his chin in his portraits of scenes [1], [12] and [13], but this is hardly a precise criterion for dating purposes.⁹¹ It is more revealing to point out the similarity of Ptahemwia's physiognomy in scene [12], with its large upturned nose and rather long and protruding chin, to the portraits of Parennefer at Amarna.⁹² This can be contrasted with the two portraits of scenes [1] and [13], where the head is much more rounded, with a comparatively small face characterized by sharply marked lips with a downward line or depression at the corner and a globular little chin – features which are paralleled by a portrait of the Great Steward of Memphis, Ipy, for which a date to the reigns of Tutankhamun or Ay has been proposed.⁹³

Ptahemwia is dressed in the common long tunic of the period, with a sash-kilt knotted around the hips. The waist-line slopes down in front till well under the navel in the characteristic Amarna and post-Amarna fashion. In scenes [1-2] the sash-kilt has rather long ends falling down over the knees, whereas in scene [11] the fringed end does not surpass the middle of the thighs, as in the tomb of Iniuia, which in general seems to date to the early years of Tutankhamun.⁹⁴ Ptahemwia's standing figure of scene [22] wears a similar combination of garments, with one end of the sash-kilt folded double and tucked in at the waist; this is a common fashion both during the Amarna period and afterwards. Very exceptional is Ptahemwia's attire in scene [12] where he combines a short sash kilt with a long robe apparently knotted asymmetrically under the chest and open in front. This seems to have been inspired by royal dress: similar garments are worn by Akhenaten as represented in the Amarna rock-tombs,⁹⁵ and it is in fact rather related to the dress of the royal women of the period. For a private person, such a dress seems to be absolutely unique.

In scene [12] Ptahemwia's body is rendered according to the Amarna canon of proportions. If the total height from

base line to hairline is divided according to a 20-square grid,⁹⁶ the knees would be on horizontal 6, the junction of neck and shoulders on 17, and the width at the shoulders does not surpass 5 squares. In other words, it has a slender body with the short lower legs, narrow shoulders, and long neck of the Amarna period. Very rare for the most important figure of a composition, Ptahemwia is depicted as looking over his shoulder, an unworthy posture which is otherwise only taken by servants or workmen.⁹⁷ However, there is a parallel in Saqqara in the nearby tomb of Iniuia.⁹⁸ It is instructive to contrast this figure with that in scene [13], which displays the classical 18-square grid with the knee on line 6, the lower border of the buttocks on line 9, and the small of the back on line 12.⁹⁹ It has longer lower legs than the other figure, but still rather narrow shoulders with a width of no more than 5 squares. In scenes [1-2] and [13] the body makes a distinctly fatter impression than in scene [12], which is partly caused by the shape of the belly and the almost female breast with accentuated nipple (the latter also in scene [12]). Folds of flesh under the chest in scenes [1-2] add to this impression, a feature which is likewise seen in the portrait of Ipy mentioned earlier.¹⁰⁰ The figure of scene [13] may also be described as having childlike proportions, with a large head, full belly, and relatively thin limbs. This is very characteristic of art from the reign of Tutankhamun.¹⁰¹

Depictions of Ptahemwia's wife Mia occur in scenes [11-12], [14], [17-18], and [26]. Though the latter has a distinct Amarna-style flavour,¹⁰² its fragmentary preservation does not allow an evaluation of its anatomy, proportions, clothing, or hairdo. The delicate representation of the hands with their elegantly curved fingers is very similar to a portrait of Meryneith in the vestibule of his adjacent tomb,¹⁰³ a scene that has been dated to the second half of the reign of Akhenaten. Yet that same tomb also contains a very similar portrait of the owner's wife Anuy which dates to the reign of Tutankhamun.¹⁰⁴ Here Anuy wears a heavy enveloping wig with fillet and plaited strands terminating in cylindrical curls. The same model, but worn with an extra knotted strap, is depicted in Meryneith's painted chapels,¹⁰⁵ which were created during Akhenaten's later

90 Cf. Gessler-Löhr 2012, 172 and figs. 2a-b, a relief which seems to be post-Amarna instead like the present representation.

91 See Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 212-213, sub AA.

92 See n. 88.

93 Pasquali/Gessler-Löhr 2011, 295 and Fig. 1 (now Antikenmuseum Basel und Sammlung Ludwig, Inv. BSAe 1229; see Wiese/Jacquat 2014, cat. 10). For these facial features, see also Hofmann 2004, 8.

94 Schneider 2012, scenes [20] and [22b] (seated) and cf. scenes [1-3], [7], [13], [16-19], [21a] and [22a] (standing). For the date, *Op.cit.*, 120-121. Cf. at Amarna: Davies 1903-1908, V, pls. 21-23. For short triangular ends, see also Gessler-Löhr 2012, 172.

95 Davies 1903-1908, II, pl. 8, 12, 41; III, pls. 8-9; IV, pl. 15; VI, pls. 3, 26.

96 Cf. Robins 1994, 139-143.

97 E.g. Schneider 2012, Figs. III.37-38 and III.65a.

98 *Op.cit.*, Fig. III.36a.

99 Robins 1994, 87-94, 148-159.

100 See n. 92.

101 Cf. Berlandini 1982, 208, who refers to a stela of Ipy in St. Petersburg (no. 1072) which shows a similar treatment of the body; cf. Pasquali/Gessler-Löhr 2011, fig. 2 for the same monument.

102 However, similar wide-hipped bodies wearing robes open in front were still in favour at the very end of Dynasty 18; see Hofmann 2004, 21 and fig. 21; cf. also Berlandini 1982, 199 and fig. 37.

103 Raven/Van Walsem 2014, scene [8].

104 *Op.cit.*, scene [29].

105 *Op.cit.*, scenes [43] and [45].

years, in the tomb of Maya, which must be dated to the reigns of Tutankhamun or even Horemheb,¹⁰⁶ and in the Theban tomb of Neferhotep (TT 49, *temp. Ay*).¹⁰⁷ These wigs are also worn by Mia in scene [12] and by the other female members of Ptahemwia's family in scene [11]. It should be noted that the facial features of the latter women, with their double chin and short upturned noses, are also very similar to those of Anuy.

Looking at the other depictions of human beings, it may be repeated here that scene [23] in the antechapel contains some remarkable representations of the anatomy, with the unusual rendering of part of the body in frontal view (especially the chest area of the central workman in the left-hand workshop, and the boy in the central workshop). Such free sketches of human activity seem to be inspired by similar scenes in the Amarna rock-tombs.¹⁰⁸ The quality of the relief in the antechapel (scenes [19-20], [23-24], [37-40]), with its spontaneous chisel-strokes, expressive character, and lack of finish, is very similar to that seen in *talatat* of the Amarna period, or on certain walls of the adjacent tomb of Meryneith.¹⁰⁹ Scene [12], though more carefully made, breathes the same character to a great extent, whereas scene [11] is much more formal. On the contrary, the large-scale figures on the courtyard's south wall (scenes [3] and [3a]) represent quite the opposite of the spontaneous style. Parallels for these elegant officials with their elaborately pleated clothing and their fleshy bodies with folds under the chest may be found on Meryneith's north wall,¹¹⁰ or in the tombs of Maya and Horemheb,¹¹¹ to mention just a few.

Thus the evidence compiled above seems to corroborate the working hypothesis formulated before. The tomb as a whole shows a number of different styles which are characteristic of the Amarna and post-Amarna periods. The antechapel has the earliest character, with its composition of numerous registers full of small figures sketched with rapid chisel-strokes, its spirit of experiment in the rendering of body forms, and its lack of finish. This style would suggest a date of this part of the tomb in the reign of Akhenaten, although the more monumental depictions in the inner sanctuary could also be slightly later. The choice for daily-life scenes in the central chapel may also be a characteristic of the Amarna period, as argued above.¹¹² If the owner was indeed still called Amunemwia at the time, as is suggested by the inscription

on column panel h,¹¹³ this phase of the tomb would probably have to be dated before Akhenaten's year 9. The owner's name-change, as suggested by this inscription, is in fact another corroboration of our assumption that the tomb's decoration was started during the Amarna period.

The decoration of the courtyard was probably executed after the death of Akhenaten. The central part of the north wall seems to show a transitional style, heavily influenced by Amarna art in the anatomy and proportional grid of the main figure of scene [12] and in the bird's eye view of the landscape further to the right, yet also heralding a more traditional and formal style in the offering scene [11], with its remarkable change for the raised relief technique. Probably this wall was executed very early during the reign of Tutankhamun, and it shows some similarity to the nearby tomb of Iniuia for which the same date has been suggested. The fact that Ptahemwia's wife Mia can openly be identified as songstress of Amun in the caption to scene [12] is another indication that this part of the wall was carved after the return to orthodoxy. The fact that on door-jamb [7] mention is made of the traditional gods Anubis, Horus-Khentykhety and Osiris is perhaps an indication that this element was also executed after Akhenaten's demise. However, perhaps at Memphis these gods were never anathematized, and in that case the inscription in question could equally well have been part of the Amarna-period decorations.

The pilaster [13], and especially the courtyard's south wall [3] and east door-jamb [1-2] may have been added later during Tutankhamun's reign, or even during the rule of his immediate successors. They show the preference for raised relief (even for the technically complicated rendering of hieroglyphic inscriptions) and the exquisite rendering of the finely plaited garments and elaborate wigs of the period. Scenes [14-16] were left unfinished when further work was postponed. Presumably, this means they were the last to be designed. Stylistically, they are hard to date in their present sketchy state. The iconographical parallel for scene [14] from the tomb of Horemheb suggests a date in the reign of Tutankhamun for that part of the wall, and the scenes on the east wall show the typical naos-shaped booths for which parallels exist in other tombs dated to the period of Tutankhamun. Presumably, therefore, Ptahemwia died before the rule of the boy-king was over.

106 Martin 2012, scene [5].

107 Hofmann 2004, 10 and fig. 5.

108 Cf. e.g. Davies 1903-1908, III, pl. 18; VI, pls. 28, 30.

109 Raven/Van Walsem 2014, scenes [17], [26], and [42].

110 *Op.cit.*, scenes [27-30].

111 Martin 1989, scenes [7-8], [56], [69], [71], [73]; Martin 2012, scenes [1-2], [29].

112 *Supra*, § 6.2.

113 *Supra*, Chapter II, § 1.1.

The graffiti

W. Paul van Pelt and Nico Staring¹

1. Introduction

In addition to the formal reliefs and texts, the limestone revetment and columns in the superstructure of the tomb of Ptahemwia bear several dozen unofficial inscriptions and depictions, some incised, some written in red ochre (*dipinti*). These graffiti warrant further analysis for two reasons. First, they provide strong, contextualised evidence about the various ways in which the tomb of Ptahemwia was used. Second, they have the potential to shed new light on a shadowy area of Egyptian religious history: the study of aspects of popular piety.

When literacy was the accomplishment of a minority, as was the case in New Kingdom Egypt, written graffiti were in all likelihood mainly the work of scribes or literate individuals belonging to the elite and sub-elite administration. Figural graffiti, on the other hand, may reflect a means of recorded expression for the illiterate and/or less literate section(s) of the Egyptian population to make reference to popular customs and beliefs. Most figural graffiti in the New Kingdom tombs at Saqqara may not convey the impression of having been created by an (artistically-)educated section of society, yet they are recognizable even to the present-day observer. Rather than being the product exclusively of literate individuals, they may well have been created by a wide social range of visitors: layman, priest, or scribe; man, woman, or child, whether literate or not. Thus, while written graffiti express the perspectives of the educated elite and sub-elite, figural graffiti may cross social divides and reveal folk practices and beliefs that have left a mark on them. The potential interaction between different groups participating in the same social system and built environment would be of particular interest, and makes figural graffiti an exciting data source.

Such were the considerations that motivated the authors to undertake the first systematic large-scale survey of textual and figural graffiti in the New Kingdom necropolis at Saqqara (Leiden-Turin concession area).² This analysis enabled us to assign provisional classifications to (figural) graffiti based on their purpose, distinguishing between

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2 Van Pelt/Staring 2019. The different reasons for tomb visits not only resulted in the production of graffiti. Many graffiti motifs are also encountered on other media, such as ostraca. Egyptologists typically deal with specific types of artefact, but symbolism that crosses object boundaries may be vital to interpreting how graffiti were understood and used. However, such cross-artefact research is beyond the scope of this catalogue.

devotional, ritual, and secular graffiti. This chapter shall first discuss these classifications and illustrate them using examples from the Saqqara New Kingdom necropolis and the tomb of Ptahemwia (Section 2). It shall then provide a full catalogue of the graffiti in the tomb of Ptahemwia together with a discussion of their date and distribution (Section 3).

2. Graffiti types

2.1. Devotional graffiti

Devotional graffiti represent a desire for an eternal interaction with the tomb owner, the gods of the necropolis, or the tomb space.³ Because of the inherent magic of texts and images,⁴ graffiti had the capacity to be benevolent, commemorative expressions that kept the names and identities of individuals magically alive and communicated them to contemporary and future generations. Moreover, when placed in tomb contexts, particular types of graffiti were a means of establishing a permanent contact with the deceased and the gods of the necropolis. Such a desire for ‘otherworldly’ interaction is made explicit in the so-called ‘piety-oriented’ graffiti, in which the graffitist invokes the deities of a site, not only on behalf of himself but occasionally also on behalf of family members. Although not stated as unambiguously, certain kinds of figural graffiti may have been directly associated with an individual or an object in much the same way as an inscribed name or text.

The clearest examples of devotional figural graffiti are possibly the incised footprints or sandals (*plantae pedis*) on the pavement of the tomb of Maya and Meryt and on a statue niche in the tomb of Horemheb.⁵ Such graffiti are relatively commonplace along the Nile Valley, and are also found, for example, in temples, such as on the roof of the temple of Khonsu in Karnak, where many such examples were left by the lower clergy of the temple.⁶ In contrast to their more elevated colleagues, these priests could not afford temple statues. However, by inscribing their name, title, and/or footprints on the temple roof, these priests too would remain forever in the presence of ‘their’ god, as texts accompanying some of the feet explicitly state.⁷ Because they represent the desire for an interaction between the devout and the divine, these graffiti can be considered the product of a devotional act. Potential examples of devotional graffiti in the tomb of Ptahemwia include three boat graffiti (Gr. 5, 11, 35). Boat graffiti

are common among the graffiti in Egyptian temples and tombs and, like the depictions of feet, they may have been intended to place the graffitist into the permanent, sacred space of the temple or tomb.

A striking group of devotional textual graffiti can be found in the pylon entrance of the tomb of Maya and Meryt and the inner courtyard of the tomb of Tia and Tia, where graffiti of personal names and titles were carved next to figures of offering-bearers belonging to the official tomb decoration. In the case of the tomb of Maya and Meryt the carved titles are all connected with the Treasury, of which Maya was the overseer, while in the tomb of Tia and Tia the graffitists consistently identify themselves as ‘servants’. Therefore, the clear suggestion must be that by naming the figures in the tombs, Maya’s and Tia’s subordinates were marking their perpetual presence in their patrons’ following in a manner comparable to the *plantae pedis*. Because of the graffitists’ close relationship with the deceased, it is certainly possible that these inscriptions were envisaged as very direct and personal appeals and may have involved human sentiments of direct involvement, admiration, and concern. It is even possible that piety and self-interest were tangled and the graffitists wished to share in the wealth of their powerful overseers by associating themselves with figures in the tomb decoration, which would allow them to partake of any offerings made in the tomb and benefit from the magical efficacy of the tomb’s representations. The marking of the perpetual presence in the following of the tomb owner could also be taken very literally, as the example of Iurudef, a subordinate of Tia, illustrates. This middle-lower rank official was buried within the confines of the tomb of his superior and his burial was marked by a small chapel.⁸

2.2. Ritual graffiti

Ritual graffiti can be considered as the materialisation of ritual acts. The subgroup of antiquarian or descriptive graffiti, which praise specific monuments and their owners, are commonly considered a ritualised reaction to what is commonly called the ‘Address to the Living’.⁹ Certain types of representations point towards a ritual dimension for some of the figural graffiti as well. In the tomb of Ptahemwia several of the graffiti focus on themes of rebirth and regeneration (e.g. lotus flowers, Gr. 3) or have protective and apotropaic associations (e.g. the *wedjat* eye, Gr. 23). This choice of subject matter, combined with the funerary context of the graffiti, is redolent of a conscious effort by the living to influence the fortunes of the deceased. At the same time graffitists may have aimed

3 Plesch 2002, 182.

4 Ritner 2001.

5 Martin 2012, pls 60.29, 61.30; Martin 1989, 107, pl. 149.

6 Jacquet-Gordon 2003, 5.

7 Jacquet-Gordon 2003, 5; Cruz-Urbe 2008, 203; Dijkstra 2012, 43-46.

8 Raven 1991.

9 Navrátilová 2010; Navrátilová 2015, 256-257.

at receiving benefits and blessings for themselves in return for the services rendered.

Perhaps most striking in the tomb of Ptahemwia are the graffiti of jackals atop a standard (Gr. 6, 7, 10, 12, 26 and 27) due to their large number, manner of execution, and orientation. Differences in style and technique – most figures being scratched, but some being incised – strongly suggest that the jackals were applied by different individuals, each with their own idiosyncratic *modus operandi*. Another interesting feature is that all jackals are oriented towards the inner sanctum of Ptahemwia's central chapel. This distinct pattern suggests that the orientation towards the focus of the funerary cult was an important part of the graffiti's creation. The frequency and the recognisable system in which these graffiti occur strongly suggest that they were purposeful messages with symbolic efficacy. This impression is enhanced by the medium in which most examples were executed. No less than eight out of nine specimens were originally painted in red ochre, implying that those responsible for their execution had to bring writing equipment to the tomb. While it is difficult to establish the exact reasons for creating these graffiti, one may assume them to be a means of communication with the divine, intended to secure divine protection for the graffitist, the deceased, or both. On the basis of analogous pictorial evidence, these jackals can be identified as images of Wepwawet.¹⁰ This god's capacity as *psychopompos* would certainly fit an apotropaic interpretation.

Another remarkable group of potential ritual graffiti in the tomb of Ptahemwia consists of graffiti depicting royal heads (Gr. 4, 9, 33, 34). The marked stress on such graffiti in the Leiden-Turin concession area in general and the tomb of Ptahemwia in particular can perhaps be connected with the later cult of Horemheb. The limestone elements of the entrance gateway of Horemheb's tomb display a marked patina and numerous shallow scratches and graffiti,¹¹ as if they were exposed to the elements and suffered from the passage of numerous visitors. The gateway also contains several graffiti of royal heads and figures. It seems reasonable to postulate that some participants of the cult for the deified king left graffiti of royalty, most notably royal heads, as part of ritualistic acts. Perhaps these graffiti served as votive offerings seeking grace or giving thanks to the king. Several graffitists may have subsequently deviated from their course and left graffiti of royalty in the surrounding tombs as well. Although this association between the cult of Horemheb and the graffiti of royalty is plausible, it is important to note that royal head graffiti are not restricted to the Saqqara area alone. Similar representations can be observed in Abydos,

Asyut and Karnak, albeit much less frequent in number. However, it is important to point out that at places like Abydos and Karnak there would have been numerous royal figures in the existing temple decoration that could have inspired graffitists to create similar depictions. In private tombs the situation was very different – especially at Saqqara where, compared to Thebes, only a limited number of tombs contained official depictions of the king.

2.3. Graffiti as secular expressions

Graffiti of this category do not point towards any devotional or ritualistic properties. As can be gleaned from certain textual graffiti, people could visit a tomb simply to amuse themselves.¹² Such graffiti were left by individuals who did not visit the tomb to partake in the offering cult, but rather to engage with the tomb in ways that we would normally not associate with the primary function of a grave site, for example to practise one's writing skills (Gr. 13, 14, 25).¹³

3. Catalogue

3.1. Introduction

In total 38 graffiti were identified in the tomb of Ptahemwia. These were numbered according to their position in the tomb, starting clockwise at the tomb entrance (Fig. V.1).¹⁴ The vast majority of graffiti were cut with a sharp instrument, most probably flint or split pebbles.¹⁵ Gr. 1 was roughly hammered or pecked out with a blunt tool, possibly a pebble, leaving more or less circular marks.¹⁶ In addition to inscribed and scratched graffiti, the tomb of Ptahemwia contains 16 graffiti applied in red ochre. The latter include three hieratic graffiti. The inscribed and scratched graffiti are all figural. The facsimiles were traced at scale 1: 1 from the original walls.

3.2. Date

In general, the figural graffiti have proven difficult to date and interpret because the images vary greatly in quality and manner of execution.¹⁷ There are at present no extensive datasets available for New Kingdom non-

10 Staring 2017.

11 Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 29-30, nos. 35-44; Raven 2013, 21.

12 Froot 2007, 141-143.

13 Kemyt (Gr. 14) is well known as a didactic text (e.g. Goelet Jr. 2013), yet the actual content remains obscure. A new interpretation of Kemyt VIII suggests that the protagonist, a man named Au, is actually deceased (Klotz 2009). This text's funerary associations may have been meaningful to the scribe who wrote it down on Ptahemwia's tomb wall.

14 In certain cases it proved difficult to distinguish between the original tomb decoration and secondary epigraphy. Where appropriate, uncertainties are pointed out in the catalogue.

15 Dunbar 1941, 24, technique 9.

16 *Ibid.*, 19, technique 3.

17 Van Pelt/Staring 2019, 28.



Fig. V.1. Distribution of graffiti over the tomb of Ptahemwia.

textual tomb graffiti. Consequently, the graffiti in the tomb of Ptahemwia cannot be easily compared to graffiti in other tombs.

The tentative chronology presented here is based on analogies to representations in datable finds related to the graffiti stylistically or typologically, and/or through careful scrutiny of the tomb's archaeological context. Although the deposits in the courtyard and chapels of the tomb of Ptahemwia all had the usual contamination with Late Antique pottery shards, the general history of the tomb can still be roughly reconstructed. It is readily apparent that two systemic pragmatic phases¹⁸ of tomb use can be distinguished. The first phase relates to the burial and associated funerary cult of Ptahemwia and members of his (extended?) family. The second systemic pragmatic phase relates to the reuse of the tomb chapels for numerous modest burials at the end of the New Kingdom. These burials have been dated through their associated pottery.¹⁹ In the south chapel, burials in mass quantity were stacked to a height of nearly two meters. The burials in the central and north chapels were not as well preserved, but these

chapels may have originally contained a large number of burials also. Since no pivot holes for doors have been noted between the chapels and the courtyard, one can reasonably assume that the sanding-up of the tomb coincided with the gradual filling of the chapels with bodies. If so, the graffiti on the lower parts of the walls were either made during the first or early second systemic pragmatic phase of tomb use.

One graffiti in particular may provide additional evidence for the place the graffiti take in the tomb's life history. **Gr. 14** presents a line from the scribal exercise *Kemyt*, written in hieratic script and dated to the Ramesside period.²⁰ It is situated near the interior of the north chapel. For pragmatic reasons, one can postulate that a scribe would not write a scribal exercise so close to a group of burials. The burials were therefore most likely introduced after this text had been painted on the wall. The lower extent of the text is situated a few centimetres above pavement level, which means that the apprentice scribe was most likely sitting on the tomb's original stone floor. We may further surmise that

18 Van Walsem 2006, 112.

19 *Infra*, Chapter VII.

20 Demarée 2009.

this part of the tomb had not sanded up when the scribe sat down to scribble on the wall. The interior of the tomb superstructure had apparently been well maintained, while at the same time the exterior ground level had risen considerably: small chapels of Ramesside date – such as chapel 2007/10, constructed against the exterior south wall²¹ – were built ca. 60 cm above the level of the pavement of Ptahemwia's courtyard.

The Late Period shaft at the north end of Ptahemwia's entrance gateway (2007/5) indicates that the surface level during the Late Period was considerably higher than during the New Kingdom. It seems reasonable to postulate that the superstructure of the tomb was largely inaccessible during the Late Period. This was almost certainly the case during the Coptic period, when the desert surface above and around the tomb was used for several constructions, including Coptic floor 2007/9. It is, of course, possible that intermittent small-scale disturbance took place during that long span of time. However, large-scale operations seem to have taken place only much later, presumably as late as the early 19th century, when art robbers cleared part of the tomb. Their activity is indicated by the presence of loosely stacked walls around the aperture of the shaft in the courtyard, and by the inscribed tomb elements that were removed from their original setting and subsequently entered public and private collections in Cairo and Bologna.²²

Drawing these different strands of circumstantial evidence together, it seems justifiable to argue that the superstructure of the tomb of Ptahemwia had been largely sanded up from the late New Kingdom to the early 19th century, implying that the tomb's graffiti most likely date from the end of the 18th Dynasty to the Late Ramesside Period.²³ A New Kingdom date for most of the graffiti would not be entirely surprising. With the onset of the New Kingdom there is a marked increase in textual and figural graffiti along the length of the Nile Valley.²⁴ Not only does one find more graffiti at the various mines and quarries, one also sees the emergence of visitor's graffiti. The latter development is perhaps related to the new form of religious experience, usually called 'personal piety', that developed during the mid-18th Dynasty and was particularly characteristic for the Ramesside Period.²⁵

3.3. Distribution

This section considers the distribution of the graffiti within the tomb (see Fig. V.1). This may provide insights into how space was used, where graffiti have a tendency to appear, and in what way(s) graffiti were conditioned by the space in which they were executed.

The distribution of graffiti shows a marked preference for leaving graffiti in the tomb entrance (18.4%). However, this preference is less marked compared to other New Kingdom tombs at Saqqara, where on average 40.1% of all figural graffiti are situated in the tomb entrance. The entrance may have been a pleasant location for visitors to sit as there may have been shadow or a cooling draught. People would also have passed through entrances relatively frequently, thereby increasing the potential for leaving graffiti.

The six graffiti (15.8%) painted on the stone elements of the central cult chapel in the westernmost part of the tomb also deviate from the general pattern observed in Saqqara, where graffiti appear only occasionally in the central (Pay, Maya, Khay I) or side chapels (Horemheb, Meryneith). This comparably high number of graffiti may have been due to the presence of numerous modest burials dating to the later Ramesside Period.

The highest concentration of graffiti occurs on the north and north-east wall of the courtyard (n=16; 42.1%). The courtyard was a space frequented by people, for example on various occasions related to services in honour of the deceased. Since the south half of the tomb is completely stripped of its original limestone revetment, the patterns observed in the distribution of graffiti are likely to be somewhat distorted.

Out of the 243 graffiti identified in the Saqqara New Kingdom necropolis, 202 are figural (83.1%) and 41 (16.8%) textual.²⁶ This shows that it was far more common to leave figural graffiti than it was to leave texts. Most textual graffiti (29.2%) are located in courtyards, particularly in the second courtyards of the larger tombs, where they are inscribed in the vicinity of doorways and on stelae. The subdivision of textual graffiti according to script shows an almost even distribution: hieroglyphic (n=19) and hieratic (n=22). The hieroglyphic script was normally used only for monumental texts and hieratic was used for administrative purposes. Generally, scribes would have been more familiar with hieratic. Many of the graffitists in the New Kingdom tombs appear to have adapted their script to 'fit' the monumental context of the graffiti. In the tomb of Ptahemwia, the textual graffiti are executed exclusively in hieratic. The texts indicate that the wall surfaces were used by (an) apprentice scribe(s) to practise their writing. This practice can be compared to

21 *Supra*, Chapter III, § 6.3.

22 *Supra*, Chapters I.2 and IV.

23 The construction of the tomb provides a *terminus a quo* for the application of the graffiti, except for those instances where there are indications for the reuse of particular stones.

24 Navrátilová 2010, 312.

25 Navrátilová 2015, 257-258.

26 Van Pelt/Staring 2019.

the production of visitors' graffiti, a literate phenomenon that belongs to the scribal realm and was part of the scribes' self-fashioning strategy.²⁷ Some visitors' graffiti in funerary monuments mention 'schools'.²⁸ Perhaps the hieratic graffiti recorded in the tomb of Ptahemwia should also be interpreted in the context of 'school excursions' for apprentice scribes (see **Gr. 14**).

It is possible in most cases to reconstruct the position that a graffitist assumed while making a graffito. The short distance between the graffito and the original pavement level shows that most graffiti were made by a graffitist sitting or crouching on the stone floor. The undecorated dado provided a suitable surface for applying graffiti. The position of the graffiti low on the walls also indicates that most specimens were added before the tomb had sanded up after the abandonment of the funerary cult.

Interestingly, the number of graffiti in the tomb of Ptahemwia is larger and the range of depicted motifs more varied compared to other New Kingdom tombs at Saqqara for which a full inventory of graffiti is available. This observation is all the more remarkable when one considers that Ptahemwia's tomb is far from the largest New Kingdom tomb at Saqqara, nor the best preserved in terms of its stone revetment surface area. There is a possibility that the large number of graffiti is related to the large quantity of modest burials in the west chapels, which is so far unique in the Memphite New Kingdom necropolis. More particularly, one wonders whether they could have to do with the large number of burials of children and infants.

3.4. Catalogue

Gr. 1. Geometric design

Dimensions: 20.6 × 27 cm.

Technique: Shallowly scratched.

Location: Pavement.

Orientation: n/a.

Description: Shallowly scratched geometric designs, possibly forming a gaming board or perhaps even a boat. The graffito ends abruptly. It does not extend onto the adjacent paving slab, which may indicate the reuse of this stone.

Gr. 2. Knife or feather (?)

Dimensions: 32.2 × 7.3 cm.

Technique: Roughly carved.

Location: Entrance, pavement.

Orientation: n/a.

Description: Roughly carved representation of a large knife or perhaps a large feather. There are two roughly parallel scratches down the length of the graffito.

Gr. 3. Lotus

Dimensions: 33.2 × 13.5 cm.

Technique: Roughly carved and shallowly scratched.

Location: Entrance, south reveal, 22.4 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: n/a.

Description: Roughly carved lotus flower with 9 petals, two lotus leaves (?), and a shallowly scratched stem.

Parallels: **Gr. 32**; Saqqara: Horemheb Gr. 27 (Martin 1989, 159, pl. 149), 52, 55 (unpublished); Thebes: e.g. Černý/Sadek 1970, 27; Jacquet-Gordon 2003, pl. 78.205.

Gr. 4. Two royal heads with blue crown

Dimensions: 15.6 × 24.1 cm.

Technique: Scratched.

Location: Entrance, south reveal, 29.2 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: West.

Description: Two scratched royal heads with blue crown adorned with a uraeus. The nose, eye, and eyebrow have been indicated in both instances, but only the head on the right includes an ear.

Parallels: **Gr. 9** and **34** (collection of three heads); Saqqara: Horemheb Gr. 36, 44 (Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 29, fig. 1.8); Thebes: e.g. Jacquet-Gordon 2003, pls. 17.48, 58.151, 108.208A, 117.301.

Gr. 5. Boat

Dimensions: 25.4 × 50.3 cm.

Technique: Incised.

Location: Courtyard, east wall, south side, north end, dado, 28.8 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: North.

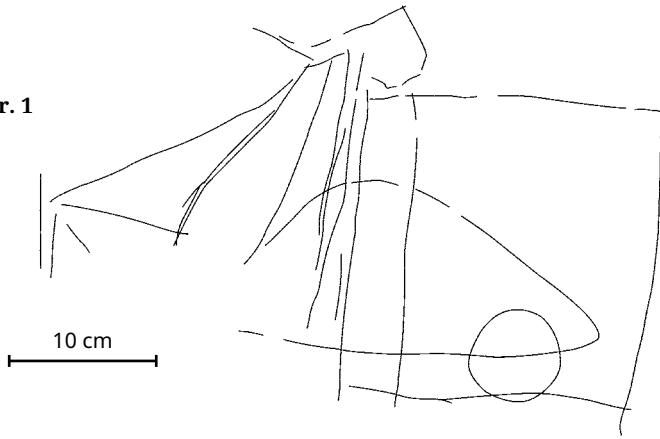
Description: Incised boat with a slightly curved body, a rather large cabin-like structure amidships, a small structure at both stem and stern, and a supported rudder. The stern of the ship is partly missing, suggesting the graffito was never completed.

Parallels: This type of boat seems to be related to Červiček type XXIII (Červiček 1974, 134; Červiček 1978, 49) which is documented since the 18th Dynasty. The same type is also depicted in the official tomb decoration in scene [12], just below the depiction of the tent with Ptahemwia's wife.

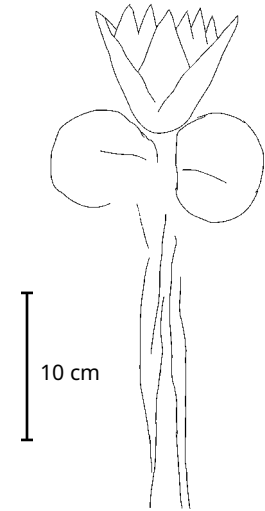
27 Ragazzoli 2010, 165.

28 Navrátilová 2015, 269; Volokhine 1988, 77; Megally 1981, 218-240; Firth/Quibell 1935, 79, Graffito A.

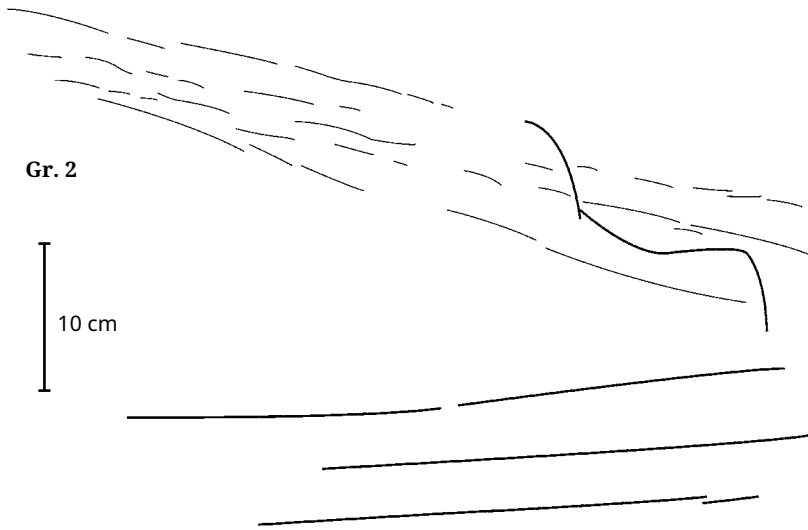
Gr. 1



Gr. 3



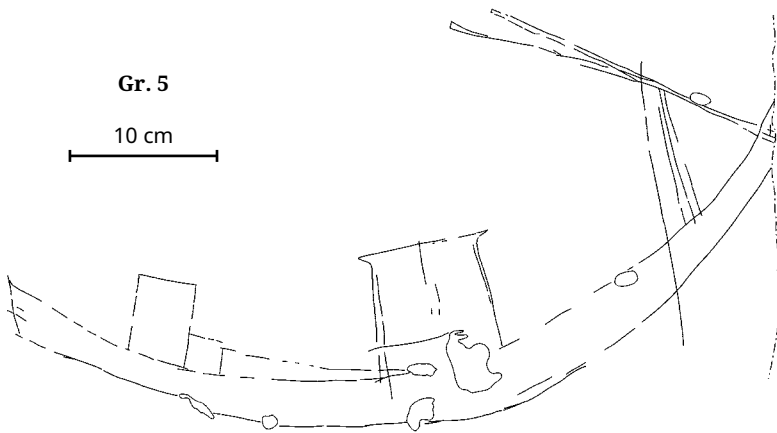
Gr. 2



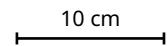
Gr. 3



Gr. 5



Gr. 4



Gr. 6. Jackal on divine stand²⁹

Dimensions: 14.1 × 9.7 cm.

Technique: Applied in red ochre.

Location: South chapel, south jamb, east face, dado (relief fragment SAK 2007-R63).

Orientation: North.

Description: Jackal on a divine stand, enclosed on all sides by thick strokes of red ochre.

Parallels: Gr. 7, 10, 12, 26 and 27; Saqqara: Tia (Martin 1997, 45, pl. 93 [325]).

Gr. 7. Jackal

Dimensions: 3.5 × 3.6 cm.

Technique: Incised.

Location: Central chapel, south reveal, dado, 36.4 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: West.

Description: Standing jackal.

Parallels: Gr. 6, 10, 12, 26 and 27.

Gr. 8. Male figure (?)

Dimensions: 18.3 × 20.3 cm.

Technique: Shallowly incised.

Location: Central chapel, south reveal, dado, 10.2 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: East (?).

Description: Unclear representation, possibly representing an unfinished male figure on top of the upper right corner of a rectangle with only part of the arm and the loincloth depicted.

Gr. 9. Royal head with blue crown

Dimensions: 6.9 × 5 cm.

Technique: Incised.

Location: Central chapel, south reveal, dado, 36.4 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: East.

Description: Royal head with blue crown, probably with a uraeus. The facial features are not indicated. The lower part shows the neck, curving to the shoulders.

Parallels: Gr. 4 and 34 (collection of three heads).

Gr. 10. Jackal on a divine stand

Dimensions: 12.3 × 4.5 cm.

Technique: Applied in red ochre.

Location: Central chapel, north column, north side, 32.6 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: West.

Description: Jackal on a divine stand. The stand rests on a simple base, formed by two roughly parallel lines with five vertical strokes in between.

Parallels: Gr. 6, 7, 12, 26 and 27.

Published: Staring 2011, 150-152, fig. 4.

Gr. 11. Boat (?)

Dimensions: 3.6 × 4.4 cm.

Technique: Shallowly incised.

Location: Central chapel, north reveal, dado, 39.2 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: East (?).

Description: Uncertain representation, just possibly a ship, showing the hull, rudder and sail.

Gr. 12. Four jackals on divine stands

Dimensions: 29 × 65.3 cm.

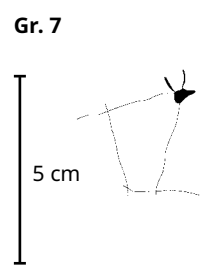
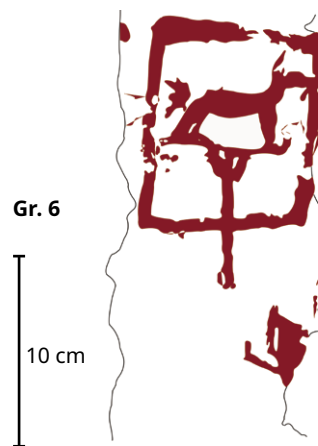
Technique: Applied in red ochre.

Location: Central chapel, north reveal, dado, 14.8 cm above pavement level.

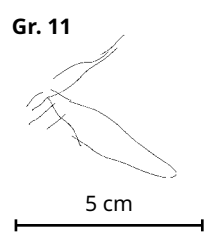
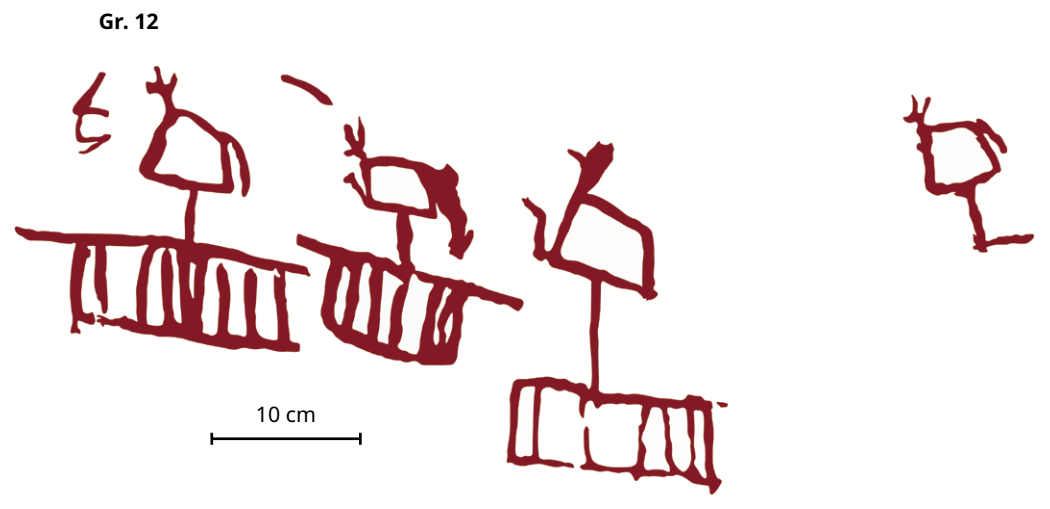
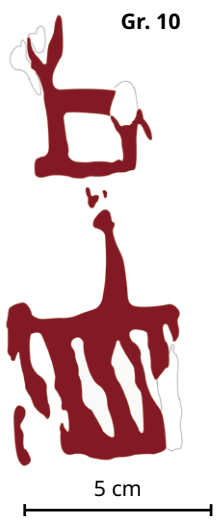
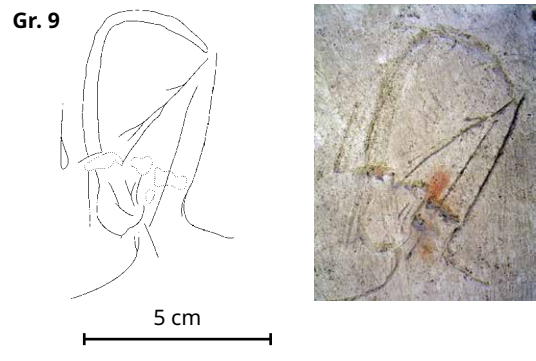
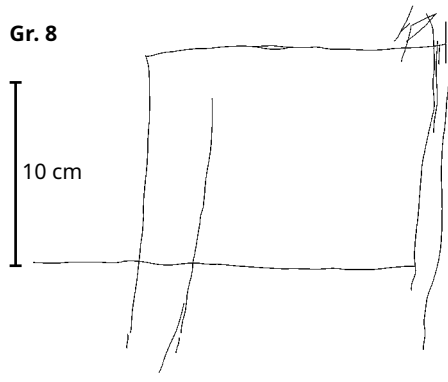
Orientation: West.

Description: Four jackals on divine stands. Small differences in style suggest that these jackals were applied by different individuals, each with their own *modus operandi*. For example, the stands of three jackals rest on a simple base, formed by two roughly parallel lines with vertical strokes in between, but only two of these seem to have been equipped with a uraeus. Note also that only three of the jackals have a tail.

Parallels: Gr. 6, 7, 10, 26 and 27.



²⁹ For a photograph, cf. Chapter IV, scene [5].



Gr. 13. Hieratic *dipinto*

Dimensions: 45.4 × 20 cm.

Technique: Applied in red ochre.

Location: North chapel, south jamb, east face, 36.5 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: n/a.

Description: Hieratic inscription in red ochre, consisting of loose signs without coherent meaning. The inscription most likely represents the efforts of an apprentice scribe who practised his penmanship.

Parallels: Gr. 14 and 25 are presumably also in the same hand.

Gr. 14. Hieratic *dipinto*

Dimensions: 72.6 × 58.5 cm.

Technique: Applied in red ochre.

Location: North chapel, south reveal, 9.8 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: East.

Description: Hieratic inscription in red ochre, consisting of one unframed column of hieratic and two horizontal lines with several loose signs without coherent meaning. The unframed column of this example contains the first sentence of a well-known scribal exercise, the so-called Kemyt:

b3k dd hr nb=f mrr=f 'nh=f wd3=f snb=f 'It is a servant who addresses his lord, whom he wishes to live, be prosperous and healthy'.

Possibly the two separate groups to the left and right can be transcribed and translated as 'Au', who is the chief protagonist of the narrative section of the text of Kemyt. This graffito was presumably made by the apprentice scribe responsible for Gr. 13 and 25.

Parallels: An ostrakon inscribed in hieratic with an excerpt from the book of Kemyt was previously found outside the tomb of Horemheb and presents the single parallel from Saqqara (Eyre, in Schneider 1996, 13, no. 31, pl. I). Several full copies of the Kemyt are known from the period between the 12th Dynasty and the beginning of the 18th Dynasty, whereas hundreds of copies of parts or paragraphs are preserved on ostraca from the necropolis workmen's village of Deir el-Medina, dating to the Ramesside Period (cf. Posener 1951; Kaplony 1974; Barta 1978). Other ostraca with excerpts were found in e.g. Tell el-Amarna and the Dakhla Oasis (Kaper 2010). The presence of classical school texts on tomb walls is remarkable, but not entirely unique. A few years ago a German-Egyptian mission working in Asyut discovered a substantial number of New Kingdom graffiti in Tomb N13.1 of the late First Intermediate Period nomarch Iti-ibi-iqer, with passages from well-known Egyptian didactic texts, interpreted as school exercises (Verhoeven 2013, 143-147). Excerpts from Kemyt occur three times, all of which contain §1, while only TN9 has a kind of introduction (Verhoeven 2012, 55-57, table on p. 56-57). Kahl postulated that teachers visited the tomb with students, who were taught classical literature (Kahl 2006). A somewhat similar scenario may

have occurred in the tomb of Ptahemwia, although there is no clear evidence that the apprentice student visited the tomb under the guidance of a teacher. There is nothing in the graffito that explicitly hints at the presence of an instructor and the scribe's mistakes in the first sentence of Kemyt were not corrected.

Published: Demarée 2009.

Gr. 15. Human head (?)

Dimensions: 22.2 × 12.6 cm.

Technique: Applied in red ochre.

Location: North chapel, south wall, east end, 100.2 cm above floor level.

Orientation: West.

Description: Uncertain representation, possibly the sketch of a human head in red ochre. This graffito is extremely weathered due to the bad quality of the mud plaster coating. In fact, it may have been a sketch for the official decoration scheme of the tomb as it cannot be ruled out that the two side chapels were envisioned to carry paintings on mud plaster (cf. the adjacent tomb of Meryneith).

Gr. 16. Chair

Dimensions: 9.9 × 12 cm.

Technique: Applied in red ochre.

Location: North chapel, south wall, east end.

Orientation: n/a.

Description: Uncertain representation, possibly part of a chair applied in red ochre. As was the case with Gr. 15, this representation may in fact be a sketch for the official decoration scheme of the tomb.

Gr. 17. Human head (?)

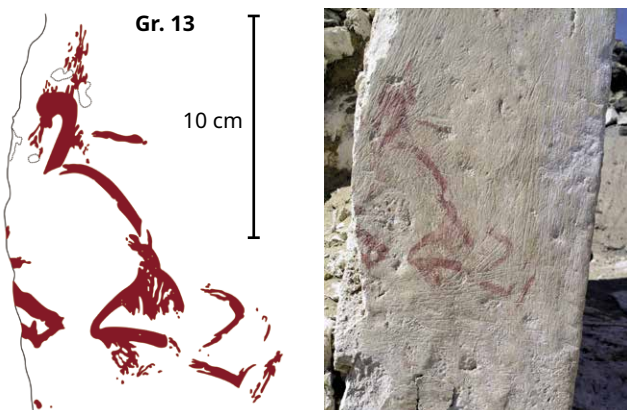
Dimensions: 16.7 × 17 cm.

Technique: Red ochre.

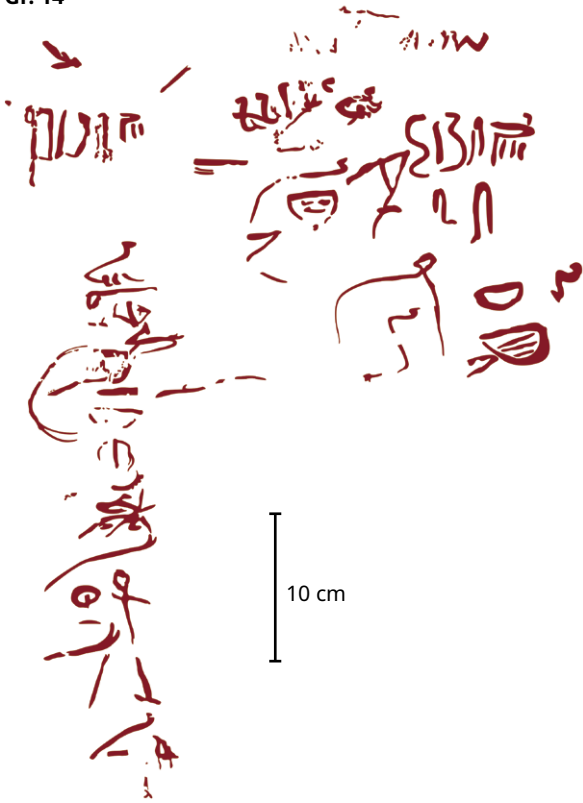
Location: North chapel, south wall, 40.1 cm above floor level.

Orientation: ?

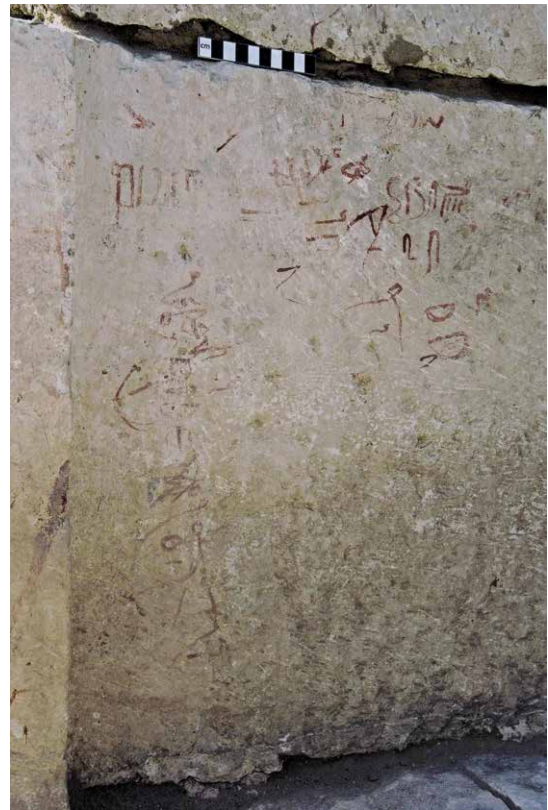
Description: Unclear representation in red ochre, possibly a human head. As with Gr. 15-16, this representation may be a sketch for the official decoration scheme of the tomb.



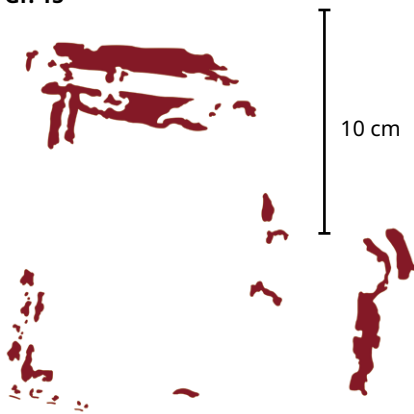
Gr. 14



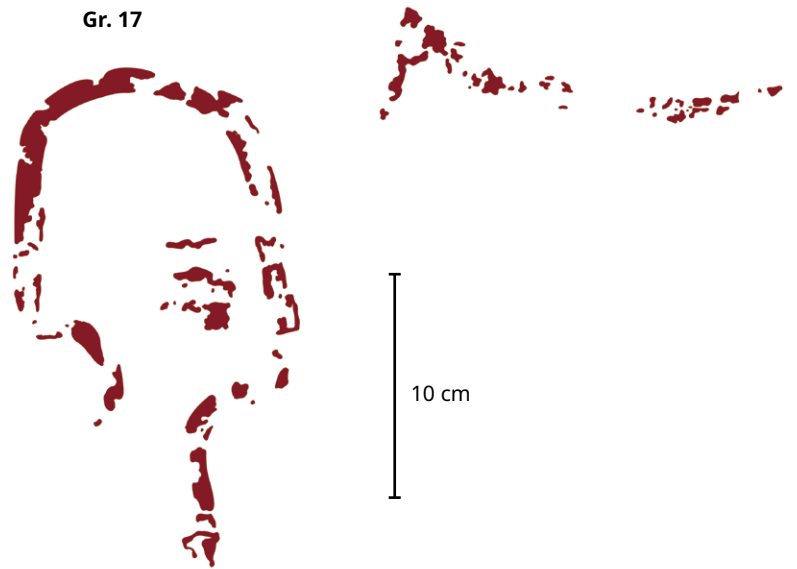
Gr. 14



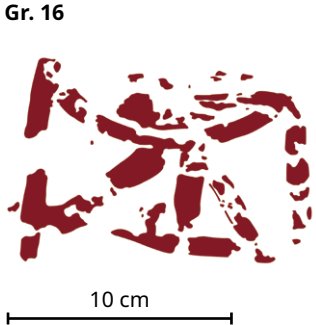
Gr. 15



Gr. 17



Gr. 16



Gr. 18. Human figure

Dimensions: 17.4 × 13.3 cm.

Technique: Applied in red ochre.

Location: North chapel, north reveal, 37.7 cm above floor level.

Orientation: Frontal view.

Description: Human figure wearing a loincloth and holding a tool (a hoe or boat?), sketched in red ochre in thick, blunt strokes. This figure was presumably applied by the same hand as **Gr. 19**, compare for instance the similar execution of the disproportionately short legs.

Parallels: This figure is reminiscent of the Late Antique *Strichmännchen* (stick-men) that are depicted in frontal view (Dijkstra 2012, 64). However, these figures usually have their arms raised in adoration (*orantes*). The presence of a Coptic floor that once continued over the north chapel also excludes such a late date. Comparative material from the Memphite necropolis may be found at Dahshur. Gr. 18 and 19 compare quite well with the red and black ink drawing of a complete human, non-royal figure painted on a block from the pyramid temple of Sesostris III (Navrátilová 2017, 659–660, fig. 8). A Ramesside date has been proposed for this graffito.

Gr. 19. Human figure

Dimensions: 16.1 × 6.2 cm.

Technique: Applied in red ochre.

Location: North chapel, north jamb, south face, 36.1 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: East.

Description: Human figure wearing a loincloth and a headdress with uraeus (?), sketched in red ochre in thick, blunt strokes. There appears to be some sort of liquid emanating from the figure's mouth.

Parallels: **Gr. 18**.

Gr. 20. Chisel marks (?)

Dimensions: 10.6 × 4.6 cm.

Technique: Roughly cut.

Location: Courtyard, north wall, fluted half column, west face, 55.8 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: ?

Description: Cluster of chisel marks.

Gr. 21. Quadruped

Dimensions: 1.8 × 4.1 cm.

Technique: Incised.

Location: Courtyard, north wall, west end, dado, 39.8 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: East or west.

Description: Incised quadruped. The lines on the left side of the graffito can be interpreted either as tusks, horns or a tail, making it very difficult to proffer an identification.

Gr. 22. Ovoid representation

Dimensions: 3.6 × 0.9 cm.

Technique: Incised.

Location: Courtyard, north wall, west end, dado, 28.6 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: ?

Description: Uncertain ovoid shape, possibly a fish (?) or a stone mason's mark (?).

Gr. 23. Wedjat eye

Dimensions: 8.4 × 9.4 cm.

Technique: Roughly carved.

Location: Courtyard, north wall, west end, dado, 41.4 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: East.

Description: A roughly carved *wedjat* eye. The graffitist made a mistake in the depiction of the markings around the falcon's eye, curling the 'teardrop' below the eye instead of the marking to its left.

Parallels: Anthes 1965, 90 [21], fig. 11, pl. 32c.

Gr. 24. Part of human head

Dimensions: 9 × 9.7 cm.

Technique: Roughly carved.

Location: Courtyard, north wall, west end, dado, 38.4 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: East.

Description: Roughly carved upper part of a human head with eye and eyebrow indicated. The face is largely missing, presumably due to weathering of the stone (the area to the right has flaked off).

Parallels: Thebes: e.g. Jacquet-Gordon 2003, pl. 12.36.

Gr. 25. Hieratic dipinto

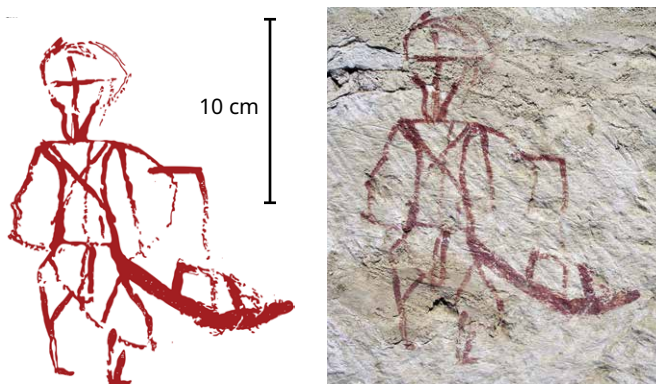
Dimensions: 45.4 × 121.1 cm.

Technique: Applied in red ochre.

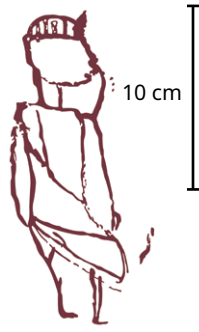
Location: Courtyard, north wall, dado, 5.4 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: ?

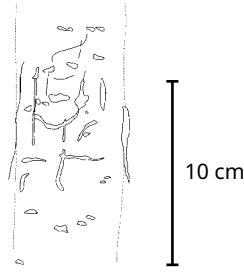
Gr. 18



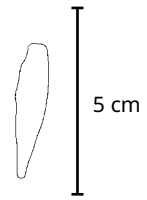
Gr. 19



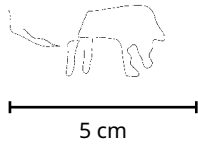
Gr. 20



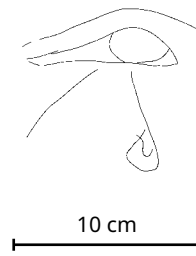
Gr. 22



Gr. 21



Gr. 23



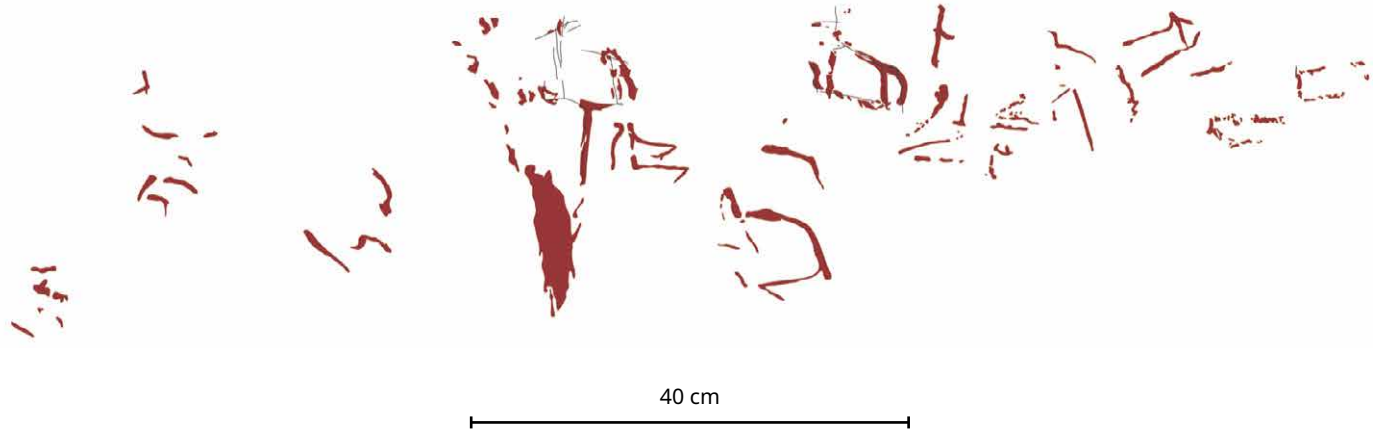
Gr. 24



Gr. 25

Ptahemwia Gr. 27

Ptahemwia Gr. 26



Description: Collection of faint to very faint hieratic inscriptions in red ochre. It concerns one unframed text column and several dispersed, sundry scribbles that are seemingly practice material of an apprentice scribe. Cut by Gr. 26-27. H. 45, w. 121 cm. Gr. 13 and 14 seem to have been made by the same hand.

Gr. 26. Jackal on a divine stand

Dimensions: 8.9 × 8.4 cm.

Technique: Applied in red ochre.

Location: Courtyard, north wall, dado, 40.8 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: West.

Description: Jackal on a divine stand. The graffito was initially applied in red ochre, but subsequently scratched into the stone.

Parallels: It has basically the same subject matter as **Gr. 6, 7, 10, 12** and **27**, but in this example the pole of the divine stand is not indicated. Cuts **Gr. 25**.

Gr. 27. Jackal on a divine stand

Dimensions: 15.3 × 8.8 cm.

Technique: Applied in red ochre.

Location: Courtyard, north wall, dado, 33.4 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: West.

Description: Jackal on a divine stand. Like **Gr. 26**, this example was initially executed on the dado in red ochre and later scratched into the stone. The paint has largely faded away, but the original composition can still be discerned from the scratch marks. Cuts **Gr. 25**.

Parallels: **Gr. 6, 7, 10, 12** and **26**.


Gr. 28. Human head (?)

Dimensions: 2.3 × 5.9 cm.

Technique: Roughly incised.

Location: Courtyard, north wall, dado, 29.7 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: East(?).

Description: Uncertain representation, possibly part of a human head with one eye indicated, or perhaps a crude reproduction of the sign  (Gardiner D 32).

Gr. 29. Scribe's outfit (?)

Dimensions: 7 × 4.1 cm.

Technique: Roughly incised.

Location: Courtyard, north wall, dado, 38.8 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: n/a.

Description: Uncertain representation, just possibly a scribe's outfit, consisting of a palette, water jar, and reed-holder.


Gr. 30. Human head with hieroglyphs (?)

Dimensions: 11.9 × 26.6 cm.

Technique: Roughly incised.

Location: Courtyard, north-east corner, pavement.

Orientation: West.

Description: Complex graffito, incorporating a roughly incised human head with indeterminate hieroglyphs (including  ?) to its left. The surface of the paving stone is heavily eroded, making interpretation of the signs extremely difficult.

Gr. 31. Figure of tomb owner

Dimensions: 12.6 × 11.8 cm.

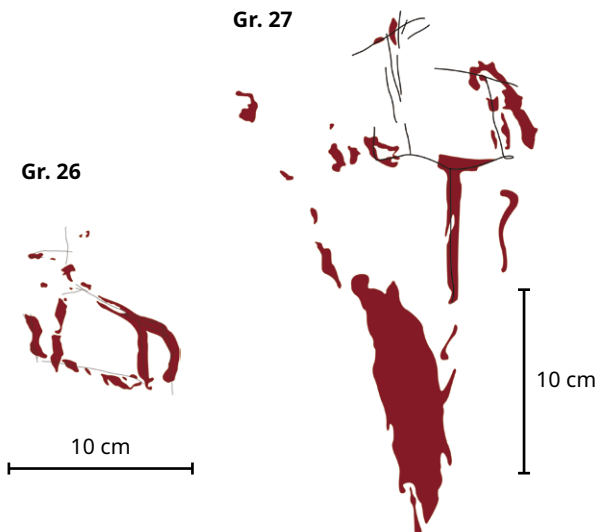
Technique: Scratched and incised.

Location: Courtyard, east wall, north side, north end, dado, 15.3 cm above pavement level.

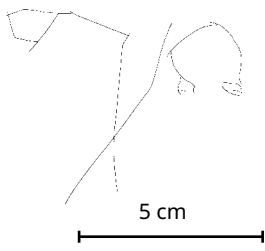
Orientation: North.

Description: Copy of the representation of Ptahemwia in scene **[12]**. The graffito is partly scratched and partly executed in real sunk relief. At certain points the graffitist shows an eye for minute detail, even reproducing Ptahemwia's navel and the strings of his gold collars, while in others he diverges considerably from the original, as in the position of Ptahemwia's hands. The graffito was never finished and the lower part of the legs, the feet and Ptahemwia's staff are missing. Perhaps this is due to the graffito's proximity to the pavement. Finishing the image would have forced the graffitist to work in an awkward position.

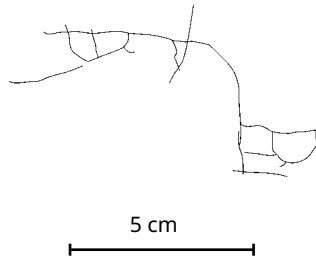
Parallels: For other graffiti copying motifs or scenes from original tombs at Saqqara, see Martin 1989, 159, [Gr. 25], pl. 149 (inner courtyard of Horemheb, showing a sequence of mourning figures that was perhaps inspired by a missing relief on the upper course of the wall); *ibid.* [Gr. 27] (figure of king Tutankhamun presumably copied from an adjacent relief). At Thebes, the practice is well attested at the temple of Karnak where worshippers emulated already existing decorations by replicating deities, offering tables, sacred barks, or flower bouquets (Cruz-Uribe 2008, 2).



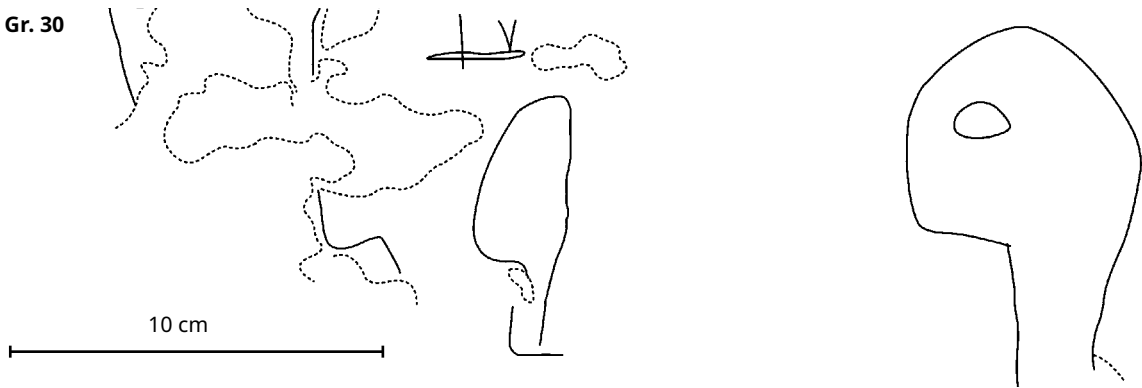
Gr. 28



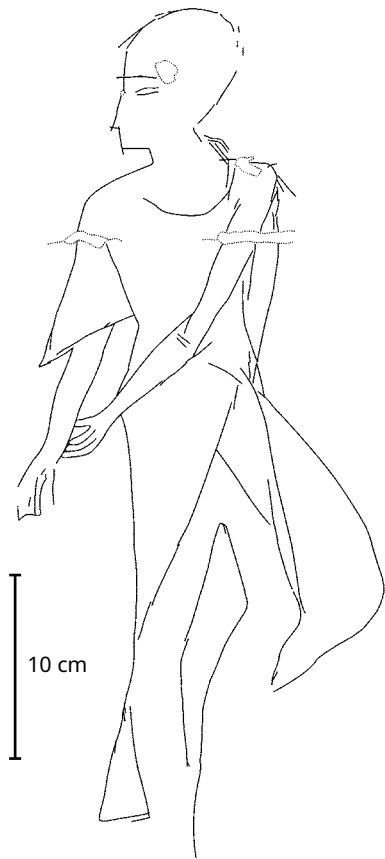
Gr. 29



Gr. 30



Gr. 31



Gr. 32. Lotus

Dimensions: 2.6 × 2.1 cm.

Technique: Incised.

Location: Courtyard, east wall, north side, north end, 144.7 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: South.

Description: Finely incised lotus flower with 5 petals. For drawing, see *supra* Ch. IV, scene [15].

Parallels: Gr. 3; Saqqara: Horemheb, Gr. 27 (Martin 1989, 159, pl. 149), 52, 55 (unpublished); Thebes: e.g. Černý/Sadek 1970, 27; Jacquet-Gordon 2003, pl. 78.205.

Gr. 33. Royal head

Dimensions: 20.3 × 24.9 cm.

Technique: Scratched.

Location: Courtyard, east wall, north side, north end, dado, 59.4 cm above floor level.

Orientation: North.

Description: Roughly scratched part of a royal head (or only crown?) adorned with a uraeus.

Gr. 34. Three royal heads with blue crown

Dimensions: 14.7 × 13.7 cm (total area).

Technique: Incised.

Location: Courtyard, east wall, north side, north end, 125.9 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: South.

Description: Cluster of three incised heads. Two heads are wearing the royal blue crown, as indicated by the presence of a uraeus. The head on the right has no internal decoration and a different outline from the others, partly due to the absence of a headdress. The shape of the neck varies for each head. Cuts an unfinished register depicting a ship.

Parallels: Gr. 4 and 9.

Gr. 35. Boat

Dimensions: 38.8 × 64.5 cm.

Technique: Shallowly incised.

Location: Courtyard, east wall, north side, north end, 124.6 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: ?

Description: Boat with a curved, crescent-shaped body with 15 oars. For drawing, see *supra* Ch. IV, scene [15].

Parallels: For a very similar graffito from Saqqara, see Martin 1997, 45, pl. 93, [326]. Possibly this graffito was inspired by the unfinished ship scene [15] on the same wall.

Gr. 36. Collection of M-shaped signs

Dimensions: 15.2 × 54.1 cm (total area).

Technique: Scratched.

Location: Entrance, north reveal, 46.4 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: ?

Description: Collection of 18 scratched M-shaped signs of varying sizes. They cut Gr. 37-38. It is possible that these are not graffiti but rather a 'key' for the top coat or finish plaster to adhere to.

Parallels: Horemheb, Gr. 52 (unpublished); these M-shapes seem to form a lotus.

Gr. 37. Chessboard pattern

Dimensions: 47.6 × 34.9 cm.

Technique: Scratched.

Location: Entrance, north reveal, 71.5 cm above floor level.

Orientation: ?

Description: Two rectangular, partly overlapping chessboard patterns. Some sections were scratched into spots of pink plaster. Cut by Gr. 36. It is possible that these are not graffiti but rather a 'key' for the top coat or finish plaster to adhere to.

Gr. 38. Loincloth

Dimensions: 16.2 × 34.9 cm.

Technique: Roughly carved.

Location: Entrance, north reveal, 112.4 cm above pavement level.

Orientation: East.

Description: Roughly carved outline of a loincloth. Cut by Gr. 36.

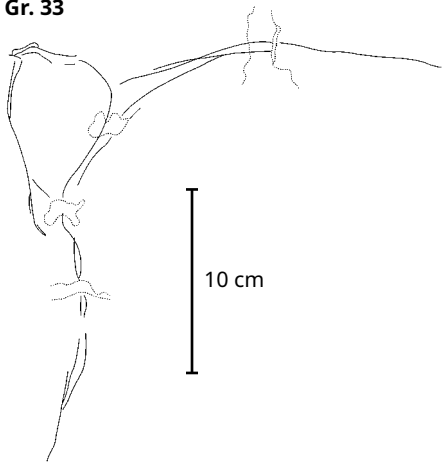
Comments: This graffito may belong to the official decoration of the tomb, being part of an unfinished representation of Ptahemwia facing the tomb entrance (i.e. looking out from his tomb).

Parallels: Horemheb, Gr. 59 (unpublished).

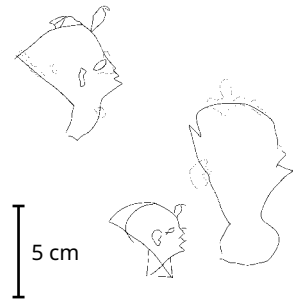
Gr. 32



Gr. 33



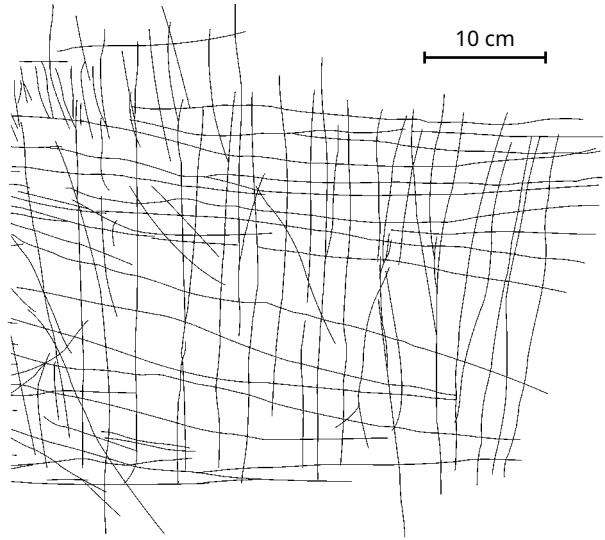
Gr. 34



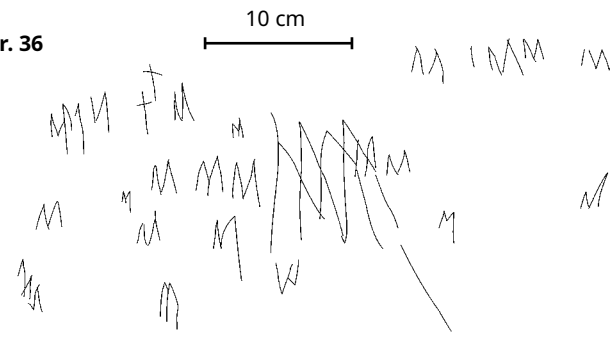
Gr. 35



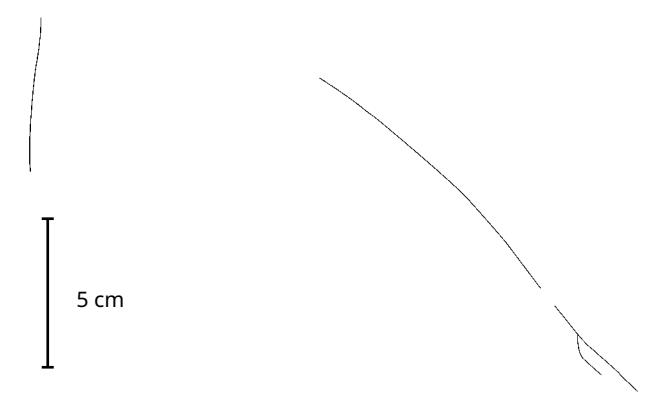
Gr. 37



Gr. 36



Gr. 38



Objects

Maarten J. Raven

1. Introduction

1.1. Presentation of the material

This chapter presents a selection of the thousands of objects uncovered during the seasons 2007-2008, 2010, and 2013. Only those objects will be published here which distinguish themselves by their peculiar typology, epigraphy, relative completeness, or rarity, in accordance with standards established in the field during previous seasons. Our selection will include finds made within the confines of the tomb of Ptahemwia, plus those of his southern neighbour (a monument conveniently dubbed the tomb of Sethnakht, after the most striking inscribed objects from that area). It will also list objects discovered in the terrain to the north, east, and south of Ptahemwia's tomb, as far as prospected during the said seasons. Finally, some finds will be added which were found slightly further west during the seasons 2003 and 2009, but which can doubtlessly be associated with objects from the core area.

The catalogue of finds will be divided into chronological sections (Sections 2-6), with a subdivision into paragraphs focusing on the original function of the objects. Objects of Early Dynastic date have not been included, since these will be dealt with in a separate publication by dr Iлона Regulski that will be devoted to the investigation of the underground galleries situated under the tombs of Meryneith and Maya. It stands to reason that not all finds can be precisely dated, and Section 7 below is therefore reserved for objects of uncertain date. For the original archaeological assemblage or context of the individual finds we refer to the archaeological and stratigraphical description of the site in Chapter I above. Some remarks about those archaeological features which contained more or less undisturbed associations of objects will be given below. These introductions will be presented in chronological order, from the Old Kingdom down to the Islamic period (§§ 1.2-1.6). A table of provenances and a concordance of excavation numbers and catalogue numbers are provided at the end of this volume.

A grid system was laid out over part of the site in 2010 (Fig. III.34), and find-spots of objects found during or after that season will refer to the relevant squares. For the levels, reference will be made to the floors of the tombs of Ptahemwia (56.95 m ASL) and Sethnakht (20 cm lower, or 56.75 m ASL), depending on which monument was nearest the find-spot of the object in question.

This catalogue of objects was compiled with the help of the following persons: P. Beliën (Coin Collection, Nederlandse Bank, Amsterdam, Cat. 252-256, 286-288); R.J. Demarée, Leiden University (Cat. 128-129, 192-198, 214); K. Donker van Heel, Leiden University

(Cat. 192-198); J.L. Fournet (Collège de France, Paris, Cat. 220-248); B. Muhs, Leiden University (Cat. 192-198); J. van der Vliet, Leiden University (Cat. 210, 213-219).

1.2. Old Kingdom

It is well known that the Old Kingdom cemeteries flanking the Unas causeway extended southwards over the area previously used for the construction of a number of Early Dynastic tombs and later occupied by the New Kingdom necropolis. A list of finds of Old Kingdom architecture and sculpture retrieved in the area during the seasons 1975-2010 has been published before.¹ It is quite clear that once there were several limestone and mud-brick *mastabas* in this particular part of the Saqqara necropolis. The most obvious remains of these are their tomb-shafts, which were frequently reused by the New Kingdom masons. One such shaft, lined with several courses of mud-bricks, is situated between the tombs of Ptahemwia and Sethnakht (shaft 2008/10).² Several Old Kingdom relief fragments were found in the surrounding area, where they had partly been reused for architectural purposes.³ It is impossible to prove whether these stem from dismantled *mastabas* once erected in the immediate vicinity, or were perhaps transferred from further away. The presence of several blocks belonging to the constructions of the Djoser complex and re-used in the construction of chapel 2007/6 indicates that at least some of this material was transported over a considerable distance.⁴ The same may be valid for a granite statue fragment of a seated official, though it is quite feasible that it may have come from the nearby tomb of the vizier Minnofer (Cat. 1). Perhaps, this fragment was also reused for some structural purpose. Otherwise, no Old Kingdom objects have been found during the seasons which concern us here.

1.3. New Kingdom and Third Intermediate Period

Material dating to the Middle Kingdom is exceedingly rare in this area of the Memphite necropolis. It is just possible, but perhaps not very probable, that a fragment of a limestone lid (Cat. 117) dates to this period. Much more common are of course the finds dating to the New Kingdom, when the area in question was used as one of the main cemeteries of ancient Memphis. Several tools (Cat. 81-84) left by the masons and other craftsmen involved in the construction of the tombs date to this phase of history, as do a number of broken paint pots,⁵ vessels used for mixing

plaster,⁶ and others serving as a lamp.⁷ Another find was a flake of limestone (Cat. 127) used by an artist to sketch some elements perhaps destined for the wall-decoration of one of the monuments. The designs in question are too general to enable us to attribute them to a specific tomb. The same goes for a fragmentary wine jar inscribed with a docket dating to a year 7, possibly of Tutankhamun (Cat. 129). It was found in fragments dispersed over the courtyard of Ptahemwia's tomb, and though it is tempting to associate it with that official's burial or offering cult,⁸ it may just have fallen in from an adjacent tomb.

We come upon firmer ground, however, with a couple of objects actually discovered inside the various chambers of the substructure of the tomb of Ptahemwia. Although these funerary apartments were all robbed, and several objects may have fallen in when they were partly refilled with surface material afterwards, we are probably allowed to interpret some other finds as the remains of the original burial ensemble. This especially concerns some finds from the deepest chambers, such as various remains of inlaid coffins (Cat. 38, 43-44), two scarabs and an amulet (Cat. 107-108, 114), fragments of alabaster vessels (Cat. 118-119), and part of an inscribed storage jar holding natron (Cat. 128). Less clear is the situation with two shabtis (Cat. 48, 74), which may have fallen in, and several items of funerary jewellery (Cat. 87, 94).

It is harder to interpret the successive phases of use of the adjacent tomb of Sethnakht. Here the substructure has produced a number of finds of good-quality inlaid coffins (Cat. 41-42) which may date to the end of Dynasty XVIII, the period when the superstructure was apparently constructed. The majority of the material, however, seems to be Ramesside in date. This concerns the remains of a set of faience shabtis (Cat. 58) and of four canopic jars, likewise manufactured in faience (Cat. 122), both sets inscribed for a scribe of the temple of Ptah Sethnakht who may have been one of the secondary occupants of the tomb. Most of these faience fragments had been thrown out of the tomb during a robbery, but the find of a fragmentary canopic stopper inside the sarcophagus pit downstairs seems to indicate that all this material had originally been deposited in the substructure of the tomb.⁹ A set of ceramic shabtis of a rather barbaric appearance (Cat. 69) appears to be equally late in style. Less eloquent are a shabti fragment which may have fallen in (Cat. 50), three wooden spacer beads (Cat. 99), and part of an amulet (Cat. 112).

Several concentrations of New Kingdom material were found in the various strata covering the superstructure

1 Raven 2010b, 122-124.

2 *Supra*, pp. 19 and 67 and Fig. I.10.

3 *Supra*, relief blocks [60-63].

4 *Supra*, Chapter III, § 6.3.

5 See *infra*, Ch. VII, § 4.3 and no. 24, § 6.3 and no. 64, § 7, § 9 and no. 147.

6 See *infra*, Ch. VII, § 6.3 and no. 76, § 7, § 9.

7 See *infra*, Ch. VII, § 4.3 and § 6.3.

8 For the date of the tomb of Ptahemwia, see *supra*, Chapter II, § 1.4; Chapter IV, § 6.3.

9 Cf. the arguments given above, Chapter I, § 1.6; Chapter II, § 2.1.

of Sethnakht's tomb. Among these was a layer over the central chapel of the tomb containing rubble, reeds, bones, pottery, and numerous sherds of canopic vessels (Cat. 116) and other New Kingdom objects (Cat. 49). Since the potsherds join other fragments found in the substructure, and the deposit included fragments of the Sethnakht faience canopics (Cat. 122), all this material had clearly been thrown out of the burial-chambers by robbers.¹⁰ A second deposit of New Kingdom objects was found close to floor level inside the tomb's north chapel (Cat. 70-71, 111, 115). This may have been another robbers' dump, or alternatively the remains of a secondary burial.¹¹ Some other smashed and burnt remains of good quality objects were found in a stratum of ashes partly covering the south chapel area of the tomb (feature 2010/3, Cat. 3, 51-52, 90, 116). This deposit was probably not from the tomb's burial-chambers, but from one of the other Ramesside funerary monuments in the vicinity.¹²

Another concentration of New Kingdom material was found inside the burial-chambers of chapel 2007/6, which is located due east of the tomb of Ptahemwia.¹³ These objects include a wooden headrest (Cat. 76), two fragmentary staves (Cat. 79), and various items of jewellery (Cat. 86, 95, 98, 113), clearly indicating that the apartments in question were effectively used for Ramesside burials. Later, however, the same chambers seem to have been re-used by intruders, as is demonstrated by the remains of one or more good-quality coffin(s) of Third Intermediate Period date (Cat. 17, 20, 27, 33).

Such usurpations of existing shafts and chapels were indeed quite characteristic for the Third Intermediate Period.¹⁴ However, the start of this development was already made during the later Ramesside Period, as is quite clear from the situation in which the three west chapels of Ptahemwia's tomb were found. The north and south chapels had been transformed into burial vaults by lifting the floors and excavating two cellars down to bedrock. These were first filled with neatly distributed boxes holding the bodies of very young children, then a great number of coffins of adults were stacked on top. Eventually, some of the material seems also to have spilled into the central chapel, which may originally have been left free for the continuation of the offering cult. The coffins in question have some characteristics of the Ramesside Period (Cat. 22-23, 35-37, 39), but other elements clearly date to the Third Intermediate Period (Cat. 31). The objects associated with these burials can mostly be dated to the late XIXth and XXth Dynasties. They include very characteristic

metal earrings (Cat. 88) and faience pendants (Cat. 105), and less precisely datable beads (Cat. 91-94, 101), shell ornaments (Cat. 97), and scarabs (Cat. 109-110). Similar material has been found before in a number of surface burials to the south-east of the tomb of Pay and Raia.¹⁵ Thus, the excavations of the tomb of Ptahemwia have been very helpful to form ourselves a better image of what must have been a common situation also for the chapels of other tombs of the necropolis during the Ramesside Period.¹⁶

An object found in Ptahemwia's south chapel but presumably just fallen in during later disturbance is a beautiful shabti belonging to the scribe of the granary Amenemone (Cat. 59). This person is known from a number of other shabtis now in European museums, and the present find indicates that his tomb must be situated in the vicinity. The same pertains to a shabti fragment of the well-known steward of the Ramesseum and director of the granary Nedjem (Cat. 67).

1.4. Late Period

Material dating to the Late Period is rather abundant on the site, because the area in question was used for the construction of numerous shafts leading to underground chambers for multiple burials. Several of these have been excavated by the Expedition during former seasons, and most of them proved to be heavily disturbed by robbers and therefore not very rewarding from an archaeological point of view. Therefore, the Expedition decided not to empty any more of these shafts during the seasons 2007-2013 dealt with in the present report.¹⁷

Even so, quite a number of Late Period objects were found during the clearance of the debris overlying the tombs of Ptahemwia and Sethnakht or heaped around these monuments. This is the result of the said robberies of underground burial vaults, during which skeletal material, pottery and other burial gifts were thrown out of the shafts. Thus, none of this material was found in context; on the contrary, a study of the inscribed shabti fragments leads to the conclusion that this includes quite a number of sets apparently widely dispersed over the desert surface, since other items of the same sets have been found elsewhere on the site (Cat. 133, 137, 143). The same probably pertains to the faience amulets which frequently occur in this surface material. These show the characteristic types found elsewhere in Saqqara,¹⁸ with a predilection for figurines of Anubis, Pataekos, Shu, Taweret and Thoth (Cat. 150-152, 159-160, 162-171), plus peculiar forms of papyrus columns and *wedjat* eyes

10 Cf. *infra*, Ch. VII, § 8 ('canopic layer').

11 Cf. *infra*, Ch. VII, § 9.

12 Cf. *infra*, Ch. VII, § 10 (feature 2010/3).

13 For this chapel, see above, Chapter III, § 6.3.

14 Cf. Raven 2017a.

15 Cf. Raven 2005b, 70-71 § 5.5, 124 fig. 11, and 146-150 § 7.12.

16 Cf. Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 222.

17 Cf. *supra*, Chapter I, § 2.2; Chapter III, § 6.4.

18 For instance in the French excavations along the Unas causeway: see Ziegler 2013, especially Ph. 358-404.

(Cat. 177-185).¹⁹ Similar sets of amulets have been found before in the context of the above-mentioned multiple burials, and their date (which is also valid for the faience shabtis) has convincingly been established as 5th to 4th centuries BC on the basis of the associated pottery.

Another category of Late Period items selected for publication below are the fragments of pottery bearing demotic docketts in black ink (Cat. 192-197). It is usually very hard to read these inscriptions; some of them concern the contents of these medium-sized vessels,²⁰ which were employed to hold ointments used for embalming and accordingly show black drip marks of their original contents. Originally, such vessels probably belonged with the caches of material used in mummification which have been found everywhere on site.

Finally, an isolated find of a fragmentary offering table (Cat. 130) betrays that also more monumental tombs with attached chapels for the offering cult must have existed in the area. Presumably, this object already dates to the Ptolemaic Period.

1.5. Coptic Period

Due to the proximity of the Monastery of Apa Jeremias, which is in fact situated just over the hill lying to the east of the tomb of Ptahemwia, Coptic material is very abundant on the site. In the first place this concerns pottery, which is spread all over the surface of the desert. This includes fragments of the characteristic Byzantine amphoras inscribed with cursive Greek docketts (Cat. 220-248), for which Saqqara now seems to form the most extensive published corpus. Other stray finds which may be associated with the monastery are stone vessels, stoppers, and stone or ceramic lamps (Cat. 201-205, 249-251), as well as a number of inscribed ostraca (Cat. 213-219). As a result of the 19th-century plundering of the New Kingdom tombs, a considerable quantity of this material also ended up in the fill of the ancient tombs, and even in the underground burial apartments where it is a good indication of the extent to which the robbers entered the substructure of the tombs. It should be noted that in some instances these intrusions already date to the Christian period itself, when hermits occasionally installed themselves in the chapels and burial-chambers of the New Kingdom tombs.²¹

Other people (whether they were monks or rather ordinary families of laymen is not sure) built themselves small huts or houses on top of the ruined pagan monuments, often using the tops of walls or the vaults of chapels as a foundation for their own constructions.²²

One such dwelling (feature 2003/4) has already been described in the publication on the tomb of Meryneith;²³ it is situated over the north-east corner of that monument, and accordingly extends to the north of the chapel area of the tomb of Ptahemwia. Two coins associated with that structure provide dates in the 6th-7th century (Cat. 252-253); other material which may be from that context includes some spindle whorls (Cat. 199) and two papyrus fragments (Cat. 210-211). Another domestic structure was erected over the area between the tombs of Ptahemwia and Sethnakht (features 2007/1, 2007/9, 2008/13), but here no significant Christian finds were recorded. A third hut or shelter was constructed to the east of Ptahemwia's tomb, over the aperture of shaft 2008/2 and with its entrance further east (features 2008/1-4). Built into one of its walls was a plastered brick with a design (Cat. 285), but otherwise no Coptic objects were found in close association with this structure.

More important was the discovery of an extensive Christian cemetery all over the area. This consisted of shallow surface burials, for which trenches had often been scooped out of the ruined wall tops of the New Kingdom structures. Some of these burials have been found earlier in the area of the tomb of Meryneith, others in the passage between the tombs of Meryneith and Sethnakht.²⁴ The interments were found fully clothed in the decorative tunics of the period.²⁵ Other finds from these burials include some intriguing items of jewellery (Cat. 206-209) and a bone fragment with a magical inscription (Cat. 212). Due to their shallow location, many other burials seem to have fallen prey to earlier plunderers, or to the natural erosion of the desert surface. Accordingly, a large quantity of Coptic textile fragments (Cat. 257-284) were found to the east of the tomb of Ptahemwia or in various locations around the tomb of Sethnakht, probably wind-blown material which gathered there because these spots constituted depressions left by the 19th-century tomb-robbers between the spoil heaps and partly exposed walls.

The interments include females and children, and accordingly were not made for the inhabitants of the monastery. On the contrary, they seem to corroborate our assumption that there were other Christian people living in the vicinity, though the exact relationship between the huts and the burials is far from clear. Possibly, the cemetery was a later development, dating to a period when the original settlers had already moved on. This is perhaps suggested by the fact that the above-mentioned coins indicate a 6th-7th century date for the domestic

19 See e.g. Raven 2001, pls. 20-21, 43-44.

20 Cf. Raven 2005b, Cat. 85; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 194-196; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 104-105.

21 Martin 1989, 52-53, 134, 136-137; Schneider 1996, 6-7.

22 See *supra*, Chapter I, § 2.3.

23 Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 35.

24 Raven/Hays 2010, 19-20 and fig. 14; Raven/Hays 2011, 8, 14, and figs. 5 and 10; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 35-36, 223.

25 For details, see *infra*, Chapter VIII.8.

phase,²⁶ whereas the burials appear to be later in date. At least, this is suggested by the Coptic textiles, which seem to date to the early Islamic period (second half 7th century to end 10th century),²⁷ the period when also the monastery itself was being deserted.

1.6. Islamic Period

By the time the last Copts suspended their activities on the Saqqara plateau, the Islamic influence had already spread all over the country. This is also manifest in the archaeological record of the site. The Coptic dwelling to the north of Ptahemwia's tomb was not only associated with a number of Byzantine coins (Cat. 252-253) but also with a contemporary Omayyad one (Cat. 286). Two further Islamic coins and a glass coin weight from the same period (Cat. 287-289) were found elsewhere in the area.

Then, the site was apparently deserted for about one millennium. It was the art dealers of the early 19th century who instigated a new phase of large-scale activity. Probably whole armies of local workmen worked under their supervision in order to despoil the New Kingdom funerary monuments. This resulted in massive destruction of the tombs and their wall decoration. The only material evidence left behind by these workforces is the occasional rope, basket, or *turia*. Slightly more common are the hooks they used to empty the tomb-shafts (though these may very well have been employed by earlier robbers during the pharaonic or Christian periods) and the broken fragments of their pipes (Cat. 290-291).

2. Old Kingdom (Cat. 1)

Cat. 1 2008-30

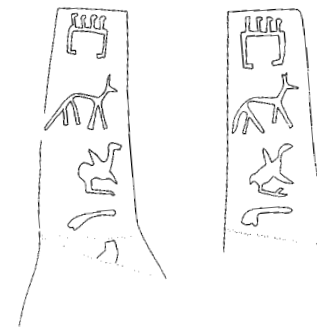
Lower part of red granite statue. Man seated on block-shaped seat without backrest, plinth and feet broken off. Torso nude, groove-shaped navel. Short half-goffered kilt, no visible belt, tab protruding above waistline. Lower legs with indication of knees, shins, and musculature. Both front panels of the seat inscribed in one unframed column of incised hieroglyphs (identical, except for the fact that the right-hand text still shows part of a continuation on the upper face of the plinth). Text: *He who belongs to the curtain, the magistrate and vizier, ...* H. 25.5, w. 18, d. 20.5 cm. *Provenance:* South of courtyard of tomb of Ptahemwia, c. 1 m above floor level. *Date:* Dynasty IV-VI.

²⁶ Cf. also Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 222 and Cat. 143-148.

²⁷ According to the stylistic dating system of Du Bourguet 1964, the textiles would date to the 9th century AD. This dating system has been contested by other specialists of Coptic textiles, and can now be corrected on the basis of radiocarbon dating; see Rooijackers 2016, especially section 9.4.

References: For the spelling of *t3ty* with an additional phallus (Gardiner, Sign-list D53), see *Wb* V, 343; Dulíková 2011, 327-336. The *m* (Gardiner, Sign-list G17) visible at the end of the right-hand inscription may be the first consonant of a proper name or the first sign of an additional title. This object has now been published in Raven 2010b, where it is argued that this may be a new statue of the 5th Dynasty vizier Minnofer.

1 1:4



3. New Kingdom and Third Intermediate Period (Cat. 2-129)

- 3.1 sculpture (Cat. 2-11)
- 3.2 coffins and mummy equipment (Cat. 12-46)
- 3.3 shabtis (Cat. 47-75)
- 3.4 objects of daily use (Cat. 76-80)
- 3.5 tools and weapons (Cat. 81-84)
- 3.6 jewellery (Cat. 85-104)
- 3.7 amulets (Cat. 105-115)
- 3.8 vessels (Cat. 116-126)
- 3.9 ostraca and docketts (Cat. 127-129)

3.1. Sculpture

2-5 statues, 6-8 stelae, 9 model, 10-11 basins

Cat. 2 2003-20

Limestone statue fragment, consisting of the left wig lappet and breast of a standing female, and part of the raised left arm. Hair shows zigzag pattern, with cylindrical curls below. Dress knotted under breast, with pleats running in various directions. H. 28, w. 23, d. 10 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel, c. 1.3 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: The presence of a weft fringe next to the wig lappet is puzzling, yet this can only belong to the arm or shoulder of the woman herself. For possible parallels, see Martin 1989, pl. 153; Hema 2005, pl. 93.

Cat. 3 2010-7

Limestone statue fragment, blackened by fire. Rectangular base of a kneeling male figure presenting a naos. The only surviving parts of the figure are the lower part of the naos (containing the lower body of a goddess in an ankle-long garment, holding a *was* sceptre; right side inscribed in one framed column of hieroglyphs with a female name: ...*ti, justified*; left side likewise a female determinative, followed by *justified*), both sides of a pleated kilt, and the left foot. The sides of the base are inscribed in one framed line of hieroglyphs, with two symmetrical texts running from the centre of the front via the sides to the edges of the back-pillar. Right-hand text: *An offering which Ptah gives, the Lord of Justice, King of the Two Lands: a good life (to) the chief charioteer of the Residence(?) Bakdjehuty, justified.* Left-hand text: *An offering which Horus gives: all charm, a good lifetime and favour (to) his wife, the housewife Iry(t)-nefer, justified.* The partial column which is in line with the back-pillar just reads ... *justified*, with an ibis sign apparently not connected with the plinth text to the left of it. H. 14.8, w. 13.3, d. 21.2 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 1.7-2.8 m above floor level (two fragments, rejoined).

Date: Late Dynasty XIX to early Dynasty XX.

References: The fact that the offering formula does not refer to the King is unusual. For the name Irytnefer, see Ranke 1935, I.42.4-5; the name Bakdjehuty seems to be unknown. For *kḏn* 'charioteer', see Schulman 1964, 67-68; Chevereau 1994, 173-186 (23.01 *hry kḏn*). The element written between the owner's title and name is unclear: one the one hand it looks like a writing of the nome of Athribis (Chassinat 1966-1968, 173ff.), but considering the numerous corrupt writings in these texts it might just be a rendering of *n ḥnw* 'of the Residence' (cf. Chevereau 1994, 186, nos. 23.93-94; Gnirs 1996, 139 n. 851). For a similar small-size naophorous statue, see Vandier 1958, pl. 163.3 (Louvre A 73). The late Ramesside date is suggested by the

peculiar determinative of the seated deceased; cf. J. van Dijk, in: Martin 2001, 25.

Cat. 4 2007-31

Grey limestone statue fragment, consisting of a rectangular plinth (h. 2.6 cm) surmounted by a standing cow (both front legs and part of belly preserved to either side of a central slab) with protrusion in front of the chest (presumably for the support of the figure of a protégé or adoring figure). H. 10.5, l. 12.5, w. 9.4 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of courtyard, north-east quadrant, 0.2-0.5 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Statues of a private person protected by a cow are rare, but see Martin 2001, 22-23 and pls. 70-71, no. [13] (Leiden AM 108).

Cat. 5 2008-28

Faience statuette fragment. Part of torso and upper legs of a nude standing woman, left leg slightly in front, right hand down holding a small pot with looped handle. Bluish green glaze with details in black: bracelet and pubic hair. H. 3.6, w. 3.6, th. 2.4 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, near feature 2008/9.

Date: Dynasty XXI-XXII.

References: Cf. Bulté 1991, Doc. 105 (Cairo JE 36514, pl. 22b-c). For another find of the same category of faience amuletic figures from the area, see Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 3.

Cat. 6 2003-23

Limestone stela fragment, upper part of round-topped type. Undecorated and only roughly dressed. H. 23.5, w. 25.5, th. 7.0 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface over south-west corner, in fill of feature 2003/3.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Perhaps this stela once had painted texts and representations. Cf. Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 9.

Cat. 7a-b 2007-11 and -49

Two fragments of a round-topped faience stela. Obverse with texts and representations in black. **a** part of left upper section: *atef* crown of Osiris and part of two columns of caption. Text: (x+1) ... (x+2) *lord of heaven*. **b** right upper part: two standing men, facing left with shaven skulls and long sash-kilts, the rear one holding a lotus bouquet, with part of two framed columns of hieroglyphs above. Text: (y+1) ... *who keeps alive* (y+2) *his name, Patjauniut*. Part of two framed columns under register line, probably captions to two women: (z+1) ... *Nodjm[et] (?), justified*. (z+2) *Aamer[ut]*. Bright bluish green glaze, reverse unglazed. H. 6.0 and 16.0, w. 6.5 and 12.0, th. 3.5 cm.

2 1:4



3 1:4



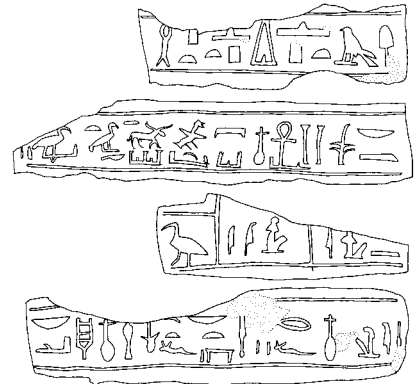
4 1:4



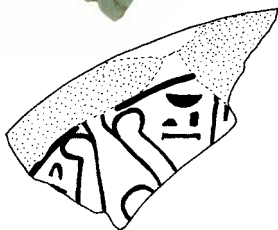
5 1:2



6 1:4



7 1:2



Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of courtyard, 1.7-2.0 m above floor level (**a**); east of tomb, 1.5-1.7 m above floor level (**b**).

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: For the names, cf. Ranke 1935, I.121.8, 215.24, and 57.21/58.15. For a similar faience stela fragment depicting women, see Schneider 1996, Cat. 55; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 2 (2 joining fragments, see Staring 2016a, 372-373 no. 2, Tf. 68b). This fragment is slightly thinner, and therefore presumably not the same stela as the present item.

Cat. **8** 2010-120

Faience stela fragment, part of right-hand edge. Obverse with large sun disk and part of an unframed column of hieroglyphs. Text: ... *for the chief faience maker* ... Reverse unglazed and slightly irregular, edge rounded. Pale green glaze with details in black. H. 4.4, w. 3.4, th. 2.0 cm.

Provenance: West of tomb of Sethnakht, square L-100, c. 1.5-2.0 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: For this stela, see Staring 2016a, 365, 373 no. 3, Tf. 69. For the word *b^cb^c* to identify a maker of faience or shabtis, see Schneider 1977, I.241 with n. 85.

Cat. **9** 2007-91

Limestone fragment of architectural model. Capital and abacus of miniature papyriform column. Some black sketch lines on sides. H. 6.2, diam. 4.5 cm.

Provenance: North of tomb of Ptahemwia, surface.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX (?).

References: Models of columns seem to be mainly known from the Graeco-Roman period; see Arnold 1991, 47 with n. 60 and fig. 2.27; Munro [n.d.], 3, nos. 6-7.

Cat. **10** 2007-R33

Limestone fragment of round basin. Flat lip inscribed with one framed line of incised hieroglyphs. Text: ... *an offering [which the King gives (to)] Re-Horakhte* ... Exterior side with sunk relief representation of a *ba* bird, with one framed column of incised hieroglyphs to the left. Text: *Made by the servant* ... H. 9.5, w. 4.3, th. 6.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of courtyard, north-east quadrant, c. 0.5-1.0 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Cf. Habachi 1977, nos. 22030-22031.

Cat. **11a-b** 2007-R142 and R105

Limestone fragments of rectangular basin. Flat lip inscribed with one framed line of incised hieroglyphs. Text: ... *may they give an invocation offering consisting of bread and beer, beef and fowl, and all good and pure things, [all] gifts and vegetables* ... [*drinking water at*] *the eddy of the river, for the ka of* ... H. 13, w. 19.6 and 14.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, under covering slab of shaft (**a**); south chapel, 0.3 m above floor level (**b**).

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Cf. Habachi 1977, no. 22046.

3.2. Coffins and mummy equipment

12-38 coffin fragments, **39-40** mummy covers, **41-45** inlays, **46** slipper coffin

Cat. **12** 2007-53

Wooden coffin fragment, mask. Detailed features with natural eyelids, recessed nostrils, and well-cut lips. Central part of wig attached. Reverse flat (part of lid still attached), six dowels. Remains of gesso (over linen) and paint: face red; eyebrows, rims and irises of eyes, and cosmetic stripes black. H. 33.5, w. 19, th. 10.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, just behind entrance, 0.6 m above floor.

Date: Late New Kingdom to Third Intermediate Period.

References: This mask belonged to a coffin with yellow side-walls and a bottom made of transverse planks.

Cat. **13** 2007-73

Wooden coffin fragment, mask. Detailed features with ridged eyebrows and upper eyelids, angular nose, straight lips, and pointed chin. Central part of wig and part of throat attached. Reverse flat, four dowels. Well preserved paint: face yellow; wig and details of eyebrows and eyes black; eyeballs white. H. 28, w. 19.5, th. 9.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, 1.2 m from entrance, 0.4 m from south wall.

Date: Late New Kingdom to Third Intermediate Period.

Cat. **14** 2003-42

Wooden coffin fragment, mask. Roughly carved features with triangular nose, opened mouth, and ridged eyelids. Reverse flat, three dowel holes (two dowels preserved). No remains of gesso or paint. H. 27, w. 19.5, th. 9.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of central chapel, upper strata.

Date: Late New Kingdom to Third Intermediate Period.

Cat. **15** 2007-69

Wooden coffin fragment, mask. Detailed features with bulbous eyes, triangular nose, and well-cut lips. Central part of wig attached. Reverse flat, four dowels. No remains of gesso or paint. H. 23.5, w. 20, th. 9.0 cm.

Provenance: Shaft 2007/5, against east face, 1.3-1.6 m above Ptahemwia's floor level.

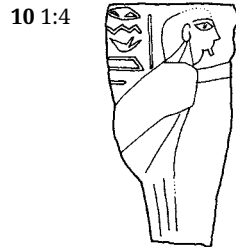
Date: Late New Kingdom to Third Intermediate Period.



8 1:2



9 1:2



10 1:4



11 1:4



12 1:4



13 1:4



14 1:4



15 1:4



Cat. 16 2007-70

Wooden coffin fragment, mask. Detailed features with bulbous eyes, nose lost, and well-cut lips. Central part of wig attached. Reverse flat, four dowels. Remains of gesso (applied over linen along lateral edges) and paint: face red; details of eyebrows and eyes black. H. 32, w. 21, th. 10.5 cm.
Provenance: Shaft 2007/5, against east face, 1.3-1.6 m above Ptahemwia's floor level.
Date: Late New Kingdom to Third Intermediate Period.

Cat. 17 2008-32

Wooden coffin fragment, mask. Detailed features with ridged eyebrows and upper eyelids, small nose, philtrum, straight lips, and rounded chin. Central part of wig and part of throat attached. Reverse flat, five dowels. Well preserved paint: face white; details of eyebrows and eyes black; eyeballs white; wig blue with two ranges of raised white dots and an indistinct pattern in black and white above the forehead. H. 21, w. 15, th. 6.4 cm.
Provenance: Shaft 2007/6, 4.75 m deep.
Date: Third Intermediate Period.

References: For this mask, see now Raven 2017a, 421 and fig. 4. The combination of white face and blue wig with a dotted pattern representing the individual locks seems to indicate a Third Intermediate Period date. For similar wig patterns, cf. Taylor 2009, pls. 1.2 (BM EA 22939) and 6-7.1 (Greenock 1987.395). The pattern over the forehead would then belong to a winged headdress (Taylor 2009, 387).

Cat. 18 2010-15

Wooden coffin fragment, mask. Face and front part of wig separated by ridged line. Roughly carved features with arched brows, sunk upper eyelids, rather sharp nose, full lips, and rounded chin. Reverse flat, four dowel holes. Sides cut at right angle, left side with two dowel holes for fixing lappet of wig. Black paint on edge of wig, brows, rims and pupils of eyes. H. 21.0, w. 15.5, th. 9.5 cm.
Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-102, c. 3.7-3.8 m above floor level.
Date: Late New Kingdom to Third Intermediate Period.

Cat. 19 2010-79

Wooden coffin fragment, mask. Face and front part of wig separated by ridged line. Rather finely carved features with arched brows, bulbous eyes, well-cut nose with recessed nostrils, and full lips. Reverse flaked off, no recognizable dowel holes. Red paint on edge of wig, black on wig and eyes. H. 31.0, w. 12, th. 6.5 cm.
Provenance: West of tomb of Sethnakht, square K-99, c. 2.7-3.3 m above floor level.
Date: Late New Kingdom to Third Intermediate Period.

Cat. 20 2008-38

Wooden coffin fragment, part of wig. Convex shape, painted with striations of wig (black outlines, blue bands with white squares), fillet with petal friezes (red, black, white). Reverse flat, four dowels. H. 14, w. 17, th. 5.3 cm.
Provenance: Shaft 2007/6, Niche B.
Date: Third Intermediate Period.
References: Striated wigs and fillets occur from Dynasty 19 onwards (J.H. Taylor, in: Raven 1991, 18-19), but the exquisite finish of the present example and its association with Cat. 17 suggest a Third Intermediate Period date.

Cat. 21 2010-69

Wooden coffin fragment, beard. Curved profile (divine beard), oval section, upper end with part of rectangular tenon. H. 17.5, w. 4.6, th. 3.0 cm.
Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, over chapel area, from feature 2010/3.
Date: Late New Kingdom to Third Intermediate Period.

Cat. 22 2007-74

Wooden coffin fragment, part of left-hand section of lid (or mummy-board?). Slightly rounded edge with two dowel holes. Exterior painted white with details in blue, red, and black: blue lappet of wig; several ranges of collar and central winged scarab; lower body shows fine red lines of pleated garment with blue hems, left arm folded over chest. Interior blank wood. L. 135, w. 25.5, th. 2.0 cm.
Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.
Date: Dynasty XIX.

References: Obviously, this coffin showed the female deceased in the clothes of daily life, with her left arm folded over the chest. Similar coffins and mummy-boards from Thebes have been dated between the reigns of Horemheb and Ramesses II. This is Lid Type I-a of Niwiński 1988, 70-71; cf. also Hayes 1959, fig. 264 (note semi-covered left arm); Cooney 2007, figs. 059-062, 108-115, 125-127, 141, 206, 211; Manley/Dodson 2010, 30-31 with n. 35; Cooney 2017, 290, 296 ill. no. 8. See also Cat. 23.

Cat. 23 2003-43

Wooden coffin fragment, part of lid. Exterior painted with female forearm protruding from lotus pattern (of collar?), wearing bracelet and depicted against background of pleated clothing. Skin colour yellow, outlines red, details blue, ground white. Interior painted yellow, except for a 5.5 cm wide strip where the lid touched the edge of the coffin. Right-hand edge of lid cut at angle, with remains of peg for fixing onto coffin; other edge has horizontal dowel. L. 37, w. 15.0, th. 2 cm.
Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of central chapel, upper strata.
Date: Dynasty XIX.
References: See Cat. 22; Cooney 2017, 290, 297 ill. no. 9.

16 1:4



17 1:4



18 1:4



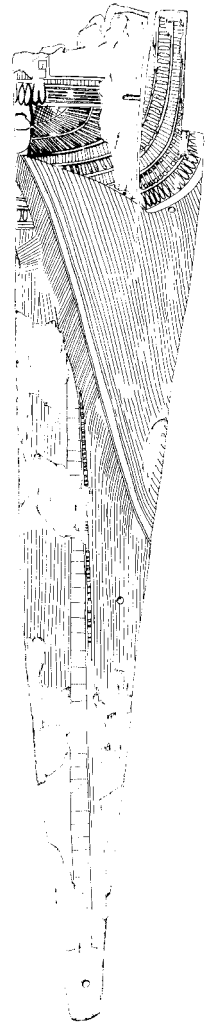
19 1:4



20 1:4



22 1:10



21 1:4



23 1:10



Cat. 24 2007-71

Wooden coffin fragment, probably part of right-hand section of lid (?). Slightly rounded edge with six dowel holes. Exterior painted yellow with part of vulture design in red and black: head with spiked outline, chest dotted, one wing striated to indicate feathers. Lower body has central red band. Interior covered in white gesso except for strip along edge. L. 95.5, w. 27.5, th. 3.0 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, west end, about 0.6 m above floor.

Date: Late New Kingdom to Third Intermediate Period.

References: The vulture design on the chest is a New Kingdom tradition. See Schmidt 1919, figs. 655-656, 665; Bruyère 1926, fig. 31.

Cat. 25 2010-4

Wooden coffin fragment, hand. Right hand with extended fingers, roughly cut. Remains of gesso and yellow paint. Reverse flat, two broken dowels. H. 7.2, w. 15.7, th. 1.7 cm.

Provenance: South-east of tomb of Sethnakht, square I-104, c. 4.2-4.7 m above floor level.

Date: Third Intermediate Period.

References: From the Third Intermediate Period, hands with extended fingers characterize coffins of females (Niwiński 1988, 59-60). At Thebes, hands are rarely found on coffins after c. 900 BC (J.H. Taylor, in: Raven 1991, 20).

Cat. 26 2010-23

Wooden coffin fragment, hand. Right hand with six (!) extended fingers, roughly cut. Remains of gesso and yellow paint, details in black: fingernails, two creases on thumb, bracelet. Reverse flat, three dowels (one broken off). H. 7.4, w. 15.0, th. 2.1 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 3.3-3.7 m above floor level.

Date: Third Intermediate Period.

References: Cf. Cat. 25.

Cat. 27 2008-37

Wooden coffin fragment, fist. Left hand, front and sides painted over gesso: skin reddish brown, shiny varnish. Reverse flat, two dowels. H. 11.0, w. 14.5, th. 3.0 cm.

Provenance: Shaft 2007/6, Niche B.

Date: Third Intermediate Period.

References: Hands with clenched fingers occur on coffins of males or females during the New Kingdom, but were only used for men from Dynasty 21 onwards (Niwiński 1988, 59). The exquisite finish of the present example and its association with Cat. 17 suggest a Third Intermediate Period date. At Thebes, hands are rarely found on coffins after c. 900 BC (J.H. Taylor, in: Raven 1991, 20).

Cat. 28 2007-26

Wooden coffin fragment, fist. Left hand, front and sides covered in white gesso, no remains of paint. Reverse flat, three dowel holes. H. 10.8, w. 18, th. 4.8 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of courtyard, north-east quadrant, 0.5-0.8 m above floor level.

Date: Late New Kingdom to Third Intermediate Period.

References: Cf. Cat. 27.

Cat. 29 2007-42

Wooden coffin fragment, fist. Right hand, front and sides covered in white gesso, painted yellow with bracelet and thumb ring in red. Reverse flat, three dowels. H. 9.2, w. 13.9, th. 2.0 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel, 0.2-0.5 m above floor level.

Date: Late New Kingdom to Third Intermediate Period.

References: Cf. Cat. 27.

Cat. 30 2007-77

Wooden coffin fragment, fist. Right hand, very badly shaped, front and sides painted over gesso: skin yellow; outline of fist, fingers, and bracelet black. Reverse flat, two dowels. H. 7.5, w. 9.9, th. 2.6 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, near west wall, 0.5 m above floor level.

Date: Late New Kingdom to Third Intermediate Period.

References: Cf. Cat. 27.

Cat. 31 2007-80

Wooden coffin fragment, fist. Right hand, front and sides painted over gesso: skin buff, checked pattern and striated band in red and blue. Reverse flat, three dowels. H. 6.9, w. 11.3, th. 1.7 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Date: Dynasty XXII.

References: Such beaded 'gloves' are a characteristic of Third Intermediate Period coffins in northern Egypt; cf. Taylor 2009, 288-289 and pls. 2-3, 5-6, and 9-12. The present specimen was already published in Raven 2017a, 422 and fig. 5. Cf. also Cat. 27.

Cat. 32 2010-115

Wooden coffin fragment, fist. Right hand, roughly cut. Remains of gesso and yellow paint. Reverse flat, two dowels (one lost). H. 6.7, w. 11.6, th. 2.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-101, c. 1.3-1.5 m above floor level.

Date: Late New Kingdom to Third Intermediate Period.

References: Cf. Cat. 27.

Cat. 33 2008-36

Wooden coffin fragment, part of *ankh* sign (?). Raised edge, painted green, and recessed white centre. Reverse flat, no dowels. H. 7.5, w. 2.5, th. 1.2 cm.

Provenance: Shaft 2007/6, Chamber D.

Date: Third Intermediate Period.

References: Modelled attributes held in the hands occur from Dynasty XVIII onwards (cf. Schmidt 1919, fig. 615) and the present fragment might in fact be part of a folded cloth (*Op.cit.*, figs. 659-660). *Ankh* signs are not uncommon during the Third Intermediate Period (Niwiński 1988, pls. 1B, 7B, 9A, 11B; cf. also Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 279a-b). The exquisite finish of the present example and its association with Cat. 17 suggest a Third Intermediate Period date in this case.

Cat. 34 2010-131

Wooden coffin fragment, foot. Forepart of right foot, roughly cut, with square tenon originally joining rear part. Nails roughly indicated. Remains of gesso and yellow paint. Sole flat, one dowel (broken off). L. 19.0, w. 6.7, th. 3.5 cm.

Provenance: South-west of tomb of Sethnakht, square K-100, c. 1.1-1.7 m above floor level.

Date: Late New Kingdom to Third Intermediate Period.

References: For the occurrence of feet on coffin lids, see J.H. Taylor, in: Raven 1991, 21; Cooney 2007, figs. 032, 105, 153.

24 1:10



25 1:3



26 1:3



27 1:3



28 1:3



29 1:4



30 1:3



31 1:3



34 1:3



32 1:3



33 1:3



Cat. 35 2007-72

Wooden coffin fragment, lower part of right side of case. Exterior covered in black varnish with details in yellow paint: scaled pattern at head end, rest of side shows the lower part of four standing deities facing left, the first three preceded by four framed columns of hieroglyphs each, the last by a single column. Texts: (1) [*The honoured one with Amsset, the Osiris Asetnofret.*] (2) [*Recitation by Amsset:*] 'I am your son, Osiris Asetnofret, (3) [*I preserve*] your house after you, (4) [*as comman*]ded by Ptah.' (5) [*The honoured one with Anubis, foremost of the divine booth*], the Osiris Asetnofret. (6) [*Recitation by Anubis, foremost of the*] divine booth: 'I am your son, (7) [*I assemble*] your members and unite your bones.' (8) [... *Osiris Aset*]nofret. (9) [*The honoured one with Duamutef, the Osiris*] Asetnofret. (10) [*Recitation by Dua*]mutef: 'I am your son, (11) [*I make you*] pure on earth (?) (12) [... *Aset*]nofret, justified.' (13) [*The honoured one with ...*], Asetnofret. Interior covered in white gesso, upper edge shows three mortises (one still with a tenon for fixing adjacent plank), lower edge has three slanted dowels for fixing bottom. H. 16.5, w. 153.5, th. 3.7 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, transversely at about 0.3 m above floor.

Date: Dynasty XIX.

References: For the name, see Ranke 1935, I.4.7. The texts are corrupt versions taken from the corpus discussed by Hayes 1935, 183-204 (from left to right Text nos. 2, 29, 4, 31/41, 5, 32/54); cf. also Lüscher 1998, 218, 222, 228, 232. For the type of coffin, see Raven 1991, Cat. 24 with references; Andreu 2002, Cat. 252; Cooney 2017, 282, 293 ill. no. 6.

Cat. 36a-f 2007-95

Wooden coffin fragments with carved decoration in sunk relief:

- **a** fragment of left-hand side wall with part of one line and three framed columns of hieroglyphs. Text: (1) ... *justified.* (2) ... *the Osiris* ... (3) ... *for ever* (?) ... (4) ... *good* ... L. 52, h. 2.7, th. 3.8 cm;
- **b** corner of left-hand side wall with part of two standing deities and two framed columns of hieroglyphs. Text: (1) [... *the Osiris* ...] (2) ... *Hor...* (?). L. 42.5, h. 3.5, th. 6.3 cm;
- **c** corner of left-hand side wall with part of one framed line of hieroglyphs. Text: ... *for ever in the ... in the West.* L. 24, h. 6.0, th. 3.6 cm;
- **d** fragment of right-hand side wall with part of one column divider and the ears of Anubis (?). L. 22, h. 1.9, th. 3.4 cm;
- **e** fragment of side wall with part of two framed columns of hieroglyphs. Text unclear. L. 24.5, h. 1.1, th. 3.7 cm;
- **f** fragment of left-hand side wall with part of one standing deity. L. 17.8, h. 1.0, th. 1.7 cm.

Black varnish on exterior and interior faces (**d-f** interior split off), hieroglyphs coloured red and blue, divinities with red flesh, blue wigs, and white details of clothing.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: For Ramesside coffin types (mostly from Thebes), see Cooney 2007; Cooney 2017, 289, 297 ill. no. 10. For the predominance of black coffins in Saqqara, cf. J.H. Taylor, in: Raven 1991, 15.

Cat. 37 2007-96

Wooden coffin fragment. Part of right-hand side of lid with elbow cut in relief. Small fragment of edge band in plaster decoration in sunk relief: two mourning figures, painted black (wigs) and red (flesh) on white background. Lower edge with mortise. L. 35.5, h. 6.0, th. 4.7 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: For the occurrence of plaster relief on Ramesside coffins, see Cooney 2007, 211-212; though raised relief hieroglyphs are not uncommon, sunk ones are not mentioned there. See also Cooney 2017, 289, 297 ill. no. 11. For the vignette, see Schmidt 1919, fig. 594; Lüscher 1998, pls. 15-17.

Cat. 38 2008-72

Wooden coffin fragment, edge of right side of case, much decayed. Upper edge shows mortise (with bolt hole for securing tenon). Exterior with one framed line of deeply incised hieroglyphs. Text: ... *the Osiris, the high-priest of Amun in Hesret, Hornakht, ...* L. 84, h. 11.5, th. 3.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber F.

Date: Dynasty XVIII.

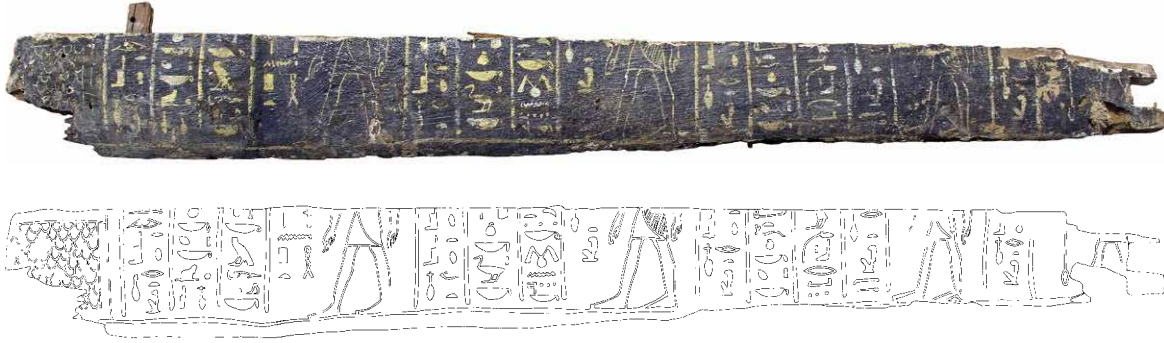
References: For Hesret as the necropolis of Hermopolis, see *Wb* III, 168.12. The epitheton 'Lord of Hesret' seems to be known for Thoth only; see Leitz 2002, III.704. For Amun in Hermopolis, see D. Kessler, in: *LÄ* II, 1142. For the name, see Ranke 1935, I.249.10.

Cat. 39a-f 2007-81

Six fragments of openwork mummy cover:

- **a** mummiform standing figure, head lost, with tenon under feet. Painted details: horizontal bands of collar, body with feathered pattern. H. 21.5, w. 3.5, th. 0.5 cm;
- **b** transverse band with one line of hieroglyphs. Text: ... *foremost of the West, great god* ... Slightly curved lengthwise, left end recessed and provided with dowel hole for fixing vertical band. L. 24.5, w. 4.0, th. 0.4 cm;
- **c** edge band with one line of hieroglyphs. Text: *Recitation by Osiris* ... Both left and right ends recessed and provided with dowels for fixing transverse bands. L. 20.7, w. 3.8, th. 0.5 cm;

35 1:10



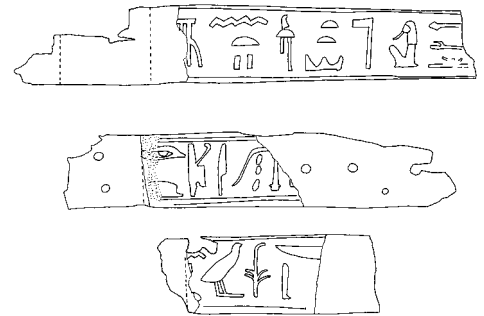
36 1:6



37 1:6



39 1:4



38 1:10



- **d** band with one line of hieroglyphs. Text unclear. Left end with recess for fixing cross-band. L. 11.4, w. 4.1, th. 0.5 cm;
- **e** part of *wedjat* eye (left eye). L. 10.3, w. 3.8, th. 0.35 cm;
- **f** curved strip, presumably of feet. L. 14.2, w. 3.2, th. 0.5 cm.

All elements painted in red and blue on white gesso (**a** and **f** over linen, **f** paint lost), reverse black varnished.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: For such mummy covers, see Cooney 2007, 195-199 and figs. 018-020, 036, 050-052, 063-064, 150; Cooney 2017, 285-286. For other examples from the present site, see Raven 1991, Cat. 25; Martin 2001, Cat. 27; Raven 2005b, Cat. 52; see also Cat. 40.

Cat. 40 2008-54

Fragment of openwork mummy cover: mummiform standing figure, tenon on head lost, under feet present. Painted details: traces of black on wig. H. 24.5, w. 2.8, th. 0.65 cm.

Provenance: Chapel 2007/10, over shaft at floor level.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: See Cat. 39. This item may have spilled over from the multiple burial in Ptahemwia's south chapel.

Cat. 41a-b 2013-14a-b

Two faience inlays, tile-shaped with details in raised relief, slightly curved in two directions. **a** corner of wig with ten parallel strands of zigzag pattern; **b** top of wig with 26 radiating strands of same pattern. Bright blue glaze, partly discoloured to green, spread thinly also over the sides and the edges of the reverse. Dimensions 9.3 × 6.4 × 1.1 (**a**) and 8.6 × 9.7 × 1.1 cm (**b**).

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber A, on floor in south half (**a**); Chamber B, on bottom of sarcophagus pit (**b**).

Date: Dynasty XVIII-XIX.

References: Though Ramesside coffins often have wigs with relief patterns, these are modelled in plaster or resin only (cf. Cooney 2007, 212). The present inlays could be earlier, and may be compared to the use of faience inlays on composite statues of the Amarna period (cf. Freed/Markowitz/D'Auria 1999, Cat. 63-64). Several life-size faience wig inlays, perhaps of a coffin, are present in the Leiden collections (inv. EG-ZM2644-2648), yet no such coffins seem to be known.

Cat. 42 2013-15

Black steatite eye inlay. Left eye socket with flat back, upper and lower sides diverging, and well polished curved rims. Minor damage to inner corner. H. 1.9, w. 4.8, th. 2.1 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber A, on floor in south half.

Date: Dynasty XVIII-XIX.

References: For parallels from the present site, see Raven 1991, Cat. 17; Schneider 1996, Cat. 86-87, 92A; Raven 2001, Cat. 99; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 25.

Cat. 43 2008-61

Faience eye inlay. Left eye with long cosmetic stripe, deep socket with triangular section, curved front with thin rims. Bright blue glaze, interior of socket black. H. 2.1, w. 7.0, th. 1.9 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber E pit, 2.3-3.3 m deep (2 fragments, rejoined).

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII.

References: For parallels from the present site, see Raven 1991, Cat. 19; Martin 2001, Cat. 109; Raven 2001, Cat. 266; Raven 2005b, Cat. 166; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 21.

Cat. 44 2008-68-69

Inlays of coffins:

- **a-d** 3 eyebrow fragments, blue faience. L. 1.8-7.2, section 0.7 × 0.8 cm;
- **e** eyebrow fragment, green faience. L. 1.8, section 0.7 × 0.7 cm;
- **f-g** 2 eyebrow fragments, blue glass. L. 1.3-1.5, section 0.9 × 0.9 cm;
- **h-i** two irises of inlaid eyes, black glass. H. 1.35-1.5, w. 1.8-2.2, th. 0.2-0.5 cm;
- **j** corner of eye, white limestone. H. 1.6, w. 2.7, th. 0.7 cm;
- **k** drop-shaped petal, planoconvex, green faience. H. 3.2, w. 1.2, th. 0.5 cm;
- **l** drop-shaped petal, flat, mottled white glass. H. (incomplete) 1.8, w. 1.0, th. 0.15 cm;
- **m** rectangle with transverse grooves, section trapezoid, black faience. Dimensions 3.4 × 1.3 × 0.7 cm;
- **n** rectangle with one longitudinal groove (broken), blue glass. Dimensions 1.4 × 1.1 × 0.3 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber A (**f**, **h**), Chamber C (**e**), Chamber E pit (**a**, **d**, **i**, **k**, **m**), Chamber F (**c**, **j**, **l**, **n**).

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII.

References: For parallels from the present site, see Raven 1991, Cat. 19; Schneider 1996, Cat. 89-90, 92B-G, .I, .K-N, 96, 97D; Martin 2001, Cat. 109; Raven 2001, Cat. 278-279, 283; Raven 2005b, Cat. 167-168, 195b-c; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 18-19.

Cat. 45 2010-153

Eye inlay of coffin, alabaster and black glass. Right eye, frontal face convex with shallow recess for separately made glass iris, section trapezoid, inner canthus stained red. H. 1.8, w. 5.1, d. 1.4 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, courtyard, on pavement against north pilaster.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: For parallels from the present site, see Schneider 1996, Cat. 89, 92J, .Q.

Cat. 46 2008-60

Terracotta slipper coffin fragment, fist. Left hand, modelled in rather high relief. Painted details: skin yellow, background and band over wrist red. H. 14.0, w. 16.0, th. 6.1 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber E pit, 1 m deep.

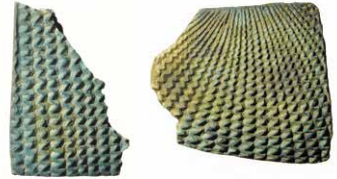
Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: For the evidence on slipper coffins from the present site, see Schneider 1996, Cat. 81-85; Raven 2001, Cat. 139; Raven 2005b, Cat. 60-61; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 16-17; Schneider 2012, Cat. 9.

40 1:4



41 1:4



42 1:1



43 1:1



44 1:1



45 1:1



46 1:4



3.3. *Shabtis*

47-52 stone, 53-57 wood, 58-68 faience, 69-75 ceramic

Cat. 47 2010-13

Grey limestone shabti fragment, head. Rounded face with detailed features, ears shown, duplex wig with layered and striated upper part and echeloned curls in lappets. Right shoulder partly preserved, with incised top of hoe. H. 4.4, w. 4.0, d. 3.2 cm.

Provenance: South-east of tomb of Sethnakht, square I-103, c. 3.7-4.3 m above floor level.

Date: Dynasty XVIII-XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VIB/W14.

Cat. 48 2008-15

Limestone shabti, head lost. Mummiform with tripartite wig, arms crossed right over left with hands holding hoes, incised sandbag on right shoulder. H. 12.6, w. 5.2, th. 2.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, shaft, c. 8.6 m deep.

Date: Dynasty XVIII-XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VB4/W4b H2 I12 B5b.

Cat. 49 2010-113

Serpentine shabti fragment, lower half. Mummiform with three framed lines of incised hieroglyphs on the front and sides, plus one column on the back. Text: (x+1) *do all the works which are wont to be done in the god's land* (x+2) *by a man at his duty, to make arable* (x+3) *the fields, to inundate* (back) ... *the housewife Taweret, justified.* Burnt. H. 5.5, w. 3.0, d. 3.1 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-101, c. 1.3-1.5 m above floor level.

Date: Dynasty XIX.

References: For the name, see Ranke 1935, I. 355.13. Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. V/Tp3ac. It is impossible to establish the version of the shabti formula on the basis of this fragment, but it should be noted that the spelling *in 'by'* also occurs on a shabti of the Memphite high-priest Pahemnetjer (Schneider 1977, I, 95).

Cat. 50 2013-10

Serpentine shabti fragment, left side of lower half. Mummiform with four framed lines of incised hieroglyphs on the front and sides, plus one column on the back. Text: (x+1) ... *east* ... (x+2) ... *these* [*shab*]tis, if (x+3) ... (x+4) ... *transporting sand* H. 5.1, w. 1.2, d. 1.7 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, shaft, c. 7 m deep.

Date: Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. V/Tp3ac.

Cat. 51 2010-111

Grey limestone shabti fragment, front of legs. Mummiform, inscribed with part of three framed lines of incised

hieroglyphs. Text: (x+1) [*... to*] *inundate the riparian lands, [to transport by boat the sand]* (x+2) [*from the East to*] the West – *now indeed, an obstacle is implanted [therewith,]* (x+3) *as a man at his duties – if* ... Burnt and shattered. H. 6.5, w. 3.4, d. 2.0 cm.

Provenance: West of tomb of Sethnakht, square L-100, c. 2.0-2.3 m above floor level.

Date: Dynasty XVIII-XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. V/Tp3.

Cat. 52 2010-112

Grey limestone shabti fragment, feet. Mummiform with one framed column of incised hieroglyphs on the front, plinth under feet, and back slab inscribed in framed lines. Text: (front) ... *justified, lord of veneration;* back unclear. H. 3.5, w. 5.4, d. 6.2 cm.

Provenance: Probably from west of tomb of Sethnakht, square L-100, c. 2.0-2.3 m above floor level.

Date: Dynasty XVIII-XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VIIA1/Tp10b.

Cat. 53 2010-52

Wooden shabti. Mummiform with tripartite wig, no beard, arms crossed, rounded back with lower edge of wig incised. Remains of painted decoration: yellow on face and body, black on wig, eyes, and frontal column of hieroglyphs. Text: ... *the* [Os]iris ... *nakht* (?) ... H. 22.4, w. 4.4, d. 3.1 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 1.7-2.3 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VA/W4b Tp7a-c.

Cat. 54 2007-47

Wooden shabti, much decayed, face and feet lost. Mummiform with tripartite wig, no beard, hands crossed opposite. Details in paint: wig and one framed column of hieroglyphs on front black; hoes and contour of lower arms red. Text: (1) *The* *sehedy, the Osiris Ramose* (?), *justified.* H. 20.2, w. 6.0, th. 2.5 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, 1.6-1.9 m above floor level.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VB3/W4b H29 I5 Tp7c. The disk with uraeus perhaps indicates that the name of the sun god was written with a seated deity; cf. Ranke 1935, I.218.14 and I.219.8.

47 1:2



48 1:2



49 1:2



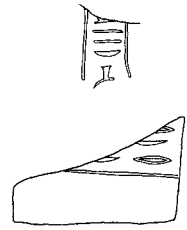
50 1:2



51 1:2



52 1:2



53 1:2



54 1:2



Cat. 55 2010-27

Wooden shabti. Mummiform with tripartite wig, no beard, arms crossed, rounded back with lower edge of wig incised. Remains of black varnish. H. 19.7, w. 5.2, d. 3.1 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 2.3-2.8 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VA/W4b.

Cat. 56 2008-2

Wooden shabti, feet lost. Mummiform with tripartite female wig, no beard, arms crossed right over left. Surface covered in black varnish. H. 18.8, w. 6.2, th. 3.9 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, shaft, 2.4 m deep.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VE/W4b H1.

Cat. 57 2007-52

Wooden shabti, unfinished. Mummiform with tripartite wig (frontal lappets not yet separated), no beard, arms roughly outlined. H. 16.3, w. 3.4, th. 2.7 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, 1.3-1.6 m above floor level.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VA.

Cat. 58a-i 2003-6, -26 and -37, 2009-31, 2010-84, -109, -122-123 and -145

Set of 9 faience shabti fragments: two upper halves, one leg fragment, and six lower parts. Mummiform with tripartite wig, arms crossed, fully rounded back. Bright greenish blue glaze with details in black: plain black wig, facial features, lines of collar, outline of hands and bracelets, hoes, sandbag (**b** also yoke with pots) on back, one framed column of hieroglyphs on the front. Text: (1) *The Osiris, the scribe of the temple of Ptah, Sutynakht/Setnakhtu, justified.* Reconstructed h. 16.5, w. 4.6, d. 2.6 cm.

Provenance: South of entrance to Meryneith forecourt, c. 2 m above floor level (**d, i**); tomb of Ptahemwia, over chapels (**c, e**); over tomb of Sethnakht and to the west of it, square K-102, c. 1.0-1.3 m (**g**); square L-100, c. 2.0-2.8 m (**a, h**); square M-100, c. 1.3-2.0 m above floor level (**b, f**).

Date: Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VB4/W4b H24 I5(+20a) B12a Tp7c. For the name, see Ranke 1935, I.321.19 and I.322.3. Date indicated by the characteristic determinative following the name; see J. van Dijk, in: Martin 2001, 25; *supra*, Chapter II, § 2.1.

Cat. 59 2007-59

Faience shabti. Mummiform with tripartite wig, no beard, hands crossed opposite. Bright greenish blue glaze with details in black: striated wig with straps on lappets,

horizontal lines and drops of collar, bracelets, outlines of pick and hoe, sandbag on back, four concentric framed lines of hieroglyphs with blank column on back. Text: (1) *The sehedj, Osiris the scribe of the granary of Pharaoh (life, prosperity, health!),* (2) *Amenemone, justified, he says: 'O these shabtis,* (3) *if one counts off, if one reckons the Osiris* (4) *Amenemone, justified, "Here I am", (you) shall say.'* H. 15.9, w. 4.9, d. 3.6 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, against south wall, 0.3-0.4 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VB4/W7 H2 I3 B9a Tp1c. For the name, see Ranke 1935, I.27.22. For the title, see Helck 1958, 155-158; el-Ayedi 2006, nos. 1853 and 1857. For other shabtis of the same person, see Pellegrini 1900, Cat. 51 (Florence 1962, faience, h. 16 cm); Schneider 1977, Cat. 3.1.1.7 (Leiden AH 104d, wood). Schneider's reference to a funerary cone (correct: Macadam no. 579) probably does not concern the same person (director of the granary instead of a simple scribe; moreover, there are no funerary cones from Saqqara). The shabti must have fallen into this multiple burial, since we cannot assume that an official of Amenemone's rank was buried there.

Cat. 60 2010-25

Faience shabti. Mummiform with tripartite wig, no beard, fists crossed opposite, rounded back. Bright greenish blue glaze with details in black: wig plain black, details of face, collar, bracelets, hoes, and sand-bag. H. 14.1, w. 4.3, d. 3.0 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, squares K-101 and L-101, c. 2.5-3.3 m above floor level (2 fragments, rejoined).

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VB4/W4b H24 I5 B13a.

Cat. 61 2008-46

Faience shabti. Dressed in clothes of daily life with duplex wig, arms crossed right over left, hoes modeled in relief, and ankle-long kilt. White glaze with details in purple: wig, details of eyes and brows, hoes, bracelets and elements of collar, one framed column of hieroglyphs on front, sandbag on the back. Text: *The Osiris, the district scribe Nakht, justified in peace (?)*. H. 8.2, w. 4.8, d. 2.4 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, against exterior face of north wall, c. 1.2 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VI3/W14 H1 I5 B10a Tp7a. For the title, see *Wb* IV, 98.21; Schneider 1977, Cat. 3.1.1.2-4; el-Ayedi 2006, no. 1914. For the name, see Ranke 1935, I.209.16.

55 1:2



56 1:2



57 1:2



58f 1:2



58a 1:2



59 1:2



60 1:2



61 1:2



58f 1:2



58e 1:2



58a 1:2



Cat. 62 2010-96

Faience shabti fragment, torso. Mummiform with tripartite wig, hands crossed opposite, back fully rounded. Pale green glaze with details in black: stripes of collar, outline of hands and bracelets, hoes, one framed column of hieroglyphs on the front. Text: *The sehedj, Osiris ...* H. 7.2, w. 4.1, d. 2.2 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 1.3-1.7 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VB4/W4b H21 I5 Tp7a.

Cat. 63 2010-9

Faience shabti fragment, torso. Mummiform with arms crossed, flat back. Bright bluish green glaze with details in black: outline of forearms and hoes, one framed column of hieroglyphs on the front. Text: (1) *The Osiris, the overseer of the treasury (?) ...* H. 5.7, w. 3.8, d. 2.1 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, square I-102, c. 4.8-5.1 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. V/Tp7c.

Cat. 64 2007-15

Faience shabti fragment, torso. Mummiform with tripartite wig, hands crossed opposite. Bright bluish green glaze with details in black: wig roughly striated with straps on lappets, fists joined by bracelets, holding hoes, one framed column of hieroglyphs on front, sandbag and yoke with water jars on the back. Text: *The Osiris ...* H. 5.1, w. 4.4, d. 2.0 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of courtyard, 1.7-2.0 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VB4/W8 H22 I5+20a Tp7a.

Cat. 65 2007-8

Faience shabti fragment, torso. Mummiform, bright greenish blue glaze with details in black: one framed column of hieroglyphs on front, water jars on the back. Text: *The sehedj, Osiris ...* H. 3.1, w. 2.7, d. 1.8 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface over courtyard.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. V/I22 Tp7a/c.

Cat. 66 2008-47

Faience shabti fragment, lower part. Mummiform with hands crossed opposite. Bright green glaze with details in black: outlines of arms, fists joined by bracelets, holding hoes, one framed column of hieroglyphs on front, probably

yoke with water jars on the back. Text: *The Osiris, the high-priest Paidennakht.* H. 8.2, w. 4.8, d. 2.4 cm.

Provenance: Fill of shaft 2008/10.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VB/H20 Tp7c. For the name, see Ranke 1935, I.102.8 (with comments on page xxi).

Cat. 67 2007-16

Faience shabti fragment, legs. Depicted in dress of daily life with long flaring kilt. Bright bluish green glaze with details in black: lower hem of kilt, bare feet with detailed toes, one framed column of hieroglyphs on front and back, unframed columns on the sides of the kilt. Text: (front) [... *the Osiris*], *royal scribe, the steward Nedjem, justified.* (right and left) [... *the Osiris*], *the steward Nedjem.* (back) [... *the Osiris*] *Nedjem, just<fied>.* H. 6.7, w. 2.8, d. 3.6 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of courtyard, 1.7-2.0 m above floor level.

Date: Dynasty XIX, reign of Ramesses II.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VI/Tp9. For the name, see Ranke 1935, I.215. For the person, see Helck 1958, 378-380; Bohleke 1993, 374-385; Staring 2015, 78-79, 86 no. 9; Staring 2016b, 161 n. 64; Staring 2017, 108, 110. For items belonging to the same person, see Raven/Van Walsem 2014, [163] (abacus); *KRI* III, 199-202; *PM* III²/2, 771 (canopics Cairo CG 4161-4164) and 838 (statue Boston 29730; now Memphis (Tennessee), State University Collection 1981.1.20). For other shabtis of the same person, see Newberry 1930, CG 47162, 47165, 47186-47188, 47194 (faience, all from a votive deposit at Abydos), 47209-47211, 47221, 47230-47231, 47238-47239 (stone, all from Saqqara); Petrie 1935, pls. 15, 19, 35 no. 232 (faience); Aubert/Aubert 1974, 97-99. The present fragment is very similar to the set from Abydos, especially Cairo CG 47188 (Newberry 1930, pl. 35).

Cat. 68 2008-49

Faience shabti fragment, legs. Mummiform, bright blue glaze with details in black: one framed column of hieroglyphs on front, three transverse lines on soles of feet. Text: ... *Renpit.* H. 3.7, w. 2.3, d. 2.2 cm.

Provenance: Chapel 2007/10, about floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. V/Tp7. For the name, see Ranke 1935, I.224.13.

Cat. 69 2013-9a-k

Set of ceramic shabtis: two complete figures, four upper parts, four lower parts, and a torso fragment. Mummiform with shapeless wig, facial features roughly indicated, transverse ridge indicating arms, and curved feet. One *reis* with a roughly indicated whip. H. 17.8, w. 5.3-5.9, d. 4.3-4.4 cm.

62 1:2



63 1:2



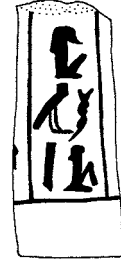
64 1:2



65 1:2



67 1:2



66 1:2



68 1:2



69 1:2



Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, shaft, 5.6-7.4 m deep (1 complete plus 3 fragments); Chamber A (9 fragments, of which 2 rejoined).

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VF/H19.

Cat. 70a-c 2010-136

Set of ceramic shabtis: two upper parts and a lower part. Mummiform with tripartite wig, no beard, facial features indistinct, hands crossed opposite. Sides with excess material still adhering, back and sides roughly smoothed by spatula. Remains of painted decoration: wig blue; lines of collar, hoes, and sandbag yellow. One column of yellow hieroglyphs on front. Text unclear. H. 8.1-8.4, w. 3.3-4.1, d. 3.7-4.1 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, north chapel, c. 0.2 m above floor.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VB4/W4b H30 I5 B13a Tp7.

70 1:2



Cat. 71a-b 2010-135

Set of ceramic shabtis: two upper parts. Mummiform with duplex wig, no beard, detailed facial features, collar in relief, arms crossed right over left. Sides with excess material still adhering, back and sides roughly smoothed by spatula. Remains of painted decoration: wig blue; collar and sandbag yellow; details of sandbag black. H. 7.1-7.7, w. 4.6-4.8, d. 3.7-4.0 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, north chapel, c. 0.2 m above floor.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VD3/W14 H1 IO B9a.

Cat. 72 2007-14

Ceramic shabti. Mummiform with tripartite wig, no beard, fists crossed opposite, no implements. Back roughly flattened, surplus clay left along sides. Remains of paint: wig black, face, chest, and hands red. H. 15.6, w. 4.5, d. 2.8 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of courtyard, 1.7-2.0 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VB1/W4b H24.

Cat. 73 2010-19

Ceramic shabti, feet lost. Mummiform with tripartite wig, no beard, hands crossed. Sides with excess material still adhering, back roughly smoothed by spatula. Remains of painted decoration: wig blue; eyes and brows black; face and body yellow; traces of black hieroglyphs in one frontal column. H. 12.7, w. 4.3, d. 3.5 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-102, c. 3.5-3.7 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. V/TP7.

Cat. 74 2008-25

Ceramic shabti, feet lost and left side of head damaged. Mummiform with tripartite wig, no beard, arms crossed right over left. Back and sides roughly shaped with spatula. H. 11.9, w. 4.5, th. 2.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber A, south-east quadrant in rubble stratum.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VB1/W4b H1.

Cat. 75 2003-21

Ceramic shabti fragment, torso. Mummiform with tripartite wig, no beard, hands crossed opposite. Details added in paint: wig black; upper body and arms yellow; outline of lappets and fists red; lower body black, inscribed

in two framed concentric lines of hieroglyphs in yellow paint, illegible. Surface covered in black resin (?) and wrapped in fine linen when found. H. 9.3, w. 6.0, th. 3.2 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface over south chapel, in fill of feature 2003/3.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. VB1/W4b H26 Tp1c.

3.4. Objects of daily use

76 headrest, 77-78 whips, 79 staves, 80 reel

Cat. 76 2008-35

Wooden headrest. Parts of base and curved top, both with spring of octagonal stem and central peg hole; stem itself missing. H. 8.0 + 5.7, l. 29.9, w. 8.6 cm.

Provenance: Shaft 2007/6, 4.0-5.0 m deep (base), and antechamber (top).

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Cf. Petrie 1927, 33-36 and pl. 32, nos. 32, 34, 37, and 40. For parallels from the site, cf. Raven 1991, Cat. 39-40; Schneider 1996, Cat. 102-104; Martin 1997, Cat. 40; Raven 2001, Cat. 126.

Cat. 77 2007-61

Wooden whip handle. Bulbous grip, rounded shaft slightly tapering to end with incised chevron pattern and transverse perforation. L. 40, diam. 1.7-3.7 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, entrance, on mat against south wall.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: For another whip handle of simple shape, see Petschel/von Falck 2004, Cat. 96 (New York, MMA 22.3.15).

Cat. 78 2008-4

Wooden whip handle. Shaped like a forearm with clenched fist (convex on both sides, no fingers indicated, therefore no distinction between left or right arm), terminating in a rectangular abacus surmounted by the figurine of a standing monkey (*Cercopithecus*, presumably both hands raised to the mouth, transverse perforation between arms and head). L. 21.8, w. 1.9, th. 2.9 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, surface, 2.5-3.0 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Cf. Sourdivé 1984, 214-228, especially nos. FC7-8, FL6. For close parallels from the site, cf. Raven 1991, Cat. 32; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 53.

Cat. 79a-b 2008-33-34

Wooden staff fragments, upper parts with irregular protruding knots, highly polished, and flat tops. L. 44.6 and 25.5, diam. 3.3-3.8 cm.

Provenance: Shaft 2007/6, 4.0-5.0 m deep.

71 1:2



72 1:2



73 1:2



74 1:2



75 1:2



76 1:6



77 1:6



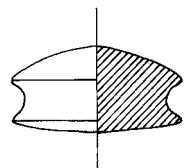
78 1:3



79 1:6



80 1:2



Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.
References: For staves in general, see Hassan 1976.

Cat. **80** 2008-53
Wooden reel. Top conical, underside slightly convex, sides deeply grooved. H. 2.3, diam. 4.5 cm.
Provenance: Chapel 2007/10, over shaft at floor level.
Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.
References: Cf. Petrie 1917, 53 and pl. 65.115-116; a parallel from the site is Martin 1997, Cat. 42.

3.5. Tools and weapons

Cat. 81 2007-78

Flint tool. Blade with short protrusion for fixing onto handle (?), edges retouched in order to serve as a knife. L. 6.4, w. 2.8, th. 0.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, near west wall, 0.5 m above floor level.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX (?).

References: For other flint tools from the site, probably dating to the Pharaonic Period, see Schneider 1996, Cat. 339; Raven 2001, Cat. 112; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 66; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 39.

Cat. 82 2007-86

Quartzite polishing stone. Irregular shape, one end broken, undersurface flat and polished. H. 5.2, l. 15.0, w. 12.5 cm.

Provenance: North-east of tomb of Ptahemwia, surface.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Cf. Schneider 1996, Cat. 334d-e (erroneously pounder); Raven 2001, Cat. 108-110a; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 63-64.

Cat. 83 2010-71

Quartzite whetstone. Irregular shape, traces of green copper oxide (left from sharpening chisels) on three faces. Dimensions 11.5 × 7.7 × 7.8 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 1.7-2.3 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Cf. Raven 2001, Cat. 111; Raven 2005b, Cat. 49-50; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 64; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 35a-b.

Cat. 84 2010-70

Dolerite hammerstone. Irregular oval shape, upper face with parts of brown cortex, sides and lower face roughly split off by use. Dimensions 8.3 × 8.0 × 4.8 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, chapel area, from feature 2010/3.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Cf. Martin 1989, 154 and pl. 168; Schneider 1996, Cat. 334c-d; Raven 2001, Cat. 110b; Raven 2005b, Cat. 48; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 36a-b.

3.6. Jewellery

85-88 ear ornaments, **89-90** collars and pectorals, **91-104** loose beads

Cat. 85 2010-59

Serpentine earring, chipped. Penannular, slit of 0.2 cm, inside flat, exterior convex. Diam. 2.1, w. 1.3, th. 0.55 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Sethnakht, square K-103, c. 2.6-3.1 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Cf. Schneider 1996, Cat. 303-304; Raven 1991, Cat. 15; Raven 2001, Cat. 92; Raven 2005b, Cat. 43; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 67-70.

Cat. 86a-b 2008-40a-b

Two penannular earrings with narrow slit for the earlobe, inside flat, exterior convex: **a** white glassy faience, almost complete, slit 0.1 cm wide; **b** grey limestone, half preserved. Diam. 1.3-1.8, w. 0.6-1.2, th. 0.35-0.5 cm.

Provenance: Shaft 2007/6, Chamber D.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: See Cat. 85.

Cat. 87a-b 2008-66a-b

Two penannular earrings with narrow slit for the earlobe, inside flat, exterior convex: **a** black (burnt) faience, slit 0.1 cm wide; **b** grey limestone, slit 0.2 cm. Diam. 1.6-2.1, w. 0.85-1.0, th. 0.4-0.45 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, bottom of shaft (**a**) and Chamber A (**b**).

Date: Dynasty XVIII.

References: See Cat. 85.

Cat. 88 2007-97a

Pair of bronze earrings. Oval loops leaving narrow slit at one end. Diam. 1.2-1.6, th. 0.2 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, burial 55.

Date: Dynasty XX.

References: The material with its white corrosion apparently contains a large amount of either lead or zinc. For similar finds, see Petrie/Brunton/Murray 1923, pl. 55A.24-25; Brunton 1948, pl. 65.19-24; Raven 1991, Cat. 90.

Cat. 89 2010-47

Faience collar terminal. Triangular, one edge broken off, obverse with incised lotus flower, reverse with protruding ridge along base with four perforations for fixing strands of beads. H. 3.1, w. 4.5, th. 0.6 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-101, c. 1.5-2.2 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Cf. Schneider 1996, Cat. 256D; Martin 2001, Cat. 102.

Cat. 90 2010-8

Limestone pectoral fragment, discoloured and badly split due to fire. Lower left-hand corner with incised decoration on both faces. Obverse shows prow of barque with feet of standing goddess, block frieze around. Reverse shows stern of barque carrying squatting Osiris with *atef* crown, edge of scarab to the left, part of *wedjat* eye and one framed line of hieroglyphs above, block frieze around. Text unclear. H. 6.4, w. 3.3, th. 0.9 cm.

81 1:2



82 1:4



83 1:4



84 1:4



85 1:1



86 1:1



87 1:1



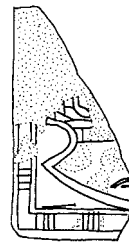
88 1:1



89 1:2



90 1:2



91 1:2



92 1:2



93 1:1



96 1:1



Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 2.3-2.8 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: For the type, see Feucht 1971, type (C3/a) – H2 and Cat. 196-198.

Cat. 91 2007-87a

String of beads, consisting of 155 faience cylinder beads. Dull blue glaze. L. 0.8, diam. 0.25 cm. Total length as reconstructed 123 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: There is no evidence on the original appearance of the item of jewellery concerned. Cf. Raven 1991, Cat. 60.

Cat. 92 2007-87b

String of beads, consisting of elements of various forms and materials:

- glass ball beads with three eyes, white on blue ground. Th. 0.5, diam. 0.6 cm;
- 1 glass ball bead, dark blue. Diam. 0.6 cm;
- 1 carnelian ball bead. Diam. 0.5 cm;
- 1 carnelian lentil bead. Th. 0.4, diam. 0.7 cm;
- 1 white quartz pebble. Th. 0.3, diam. 0.3-0.5 cm;
- 1 resin ring bead. Th. 0.35, diam. 0.7 cm;
- small conical shells, pierced longitudinally. L. 0.8, diam. 0.6 cm;
- faience disc beads, blue, green, some white and red. Th. 0.1-0.2, diam. 0.2-0.8 cm;
- faience double disk beads, blue and green. Th. 0.25-0.5, diam. 0.3 cm;
- faience triple disk beads, blue and green. Th. 0.4, diam. 0.4 cm;
- glass barrel beads, pale greenish blue. Th. 0.4, diam. 0.4 cm;
- 2 faience barrel beads, dull blue. Th. 0.7, diam. 0.65 cm;
- 3 faience pentagonal beads, dull blue. Th. 0.7, diam. 0.8 cm.

Total length as reconstructed 146 cm (reconstruction based on extant fragments).

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: Cf. Raven 2005b, Cat. 177. For the shapes of beads, cf. Brunton/Engelbach 1927, pls. 43-45, especially nos. 47W, 56Q and W, 73S2, 80B-C, 85H, 86B.

Cat. 93 2007-87c

Collection of beads and amulet:

- 1 glass ball bead, three eyes of black and white on blue ground. Diam. 1.0 cm;
- 1 amethyst ball bead. Th. 0.7, diam. 0.8 cm;
- 1 glass barrel bead, with roll rim on either side (one end broken off) and white and black zigzag pattern. L. 2, diam. 0.55 cm;
- 1 glass barrel bead, rims red with black and white spiral pattern in between. L. 1.5, diam. 0.7 cm;
- 1 glass biconical bead, white with black ends. L. 1.1, diam. 0.55 cm;
- 1 faience oval plaque, one side incised with sistrum design of Hathor, bright blue glaze. L. 1.0, w. 0.7, th. 0.35 cm;
- 1 faience oval plaque, one side incised with jackal design (cryptographic sign for *rs* 'watch/protection'), bright blue glaze. L. 1.15, w. 0.8, th. 0.35 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XXII.

References: All elements found loose and possibly belonging to Cat. 91-92 above. For the shapes of beads, cf.

Brunton/Engelbach 1927, pls. 43-45, nos. 58E, 79J, 72D, 73B. For the plaques, cf. Brunton 1948, pl. 63, nos. 116, 135-136 (dated Dynasty XXII-XXV).

Cat. 94 2008-67

Collection of glass beads of various forms:

- 4 drop beads and 7 fragments. Greenish grey, pale green, dark blue, dark grey, black, and dark red. L. 2.8-4.0, diam. 0.7-0.8 cm;
- 4 flattened ball beads and 1 fragment. Pale blue, pale green, and black. Th. 0.5-0.7, diam. 0.6-0.8 cm;
- 7 small barrel beads. Green. Th. 0.35, diam. 0.4 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, bottom of main shaft, Chamber A, Corridor B, Chamber E, Chamber E pit.

Date: Dynasty XVIII.

References: Possibly elements of the string of a pectoral; cf. Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 72b.

Cat. 95 2008-41

Collection of faience beads of various forms:

- 723 cylinder beads. L. 1.0, diam. 0.2 cm;
- 9 ring beads. Th. 0.2, diam. 0.3 cm;
- 107 twin rings. L. 0.65, w. 0.4, th. 0.2 cm;
- 3 double disk beads. L. 0.4, diam. 0.25 cm;
- 1 five-fold disk bead. L. 0.9, diam. 0.2 cm;
- 1 rosette bead. Th. 0.15, diam. 0.8 cm.

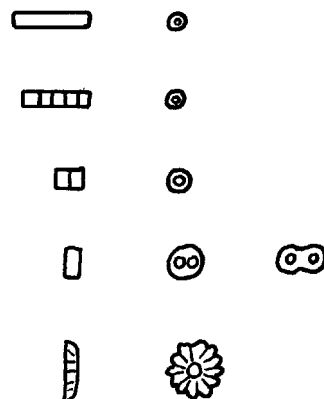
Bright greenish blue, bluish green and dull blue glaze.

Provenance: Shaft complex 2007/6.

Date: Dynasty XXI-XXII (?).

References: For the shapes of beads, cf. Brunton/Engelbach 1927, pls. 43-44, nos. 54H, 55E and R, 56F, 57Y, 68W. The combination of cylinder and twin beads rather suggests these are the remains of a bead net, and in that case the date might be Dynasty XXI-XXII (bead nets are usually dated even later, but one net was found on a Third Intermediate Period burial during season 2017 (burial 2017/1)). For the rosette bead, cf. Raven 2005b, Cat. 183-184.

95 1:1



Types of beads
(Cat. 91-93, 96,
101). Scale 1:1.

		92			92 C
		101			92 G
		92			93 A
		92			93 G
		92 G			92
		96			92
		96			93 G
		92			93 G
		92 R			93 G
		92			
		92	94 1:1		
		92			
		92			
		91	93 1:1		
		92 C			
		92 Q			
		92 G			

Cat. **96** 2007-93

Bracelet, consisting of faience ring and disk beads. Bright greenish blue and dull bluish grey glaze. Th. of beads 0.1-0.15, diam. 0.5 cm. Total length as reconstructed 14 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, burial 51.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: For bead bracelets, cf. Raven 2005b, Cat. 179-181. For the shapes of beads, cf. Brunton/Engelbach 1927, pls. 45, nos. 850 and 92K.

Cat. **97** 2007-87d

String of 19 cowrie shells. L. 30.5 cm (reconstruction based on extant fragments, with double string, one passing over and the other under the shells).

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: Cf. Raven 1991, Cat. 84-85; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 40.

Cat. **98** 2008-42

Pink limestone poppy-shaped pendant. H. 1.2, diam. 0.5 cm.

Provenance: Shaft 2007/6, Chamber A.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: Cf. Brunton/Engelbach 1927, pl. 43, nos. 45E and R; see also Cat. **101**.

Cat. **99** 2013-13

Set of three wooden spacers. Rectangular strips with 10 lateral perforations each. L. 3.7-4.0, w. 0.9, th. 0.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, shaft, Chamber A, floor level.

Date: Dynasty XVIII-XIX.

References: Cf. Brunton/Engelbach 1927, pls. 43 and 45, no. 55X (bone, tomb 276B).

Cat. **100** 2008-50

Faience spacer bead. Leaf-shaped, planoconvex, upper loop broken off. Pale blue glaze. H. 2.55, w. 0.9, th. 0.3 cm.

Provenance: Near chapel 2007/10, about 0.6-1.1 m above Ptahemwia's floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII.

References: Cf. Raven 2001, Cat. 258 with references.

Cat. **101** 2007-99

Set of 10 faience disk beads and one red jasper poppy-shaped pendant. Beads th. 0.1, diam. 0.25 cm; pendant h. 1.0 (lower end lost), diam. 0.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, burial 52.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: Cf. Cat. **98**. Not uncommon in jasper, see Brunton/Engelbach 1927, pl. 43, nos. 45A, C, R and V.

Cat. **102** 2007-25

Glass bead. Discoid with eight lobes separated by shallow grooves. Dark blue. Th. 1.0, diam. 1.8 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel, 0.8-1.1 m above floor level.

Date: Third Intermediate Period.

References: Cf. Brunton 1948, pl. 61, no. 47G.

Cat. **103** 2010-43

Glass eye bead. Bluish green matrix with seven inlaid white eyes (pupils dark blue, rims brown). L. 0.6, diam. 0.65 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-102, c. 2.2-2.7 m above floor level.

Date: Dynasty XIX or later.

References: For close parallels from the site, see Raven 2001, Cat. 286; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 79.

Cat. **104** 2010-53

Glass eye bead. Greenish blue matrix with two inlaid black eyes. Diam. 0.7 cm.

Provenance: South-east of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-103, c. 2.6-3.2 m above floor level.

Date: Dynasty XIX or later.

References: Cf. Goldstein 1979, Cat. 155 (4 eyes).

3.7. Amulets

105-106 deities, **107-110** animals, **111-115** others

Cat. **105** 2007-97b

Set of 11 faience pendants:

- 6 standing deities holding a staff;
- 1 seated deity;
- 1 standing monkey;
- 1 falcon;
- 1 crocodile or fish;
- 1 scarab.

Planoconvex, front modelled in shallow relief, ring bead attached to upper edge for suspension. Bright greenish blue glaze. H. 0.7-1.8, w. 0.5-0.7, th. 0.3 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, burial 55.

Date: Dynasty XX.

References: Similar pendants were found in two surface burials datable to Dynasty XX and found to the south of the tomb of Pay and Raia; see Raven 2005b, Cat. 175-176; cf. also Brunton/Engelbach 1927, pl. 25 tomb 408, pl. 42 no. 19R; Brunton 1948, pl. 61, nos. 1 and 13.

Cat. **106** 2007-79

Faience pataekos amulet. Standing on irregular plinth, details indicated in shallow relief, flat back. Transverse perforation through neck. Bright bluish green glaze. H. 1.5, w. 0.7, th. 0.4 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, near west wall, 0.5 m above floor level.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 176c; Brunton 1948, pl. 58, nos. 32, 34; Raven 2001, Cat. 230.

97 1:2



98 1:1



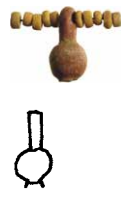
99 1:1



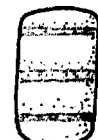
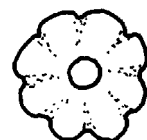
100 1:1



101 1:1



102 1:1



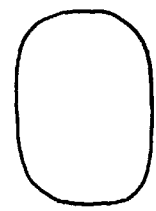
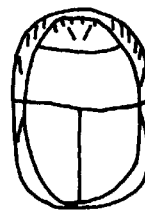
103 1:1



104 1:1



107 1:1



105 1:1



105 1:1



106 1:1



108 1:1



Cat. 107 2008-73

Serpentine scarab. Back roughly carved, sides with incised lines for legs, undersurface blank. L. 2.7, w. 1.9, th. 1.15 cm. *Provenance:* Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber F, entrance, adhering to lump of resinous mummy tissue. *Date:* Dynasty XVIII.

References: Blank scarabs are not uncommon; see e.g. Hornung/Staehelin 1976, no. MV 48.

Cat. 108 2008-65

Glazed steatite scarab. Detailed back, legs deeply cut, and longitudinal perforation still filled with part of bronze ring. Undersurface inscribed with incised hieroglyphic design including cartouche of Thutmose IV. Text: *Menkheperurē, beloved of Amun.* Greyish white glaze. L. 1.55, w. 1.15, th. 0.65 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber E pit, 3.3-4.0 m deep. *Date:* Dynasty XVIII.

References: For scarabs with similar (but not identical) designs, see Hall 1913, nos. 1696-1697; Petrie 1976, no. 1152.

Cat. 109 2007-41

Glazed steatite scarab. Detailed back, schematic legs, and longitudinal perforation. Undersurface inscribed with incised design: winged cobra on basket, protecting disk. Pale bluish green glaze. L. 1.4, w. 1.0, th. 0.6 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, at floor level near burial no. 14.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: For parallels from Gurob, see Petrie 1925, nos. 1406 and 1412.

Cat. 110 2007-94

Faience scarab. Back with ridged transition to head, sides without details of legs, undersurface blank. Bright greenish blue glaze. L. 0.8, w. 0.55, th. 0.4 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, burial 55.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

Cat. 111 2010-134

Green glass papyrus sceptre. Planoconvex, obverse with incised grooves indicating sepals, squat profile. Square protrusion with transverse perforation on top of umbel. H. 5.6, w. 2.0, th. 1.3 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, north chapel, about 0.2 m above floor.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 20; Goneim 1957, 22 no. 5 and pl. 69; Zivie 1990, fig. 85.

Cat. 112 2013-19

Diorite fragment of papyrus sceptre or *djed* pillar (?). Part of flaring stem with oval section, flat top with central perforation still holding part of copper tube for fixing upper part, broken below. Obverse with one framed column of lightly incised hieroglyphs. Text unclear. H. 1.1, w. 1.4, th. 1.1 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber D.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 20 or 35. Both types of amulets were occasionally made in several parts. For inscribed examples of either type, cf. Boeser 1911, pl. 20m; Raven 2001, Cat. 240.

Cat. 113 2008-43

Faience lily-shaped pendant. Planoconvex, upper end with suspension ring possibly broken off. Green glaze, burnt and discoloured. H. 2.1, w. 0.9, th. 0.4 cm.

Provenance: Shaft 2007/6, Chamber A.

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: Cf. Brunton/Engelbach 1927, pl. 42, no. 39; Müller-Winkler 1987, nos. 541-547.

Cat. 114 2008-70

Haematite headrest. Rectangular base, tapering stem and curved top. H. 1.4, w. 2.1, th. 0.6 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber E, pit, bottom.

Date: Dynasty XVIII.

References: Cf. Raven 2005b, Cat. 39. The present specimen would be yet another non-royal example antedating the Late Period (cf. Müller-Winkler 1987, 331, who knows only one example).

Cat. 115 2010-137

Wooden *tyet* amulet. Flat with chamfered edges, obverse with incised details and one framed column of hieroglyphs, reverse plain. Text: *Recitation by Osiris, lord of the sacred land, great god, lord of heaven.* All incisions filled with white pigment, left side lost. H. 7.2, w. 2.5, th. 0.35 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, north chapel, about 0.2 m above floor.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 88. Müller-Winkler 1987, 404 knows only a single example in wood: Petrie/Brunton 1924, pl. 61, no. 64. See however auction cat. Pierre Bergé (Paris, 20 May 2015), 19 no. 19. For inscribed specimens, see Müller-Winkler 1987, 400.

3.8. Vessels

116-121 stone, 122-126 faience

Cat. 116 2010-155

Alabaster fragments of a set of canopic jars: one almost complete profile, parts of three bases, two large rim fragments, 31 body sherds, and part of one stopper. Flat base, slightly divergent straight walls, very steep shoulder and direct rim; stopper cylindrical with protruding disk below and modelled line of throat (falcon?). Stopper with black striations of headdress, exterior of one vase with three framed columns of black hieroglyphs (column dividers red). Text: (1) *Recitation by Nephthys ... (2) ... who is in [me, I] wield [protection] ... (3) ...* Badly burnt and shattered, interior black stained from contents. H. of jar 33.7, of stopper 14.8, diam. of jar 19.9, of stopper 12 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-102, c. 1.0-1.3 m; L-100, c. 1.5-2.0 m; L-101, c. 1.3-1.5; M-100, c. 1.7-2.0 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: For a similar set of squat steep-shouldered jars with large stoppers, see the canopic jars of Nedjem (Cairo CG 4161-4164; Reisner 1967, pl. 24).

Cat. 117 2007-27

Limestone vessel fragment, very dense and heavy material, highly polished. Fragmentary lid, presumably of canopic jar, with convex top, angular transition to rounded lip, and

109 1:1



110 1:1



111 1:1



112 1:1



113 1:1



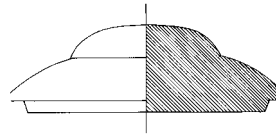
114 1:1



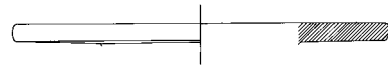
115 1:2



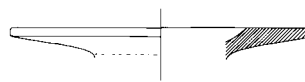
117 1:4



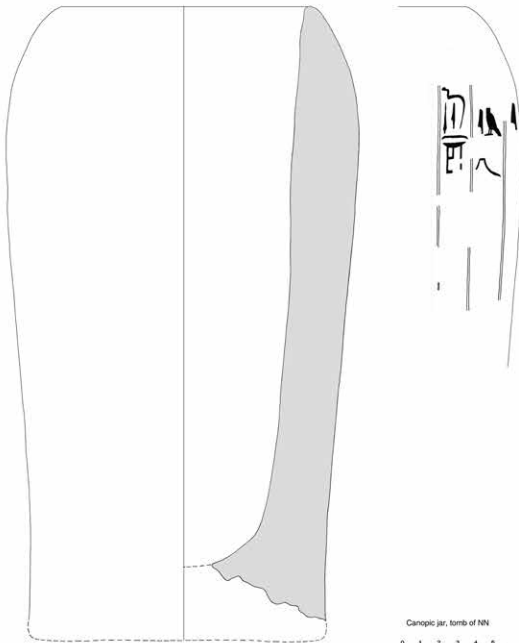
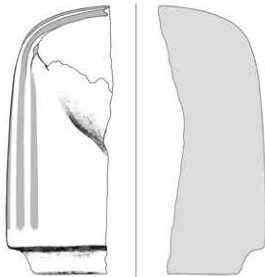
118 1:4



119 1:4



116 1:4



protruding disk on undersurface. H. 4.4, reconstructed diam. 14.4 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of courtyard, north-east quadrant, 0.5-0.8 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX (?).

References: This looks like a canopic jar lid of Middle Kingdom type; see Van Wijngaarden 1926, nos. 56-60 and pl. 9 (Leiden inv. AAL 3a-e); Reisner 1967, 14-15 and pl. 5 (Cairo CG 4023-4024). Perhaps it was reused or imitated during the New Kingdom.

Cat. 118 2008-75

Alabaster vessel fragment. Flat lip of large alabastron. H. 1.2, diam. 20 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chambers D (1 fragment) and F (4 fragments, rejoined).

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII.

Cat. 119 2008-74

Alabaster vessel fragment. Flat lip of large alabastron, with curved transition to neck. H. 1.7, diam. 16 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, shaft, bottom of pit in Chamber E, and Chamber F (1 fragment each, 2 rejoined).

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII.

Cat. 120 2010-24

Alabaster vessel fragment. Body sherd of medium-sized vessel, exterior inscribed with two framed columns of hieroglyphs. Text: (x+1) *m...* (x+2) *Osiris ...* H. 7.5, w. 4.6, th. 1.2 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-101, c. 2.5-3.1 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: Possibly part of a canopic jar, though the wall thickness is very thin.

Cat. 121 2010-133

Limestone vessel. Miniature basin, rectangular with rounded corners and edges, top with shallow oval cavity. H. 3.9, l. 5.7, w. 4.8 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, central chapel, c. 0.3-0.9 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

Cat. 122a-j 2001-101, 2003-25a-e, 2009-57a-b, 2010-55 and -119, and 2013-25

Faience canopic jar fragments, probably all belonging to the same set. Stoppers with cylindrical protrusion below and striated wig: **a** human face with short beard, complete profile (2 fragments, rejoined); **b** jackal's head and part of wig; **c** fragment with part of wig and protrusion; **d** fragment with wig and necklace; **e** fragment with edge of wig; **f** fragment with edge of wig and part of throat. Body sherds: **g** part of framed panel with hieroglyphs: ..., *justified*; **h** part of framed panel with hieroglyphs: ... *Qebehseneuf*; **i** part of framed column of hieroglyphs: ... *the Osiris ... [Sutynakht ...]*; **j** collection of various other body sherds and four flat bases. Bright greenish blue glaze with details in black; protrusion below lids unglazed. H. of **a** 10.2, diam. 9.1 cm. Diam. of bases 12.0 cm.

Provenance: West of entrance to Meryneith forecourt outside walls, c. 1.5 m above floor level (**a**, upper part, **b-c**); south of entrance to Meryneith forecourt, c. 1.5 m above floor level (**d**, **g**); in doorway to Meryneith forecourt, 0.3 m above floor level (**j**, one base); surface over Meryneith forecourt (**j**); tomb of Sethnakht, squares K-102, c. 1.0-1.3 m above floor level (**i-j**); L-101, c. 1.3-1.5 (**j**) and 2.5-3.1 m above floor level (**e**); Chamber B, on bottom of sarcophagus pit (**a**, lower part); west of tomb of Sethnakht, squares L-100, c. 1.5-2.0 m above floor level (**j**); and M-100, c. 1.3-2.0 m above floor level (**f**, **j**).

Date: Dynasty XIX-XX.

References: Cf. Reisner 1967, pls. 33-34. The Ramesside date is suggested by the peculiar determinative of the seated deceased on fragment **e**: see Van Dijk, in: Martin 2001, 25.

Cat. 123 2007-38-39

Faience vessel fragment, presumably of canopic jar. Exterior with bright bluish green glaze, details in black: part of kneeling man, facing left and probably with hands raised in adoration. Two framed columns of hieroglyphs above his head. Text: (x+1) [... *the*] *Os[iris]*, *royal scribe* (x+2) ... *great [ste]ward*. H. 9.3, w. 9.5, th. 1.9 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of courtyard, north side, 0-0.2 m above floor level (3 fragments, rejoined).

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: For comparable depictions on faience canopics, cf. Reisner 1967, pls. 33-34 (deceased standing).

Cat. 124 2007-44

Faience vessel fragment of canopic jar. Exterior with bright greenish blue glaze, details in black: foot of standing person, facing left, and part of one framed column of hieroglyphs. Text: [*Recitation by Dua*] *mutef: I am your son Os[iris] ...* H. 15.5, w. 10.5, th. 2.3 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, surface.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

Cat. 125 2010-66

Faience vessel fragment, rim sherd of vessel with straight flaring neck, direct rim and flat lip. Bright greenish blue glaze with details in black. Rim band with petal frieze, floral frieze underneath. H. 5.9, diam. of rim 10.0 cm.

Provenance: South-east of tomb of Sethnakht, square I-103, c. 5.4-5.8 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

Cat. 126 2010-12

Faience vessel fragment, body sherd. Bright greenish blue glaze with inscription in black hieroglyphs. Text: fragmentary cartouche on the left, probably reading *Djeser-kh[eperu]-Re* (= throne name of Horemheb), facing a column of text reading [*Re-*] *Horakhte, great god*. H. 5.2, w. 4.2, th. 1.3 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-102, c. 3.8-4.2 m above floor level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII. Possibly from the tomb of Maya; cf. Raven 2001, Cat. 341.

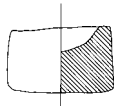
122a 1:2



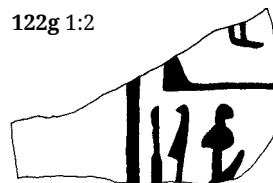
120 1:4



121 1:4



122g 1:2



122b 1:2



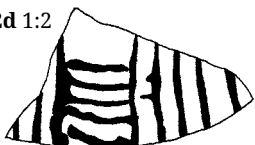
122c 1:2



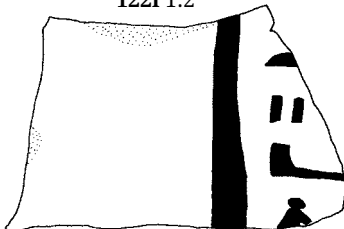
122j 1:2



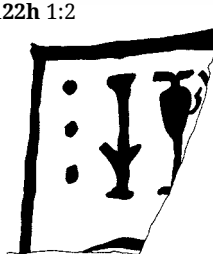
122d 1:2



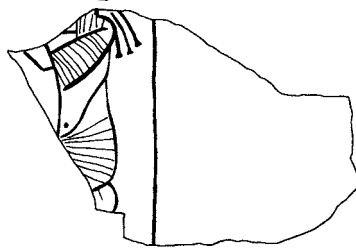
122i 1:2



122h 1:2



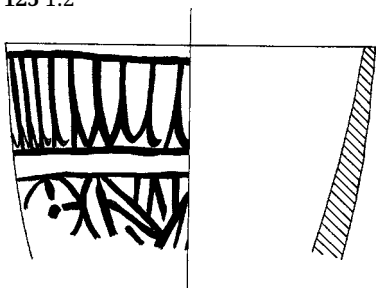
123 1:2



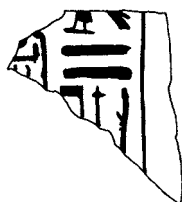
124 1:2



125 1:2



126 1:2



3.9. Ostraca and docket

127 figured ostrakon, 128-129 hieratic dockets
(see also find no. 2010-281 (Chapter VII, no. 152))

Cat. 127 2007-37

Limestone figured ostrakon with sketches in sunk relief. Obverse with standing man and boy plus the name of Amun-Re and other signs. Reverse with standing man and *wedjat* eye. Details in red and black. H. 14.3, w. 11.5, th. 3.9 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel, 0-0.3 m above floor.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII to Dynasty XIX.

References: For ostraca with similar motifs, see Vandier d'Abbadie 1946, nos. 2035-2037, 2042, 2447 (headdress of young boys), 2454 and 2898 (standing men), 2929 (eye).

Cat. 128 2008-71/2008-237

Nearly complete amphora, fabric H15. Shoulder inscribed with a hieratic docket in one line in black ink. Text: *Good natron, ...* H. of amphora 72.4, diam. 11 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber F, north half.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII.

References: For the present vessel, see *infra* Chapter VII, no. 19. For natron as a commodity, see Janssen 1975, 440-441. For a comparable docket for *sweet fat of every day* from the site, see find no. 2002-138 (Raven/Van Walsem 2003, 101-102 and pl. 13; the reading of text was recently corrected by R.J. Demarée).

Cat. 129 2008-48/2008-210

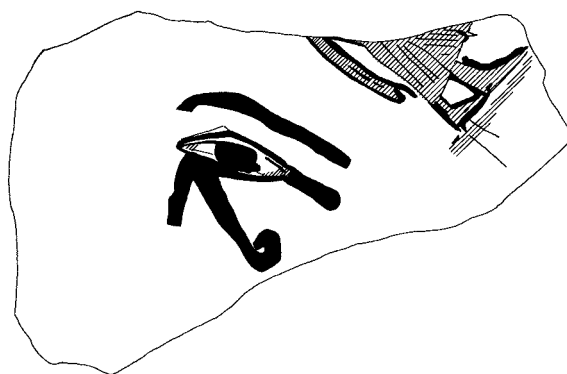
Amphora, fabric H14. Shoulder inscribed with part of a hieratic docket in two lines in black ink. Text: (1) *Year 7, sweet wine...* (2) *Chief vintner Pa...* Reconstructed h. of amphora 55.8 cm.

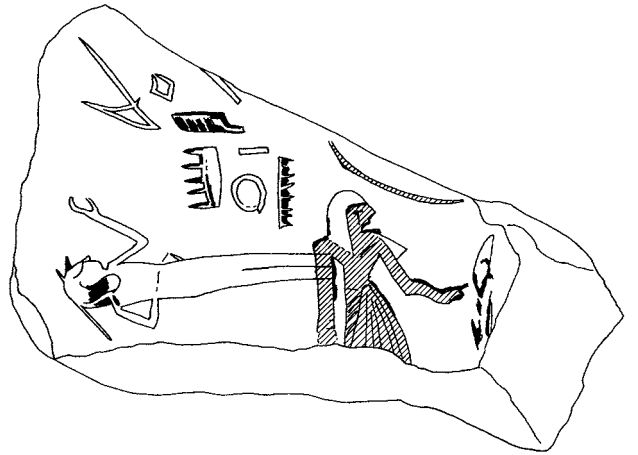
Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, under floor level, and courtyard, northeast quarter, pavement level.

Date: Late Dynasty XVIII.

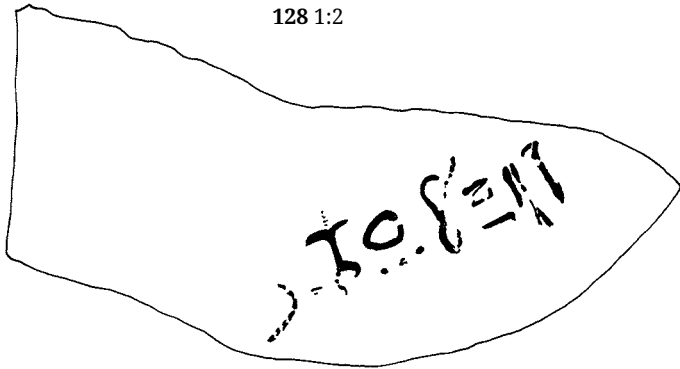
References: For the present vessel, see *infra* Chapter VII, no. 74. For similar dockets from the site, see Schneider 1976, 22-29; Raven 2001, Cat. 432; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 329. The year date 7 might refer to the reign of Tutankhamun, during which chief vintners called Panehsy and Pay were active; see Černý 1965, nos. 7 and 18.

127 1:2

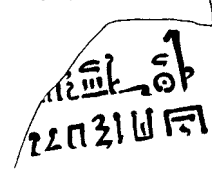




128 1:2



129 1:2



4. Late Period (Cat. 130-198)

- 4.1 sculpture (Cat. 130)
- 4.2 mummy equipment (Cat. 131)
- 4.3 shabtis (Cat. 132-147)
- 4.4 amulets (Cat. 148-188)
- 4.5 jewellery (Cat. 189)
- 4.6 vessels (Cat. 190-191)
- 4.7 docketts (Cat. 192-198)

4.1. Sculpture

Cat. 130 2010-62

Limestone offering table fragment. Rectangular with two sunk basins (right-hand one broken off) flanking a raised ridge with raised relief depiction of *hes*-vase and round loaf and ending in a spout. Side with spout inscribed in one framed line of hieroglyphs in shallow incision. Text: *An offering which the King gives (and) which Ptah-Sokar-Osiris gives, ...* Left side shows a few unclear signs only. H. 10.4, l. 27, w. 29.8 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-102, c. 1.8-2.2 m above floor level.

Date: Ptolemaic Period.

References: For the type of offering table, see Kamal 1906, CG 23136 (from Akhmim). For the inscription with repetition of the element *di*, cf. Barta 1968, 195. For other late offering tables from the site, cf. Martin 1997, Cat. 13; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 123-124; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 59.

4.2. Mummy equipment

Cat. 131 2007-50

Wooden pair of ostrich feathers, cut in one piece together with the tenon below. Remains of white gesso on both faces. H. 15.3, w. 5.1, d. 0.7 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, 1.5-1.7 m above floor level.

Date: Late or Ptolemaic Period.

References: Probably part of a Ptah-Sokar-Osiris statue or of a falcon image surmounting a canopic box. For other elements of such objects, cf. Schneider 1996, Cat. 110; Martin 1997, Cat. 39.

4.3. Shabtis

132-137 sets of shabtis, 138-139 complete shabtis, 140-147 fragments

Cat. 132a-g 2010-73-74, -95, -116, -130, -139 and -146

Set of 7 faience shabtis, one complete and six lower parts. Mummiform with tripartite wig, straight beard, fists crossed opposite, holding hoes, plinth under feet, sandbag on left shoulder. Back pillar with one framed column of

incised hieroglyphs. Text: *The Osiris Menkhibpsantik, born to Aset(em)kheb*. Pale green glaze. H. 7.5, w. 2.2, d. 1.6 cm.

Provenance: Over and around the tomb of Sethnakht, squares K-99/100/101, L-100/101, and M-100, 1.1-3.3 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. XIC/W35b H5 I5 B5b Tp13b. For the names, see Ranke 1935-1977, I.4.3, I.153.7, II.361. All shabtis seem to have been inscribed by hand, with varying orthography (e.g. the mother's name with added signs *h* and *b*).

Cat. 133a-i 2007-4, -7, -17-19, -24, 2010-58

Set of 9 faience shabti fragments: one upper part, one headless, one lower part, six feet. Mummiform with tripartite wig, straight beard, fists crossed opposite holding hoes. Plinth under feet, back pillar inscribed in one framed column of incised hieroglyphs. Text: *The Osiris Ashakhet (?) born to Tadi(t)hatmehyt*. Pale green glaze. Reconstructed h. 7.7, w. 2.2, d. 1.9 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface over courtyard (a-h); one fragment found on dump (i).

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. XIC/W35b H30 I5 B 4b Tp13b. For the names, cf. Ranke 1935, I.71.12 (although according to *Wb* I, 228 this writing of the word 𓆎 occurs only in the Old and Middle Kingdom) and 374.3 (Ranke's reading is to be corrected). For another shabti fragment of the same set, see Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 72.

Cat. 134a-h 2002-128, 2007-100a-c, 2010-48, -54, -68 and -141

Set of 8 faience shabti fragments: five upper parts, two torsos, one leg fragment. Mummiform with tripartite wig, detailed facial features, straight beard, fists crossed opposite holding hoes, sandbag on left shoulder, flat back with pillar merely incised, front inscribed in two framed columns of incised hieroglyphs. Text: : (1) *The sehdj, the Osiris Pashery...[born to]* (2) *Tadi(t)bastet, he says: 'O [these] shabtis ...* Pale green glaze. H. of largest 7.0, w. 2.5, th. 1.0-1.2 cm.

Provenance: Surface over east part of Meryneith's forecourt (one torso); surface south and south-east of tomb of Ptahemwia (three upper parts); over and around tomb of Sethnakht, squares J-102, K-102/103, c. 1.1-3.7 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. XIA1/W34 H4 I6 B26a Tp7c. For the names, see Ranke 1935, I.118.5-119.11 and I.373.3.

130 1:4



131 1:3



132 1:2



133 1:2



134 1:2



135 1:2



136 1:2



Cat. 135a-d 2003-40, 2007-22-23, 2008-55

Set of 4 faience shabti fragments: one upper part, two torsos, one leg fragment. Mummiform with tripartite wig, straight beard, fists crossed opposite holding pick and hoe, back pillar, front inscribed in one unframed column of incised hieroglyphs, plinth under feet. Text: *The Osiris Pa(en)ptah*. Pale green glaze. H. 2.6-7.4, w. 2.7, d. 1.3-1.7 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of courtyard, west half, 0.8-1.4 m above floor level; north of tomb, surface and 0.5-1.0 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. XIA5/W34 H5 I8 B26a Tp7b. For the name, cf. Ranke 1935, I.108.2.

Cat. 136a-c 2010-57 and -94, 2013-4

Set of 3 faience shabti fragments: one footless, two upper halves. Mummiform with tripartite wig, long straight beard, bulbous features, fists crossed opposite, holding hoes, sandbag on left shoulder, back-pillar merged with wig, inscribed in one column of incised hieroglyphs. Text: *The Osiris Padiaset, born to Anes...* Pale green glaze. H. 2.8-8.1, w. 2.1-2.4, d. 1.2-1.6 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, squares K-100 and K-102, c. 1.8-2.4 m above floor level; shaft of tomb, depth 5.7 m.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. XIC/W35b H30 I8 B20 Tp12. For the name, see Ranke 1935, I.121.18.

Cat. **137a-b** 2010-65 and -87

Set of 2 faience shabti fragments: torso and legs. Mummiform, plinth under feet, back-pillar with one column of incised hieroglyphs. Text: [*The Osiris Djedamun*]iufankh, born to Tadi(thor). Bright greenish blue glaze. H. 3.3-3.4, w. 1.9-1.5, d. 1.4-1.6 cm.

Provenance: Over and to the east of the tomb of Sethnakht, square K-102/103, c. 2.1-3.8 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. XI/ Tp12-13. For the mother's name, see Ranke 1935, I.374.5. For other shabtis of the same set, see Raven 2005b, Cat. 146; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 141.

Cat. **138** 2007-6

Faience shabti. Mummiform with tripartite wig, straight beard, fists crossed opposite holding hoes. No plinth under feet, flat back (slightly concave). Pale green glaze, largely lost. H. 6.9, w. 2.3, d. 1.1 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface over courtyard.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. XB/W35a H4 I5.

Cat. **139** 2010-138

Faience shabti. Mummiform with tripartite wig, straight beard, arms crossed but fists invisible, hoes, sandbag on left shoulder. Plinth under feet, irregular back pillar merged with wig. Pale green glaze. H. 5.5, w. 1.7, d. 1.8 cm.

Provenance: West of tomb of Sethnakht, square L-100, c. 1.1-1.5 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. XIC/W35a H19 I5.

Cat. **140** 2007-32

Faience shabti fragment, upper part. Mummiform with tripartite wig, straight beard, fists crossed opposite holding hoes. Flat back, both front and back inscribed in one unframed column of incised hieroglyphs. Text: (front) *Tadi(t)wesir ...*; (back) *Recitation by the Osiris Ta(y)ef...* Pale green glaze. H. 4.2, w. 1.6, d. 1.0 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of courtyard, northeast quadrant, 0.2-0.5 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. XB/W35a H5 I5 Tp8c. For the names, see Ranke 1935, I.373.1 and I.375.19-22.

Cat. **141** 2007-10

Faience shabti fragment, upper part. Mummiform with tripartite wig, straight beard, fists crossed opposite holding hoes, sandbag on left shoulder. Wig and back pillar merged, inscribed in one unframed column of incised

hieroglyphs. Text: *The Osiris Wahibre-Horenpe*. Pale green glaze. H. 4.0, w. 2.1, d. 1.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface over courtyard.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. XIC/W35a H28 I5 B3b Tp13b. For the name, see Ranke 1935, I.73.11.

Cat. **142** 2008-1

Faience shabti, head lost. Mummiform with tripartite wig, fists crossed opposite, no visible implements. Flat back with chamfered edges, inscribed in one unframed column of incised hieroglyphs. Text illegible. Bright bluish green glaze. H. 5.6, w. 1.65, d. 1.4 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface east of tomb, 2.5-3.0 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. XB/W35a H? Tp13c.

Cat. **143** 2010-36

Faience shabti fragment, torso. Mummiform with tripartite wig, straight beard, fists crossed opposite holding hoes and cord of sandbag on left shoulder, rear of wig and back-pillar with one column of incised hieroglyphs. Text: ... *the Osiris Padineith, born to Kapes*. Pale green glaze. H. 4.8, w. 2.4, d. 1.3 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-102, c. 2.5-3.2 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. XIA1/W34 H4 B4a Tp13a. For the names, see Ranke 1935, I.124.6 and I.342.8. For other shabtis of the same set, see Schneider 1996, Cat. 173; Raven 2001, Cat. 200.

Cat. **144** 2010-33

Faience shabti fragment, torso. Mummiform, back-pillar with one column of incised hieroglyphs. Text: ...*u, born to ...* Pale green glaze. H. 3.2, w. 2.2, d. 1.3 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 2.8-3.3 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. XI/ Tp12-13.

Cat. **145** 2007-40

Faience shabti fragment, torso. Mummiform with fists crossed opposite, sand bag on left shoulder, back pillar inscribed in one unframed column of incised hieroglyphs. Text: ...*nebshuty (?)* ... Pale green glaze. H. 2.9, w. 2.4, d. 1.4 cm.

Provenance: Surface east of tomb of Ptahemwia.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. XI/ H5 Tp12.

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146 1:2



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Cat. 146 2007-55

Faience shabti fragment, lower part. Mummiform with plinth under feet and back pillar, front inscribed in one framed column of incised hieroglyphs. Text: ...hes, born to *Nefermenti*. Pale green glaze. H. 5.5, w. 1.6, d. 1.2 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, 1.3-1.5 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. XI/ Tp7a/c. The mother's name is unknown to Ranke 1935.

Cat. 147 2007-36

Faience shabti fragment, lower part. Mummiform with plinth under feet, back pillar inscribed in one unframed column of incised hieroglyphs. Text: ...*kerya* (?). Pale green glaze. H. 3.0, w. 1.4, d. 1.8 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of courtyard, east side, 0.2-0.5 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Type according to Schneider 1977: Cl. XI/ Tp12.

4.4. Amulets

148-171 deities, 172-175 animals, 176-188 signs and symbols

Cat. 148a-e 2008-22

Set of 5 amulets: standing Isis (with throne headdress), Khonsu (with disk and crescent, holding *was*), Anubis (?), Bes (feather crown), and unclear animal-headed deity. Back pillars with transverse perforation, plinth under feet. Pale green glaze. H. 1.7-2.0, w. 0.5, th. 0.6-0.7 cm.

Provenance: Surface east of tomb of Ptahemwia, c. 2.5-3.0 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, nos. 149, 165, 188, and 197; Ziegler 2013, Ph. 362, 366, 368-369.

Cat. 149 2008-8

Wooden Anubis. Standing on plinth, jackal-headed with tripartite wig and long robe, both hands laid on the shoulders of a small Osiris figure with *atef* crown, back

pillar with transverse perforation behind shoulders. H. 3.5, w. 0.4, th. 0.9 cm.

Provenance: Surface east of tomb of Ptahemwia, c. 2.5-3.0 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 197 (not uncommon in wood, but without Osiris figure).

Cat. 150 2010-16

Faience Anubis. Standing on plinth with left foot forward, jackal-headed, back pillar, details roughly incised. Transverse perforation behind head. Pale green glaze. H. 3.3, w. 0.8, th. 1.1 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, square I-101, c. 3.6-3.7 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 197. Common type at Saqqara; see e.g. Raven 2001, Cat. 225; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 150; Ziegler 2013, Ph. 360, 363; cf. Cat. 151-152.

Cat. 151 2010-106

Faience Anubis. Standing, jackal-headed, legs lost, back pillar, details finely incised. Transverse perforation behind chest. Pale green glaze. H. 3.2, w. 1.1, th. 1.2 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-102, c. 1.3-1.6 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: See Cat. 150, 152.

Cat. 152 2003-41

Faience Anubis. Standing on plinth with left foot forward, jackal-headed, back pillar, details roughly incised. Transverse perforation behind shoulders. Pale green glaze. H. 2.1, w. 0.7, th. 0.8 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface north of north chapel.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: See Cat. 150-151.

Cat. 153 2008-26

Faience Bastet. Standing (legs indistinct and shortened), both arms *à-jour* along the sides, cat-headed, protruding belly. Narrow back pillar, transverse perforation through head. Bright bluish green glaze. H. 2.0, w. 0.8, th. 0.8 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber A, south-west quadrant in rubble stratum.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 194. For similar amulets of rough workmanship, see Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 148.

Cat. 154 2007-2

Faience Bes. Standing with both arms down, plumed crown on head, details finely incised. Reverse flat, feet broken off.

Transverse perforation through head. Greenish blue glaze. H. 2.4, w. 1.2, d. 0.6 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface over courtyard.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 188.

Cat. 155 2008-20

Faience Isis with Horus. Seated on throne with incised cross-hatched panels, detailed figure of child on lap, upper part lost. Pale green glaze. H. 2.4, w. 2.0, th. 1.1 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, around shaft 2008/2, c. 1.0-1.5 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 148c.

Cat. 156 2010-110

Glass Isis or Nephthys. Inlay fragment, depicting kneeling (?) goddess in mourning position with right arm down, left hand on head, unclear headdress. Obverse in raised relief, reverse flat (but warped in fire), edges rounded. Bright greenish blue (section), surface discoloured to pale green. H. 4.4, w. 2.3, th. 0.8 cm.

Provenance: West of tomb of Sethnakht, square L-100, c. 2.0-2.3 m above floor level.

Date: Late to Ptolemaic Period.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, nos. 150c, 155b; Cooney 1976, Cat. 20, 119.

Cat. 157 2010-72

Faience Neith (?). Standing on plinth with left foot forward, both arms down, Lower-Egyptian crown (?) on head, back pillar with transverse perforation behind neck. Pale bluish green glaze. H. 1.7, w. 0.45, th. 0.7 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-101, c. 1.5-2.2 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 168.

Cat. 158 2008-19

Red jasper Pataekos. Standing on plinth, broken loop at back of head plus transverse perforation through neck. H. 2.1, w. 1.2, th. 0.8 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber A, south-east quadrant.

Date: Late Period (?).

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 176. The rather rare material may suggest this amulet has to be dated earlier (cf. also Brunton 1948, pl. 48 no. 1).

Cat. 159 2008-56

Faience Pataekos. Standing on plinth, rough details, transverse perforation through neck. Bright bluish green glaze. H. 1.7, w. 0.8, th. 0.7 cm.



Provenance: North of tomb of Ptahemwia, 0.5-1.0 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 176.

Cat. 160 2010-14

Faience Pataekos. Standing on plinth, very stylized rendering of body, transverse perforation through neck. Pale green glaze. H. 1.3, w. 0.8, th. 0.55 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-101, c. 3.7 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 176; for similar stylized figures, see Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 162; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 86.

Cat. 161 2010-92

Faience Ptah. Standing on plinth, very stylized rendering of body, both hands holding was scepter. Back pillar with transverse perforation. Pale green glaze. H. 1.7, w. 0.5, th. 0.6 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 1.3-1.7 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 177; Ziegler 2013, Ph. 370-371; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 87.

Cat. 162 2010-78

Faience Shu. Kneeling on plinth with left knee up, both hands raised. Details of anatomy roughly incised. Back pillar with transverse perforation. Pale bluish green glaze. H. 2.8, w. 1.5, th. 1.1 cm.

Provenance: South-west of tomb of Sethnakht, square K-99, c. 2.7-3.3 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 167f; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 164-166; Ziegler 2013, Ph. 361, 364; see also Cat. 163.

Cat. 163 2010-41

Faience Shu. Kneeling on plinth with left knee up, both hands raised. Details of anatomy roughly incised, sky sign unrecognizable. Back pillar with transverse perforation. Bright bluish green glaze. H. 1.3, w. 0.9, th. 0.75 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-102, c. 2.2-2.7 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: See Cat. 162.

Cat. 164 2010-39

Faience Shu (?). Front flat without incised details, rear with back-pillar, transverse perforation. Stylized shape, hardly recognizable. Bright greenish blue glaze. H. 1.2, w. 0.6, th. 0.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-102, c. 2.7-3.3 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 167c; see also Cat. 165.

Cat. 165 2008-23

Faience Shu. Much stylized, front perfectly flat without incised details, back pillar with protrusion at level of transverse perforation. Pale green glaze. H. 0.9, w. 0.6, th. 0.5 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, around shaft 2008/2, c. 1.0-1.5 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: See Cat. 164.

Cat. 166 2010-22

Faience Taweret. Standing on plinth with left foot forward, back pillar with protruding loop for suspension behind shoulders. Bright bluish green glaze. H. 3.7, w. 1.0, th. 1.4 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-101, c. 3.2-3.5 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 236y; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 167a-b; Ziegler 2013, Ph. 376-377. See also Cat. 167.

Cat. 167 2008-5

Faience Taweret. Standing on plinth with left foot forward, back pillar with protrusion at level of transverse perforation, details roughly incised. Pale bluish green glaze. H. 1.8, w. 0.55, th. 0.8 cm.

Provenance: Surface east of tomb of Ptahemwia, c. 2.5-3.0 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: For a similar type from the site, see Raven 2001, Cat. 383; see also Cat. 166.

Cat. 168 2007-54

Faience Thoth. Standing on plinth with left foot forward, striped kilt, both arms down, ibis-headed with tripartite wig. Transverse perforation through back pillar. Pale green glaze. H. 3.4, w. 0.9, d. 1.0 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface over courtyard.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 202; Raven 2001, Cat. 373, 406; Ziegler 2013, Ph. 373-375.

Cat. 169 2010-40

Faience Thoth. Standing on plinth with left foot forward, ibis-headed, back pillar, details roughly incised. Transverse perforation behind elbows. Pale green glaze. H. 3.3, w. 0.95, th. 1.1 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-102, c. 2.7-3.2 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 202; Raven 2001, Cat. 384a; Ziegler 2013, Ph. 373-375.

Cat. 170 2008-63

Faience Thoth. Standing on plinth with left foot forward, ibis-headed with tripartite wig and striped kilt. Transverse perforation through back pillar. Pale green glaze. H. 2.9, w. 0.65, d. 1.0 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber E pit, depth 3.3-4.0 m.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: See Cat. 168-169, 171.

Cat. 171 2008-59

Faience Thoth. Standing on plinth with left foot forward, ibis-headed with bill broken off, tripartite wig, striped kilt. Transverse perforation through back pillar. Pale green glaze. H. 2.7, w. 0.7, d. 1.3 cm.

Provenance: North of tomb of Ptahemwia, c. 1 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: See Cat. 168-170.

Cat. 172 2007-3

Faience baboon. Seated on plinth, broken over transverse perforation through head, headdress lost. Pale green glaze. H. 1.6, w. 0.8, d. 1.0 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface over courtyard.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 206; see also Cat. 173.

Cat. 173 2010-125

Faience baboon. Standing on rectangular plinth, left leg forward, both hands holding a square object (*wedjat* eye?), square loop for suspension on top of head. Bright bluish green glaze. H. 1.6, w. 0.5, th. 0.7 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-101, c. 0.8-1.3 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: See Cat. 172.

Cat. 174 2010-38

Faience cat. Seated on trapezoid plinth, square loop for suspension at back of neck. Pale green glaze. H. 1.2, w. 0.6, th. 0.97 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-102, c. 2.7-3.2 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Petrie 1914, no. 224c; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 174.

Cat. 175 2010-42

Serpentine scarab. Back and sides rather roughly detailed with gouged-out lines, undersurface plain. No perforation. L. 3.9, w. 2.75, h. 1.3 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-102, c. 4.5-4.9 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period.

References: Doubtless a so-called abdominal scarab, a class of objects not generally known but properly identified by Boeser 1907, 132; cf. Raven/Taconis 2005, 65 and 334 (index).



Cat. 176 2010-97

Faience Upper-Egyptian crown. Two flat faces, section rectangular. Square protrusion for perforation attached to rear edge. Bright bluish green glaze. H. 1.5, w. 0.9, th. 0.45 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 1.3-1.7 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Müller-Winkler 1987, nos. 668-671; Ziegler 2013, Ph. 400.

Cat. 177 2010-17

Faience papyrus column. Top with square loop for suspension. Bright bluish green glaze. H. 3.8, w. 0.9, th. 1.0 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, square I-101, c. 3.6-3.7 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Müller-Winkler 1987, nos. 448-453; Ziegler 2013, Ph. 394.

Cat. 178 2008-12

Faience papyrus column. Squat profile, rectangular protrusion on top with transverse perforation and three parallel ribs. Bright bluish green glaze. H. 2.0, w. 0.65, th. 0.6 cm.

Provenance: Surface east of tomb of Ptahemwia, c. 2.0-2.5 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Müller-Winkler 1987, no. 454; Ziegler 2013, Ph. 394, 398.

Cat. 179 2010-28

Faience papyrus column. Squat model, irregular stem, top square with transverse hole for suspension. Bright bluish green glaze. H. 1.5, w. 0.7, th. 0.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 2.8-3.3 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Müller-Winkler 1987, nos. 456-457; Schneider 1996, Cat. 243; Ziegler 2013, Ph. 394.

Cat. 180 2007-46

Faience *wedjat*-eye. Right eye, biconvex, modelled details, reverse plain. Transverse perforation. Pale greenish blue glaze with iris and eyebrow in black. H. 2.6, w. 3.5, th. 0.7 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, 1.6-1.9 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Müller-Winkler 1987, no. 144; Ziegler 2013, Ph. 184, 386.

Cat. **181** 2008-21

Faience *wedjat*-eye. Right eye with raised details, rectangular section. Transverse perforation. Pale blue glaze with black details. H. 1.0, w. 1.3, th. 0.4 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, near shaft 2008/2.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Müller-Winkler 1987, no. 138; Ziegler 2013, Ph. 389, 392; cf. Cat. **184**.

Cat. **182** 2008-64

Faience *wedjat*-eye. Right eye, worked on front only with incised details, reverse plain, section trapezoid. Ribbed protrusion on upper edge with transverse perforation. Pale green glaze. H. 1.2, w. 1.25, th. 0.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber E pit, depth 3.3-4.0 m.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Müller-Winkler 1987, no. 28; Ziegler 2013, Ph. 387; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 98.

Cat. **183** 2007-5

Faience *wedjat*-eye. Worked on both sides with incised details, rectangular section. Transverse perforation. Pale blue glaze. H. 0.7, w. 1.2, th. 0.3 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface over courtyard.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Müller-Winkler 1987, no. 161; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 99-100.

Cat. **184** 2010-85

Faience *wedjat*-eye. Right eye, obverse with details in relief, reverse plain, section rectangular. Transverse perforation. Bright bluish green glaze with black. H. 0.6, w. 1.0, th. 0.3 cm.

Provenance: South-west of tomb of Sethnakht, square K-99, c. 2.5-2.7 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Cat. **181** with references.

Cat. **185** 2010-11

Faience *wedjat*-eye. Right eye, planoconvex, obverse with incised details, reverse plain. Transverse perforation. Pale green glaze. H. 0.65, w. 0.7, th. 0.3 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-102, c. 4.3-4.6 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Müller-Winkler 1987, no. 182.

Cat. **186** 2003-35

Faience plaque. Oval contour, both faces with incised diagonals. Transverse perforation. Bright greenish blue glaze. L. 0.7, w. 0.5, th. 0.3 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface north of north chapel.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Schneider 1996, Cat. 258E; Martin 1997, Cat. 133; Raven 2005b, Cat. 187; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 183. See also Cat. **187-188**.

Cat. **187** 2008-29

Faience plaque. Rectangular contour, both faces with incised diagonals, long sides ribbed. Transverse perforation. Pale green glaze. L. 0.7, w. 0.5, th. 0.3 cm.

Provenance: Surface east of tomb of Ptahemwia.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Cat. **186, 188**.

Cat. **188** 2010-63

Faience plaque. Oval with ribbed sides, decorated on both faces with incised diagonals, section rectangular. Longitudinal perforation. Pale green glaze. L. 0.7, w. 0.6, th. 0.25 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-102, c. 5 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Cat. **186-187**.

4.5. Jewellery

Cat. **189** 2008-62

Bronze finger-ring. Round with conical protrusion, bezel with incised animal or bird (?). Ring th. 0.2, diam. 1.35 cm; bezel diam. 0.6 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber E, on floor.

Date: Late Period (?).

References: Similar find from the area, see Martin 1997, Cat. 155.

4.6. Vessels

Cat. **190** 2007-58

Faience *nemset*-vase. Slightly flaring walls with protruding spout, steep shoulder, and collared rim. Broken off at base. Pale green glaze. H. 2.3, diam. 2.3 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, 1.1-1.3 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 7th-6th century BC.

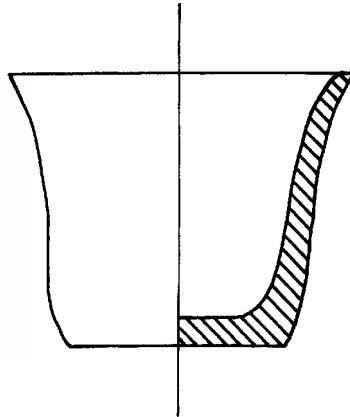
References: Model vase originally mounted with three others on a common rectangular base for use during the Ritual of Opening the Mouth; cf. Von Bissing 1902, CGC 3782-3786; Bresciani/Pernigotti/Giangeri Silvis 1977, pls. 25.3 and 45.

Cat. **191** 2010-60

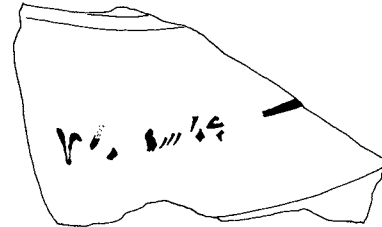
Fragmentary faience vessel. Flat base, straight divergent walls, and outcurving direct rim. Greenish blue glaze. H. 3.8, diam. 5.0 cm.



191 1:1



192 1:2



Provenance: East of tomb of Sethnakht, square K-103, c. 1.9-2.1 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, 5th-4th century BC.

References: Cf. Von Bissing 1902, CGC 3752-3755.

4.7. Dockets

192-197 demotic, 198 unclear

Cat. 192 2003-47

Ceramic fragment, fabric K5. Body sherd from the shoulder of a medium-sized vessel. Exterior inscribed with the end of one line of demotic in black ink. Text: ... *n (?) th kt (?) 4* (*straw, 4 kite*). Dimensions 6.5 × 10.0 × 0.7 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, associated with mummification cache under burials 2003/13.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: For *th* 'straw', see Erichsen 1954, 651.

193 1:2



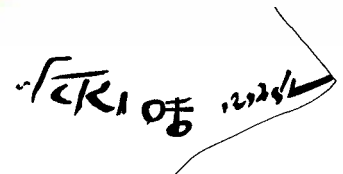
Cat. 193 2007-60

Ceramic fragment, fabric K5. Upper part of a medium-sized jar with convex walls, ridged transition to straight neck with modelled rim. Exterior of shoulder inscribed with part of docket in one line of demotic in black ink, with two hieroglyphic signs included. Text: *Tzy*..., followed by *hrw nfr* (*good day*), rest illegible. Exterior with black drip marks, interior blackened. H. 16, diam. of neck 14, max. diam. 23 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, 1.5-1.7 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: For the notation 'good day', cf. Collier/Quirke 2004, 26 (pUCL 32192). For personal names with *Tzy* ..., see Vittmann 2000, 1358.



Cat. 194 2007-1

Ceramic fragment, fabric K5. Body sherd from the shoulder of a medium-sized jar with ridged transition to neck. Exterior inscribed with part of docket in one line of demotic in black ink. Text: unclear. Exterior with black drip marks, interior blackened. Dimensions 9.0 × 6.4 × 0.9 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface over courtyard.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

Cat. 195 2007-48

Ceramic fragment, fabric K5. Body sherd from the shoulder of a medium-sized jar with ridged transition to neck. Exterior inscribed with part of docket in one line of demotic in black ink. Text: *mḥ-1. Nḥm-dḥwty (?) sꜣ (?) 'Irt-ḥr-r-w (?) (The first. Nehemdjehuty son of Irthorru ?).* Exterior with black drip marks, interior blackened. Dimensions 6.3 × 7.8 × 0.8 cm.

Provenance: Surface east of tomb of Ptahemwia.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: The only clear words are *mḥ-1*, for which see Ray 2013, 129 text 50. Cf. also Cat. 196. The following names (?) are doubtful.

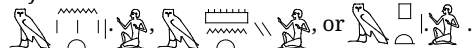
Cat. 196 2010-26

Ceramic fragment, fabric K5. Rim sherd of a medium-sized storage vessel with short wide neck and modelled rim. Shoulder inscribed with a complete docket of one line of demotic in black ink. Text: *mḥ-1 (?) Mnt (?) sꜣ Sbꜣyw (The first. Menet son of Sebayu).* Black drip-marks on neck and shoulder. H. 10.5, w. 13.0, th. 0.8 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-102, c. 3.2-3.5 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: The first name can be read as



Cat. 197 2010-44

Ceramic fragment, fabric K5. Body sherd of a medium-sized storage vessel, inscribed with part of a docket of one line of demotic in black ink. Text: ... *Tꜣy-n.im-w.* Black drip-marks, interior face black-stained. H. 8.3, w. 8.8, th. 0.9 cm.

Provenance: Southeast of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-103, c. 2.6-3.2 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

References: For the name Tjaenimu, cf. Cat. 193.

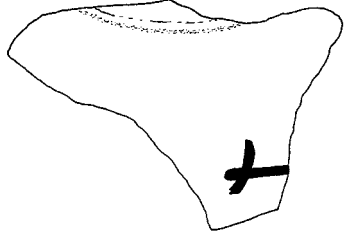
Cat. 198 2007-29

Ceramic fragment, fabric P8. Body sherd from a large amphora. Exterior inscribed with part of docket in three lines in black ink. Text: illegible. Dimensions 19.0 × 14.5 × 0.7 cm.

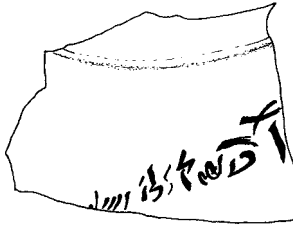
Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of courtyard, 0.5-0.8 m above floor level.

Date: Late Period, c. 5th-4th century BC.

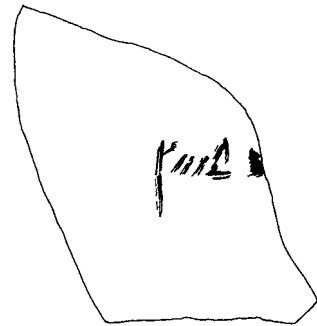
194 1:2



195 1:2



197 1:2

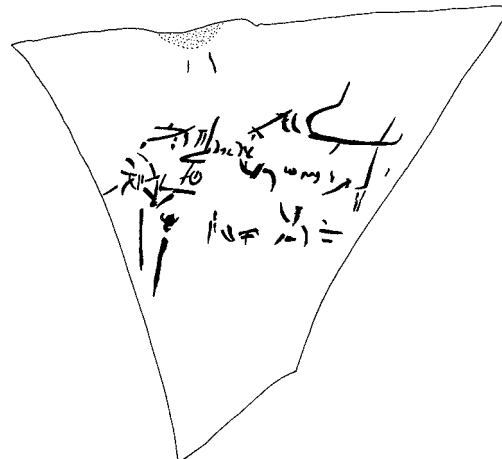


196 1:2



אֶת־שֵׁנֵי־הַיָּמִים

198 1:2



5. Coptic Period (Cat. 199-285)

- 5.1 objects of daily use (Cat. 199-200)
- 5.2 vessels and stoppers (Cat. 201-205)
- 5.3 jewellery (Cat. 206-209)
- 5.4 papyri, ostraca and docketts (Cat. 210-248)
- 5.5 lamps (Cat. 249-251)
- 5.6 coins (Cat. 252-256)
- 5.7 textiles (Cat. 257-284)
- 5.8 miscellaneous (Cat. 285)

5.1. Objects of daily use

Cat. **199a-c** 2003-24, -30, and -31

Three wooden spindle whorls with central perforation: **(a)** planoconvex with shallow groove around; **(b)** planoconvex without groove; **(c)** discoid with straight edge and concentric lines on one face. H. 0.5-1.5, diam. 3.6-4.8 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of south **(a)** and central chapels **(b-c)**.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

References: Probably domestic refuse associated with the Coptic habitation of features 2003/4, 2007/1, 2007/9, and 2008/13. For other spindle whorls from the site, see Schneider 1996, Cat. 433; Raven 2001, Cat. 130, 429a-b; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 281. For comparative material, see Quibell 1912, pl. 54; Petrie 1917, pl. 66; Petrie 1927, pl. 54.

Cat. **200** 2003-27

Ceramic gaming piece (?), fabric P8. Discoid, roughly made from the base of a vessel. Central circular depression, surrounded by four scratched grooves forming a cross. Th. 1.7, diam. 5.2 cm.

Provenance: Surface over chapel area, c. 2.5 m above pavement.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

References: Other gaming pieces found on site are just cut from plain body sherds; see e.g. Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 223 with references.

5.2. Vessels and stoppers

Cat. **201** 2008-39

Limestone vessel fragment. Exterior square with flat bottom, flaring sides, bevelled corners, and flat edge. Interior rounded. H. 4.6, sides w. 6.3 cm.

Provenance: Shaft 2007/6, depth 3-4 m.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

References: Cf. Martin 1997, Cat. 28; Martin 2001, Cat. 18 (both with incised decorations).

Cat. **202** 2007-51

Clay stopper wrapped in linen. Convex top, protruding rim, flat bottom. H. 8.8, diam. 13.5-14.5 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, 1.5-1.7 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

References: Cf. Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 215, and see Cat. 203.

Cat. **203** 2008-10

Clay stopper wrapped in linen (medium-fine basket-weave, 13 × 28 threads per cm²; stitched hem). Convex top, concave bottom. H. 4.8, diam. 8.0 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, 2.0-2.5 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

References: See Cat. 202.

Cat. **204** 2008-18

Gypsum stopper. Slightly convex top stamped with a geometric cross-shaped design, roughly marked in red paint. Sharp edge with concave lip below, bottom irregular. H. 3.4, diam. 8.7-9.1 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, near tomb 2008/5, 1.5-1.7 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

References: For a similar design, see cf. Raven 2005b, Cat. 124-125.

Cat. **205a-b** 2010-56 and -61

Limestone stoppers. Circular with flat bottom, slightly convex top, and central square protrusion; **b** with four radial grooves. H. 2.2-2.9, diam. 5.6-5.9 cm.

Provenance: Southeast of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-103, c. 3.2-3.6 m **(a)**; Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-102, c. 3.7-4.1 m above floor level **(b)**.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

References: Similar stoppers are common on the site; see Schneider 1996, Cat. 420-422; Martin 1997, Cat. 32; Raven 2005b, Cat. 27; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 217.

5.3. Jewellery

Cat. **206** 2010-90

Bronze hair pin fragment. Rounded shaft (broken off) with spiral pattern in relief, biconical hexagonal head. L. 1.55, diam. 0.5 cm.

Provenance: Burial 2010/9.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

References: Cf. Strzygowksi 1904, CG 7052 (identified as stylus or needle); Petrie 1927, pl. 4 no. 43; Bénazeth 1992, 278 no. AF 1424 (pin with spiral ornament).



Cat. 207 2010-89

Bronze earring. Penannular ring with one end curved back, probably once attached to hollow globe (made in two halves and soldered together, now fallen apart). Diam. of globe 1.2, of ring 1.4, th. 0.3 cm.

Provenance: Burial 2010/9, near right ear.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

References: Simpler version of the typical Coptic earrings with loop and open-work globe; see Strzygowski 1904, CG 7034, 7036-7037.

Cat. 208 2010-98

Bead necklace, consisting of the following elements:

- 1 ball bead, carnelian, diam. 1.0 cm;
- 1 flattened pendant, irregular shape, carnelian, l. 1.7, w. 1.7, th. 0.5 cm;
- 2 amber beads, irregular shape, l. 1.3-1.8, diam. 1.3-1.5 cm;
- 7 white snail-shells, perforated, l. c. 1.75 cm;
- 1 Taweret amulet, faience, bluish green glaze, h. 1.8 cm;
- 1 flattened oval bead, translucent green glass, l. 1.6, w. 0.9, th. 0.6 cm;
- 1 barrel bead, gold glass, l. 0.7, diam. 0.6 cm;
- 1 barrel bead, black glass with 3 yellow wavy bands separated by pale blue twin stripes, l. 1.4, diam. 1.5 cm;
- 9 cylinder beads, opaque red glass, broken at both ends, one with globular end, l. 0.8-2.5, diam. 0.5-0.6 cm;
- 1 cylinder bead, green glass, l. 2.0, diam. 0.6 cm;
- 70 cylinder beads, faience, green, blue, brown, black, white and red glaze, l. 0.3-2.0, diam. 0.2-0.4 cm;
- 37 ring beads, faience, same colours, l. 0.2, diam. 0.2-0.4 cm;
- 2 twin ring beads, faience, red and brown glaze, l. 0.4, w. 0.2, th. 0.2 cm.

Provenance: Burial 2010/9, found around neck with parts of the original string (9 threads, Z-ply), restrung in random order.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

References: Undoubtedly composed of reused beads of various periods (probably mainly New Kingdom and Intermediate Period), the Taweret figure dating to the Late Period (cf. Cat. 166-167). For another case of a reused pagan amulet, see Petrie 1927, pl. 4 no. 50 (Nephtys).

Cat. 209 2010-144

Ornamental set, consisting of two bronze chains (each having nine to ten 8-shaped links plus a circular clasp), a silver medallion with indistinct representation on one face and loop for suspension attached to edge (still present when found), and a bone tube with three drilled dots-in-circles and a transverse perforation. Diam. of medallion 3.3, of clasps 2.4, l. of tube 6.2 cm.

Provenance: Burial 2010/24, between lower legs.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

References: The bone tube may be either a handle for an instrument or a container; cf. Strzygowski 1904, CG 8925-8931 and 8959-8964. For the chain, cf. Petrie 1927, pl. 4 no. 49. For metal medallions and rosettes, see Strzygowski 1904, CG 9171; Petrie 1927, pl. 3 no. 29, pl. 4 nos. 47-48 and 51.

5.4. *Papyri, ostraca and docketts*

210-211 papyrus, 212 inscribed bone fragment, 213-219 Coptic docketts and ostraca, 220-248 cursive Greek docketts

Cat. 210 2003-60

Papyrus fragment, inscribed in remains of four (?) lines of cursive Coptic in black ink. Text:

- (1) [- - - - -] . . [- - -]
- (2) [- - -] . . . [. .]ϣINE EΠAΙ(ΩΤ- - -]
- (3) [- - - - -] . . vac.
- (4) [- - - - -] . . . ΚΕΠΑ . [- - -]

Translation: [...] *greet my father (?)* [...]. H. 2.2, w. 7.7 cm.

Provenance: North of tomb of Ptahemwia, under floor of structure 2003/4.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

Comments: Judging from l. 2, probably a fragment of a letter.

Cat. 211 2003-15

Sheet of papyrus, uninscribed. H. 12, w. 12 cm.

Provenance: North of tomb of Ptahemwia, under floor of feature 2003/4, near south end.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

Cat. 212 2010-118

Bone fragment. Flat piece, inscribed on one side with magical signs (*charaktères*): vertical stroke, cross, and rosette with all lines ending in small circles. H. 2.3, w. 2.5 cm.

Provenance: Burial 2010/16, to left of skull.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

References: For *charaktères*, see Frankfurter 1994; Dieleman 2005, 96-101; Gordon 2012; Raven 2012a, 171 and fig. 139. Cf. also Martin 2001, Cat. 121.

Cat. 213 2007-43

Coptic ostrakon. Body sherd of an amphora, fabric M1, inscribed with three lines of Coptic in black ink. Text:

- (1) † ϣITN ΚΩ(CMA ---]
- (2) ΠΕΝΙΠΕ [---]
- (3) ΒΕΝΕ [---]

Translation: *From Cosmas (?): iron [...], dates [...].* Dimensions 8.8 × 7.3 × 1.1 cm.

Provenance: Surface east of tomb of Ptahemwia.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

Comments: Remains of a list or a deed of delivery. For the spelling ΠΕΝΙΠΕ (for ΒΕΝΙΠΕ), see Crum 1939, 41a; for ΒΕΝΕ = ΒΝΝΕ, see Kasser 1964, 8.

Cat. 214 2008-7

Coptic ostrakon. Body sherd, fabric M1, inscribed with part of four lines of Coptic uncials in black ink. Text:

- (1) . . [- - -]
- (2) ϣΕΝ ΤΕΚΛΗCΙΑ
- (3) ΜΠΑΝΟΥΜΡΕC
- (4) ΧΙΑΖΚ/ CΟΥ ΚΕ

Translation: [...] *from (or, in) the church* (ε)κκλησι/α of Panoumres. Choiak, the 25th. Incised groove to left of text.

Dimensions 5.25 × 9.5 × 0.9 cm.

208 1:2



209 1:2



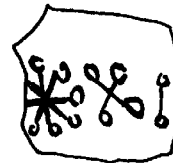
210 1:1



211 1:2



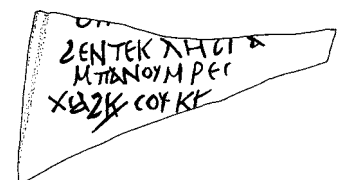
212 1:1



213 1:2



214 1:2



Provenance: Surface east of tomb of Ptahemwia, 2.5-3.0 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

Comments: Line 4 $\chi\iota\alpha\zeta\kappa$ /: final κ written as if an abbreviation. The ostrakon preserves the final lines of a deed of delivery (or way bill), documenting the delivery of a certain amount of goods at, or more likely from ‘the church of Panoumres’ on the 25th of the month Choiak in an unspecified year. Panoumres is present-day Abu’n-Numrus, a village in the neighbourhood of Giza, a few kilometers in a straight line north of modern Saqqara; for a discussion of the toponym, see van der Vliet 2017, 171-174, where also a first edition of the text is given.

Cat. 215 2010-114

Bowl fragment, fabric M2. Rim sherd inscribed on the inside with one line of Coptic uncials in incision. Text: $\eta\lambda\iota\alpha$ *Elijah*. Dimensions 2.7 × 6.3 × 1.4 cm.

Provenance: Northwest of tomb of Sethnakht, square M-100, c. 2.0-2.3 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

Comments: It is unlikely that the strange curl before the η represents a *hori* ($\zeta\eta\lambda\iota\alpha$). $\eta\lambda\iota\alpha$ is a not uncommon variant of $\zeta\eta\lambda\iota\alpha\varsigma$ or $\eta\lambda\iota\alpha\varsigma$; see Hasitzka [n.y.], s.v.; for persons called Elijah known from Saqqara, Wietheger 1992, 262. For similar sherds with inscribed names, see Schneider 1996, Cat. 355 and 365; Raven 2001, Cat. 152; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 133.

Cat. 216 2010-91

Coptic or Greek *dipinto*. Body sherd from the shoulder of an amphora, fabric N1, inscribed with two lines of Greek or Coptic in black ink. Text: illegible, much weathered. Dimensions 11.1 × 13.7 × 0.8 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Sethnakht, square K-103, c. 1.4-1.9 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

Comments: Probably a label regarding contents or provenance.

Cat. 217 2010-107

Coptic ostrakon. Body sherd of an amphora, fabric M3, inscribed with six lines of Coptic uncials in black ink, written over break so probably complete. Text:

- (1) † Γ ΦΟΡ/
- (2) βΑΜΟΥΛ -
- (3) - Ζ
- (4) ΛΑΖΗ ΜΙΚΡΟΝ
- (5) ΤΑΡΙΧΟΣ) - ΡΜ
- (6) ΖΙΤΝ . . . ΕΚΟ.

Translation: (1) + 3rd delivery (φορα/). (2-3) 7 camel loads: (4) small (μικρο/ν) lahê's (5) (of) pickled fish (ταριχωι), 140. (6) From ... Dimensions 11.8 × 8.8 × 1.4 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 1.3-1.7 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-9th century AD.

Comments: A waybill of a type familiar from Bawit; see, for further examples, in particular Boud'hors 2004. For the *lahê*, a measure for fluids, Crum/Bell 1922, 23-24; in Saqqara, it occurs various times in the well-known wine list: Quibell 1912, no. 226. Pickled fish is a standard commodity in this class of documents; cf. the many references in Förster 2002, 795, s.v. ταριχωι / ταριχια. The proper name in l. 6 is too much faded to be read.

Cat. 218 2010-124

Coptic ostrakon. Body sherd of an amphora, fabric N1, inscribed with six lines of Coptic uncials in black ink. Text:

- (1) [- - -]ΛΟC . [- - -]
- (2) [- - -]ΒΑΡΒΑΡ/ [- - -]
- (3) [- - -]ΕCΟΙ ΕΓΘΟ [- - -]
- (4) [- - -]ΑΛΗΜΠΤΗΡ [- - -]
- (5) [- - -]ΝΑ . . [- - -]
- (6) [- - -]ΚΤ [- - -]

Remains of six lines of a presumably Coptic text, perhaps biblical or literary in nature. No coherent text can be reconstructed. Dimensions 7.1 × 8.4 × 1.0 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-102, c. 1.2-1.6 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-9th century AD.

Cat. 219 2010-93

Coptic ostrakon. Body sherd of an amphora, fabric N1, inscribed on the inside with two lines of Coptic in black ink. Text:

- [- - - - -] . ΟΥΕΧ . [- - -]
[- - -] ΖΟΛΟΚΟΤΙΝΟΣ . [- - -]

The remains of two lines of text, presumably in Coptic. All readings very uncertain, including those of l. 2, where a reading ΖΟΛΟΚΟΤΙΝΟΣ ('solidus') is just possible. If read correctly, the ostrakon would be an administrative document. Dimensions 4.1 × 4.8 × 0.8 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 1.3-1.7 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

Cat. 220 2003-34

Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd from the shoulder of an amphora, inscribed with one line of cursive Greek in red ink. Text: † Θ(εο)ῦ χμγ' κδδ. Translation: *God, χμγ. 24 ¼ <sextarii>*. Fragmentary mark of type b on the right: [...]*L* [...]*½*. Dimensions 13.0 × 11.6 × 0.8 cm.

Provenance: North of tomb of Ptahemwia, surface east of feature 2003/4.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: For the typology of these docketts, see Fournet/Pieri 2008, especially 184-199; Fournet 2010;

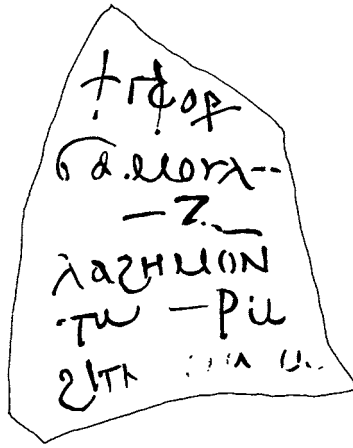
215 1:2



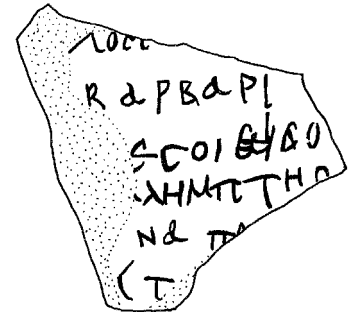
216 1:2



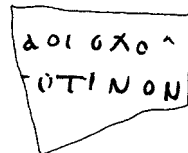
217 1:2



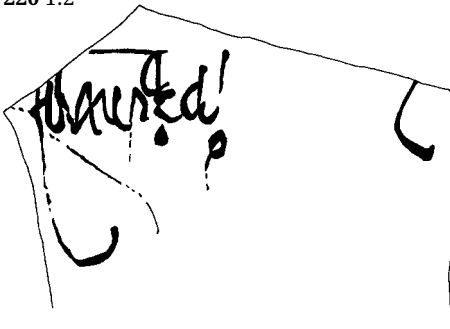
218 1:2



219 1:2



220 1:2



cf. Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 224. The left-hand docket is of type a³⁺⁴. Its beginning could also be read as Θ(εο)ῦ χάρι(ς) *God's grace*, an expression which often recurs in *dipinti* on amphoras, but the ρ would have a strange open curl. On the other hand, the sign would rather resemble the γ which occurs in type a³ dockets. The sequence χμγ is interpreted either as an acronym of Χ(ριστός) Μ(αριάς) γ(έννα) *Christ brought forth by Mary* (or similar), or as an isopsephic notation of Θεός βοηθός *God the saviour*.

Cat. 221 2007-56

Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Neck and shoulder of an amphora, inscribed with two dockets in cursive Greek in red ink. Docket of type c in two lines, written upside down inside the curve of the handle. Text: (1) δεσπο(τικ-) (2) μβ. Translation: *imperial estates, 42*. Part of two large dockets on opposite sides of the shoulder, one of type a (illegible), the other of type a¹. Text: (1) ϖ ε (2) ε. Translation: *5th <indiction> / 5th <indiction>*. H. 17, diam. of neck 10.8 cm. *Provenance*: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, 1.3-1.6 above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220. Similar to Martin 1997, Cat. 67; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 239 and 252. L. 1: δεσπο(τικ-) is not rare in the inscriptions of type c, always abbreviated. The repetition of the indiction number is curious.

Cat. 222 2007-57

Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Neck and spring of shoulder of an amphora, inscribed with docket of type a¹ in cursive Greek in red ink: ϖ β. Translation: *12th <indiction>*. H. 10.2, diam. of neck 9.5 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, 1.3-1.6 above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220. Similar to Martin 1997, Cat. 56; Raven 2001, Cat. 167.

Cat. 223 2007-20

Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd from the shoulder of an amphora, inscribed with docket of type c in three lines of cursive Greek in red ink. Text: (1) .ερου (2) Παν.ρ() (3) μγ. Translation: [*Jerusalem* / *Pan.r* - / 43]. Dimensions 7.1 × 12.2 × 0.8 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of courtyard, 0.8-1.1 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220. L. 1: As the scribe would have had trouble because of the presence of the handle, this could be a writing of Πέτρον *Peter*. L. 2: Possibly Πανυρ() or Παντρ(). However, it is tempting to connect this name Πανδρ() with a *dipinto* of type c from Antinoopolis (inv.

2005-[31]). It might concern a toponym derived from the female name Πάνδροσος.

Cat. 224 2007-9

Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd from the shoulder of an amphora, inscribed with docket of type a³⁺⁴ in one line of cursive Greek in red ink. Text: ϖ. [...] κθL. Translation: [...]. 29 ½ <*sextarii*>. Dimensions 4.4 × 6.1 × 0.9 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface over courtyard.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220. Cf. Raven 2005b, Cat. 108.

Cat. 225 2007-12

Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd from the shoulder of an amphora, inscribed with docket in two lines of cursive Greek in red ink. Text: illegible. Dimensions 7.8 × 8.5 × 0.7 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface over courtyard.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220.

Cat. 226 2007-45

Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd from the shoulder of an amphora, inscribed with a docket of type a in three lines of cursive Greek in red ink. Text: (1) ι (2) χμγ (3) ϖ ... κβL. Translation: *10th (+x?) <indiction>*, χμγ, [...]. 22 ½ <*sextarii*>. Dimensions 10.3 × 12.2 × 1.4 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of courtyard, north-east quadrant, floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: Similar to Martin 1997, Cat. 58; Raven 2005b, Cat. 105-106; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 120. For χμγ, see Cat. 220. L. 3: κβL or μL 40 ½ <*sextarii*>.

Cat. 227 2007-84

Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd from the shoulder of an amphora, inscribed with part of a docket in one line of cursive Greek in red ink. Text: (1) ι (2) illegible. Translation: *10th <indiction> / ?* Dimensions 12.9 × 6.7 × 0.7 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface north of courtyard.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220.

Cat. 228 2007-88

Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd from the shoulder of an amphora, inscribed with part of two dockets of cursive Greek in red ink. Text on the left of type a: (1)]-[(2) ϖ. .. δ' λελ. Translation: [...]. 25 ½ <*sextarii*>. Text on the right of type b, perhaps upside down:] d [...]. Dimensions 4.9 × 11.0 × 0.8 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface south of chapels.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

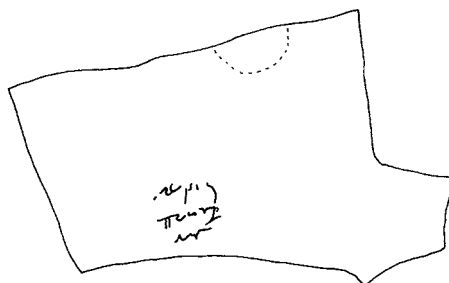
221 1:2



222 1:2



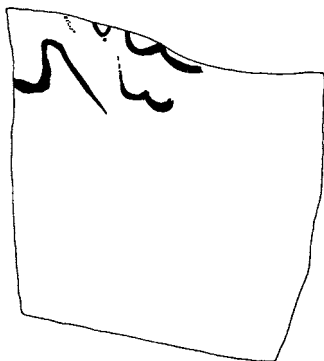
223 1:2



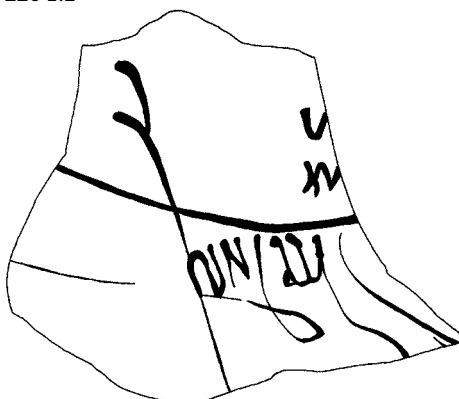
224 1:2



225 1:2



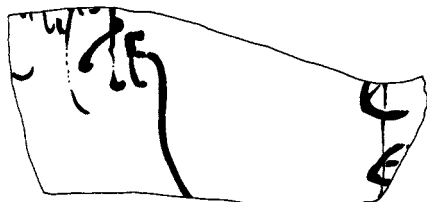
226 1:2



227 1:2



228 1:2



229 1:2



230 1:2



References: See Cat. 220. Similar to Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 124. If the type b *dipinto* would not be upside down, it would present a κ of unusual ductus. Moreover, 20 would be an extraordinarily high number for a weight measure.

Cat. 229 2007-89

Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd from the shoulder of an amphora, inscribed with part of a docket of type a in one line of cursive Greek in red ink. Text: illegible. Dimensions 7.4 × 9.2 × 0.9 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface south of chapels.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220.

Cat. 230 2007-85

Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd from the neck of an amphora, inscribed with part of a docket of type a in two lines of Coptic in black ink. Text: (1) υπδ θβχ. [(2)] .~ κε[. Translation: 484 [...], [...]. 20 (+ fraction?) <sextarii>. Dimensions 8.6 × 9.3 × 1.6 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, surface south of courtyard.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: L. 1: $\upsilon\pi\delta$ (484) occurs quite often in amphora *dipinti* and is probably an isopsephic notation for $\Theta\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$ *God* (cf. Grenfell/Hunt 1906-1907, 10-11). It is followed by an unclear sequence which does not seem to be numerical.

Cat. 231 2007-101

Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd from the shoulder of an amphora, inscribed with part of a docket of type a in three lines of cursive Greek in red ink. Text: (1) γ (2) $\uparrow\upsilon\pi\delta$ (3) $\kappa\zeta\lambda$. Translation: 3rd <indiction>, 484, [...]. 27 ½ <sextarii>. Diagonal *dipinto* below to the right: illegible. Dimensions 7.5 × 20.5 × 1.4 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, near shaft 2007/7.
Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220. L. 2: The transverse stroke has a curious vertical termination. Instead of $\upsilon\pi\delta$ (= $\Theta\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$ *God* in the genitive), one could also read $\sigma\pi\delta$ (284), isopsephic notation for $\Theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ *God* (in the nominative). Cf. Fournet 1997, 165-166.

Cat. 232 2008-3

Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd from the shoulder of an amphora, inscribed with part of a docket of type a in two lines of cursive Greek in red ink. Text: (1)]..(2)] . ς · $\kappa\eta\lambda$ d. Translation: [...], [...]. 28 ½ ¼ <sextarii>. Dimensions 5.2 × 5.6 × 0.7 cm.

Provenance: Surface east of tomb of Ptahemwia, 2.5-3.0 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220. Similar to Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 233.

Cat. 233 2008-11

Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd from the shoulder of an amphora, inscribed with part of a docket in one line of cursive Greek in red ink. Text: illegible. Dimensions 11.7 × 8.4 × 0.7 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, shaft, 5-6 m deep.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220. Similar to Raven 2001, Cat. 160-161, 163; Raven 2005b, Cat. 102-103.

Cat. 234 2008-24

Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd from the shoulder of an amphora, inscribed with part of a docket of type c in four lines of cursive Greek in red ink, upside down, plus a large sign in black ink. Text: (1) Παύλλου (2) Γαεου^ν (3) ρκα (4)].. Translation: *Paul Gaeos?*, 121, [...]. Dimensions 8.1 × 4.9 × 1.5 cm.

Provenance: Around shaft 2008/2, c. 1.0-2.0 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220. L. 2: This name is similar to one mentioned in a *dipinto* of type c at Kellia (Inv. 72 of Kôm 34

B): Παύλου | Γαεταν(). Paleographically, however, the two forms are different.

Cat. 235 2008-31

Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd from the neck of an amphora with spring of handle, inscribed with part of a docket of type c in three lines of cursive Greek in red ink, written upside down. Text: (1) Παύλου (2) Τοξον[(3) νη [. Translation: *Paul Toxon*], 58. Dimensions 10.0 × 8.5 × 3.8 cm.

Provenance: Shaft 2007/6, c. 1.0-2.0 m deep.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220.

Cat. 236 2008-45

Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd from the shoulder of an amphora, inscribed with part of a docket of type a or b in cursive Greek in red ink. Text: (1) $\uparrow\zeta\lambda\delta$. Translation: 7 ½ ¼[?]. Dimensions 8.0 × 8.6 × 0.8 cm.

Provenance: Outside north wall of tomb of Sethnakht, 0.4-0.9 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220. Similar to Martin 1997, Cat. 58; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 121. If this is a *dipinto* of type b, the presence of a cross is highly unusual. If it rather is type a, one should read a κ instead ($\kappa\zeta\lambda\delta$, 27 ½ ¼ ?), though its shape is most uncommon.

Cat. 237 2008-57

Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd from the shoulder of an amphora, inscribed with part of a docket of type a in cursive Greek in red ink. Text: (1) [(2) γ (3) $\uparrow\Theta(\epsilon\omicron)$ ς · $\kappa\delta\lambda$ d. Translation: [...], [...], *God*. 24 ½ ¼. Dimensions 10.5 × 15.3 × 0.8 cm.

Provenance: North of tomb of Ptahemwia, 0.5-1.0 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220. Similar to Schneider 1996, Cat. 371; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 120.

Cat. 238 2010-20

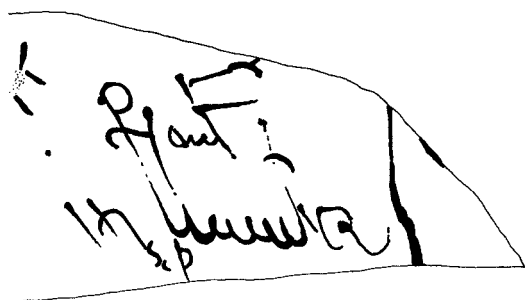
Amphora fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd inscribed with a complete docket of type c in three lines of cursive Greek in red ink, written upside down. Text: (1) Γιλικ() (2) Διβαλ() (3) κη. Translation: *Gilik()Dibal()*, 28. Dimensions 7.8 × 6.7 × 0.8 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Sethnakht, square K-103, c. 3.6-3.9 m above floor level.

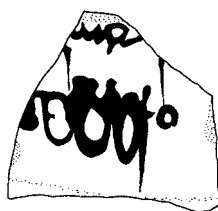
Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220. L. 1: Γιλικ() or Γινικ(). The first reading could be a phonetic equivalent of Κιλικ(ᾶς). L. 2: The reading Διβαλ() is very uncertain and is based on still unpublished parallels (also spelled Δηβαλ()).

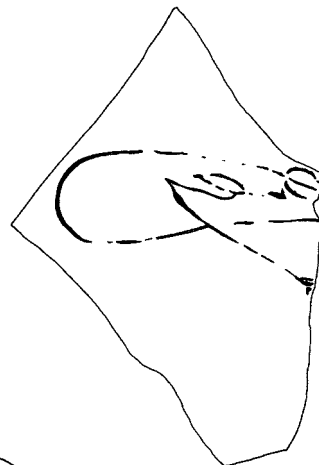
231 1:2



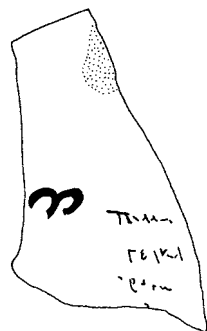
232 1:2



233 1:2



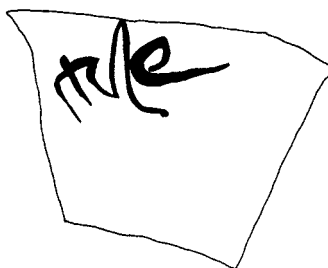
234 1:2



235 1:2



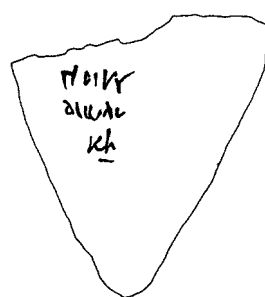
236 1:2



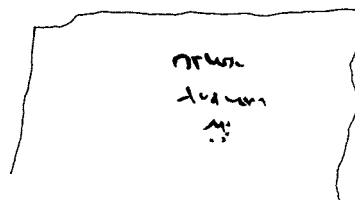
237 1:2



238 1:2



239 1:2



Cat. 239 2010-29

Amphora fragment, fabric N1. Part of neck and shoulder, inscribed with a complete docket of type c in three lines of cursive Greek in red ink, written upside down. Text: (1) Παύλου (2) Λαπασσ() (3) κ. Translation: *Paul Lapass(), 2[.]*. H. 11, w. 14.5, th. 0.7-1.6 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-102, c. 3.1-3.7 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220.

Cat. 240 2010-31

Amphora fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd from the shoulder, inscribed with a complete docket of type c in three lines of cursive Greek in red ink, written upside down. Text: (1) Κῶνονι() (2) Διμιτρᾶ (3) μ. Translation: *Kanoni()Dêmêtras, 40*. Dimensions 8.2 × 10.3 × 0.7 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-101, c. 3.1-3.7 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220. L. 1: Κῶνονι() on the hand-copy seems to be better than Κῶνονι() as read on the original. L. 2: read Δημητρᾶ.

Cat. 241 2010-30

Amphora fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd of shoulder, inscribed with part of a docket of type a in two lines of cursive Greek in red ink. Text: (1)] κϣρ()² κζLd (2) υ]πδ Θ(εο)ϣ̄ [. Translation: *]Lord?. 27 ½ ¼ <sextarii>, 484. God*. Dimensions 3.8 × 8.7 × 0.9 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-102, c. 3.1-3.7 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220. L. 2: if the interpretation is correct, the isopsephic notation υπδ (484) would be followed by its meaning (Θεοϣ̄). Cf. Cat. 231, l. 2 n. As a rule, such religious formulas are not found after the quantity of wine (here at the end of the preceding line).

Cat. 242 2010-32

Amphora fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd, inscribed with cross-shaped mark in red ink, with above the letters κ (left) and ζ (right). Dimensions 4.8 × 8.5 × 0.7 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, square I-102, c. 3.6-3.8 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: Instead of κ one might also read η. This *dipinto* is very unusual on this type of amphoras. Possibly the two letters flanking the vertical bar of the cross refer to a quantity of wine in *sextarii*, but the absence of the usual fractions of type a dockets is puzzling.

Cat. 243 2010-45

Amphora fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd of shoulder, inscribed with part of a docket of type a in three lines of cursive Greek in red ink. Text: (1) [] (2) φπα (3) † χμγ̄ κϣL. Translation: [...]*583, χμγ̄. 23 ½ <sextarii>*. Dimensions 7.2 × 10.0 × 0.7 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, square I-102, c. 2.6-3.1 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: Similar to Raven 2001, Cat. 163-164. L. 2: φπα (583) has been identified as an isopsephic notation of Θεοϣ̄ ἀμήν *God, Amen* (see Grenfell/Hunt 1906-1907, 10-11). It

can be found on several amphora *dipinti* of the same type (including SB I 1984d). L. 3: for χμγ̄, see Cat. 220.

Cat. 244 2010-46

Amphora fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd of shoulder, inscribed with a mark of type b in red ink. Text: θLd. Translation: *9 ½ ¼*. Dimensions 8.1 × 7.9 × 0.6 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-102, c. 2.7-3.2 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220. Similar to Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 250; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 124.

Cat. 245 2010-75

Amphora fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd of shoulder, inscribed with part of a docket of type c in two lines of cursive Greek in red ink. Text: illegible. Dimensions 11.7 × 9.2 × 0.8 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Sethnakht, square K-103, c. 1.9-2.1 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220.

Cat. 246 2010-76

Amphora fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd of shoulder, inscribed with a docket of type a in three lines of cursive Greek in red ink. Text: (1) γ (2) λβ(3) † [. . .] β̄ [. Translation: *3rd <indiction>, 22, [. . .]*. Dimensions 6.1 × 7.1 × 0.9 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-102, c. 2.2-2.7 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220. L. 2: λβ or λα.

Cat. 247 2010-77

Amphora fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd of shoulder, inscribed with a mark of type b in red ink. Text: ζd. Translation: *7 ¼*. Dimensions 9.8 × 7.2 × 0.7 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 1.7-2.3 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220. Similar to Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 230.

Cat. 248 2013-5

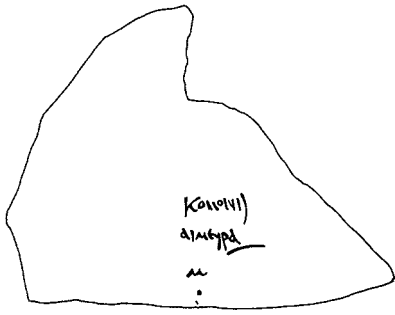
Ceramic fragment, fabric N1. Body sherd from the shoulder of an amphora, inscribed with part of a docket of type a in two lines of cursive Greek in red ink. Text: not seen by J.-L. Fournet. Dimensions 8.7 × 6.0 × 0.7 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, shaft, depth 5-6 m.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: See Cat. 220. Similar to Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 122.

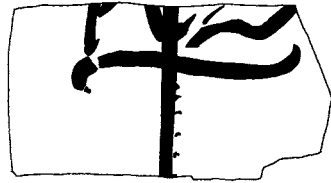
240 1:2



241 1:2



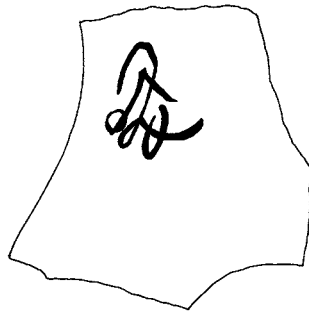
242 1:2



243 1:2



244 1:2



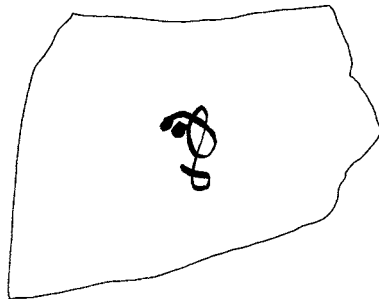
245 1:2



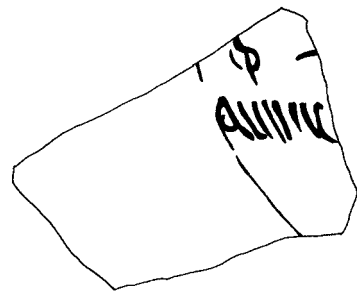
246 1:2



247 1:2



248 1:2



5.5. Lamps

249 limestone, 250-251 ceramic

Cat. 249 2007-28

Limestone lamp. Leaf-shaped with flat bottom and low diverging walls. Outside of rim with triangular indentations. Surface burnt (grey), rim partly lost, black soot on spout and over break. H. 3.4, l. 15.7, w. 10.8 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of courtyard, north half, 0.5-0.8 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-9th century AD.

References: Cf. Quibell 1907, pl. 63.1; Quibell 1909, pl. 42.2; Quibell 1912, pl. 50.1; Schneider 1996, Cat. 410, 411, 414a; Raven 2005b, Cat. 30-31; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 259-260.

Cat. 250 2007-82

Ceramic lamp fragment, fabric N8. Radiate type, almost complete with shallow ring base, side-walls carinated, discus with cross and four targets in raised relief, branch pattern of radial strokes around, handle lost. H. 2.7, l. 7.9, w. 6.0 cm.

Provenance: Surface north-east of tomb of Ptahemwia (2 fragments, rejoined).

Date: Coptic Period, 6th-7th century AD.

References: For the general type, see Petrie 1905, 9 and pl. 61; Bailey 1988, no. 2268.

Cat. 251 2010-10

Ceramic lamp. Groove type, elongated shape with rounded base, discus and nozzle-top surrounded by raised branch pattern, handle lost. H. 3.7, l. 12.4, w. 6.0 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-102, c. 4.4-4.6 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, c. 6th-7th century AD.

References: For the general type, see Petrie 1905, 9 and pl. 62; Bailey 1988, no. 2258.

5.6. Coins

Cat. 252 2007-90

Copper coin. Nicomedia, follis of Justin I (518-527). Obverse: bust right, with diadem, cuirass and paludamentum, cross rising from the front of the diadem; inscription DN IVSTI - NVS P P AVG. Reverse: M, cross above, to left and right crosses, beneath B, in exergue NIKM. Diam. 2.9, th. 0.35 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, 0.9-1.1 above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 518-527 AD.

References: Cf. Bellinger/Grierson 1966-, I, no. 33b.

Cat. 253 2003-44

Copper coin. Alexandria, dodecanummium probably of Justin II (565-578). Obverse bust right, with diadem, cuirass, and paludamentum, inscription DN IVSTI - NVS P P AV. Reverse cross between IB, in exergue ALEX. Axe 6 hours. Diam. 1.7, th. 0.6 cm.

Provenance: North of tomb of Ptahemwia, surface east of feature 2003/4.

Date: Coptic Period, 565-578 AD.

References: Cf. Bellinger/Grierson 1966-, I, no. 188. From Saqqara: Raven 2001, Cat. 300; Martin 2001, Cat. 115 (?); Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 267.

Cat. 254 2010-104

Copper coin. Alexandria, dodecanummium of Heraclius with Heraclius Constantine and Heraclonas (610-641). Obverse three figures standing, each wearing chlamys and holding globus cruciger in right hand, Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine wear crown with cross; cross in field above head of smaller figure of Heraclonas on left. Reverse cross above M monogram between IB, in exergue ALEX. Axe 7 o'clock. Diam. 2.0, th. 0.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 1.3-1.7 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 632-641 AD.

References: Cf. Bellinger/Grierson 1966-, II, no. 197. From Saqqara: Schneider 1996, Cat. 484-485; Martin 1997, Cat. 152a-b; Raven 2005b, Cat. 207; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 270a-b; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 146.

Cat. 255 2010-132

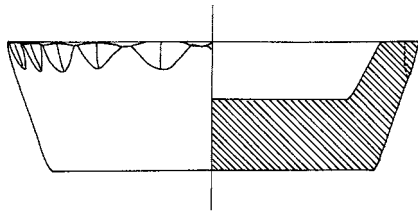
Copper coin. Alexandria, probably dodecanummium of Heraclius with Heraclius Constantine and Heraclonas (610-641). Obverse three figures standing, each wearing chlamys and holding globus cruciger in right hand, Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine wear crown with cross; cross in field above head of smaller figure of Heraclonas on left. Reverse cross on pyramid between IB, in exergue ALEX. Diam. 1.85, th. 0.5 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-101, c. 2.8-3.3 m above floor level.

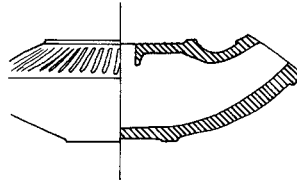
Date: Coptic Period, probably 632-641 AD.

References: Cf. Bellinger/Grierson 1966-, II, no. 196. From Saqqara: Martin 2001, Cat. 116 (?).

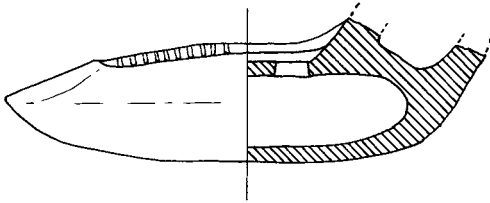
249 1:2



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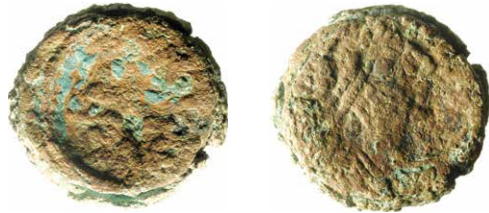
251 1:2



252 1:1



253 1:1



254 1:1



255 1:1



256 1:1



Cat. 256 2003-36

Copper coin. Alexandria, dodecanummium of Constans II (641-668). Obverse Emperor standing, facing, beardless, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, in right hand long staff terminating in staurogram, in left globus with cross potent, no inscription. Reverse cross potent on globe between IB, narrow flan, in exergue ALEX. Axe 12 hours. Diam. 1.7, th. 0.35 cm.

Provenance: North of tomb of Ptahemwia, surface east of feature 2003/4.

Date: Coptic Period, 641-642 or 645-646 AD.

References: Cf. Bellinger/Grierson 1966-, II, no. 105. From Saqqara: Schneider 1996, Cat. 486-492; Raven 2001, Cat. 305-306; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 147.

5.7. Textiles

Cat. 257 2010-152

Fragmentary child's tunic, natural linen. Medium-fine tabby weave, 18×22 threads/cm². Body made from one piece of cloth, folded double over the shoulder line, lateral edges with neat seams (double stitching), lower edge with rolled and stitched hem. Right side tattered, right sleeve lost. Left sleeve separately cut with neat hem stitched with one line of natural yarn and a line of cross-stitches in red and green wool. Neck opening cut out, reinforced by cross-stitches in red and green wool, with separately cut hood (cross-stitches around opening for face and over midline of skull). H. 56, w. 45 cm (body h. 36, w. 33 cm; sleeve l. 10.5, w. 9.5 cm; hood h. 19, w. 17 cm).

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-102, north-east corner of courtyard, c. 0.6-0.9 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: For child's tunics of similar model, cf. Du Bourguet 1964, no. H 183; Lopez Cardozo/Zijderveld 1982, 30 and no. 85. For child's tunics in general, the presence of hoods, and the use of red wool (braiding), see Rooijakkers 2016, 234-235.

Cat. 258 2007-62

Parts of a tunic, wool and linen. Orange-red woollen tabby weave, 16×20 threads/cm². The body of the garment shows a horizontal seam at 64 cm under the shoulder and a lower hem reinforced by a 2.7 cm wide linen band stitched onto the inside. Three in-woven bands of natural linen run vertically over the front (46×4.2 cm), each with two double red stripes and with fringes at the lower end; similar bands around the wrists. Applied clavi over the shoulders (width 8 cm), representing a frieze of stylized leaf patterns in black wool on natural linen, framed between borders showing a succession of roundels. Neckline with applied edge-band of wool and linen (w. 4 cm), showing zigzag pattern in black and natural, and likewise reinforced by a linen band on the interior. One lower end of sleeve preserved, showing longitudinal seam; fabric folded in and then fixed by stitches to form tapering end, hem reinforced by twisted woolen cord (S₂Z), short slit strengthened with linen band stitched onto the interior; wrist decorated with same band as neckline, lower arm with band showing design similar to clavus (w. 12 cm; double leaf frieze interrupted by large roundel). Total length of garment 125, preserved width 39 cm, sleeve 32×14 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, south-east quadrant, 1.1-1.3 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: For the characteristic edge-bands of the period, see Du Bourguet 1964, nos. E 154, F 21-40, and especially F 47; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 151; Rooijakkers

2016, 180-181, figs. 9.41, 9.43. For the leaf patterns, cf. Du Bourguet 1964, no. F 193-194.

Cat. 259 2007-83

Part of a tunic, wool and linen. Natural linen tabby weave, 15×15 threads/cm². Front with part of a vertical clavus with tapestry-woven pattern in wool: large leaf pattern in red, white, pink, blue, yellow and black, with smaller leaves or petals in red and pink arranged around and in between, and framed by two purple bands. Back undecorated, the two sheets joined by a lateral seam (both edges folded inward, then sewn together with a double line of stitching through all four layers of cloth). H. 62.5, width 79.5 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, south-east quadrant, 1.1-1.3 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: For the leaf pattern, cf. Du Bourguet 1964, nos. F 197-201 and F 204; Rooijakkers 2016, 182 and fig. 9.37; cf. Cat. 260.

Cat. 260 2010-88

Part of a tunic, wool and linen. Natural linen tabby weave, 13×12 threads/cm². Several basket weave bands (weft passing over two warp-threads) and one clavus with tapestry-woven pattern in wool (broad band with fruit or rosebud pattern in orange, green and brown on natural, flanked by two brown stripes). Folded hem to the right. H. 35, w. 37.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-102, c. 1.6-2.1 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: Cf. Cat. 259.

Cat. 261a-c 2010-37 and -80

Parts of a tunic, wool and linen. Natural linen tabby weave, 10×12 threads/cm². One clavus with tapestry-woven pattern in wool (broad band with floral medallions in red, yellow, green and black, with two lines of stylized bulls in between and flanked by two stripes with stepped patterns). Neck opening with hem, reinforced by stitched-on edge-band (black wool with embroidered pattern in natural linen: alternating roundels and patterned bands). One vertical seam, lower edge twice folded over for shortening the garment. Dimensions 60×35 , 32.5×45 , and 15×22 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht and south of tomb, square J-103, c. 3.2-3.6 m; square K-100, c. 2.8-3.3 m; square L-101, c. 2.5-3.1 m; square K-101, c. 1.7-2.3 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: The dimensions and the shortening show this was a child's tunic; cf. Verhecken-Lammens/De Jonghe 1993, 60-61 with n. 11 (Leiden F 1984/11.1). For the characteristic edge-bands of the period, see Du Bourguet

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1964, nos. E 154, F 21-40; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 151; Rooijakkers 2016, 180-181, figs. 9.41, 9.43. See also Du Bourguet 1964, nos. F 161 and F 199-200 (floral medallions), F 86 and G 289-291 (stylized bulls), G 33 and G 298 (stepped borders).

Cat. 262 2007-98

Part of a tunic, wool and linen. Natural linen tabby weave, 12 × 22 threads/cm². Clavus with tapestry-woven pattern in black wool, cut out for reuse on a new garment. Plain borders (originally folded back for stitching onto garment), lateral tendril friezes flanking a central band with alternating medallions with nude standing dancers or with geometric designs, with tendrils in between. L. 25.5, w. 8.0 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, south-east quadrant, 1.1-1.3 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: Cf. Du Bourguet 1964, nos. F 87-89 (tendril friezes), F 144 and F 151 (dancers). For the habit of sewing on decorated elements, see Rooijakkers 2016, 180.

Cat. 263a-b 2010-35

Part of a tunic, wool and linen. Natural linen tabby weave, 14 × 22 threads/cm². One clavus with tapestry-woven pattern in wool (broad band with leaf pattern in orange, yellow, blue, green and black, flanked by two stripes with geometric patterns in red and natural). Neck opening with hem, reinforced by stitched-on edge-band (black wool with embroidered pattern in natural linen: zigzags of beaded bands, triangular compositions in the interstices). H. 22, w. 22 cm.

Provenance: South-east of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-103, c. 3.2-3.6 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: For the characteristic edge-bands of the period, see Du Bourguet 1964, nos. E 154, F 21-40; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 151; Rooijakkers 2016, 180-181, figs. 9.41, 9.43. See also Du Bourguet 1964, nos. F 16 (geometric borders) and F 161 (leaf pattern); Rooijakkers 2016, 182 (heart shapes).

Cat. 264a-c 2010-86

Parts of a tunic, wool and linen. Natural linen tabby weave, 13 × 15 threads/cm². Several basket weave bands (weft passing over two warp-threads) and one clavus with tapestry-woven pattern in wool (broad band with floral pattern in red, yellow, green and black, flanked by two stripes with geometric patterns in natural on red). Neck opening with rolled hem, reinforced by stitched-on edge-band (black wool with embroidered pattern in natural linen: rhombic pattern framing square designs). Dimensions 35.5 × 31.5, 14 × 19, and 10 × 9.5 cm.

Provenance: South and east of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-102, c. 2.3-2.7 m; square K-103, c. 2.1-2.6 m; square J-103, c. 2.3-2.6 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: For the characteristic edge-bands of the period, see Du Bourguet 1964, nos. E 154, F 21-40, especially F 24; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 151; Rooijakkers 2016, 180-181, figs. 9.41, 9.43. See also Nauerth 1989, nos. VII.80 and 86; Du Bourguet 1964, nos. F 16 (geometric borders).

Cat. 265a-b 2010-102

Part of a tunic, wool and linen. Natural linen tabby weave, 7 × 24 threads/cm². Clavus with tapestry-woven pattern in wool (leaf pattern in red, yellow, blue and black on natural, flanked by two bands with geometric pattern in natural on red). Dimensions 14 × 11.5 and 8.5 × 11.5 cm.

Provenance: South-west of tomb of Sethnakht, square K-99, c. 2.7-3.3 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: See Wulft/Volbach 1926, no. 9103; Nauerth 1989, nos. VII.80 and .86; Du Bourguet 1964, nos. F 16 (geometric borders), F 193-194 (leaf pattern); Rooijakkers 2016, 180 (heart shapes).

Cat. 266 2010-128a-b

Parts of a tunic, wool and linen. Natural linen tabby weave, 10 × 44 threads/cm². Clavus with tapestry-woven pattern of floral patterns in natural linen on reddish brown wool. Flanked by narrower bands of bright yellow and reddish-brown and by friezes of guilloche pattern. Dimensions 13 × 11 and 13 × 9 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-102, c. 3.7-3.8 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: See Du Bourguet 1964, nos. F 56; Van 't Hooft *et al.* 1994, nos. 419-420.

Cat. 267 2010-150

Parts of a tunic, wool and linen. Red linen tabby weave, 12 × 14 threads/cm². Clavus (once part of other garment, cut out and lateral edges folded back) stitched on with linen yarn. Clavus has tapestry-woven patterns (c. 11 × 56 threads/cm²) in natural linen on yellowish brown woolen ground: central band of tendrils flanked by twin stripes and lateral vine patterns. Transverse line probably forms proper end of clavus. H. 39, w. 6.7 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Sethnakht, square L-103, c. 0.9-1.3 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: See Du Bourguet 1964, nos. F 48 (floral frieze between vine borders). For the habit of sewing on decorated elements, see Rooijakkers 2016, 180.

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264 1:5



265 1:3



266 1:3



267 1:3



Cat. 268 2010-34

Part of a tunic, wool and linen. Red linen tabby weave, 13×24 threads/cm². One clavus of natural weft on red warp threads (broad band flanked by two stripes). Neck opening with hem, reinforced by stitched-on edge-band (black wool with embroidered pattern in natural linen: zigzags of beaded bands, beaded semicircles in the interstices, edge with geometric pattern in red, black, and natural colour). H. 13, w. 18 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Sethnakht, square K-103, c. 1.9-2.1 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: For the characteristic edge-bands of the period, see Du Bourguet 1964, nos. E 154, F 21-40, especially F 24; Van 't Hooft *et al.* 1994, nos. 409, 411; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 151; Rooijackers 2016, 180-181, figs. 9.41, 9.43. See also Cat. 258, 261, 263-264, 269-272.

Cat. 269 2008-51

Part of a tunic, edge-band fragment. Black woolen tabby weave, c. 10×15 threads/cm², with embroidered pattern in natural linen: roundel surrounded by scrolls or tendrils. L. 10.0, w. 9.5 cm.

Provenance: Chapel 2007/10, in fill.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: See Cat. 268.

Cat. 270 2010-103

Part of a tunic, edge-band fragment. Black woolen tabby weave, 7×14 threads/cm², with embroidered pattern in natural linen: rhombic bands framing roundels. H. 5.5, w. 25.5 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-101, c. 3.5-3.7 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: See Cat. 268.

Cat. 271 2010-142

Part of a tunic, wool and linen. Natural linen tabby weave, 12×17 threads/cm², with folded hem. Neckline reinforced by edge-band, black wool with embroidered pattern in natural linen (stars and lozenges) and edging of natural linen on red (X- and <-shaped patterns). H. 9, w. 10.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-102, c. 0.9-1.3 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: See Cat. 268; Lopez Cardozo/Zijderveld, no. 21.

Cat. 272 2010-143

Part of a tunic, wool and linen. Reddish-brown woolen tabby weave, 12×12 threads/cm², with folded hem. Hem reinforced by edge-band, black wool with embroidered pattern in natural linen (alternating triangles and

roundels) and edging of natural linen on red (X-shaped patterns). H. 4.5, w. 10.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-102, c. 0.9-1.3 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: See Cat. 268.

Cat. 273 2010-81

Textile fragment, wool and linen. Complete tapestry-woven roundel in red, yellow, green and blue wool on natural linen warp, 10 threads/cm, originally applied to tunic. Edges folded back, exterior border of S-pattern, green central composition of two winged putti flanking a floral design. Diam. 10 cm.

Provenance: South-east of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-103, c. 3.2-3.6 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: Cf. Du Bourguet 1964, no. F 53; Van 't Hooft *et al.* 1994, no. 413; Rooijackers 2016, fig. 9.36.

Cat. 274 2008-14

Textile fragment, wool and linen. Natural linen fabric, 10×42 threads/cm² with in-woven pattern in green wool. Leaf-shaped medallion with negative design of branch with three leaves. L. 7.5, w. 5.0 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, 2-2.5 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: Possibly part of a tunic; cf. Du Bourguet 1964, no. F 202 and 204.

Cat. 275 2010-105

Textile fragment, wool and linen. Tabby weave, 8×32 threads/cm² (warp linen, weft wool), with tapestry-woven pattern of vine leaves and grapes in yellow, light and dark green on red. H. 6, w. 6 cm.

Provenance: South-east of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-103, c. 2.3-2.6 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: Possibly part of a tunic; cf. Du Bourguet 1964, no. F 182 (vine tendril).

Cat. 276 2007-63

Textile fragment, wool and linen. Orange-red woolen tabby weave, 16×18 threads/cm². In-woven band of natural linen (width 6.2 cm), with two double red stripes, self bands to either side, and crenellated pattern at the end. Hem reinforced by twisted woolen cord (S₂Z) and further strengthened with linen band stitched onto the inside. L. 45, w. 19.5 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, southeast quadrant, 1.1-1.3 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: Cf. Du Bourguet 1964, no. F 47.

268 1:3



269 1:2



270 1:3



271 1:2



272 1:2



273 1:2



274 1:2



276 1:5



275 1:2



Cat. 277 2010-50

Textile fragment, linen and silk (?). Tabby weave, 12×9 threads/cm², central area of fine orange-red silk bordered by alternating bands and stripes of coarse natural linen and fine orange-red silk. One selvage, reinforced by stitched-on double cord. H. 33.5, w. 17 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 2.8-3.3 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

Cat. 278 2010-151

Textile fragment, wool and linen. Tabby weave, 10×36 threads/cm², with stripes in black, partly in open weave (10×18 threads/cm²). Lateral edge has seam with one line of stitching, lower end reinforced by black cord (S₃Z). H. 17.5, w. 36 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-102, north-east corner of courtyard, c. 0.6-0.9 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

Cat. 279a-b 2010-21

Textile fragment, linen. Tabby weave, 8×7 threads/cm², with checked pattern in blue and natural: design of crossing stripes forming rectangular cells (quadruple stripes separated by 7 or 8 single ones in both directions). Three original edges. H. 92, w. 99 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 2.3-2.8 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: Cf. Wulft/Volbach 1926, nos. 9028-9029; Du Bourguet 1964, no. E 117; Nauerth 1989, nos. VII.132, .134, and .203; Rooijakkers 2016, 190 n. 158. See also Cat. 280a-b.

Cat. 280a-b 2010-51

Two textile fragments of the same cloth, linen. Tabby weave, 9×14 threads/cm², with checked pattern in blue and natural: design of crossing wide bands flanked by thinner stripes. No original edges. Dimensions 13×15.5 and 11.5×16.5 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 2.8-3.3 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: See Cat. 279.

Cat. 281 2010-49

Textile fragment, wool and linen. Natural linen tabby weave, 5×18 threads/cm², with embroidered pattern in red and dark green wool: band of lozenge pattern flanked by thinner stripes. One original edge with warp fringe. H. 49, w. 46 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-101, c. 2.8-3.2 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

Cat. 282 2010-82

Textile fragment, wool and linen. Natural linen tabby weave, 9×10 threads/cm², with one original edge accompanied by open-weave warp band (3 weft threads/cm) and knotted warp fringe. Embroidered in wool with pattern of black and red squares framing lozenges and surrounded by smaller squares in red, yellow, green and black containing crosses. H. 45, w. 22.5 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, square I-101, c. 3.6-3.7 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: Cf. Du Bourguet 1964, nos. F 239-240; Lopez Cardozo/Zijderveld 1982, no. 38. See also Cat. 283-284.

277 1:5



278 1:5



279 1:10



280 1:5



281 1:10



282 1:5



Cat. **283a-c** 2010-99-101

Three textile fragments of the same cloth, wool and linen. Natural linen tabby weave, 9 × 8 threads/cm², **a** with original selvage. Embroidered in natural linen (transverse bands) and orange, green and blue wool (longitudinal bands, blue and green geometrical patterns). Dimensions 38 × 28.5, 26 × 20, and 23 × 10 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-102, c. 1.8-2.2 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: See Cat. **282**. Cf. also Nauerth 1989, nos. VII.224 and .226.

Cat. **284** 2010-127

Textile fragment, wool and linen. Natural linen tabby weave, 10 × 14 threads/cm², embroidered with orange wool in geometric pattern. Upper edge has rolled hem. H. 17, w. 7 cm.

Provenance: South-west of tomb of Sethnakht, square K-99, c. 2.5-2.7 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic Period, 7th-10th century AD.

References: See Cat. **282**.

5.8. Miscellaneous

Cat. **285** 2008-27

Mud brick, one long face still partly covered in white plaster, on which is a red linear design: unclear. H. 8.0, l. 27.5, w. 14.5 cm.

Provenance: Shaft 2008/2, in west dry-stone wall built around aperture, design visible in east face of wall.

Date: Coptic Period.

References: Possibly a monogram; cf. Quibell 1912, pl. 46, no. 22.

6. Islamic Period (Cat. 286-291)

6.1 coins (Cat. **286-289**)

6.2 pipes (Cat. **290-291**)

6.1. Coins

Cat. **286** 2003-45

Copper coin. Umayyad *fulūs*, no mint (the thick flan indicates an Egyptian issue, even though the mint is not engraved on the coin), no date and no name of Caliph or Governor. Obverse and reverse each three lines of Arabic writing (*kalima*). Axe 6 hours. Diam. 1.3, th. 0.4 cm.

Provenance: North of tomb of Ptahemwia, surface east of feature 2003/4.

Date: Islamic Period, 699-750 AD.

References: Walker 1956, comp. no. 638. For earlier finds from the site, see Schneider 1996, Cat. 494-501; Raven 2001, Cat. 307; Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 273; cf. Cat. **287-288**.

Cat. **287** 2008-52

Copper coin. Umayyad *fulūs*, no mint (the thick flan indicates an Egyptian issue, even though the mint is not engraved on the coin), no date and no name of Caliph or Governor. Obverse and reverse each three lines of Arabic writing (*kalima*). Axe 12 hours. Diam. 1.9, th. 0.3 cm.

Provenance: Chapel 2007/10, near floor level.

Date: Islamic Period, 699-750 AD.

References: See Cat. **286** and **288**.

Cat. **288** 2010-3

Copper coin. Umayyad *fulūs*, no mint (the thick flan indicates an Egyptian issue, even though the mint is not engraved on the coin), no date and no name of Caliph or Governor. Obverse and reverse each three lines of Arabic writing (*kalima*). Diam. 1.4, th. 0.4 cm.

Provenance: South-east of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-103, c. 5.1 m above floor level.

Date: Islamic Period, 699-750 AD.

References: See Cat. **286-287**.

Cat. **289** 2007-34

Glass disk weight fragment. Green glass, circular with roll rim, centre with part of three lines of Arabic in raised relief, reverse flat. Dimensions 3.2 × 4.2 × 1.2 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of courtyard, south-east quadrant, 0.2-0.5 m above floor level.

Date: Islamic Period, AD 769-773 (?).

References: Probably a weight of Muhammad ben Sa'īd; see Balog 1976, pl. 28.475. For earlier finds from the site, see Martin 1997, Cat. 148; Raven 2001, Cat. 290.

6.2. Pipes

Cat. **290** 2003-22

Ceramic pipe stem fragment, dark red fabric with orange-brown core. Flaring profile with incurving end. Two bands of rouletted notches with lozenge-shaped impressions in between, one stamped rosette. L. 6.5, diam. 3.2 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, chapel area, c. 1.3 m above floor.

Date: Islamic Period, 19th century.

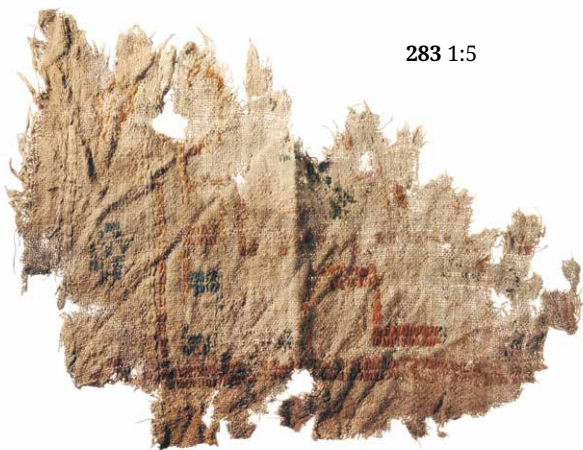
References: This is a typical Egyptian imitation of a Turkish *tchibuk*, including a fancy maker's mark and text. The size is larger than average.

Cat. **291** 2007-92

Ceramic pipe bowl fragment, part of stem. Slightly flaring out towards protruding cuff (marked with longitudinal grooves, upper and lower end marked by rouletted band) and direct rim with thin flat edge. Curved grooves around transition to pipe bowl (broken off). Brown fabric with grey core, interior blackened. L. 5.2, diam. 2.15 cm.

a.

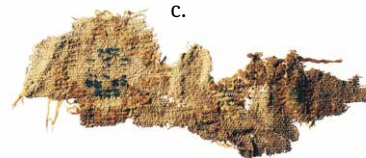
283 1:5



b.



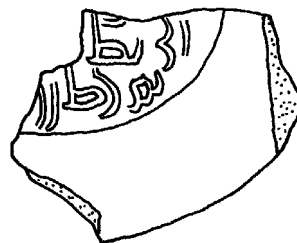
c.



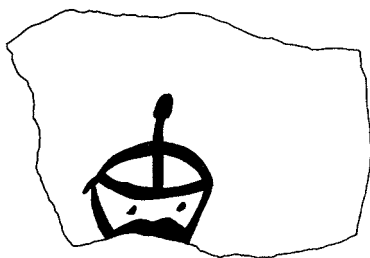
284 1:5



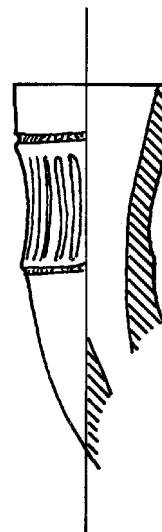
289 1:1



285 1:2



291 1:1



286 1:1



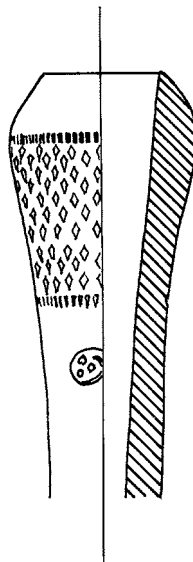
287 1:1



288 1:1



290 1:1



Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north of north chapel, c. 2.4-2.7 m above floor level.

Date: Islamic Period, 19th century AD.

References: Probably an Egyptian or Levantine imitation of a Turkish type; cf. Duco 1984, 13 and fig. 14.

7. Date unknown (Cat. 292-302)

7.1 sculpture (Cat. 292)

7.2 objects of daily use (Cat. 293-295)

7.3 tools (Cat. 296)

7.4 gaming pieces (Cat. 297-299)

7.5 jewellery (Cat. 300-301)

7.6 various (Cat. 302)

7.1. Sculpture

Cat. 292 2010-67

Terracotta fragment shaped like an animal ear, red-slipped Nile silt fabric. Lower end broken off, partly hollow with protruding ridge on the inside and outcurving profile on the outside. Details painted in black: inside with two longitudinal lines, outside with chevron pattern. L. 9.4, w. 4.7, th. 3.3 cm.

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, square J-101, c. 3.3-3.5 m above floor level.

Date: Coptic period?

7.2. Objects of daily use

Cat. 293 2007-35

Wooden head of staff (?). Piriform with two incised concentric lines, protrusion with central socket and remains of resin inside. H. 5.2, diam. 4.3 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, fill of courtyard, north side, 0.2-0.5 m above floor level.

Date: Unclear.

References: Possibly the terminal of a whip-stock; cf. Littauer/Crouwel 1985, fig. 15 and pl. 49..

Cat. 294 2008-44

Palm rope net, probably for carrying a large pot. Pentagonal base ring made of five parallel palm fibre strings (S_3z) wrapped in tight coils of other strings; one knot at each corner, from which sprout two ends which form lozenge-shaped meshes with knots every 15 cm (upper end much disturbed, fragmentary, and ending in a large irregular knot). H. 120, diam. of base ring 13 cm.

Provenance: Shaft 2007/6, antechamber A, between doorways to niches B and C.

Date: Unclear.

References: For a similar net, see Cairo Museum JE 66242. For a depiction of its use, see Martin 1989, pls. 28-29. For variations of this type, see Petrie 1909, pls. 27-28.

Cat. 295 2008-9

Disk-shaped mass of hair, loosely packed, perhaps a stopper. H. 2.5, diam. 7.5 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, surface, c. 2.0-2.5 m above floor level.

Date: Unclear.

7.3. Tools

Cat. 296 2008-17

Flint knife fragment. Two convex faces, both edges retouched, ends broken off. L. 4.4, w. 3.3, th. 0.9 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, under blocks of feature 2008/3, c. 1.5-2.0 m above floor level.

Date: Unclear.

7.4. Gaming pieces

Cat. 297 2008-16

Limestone gaming piece. Conical with rounded top and flat base. H. 3.4, diam. 2.2 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, surface, c. 1.5-2.0 m above floor level.

Date: Unclear.

References: Possibly rather a grinder for pigments, although it is very small. Cf. Raven/Van Walsem 2014, Cat. 38.

Cat. 298 2008-13

Faience gaming piece. Discoid, roughly made from the wall of a vessel. Bright blue glaze. Th. 0.65, diam. 1.8 cm.

Provenance: East of tomb of Ptahemwia, surface, c. 2.0-2.5 m above floor level.

Date: Unclear.

References: Not found before in faience, though similar pottery playing disks are common (see Cat. 299).

Cat. 299 2010-117

Terracotta gaming piece, Nile silt pottery. Almost circular, cut from a body sherd. Th. 0.6, diam. 1.9 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square L-101, c. 1.3-1.5 m above floor level.

Date: Unclear (unidentified post-New Kingdom fabric).

References: Regarding the date of these disks, see the comments to Raven/Van Walsem 2011, Cat. 59 and 223.

292 1:2



293 1:2



294 1:10



295 1:3



296 1:2



297 1:1



298 1:1



299 1:1



7.5. Jewellery

Cat. 300 2007-21

Bronze child's bracelet, slightly oval in circumference, section likewise oval, two overlapping ends shaped like serpent heads with incised eye. Diam. 4.15-4.55, section 0.2 × 0.3 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, against east face of south wing of pylon, c. 1.5 m above floor level.

Date: Unclear.

References: No serpent-headed earrings appear to be known, though both bracelets and finger-rings may have a single serpent head (see Williams 1924, no. 40; Vernier 1927, nos. 52119 and 52297).

Cat. 301 2010-64

White quartz pendant. Irregular disk with rounded edges, perforation off-centre. Th. 0.4, diam. 2.6 cm.

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, square K-102, c. 3.7-3.8 m above floor level.

Date: Unclear.

7.6. Various

Cat. 302 2008-58

Faience inlay (?), rectangular with curved surface. Bluish green glaze with details in black: concave side inscribed in one framed column of hieroglyphs. Text: ... *what is inside* ... H. 6.3, w. 6.0, th. 1.2 cm.

Provenance: North of tomb of Ptahemwia, 0.5-1.0 m above floor level.

Date: Unclear.

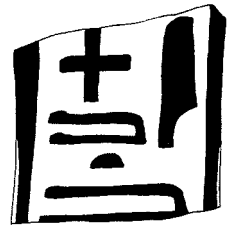
300 1:2



301 1:1



302 1:2



The pottery

Barbara G. Aston

1. Introduction

The excavation of the tomb of Ptahemwia revealed a burial assemblage contemporary with the tomb owner, dating to the time of Akhenaten to Tutankhamun. Although the western burial chamber in the substructure, which was reached by a stairway, was disappointingly empty, a second chamber to the south, located at the bottom of a shaft, still contained remnants of the original New Kingdom burials, unmixed with objects of later date (see below, Section 4). A deposit of red funnel-necked jars found around the rim of Ptahemwia's shaft may be remains of the actual 'breaking of the red pots' ritual carried out during the funeral of the deceased (Section 5).

In the western chapels of Ptahemwia's tomb, the floors had been dug up to accommodate burials of the late Ramesside to Third Intermediate Period, several of which were found with pots still *in situ* by the head of the coffins (Section 6). A remnant of discarded offering pottery of Ramesside date remained on the floor of the courtyard, probably some of the last to be brought for the funerary cult of Ptahemwia (Section 7).

In the tomb of Sethnakht, Nineteenth Dynasty burials were found in a late Eighteenth Dynasty tomb. Although many pieces of the burial pottery had been thrown out of the shaft on top of the sand accumulated over the central chapel, the pottery remaining in the burial chamber and sarcophagus pit was all New Kingdom (Dynasty 19; see Section 8). The pottery found on the floor of the courtyard and chapels also dated to the Ramesside Period (Section 9). Another deposit of Ramesside pottery, along with bones and coffin fragments, was found over the southwest corner of Sethnakht's tomb and designated Feature 2010/3, though the tomb shaft from which this material derives is not known (Section 10).

The small Ramesside chapel 2007/10 was squeezed in between the tombs of Ptahemwia and Sethnakht, with its accompanying shaft located just to the east. The stonework around the top of the shaft had been robbed away on three sides, and due to the threat of collapse only the shaft itself was excavated and not the burial chambers. Nevertheless, an interesting collection of late Nineteenth to Twentieth Dynasty pottery was found at the bottom of the shaft which undoubtedly belongs to the tomb (Section 11). The floor level of the chapel also yielded a small number of sherds of Ramesside date.

A second Ramesside chapel, 2007/6, which was also stripped down to the lowest course of undecorated stone blocks, was located east of the tomb of Ptahemwia. The burial chambers of shaft 2007/6 were found almost empty, but the tomb seems to have been reused for Third Intermediate Period to Saite burials. Coffins had been dragged out

into the shaft for examination along with an interesting set of ten marl dishes, the five uncoated dishes possibly acting as lids for the red-slipped ones (Section 12).

Substantial work on reconstructing the pottery was carried out by Ahmed Hassan Abd el-Masoud, Mohammed Saad Mohammed, Azmi Mohammed Abd el-Azîm, and Magda Sayyid Mohammed. The majority of the pots were drawn by Lyla Pinch Brock, while no. 223 is the work of Maarten Horn. William Schenck inked the original drawings, and the pots were then digitized by Lyla Pinch Brock. Louise Parrott produced the final figures from the digital artwork.

A description of the fabrics and shape terminology is presented first (Sections 2-3), which is followed by the catalogue of pottery, divided by context. Within each context the pottery is organized firstly by fabric, and secondarily by ware (surface treatment). Within each fabric/ware group, the more open forms are presented first, followed by increasingly closed forms, and with more complete examples preceding incomplete ones. Lids are placed between the open and closed forms.

2. Fabrics

2.1. General classification

The system for classification of the fabrics in the New Kingdom necropolis at Saqqara consists of a letter and number designation. The initial letter of each fabric encompasses both a general date and a general clay type as follows:

Early Dynastic:	Q – Nile, R – marl, S – mixed clay
Old Kingdom:	A – Nile, B – marl, C – mixed clay
Middle Kingdom:	D – Nile, E – marl, F – mixed clay
New Kingdom:	G – Nile, H – marl, I – mixed clay
Late Period:	J – Nile, K – marl, L – mixed clay
Coptic Period:	M – Nile, N – marl, O – mixed clay
all dates:	P – imports.

The numbers which follow the letters refer to each differentiated fabric in the order in which they were identified and described. References to the *Munsell Soil Color Charts* are given for colour descriptions.¹ Texture includes hardness and porosity, though texture is also affected by the size and abundance of inclusions. Inclusions are particles which stand out from the clay matrix, and may be either naturally occurring or deliberately added by the potter as temper. The quantity of inclusions is assigned a value as follows: 1 = scarce, scattered throughout the fabric; 2 = conspicuous, common throughout; 3 = so abundant as to be touching. Sand is defined as mineral particles of a particular size range (.0625-2 mm), and is always rounded to sub-rounded unless otherwise specified. In the fabric descriptions, the size of sand and limestone inclusions (visible in a 10x lens) is defined as: fine < 0.25 mm; medium 0.25-0.5 mm; coarse > 0.5 mm. For straw, the definitions are: fine < 2 mm; medium 2-5 mm; coarse > 5 mm.

Correlations with the Vienna System are based on H.-Å. Nordström and J.D. Bourriau's fascicle in Arnold/Bourriau 1993.² Correlations with the site of Qantir are from D. and B. Aston's 'Qantir pottery fabrics and surface treatments'.³ Amarna fabrics are described by P. Rose.⁴ Wares listed for each fabric are those occurring in the pottery published in the present volume. The numbers in bold following each ware are the catalogue numbers for the vessels in that ware. Uncoated means that no white or coloured slip or wash was added

1 1975 edition.

2 Fasc. 2 (Ceramic technology: clays and fabrics), 168-182.

3 In: Aston 1998, 60-81.

4 Rose 2007, Chapter 2: Fabrics, 11-16.

to the clay surface. The term 'self-slipped', referring to a surface that has been wet smoothed by the potter with a mixture of clay and water, is difficult to apply consistently, and in this volume has only been used for Canaanite jars. In Eighteenth Dynasty blue-painted decoration, blue bands are almost always flanked above and below by black lines and in the descriptions of the decoration this should be assumed unless noted otherwise. In the pottery drawings, blue is indicated by a light grey tone, while red is indicated by dark grey.

The fabrics are divided into two chronological groups comprising New Kingdom to Third Intermediate Period, and Late Period to Ptolemaic fabrics. The two groups are subdivided into Nile clays, marl and mixed clays, and finally imports.

2.2. New Kingdom fabrics

2.2.1. Nile clays

G1 Straw-tempered Nile clay fabric

Section: Typically zoned in thicker sherds: brown outer zones, followed by red zones, with a grey core, or simply brown with a grey core. Thinner sherds are uniform brown or brown with a red core. Highly fired examples are zoned red to purple to grey, or in thinner sherds, red with a purple core or uniform red.

Surface: Fires same colour as outer zone of section; fine rilling lines visible on uncoated surfaces.

Texture: Typically soft, though harder and more highly fired examples are common; fine to medium texture; medium dense.

Inclusions: Fine to medium, multi-coloured sand (including black particles) (2), occasional coarse sand grains, fine to medium straw (1), a little coarse straw, occasional medium to coarse red particles, and a little mica.

Distinguishing features: Relatively fine texture; inclusions of primarily fine to medium sand and fine to medium straw.

Correlations: Vienna System Nile B2, Qantir I.B.02, Amarna I.1.

Wares:

Uncoated: **1-4, 47-49, 53-64, 77-80, 89-90, 107-129, 148, 159-167, 189.**

Red-slipped rim on uncoated: **5, 65, 130, 153-154.**

White-washed rim on uncoated: **81.**

Red-slipped in, uncoated out: **82-83, 131.**

Red-slipped out, uncoated in: **66.**

Red-slipped: **6-8, 34-45, 50, 68-73, 84, 88, 132-136, 147, 155.**

Red-slipped burnished: **9-14, 67, 156.**

Red-slipped burnished out, uncoated in: **15, 85.**

White/pink-slipped: **16-17, 137-138, 168-9.**

Red-painted on pink-slipped: **177.**

Black-painted on pink-slipped: **91.**

Blue-painted on pink-slipped: **18, 21-22, 46, 51-52, 92-93, 139-140, 170.**

Blue-painted on pink-slipped over red-slipped: **24.**

Blue-painted on red-slipped, and blue-painted on pink-slipped over red-slipped: **141.**

G2 Fine sand-tempered Nile clay fabric

Section: Uniform red brown (2.5 YR 5/4) or brown (5 YR 5/6 'yellowish red').

Surface: Fires to same colour as section; fine rilling lines and mica flecks visible on uncoated surfaces.

Texture: Fine, usually soft; thin vessel walls.

Inclusions: Much fine sand (2-3), a little mica (1).

Distinguishing features: Fine soft texture with only fine sand inclusions.

Correlations: Vienna System Nile B1, Qantir I.B.01.

Ware: Red-slipped burnished: **190.**

2.2.2. Marl and mixed clays

H11 Dense marl clay fabric with limestone inclusions

Section: Uniform red-brown (2.5 YR 5/4), or red-brown inner and outer zones with a grey core.

Surface: Cream-slipped, usually burnished; inner surface fires to the red-brown colour of the section.

Texture: Hard and dense.

Inclusions: Fine sand, clear and black (2), medium sand (2), a few coarse sand grains; fine to medium white limestone (2).

Distinguishing features: Hard, dense, red-brown fabric with numerous white limestone particles, and a cream slip.

Correlations: Vienna System Marl D, Qantir II.D.01 and II.D.02, Amarna III.3 and III.6.

Wares:

Cream-slipped: **96-97, 99-101, 103, 158.**

Cream-slipped burnished: **94-95, 98, 102, 142-143, 149-151, 157, 178.**

H12 Dense, mixed Nile/marl clay fabric without visible limestone

Section: Often zoned (outer to inner) brown to light red (2.5 YR 5/6 'red') to grey; or uniform red with very thin edges of dark brown.

Surface: Thick cream slip, often not burnished; red or brown inner surface.

Texture: Hard and dense.

Inclusions: Fine, multi-coloured sand (2), medium sand (1), mica (1), an occasional limestone particle.

Distinguishing features: Red outer zones with grey core, cream-slipped; hard and dense fabric with fine sand temper but no limestone.

Correlations: Memphis G6a. The marl slip, red and grey section, density, and associated vessel shapes place this fabric in the Marl D tradition, although the carbonate content is low enough to group it with Nile clays.⁵

Ware: Cream-slipped: **179.**

H14 Coarse marl clay fabric with limestone inclusions

Section: Uniform brown (7.5 YR 5/4 or 10 YR 6/3), or light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) with a dark brown or reddish core.

Surface: Uncoated surface fires greenish (5 Y 7/3 'pale yellow'), inner surface is light brown.

Texture: Medium hard and dense; horizontal pores and pellets of unmixed clay are characteristic.

Inclusions: Medium sand (clear, grey, and black) (2), coarse sand (1), fine to medium white limestone (2), a little coarse limestone, fine to coarse black particles.

Distinguishing features: Brown section with much limestone, coarse inclusions, horizontal pores, and pellets of unmixed clay.

Correlations: Vienna System Marl F, Qantir II.F.02, Amarna III.9.

Ware: Uncoated: **74, 152.**

H15 Medium-coarse marl clay fabric with limestone inclusions

Section: Red-orange (2.5 YR 6/6 'light red') outer zones with olive green (10 YR 5/3 'brown') core, or uniform reddish brown (2.5 YR 5/6 'red').

Surface: Cream-slipped, often burnished; inner surface fires same colour as outer zone of section.

Texture: Medium hard and dense; characteristic horizontal pores.

⁵ Bourriau/Smith/Nicholson 2000, 17.

Inclusions: Medium sand (2), coarse sand (1), fine to medium white limestone (2), a little coarse limestone, a few red particles.

Distinguishing features: Red-orange or brown section with olive core, abundant limestone, horizontal pores.

Correlations: Vienna System Marl D, Qantir II.F.03, Amarna III.2.

Ware: Cream-slipped burnished: **19, 23, 75, 180.**

2.2.3. Imports

P4 Mycenaean

Section: Ranging from a bright orange (2.5 YR 6/6 'light red') to light orange (5 YR 7/3-4 'pink') with an outer (and sometimes inner) zone of yellow (10 YR 7/4 'very pale brown'). The section may also be a uniform light brown (10 YR 7/3 'very pale brown' or 7.5 YR 7/4 'pink').

Surface: Uncoated, same colour as section, painted, then polished.

Texture: Fine, hard, and dense with a few tiny pores.

Inclusions: A scatter of fine sand, a few fine to medium red particles.

Distinguishing features: Fine, hard, orange to yellow fabric with distinctive painted bands.

Ware: Uncoated, painted with red (2.5 YR 4/8) band decoration, then polished. The bands fire from red to black, sometimes merging from one colour to the other on the same vessel.

Shapes: Stirrup jars, **104, 144-145, 181-186;** globular flask **146.**

P25 Bahariya Oasis fabric

Section: Uniform orange (2.5 YR 6/6 'light red' to 5 YR 7/6 'reddish yellow'), orange with a yellow (7.5 YR 7/6 'reddish yellow') core, zoned orange to yellow with a pink (7.5 R 6/6 'light red') core, or zoned orange (to yellow) to pink with a faint grey core.

Surface: Dull red (2.5 YR 6/4 'light reddish brown') or grey slip; often pitted where limestone has burnt out at the surface; inner surface orange.

Texture: Dense, hard and brittle, elongated pores.

Inclusions: Limestone: fine to coarse, often partly burnt out (2); sand: fine (2), medium to coarse (1); red particles: fine to coarse (1); black particles: fine to medium (1); occasional yellow lenses of unmixed clay.

Distinguishing features: Pumpkin orange colour, partly burnt-out limestone, red particles, dull red or grey surface.

Correlation: Qantir V.01.

Wares:

Red-slipped: **187.**

(Grey-slipped): **105.**

P36 Levantine fabric

Section: Mostly black with thin outer (and occasionally inner) zone of red (10 R 4/6-5/6 or 2.5 YR 5/6).

Surface: Self-slipped (reddish), or with thin white slip or 'bloom'; slightly rough and grainy.

Texture: Hard and dense, brittle.

Inclusions: Medium sand (2), large (1-3 mm) limestone particles (1).

Distinguishing features: Mostly black section with large white limestone particles, red surface.

Shape: Late Bronze IIB Canaanite amphora.

Ware: Self-slipped: **20.**

Some New Kingdom Levantine fabrics have been assigned to groups by Janine Bourriau and Margaret Serpico with a suggested area of origin and in some cases an indication of contents.⁶ For Groups 1-5 the source region extends from north of Latakia in Syria to south of Haifa in Israel. The order from north to south is: Group 4 (centered on Ras Shamra), Group 3 (Lebanon/Syria border), Group 5 (coastal Lebanon), Group 1 (southeast of Haifa) and Group 2 (coast south of Haifa). Groups 1 and 2 were determined to contain resin, while Groups 4 and 5 contained oil.

Group 1: P11, P30 (resin, N. Israel)

Group 2: P31 (resin, coastal N. Israel)

Group 3: P16 (Lebanon/Syria border)

Group 4: P40 (oil, N. Syria)

Group 5: P39, P46 (P51 Memphis) (oil, coastal Lebanon).

P40 Levantine fabric

Section: Typically outer (and inner) zones light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) or yellowish (10 YR 7/3 'very pale brown') with grey core, occasionally thin outer zone of orange (5 YR 6/6 'reddish yellow').

Surface: Self-slipped, same colour as outer zone of section; usually fairly smooth, occasionally inclusions protrude from surface; sometimes burnished.

Texture: Medium hard, dense with elongated pores.

Inclusions: Fine (1), medium (2) and coarse (1) multi-coloured sand (clear, white, grey, black and especially red), a few red particles, occasional microfossils.

Distinguishing features: Red sand grains, mostly medium rather than fine sand.

Correlations: Qantir IV.07.09, Bourriau and Serpico Group 4.

Shape: Late Bronze IIB Canaanite amphora.

Wares:

Self-slipped: **106**.

Self-slipped burnished: following **87**.

P46 Levantine fabric

Section: Most commonly red-orange with a grey core; may also be a uniform red-orange, or zoned (outer to inner) red-orange (2.5 YR 6/6 'light red') to yellow (7.5 YR 7/6 'reddish yellow') to grey, or red-orange to yellow to grey to yellow.

Surface: Self-slipped, fairly smooth; outer surface orange or yellow, inner surface yellow or grey; sometimes burnished.

Texture: Soft to medium-hard, dense.

Inclusions: Numerous grey and white rounded and rod-like fossil fragments (0.5-1 mm) (2), red particles (1), may have a little fine sand.

Distinguishing features: Large grey and white fossil particles and red particles but little to no sand. Fabric soft and dense.

Correlations: Qantir IV.07.06, Amarna IV.1(a), Bourriau and Serpico Group 5.

Shape: Late Bronze IIB Canaanite amphora.

Ware: Self-slipped: **86-87**.

⁶ Bourriau 2001; Serpico 2003; Smith 2004.

P71 Levantine fabric⁷

Section: Orange (5 YR 6/6 'reddish yellow') to olive grey (5 YR 5/1 'grey'), or (orange to yellow (10 YR 7/4 'very pale brown') to olive grey (to yellow).

Surface: Self-slipped, light brown or orange; inner surface light brown, orange, or grey.

Texture: Hard and brittle, dense.

Inclusions: Angular to sub-rounded sand (clear, grey, and black): fine (1), medium (2) and coarse (1); a few red particles; scattered fine to very coarse (up to 4 mm) white gypsum particles.

Distinguishing features: Range of orange, yellow, and olive grey colours; heterogeneous sand grains, white gypsum particles.

Shape: Iron I Canaanite amphora.

Ware: Self-slipped: 76.

P80 Dakhleh Oasis fabric

Section: Thin outer zone of orange (2.5 YR 6/6 'light red') with wide grey (10 YR 5/1) core, or, in a more intensely coloured variation, two zones of roughly equal width: red (2.5 YR 5/6) outer zone, very dark grey (5 YR 3/1) inner.

Surface: White-slipped; where thinly applied, surface appears grey with patches of red where slip is lacking or worn off.

Texture: Hard and dense with elongated pores.

Inclusions: Abundant fine to medium limestone, partly decomposed (2), coarse limestone (1); fine sand (2); scattered red-brown particles, fine to coarse (1), and black particles, fine to coarse (1); occasional light brown lenses of unmixed clay.

Distinguishing features: Red and grey section, abundant decomposed limestone, rough grey and white-slipped surface.

Shape: Long-necked, one-handled Oasis jar.

Ware: Cream-slipped: 188.

2.3. Late Period fabrics

2.3.1. Nile clays

J1 coarse Coarse straw-tempered Nile clay fabric

Section: Low-fired examples: uniform brown, brown with red or black core, brown with red zones flanking a black core, or zoned from brown to red to purple (with or without a black core). More highly fired examples: outer zones of red and inner zones of purple flanking a black core or red with a purple core.

Surface: Rough and uneven, fires same colour as outer zone of section.

Texture: Coarse; soft to hard depending on firing temperature; porous.

Inclusions: Fine to coarse sand (1), coarse straw (2), a little mica.

Distinguishing features: Coarse straw 5 mm to 1 cm in size.

Correlation: Vienna System Nile C.

Ware: Uncoated: 25-28.

J1 Straw-tempered Nile clay fabric

Section: Low-fired examples: brown with a red core, or brown with red zones flanking a black core, or brown outer zones followed by red zones and purple zones (with or

7 Every effort has been made over the years to coordinate the continuing addition of fabric numbers to the Saqqara/Memphis fabric system. However, one accidental duplication – the use of the same number for different fabrics – occurred with P71. Memphis P71 belongs to Bourriau's Group 6 fabrics (from Cyprus), Bourriau 2010, 30, while Saqqara P71 is an Iron I Canaanite amphora fabric published by B.G. Aston, in: Raven 2005b, 99; Schneider 2012, 144.

without a black core). More highly fired examples: all red, red with a purple core, or red outer zones, purple inner zones, and a black core.

Surface: Fires same colour as outer zone of section; voids from burnt out straw visible on the surface.

Texture: Medium to coarse; soft to hard depending on firing temperature; porous.

Inclusions: Some sand: fine (2), medium to coarse (1); fine to coarse straw (2); a little mica; occasionally limestone particles are present.

Distinguishing features: A coarser fabric than New Kingdom G1, with a greater quantity of straw and with more coarse sand and straw.

Correlation: Vienna System Nile C.

Wares (red-slipped surfaces are always burnished unless otherwise noted):

Uncoated: **171, 191-192.**

Red-slipped out, uncoated in: **193.**

Red-slipped: **29-30.**

Pink-slipped: **194.**

Red-painted on pink-slipped: **195.**

J7 Micaceous, fine sand-tempered Nile clay fabric

Section: Grey (10 YR 5/1) or dark greyish brown (10 YR 4/2) section, commonly with thin darker zones at the edges.

Surface: Black-slipped and burnished.

Texture: Fine; medium hard and dense.

Inclusions: Fine sand (3), medium sand (1), much mica (2), a few black particles.

Distinguishing features: Lack of straw, lots of fine sand and mica, black burnished surface.

Correlation: Vienna System Nile A.

Ware: Black-slipped burnished: **196.**

2.3.2. Marl and mixed clays

K2 Fine, dense, marl clay fabric

Section: Pink (2.5 YR 6/6 'light red') with narrow yellow (10 YR 8/2-4) outer zone.

Surface: Light, same colour as outer zone of section.

Texture: Fine; fairly dense with scattered air holes; soft.

Inclusions: Fine sand (1), the occasional medium sand grain; may have scattered fine to medium red particles.

Distinguishing features: Fine, dense pink fabric with yellow surface.

Wares:

Uncoated: **31-32.**

Uncoated burnished: **197, 200.**

Black-painted on uncoated: **199.**

Red-slipped burnished out, red-slipped rim on uncoated in: **198.**

K5 Marl clay fabric with predominantly fine sand

Section: Uniform green (5 Y 7/3-6/3 'pale yellow' – 'pale olive'), uniform pink (2.5-5 YR 6/4 'light reddish brown'), or pink with a slightly yellowish core.

Surface: Usually uncoated, same colour as section or lighter, sometimes firing almost white; smooth.

Texture: Porous; soft to medium hard.

Inclusions: Fine sand (including sub-angular black particles) (2), medium sand (1), fine to coarse limestone (1) either visible or burnt out, fine to coarse red particles (1). May contain scattered medium to coarse straw (visible as rectangular voids), and sometimes also scattered pieces of red grog and large black particles (1-2 mm in size).

Distinguishing features: Pink to yellow to green colour, abundant sand up to medium in size, heterogeneous inclusions (straw, red particles, grog).

Wares:

Uncoated: **172-174, 201-204, 207-210.**

Black-painted on uncoated: **205.**

Black-painted on cream-slipped burnished: **206.**

Red-slipped: **175-176.**

L7 (former J2 sandy) Sand-tempered mixed clay fabric

Section: Uniform light brown (5 YR 6/4 'light reddish brown').

Surface: Smooth, same colour as section.

Texture: Fine to medium; soft.

Inclusions: Fine sand (2), medium sand (1); a little fine straw may be present and a little mica.

Distinguishing features: Light brown section, much fine to medium sand.

Wares:

Uncoated: **211.**

Uncoated burnished: **212.**

L8 (former J8) Orange to yellow firing mixed clay fabric

Section: Outer zones of orange (5 YR 5/6 'yellowish red') with a yellow (7.5 YR 6/4 'light brown') core, or uniform orange section in thin-walled sherds; occasionally has outer zones of orange and inner zones of yellow with a green core.

Surface: Invariably burnished, either uncoated or with a red, pink, or white slip.

Texture: Fine to medium; medium hard and dense.

Inclusions: Abundant fine (2) to medium (1) sand, a little fine straw, fine to coarse black particles, red particles (up to 1 mm), and mica (1).

Distinguishing features: Orange and yellow section, abundant fine to medium sand, red and black inclusions.

Wares:

Uncoated: **214.**

Red-slipped burnished: **33.**

Black-painted on cream-slipped burnished: **213.**

2.3.3. Imports

P5 Attic Greek

Section: Uniform light orange (5 YR 6/6 'reddish yellow').

Surface: Outer surface black-glazed or with red-figure decoration, inner surface same colour as section.

Texture: Very fine, hard, and dense.

Inclusions: Some fine sand, barely visible under 10x magnification.

Distinguishing features: Very fine and hard light orange fabric with black-glazed or decorated surface.

Wares:

Black glaze: **215-216.**

Red-figure: **217.**

P8 Greek transport amphora fabric group

Section: Most commonly a uniform red-orange (2.5-5 YR 6/6 'light red' to 'reddish yellow'); sometimes yellow or light brown (7.5 YR 7/4-6/4).

Surface: Uncoated, often same colour as section, sometimes fired grey; surface very smooth, commonly with a micaceous gloss.

Texture: Extremely hard and dense; usually fine, varies to medium texture.

Inclusions: Fine sand (1), fine to medium black particles (1); may have fine limestone or occasional fine to medium red particles; coarser varieties have much more sand: fine (2) and medium (1). Usually contains much mica (2).

Distinguishing features: Extremely hard, dense fabric with very smooth surface, usually micaceous.

Ware: Uncoated: 218-226.

P81 (former L6) Bahariya Oasis fabric

Section: Most commonly zoned yellow (2.5 Y 'pale yellow') to pink (7.5 R 7/6 'light red') to light blue from outer to inner surface. Occurs in a range of pastel colours, from more highly fired to less: orange to yellow to pink to light blue. In highly fired examples it may be entirely orange (2.5 YR 6/8 'light red'); when overfired it turns completely grey.

Surface: Black or grey slip; fairly rough and uneven.

Texture: Dense, with elongated cavities; hard and brittle.

Inclusions: Fine to medium sand (1), fine to coarse dark particles of grog (1), may be some fine to medium limestone (partly burnt out) (1), and a few fine to coarse red particles. Fabric of kegs more coarse than pilgrim flasks, containing sand and limestone both up to coarse in size.

Distinguishing features: Bright orange, or yellow to pink to light blue colour of section; black slip on a rough surface.

Ware: Black-slipped: 227-228.

3. Shape terms

The system of shape classification used in this publication is presented in the form of a flow chart (Fig. VII.1), in which the first differentiation to be made is between closed and open forms. This distinction is based on the relation between the maximum body diameter (MBD) of the vessel and the diameter of its aperture (AP), defined as the smallest diameter above the MBD. A vessel in which the sides draw together toward the top to an opening which is substantially smaller than the widest part of the vessel, is a closed form. A closed form is characterized quantitatively by the aperture index (AI), which is defined as the MBD divided by the aperture (AP), times 100; i.e. $MBD/AP \times 100$. Closed forms are here given the name 'jars'. Vessels whose aperture is the widest (or nearly the widest) point of the vessel are defined as open forms; these include beakers, bowls, dishes, and plates. Vessels which have an aperture index of 140-116, i.e. the sides of the vessel curve inward somewhat toward the opening, are termed restricted vessels. These are classified with the open forms, although the fact that a vessel is restricted may be noted in its description (as, for example, a 'restricted bowl').

After a vessel is classed as a closed or open form, the next division is based on the vessel index ($VI = MBD/H \times 100$): the relationship between the width and the height (H) of the vessel. Jars which are taller than they are wide are called 'tall', or if they have a VI as low as 50 or less, they are termed 'slender'. Jars of about equal width and height are termed 'globular', while jars which are wider than they are tall are called 'squat'. (For necked jars it can be more descriptive to exclude the neck from the height measurement and describe the shape of the body alone.) Further classification next takes into account the location of the point on the body of the jar where the maximum diameter occurs. If it occurs near the top, the jar is termed 'shouldered'; if it occurs in the middle, the jar is 'ovoid' or 'biconical'; and if the MBD occurs low on the vessel it is defined as 'drop-shaped'.

Open forms are similarly classified first by the vessel index (the relation of height to width). Most beakers have a height greater than their maximum diameter, but the beaker category includes vessels with a height down to $\frac{2}{3}$ of their diameter. Bowls have a height of less than $\frac{2}{3}$ but greater than $\frac{1}{3}$ of their diameter. Dishes have heights of less than

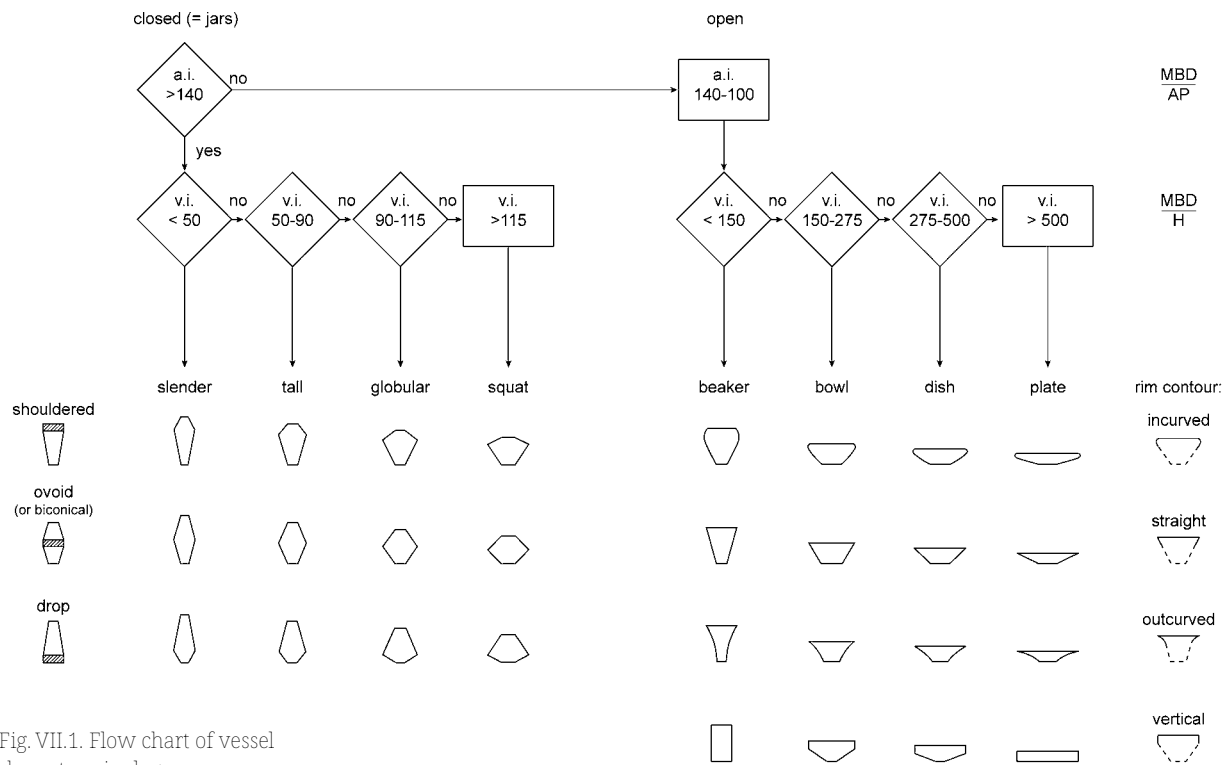


Fig. VII.1. Flow chart of vessel shape terminology.

approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ but greater than $\frac{1}{5}$ of their diameter.⁸ The secondary categorization of open forms is based on the contour of the rim: whether it is incurved, straight, outcurved, or vertical.⁹ The terms 'incurved' and 'outcurved' have been adopted rather than 'convex' or 'concave' because 'convex' has been used to describe both an incurved rim (referencing outer profile) and an outcurved rim (based on inner profile), as has 'concave'.¹⁰ Where the terms 'convex' or 'concave' are employed in the present publication, they refer to the exterior profile.

A few specialized terms refer succinctly to a particular group of related vessels of common occurrence. These include:

- cup: shallow beaker or deep bowl, VI = 100-175, small in size and usually thin-walled;
- platter: plate with flat interior;
- storage jar: large jar, over 50 cm in height, with a large interior volume.

The addition of handles and necks gives rise to a few other specialized names, such as:

- amphora: jar with tall body, neck, and two vertical handles;

8 In a break with previous New Kingdom Necropolis publications, on open forms with outcurved rims, the rim diameter (maximum width of the rim) is taken as the MBD rather than the aperture diameter used previously. By using the rim diameter it was found to be easier to categorize vessels where no exact aperture measurement is available, as the rim diameter can be easily measured on even the poorest drawing. In the case of these open forms with outcurved rims, the maximum body diameter (MBD) is actually the maximum vessel diameter.

9 The contour at the rim was chosen as the most significant feature of the shape profile as it is common for a bowl or dish to have an outer profile concave (outcurved) at the rim but convex lower down, or convex (incurved) at the rim and becoming concave toward the base.

10 Holthoer 1977, 114, 122; Bourriau 2005, 13-14, nos. 3, 4.

- bottle: tall to slender jar with narrow neck (in this volume the term is also used for a specific Late Period shape – a tall to slender jar with cylindrical body and neck);¹¹
- flask: globular to squat jar with narrow neck (in this volume, the term is used for a category of globular marl jars with a tall, cylindrical neck and two horizontal loop handles);
- jug: one-handed jar;
- pitcher: jug with a spout;
- mug: one-handed beaker.

Handles are vertical loop handles unless otherwise specified. For example, ‘pinched handles’ with a small to non-existent hole through the middle, or ‘horizontal loop handles’ will be noted.

In describing the rims and necks of jars, which are often straight, without the curvature common on the rims of open forms, the following terms have been adopted: ‘in-sloping’ for rim/neck whose lines converge toward the top and ‘flaring’ or ‘out-turned’ for rim/neck whose lines diverge upward with a wider opening at the top. A ‘modelled rim’ denotes a rounded projection at the rim deliberately modelled by the potter. The ‘modelled rim’ (or ‘ledge rim’ or ‘rolled rim’) projects from the exterior of the vessel unless the rim is stated to be an ‘inner’ rim, which projects into the interior.

In the following catalogue of vessels, the diameter given is the mouth diameter, measured where the rim of the vessel touches the plane of the horizontal. For vessel rims where no details of preservation are given, it may be assumed that less than ¼ of the circumference of the rim is preserved. For bases, it is assumed that the whole base is preserved unless specified otherwise.

4. Ptahemwia substructure

4.1. Archaeological context

The main shaft of the tomb of Ptahemwia is approximately 9 m deep with five steps cut in the bottom of the shaft leading down into Chamber A. The shaft contained sandy surface fill, including Late Period and Coptic potsherds, nearly to the bottom; the last 20 cm above the stairs consisted of dark fill mixed with bones and New Kingdom pottery, probably containing remnants of the original interments and tomb furnishings.

The layer of dark fill continued into Chamber A, 20-30 cm thick in the northeast quadrant, increasing to 40 cm thick near the centre of the room, because the floor slopes downward slightly toward the west and south. Overlying the dark layer was about half a meter of loose sand containing weathered New Kingdom, Late Period and Coptic sherds, sloping into the room from the main shaft on the north and from the doorway to Chamber D on the south. The dark layer contained many rock chips, bone fragments and a scattering of pottery sherds, mainly New Kingdom, though the dark layer had obviously been disturbed as there were also a few weathered Coptic and Late Period sherds mixed in, amounting to about 30% of the total sherds. The most New Kingdom pottery was recovered from the north half of Chamber A, which would be expected if robbers were bringing up fill from the burial chambers to examine in the light from the main shaft.

The upper part of the stairway descending to the west (Corridor B) was filled with sand spill from the main shaft which had slid in from Chamber A. The lower part of the stairway was clear while the niche in the north wall contained small chunks of clay-rich *tafla* and on the floor of the niche, a large fresh-looking piece of a blue-painted jar (no. 21), broken in three pieces.

11 In general English usage the meaning of the word ‘bottle’ is based on its function rather than shape, and implies a container used to hold liquids.

The burial chamber, Chamber C, had been almost completely emptied by previous investigators of the tomb; some large pieces of fallen ceiling rock were stacked along the east wall, and a new piece had fallen in the southwest corner. Otherwise the only visible remains were a scattering of bones, one pot sherd, and one piece of decayed wood. The only fill remaining in Chamber C was less than 10 cm of dark fill over the floor containing bits of bone and a few small New Kingdom sherds.

Chamber D, opening to the south off the antechamber A, was filled to the ceiling with sand spill from the Old Kingdom Shaft 2008/10, which had collapsed through the ceiling at the south end of Chamber D. The original burial chamber of Shaft 2008/10 had seemingly been reworked into a Late Period burial complex, which had also been entered and robbed subsequent to the Coptic Period, as the fill which had fallen into Chamber D contained mostly unweathered Late Period sherds along with about one-quarter to one-third weathered Coptic sherds and a few weathered Late Period and New Kingdom sherds also deriving from surface debris. The last 30 cm of fill above the floor of Chamber D contained a blue-painted sherd, likely from a pot accompanying the original New Kingdom interments (no. 22), along with primarily Late Period pottery, but contained no Coptic sherds. Thus it seems likely that the 32 cm of rock between the bottom of Shaft 2008/10 and the ceiling of Chamber D had collapsed at some point prior to the Coptic Period and initially dumped fill which only contained Late Period sherds into the New Kingdom complex below.

Chamber E is reached by a short descending passage containing three steps and is dominated by a 1.6×1.2 m shaft, with only a one-half meter wide ledge left surrounding the shaft. A steep cone of sand fill coming from Shaft 2008/10 extended down into the shaft which is about 5 m deep. Coptic sherds were present in the fill down to 4 m, only Late Period and New Kingdom sherds between 4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m, and below $4\frac{1}{2}$ m only New Kingdom sherds were present which joined the pottery from Chamber F.

A short passage extends north from the bottom of the shaft to a burial chamber (Chamber F), which is only 1 m in height; cuttings in the floor on the west side of the room indicate that a taller height was originally planned. Although unfinished, the room was still used for burials as it was filled half-way to the ceiling with a dark powdery fill mixed with rock chippings, bones, decayed coffin pieces, and large pieces of exclusively New Kingdom pottery.

4.2. Chamber F

The pottery recovered from Chamber F had been very thoroughly smashed; for example, a large carinated dish (no. 5) and a large storage jar (no. 16) were nearly complete when restored, but were built up from 59 and 125 sherds respectively. Although many of the pots in Chamber F were substantially preserved, large parts of others were missing. No later material had been introduced into Chamber F, but many sherds had clearly been removed, probably taken up to Chamber A with other fill to be examined in the light from the main shaft. Joining sherds from one jar (no. 8) were found in Chamber F and the bottom of the adjoining shaft in Chamber E, and also in the bottom of the main shaft and Chamber A, and one sherd had evidently slid from Chamber A down through Corridor B, and was found in the western burial chamber, Chamber C! Likewise, the base of the blue-painted funnel-necked jar no. 18 was recovered from Chamber F, while joining sherds were found in Chambers B and C.

The shape of the red-slipped shouldered jar no. 8, the storage jar no. 16, the pointed-base amphora no. 19, and the decoration of the blue-painted jar no. 18, date the pottery assemblage in Chamber F to Akhenaten to Tutankhamun. Although no objects inscribed for Ptahemwia were found in Chamber F, it can certainly be said that this burial chamber was used for burials with their accompanying grave goods during his lifetime, and not later.

The unusual carinated dish, no. 15, though related to types SD 12.4 and SE 11 at Amarna,¹² is noteworthy for its size and completeness, and the unequivocally flat base.

12 Rose 2007, 69, 209, 216.

The amphora, no. 19, is also of particular interest as the shape is a type commonly used to contain wine, but here it is inscribed for natron.

Following is a summary of the pottery from Chamber F, followed by the catalogue of the individual vessels.

23 pots, of which 19 Nile clay, 3 marls, 1 import. Of the 19 Nile clay, 6 were red burnished, 5 uncoated, 3 red, 2 white, 1 red rim, 1 red burnished out, 1 blue on pink.

G1 uncoated

4 thick-walled dishes 1-3

1 thick-walled dish with incurved rim 4

G1 red rim

1 thick-walled dish 5

G1 red

1 dish, outcurved rim 6

1 dish, incurved rim 7

1 large shouldered jar 8

G1 red burnished

4 dishes, outcurved rim 9-12

1 dish, incurved rim 13

1 (funnel-necked) jar 14

G1 red burnished out

1 large carinated dish 15

G1 white

2 storage jars 16-17

G1 blue on pink

1 funnel-necked jar 18

Marl D

3 pointed-base amphorae 19

Canaanite P36

1 Canaanite amphora 20

1. 2008-263 (Fig. VII.2)

Large, thick-walled dish with slightly carinated base.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 36.0, pres. h. 9.4 cm.

$\frac{3}{4}$ preserved.

Chamber F, bottom of shaft in Chamber E (3 sherds).

Four lines of rope marks on exterior; trimming lines on base and lower body.

Comparanda (nos. 1-3, 5): Rose 2007, 199, nos. 115, 117-118; R. Holthoer, in: El-Khouli 1993, fig. Q lower middle, on left – no. 76 (misnumbered 73).

2. 2008-264 (Fig. VII.2)

Large, thick-walled dish with slightly carinated base.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 35.4, pres. h. 9.3 cm.

$\frac{3}{4}$ preserved.

Chamber F.

Four lines of rope marks on exterior; trimming lines on base.

– One additional dish of this type from Chamber F: Diam. 36.0, pres. h. 7.0 cm, $\frac{2}{3}$ of rim in 6 non-joining pieces.

3. 2008-265 (Fig. VII.2)

Large, thick-walled dish with slightly carinated base.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 38.8, h. 10.7 cm.

$\frac{3}{4}$ preserved.

Chamber F, bottom of shaft in Chamber E (1 sherd).

Four lines of rope marks on exterior; trimming lines on base.

4. 2008-266 (Fig. VII.2)

Large, thick-walled dish with incurved rim and rounded base.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 35.4, pres. h. 10.9 cm.

$\frac{1}{2}$ preserved, plus 1 non-joining rim sherd.

Chambers E, A (1 sherd), D (1).

Large section of rim worn smooth from use as a digging tool. Two holes (5 mm diam.) drilled through walls 3 cm below rim.

5. 2008-267 (Fig. VII.2)

Large, thick-walled dish rim.

G1 red-slipped rim on uncoated.

Diam. 36.0, pres. h. 5.7 cm.

$\frac{3}{5}$ of rim in 5 non-joining pieces.

Chamber F, bottom of shaft in Chamber E (1 sherd).

Three lines of rope marks on exterior.

6. 2008-248 (Fig. VII.3)

Dish rim, outcurved.

G1 red-slipped.

Diam. 21.0, pres. h. 4.0 cm.

$\frac{1}{8}$ of rim, non-joining body sherd.

Chamber F.

7. 2008-247 (Fig. VII.3)

Dish with incurved rim and rounded, slightly carinated base.

G1 red-slipped.

Diam. 21.0, pres. h. 6.6 cm.

$\frac{1}{4}$ of rim in 3 non-joining pieces.

Chamber F (3 sherds), bottom of shaft in Chamber E (2).

8. 2008-275 (Fig. VII.3)

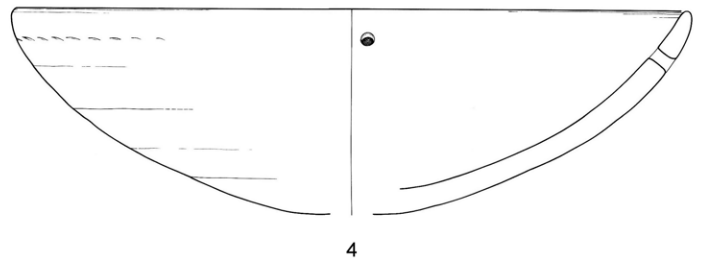
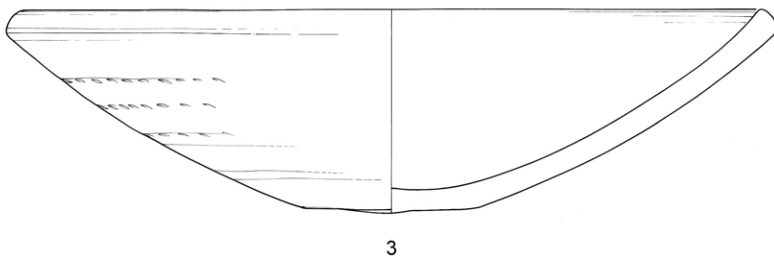
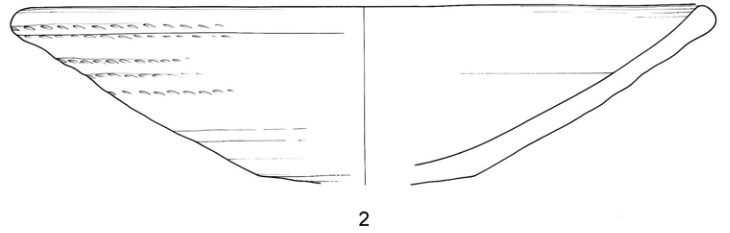
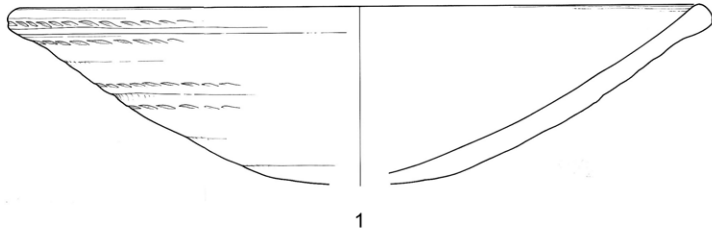
Large shouldered jar body.

G1 red-slipped.

MBD 28.0, pres. h. 33.1 cm.

$\frac{1}{2}$ of upper body preserved.

G1 Uncoated Dishes, Large, Thick-walled



G1 Red Rim Dish, Large, Thick-walled

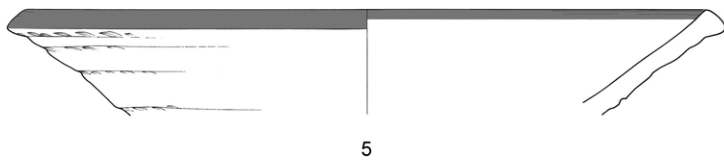


Fig. VII.2. Pottery from Ptahemwia Chamber F, nos. 1-5 (scale 1:4).

Chamber F (2 sherds), Chamber A (8, including 1 from northeast dark layer), Chamber C (1), bottom of main shaft (1), bottom of shaft in Chamber E (2).

Red slip is thicker on shoulder and upper body, thinner on lower body. Three lines of rope marks on upper body, one on MBD, two below.

Comparanda: Rose 2007, 247, nos. 436-438; Bourriau 2005, 31, no. 77.

9. 2008-243 (Fig. VII.4)

Dish with outcurved rim.

G1 red-slipped burnished (burnished to a high gloss).

Diam. 26.4, pres. h. 5.5 cm.

$\frac{3}{4}$ preserved, centre of base missing; some surface flaking.

Chamber F.

Patch of plaster on exterior.

10. 2008-245 (Fig. VII.4)

Dish rim, outcurved.

G1 red-slipped burnished (burnished to a high gloss).

Diam. 18.6, pres. h. 4.0 cm.

Less than $\frac{1}{8}$ of rim preserved; some surface flaking.

Chamber F.

11. 2008-242 (Fig. VII.4)

Dish with outcurved rim and rounded, slightly carinated base.

G1 red-slipped burnished.

Diam. 19.6, h. 4.6 cm.

Nearly complete; slip very worn.

Chamber F.

Large blackened patches around rim.

12. 2008-244 (Fig. VII.4)

Dish with outcurved rim and rounded, slightly carinated base.

G1 red-slipped burnished (burnished to a high gloss).

Diam. 20.0, pres. h. 5.4 cm.

$\frac{2}{3}$ of rim in 2 non-joining pieces; some surface flaking.

Chamber F.

13. 2008-241 (Fig. VII.4)

Dish rim, incurved.

G1 red-slipped burnished.

Diam. 27.6, pres. h. 7.6 cm.

$\frac{3}{4}$ of rim preserved.

Chamber F.

14. 2008-246 (Fig. VII.4)

Pointed, medium-sized jar base.

G1 red-slipped burnished.

Diam. 27.6, pres. h. 7.6 cm.

Chamber F.

Clay added for base.

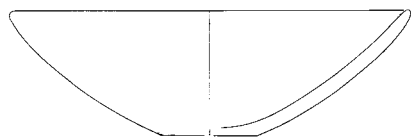
Comparandum: Rose 2007, 246, no. 430.

G1 Red

Dishes, thin-walled

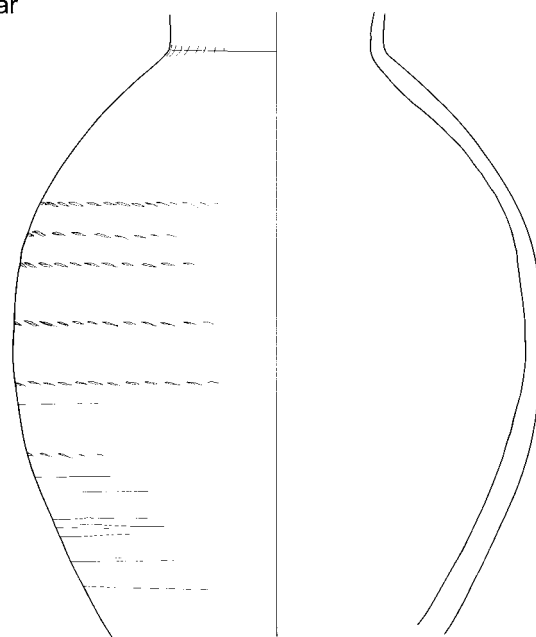


6



7

Jar

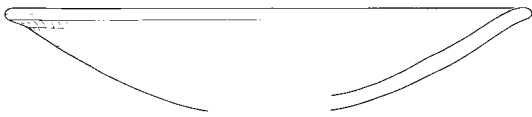


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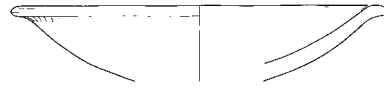
Fig. VII.3. Pottery from Ptahemwia Chamber F, nos. 6-8 (scale 1:4).

G1 Red Burnished Dishes, Thin-walled

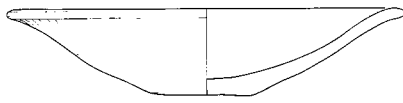
outcurved rim



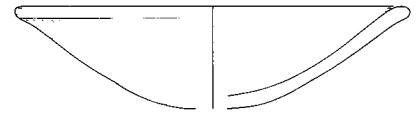
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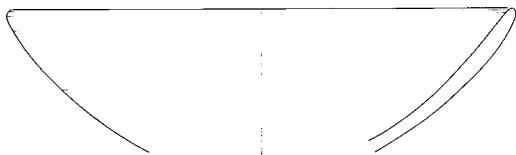


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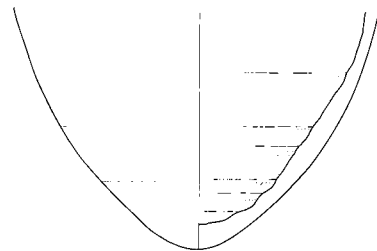
12

incurved rim



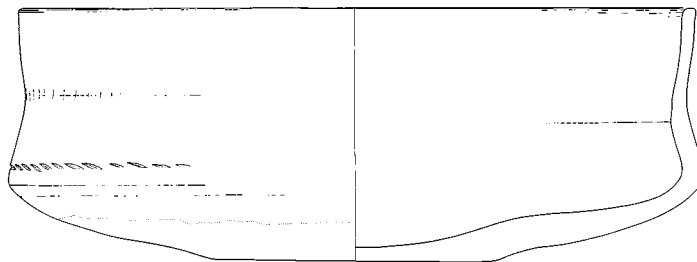
13

G1 Red Burnished Jar



14

G1 Red Burnished Out



15

Fig. VII.4. Pottery from Ptahemwia Chamber F, nos. 9-15 (scale 1:4).



15

15. 2008-239 (Fig. VII.4)
 Large carinated dish.
 G1 red-slipped burnished out (down to 5 cm below carination),
 uncoated below, uncoated in.
 Diam. 36.4, h. 13.7 cm.
 Nearly complete; reconstructed from 59 sherds.
 Chamber F, shaft in Chamber E (1 sherd).

16. 2008-240 (Fig. VII.5)
 Funnel-necked storage jar.
 G1 white-slipped.
 Diam. 26.6, h. 65.9 cm.
 Nearly complete; reconstructed from 125 sherds.
 Chamber F, bottom of shaft in Chamber E (2 sherds), shaft in
 Chamber E (1).
 Two patches of plaster on outside of neck. Note the wide bi-conical
 body typical of the Amarna Period,¹³ and the convex neck common
temp. Tutankhamun and later.¹⁴



16

17. 2008-268 (Fig. VII.5)
 Funnel-necked storage jar.
 G1 white-slipped.
 Diam. 25.0, pres. h. 15.8 cm.
 Not reconstructable, $\frac{3}{8}$ of rim in 4 non-joining pieces.
 Chamber F, bottom of shaft in Chamber E.

18. 2008-269 (Fig. VII.5)
 Rounded, slightly flattened, funnel-necked jar base/lower body.
 G1 blue-painted on pink-slipped.
 MBD 17.4, pres. h. 16.2 cm.
 Chambers F (complete base), B (1 sherd), C (5 sherds).
 Decoration: wide petal register of separated, fully outlined petals over three blue
 bands; additional black line below.
Comparanda: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 248, nos. 219-222. See also
 Aston/Aston [in press], fig. 24, which illustrates the changes in petal decoration on
 funnel-necked jars from the reigns of Amenhotep III to Horemheb.

13 Rose 2007, 249-252. see also Aston/Aston [in press], fig. 32.

14 Cf. Winlock 1941, pl. VIIA.

G1 White/Pink

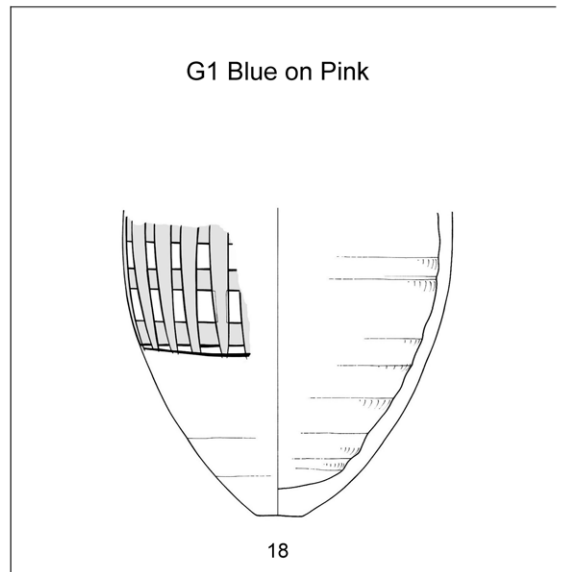
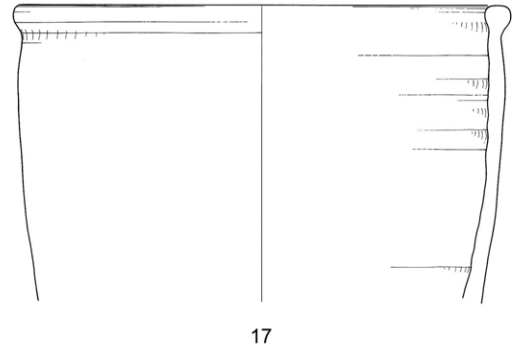
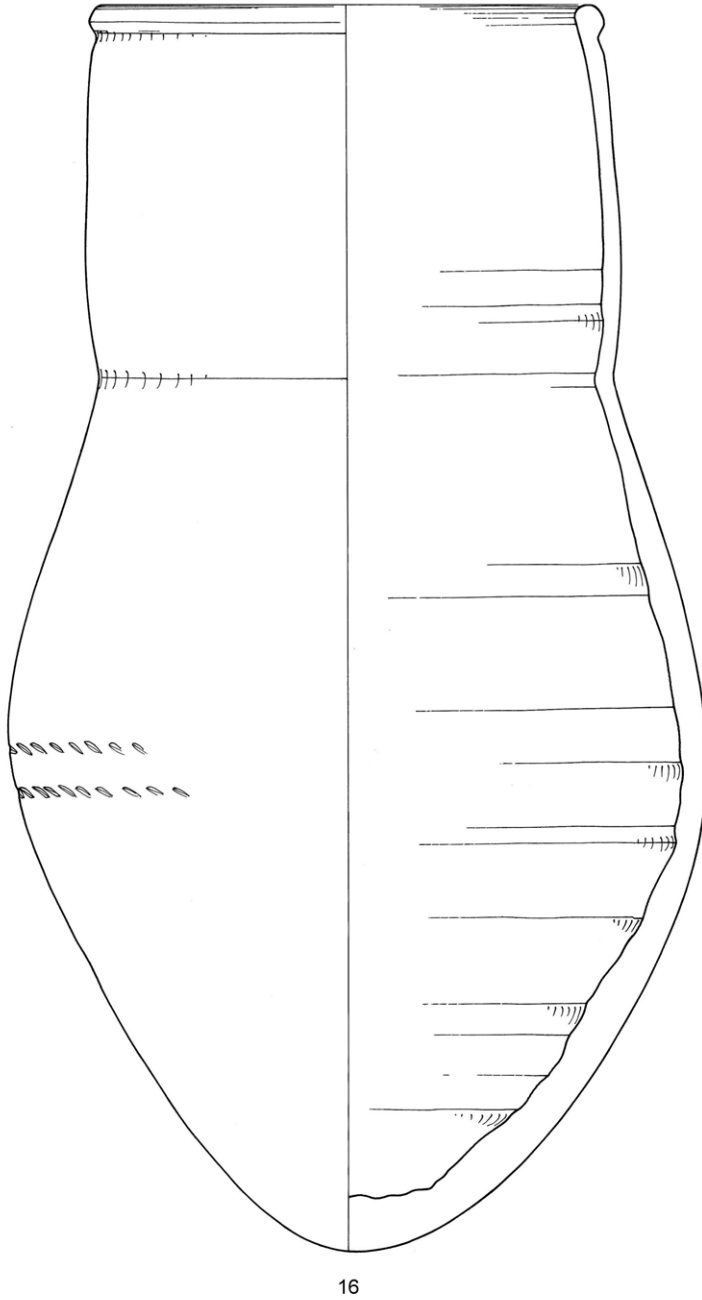


Fig. VII.5. Pottery from Ptahemwia Chamber F, nos. 16-18 (scale 1:4).

19. 2008-237 (Fig. VII.6)

Amphora with pointed base.

H15 cream-slipped burnished.

Diam. 11.0, h. 72.4 cm.

Nearly complete ($\frac{1}{3}$ of shoulder and part of one handle missing).

Chamber F.

Vertical burnishing on neck and body down to 15 cm above base. Hieratic docket on shoulder: *hsmn nfr* 'good quality natron'.¹⁵ Powdery yellowish to white residue inside from neck to base.

Comparanda: Rose 2007, 272, no. 588; A. Dunsmore, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 280, no. 97. See also Aston/Aston [in press], fig. 16.

– Two additional fragmentary amphorae probably of this type were recovered from Chamber F: one large body sherd of upper body with one handle, reconstructed from nine sherds, and four body sherds of another amphora.

20. 2008-238 (Fig. VII.6)

Canaanite amphora rim/neck.

P36 Levantine fabric.

Diam. 11.2, pres. h. 8.0 cm.

$\frac{1}{2}$ preserved.

Chamber F.

Comparandum: Aston/Aston [in press], no. 670.

4.3. Additional New Kingdom

Although no sherds from pots no. 21-23 were actually found in Chambers F or C, the two funnel-necked jars and the marl beaker below were very probably part of the original grave goods placed in the tomb, based on their New Kingdom date, substantial preservation, and unweathered condition. Sherds of both 22 and 23 were found in the shaft in Chamber E from where other sherds joined pottery in Chamber F, and it seems likely that these two pots also were originally placed in Chamber F.

The thin layer of dark fill with bone fragments and a few New Kingdom sherds remaining on the floor of burial chamber C indicates that there were originally New Kingdom burials in this room, and the location of no. 21 on the floor of the niche off Corridor B suggests it may have come from Chamber C. However, considering the dispersion of sherds from Chamber F throughout the substructure, it could also have come from Chamber F.

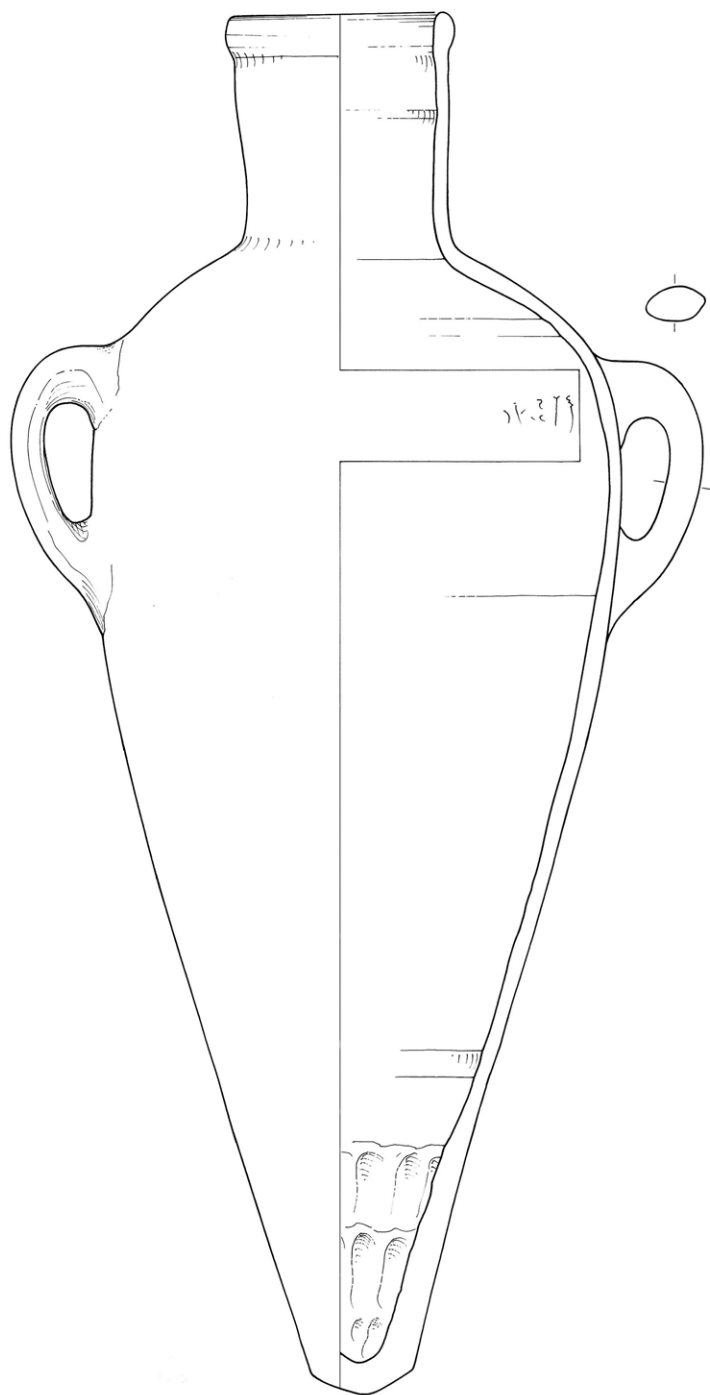
It is interesting to note that none of the New Kingdom pottery found in the substructure of Ptahemwia's tomb that has evidence of being deliberately placed there as burial pottery, dates later than Akhenaten to Tutankhamun. Both burial chambers (if C was indeed occupied) would therefore appear to have been used for burials at the time of the tomb owner for whom the tomb was constructed.

The biconical jar, no. 24, also dates *temp.* Akhenaten to Tutankhamun but was used as a paint pot. Two other paint pots were found in Chamber F, both red-slipped pointed bases of medium-sized jars similar to no. 41, one reused to hold red paint and the other (only half preserved) caked with green paint on the interior and with a patch of yellow paint on the exterior. These paint pots were presumably incorporated into the fill of Chamber F along with quantities of the rock chips which may have been used to block the shaft in Chamber E after the burials. There is evidence from other tombs in the necropolis, for example the tomb of Pay and Raia, of paint pots finding their way into the substructure of the tomb, probably along with blocking material.¹⁶ As the paint pots were employed by

¹⁵ See above, Chapter VI, cat. 128.

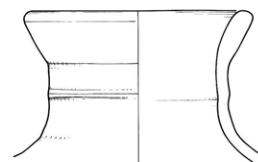
¹⁶ B.G. Aston, in: Raven 2005b, 103-104.

H15 Marl



19

P36 Canaanite Jar

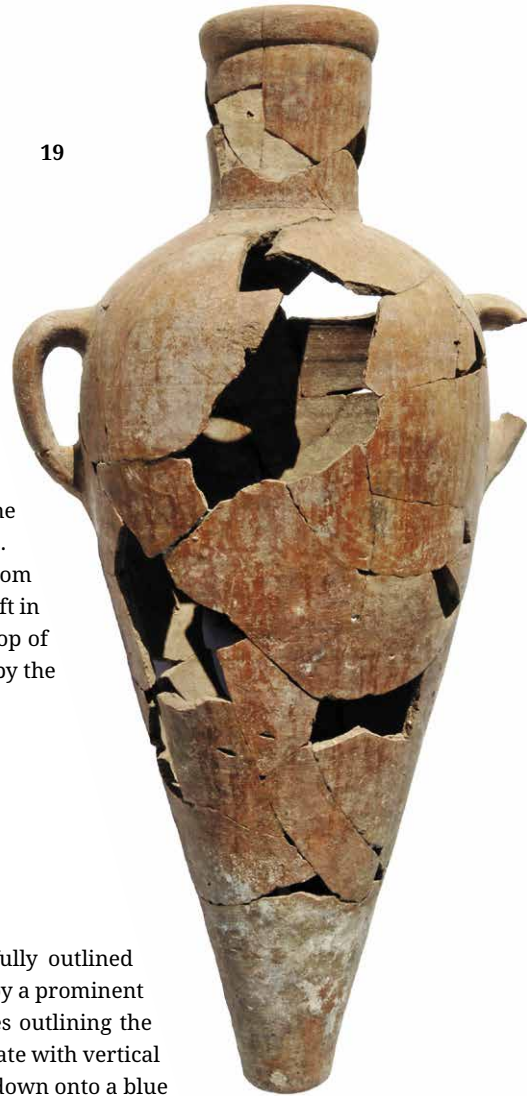


20

Fig. VII.6. Pottery from Ptahemwia Chamber F, nos. 19-20 (scale 1:4).



19



workmen decorating the tomb, they should be contemporary with the tomb, or earlier if the workmen were reusing old discarded vessels.

One additional reused, red-slipped pointed base of New Kingdom date, rather thick-walled, was recovered from the bottom of the shaft in Chamber E. There are burned patches on the inside and over the top of the broken edge, indicating this base was used as a lamp, perhaps by the earliest despoilers of the tomb.

21. 2008-270 (Fig. VII.7)

Lower body of funnel-necked jar.

G1 blue-painted on pink-slipped.

MBD 18.6, pres. h. 12.7 cm.

One body sherd, completely unweathered.

North niche off Corridor B.

Decoration: lower half of wide petal register of separated, fully outlined petals with two blue bands behind – the lower band is flanked by a prominent black line below but no upper black line. The two long strokes outlining the petals converge at the bottom to form pointed tips which alternate with vertical red strokes, representing tips of inner petals; petal tips extend down onto a blue band below the petal register.

Comparandum: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 248, no. 222; see also no. 18 above.

22. 2008-271 (Fig. VII.7)

Lower body of funnel-necked jar.

G1 blue-painted on pink-slipped.

MBD 18.0, pres. h. 15.8 cm.

Two non-joining body sherds; drawn from non-joining sherds.

Chamber D (lowest 30 cm above floor), shaft in Chamber E.

Decoration: pink preserved at top, followed by wide petal register of fully outlined petals over one blue band (behind top of petals), with one additional black line below. The two long strokes outlining the petals barely curve inward at the petal tips; some strokes are reduced to vertical lines. Blue band below petal register has one additional thin black line below.

21 (Photo: N. Dell'Acquila)



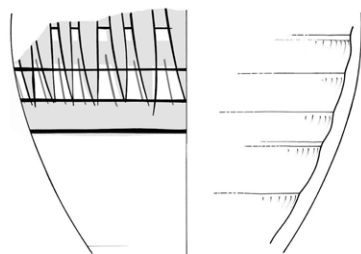
23. 2008-273 (Fig. VII.7)

Squat-bodied beaker with horizontal loop handles.

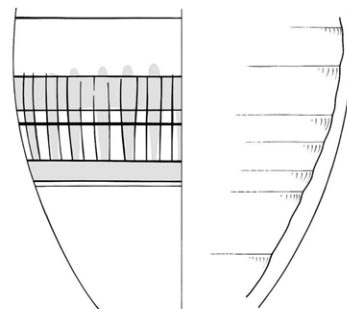
H15 cream-slipped burnished.

Diam. 9.4, pres. h. 8.3 cm.

G1 Blue on Pink

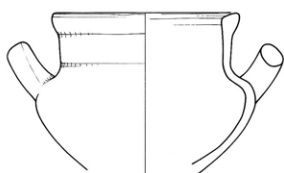


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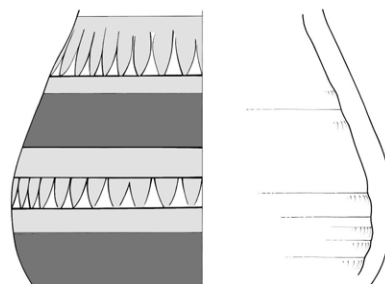
22

H15 Marl



23

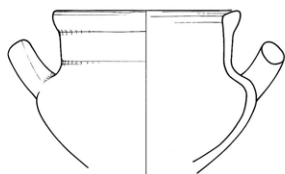
G1 Blue on Pink over Red



24

Fig. VII.7. Pottery from Ptahemwia Chambers A, B, D, E, nos. 21-23, and paint pot no. 24 (scale 1:4).

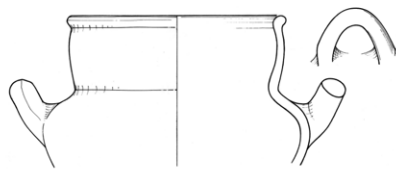
H15 (Marl D) Squat-bodied Beakers with Two Horizontal Handles



1

Dynasty 18

- straight-sided neck
- triangular rim



2

Dynasty 19

- convex-sided neck
- rounded rim

Fig. VII.8. Changes in squat-bodied beakers (scale 1:4).

1 No. 23.

2 B.G. Aston, in: Raven 2011, 214, no. 87.

3 non-joining pieces: profile with ¼ of body and 1 handle, ¼ of shoulder with 1 handle (blackened patch on outside), rim/neck with ¼ of shoulder.

Chamber A (NW quadrant and NE quadrant dark layer), Chamber D, shaft in Chamber E.

Comparanda: Bourriau 2005, 58, no. 165; Rose 2007, 281, no. 621. See also Fig. VII.8.

24. 2008-258 (Fig. VII.7)

Upper body of biconical jar.

G1 blue-painted on pink over red-slipped.

MBD 20.0, pres. h. 14.5 cm.

One body sherd.

Chamber F.

Jar reused for mixing red paint.

Decoration: jar has an overall red slip, pink bands added over red, blue over pink.

Two petal registers preserved with fully outlined petals, each followed by a blue band.

The black lines below the blue bands are faint (upper) or worn off (lower). Additional

medial black line in lower petal register; petal outlines above medial line are worn off.

Comparanda: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 248, no. 226 (*temp.*

Tutankhamun); Rose 2007, 248, no. 440 (*temp.* Akhenaten).

4.4. Late Period

It seems clear that the substructure of the tomb of Ptahemwia was not reused for Late Period burials, as was the case for many other large tombs in the New Kingdom necropolis. All Late Period sherds found in Ptahemwia's tomb-chambers were either small, weathered sherds from surface debris or pieces of pots in the fill cascading down into Chambers D and E through Shaft 2008/10 from the Late Period complex above. Even the Late Period sherds at floor level in Chamber D joined sherds from the sand fill higher up in Chamber D, fill which had fallen through the breakthrough shaft later as it included Coptic surface sherds.

Nine Late Period pots were selected for publication, even though they were not originally from Ptahemwia's tomb, because they add to our knowledge of 5th C. BC burial pottery in the New Kingdom necropolis. Their relatively complete preservation and unweathered condition indicate they were deliberately placed underground with burials and are not just surface debris.

The large platters (type no. 25) were previously only known from embalmers' caches, and likewise the large, two-handled storage jars (no. 26) are more often found in embalmers' caches than, as here, with burial pottery.¹⁷ Storage jars with thick rolled rims and pointed bases often have grooves just below the rim, whereas no. 28 has grooves just below the shoulder and no. 27 has no grooves at all. No. 29 is an unusually slender bottle, and nos. 30-33 also represent new shape variations.

25. 2008-276 (Fig. VII.9)

Large platter with wide sloping ledge rim.

J1 coarse, uncoated.

Diam. 35.2, h. 7.8 cm.

½ preserved.

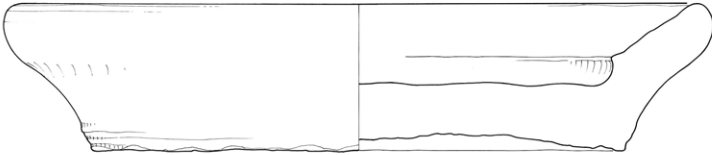
Chamber D.

Hand-made on the ground, base rough from resting on uneven surface with pebbles and straw.

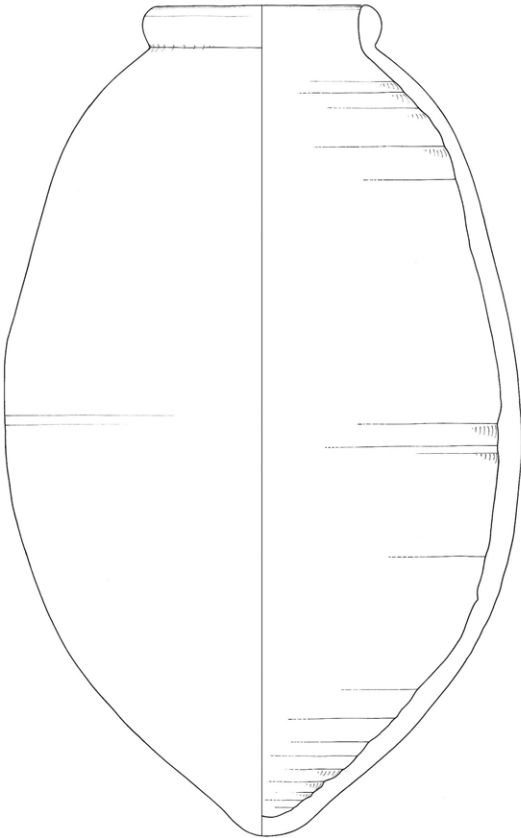
Comparanda: Aston/Aston 2010, 208, nos. 31-34; B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 267, no. 274; J.D. Bourriau and D.A. Aston, in: Martin 1985, pl. 37, no. 102.

17 One was found in Room A in the tomb of Tia and Tia: D.A. Aston, in: Martin 1997, pl. 124, no. 194.

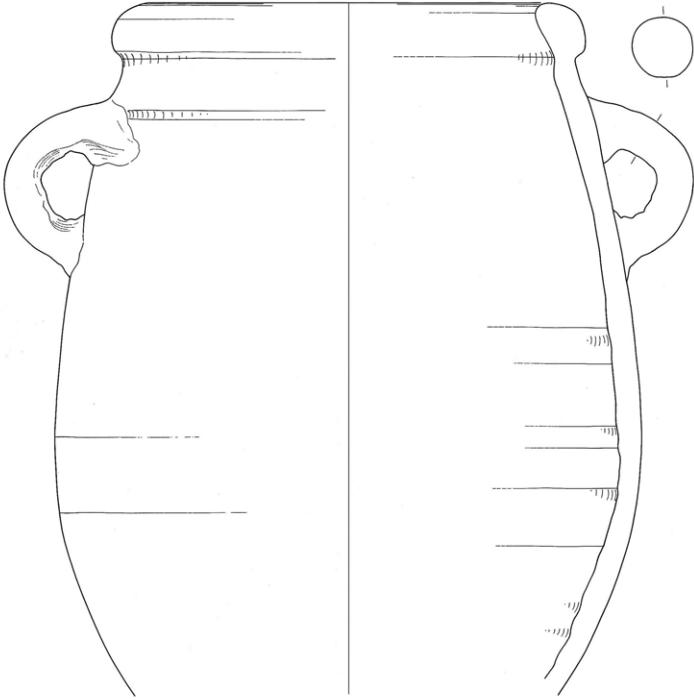
J1 Coarse, Uncoated



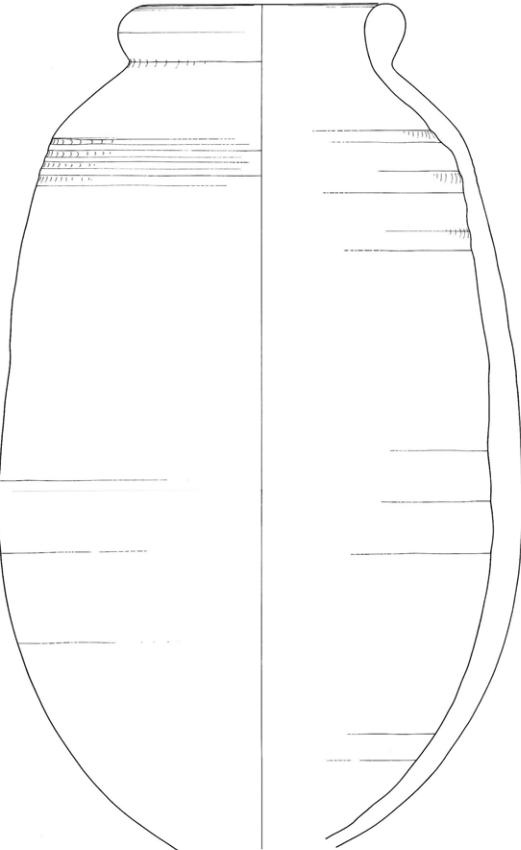
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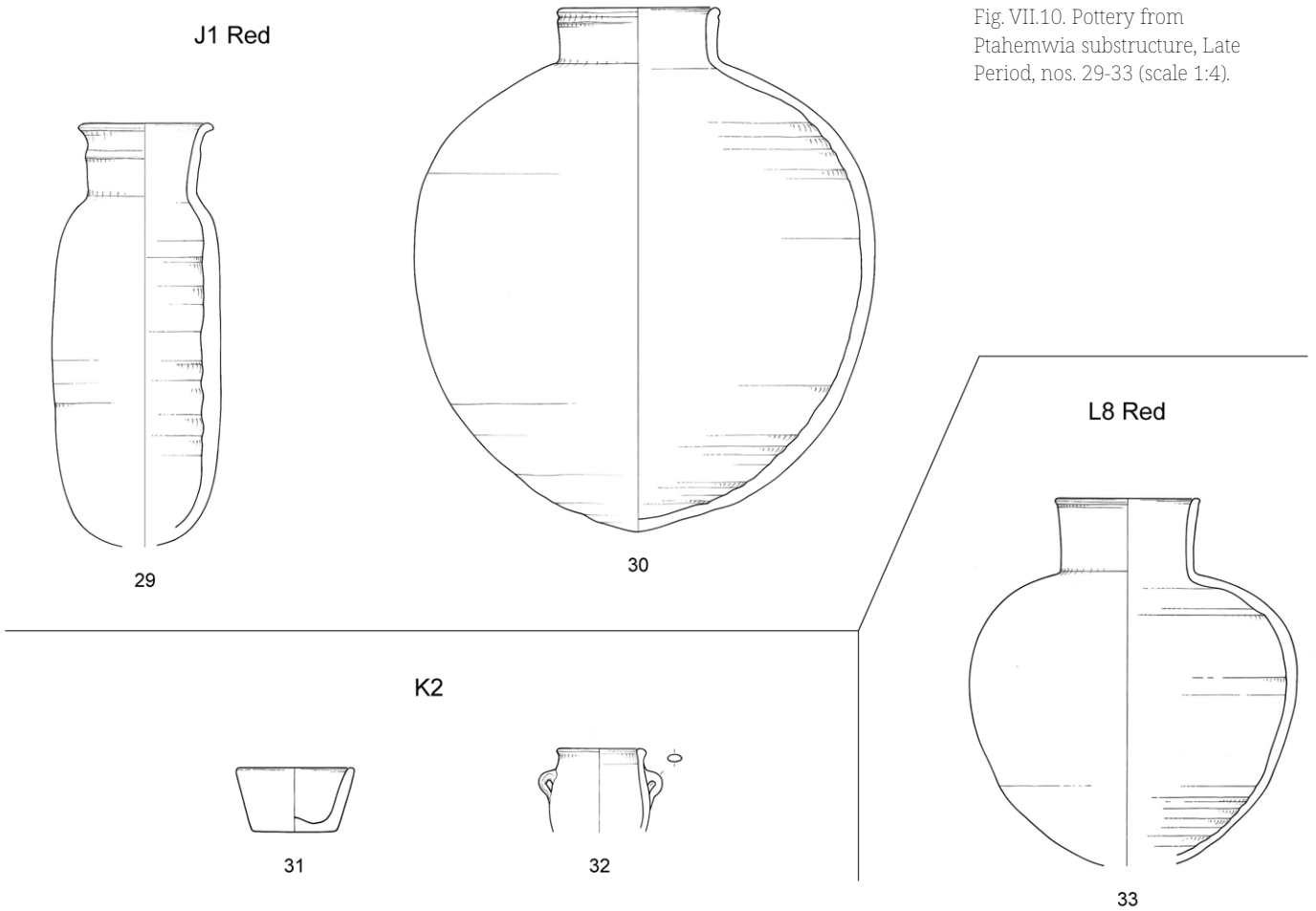


28

Fig. VII.9. Pottery from Ptahemwia substructure, Late Period, nos. 25-28 (scale 1:4).

26. 2008-279 (Fig. VII.9)
 Two-handed storage jar with wide mouth and thick rolled rim.
 J1 coarse, uncoated.
 Diam. 21.0, pres. h. 36.8 cm.
 Nearly complete rim/shoulder, one handle missing.
 Chambers D, E, shaft in E.
Comparanda: Aston/Aston 2010, 215, no. 65; B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, p. 257, no. 246, p. 266, no. 273.
27. 2008-277 (Fig. VII.9)
 Ovoid storage jar with thick rolled rim and pointed base.
 J1 coarse, uncoated.
 Diam. 11.0, h. 44.0 cm.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ preserved, rim weathered.
 Chamber D, shaft in Chamber E.
 Black residue on interior.
Comparandum: Aston/Aston 2010, 229, no. 199.
28. 2008-278 (Fig. VII.9)
 Drop-shaped storage jar with thick rolled rim.
 J1 coarse, uncoated.
 Diam. 12.6, pres. h. 45.5 cm.
 $\frac{2}{3}$ preserved, base missing, complete rim.
 Chamber D, shaft in Chamber E.
 Four grooves on shoulder. Black staining on interior especially around rim, black stains and drips on exterior.
Comparandum: Aston/Aston 2010, 229, no. 199.
29. 2008-283 (Fig. VII.10)
 Bottle with slightly flaring, modelled rim, one rib on neck.
 J1 red-slipped.
 Diam. 6.8, pres. h. 23.4 cm.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of rim/neck, $\frac{2}{3}$ of body preserved.
 Shaft in Chamber E.
 One ridge on neck. Unusually slender shape; compare Aston/Aston 2010, 234, nos. 341-344.
30. 2008-282 (Fig. VII.10)
 Large globular jar with short neck and single groove at rim.
 J1 red-slipped.
 Diam. 8.4, h. 29.2 cm.
 $\frac{1}{3}$ of rim/shoulder, $\frac{2}{3}$ of lower body/base preserved.
 Chamber D, shaft in Chamber E.
31. 2008-286 (Fig. VII.10)
 Small, straight-sided bowl with wide flat base.
 K2 uncoated.
 Diam. 6.0, h. 3.6 cm.
 Complete except for two chips in rim, eroded inside.
 Shaft in Chamber E.

Fig. VII.10. Pottery from Ptahemwia substructure, Late Period, nos. 29-33 (scale 1:4).



- 32.** 2008-287 (Fig. VII.10)
 Small, two-handled beaker with modeled rim.
 K2 uncoated.
 Diam. 4.2, pres. h. 4.7 cm.
 ½ of top preserved.
 Shaft in Chamber E.
Comparandum: Aston/Aston 2010, 237, no. 280.
- 33.** 2008-284 (Fig. VII.10)
 Globular jar with short neck and groove at rim.
 L8 red-slipped, ring-burnished.
 Diam. 7.4, pres. h. 20.3 cm.
 ⅔ preserved.
 Shaft in Chamber E.



5. Rim of Ptahemwia shaft

Below the pavement-level rim of the Ptahemwia shaft there was a particularly deep and wide sunken ledge surrounding the aperture of the shaft, which was designed to hold the large limestone cover slabs. The ledge was about 53 cm wide on each side and sunk 38 cm down from the rim; one cover slab was found still *in situ* over the south end of the shaft. However, this cover slab was not flush with the south wall of the outer rim, and a relatively wide gap of 28 cm was left between the slab and the south wall. Two baskets of pottery sherds were removed from this gap (and the narrow gaps between the shaft rim and the ends of the slab); the sherds derived almost entirely from red-slipped funnel-necked jars (17 red-slipped jars, 2 blue-painted jars).

As part of the rituals during the funerary procession, red funnel-necked jars are shown being taken from decorated funerary booths and broken on the ground. In the New Kingdom necropolis, this 'breaking the red pots' ritual for destroying enemies of the deceased and vanquishing evil is depicted in reliefs on the walls of the tombs of Horemheb and Meryneith.¹⁸ Quite likely, here in the tomb of Ptahemwia, we have the actual remnants of the ritual of 'breaking the red pots' with the broken pieces conveniently used to help fill gaps around the shaft rim.

The red funnel-necked jars which appear in the 'breaking the red pots' reliefs are depicted as uniform in shape (but of exaggerated size), while the size and shape of the jars in the Ptahemwia deposit are actually rather varied. The funnel-necked jars range from very small (no. 36) to very large (nos. 44-45), from drop-shaped (nos. 43-44) to shouldered (nos. 37-41), and though plain rims are usual, nos. 43 and 45 have a modelled rim.

The combination of vessels with relatively short (nos. 34, 38-39) or medium-sized (nos. 37, 40, 46) rim/necks, concave rim/necks (nos. 38-39), biconical to drop-shaped bodies (nos. 43-44), and blue-painted petal decoration with elongated, fully-outlined petals, dates the shaft rim deposit to late Akhenaten to Tutankhamun. Thus the shaft rim deposit is contemporary with the burials in the substructure.

34. 2007-249 (Fig. VII.11)

Funnel-necked jar.

G1 red-slipped.

Diam. 12.0, h. 30.2 cm.

$\frac{2}{3}$ preserved, $\frac{1}{2}$ of rim; complete profile but unable to be glued.

Comparandum: Winlock 1941, pl. IXE, *temp.* Tutankhamun.

35. 2007-248 (Fig. VII.11)

Small funnel-necked jar.

G1 red-slipped.

Diam. 10.0, h. 17.0 cm.

Nearly complete.

36. 2007-247 (Fig. VII.11)

Miniature funnel-necked jar.

G1 red-slipped.

Diam. 7.0, h. 11.5 cm.

$\frac{2}{3}$ preserved, $\frac{3}{4}$ of body, $\frac{1}{4}$ of rim.

37. 2007-257 (Fig. VII.11)

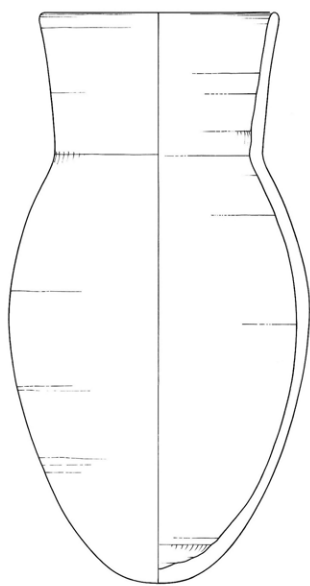
Funnel-necked jar.

G1 red-slipped burnished.

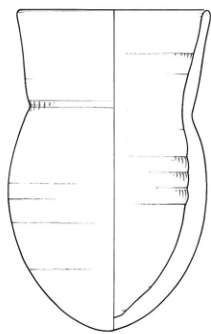
Diam. 17.0, pres. h. 33.8 cm.

18 Martin 1989, 100-102, pls. 118-123, scene [83]; Raven/van Walsem 2014, 94-96, scene [15]. For a discussion of the ritual of 'breaking the red pots', see van Dijk 1993, 173-188.

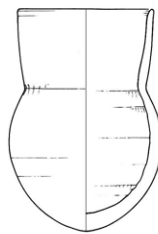
G1 Red



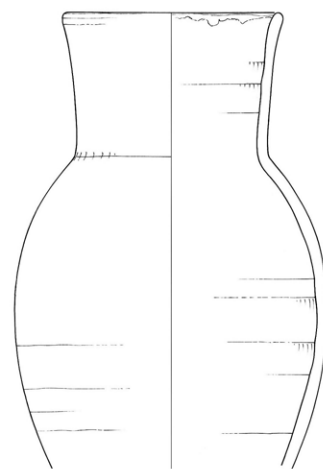
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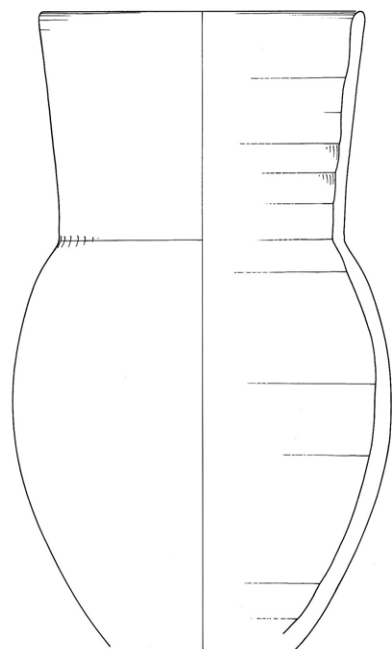
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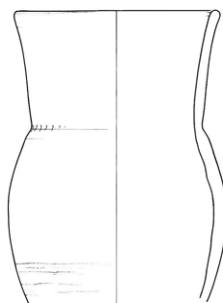
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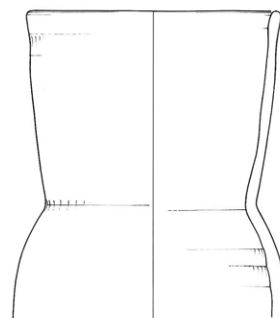
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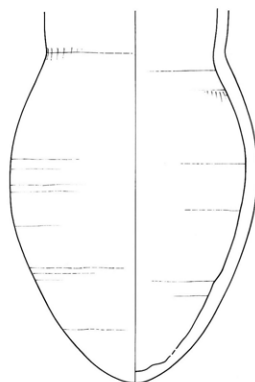
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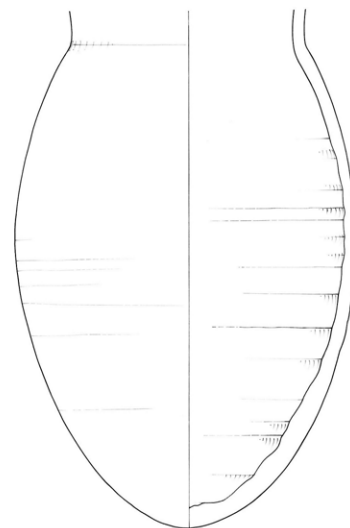
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40



41



42

Fig. VII.11. Pottery from rim of Ptahemwia shaft, nos. 34-42 (scale 1:4).

- 1/8 of rim, 3/4 of lower neck and shoulder preserved.
Comparandum: Winlock 1941, pl. IXG, *temp.* Tutankhamun.
- 38.** 2007-251 (Fig. VII.11)
 Top of funnel-necked jar.
 G1 red-slipped.
 Diam. 11.2, pres. h. 24.2 cm.
 3/4 of rim, 1/2 of shoulder preserved.
 Top of rim uneven with bits of clay adhering around inside and outside of rim.
Comparandum (nos. **38-39**): B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 241, nos. 195-196.
- 39.** 2007-250 (Fig. VII.11)
 Top of funnel-necked jar.
 G1 red-slipped.
 Diam. 10.4, pres. h. 15.5 cm.
 1/4 of rim, 1/2 of shoulder preserved.
- 40.** 2007-252 (Fig. VII.11)
 Top of funnel-necked jar.
 G1 red-slipped.
 Diam. 13.0, pres. h. 16.3 cm.
 1/4 preserved.
Comparandum: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 241, no. 197.
- 41.** 2007-253 (Fig. VII.11)
 Body/base of funnel-necked jar.
 G1 red-slipped.
 MBD 13.0, pres. h. 20.0 cm.
 3/4 preserved.
 Clay added for base.
- 42.** 2007-254 (Fig. VII.11)
 Body/base of funnel-necked jar.
 G1 red-slipped.
 MBD 13.0, pres. h. 20.0 cm.
 2/3 preserved, complete base.
- 43.** 2007-246 (Fig. VII.12)
 Drop jar with convex neck and modeled rim.
 G1 red-slipped.
 Diam. 12.8, h. 22.4 cm.
 3/4 preserved.
 Throwing spiral from base up.
- 44.** 2007-255 (Fig. VII.12)
 Body/base of large, drop-shaped necked jar.
 G1 red-slipped.
 MBD 20.0, pres. h. 28.8 cm.
 Complete base, 1/8 of shoulder preserved.
Comparandum: Rose 2007, 248, nos. 440-441.
- 45.** 2007-256 (Fig. VII.12)
 Rim of large jar, modeled.
 G1 red-slipped.
 Diam. 20.6, pres. h. 10.5 cm.
 1/3 of rim in 2 non-joining pieces,
 non-joining shoulder piece.
Comparandum: Rose 2007, 248, no. 441.
- 46.** 2007-258 (Fig. VII.12)
 Small funnel-necked jar.
 G1 blue-painted on pink-slipped.
 Diam. 10.0, reconstructed h. 23.2 cm.
 Base and lower body 1/2 preserved, non-joining upper body, rim and neck sherds; drawn from non-joining sherds.
 Decoration: blue band at transition from neck to shoulder, petal register with petal outlines reduced to vertical black strokes over a blue band (tips not delineated), pink gap, petal register of fully outlined petals (petal outlines not well aligned with blue petal tips), lastly a blue band.
Comparandum: Rose 2007, 244, no. 422.
 – One additional jar of this type: 2007-259, a rounded slightly flattened base with throwing spiral from base up; plus upper body, rim, and neck sherds belonging to either 2007-258 or 259.

6. Ptahemwia chapels

6.1. Archaeological context

Within the north and south chapels, the fill contained Coptic and Late Period surface pottery down to the original floor level of the chapels, below which the fill contained only New Kingdom sherds. However, in both the north and south chapels the original floor surface was missing. The floor in both chapels had been dug out down to the hard pebble layer above the bedrock in the late Nineteenth to Twentieth Dynasty to make a pair of burial vaults. The lowest level of burials in the south chapel vault (about 60 cm below floor level) remained undisturbed and consisted of child burials in miniature coffins or wrapped in reed mats. Two pots were found *in situ* next to the head ends of two of the child coffins, pots no. **48** and **52**, from burials in the northwest corner and along the south wall respectively.

The pots no. **47** and **50** were undoubtedly also originally placed with one of the sub-floor burials in the south chapel as they were complete when found, though disturbed from their original position. Likewise, nos. **49** and **51** from the north chapel, based on their good preservation, almost certainly accompanied burials in that chapel.

The three lowest burials found in the north chapel, as in the south chapel, were of children, with 20 other

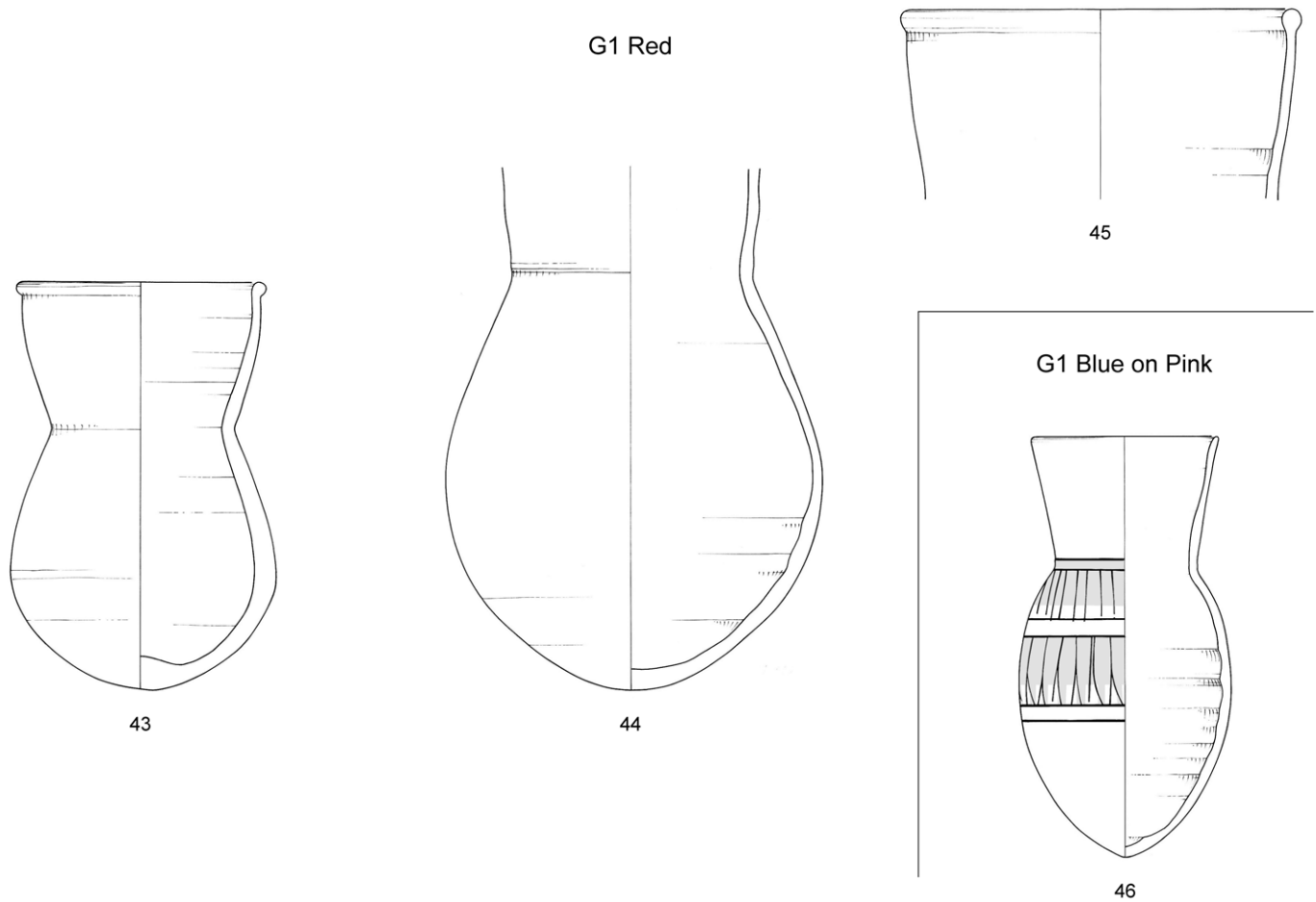


Fig. VII.12. Pottery from rim of Ptahemwia shaft, nos. 43-46 (scale 1:4).

individuals, both adults and children, recorded in the disturbed strata of bones and coffin pieces above. In the south chapel, a minimum of 56 individuals were recorded: 28 adults and 33 children. Bones and coffin pieces were also found in the central chapel, but there Coptic sherds occurred at pavement level and it seems likely that these bones and coffin pieces were thrown out of the north and south chapels by plunderers.

Except for the very lowest level, the chapel burials had all been dug up and rifled by looters, with many thrown about or broken up so that most bones, objects, coffin pieces and pottery sherds were found in a jumble. The objects and coffin pieces mainly date late Nineteenth to Twentieth Dynasty with one coffin of definite Third Intermediate Period date.¹⁹ The lowest level of burials in the south chapel is certainly not later than Dynasty 20 because of the presence of a blue-painted pot *in situ* next to one of the burials.

Pottery recovered from the Ptahemwia chapels does not include any vessels which are unequivocally as early as the pottery from the substructure. In fact, pottery remaining in the chapels would be likely to date to the time when the cult of Ptahemwia ended. While the six pots, nos. 47-52, which undoubtedly accompanied the secondary burials in the chapels have good parallels in the late Nineteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, other broken and fragmentary sherds mixed in the fill of the chapels date from the late Eighteenth to Nineteenth Dynasty. The funnel-necked jar rims nos. 60 and 70 are of large and/or straight-sided flaring Dynasty 18 types, while the beer jar rims, nos. 58 and 79 are more typical of the Ramesside Period. The Marl F amphora, no. 74, has

¹⁹ See above, Chapter VI, § 1.3.

the wide shoulder typical of late Dynasty 18 examples (compare the narrower shoulder of the Dynasty 19 Marl F amphora no. 152 below).²⁰ No. 87 is a typical Canaanite amphora base of Dynasty 18 date – a simple, thick ‘stump’ base – whereas no. 86 has a wider, thinner, more carefully finished base, a type which developed in the Ramesside Period. Possibly some of the pottery brought for the cult of Ptahemwia (and/or his relatives) when his cult was still active in the late Eighteenth to early Nineteenth Dynasty remained on the floor of the chapels when the later vaults were excavated, and pieces of this pottery were thrown back into the chapels in the fill covering the late Ramesside burials.

6.2. Burials in north and south chapels

Interestingly, the six pots (nos. 47-52) which undoubtedly each accompanied one of the late New Kingdom burials in the north or south chapel are all of quite different shapes and of three different wares. No. 53 is similar to large jars used for infant burials in the Third Intermediate Period,²¹ and that is likely the function and date of this example.

47. 2007-225 (Fig. VII.13)

‘Beer jar’ with in-sloping rim; string-cut, finger-indented base.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 8.6, h. 26.0 cm.

Complete when found; a few pieces subsequently lost.

South chapel, just below floor level, in central area.

Comparandum: Aston/Aston [in press], no. 715 which dates after year 40 of Ramesses II.

48. 2007-214 (Fig. VII.13)

Shouldered jar with short rim/neck and pointed base.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 8.6, h. 25.7 cm.

Intact except for crack down one side.

South chapel, in northwest corner, by head of Burial 54.

Contained some chaff along with many beetle exoskeletons.

49. 2008-209 (Fig. VII.13)

Slender funnel-necked jar with ovoid body and convex rim/neck.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 14.4, h. 37.5 cm.

Nearly complete body, ½ of neck, ¼ of rim.

North chapel, below floor level.

Comparanda: Bourriau 2005, 30, no. 72 (cache associated with Shaft I, second half of reign of Ramesses II); B.G. Aston, in: Raven 2005b, 125, pl. 135, no. 194.

47



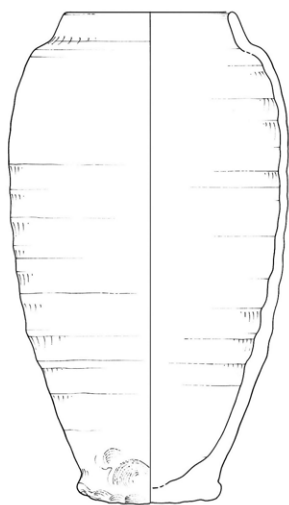
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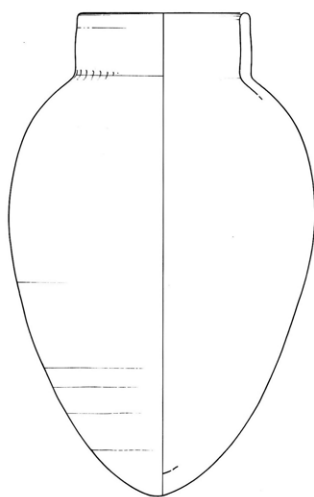
20 See also Aston/Aston [in press], fig. 17.

21 Aston 1996, 70, 312, fig. 210b-d, Group 21, Dynasty 22.

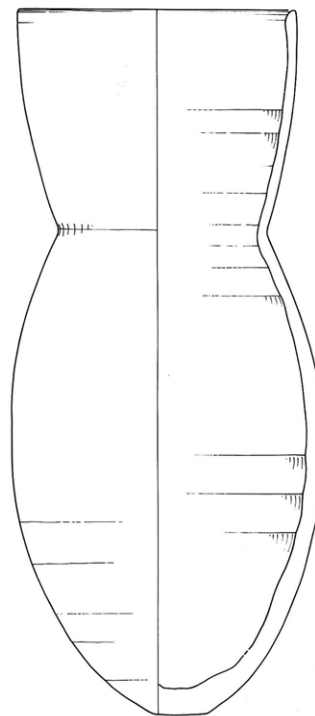
G1 Uncoated



47

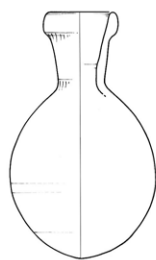


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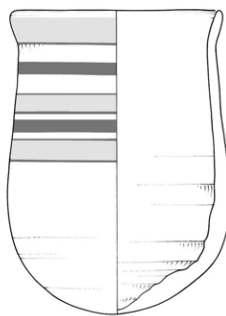
49

G1 Red

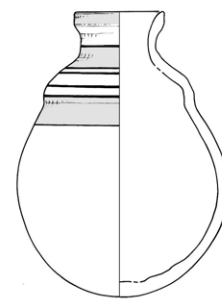


50

G1 Blue on Pink



51



52

Fig. VII.13. Pottery with burials in Ptahemwia north and south chapels, nos. 47-52 (scale 1:4).

50. 2007-213 (Fig. VII.13)
 Small drop jar with narrow, flaring neck, modeled rim.
 G1 red-slipped.
 Diam. 8.6, h. 25.7 cm.
 Intact, small chip in rim.
 South chapel.
Comparanda: B.G. Aston, in: Raven 2005b, 125, pl. 135,
 no. 198; B.G. Aston, in: Schneider 2012, 196, nos. 309-311.

50



51. 2007-229 (Fig. VII.13)
 Beaker with out-turned rim and rounded base.
 G1 (dark) blue-painted on pink-slipped.
 Diam. 10.8, h. 16.1 cm.
 $\frac{2}{3}$ preserved.
 North chapel.
 Decoration: three blue bands flanked by red lines
 (top blue band, on the rim, lacks upper red line),
 with narrow red bands in the pink gaps between the
 blue bands. Blue paint is thinly applied and not well-
 preserved. Dark red paint shades to black in places.
 New in the Ramesside Period is a colour scheme
 consisting of blue bands and red lines only.²² A similarly
 shaped round-based beaker from the tomb of Maya,
temp. Horemheb, (Aston/Aston [in press] no. 567) has
 petal decoration rather than plain bands and does not
 have an out-turned rim.

51



52. 2007-212 (Fig. VII.13)
 Drop-shaped globular jar with tiered profile.
 G1 blue-painted on pink-slipped.
 Diam. 4.6, h. 15.1 cm.
 Intact except for slight damage around $\frac{1}{3}$ of rim.
 South Chapel, by head of Burial 52 along south wall.
 Blue paint very thinly applied. Pot was basically empty
 with just a small amount of dried mud on the bottom.
 Decoration: blue band on rim (without flanking black lines),
 blue band over transition from neck to body, two black lines
 in pink gap, lastly, blue band over indentation in body.
Comparandum: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem
 2011, 226, no. 135.

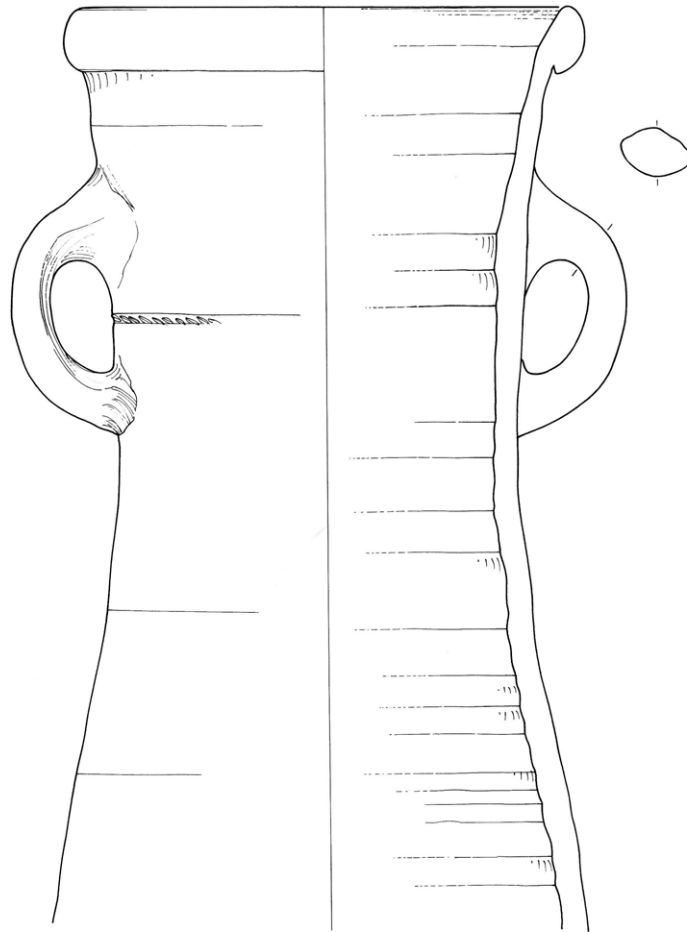
52



53. 2007-224 (Fig. VII.14)
 Top of large, two-handled drop-shaped jar with rolled
 rim.
 G1 uncoated.
 Diam. 25.2, pres. h. 48.2 cm.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of top preserved.
 South Chapel.
 Note handles are *above* smallest body diameter;
 contrast B.G. Aston, in: Schneider 2012, 209, no. 388.

22 Aston/Aston [in press], nos. 799-800; J.D. Bourriau and D.A. Aston,
 in: Martin 1985, 44, pl. 35, no. 44; D.A. Aston, in: Martin 1997, pl.
 119, no. 150; B.G. Aston, in: Schneider 2012, 182, nos. 207-208, 212.

G1 Uncoated



53

Fig. VII.14. Pottery with burial in Ptahemwia south chapel, no. 53 (scale 1:4).

6.3. North chapel floor level and below

The pottery from the north chapel fill consisted primarily of 'beer jars' (17), along with 10 other medium-sized jars, 8 dishes, one marl amphora, and a marl mug. Also incorporated in the fill were a round jar base, no. 64, and two others of the same shape, which were used by tomb workmen – two as paint pots, and one as a lamp. No. 76 is a very wide Canaanite amphora base which was reused for mixing plaster; the shape and fabric date it to Dynasty 20 which indicates it was used in connection with the secondary burials in the chapels during the late New Kingdom to Third Intermediate Period.

Following is a summary of the north chapel pottery by ware, followed by the catalogue of the individual vessels:

38 pots, of which 36 Nile clay, 2 marls. Of the 36 Nile clay, 21 were uncoated, 10 red, 2 pink, 1 red rim, 1 red out, 1 red burnished.

G1 uncoated

3 dishes, outcurved rim 54-55

17 'beer jars' (based on rims) 56-59

1 funnel-necked jar 60

G1 red rim

1 dish, outcurved rim 65

G1 red out

1 dish, incurved rim 66

G1 red burnished

1 dish, outcurved rim 67

G1 red

2 dishes, incurved rim 68

2 funnel-necked jars 70-71

6 jars 69, 72-73

G1 pink

2 jars

Marl F

1 pointed-base amphora 74

Marl D

1 mug 75

54. 2007-296 (Fig. VII.15)

Dish rim, outcurved.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 14.8, pres. h. 2.7 cm.

¼ of rim in 2 non-joining pieces.

– In addition, one G1 uncoated, raised, string-cut dish base with diam. 6.5 cm was found.

55. 2008-260 (Fig. VII.15)

Dish rim, outcurved.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 21.6, pres. h. 5.7 cm.

½ of rim preserved plus 2 non-joining pieces.

– One additional rim of this type was found.

56. 2007-269 (Fig. VII.15)

'Beer jar' rim, out-turned.

G1 uncoated.

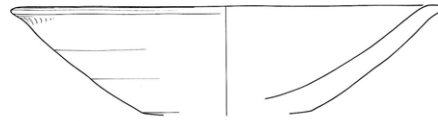
Diam. 8.8, pres. h. 7.6 cm.

Fig. VII.15. Pottery from Ptahemwia north chapel, floor level and below, nos. 54-67 (scale 1:4).

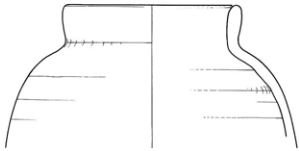
G1 Uncoated



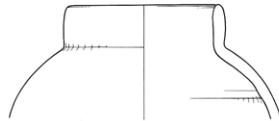
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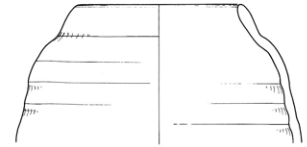
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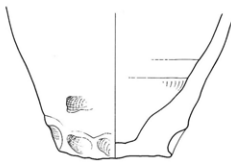
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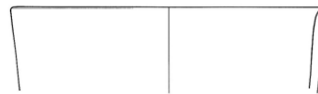
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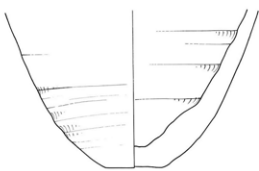
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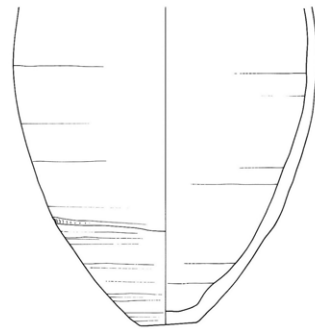
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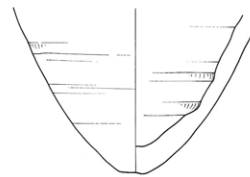
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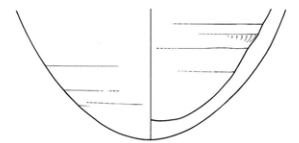
61



62



63



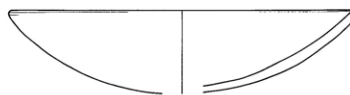
64

G1 Red Rim



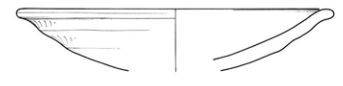
65

G1 Red Out



66

G1 Red Burnished



67

– Three additional rims of this type with diam. 8.0, 9.0 and 10.0 cm.

57. 2007-268 (Fig. VII.15)

‘Beer jar’ rim, vertical.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 7.8, pres. h. 6.1 cm.

½ preserved.

Rim uneven.

– Six additional rims of this type, uneven, with diam. 9.0 cm.

58. 2007-270 (Fig. VII.15)

‘Beer jar’ rim, in-sloping.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 8.4, pres. h. 7.4 cm.

– Four additional rims of this type with diam. 9.0 cm; two have a more pronounced shoulder.

– In addition, one slightly insloping ‘beer jar’ rim of type no. 79 was found.

59. 2007-267 (Fig. VII.15)

‘Beer jar’ base, string-cut, finger-indented.

G1 uncoated.

Base diam. 6.0-7.0, pres. h. 8.2 cm.

Small-size base; throwing spiral from base up.

– Five additional bases of this type were recorded: one was cut very thin on the bottom, one weathered on exterior, two rough and uneven on the bottom with indents from straw and pebbles, one counted from 3 pieces.

– In addition, one large-sized (diam. 8.0 cm), string-cut, finger-indented ‘beer jar’ base was found.

60. 2007-271 (Fig. VII.15)

Funnel-necked jar rim.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 16.4, pres. h. 4.4 cm.

½ of rim in 5 non-joining pieces.

61. 2007-264 (Fig. VII.15)

Medium-sized jar base, rounded, slightly flattened.

G1 uncoated.

Pres. h. 8.4 cm.

– Three additional bases of this type were found.

62. 2007-263 (Fig. VII.15)

Medium-sized jar base, rounded, slightly flattened; thin-walled.

G1 uncoated.

Pres. h. 17.0 cm.

63. 2007-265 (Fig. VII.15)

Medium-sized jar base, pointed.

G1 uncoated.

Pres. h. 8.4 cm.

Throwing spiral from base up.

– Two additional bases of this type were found, both weathered.

64. 2007-266 (Fig. VII.15)
Medium-sized jar base, rounded.
G1 uncoated.
Pres. h. 7.0 cm.
Throwing spiral from base up. Reused for black paint: black paint inside, over broken edge, and dripped down outside.
– In addition, two bases of this type in red-slipped ware were found, used by the workmen: one reused for red paint, and one with burned patches inside and out – used as a lamp.
65. 2007-297 (Fig. VII.15)
Dish rim, outcurved.
G1 red-slipped rim on uncoated.
Diam. 23.2, pres. h. 5.1 cm.
66. 2007-290 (Fig. VII.15)
Dish rim, incurved.
G1 red-slipped out, uncoated in.
Diam. 18.0, pres. h. 4.5 cm.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of rim in 2 non-joining pieces.
67. 2008-262 (Fig. VII.15)
Dish rim, outcurved.
G1 red-slipped burnished.
Diam. 16.0, pres. h. 3.3 cm.
 $\frac{1}{3}$ preserved; 3 non-joining rim pieces.
68. 2008-261 (Fig. VII.16)
Dish with incurved rim and rounded, slightly carinated base.
G1 red-slipped.
Diam. 18.8, pres. h. 7.1 cm.
– One additional rim of this type was found.
69. 2007-274 (Fig. VII.16)
Medium-sized jar base, string-cut, finger indented.
G1 red-slipped, bottom of base left uncoated.
Base diam. 7.4, pres. h. 3.7 cm.
70. 2008-259 (Fig. VII.16)
Funnel-necked jar rim, straight-sided, flaring.
G1 red-slipped.
Diam. 9.4, pres. h. 3.7 cm.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ preserved.
71. 2007-275 (Fig. VII.16)
Funnel-necked jar rim, convex-sided.
G1 red-slipped.
Diam. 10.6, pres. h. 6.4 cm.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ preserved.
72. 2007-272 (Fig. VII.16)
Medium-sized jar base, pointed.
G1 red-slipped.
Pres. h. 8.3 cm.

Clay added for base; smoothed on outside.

– Three additional bases of this type were found, two red-slipped (both weathered), one pink-slipped.

– In addition, two G1 red-slipped, rounded, slightly flattened, jar bases of type no. 61 with clear throwing spiral from base up were found.

73. 2007-273 (Fig. VII.16)

Medium-sized jar base, carinated.

G1 red-slipped.

Pres. h. 2.7 cm.

¾ preserved.

– In addition, two G1 rounded jar bases of type no. 64 were found:

(i) red-slipped, clay added to make base;

(ii) pink-slipped, with joining sherd from courtyard floor level, northwest quadrant.

74. 2008-210 (Fig. VII.16)

Amphora with pointed base.

H14 uncoated.

Reconstructed h. 55.8 cm.

Built into two parts: 1) upper body: ¾ of shoulder, 1½ handles; 2) complete base with profile of body. Rim/neck missing. Drawn from non-joining sherds; profile indented behind lower handle – widened to align with lower body.

North chapel below floor level; joining sherd from courtyard, northeast quadrant at pavement level.

Several rounded nubbins on interior and exterior from expansion of air bubbles in the clay during firing. Interior of lower body and base corroded and with white encrustations from contents. Incomplete hieratic inscription on shoulder (beginning of 2 lines): *rnpt 7 irp ndm...* ‘Year 7, sweet wine ...,’ *hry k3mw P3...* ‘Chief vintner Pa...’²³

75. 2007-279 (Fig. VII.16)

Rim (of mug?).

H15 cream-slipped burnished.

Diam. 9.0, pres. h. 5.4 cm.

¼ preserved, plus one body sherd.

76. 2008-229 (Fig. VII.16)

Iron I Canaanite amphora base.

P71 Levantine fabric.

Diam. (base) 7.4, pres. h. 16.5 cm.

Reused for plaster, plaster goes over broken edge.

Comparanda: B.G. Aston, in: Schneider 2012, 211, no. 400; B.G. Aston, in: Raven 2005, pl. 127, no. 128a,b.

6.4. South chapel floor level and below

The pottery recorded from the south chapel fill consisted of 6 ‘beer jars’, 1 jar with modelled rim, 1 funnel-necked jar and 4 other medium-sized jars, along with 7 dishes/bowls, 1 marl amphora, and 3 Canaanite amphorae.

Following is a summary of the south chapel pottery by ware, followed by the catalogue of the individual vessels:

23 pots, of which 19 Nile clay, 1 marl, 3 imports. Of the 19 Nile clay, 13 were uncoated, 2 red, 2 red in, 1 red burnished out, 1 white rim.

G1 uncoated

2 dishes with string-cut base 77

1 dish, outcurved rim 78

6 ‘beer jars’ (based on rims) 79-80

4 medium-sized jars

G1 white rim

1 dish, outcurved rim 81

G1 red in

1 dish, straight rim 82

1 bowl, straight rim 83

G1 red

1 jar with modelled rim 84

1 funnel-necked jar

G1 red burnished out

1 dish, incurved rim 85

Marl F

1 (pointed-base amphora)

Canaanite P40, P46

3 Canaanite amphorae 86-87

77. 2007-291 (Fig. VII.17)

Dish with outcurved rim and flat, string-cut base.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 22.4, h. 4.7 cm.

¼ of rim, ½ of base preserved.

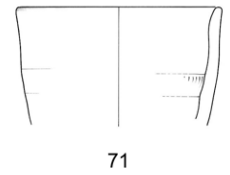
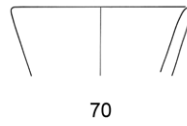
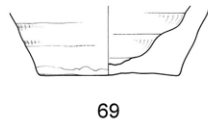
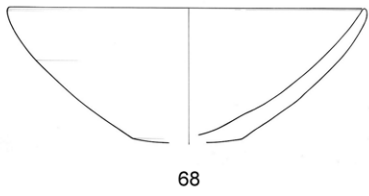
– One additional base of this type.



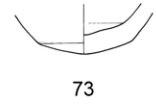
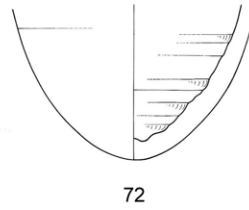
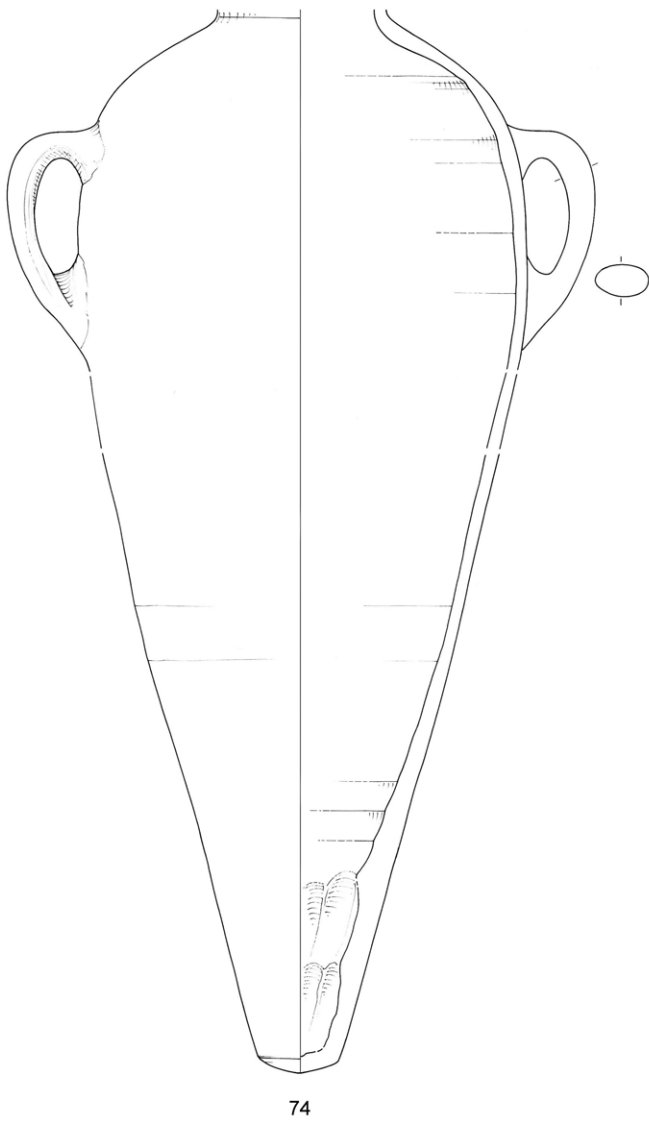
23 See above, Chapter VI, cat. 129.

Fig. VII.16. Pottery from Ptahemwia north chapel, floor level and below, nos. 68-75, and plaster pot no. 76 (scale 1:4).

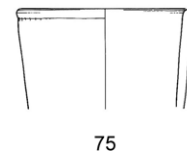
G1 Red



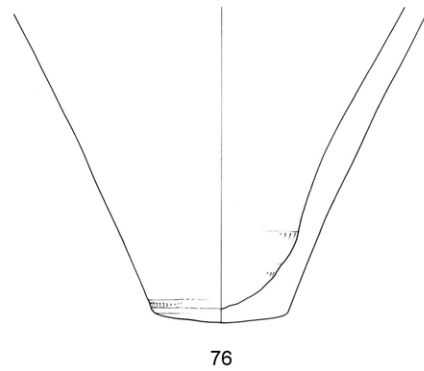
H14 Marl



H15 Marl



P71 Canaanite Amphora



78. 2007-295 (Fig. VII.17)
Dish rim, outcurved.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 19.0, pres. h. 3.0 cm.
1/3 of rim in 4 non-joining pieces.
79. 2007-285 (Fig. VII.17)
'Beer jar' rim, slightly in-sloping.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 9.0, pres. h. 11.4 cm.
1/3 of rim preserved.
The very wide shoulder is characteristic of a Ramesside type.²⁴
80. 2007-283 (Fig. VII.17)
'Beer jar' base, string-cut, finger-indented.
G1 uncoated.
Base diam. 7.0, pres. h. 12.2 cm.
Small-size base; throwing spiral from base up.
– Five additional bases of this type, on two the bottom is very rough – set on straw and pebbles while drying.
- In addition, four pointed bases of medium-sized jars, G1 uncoated, type no. 63, were found.
81. 2007-298 (Fig. VII.17)
Dish rim, outcurved.
G1 white-washed rim on uncoated.
Diam. 18.0, pres. h. 2.6 cm.
82. 2007-293 (Fig. VII.17)
Dish rim, straight.
G1 red-slipped in, uncoated out.
Diam. 13.4, pres. h. 2.9 cm.
1/4 of rim in 2 non-joining pieces.
83. 2007-292 (Fig. VII.17)
Bowl rim, straight.
G1 red-slipped in, uncoated out.
Diam. 20.4, pres. h. 6.3 cm.
1/4 of rim preserved.
84. 2007-286 (Fig. VII.17)
Jar rim, modeled.
G1 red-slipped.
Diam. 6.0, pres. h. 2.2 cm.
1/4 of rim preserved.

–In addition, one funnel-necked jar rim, type no. 71 (diam. 9.6, pres. h. 6.8 cm), and one pointed base of a medium-sized jar, type no. 72, in G1 red-slipped, were found.

85. 2007-294 (Fig. VII.17)
Dish rim, incurved.
G1 red-slipped burnished out, uncoated in.
Diam. 26.0, pres. h. 7.5 cm.
Remains of plaster on exterior – used as a lid.
- In addition, one marl H14 self-slipped body sherd with bottom of loopy hieratic black ink inscription, dated to late Dynasty 20 by Rob Demareé.
86. 2007-280 (Fig. VII.17)
Canaanite amphora base.
P46 Levantine fabric.
Pres. h. 39.6 cm.
Comparandum: D.A. Aston, in: Raven 1991, pl. 52, no. 65.
87. 2007-281 (Fig. VII.17)
Canaanite amphora base.
P46 Levantine fabric.
Pres. h. 10.3 cm.
Comparandum: Aston/Aston [in press], no. 301.

– One additional Canaanite amphora of fabric P40 with burnished surface, represented by 19 body sherds including two shoulder sherds exhibiting a sharp carination at the shoulder.

6.5. Central chapel floor level

Only a small amount of Ramesside pottery remained at floor level in the Central Chapel, with just one diagnostic piece large enough to be drawn.

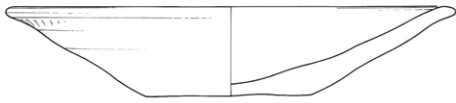
88. 2007-287 (Fig. VII.17)
Jar rim, rolled.
G1 red-slipped.
Diam. 9.2, pres. h. 3.2 cm.
1/2 of rim in 3 non-joining pieces.
Compare no. 136 below.

7. Ptahemwia courtyard floor

A small amount of Ramesside pottery was found on the floor of the courtyard along the north wall and in the southeast corner. Along the north wall at about 20-30 cm above pavement level was a dark layer with bits of mudbrick and surface pottery, including Coptic. On the last 20 cm above the pavement was a layer of cleaner yellow sand which contained only New Kingdom sherds. One sherd found in the northwest quadrant of the court floor joined a jar base from the north chapel. Thus it is likely that the pottery on the floor of the courtyard was remnants of offering pottery brought for the funeral cult, which was cleared out of the chapels and discarded along the walls of the courtyard.

²⁴ See Aston/Aston [in press], fig.11, no.1.

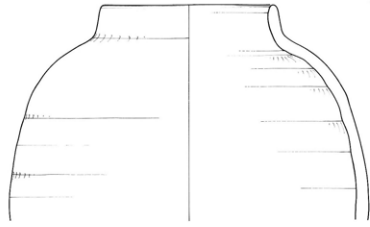
G1 Uncoated



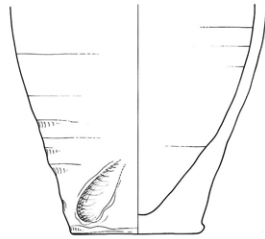
77



78



79



80

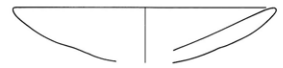
Fig. VII.17. Pottery from Ptahemwia south chapel, floor level and below, nos. 77-87, and central chapel floor level, no. 88 (scale 1:4).

G1 White Rim



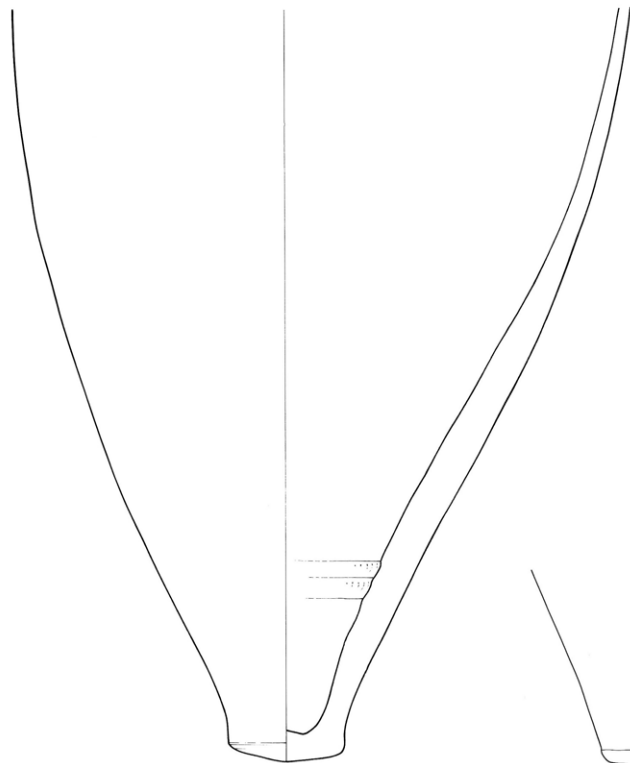
81

G1 Red In

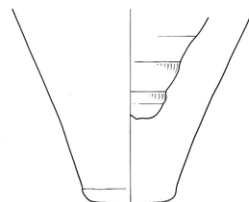


82

P46 Canaanite Amphorae



86



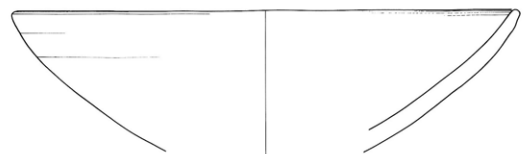
87

G1 Red



84

G1 Red Burnished Out



85

G1 Red



88

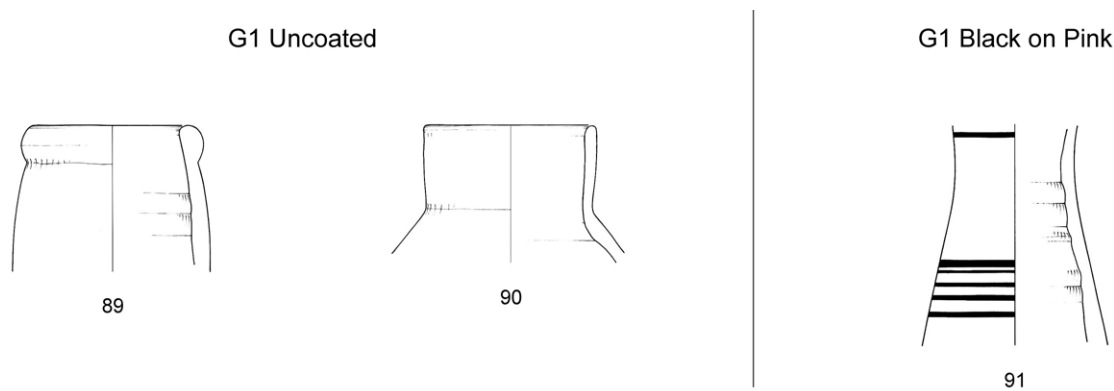


Fig. VII.18. Pottery from Ptahemwia courtyard floor, nos. 89-91 (scale 1:4).

In addition to nos. **89-91** below, the diagnostics large enough to type consisted of :

- (i) uncoated dish (type no. **107**);
- (ii) outcurved rim of a red-slipped dish (type no. **110**);
- (iii) 2 uncoated jar rims, convex-sided with modelled rims (type nos. **129, 148**);
- (iv) 2 wide, insloping 'beer jar' rims (type no. **164**);
- (v) 5 string-cut, finger-indented 'beer jar' bases (four were set on a rough surface with straw and pebbles while drying);
- (vi) 12 bases of medium-sized jars (either rounded, rounded slightly flattened, or pointed) – 6 uncoated, 5 red-slipped, 1 pink-slipped.

The courtyard pottery also included a red-slipped, pointed jar base reused as a paint pot for yellow, then green paint, and another reused to mix plaster, which had both apparently been tucked out of the way in the chapels at one time.

The wide, in-sloping 'beer jar' rims, convex-sided jar rims, jar with short, vertical neck (no. **90**), and the slender drop jar (no. **91**) indicate the pottery in the courtyard floor deposit along the north wall and in the southeast corner is mainly Ramesside in date. In the central area of the court and in the southwest quadrant, Coptic sherds occurred down to pavement level.

89. 2007-311 (Fig. VII.18)

Jar rim, rolled.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 7.8, pres. h. 7.7 cm.
 $\frac{1}{3}$ of rim preserved.
Northwest quadrant, floor level.
Compare no. **127** below.

90. 2007-312 (Fig. VII.18)

Short rim/neck of jar.
G1 uncoated.

Diam. 8.6, pres. h. 7.2 cm.

$\frac{1}{3}$ of rim/neck preserved, two joined sherds – one very weathered, one not.

Northwest quadrant, floor level.

Compare no. **123** below.

91. 2007-310 (Fig. VII.18)

Shoulder of slender drop jar.

G1 black-painted on pink-slipped.

Pres. h. 11.7 cm.

$\frac{2}{3}$ weathered, $\frac{1}{3}$ unweathered (vertical strip).

Southeast quadrant, floor level.

Comparandum: Aston/Aston [in press], no. 800.

8. Sethnakht substructure

The shaft of the Sethnakht tomb is 7.4 m deep and contained primarily loose sand with a scattering of weathered surface sherds, mostly Coptic, nearly all the way to the bottom. At the very bottom of the shaft the sand gave way to a thin layer of packed *tafla* which contained two unweathered New Kingdom sherds.

A cone of sand from the shaft (with Coptic sherds) sloped down into Chamber A, otherwise there was only a 10 cm layer of dark dusty fill on the floor which contained bits of bone and mudbrick and scattered New Kingdom potsherds. Most of the sherds of the blue-painted beaker, no. **93**, were found among a stack of rough limestone blocks piled up in the southwest corner of the room.

Most of Chamber B is taken up by a 2 m deep sarcophagus pit which had one cover slab still in place at the north end and two others fallen down into the pit, which also contained stone blocks and *tafla* pieces as well as bones and pot sherds. The floor area around the pit was basically clear with just small piles of dust and *tafla* fallen from the walls, except in the southeast corner where there was a pile of slightly larger *tafla* chunks and some large amphora pieces.

Chamber C is a small sideroom only 1 m in height in which there was only a thin layer of dusty fill on the floor along with a few scattered potsherds and bones, a small pile of *tafla* chunks fallen from the ceiling, and a few large potsherds in the southeast corner. Chamber D, opening off the north side of the shaft, is little more than a niche, only 1 m in height, and was filled with sand and surface debris from the shaft.

Sherds from the burial chamber, Chamber B, joined sherds found in all three of the other rooms and in the surface debris over the tomb, so the substructure pottery is presented together.

During the 2010 excavation of the superstructure, a brownish layer containing many reddish *tafla* chips, reeds, bones, New Kingdom potsherds and many pieces of very thick 'alabaster' (travertine) canopic jars was found within the surface fill at a height of 1.5-2.2 m over the north half of the central chapel and over the west wall of the chapel. Thirty-two sherds from this 'canopic layer' joined pots in the substructure of the Sethnakht tomb, and every pot from the substructure (with the exception of the two rims nos. **99-100**) joined sherds from the canopic layer, so it is clear that this material had been thrown out from the main shaft of Sethnakht's tomb.

The pottery that remained in the substructure was all Ramesside in date and consisted primarily of marl clay amphorae, all with the wide carinated bases most common in the Ramesside Period. The amphorae have convex necks, a modelled inner lip on the rim, and a body which is becoming less shouldered and more ovoid (compared to Dynasty 18 amphorae), features which suggest a date around the middle of the reign of Ramesses II, with close parallels from the tomb of Tia and Tia (dated Year 31 of Ramesses II).²⁵

Ramesside H1 amphorae were more often left unburnished or were only cursorily burnished, and five out of the seven amphorae from Sethnakht's tomb were not burnished. In addition, Ramesside amphorae were frequently more carelessly manufactured than Dynasty 18 amphorae – often under- or overfired (causing flaking of the cream slip) or with distorted rim/neck from careless handling when the clay was still soft (cf. nos. **95-97, 100-101**).

Only two vessels in Nile clay are associated with the Sethnakht burial pottery, nos. **92-93**. The shape of the drop beaker, no. **93**, and its decoration – only linear bands, lines, and dots (no petal decoration) – are unequivocally Ramesside in date. Eighteenth Dynasty blue-painted decoration usually incorporated elaborate friezes and/or petal bands, and each wide blue band was consistently framed above and below by a black line. In the Ramesside

Period, no such careful arrangement was followed. Here it can be observed that six blue bands were applied to the pink-slipped vessel leaving narrow pink gaps, then a combination of red and black lines were added, some flanking the blue bands, others over the blue, and others in the pink gaps between the blue bands. The row of red dots is an interesting residual feature; in the Eighteenth Dynasty the dots almost always occurred directly above a petal register.

With its elaborate blue-painted boat scene, no. **92** probably dates to the late Eighteenth Dynasty and may be a last remnant of a pot which was part of the original Dynasty 18 burial in the tomb. This sherd was found in the 'canopic jar layer' which had been thrown out of the tomb over the central chapel, and no other sherds of this vessel were found either in the canopic layer or in the tomb. The technique of painting the main part of the figure in red with details added in black and blue is paralleled on a bowl fragment from Amarna.²⁶ It is possible that most of the Eighteenth Dynasty material in the tomb was removed in the Ramesside Period as a preparation for reuse of the substructure, and only a very few remnants were left behind.

The Mycenaean stirrup jar, no. **104**, is in the Late Helladic III A.2 style (see Fig. VII.23 below). It has been argued that the transition between LH III A.2 and LH III B.1 occurred during the first half of the reign of Ramesses II,²⁷ which means that this example (and no. **146** below), as well as the LH III A.2 Mycenaean vessels from Horemheb Shaft I (dated to the second half of the reign of Ramesses II)²⁸ occur in contexts that are unusually late for this style.

The amphora no. **106** fills a gap, as a Canaanite amphora in fabric P40 (Bourriau and Serpico's Group 4 amphorae used to import oil from northern Syria²⁹) has not previously been found in a Ramesside context in the New Kingdom necropolis.

A minimum of 13 pots were recorded for the Sethnakht substructure, presuming the amphora bases nos. **102** and **103** belong with two of the rims nos. **98-100**.

13 pots, of which 2 Nile clay, 8 marl, 3 imports. Of the 2 Nile clay, both were blue on pink.

G1 blue on pink

2 drop beakers/jars **92-93**

Marl D

1 'oil amphora' **94**

7 wide-bases amphorae **95-103**

Mycenaean

26 Brovanski/Doll/Freed 1982, 96, no. 77.

27 Aston 2011, 1, 9-10.

28 Bourriau 2005, 69-71, 73, nos. 184-186.

29 Serpico 2003, 369-371.

25 D.A. Aston, in: Martin 1997, pl. 120, no. 162; B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 215, nos. 80-81.

1 stirrup jar 104

Oasis P25

1 amphora 105

Canaanite P40

1 Canaanite amphora 106

92. 2010-204 (Fig. VII.19)

Sherd from upper body of (ovoid) jar.

G1 blue-painted on pink-slipped.

Pres. h. 9.8 cm.

Sherd (originally in two pieces) was smashed by robbers in 2011; restored.

Canopic layer over central chapel.

Decoration: a wide figurative register depicts a man standing in the bow of a boat which has a lotus-shaped prow and a multi-level structure which rises behind the man, who is holding a pole (for poling the boat). A large lotus flower appears below the upturned bow of the boat. The man's hair is painted black, while his skin and the pole are painted in red; the rest of the design has been roughly blocked out in blue and outlined in black. Below the figurative register is a wide blue band and the top of a register of white lotus petals pointing upward.

Comparanda (figure poling a boat): Brovarski/Doll/Freed 1982, 94, no. 74; Hope 1991, 52, 78, pl. 19c.



93. 2013-203 (Fig. VII.19)

Drop beaker.

G1 blue-painted on pink-slipped.

Diam. 12.6, pres. h. 28.7 cm.

¼ of rim/neck, ¾ of lower body preserved.

Chamber A (5 sherds), canopic layer over central chapel (5).

Black and white residue traces on interior – ring pattern with corroded centre shows pot was left lying on its side with contents gradually desiccating.

Decoration: wide blue band at rim with thick medial red line and two thin black lines above the red one, pink gap, blue band, row of red dots in pink gap, two blue bands with only one black line in the pink gap between them, pink gap, blue band (without lower black line), pink gap, wide blue band with medial black line.

Comparandum: Bourriau/Aston 1985, pl. 35, no. 44.³⁰



94. 2013-211 (Fig. VII.19)

'Oil' amphora with wide carinated base.

H1 cream-slipped burnished (overfired, section black).

Diam. 13.4, h. 54.0 cm.

Complete profile but unable to be glued; ¾ of rim, ½ of shoulder, ⅔ of lower body, complete base preserved.

Chamber A (3 sherds), Chamber B (4), canopic layer over central chapel (6), surface debris in squares K102 (2) and M100 (1).

One ridge at base of neck and one at mid-neck. Clay was added for the base – join pressed together and smoothed with fingers on the interior; base shaped



30 The band below the rim is mistakenly missing the dot convention for blue, and all lines are red rather than black – see catalogue entry p. 44. Paser courtyard pottery dates 'late in the reign of Ramses II', p. 51.

Fig. VII.19. Pottery from Sethnakht substructure, nos. 92-95 (scale 1:4).

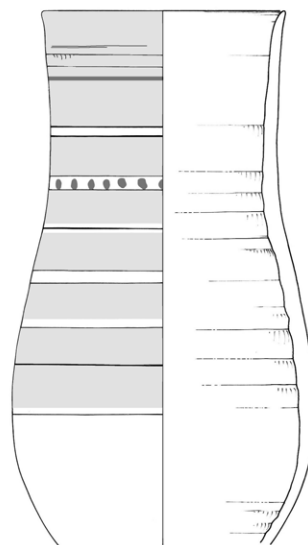
G1 Blue on Pink



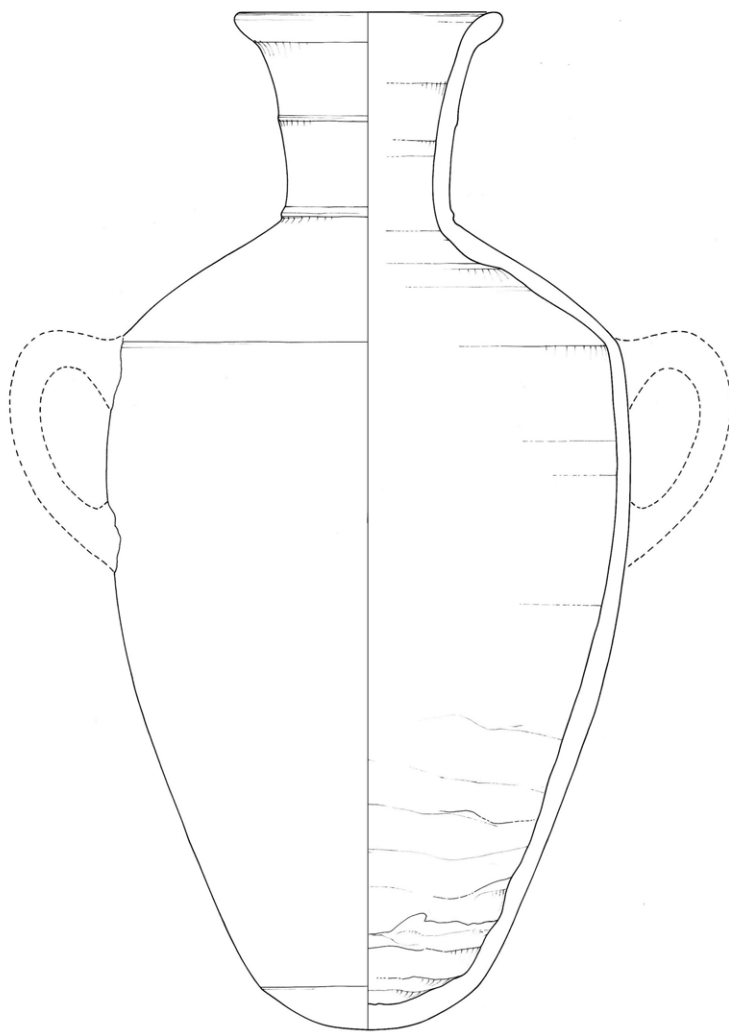
92



Scale 1:3

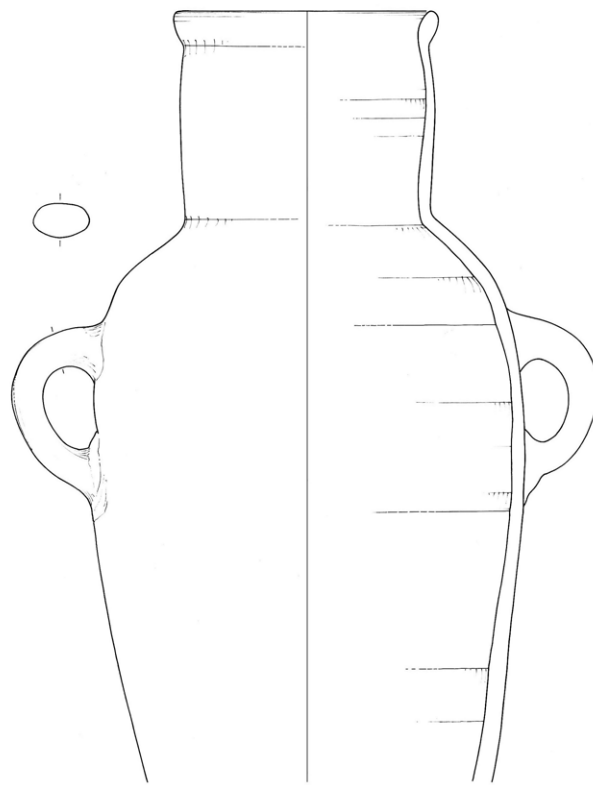


93



94

H1 Marl



95

by hand on the outside – irregular. Black residue on one side of pot inside lower body and shoulder as if liquid evaporated while pot was resting on its side. The form derives from Canaanite amphorae used to transport oil,³¹ although this Ramesside version of the Eighteenth Dynasty Egyptian marl form has grown much larger than its Eighteenth Dynasty counterpart and did not contain oil (which corrodes the inner surface of the vessel over time).

Comparandum: Aston/Aston [in press], no. 182.

95. 2013-210 (Fig. VII.19)

Amphora (with wide carinated base).

H1 cream-slipped burnished.

Diam. 13.4, pres. h. 40.7 cm.

⅔ of rim/neck preserved; non-joining to lower neck/shoulder (with 2 handles)/ upper body; lower body/base missing.

Chamber A (16 sherds), Chamber D (1), canopic layer over central chapel (1), surface debris in squares M99 (1) and M100 (1).

Fairly evenly burnished, but vertical burnishing strokes still visible on neck and body; handles not burnished. Rim/neck is distorted to oval shape.

Comparanda (nos. 95-103): B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 214, nos. 80-81.

96. 2013-208 (Fig. VII.20)

Amphora with wide carinated base.

H1 cream-slipped (not burnished).

Diam. 14.4, h. 68.8 cm.

⅔ preserved, in 3 parts; complete profile but not able to be glued between rim, lower neck/upper body, and lower body/base.

Chamber A (2 sherds), Chamber B (30), Chamber C (1), canopic layer over central chapel (9), surface debris in squares K101 (1) and L99 (1).

Potmark (prefiring) – one vertical, one horizontal line, below handle. Rim/neck is distorted to oval shape. Some sherds from Chamber B were blackened after pot was broken (blackened sherds join unblackened across breaks).

97. 2013-207 (Fig. VII.20)

Amphora with wide carinated base.

H1 cream-slipped (not burnished). Overfired – section black.

Diam. 13.2, h. 68.0 cm.

¾ preserved, ¾ of rim, 1½ handles. Cream slip is flaking off due to overfiring.

Chamber A (8 sherds), Chamber B (4), Chamber C (11), Chamber D (1), canopic layer over central chapel (3), surface debris in square L102 (1).

U-shaped potmark, prefiring, 5 cm above base carination (actually aligned below handle rather than on 'front').

98. 2013-214 (Fig. VII.21)

Rim/neck of amphora with wide carinated base.

H1 cream-slipped burnished.

Diam. 13.2, pres. h. 13.8 cm.

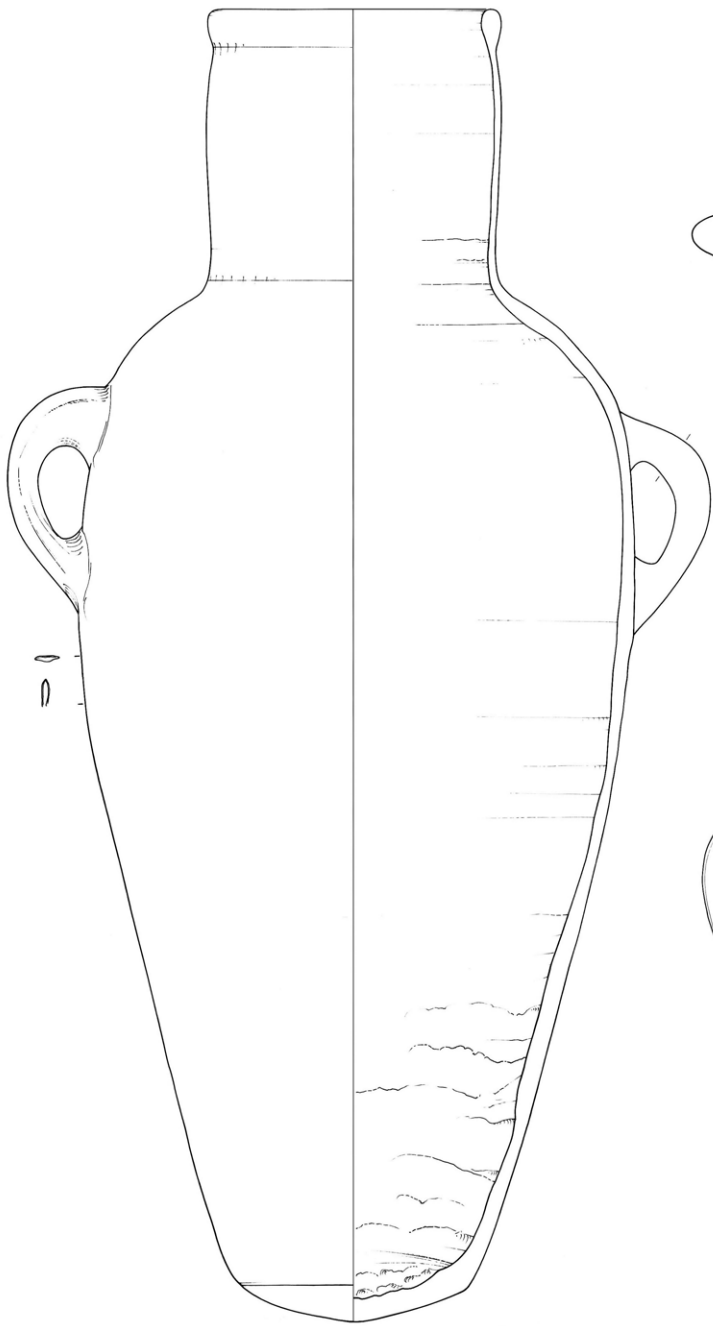
½ of rim (plus additional non-joining ¼), ¼ of neck preserved.

Chamber A (2 sherds), canopic layer over central chapel (1), surface debris in square M100 (1).

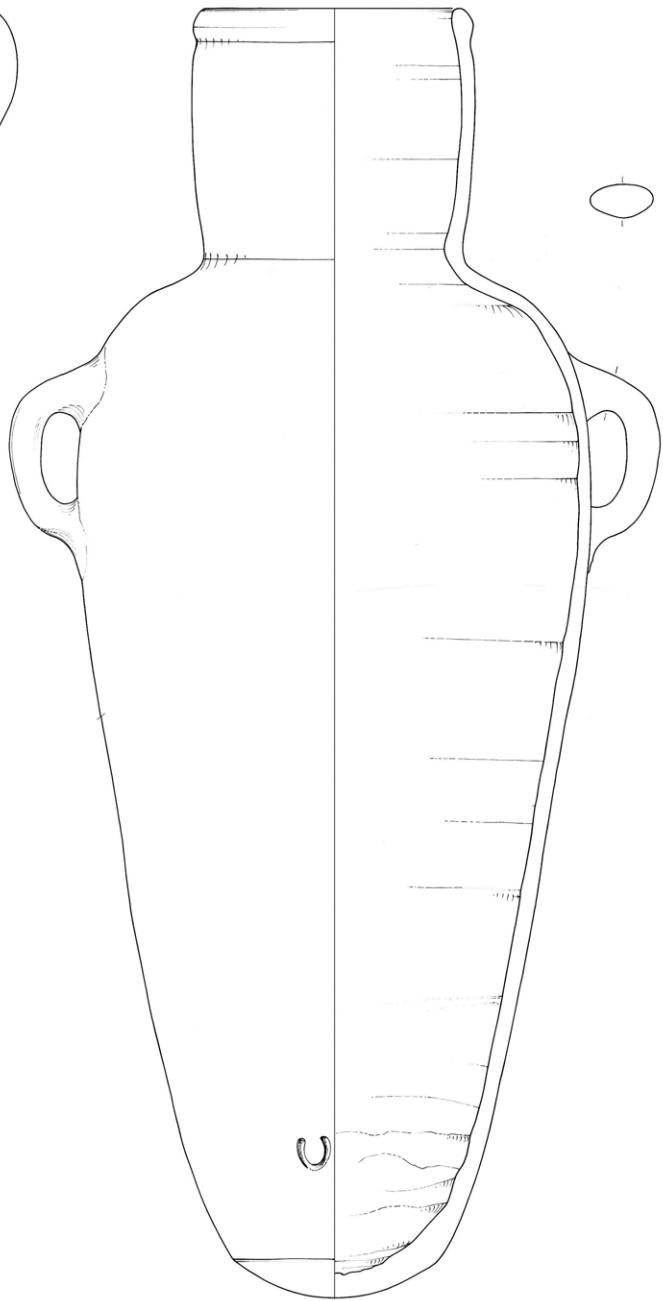
For H1 amphorae, a diameter of 13.0 cm or greater generally indicates a wide-based amphora rather than an amphora with pointed base.

31 See Aston/Aston [in press], fig. 20.

H1 Marl



96



97



Fig. VII.20. Pottery from
Sethnakht substructure, nos.
96-97 (scale 1:4).

99. 2013-213 (Fig. VII.21)

Rim/neck of amphora with wide carinated base.
H1 cream-slipped (not burnished).
Diam. 13.2, pres. h. 13.4 cm.
¼ preserved.
Chamber A (1 sherd).

100. 2013-212 (Fig. VII.21)

Rim/neck of amphora with wide carinated base.
H1 cream-slipped (not burnished); overfired.
Diam. 13.0, pres. h. 11.4 cm.
¾ preserved. Slip flaking in patches.
Chamber B (3 sherds), surface debris in square M100 (1).

101. 2013-209 (Fig. VII.21)

Body of amphora with wide carinated base.
H1 cream-slipped (not burnished); underfired.
Pres. h. 51.6 cm.
¾ preserved, complete shoulder with 2 handles.
Chamber A (most), canopic layer over central chapel.
Due to underfiring, limestone in section still grey near base, becomes white in thinner section near top.

102. 2013-215 (Fig. VII.21)

Wide carinated amphora base.
H1 cream-slipped burnished.
Pres. h. 19.8 cm.
Chamber A (3 sherds), Chamber B (1), canopic layer over central chapel (2).
Blackened patch on exterior.

103. 2013-224 (Fig. VII.21)

Wide carinated amphora base.
H1 cream-slipped (not burnished).
Pres. h. 10.6 cm.
Centre of base missing.
Chamber A (1 sherd), canopic layer over central chapel (1).
Pre-firing potmark – *nefer* sign, above carination; compare no. 151 below from Feature 3.



104. 2013-217 + 2010-208 (Fig. VII.22)

Mycenaean stirrup jar.
P4 Mycenaean painted ware; paint fired black.
Pres. h. (top) 3.5, pres. h. (base) 3.3 cm.
Complete false neck with both handles, joining spout, 2 non-joining pieces of base.
Chamber B (shoulder with false neck), Chamber D (2 base pieces), canopic layer over central chapel (spout).
Shape FS 171 'globular (small)'.³² No decoration on shoulder. Separate rings around spout and false neck.

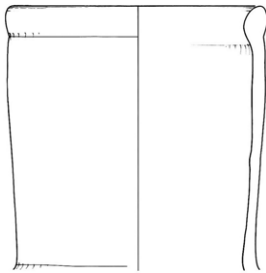


32 Furumark Shape 171. Mountjoy 1986, 77, 79.

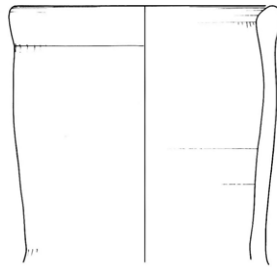
104 (Photo: N. Dell'Acquila)

Fig. VII.21. Pottery from Sethnakht substructure, nos. 98-103 (scale 1:4).

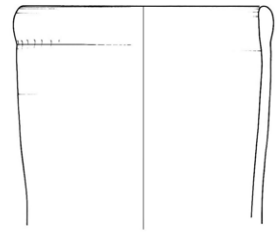
H1 Marl



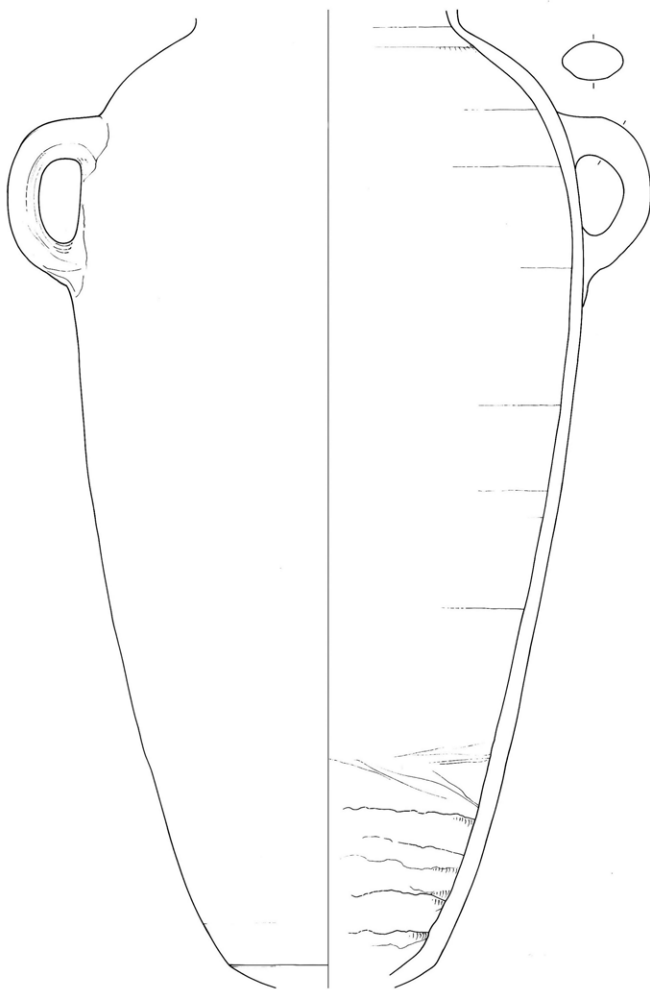
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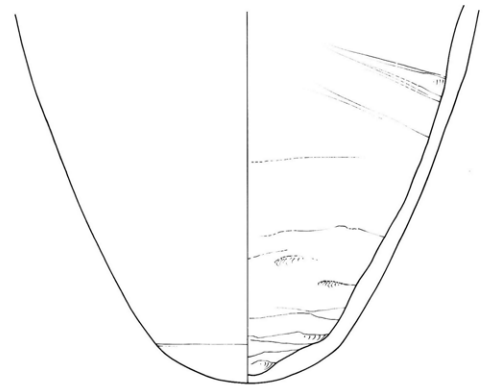
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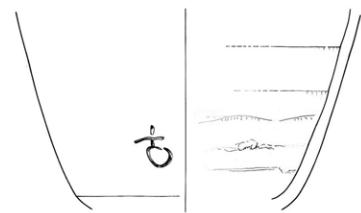
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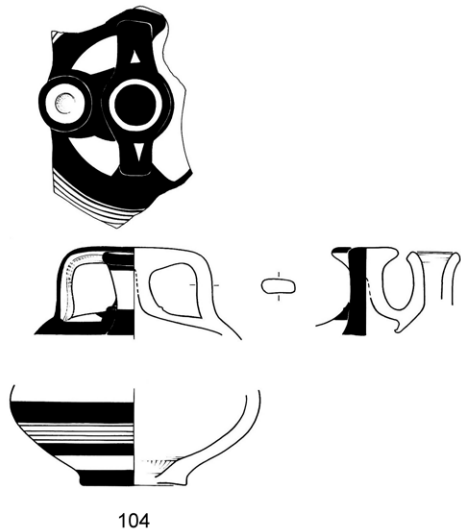


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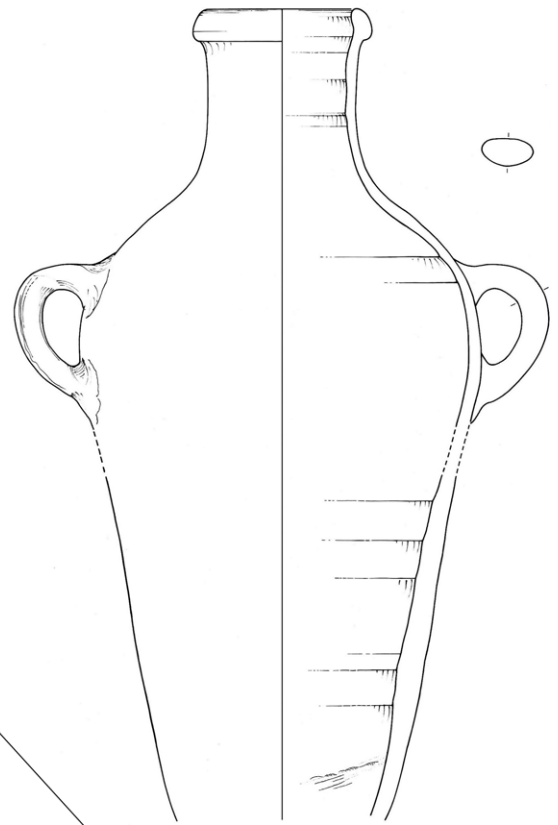
P4 Mycenaean



104

Scale 1:3

P25 Oasis



105

P40 Canaanite Amphora



106

Fig. VII.22. Pottery from Sethnakht substructure, nos. 104-106 (scale 1:4).

Relatively short, hollowed, false neck with flat disc and ridge around the base, plus wide band at rim of spout indicate a date of LH III A.2; see Fig VII.23.

Comparandum: Bourriau 2005, 73, no. 185.

105. 2010-283 (Fig. VII.22)

Oasis amphora.

P25 Oasis fabric, grey(?)-slipped; overfired – completely grey section.

Diam. 7.6, pres. h. (reconstructed) 42.8 cm.

$\frac{1}{4}$ of rim/neck, $\frac{1}{3}$ of shoulder, $\frac{1}{3}$ of lower body preserved; rim/neck non-joining to shoulder. Profile from base of neck to below handles, handles non-joining, lower body non-joining.

Canopic layer over central chapel.

This form has a longer neck than the oasis amphorae found at Amarna,³³ which may be a Ramesside

33 Rose 2007, 289-90, nos. 678-679.

characteristic, and exhibits a groove around the interior of the rim in contrast to the slightly flaring, simply modeled rim of the Eighteenth Dynasty form.

Comparandum: Marchand/Tallet 1999, 340, fig. 10b.

106. 2013-223 (Fig. VII.22)

Upper body of Canaanite amphora.

P40 Levantine fabric.

Pres. h. 21.2 cm.

Three large body sherds preserved: two with lower half of handles, one from near base.

Chamber A (4 sherds), Chamber B (1), Chamber D (1), canopic layer over central chapel (2), surface debris in square M100 (1).

Sides should probably angle inward more than shown.

9. Sethnakht courtyard and chapels

In the centre of the courtyard of the Sethnakht tomb, around the shaft, there were Coptic potsherds at pavement level, part of surface fill accumulated there in connection with robbing the main shaft. North and south of the shaft, in the entranceway to the tomb and under a slab of stone found just east of the doorway to the central chapel, there were only New Kingdom potsherds in the last 10 cm of sand fill above the floor of the courtyard. The three chapels on the west side of the courtyard also had New Kingdom pottery at floor level.

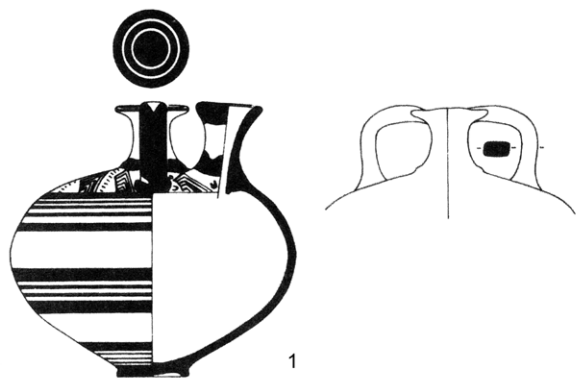
In the north chapel, antiquity hunters had dug a hole down the inside face of the west wall, probably looking for a stela, and had cut through the mud floor of the chapel and the layer of limestone chips below the floor. The hole had subsequently filled up with surface debris, including Coptic sherds. Along the south wall of the chapel, from 0-10 cm above floor level, was a brownish layer containing many small twigs and leaves, perhaps remains of funerary offering bouquets. There may have been at least one burial in the north chapel soon after cult activity ceased in the superstructure as pieces of four ceramic shabtis (painted white with blue and yellow details), a large green glass *w3d* amulet, and the shaft of a long bone were found together at floor level in the south central part of the chapel.

Pottery sherds from all three of the chapels join sherds found on the floor of the courtyard, so the courtyard and chapel pottery has been treated as a single deposit. The fairly large amount of New Kingdom pottery found on the floor of the courtyard and chapels (a minimum of 61 vessels) would suggest that substantial cultic activity was carried out in the superstructure of the tomb. The pottery is Ramesside in date, most likely from the second half of Dynasty 19 rather than the first half, as there are parallels with pots from the Nineteenth to Twentieth Dynasty burials in the Ptahemwia chapels (no. **141**) and with pots from the tomb of Khay I, also dating late Dynasty 19 to Dynasty 20 (nos. **131**, **142**). Thus the courtyard and chapel pottery would seem to be associated with the Ramesside burials in the tomb rather than any possible Dynasty 18 burials.

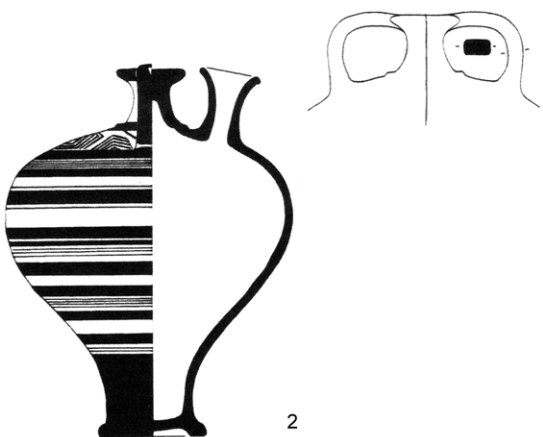
There was a great contrast in the percentage of Nile clay versus marl clay vessels between the courtyard and chapel offering pottery and the pottery from the tomb's substructure, meant for storing commodities for the deceased's use in the afterlife. Whereas the pottery from underground was 80% marl and 20% Nile clay, the pottery from the courtyard and chapels was 97% Nile clay and only 3% marl. The most common vessel type amongst the offering pottery was uncoated Nile clay 'beer jars'. The 'beer jar' bases provided the highest minimum count (14); rims gave a minimum count of 8. The total of seven rounded, slightly flattened jar bases in G1 uncoated exactly mirrored the seven other (non-'beer jar') uncoated jar rims recorded.

The paint pot, no. **147**, found in the south chapel, might suggest that there had been some reliefs completed in the central Chapel which were painted, but have been robbed away. As not all the pigment in the dish was used up, it may have been stored in the side chapel with a view to reuse.

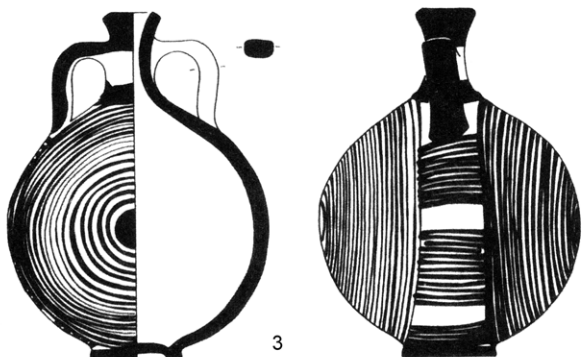
III A.2



1

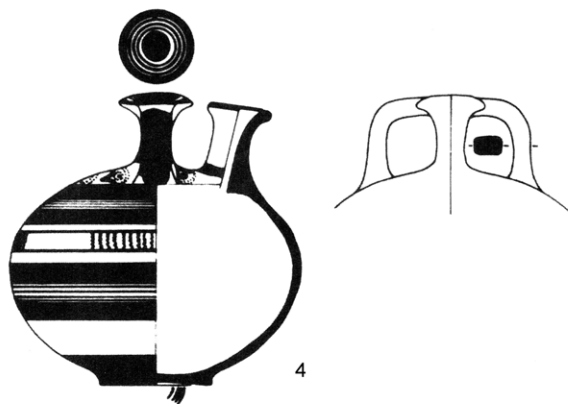


2

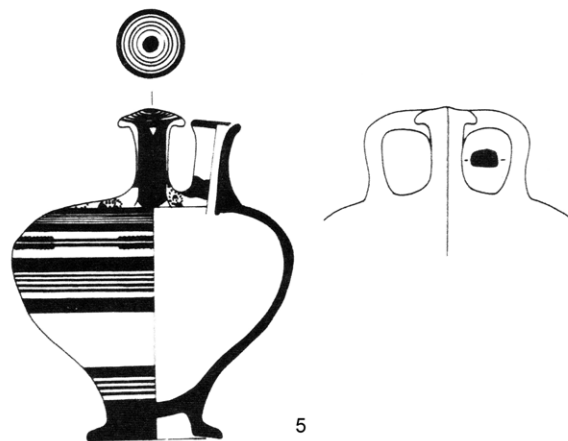


3

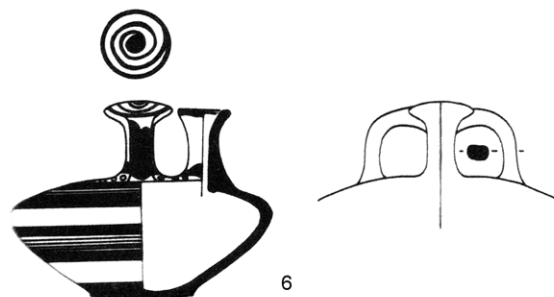
III B.1



4



5



6

Fig. VII.23a. Comparison of Mycenaean III A.2 (nos. 1-3) and III B.1 (nos. 4-6) stirrup jars (and flask) (scale 1:3, except no. 2 scale 1:4).

- 1 FS 171, Mountjoy 1986, 79, fig. 93.2.
- 2 FS 166, *ibid.*, 78, fig. 91.2.
- 3 FS 189, *ibid.*, 80, fig. 95.2.

- 4 FS 171, *ibid.*, 106, fig. 128.1.
- 5 FS 167, *ibid.*, 105, fig. 127.2.
- 6 FS 180, *ibid.*, 107, fig. 130.1.

Definitive for:	III A.2	III B.1
	ridge around base of neck 'vertical' flask	rings on base spiral on false neck disc single ring around neck and spout very squat, with sharp shoulder
Characteristic of:	III A.2	III B.1
neck and spout:	short, wide	taller, narrower
band at lip of spout:	wide	narrow
band around base of neck and spout:	separate circles, wide	1 oval or 2 separate circles, thin
false neck:	half hollow or more	less than half hollow
false neck disc:	wide, sharply flaring, thin-edged, flat or indented on top, concentric circles	smaller, more conical, convex on top, concentric circles or spiral
fine line groups:	thicker lines, fewer	many fine lines
gap between upper line groups:	plain or with 2 lines	often with decoration (not on squat)
base:	ring base	raised concave base

Fig. VII.23b. Comparison of Mycenaean III A.2 and III B.1 stirrup jars (and flask). See Mountjoy 1986, 79, 81).

Following is a summary of the pottery from the courtyard and chapels, followed by the catalogue of the individual vessels. In the catalogue, all pots listed as additional to the illustrated vessels were also found in the same floor level deposits.

61 pots, of which 56 Nile clay, 2 marls, 3 imports. Of the 56 Nile clay, 39 were uncoated, 7 red, 3 red rim, 3 pink, 2 blue on pink, 1 blue on pink over red, 1 red in.

G1 uncoated

- 9 dishes with string-cut base **107-108**
- 2 dishes, outcurved rim (counted from rims) **109-110**
- 2 dishes, incurved rim **112-113**
- 1 thick-walled dish **114**
- 1 small drop beaker **115**
- 3 dish/lids with ledge **116-117**
- 14 'beer jars' (counted from bases) **118-122**
- 2 jars with short neck **123-124**
- 1 funnel-necked jar **125**
- 2 slender drop jars **127-128**
- 2 jars with convex neck **129**

G1 red rim

- 3 dishes, outcurved rim **130**

G1 red in

- 1 dish, outcurved rim **131**

G1 red

- 1 dish, outcurved rim
- 1 dish, incurved rim **132**

4 funnel-necked jars **133-134**

- 1 drop jar **136**

G1 pink

- 2 tall-necked beakers **137**
- 1 jar/beaker **138**

G1 blue on pink

- 2 jars with modeled rim **139-140**

G1 blue on pink over red

- 1 funnel-necked jar **141**

Marl D

- 1 small amphora **142**
- 1 flask **143**

Mycenaean

- 2 stirrup jars **144-145**
- 1 globular flask **146**

107. 2010-246 (Fig. VII.24)

Dish with straight rim and raised, string-cut base.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 13.6, h. 3.2 cm.

⅔ preserved.

South chapel, floor level.

Comparandum: Aston/Aston [in press], no. 740 (from a deposit of Ramesside pottery in the outer court).

– Five additional bases of this type (North Chapel x3; North Chapel + courtyard; courtyard) and one additional rim (courtyard).

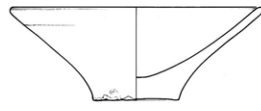
- 108.** 2010-245 (Fig. VII.24)
Dish with straight rim and raised, string-cut base.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 13.0, h. 4.9 cm.
Intact except for one chip in rim.
South chapel, floor level.
– Two additional bases of this type from north chapel and courtyard.
- 109.** 2010-247 (Fig. VII.24)
Dish with outcurved rim and flat base.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 16.8, h. 3.3 cm.
½ preserved, ½ of rim.
South chapel, floor level.
Pot cut from wheel with string (remnant of concentric lines in centre of base), then later trimmed on the wheel; base irregular.
– One additional base of this type from the courtyard.
- 110.** 2010-261 (Fig. VII.24)
Dish with outcurved rim and rounded, slightly carinated base.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 23.0, pres. h. 5.0 cm.
¼ preserved.
Courtyard floor level.
Base slightly rough.
Comparandum: Aston/Aston [in press], no. 787.
- 111.** 2010-262 (Fig. VII.24)
Dish base, slightly carinated, sloping down to nubbin in centre of base.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. of base (at carination) 6.4, pres. h. 2.0 cm.
½ of base preserved.
South chapel, floor level.
Well-smoothed inside.
- 112.** 2010-263 (Fig. VII.24)
Dish rim, incurved.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 20.0, pres. h. 3.8 cm.
North chapel, floor level.
- 113.** 2010-264 (Fig. VII.24)
Dish rim, incurved.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 15.0, pres. h. 3.9 cm.
South chapel, floor level.
- 114.** 2010-265 (Fig. VII.24)
Large, thick-walled dish rim.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 28.0, pres. h. 5.2 cm.
North chapel, floor level.
Very well-smoothed on inside; smoothing strokes on exterior show fine lines – both horizontal and diagonal.
- 115.** 2010-236 (Fig. VII.24)
Small drop beaker.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 8.6, h. 21.8 cm.
Profile with ½ of base, ¼ of rim preserved.
North chapel, floor level.
Comparandum: Aston/Aston [in press], no. 766.
- 116.** 2010-266 (Fig. VII.24)
Dish/lid with exterior ledge.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 13.0, pres. h. 3.3 cm.
¼ of rim in 2 non-joining pieces.
Courtyard floor level.
Blackened on interior.
- 117.** 2010-267 (Fig. VII.24)
Dish/lid with exterior ledge.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. (reconstructed) 12.0, pres. h. (reconstructed) 3.8 cm.
½ of rim in 3 non-joining pieces.
Courtyard floor level.
Blackened and very corroded on interior (most of original surface gone), but exterior in good condition.
Comparandum: D.A. Aston, in: Raven 1991, pl. 47, no. 23.
– One additional rim of this type from south chapel, interior blackened, inner rim damaged.
- 118.** 2010-254 (Fig. VII.24).
‘Beer jar’ rim, vertical
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 10.0, pres. h. 7.0 cm.
½ of rim preserved.
Courtyard floor level.
– Four additional rims of this type: three from north chapel, one from courtyard, equivalent to one rim at diam. 9.0 cm.
- 119.** 2010-253 (Fig. VII.24)
‘Beer jar’ rim, slightly insloping.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 10.0, pres. h. 10.3 cm.
¼ of rim preserved.
South chapel, floor level.
Smoothed with cloth on exterior.
– Four additional rims of this type, all from courtyard, equivalent to 1½ rims at diam. 9.0 cm.

G1 Uncoated

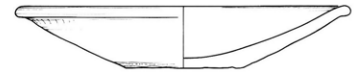
Fig. VII.24. Pottery from Sethnakht courtyard and chapels, nos. 107-122 (scale 1:4).



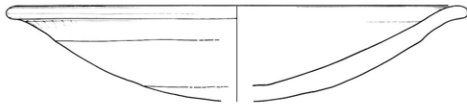
107



108



109



110



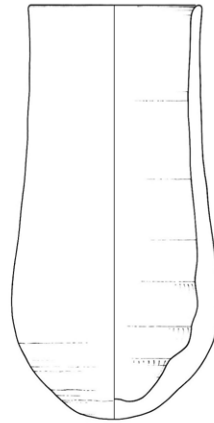
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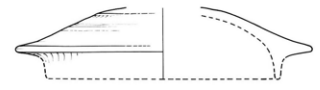
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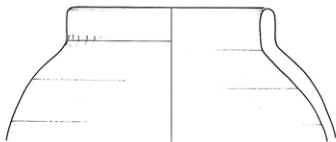
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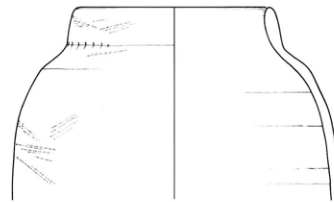
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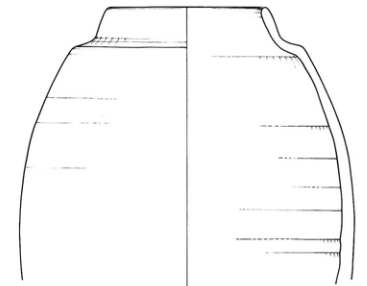
117



118



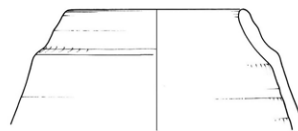
119



122



120



121

120. 2010-258 (Fig. VII.24)
'Beer jar' rim, insloping.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 8.8, pres. h. 2.6 cm.
South chapel, floor level.
– Two additional rims of this type from north chapel, equivalent to ¼ rim at diam. 9.0 cm.

121. 2010-255 (Fig. VII.24)
'Beer jar' rim, wide, insloping.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 9.0, pres. h. 6.4 cm.
¼ of rim preserved.
Courtyard floor level.
– Six additional rims of this type: four from courtyard, one from north chapel, one from south chapel; equivalent to 1½ rims at diam. 9.0 cm.

122. 2010-257 (Fig. VII.24)
'Beer jar' rim/shoulder; rim wide, insloping.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 8.0, pres. h. 14.5 cm.
¼ preserved.
Courtyard entrance, floor level.
Comparandum: Aston/Aston [in press], no. 764.

– In addition, a minimum of 14 string-cut, finger-indented 'beer jar' bases were found: 6 small (diam. of base 6-7 cm), 1¾ from north chapel, 2¾ from south chapel, 1½ from courtyard, and 8 large (diam. of base 7.5-9 cm) 1 from north chapel, ½ from south chapel, 6 from courtyard. Of the small bases, four were notably rough on the bottom as if set on a rough surface while drying. One base showed indents from pebbles and straw, and had been cut very thin, later breaking through in the centre. Another had a crack in the base which had been filled with plaster. Of the large bases, two were noted to be rough on the bottom. Seven of the 'beer jar' bases were intact or complete and seven were counted from pieces.

123. 2010-238 (Fig. VII.25)
Jar top with short, vertical neck and plain rim.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 8.6, pres. h. 14.4 cm.
Courtyard floor level.
Compare above no. **90**.

124. 2010-235 (Fig. VII.25)
Jar, ovoid, with short, vertical neck and plain rim.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 9.4, pres. h. 28.5 cm.
¾ of rim preserved, complete shoulder, ⅓ of lower body.
North chapel and courtyard floor level.

4 faint lines of rope marks at MBD and below, one shows tying marks. Trimming lines on lower body.

125. 2010-268 (Fig. VII.25)
Funnel-necked jar rim.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 13.0, pres. h. 9.4 cm.
¼ preserved.
North chapel, floor level.
Comparandum: Aston/Aston [in press], no. 790.

126. 2010-251 (Fig. VII.25)
Medium-sized jar base, rounded, slightly flattened.
G1 uncoated.
Pres. h. 6.2 cm.
North chapel, floor level.
Clay added for base (whorl on interior).
– Three additional bases of this type: one from north chapel with clay added for base, two with continuous throwing spiral on interior – from central chapel, and north chapel.

– In addition, three rounded/pointed bases in G1 uncoated: one, type no. **135** (with clay added for base) from north chapel had a thick base with shallow indentation in centre, apparently set in sand while clay was soft; two (with continuous throwing spiral on interior) from north chapel, and courtyard.

127. 2010-237 (Fig. VII.25)
Top of slender drop jar with modelled rim.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 9.0, pres. h. 26.5 cm.
½ of rim preserved.
Courtyard floor level.
Compare no. **89** above.

128. 2010-239 (Fig. VII.25)
Rim of slender drop jar with modelled rim.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 8.0, pres. h. 9.4 cm.
¼ of rim preserved.
South chapel, floor level.

129. 2010-269 (Fig. VII.25)
Jar rim, convex, with rolled rim.
G1 uncoated.
Diam. 11.0, pres. h. 4.4 cm.
¼ of rim preserved.
North chapel, floor level.
Comparandum: J.D. Bourriau and D.A. Aston, in: Martin 1985, pl. 36, nos. 64-65.
– One additional rim of this type from courtyard, diam. 11.0, pres. h. 3.8 cm.

G1 Uncoated

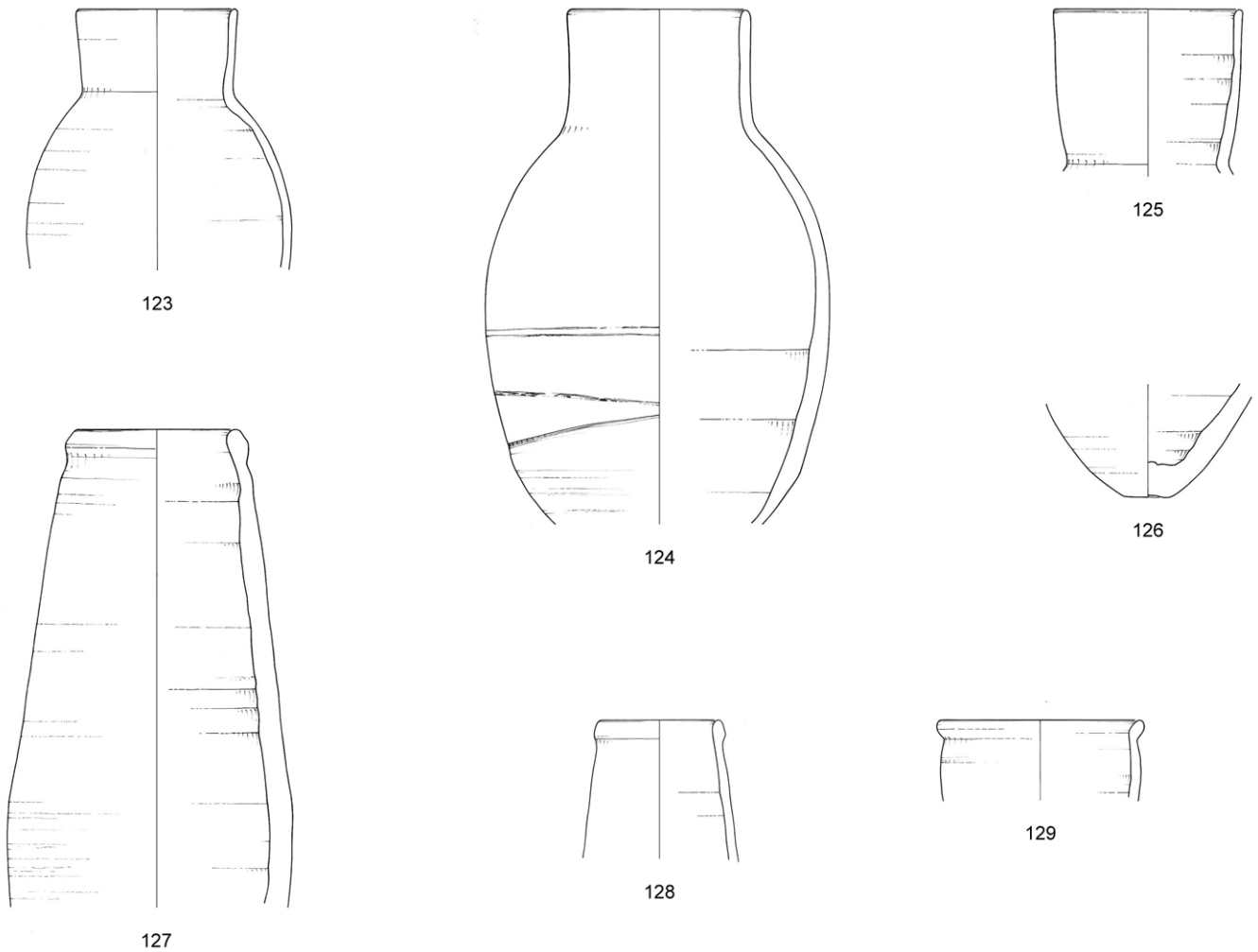


Fig. VII.25. Pottery from Sethnakht courtyard and chapels, nos. 123-129 (scale 1:4).

130. 2010-248 (Fig. VII.26)

Dish with straight rim and raised, string-cut base.

G1 red-slipped rim on uncoated in, uncoated out. Orangi self-slip in and out (except on bottom of base).

Diam. 16.8, h. 2.6 cm.

Complete base, only small piece of rim preserved.

South chapel, floor level.

Base is irregular with indentation in centre. Black spots from a liquid on interior (not in centre).

- In addition, two dish rims of type no. **110**, G1 red-slipped rim on uncoated:

(i) Diam. 24.0, pres. h. 5.6 cm, central chapel;

(ii) Diam. 24.0, pres. h. 3.0 cm, courtyard.

- 131.** 2010-259 (Fig. VII.26)
Dish with outcurved rim and rounded, slightly carinated base.
G1 red-slipped in, red rim on uncoated out.
Diam. 22.8, pres. h. 5.8 cm.
½ preserved.
North chapel, floor level.
Base rounded with three slight carinations on exterior.
Two red smudges on exterior.
Comparandum: D.A. and B.G. Aston, in: Martin 2001, pl. 39, no. 25.
– In addition, one dish rim of type no. 131 in red-slipped ware, diam. 23.0, pres. h. 3.3 cm.
- 132.** 2010-260 (Fig. VII.26)
Dish rim, incurved.
G1 red-slipped.
Diam. 15.0, pres. h. 4.0 cm.
South chapel, floor level.
- 133.** 2010-271 (Fig. VII.26)
Funnel-necked jar rim/neck, convex.
G1 red-slipped.
Diam. 9.0, pres. h. 6.1 cm.
½ preserved in 2 non-joining pieces.
North chapel, floor level.
Adhesions of clay around rim; rim bent over in one place.
Comparandum: D.A. Aston, in: Raven 1991, pl. 48, no. 41; Aston/Aston [in press], no. 767.
– Two additional rims of this type:
(i) Diam. 10.0, pres. h. 4.3 cm, north chapel;
(ii) Diam. 10.0, pres. h. 6.4 cm, courtyard.
- 134.** 2010-270 (Fig. VII.26)
Funnel-necked jar rim/neck, convex.
G1 red-slipped.
Diam. 10.0, pres. h. 9.1 cm.
North chapel, floor level.
Comparandum: J.D. Bourriau and D.A. Aston, in: Martin 1985, pl. 36, no. 74.
- 135.** 2010-252 (Fig. VII.26)
Medium-sized jar base, rounded.
G1 red-slipped (slip does not completely cover the base).
Pres. h. 5.4 cm.
Central chapel, floor level.
Clay added for base (whorl on interior).
– Four additional rounded/pointed bases, G1 red-slipped: two from courtyard, one of which has a shallow indentation in the centre; two with continuous throwing spiral on interior, both from north chapel, on one the red slip does not extend all the way to the tip of the base.
- 136.** 2010-240 (Fig. VII.26)
Rim of drop jar rim with rolled rim.
G1 red-slipped.
Diam. 9.2, pres. h. 5.4 cm.
½ of rim preserved.
South chapel, floor level.
Comparandum: D.A. Aston, in: Raven 1991, pl. 48, no. 45.
- 137.** 2010-249 (Fig. VII.26)
Beaker with rounded body, tall flaring neck and triangular rim.
G1 pink-slipped (exterior and top of rim; interior uncoated).
Diam. 11.2, pres. h. 13.0 cm.
Less than ¼ preserved, diam. uncertain.
North chapel and courtyard floor level.
Comparandum: Aston/Aston [in press], no. 798.
– One additional base of this type in two non-joining pieces, from courtyard.
- 138.** 2010-250 (Fig. VII.26)
Medium-sized jar base, rounded.
G1 pink-slipped (slip does not extend down to tip of base – 1.5 to 3.5 cm uncoated at base).
Pres. h. 6.8 cm.
North chapel, floor level.
Base trimmed on wheel leaving irregular indentation in centre of base. Groove and finger impression on exterior from careless handling (hand reached down side of pot from the top, fingertip was at bottom of round impression).
- 139.** 2010-273 (Fig. VII.26)
Jar rim, with modeled rim.
G1 blue-painted on pink-slipped.
Diam. 11.0, pres. h. 4.5 cm.
Courtyard floor level.
Decoration: blue from rim down to narrow band of decoration flanked by black lines, consisting of long blue sections alternating with pink reserve rectangles painted over by three (or more) red strokes; wide blue band below.
- 140.** 2010-272 (Fig. VII.26)
Jar rim, with modeled rim.
G1 blue-painted on pink-slipped.
Diam. 13.0, pres. h. 3.9 cm.
Central chapel, floor level.
Decoration: thin red band flanked by black lines below rim, rest is blue.
- 141.** 2010-241 (Fig. VII.26)
Funnel-necked jar rim/neck, convex.
G1 blue-painted on red-slipped, and blue-painted on pink over red-slipped.

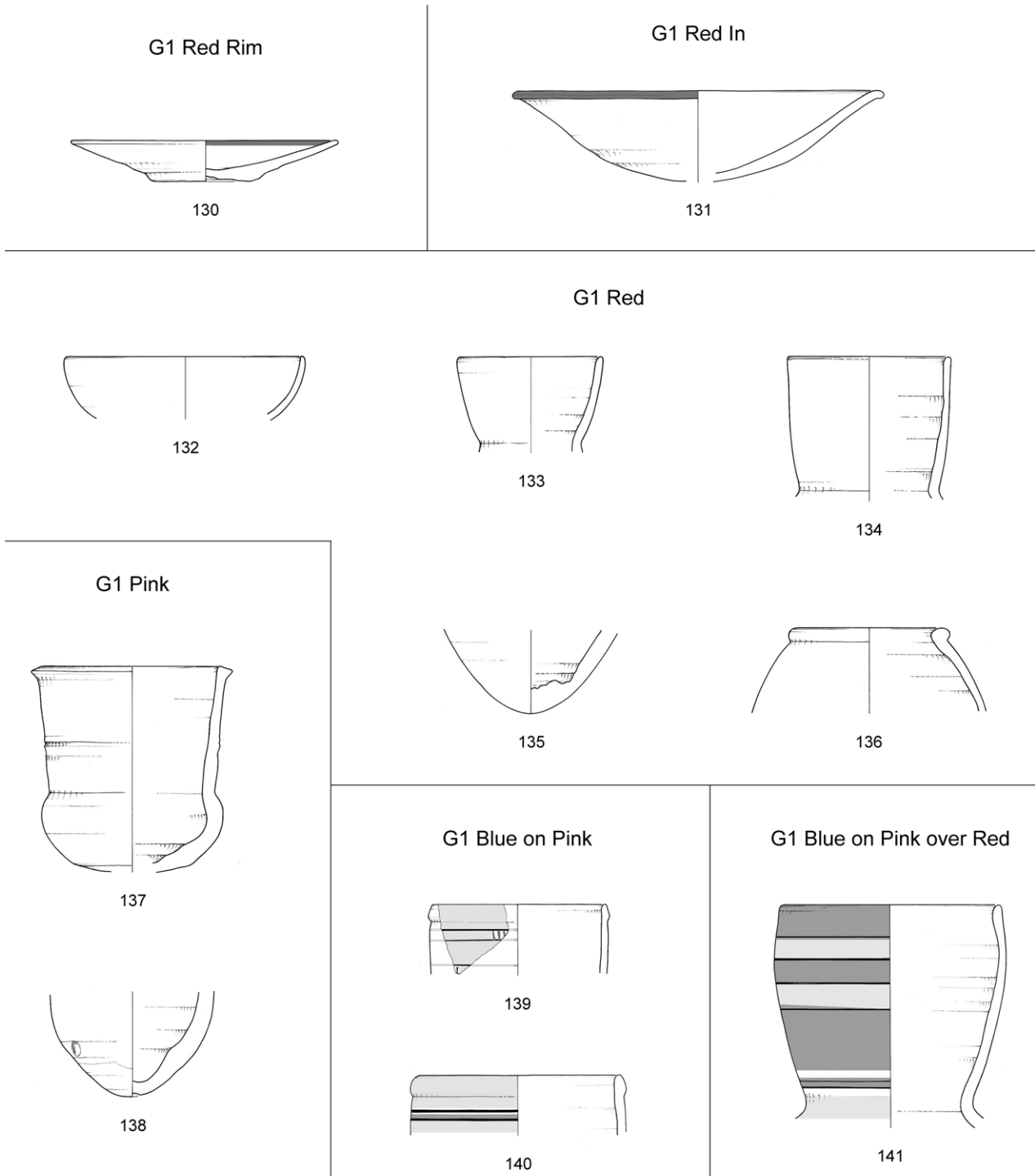


Fig. VII.26. Pottery from Sethnakht courtyard and chapels, nos. 130-141 (scale 1:4).

Diam. 14.0, pres. h. (reconstructed) 14.2 cm.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of rim in 3 non-joining pieces, 4 non-joining neck sherds; drawn from non-joining sherds.
 Courtyard floor level.
 Decoration: overall red slip; two blue bands on neck; pink applied over red at base of neck, then thin red band flanked by black lines and plain blue band, both added over pink.
Comparandum: Aston/Aston [in press], no. 879; above no. 49.

142. 2010-244 (Fig. VII.27)

Rim/neck of small amphora with convex neck and inner lip.
 H1 cream-slipped burnished. Widely-spaced, vertical burnishing strokes on neck, 4-6 mm apart.
 Diam. 8.8, pres. h. 8.4 cm.
 $\frac{1}{3}$ of rim/neck preserved.
 Central chapel and courtyard floor level.
Comparandum: D.A. and B.G. Aston, in: Martin 2001, pl. 40, no. 31.

143. 2010-243+274 (Fig. VII.27)

Top of tall-necked flask with small horizontal handles.
 H1 cream-slipped burnished. Widely-spaced, vertical burnishing strokes on neck, 4-6 mm apart.
 Diam. 8.0, pres. h. 18.9 cm.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of rim/neck, $\frac{1}{3}$ of shoulder, 1 handle preserved. Non-joining (but overlapping) at base of neck.
 North chapel, floor level, and in robber's pit at west end.
 For the evolution of Marl D flasks, see Fig. VII.28.
Comparanda: Aston 1998, 459, no. 1663; Bourriau 2010, 229, 285, fig. 74d.

144. 2010-212 (Fig. VII.27)

Mycenaean stirrup jar body sherd with handle.
 P4 Mycenaean painted ware; paint fired black.
 Pres. h. 7.7 cm.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of shoulder plus one handle preserved. Paint mostly worn off.
 Courtyard floor level.
 Shoulder appears plain, but the decoration is very worn. Shape FS 171 'globular (small)'.³⁴

145. 2010-213 (Fig. VII.27)

Mycenaean stirrup jar spout.
 P4 Mycenaean painted ware; paint fired red to black.
 Pres. h. 4.0 cm.
 Complete spout.
 Courtyard floor level.

145



Ring around base of spout. Fragments of 'foliate band' motif (FM 64)³⁵ appear on the shoulder.

146. 2010-211 (Fig. VII.27)

Rim/neck of Mycenaean globular flask.
 P4 Mycenaean painted ware; paint fired red.
 Diam. 2.4, pres. h. 3.6 cm.
 Circumference of neck with 2 handle stubs preserved; outer edge of rim only preserved in two small places.
 Courtyard floor level.
 Probably vertical flask FS 189 dating to LH III A.2.³⁶ See fig. VII.23 above.
Comparanda: Bourriau 2005, 73, no. 186.

147. 2010-242 (Fig. VII.27)

Dish with incurved rim and rounded, slightly carinated base.
 G1 red-slipped.
 Diam. 22.2, h. 7.7 cm.
 $\frac{2}{3}$ preserved.
 South chapel, floor level.
 Red and yellow pigment caked on interior. Blackened patches inside (under pigment) and outside.

– In addition, two G1 uncoated bases reused for plaster, both from the north chapel: a rounded, slightly flattened base of type no. 126 found filled with plaster; and a string-cut, finger-indented, 'beer jar' base (large size, rough on the bottom) with remains of plaster inside.

10. Feature 2010/3

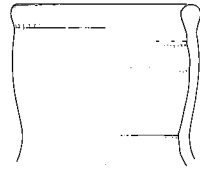
Feature 2010/3 was a deposit found within the surface debris over the southwest corner of the tomb of Sethnakht at a height of 2.2-2.8 m above the floor level of the tomb. It extended about 2 m north-south, 0.5 m east-west and was approximately 20 cm thick. The deposit consisted of a dark layer full of coffin fragments, reeds, rope, pieces of linen, bones and New Kingdom pot sherds, undoubtedly thrown out from a nearby New Kingdom tomb shaft. There were no joins between sherds in feature 2010/3 and

34 Furumark Shape 171 (LH III A.2 to LH III B.1). Mountjoy 1986, 77, 79, 106.

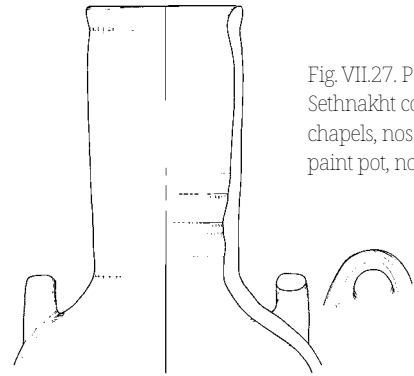
35 Furumark Motif 64. Mountjoy 1986, 68, fig. 77, no. 30; 94-95, fig. 114, no. 34.

36 Mountjoy 1986, 80-81.

H1 Marl



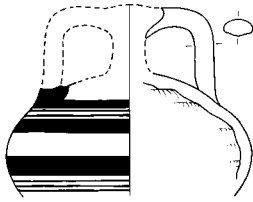
142



143

Fig. VII.27. Pottery from Sethnakht courtyard and chapels, nos. 142-146 and paint pot, no. 147 (scale 1:4).

P4 Mycenaean



144



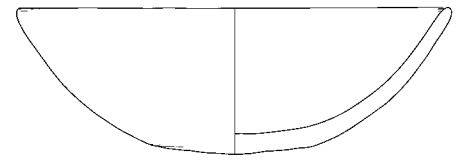
145



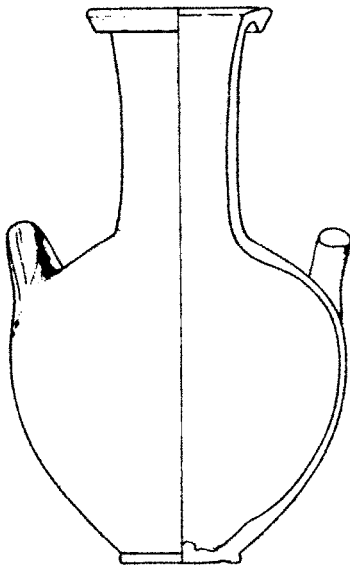
146

Scale 1:3

G1 Red



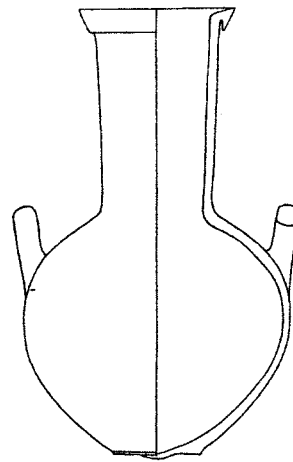
147



1

Tutankhamun, Year 1

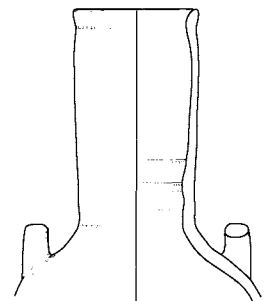
- triangular rim
- concave neck
- large size



2

Horemheb, Year 9

- triangular rim
- straight neck
- medium size



3

Ramses II,
mid reign or later

- rounded rim
- convex neck
- small size

Fig. VII.28. Changes in Mar D flasks (scale 1:5).

1 Bourriau 2005, 58, no. 167.

2 Aston/Aston [in press], no. 189.

3 No. 143.

the Sethnakht substructure (versus 23 joins between Sethnakht and the ‘canopic layer’) so it seems that feature 2010/3 must have been thrown out from a different Ramesside burial shaft in the vicinity, although the very similar *nefer* potmarks on nos. **102** and **151** would seem to link the deposits, at least chronologically.

Since the burial shaft from whence these sherds derive has not yet been identified, only a selection of the incomplete pieces that make up the deposit are published here. The small, convex funnel-necked jar rim/necks (no. **148**), the globular rather than squat shape of the body of the marl mug no. **150**, and the slender body of the H14 amphora no. **152**, date the feature 2010/3 deposit to the Ramesside Period.

148. 2010-282 (Fig. VII.29)

Funnel-necked jar rim/neck, convex.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 9.0, pres. h. 6.0 cm.

¼ preserved.

Adhesions of clay around exterior of rim; rim uneven (not level). Cf. no. **133** above.

149. 2010-216 (Fig. VII.29)

Top of ‘pilgrim flask’.

H1 cream-slipped burnished.

Diam. 3.4, pres. h. 6.0 cm.

Intact top except ¼ of rim missing. Interior very corroded from contents, rim and handles also corroded.

150. 2010-216 (Fig. VII.29)

Body of mug with globular body and flaring neck.

H1 cream-slipped burnished. Vertical burnishing strokes down to base.

MBD 10.3, pres. h. 11.7 cm.

Most of body with handle stub, ¼ of lower neck preserved.

Comparanda: Bourriau 2005, 58, nos. 160, 164; D.A. Aston, in: Martin 1997, pl. 119, no. 158.

151. 2010-280 (Fig. VII.29)

Wide carinated amphora base.

H1 cream-slipped burnished.

Pres. h. 20.6 cm.

Very centre of base missing.

Pre-firing potmark – *nefer* sign, above carination; compare no. **103** above from Sethnakht substructure. White residue of contents inside – dried as a line around inside of base, and on outside.

152. 2010-281 (Fig. VII.29)

Body of amphora with pointed base.

H14 uncoated.

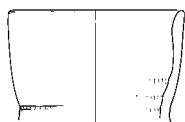
Pres. h. 31.0 cm.

⅔ of shoulder in 2 non-joining pieces, each with one handle; thin profile (in a spiral) from handle to lower body.

Yellowish remains of contents caked on inside. Part of hieratic inscription in black ink on shoulder (illegible).

Comparandum: Aston/Aston [in press], no. 736, and fig. 17.

G1 Uncoated

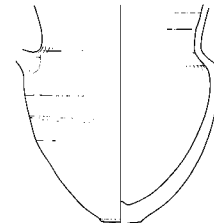


148

H1 Marl

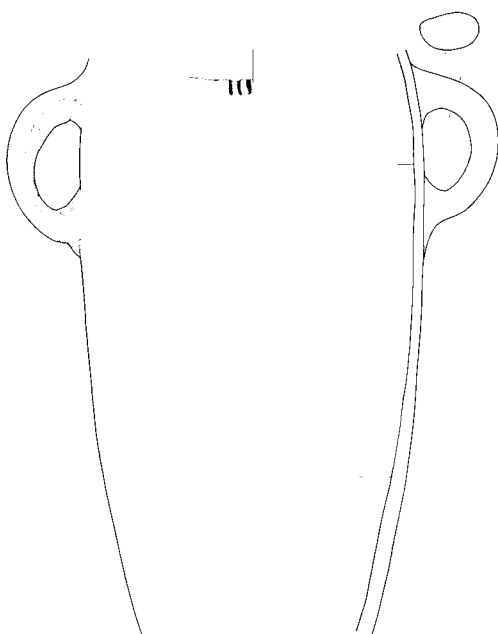


149

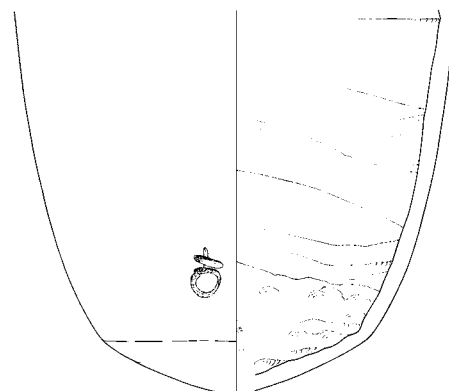


150

H14 Marl



152



151

Fig. VII.29. Pottery from feature 2010/3 over Sethnakht, nos. 148-152 (scale 1:4).

11. Chapel 2007/10

11.1. Archaeological context

Only the lower walls of the small limestone Ramesside chapel 2007/10 are preserved, and there are no inscriptions to reveal the name of the tomb owner. The shaft belonging to the tomb, located to the east of the chapel, was excavated to a depth of 4.4 m before work was abandoned due to the unstable shaft walls. A small room (about 3 × 3 m) had already been reached, opening to the north of the shaft, with an additional sideroom to the west.

The top of the shaft contained weathered Coptic and Late Period surface sherds, but from a depth of about 3 m and lower there were mainly large pieces of four New Kingdom dishes and two amphorae, almost certainly part of the original burial pottery from the tomb. The four dishes are all of the large size common in the Ramesside

Period and two of the four have red rims which were also particularly popular at that time. The amphora, no. 157, exhibits an oval rather than a shouldered body, a feature of late Nineteenth to Twentieth Dynasty amphorae.

11.2. Shaft

153. 2008-232 (Fig. VII.30)

Dish rim, straight.

G1 red-slipped rim on uncoated.

Diam. 27.4, pres. h. 7.9 cm.

1/3 of rim in 2 non-joining pieces. One sherd blackened inside and out, one sherd half blackened.

Comparandum: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 206, no. 34.

154. 2008-231 (Fig. VII.30)

Dish with straight rim and rounded, slightly carinated base.

G1 red-slipped rim on uncoated.

Diam. 29.6, pres. h. 7.8 cm.

Nearly ½ preserved. Completely blackened sherd (inside, outside, across breaks) joins an unblackened one.

Comparandum: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 206, nos. 32-33.

155. 2008-233 (Fig. VII.30)

Dish with straight rim and rounded base.

G1 red-slipped.

Diam. 25.8, h. 7.4 cm.

Complete profile, ¼ of rim preserved in 2 non-joining pieces. Blackened patches inside and out.

Comparandum: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 207, no. 40.

156. 2008-234 (Fig. VII.30)

Dish rim, outcurved.

G1 red-slipped burnished.

Diam. (approx.) 30.4, pres. h. 6.4 cm; diameter not certain.

Blackened patches inside, outside and across breaks; joins between blackened and unblackened edges.

Comparandum: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 210, no. 62.

157. 2008-235 (Fig. VII.30)

Amphora with wide carinated base.

H1 cream-slipped burnished. Cursory burnishing strokes on neck and upper body only.

Diam. 17.0, pres. h. of rim/neck 17.3, shoulder 16.0, base 20.7 cm.

½ of rim/neck preserved, shoulder sherd with one handle (rather small, 8.5 cm long), profile of lower body/base.

Sherds blackened from contents on the inside (a few drips and smudges on the outside); most heavily blackened near base where contents collected (pot lying at an angle), less blackened near top of pot. Traces of plaster around inside of rim/neck.

Comparandum: Bourriau 2005, 68, no. 182, from Horemheb Shaft I, dated second half of reign of Ramesses II.

158. 2008-236 (Fig. VII.30)

Amphora with wide carinated base.

H1 cream-slipped (not burnished).

Diam. of base at carination 16.0, pres. h. 9.0 cm.

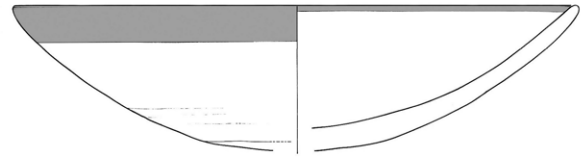
⅔ of circumference of base in 2 non-joining pieces, centre of base missing. Shoulder sherd with one handle (small, 8.5 cm long) – not drawn (type no. 157), and 4 other non-joining body sherds.

Pre-firing potmark above carination – vertical stroke and 3 dots. Sherds blackened inside – heavily inside base, less so under handle; inside upper body sherd the edge of blackening forms a horizontal line marking the edge of the contents.

G1 Red Rim

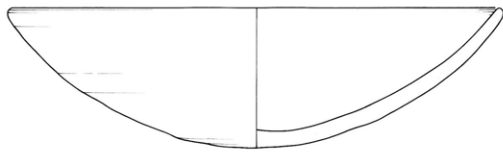


153



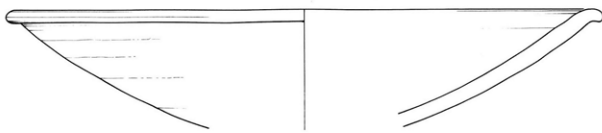
154

G1 Red



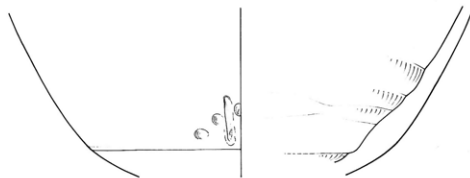
155

G1 Red Burnished

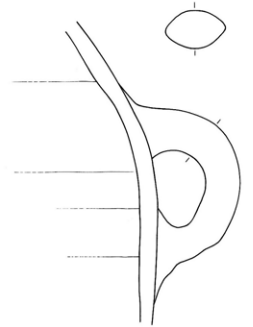
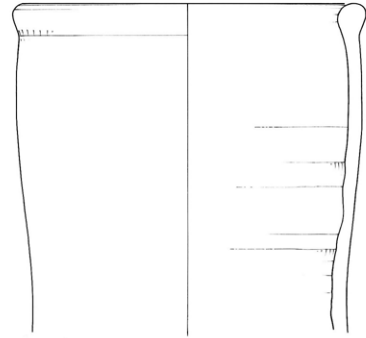


156

H1 Marl



158



157

Fig. VII.30. Pottery from Chapel 2007/10 shaft, nos. 153-158 (scale 1:4).

11.3. Floor level

Some New Kingdom potsherds were found directly on the floor of Chapel 2007/10,³⁷ and at floor level between the chapel and its shaft. A layer with a concentration of New Kingdom sherds continued eastward along the south wall of Ptahemwia's tomb,³⁸ sloping down slightly to the east, continuing to just east of Shaft 2008/10. Sherds from east of Shaft 2008/10, and sherds from between Shaft 2008/10 and the shaft of the chapel, joined sherds from inside and directly in front of the chapel. Sherds from the floor of the chapel should date to the time when the chapel was in use or later, but the 'floor level' layer was not a closed deposit; weathered Coptic and Late Period sherds were mixed in, due to the endless digging and shifting of surface fill in the necropolis. Whether any of these pots were actually brought with offerings to accompany rituals in this chapel cannot be said with certainty, as almost all are broken and incomplete. Therefore only a sampling of sherds will be published from this 'floor level' layer.

The ledge-rim dishes, nos. 159-160, slender drop jar, no. 163, wide insloping 'beer jar' rim, no. 164, and funnel-necked jar with Hathor head, no. 170, all have parallels in the first or second half of Dynasty 19. Many small to medium jar bases in the deposit were quite thick at the base (like no. 167) and were made by adding clay onto the base rather than just trimming it on the wheel. The pot was thrown on the wheel, then cut off the clay lump at a height which left a hole in the base, or with only a thin membrane of clay at the bottom. The vessel was later inverted, and clay was added onto the base which was then trimmed on the wheel or smoothed by hand. If a pot was cut off the wheel lower, and the base trimmed on the wheel without adding additional clay, the original throwing spiral running continuously from base to rim remains visible on the interior.

No. 170 is an interesting example of a Ramesside funnel-necked jar with a Hathor head in relief on the neck which may be compared with the funnel-necked storage jar from the embalmers' cache in the forecourt of the tomb of Horemheb.

159. 2008-306 (Fig. VII.31)

Dish with ledge rim and raised, string-cut base.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 11.0, h. 2.9 cm.

Complete base, $\frac{1}{8}$ of rim preserved.

In and around chapel and shaft.

Black residue in interior.

160. 2008-307 (Fig. VII.31)

Rim of dish with ledge rim.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 15.6, pres. h. 3.2 cm.

$\frac{1}{4}$ of rim preserved; diam. not certain.

In chapel.

Comparandum: D.A. Aston, in: Raven 1991, pl. 47, nos. 7, 22.

161. 2008-305 (Fig. VII.31)

Small dish with finger indent in centre of interior and raised, string-cut base.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 9.0, h. 3.8 cm.

Intact.

East of Shaft 2008/10.

May be a Saite dish from surface debris. Cf. D.A. Aston, in: Martin 1997, pl. 123, nos. 178-179.

162. 2008-304 (Fig. VII.31)

Cup.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 11.0, h. 5.9 cm.

$\frac{3}{4}$ preserved.

East of Shaft 2008/10.

163. 2008-302 (Fig. VII.31)

Top of (slender, drop) jar with short out-turned rim.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 8.0, pres. h. 16.3 cm.

Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of top preserved.

In and around chapel and shaft.

Prominent rilling lines on exterior.

Comparandum: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 208, no. 53.

164. 2008-301 (Fig. VII.31)

'Beer jar' rim, wide, very in-sloping.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 8.0, pres. h. 5.1 cm.

$\frac{1}{8}$ of rim preserved.

East of Shaft 2008/10.

Comparandum: Aston/Aston [in press], no. 722 (Shaft xv, dated Dynasty 19, second half).

165. 2008-303 (Fig. VII.31)

Modeled jar rim, in-sloping.

G1 uncoated.

Diam. 8.0, pres. h. 4.0 cm.

$\frac{1}{4}$ of rim preserved.

In chapel.

Comparandum: B.G. Aston, in: Raven 2005b, pl. 134, no. 178.

37 70 cm height above Ptahemwia floor level.

38 60-20 cm height above Ptahemwia floor level.

Fig. VII.31. Pottery from Chapel 2007/10 floor level, nos. 159-170 (scale 1:4).

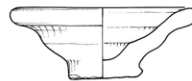
G1 Uncoated



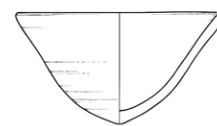
159



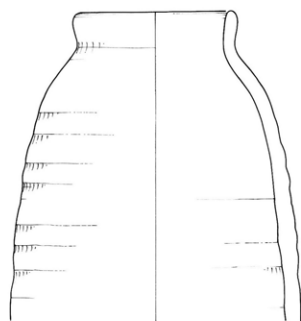
160



161



162



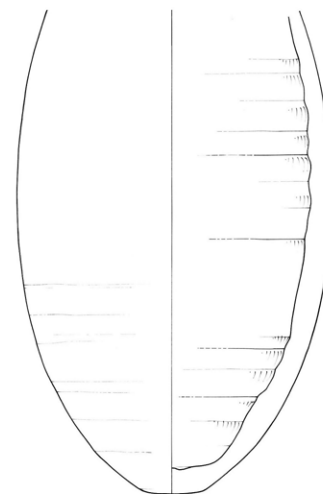
163



164

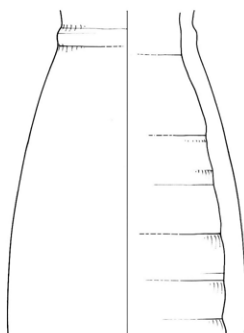


165

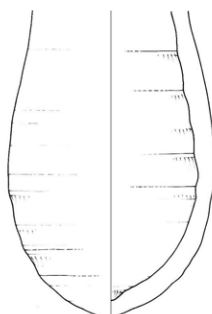


166

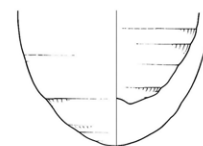
G1 Pink/White



168



169

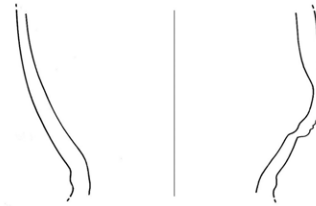
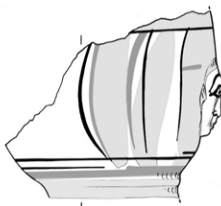


167

G1 Blue on Pink



170



166. 2008-300 (Fig. VII.31)

Body/base of tall jar with ovoid body and rounded, slightly flattened base.
G1 uncoated.
Pres. h. 25.5 cm.
Intact base, ¼ of body preserved.
East of Shaft 2008/10.
Circular pattern inside base – clay added to make base.

167. 2008-299 (Fig. VII.31)

Pointed base of small jar.
G1 uncoated.
Pres. h. 7.4 cm.
Very thick; clay added to base and smoothed by hand.
East of shaft.

168. 2008-308 (Fig. VII.31)

Upper body of slender jar with collar at base of neck.
G1 white-slipped.
Pres. h. 17.2 cm.
½ of circumference preserved at collar.
East of Shaft 2008/10.

169. 2008-309 (Fig. VII.31)

Body/base of small jar, pointed.
G1 pink-slipped.
Pres. h. 16.1 cm.
Complete base, ½ of body preserved.
Throwing spiral up from base on interior.

170. 2008-310 + 2010-201 (Fig. VII.31)

Neck of funnel-necked jar, convex, with collar at base of neck and Hathor head in relief.
G1 blue-painted on pink-slipped.
Diam. (just above collar) 10.6, pres. h. 9.7 cm.
½ of neck preserved.
East of Shaft 2008/10.
To make Hathor head, the vessel wall was pressed into a mould from behind. Decoration: blue on collar with thin red band above, Hathor register flanked by thin black lines with a blue band above. Face and neck of Hathor outlined in black; outline of eyes, pupils and eyebrows painted in black, mouth painted red. Large blue wig surrounding face, outlined in black, with a short horizontal red line by right ear and red and black lines by left ear. After a pink gap, the Hathor head is flanked on either side by two very cursory vertical blue lotus 'petals' with a wide vertical red line (representing inner petal) between them, plus a red line following the second petal. In addition, one black line follows the first blue petal, and another appears at the end of the pattern.

Comparanda: Convex rim/neck with collar, Aston 1998, 381, no. 1323, and 385, no.1362. Bourriau 2005, 53, no. 147,

170



Hathor head on convex rim/neck with collar, flanked on each side by two blue 'petals' with a red inner petal in the middle, over which is drawn a pointed petal tip.³⁹

12. Shaft 2007/6

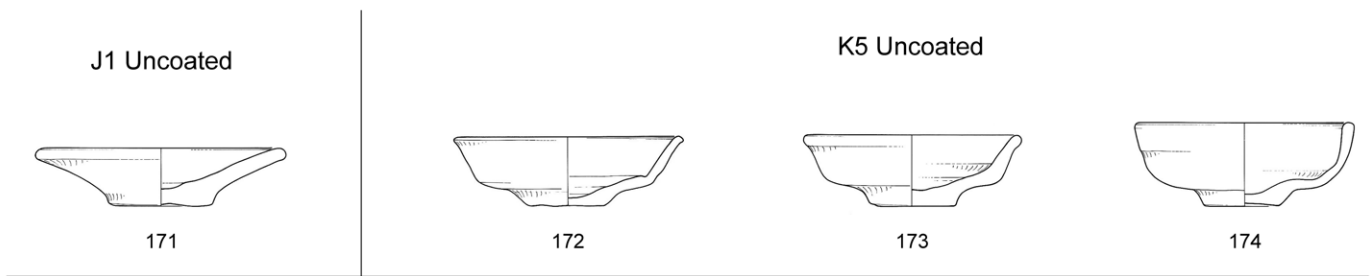
A small Ramesside chapel, 2007/6 was located 4 m east of the entrance to the tomb of Ptahemwia. Only the unincised lower course of stone blocks remained *in situ* on the stone pavement which extended around the top of the shaft to the east. The shaft is 4.7 m deep from pavement level and leads to a single room to the west (A) with two unfinished niches in the west wall (B and C) and a sideroom to the north (D) which is only ¾ m in height (up from floor level of Chamber A).

The 2007/6 shaft seems to have been reused at least twice – once in the Third Intermediate Period when it is likely that the original New Kingdom contents were burned to purify the chamber for reuse,⁴⁰ and again in the Saite Period. The lower part of the walls in the northern half of Chamber A, the interior of the two western niches, and the walls of the shaft had been blackened by the fire. Additional evidence is provided by a faience lily pendant found on the floor of Chamber A, probably a remnant of the original New Kingdom burials, which was burnt and discoloured.

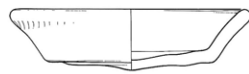
When found by the expedition, the rooms had been almost completely emptied by earlier searchers, leaving only a thin layer of dark, dusty fill on the floor, and a few coffin pieces, reeds and bones scattered in the south half of Chamber A, its two western niches, and in a pile

39 The vertical red lines representing inner petals are erroneously shaded blue on the drawing; see description in text. The correct colours are also shown on the original drawing.

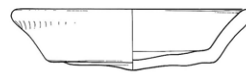
40 As occurred in the tomb of Iurudef, see Raven 1991, 3.



K5 Red



175



176

Fig. VII.32. Pottery from Shaft 2007/6, nos. 171-176 (scale 1:4).

173



of stones on the floor between the niches. In the shaft itself, weathered Coptic and Late Period sherds were present down to the bottom, but within the last meter of fill was a concentration of coffin fragments and the ten, relatively well-preserved marl dishes nos. 172-176. The completeness and good preservation of these dishes indicate they were almost certainly originally placed in this tomb. A cone of sand extended from the bottom of the shaft into Chamber A and contained sherds which joined dishes from the shaft.

The dishes with a flat base, nos. 175-176, are similar to a Persian Period form, but here they are coated with a red slip which may be a Saite feature. The marl dishes with a raised base, nos. 172-174, are not a type found so far among Persian Period pottery and may be a Saite form. The five red-slipped marl dishes were possibly lids for the five marl dishes with raised base, or vice versa. Parts of the bodies of three small globular marl jars of Late Period date (all exhibiting black particles protruding from the surface) also came from the bottom of the shaft and Chamber A, but it was unclear whether these were to be associated with burials in Shaft 2007/6 or were from surface debris fallen down the shaft, so no. 208 has been included in the surface debris section below. No. 171 is only $\frac{1}{4}$ preserved and is also possibly surface debris.

11 dishes, of which 1 Nile clay (uncoated), 10 marls. Of the 10 marls,; 5 were red, 5 uncoated.

171. 2008-219 (Fig. VII.32)

Dish with straight rim, finger indent in centre of interior, and raised base which is rough around the edges.

J1 uncoated.

Diam. 12.0, h. 3.1 cm.

$\frac{1}{4}$ preserved.

172. 2008-290 (Fig. VII.32)

Carinated dish with raised string-cut base.

K5 uncoated.

Diam. 11.4, h. 3.7 cm.

$\frac{1}{2}$ preserved with complete base.

A little black staining on exterior around edge of base and at carination.

173. 2008-213 (Fig. VII.32)

Carinated dish with raised string-cut base.

K5 uncoated.

Diam. 11.0, h. 3.8 cm.

Complete.

Dark brown patches around rim with drips down exterior and interior.

– Two additional dishes of this type:

(i) Diam. 11.2, h. 3.4 cm; nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ preserved with complete base; irregular lumps of clay adhering around edge of base; weathered on outside, white encrustations inside;

(ii) Diam. 11.4, h. 3.8 cm; nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ preserved; joining sherds from bottom of shaft and Chamber A; some black staining on exterior around edge of base and at carination.

174. 2008-214 (Fig. VII.32)

Dish with vertical rim and raised string-cut base.

K5 uncoated.

Diam. 11.0, h. 4.5 cm.

$\frac{3}{4}$ preserved.

White traces of contents inside.

177



175. 2008-211 (Fig. VII.32)

Carinated dish with nearly flat interior.

K5 red-slipped.

Diam. 12.0, h. 3.3 cm.

½ preserved.

Prominent concentric lines on base from shaping of base.

Comparandum: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 291, no. 406.

– Three additional dishes of this type:

(i) Diam. 12.6, h. 3.6 cm; ½ preserved; interior pitted from dark brown corrosive contents, dark brown drips down outside have partly corroded exterior; hole in base where made too thin; prominent trimming lines on base;

(ii) Diam. 12.0, h. 3.5 cm; ¼ of rim in two non-joining pieces; patches of brown stains on exterior;

(iii) Diam. 12.4, h. 3.6 cm; ½ preserved, joining sherds from bottom of shaft and Chamber A.

176. 2008-212 (Fig. VII.32)

Carinated dish with nearly flat interior.

K5 red-slipped.

Diam. 12.0, h. 3.4 cm.

½ preserved.

Prominent trimming lines on base.

13. Surface debris

The surface debris in the New Kingdom necropolis contains sherds of a wide range of dates from Early Dynastic to Coptic. Pieces selected for publication from the surface debris were chosen because they are examples of rare types, new shape variations, new wares, or are diagnostic sherds from imports.

13.1. New Kingdom

177. 2008-208 (Fig. VII.33)

Body sherd with applied Hathor head.

G1 red-painted on pink-slipped.

Pres. h. 5.3 cm.

Surface debris in Shaft 2007/6 shaft (2 m depth).

Head applied to vessel wall, modeled, asymmetrical.

Surface weathered, red preserved on cheeks, chin and ear.

Comparandum: Brovarski/Doll/Freed 1982, 99, no. 82.

178. 2010-287 (Fig. VII.33)

Rim of wide-rimmed, drop-shaped flask.

H1 cream-slipped burnished.

Diam. 5.8, pres. h. 2.2 cm.

½ of rim preserved.

Surface debris in square L102.

Comparanda: Bourriau 2005, 58, no. 157; A. Dunsmore, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 280, no. 98.

179. 2010-285 (Fig. VII.33)

Body sherd near rounded base of large ('meat') jar, with potmark.

H12/G6a cream-slipped (fired orange).

Pres. h. 4.5 cm.

Surface debris in square L103.

Pre-firing potmark near base: short horizontal line with circle below composed of two curved strokes.

Of three other 'meat jar' potmarks from the New Kingdom necropolis, the first is also pre-firing and the latter two are scratched on, post-firing: D.A. Aston, in:

Martin 1997, pl. 121, no. 164; B.G. Aston, in: Schneider 2012, 206, no. 370 (left edge of circle is broken away);

and Aston/Aston [in press] no. 889.

180. 2010-286 (Fig. VII.33)

Body/base of (wide-rimmed) drop-shaped flask.

H15 cream-slipped burnished.

MBD 7.6, pres. h. 8.6 cm.

½ of circumference preserved.

Surface debris in square L101.

Dark staining inside.

Comparanda: Bourriau 2005, 58, no. 156; B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 251-252, no. 230.

181. 2010-205 (Fig. VII.33)

Mycenaean stirrup jar, top of false neck.

P4 Mycenaean painted ware; paint fired black.

Pres. h. 2.6 cm.

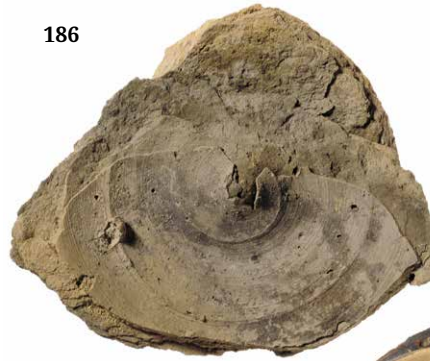
Complete disc with tops of 2 handles.

Surface debris in Sethnakht's central chapel, possibly from canopic layer.

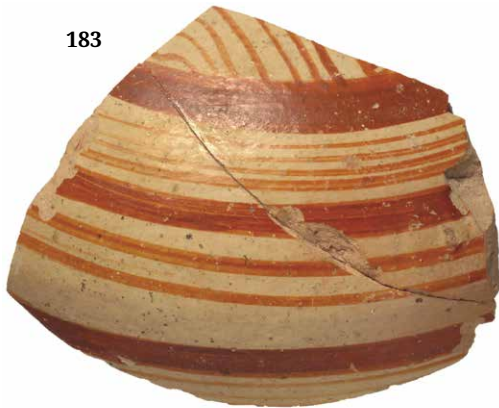
181



186



183



Small, conical, convex disc with neck hollowed to only half height suggests LH III B.1 date.⁴¹

182. 2007-226 (Fig. VII.33)

Mycenaean stirrup jar spout.
P4 Mycenaean painted ware; paint fired black.
Pres. h. 3.5 cm.
Complete spout except ¼ of rim missing; paint partly weathered off.
Surface debris in Shaft 2006/6, Chamber A.
Ring around base of spout.

183. 2008-204 + 2007-221 (Fig. VII.33)

Mycenaean stirrup jar body sherd.
P4 Mycenaean painted ware; paint fired red.
Pres. h. 4.8 cm.
Surface debris in Ptahemwia shaft (0-1 m depth) and north of Ptahemwia.
Shape FS 171 'globular (small)'.⁴² Edge of 'multiple stem, curved' motif (FM 19) appears on the shoulder.⁴³
Thick lines in fine line groups suggest LH III A.2 date.

184. 2010-206 (Fig. VII.33)

Mycenaean stirrup jar body sherd.
P4 Mycenaean painted ware; paint fired red to black.

Pres. h. 3.3 cm.

Surface debris in Sethnakht's central chapel, possibly from canopic layer.

185. 2010-210 + 13-220 (Fig. VII.33)

Mycenaean conical-piriform stirrup jar body.
P4 Mycenaean painted ware; paint fired red.
Pres. h. (reconstructed) 6.5 cm.
½ of circumference of shoulder and of lower body preserved. Sherd with top of shoulder could not be glued because interior of the sherd is very corroded at the join.
Surface debris in Sethnakht Chamber D and in square M100 (joining).
Sherds have blackened patches on interior and exterior and on one sherd, across breaks. Shape FS 166.⁴⁴
Comparanda: B.G. Aston, in: Raven 2005b, 117, pl. 126, no. 126; Bourriau 2005, 71, no. 184.

186. 2010-209 (Fig. VII.33)

Mycenaean stirrup jar base.
P4 Mycenaean painted ware; paint fired red to black.
Diam. of base 4.8, pres. h. 1.1 cm.
Weathered and flaking around the edges.
Surface debris in square M100.
The concentric circles on the base indicate a date of LH III B.1; see figure VII.23 above.
Comparanda: Aston/Aston [in press], fig. 187, no. 894; Hankey/Aston, in: Carter/Morris 1995, 77 (cat. 18), 85 (fig. 4.18), 90 (pl. 4.17).

41 Mountjoy 1986, 106, fig. 128, FS 171. See Fig. VII.23 above.

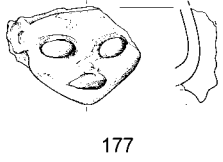
42 *Ibid.*, 77, 79, fig. 93.1.

43 *Ibid.*, 68, fig. 77. 4.

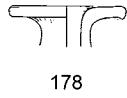
44 *Ibid.*, 77-78, fig. 92.2.

New Kingdom

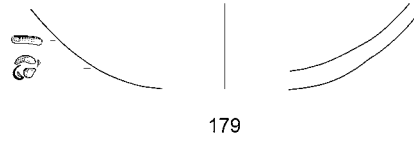
G1 Red on Pink



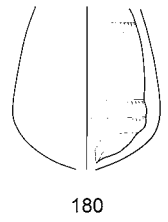
H1 Marl



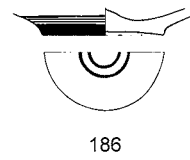
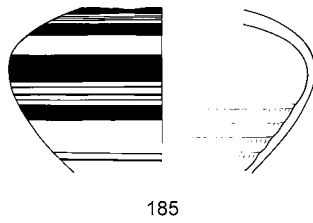
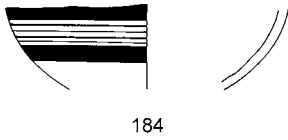
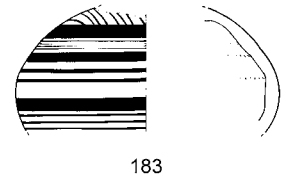
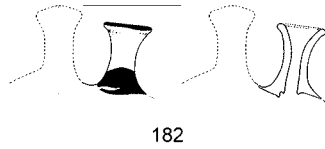
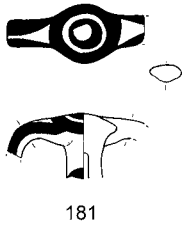
H12/G6a



H15 Marl



P4 Mycenaean



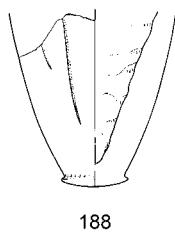
Scale 1:3

Oasis

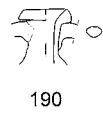
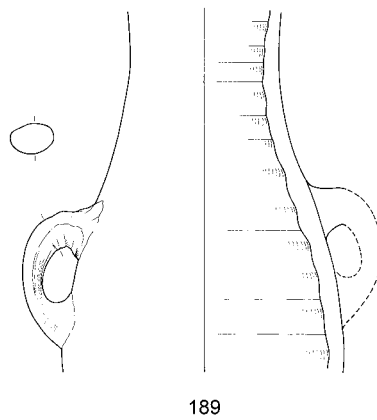
P25



P80



Dyn. 20 to Third Intermediate Period



Saite

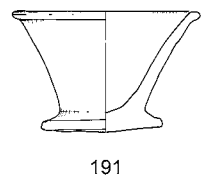


Fig. VII.33. Pottery from the surface debris, New Kingdom, TIP and Saite, nos. 177-191 (scale 1:4).

187. 2001-221 (Fig. VII.33)

Rim/neck of two-handled lentoid flask.
P25 Bahariya Oasis fabric, red-slipped.
Diam. 2.4, pres. h. 4.0 cm.
Complete rim/neck, only stubs of handles preserved.
Surface debris over tomb of Meryneith.
Comparandum: Marchand/Tallet 1999, 343, fig. 20c.

188. 2010-284 (Fig. VII.33)

Base of oasis jar.
P80 Dakhleh Oasis fabric, cream-slipped, lightly burnished.
Pres. h. 9.3 cm.
Very weathered on one side.
Surface debris in square K101.
Uneven finger impressions on interior. Incised potmark with long vertical stroke on the right, lower part of shorter stroke on the left; traces of a horizontal stroke at the top of the longer line.
Comparanda: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 216, nos. 95-96; Marchand/Tallet 1999, 342, fig. 14.

13.2. Dynasty 20 to Third Intermediate Period

189. 2001-350 (Fig. VII.33)

Shoulder of two-handled jar with elongated neck.
G1 uncoated.
MBD 14.8, pres. h. 19.2 cm.
Complete circumference of neck, 2/3 of shoulder, 1 1/2 handles preserved.
Surface debris in southwest chapel, tomb of Meryneith.
Comparandum: Aston 1996, 301, fig. 199c.

190. 2001-352 (Fig. VII.33)

Rim/neck of two-handled lentoid flask.
G2 red-slipped burnished.
Diam. 2.2, pres. h. 2.9 cm.
Intact rim/neck, handles missing.
Surface debris over tomb of Meryneith.
Comparandum: Aston 1996, 62, 295, fig. 193a.

13.3. Late Period – Saite

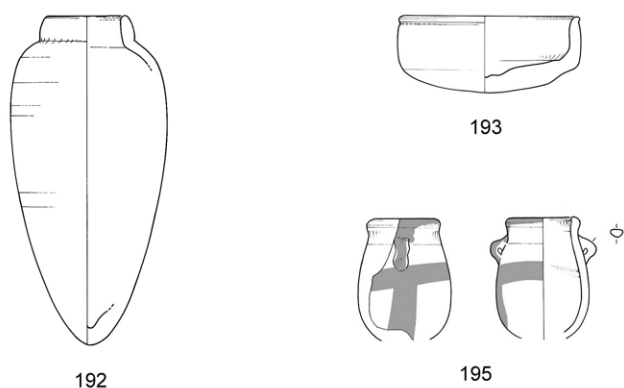
191. 2007-299 (Fig. VII.33)

Beaker with outcurved rim and knob base.
J1 uncoated.
Diam. 9.2, h. 6.4 cm.
Intact except 1/3 of rim missing and chip out of base.
Surface debris east of tomb of Pthahemwia.
Comparanda: B.G. Aston, in: Raven 2005b, pl. 128, no. 140; Aston/Aston [in press], no. 907.

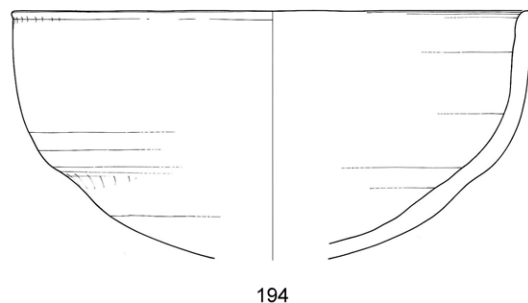
13.4. Late Period (5th century) to Ptolemaic

192. 2007-204 (Fig. VII.34)

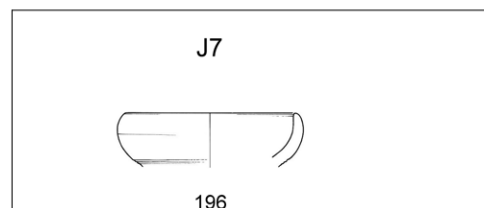
Slender jar with short rim and pointed base.
J1 uncoated.
Diam. 4.0, h. 17.4 cm.
Intact, weathered spot on shoulder.
Surface debris east of tomb of Pthahemwia.
Comparanda: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 254, no. 236; 265, no. 266.



J1



194



J7

196

Fig. VII.34. Pottery from the surface debris, Late Period and Ptolemaic, Nile clays, nos. 192-196 (scale 1:4).

- 193.** 2007-301 (Fig. VII.34)
Dish with vertical sides and round base.
J1 red-slipped out, uncoated in.
Diam. 9.2, h. 4.1 cm.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ preserved.
Surface debris over tomb of Ptahemwia.
Shallow groove on exterior below rim. Blackened patch on interior.
Comparanda: Aston/Aston 2010, 248, no. 355.
- 194.** 2007-308 (Fig. VII.34)
Bowl with vertical sides and round base.
J1 pink-slipped out, uncoated in.
Diam. 26.8, pres. h. 13.1 cm.
 $\frac{1}{8}$ preserved.
Surface debris over tomb of Ptahemwia.
Very unusual for this type of bowl to be pink-slipped.
Comparandum: Aston/Aston 2010, 245, no. 328.
- 195.** 2010-277 (Fig. VII.34)
Small, wide-mouthed jar with two pinched handles.
J1 red-painted on pink-slipped.
Diam. 3.2, pres. h. 6.4 cm.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of body, $\frac{1}{8}$ of rim preserved.
Surface debris in square L103.
Pink-slipped in and out. Horizontal red bands around rim and below handles, vertical red bars extending down from rim over handles. Handmade – exterior surface irregular, diagonal smoothing lines on interior (no rilling lines). Compare no. **207** below in marl clay K5.
- 196.** 2001-223 (Fig. VII.34)
Bowl rim, sharply incurved.
J7 black burnished.
Diam. 9.0, pres. h. 2.9 cm.
Surface debris over tomb of Meryneith.
Probably Ptolemaic in date.⁴⁵
Comparandum: Aston/Aston 2010, 251, no. 402.
- 197.** 2010-276 (Fig. VII.35)
Bowl with incurved rim.
K2 uncoated burnished.
Diam. 11.0, h. 5.2 cm.
 $\frac{1}{3}$ preserved with complete base.
Surface debris in square J102.
- 198.** 2007-306 (Fig. VII.35)
Rim of bowl with flaring carinated rim.
K2 red-slipped burnished out, red-slipped rim on uncoated in.
Diam. 13.6, pres. h. 4.4 cm.
- Surface debris over tomb of Ptahemwia.
Comparandum: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 289, no. 404.
- 199.** 2008-254 (Fig. VII.35)
Wide-mouthed drop-shaped jar with ridge below short flaring rim.
K2 black-painted on uncoated.
Diam. 7.8, pres. h. 5.1 cm.
Surface debris east of tomb of Ptahemwia.
Thin black band on rim, black line below; two black lines on shoulder.
Comparandum: Aston/Aston 2010, 251, no. 406; B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 289, no. 399.
- 200.** 2007-205 (Fig. VII.35)
Small, drop-shaped bottle with wide pointed rim.
K2 uncoated burnished.
Diam. 1.6, pres. h. 8.5 cm.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ preserved.
Surface debris over tomb of Ptahemwia.
Comparanda: Aston/Aston 2010, 251-252, nos. 407, 421.
- 201.** 2008-252 (Fig. VII.35)
Dish with outcurved rim, finger indent in centre of interior, and raised, string-cut base.
K5 uncoated.
Diam. 12.6, h. 4.0 cm.
 $\frac{2}{3}$ preserved.
Surface debris in Ptahemwia shaft.
Base severely dented on one side; initially string-cut, but set on a rough surface when soft. Patches of black staining around outside of rim – used as a lid.
- 202.** 2010-279 (Fig. VII.35)
Dish with vertical sides and round base.
K5 uncoated.
Diam. 9.4, h. 3.2 cm.
 $\frac{1}{3}$ preserved.
Surface debris over tomb of Sethnakht.
Groove on exterior below rim.
Comparandum: Aston/Aston 2010, 237, no. 272.
- 203.** 2008-202 (Fig. VII.35)
Small necked jar with globular body, flaring rim and raised, string-cut base.
K5 uncoated.
Diam. 3.0, h. 10.5 cm.
Intact.
Surface debris east of Chapel 2007/6, 2.5 m above Ptahemwia floor level.
Found with no. **205** below. Extensive brown staining inside and out.
Comparandum: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 254, no. 238; 268, nos. 298-300.

⁴⁵ Aston/Aston 2010, 4, 153.

204

**204.** 2007-201 (Fig. VII.35)

Jar with globular body with face of Bes, tall flaring neck with projecting lip rim, and ring base with central flat disk.

K5 uncoated.

Diam. 6.8, h. 19.3 cm.

Intact except $\frac{2}{3}$ of rim broken away.

Surface debris over tomb of Ptahemwia.

Applied eyes, nose and ears; stamped circles for pupils.

Comparanda: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 268, no. 287; 295, no. 447.

205. 2008-203 (Fig. VII.35)

Small flask with shallow groove on neck and folded rim. K5 black-painted on uncoated (fired orange on body).

Diam. 1.4, h. 6.9 cm.

Intact.

Surface debris east of Chapel 2007/6, 2.5 m above Ptahemwia floor level.

Found with no. **203** above. One wide black band covering rim and top of neck; 3 black lines spiraling around shoulder. Lower body has smooth faceted surface from spiral trimming done with a tool. Rim crudely folded over, irregular in shape.

206. 2008-255 (Fig. VII.35)

Rim of wide-mouthed drop jar with short vertical rim above sharp shoulder.

K5 black-painted on cream-slipped burnished.

Diam. 8.4, pres. h. 4.7 cm.

Surface debris in Shaft 2007/6 Chamber A.

Black band on rim, 3 thin black lines on shoulder.

Comparandum: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 268, no. 291.

205



209

**207.** 2010-278 (Fig. VII.35)

Small, two-handled beaker with modeled rim.

K5 uncoated.

Diam. 4.0, pres. h. 4.2 cm.

$\frac{1}{3}$ of rim preserved.

Surface debris over tomb of Sethnakht.

Comparanda: Aston/Aston 2010, 237, no. 280; no. **32** above.

208. 2008-216 (Fig. VII.35)

Globular jar body with very small disk base.

K5 uncoated.

MBD 7.9, pres. h. 7.0 cm.

Complete base, $\frac{1}{3}$ of body preserved.

Shaft 2007/6 Chamber A.

Wide trimming facets on lower body; black particles break through surface.

– Parts of two additional K5 globular jars (with black particles breaking through the surface on the interior and exterior) were recovered from Shaft 2007/6:

(i) 2008-215 Body/base of globular jar with small disc base, slightly shouldered, $\frac{1}{3}$ preserved, wide (1 cm) trimming facets on lower body, joining sherds from bottom of shaft and Chamber A;

(ii) 2008-218 MBD 13.0, pres. h. 11.0 cm, upper body of globular jar with base of neck and handle stub, $\frac{1}{2}$ of upper body preserved, bottom of Shaft 2007/6.

209. 2007-217 (Fig. VII.35)

Small globular jug body/base with three holes.

K5 uncoated.

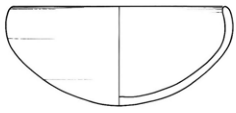
MBD 4.7, pres. h. 4.9 cm.

Intact body/base with stub of handle.

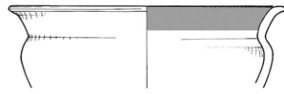
Surface debris east of tomb of Ptahemwia.

Fig. VII.35. Pottery from the surface debris, Late Period, marl and mixed clays, nos. 197-214 (scale 1:4).

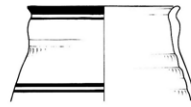
K2



197



198



199

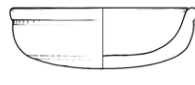


200

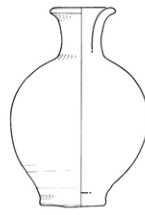
K5



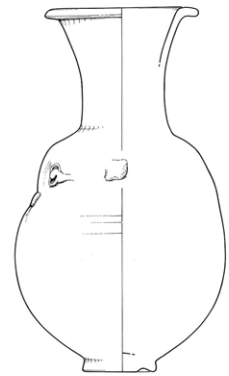
201



202



203



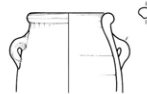
204



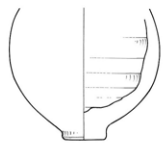
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206



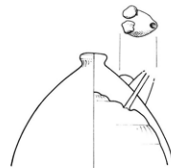
207



208



209

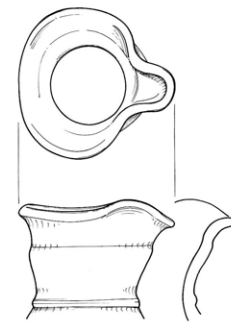


210

L7



211



212

L8



213



214

Three holes, 6 mm in diameter, cut into body post-firing, spaced evenly around body. Two of holes very neatly round, one more broken.

210. 2007-282 (Fig. VII.35)

Top (of drop-shaped vessel?) with knob top and applied spout.

K5 uncoated.

Pres. h. 6.0 cm.

¾ of top preserved.

Surface debris over tomb of Ptahemwia.

Spout pierced with thin hole; white encrustations inside spout; 2 lumps of clay adhering above spout. Throwing spiral continuous from inside top.

Comparandum: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 294, no. 441.

211. 2008-220 (Fig. VII.35)

Shallow lid with groove and inner rim.

L7 uncoated.

Diam. 12.2, pres. h. 2.6 cm.

Intact except (knob) top missing, chip in rim.

Surface debris east of tomb of Ptahemwia.

Two black patches on interior edge of rim.

Comparandum: B.G. Aston, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 297, no. 458.

212. 2008-228 (Fig. VII.35)

Rim/neck of pitcher with modeled rim and collar ridge.

L7 uncoated burnished.

Diam. 7.2, pres. h. 6.4 cm.

Complete neck, ¾ of rim; much of surface weathered.

Surface debris east of tomb of Ptahemwia.

Vertical burnishing strokes visible on neck and below collar. Spout made by pinching rim.

213. 2007-305 (Fig. VII.35)

Shoulder of jar with two horizontal handles.

L8 black-painted on white/pink-slipped burnished.

Pres. h. 5.8 cm.

Shoulder sherd with one handle preserved.

Surface debris over tomb of Ptahemwia.

Three black bands below handles; burnishing over bands.

214. 2007-307 (Fig. VII.35)

Body/base of small, thick-walled globular jar with ring base.

L8 uncoated.

Pres. h. 4.5 cm.

Surface debris over tomb of Ptahemwia.

Ring base with inner ring and central point. Wide, horizontal trimming lines have compacted the surface.

215. 2003-240 (Fig. VII.36)

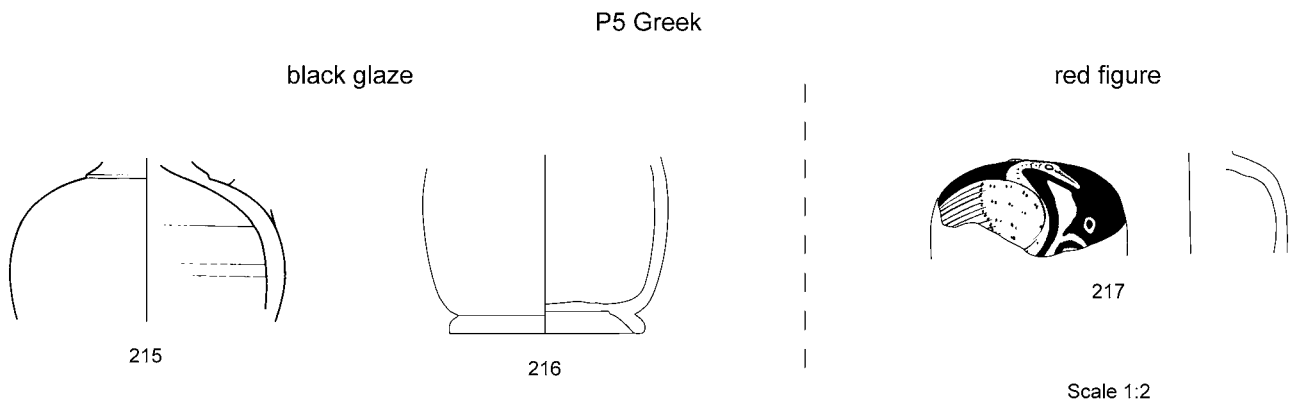
Shoulder of squat lekythos.

P5 Attic black glaze.

MBD 7.3, pres. h. 4.3 cm.

Surface debris west of tomb of Meryneith.

Comparandum: Aston/Aston 2010, 160, 253, no. 445.



P81 Oasis

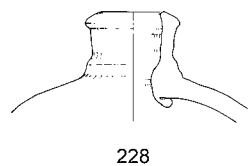
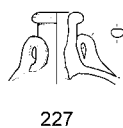


Fig. VII.36. Pottery from the surface debris, Late Period, Greek and Oasis, nos. 215-217, 227-228 (scale 1:4).

216. 2001-201 (Fig. VII.36)

Base of squat lekythos.
P5 Attic black glaze.
Diam. of base 5.1, pres. h. 4.7 cm.
Surface debris over tomb of Meryneith.
Comparandum: Aston/Aston 2010, 160, 253, no. 446.

217. 2008-201 (Fig. VII.36)

Shoulder of squat lekythos.
P5 Attic red-figure ware.
MBD 5.2, pres. h. 2.7 cm.
Surface debris east of tomb of Pthahemwia.
Depiction of a swan with the leaf of a plant below the bill. Squat, red-figure lekythoi in Egypt date late 5th to 4th century BC.⁴⁶
Comparanda: Cambridge Museum of Classical Archaeology, no. 230142, dated 425-375 BC, <http://www.beazley.ox.ac.uk/record/67E43C1F-9849-4033-BAA2-EB38673A1FBF>; B.G. Aston, in: Raven 2005b, pl. 137, no. 219.

218. 2001-209 (Fig. VII.37)

Greek transport amphora rim/neck with top of handle.
P8 uncoated.
Diam. 16.0, pres. h. 17.5 cm.
Surface debris over tomb of Meryneith.
Possibly late Milesian oil amphora dating to mid 5th century BC based on flaring, concave rim/neck, squarish rim (parallelogram in section), and ridge on neck.⁴⁷

219. 2007-206 (Fig. VII.37)

Greek transport amphora rim/neck with handle(s).
P8 uncoated.
Diam. 13.0, pres. h. 19.1 cm.
Complete circumference of neck, $\frac{1}{8}$ of rim, one handle preserved.
Surface debris over tomb of Pthahemwia.
Finger indent on exterior base of handle. Nos. 219-222 are possibly west Greek based on triangular rim, wide shoulder, and fingerprints at base of handles.⁴⁸

220. 2007-208 (Fig. VII.37)

Greek transport amphora rim/neck with handle(s).
P8 uncoated.
Diam. 13.8, pres. h. 16.4 cm.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of rim, one handle preserved.
Surface debris over tomb of Pthahemwia.
Finger indent on exterior base of handle.

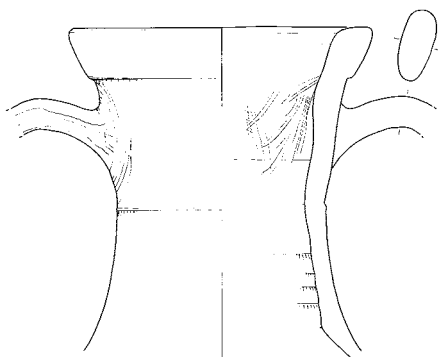


46 Venit 1988, 97.

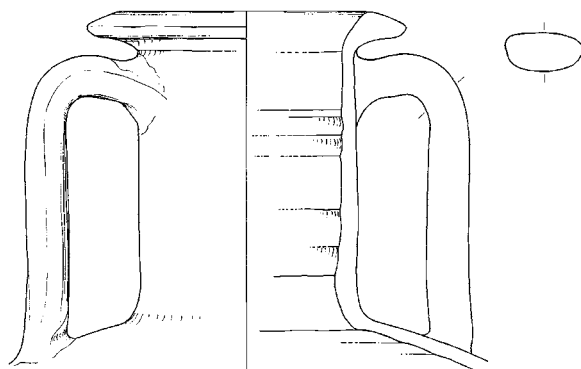
47 P. Dupont, in Cook/Dupont 1998, 175-176, fig. 23.9g.

48 T.O. Calvaruso, in: Silvestrelli/Edlund-Berry 2016, 422-424.

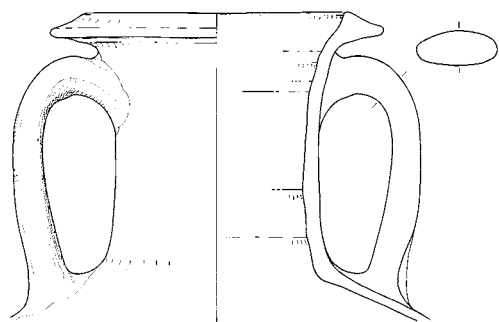
P8 Greek Transport Amphorae



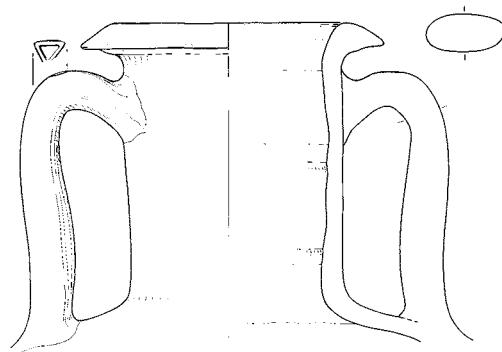
218



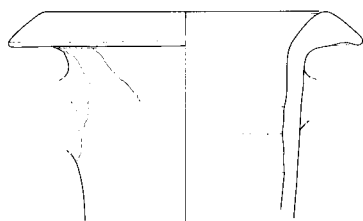
219



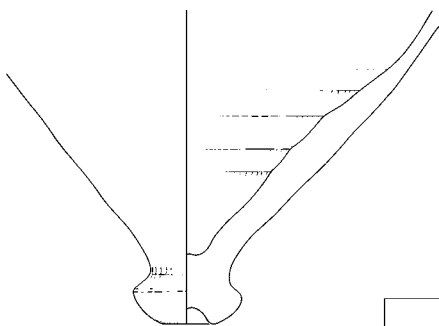
220



221

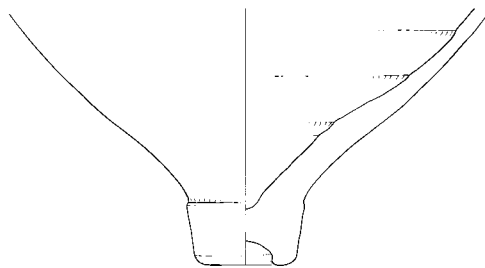


222

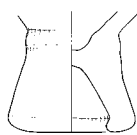


223

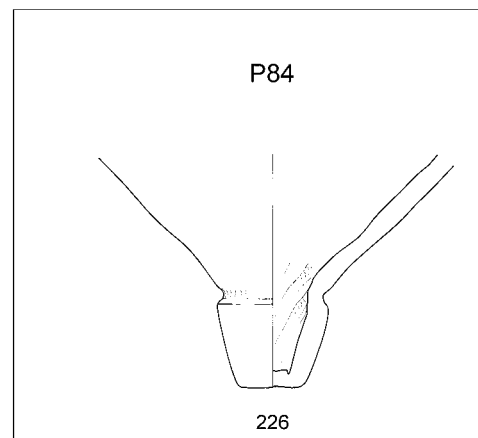
Fig. VII.37. Pottery from the surface debris, Late Period, Greek transport amphorae, nos. 218-226 (scale 1:4).



224



225



P84

226

221. 2008-253 (Fig. VII.37)

Greek transport amphora rim/neck with handles.
P8 uncoated.
Diam. 12.2, pres. h. 17.4 cm.
Intact rim/neck/handles.
Surface debris north of tomb of Ptahemwia.
Triangular stamp on top of one handle. Brown encrustations on outside and inside of rim, on neck and handles. Slight bulge on interior where neck was added onto shoulder.

222. 2007-207 (Fig. VII.37)

Greek transport amphora rim.
P8 uncoated.
Diam. 14.6, pres. h. 11.0 cm.
2/3 of rim preserved.
Surface debris over tomb of Ptahemwia.
Loop of red paint below rim (at edge of break).

223. 2003-241 (Fig. VII.37)

Greek transport amphora base; biconical toe with small hollow in base.
P8 uncoated.
Pres. h. 16.4 cm.
Surface debris over tomb of Meryneith.
Remains of plaster on interior and exterior – reused for mixing plaster.

224. 2003-252 (Fig. VII.37)

Greek transport amphora base with partly hollowed, slightly tapering toe.
P8 uncoated.
Pres. h. 13.7 cm.
Surface debris west of tomb of Meryneith.
Flaky surface. Plaster inside bottom of base.

225. 2007-209 (Fig. VII.37)

Greek transport amphora base; slightly flaring hollowed toe with inner lip.
P8 uncoated.
Pres. h. 6.4 cm.
Surface debris over tomb of Ptahemwia.
Interior of amphora pitch-lined.

226. 2008-251 (Fig. VII.37)

Greek transport amphora base with tapering hollow toe open to vessel interior; groove at join of toe and vessel wall.
P84 uncoated.
Pres. h. 12.4 cm.
Surface debris east of tomb of Ptahemwia.
Base finished on wheel – interior shows radiating wrinkles in the clay which have been twisted with the turning.

227



227. 2007-230 (Fig. VII.36)

Top of small two-handled flask.
P81 Bahariya Oasis fabric, black-slipped.
Diam. 2.0, pres. h. 3.8 cm.
Intact top, very weathered.
Surface debris over tomb of Meryneith.
Comparandum: Aston/Aston 2010, 253, no. 442.

228. 2013-201 (Fig. VII.36)

Top of keg.
P81 Bahariya Oasis fabric, black-slipped with silvery 'bloom' (bright orange section).
Diam. 4.0, pres. h. 7.4 cm.
Complete rim/neck, 1/2 of shoulder preserved.
Surface debris in shaft of tomb of Sethnakht.
Neck opening was smoothed from the top, pressing uneven ridge of clay into the interior of the body.
Interior rilling lines run vertically down vessel walls, parallel to curve of section.
Comparandum: Hope 2000, fig. 6a.

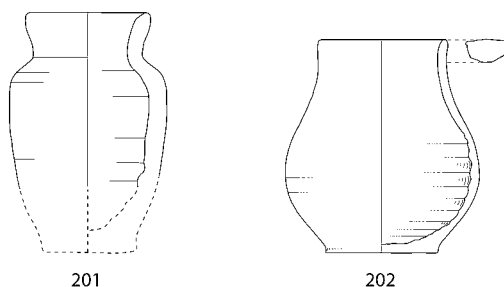
14. Corrections to 'The tomb of Iniuia'

The following notes serve as corrections to the previous publication of the pottery from the tomb of Iniuia.⁴⁹

- The wrong image of Fig. VII.29 was printed, duplicating Fig. VII.27. The correct image is reproduced here as Fig. VII.38.
- The scale was erroneously removed from the figure captions. The figures are all 1:4 except for Fig. VII.53 which was reduced by the printer to 22%.
- The numbers on Fig. VII.52 were not updated to match the final version of the text. Thus 381 should read 385, 382 should read 381, 383 should read 382, and 385 should read 383.

Fig. VII.38. Pottery from the the tomb of Iniuia, small uncoated jars with flat bases, nos. 201-202 (scale 1:4).

Small Uncoated Jars with Flat Base



49 B.G. Aston, in: Schneider 2012, 139-217.

Human skeletal remains

Ladislava Horáčková

1. Introduction

The present chapter will endeavour to give an anthropological and paleopathological study of skeletal remains excavated during the seasons 2003, 2009, 2010, and 2013 at the tombs of Ptahemwia, Meryneith and Sethnakht in the New Kingdom Memphite necropolis. The studied human skeletal remains came from four different places of the site:

- The first findspot concerned was the tomb of Ptahemwia, which included one more or less intact burial-chamber (F) plus three chapels (north, central, and south) later used as an ordinary burial-ground for the poorer inhabitants of the capital city of Memphis. The owner of this tomb, Ptahemwia, was 'royal butler, clean of hands' during the reigns of the Pharaohs Akhenaten (1353-1335 BC) and Tutankhamun (1333-1323 BC). The objects associated with the secondary burials can mostly be dated to the late 19th (1307-1196 BC) and 20th (1196-1070 BC) Dynasties.
- The second findspot discussed here is the group of individuals listed under feature number 2003/13. This group of skeletons was found on top of the wall separating Ptahemwia's north and central chapels, and included mummified remains of both adults and children. Some Late Period (5th century BC) ceramics were found in the vicinity, but it is quite possible that the burials themselves were older.
- As the third group we shall describe here several Coptic burials (dated to about the 7th-10th century AD) discovered in the area around the tomb of Meryneith, and from the area of the tomb of Sethnakht. Meryneith was high priest and steward at the temple of Aten in Memphis during the late 18th Dynasty, Sethnakht had the function of a scribe of the temple of Ptah during the 19th Dynasty.
- The fourth group of skeletal remains analysed below came from the burial-chambers of the tomb of the said Sethnakht, and seem to belong to the tomb-owner and his relatives. Therefore, they would date to the late 18th and 19th Dynasty (c.1350-1196 BC).

The skeletal remains will first be described from the anthropological and paleodemographical points of view, as far as possible. Some of the comments on the archaeological context were supplied by Maarten J. Raven, Nico Staring, and Paul van Pelt. The final part of this chapter will be devoted to paleopathological findings, of which only a selection has been included in the present chapter. In the future, after X-ray, histological analysis, or genetic examinations, we hope to publish more detailed studies of diseases and their diagnosis in skeletons in specialised paleopathological journals.

2. Material and methods

In all three of Ptahemwia's chapels, as well as in his burial-chamber F, the skeletal remains were found incomplete and mixed with fragments of coffins, pottery, amulets, and beads. Precise dating of the studied skeletons is nevertheless difficult. The remains found in the underground burial-chamber seem to belong to the original interments of Ptahemwia and his relatives, whereas those from the chapels clearly concern secondary burials of later date. The objects associated with these burials can mostly be dated to the late 19th and 20th Dynasties. The accumulation of bones in the chapels probably resulted from the repeated plundering by robbers or the continuous use of the chapels as a burial-place. The greatest quantity of bones was excavated in the south chapel, the smallest amount in the central chapel. Children were mostly buried in the lower strata of the north and south chapels. Their skeletons were nearly undamaged, indicating that they were not disturbed by later robbers. It is possible that both these chapels were originally intended for the burial of children only, though this practice cannot have started before the offering cult for the original tomb-owner and his family was discontinued.¹

The skeletons listed under feature number 2003/13 were much disturbed and were found on top of each other with no layer of sand in between. In view of the position and incompleteness of the skeletons, it is almost certain that the bodies had been thrown out by robbers from their original burial-place and had been deposited on the wall of Ptahemwia's chapel area in secondary position.

The Coptic burials were discovered in the area to the south-east of the forecourt of Meryneith's tomb and to the south of the entrance to this forecourt, as well as from the area of Sethnakht's tomb.² The skeletons found here were incomplete, some of them only consisting of isolated dispersed bones or halves of bodies, and many others were mere accumulations of bones. It is evident that post-mortem manipulation of the mortal remains took place, probably again due to continuous use of the area as a burial-place. The greatest quantity of Coptic burials was excavated over the south and west walls of Sethnakht's tomb. Only one burial has been found at the north wall of that tomb.

Finally, the skeletal remains from the substructure of the tomb of Sethnakht were collected from the fill of the shaft and from the chambers A, B, C, and D. Chambers A and D contained some sand from the shaft, but the other chambers were found practically empty, doubtless as a result of previous plundering. The bones in question were found dispersed over the floor, together with limestone blocks, potsherds, and other debris of the original burial ensemble. Because of the presence of a robbers' break-

through to two further tomb-complexes further south, we cannot be absolutely sure that all the material derived from Sethnakht's tomb originally. No remains were found in anatomical order.

All skeletal remains found in these mentioned areas were unearthed and labelled separately according to their location. The resulting mixture of isolated individual bones considerably limited the possibility of study. That is why detailed anthropometrical study was carried out only on partly preserved skeletons. The other isolated bones could only be studied by the so-called anatomical method. The number of buried individuals was determined on the basis of the quantity of discovered mandibles and of some post-cranial bones (humeri, femora, tarsal bones). The mandible is the most valuable bone, as it is relatively resistant and can usually be sexed. It can also provide data on the age at death according to morphological changes connected with ageing (dental attrition, the reduction of the alveolar processes, changes of the articular surfaces of the temporomandibular joint). The set of morphoscopic data from the study of mandibles was then compared with data acquired from other preserved bones.

International standard physical anthropological criteria were used for the age at death estimation, skeletal morphoscopy, measurements, and calculation of indices.³ Sex determination was established (if possible) by scoring anatomical features, mainly of the skulls, mandibles, and hip bones.⁴ The dental eruption,⁵ the ossification status of the axial skeleton, the length of diaphyses of long bones, and the closure status of epiphyseal fissures of the long bones were used for the age at death estimation of immature individuals.⁶ In skeletons of adults, the degree of age changes of the symphyseal and auricular surfaces of the hip bone and sacrum,⁷ and of the sternal end of the clavicle⁸ were analysed. The degree of obliteration of the sutures at both the external and endocranial tables of the cranial vault,⁹ tooth attrition,¹⁰ reduction of the alveolar processes,¹¹ and the degrees of joint degeneration (arthrosis and spondylosis)¹² were used for analysis, too. Mean age at death for adults was calculated on the basis of the middle value for each age category.

3 Martin/Saller 1957.

4 Ferembach/Schwidetzky/Stloukal 1980, 517-549; Loth/Henneberg 1996, 47-56.

5 Ubelaker 1978.

6 Scheuer/Black 2000; Schwartz 1995, 362; Fazekas/Kósa 1978; Stloukal/Hanáková 1978, 53-69; Florkowski/Kozłowski 1994, 71-78.

7 Nemeskéri/Harsanyi/Acsádi 1960, 70-95; Lovejoy/Meindl/Przybeck 1985, 15-28.

8 Szilvássy 1980, 609-610.

9 Olivier 1960.

10 Lovejoy 1985, 47-56.

11 Sazmová 1975.

12 Vyhnanek/Stloukal 1977; Maat/Mastwijk/Van der Velde 1995, 289-298.

1 See also above, Chapter VI, § 1.3.

2 See above, Chapter VI, § 1.5.

In addition to basic morphometric signs, the usual skeletal varieties (e.g. metopic suture) were observed, but due to their sporadic occurrence and the incompleteness of the skeletal remains in question it was not possible to draw conclusions regarding family relationship of the deceased from the varieties observed on the skulls.¹³ For reconstruction of stature (if possible) the tables for Afro-Americans were used, which best suit the proportions of the ancient Egyptians.¹⁴

All bones and their fragments found in the New Kingdom necropolis during the seasons 2003, 2009-2010, and 2013 were subjected to paleopathological examination in order to detect the presence of pathological changes. Paleopathological changes of bones found were diagnosed according to generally accepted methods listed in basic textbooks of paleopathology¹⁵ and documented by photographs; in two cases we could use X-ray examination. In paleopathology, statistical calculations of the occurrence of skeletal diseases always refer to the total number of investigated bones, which means that the whole skeleton must be studied. Since the skeletal remains concerned here were incomplete and fragmentary (with the exception of some child skeletons from the chapels of Ptahemwia), we shall limit ourselves in our description to a comparison of the occurrence of diseases in individual and paleopathological groups.

3. The tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel

3.1. Introduction

In the north chapel, human remains were discovered of at least 24 individuals, both adults and children. Except for three nearly complete skeletons, the skeletal material was found to be incomplete and many of the other skeletons were not placed in anatomical positions (either they had been reburied, or their positions betray the activities of tomb robbers). Three individuals had evidently been buried in coffins, since their skeletal remains were found lying on top of wooden planks. Unfortunately, all of the coffins were found in fragments only. One coffin was excavated about 120-150 cm above floor level; it had a lid of yellowish colour with details in black and was oriented with its head end towards the east. Planks of the second coffin (without decoration) were found in the south-west quadrant of the chapel, about 20-30 cm above floor level. Fragments of the third coffin lay approximately 60 cm above floor level just inside the entrance to the chapel, with its detached mask

	N	%		N	%
Adults	18	75.0	Males	9	50.0
			Females	9	50.0
Adolescents	2	8.3			
Children	4	16.7			
Total number	24	100.0		18	100.0

Table VIII.1. Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, number of individuals.

lying to one side. Presumably, many more coffins were once present, since the fill of the chapel was found to be full of wood. One of the adult skeletons (individual no. 16) was found wrapped in a palm-rib mat (in the north-east quadrant, close to the north wall); another mat proved to contain an incomplete skeleton of an infant of 9-12 months old (individual no. 15).

Eleven individuals (55.0%) were found lying in dorsal position, three in ventral position (15.0%), three on their right sides (15.0%), and three in left-side positions (15.0%). The position of the skeleton could not be recognized in 4 cases because the bones were scattered. Thirteen individuals (65.0%) were found with their heads directed to the west, six individuals (30.0%) had their heads oriented to the east, and one individual (5.0%) was placed with its head to the north. In those cases where it was possible to evaluate the skeletons (i.e. where the skeletal remains were found in relatively good conditions), the upper limbs had been placed along the bodies, except for two cases where the upper limbs were crossed in the area of the pelvis. The highest concentration of skeletal remains was observed at a level approximately 40 cm above the chapel floor. Three children (individuals nos. 22-24) were buried under floor level and were retrieved in undisturbed condition; therefore, they will be described below with a more precise description of their archaeological context.

3.2. Results

The number of deceased (immatures and adults) discovered in the north chapel is summarized in Table VIII.1. We have studied 24 individuals here, both adults and children. Three-quarters of the individuals (18) of this group were adults and 6 individuals were immature. The ratio between males and females was balanced. Of the 18 adults, 9 were classified as males and 9 as females.

Four men reached the adult I age category (20-29 years), one died as adult II (30-39 years), and four men reached the matus I age category (40-49 years). The distribution of women by age categories was significantly different: five women died in adult I age (20-29 years), and two reached the adult II age category (30-39 years). It was impossible to determine the age in case of some very fragmentary skeletal remains with typical female signs belonging to two adult women (Table VIII.2). It follows from the text above that women lived till an average age of 31.3 years,

13 Hauser/De Stefano 1989.

14 Trotter/Glessner 1958, 79-123.

15 Brothwell/Sandison 1967; Steinbock 1976; Mann 1990; Aufderheide/Rodríguez-Martín 1998; Ortner 2003; Horáčková/Strouhal/Vargová 2004; Brothwell 2010.

	Age category	N	%
Males	A I (20-29 years)	4	22.2
	A II (30-39 years)	1	5.6
	M I (40-49 years)	4	22.2
Females	A I (20-29 years)	5	27.8
	A II (30-39 years)	2	11.1
	?	2	11.1
Total number		18	100.0

Table VIII.2. Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, number of adults per age category.

Age category	N	%
Infant I (0-6 years)	3	50.0
Infant II (7-14 years)	1	16.7
Adolescent (15-19 years)	2	33.3
Total number	6	100.0

Table VIII.3. Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, number of immatures per age category.

Feature	Ind. no. 1 MI	Ind. no. 4 AI	Ind. no. 6 MI	Ind. no. 7 MI	Ind. no. 9 AI	Ind. no. 12 MI	Ind. no. 13 All	Ind. no. 14 AI	Ind. no. 16 AI	Ind. no. 8 Adol.	Ind. no. 20 Adol.
Skull robusticity	+++	++	++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+	+
Glabella	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++	++	+
Superciliar arch	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	++	++	+++	++	++	+
Nasofrontal part	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	++	+++	+++	++	-	++
Frontal tuberosity	+		++	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++
Parietal tuberosity	+	+	++		+	++	+	++	++	-	++
Anterior nasal spine		+++	++		++	++		++	+	++	+
Supramastoid crest		+++	+		++		++	+++			+
Profile of forehead	oblique		oblique		oblique	perpend.	oblique	oblique	oblique		oblique
Ext. occ. protuberance	+++	+++	++		+++	+++	++	+++	++	+	++
Mastoid process thickness	+++	+++	+++		+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+	+
Mastoid notch volume	+++	+++	++		++	++	++	+++	++	+	+
Nuchal muscular relief	+++	++	++		+++	++	++	+++	++	+	+
Metopic suture	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
Hypoglossal canal (double +)		0	0		0		0	0	0		0
Jugular bridge (left, right)		0	0		0		0	0	0		0
Paracondylar process		0	0		0		0	++	0		0
Vesalian foramen		0	0		0		0	0	-		0
Obliter. cranial sutures ext.	C3 S2	0	C3		0	obliterated	C3 S2	S2	0		0
Obliter. cranial sutures int.	C2-3 S1-4 L1-2	0			0		C2-3 S1-4		0		0
Dental caries		0									
Dental cyst		0									
Cribriform plate of ethmoid	0	0	0			?	0	0			0

Table VIII.4. Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, cranioscopical data of males and adolescents. Explanations: + feeble, ++ medium, +++ strong, Adol.= adolescent (15-19 years), AI (20-29 years), AII (30-39 years), MI (40-49 years), MII (50-59 years), perpend. = perpendicular, C1-3 coronal, S1-4 sagittal, and L1-3 lambdoid sutures, 0 = not expressed.

while men reached 38.6 years. These figures are not very informative, because the group of individuals is rather small. Reaching higher age was exceptional for both sexes.

Age distribution of the immature individuals is summarized in Table VIII.3. The highest mortality rate was in the infant I age group, i.e. from 0-6 years of age: three out of six immature individuals. One child lived to the infant II age category (7-14 years), and two children reached the adolescent age (15-19 years).

The cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone could only be studied in ten skulls of adults. No evidence of breakage due to embalming has been found, but some bones had traces of embalming on their surfaces only.

All examined metric and morphoscopic data are summarized in Tables VIII.4-14. In view of the smallness of the sample of studied individuals, no detailed statistical analyses have been calculated. Characteristic for the

No.	Measurement (mm)	Ind. no. 1 MI	Ind. no. 4 AI	Ind. no. 6 MI	Ind. no. 7 MI	Ind. no. 9 AI	Ind. no. 12 MI	Ind. no. 13 AII	Ind. no. 14 AI	Ind. no. 16 AI	Ind. no. 8 Adol.	Ind. no. 20 Adol.
1	Maximum cranial length	185		188		188		187	184	182		167
5	Basis length (n-b)							96	109	100?		91
7	Foramen magnum length			35				35	38		34	34
8	Maximum cranial breadth	141	131	137	130	140	143	136	136	132		128
9	Minimum frontal breadth	93		89	90	99		88	97	91		90
10	Maximum frontal breadth	119		112		116		110	118	114		109
16	Foramen magnum breadth			28				28	32	34	30	31
17	Basion-bregma height			129				128	135	134?		122
23	Horizontal circumference			516		528		516	513	506		474
38	Skull capacity Size category			1387 euenceph.				1359 euenceph.	1397 euenceph.	1331 euenceph.		1113 oligoceph.
40	Profile facial length							95				91
45	Bizygomatic breadth								134			120
46	Middle facial breadth								97			97
47	Total facial height								119			100
48	Upper facial height								72			62
51	Orbital breadth							37	40			35
52	Orbital height							33	36			30
54	Nasal breadth							21	23			26
55	Nasal height							49	53			45
60	Maxilloalveolar length			51				51	50			46
61	Maxilloalveolar breadth							54	63			59
65	Bicondylar breadth			108	108			109	115			105
68	Mandibular length		70	76	72			66	63			66
	Mandibular symphyseal height	30	35		30				35		33	27
	Height of mandibular ramus		54	55	57			54	59			51
	Mandibular angle	124	133	122	128		134	120	120		140	118
	Mandibular ramus breadth	27	30	34	31		32		33		24	31
	Mandibular body thickness	14	12		15		16		15		12	12

Table VIII.5. Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, craniometrical data of males and adolescents. Explanation: capacity of skulls in cm³ (Welcker 1885). For other abbreviations, see Table VIII.4.

No.	Index Martin/Saller 1957	Ind. no. 1 MI	Ind. no. 4 AI	Ind. no. 6 MI	Ind. no. 7 MI	Ind. no. 9 AI	Ind. no. 12 MI	Ind. no. 13 AII	Ind. no. 14 AI	Ind. no. 16 AI	Ind. no. 8 Adol.	Ind. no. 20 Adol.
1	Cranial index	76.2 mesocrany		72.9 dolichocrany		74.5 dolichocrany		72.7 dolichocrany	73.9 dolichocrany	72.5 dolichocrany		76.6 mesocrany
2	Length-height vertical index			68.6 chamaecrany		69.9 chamaecrany		68.4 chamaecrany	73.4 orthocrany	73.6 orthocrany		73.1 orthocrany
3	Breadth-height transv.-vertical			94.2 metriocrany				94.1 metriocrany	99.3 acrocrany	101.5 acrocrany		102.3 acrocrany
12	Transv. frontal			79.5 middle		85.3 big		80.0	82.2 middle	79.8 middle		82.6 middle
13	Transv. fronto-parietal	66.0 metriometopic		65.0 stenometopic	69.2 eurymetopic	70.7 eurymetopic		64.7 stenometopic	71.3 eurymetopic	68.9 metriometopic		70.3 eurymetopic
33	Foramen magnum			80.0 narrow				80.0 narrow	84.2 middle		88.2 broad	91.2 broad
38	Total facial (Kollmann)								88.8 mesoprosopy			83.3 euryprosopy
39	Upper facial								53.7 meseny			51.7 meseny
42	Orbital							89.2 hypsonchly	90.0 hypsonchly			85.7 mesoconchly
48	Nasal							42.9 leptorrhiny	43.4 leptorrhiny			57.8 chamaerrhiny

Table VIII.6. Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, cranial indices of males and adolescents. Explanations: see Table VIII.4.

Measurement No.	Bone measurement (mm)	Ind. no. 1 R L	Ind. no. 4 R L	Ind. no. 6 R L	Ind. no. 7 R L	Ind. no. 9 R L	Ind. no. 12 R L	Ind. no. 13 R L	Ind. no. 14 R L	Ind. no. 16 R L	Ind. no. 8 Adol. R L	Ind. no. 20 Adol. R L
Atlas												
4	Transverse diameter			69					86			63
7	Antero-posterior diameter			41					45	50		
Axis												
1a	Total height			36				37	40		33	33
	Maximum breadth			48				50	60			45
Sacral bone												
2	Ventral height					102			104			91
5	Ventral upper breadth			114		105						92
	Breadth S1 body		43	47		47	47	45	58	49	46	38
Sternum												
1	Total length								89			
2	Manubrium height		56	45					56			39
4	Maximum manubrium width			53					52			42
5	Maximum body breadth								69			
Scapula												
12	Glenoid cavity height	L39		L37		L35		R34	39 39	L37		29 29
13	Glenoid cavity breadth	L29				24 24		R25	29 31	L29		21 20
Clavicle												
1	Maximum length	L146	R137	L142				R149	139 142	L150		122 121
6	Circumference of midshaft	L39	36 35	L38				R38	44 47	L43	37 34	30 32
Humerus												
1	Maximum length			308 300		299 308			333 335	L342	L289	262 268
2	Total length			304 295		R289			319 331	L340	L286	261 267
4	Epicondylar breadth		L64	64 64		R58	L64	R63	70 71	L65	56 55	48 48
7	Min. shaft circumference		L65	68 68		61 68	L70	R65	74 73	L67	56 56	55 54
9	Maximum transverse head diameter	L43	L43	43 44		41 41			43 43	42 42		32 32
10	Maximum vertical head diameter	L39		41 40		44 44			44 45	45 46	L40	32 33
Radius												
1	Maximum length	L256	R250	L233		232 233		L226	255 265			L202
3	Minimum circumference	L44	43 45	42 41		42 43		L44	46 48	48 49		33 35
Ulna												
1	Maximum length		281 277	251 254		L262		L252	L285			214 219
3	Minimum circumference	L40	39 40	40 38		L36		35 34	L43	R39	L32	31 31
Hip bone												
1	Height			L196		200 202		205 204	212 216			
12	Iliac bone width		L165	L150		R145		L146	163 163			
22	Maximum acetabulum diameter		51 51	50 50		56 57		55 55	56 56	R57		
Femur												
1	Maximum length	443 439	470 467	430 435		432 431		449 445	L454			379 385
2	Physiological length	441 437	465 463	426 431		430 429		444 444				376 384
6	Antero-posterior diameter of midshaft	32 31	28 29	26 27	R30	R25	R22	25 25	26 28			22 24
7	Transverse diameter of midshaft	28 27	28 27	26 24	R28	R23	R22	27 26	32 32			21 21
8	Midshaft circumference	91 91	94 92	83 82	R95	R80		83 82	97 96			71 72
18	Maximum vertical head diameter	43 44	R45	45 45		R48		45 45	49 50		L41	35 36
19	Maximum transverse head diameter	43 43	44 44	45 44	47 45	R46		45 45	49 49		L41	36 36
21	Epicondylar breadth	78 78	79 78	78 79		R77		77 76				62 61
Tibia												
1	Maximum length		L356			360 359		355 356				309 315
6	Biepicondylar breadth		L74			71 72		73 71				60 59

Table VIII.7. Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, post-cranial bone data of males and adolescents. Explanations: R = right, L = left. Height of body according to Trotter/Glessner 1958. For other abbreviations, see Table VIII.4.

Measurement No.	Bone measurement (mm)	Ind. no. 1 R L	Ind. no. 4 R L	Ind. no. 6 R L	Ind. no. 7 R L	Ind. no. 9 R L	Ind. no. 12 R L	Ind. no. 13 R L	Ind. no. 14 R L	Ind. no. 16 R L	Ind. no. 8 Adol. R L	Ind. no. 20 Adol. R L
10b	Minimum shaft circumference		L74			73 76	72 74	73 72				61 62
Fibula												
1	Maximum length					351 351		355 358				L309
4a	Minimum shaft circumference					36 37		32 32				28 28
Talus												
1	Length		L48	52 53		R49		R50				41 42
2	Width		L40	41 43		R40		R41				34 34
Calcaneus												
1	Maximum length			L82				73 73				60 62
2	Medium breadth			L43				40 39				35 34
	Height of body (cm)	169.3	173.8	165.8		166.7		167.5	174.9	175.8		

Table VIII.7. Continued.

Bone index (Martin/Saller 1957)	Ind. no. 1 R L	Ind. no. 4 R L	Ind. no. 6 R L	Ind. no. 7 R L	Ind. no. 9 R L	Ind. no. 12 R L	Ind. no. 13 R L	Ind. no. 14 R L	Ind. no. 16 R L	Ind. no. 8 R L	Ind. no. 20 R L
Clavicle											
Robusticity (6:1)	L26.7 robust	R26.3 robust	L26.8 robust				R25.5 robust	31.7 33.1 rob. rob.	L28.7 robust		24.6 26.4 medium rob.
Humerus											
Robusticity (7:1)			22.1 22.7		20.9 22.1			22.9 21.8	L19.6	L19.4	21.0 20.1
Femur											
Robusticity (6+7:2)	13.6 13.3	12.0 12.1	12.2 11.8		R11.2		11.7 11.5				11.4 11.7
Pilaster (6:7)	114.2 114.8 medium	100.0 107.4 small	100.0 112.5 small med.	R93.3 no pilaster	R108.7 small	R100.0 small	92.6 96.2 no pilaster	81.3 87.5 no pilaster			104.8 114.3 small med.
Tibia											
Length-thickness (10b:1)		20.8			20.3 21.2		20.6 20.2				19.7 19.7

Table VIII.8. Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, indices of post-cranial bones of males and adolescents. Explanations: see Table VIII.4.

Feature	Ind. no. 2 AII	Ind. no. 3 AI	Ind. no. 5 AI	Ind. no. 8 AI?	Ind. no. 10 AI	Ind. no. 11 AII	Ind. no. 17 AI	Ind. no. 18 ?	Ind. no. 19 ?	Ind. no. 21 AI
Skull robusticity	++	+	+	+	++	++	++			++
Glabella	++	+	+	+	+	++	+			+
Superciliar arch	++	+	+	+	+	++	+			+
Nasofrontal part	++	+	+	+	+	++				+
Frontal tuberosity	++	++	++	+++	++	++	+			++
Parietal tuberosity	+++	++	+++		+++	++	+			++
Anterior nasal spine	++									
Supramastoid crest	+	+	+		++	++				++
Profile of forehead				perpend.	slight oblique	perpend.	slight oblique			slight oblique
Ext. occ. protuberance	++		+	+	++	++	+			+
Mastoid process thickness	++		++	+	++	+	++			+
Mastoid notch volume	++		+	+	+	+	+			+
Nuchal muscular relief	++		+	+	+	+	+			+
Metopic suture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Hypoglossal canal (double +)					+0	+0				0
Jugular bridge (left, right)										0
Paracondylar process		+	0							0
Vesalian foramen										0
Obliter. cranial sutures ext.	0		0	0	0		C2-3 S3 L2			0
Obliter. cranial sutures int.	0	0	0	0			C1 S1-4			0
Dental caries										
Dental cyst										
Cribriform plate of ethmoid		0	0		0	0				0

Table VIII.9. Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, cranioscopical data of females. Explanations: see Table VIII.4.

No.	Measurement (mm)	Ind. no. 2 AII	Ind. no. 3 AI	Ind. no. 5 AI	Ind. no. 10 AI	Ind. no. 11 AII	Ind. no. 17 AI	Ind. no. 18 ?	Ind. no. 19 ?	Ind. no. 21 AI
1	Maximum cranial length	178	176	177	170	177	176			164
5	Basis length (n-b)		97			94				99
7	Foramen magnum length		33			31				31
8	Maximum cranial breadth	143	132	122	127	133				131
9	Minimum frontal breadth		95	88	90	93	98			88
10	Maximum frontal breadth	120	114	100	108	118	118			110
16	Foramen magnum breadth		27	28	27	28				27
17	Basion-bregma height		131			127				134
23	Horizontal circumference		505		478	494				470
38	Skull capacity (cm ³) Size category		1249 euencephaly			1231 euencephaly				1207 euencephaly
40	Profile facial length		93							92
45	Bizygomatic breadth									114
46	Middle facial breadth		90		96					88
47	Total facial height		112		107					106
48	Upper facial height		67		70					65
51	Orbital breadth		36		36					37
52	Orbital height		34		33					31
54	Nasal breadth		25		25					21
55	Nasal height				50					49
60	Maxilloalveolar length			50	52					48
61	Maxilloalveolar breadth		54	60	58					53
65	Bicondylar breadth	105	112	106	110	109				103
68	Mandibular length	62	67	65	68	70		77		
	Mandibular symphyseal height	30	32	29	29	31			33	30
	Height of mandibular ramus	40	47	51	49	52			52	50
	Mandibular angle	132	123	124	124	126			134	125
	Mandibular ramus breadth	28	31	31	34	31			35	31
	Mandibular body thickness			15	13	15				13

Table VIII.10. Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, craniometrical data of females. Explanations: capacity of skulls in cm³ (Welcker 1885). For other abbreviations, see Table VIII.4.

No.	Index (Martin/Saller 1957)	Ind. no. 2 AII	Ind. no. 3 AI	Ind. no. 5 AI	Ind. no. 10 AI	Ind. no. 11 AII	Ind. no. 17 AI	Ind. no. 18 ?	Ind. no. 19 ?	Ind. no. 21 AI
1	Cranial index	80.3 brachycrany	75.0	68.9 hyperdolichocrany	74.7 dolichocrany	75.1 mesocrany				79.9 mesocrany
2	Length-height vertical index		74.4 orthocrany			71.6 orthocrany				81.7 hypsocrany
3	Breadth-height transv.-vertical		99.2 acrocrany			95.5 metriocrany				102.3 acrocrany
12	Transv. frontal		83.3 middle	88.0 very big	83.3 middle	78.8 small	83.1 middle			80.0 middle
13	Transv. fronto-parietal		72.0 eurymetopy	72.1 eurymetopy	70.9 eurymetopy	69.9 eurymetopy				67.2 metriometopy
33	Foramen magnum		81.8 narrow			90.3 broad				87.1 broad
38	Total facial (Kollmann)									93.0 leptoprosopy
39	Upper facial									57.0 lepteny
42	Orbital		94.4 hypsiconchy		91.7 hypsiconchy					83.8 mesoconchy
48	Nasal		50.0 mesorrhiny							42.9 leptorrhiny

Table VIII.11. Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, cranial indices of females. Explanations: see Table VIII.4.

Measurement No.	Bone measurement (mm)	Ind. no. 2 R L	Ind. no. 3 R L	Ind. no. 5 R L	Ind. no. 10 R L	Ind. no. 11 R L	Ind. no. 17 R L	Ind. no. 18 R L	Ind. no. 19 R L	Ind. no. 21 R L
Atlas										
4	Transverse diameter			63	70					68
7	Antero-posterior diameter		37	41	39				43	41
Axis										
1a	Total height	39		31	33					
	Maximum breadth	53?		47	48					
Sacral bone										
2	Ventral height			93	102					95
5	Ventral upper breadth				108					109
	Breadth S1 body				41					40
Sternum										
1	Total length									
2	Manubrium height			40					50	
4	Maximum manubrium width			44						
5	Maximum body breadth									
Scapula										
12	Glenoid cavity height	33 32	R34	31 30	L31	33 31				
13	Glenoid cavity breadth	21 22	R20	23 23	22 23	23 22				
Clavicle										
1	Maximum length		124 128	132 135	L116	R135				
6	Circumference of midshaft	R29	32 31	34 32	34 32	30 33			38 38	
Humerus										
1	Maximum length	R277	271 278	267 270	R264					
2	Total length	R273	270 273	262 269	R263					
4	Epicondylar breadth	R53	49 50	50 50	54 53	R52				
7	Min. shaft circumference	55 55	56 58	55 56	55 58	56 54			59 59	
9	Maximum transverse head diameter	R34	36 36	36 36	R35					L38
10	Maximum vertical head diameter	R37	35 34	36 35	R34					L38
Radius										
1	Maximum length		R204	204 205	L212					
3	Minimum circumference		R35	34 34	35 35				35 36	
Ulna										
1	Maximum length			222 225	230 238	R245				
3	Minimum circumference			30 30	35 32	R32			35 32	
Hip bone										
1	Height	L175			175 179					
12	Iliac bone width	L140		R129	131 137		L142			
22	Maximum acetabulum diameter	L41		R46	43 43		L46		49 49	44 44
Femur										
1	Maximum length				389 386					
2	Physiological length				384 385					

Table VIII.12. Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, post-cranial bone data of females. Explanations: R = right, L = left. Height of body according to Trotter/Glessner 1958. For other abbreviations, see Table VIII.4.

Measurement No.	Bone measurement (mm)	Ind. no. 2 R L	Ind. no. 3 R L	Ind. no. 5 R L	Ind. no. 10 R L	Ind. no. 11 R L	Ind. no. 17 R L	Ind. no. 18 R L	Ind. no. 19 R L	Ind. no. 21 R L
6	Antero-posterior diameter of midshaft			R23	23 23				25 23	
7	Transverse diameter of midshaft			R21	22 22				27 26	
8	Midshaft circumference			R74	72 72				83 81	
18	Maximum vertical head diameter			37 38	36 36				L43	
19	Maximum transverse head diameter			37 38	37 35					
21	Epicondylar breadth				65 64					
Tibia										
1	Maximum length				326 324					
6	Biepicondylar breadth				62 62					
10b	Minimum shaft circumference				62 64					
Fibula										
1	Maximum length									
4a	Minimum shaft circumference				28 26					
Talus										
1	Length				L42	44 45			R48	L47
2	Width				34 32	37 37			R36	L39
Calcaneus										
1	Maximum length			R70	64 62	62 62			R69	
2	Medium breadth			R41	33 32	38 38				
	Height of body (cm)	151.0	150.7	151.1	153.5	162.3				

Table VIII.12. Continued

Bone index (Martin/Saller 1957)	Ind. no. 2 R L	Ind. no. 3 R L	Ind. no. 5 R L	Ind. no. 10 R L	Ind. no. 11 R L	Ind. no. 17 R L	Ind. no. 18 R L	Ind. no. 19 R L	Ind. no. 21 R L
Clavicle									
Robusticity (6:1)		25.8 24.2 robust med.	25.8 23.7 robust med.	L27.6 robust	R22.2 gracile				
Humerus									
Robusticity (7:1)	R19.9	20.7 20.9	20.6 20.7	R20.8					
Femur									
Robusticity (6+7:2)				11.7 11.7					
Pilaster (6:7)			R109.5 small pilaster	104.5 104.5 small pilaster				92.6 88.5 no pilaster	
Tibia									
Robusticity (10b:1)				19.0 19.8					

Table VIII.13. Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, indices of post-cranial bones of females. Explanations: see Table VIII.4.

Bone measurement (mm)	Ind. no. 15 R L	Ind. no. 22 R L	Ind. no. 23 R L	Ind. no. 24 R L
Atlas breadth			63	64
a-p diameter			35	43
Scapula height		47 47		
breadth		36 35	R58	R78
Clavicula			R82	100 103
Humerus	L95	85 85	171 170	238 235
Radius	L77	L65	133 131	178 177
Ulna	L83	75 74	R148	197 193
Pubic bone				52 55
Iliac bone height		R47	84 83	108 108
breadth		R40	78 79	98 98
Femur	L100	100 104	241 241	330 327
Tibia	R90	85 85	201 203	270 267
Fibula			R198	
Talus			38 37	44 43
Calcaneus				
Age (years)	9-12 months	5-6 months	6-7	13-14

Table VIII.14. Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, children.
Explanations: R = right, L = left.

males discovered in the north chapel were robust and long-headed skulls (dolichocranial) in average and well-developed relief for muscle insertion. Females had rather round-shaped skulls (dolichocranial to mesocranial, on average mesocranial) and medium-gracile built skeletons. The height of the body was derived from measuring the length of the limb bones. The average of male body height was calculated as about 170.5 cm (minimum 165.8, maximum 175.8 cm), of female bodies about 153.7 cm (minimum 150.7, maximum 162.3 cm). These data are provided here only for the sake of completeness. Due to the small size of the sample they are not very accurate for calculation purposes and have minimal statistical value.

3.3. Individual burials

Individual no. 1

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, superficial layer, along the north wall, skull about 180 cm from the entrance.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones only, prone position, skull directed to the east, nasal region intact.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the pelvic bone and other bone fragments). The estimated height of the body was 169.3 cm.

Age estimation: 40-50 years (age category Maturus I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of the degree of development of pubic symphysis relief. Incipient spondylarthrotic changes corresponding with age.

Individual no. 2

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, superficial layer, along the north wall.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, supine position, fragments of bones under fragments of coffin lid, skull directed to the west, long bones of lower limbs not preserved.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the pelvic and skull bones). The estimated height of the body was 151.0 cm.

Age estimation: 35-40 years (age category Adult II). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition, obliteration of skull sutures, and degree of development of pubic symphysis relief.

Individual no. 3

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, superficial layer, just left from individual no. 2.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour, skull directed to the west, nasal region intact.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the fragments of pelvic and other bones). The estimated height of the body was 150.7 cm.

Age estimation: 20-25 years (age category Adult I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and degree of development of pubic symphysis relief.

Paleopathology: Healed oblique fracture of distal third of the right ulna (so called 'parry fracture'). The fracture line begins at the interosseous margin of the ulna about 27 mm below its nutrient foramen, the peripheral stump overlaps the proximal one about 2 mm, the distal end of the fracture line has some tiny openings. The distal end of the right radius has an edge with osteophytes (1mm), probably due to changed mechanical movement conditions of the injured limb.

Diagnosis: Healed 'parry fracture' of right ulna with incipient post-traumatic arthrosis.

Individual no. 4

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, superficial layer.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, position on its left side, skull directed to the west, small fragments of bones, yellowish colour, nasal region intact.

Gender determination: Male (fragments of pelvic bone and femoral heads with typical male features). The estimated height of the body was 173.8 cm.

Age estimation: 20-25 years (age category Adult I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition, Held's diagram, and degree of left pubic symphysis relief development.



Fig. VIII.1. Right parietal bone with oval aperture. Adult male, tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.

Paleopathology: Cribra orbitalia of 1st degree at both orbits (porotic type). An oval aperture is situated on the right parietal bone, 30 mm from the sagittal suture and 40 mm from the lambdoid suture (length 36 mm, wide 19 mm). A bit rounded, its margins run obliquely intracranially and laterocaudally. Faint traces of healing are visible only (Fig. VIII.1).

Diagnosis: Unhealed depressed fracture of the right parietal bone, porotic type of cribra orbitalia.

Individual no. 5

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.

Description: Skull fragment directed to the east, yellowish-brown colour, nasal region intact, position on its left side, upper limbs crossed at the pelvic region.

Gender determination: Female (the pelvic bone with typical female features). The estimated height of the body was 151.1 cm.

Age estimation: 20-30 years (age category Adult I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition, obliteration of cranial sutures, and degree of development of pubic symphysis relief.

Individual no. 6

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton in supine position, fragments of bones, skull directed to the east, yellowish colour, nasal region intact.

Gender determination: Male (typical male features of mandible, size of humeral and femoral heads, and shape

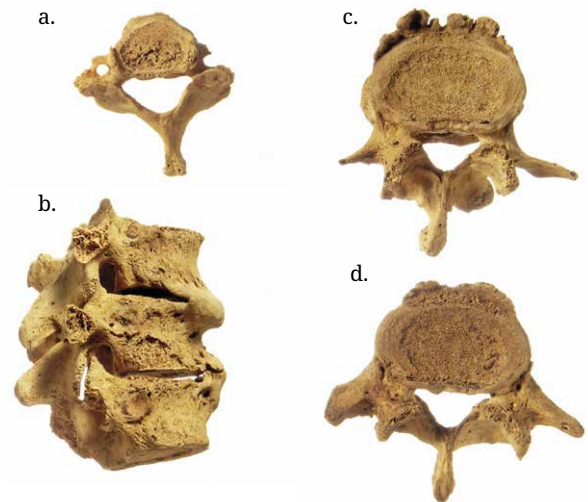


Fig. VIII.2. Cervical vertebra with eroded terminal surface of body (a), block of thoracic vertebrae (b), and two lumbar vertebrae with osteophytic hems on ventral margins of bodies (c-d). Adult male, tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.

of sciatic notch of the pelvic bone). The estimated height of the body was 165.8 cm.

Age estimation: 40-50 years (age category Maturus I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and degree of pubic symphysis relief development.

Paleopathology: Osteophytes (bony protrusions) are located mainly on the bodies of the thoracic vertebrae (10-20 mm), three thoracic vertebrae are fused to form one block, slightly smaller osteophytes are visible in the lumbar region (4-9 mm). An irregular lobulated osteophytic border is present around the periphery of the right humeral head, ventromedially with newly formed bone tissue (8 × 1 mm). Medially on the greater tubercle of the left humerus there are openings of about 4 × 4 mm; the capitulum humeri has pitting in an area about 12 × 6 mm. Around the glenoid cavity of the left scapula there is a 1 mm osteophytic edge. Periostitis (about 42 × 7 mm) is visible on the middle ventral surface of the left radius. The promontory of the sacrum has osteophytic bordering along its margin, about 39 mm long and 5-6 mm high. An osteophyte of about 9 mm protrudes on the distal part of the lunate facet in the right acetabulum, and bone spicules are present in the direction of the obturator foramen.

Diagnosis: Early phase of DISH (Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis, Fig. VIII.2).

Individual no. 7

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, dispersed bones (not situated in anatomical position), yellowish colour.

Gender determination: Male (typical male features of sciatic notch shape).

Age estimation: 40-50 years (age category Maturus I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and obliteration of cranial sutures.

Paleopathology: Biparietal thinning, with depressed areas in the posterior outer table of the parietal bones (about 57 mm in length at left parietal, about 59 mm at right one, minimum thickness of parietal bone 1 mm).

Diagnosis: Biparietal thinning (or symmetrical thinness of the parietal bones), probably of hereditary origin.

Individual no. 8

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, prone position, skull directed to the east, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Male?

Age estimation: 15-17 years (age category Juvenile). Age was determined mainly on the basis of skull sutures obliteration; the epiphyses of some long limb bones are still separated.

Paleopathology: Both heads of the mandible and the mandibular fossa are changed by a pathological process (Fig. VIII.3). The left head of the mandible has complete loss of the joint surface from erosion and abrasion and is flattened irregularly. Its articular surface has tightly grown together with the mandibular fossa and the articular tubercle on the lateral side (Fig. VIII.4). However, the adhesion field was disturbed by fragments of the skull bones during post mortem handling. The tympanic plate and the entrance to the external acoustic porus are thicker and they are covered by newly created bone tissue (a possible sign of periostitis). The lingula of the mandible is strengthened into a protuberance of pyramidal shape on the inside of the left mandibular ramus. A pointed 18 mm long protuberance projects in cranial direction from the pterygoid tuberosity. This protuberance can be regarded as a myositis ossificans, where part of the pterygoid medial muscle fibres were overloaded due to joint mechanics unusually impaired for a long time. The mandibular angle has grown a protuberance, which is noticeably elongated in the caudal direction (Fig. VIII.5).

The right condylar process is also affected by the pathological process; the lesion is of a much smaller extent, however. The mandibular head (maximum length 16 mm, width 15 mm) is flattened and semi-circular in the medial half; the surface of the lateral half of the joint is irregularly furrowed and covered by compact bone. The biggest protuberance newly formed on the condylar process is elongated medially. The head and the mandibular fossa grew completely together in the dorsolateral quarter of this part. This adhesion was disturbed post-mortally as in case of the left temporomandibular joint.

The majority of the bottom of the right mandibular fossa is rough on the lateral side and the articular tubercle is

almost completely destroyed. The surface is covered by compact bone tissue (Fig. VIII.6). The tympanic plate of the temporal bone has signs of slight periostitis. The mental spine does not lie in the median plane, but inclines slightly in the direction from right to left. The alveolar process is higher in the medial direction, so that the teeth make a high arch in the middle part of the mandibular body, which lowers in the direction of the molars.

The canines protrude noticeably above the first premolars on both sides and the right canine rotates slightly in a lateral direction. The teeth are cramped in the dental arch, especially the right canine and the first premolar, where the canine erupted lingually from the lateral incisor and the first premolar. The third molars are just erupting on both sides, their crowns protruding approximately 2 mm above the alveolus edge. Abrasion is more distinctive on the less affected right side of the dental arch, which was used somewhat longer than the left side, probably due to mechanical conditions and soreness. Abrasion began at the first premolar on the right side. It mainly affected the vestibular cusp; both cusps (vestibular as well as lingual) are slightly abraded at the second premolar. The tips of all cusps are abraded at the first molar of the right side, so that isolated dentine areas appeared. At the second molar, slight enamel abrasion is only present at the vestibular cusps on the right side. The developing third molar rather swerves from the line of occlusion in a lateral direction. At the left first molar, the enamel is abraded at the vestibular cusps. The left second molar is rotated in a medial direction so that the vestibular area is oriented cranially and the occlusion tooth surface is almost parallel to the median plane. There is almost no enamel abrasion. Thus, the abrasion at the right side is adequate to the determined age, while it is minimal at the left side.

Caries are noticeable between both central incisors (right and left) at the mesial side. They extend from the middle of the crown towards the roots and reach to the pulp cavities of both teeth. There is a cavity at the root of the right incisor, the bottom of which is smooth with several tiny perforations. The cavity is open outside with an oval smooth-rimmed aperture (11 × 8 mm). Obviously, this was a consequence of chronic suppurative inflammation (dental cyst) of the dental alveolus of the incisor affected by caries. A fine periosteal deposit of newly formatted bone tissue is noticeable in the lesion vicinity. Traces of parodontitis in the form of tiny pitting are evident around the edges of the alveolar processes of the incisors on both sides (right as well as left). A thick deposit of dental plaque is apparent on the incisors and canines, above all from the lingual side, and from the vestibular as well as the lingual side on the remaining teeth.

Diagnosis: Ankylosis of the temporomandibular joints, asymmetry of mandible, dentoalveolar cyst, dental caries, dental calculus, parodontitis.



Fig. VIII.3. Ankylosis temporomandibularis. Boy (?), tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.



Fig. VIII.4. Ankylosis temporomandibularis, left view. Boy (?), tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.



Fig. VIII.5. Left head of mandible with complete loss of the joint surface and irregular flattening. Boy (?), tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.



Fig. VIII.6. X-ray of afflicted mandible (by Salima Ikram). No traces of fracture, cramped frontal teeth. Boy (?), tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.

Individual no. 9

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, dispersed bones (not situated in anatomical position), skull directed to the west, yellowish colour.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the pelvic and other bones). The estimated height of the body was 166.7 cm.

Age estimation: 20-25 years (age category Adult I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition, obliteration of skull sutures, and degree of pubic symphysis relief development.

Individual no. 10

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, skull directed to the east, upper limb bones crossed at the pelvic region, yellowish-white colour, nasal region intact.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the pelvic and other bone fragments). The estimated height of the body was 153.5 cm.

Age estimation: 20-30 years (age category Adult I). Age was mainly determined on the basis of tooth attrition, obliteration of skull sutures, and degree of pubic symphysis relief development.

Paleopathology: A triangular depression (21 × 21 × 18 mm) lies in the middle of the left parietal bone, located about



Fig. VIII.7. Left ulna with healed transverse fracture. Adult female, tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.



Fig. VIII.8. Right radius with healed Colles' fracture. Adult male, tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.

40 mm above the left squamous suture, with the tip of the isosceles triangle about 33 mm from the coronal suture; the inner table of bone is intact. A healed transverse fracture of the distal end of the left ulna is present (the usual result when a person raises the arm to prevent being struck in the face or on the head, often a result of domestic violence). The fracture line is located about 32 mm proximally from the head of the ulna, whereas small perforations are visible on the dorsomedial side of the affected part of the ulna. The normal axis of the ulna is preserved.

Diagnosis: Depressed fracture of the left parietal bone, fracture of the left ulna ('parry fracture': defence fracture of the forearm; Fig. VIII.7).

Individual no. 11

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, south-west quarter.

Description: Incomplete skeleton with fragments of coffin, dispersed fragments of bones, yellowish colour, nasal region intact.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the pelvic and other bone fragments). The estimated height of the body was 162.3 cm.

Age estimation: 30-40 years (age category Adult II).

Paleopathology: Small solitary dense button osteoma (2 × 3 × 0.3 mm) located at the left half of the frontal squama close to the median plane. Caudal cervical and cranial thoracic vertebrae with spondylosis. Dental cysts at the mandible, opened buccally. The right second premolar (6 × 4 mm),

left canine (6 × 5 mm), first left premolar (6 × 7 mm), and first left molar with caries (reaching root level).

Diagnosis: Osteoma (benign tumour) at the frontal bone, spondylosis, dentoalveolar cysts.

Individual no. 12

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, south-east quarter.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, dispersed fragments of bones, skull directed to the west, yellowish-brown colour.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the mandible and other bone fragments).

Age estimation: 40-50 years (age category Maturus I). Age was mainly determined on the basis of tooth attrition and obliteration of skull sutures.

Individual no. 13

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, south-east quarter.

Description: Incomplete skeleton of yellowish-brown colour, dispersed fragments of bones mixed with fragments of coffin, nasal region intact.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the mandible, sacrum, and other bone fragments). The estimated height of the body was 167.5 cm.

Age estimation: 30-40 years (age category Adult II). Age was mainly determined on the basis of tooth attrition and fragments of pubic bone.

Paleopathology: Healed transverse fracture of the distal part of the right radius (the fracture line is located about 20 mm above the inferior surface of the distal end), uneven surface, medially with small openings (diameter 1 mm). The peripheral stump of the radius was a little bent dorsally. Grooves for the extensors are destroyed. This type of fracture results from the fall on an outstretched hand.
Diagnosis: Healed Colles' fracture of right radius distal end, complicated by post-traumatic osteomyelitis (Fig. VIII.8).

Individual no. 14

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, south-east quarter.

Description: Incomplete skeleton in prone position, skull directed to the south, yellowish-brown colour, nasal region intact, scarab found near the skeleton (Cat. 109).

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the skull, sacrum, and pelvic bone fragments). The estimated height of the body was 174.9 cm.

Age estimation: 20-25 years (age category Adult I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of pubic bone relief and tooth attrition. The first sacral vertebra was not fully fused with the second one; traces of fusion are still visible at the area of the sciatic tuberosity margins and the epiphyses of the metatarsals.

Individual no. 15

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton in supine position, skull directed to the east, wrapped in a palm-rib mat.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 9-12 months (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of long limb bones and dentition.

Individual no. 16

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, north-east quadrant.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, skull directed to the east, dispersed fragments of bones, yellowish colour. Found with the remains of a palm-rib mat.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the skull and pelvic bone fragments). The estimated height of the body was 175.8 cm.

Age estimation: 20-25 years (age category Adult I). Age estimated mainly on the basis of pelvic and sacral bone relief. The epiphyses of the preserved vertebrae, margins of the iliac crests, and margins of the sciatic tubercle were not yet fully fused.

Individual no. 17

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, skull directed to the east, dispersed fragments of limb bones only, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the pelvic bone fragments).

Age estimation: 20-30 years (age category Adult I). Age estimated mainly on the basis of pelvic and sacral bone relief.

Individual no. 18

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, dispersed fragments mainly of long limb bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in pelvic bone fragments).

Age estimation: Adult, age could not be determined.

Individual no. 19

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, skull directed to the east, dispersed fragments of bones, yellowish-brown colour.

Gender determination: Female (orthoscopic characteristics of females predominate in mandible and pelvic bone fragments).

Age estimation: Adult, age could not be determined.

Paleopathology: Radicular dental cysts open externally (first left maxillary incisor 6 × 6 mm; first left mandibular incisor 4 × 4 mm; first right mandibular incisor 5 × 7 mm). The body of the third lumbar vertebra is lower on the ventral side (ventral height 16 mm, dorsal 22 mm), the ventral margin of the body has an osteophytic edge about 3 mm high.

Healed fragmentation fracture of the left radius distal end. The distal stump is bent about 125° dorsally and slightly overlaps the end of the central stump. Three joined and healed fragments are visible ventrally, whereas on the dorsal side the fracture line runs irregularly. The surface of afflicted bone is waved with tiny pitting.

Arthritic changes are visible at the left acetabular fossa, in the form of shiny polished areas (eburnation) with destruction of the external margin of the lunate facet. The ventral portion of the lunate facet was destroyed up to the spongy bone tissue (the visible bone trabeculae are thick but sparse).

The head of the left femur is completely destroyed by a degenerative process. It is conic-shaped and has eburnation (22 × 37 mm); the femoral head is surrounded medially by newly formed bone tissue (3 mm thick). The femoral neck is very short, the angle of inclination is about 118°, the margin of the neck is lobulated. The head of the right femur is also destroyed by an arthritic process; the

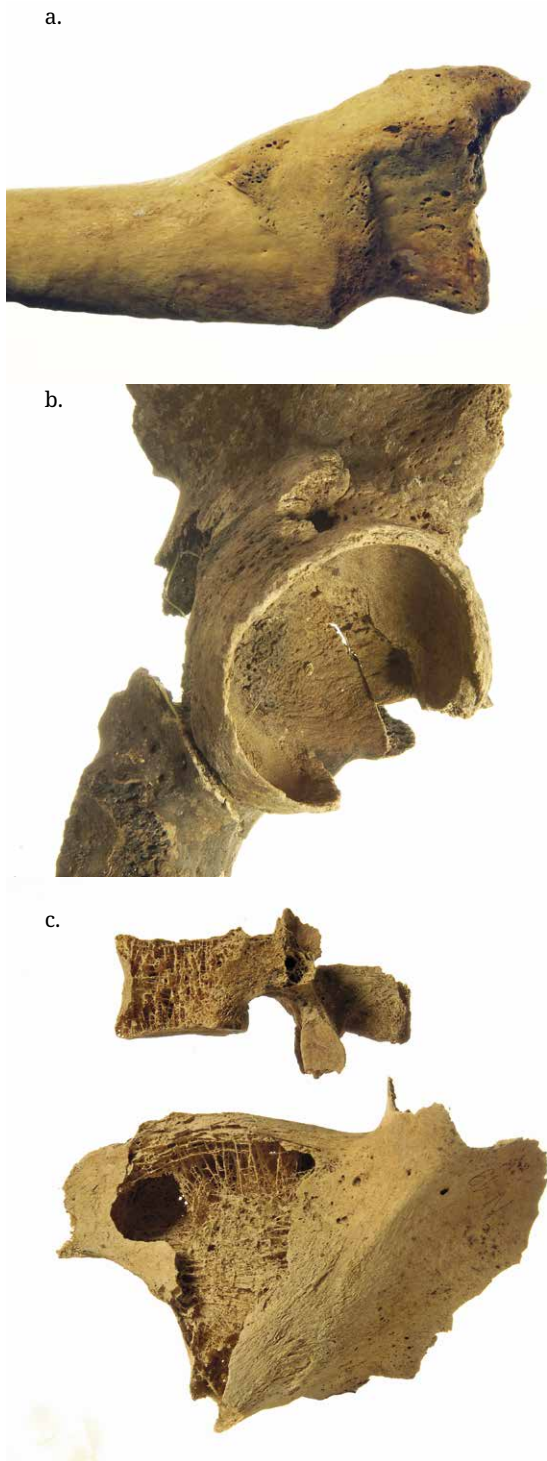


Fig. VIII.9a-c. Left radius distal end with healed fracture (a), right acetabular fossa with arthritic changes (b), lumbar vertebra and fragment of hip bone with trabecular bone loss (c). Adult female, tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.

angle of its inclination is about 104° . The circumference of the femoral head is lined by a lobulated osteophytic edge (about 2 mm). The right acetabulum has a slightly uneven

surface with broadening of its external margin (28×6 mm). Trabecular bone loss is present with very light fragments of the lumbar vertebra (slight bulging of the cranial plate into the body) and of the hip bone fragment.

Diagnosis: Healed fracture of left radius, spondylosis, suspected osteoporosis, coxarthrosis of both left and right hip joints (Fig. VIII.9a-c).

Individual no. 20

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, lower stratum, near the entrance.

Description: Nearly complete skeleton, supine position, skull directed to the west, yellowish-brown colour, nasal region intact.

Gender determination: Probably male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the skull and pelvic bone fragments).

Age estimation: 16-18 years (age category Juvenile). Age estimated mainly on the basis of visible borders between diaphyses and epiphyses at the long limb bones.

Individual no. 21

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, skull directed to the west, dispersed fragments of bones, yellowish-brown colour.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the skull, sacrum, and heads of femur fragments).

Age estimation: 25-30 years (age category Adult I). Age estimated mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and sacral bone relief.

Paleopathology: Moderate asymmetry of piriform aperture and occipital condyles.

Individual no. 22

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, against centre of north wall, about 50 cm under floor level. Large stones surrounding the grave (total dimensions of the grave about 125×67 cm), the cavity with a rectangular wooden coffin (63×25 cm; Fig. VIII.10).

Description: Skeleton of a child, yellowish-brown colour, positioned on the back, head to the west. Breakable skeleton preserved in fragments. The right maxilla without eruption of I1, greater wings of sphenoid bone already fused with sphenoid body.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 5-6 months (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones.

Individual no. 23

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, in trench of 74 cm under floor level against south wall in east corner. Rectangular wooden coffin (l. 122, w. 34, h. 19 cm), exterior and interior covered in white gesso, short ends



Fig. VIII.10. Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, burial 22 as found.



Fig. VIII.11. Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, burial 23 as found.



Fig. VIII.12. Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, burial 24 as found.

with dovetails, flat lid fixed with wooden pegs inserted at angle (Fig. VIII.11).

Description: Skeleton in fragments, wrapped in brownish linen, skull directed to the east, supine position, nasal region intact.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 6-7 years (age category Infans I). Age estimated using dentition developmental criteria and according to the length of the long limb bones. Fusion of vertebral bodies and arches is present but the borders are still visible, sacral vertebrae not yet fused, S1 vertebra without fusion of the vertebral arch. Epiphyses of long bones not fused with their shafts.

Paleopathology: Cribra orbitalia of the 1st degree present at both orbits.

Diagnosis: Porotic type of cribra orbitalia.

Individual no. 24

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, north chapel, in trench of 58 cm below floor level in the middle of the entrance. Grave demarcated by stones, below skeleton were the remains of a palm-rib mat, l. 124, w. 24 cm, 16 ribs preserved (Fig. VIII.12).

Description: Nearly complete child skeleton with skull directed to the east, prone position, upper limbs along the body. Skull with metopic suture present, nasal region was intact.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 12-14 years (age category Infans II). Age estimated according to dentition and the length of the long limb bones.

4. The tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel

4.1. Introduction

In the central chapel of Ptahemwia's tomb were found the fragmented scattered skeletal remains of at least 11 individuals. Six of them were adults (three women and three men) and five were children (one newborn, one 3-4 years old, one 11-12 years old, and two 13-15 years old). One of the adults was probably buried in a wooden coffin, of which the lid and one side-wall were found directly on the pavement, turned upside down with the lid's painted face to the floor. The lower half of the lid was black-coloured, the upper half white with at the head end the contours of a mask (Cat. 14). This coffin contained only a few bone fragments, but a skull of a young female (individual no. 3, age 25-30 years) and some long bones of the lower limbs were found nearby.

4.2. Results

The number of deceased (immatures and adults) discovered in the central chapel is summarized in Table VIII.15. We have studied 11 individuals here, both adults and children. Six individuals of this group were adults and five were immature. The ratio between males and females was nearly balanced: of the six adults, three were classified as males and three as females, though one of the latter could not be determined precisely.

It was impossible to determine the age of the very fragmentary skeletal remains with typical male signs belonging to all three adult men (Table VIII.16). One female reached the adult I age category (20-29 years), and another the adult II age category (30-39 years); it was impossible to determine the age in one assumed female because of the very fragmentary condition of the skeletal remains.

	N	%		N	%
Adults	6	54.5	Males	3	50.0
			Females	2	33.3
			?	1	16.7
Children	5	45.5			
Total number	11	100.0		6	100.0

Table VIII.15. Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel, number of individuals.

	Age category	N	%
Males		3	50.0
Females	A I (20-29 years)	1	16.7
	A II (30-39 years)	1	16.7
Adults	?	1	16.6
Total number		6	100.0

Table VIII.16. Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel, number of adults per age category.

Age category	N	%
Infant I (0-6 years)	2	40.0
Infant II (7-14 years)	3	60.0
Total number	5	100.0

Table VIII.17. Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel, number of immatures per age category.

Feature	Ind. no. 1 F-AII	Ind. no. 2 M-adult	Ind. no. 3 F-AI	Ind. no. 4 F2-adult	Ind. no. 5 M-adult	Ind. no. 6 M-adult	Chamber F Ind. no. 1 M-MII
Skull robusticity	+	+++	+				+++
Glabella	+						++
Superciliar arch	+						+++
Nasofrontal part	+	++					++
Frontal tuberosity	++	+					+
Parietal tuberosity	++	++	+++				+
Anterior nasal spine	+						++
Supramastoid crest	++	++	+				+++
Profile of forehead	perpend.	oblique					oblique
Ext. occ. protuberance	+	++	+				+++
Mastoid process thickness	+		+	+	++	++	+++
Mastoid notch volume	+		+	+	++	++	++
Nuchal muscular relief	+	+++	+		++		+++
Metopic suture	0	0					0
Hypoglossal canal (double +)		0					0
Jugular bridge							0+
Paracondylar process							0
Vesalian foramen							0+
Obliter. cranial sutures ext.	S2-4	0	0				C1-3 S1-4 L1-3
Obliter. cranial sutures int.	C1-2 S1-4	C1-3 S3-4					
Cribriform plate of ethmoid bone	0	0					+

Table VIII.18. Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel and burial-chamber F, cranioscopic data of adults. Explanations: see Table VIII.4.

All examined metric and morphoscopic data are summarized in Tables VIII.18-22. The cranial index (mesocranial category) could only be determined in one female skull, the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone could only be studied in two skulls of adults. No evidence of breakage due to embalming has been found.

The height of the body was derived from measuring the length of the limb bones. The average of male body height was calculated as about 164.4 cm (minimum 156.2, maximum 171.6 cm), of female bodies about 149.8 cm (minimum 146.1, maximum 153.5 cm). Due to the smallness of the sample of studied individuals, no detailed statistical analyses have been calculated.

Some of the scattered and fragmentary bones found belonged to at least five children. Child bones were found at a level of 120-90 cm above floor level. All the child skeletons had to be reconstructed, consisting only of a few fragmentary bones, so below we shall not describe individual burials. The age of the deceased children was estimated according to the length of the long limb bones (Tables VIII.17 and .23). The highest child mortality rate was in the infant II age group, i.e. from 7-14 years of age (3 out of 5 immature individuals, whereas 2 children lived only to the infant I age category (0- 6 years).

No.	Measurement (mm)	Ind. no. 1 F-AII	Ind. no. 2 M-adult	Ind. no. 3 F-AI	Ind. no. 4 F?-adult	Ind. no. 5 M-adult	Ind. no. 6 M-adult	Chamber F Ind. no. 1 M-MII
1	Maximum cranial length	174						191
5	Basis length (n-b)	93						99
7	Foramen magnum length	34		33				37
8	Maximum cranial breadth	134		140				140
9	Minimum frontal breadth	90						100
10	Maximum frontal breadth	108						123?
16	Foramen magnum breadth	28		26				32
17	Basion-bregma height	122						133
23	Horizontal circumference	494						532
38	Skull capacity Size category	1171 euencephaly						1481 aristicephaly
40	Profile facial length							95
45	Bizygomatic breadth							130?
46	Middle facial breadth							94
47	Total facial height							124
48	Upper facial height							75?
51	Orbital breadth							41
52	Orbital height							36
54	Nasal breadth							24
55	Nasal height							56
60	Maxilloalveolar length							53
61	Maxilloalveolar breadth							
65	Bicondylar breadth							97
68	Mandibular length							79
	Mandibular symphyseal height		33	27				31?
	Height of mandibular ramus		66	45				65
	Mandibular angle			124				130
	Mandibular ramus breadth							34
	Mandibular body thickness							16

Table VIII.19. Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel and burial-chamber F, craniometrical data of adults. Explanations: capacity of skulls in cm³ (Welcker 1885). For other explanations, see Table VIII.4.

No.	Index Martin/Saller 1957	Ind. no. 1 F-AII	Ind. no. 2 M-adult	Ind. no. 3 F-AI	Ind. no. 4 F?-adult	Ind. no. 5 M-adult	Ind. no. 6 M-adult	Chamber F Ind. no. 1 M-MII
1	Cranial index	77.0 mesocrany						73.3 dolichocrany
2	Length-height vertical index	70.1 orthocrany						69.6 chamaecrany
3	Breadth-height transv.vertical.	91.0 tapeinocrany						95.0 metriocrany
12	Transv. frontal	83.3 big						81.3 middle
13	Transv.fronto-parietal	67.2 metriometopic						71.4 eurymetopic
33	Foramen magnum	82.4 middle		78.8 narrow				86.5 broad
38	Total facial (Kollmann)							95.4 leptoprosopic
39	Upper facial							57.7 lepteny
42	Orbital							87.8 hypsonchy
48	Nasal							42.9 leptorrhiny

Table VIII.20. Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel and burial-chamber F, cranial indices of adults. Explanations: see Table VIII.4.

No.	Bone measurement (mm)	Ind. No. 1 R L	Ind. No. 2 R L	Ind. No. 3 R L	Ind. No. 4 R L	Ind. No. 5 R L	Ind. No. 6 R L	Ch. F Ind.no. 1 R L
Atlas								
4	Transverse diameter							
7	Antero-posterior diameter							45
Axis								
1a	Total height							
	Maximum breadth							
Sacral bone								
2	Ventral height							
5	Ventral upper breadth							
	Breadth S1 body							
Sternum								
1	Total length							
2	Manubrium height							
4	Maximum manubrium width							
5	Maximum body breadth							
Scapula								
12	Glenoid cavity height							
13	Glenoid cavity breadth							
Clavicle								
1	Maximum length							
6	Circumference of midshaft							
Humerus								
1	Maximum length			R260				
2	Total length			R257				
4	Epicondylar breadth			R52				
7	Min. shaft circumference			R54				
9	Maximum transverse head diameter			R33				
10	Maximum vertical head diameter			R36				
Radius								
1	Maximum length							
3	Minimum circumference							
Ulna								
1	Maximum length							
3	Minimum circumference							
Hip bone								
1	Height		200 198				186 184	
12	Iliac bone width		150 148			R140	140 140	
22	Maximum acetabulum diameter		52 51				45 45	L54
Femur								
1	Maximum length	L403	459 465	L375		L421	405 403	R446
2	Physiological length	L392	458 463	L371		L418	402 400	R439
6	Antero-posterior diameter of midshaft	21 22	24 28	21 21			25 25	R29
7	Transverse diameter of midshaft	19 20	26 26	22 20			22 23	R25
8	Midshaft circumference	72 70	87 89	73 71			77 78	R88
18	Maximum vertical head diameter	37 37	44 44	L39	L39	L43	40 41	R45
19	Maximum transverse head diameter	37 37	44 44	L39	L39	L43	41 41	R45
21	Epicondylar breadth	L71	78 79	70 71		L78	70 69	R80
Tibia								
1	Maximum length	316 315				R360	339 335	
6	Biepicondylar breadth		R72				64 63	

Table VIII.21. Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel and burial-chamber F, post-cranial bone data of adults. Explanations: R = right, L = left. Height of body according to Trotter/Glesser 1958. For other abbreviations, see Table VIII.4.

No.	Bone measurement (mm)	Ind. No. 1 R L	Ind. No. 2 R L	Ind. No. 3 R L	Ind. No. 4 R L	Ind. No. 5 R L	Ind. No. 6 R L	Ch. F Ind.no. 1 R L
10b	Minimum shaft circumference	68 65		L69		R75	66 64	
Fibula								
1	Maximum length						336 335	
4a	Minimum shaft circumference		R30				38 35	
Talus								
1	Length						46 45	
2	Width						37 36	
Calcaneus								
1	Maximum length					70 72	68 68	
2	Medium breadth					41 42	35 37	
	Height of body (cm)	153.5	171.6	146.1		165.4	156.2	167.5

Table VIII.21. Continued.

Bone index (Martin/Saller 1957)	Ind. no. 1 R L	Ind. no. 2 R L	Ind. no. 3 R L	Ind. no. 4 R L	Ind. no. 5 R L	Ind. no. 6 R L	Ch. F Ind.no. 1 R L
Clavicle							
Robusticity (6:1)							
Humerus							
Robusticity (7:1)				R20.8			
Femur							
Robusticity (6+7:2)	L10.7	10.9 11.7	L11.1			11.7 12.0	R12.3
Pilaster (6:7)	110.5 110.0 medium	92.3 107.6 no small	95.4 105.0 no small			113.6 108.7 medium small	R116.0 medium
Tibia							
Robusticity (10b:1)	21.5 20.6				R20.8	19.5 19.1	

Table VIII.22. Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel and burial-chamber F, indices of post-cranial bones of adults. Explanations: see Table VIII.4.

Bone length (mm)	Ind. no. 7 R L	Ind. no. 8 R L	Ind. no. 9 R L	Ind. no. 10 R L	Ind. no. 11 R L
Atlas breadth					
a-p diameter					
Scapula height					
breadth					
Clavicula					
Humerus		R217			
Radius					
Ulna					
Pubic bone					
Iliac bone height		R65			
breadth		R62			R122
Femur	R76	R180		R343	
Tibia	R68		R240	L260	L270
Fibula					
Talus					
Calcaneus					
Age (years)	newborn	3-4	11-12	13-14	13-14

Table VIII.23. Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel, children. Explanations: R = right, L = left.

4.3. Individual burials

Individual no. 1

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel, about 120 cm above floor.

Description: Incomplete skeleton in fragments, bones of yellowish-white colour with small remnants of a bandage. The skull is preserved without the bones of the face, the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone is intact. According to the position of the neurocranium and of the post-cranial skeleton bones it is possible to suppose that the head of the deceased was oriented to the west.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the skull, pelvic, and long limb bones). The estimated height of the body was 153.5 cm.

Age estimation: 30-40 years (age category Adult II). Age was estimated according to the developmental degree of the pubic symphyseal facet and dentition.

Paleopathology: A healed impressive fracture is located on the right parietal bone, about 20 cm from the sagittal

suture and 5 mm from the coronal suture. The depression (13 × 13 mm, depth 5 mm) has an irregularly porous bottom. A healed fracture of the left nasal bone was also diagnosed, with a fracture line of about 4 mm.

Diagnosis: Healed impressive fracture of the skull, healed fracture of the nasal bone (domestic violence?).

Individual no. 2

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel, 90 cm above floor.

Description: Incomplete skeleton of an adult individual. The skull bones are in fragments (impossible to measure), yellowish-white in colour. According to the position of the skull fragments and of the post-cranial skeleton bones it is possible to suppose that the head of the deceased was oriented to the west.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the pelvic and long limb bones). The estimated height of the body was 171.6 cm.

Age estimation: Adult. Age could not be determined; the roots of molars are uncovering up to 6 mm.

Paleopathology: Fragment of the right parietal bone with thinning (thickness of the afflicted bone 2 mm, in other part of the same bone 5 mm). It is not possible to examine the left parietal bone, so we can only guess it might be biparietal thinning. Hypoplastic lines located at the right lower canine and both the first and the second premolars. Inflammatory changes present at the closed alveolar processes of the lower right molars and tiny pitting of the interdental papillae.

Diagnosis: Biparietal thinning (?); hypoplastic lines at lower teeth; parodontitis.

Individual no. 3

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel, 60 cm above floor.

Description: Isolated gracile bones of an adult individual. The skull bones are in fragments, the frontal bone and the bones of the splanchnocranium are missing, except for the left half of the mandible. The preserved bones of the post-cranial skeleton are of yellowish-brown colour and gracile.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the fragments of skull and pelvic bones). The estimated height of the body was 146.1 cm.

Age estimation: 25-30 years (age category Adult I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and the developmental degree of the pubic symphyseal facet.

Paleopathology: Healed oblique fracture located between the lateral and middle third of the left clavicle.

Diagnosis: Healed fracture of the left clavicle.

Individual no. 4

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel, 40 cm above floor, position of the head unclear due to scattering of the bones.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of flat skull bones and right half of mandible only, bones of the post-cranial skeleton dispersed.

Gender determination: Probably female (mixture of both male and female signs).

Age estimation: Adult (age impossible to estimate).

Individual no. 5

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel, 40 cm above floor, position of the head unclear due to scattering of the bones.

Description: Skull bones in fragments, other bones dispersed.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the fragments of skull and pelvic bones). The estimated height of the body was 165.4 cm.

Age estimation: Adult (age impossible to estimate).

Individual no. 6

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel, 40 cm above floor, position of the head unclear due to scattering of the bones.

Description: Skull bones in fragments, other bones dispersed.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the fragments of skull and pelvic bones). The estimated height of the body was 156.2 cm.

Age estimation: Adult (age impossible to estimate).

5. The tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel

5.1. Introduction

In the south chapel the human remains of at least 56 individuals were found. Nearly all of the bones were no longer in normal anatomical position. About 60% of the buried individuals were children, mostly babies and juveniles. A well-preserved lower stratum of children's coffins was found in their original positions, deposited side by side in trenches cut in the bedrock about 60 cm under the original floor level. A burial of an infant in a palm-rib mat was discovered about 20 cm below floor level, lying along the north wall and 50 cm from the west wall (individual no. 51). Because the individuals buried under floor level were retrieved in a relatively undisturbed condition, they will be described below with a more precise description of their archaeological context.

The upper strata of coffins and their contents had clearly been disturbed. The greatest number of skeletal remains was found in the east half of the chapel, especially

in the south-east quadrant; the north-west quadrant proved to contain the lowest concentration of bone material. The majority of the larger fragments of coffins were also found in the east half of this chapel, especially along the south and north walls near the entrance where they may have been stacked by robbers in order to provide easier access to the chapel. The coffins proved to be mostly shattered and also the bone fragments had been dispersed over a large area and mixed together in one or more layers. Therefore, the exact number of buried individuals could be determined only after detailed anthropological examination of the skeletal remains.

Fragments of one coffin were found 60-70 cm above the floor in the central part of the west half of the chapel; its cartonnage was decorated in yellow and blue colours. It seemed to contain an individual buried on his or her abdomen, presumably indicating that the coffin had been overturned. Numerous small beads of faience and shell and a detached mask were found in the vicinity of this coffin, between the south-west and south-east quadrants.

The lid of a second coffin (Cat. 22) was found in a transverse position in the central part of the chapel, about 40 cm above the original floor level with the head end to the south; a wooden hand (Cat. 31) and wooden mask were found nearby. A nearly complete child skeleton (individual no. 13) was found between the coffin's lid and its bottom; the child's body lay on the right side with the head to the south. A wooden plank painted black with yellow details (Cat. 35) was found along the left side of the lid.

Large fragments of two further coffins were discovered along the south and north walls at the entrance to the south chapel. One of the coffins situated against the south wall was decorated in reddish-brown and yellowish colours on a background of white plaster; underneath, skeletal remains wrapped in a palm-rib mat were discovered, with a wooden whip handle (Cat. 77) lying on top of the mat. The skeletal remains were those of an adult who had been embalmed; his or her skeleton was lying on the left side with the head to the west. Another skeleton found here was lying in the opposite direction. A part of a coffin located against the north wall in the north-east quadrant of the chapel was turned with its (yellowish) coloured side towards the floor and its head end directed to the west; a detached mask was found nearby. Small wooden fragments of all these coffins were found dispersed over the whole area of the chapel. Among other finds, we may mention a small basket discovered upside down about 35 cm from the centre of the south wall at the level of the original floor, and a blue faience shabti of a certain Amenemone found about 30-40 cm above floor level in the south-east quadrant (Cat. 59).

	N	%		N	%
Adults	23	41.1	Males	13	56.5
			Females	4	17.4
			?	6	26.1
Adolescents	3	5.3			
Children	30	53.6			
Total number	56	100.0		23	100.0

Table VIII.24. Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, number of individuals.

	Age category	N	%
Males	A I (20-29 years)	3	13.0
	A II (30-39 years)	1	4.3
	M I (40-49 years)	6	26.1
	M II (50-59 years)	3	13.0
Females	A I (20-29 years)	4	17.5
	?	6	26.1
Total number		23	100.0

Table VIII.25. Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, number of adults per age category.

Age category	N	%
Infant I (0-6 years)	19	57.6
Infant II (7-14 years)	11	33.3
Adolescent (15-19 years)	3	9.1
Total number	33	100.0

Table VIII.26. Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, number of immatures per age category.

5.2. Results

The number of buried individuals (immatures and adults) discovered in the south chapel is specified in Table VIII.24. We have studied 56 individuals here, both adults and children. More than half of the individuals of this group were immatures and 23 individuals were adults. The number of adults includes 13 males, 4 females, and 6 sexually undetermined specimens.

Three men reached the adult I age category (20-29 years), one man reached the adult II age category (30-39 years), 6 men reached matusus I age category (40-49 years) and 3 died as matusus II (50-59 years). The distribution of death age of women was significantly different: all 4 women died in adult I age (20-29 years). It was impossible to determine the age in case of very fragmentary skeletal remains of 6 adults (Table VIII.25). It follows from the text above that women lived till an average age of 31.3 years, men till 38.6 years. These figures are moderately informative only, because the group of individuals is very small. Reaching higher age was exceptional for both sexes.

All examined metric and morphoscopic data of adults are summarized in Tables VIII.27-38. Due to the

Feature	Ind. no. 1 MI	Ind. no. 9 AI	Ind. no. 11 MI	Ind. no. 12 MII	Ind. no. 19 AI	Ind. no. 20 MI	Ind. no. 21 MII	Ind. no. 22 MII	Ind. no. 23 AI	Ind. no. 24 MI	Ind. no. 29 AII	Ind. no. 31 MI	Ind. no. 56 MI
Skull robusticity	+++	++		+++	++	++		++	++	++	++	++	++
Glabella	+++	++		++	++	++		++	++	+	+++	++	++
Superciliar arch	+++	++		++	++	++		++	++	+	++	++	+
Nasofrontal part	+++	++		++	++	++		++	++	++	+++	++	
Frontal tuberosity	++	++		+	++	++		+	++	+	+	+	
Parietal tuberosity	+	++		++	+	++		+	++	++	++	+	++
Anterior nasal spine	++			++						+		+	
Supramastoid crest	++	+	++	++	++	++		++	+++	+++	+++	+	++
Profile of forehead	oblique	+		slight oblique	slight upright	slight oblique		++	++	slight oblique	++	++	
Ext. occ. protuberance	+++	++		++	++	++		-	++	++	+	++	
Mastoid process thickness	+++	++		+++	++	+++		+++	++	++	+++	+++	++
Mastoid notch volume	+++	+		++	++	++		++	+	++	+++	++	+
Nuchal muscular relief	+++	++		+++	++	++			++		+	+	
Metopic suture	0	+		0	0	0		0	0	+	0		
Hypoglossal canal (double+)	0	+0		0	+0	0+		+0	0+	0	++		
Jugular bridge (left, right)	+			++		0		0+	0+	0	0		
Paracondylar process	0	0		0		0		0+	0	0			
Vesalian foramen	0	0		0						0	0		
Mandibular eversion	++		+++				++			+++	++		
Dorsal margin of ramus md			upright				arched			arched	arched		
Arch of molars											arched		
Obliter. cranial sutures ext.	+++	0		C2 S2-4	0	C1,3 S2-4				0	C3 S3	C3 S4	C3 S2-4
Obliter. cranial sutures int.	complete	0		complete	0	complete				0	0	C1 S1-4	complete
Dental caries	0												
Dental cyst	0												
Cribriform plate of ethmoid	intact	intact		intact		intact				intact	intact		

Table VIII.27. Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, cranioscopic data of males. Explanations: see Table VIII.4.

smallness of the sample of studied adult individuals, no detailed statistical analyses have been calculated. Males discovered in the south chapel were characterized by robust and long-headed skulls on average (dolichocranial; average of cranial index is 73.7) and well-developed relief for muscle insertion. Females had rather round-shaped skulls (mesocranial; average of cranial index is 76.8) and medium-gracile built skeletons (Tables VIII.27-36). The height of the body was derived from measuring the length of the limb bones. The average of male body height was calculated as about 166.4 cm (minimum 157.1, maximum 175.7 cm), of female bodies about 159.0 cm (minimum 157.0, maximum 161.5 cm). These data are provided here only for the sake of completeness. Due to the small size of the sample they are not very accurate for calculation purposes and have minimal statistical value.

Age distribution of immature individuals is summarized in the Tables VIII.26 and .37-38. The highest child mortality rate was in the infant I age group, i.e. from birth to 6 years of age (19 out of 33 immature individuals), whereas 11 children lived to the infant II age category (7-14 years), and 3 children reached the adolescent age (15-19 years).

The cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone could only be studied in 11 skulls of adults. No evidence of breakage due to embalming has been found, though some bones had traces of embalming on their surfaces only.

No.	Measurement (mm)	Ind. no. 1 MI	Ind. no. 9 AI	Ind. no. 11 MI	Ind. no. 12 MII	Ind. no. 19 AI	Ind. no. 20 MI	Ind. no. 21 MII	Ind. no. 22 MII	Ind. no. 23 AI	Ind. no. 24 MI	Ind. no. 29 AII	Ind. no. 31 MI	Ind. no. 56 MI
1	Maximum cranial length	191	180	180	192	180	183	183	183	177	183	183	178	
5	Basis length (n-b)	103	95	106	106	95	101	99	99	95	101			
7	Foramen magnum length	42	32	34	34	36	31	29	29	36		38		
8	Maximum cranial breadth	134	135	136	136	133	141	135	135	138	131	133	132	129
9	Minimum frontal breadth	93	97	97	97	91	95	90	90	100	93	88	94	88
10	Maximum frontal breadth	29	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	29	28			109
16	Foramen magnum breadth	135	125	131	131	131	135	127	127	128	123	132		
17	Basion-bregma height	529	511	531	531	505	519	514	514	508	504	512	505	
23	Horizontal circumference	1444	1171	1434	1434	1294	1434	1304	1304	1326	1231	1331		
38	Skull capacity	euenceph.	oligoenceph.	euenceph.	euenceph.	oligoenceph.	euenceph.	euenceph.	euenceph.	euenceph.	oligoenceph.	euenceph.		
40	Profile facial length	89	90	90	89	90	96	95	95	94	97			
45	Bizygomatic breadth	125	121	125	125	121	132	124	124	124	121			
46	Middle facial breadth	101	91	101	101	91	104	96	96	91	96			80
47	Total facial height	99		99				103			108			
48	Upper facial height	37	38	37	37	38	37	62	62	63	73			60
51	Orbital breadth	31	30	31	31	30	34	33	33	37	36			34
52	Orbital height	27	20	27	27	20	23	32	32	34	34			32
54	Nasal breadth	50	48	50	50	48	51	47	47	45	55			21
55	Nasal height	46	49	46	46	49	51	52	52	49	58			40
60	Maxilloalveolar length	58	57	58	58	57	62	55	55	58	57			51
61	Maxilloalveolar breadth	116	123	109	109	123	123	109	109	109	109			57
65	Bicondylar breadth	83	76	79	79	82	82	73	70	70	68			
68	Mandibular length	30	26	30	26	36	36	33	31	31	31			29
	Mandibular symphyseal height	63	55	66	66	62	66	62	51	51	57			55
	Height of mandibular ramus	128	120	128	128	120	134	120	120	120	120			
	Mandibular angle	30		32		32		33						
	Mandibular ramus breadth	11	12	12	12	14	14	16						
	Mandibular body thickness													

Table VIII.28. Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, craniometrical data of males. Explanations: capacity of skulls in cm³ (Weicker 1885). For other explanations, see Table VIII.4.

No.	Index Martin/Saller 1957	Ind. no.1 MI	Ind. no.9 AI	Ind. no.11 MI	Ind. no.12 MII	Ind. no.19 AI	Ind. no.20 MI	Ind. no.21 MII	Ind. no.22 MII	Ind. no.23 AI	Ind. no.24 MI	Ind. no.29 AII	Ind. no.31 MI	Ind. no.56 MI
1	Cranial index	70.2 dolichocrany	75.0 mesocrany	70.8 dolichocrany	73.9 dolichocrany	73.8 dolichocrany	77.0 mesocrany	73.8 dolichocrany	73.8 dolichocrany	78.0 mesocrany	71.6 dolichocrany	72.7 dolichocrany	74.2 dolichocrany	
2	Length-height vertical index	70.7 orthocrany	69.4 chamaecrany	68.2 chamaecrany	72.8 orthocrany	73.8 orthocrany	73.8 orthocrany	69.4 chamaecrany	69.4 chamaecrany	72.3 orthocrany	67.2 chamaecrany	72.1 orthocrany		
3	Breadth-height transv.vertical.	100.7 acrocrany	92.6 metriocrany	96.3 metriocrany	98.5 acrocrany	95.7 metriocrany	95.7 metriocrany	94.1 metriocrany	94.1 metriocrany	92.8 metriocrany	93.9 metriocrany	99.2 acrocrany		
12	Transv. frontal		84.3 big	85.1 big	78.4 small	84.1 big	84.1 big	75.0 very small	75.0 very small	87.0 very big	81.6 middle	84.6 big	87.9 very big	80.7 middle
13	Transv. fronto-parietal	69.4 eurymetopic	71.9 eurymetopic	71.3 eurymetopic	68.4 metriometopic	67.4 metriometopic	67.4 metriometopic	66.7 metriometopic	66.7 metriometopic	72.5 eurymetopic	71.0 eurymetopic	66.2 metriometopic	71.2 eurymetopic	68.2 metriometopic
33	Foramen magnum	69.0 narrow	81.3 narrow	79.4 narrow	75.0 narrow	87.1 broad	87.1 broad	93.1 broad	93.1 broad	80.6 narrow				
38	Total facial (Kollmann)		79.2 hypereury-prosopy								89.3 mesoprosopy			
39	Upper facial				52.9 meseny	55.3 lepteny				50.8 meseny	60.3 lepteny			
42	Orbital		83.8 mesoconchy		78.9 mesoconchy	91.9 hypsoconchy			97.0 hypsoconchy	91.9 hypsoconchy	94.4 hypsoconchy		83.3 mesoconchy	94.1 hypsoconchy
48	Nasal		54.0 chamaerhiny		41.7 leptorrhiny	45.1 leptorrhiny			48.9 mesorrhiny	48.9 mesorrhiny	43.6 leptorrhiny			52.5 chamaerhiny

Table VIII.29. Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, cranial indices of males. Explanations: see Table VIII.4.

5.3. Individual burials

Individual no. 1

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, superficial layer, along west wall.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, small fragments of bones, yellowish-brown colour, nasal region intact.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the fragments of pelvic and other bones). The estimated height of the body was 168.7 cm.

Age estimation: 40-50 years (age category Maturus I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and the degree of development of the pubic symphysis relief.

Paleopathology: Fragment of the left mandibular head with tiny pitting.

Diagnosis: Arthrosis of the left temporomandibular joint.

Individual no. 2

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, superficial layer, north-east quarter.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, small fragments of bones, yellowish colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 7-10 years (age category Infans II). Age estimated according to the length of long limb bones and dentition.

Individual no. 3

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, superficial layer, north-east quarter.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 2-2.5 years (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of long limb bones and dentition.

Paleopathology: Eroded inner table of parietal bones near the groove for the sagittal sinus, with plate-like newly-built bone formation of porotic character in adjacent area.

Diagnosis: Suspected tubercular meningitis or epidural hematoma.

Measurement No.	Bone measurement (mm)	Ind. no. 1 R L	Ind. no. 9 R L	Ind. no. 11 R L	Ind. no. 12 R L	Ind. no. 19 R L	Ind. no. 20 R L	Ind. no. 21 R L	Ind. no. 22 R L	Ind. no. 23 R L	Ind. no. 24 R L	Ind. no. 29 R L	Ind. no. 31 R L	Ind. no. 56 R L
Atlas														
4	Transverse diameter								78			63		
7	Antero-posterior diameter				43				39					
Axis														
1a	Total height								32		33	33		
	Maximum breadth								45			45		
Sacral bone														
2	Ventral height			113								91		102
5	Ventral upper breadth								101			92		109
	Breadth S1 body								41		46	38		49
Sternum														
1	Total length													
2	Manubrium height	45			44								39	
4	Maximum manubrium width	64			55								42	
5	Maximum body breadth	-												
Scapula														
12	Glenoid cavity height	L35	L33	35 35	L32	37 36	34 35	R34	33 34	L37			R36	
13	Glenoid cavity breadth		L24	26 24	L23	26 24	24 26	R25	24 25	L29			R23	
Clavicle														
1	Maximum length	R145			R144	R146	L142	R149	139 135	L150	154 155			
6	Circumference of midshaft	R40			R40	R38	L41	R38	38 37	L43	39 39			
Humerus														
1	Maximum length	L331	R304	R311		314 306		312 315	289 295	L342	L295	L302		
2	Total length	L326	R398	R307		310 304		309 312	283 288	L340	L293	L299		
4	Epicondylar breadth	L63	R59	R60		65 60		57 58	58 58	L65	L50	52 51		
7	Min. shaft circumference	L75	R66	R65		60 64		58 60	55 56	L67	L49	57 50		
9	Maximum transverse head diameter	L45	R39					40 40		42 42	L37	L37		
10	Maximum vertical head diameter	L50	R38	R40				39 38		45 46	L38	L39		
Radius														
1	Maximum length		L238				225 236		218 219		L240	L212		
3	Minimum circumference		L44				48 46		38 39	48 49	42 41	33 35		
Ulna														
1	Maximum length	L265	L263		L270	R262	256 263		236 237		253 236	219 219		
3	Minimum circumference	L37	L39		L37	R40	L44		33 34	R39	38 41	31 31		
Hip bone														
1	Height				R210		205 208		192 189		187 186			
12	Iliac bone width				R159				R154		148 147			
Femur														
22	Maximum acetabulum diameter						54 52		R47	R57	45 45			46
1	Maximum length		R447	L439	465 471	L408	443 442	R420	402 408		L431	389 395	R420	R443
2	Physiological length		R444	L435	464 468	L408	439 440	R416	397 395		L429	376 384	R419	R441
6	Antero-posterior diameter of midshaft		R26	L21	25 28	L28	24 26	R26	24 23		L21	22 24	R23	R28
7	Transverse diameter of midshaft		R28	L21	27 27	L26	27 25	R25	24 23		L20	21 21	R22	R26
8	Midshaft circumference		R91	L72	90 89	L88	86 85	R87	78 77		L72	71 72		R88
18	Maximum vertical head diameter		R45	L41	46 47	L45	44 44	R44	40 40		L39	39 40	R41	R45

Table VIII.30. Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, post-cranial bone data of males. Explanations: R = right, L = left. Height of body according to Trotter/Glessner 1958. For other abbreviations, see Table VIII.4.

Measurement No.	Bone measurement (mm)	Ind. no. 1 R L	Ind. no. 9 R L	Ind. no. 11 R L	Ind. no. 12 R L	Ind. no. 19 R L	Ind. no. 20 R L	Ind. no. 21 R L	Ind. no. 22 R L	Ind. no. 23 R L	Ind. no. 24 R L	Ind. no. 29 R L	Ind. no. 31 R L	Ind. no. 56 R L
19	Maximum transverse head diameter		R45	L41	46 46	L44	43 43	R44	40 40		L39	39 40	R40	
21	Epicondylar breadth		R76	L78	81 81	L78	79 79	R81	71 73		L68	62 61	R70	R72
1	Maximum length	R347	R365			381 378	R353				342 341		327 330	R350
Tibia														
6	Biepicondylar breadth	R70	R62			74 72	R75				75 76		66 67	R67
10b	Minimum shaft circumference	R70	R65			82 84	R74		L68		77 78		75 73	R76
Fibula														
1	Maximum length	R345				367 366					R339		L336	
4a	Minimum shaft circumference	R31			L38	40 37	R37				R38		L40	
Talus														
1	Length		R49	52 53					R52				R47	
2	Width		R42	41 43					R45				R38	
Calcaneus														
1	Maximum length		R74	R82					L68				R69	
2	Medium breadth		R40	R43					L38				R37	
	Height of body (cm)	168.7	168.5	166.0	173.2	168.4	167.5	165.0	160.2	175.7	164.5	157.1	161.7	166.7

Table VIII.30. Continued.

Bone index (Martin/Saller 1957)	Ind. no. 1 R L	Ind. no. 9 R L	Ind. no. 11 R L	Ind. no. 12 R L	Ind. no. 19 R L	Ind. no. 20 R L	Ind. no. 21 R L	Ind. no. 22 R L	Ind. no. 23 R L	Ind. no. 24 R L	Ind. no. 29 R L	Ind. no. 31 R L	Ind. no. 56 R L
Clavicle													
Robusticity (6:1)	R27.6			R27.8	R26.0	L28.9	R25.5	27.3 27.4	L28.7	25.3 25.2			
Humerus													
Robusticity (7:1)	L22.7	R21.7	R20.9		19.1 20.3		18.6 19.0	19.0 19.0	L19.6	L16.6		L16.6	
Femur													
Robusticity (6+7:2)		R12.2	L9.7	11.2 11.7	L13.2	11.6 11.6	R12.3	12.1 11.6		L9.6	11.4 11.7	R10.7	R12.2
Pilaster (6:7)		R92.9 no	L100.0 small	92.6 103.7 no small	L107.7 small	88.9 104.0 no small	R104.0 small	100.0 100.0 small		L105.0 small	104.8 114.3 small middle	R104.5 small	R107.7 small
Tibia													
Robusticity (10b:1)	R20.2	R17.8			21.5 22.2	R21.0				22.5 22.9		22.9 22.1	R21.7

Table VIII.31. Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, indices of post-cranial bones of males. Explanations: see Table VIII.4.

Individual no. 4

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, superficial layer, south-east quarter.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 1.5-2.5 years (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of long limb bones and dentition.

Individual no. 5

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, superficial layer, south-east quarter.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, small fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 3-4 years (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of long limb bones and dentition.

Feature	Ind. no. 6 AI	Ind. no. 8 AI	Ind. no. 25 AI	Ind. no. 30 AI	Ind. no. 28 Adult	Ind. no. 35 Adult	Ind. no. 36 Adult	Ind. no. 37 Adult	Ind. no. 39 Adult	Ind. no. 47 Adult
Skull robusticity	++		+	+	++	++	++			++
Glabella	+		+	+	+	++	+			+
Superciliary arch	+		+	+	+	++	+			+
Nasofrontal part	+		+	+	+	++	-			+
Frontal tuberosity	++		++	+++	++	++	+			++
Parietal tuberosity	+++		+++		+++	++	+			++
Anterior nasal spine	+									
Supramastoid crest	+		+		++	++				++
Profile of forehead	upright		upright	sl.obl.	upright	sl.obl.				sl.obl.
Ext. occ. protuberance	+		+	+	++	++	+			+
Mastoid process thickness	+		++	+	++	+	++			+
Mastoid notch volume	+		+	+	+	+	+			+
Nuchal muscular relief	+		+	+	+	+	+			+
Metopic suture	0		0	0	0	0	0			0
Hypoglossal canal (double +)	0				+sin	+sin				0
Jugular bridge (left, right)	+ 0									0
Paracondylar process			0							0
Vesalian foramen										0
Mandibular eversion		+	+		0	0			+	0
Dorsal margin of ramus md		upright	upright		arched	upright			upright	arched
Arch of molars			direct							
Obliter. cranial sutures ext.	0		0	0	0	C2-3 S3 L2				0
Obliter. cranial sutures int.	0		0	0		C1 S1-4				0
Dental caries										
Dental cyst										
Cribriform plate of ethmoid	intact		intact		intact	intact				intact

Table VIII.32. Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, cranioscopical data of females and undetermined. Explanations: + sin = expressed at the left side, sl.obl = slight oblique. For other explanations, see Table VIII.4.

Paleopathology: The occipital bone has an eroded endocranial surface with deep irregular grooves, especially in the cerebral fossae. The vascular impressions extend into the inner lamina, but there is no evidence of new bone formation. Tiny pitting is present along the internal occipital crest.

Diagnosis: Suspected tubercular meningitis (Fig. VIII.13).



Fig. VIII.13. Occipital bone with eroded endocranial surface, a suspected case of meningitis of tubercular origin. Child, tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

No.	Measurement (mm)	Ind. no. 6 AI	Ind. no. 8 AI	Ind. no. 25 AI	Ind. no. 30 AI	Ind. no. 28 Adult	Ind. no. 35 Adult	Ind. no. 36 Adult	Ind. no. 37 Adult	Ind. no. 39 Adult	Ind. no. 47 Adult	Ind. no. 10 Adol..	Ind. no. 27 Adol..	Ind. no. 52 Adol..
1	Maximum cranial length	178	-	168	170							167	175	
5	Basis length (n-b)	95	-	91	89							91	95	
7	Foramen magnum length	33	-	32	31							34	40	
8	Maximum cranial breadth	132	-	136	128							128	135	
9	Minimum frontal breadth	87	-	87	88	90						90	95	
10	Maximum frontal breadth	108	-	110	110	105						109	124	
16	Foramen magnum breath	27	-	27	26							31	31	
17	Basion-bregma height	127	-	131	132							122	121	
23	Horizontal circumference	496	-	486	481							474	503	
38	Skull capacity Size category	1231 euencephaly	-	1257 euencephaly	1171 euencephaly							1113 oligoencephaly		
40	Profile facial length	95	-	94	89							91	93	
45	Bizygomatic breadth	116	-	116	113							120		
46	Middle facial breadth	98	-	89	89							97	91	
47	Total facial height	-	-		99							100		
48	Upper facial height	62	-	60	59							62	56	
51	Orbital breadth	36	-	35	34							35	34	
52	Orbital height	32	-	29	27							30	32	
54	Nasal breadth	25	-	20	22							26	19	
55	Nasal height	52	-	42	42							45	41	
60	Maxilloalveolar length	47	-	58	50							46	50	
61	Maxilloalveolar breadth	59	-	51	58							59	57	
65	Bicondylar breadth	-	-	123	106							105		
68	Mandibular length	-	70	76	66							66		
	Mandibular symphyseal height	-	35	30	27							27		
	Height of mandibular ramus	-	54	55	55							51		
	Mandibular angle	-	133	-	128							118		
	Mandibular ramus breadth	-	30	-	-							31		
	Mandibular body thickness	-	12	-	12							12		

Table VIII.33. Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, craniometrical data of females, undetermined and adolescents. Explanations: capacity of skulls in cm³ (Welcker 1885). For other explanations, see Table VIII.4.

No.	Index Martin/Saller 1957	Ind. no. 6 AI	Ind. no. 8 AI	Ind. no. 25 AI	Ind. no. 30 AI
1	Cranial index	74.2 dolichocrany		80.9 brachycrany	75.3 mesocrany
2	Length-height vertical index	71.3 orthocrany		78.0 hypsicrany	77.6 hypsicrany
3	Breadth-height transv. vertical.	96.2 metriocrany		96.3 metriocrany	103.1 acrocrany
12	Transv. frontal	80.6 middle		79.1 small	80.0 middle
13	Transv. fronto- parietal	65.9 stenometopic		64.0 stenometopic	68.8 metriometopic
33	Foramen magnum	81.8 narrow		84.4 middle	83.9 middle
38	Total facial (Kollmann)	-		-	87.6 mesoprosopy
39	Upper facial	53.4 meseny		51.7 meseny	52.2 meseny
42	Orbital	88.9 hypsoconchy		82.9 mesoconchy	79.4 mesoconchy
48	Nasal	48.1 mesorhinny		47.6 mesorhinny	52.4 chamaerhinny

Table VIII.34. Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, cranial indices of females. Explanations: see Table VIII.4.

No.	Bone measurement (mm)	Ind. no. 6 R L	Ind. no. 8 R L	Ind. no. 25 R L	Ind. no. 30 R L	Ind. no. 28 R L	Ind. no. 35 R L	Ind. no. 36 R L	Ind. no. 37 R L	Ind. no. 39 R L	Ind. no. 47 R L	Ind. no. 10 R L	Ind. no. 27 R L	Ind. no. 52 R L
Atlas														
4	Transverse diameter				64									
7	Antero-posterior diameter				40									
Axis														
1a	Total height													37
	Maximum breadth													50
Sacral bone														
2	Ventral height		103	103	104									
5	Ventral upper breadth		102	104	99									
	Breadth S1 body		48	49	39								47	45
Sternum														
1	Total length													
2	Manubrium height			50	58									
4	Maximum manubrium width			63	53									
5	Maximum body breadth													
Scapula														
12	Glenoid cavity height				R35							37 36	34 35	R34
13	Glenoid cavity breadth				R26							26 24	24 26	R25
Clavicle														
1	Maximum length	R129			R150							R146	L142	R149
6	Circumference of midshaft	R32			R35							R38	L41	R38
Humerus														
1	Maximum length	265 267	L316	R285	R314		R288					314 306		312 315
2	Total length	263 261	L312	R284	R310							310 304		309 312
4	Epicondylar breadth	52 52	L64	R49	R64							65 60		57 58
7	Min. shaft circumference	50 52	L63	R54	R59							60 64		58 60
9	Maximum transverse head diameter	35 37		R35	R39		R40							40 40
10	Maximum vertical head diameter	34 38		R34	R41									39 38
Radius														
1	Maximum length	L219			R231					R215			235 244	
3	Minimum circumference	L30			R40					R36			46 48	
Ulna														
1	Maximum length	L255	R228	L250	R244	L240	L239					R262	256 263	
3	Minimum circumference	L37	R34	L31	R30	L27	L28					R40	L44	
Hip bone														
1	Height				L174								L177	
12	Iliac bone width				L141								L121	
22	Maximum acetabulum diameter				L44									
Femur														
1	Maximum length		L424		R415	R414		R428	R430		R420	L408	443 442	R429
2	Physiological length		L421		R412	R412		R426			R418	L408	439 440	R427
6	Anterio-posterior diameter of midshaft		L26		R24	R24		R23	R23			L28	24 25	R24
7	Transverse diameter of midshaft		L23		R20	R21		R24	R22			L26	27 26	R23
8	Midshaft circumference		L82		R74	R70			R72			L88	86 85	R82
18	Maximum vertical head diameter		L41		R36	R38		R40	R40		R40	L45	44 44	R40
19	Maximum transverse head diameter		L42		R36	R39		R39	R40		R40	L44	43 43	R41

Table VIII.35. Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, post-cranial bone data of females, undetermined and adolescents. Explanations: R = right, L = left. Height of body according to Trotter/Glesser 1958. For other abbreviations, see Table VIII.4.

No.	Bone measurement (mm)	Ind. no. 6 R L	Ind. no. 8 R L	Ind. no. 25 R L	Ind. no. 30 R L	Ind. no. 28 R L	Ind. no. 35 R L	Ind. no. 36 R L	Ind. no. 37 R L	Ind. no. 39 R L	Ind. no. 47 R L	Ind. no. 10 R L	Ind. no. 27 R L	Ind. no. 52 R L
21	Epicondylar breadth		L71		R70						R69	L78	79 79	R75
Tibia														
1	Maximum length	R311	L327					L341				381 378	R353	L346
6	Biepicondylar breadth		L65					L69				74 72	R75	L69
10b	Minimum shaft circumference	R61	L62					L75				82 84	R74	L80
Fibula														
1	Maximum length	R345										367 366		L369
4a	Minimum shaft circumference	R61			L38							40 37	R37	L38
Talus														
1	Length			52 53										
2	Width			41 43										
Calcaneus														
1	Maximum length			R82						R78				
2	Medium breadth			R43						R40				
	Height of body (cm)	157.0	158.5	159.0	161.5	158.3								

Table VIII.35. Continued.

Bone index (Martin/Saller 1957)	Ind. no. 6 R L	Ind. no. 8 R L	Ind. no. 25 R L	Ind. no. 30 R L	Ind. no. 28 R L	Ind. no. 35 R L	Ind. no. 36 R L	Ind. no. 37 R L	Ind. no. 39 R L	Ind. no. 47 R L	Ind. no. 10 R L	Ind. no. 27 R L	Ind. no. 52 R L
Clavicle													
Robusticity (6:1)	R24.8			R23.3							R26.0	L28.9	R25.5
Humerus													
Robusticity (7:1)	18.9 19.5	L19.9	R18.9	R18.8							19.1 20.9		18.6 19.0
Femur													
Robusticity (6+7:2)		L11.6		R10.7	R10.9		R11.0				L13.2	11.6 11.6	R11.0
Pilaster (6:7)		L113.0		R120.0	R114.3		R95.8	R104.5			L107.7	88.9 96.2	R104.4
Tibia													
Robusticity (10b:1)	R19.6	L19.0					L22.0				21.5 22.2	R21.0	L23.1

Table VIII.36. Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, indices of post-cranial bones of females, undetermined and adolescents. Explanations: see Table VIII.4.

Individual no. 6

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, superficial layer, north-west quarter, with associated coffin fragments.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, nasal region intact, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the pelvic fragments and the bones of the post-cranial skeleton). The estimated height of the body was 157.0 cm.

Age estimation: 20-30 years (age category Adult I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and the degree of development of the pubic symphysis relief.

Individual no. 7

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, superficial layer, north-west quarter.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, whitish colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 12-13 years (age category Infans II). Age estimated according to the length of long limb bones and dentition.

Individual no. 8

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, superficial layer, north-west quarter.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the fragments of pelvic and long limb bones). The estimated height of the body was 158.5 cm.

Age estimation: 20-25 years (age category Adult I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and the degree of development of the pubic symphysis relief.

Bone length (mm)	Ind. no.3	Ind. no.4	Ind. no.5	Ind. no.14	Ind. no.15	Ind. no.18	Ind. no.26	Ind. no.32	Ind. no.34	Ind. no.42	Ind. no.43	Ind. no.44	Ind. no.45	Ind. no.46	Ind. no.49	Ind. no.50	Ind. no.51	Ind. no.54	Ind. no.55
	R L	R L	R L	R L	R L	R L	R L	R L	R L	R L	R L	R L	R L	R L	R L	R L	R L	R L	R L
Atlas breadth														45	46				
a-p diameter														29	33	33			
Scapula height								50						68.67	61.60	53	51.51	49	49
breadth				36										50.49	47.47		34.36	38.37	
Clavicula length				66?		87				67				71.71	72.67	66.66	58	57	
Humerus	98	129 128				70			105		78			140 141	140 141	119 120	107 108	95.96	93.94
Radius		99						98						107 105	108 108	92.93	79	77.78	73
Ulna							110			90				118 116	118 120	104 104	90	85.87	95
Pubic bone														32.35		32.32		24.22	
Iliac bone height		56												65.64	65.66	55.56		47.46	
breadth		64												72.71	73.73	62.62		52.52	
Femur		185		87				118						190 190	189 188	165 165	139 139	123 121	116 115
Tibia	123 123			72.74		137								163 161	155	134 134	112 113	104 103	97.98
Fibula										103				158 158	152	130		99.99	
Talus length														27.26		24			
breadth														18.18					
Calcaneus length														35.35	37	30.30		22.22	
breadth														18.18	21	17.17			
Age (years)	2-2.5	1.5-2.5	3-4	1.5-2	?	7-9 months	newborn	2-3	2-3	1.5-2.5	6-12 months	newborn	5-6	4.5	2-3	2-3	1-2	1.5-2	3-6 months

Table VIII.37. Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, children, age category Infant I (0-6 years). Explanations: R = right, L = left.

	Ind. no. 2 R L	Ind. no. 7 R L	Ind. no. 13 R L	Ind. no. 16 R L	Ind. no. 17 R L	Ind. no. 33 R L	Ind. no. 38 R L	Ind. no. 40 R L	Ind. no. 41 R L	Ind. no. 48 R L	Ind. no. 53 R L
Bone length (mm)											
Atlas breadth											
a-p diameter											
Scapula height											
breadth							36				
Clavícula length			117								
Humerus		280	259	230 231	212 213						
Radius			215		168		159				
Ulna	137			194			175 175				
Pubic bone											
Iliac bone height							91				
breadth							104				
Femur	309 310	318 318			262 264	87					
Tibia				265		72 74					
Fibula											
Talus length	47										
breadth	36										
Calcaneus length											
breadth											
Age (years)	7-10	12-13	13-14	13-14	8-10	9-12	11-12	8-9	9-10	7-9	9-10

Table VIII.38. Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, children, age category Infant II (7-14 years). Explanations: R= right, L = left.

Individual no. 9

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, superficial layer, south-west quarter.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the skull and the fragments of pelvic and long limb bones). The estimated height of the body was 168.5 cm.

Age estimation: 25-30 years (age category Adult I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and the degree of development of the pubic symphysis relief.

Paleopathology: Small perforations in both orbit roofs.

Diagnosis: Cribra orbitalia of cribrotic type.

Individual no. 10

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 15-17 years (age category Juvenis). Age estimated according to the dentition and the fusion of epiphyses to shafts of the long limb bones.

Individual no. 11

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton (of the skull bones, only the mandible has been preserved), fragments of post-cranial bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the fragments of pelvic and long limb bones). The estimated height of the body was 166.0 cm.

Age estimation: 40-50 years (age category Maturus I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and the degree of development of the pubic symphysis relief.

Paleopathology: Distal half of the right second mandibular molar destroyed by deep caries.

Diagnosis: Deep dental caries.

Individual no. 12

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, nasal region intact, yellowish-brown colour of bones.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the fragments of pelvic and other bones). The estimated height of the body was 173.2 cm.

Age estimation: 50-60 years (age category Maturus II). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and the degree of development of the pubic symphysis relief.



Fig. VIII.14. Frontal bones with newly-formed bone layer on inner table, probably due to meningitis of tubercular origin. Child, tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Paleopathology: Eroded mandibular fossae, the margin of the glenoid cavity of the right scapula with osteophytes of about 2 mm.

Diagnosis: Arthrosis of temporomandibular joints, omarthrosis of the right shoulder joint.

Individual no. 13

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour, associated coffin fragments with mask found near bones of upper limbs, blue beads, and shells.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 13-14 years (age category Infans II). Age estimated according to the length of long limb bones and dentition.

Individual no. 14

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, mainly fragments of skull bones, yellowish colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 1.5-2 years (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the dentition.

Individual no. 15

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of skull and upper limb bones, yellowish colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: Age category Infans I. Age estimated according to the length of the long upper limb bones.

Individual no. 16

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, nasal region intact, yellowish-brown colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 13-14 years (age category Infans II). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones and the dentition.

Paleopathology: Tiny perforations in the left orbit roof.

Diagnosis: Porotic type of cribra orbitalia in the left orbit.

Individual no. 17

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 8-10 years (age category Infans II). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones and the dentition.

Individual no. 18

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, superficial layer.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 7-9 months (age category Infant I). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones.

Paleopathology: Nearly the whole inner table of the frontal bones, except for the orbital portion, is covered by a fine newly-formed bone layer (periostitis).

Diagnosis: Meningitis of tubercular origin? See Fig. VIII.14.

Individual no. 19

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, superficial layer.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the fragments of pelvic and long limb bones). The estimated height of the body was 168.4 cm.

Age estimation: 25-30 years (age category Adult I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and the degree of development of the pubic symphysis relief.



Fig. VIII.15. Left pubic bone with healed fracture of the superior ramus. Adult male, tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Individual no. 20

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, nasal region intact, brown colour of bone fragments.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the fragments of pelvic and other bones). The estimated height of the body was 167.5 cm.

Age estimation: 40-50 years (age category Maturus I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and the degree of development of the pubic symphysis relief.

Paleopathology: Healed fracture of the distal end of the left radius, healed fracture of the superior ramus of the left pubic bone.

Diagnosis: Polytrauma (healed Colles' fracture of left radius and fracture of the left pubic bone, Fig. VIII.15).

of porosity of the right mandibular fossa and tubercle; the right head of the mandible is eroded. Caudal cervical vertebrae with pitting at articular processes, thoracic and lumbar vertebra with osteophytic hems (3-4 mm). Lobulated margin of the distal end of the right ulna (3 mm). Osteophyte of about 7 mm length and eburnation (10 × 5 mm) located at the head of the left ulna.

Diagnosis: Chronic inflammation which affected the nasal cavity, dentoalveolar cysts, arthrosis of the right temporomandibular joint, spondylosis, arthrosis of both wrists.

Individual no. 21

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the fragments of pelvic and other post-cranial bones). The estimated height of the body was 165.0 cm.

Age estimation: 50-60 years (age category Maturus II). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and the degree of development of the pubic symphysis relief.

Individual no. 23

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the fragments of pelvic and other bones). The estimated height of the body was 175.7 cm.

Age estimation: 20-30 years (age category Adult I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and the degree of development of the pubic symphysis relief.

Paleopathology: Tiny perforations in both orbital roofs. An osteophyte of about 5 mm is located behind the left lateral ankle.

Diagnosis: Cribra orbitalia of porotic type. Arthrosis of left talocrural joint.

Individual no. 22

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish colour.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the fragments of pelvic and other bones). The estimated height of the body was 160.2 cm.

Age estimation: 50-60 years (age category Maturus II). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and the degree of development of the pubic symphysis relief.

Paleopathology: The right medial nasal concha with thickening. Dentoalveolar cysts at the maxillary right canine, second premolar, and left first incisor. Small areas

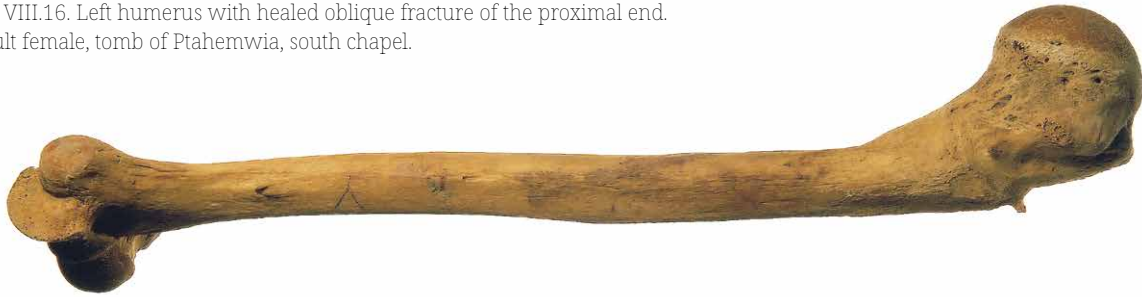
Individual no. 24

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, nasal region intact, yellowish-brown colour of bone fragments.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the fragments of pelvic and other bones). The estimated height of the body was 164.5 cm.

Fig. VIII.16. Left humerus with healed oblique fracture of the proximal end.
Adult female, tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.



Age estimation: 40-50 years (age category Maturus I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and the degree of development of the pubic symphysis relief.
Paleopathology: Dentoalveolar cysts opened externally (upper left canine 2 × 1 mm, upper right first molar 1 × 1 mm, right mandibular second premolar 4 × 4 mm, first premolar 2 × 2 mm), mesial half of the left second molar with deep caries, articular surfaces of the right temporomandibular joint slightly destroyed by arthrosis.
Diagnosis: Dentoalveolar cysts, arthrosis of the right temporomandibular joint.

Individual No. 25

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.
Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.
Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the fragments of pelvic and other bones).
Age estimation: 20-25 years (age category Adult I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and the degree of development of the pubic symphysis relief. The estimated height of the body was 159.0 cm.
Paleopathology: Healed oblique fracture of the left humerus proximal end (just distally from both humeral tubercles). The head of the humerus is bent dorsally, a cloaca of about 3 × 2 mm is located distally from the fracture line (Fig. VIII.16).
Diagnosis: Healed oblique-spiral fracture of the left humerus, complicated by post-traumatic osteomyelitis.

Individual no. 26

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.
Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, whitish colour.
Gender determination: Unclear.
Age estimation: Newborn (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones.

Individual no. 27

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.
Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, light brown colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 14-16 years (age category Juvenis). Age estimated according to the dentition and the fusion of epiphyses to shafts of the long limb bones.
Paleopathology: Tiny perforations in both orbital roofs.
Diagnosis: Cribra orbitalia of porotic type.

Individual No. 28

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, south-east quarter.
Description: Small fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.
Gender determination: Impossible to determine.
Age estimation: Adult (impossible to determine).

Individual no. 29

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.
Description: Incomplete skeleton, nasal region intact, yellowish-brown colour of bone fragments.
Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the fragments of pelvic and long limb bones). The estimated height of the body was 157.1 cm.
Age estimation: Probably 30-40 years (age category Adult II). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition.

Paleopathology: Dentoalveolar cyst of alveoli of upper right incisors opened to the hard palate and labially (second incisor with opened dental cavity, abraded nearly to the tooth neck), traces of chronic inflammation, small cyst of second upper left incisor, one more at lower left second incisor (3 × 4 mm), and at the external side of the left lower second molar (buccal half of tooth is destroyed by deep caries). The external side of the neck of the right lower second and third molar with deep caries (Fig. VIII.17a-b).
Diagnosis: Dentoalveolar cysts at both maxillary and mandibular teeth, dental caries.

Individual no. 30

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.
Description: Incomplete skeleton, nasal region intact, yellowish-brown colour of bone fragments.

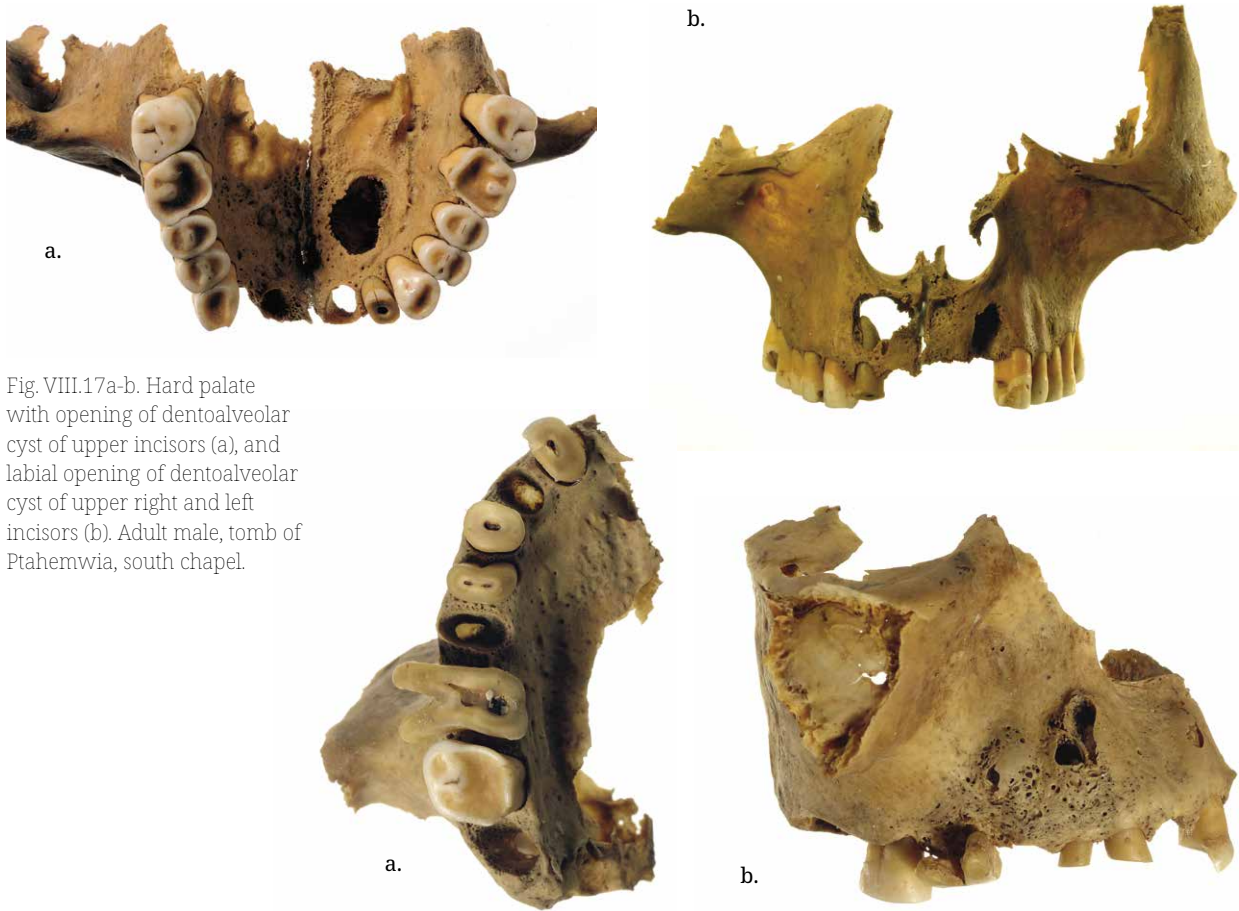


Fig. VIII.17a-b. Hard palate with opening of dentoalveolar cyst of upper incisors (a), and labial opening of dentoalveolar cyst of upper right and left incisors (b). Adult male, tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Fig. VIII.18a-b. Upper first right molar hanging on its palatal root and destruction of external wall of the alveolus (a), and dentoalveolar cyst at first left upper premolar with external openings. Adult male, tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the fragments of pelvic and other bones). The estimated height of the body was 161.5 cm.

Age estimation: 20-30 years (age category Adult I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and the degree of development of the pubic symphysis relief.

Individual no. 31

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, north-east quarter.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, small fragments of bones, yellowish-brown colour.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the fragments of pelvic and long limb bones). The estimated height of the body was 161.7 cm.

Age estimation: 40-50 years (age category Maturus I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and obliteration of skull sutures.

Paleopathology: The upper first right molar hangs on its palatal root and the external wall of the alveolus is destroyed. Dentoalveolar cyst at the first left upper premolar opened externally (2 × 2 mm), tiny openings along frontal teeth alveoli.

Diagnosis: Parodontitis, dentoalveolar cysts (Fig. VIII.18a-b).

Individual no. 32

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, nasal region intact, fragments of bones, whitish colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 2-3 years (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones and the dentition (all maxillary molars erupted, both tympanic plates still with openings of 2 × 2 mm).

Paleopathology: Tiny perforations in both orbit roofs.

Diagnosis: Cribra orbitalia of porotic type.

Fig. VIII.19. Right humerus with 'green stick' fracture. Child, tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

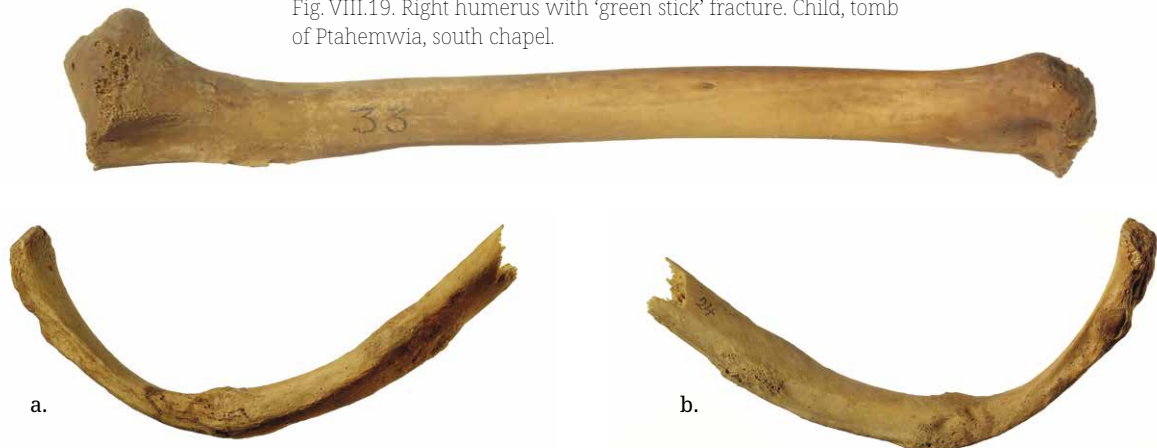


Fig. VIII.20a-b. Left rib with healed fracture (a), and caudal rib with newly-formed bone tissue, a suspected case of tubercular pleuritis (b). Adult, tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Individual no. 33

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton situated under transversally oriented coffin lid, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 9-12 years (age category Infans II). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones and the dentition.

Paleopathology: Perforations in both orbit roofs, the proximal part of the right humerus slightly bent medially.

Diagnosis: Cribra orbitalia (cribrotic type), healed 'green stick' fracture of the right humerus (Fig. VIII.19).

Individual no. 34

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 2-3 years (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones and the dentition.

Paleopathology: Small areas of newly-formed bone on the endocranial surface of the frontal bone, a perforation in the roof of the preserved left orbit.

Diagnosis: Meningitis of tubercular origin? Porotic type of cribra orbitalia.

Individual no. 35

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Small fragments of bones, brown colour.

Gender determination: Impossible to determine.

Age estimation: Adult (impossible to determine).

Paleopathology: Healed fracture of a left rib. One of the caudal ribs with a subtle layer of newly-formed bone tissue with tiny perforations.

Diagnosis: Tubercular pleuritis? See Fig. VIII.20a-b.

Individual no. 36

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Small fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Impossible to determine.

Age estimation: Adult (impossible to determine).

Paleopathology: Osteophytes at the ventral margin of the caudal lumbar vertebrae (2-4 mm), Schmorl's nodules at the terminal facets of the vertebral bodies (10 × 3 mm).

Diagnosis: Spondylosis.

Individual no. 37

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Fragments of bones, yellowish colour.

Gender determination: Impossible to determine.

Age estimation: Adult (impossible to determine).

Individual no. 38

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, nasal region intact, yellowish colour of bones.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 11-12 years (age category Infans II). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones and the dentition.

Paleopathology: Tiny perforations of both orbital roofs.

Diagnosis: Cribra orbitalia of porotic type.

Individual no. 39

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish colour.

Gender determination: Impossible to determine.

Age estimation: Adult (impossible to determine).

Individual no. 40

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 8-9 years (age category Infans II). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones and the dentition.

Individual no. 41

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Fragments of bones, yellowish colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 9-10 years (age category Infans II). Age estimated according to the dentition.

Paleopathology: Small perforations of both orbital roofs.

Diagnosis: Cribra orbitalia of cribrotic type.

Individual no. 42

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, mainly fragments of skull bones, yellowish colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 1.5-2.5 years (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the dentition.

Individual no. 43

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 6 months -1 year (age category Infans I).

Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones and the dentition.

Individual no. 44

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: Newborn (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones.

Individual no. 45

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, about 1 m from west wall and 0.3 m under floor level, oriented north-south. Child in palm-rib mat, 5 bindings of palm-



Fig. VIII.21a-c. Left, right and frontal views of skull with round-shaped lytic lesions at the dorso-caudal part of the left parietal (a), the right parietal (b) and the right half of the frontal bones (c), a suspected case of cranial tuberculosis or histiocytosis. Child, tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

string, skeleton disturbed, orientation unclear. L. of mat 97, w. c. 75 cm (rolled up w. 28 cm).

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 5-6 years (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones and the dentition.

Individual no. 46

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, against south wall, just east of centre, about 0.4 m under floor level, oriented east-west. Child in wooden coffin, rectangular with rounded head-end, both exterior and interior yellow, flat yellow lid in two parts, fixed by means of wooden pegs inserted at an angle (diagonal pins also through corners of coffin case). Skeleton supine, head to west, hands over pelvis, some linen and resin round head and at feet. L. 96, w. 25, h. 18 cm. Bricks arranged all around coffin. Associated with one ring-bead (at hands).

Description: Complete skeleton, yellowish colour, present metopic suture, nasal region intact.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 4-5 years (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones and the dentition.

Paleopathology: Round-shaped lesions located at both the right and left parietal bones and the infratemporal surface of the right sphenoid bone. The lesions were nearly uniform in appearance and size (10 × 10 mm). Both laminae (external and internal) are completely destroyed by a lytic process, remnants of the changed diploe are still visible in some lesions. The margins of the lesions are sharp and delicately indented, with a reactive zone (5-8 mm) with tiny perforations around. No periostitic layer has been found at the inner surface of the flat skull bones. Cribra orbitalia of the trabecular type present in both orbits.

Diagnosis: Cranial tuberculosis or histiocytosis X, trabecular type of cribra orbitalia (Fig. VIII.21a-c).

Individual no. 47

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, in centre of floor near entrance, about 0.3 m under floor level, oriented east-west. Burial in palm-rib mat (much decayed), head to west, supine, hands on pelvis, some remains of linen and resin. Max. l. 147 cm. South of burial 48, with some bricks and blocks of *tafla* in between.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, scattered fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Impossible to determine.

Age estimation: Adult (impossible to determine).

Paleopathology: The medial side of the proximal 1/3 of the right tibia shaft with a thin periostitic layer (probably of post-traumatic origin).

Diagnosis: Periostitis of the right tibia.

Individual no. 48

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, in centre of floor near entrance, about 0.3 m under floor level, oriented east-west. Burial in palm-rib mat (much decayed), head to east, lying on left side, some remains of linen. Max. l. (without head) 109 cm. North of burial 47, surrounded by bricks and blocks of *tafla*.

Description: Complete skeleton, skull in fragments, brownish colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 7-9 years (age category Infans II). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones and the dentition.

Individual no. 49

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, against north wall, east end, in shallow trench cut in desert surface, about 0.45 m under floor level. Child in wooden coffin, trapezoid with flat lid, exterior and interior yellow. Lid fixed with vertical pegs. Part of bottom consists of reused wood, perhaps of Middle Kingdom coffin (painted block frieze and fruit offering). L. 96.5, w. 32, h. 21 cm. Supine, head to west, arms stretched, much resin between bones, about 5 layers of wrappings. Headstone at west end, pit lined with bricks.

Description: Nearly complete skeleton, yellowish-brown colour, nasal region intact.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 2-3 years (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones and the dentition.

Paleopathology: Tiny perforations of both orbital roofs.

Diagnosis: Cribra orbitalia of porotic type.

Individual no. 50

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, against south wall, east end, under burial 46, in shallow trench cut in desert surface. Child in rectangular coffin, exterior yellow, lid collapsed. Mummy on left side, head to west, arms stretched. L. 84, w. 30, h. 18 cm. Headstone and pot (with 2 dates) at west end.

Description: Nearly complete skeleton, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 2-3 years (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones and the dentition.

Paleopathology: Tiny perforations of both orbital roofs.

Diagnosis: Cribra orbitalia of porotic type.



Fig. VIII.22. Left ulna with healed transverse fracture. Adult male, tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel.

Individual no. 51

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, in centre under floor level, oriented east-west. Child in palm-rib mat (max. l. 64, w. 28 cm) with remains of papyrus rind, head to the east. Associated with bead bracelet (Cat. 96).

Description: Incomplete skeleton, mainly long bones of limbs, fragments of the other bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 1-2 years (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones and the dentition.

Individual no. 52

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, against south wall under floor level, west end. Child in rectangular coffin, exterior covered in gesso and yellow paint, lid collapsed. L. 68 (about half lost), w. 27, h. 20 cm. Head to the east, pot at east end, pit lined with bricks. Associated with ring beads and one poppy-shaped pendant (Cat. 101). Disturbed by burial 56, west end lost.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 16-18 years (age category Juvenis). Age estimated according to the dentition and the fusion of epiphyses to shafts of the long limb bones.

Individual no. 53

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, against west wall under floor level, south half. Child in rectangular coffin. L. c. 75, w. 23.5, h. 18.5 cm. Pit lined with bricks. Disturbed by burial 56, south end lost.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, nasal region intact, brownish colour of bones.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 9-10 years (age category Infans II). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones and the dentition.

Paleopathology: Tiny perforations in the roof of the left orbit.

Diagnosis: Porotic type of cribra orbitalia in the left orbit.

Individual no. 54

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, against west wall, north half, in shallow trench cut in desert

surface. Child in trapezoid coffin of reused wood, exterior and interior yellow, lid collapsed but originally fixed with 8 vertical pegs. Mummy wrapped, supine, head to north, hands on pelvis. L. 79, w. 25.5, h. 16 cm. Pot at north end, pit lined with bricks, with other bricks over it as covering slabs.

Description: Complete skeleton, but some bones in fragments, yellowish-white colour, nasal region intact.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 18 months - 2 years (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones and the dentition.

Paleopathology: Tiny perforations in the roof of the left orbit.

Diagnosis: Porotic type of cribra orbitalia at the left orbit.

Individual no. 55

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, against south wall under floor level, east end, between the wall and burial 50, partly on top of the latter. Baby in remains of reed mat, on left side, head to west, arms stretched. L. 74, w. 13 cm. Scarab (Cat. 110), numerous other amulets (Cat. 105), and two earrings (Cat. 88) found in sand under burial (scarab near legs, amulets under chin, earrings next to skull).

Description: Incomplete skeleton, fragments of bones, yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 3-6 months (age category Infans I), age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones and the dentition.

Individual no. 56

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, south chapel, in pit (78 × 50 cm) filled with clean sand in south-west corner, dug next to burial 53 and disturbing this one and burial 52. Long bones oriented east-west.

Description: Incomplete skeleton, some long bones plus fragments of the flat skull bones, yellowish colour.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the fragments of skull bones). The estimated height of the body was 166.7 cm.

Bone	Frontal	Occipital	Mandible	Clavicle R L	Humerus distal end R L	Ulna proximal end R L	Radius distal end R L	Femur proximal end R L	Talus R L	Calcaneus R L
Number	13	13	19	11 10	19 17	16 13	3 2	15 19?	13 11	7 3

Table VIII.39. Tomb of Ptahemwia, burial-chamber F, number of isolated bones. Explanations: R = right, L = left.

Age estimation: 40-50 years (age category Maturus I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and obliteration of the cranial sutures.

Paleopathology: Healed transverse fracture of left ulna, a fracture line runs 33 mm proximally of the ulnar head, dorsally with tiny perforations.

Diagnosis: Healed fracture of the distal end of the left ulna, complicated by post-traumatic osteomyelitis (Fig. VIII.22).

6. The tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber F

6.1. Introduction

The burial-chambers of the tomb of Ptahemwia lie on several levels and are organised in two different wings or sectors.¹⁶ From an ante-chamber A a corridor (B) runs west to Chamber C, presumably the burial-place of the tomb-owner himself. Another passage (D) leads southwards to an upper (E) and lower (F) chamber. All of these rooms were found in a heavily disturbed condition, and partly filled with debris containing much intrusive material of later date, except for Chamber F which just seemed to contain New Kingdom material, probably of the original interments. Therefore, it was decided to concentrate on a study of the accumulation of human bones found in Chamber F of Ptahemwia's tomb, and to ignore the badly broken skeletal material of the other chambers.

The human remains from Chamber F were preserved both as isolated bones and in really small fragments (it looked as if they were crushed), so we can only study the basic demographic data. Only those bones were examined which usually are very well preserved and can give information about gender and age (mandibles, proximal ends of femurs, tali, and calcanei). One skeleton was nearly complete, and is here described separately as individual 1 (morphoscopic and metrical data are presented in the Tables VIII.18-22). All child skeletons had to be reconstructed, because they consisted of only a few fragmentary bones; therefore, we shall not describe them as individual burials here.

6.2. Results

Mandibles give us the most reliable information about the number of deceased buried in Chamber F of Ptahemwia's tomb. We examined 18 mandibles or their parts (counting as adults only fragments of which at least half has been preserved). This indicated a minimum of 19 adult individuals (including skeleton no.1) were buried in Chamber F (Table VIII.39). This estimate accords perfectly with the number of proximal ends of femurs found. The frontal and occipital bones, distal ends of humerus, and the proximal ends of ulna and talus give us a somewhat lower number of deceased from Chamber F. Both the distal ends of radius and the calcanei were found to be very unreliable bones for the calculation in question.

The sex of the adult deceased buried in Chamber F was estimated according to the morphology of mandibles and the size of femoral heads (18 adult individuals distinguished from isolated bones, plus individual no. 1, one male with a nearly complete skeleton). We can recognize 9 males (47.3%, N=19), 4 females (21.1%, N=19) and in 6 cases (31.6%, N=19) it was impossible to determine the sex because of the fragmentary condition of the mandibles. The estimation from the size of the femoral heads is only indicative: we have recognized 12 males (63.2%, N=19) and 4 females (21.1%, N=19), whereas 3 femoral heads have diameters characteristic for either males or females (15.8%, N=19). The estimation of age on the basis of mandible dentition was only possible in 5 individuals (one male lived up to 20-30 years, two males to 40-50 years, and one female to 30-40 years), so again these data are only indicative. All measurements of mandibles and some post-cranial bones can be seen in Tables VIII.40-44.

A minimum of three children were buried in Chamber F (Table VIII.45). One child died at age category Infans I (age estimated according to a fragment of mandible), the second child lived up to 10-11 years, and the third to 11-12 years. Age was estimated according to the length of the long limb bones.

On the isolated bones of an adult male we have found arthrotic changes on the sternal ends of both left and right clavicle, with osteophytic hems of 16 mm wide and 8 mm high. The complete skeleton of individual no. 1 could be examined in full.

¹⁶ See above, Chapter III, Section 4.

Mandible no. Feature	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
State of repair	++	++	++	+++	+++	++		+++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Robusticity	+++	+++	++	+++	++			+++	+	++	+++	+	+++	++	+++	+	++	+++	+	
Eversion	++	+++	+				+		0			+								
Descent of gingiva (mm)	4-5	3	0	4	2-3				4-5											
Form of the chin	+++	+++	+++	+++	++		++		++				+++	++	+++	+	+	+++		
Attrition of teeth	5-6	3-4	1-2						4-5											
Mylohyoid bridge	0	++	0				0		0											
Calculus		inner side 6 mm	0																	
Caries		0	0																	
Dental cysts	M1dx, sin	0	0					P2M1dx					I2sin							
Estimated gender and age	M MII	M MII	MAI	M ?	M ?	??	??	M ?	F AII	??	??	F ?	M ?	??	M ?	F ?	??	M ?	F ?	

Table VIII.40. Tomb of Ptahemwia, burial-chamber F, morphoscopic data of mandibles of adults. Explanation: see Table VIII.4.

No.	Mandible no. Measurement (mm)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Max.	Min.	
68	Mandibular length	79	72	74				72		78?											79	68	
	Mandibular symphyseal height	31			30	26				29				29		28					31	26	
	Height of mandibular ramus	65	57							61											65	57	
	Mandibular angle	130	123	123						125											130	123	
	Mandibular ramus breadth	34	31	35				32		32											35	31	
	Mandibular body thickness	16	13	15	14	15	15	12		13	15			14						13	11	16	11

Table VIII.41. Tomb of Ptahemwia, burial-chamber F, metrical data of mandibles of adults.

No.	Femur no. Measurement (mm)	1 R L	2 R L	3 R L	4 R L	5 R L	6 R L	7 R L	8 R L	9 R L	10 R L	11 R L	12 R L	
18	Maximum vertical head dm	44	42	51	46	45 42	44	44	44	45	44	43	40	
19	Maximum transverse head dm	46	47	46 51						43	47 45	45 44	43	42

Table VIII.42. Tomb of Ptahemwia, burial-chamber F, metrical data of femur heads of males.

No.	Femur no. Measurement (mm)	13 R L	14 R L	15 R L	16 R L	17 R L	18 R L	19 R L
18	Max. vert. head diameter	38	38	37	36	39	38	37
19	Max. transv. head dm	38 38	38	38	37	39	39	38 39

Table VIII.43. Tomb of Ptahemwia, burial-chamber F, metrical data of femur heads of females (nos. 13-16) and undetermined (nos. 17-19).

No.	Talus no. Measurement (mm)	1 R L	2 R L	3 R L	4 R L	5 R L	6 R L	7 R L	8 R L	9 R L	10 R L	11 R L	12 R L	13 R L	Max. R L	Min. R L
1	Length	53 52	52 50	53 51	58 61	53 51	52 55	50 51	47 47	45 46	45	50	49	48	58 61	45 47
2	Width	38 38	39 37	43	44 45	42 40	41 44	38 37	35 37	37 38	39	36	38	36	44 45	35 36

Table VIII. 44. Tomb of Ptahemwia, burial-chamber F, metrical data of talus of adults. Explanations: R = right, L = left.

Bone length (mm)	Child 1 R L	Child 2 R L	Child 3 R L
Humerus		220 220	
Radius			
Ulna			
Femur		280 280	284 283
Talus	L32		
Calcaneus	L45		
Age (years)	Infans I	10-12	11-12

Table VIII.45. Tomb of Ptahemwia, burial-chamber F, children. Explanations: R = right, L = left.

6.3. Individual burial

Individual no. 1

Provenance: Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber F.

Description: Nearly complete skeleton of an adult individual. The skull is slightly damaged (both zygomatic arches are missing), and the upper part of the bony nasal septum, the cribriform plate, and the ventral part of the sphenoid sinus were destroyed during the embalming process. Resin fills the cavity of the skull up to the coronal suture on the left side, and reaches the level of the occipital internal protuberance on the right side. We can presume that after embalming the deceased lay on his left side. The upper premolars show attrition up to the dentine, the first and second upper left molars were lost intravitaly, and one root of the right upper first molar is preserved and perforates the maxillary sinus with an opening of 2 mm in diameter. M2 and M3 are not preserved. The bones of the skull and of the post-cranial skeleton are robust and dark brown in colour.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the skull, pelvic fragments, and long limb bones). The estimated height of the body was 167.5 cm.

Age estimation: 50-60 years (age category Maturus II). Age was estimated according to the developmental degree of the symphyseal facets and dentition.

Paleopathology: An oval depression (9 × 5 mm) is located in the left half of the frontal bone with a tiny porous bottom. An osteophyte occurs around the right mandibular fossa (1 mm) and the occipital condyles have osteophytic margins of about 0.5 mm. Tiny pitting is present on the alveolar processes and on both the left and the right mandibular heads. A dental cyst is located at the inner side of M1 sin (3 × 3 mm), and at M1 dx, opened externally (2 × 3 mm). The vertebrae T3-6 were joined together by huge osteophytes (width of joining 25 mm, height 7 mm, Fig. VIII.23). An ankylosis is present of the rib head with the bodies of vertebrae T3-4; there is a nearly continuous



Fig. VIII.23. Vertebrae T3-6 joined by osteophytes. Adult male, tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber F.

strip of osteophytes (width 17-27 mm, height 4-16 mm) on the right side of the vertebral bodies of T2-12. Two preserved lumbar vertebrae have an osteophytic hem located mainly on the right side of their bodies (7-30 mm width, 14-16 mm height).

Diagnosis: Dental cysts, arthrosis of both temporomandibular joints, parodontitis, an inflammatory process of the frontal bone, DISH (diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis).

7. Burial 2003/13

7.1. Introduction

The entire group listed under feature no. 2003/13 included mummified remains of both adults and children and was found on top of the wall separating Ptahemwia's north and central chapels. They were much disturbed and were found on top of each other with no layer of sand in between. In view of the position and incompleteness of the skeletons, it is almost certain that the bodies had been thrown out from their original burial-place (in one of the chapels of Ptahemwia?) by robbers and had been deposited on the wall in secondary position. Some ceramics found in the vicinity date to the Late Period (5th century BC). However, it is quite possible that the Late Period pots, partly found under the burials, have no connection with the mummies in question, if these were just dumped on top of the pots by robbers. A Coptic sherd (fabric N1) was also found under the head of individual no. 2, further indication of the fact that the mummies lay in secondary position. There were also some decayed coffin planks with remains of black pigment under the mummies, which might rather point to a late New Kingdom or Third Intermediate Period date for the burials.

A total of nine mummified bodies were found, mostly in bad, skeletonized condition, with a hard shell of bandages and resin and remains of soft tissues (skin and muscles) on dark brown-coloured bones. Moreover, most of the skeletons were incomplete. Around them, isolated

bones of other adults were found, but no connection could be established between these and the mummified remains. Besides, the colouring of most of the loose bones was different (yellow). An almost complete skeleton of a child was found in the immediate vicinity of the mummies. All the skeletons of children and four skeletons of adult individuals were positioned with the skull in a westerly direction, but the two uppermost adult skeletons were oriented in the opposite direction, with the skull oriented towards the east (Fig. VIII.24).

The main envelope of the bodies consisted of strips of linen, 6 to 8 cm in width and wrapped around the body in several layers. The layers were saturated with resin, which was black in colour and highly lustrous at the fracture. Each limb was wrapped individually, down to the fingertips. The lower limbs were then wrapped together, and last all of the body was wrapped up as a whole. Individuals nos. 1 and 2 had surface straps consisting of several crossing bands of 12 mm wide. No protective amulets or other objects were found in between the bandages. The mummies of adults had the thoracic, abdominal and pelvic cavities filled with rolls of cloth saturated with resin. When exposed to air, they usually disintegrated at the touch into fine black dust. On top of the heap of mummies were found remains of a papyrus rind mat and fragments of a coffin lid.

Close to the left (north) of individual no.1 were found the incomplete skeletal remains of two infants (individuals nos. 3 and 4) and one adult individual (no. 2). The head of individual no. 2 was turned to the left in the direction of the new-born designated as individual no. 3. The new-born was lying on the right-hand side, with the

right forearm slipped under the left. Bones of both of the new-born's upper limbs extended about 6 cm under the skull of individual no. 2. The other incomplete skeleton (individual no. 4) was found to the north-east direction from the new-born's skeleton. Individual no. 5 was placed to the other side (south) of individual no. 1. On the right (southern) side of the skeleton of individual no. 5 there was another skeleton (individual no. 7), with a child's skeleton (individual no. 6) placed over the two skeletons. Only about two thirds of the caudal parts of these three skeletons (individuals nos. 5, 6, and 7) were preserved.

Placed over the lower limbs of individual no. 1 were parts of two other burials. The first of these comprised the skeleton of the lower limbs of an individual (no. 9) whose feet were towards the west. Above this, and partly overlapping it, lay about two thirds of the caudal part of a gracile skeleton of another individual (no. 8), with the legs also placed in a westerly direction and the hands in pronate position (with palms turned backwards), extending to about half the length of the femurs. Under the back there was an up to 3 cm thick layer of disturbed bandages. Right on top of the heap of corpses there were isolated bones of the left foot of an adult individual.

Because only the long bones of the lower limbs of the adults have been preserved (except for individuals nos. 1 and 2) and the condition of the child burials was generally bad, no epigenetic characteristics could be ascertained to suggest a family relationship for these buried individuals.

7.2. Results

The entire small group listed under feature no. 2003/13 included mummified remains of 6 adults (2 males and 4 females) and 3 children (Table VIII.46). The ratio of adults

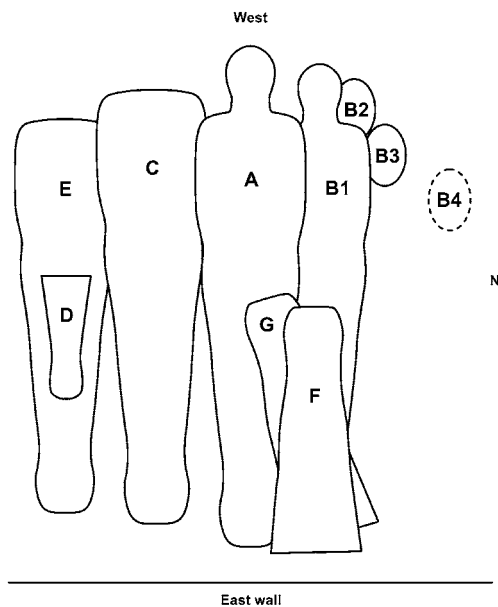


Fig. VIII.24. Burial 2003/13, diagram of position as found.

	N	%		N	%
Adults	6	66.7	Males	2	22.3
			Females	4	44.4
Children	3	33.3		3	33.3
Total number	9	100.0		9	100.0

Table VIII.46. Burial 2003/13, number of individuals.

	Age category	N	%
Males	A II (30-39 years)	1	11.1
	?	1	11.1
Females	A I (20-29 years)	1	11.1
	A II (30-39 years)	2	22.3
	?	1	11.1
Children	Infans I (0-6 years)	3	33.3
Total number		9	100.0

Table VIII.47. Burial 2003/13, number of adults and children per age categories.

No.	Bone measurement (mm)	Ind. no. 1 R L	Ind. no. 5 R L	Ind. no. 7 R L	Ind. no. 8 R L	Ind. no. 9 R L
Atlas						
4	Transverse diameter					
7	Antero-posterior diameter					
Axis						
1a	Total height					
	Maximum breadth					
Sacral bone						
2	Ventral height					
5	Ventral upper breadth					
	Breadth S1 body					
Sternum						
1	Total length					
2	Manubrium height					
4	Maximum manubrium width					
5	Maximum body breadth					
Scapula						
12	Glenoid cavity height	31 30	L39			
13	Glenoid cavity breadth	23 23	L28			
Clavicle						
1	Maximum length	130 132	146 139			
6	Circumference of midshaft	32 34	45 46			
Humerus						
1	Maximum length	286 283	L307			
2	Total length		L305			
4	Epicondylar breadth	54 51	64 65	L52		
7	Min. shaft circumference	57 57	65 63	L58		
9	Maximum transverse head diameter	36 35	L47			
10	Maximum vertical head diameter	34 33	L42			
Radius						
1	Maximum length	220 215	232 235			R228
3	Minimum circumference	40 39	46 45			R45
Ulna						
1	Maximum length	232 228	254 252			R243
3	Minimum circumference	38 37	41 39			R39
Hip bone						
1	Height		L205			
12	Iliac bone width	L125	L144			
22	Maximum acetabulum diameter	47 47	57 59			
Femur						
1	Maximum length	415 408	437 442	433 430	414 421	R427
2	Physiological length	385 384	434 440	431 428	404 414	R410
6	Antero-posterior diameter of midshaft	23 23	27 26	26 26	R24	R27
7	Transverse diameter of midshaft	23 24	26 27	27 27	R25	R25
8	Midshaft circumference	74 75	85 86	82 81	75 75	R84
18	Maximum vertical head diameter	38 39	47 47	42 41	39 38	R45
19	Maximum transverse head diameter	39 39	46 46	42 41	40 40	R46
21	Epicondylar breadth					
Tibia						
1	Maximum length	R319	347 352	L330	R335	335 333
6	Biepicondylar breadth					
10b	Minimum shaft circumference	R70	78 81	L74	R67	73 74
Fibula						
1	Maximum length	R330	R354	L347		L341
4a	Minimum shaft circumference	R33	36 37	L38	R34	L39
Talus						
1	Length		52 53	L45		
2	Width					
Calcaneus						
1	Maximum length		75 74	L65		L81
2	Medium breadth					
	Height of body (cm)	155.7	166.7	160.0	157.7	163.7

Table VIII.48. Burial 2003/13, post-cranial bone data of adults. Explanations: R = right, L = left. Height of body according to Trotter/Glesser 1958. For other abbreviations, see Table VIII.4.

Bone index (Martin/Saller 1957)	Ind. no. 1 R L	Ind. no. 5 R L	Ind. no. 7 R L	Ind. no. 8 R L	Ind. no. 9 R L
Clavicle					
Robusticity (6:1)	24.6 25.8	30.8 33.1			
Humerus					
Robusticity (7:1)	19.9 20.1	L20.5			
Femur					
Robusticity (6+7:2)	11.1 11.5	12.1 12.0	12.2 12.3	R11.8	R12.2
Pilaster (6:7)	100.0 95.8	103.8 96.3	96.3 96.3	R96.0	R108.0
Tibia					
Length-thickness (10b:1)	R21.9	22.5 23.0	L22.4	R20.0	21.8 22.2

Table VIII.49. Burial 2003/13, indices of post-cranial bones of adults. Explanations: R = right, L = left. For other explanations, see Table VIII.4.

to children was 2:1, the ratio of males to females (1:2) was surely distorted by the low number of buried adult individuals (Table VIII.47).

The examined young female (individual no. 1) had a moderately robust skeleton, moderately developed relief for muscle insertion, and a medium-length (mesocephalic) skull. Her skull was also characterized by mid-high orbits and a relatively broad nasal section. No trace has been found of the destruction of the nasal cavity usually connected with the embalming process (metrics of individual no. 1 have been added to Tables VIII.53-55). Estimated male body heights ranged from 163.7 to 166.7 cm, with a mean height of 165.2 cm. Female body heights ranged from 155.7 cm to 160.0 cm, with a mean of 157.6 cm (Tables VIII.48-49). Mean intersexual difference was therefore 7.6 cm.

7.3. Individual burials

Individual no. 1

Provenance: On wall between Pthahemwia's north and central chapels (= diagram A).

Description: Almost completely preserved skeletonized mummy, lying in a supine position in west-east direction. The head pointed to the west, turned slightly to the left, i.e. to the north. The left hand of the deceased was placed on her right shoulder, her right arm was placed alongside the body with the palm rotated inwards (the so-called prone position), and her hand turned in the direction of the lap. The oral region was covered with resin, the roof of the nasal cavity was intact, and no resin level was visible in the cranial posterior fossa. The surface of all the bones found was dark brown, and the bones were relatively gracile.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the skull and pelvic bones). The estimated height of the body was 155.7 cm.

Age estimation: 25-30 years (age category Adult I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and the degree of development of the pubic symphysis relief.

Individual no. 2

Provenance: On wall between Pthahemwia's north and central chapels (= diagram B1).

Description: Incomplete skeleton of an adult individual with head oriented to the west. The head was turned to the left. The surface of all preserved bones found was dark brown, and the bones were relatively gracile. Bones could not be measured due to their fragmentary condition.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the fragments of pelvic bones).

Age estimation: Adult. The precise age could not be estimated.

Individual no. 3

Provenance: On wall between Pthahemwia's north and central chapels (= diagram B2).

Description: Incomplete skeleton of a new-born, lying on the right-hand side with the right forearm slipped under the left.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: New-born (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones.

Individual no. 4

Provenance: On wall between Pthahemwia's north and central chapels (= diagram B3).

Description: Incomplete skeleton of a child.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 6-9 months (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones.

Individual no. 5

Provenance: On wall between Pthahemwia's north and central chapels (= diagram C).

Description: Incomplete skeleton of an adult, lying in a supine position with the head in a westerly direction (but the skull was not found). Very stiff wrapping, up to 3 cm thick. Its forearms were crossed over the chest, with the right forearm slipped under the left, and the right and left hands placed on the left and on the right shoulders, respectively. The position of this deceased is very interesting, because crossed arms are usually regarded as a characteristic of the Ptolemaic period.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the pelvic and robust long bones of the lower limbs). The estimated height of the body was 166.7 cm.

Age estimation: 30-40 years (age category Adult II). Age was determined mainly on the basis of the degree of development of the pubic symphysis and auricular relief.

Individual no. 6

Provenance: On wall between Ptahemwia's north and central chapels (= diagram D).

Description: About two thirds of the caudal part of a child skeleton. Its head is supposed to be oriented to the west.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 3-4 years (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones.

Individual no. 7

Provenance: On wall between Ptahemwia's north and central chapels (= diagram E).

Description: About two thirds of the caudal part of a gracile skeleton of an adult. Its head is supposed to be oriented to the west.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the pelvic and gracile long limb bones). The estimated height of the body was 160.0 cm.

Age estimation: 30-40 years (age category Adult II). Age was determined mainly on the basis of the degree of development of the pubic symphysis and auricular relief.

Individual no. 8

Provenance: On wall between Ptahemwia's north and central chapels (= diagram F).

Description: About two thirds of the caudal part of a gracile skeleton of an adult. Its legs were placed in a westerly direction and the hands in pronate position (with palms turned backwards), extending to about half the length of the femurs.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the pelvic fragments and gracile long bones of the lower limbs). The estimated height of the body was 157.7 cm.

Age estimation: 30-40 years (age category Adult II)? Age was determined only on the basis of the degree of development of the pubic symphysis fragments.

Individual no. 9

Provenance: On wall between Ptahemwia's north and central chapels (= diagram G).

Description: Only long lower limb bones preserved, with feet oriented towards the west.

Gender determination: Probably male (semi-robust relief for muscle attachment of the long lower limbs). The estimated height of the body was 163.7 cm.

Age estimation: Adult. The precise age could not be estimated.

8. Coptic burials

8.1. Introduction

The Coptic period is generally described as a chronological phase in Egypt, lasting from the end of the Roman period (c. AD 395) until the Islamic conquest (c. AD 641). However, it is more accurately described as the 'Christian' period and is roughly equivalent to the Byzantine period elsewhere in the Near East.¹⁷ The Coptic cultural influence certainly did not end with the advent of the Arabs, but continued for several centuries more in most places. In Saqqara, there are indications that the local Monastery of Apa Jeremias survived until about AD 850. For the area that concerns us here, i.e. the former New Kingdom necropolis, the vicinity of this monastic community was one of the most significant factors in the archaeological record of the period. Still, one cannot be certain of the exact connection between the Christian burials to be described below and the monastery. The presence of burials of women and children is a clear indication that these persons were no inhabitants of the complex, though they may have been servants or attendants of some kind. It should be noted that textiles from these burials suggest a 7th to 10th century date, which would make them contemporary with the phase when the monastery itself was gradually being deserted.

As mentioned above, the discovered Coptic burials came from the area to the south-east of the forecourt of Meryneith's tomb, from south of the entrance to this forecourt, and from the area of Sethnakht's tomb. These Coptic graves must once have formed a rather dense cemetery of shallow trenches dug out on the surface of the desert and in the tops of the walls of the underlying New Kingdom tombs. Due to this shallow location, and to the fact that no later building activity took place in the cemetery (which might have spread a protective cover of rubble over the burials), the interments were damaged even more than were the graves in the chapels of Ptahemwia's tomb. The burials had been significantly disturbed and some of them have been preserved only as dispersed bones. The most likely explanation for this seems to be continuous use of the mentioned area as a burial place, but one cannot exclude the detrimental effects of tomb robbing and of wind erosion (considerable quantities of Coptic textiles were found in some hollows in the desert surface or in corners between the older walls, where they must have been deposited by the wind). The greatest quantity of Coptic burials was excavated in and over the south and west walls of Sethnakht's tomb. All trenches were orientated from east to west.

Inside the trenches, the bodies lay on their backs with the heads generally to the west. In spite of their disturbed

¹⁷ Shaw/Nicholson 2008, 80.

	N	%		N	%
Adults	15	50.0	Males	6	40.0
			Females	6	40.0
			?	3	20.0
Adolescents	2	6.7			
Children	13	43.3			
Total number	30	100.0	Adults	15	100.0

Table VIII.50. Coptic burials, number of individuals.

condition, the frequent presence of textile remains suggests that the deceased were buried fully clothed. Other textiles indicate the presence of exterior shrouds, and the characteristic narrow straps woven of orange-red, black, and white yarn and used to hold these shrouds in position were recorded several times. Such straps were a common phenomenon in Coptic cemeteries; parallels have been found in Thebes (Epiphanius), the Fayum (Naqlun) and Qarara, to mention only a few.¹⁸ Inside the layers of textile some items of jewellery or amulets were found. A characteristic which does not seem to be known from elsewhere is the occasional presence of aromatic herbs (Juniper?) on the chest area of the burials. Finally, a layer of mid-ribs of palm leaves under the burials may indicate that the bodies in their shrouds formed the same kind of stiff hulls as those found at Qarara and Naqlun.

8.2. Results

The number of studied Coptic burials is summarized in Table VIII.50. We have examined 30 skeletons or their parts, both of adults and children. Half of the individuals of this group were adults, the other half were immatures. The ratio between males and females was balanced. Out of 15 adults, 6 were classified as males and 6 as females, whereas 3 adult individuals could not be sexed.

As Fig. VIII.51 shows, four men reached the adult I age category (20-29 years), one man reached the age of the adult II category (30-39 years), and one died as a matusus I (40-49 years). The distribution of death age of women was significantly different: only one woman died in each of the age categories adult I, II, and matusus I, while two women died at the age of 50-60 years (age category matusus II). We had expected a quite different distribution in the age of death categories of the women, with the highest number dying at a younger age. The explanation for this anomalous distribution surely lies in the smallness of the sample, consisting of only partly and fragmentarily preserved

18 Epiphanius: see Winlock 1926, pls. 11-12. Naqlun: see Fluck/Helmecke/O'Connell 2015, fig. 144. Qarara: see Ranke 1926, pls. 1.2, 2.1-2, 10.1-3; Fluck/Helmecke/O'Connell 2015, fig. 285; cf. Rooijackers 2016, 269.

	Age category	N	%
Males	A I (20-29 years)	4	26.7
	A II (30-39 years)	1	6.7
	M I (40-49 years)	1	6.7
Females	A I (20-29 years)	1	6.7
	A II (30-39 years)	1	6.7
	M I (40-49 years)	1	6.7
	M II (50-59 years)	2	13.2
	?	1	6.7
Adults	?	3	19.9
Total number		15	100.0

Table VIII.51. Coptic burials, number of adults per age category.

Age category	N	%
Infant I (0-6 years)	6	40.0
Infant II (7-14 years)	7	46.7
Adolescents (15-19 years)	2	13.3
Total number	15	100.0

Table VIII.52. Coptic burials, number of immatures per age category.

skeletons. It was impossible to determine the age in four of the deceased (one female and three undetermined adults), because of their very fragmentary skeletal remains.

No evidence of breakage due to embalming has been found in the skulls, but some bones had traces of embalming on their surfaces only. All examined metrics and morphoscopic data are summarized in Tables VIII.53-57. Due to the smallness of the sample of studied individuals no detailed division (males and females) and statistics have been done. All examined male skulls were characterized by middle robust and middle long-headed skulls (mesocranial, cranial index 78.5 on average), with relatively well-developed relief for muscle insertion. All females had dolichocranial skulls (73.2 on average) and medium-gracile built skeletons. The height of the body was derived from measuring the length of the limb bones. The average of male body height was calculated as about 166.6 cm (min. 160.5, max. 171.6 cm), in female bodies about 158.3 cm (min. 155.3, max. 161.6 cm). The average of the intersexual difference was 8.3 cm. Unfortunately, in some cases the body height had to be estimated solely on the basis of a single long limb bone, so the data obtained are only indicative. These data are provided here only for the sake of completeness. Due to the small size of the sample, they are not very accurate for calculation purposes and have minimal statistical value.

Age distribution of the immature individuals is summarized in Table VIII.52 and the concomitant metrics in Table VIII.58. The highest child mortality rate was recorded in the infans II age group category (i.e. from 7 to 14 years of age), viz. 7 children out of 15 immatures. Six

Feature	Burial 2003/8 F-MII	Burial 2003/11/3 M-AI	Burial 2003/18/1 M-MI	Burial 2009/11/1 F-AI	Burial 2009/11/3 M-MI	Burial 2009/11/4 Adol..	Burial 2010/16 M-AII	Burial 2010/23 ?	Burial 2010/24 M-AI	Burial 2010/25 F-AII	Burial 2003/13/1 F-AI
Skull robusticity	+	++		++	++	+				+	+
Glabella	+	++		+	++	+				+	+
Superciliar arch	+			++	++	+				+	+
Nasofrontal part	+	++		+	++	+				+	+
Frontal tuberosity	++	+		++	+	++				++	+++
Parietal tuberosity	+++	++		++	+	+++					+++
Anterior nasal spine	+			+	++						+
Supramastoid crest		++		+	++						++
Profile of forehead	perpend.	oblique		sl.obl.	oblique	perpend.	oblique	oblique	oblique	perpend.	perpend.
Ext. occ. protuberance	+	++		++	+++	+				++	+
Mastoid process thickness	+			+	+++	+					++
Mastoid notch volume	+			+	++	+					+
Nuchal muscular relief	+	+++		++	+++	+					+
Metopic suture	0	0		0	0	0					0
Hypoglossal canal (double +)		0		R+	L+	0					0
Jugular bridge				0	L+						0
Paracondylar process				++	L+ R+						0
Vesalian foramen				++							
Obliter. cranial sutures ext.	C1- S2 S4	C3		S3	0	0	C3 S2	S2	0		S2-3
Obliter. cranial sutures int.	C1-3 S1-4 L1-3	C2-C3		C1-3 S1-4 L1-3	0	0	C2-3 S1-4		0		C1-2 S3-4
Cribriform plate of ethmoid	0	0		0			0	0			0

Table VIII.53. Coptic burials (and individual 1 of burial 2003/13), cranioscopic data of adults and adolescents. Explanations: sl.obl. = slightly oblique, perpend. = perpendicular; for other explanations, see Table VIII.4.

children lived to the infans I age category (0-6 years), and 2 children reached the juvenile age (15-19 years).

8.3. Individual burials

Burial 2003/7

Provenance: In trench in floor 2003/1.

Skeletal remains of at least three individuals were found here.

- Individual no. 1:

Description: Skeleton of the right foot of a child, wrapped in a brown colour fabric.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 8-11 years (age category Infans II). Age estimated according to the fusion of the posterior process of the talus and the tuberosity of the calcaneus.

- Individual no. 2:

Description: A thoracic vertebra of an immature individual.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 12-18 years? (the annular epiphyses are not yet fused with the vertebral bodies).

- Individual no. 3:

Description: Only sacral bone and fragments of tibias preserved of an adult individual. Measuring impossible.

Gender determination: Female (typical female features: broad and short sacrum, straight; fragments of both tibias are slender).



Fig. VIII.25. Canalis sacralis apertus. Adult female, burial 2003/7.

No.	Measurement (mm)	Burial 2003/8 F-MII	Burial 2003/11/3 M-AI	Burial 2003/18/1 M-MI	Burial 2009/11/1 F-AI	Burial 2009/11/3 M-MI	Burial 2009/11/4 Adol..	Burial 2010/16 M-AII	Burial 2010/23 ?	Burial 2010/24 M-AI	Burial 2010/25 F-AII	Burial 2003/13/1 F-AI
1	Maximum cranial length	178	191		176	183	177	181			176	179
5	Basis length (n-b)				95	99	133	94			91	97
7	Foramen magnum length				33	36		33			32	31
8	Maximum cranial breadth	130			127	146		140			131	138
9	Minimum frontal breadth	100	97		92	99	92	91			92	92
10	Maximum frontal breadth	116	112		105	124	110	115			112	113
16	Foramen magnum breadth				28	30		29			29	26
17	Basion-bregma height				124	137		130			130	131
23	Horizontal circumference	496			498	524		528			519	501
38	Skull capacity Size category				1147 oligoen- cephaly							1331 aristen- cephaly.
40	Profile facial length				90	96		90				85
45	Bizygomatic breadth				123			130				
46	Middle facial breadth				97	100		92				
47	Total facial height				117							
48	Upper facial height				74	73		66				67
51	Orbital breadth				37	39		40				40
52	Orbital height				35	34		36				33
54	Nasal breadth				27	26		23				24
55	Nasal height				56	53		52				47
60	Maxilloalveolar length				47	55		47				
61	Maxilloalveolar breadth	59?			58	63						
65	Bicondylar breadth	118			116							110
68	Mandibular length	78			67			64				
	Mandibular symphyseal height				29							28
	Height of mandibular ramus	59?	44		54			54		51		56
	Mandibular angle				137							
	Mandibular ramus breadth				30							39
	Mandibular body thickness				9							13

Table VIII.54. Coptic burials (and individual 1 of burial 2003/13), craniometrical data of adults and adolescents. Explanations: capacity of skulls in cm³ (Welcker 1885). For other explanations, see Table VIII.4.

No.	Index Martin/Saller 1957	Burial 2003/8 F-MII	Burial 2003/11/3 M-AI	Burial 2009/11/1 F-AI	Burial 2009/11/3 M-MI	Burial 2010/16 M-AII	Burial 2010/25 F-AII	Burial 2003/13/1 F-AI
1	Cranial index	73.0 dolichocrany		72.2 dolichocrany	79.8 mesocrany	77.3 mesocrany	74.4 dolichocrany	77.1 mesocrany
2	Length-height vertical index			70.5 orthocrany	74.9 orthocrany	71.8 orthocrany	73.9 orthocrany	73.2 orthocrany
3	Breadth-height transv.vertical.			97.6 metriocrany	93.8 metriocrany	92.9 metriocrany	99.2 acrocrany	94.9 metriocrany
12	Transv. frontal	86.2 big	86.6 big	87.6 very big	79.8 middle	79.1 small	82.1 middle	81.4 middle
13	Transv.fronto-parietal	76.9 eurymetopic		72.4 eurymetopic	67.8 metriometopic	65.0 stenometopic	70.2 eurymetopic	66.7 metriometopic
33	Foramen magnum			84.8 middle	83.3 middle	87.9 broad	90.6 broad	83.9 middle
38	Total facial (Kollmann)							
39	Upper facial			60.2 hyperlepteny		50.8 meseny		
42	Orbital			94.6 hypsiocnchy	87.2 hypsiocnchy			82.5 mesoconchy
48	Nasal			48.2 mesorrhiny	49.1 mesorrhiny	44.2 leptorrhiny		51.1 chamaerrhiny

Table VIII.55. Coptic burials (and individual 1 of burial 2003/13), cranial indices of adults. Explanations: see Table VIII.4.

No.	Bone measurement (mm)	Burial 2003/8 R L	Burial 2003/11/1 R L	Burial 2003/11/3 R L	Burial 2003/18/1 R L	Burial 2003/18/2 R L	Burial 2009/11/1 R L	Burial 2010/7 R L	Burial 2010/10 R L	Burial 2010/16 R L	Burial 2010/23 R L	Burial 2010/24 R L	Burial 2010/25 R L
Atlas													
4	Transv. diameter	75			73			81					
7	A-p diameter	43			38			40		46			
Axis													
1a	Total height	37			33					33		35	
	Max. breadth									52		52	
Sacral bone													
2	Ventral height			100			92			101		92	
5	Ventral upper breadth			115	119		101			100		98	
	Breadth S1 body			43	44		40			45		48	
Sternum													
1	Total length												128
2	Manubrium height	38	46	45			42	45		50		49	
4	Max. manubrium width	54	36		60		48			55		50	
5	Max. body breadth						29						
Scapula													
12	Glenoid cavity height	L35	L32		34 34		33 33	L34		R35		36 35	R31
13	Glenoid cavity breadth	L24	L23		24 25		25 24	L24				27 27	
Clavicle													
1	Max. length		L128	R130	R142	L113	128 132			138 139		L140	
6	Circumference of midshaft	L35	L39	R36	40 41	L32	33 32			38 38	L39	39 40	
Humerus													
1	Max. length	L290	304 307	307 303	322 324		282 287			L286	R299	L301	
2	Total length	L289	299 300	299 292	320 320		279 284			L282	R296	L299	
4	Epicondylar breadth	L60	58 59		62 62		53 53	L60	R53	57 58	R54	58 58	L60
7	Min. shaft circumference	L59	56 55	62 63	60 60		58 56		R52	68 67	R60	65 64	L58
9	Max. transv. head diameter	L40			40 40	L35	36 37	L40	R38	41 39	R38	L40	
10	Max. vert. head diameter	L38			41 42	L35	37 37	L41	R38	R40	R36	L41	
Radius													
1	Max. length		R229	L228	249 249		211 214			R220			R222
3	Minimum circumference	L37	38 38	36 36	40 40		37 39			42 41			R36
Ulna													
1	Max. length		R244		R267		231 233			236 237			
3	Min. circumference	L32	33 37	L32	34 35		32 32			37 37		L40	
Hip bone													
1	Height				200 198		186 184						R195
12	Iliac bone width		126 131	R158	150 148	R140	140 140						R141
22	Max. acetabulum diameter				52 51		45 45	L54		51 49			R51
Femur													
1	Maximum length		435 436	440 438	459 465	L421	405 403	R416		404 407		436 442	
2	Physiol. length		432 435	438 436	458 463	L418	402 400	R413		400 403		434 441	
6	A-p. diam. of midshaft		26 28	27 25	24 28		25 25	25 25		29 28		29 29	
7	Transv. diam. of midshaft		29 27	27 28	26 26		22 23	21 21		26 25		24 23	
8	Midshaft circumference		86 89	91 90	87 89	L86	77 78	76 77		88 90		87 84	
18	Max. vert. head diameter			42 41	44 44	L43	37 37	R45		41 41		44 44	
19	Max. transv. head diameter			40 40	44 44	L43	37 37	R47		L41		42 43	
21	Epicondylar breadth			73 74	78 79	L78	70 69	75 75		75 76		79 79	
29	Colodiaphysar angle												
Tibia													
1	Maximum length		367 365	364 367		R360	339 335	330 332		L337	R346	379 379	

Table VIII.56. Coptic burials, post-cranial bone data of adults. Explanations: R = right, L = left. Height of body according to Trotter/Glesser 1958. For other abbreviations, see Table VIII.4.

No.	Bone measurement (mm)	Burial 2003/8 R L	Burial 2003/11/1 R L	Burial 2003/11/3 R L	Burial 2003/18/1 R L	Burial 2003/18/2 R L	Burial 2009/11/1 R L	Burial 2010/7 R L	Burial 2010/10 R L	Burial 2010/16 R L	Burial 2010/23 R L	Burial 2010/24 R L	Burial 2010/25 R L
6	Biepicondylar breadth			69 68	R72		64 63	71 71		70 70	R70	73 71	
10b	Min. shaft circumference		74 75	77 76		R75	66 64	71 72		73 72	R72	75 73	
Fibula													
1	Maximum length						336 335	324 330		L324			L366
4a	Min. shaft circumference		R39	R39	R30		38 35	31 31		32 31	R38	L30	
Talus													
1	Length		47 48	47 46			46 45	50 49		48 47	R48	52 51	
2	Width		41 41	39 40			37 36	38 38		37 37	R36	41 42	
Calcaneus													
1	Max. length		70 71	72 69		70 72	68 68	69 71		69 67	R75	76 77	
2	Medium breadth		43 42	41 39		41 42	35 37	39 39		41 40	R40	42 44	
	Height of body	L155.3	161.6	166.7	171.6	165.4	156.2			160.5		168.7	160.0

Table VIII.56. Continued.

Bone index (Martin/ Saller 1957)	Burial 2003/8 R L	Burial 2003/11/1 R L	Burial 2003/11/3 R L	Burial 2003/18/1 R L	Burial 2003/18/2 R L	Burial 2009/11/1 R L	Burial 2010/7 R L	Burial 2010/10 R L	Burial 2010/16 R L	Burial 2010/23 R L	Burial 2010/24 R L	Burial 2010/25 R L
Clavicle												
Robusticity (6:1)		L30.5	R27.7	R28.2	L28.3	25.8 24.2			27.5 27.3		L28.6	
Humerus												
Robusticity (7:1)	L20.3	18.4 17.9	20.2 20.8	18.6 18.5		20.6 19.5			L23.4	R20.1	L21.3	
Femur												
Robusticity (6+7:2)		12.7 12.6	12.3 12.2	10.9 11.7		11.7 12.0	R11.1		13.8 13.2		12.2 11.8	
Pilaster (6:7)		89.7 96.4	100.0 89.3	92.3 107.7		113.6 108.7	119.0 119.0		111.5 112.0		120.8 126.1	
Tibia												
Length-thickness (10b:1)		20.2 20.5	21.2 20.7		R20.8	19.5 19.1	21.5 21.7		L21.4		19.8 19.3	

Table VIII.57. Coptic burials, indices of post-cranial bones of adults. Explanations: R = right, L = left. For other explanations, see Table VIII.4.

Age estimation: Over 40 years (age category Maturus I)? Age estimated only on the basis of the morphological state of the sacrum auricular surface.

Paleopathology: The ventral margin of the superior terminal facet of the S1 vertebra is surrounded by osteophytes of about 5-6 mm in length. The sacral canal is fully opened (canalis sacralis apertus, cleft spine, or spina bifida occulta).

Diagnosis: Spondylosis; spina bifida occulta (Fig. VIII.25).

Burial 2003/8

Provenance: Tomb of Meryneith, forecourt, against the exterior south face of the south-east corner.

Description: Upper half of the skeleton of an adult individual in fragments, secondary position, bones of brownish colour.

Gender determination: Female, the skull with typical female features, all bones are gracile. The estimated height of the body was 155.3 cm.

Age estimation: Over 50 years (age category Maturus II). All maxillary teeth with fully abraded occlusal surface,

obliteration of nearly all external and all internal surfaces of the cranial sutures.

Paleopathology: An osteoma is located inside the left frontal sinus (width 11 mm, height 11 mm, thickness 6 mm), growing from the medial wall. Arthrosis of the right temporomandibular joint (a depression with pitting, about 4 × 3 mm). Radicular cyst of the right canine and the first mandibular premolar, with external opening 2-3 mm. Spondylosis of both cervical and thoracic vertebrae (osteophytes 2-3 mm), and lumbar vertebrae with osteophytes till 4 mm. Healed transverse fracture of the left radius, located just distally to the radial tuberosity. This type of fracture is usually caused by a fall on the hyperextended upper limb with the forearm in the pronation position.

Diagnosis: Osteoma of the frontal sinus; arthrosis of the right temporomandibular joint; radicular dental cyst; spondylosis; healed Colles' fracture of the left radius.

	Burial 2003/7/1	Burial 2003/11/5	Burial 2003/11/6	Burial 2003/18/3	Burial 2003/18/4	Burial 2009/11/2	Burial 2010/6	Burial 2010/9	Burial 2010/11	Burial 2010/12	Burial 2010/15	Burial 2010/27	Burial 2003/13/3	Burial 2003/13/4	Burial 2003/13/6
	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL	RL
Bone length (mm)															
Atlas breadth							67	72							
a-p diameter							36	39							
Scapula height							60 59	R102		106 102					
breadth							43 43	R77		80 80					
Clavicula				L105			62 61	98 103		118 117	104 101			L54	
Humerus							106 106		L166	345 345	L230			L84	
Radius							86 85	82 81	L125	R190	177 176			70 69	
Ulna					R135		91 92	95 94	L140	R208	R198		L50	74 75	
Pubic bone							27 29	27 29			R62				
Iliac bone height							60 59	58 58	L88		102 104	R170			
breadth							53 54	54 52	L81		95 93	R130			
Femur		L201	R320				137 137	133 133	L205	R350	330 334	R370?	77 76		190 188
Tibia							113 114	110 110					58 60		151 150
Fibula							107 108						L58		149 148
Talus							22 22								29 30
Calcaneus						L29	27 26								36 36
Age (years)	8-11	5-6	12-14	10	5-6	1-1.5	1-1.5	13-14	4-5	13-14	12-13	13-15	newborn	6-9 months	3-4

Table VIII.58. Coptic burials and burial 2003/13, metrical data of children. Explanations: R = right, L = left.

Burial 2003/11

Provenance: Tomb of Meryneith, forecourt, south wall, in trench cut in exterior face.

An accumulation was found here of several skeletons or their parts, belonging both to adult individuals and to children.

- Individual no. 1

Description: Incomplete skeleton of yellowish colour. The skull and long limb bones are considerably deteriorated. The vertebrae are preserved, with the exception of the first four cervical ones.

Gender determination: Female (the bones of the postcranial skeleton are gracile, signs at the hip bone are typical of the female sex: widely opened greater sciatic notch, long superior pubic ramus). The estimated height of the body was 161.6 cm (min. 160.0, max. 163.5 cm).

Age estimation: 50-60 years (age category Maturus II). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and the degree of development of the pelvic auricular relief. The incisors and molars were lost from the mandible intravitaly, the alveoli were closed.

Paleopathology: The bodies of the cervical vertebrae show numerous erosions. A large osteophyte (5 mm) is present in the whole frontal area of the body of L5, other osteophytes at the same areas of the lower thoracic vertebrae are 1-2 mm large. The ventral edge of T8 is eroded in the extent of 4 mm. Arthrosis of a serious degree was found on the left distal part of the ulna (flattened ulnar head, lobately furrowed styloid process).

Diagnosis: Arthrosis of the left radiocarpal joint; spondylosis; probable prolapse of the T7-8 intervertebral disk.

- Individual no. 2

Description: Fragments of isolated bones of an adult (several vertebrae and part of the left mandible preserved only).

Gender determination: Impossible to determine.

Age estimation: Adult, presumably of an advanced age because of the tooth attrition and arthrotic changes at the discovered bones.

Paleopathology: The ventral margins of the Th9-L2 vertebral bodies with 2-6 mm large osteophytes, L1-2 with Schmorl's nodule on the cranial terminal facet.

Diagnosis: Spondylosis.

- Individual no. 3

Description: Damaged skull, fragments of vertebrae and robust long limb bones of brownish colour.

Gender determination: Male (sexual signs prevail at the fragments of the skull bones and in the diameters of the femoral heads). The estimated height of the body was 166.7 cm.

Age estimation: 25-30 years (age category Adult I). Age was mainly determined on the basis of tooth attrition and the degree of development of the pelvic auricular relief.

- Individual no. 4

Description: Partly preserved skeleton of a child in fragments, dark brown colour of bones.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 3-4 years (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the dentition. The body and vertebral arch are not fused in the caudal thoracic vertebrae, and there is no fusion between pubis and ilium.

- Individual no. 5

Description: Bone fragments of a child, light yellowish colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 5-6 years (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of the reconstructed femur.

- Individual no. 6

Description: Isolated bones of a child, light brown colour.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 12-14 years (age category Infans II). Age estimated according to the reconstructed length of the femur.

Burial 2003/18

Provenance: Tomb of Meryneith, north of forecourt, near north-east corner, against the exterior face of the wall, about 0.5 m under the top. An accumulation was found here of three skeletons or their parts, belonging both to adult individuals and to a child.

- Individual no. 1

Description: Fragments of flat cranial bones and a mandible (measuring impossible), plus the nearly complete set of the post-cranial skeleton. Bones of brownish colour, head oriented to the west.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the pelvic and long limb bones). The estimated height of the body was 171.6 cm.

Age estimation: 20-30 years (age category Adult I). Age was mainly determined on the basis of the degree of development of the pubic symphysis and auricular relief.

Paleopathology: Osteophytes at vertebrae C1-2, C5-6 and T9-10, Schmorl's nodules at the caudal terminal facet of T12 and at the cranial terminal facets of L1 and L2. An osteophytic hem is present at the ventral margin of vertebrae L2, L3 and L5. The ventro-cranial edge of the L4 body is eroded (the erosion protrudes into one third of the body and 6 mm deep at the superior terminal facet, probably due to prolapse of the intervertebral disk). Unilateral spondylolysis at the L5 vertebra: the right side of the vertebral arch is missing between the superior articular process and the right part of the spinous process.



Fig. VIII.26a-c. L5 vertebra with unilateral spondylolysis (a), L4 body with eroded ventro-cranial edge (b), and spina bifida occulta (c). Adult male, burial 2003/18.

The bone surface in the severing point of the part of the arch is covered with compact bone; the remaining part of the spinous process is eroded in an 8 × 8 mm area. The accessory process, together with the caudal margin of the superior articular process, forms an opening about 2 mm in diameter. The sacral canal has remained open along its entire length (the gap is 27 mm wide at S1 level, 7 mm wide at the lower edge of the S2 body, and 15 mm wide at the sacral cornua).

Diagnosis: Spondylosis; unilateral spondylolysis; probable prolapse of intervertebral disk; spina bifida occulta (Fig. VIII.26a-c).

- Individual no. 2

Description: Incomplete skeleton of an adult individual (missing the skull and some bones of the limbs), bones yellowish-white colour.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristic of males predominate in the pelvic bones and fragments of robust long bones of the lower limbs). The estimated height of the body was 165.4 cm.

Age estimation: 20-25 years (age category Adult I). Age was determined mainly on the basis of the degree of development of the pubic symphysis and auricular relief. Visible borders of fusion of the proximal epiphysis of the humerus with its shaft, iliac crest not fully fused with pelvic bone.

- Individual no. 3

Description: Right clavicle and fragment of occipital bone of a child.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age: About 10 years (age category Infans II). Age estimated according to the length of the clavicle (115 mm).

- Individual no. 4

Description: Left ulna of a child.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 5-6 years (age category Infans I)? Age estimated according to the length of the ulna (135 mm).

Burial 2009/11

Provenance: South of tomb of Meryneith, opposite entrance to forecourt, 1.9 m above level of forecourt. Apart from a nearly complete skeleton, a cluster was found of isolated fragmented bones of two other individuals (according to typical signs, a skull of a male of 40-50 years old and fragments of skull bones of a 17-19 year old girl (?).

- Individual no. 1

Description: Burial of a female (mother?) with child (Fig. VIII.27). Damaged skeleton of an adult woman in supine position, the head oriented to the west, lying on a wooden plank. The bones were yellowish-brown in colour, the nasal region was intact. Bones of the upper limbs were placed so that the left arm was along the body, but the right one, approximately from the middle of the forearm, was behind the right hip bone. A child (individual no. 2)

was resting on the right upper limb. Since the adult skeleton belonged to a woman, it seems likely that she was a mother who died in consequence of an infectious disease and her child with her. The skeleton of the putative mother was wrapped in a dark red garment, with tapestry-woven decoration (heart shapes in green and yellow) preserved in the area of the left knee joint, and parts of a characteristic edge-band with geometric patterns in black and natural wool. The mother's body was also wrapped in an approximately 140 cm long brown linen shroud or mantle, the lower part with approximately 3 cm wide transverse stripes of black colour. These stripes alternated with bands about 5 cm wide, where only the warp threads were left in the fabric (probably deliberate open-weave). The entire hemline was bordered with a twisted string. Dark-coloured, wavy hair of 21-25 cm long was preserved in contact with the skull. The mandible presented a mixture of both male and female signs (angular mental part, mandibular angle without eversion, dorsal margin of mandibular ramus is straight). The left humerus has a supratrochlear foramen (6 × 5 mm). Both distal ends of the tibiae have squatting facets (19 × 9 mm).

Gender determination: Female (even though the mandible displays a mixture of male and female signs, the pelvic bones have typical female signs, whereas the bones of the post-cranial skeleton are gracile). The estimated height of the body is 156.2 cm.

Age estimation: About 30 years (age category Adult I). Age estimated according to the developmental degree of the symphyseal facet and dentition. Spicules had developed in the trochanteric fossa and on the calcaneal tubercle (about 0.3 mm).

Paleopathology: The anterior part of the nasal septum and both nasal conchae are thickened, probably due to chronic inflammation, and the nasal septum is turned to the right side. The first left upper molar was lost intravitaly, the alveolus is closed. Only the distal root of the second left upper molar has been preserved. The middle incisors of the mandible and the first right molar are lost intravitaly, the alveoli are closed. A dentoalveolar cyst perforated the external surface of the mandible at the root of M1, and the opening nearly extends to the right mental foramen. The attrition of both mandibular and maxillary teeth is more extensive on the right, indicating the female used to chew mainly on that side. Tiny osteophytes are located alongside the occipital condyles (0.3 mm). An osteophytic hem is visible at T9-12 at L1-3 it is about 1 mm, at L4 it reaches about 3 mm. The ventral margin of the vertebra L5 is slightly flattened. Osteophytes are also present at the articular processes of the vertebrae L3-5 (length up to 4 mm).

Diagnosis: Chronic inflammation of the nasal cavity, spondylosis.

- Individual no. 2

Description: Moderately damaged yellowish-brown skeleton of a child, wrapped in a dark red fabric and resting on the right upper limb of individual no. 1. The skull is in fragments, the vertebral arches are not yet joined with the vertebral bodies, the crown of the first lower milk molar on the left side is nearly in the occlusal plane, the crown of the second molar about 1 mm below the level of its alveolus. Other teeth have been lost post-mortally.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 12-18 months (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones and dentition.

- Individual no. 3

Description: The isolated skull (without mandible) of an adult individual placed immediately over individual no. 1. *Gender determination:* Male (typical male features of the skull).

Age estimation: 40-50 years (age category Maturus I). Age was mainly determined on the basis of tooth attrition and the loss of bone alveolar processes according to Held's diagram.

- Individual 4

Description: Incomplete isolated skull (damaged in the facial part) of an immature individual placed immediately to the left of individual no. 1 (more bones present when found, but lost in transport before they could be examined).

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 17-19 years (age category Juvenile). The aperture of the spheno-occipital synchondrosis still persists.

Burial 2010/6

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, in niche cut in top of north wall (0.8 × 0.3 m, 0.3 m deep).

Description: Mummified child in supine position, the head with 45 mm long brown hair points to the west. The child

was wrapped in several layers of a dark brown linen shroud, held in position by several decorative straps of red and white yarn, and reinforced by the insertion of several mid-ribs of palm-leaves (long 69 cm). The skull shows remains of reddish brown cloth with natural stripes adhering to it, whereas a corroded penannular earring lay on the left temporal side (diam. 1.5 cm). The body was dressed in a linen tunic with applied decorative neck and sleeve bands (about 3 cm wide; natural roundels on black woollen ground; edge with geometric pattern in red, black, and natural), the sleeves reaching to the elbow joints. The length of the mummy was 75 cm, its width in the upper thorax region 29.5 cm, in the pelvic region about 20 cm, and 11 cm at the feet. The upper limbs were placed along the body.

Gender determination: Female?

Age estimation: 12-18 months (age category Infans I). Unfused arches in the whole vertebral column. The anterior fontanel was still visible. The metopic suture was still not obliterated 40 mm above the root of the nose. Parts of the occipital bone had not yet fused together. The crown of the upper left first molar was in the occlusal plane, the upper right canine reaches the level of its alveolus, the tympanic aperture measures 4 × 3 mm. No hypoplastic lines on the preserved incisors. Age also estimated according to the length of the long limb bones.

Paleopathology: Delicate but abundant branching of grooves for the middle meningeal artery, in the left parietal grooves broad 1.5-2 mm. Cribra orbitalia in both orbits, on the right side more expressed.

Diagnosis: Suspected meningitis of tubercular origin; porotic type of cribra orbitalia.



Fig. VIII.27. Burial 2009/11 as found.

Burial 2010/7

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, in trench cut over top of north-west corner.

Description: Fragments of the skull, ribs and vertebrae, and damaged limb bones. According to their position, it is possible to suppose that the head of the deceased was oriented to the west.

Gender determination: Impossible to determine.

Age estimation: Adult.

Paleopathology: The palatodistal half of the left upper second molar is destroyed by deep caries which reaches the root canal. There is an opening on the buccal side (5 × 3 mm) with smooth margins. The first left upper molar has a lesser opening of the alveolus buccal wall (3 × 3 mm). A radicular dental cyst perforated the palatal wall of the upper right side alveoli of the molars (5 × 5 mm).

Diagnosis: Three radicular dental cysts were located in the molar alveoli of the maxilla.

Burial 2010/9

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, in trench cut on top of the centre of the south wall.

Description: Incomplete skeleton of the cranial part of a mummified body (preserved to level of T12 vertebra), laid on a mat of palm-ribs. The head of the deceased pointed to the west and still showed about 36 cm long brown hair; this was covered by the remains of a thin red veil, with an exterior layer of felt (of a cap?) underneath the skull. The body was laid in the supine position, with the upper limbs along the torso. It was wrapped in a shroud, held in position by means of several decorative straps of red and white yarn. Underneath, the deceased was wearing at least three tunics, the outer one natural in colour with tapestry-woven clavi, the second one red with natural-coloured stripes, and the third again natural. All had decorative edge-bands along the neck opening (the first with a tendril pattern in natural on black wool, the second with a plain red tabby weave, the third with red zigzags and triangles on black and with a separate edging). The following items were found on the body: a bronze hair pin (Cat. 206) and earring (Cat. 207), a bead necklace (Cat. 210), and 8 fragments of iron (curved rod and chain links). Vegetable remains (Juniper needles?) lay in front of the face and throat.

Gender determination: Probably female.

Age estimation: 13-14 years (age category Infans II). The acromion and coracoid process of the scapulae had not yet fused, nor the proximal epiphyses of the humeri, or the distal ends of ulna and radius with their shafts.

Paleopathology: The margin of the left tympanic plate was slightly disturbed by an inflammatory process.

Diagnosis: Suspected otitis media (an inflammation of the middle ear) complication.

Burial 2010/10

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, in trench cut on top of south wall, east of centre.

Description: Incomplete upper part of gracile skeleton of an adult individual, found between two brick rows in supine position. Skull pointing to the west, fragments of ribs, and right upper limb bones preserved, brown colour (rest of skeleton inadvertently removed by workmen: fresh breaks visible in bones).

Gender determination: Female (estimated according to the diameters of the humeral heads and the gracility of the upper limb bones).

Age estimation: Adult (estimation of the age of death was impossible).

Burial 2010/11

Provenance: South of tomb of Sethnakht, in line with west wall of courtyard, about 20 cm above level of burial 2010/9.

Description: Left half of child skeleton, wrapped in linen (inner layer fine, outer one very coarse) and wool, with several decorative straps of orange, black and white yarn. Palm-ribs tied by broad strips of linen were located below the preserved part of the skeleton. Brownish bones.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 4-5 years (age category Infans I). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones.

Burial 2010/12

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, in trench cut on top of south wall, in line with west wall of courtyard.

Description: Incomplete skeleton of an immature individual (bones of the right lower limb were missing). Body wrapped in linen, tied with several straps of orange and white yarn. Skull pointed to the west, light brown colour of bones.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 13-14 years (age category Infans II). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones.

Burial 2010/15

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, in trench cut on top of west wall, near north-west corner of central chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton (without skull and distal lower limb bones), supine position, head to the west. Wrapped in dark red linen, tied with several straps of orange and white yarn. On the chest vegetable remains (Juniper branches?), below the skeleton some remnants of palm-ribs.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 12-13 years (age category Infans II). Age estimated according to the length of some long limb bones.

Paleopathology: Fragments of sternal part of ribs with subtle layer of newly formed bone tissue, caudal margins of these rib fragments with irregular pits.

Diagnosis: Suspected tubercular pleurisy.



Fig. VIII.28. Burial 2010/16 as found.

Burial 2010/16

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, in trench cut on top of west wall, in line with wall dividing north and central chapels.

Description: Nearly complete skeleton of an adult. Supine position, head to the west. Upper limbs positioned along the body, on the chest vegetable remains (Juniper branches?), some linen under skull, below skeleton remnants of palm-ribs (Fig. VIII.28).

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the skull, pelvic and long limb bones). The estimated height of the body was 160.5 cm.

Age estimation: 30-40 years (age category Adult II). Age was determined mainly on the basis of tooth attrition and the degree of development of the pubic symphysis relief.

Paleopathology: Osteophytes are located on the caudal cervical (about 5 mm), thoracic (5-10 mm), and lumbar (2-4 mm) vertebrae. Schmorl's nodules are located on the terminal third and fourth lumbar vertebral bodies. An osteophyte (5 × 16 mm) is located on the ventral margin of the first sacral vertebra, pitting on the sternal articular facet of both clavicles and on the cranial margin of the lunate facets of both hip joints (3 × 3 mm).

Diagnosis: Spondylosis; arthrosis of both sternoclavicular joints; coxartrosis of both right and left hip joints.

Burial 2010/23

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, in trench cut on top of south wall, near east end.

Description: Dispersed bones of an adult, supine position, the head pointed to the west. Yellowish-brown coloured

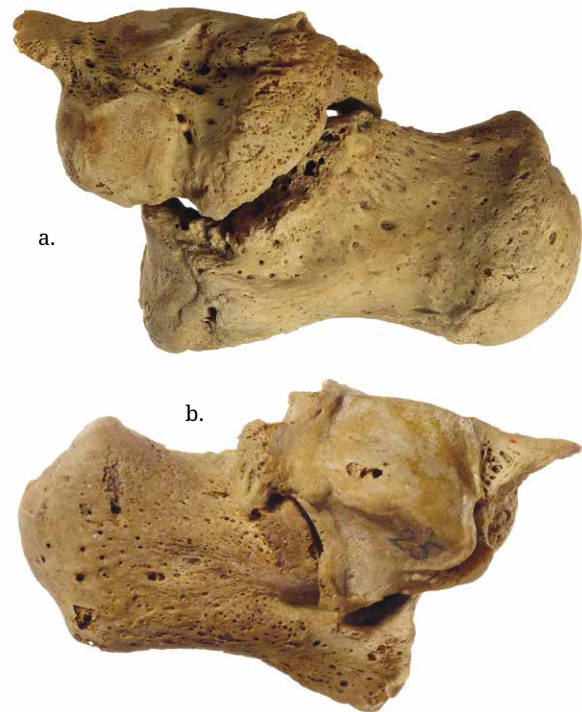


Fig. VIII.29a-b. Right tarsal bones with post-traumatic ankyloses, a) medial view, b) lateral view. Adult, burial 2010/23.

skeleton of lower limbs, covered by reddish-brown fabric and by vegetable remains (Juniper branches?). The deceased had been laid upon a palm-rib mat. Small fragments of burnt child bones were found on the right side of the thoracic vertebrae.

Gender determination: Unclear (bones with morphoscopic characteristics of both females and males).

Age estimation: Adult (age impossible to determine).

Paleopathology: The caudal terminal facet of the body of the sixth cervical vertebra has a porous surface, its body is enlarged laterally about 7 mm, ventrally with a 6 mm long osteophyte. Four cranial thoracic vertebrae show osteophytes of 1 mm. There is post-traumatic ankylosis of the tarsal bones. Osteophytes (about 1 mm) line the medial and posterior calcaneal facets of the right talus, the trochlea of the talus bends laterally, and the head to the medial direction. A 'beak'-shaped process (11 × 5 mm) bent in the plantar direction is located at the dorsal tip of the navicular facet. The posterior process of the talus, its navicular surface, and all the articular talar facets of the right calcaneus have an irregular surface and they are destroyed by an inflammatory process. A thin fissure at the cuboid surface of the right calcaneus, lined by tiny perforations, is supposed to be a healed fracture.

Diagnosis: Spondylosis, healed fracture of the right calcaneus, severe post-traumatic arthrosis, and osteomyelitis (Fig. VIII.29a-b).

Burial 2010/24

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, in trench cut on top of west wall, near south-west corner of north chapel.

Description: Incomplete skeleton of an adult (skull not preserved, except for mandible), yellowish colour of bones, the head pointed to the west. Artefacts (bronze chain, silver medallion, and bone tube: Cat. 209) found between the lower leg bones (Fig. VIII.30). The deceased was covered by reddish-brown fabric, below the body was a thicker strip of yellowish fabric, and the skeleton had been laid on palm-ribs.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the fragments of pelvic and long limb bones). The estimated height of the body was 168.7 cm.

Age estimation: 20-25 years (age category Adult I). Age was mainly determined on the basis of the degree of development of the pubic symphysis relief and dentition.

Paleopathology: Two hypoplastic lines are present on the right lower canine and both premolars, thick calculus reaches ventrally to the occlusal level of the tooth crowns.

Diagnosis: Dental calculus, hypoplastic lines in mandibular teeth.

Burial 2010/25

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, in trench cut on top of west wall, in axis of north chapel.

Description: Skull and some isolated gracile bones of an adult. Supine position, head to the west, bones of yellowish colour.



Fig. VIII.30. Burial 2010/24, lower leg bones with artefacts as found.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the fragments of pelvic and long upper limb bones). The estimated height of the body was 160.0 cm.

Age estimation: 30-35 years (age category Adult II). Age was mainly determined on the basis of the developmental degree of the pubic symphysis relief and dentition.

Paleopathology: Erosion (10 × 4 mm) on the proximal margin of the right humeral trochlea.

Diagnosis: Incipient arthrosis of the right elbow joint.

Burial 2010/27

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, in trench cut on top of west wall, near south-west corner of north chapel.

Description: Isolated bones of a child in supine position, head to the west. Brown colour of bones.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: 13-15 years (age category Infans II). Age estimated according to the length of the long limb bones. Visible borders still occur among all sacral vertebrae. The acromion is not yet fused with the spine of the scapula, the distal epiphyses of the radius, ulna and femur are without fusion with their shafts.

9. The tomb of Sethnakht

9.1. Introduction

In 2010 the remains of a new tomb were discovered to the south of that of Ptahemwia. The tomb was unfinished and did not contain any reliefs or inscriptions, so identification of its owner was difficult. The name of the original owner of this tomb cannot be established any more with any certainty. All we know is that one of its occupants (presumably a relative of the main owner) was a scribe of the temple of Ptah called Sethnakht, who was buried in the tomb in the 19th Dynasty. His name and titles were discovered on some artefacts (fragments of four canopic jars and several faience shabtis) found around the shaft's aperture but presumably originally deposited in the burial-chambers.

The shaft was 7.4 m deep and had three chambers (A-C) in the south and one in the north (D). Chamber A was a square room with a raised mummy-niche along the south wall and a doorway to Chamber B in the west. Chamber B had a 1.9 m deep sarcophagus pit in the floor and a further mummy-niche (C) in the south. Chamber D was also just a small mummy-niche. Crushed fragments of human skeletons were discovered in all chambers. All bones were found to be isolated and mixed, probably due to repeated plundering by robbers.¹⁹ For this reason the bones were evaluated anatomically. Joints between bone fragments from individual chambers could not be found. It is very likely that this was because the bones were mostly crushed and the edges of the fragments were abraded. The only exception was case no. 3 from Chamber A, where it was possible to determine an individual according to typical lytic lesions which were found on both (isolated) postcranial bones and on the skull. If possible, an estimate of gender and age was made on the basis of the morphology of the found skulls.

9.2. Results

In Chamber A were discovered 7 isolated skulls (six of adults and one of a child) and some isolated fragments of postcranial skeleton bones, which could not be assigned to specific individuals. For this reason, only the skulls of adults which were found here will be described below in

any detail. We could identify at least 11 individuals here, both adults and children. More than half of the individuals (6) of this group were adults (54.5%, N=11), whereas 5 individuals were immature (45.5%, N=11). Three males and two females could be identified according to fragmentary skeletal remains, but the gender of the sixth skeleton of an adult could not be determined. Isolated postcranial bones of at least five immatures have been found here, too. The age of the immatures was calculated according to the length of the long limb bones, and the results were then compared with the found fragments of skull bones (and the dentition, if possible). Four children lived till the infant I and II age categories (2 of each category), the other immature died in the adolescent age.

Even though only a few fragments of bones were found in Chamber B and its sarcophagus pit, their morphology allows us to assume that a robust male was buried here. A fragment of the right humerus of another adult individual was obviously moved here randomly, probably from Chamber A, by the activity of robbers.

The situation was similar in Chamber C, where only a single bone fragment was found. It would be most likely to assume that this fragment of bone (a left hip bone of a male) got here from Chamber B, while Chamber C was perhaps never used for burials.

In Chamber D has been found one complete skull and isolated bone fragments of five other skulls, plus some isolated fragments of postcranial skeleton bones. Only the complete skull will here be described in detail. Isolated bones of a minimum number of six children have been found here, too. A total of at least 11 individuals were identified in Chamber D: five adults (45.5%, N=11) and 6 children (54.5%, N=11). The gender of only one of the adults (a male) could be determined from the isolated fragments of bones. The gender of the other adults could not be determined due to the fragmentary state of their bones. All children buried in Chamber D lived only to the age category infans I.

One examined skull of a male from Sethnakht's burial-chamber A was characterized as middle robust to robust and long-headed (dolichocranial), with relatively well-developed relief for muscle insertion. Two determined females had mesocranial skulls and medium to slender built skeletons. A male from Chamber D was characterized by a medium-long head (mesocranial), narrow forehead (stenometopic), and narrow nose (leptorrhiny). Since it was possible to obtain metric data only from a few incomplete long bones of limbs, their values are not included here. All possible available metric and morphoscopic data of the skulls of adults are summarized in Tables VIII.59-64, the data for children in Table VIII.65.

¹⁹ Raven *et al.* 2013, 5.

Bone	Ch A	Ch B	Ch C	Ch D	Total
Skull	6			5	11
Mandible	5			2	7
Vertebrae cervicales	3	2		8	13
Vertebrae thoracicae		1		18	19
Vertebrae lumbales	1	2		8	11
Clavicula L					
Clavicula R	2				2
Humerus L	5	1		1	7
Humerus R	5	2		1	8
Radius L	2			3	5
Radius R	1			2	3
Ulna L	2			2	4
Ulna R	1			3	4
Hip bone L	3		1	1	5
Hip bone R	1				1
Femur L	5	1		4	10
Femur R	3	1		3	7
Patella L				3	3
Patella R	1			2	3
Tibia L	1			1	2
Tibia R	1			2	3
Calcaneus L	1			2	3
Calcaneus R	1			2	3
Talus L				4	4
Talus R	2				2
Minimum N indiv.	6	1+?	?	5	12

Table VIII.59. Tomb of Sethnakht, burial-chambers A-D, skeletal remains of adults. Explanations: R = right, L = left.

	N	%		N	%
Adults	12	52.2	Males	4	33.3
			Females	2	16.7
			?	6	50.0
Adolescent	1	4.3			
Children	10	43.5			
Total number	23	100.0		12	100.0

Table VIII.60. Tomb of Sethnakht, burial-chambers A-D, number of individuals.

Immatures	Ch A	Ch B	Ch C	Ch D	Total N	%
Infans I	2			6	8	72.7
Infans II	2				2	18.2
Adolescent	1				1	9.1
Total number	5			6	11	100.0

Table VIII.61. Tomb of Sethnakht, burial-Chambers A-D, number of immatures. Explanations: Infans I (newborn - 6 years), Infans II (7 - 14 years), adolescent (14 - 18 years).

Table VIII.63 (right, bottom). Tomb of Sethnakht, burial-chambers A and D, craniometrical data of adults. Explanation: capacity of skulls in cm³ (Welcker 1885). For other abbreviations, see Table VIII.4.

9.3. Chamber A

Individual no. 1

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber A.

Description: Skull of yellowish colour, nasal cavity intact. The skull is preserved without the right half of the occipital bone.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the skull).

Age estimation: 30-40 years (age category Adult II). Age was estimated according to the dentition and from the obliteration of the cranial sutures.

Paleopathology: Eight foramina of pinhead size are located on the irregular rounded protrusion of the left parietal bone (35 mm ventrally from the asterion point and 10 mm above the temporal squama). From the inside (in the same place) the internal lamina is smooth and slightly recessed. The sulci arteriae meningeae mediae on the left side are wide, the ends of their branches are lobed by newly-created compact bone (1 × 1 cm). On the lateral side of both articular tubercles there is noticeable pitting. Dentoalveolar cysts opened externally are present on the alveolar processes of the right upper canine (2 × 2 mm), the first premolar (1 × 2 mm), and the second premolar (2 × 2 mm).

Diagnosis: Status after a subdural hemorrhage (?), arthrosis of temporomandibular joints, dentoalveolar cysts.

Individual no. 2

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber A.

Description: Medium-robust skull of dark yellowish-brown colour. The skull is missing more than half of the face bones, the nasal cavity cannot be examined.

Gender determination: Female (morphoscopic characteristics of females predominate in the skull).

Age estimation: 40-50 years (age category Maturus I). Age could be estimated according to the obliteration of the cranial sutures only.

Paleopathology: A flat rounded osteoma (9 × 9 mm, height about 0.2 mm) is located on the left parietal bone (48 mm from the temporal suture and 36 mm from the coronal suture). Small round depression (4 × 5 mm) located on the same bone (19 mm from the saggital suture, 19 mm from the lambdoid suture, depth 0.2 mm). The surface of both parietal tubera has signs of beginning cribra cranii. Tiny perforations are visible in the left mandibular fossa.

Diagnosis: Osteoma, beginning cribra cranii, arthrosis of left temporomandibular joint.

Individual no. 3

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber A.

Description: Fragments of skull bones of yellowish colour. The skull is missing more than half of the face bones, the nasal cavity cannot be examined. The diaphyses of both

Feature	Chamber A Skull no. 1 F-AII	Chamber A Skull no. 2 F-MI	Chamber A Skull no. 3 M-MII	Chamber A Skull no. 4 M-AII	Chamber A Skull no. 5 M (?)	Chamber A Skull no. 6 (?)	Chamber D Skull no. 1 M-AII
Skull robusticity	++	++	++	+++	+++	+	++
Glabella	+	+++	+++	+++		++	
Superciliar arch	++	+++	+++	+++		+	
Nasofrontal part	++	++	+++	+++			
Frontal tuberosity	++	++	+	+			
Parietal tuberosity	+++	++	+	++			
Anterior nasal spine	+	+++	++				
Supramastoid crest	++	++	++				
Profile of forehead	perpendicular	gently oblique	oblique				gently oblique
Ext. occ. protuberance		+++	+++		+++	+	++
Mastoid process thickness	+	+++	+++	+++			+
Mastoid notch volume	+	+++	++	++			
Nuchal muscular relief	+++	++	+++		+++		++
Metopic suture	0	0	0	0	0		0
Hypoglossal canal (double +)	0	0					0
Jugular bridge (left, right)	0	++					0
Paracondylar process	0	0					0
Vesalian foramen	0	0					+
Obliter. cranial sutures ext.	C3 S2-3	C1-2 S3-4 L1-2	C3 S2-4 L1-3	0			C1 S3 L2
Obliter. cranial sutures int.	C1-3 S1-4 L1-2	C1-4 S1-4 L1-3	C1-4 S1-4 L1-3	0			C1-4 S1-4 L1-3
Dental caries	+						++
Dental cyst	+++		++	++			++
Cribriform plate of ethmoid	intact						intact

Table VIII.62. Tomb of Sethnakht, burial-Chambers A and D, craniocopical data of adults. Explanations: see Table VIII.4.

No.	Measurement (mm)	Chamber A Skull no. 1 F-AII	Chamber A Skull no. 2 F-MI	Chamber A Skull no. 3 M-MII	Chamber A Skull no. 4 M-AII	Chamber A Skull no. 5 M (?)	Chamber A Skull no. 6 (?)	Chamber D Skull no. 1 M-AII
1	Maximum cranial length	177	176	189				182
5	Basis length (n-b)	98	97					
7	Foramen magnum length		31					33
8	Maximum cranial breadth	138	132	136				144
9	Minimum frontal breadth	95	90	99	96			92
10	Maximum frontal breadth	112	110	115	121			116
16	Foramen magnum breadth		26					28
17	Basion-bregma height	130	130					
23	Horizontal circumference	500	490					
38	Skull capacity Size category							
40	Profile facial length	90						
45	Bizygomatic breadth	123						125
46	Middle facial breadth	88						90
47	Total facial height							
48	Upper facial height	65						
51	Orbital breadth	39	39					37
52	Orbital height	33	30					29
54	Nasal breadth	23		28	25			20
55	Nasal height	49						43
60	Maxilloalveolar length	47						54
61	Maxilloalveolar breadth				63			52
65	Bicondylar breadth							
68	Mandibular length							
	Mandibular symphyseal height							
	Height of mandibular ramus				34			
	Mandibular angle							
	Mandibular ramus breadth							
	Mandibular body thickness							

No.	Index Martin/Saller 1957	Chamber A Skull no. 1 F-AII	Chamber A Skull no. 2 F-MI	Chamber A Skull no. 3 M-MII	Chamber A Skull no. 4 M-AII	Chamber A Skull no. 5 M (?)	Chamber A Skull no. 6 (?)	Chamber D Skull no. 1 M-AII
1	Cranial index	78.0 mesocrany	75.0	72.0 dolichocrany				79.1 mesocrany
2	Length-height vertical index	73.4 orthocrany	73.9 orthocrany					
3	Breadth-height transv.-vertical	94.2 metriocrany	98.5 acrocrany					
12	Transv. frontal	84.8 big	81.8 middle	86.1 big	79.3 small			79.3 small
13	Transv. fronto-parietal	68.8 metriometopic	68.2 metriometopic	72.8 eurymetopic				63.9 stenometopic
33	Foramen magnum		83.9 middle					84.8 middle
38	Total facial (Kollmann)							
39	Upper facial	52.8 mesenny						
42	Orbital	84.6 mesoconchy	76.9 mesoconchy					78.4 chamaeconchy
48	Nasal	46.9 leptorriny						46.5 leptorriny

Table VIII.64. Tomb of Sethnakht, burial-chambers A and D, cranial indices of adults. Explanations: see Table VIII.4.

Skeleton No. Bone measurement (mm)	Ch A no.1 R L	Ch A no.2 R L	Ch A no.3 R L	Ch A no.4 R L	Ch A no.5 R L	Ch D no.1 R L	Ch D no.2 R L	Ch D no.3 R L	Ch D no.4 R L	Ch D no.5 R L	Ch D no.6 R L
Humerus						L72	L95		L129	L127	L176
Radius	R 87		R145	R150		60 65	L72	85 95	100 105	102 105	
Ulna	R105	110 107	R170			R60	L78		L 110	L110	L132
Pubic bone											
Iliac bone height											
breadth											
Femur	L155				Head diam. R39	90 85	115 120		166 165		
Tibia						R65			R145	R140	
Fibula											
Talus											
Calcaneus											
Age (years)	2-3	2-3	7-8	7-9	16-18	newborn	6-12 months	1-2	2-3	2-3	6-7

Table VIII.65. Tomb of Sethnakht, burial-chambers A and D, children and adolescent. Explanations: R = right, L = left.

femurs and small fragments of the long limb bones are preserved but it is not possible to measure them.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the fragments of the skull).

Age estimation: Over 50 years (age category Maturus D)? Age could be estimated according to the obliteration of cranial sutures and dentition.

Paleopathology: At the external surface of the skull are visible small lesions of a dark gray colour that have a star shape and are almost the same size (mostly 2 × 2 mm). Most of them are concentrated on the dorsal half of the frontal bone, a few are located at the right parietal and temporal bones (Fig. VIII. 31a-b). The wide groove (2 mm) for the course of the arteria meningea media is visible on the left side. Small lytic lesions are visible on the inner table, especially on the frontal and left parietal bones.

Similar lesions were found on all fragments of the post-cranial bones.

Diagnosis: In view of the almost identical size of the lytic lesions, a diagnosis of multiple myeloma can be suspected (however, X-ray examination would be necessary to verify this).

Individual no. 4

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber A.

Description: Fragments of skull bones (frontal, left parietal, both temporal bones, left and right upper jaws, left zygomatic bone, and the right half of mandible) of brownish colour. The nasal cavity cannot be examined.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the fragments of the skull).

Age estimation: 30-40 years (age category Adultus II)? Age could be estimated only according to the dentition and obliteration of some cranial sutures.

Paleopathology: Deep dental caries on the left upper canine, the upper first molar of the left side and on the upper first molar of the right side.

Diagnosis: Dental caries.

Individual no. 5

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber A.

Description: Fragments of robust bones of the neurocranium, the right zygomatic bone, left maxilla, and the right half of mandible.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in the fragments of the occipital bone, mastoid process of temporal bone, and mandible).

Age estimation: Adult (age could not be determined).

Paleopathology: Healed fracture of the right supraorbital margin at the place of the frontal foramen. The fracture line is lobulated externally, narrower and directed medially on the inner surface (Fig. VIII.32).

Diagnosis: Healed fracture of the superior orbit wall.

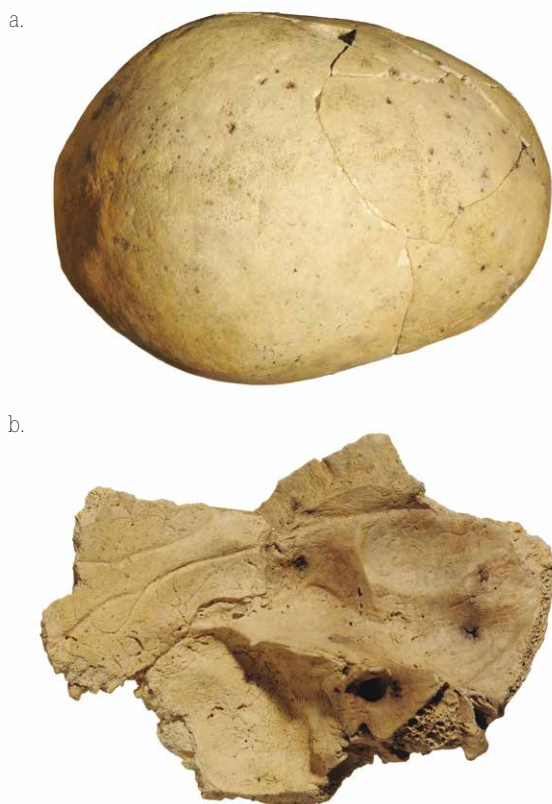


Fig. VIII.31a-b. Skull with lytic lesions on external (a) and internal (b) surface, probably a case of multiple myeloma. Adult male, tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber A.

Individual no. 6

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber A.

Description: Fragments of skull bones (right and left temporal bones, left maxilla, fragments of both zygomatic bones, right half of mandible). The fragment of mandible and the right mastoid process have traces of incineration.

Gender determination: Unclear (not enough morphoscopic characteristics for gender determination).

Age estimation: Adult (age could not be determined).

Individual no. 7

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber A.

Description: Fragments of flat skull bones and left mandibular ramus only.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: More than 4 years (age category Infans I). Age category estimated according to the length of the pyramid of the temporal bone; the diploe has already been created.

Paleopathology: The lateral edge of the right tympanic plate is gently lobed (as a lace) due to a chronic inflammation process (Fig. VIII.33). Pit with porous bottom located on the cerebral surface of the left greater wing of the sphenoid bone (cranial tuberculosis?).

Diagnosis: Chronic otitis media.

9.4. Chamber B

Individual no. 1

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber B.

Description: Only a few isolated bones were found, belonging to a robust adult male: the right half of the atlas, the axis, a body of a thoracic vertebra, fragments



Fig. VIII.32. Right supraorbital margin with healed fracture. Adult male, tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber A.

of two lumbar vertebrae, a fragment of the left humerus, fragments of two right humeri (one of them was probably from Chamber A, therefore from another individual), left and right robust femurs, fragments of the tibia, and metatarsal bone I.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of male predominate in the found fragments of bones).

Age estimation: Unclear (not enough morphoscopic characteristics for age determination).

Conclusion: Skeletal remnants of a robust adult male.

9.5. Chamber C

Only a fragment of a left hip bone with typical male shape of the sciatic notch was found in Chamber C (probably transferred by robbers from Chamber B), but joins with bones in other chambers could not be found.

9.6. Chamber D

Individual no. 1

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber D.

Description: Skull of yellowish-brown colour.

Gender determination: Male (morphoscopic characteristics of males predominate in bones of the skull).

Age estimation: 30-40 years (age category Adult II). Age category estimated according to the obliteration of sutures and dentition.

Paleopathology: Healed fracture on the right nasal bone. The fracture line runs in transversal direction in the

middle length of the bone, and continues to the left where the medial edge of the left nasal bone has broken off postmortally (Fig. VIII.34a-c). Deep caries are located at both the distal surface of the right upper molar and the mesial surface of the left canine, hypoplastic grooves are situated at the right upper canine, and a dentoalveolar cyst opened externally over the buccal roots of the right upper molar (opening 4 × 5 mm). The vestibular surfaces of the upper teeth are covered by a layer of calculus. The ventral arch of the atlas is fully attached to the base of the occipital bone (assimilation of atlas: rare variation).

Diagnosis: Healed fracture of left nasal bone, caries of upper teeth, dentoalveolar cyst, calculus.

Individual no. 2

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber D.

Description: Fragments of skull bones only (temporal bones with big mastoid process).

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: Adult.

Individual no. 3

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber D.

Description: Fragments of frontal bone and left temporal bone.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: Adult.

Individual no. 4

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber D.

Description: Fragments of temporal bone and occipital bone.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: Adult.

Individual no. 5

Provenance: Tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber D.

Description: Fragments of occipital bone with the external occipital protuberance.

Gender determination: Unclear.

Age estimation: Adult.

10. Paleopathology

10.1. Introduction

The purpose of this section is to give a brief account of the most interesting pathological features of bones from the tomb of Ptahemwia, from feature 2003/13, from the small



Fig. VIII.33. Tympanic plate with lobed lateral edge, suspected case of otitis media chronica. Child, tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber A.

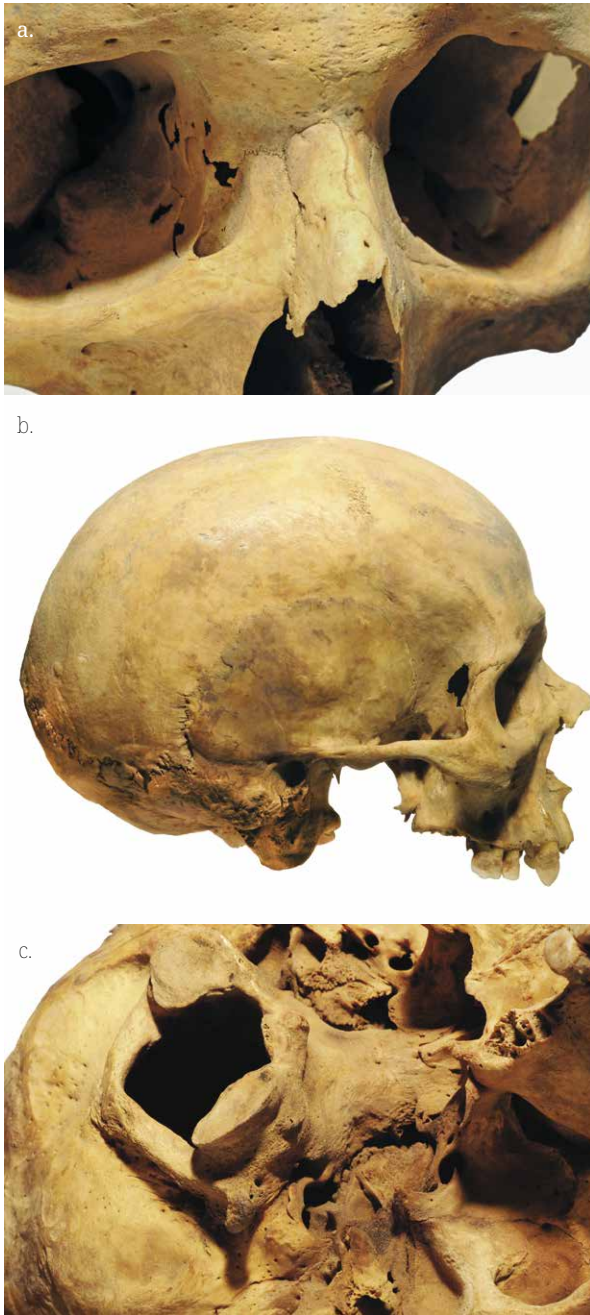


Fig. VIII.34a-c. Skull with healed fracture in right nasal bone (a), dentoalveolar cyst opened externally at the right upper molar (b), and ventral arch of atlas fully attached to base of occipital bone (c). Adult male, tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber D.

Coptic cemetery in the area of the original New Kingdom necropolis at Saqqara, and from the tomb of Sethnakht. For detailed descriptions of the individual paleopathologies, see the paragraphs on ‘individual burials’ of sections 3-9 above. As has already been mentioned, the skeletal remains from all four groups of deceased are incomplete (with exception of some skeletons of children) and form only small groups dated to the periods 1295-1069 BC, the 5th century BC (?), and the 7th-10th centuries AD. The burials were probably disrupted by tomb-robbers or by continuous use of the mentioned areas as a burial place. Therefore we shall only mention some interesting individual cases here, because we cannot make any more general statistics or conclusions due to these reasons. Within the study collection a wide range of disease manifestations were found, comprising examples of almost all categories of pathology.

10.2. Joint diseases

Joint diseases are among the most frequent discoveries in the skeletal remains of populations from various historical eras. Of these, the most frequently observed pathologies tend to be degenerative-productive changes, which may be located in the spine in the form of spondylosis or spondyloarthropathy, or in large limb joints in the form of osteoarthritis. The most frequent records in the study set were of degenerative-productive processes on the spine (in the form of spondylosis) and osteoarthritis of the temporomandibular joint.

In order to classify individual cases of spondylosis, we used a modified version of the method presented by Stloukal and Vyhnánek,²⁰ on the basis of which the findings were divided into three categories according to the morphological character of the changes. We included into the first stage bone spurs (osteophytes) of smaller dimensions and linear depressions at the vertebral terminal plates (Schmorl's nodes). We included vertebrae with osteophytes extending longer than 3 mm from the surface of the spine into the intermediate stage of spondylosis. This type of manifestation was observed in 9 skeletons of the studied skeletal collection. In the most advanced stage of spondylosis, we noted shinningly polished areas on the joint plates (eburnation) and deformation of the vertebral bodies and joint processes (2 cases). A vertebral block formed by the fusion of large osteophytes with neighbouring vertebrae was found in the thoracic vertebrae of individual no. 6 from Ptahemwia's north chapel.

In comparing the spondylosis stage and age of the afflicted individuals, it was possible to establish that only 3 cases involved true disease, while the remaining findings of degenerative-productive changes corresponded to

²⁰ Stloukal/Vyhnánek 1976.

wear in the locomotor apparatus due to age and were manifestations of natural aging. Analysis showed the lumbar region to be the most afflicted part of the spine, followed in descending order by the thoracic region, the cervical region and, with the least amount of pathological changes, the sacrum. These numbers cannot be accurate, because spondylotic changes have also been observed in isolated vertebrae which could not be assigned to specific individuals. Moreover, the sets of vertebrae analysed were by no means complete.

In addition to the spine, degenerative-productive changes affected other joints, and their frequency increases with age. In adults, these changes were noted in 9 skeletons (Figs. VIII.35-36), although this represented actual disease in only 2 cases. The other findings were considered to be manifestations of natural aging, because they were noted on the skeletal remains of people older than 40 and corresponded to a mild stage of osteoarthritis. The temporomandibular joint was the most affected, limb joints were less frequently affected, and osteoarthritis was recorded in the same proportion among upper and lower limbs.

Among other joint diseases, diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis (DISH) is a disorder of excessive bone formation which reflects extra-spinal manifestations as well as spinal ligament ossifications. According to most population studies, DISH has been found to be more common in males than females, with prevalence ratios around 2:1. However, the reported sex bias may be significantly smaller, depending on the population, diagnostic criteria, and the age distribution of the included individuals.²¹ Diagnosis of DISH is very uncommon in individuals less than 40 years of age. In our study set, incipient DISH was diagnosed in the skeleton of an old male (Tomb of Ptahemwia, Chamber F, individual 1).

10.3. Trauma

Traumas were the second most frequent category among the paleopathological findings of the study set. Four healed skull and six long limb bone fractures were found. For the upper limbs, trauma was displayed most frequently on the two forearm bones, which for women may be related to either domestic violence or osteoporosis. In five cases, fracture healing was accompanied by post-traumatic osteomyelitis, which provides evidence of poor medical care for the injured (Fig. VIII.37). Also of interest is the comparison with another Coptic burial ground found in Saqqara, in this case dated to the 5th to mid-6th centuries, which was used by members of a Christian monastic community.²² In contrast to our Coptic collection of skeletons, this Coptic paleopathological



Fig. VIII.35. Right femur with advanced gonarthrosis. Adult, tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber A.



Fig. VIII.36. Left femur with osteochondritis dissecans of a lateral condyle (20 x 5 mm, beginning gonarthrosis). Adult, tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber A.

collection predominantly had findings of trauma. This fact is apparently caused by the predominance of young men who participated in either war or some other dangerous activity (interpersonal violence). Women who reached a higher age than those in our group suffered relatively frequently from joint diseases. Similarly to our collection, diseases of other categories were rather rare.

10.4. Metabolic diseases

Porous changes of the orbital roof seem to be a result of the body's attempt to produce more red blood cells in the marrow in order to compensate for the lack of iron. Thus they are a symptom of, or a marker for, many diseases, usually signalling debilitation (particularly for children), such as from some type of anaemia. It occurred in the case of 3 adult females and 8 children in the group from Ptahemwia's chapels, but only in one child of the group of Coptic burials, and in one child of the bone set of Sethnakht's tomb (Fig. VIII.38), mostly bilaterally. Furthermore, symptoms of general inflammatory diseases

21 Wilczak/Mulhern 2012, 452-459.

22 Strouhal 1984, 139-142.

Fig. VIII.37. Right femur fragment with inflammatory changes of diaphysis, probably of post-traumatic origin and due to osteomyelitis. Adult, tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber D.



were noticed at the majority of the infant skeletons with *cribra orbitalia*.

Osteoporosis represents a condition of reduction of the total bone mass volume but retaining the normal ratio of bone mineral to matrix. The aetiology of this disease is unknown, but it has been suggested there may be a causal effect in alterations of gonadal hormone. Idiopathic osteoporosis has been divided into two groups: the first type afflicting postmenopausal women, characterized by predominantly trabecular bone loss with fractures of the distal radius and the vertebrae, and the second type that affects both genders above the age of 60, and features loss of both trabecular and cortical bone with hip and vertebral fractures.²³ We have found typical signs of osteoporosis, such as a fracture of the radius and very light bones with thin trabeculae, in the skeleton of an old female from the north chapel of Ptahemwia (Individual no. 19).

10.5. Inflammation

We have found traces of non-specific inflammations, in the form of chronic inflammation of the nasal cavity, in two cases (South chapel, individual no. 22, and Coptic burial 2009/11, individual no. 1). Post-traumatic osteomyelitis has been detected in 5 cases of healed fractures (North chapel, individuals nos. 10 and 13, and South chapel, individuals nos. 25, 35, and 56). The most serious case was an ankylosis of the temporomandibular joints, probably as a result of a chronic otitis media complication.

Both heads of the mandible and the mandibular fossa were changed by a pathological process in North chapel, individual no. 8. The left head of the mandible shows a complete loss of the joint surface due to erosion and abrasion and is flattened irregularly. Its articular surface has tightly grown together with the mandibular fossa and the articular tubercle on the lateral side. The tympanic plate and the entrance to the external acoustic porus are thicker and they are covered by newly created bone tissue. Society had to take care of such a handicapped individual.²⁴

A group of specific inflammations has been found in the form of suspected tubercular lesions. Other discoveries from the Old, Middle and New Kingdoms leave no doubt about the occurrence of skeletal evidence characteristic of

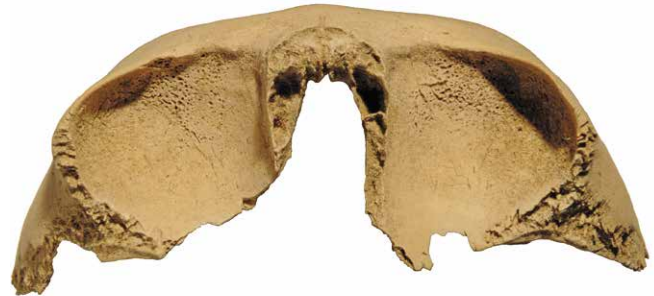


Fig. VIII.38. Bilateral *cribra orbitalia* of cribrotic form. Child, tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber D.

tuberculosis in Ancient Egypt.²⁵ We have found two cases with ribs afflicted by suspected tubercular pleurisy (South chapel, individual no. 35, and Coptic burial 2010/15).

Suspected tubercular meningitis has been diagnosed in 6 skulls of children. Reactive new bone, located on the endocranial surface of the occipital, frontal, or parietal bones in immature individuals is a relatively new area of investigation for childhood disease in the past. These features either appear as diffuse or isolated layers of new bone on the original cortical surface (indicating active bleeding of the meninges), expanding around the meningeal vessels as 'hair-on-end' extensions of the diploe (representing ossified soft tissue as the most probable result of tubercular inflammation),²⁶ or as 'capillary' impressions extending into the inner lamina of the cranium (this type of lesion is suggestive of healing). In accordance with the pronounced diagnosis of tuberculosis, some of these cases involved *cribra orbitalia* as mentioned above.

Another case which can be diagnosed as a probable cranial tuberculosis is the individual no. 46 from the south chapel of Ptahemwia. The occurrence of four round lesion focuses at the neurocranium bones (at the right part of the frontal bone, at the right parietal bone in proximity to the lambda suture, at the left parietal bone in proximity to the asteria, and at the infratemporal surface of the greater wing of the right sphenoidal bone) represents one of the most interesting finds in the study set from a paleopathological point of view. The focuses are characterized by an

23 Aufderheide/Rodríguez-Martín 1998, 314-316.

24 Horáčková/Rühli 2014.

25 Strouhal 1999, 453-460.

26 Schultz 1993; Schultz 1999; Lewis 2004, 82-97.

equal size (10×10 mm), the external lamina have been destroyed, and the granular diploe is visible. The lesion edges are slightly serrated and sharp. The lesions are ringed with a thin active zone (5-8 mm wide). The internal lamina have been destroyed by the lesion process, too, but almost no reaction is noticeable in its vicinity. In the course of differential diagnostics, a relatively rare case of cranial tuberculosis must be considered first, though a histiocytosis X cannot be excluded. Histiocytosis X includes several, age-specific, different clinical presentations especially affecting children. These individual syndromes are called eosinophilic granuloma, Hand-Schüller-Christian disease, and Letterer-Siwe disease.²⁷ Of these three types of histiocytosis X, Hand-Schüller-Christian disease seems to be the most probable in this case; this form principally involves boys aged 2-5 years with scattered calvarial lesions, and causes death when left untreated. The age at death of the child in question, the nature of the lesions, as well as their localization are typical of either of these diseases (cranial tuberculosis and histiocytosis X). A similar case was found at Saqqara in a late New Kingdom burial (no. 25) from the tomb of Iurufef.²⁸ There, a child of 2-3 years old was buried whose skull showed well-delimited round perforations in the bones of the neurocranium. The obvious evidence of bone reaction, the size of the lesions, and their form clearly resemble the pattern expected for cranial tuberculosis²⁹ or histiocytosis X.³⁰ A histology and detailed CT examination of the whole affected skeleton, and especially a detection of the occurrence of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* DNA in the bone tissue, will be necessary to make a confirmation of the final diagnosis. If the presumed tuberculosis diagnosis would be confirmed, this paleopathological finding would represent an important contribution to the epidemiological research of this disease, which again becomes a threat for the present population.

10.6. Tumours

It is generally known that tumours are less frequent paleopathological findings in archaeological populations. We have found benign forms of tumour only, such as osteomas of small size (2×3 mm) located in the frontal squama of a female (North chapel, individual no. 11), a bigger one (11×11 mm) located in the frontal sinus of another female (Coptic burial 2003/8), and a third one of 9×9 mm (Sethnakht's tomb, Chamber A, individual no. 2). One suspected case of malignant tumour has been diagnosed in the skeleton of individual no. 3 from the tomb of Sethnakht, Chamber A. According to the characteristic

morphology of the found lytic lesions (and the age of the deceased), it is possible to consider the diagnosis of a multiple myeloma. Multiple myeloma (myelomatosis, Kahler's disease, or in Latin myeloma multiplex) is a highly malignant disease of white blood cells. Skeletal involvement is common and often affects many areas of the skeleton. The lesions are sharply defined small holes³¹ and often penetrate both tables in the skull. A greater prevalence of males versus females are affected. The tumour rarely occurs before 40 years of age, and the maximal frequency is between 50-70 years of age. If the presumed myeloma multiplex would be confirmed (by X-ray and histology), this paleopathological finding would be important for research of the development and distribution of malignant tumours in the world. Generally the low occurrence of malignant tumours in archaeological sets may also result from post-mortal damages of pathologically affected skeletons.

10.7. Congenital diseases

Congenital diseases are a rare finding in archaeological records. The most frequent of them is spondylolysis. Spondylolysis, being a failure in the ossification union of the interarticular part of the vertebra and resulting in a separation of the vertebra into two parts, is regarded as a congenital pathological lesion by most authors, even though its aetiology is controversial. Spondylolysis usually occurs posteriorly to the superior process of the caudal lumbar vertebrae. Probably local stress of this weak portion of a vertebra can be a reason for the origin of spondylolysis. We have found an interesting case of unilateral spondylolysis in connection with spina bifida of the sacrum in one Coptic burial (2003/18).

10.8. Dental diseases

A broad spectrum of dental diseases has been found in the study set, such as tooth caries, dental cysts, periodontal disease, and calculus. The first lower molar and the upper premolars were the teeth most affected by caries. The occurrence of dental cysts opened from outside was relatively frequent, especially in the molar part of the maxilla (one of the most severe cases was found in the hard palate of individual no. 31 from Ptahemwia's south chapel, Fig. VIII.18a-b), as was tartar (plaque, dental calculus) in adult individuals. This could be evidence of poor dental care. Hypoplastic lesions of the teeth as a response to severe malnutrition or some illnesses have mainly been observed in children and young adults. Because of the very fragmented state of the preserved jaws and because for many skeletons only bones of the lower limbs or scattered

27 Aufderheide/Rodríguez-Martín 1998, 354.

28 R. Walker, in: Raven 1991, 60.

29 Buikstra/Baker/Cook 1993.

30 Strouhal 1999, 453.

31 Aufderheide/Rodríguez-Martín 1998, 314-316.

isolated bones were preserved, we have decided not to calculate any dental indexes.

11. General conclusion

In the three chapels and in burial chamber F of Ptahemwia's tomb (study group I, dated to the 19th-20th dynasties), a total of 66 adult skeletons or skeletal parts and 47 juveniles were found. Unfortunately, the skeletal remains have predominately been preserved as fragments; only some child burials have been almost completely preserved (those that had been placed deepest). The ratio of adults to juveniles was therefore 58.4% : 41.6%. The ratio of males (51.5%; N = 66) to females (28.8%; N = 66) was distorted by the high number of individuals for whom the sex could not be determined (19.7%; N = 66). Despite this fact, similarly as with other finds in this location, the number of buried men was evidently greater than the number of buried women. As expected, average life expectancy was higher for men than for women, evidently in connection with difficulties during maternity and post-natal care. Authors such as Strouhal³² and Horáčková³³ obtained similar results from the same location. In only one case (out of 25 skulls in which it was possible to examine the nasal region) was the nasal cavity destroyed in connection with the embalming process. This case was an individual with a relatively well-preserved skeleton from burial chamber F. It is very probable that this individual was a family member of the tomb's original owner.

Physically, the group of men was characterized by relatively robust skeletal structures and long (dolichocephalic), relatively voluminous (euencephalic), and medium-height skulls with medium-breadth foreheads, high orbits, and narrow noses. Men's body heights ranged from 156.2 to 175.2 cm, with a mean height of 166.7 cm. Women had moderately robust to slender skeletal structures, moderately to weakly developed relief for muscle insertion, and mostly medium-length (mesocephalic) skulls, although women's skull shapes varied over a wider range (from hyperdolichocephalic to brachycephalic) than men's shapes. Their skulls were also characterized by high orbits and medium-width nasal sections. Women's body heights ranged from 146.1 cm to 162.3 cm, with a mean of 154.2 cm. The mean value of inter-sexual difference was 12.5 cm.

The entire small group listed under burial 2003/13 (perhaps dated to the 5th century BC) included mummified remains of 6 adults (2 males and 4 females) and 3 children. The ratio of adults to children was 66.6%: 33.4%, the ratio of males (33.3%, N = 6) to females (66.6%, N = 6) was surely

distorted by the low number of buried adult individuals. None of the examined skulls had the nasal cavity destroyed in connection with the embalming process. Estimated men's body heights ranged from 163.7 to 166.7 cm, with a mean height of 165.2 cm. Women's body heights ranged from 155.7 cm to 160.0 cm, with a mean of 157.6 cm. The mean inter-sexual difference was only 7.6 cm.

The Coptic graves, which were placed more towards the surface and spread throughout the burial ground, were damaged even worse than the interments in the chapels of Ptahemwia's tomb. We have examined 30 skeletons from Coptic burials or their parts, both of adults and children. Half of the individuals (15) of this group were adults (50.0%, N=30) and 15 individuals were immature (50.0%, N=30). The ratio of males to females was balanced. Of the 15 adults, 6 were classified as males (40.0%, N=15) and 6 as females (40.0%, N=12), whereas 3 adult individuals could not be sexed (20.0%, N=15). Four men (26.7% of all adult individuals) reached the adult I age category (20-29 years), one man (6.7%, N=15) the adult II category (30-39 years), and one (6.7%, N=15) died as a *maturus I* (40-49 years). The distribution of death age in women was significantly different: only one woman (6.7%, N=15) died in the age categories adult I, II and *maturus I*, and two women at the age of 50-60 years (*maturus II*; 13.2%). We had expected quite a different distribution in the age of death categories of the women, because the majority died at a younger age at that time. The explanation for this anomalous distribution surely lies in the small sample of only partly and fragmentarily preserved skeletons. The highest mortality rate for children was recorded in the *infans II* age group category (i.e. from 7 to 14 years of age), with 7 out of 15 immatures (46.7%); 6 children lived to the *infans I* age category (0-6 years; 40.0%), and 2 children reached the juvenile age (15-19 years; 13.3%). No evidence has been found of breakage due to the embalming process in the skulls, but some bones had traces of embalming on their surfaces only.

All examined Coptic male skulls were characterized by medium-robust and medium-long heads (*mesocranial*), with relatively well-developed relief for muscle insertion. All females had *dolichocranial* skulls and medium to slender built skeletons. The height of the body was derived from measuring the length of the limb bones. The average of male body height was calculated as about 166.6 cm (min. 160.5; max. 171.6 cm), in female bodies about 158.3 cm (min. 155.3; max. 161.6 cm). The average of the inter-sexual difference was 8.3 cm.

Skeletal remains of the fourth examined group (at least 23 individuals, both adults and children) were discovered in the Chambers A, B and D of Sethnakht's tomb. More than half of the deceased (N=12) of this group were adults (52.2%, N=23) and 11 individuals were immature (47.8%, N=23). Half of the adult individuals (50.0%) could not be

32 E. Strouhal, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 316-330.

33 L. Horáčková, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2011, 307-316; L. Horáčková, in: Raven/Van Walsem 2014, 295-322.

determined by sex and age due to the very fragmentary state of the bones. Children buried in the chambers died mainly in age category infans I (72.7%; N=11), only two children reached age category infans II (18.2%; N=11), and one immature died as juvenile. Even though only a few fragments of bone were found in Chamber B (sarcophagus pit), from their morphology it may be assumed that a robust male was buried there (probably a family member of the tomb's original owner). In Chamber C was found only a fragment of hip bone, so we suppose that the chamber was not used for burials.

One of the examined skulls of males from Sethnakht's Chamber A was characterized as medium-robust to robust and long-headed (dolichocranial), with relatively well-developed relief for muscle insertion. Two determined females had mesocranial skulls and medium to slender built skeletons. A male from Chamber D was characterized by a medium-long head (mesocranial), narrow forehead (stenometopic), and narrow nose (leptorrhiny). Since it was possible to obtain metric data only from a few incomplete long bones of limbs, we did not calculate the height of the deceased.

A wide range of disease manifestations was found within the study collection, comprising examples of almost all categories of pathology. The most frequent records were of degenerative-productive processes on the spine (in the form of spondylosis) and osteoarthritis of the temporomandibular joint. The cases of a suspected X-type histiocytosis or cranial tuberculosis in one child skeleton, suspected multiple myeloma, and of extensive ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint, probably caused by complications during a serious course of chronic otitis media in an adolescent individual can be regarded as rare paleopathological findings from this population group sample. As indicated above, for certain pathological findings a more detailed assessment of the pathological changes in bones was not possible (in particular due to the badly preserved condition of the remains), so that the established diagnosis can only be regarded as preliminary.

It is a great shame that the skeletal remains were incomplete and fragmentary, as a diachronic comparison of the four studied samples of Memphite inhabitants suggests itself, in particular as regards changes in skull shape and body height values. Nevertheless, we believe that the results of the paleopathological analysis of the studied sample of skeletal remains presented here (which was acquired under relatively difficult conditions in the field, without the possibility to use state-of-the-art technologies and methods) will become part of a comprehensive study contributing to the evaluation of the health and lifestyle of the Memphite population over its final millennia.

Concordance of excavation numbers and catalogue numbers

1. Sculpture, reliefs, and inscriptions (Chapter IV)

<i>excavation number</i>	<i>catalogue number</i>		
		2007-R57B	[26-27]
		2007-R57C	[26]
2003-R45	[98]	2007-R61	[35]
2003-R48	[89]	2007-R62	[137]
2003-R53	[82]	2007-R63	[5]
2003-R59	[115]	2007-R64	[18, 24]
2003-R60	[90]	2007-R65	[19b]
2007-R1	[100]	2007-R66	[38]
2007-R4	[135]	2007-R67	[19a]
2007-R5	[116]	2007-R70	[138]
2007-R11	[34]	2007-R71	[139]
2007-R14	[136]	2007-R72	[48]
2007-R16	[96]	2007-R74	[30]
2007-R17	[87]	2007-R78	[49]
2007-R18	[93]	2007-R79	[50]
2007-R21	[22]	2007-R81	[47]
2007-R24	[25]	2007-R82	[37]
2007-R25	[37]	2007-R83	[31]
2007-R28	[11]	2007-R88	[117]
2007-R32	[5]	2007-R89	[148a]
2007-R33	10	2007-R93	[101]
2007-R35	[29]	2007-R94	[146]
2007-R36	[40]	2007-R95	[80]
2007-R38	[32]	2007-R96	[107]
2007-R40	[134]	2007-R98	[64]
2007-R42	[19d]	2007-R99	[65]
2007-R46	[21]	2007-R101	[118]
2007-R47	[37]	2007-R102	[140]
2007-R49	[79]	2007-R103	[67]
2007-R50	[6]	2007-R104	[86]
2007-R52	[46]	2007-R105	11b
2007-R53	[19c]	2007-R108	[142]
2007-R54	[32]	2007-R110	[3]
2007-R55	[28]	2007-R114	[41]
2007-R56	[20]	2007-R116	[143]
2007-R57A	[47]	2007-R118	[43]

2007-R119	[44]	2008-R49	[125]	2003-30	199b	2007-44	124
2007-R123	[141]	2008-R52	[105]	2003-31	199c	2007-45	226
2007-R124	[6]	2008-R53	[153]	2003-34	220	2007-46	180
2007-R125	[51]	2008-R54	[62]	2003-35	186	2007-47	54
2007-R126	[25]	2008-R55	[81]	2003-36	256	2007-48	195
2007-R128	[39]	2008-R56	[147]	2003-37	58c	2007-49	7b
2007-R129	[52]	2008-R57	[148b]	2003-40	135d	2007-50	131
2007-R130	[53]	2008-R58	[149]	2003-41	152	2007-51	202
2007-R132	[54]	2008-R59	[150]	2003-42	14	2007-52	57
2007-R139	[19]	2008-R60	[151]	2003-43	23	2007-53	12
2007-R142	11a	2008-R61	[151]	2003-44	253	2007-54	168
2007-R143	[55]	2008-R62	[152]	2003-45	286	2007-55	146
2007-R145	[68]	2010-R5	[126]	2003-47	192	2007-56	221
2007-R146	[56]	2010-R17	[127]	2003-60	210	2007-57	222
2007-R148	[33]	2010-R22	[73]	2007-1	194	2007-58	190
2007-R152	[42]	2010-R25	[59]	2007-2	154	2007-59	59
2007-R153	[21]	2010-R27	[128]	2007-3	172	2007-60	193
2007-R154	[21]	2010-R29	[129]	2007-4	133d	2007-61	77
2007-R155	[33]	2010-R33	[69]	2007-5	183	2007-62	258
2007-R160	[57]	2010-R35	[113]	2007-6	138	2007-63	276
2007-R172	[36]	2010-R36	[130]	2007-7	133c	2007-69	15
2007-R176	[45]	2010-R37	[131]	2007-8	65	2007-70	16
2007-R178	[58]	2010-R41	[99]	2007-9	224	2007-71	24
2007-R192	[60]	2010-R42	[85]	2007-10	141	2007-72	35
2007-R193	[102]	2010-R43	[106]	2007-11	7a	2007-73	13
2008-R1	[66]	2010-R44	[114]	2007-12	225	2007-74	22
2008-R2	[70]	2010-R45	[112]	2007-14	72	2007-77	30
2008-R3	[144]	2010-R46	[94]	2007-15	64	2007-78	81
2008-R6	[71]	2010-R47	[132]	2007-16	67	2007-79	106
2008-R7	[74]	2010-R48	[88]	2007-17	133e-g	2007-80	31
2008-R8	[75]	2010-R50	[95]	2007-18	133b	2007-81	39
2008-R11	[84]	2020-R51	[108]	2007-19	133a	2007-82	250
2008-R12	[72]	2010-R53	[133]	2007-20	223	2007-83	259
2008-R13	[76]	2010-R54	[63]	2007-21	300	2007-84	227
2008-R14	[77]	2010-R55	[98]	2007-22	135b	2007-85	230
2008-R15	[72]	2013-R3	[97]	2007-23	135a	2007-86	82
2008-R16	[78]	2015-R28	[4]	2007-24	133h	2007-87a	91
2008-R18	[119]			2007-25	102	2007-87b	92
2008-R23	[120]			2007-26	28	2007-87c	93
2008-R24	[3a]	2. Objects		2007-27	117	2007-87d	97
2008-R25	[103]	(Chapter VI)		2007-28	249	2007-88	228
2008-R26	[91]	<i>excav. no.</i>	<i>cat. no.</i>	2007-29	198	2007-89	229
2008-R32	[61]	2001-101	122h	2007-31	4	2007-90	252
2008-R35	[145]	2002-128	134f	2007-32	140	2007-91	9
2008-R37	[121]	2003-6	58d	2007-34	289	2007-92	291
2008-R38	[122]	2003-15	211	2007-35	293	2007-93	96
2008-R40	[83]	2003-20	2	2007-36	147	2007-94	110
2008-R42	[104]	2003-21	75	2007-37	127	2007-95	36
2008-R43	[123]	2003-22	290	2007-38	123	2007-96	37
2008-R44	[92]	2003-23	6	2007-39	123	2007-97a	88
2008-R45	[109]	2003-24	199a	2007-40	145	2007-97b	105
2008-R46	[124]	2003-25	122a-c, j	2007-41	109	2007-98	262
2008-R47	[110]	2003-26	58e	2007-42	29	2007-99	101
2008-R48	[111]	2003-27	200	2007-43	213	2007-100	134a-c

2007-101	231	2008-55	135c	2010-37	261a-b	2010-92	161
2008-1	142	2008-56	159	2010-38	174	2010-93	219
2008-2	56	2008-57	229d	2010-39	164	2010-94	136b
2008-3	232	2008-58	302	2010-40	169	2010-95	132c
2008-4	78	2008-59	171	2010-41	163	2010-96	62
2008-5	167	2008-60	46	2010-42	175	2010-97	176
2008-7	214	2008-61	43	2010-43	103	2010-98	208
2008-8	149	2008-62	189	2010-44	197	2010-99	283a
2008-9	295	2008-63	170	2010-45	243	2010-100	283b
2008-10	203	2008-64	182	2010-46	244	2010-101	283c
2008-11	233	2008-65	108	2010-47	89	2010-102	265
2008-12	178	2008-66	87	2010-48	134g	2010-103	270
2008-13	298	2008-67	94	2010-49	281	2010-104	254
2008-14	274	2008-68	44a-h, j-n	2010-50	277	2010-105	275
2008-15	48	2008-69	44i	2010-51	280	2010-106	151
2008-16	297	2008-70	114	2010-52	53	2010-107	217
2008-17	296	2008-71	128	2010-53	104	2010-108	218
2008-18	204	2008-72	38	2010-54	134h	2010-109	58a
2008-19	158	2008-73	107	2010-55	122f	2010-110	156
2008-20	155	2008-74	119	2010-56	205a	2010-111	51
2008-21	181	2008-75	118	2010-57	136a	2010-112	52
2008-22	148	2009-31	58i	2010-58	133i	2010-113	49
2008-23	165	2009-57	122d-e, g	2010-59	85	2010-114	215
2008-24	234	2010-3	288	2010-60	191	2010-115	32
2008-25	74	2010-4	25	2010-61	205b	2010-116	132d
2008-26	153	2010-7	3	2010-62	130	2010-117	299
2008-27	285	2010-8	90	2010-63	188	2010-118	212
2008-28	5	2010-9	63	2010-64	301	2010-119	122i
2008-29	187	2010-10	251	2010-65	137a	2010-120	8
2008-30	1	2010-11	185	2010-66	125	2010-122	58g
2008-31	235	2010-12	126	2010-67	292	2010-123	58f
2008-32	17	2010-13	47	2010-68	134d	2010-125	173
2008-33	79a	2010-14	160	2010-69	21	2010-127	284
2008-34	79b	2010-15	18	2010-70	84	2010-128	266
2008-35	76	2010-16	150	2010-71	83	2010-130	132e
2008-36	33	2010-17	177	2010-72	157	2010-131	34
2008-37	27	2010-19	73	2010-73	132a	2010-132	255
2008-38	20	2010-20	238	2010-74	132b	2010-133	121
2008-39	201	2010-21	279	2010-75	245	2010-134	111
2008-40	86	2010-22	166	2010-76	246	2010-135	71
2008-41	95	2010-23	26	2010-77	247	2010-136	70
2008-42	98	2010-24	120	2010-78	162	2010-137	115
2008-43	113	2010-25	60	2010-79	19	2010-138	139
2008-44	294	2010-26	196	2010-80	261c	2010-139	132f
2008-45	236	2010-27	55	2010-81	273	2010-141	134e
2008-46	61	2010-28	179	2010-82	282	2010-142	271
2008-47	66	2010-29	239	2010-84	58h	2010-143	272
2008-48	129	2010-30	241	2010-85	184	2010-144	209
2008-49	68	2010-31	240	2010-86	264	2010-145	58b
2008-50	100	2010-32	242	2010-87	137b	2010-146	132g
2008-51	269	2010-33	144	2010-88	260	2010-150	267
2008-52	287	2010-34	268	2010-89	207	2010-151	278
2008-53	80	2010-35	263	2010-90	206	2010-152	257
2008-54	40	2010-36	143	2010-91	216	2010-153	45

2010-155	116	2007-264	61	2008-231	154	2008-304	162
2013-4	136c	2007-265	63	2008-232	153	2008-305	161
2013-5	248	2007-266	64	2008-233	155	2008-306	159
2013-9	69	2007-267	59	2008-234	156	2008-307	160
2013-10	50	2007-268	57	2008-235	157	2008-308	168
2013-13	99	2007-269	56	2008-236	158	2008-309	169
2013-14	41	2007-270	58	2008-237	19	2008-310+2010-201	170
2013-15	42	2007-271	60	2008-238	20	2010-204	92
2013-19	112	2007-272	72	2008-239	15	2010-205	181
2013-25	122a	2007-273	73	2008-240	16	2010-206	184
		2007-274	69	2008-241	13	2010-208+2013-217	104
		2007-275	71	2008-242	11	2010-209	186
		2007-279	75	2008-243	9	2010-210+2013-220	185
		2007-280	86	2008-244	12	2010-211	146
		2007-281	87	2008-245	10	2010-212	144
		2007-282	210	2008-246	14	2010-213	145
		2007-283	80	2008-247	7	2010-215	150
		2007-285	79	2008-248	6	2010-216	149
		2007-286	84	2008-251	226	2010-235	124
		2007-287	88	2008-252	201	2010-236	115
		2007-290	66	2008-253	221	2010-237	127
		2007-291	77	2008-254	199	2010-238	123
		2007-292	83	2008-255	206	2010-239	128
		2007-293	82	2008-258	24	2010-240	136
		2007-294	85	2008-259	70	2010-241	141
		2007-295	78	2008-260	55	2010-242	147
		2007-296	54	2008-261	68	2010-243+274	143
		2007-297	65	2008-262	67	2010-244	142
		2007-298	81	2008-263	1	2010-245	108
		2007-299	191	2008-264	2	2010-246	107
		2007-301	193	2008-265	3	2010-247	109
		2007-305	213	2008-266	4	2010-248	130
		2007-306	198	2008-267	5	2010-249	137
		2007-307	214	2008-268	17	2010-250	138
		2007-308	194	2008-269	18	2010-251	126
		2007-310	91	2008-270	21	2010-252	135
		2007-311	89	2008-271	22	2010-253	119
		2007-312	90	2008-273	23	2010-254	118
		2008-201	217	2008-275	8	2010-255	121
		2008-202	203	2008-276	25	2010-257	122
		2008-203	205	2008-277	27	2010-258	120
		2008-204+2007-221	183	2008-278	28	2010-259	131
		2008-208	177	2008-279	26	2010-260	132
		2008-209	49	2008-282	30	2010-261	110
		2008-210	74	2008-283	29	2010-262	111
		2008-211	175	2008-284	33	2010-263	112
		2008-212	176	2008-286	31	2010-264	113
		2008-213	173	2008-287	32	2010-265	114
		2008-214	174	2008-290	172	2010-266	116
		2008-216	208	2008-299	167	2010-267	117
		2008-219	171	2008-300	166	2010-268	125
		2008-220	211	2008-301	164	2010-269	129
		2008-228	212	2008-302	163	2010-270	134
		2008-229	76	2008-303	165	2010-271	133

3. Pottery (Chapter VII)

excav. no. *cat. no.*

2001-201	216	2007-282	210	2008-246	14	2010-213	145
2001-209	218	2007-283	80	2008-247	7	2010-215	150
2001-221	187	2007-285	79	2008-248	6	2010-216	149
2001-223	196	2007-286	84	2008-251	226	2010-235	124
2001-350	189	2007-287	88	2008-252	201	2010-236	115
2001-352	190	2007-290	66	2008-253	221	2010-237	127
2003-240	215	2007-291	77	2008-254	199	2010-238	123
2003-241	223	2007-292	83	2008-255	206	2010-239	128
2003-252	224	2007-293	82	2008-258	24	2010-240	136
2007-201	204	2007-294	85	2008-259	70	2010-241	141
2007-204	192	2007-295	78	2008-260	55	2010-242	147
2007-205	200	2007-296	54	2008-261	68	2010-243+274	143
2007-206	219	2007-297	65	2008-262	67	2010-244	142
2007-207	222	2007-298	81	2008-263	1	2010-245	108
2007-208	220	2007-299	191	2008-264	2	2010-246	107
2007-209	225	2007-301	193	2008-265	3	2010-247	109
2007-212	52	2007-305	213	2008-266	4	2010-248	130
2007-213	50	2007-306	198	2008-267	5	2010-249	137
2007-214	48	2007-307	214	2008-268	17	2010-250	138
2007-217	209	2007-308	194	2008-269	18	2010-251	126
2007-224	53	2007-310	91	2008-270	21	2010-252	135
2007-225	47	2007-311	89	2008-271	22	2010-253	119
2007-226	182	2007-312	90	2008-273	23	2010-254	118
2007-229	51	2008-201	217	2008-275	8	2010-255	121
2007-230	227	2008-202	203	2008-276	25	2010-257	122
2007-246	43	2008-203	205	2008-277	27	2010-258	120
2007-247	36	2008-204+2007-221	183	2008-278	28	2010-259	131
2007-248	35	2008-208	177	2008-279	26	2010-260	132
2007-249	34	2008-209	49	2008-282	30	2010-261	110
2007-250	39	2008-210	74	2008-283	29	2010-262	111
2007-251	37	2008-211	175	2008-284	33	2010-263	112
2007-252	40	2008-212	176	2008-286	31	2010-264	113
2007-253	41	2008-213	173	2008-287	32	2010-265	114
2007-254	42	2008-214	174	2008-290	172	2010-266	116
2007-255	44	2008-216	208	2008-299	167	2010-267	117
2007-256	45	2008-219	171	2008-300	166	2010-268	125
2007-257	38	2008-220	211	2008-301	164	2010-269	129
2007-258	46	2008-228	212	2008-302	163	2010-270	134
2007-263	62	2008-229	76	2008-303	165	2010-271	133

2010-272	140	2010-281	152	2013-201	228	2013-212	100
2010-273	139	2010-282	148	2013-203	93	2013-213	99
2010-276	197	2010-283	105	2013-207	97	2013-214	98
2010-277	195	2010-284	188	2013-208	96	2013-215	102
2010-278	207	2010-285	179	2013-209	101	2013-217	104
2010-279	202	2010-286	180	2013-210	95	2013-223	106
2010-280	151	2010-287	178	2013-211	94	2013-224	103

Spatial distribution of reliefs and objects

Note: figures between square brackets refer to reliefs (Chapter IV), those without are objects (Chapter VI).

1. Tomb of Ptahemwia

Inner courtyard: [5-6], [11], [19a-d], [21-22], [25-26], [28-30], [32-34], [37], [39-42], [46-48], [55-57], [79], [93], [100], [116], [134-135], [137-138], 4, 7a, 10, 28, 64-65, 67, 72, 117, 123, 129, 133, 135, 138, 140-141, 147, 154, 168, 172, 183, 194, 198, 223-226, 249, 289, 293

South chapel: [51], 11b-13, 22, 30-31, 35-37, 39, 59, 77, 81, 88, 91-93, 96-97, 101, 105-106, 110, 199a

Central chapel: [18], [20-21], [26], [31], [35], [37-39], [47], [49-50], [52-54], [58], [82], [89-90], [98], [115], 2, 14, 23, 29, 102, 127, 199b-c

North chapel: 24, 109, 129

Chapel area general: [87], [96], [136], [150], 58c, 58e, 200, 290

Shaft: [71], [74-75], [117], 11a, 48, 56, 87a, 94, 119, 233

Chamber A: [120], 44f, 44h, 74, 87b, 94, 153, 158

Corridor B: 94

Chamber C: 44e

Corridor D: 118

Chamber E: [110], [124], 94, 119, 189

Chamber E, pit: [111], [125], 43-44a, 44d, 44i, 44k, 44m, 46, 94, 108, 114, 170, 182

Chamber F: 38, 44c, 44j, 44l, 44n, 107, 118-119, 128

2. Around the tomb of Ptahemwia

East of tomb: [64-66], [70], [72], [76-78], [80], [84], [101], [107], [119], [141], [144], 7b, 54, 57, 78, 124, 131, 142, 145-146, 148-149, 167, 178, 180, 187, 190, 193, 195, 202-203, 213-214, 221-222, 232, 252, 258-259, 262, 274, 276, 295, 297-298, 300

North of tomb: [3], [19], [44], [92], [102], [109], 9, 82, 135, 152, 159, 171, 186, 227, 237, 250, 291, 302

South of tomb: [60], [142-143], 1, 134, 228-230

West of tomb: 58d, 58i, 122a-d, 122g, 122j, 134

3. Tomb of Sethnakht

Square K101: [126], 3, 26, 53, 55, 60, 62, 83, 90, 132, 144, 161, 176, 179, 217, 219, 247, 254, 261, 277, 279-281

Square K102: [73], 18, 58g, 103, 116, 122i-, 126, 130, 134, 136-137, 163-164, 174-175, 266, 283, 301

Square L101: [69], [127-128], [130], 32, 49, 60, 89, 116, 120, 122e, 132, 157, 160, 173, 240, 261, 299
Square L102: [129], 143, 151, 205b, 218, 239, 241, 257, 260, 271-272, 278
Square M100: [131], 215
Courtyard: 45
Central chapel: [99], 121
North chapel: 70-71, 111, 115
Shaft: 50, 69, 99, 136, 248
Chamber A: [97], 41a, 42, 69, 99, 122a
Chamber B: 41b
Chamber D: 112

4. Around the tomb of Sethnakht

Square I101: 150, 177, 282
Square I102: 63, 242-243
Square I103: 47, 125
Square I104: 25
Square J101: 166, 255, 270, 292
Square J102: 73, 134, 169, 185, 188, 196, 244, 246, 251, 264
Square J103: [59], 104, 197, 205a, 261, 263-264, 273, 275, 288
Square K99: 19, 132, 162, 184, 265, 284
Square K100: [113], [150], 34, 132, 136, 261
Square K103: 85, 134, 137, 191, 216, 238, 245, 264, 268
Square L100: 8, 51-52, 58a, 58h, 116, 122j, 132, 139, 156
Square L103: 267
Square M100: 58b, 58f, 116, 122f, 122j, 132
Square M102: 61, 236

5. Tomb of Tatia

Shaft: [88]

6. Features

2003/3: 6, 75,
2003/4: 210-211, 220, 253, 256, 286
2003/13: 192
2007/3: [6], [45], [139], [148], [150-151]
2007/5: [140], 15-16
2007/6: [43], [61], [67], [86], [103], [118], 17, 20, 27, 33, 76, 79, 86, 95, 98, 113, 201, 235, 294
2007/7: [36], [68], 231
2007/10: 40, 68, 80, 100, 269, 287
2008/2: [92], 155, 165, 181, 234, 285
2008/3: [84], 296
2008/5: 204
2008/6: [3a]
2008/9: 5
2008/10: [83], [104], [121-123], [145], 66
2008/16: [105], [153]
2010/3: 21, 84
2010/9: 206-208
2010/16: 212
2010/20: [63], [94-95], [106], [108], [112], [114], [132-133]
2010/24: 209
2015/13: [4]

7. Unprovenanced

Unclear: [62], [81], [85], [146-147], [149], [152], 133i

List of designated features

In 1999, a new numbering system was introduced to the site. This is used to designate various archaeological features, such as shafts, walls, floors and other architectural elements, dumps, concentrations of finds, isolated burials, etc. During the season 1999, the system was still in an experimental phase, and several parallel series of running numbers were used to distinguish for instance shafts (in Roman numerals), burials (in Arabic numerals) and architectural features (idem). From 2000 onwards this was felt to be too confusing and all heterogeneous features were simply assigned a number in a single series in the order in which they came up. Individual features can therefore be distinguished by the year in which they were first identified, followed by a reference number.

The following list will help to identify these features, many of which are mentioned as provenance of the objects in the relevant chapters of this publication. References have also been added to the pages where these features are dealt with and to the figures in which they occur. Needless to say, only those features will be mentioned here which are connected with the areas described in the present volume. This site encompasses the area within the perimeter of the tombs of Ptahemwia and Sethnakht, as well as those structures found during the clearing of the area around their walls.

2003 features

2003/3 (Fig. III.1, Raven/Van Walsem 2014, fig. I.12)

Tomb of Meryneith, forecourt, on top of east wall, south part. Coptic wall of mud-bricks on foundation of *tafla*, running north-south, with an eastward corner at the north end.

2003/7 (pp. 376, 379, Fig. VIII.25; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, fig. I.12)

Tomb of Meryneith, forecourt, to the south of the entrance, in mud floor. Coptic burial.

2003/8 (pp. 379, 396, Fig. III.1; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, fig. I.12)

Tomb of Meryneith, forecourt, against the exterior south face of the south-east corner. Coptic burial.

2003/11 (pp. 380-381; Raven/Van Walsem 2014, fig. I.12)

Tomb of Meryneith, forecourt, south wall, in trench cut in exterior face. Coptic burial.

2003/13 (pp. 13, 323-324, 370-374, 392, 397, Figs. III.1, VIII.24)

Tomb of Ptahemwia, central chapel, on top of north wall. Group of 9 decayed mummies lying under fragmentary mat.

2003/14

= tomb of Ptahemwia

2003/18 (pp. 381-382, 396, Figs. III.1, VIII.26)
Tomb of Meryneith, north of forecourt, near north-east corner, against the exterior face of the wall. Coptic burial.

2007 features

2007/1 (pp. 21, 68, 166, 212, Fig. III.1)
Over entrance to south chapel of Ptahemwia, about 2.2 m above floor level. Coptic floor level or dump, containing remains of mud-bricks. Probably associated with features 2007/9 and 2008/13.

2007/2
In fill of north chapel of Ptahemwia. Stratum of secondary burials, later designated with individual burial numbers.

2007/3 (p. 46, Figs. I.14, III.1)
Around aperture of main shaft of Ptahemwia, and from there extending eastwards along the line of the south portico. Dry-stone walls containing hieroglyphic fragments and Coptic architectural ornaments, probably dating to the 19th century. The part surrounding the shaft must have been a provision for robbing the subterranean complex. The wall running eastwards seems to have lined another pit or ramp; both the east and south walls of the courtyard in this corner show the dipping lines of an ancient desert surface indicating such a feature existed here.

2007/4
In fill of south chapel of Ptahemwia. Stratum of secondary burials, later designated with individual burial numbers.

2007/5 (pp. 21, 24, 42, 68, 149, Figs. I.5, III.1-2, .4)
In north wing of pylon of Ptahemwia and protruding from its east face. Late Period shaft, unexcavated.

2007/6 (pp. 14, 16, 18, 20-21, 39-40, 63-64, 67-68, 114-115, 164-165, 239, 308-310, Figs. I.5, III.1, .28-29)
About 3.75 m to the east of the façade of Ptahemwia's tomb. Ramesside limestone chapel with burial shaft, anonymous.

2007/7 (pp. 14, 43, 67-68, Figs. I.5, III.1)
About 4 m east of the south-east corner of Ptahemwia's tomb. Large New Kingdom burial shaft, unexcavated.

2007/8 (pp. 22, 42, Fig. III.1)
On top of south wing of pylon of Ptahemwia. Remains of burial in shallow trench.

2007/9 (pp. 21, 68, 149, 166, 212, Fig. III.1)
About 1.5 m south of the tomb of Ptahemwia, near the entrance to the south chapel and about 2.2 m above floor level. Coptic floor consisting of a 0.3 m thick stratum

of mud, topped by 2.5 cm of white plaster. Probably associated with features 2007/1 and 2008/13.

2007/10 (pp. 14, 16, 20, 23, 61-63, 68, 149, 239, 303-308, Figs. I.7, III.1, .27)

Between the tombs of Ptahemwia and Sethnakht. Ramesside limestone chapel with burial shaft, anonymous. Shaft excavated, but chambers not emptied.

2008 features

2008/1 (pp. 21, 166)
On top of north wall of tomb 2008/6. Masonry wall of two courses of reused limestone blocks, containing an inscription fragment from the tomb of Iniua (2008-R19)¹ and a column capital. Probably a post-Christian construction, perhaps an eastward extension of the wall around shaft 2008/2.

2008/2 (pp. 21, 64, 68, 166, Figs. I.12, III.1, .29)
East of shaft of tomb 2007/6. Late Period shaft, unexcavated. Edge surrounded by a dry-stone wall containing mud-bricks, chunks of limestone and *tafla*, some Coptic sherds, and bits of mummy linen inserted in the joins. This post-Christian wall is probably some kind of simple hut, with an eastern extension to tomb 2008/6 which formed its entrance. See also features 2008/1, 2008/3, and 2008/4.

2008/3 (pp. 21, 166)
On top of south wall of tomb 2008/6. Concentration of large fragments of limestone and *tafla*, probably originally stacked to form a wall. Perhaps an eastward extension of the shelter above shaft 2008/2.

2008/4 (pp. 21, 166)
North of shaft 2008/2. North part of the dry-stone wall around the edge of this shaft, first thought to be a separate structure.

2008/5 (pp. 16, 21, 62, 67, Figs. III.1, .26)
East of shaft 2007/7. Mud-brick New Kingdom tomb, with at least an antechapel and sanctuary plus a northern side chapel, the former with a relief panel in situ. Unexcavated.

2008/6 (pp. 16, 20-21, 39-40, 64, 68, Figs. III.1, .30-31)
East of shaft 2008/2. Ramesside limestone chapel, anonymous.

1 See Schneider 2012, 95, block [23e].

2008/7 (p. 21, Fig. III.1)

East of the chapels of tomb 2008/5. Mud-brick wall of 1-2 courses, standing on the *tafla* platform covering this tomb. Perhaps belonging to a Coptic domestic construction.

2008/8 (Fig. III.1)

East of tomb 2008/6. Dry-stone wall, probably constructed around the shaft of this tomb.

2008/9 (Fig. III.1)

North of shaft 2008/2. Concentration of large fragments of limestone, unclear.

2008/10 (pp. 16, 19, 21, 23, 51-52, 67, 164, 251, 262, 306, Figs. I.10, III.1, .15)

South of courtyard of Ptahemwia. Old Kingdom shaft, bottom collapsed into Ptahemwia's Chamber D, later reused as access for a large Late Period complex (the latter and the original Old Kingdom burial chamber unexcavated).

2008/11 (pp. 16-17, 37, Fig. I.7)

Previous designation of (the north wall of) the tomb of Sethnakht.

2008/12 (Fig. III.1)

Across the corridor between the tombs of Ptahemwia and Sethnakht. Dry-stone wall, consisting of mud-bricks and fragments of limestone. Probably built in order to rob the shaft of tomb 2007/10.

2008/13 (pp. 21, 68, 166, 212, Fig. III.1)

Over south-west corner of tomb 2007/10. Circular pit constructed of loosely stacked mud-bricks and filled with dark brown dust. Probably Coptic cesspit associated with features 2007/1 and 2007/9.

2008/14 (Fig. III.1)

North of the courtyard of Ptahemwia's tomb. Dry-stone wall, running north-south from Ptahemwia's exterior wall.

2008/15 (p. 22, Fig. III.1)

North of the tomb of Ptahemwia. Stack of limestone fragments and part of mat. Probably the remains of a late burial.

2008/16 (pp. 21, 68, Fig. III.1)

North of the tomb of Ptahemwia. Shaft, surrounded by a dry-stone wall comprising among others a gabled stela fragment [105] and a block inscribed with a Coptic cross [153]. Unexcavated.

2009 features

2009/11 (pp. 382-383, 395, Fig. VIII.27)

South of tomb of Meryneith, opposite entrance to forecourt, 1.9 m above level of forecourt. Coptic burial.

2010 features

2010/1 (Fig. III.1)

South-east of entrance area of tomb of Sethnakht. Heap of rubble.

2010/2 (Fig. III.1)

On hill west of tomb of Sethnakht (moved there previously by the Expedition, original location probably next to shaft 2003/6). Unfinished rectangular stela.

2010/3 (pp. 165, 239, 300, 302)

Over south chapel of tomb of Sethnakht. Stratum of burnt material containing numerous New Kingdom objects.

2010/4 (Fig. III.1)

Previous designation of north chapel of tomb of Sethnakht.

2010/5 (Fig. III.1)

South-east of entrance area of tomb of Sethnakht. Heap of rubble.

2010/6 (pp. 22, 383, Figs. I.13, III.1)

On top of north wall of courtyard of tomb of Sethnakht. Coptic burial.

2010/7 (p. 384, Fig. III.1)

Partly cut out in west wall of north chapel of tomb of Sethnakht. Coptic burial.

2010/8 (Fig. III.1)

South of centre of courtyard of tomb of Sethnakht. Heap of stones.

2010/9 (p. 384, Fig. III.1)

On top of south wall of courtyard of tomb of Sethnakht. Coptic burial.

2010/10 (p. 384, Fig. III.1)

On top of south wall of courtyard of tomb of Sethnakht. Coptic burial.

2010/11 (p. 384, Fig. III.1)

South of south wall of south chapel of tomb of Sethnakht. Coptic burial.

2010/12 (p. 384, Fig. III.1)

On top of south wall of south chapel of tomb of Sethnakht. Coptic burial.

2010/13 (Fig. III.1)

South of south-west corner of tomb of Sethnakht, at level of top of walls. Stratum of fallen bricks.

2010/14 (Fig. III.1)

West of south-west corner of tomb of Sethnakht. Flimsy north-south wall, limestone.

2010/15 (pp. 384, 395, Fig. III.1)

Partly cut out in west wall of central chapel of tomb of Sethnakht. Coptic burial.

2010/16 (p. 385, Figs. III.1, VIII.28)

Partly cut out in wall separating central and north chapels of tomb of Sethnakht. Coptic burial.

2010/17 (Fig. III.1)

West of south chapel of tomb of Sethnakht. Some courses of bricks, partly over shaft 2010/18.

2010/18 (pp. 21, 68, Fig. III.1)

West of south chapel of tomb of Sethnakht. Late Period shaft, unexcavated.

2010/19 (pp. 21, 68, Fig. III.1)

West of south chapel of tomb of Sethnakht. Late Period shaft, unexcavated.

2010/20 (Figs. I.15, III.1)

Around central shaft of tomb of Sethnakht. Dry-stone wall stacked by robbers.

2010/21 (Fig. III.1)

In entrance of central chapel of tomb of Sethnakht. Secondary blocking.

2010/22 (p. 62, Fig. III.1)

Running west from south-west corner of tomb of Sethnakht. Mud-brick wall, presumably of New Kingdom tomb.

2010/23 (pp. 385-386, Figs. III.1, VIII.29)

On top of south wall of courtyard of tomb of Sethnakht. Coptic burial.

2010/24 (p. 386, Figs. III.1, VIII.30)

Partly cut out in west wall of north chapel of tomb of Sethnakht. Coptic burial.

2010/25 (p. 386, Fig. III.1)

Partly cut out in west wall of north chapel of tomb of Sethnakht. Coptic burial.

2010/26 (pp. 20, 61, 64-65, 67, Fig. III.1, .32-33)

Against south part of façade of tomb of Sethnakht. Chapel and stela of Meryma'at.

2010/27 (pp. 386-387, Fig. III.1)

Partly cut out in west wall of north chapel of tomb of Sethnakht. Coptic burial.

2010/28 (Fig. III.1)

Inside aperture of shaft 2010/29. Remains of Coptic burial.

2010/29 (p. 69, Fig. III.1)

East of north part of façade of tomb of Sethnakht. New Kingdom shaft, unexcavated.

2010/30 (p. 67, Fig. III.1)

East of north part of façade of tomb of Sethnakht. Unfinished New Kingdom stela on base.

2010/31 (Fig. III.1)

West of west wall of central chapel of tomb of Sethnakht. Remains of mud-brick wall, running east-west.

2010/32 (Fig. III.1)

In north-east corner of courtyard of tomb of Sethnakht. Layer of mud over pavement.

2010/33 (p. 68, Fig. III.1)

West of tomb of Sethnakht. New Kingdom shaft, unexcavated.

2015 features

2015/13

North of forecourt of tomb of Ry, Late Period pit, unexcavated.

Abbreviations

AJPA	American Journal of Physical Anthropology
ASL	above sea level
BACE	Bulletin of the Australian Centre for Egyptology
BD	Book of the Dead
BIFAO	Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire
BMSAES	British Museum Studies in Ancient Egypt and Sudan
CCE	Cahiers de Céramique Égyptienne
CdE	Chronique d'Égypte
CGC	Catalogue général des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire, Cairo
GM	Göttinger Miszellen
IJO	International Journal of Osteoarchaeology
JEA	Journal of Egyptian Archaeology
JEOL	Jaarbericht van het Vooraziatisch-Egyptisch Genootschap 'Ex Oriente Lux'
JHE	Journal of Human Evolution
JJP	The Journal of Juristic Papyrology
JMEMS	Journal of Medieval and Early Modern Studies
JSSEA	Journal of the Society of the Study of Egyptian Antiquities
KRI	Kitchen, K.A., 1975-1990: Ramesside inscriptions, historical and biographical, I-VIII, Oxford
LÄ	Lexikon der Ägyptologie, Wiesbaden
MDAIK	Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo
OMRO	Oudheidkundige Mededelingen uit het Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden
PM	Porter, B./Moss, R.L.B., 1927- : Topographical bibliography of Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic texts, reliefs, and paintings, I-VIII, Oxford
SAK	Studien zur altägyptischen Kultur
SAWW	Sitzungsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien
SDAIK	Sonderschriften des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Kairo
TT	Theban Tombs
Urk.	Sethe, K./Grapow, H./Firchow, O., 1903-1957: Urkunden des ägyptischen Altertums, Leipzig/Berlin
Wb	Erman, A./Grapow, H., 1926-1963: Wörterbuch der aegyptischen Sprache, I-VII, Berlin
ZÄS	Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde
ZPE	Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik

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THE TOMBS OF PTAHEMWIA AND SETHNAKHT AT SAQQARA

The two tombs dealt with in this book were discovered in 2007 and 2010 by the Leiden Expedition in the New Kingdom necropolis of Saqqara. Both date to the transition period between the reign of the heretic Pharaoh Akhenaten and the return to orthodoxy under his successor Tutankhamun. They are valuable additions to the growing corpus of funerary architecture from the Memphite cemeteries, yet they are quite different.

Ptahemwia was a royal butler, presumably in the Memphite palace. The wall-reliefs and inscriptions of his tomb illustrate aspects of his professional life. Yet the career of the tomb-owner preserves some mysteries, such as the assumed change of his name, his potential foreign origins, and the reason why his tomb could not be finished according to plan.

Sethnakht is an even more elusive person. This simple scribe of the temple of Ptah can hardly have been the main owner of the tomb next to Ptahemwia's, which was started in the same lavish style and then remained undecorated. There are reasons to assume that Sethnakht was just one of the relatives of the owner, who – like Ptahemwia – seems to have suffered from the political vicissitudes of the period.

This publication presents the results of the recent excavations, with an introduction on the biographical data of the tomb owners followed by detailed discussions of the tomb architecture and wall decorations, as well as the objects, pottery, and skeletal material found in the area. Thus it is aimed at an audience of professional readers with an interest in funerary archaeology.

