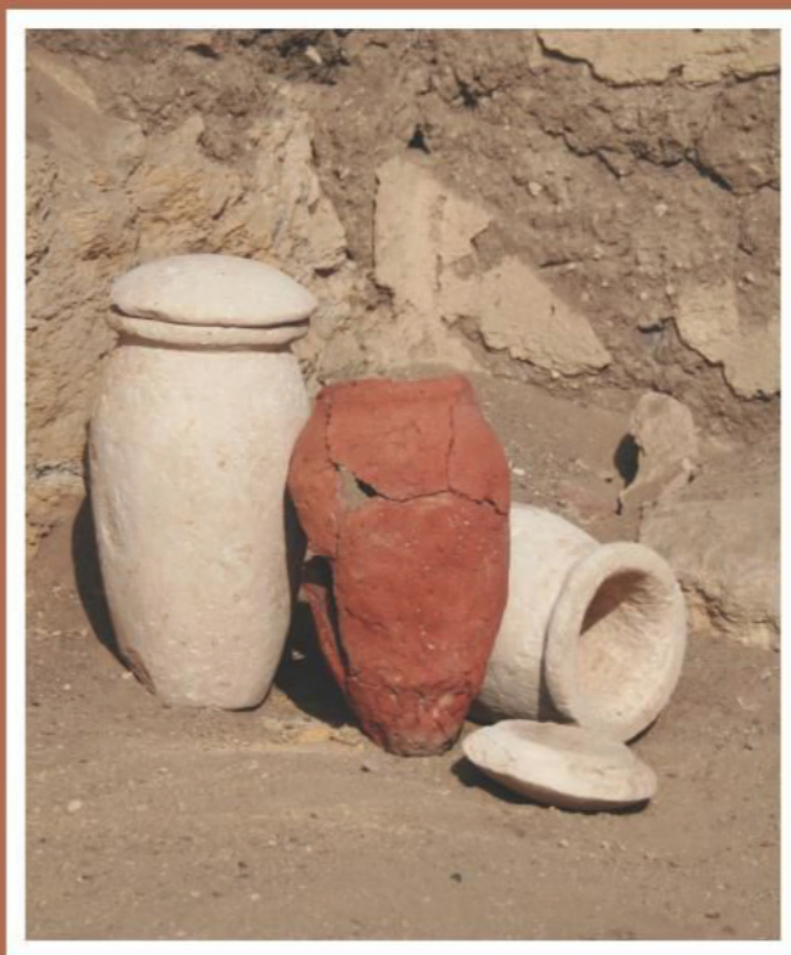


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III

RUSSIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MISSION IN GIZA

GIZA EASTERN NECROPOLIS III

Tombs of Tjenty II, Khufuhotep,
and Anonymous Tombs
GE 17, GE 18, GE 47, GE 48, and GE 49



Eleonora Kormysheva, Svetlana Malykh,
Maksim Lebedev, Sergey Vetokhov

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RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
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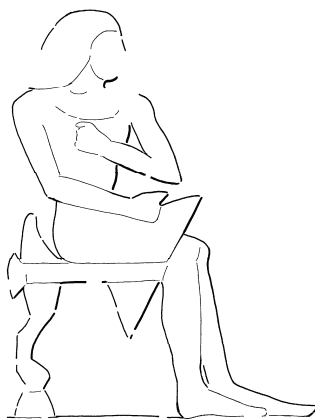
THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Eleonora KORMYSHEVA

**RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES**

**TOMBS OF TJENTY II, KHUFUHOTEP,
AND ANONYMOUS TOMBS GE 17, GE 18,
GE 47, GE 48, AND GE 49**

**Eleonora KORMYSHEVA, Svetlana MALYKH,
Maksim LEBEDEV, Sergey VETOKHOV**



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The third volume of the publication series of the Russian Archaeological Mission at Giza contains the results of the archaeological research of the ancient Egyptian rock-cut tombs of the Old Kingdom, located to the south from the tomb of Khafraankh (G 7948), on the eastern edge of the Eastern Field of Giza Necropolis. In the course of excavations cult chapels with epigraphic material and burial shafts were discovered. The book consists of the publication of the excavated tombs and the analytical part. It includes the analysis architecture, epigraphy and archaeological context of the burials, the study of ceramic and anthropological materials and finds, discussion problems of dating the tombs, aspects of architecture and relief decoration.

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PREFACE

The rock-cut tombs published in this volume include two monuments with epigraphic material and reliefs and five tombs without any texts or representations excavated by our mission at the eastern edge of the Eastern Necropolis at Giza. The obvious significance of these burial complexes is determined by the importance of modest non-royal tombs for the study of the physical environment, religious beliefs, and cult practices typical for the life and world outlook of the second-rate Old Kingdom officials. Due to these reasons, the study of the new material presented in this book is carried out in a wider context of the socio-cultural development of Egypt in the second half of the Old Kingdom.

The rock-cut tombs selected for publication in this book are concentrated in the southern area of the Russian Archaeological Mission at Giza (Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences). These are: the tombs of Tjenty II (LG 77 / GE 12) and Khufuhotep (LG 76 / GE 15), and the anonymous tombs GE 17, GE 18, GE 47, GE 48, and GE 49. These monuments are located about 300 m to the east from the Great Pyramid of Khufu (*fig. 1–4*), their coordinate values being: East 500.423 – East 500.437 and North 99.796 – North 99.812.

The tombs discussed in this volume were cut in the almost vertical limestone cliff, which represents a typical section of the Mokattam formation, characterized by the alternation of different geological strata from solid rock to loose limestone and *tafla*. Many natural and artificial cavities in the southern part of the cliff gave the area its local name Sen el-Agouz, ‘a tooth of an old man’. The rock chapels of the eastern edge of the plateau followed the existing geological strata and formed a terraced monumental landscape, which is typical of many rock-cut necropolises of that time. On the plateau above the cliff, there are mastabas of the members of the royal family and the highest nobility, who shaped the core of the Eastern Field of the Giza necropolis. During the second half of the Old Kingdom, the plateau was still a rapidly developing burial ground. The eastern cliff was utilized, as a rule, by middle-class officials mainly of Dynasty V. While the earlier chapels¹ were cut in quality strata of a hard brittle rock, the later tombs, some of which will be discussed in this volume, were hewn in soft limestone or in spaces between the existing chapels. At the bottom of the cliff, we have discovered a minor necropolis with shafts and mud-brick superstructures which were developed from late Dynasty IV onwards.²

¹ See, for example: KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010.

² KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2012.

The tombs of Khufuhotep and Tjenty II were originally known from the works of K.R. Lepsius and A. Mariette, who provided their sketch plans and drawings of reliefs and inscriptions.³ K.R. Lepsius assigned these monuments his own numbers LG 76 and LG 77, under which they are now discussed in the Egyptological bibliography.⁴ However, there was no extensive study on the architecture and decoration of the tombs, the shafts and the burial chambers that remained unexcavated. After 1930s, the tombs of Khufuhotep and Tjenty II as well as other anonymous monuments in the vicinity were buried under a dump – a result of the excavations conducted by G.A. Reisner on the plateau – and debris, from later infrastructural activities at the top of the cliff (*pl. I, VIIa*).

In 2006, a GPR-investigation (*pl. LXV*) of the area to the south of the rock-cut tomb of Khafraankh (G 7948), undertaken by the Russian Archaeological Mission, brought about the rediscovery of the tombs of Tjenty II and Khufuhotep as well as tombs of Perinedju (GE 19), Tjenty I (GE 11), and a number of anonymous chapels unattested in the works of K.R. Lepsius and A. Mariette – GE 10, GE 13, GE 14, GE 17, GE 18, GE 47, GE 48, and GE 49 (*pl. VII–VIII*).

The tombs selected for studying in this volume formed a compact group located in a few levels immediately to the south of a vertical crack – one of the geological features that determined the natural division of this part of the necropolis. The chapels of Tjenty II (LG 77 / GE 12) and Khufuhotep (LG 76 / GE 15) as well as the anonymous tombs GE 17, GE 18, and GE 48 were hewn approximately at the same level (34.50–32.00 m a.s.l.). Unlike these monuments, the tombs GE 47 and GE 49 are located on different levels above the tomb GE 48 (*fig. 3–4*).

A serious challenge for the research was a significant degree of destruction of the tombs presented in this publication. The destructions were caused by both natural processes and human factors, which included contemporary Old Kingdom innovations and later developments connected to occupational activities.

Egyptologists have recorded numerous instances of destructions caused by people in the tombs of their contemporaries from all periods of Egyptian history. There were three main reasons to enter a tomb and change or destroy its decoration: 1) a subsequent reuse or usurpation;⁵ 2) building activity inside (when it was expanded or re-planned)⁶ or outside a tomb (when it was dismantled or quarried away); 3) *damnatio memoriae* of the tomb's owner, some of his relatives or dependents.

Since the Old Kingdom, attackers who intended to influence the posthumous fate of their enemy made use of what R. Wilkinson called a 'controlled damage'.⁷ They concentrated their efforts on names,⁸ regalia,⁹ and symbols¹⁰ as well as figures of those who were victimized. Destruction of a whole representation was widely practiced.¹¹ However, as an alternative to this tiresome work, prosecutors sometimes preferred to target some certain details – a face, a nose, and eyes particularly (an ability to breath and see),¹² hands and legs, often wrists and

³ LD, Textband I, S. 94-95. LD II, Bd. III, Abth. II, Bl. 34c, d, e. MARIETTE, 1889, p. 538-539.

⁴ PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 212.

⁵ See, for example: KANAWATI, 2003, p. 25-33, 57-64, 97-99.

⁶ See, for example: KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010, p. 131.

⁷ WILKINSON, 2011.

⁸ See, for example: LLOYD, SPENCER, KHOULI, 1990, pl. 33. LLOYD, SPENCER, KHOULI, 2008, pl. 41. WILKINSON, 2011, fig. 1-2.

⁹ CHAUVET, 2004, p. 240, 256.

¹⁰ KANAWATI, ABDER-RAZIQ, 1998, pl. 36. WILKINSON, 2011, fig. 6.

¹¹ See, for example: KANAWATI, ABDER-RAZIQ, 1998, pl. 28-30, 33, 37-38.

¹² MANUELIAN, 2009, fig. 13.54. KANAWATI, 1993, pl. 12-13. KANAWATI, 1995, pl. 12-16.

ankles (an ability to enter and act in the world of the living as well as to perform in the world of *ka*),¹³ a heart (ability to sense),¹⁴ and a groin (fertility was associated with rebirth and regeneration).¹⁵ As R. Wilkinson fairly notes, there is much we do not know about the motivation of *damnatio memoriae* in Ancient Egypt, especially during the early periods of its history.¹⁶ With respect to the Old Kingdom, it is hard to ascertain if these actions were considered to be an effective method to put an end to the posthumous existence of a deceased or they targeted the quality of his being and his ability to influence the reality. However, some of the tombs were damaged during the lifetime of their owners and were later repaired to some extent either by the owners or their relatives.¹⁷ This raises a question on the procedures applied to a living person when his name was destined to damnation.

Despite the destructions, the preserved iconographic and epigraphic material, architecture of the tombs, and artifacts found in the course of excavations contribute significantly to our knowledge of the Old Kingdom. The new material was studied using the comprehensive approach based on the idea that every tomb demonstrates the unity of material and spiritual aspects of Ancient Egyptian culture. As N. Alexanian notes, the social status is represented in a tomb with a symbolic code. This code can only be understood if one knows the specific social, cultural, and religious context of a society. The tomb with its architecture, equipment, decoration, and texts provided an ideal place for the self-representation of the owner. Social hierarchies were even stressed in the language of funerary symbolism.¹⁸

This volume consistently addresses the wider historical, social, and cultural problems disclosed in the inscriptions and iconography of the studied tombs. In this case, as in our previous works, we use the more familiar term ‘iconographic program’,¹⁹ which covers the general composition, style, and modes of rendering the image, epigraphy, contexts of a tomb, its content, architectural form as a whole and individual architectural elements. These elements are traditionally understood as means of transmitting ideology.²⁰ Among other terms that we use in architectural descriptions, it is necessary to mention the ‘cult chapel’ and ‘offering chapel’ that corresponds to tomb structures, in which offerings were meant to be made, and the ‘burial chamber’ instead of terms such as the ‘burial apartment’ or ‘shaft chamber’.²¹

For assessing the significance of the tomb, it is also important to remember that any Old Kingdom tomb, either royal or non-royal, was not just a burial place for the deceased, but it was also a well-defined territory in which the memory of the deceased was preserved and maintained through rituals; in other words, it was a religious site.²² Certain understanding of afterlife in some other world was prevalent among the entire Old Kingdom population. In this

¹³ See, for example: KANAWATI, 1993, pl. 4b. KANAWATI, McFARLANE, 1993, pl. 6. WILKINSON, 2011, fig. 3-4.

¹⁴ See, for example: WILKINSON, 2011, fig. 5-6.

¹⁵ See, for example: HARTWIG, 2010, fig. 2-3. WILKINSON, 2011, fig. 5-6.

¹⁶ WILKINSON, 2011, p. 145.

¹⁷ KANAWATI, 2003, p. 165.

¹⁸ ALEXANIAN, 2006, p. 1-3.

¹⁹ For the study of representations and corresponding ideas incorporated in them, M. Fitzenreiter proposed the term ‘Ikone’. It was used in his discussion of offering rites and food production (FITZENREITER, 2001, S. 79-89). He also uses the term ‘Dekoration’ (FITZENREITER, 2006, S. 70 ff). When it is a part of a ‘Bildprogramm’, it corresponds well to the term ‘iconographic program’ used in this publication. See also M. Herb: «“Dekoration” bzw. “Epigraphik” mit diesen vergesellschafteten Begriff “Programm”» (HERB, 2006, S. 120-123).

²⁰ MORENO GARCÍA, 2006, p. 215.

²¹ REISNER, 1942, p. 219.

²² HERB, 2006, S. 210. Cf. VERMA, 2014, p. 1 – the necropolis as a sacred landmark which has an ideological meaning.

respect, it is noteworthy that funerary inscriptions exhibited regular references to the gods of afterlife. The Great God, whose nature is still disputable, was closely connected to the concept of *imꜣh(w)*, being associated with Anubis, Osiris, Ptah-Sokar, and all the dead kings.²³ This appeal to the Great God indicated the desire to simulate the royal cult and approach the king by all possible means in hope to share his posthumous fate. This is the aim of the entire iconographic program of the tomb, which magically helped the tomb's owner to achieve a successful afterlife.²⁴

The role and place of non-royal tombs in the culture of Old Kingdom were determined by the natural desire to reproduce familiar cycles of life in the coming posthumous existence. According to H. Altenmüller, if the necessary burial procedures were fulfilled and the subsequent offering rituals were conducted, the pictorial and textual program of the tomb would guarantee the existence of the owner after his death and backed his desire to join the king, with whom he shared the hope for resurrection in the presence of the sun god.²⁵

M. Bárta assesses the nature of tomb images in the same way, noting that, according to Egyptian ideas, existing in the other world was similar to living on the earth. This explains the constant reproduction, in the microcosm of the tomb, of different aspects of the earthly life that were only complemented with certain religious aspects.²⁶

The iconographic program of any tomb was closely associated with the formal rendering of the identity of people buried there and especially the owner, since 'self-schematizing' – the base for self-identification – was one of the main goals of the Egyptian tomb. It was preserved and it could be revealed in textual and visual forms. Thus, the concepts of 'realism' and 'individualism' were at the very center of the work of artists. The firm belief in a post-mortem existence was not an anonymous desire; it implied a very strong wish to preserve a person's identity.²⁷ In other words, the idea of individual identity formed the core of Egyptian beliefs about the death and the afterlife. Therefore, tombs played a central role in the successful achievement of this post-mortem existence, creating the necessary environment for the funerary cult placed in service of these beliefs.²⁸

The new epigraphical and iconographical materials enable the tracing of social networks and institutions involved in the construction of tombs and the organization of funerary rites and the cult. Taken together, the new materials contribute to our knowledge of life and death of middle Old Kingdom officials of the Memphite area, thus, introducing fresh details to the picture that becomes increasingly eloquent.

The structure of the volume implies a combination of a pure publication of new material, with only minimal comments necessary for the perception of the monuments, followed by more detailed excursus on the architecture, inscriptions, canopic jars, and anthropology. This structure seems to be optimal for the achievement of the main objective of the book – to establish the significance of the new material for the study of the Old Kingdom Egyptian society. The authors tried to demonstrate common origins and fundamental constants of the Egyptian world outlook associated with afterlife, which were explicitly represented in royal complexes and often only symbolically or indirectly referred to in private tombs. The value of

²³ SNAPE, 2011, p. 48-49.

²⁴ ROTH, 2006, p. 244.

²⁵ ALTENMÜLLER, 2006, S. 34. On close connections between private and royal funerary cults, see also: FITZENREITER, 2006, S. 74.

²⁶ BÁRTA, 2015a, p. 16.

²⁷ Cf. ASSMANN, 1996, p. 80.

²⁸ VISCHAK, 2015, p. 208.

these references may be revealed only after a deep comparative study for which separate excurses were initiated as starting points for further discussions.

Materials presented in this volume were prepared by Eleonora E. Kormysheva, Svetlana E. Malykh, Maxim A. Lebedev, and Sergey V. Vetokhov; the chapter on anthropology was written by Maria V. Dobrovolskaya. Photos for the publication were made by all the authors; plans and sections of the tombs were executed by S.V. Vetokhov; tracings of the reliefs and inscriptions, drawings of the stratigraphy, burials, and finds were prepared by M.A. Lebedev; and the drawings of pottery and canopies were made by S.E. Malykh.

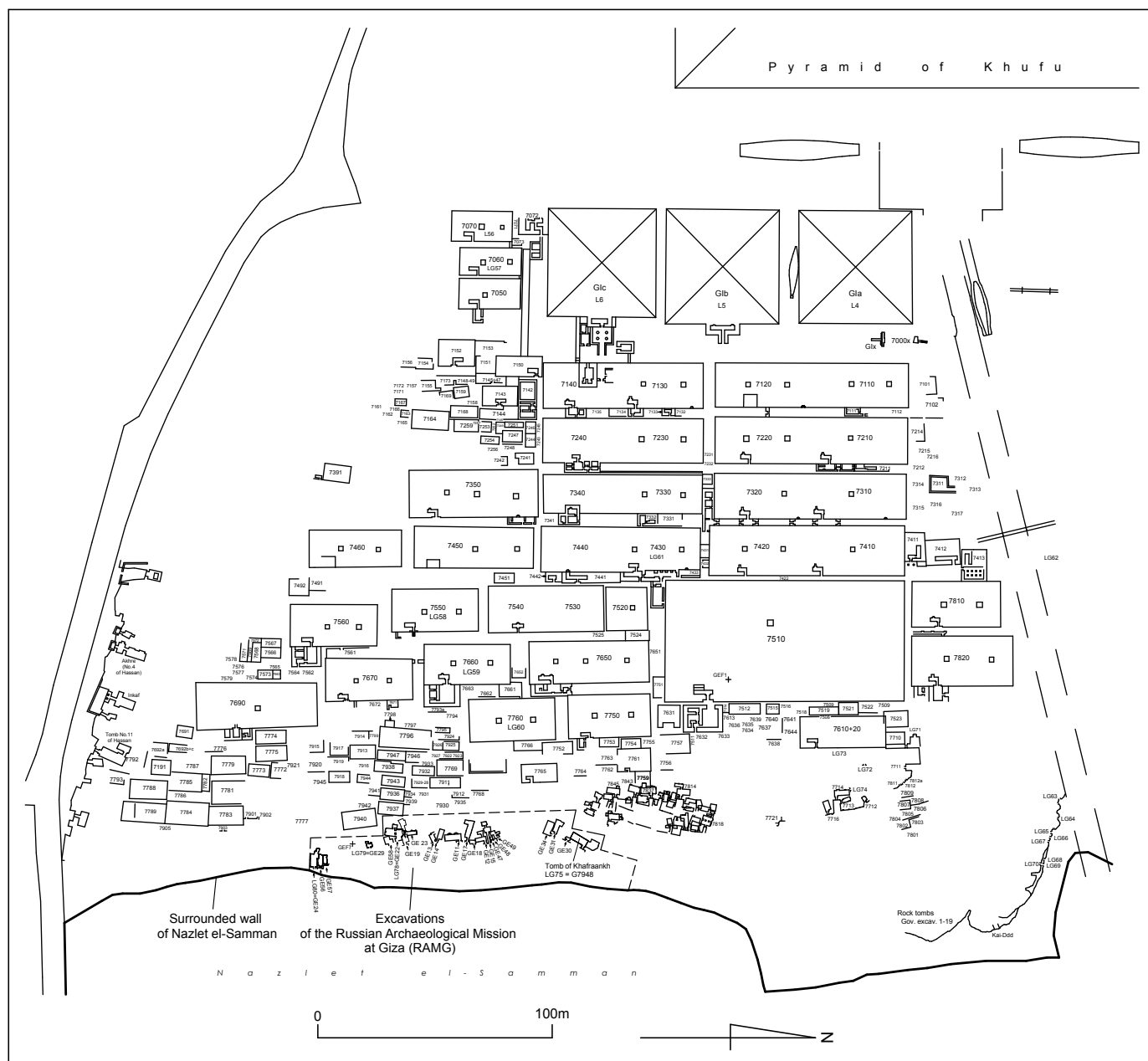


Fig. 1. The Eastern Field of Giza Necropolis (with addition after Reisner, 1942, map 3)

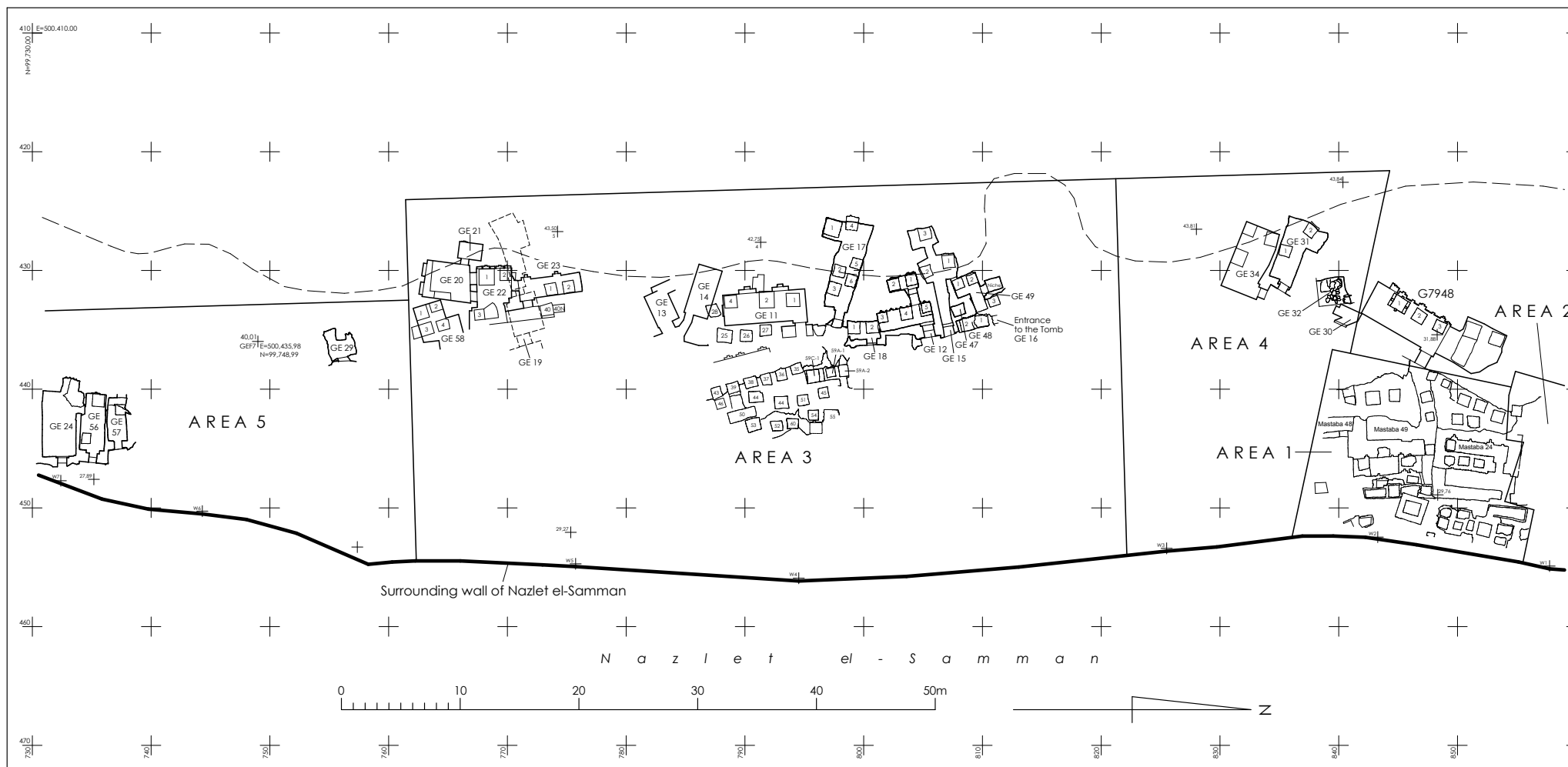


Fig. 2. General plan of the area excavated by the Russian Archaeological Mission at Giza (RAMG)



Fig. 3. General plan of the Tombs GE 12, GE 15, GE 17, GE 18, GE 47, GE 48, and GE 49

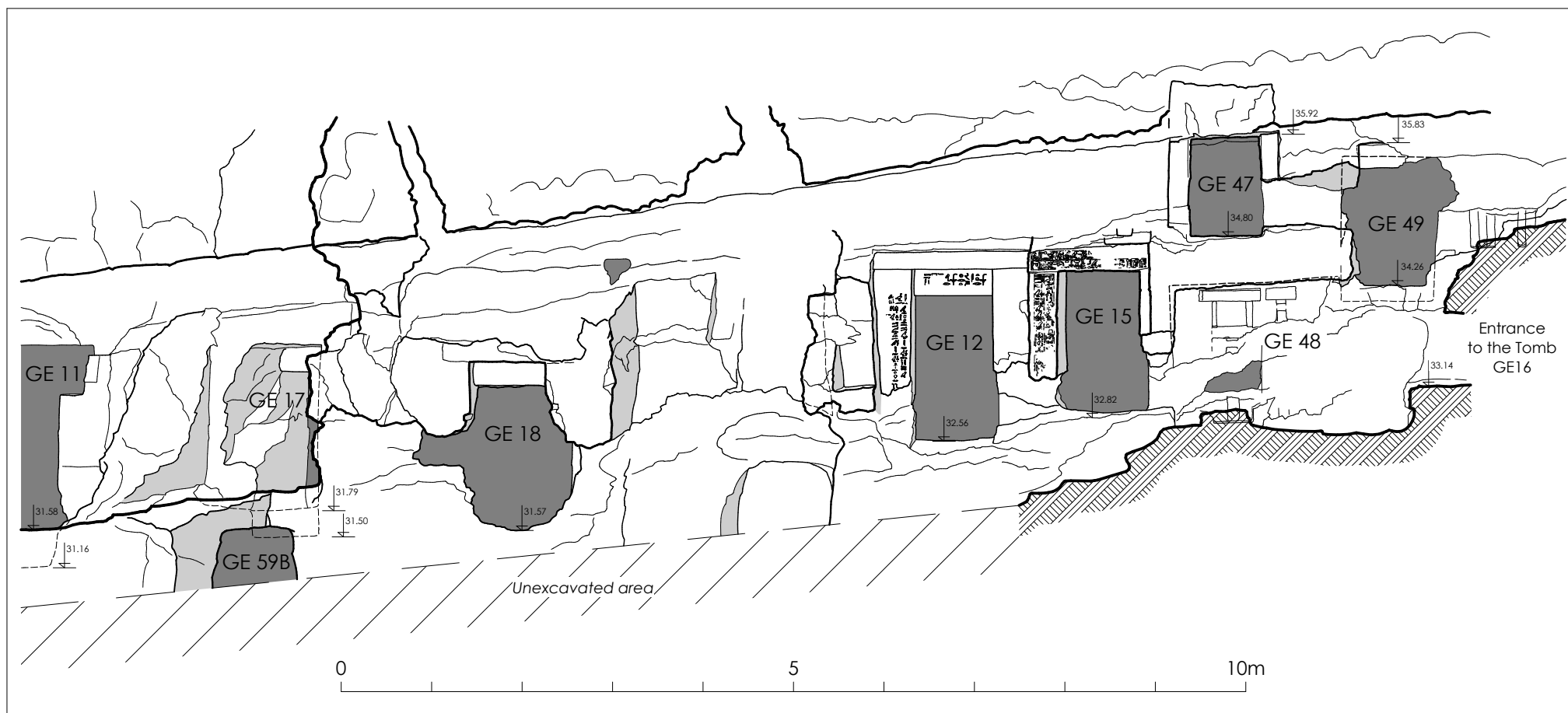
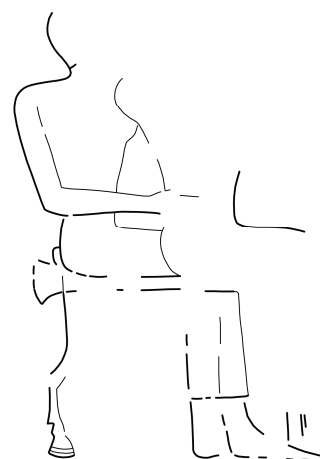


Fig. 4. General view of the Tombs GE 11, GE 17, GE 18, GE 12, GE 15, GE 47, GE 48, and GE 49



I. TOMB OF TJENTY II (LG 77 / GE 12)

The tomb of Tjenty II was cut from the vertical cliff of the Eastern Plateau of Giza. The rock tomb is situated in the northern part of the excavated area on the same level as the tomb of Tjenty I (GE 11)²⁹, 10 m to the north of it. The chapel is located between the tomb of Khufuhotep (GE 15) and the anonymous tomb GE 18 (*fig. 2–4, pl. VIIIa, IX*).

The tomb of Tjenty II was rediscovered in 2006 during the excavations undertaken after GPR-survey of the area (*pl. VII*). Archaeological investigation of the tomb took place during three field seasons in 2007, 2008, and 2009 when the mission cleaned the entrance to the chapel, two offering rooms, and five shafts leading to burial chambers.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE TOMB OF TJENTY II

Tomb GE 12 has a north-south orientation with a deviation from the main axis to the west at 12 degrees (*fig. 3, 7*). According to G.A. Reisner, the tomb belongs to the type RC (III b) characterized by a N-S offering room (imitating the form of L-shaped chapels) with the entrance from the east and a multiple niche or two-niche western wall; with or without additional rooms and with burials in lateral chambers or in shafts in the floor.³⁰

ENTRANCE to the tomb (*fig. 5–6, pl. IX, XIIIa, XXIa*) has a rectangular shape (height 1.59 m, width 0.91 m, depth 1.00 m), and a protruding architrave carved out of rock (1.76 x 0.19 m, height 0.04 m). The architrave is left un-inscribed. The comparison of the width of passages in this tomb and in the neighboring tomb of Khufuhotep (GE 15) demonstrates their identity – 0.91 m, i.e. two small cubits.

The external southern door jamb (height 1.39 m, width 0.41 m) is well aligned and has a hieroglyphic inscription carved on it (*pl. IX*). The text occupies a relatively small space (height 1.04 m, width 0.23 m). The drum cut above the entrance has a regular shape with a distinct

²⁹ A separate volume of ‘Giza. Eastern Necropolis’ will be devoted to the rock-cut tomb of Tjenty I (GE 11).

³⁰ REISNER, 1942, p. 237-238, fig. 143.

semicircle below (length 0.90 m, width 0.48 m, height 0.39 m). Inside the chapel, over the entrance, there is a beam carved to fix the door. In its northern part, there are two round holes made for the door pivots (*fig. 6*). Thus, the door was fastened onto the northern jamb. Under the beam, the wall has a rectangular recess. Its function is not clear; most likely, it was used for fastening a door from a much later period.

On the northern wall of the passage, there is a representation of the tomb owner and his wife (*fig. 12, 16, pl. XVI*), as well as a hieroglyphic inscription executed *en relief*. On the southern wall of the passage, there is no decoration. On both sides of the passage, rectangular holes were carved (the southern one is 0.16 x 0.31 m, depth 0.11 m; the northern one is 0.15 x 0.27 m, depth 0.06 m). On the northern wall, the cut damaged the inscription, which means that these recesses were made later when the offering room of the tomb was used for some other purpose.

At the southern jamb of the entrance, there are two semi-circular cone-shaped recesses. One of them, at a higher level, is partly destroyed; the other one has a regular form. Both could serve as holes for the bolt when the door was closed from the outside. The existence of two holes gives evidence of the probable change of the door.

The tomb has cult chapel with two rooms, oriented on the north-south axis and cut one after another (*fig. 7, 12*). Both the eastern (12A) and western room (12B) belong to the type of N-S offering rooms imitating the form of L-shaped rooms with entrance from the east and the two-niche western wall.

ROOM 12A OF THE TOMB CHAPEL has the shape of a rectangle (length 4.58 m, width 1.58–1.63 m, height 1.97 m). The room has a slight deviation to the west from the main north-south axis (*fig. 7*). As was noted above, the form of the room 12A belongs to the type of L-shaped rooms with an entrance in the northern part of the inner eastern wall. In these tombs, false doors were usually located on the western wall diagonal to the entrance³¹.

The decor of the western wall of the room 12A consists of four pairs of false doors (each pair is a combination of a one-niche and two-niche false doors) with drums, architraves, and plaques that lack any inscriptions (*fig. 8–9, pl. Xa, XI*). The false doors were grouped very compactly and located at small distances from each other. The widths of the false doors (from the southernmost to the northernmost) are as follows: 0.28 m; 0.10 m; 0.30 m; 0.09 m; 0.25 m; 0.09 m; 0.28 m; 0.11 m. The heights of the false doors are the following: 1.33 m; 1.35 m; 1.39 m; 1.38 m; 1.34 m; 1.35 m; 1.28 m; 1.06 m. These false doors have certain parallels in a group of tombs at Giza.³² The introduction of double false doors into the cult space was a practical consequence of the realization of contemporary funerary ideology and iconographical program. Therefore, the northern false door was connected with the idea of entry and exit, as well as integrated the wife or the family into the cult of the tomb owner.³³

One can assume that the false doors in the offering room 12 A had been planned for four shafts instead of three that were actually cut – one shaft in front of every pair of false doors (as it was, for example, in the case of the tomb of Khafrankh). However, it may have turned out in the process of cutting that the chapel was not long enough to accommodate four shafts. If there were four shafts, their walls would not have been strong enough. As a result, it was probably decided to cut another shaft in the room 12B, where originally only one shaft was planned. The shaft 5 that was hewn in the northern part of the room 12A has its own double false door.

³¹ JÁNOSI, 2005, S. 283.

³² HARPUR, 1987, p. 396-397. STRUDWICK, 1985, p. 44-51. JÁNOSI, 2005, S. 283.

³³ FITZENREITER, 2006, S. 76.

ROOM 12B OF THE TOMB CHAPEL. Between the shafts 4 and 5, there is a passage to the room 12B (*fig. 7, 10–12, pl. XII*). The room has a rectangular shape (length 2.53 m, width 1.13 m, height 1.90 m); like the room 12A, it is elongated on the north-south axis with a deviation to the west.

The passage to the room 12B (length 1.38 m, width 0.74 m, height 1.78 m or 1.47 m under the drum) has an architrave (length 1.19 m, height 0.14 m) and a drum (length 0.74 m, height 0.38 m) with inscriptions containing the name and titles of Tjenty II, as well as an invocation offering for the tomb owner (*fig. 17, 18a*).

The room 12B was cut in a layer of soft limestone because of which the surface of the walls in some places has not been aligned and sometimes has been poorly preserved. The western wall was decorated with two pairs of false doors (again, each pair is a combination of a two-niche and a one-niche false doors) corresponding to the two shafts located in the room (*fig. 11, pl. Xb*). The central and lower parts of the northern two-niche door (height 1.07 m, width 0.43 m, depth 0.46 m) is destroyed by a later niche of an irregular form (height 0.86–0.90 m, width 0.48 m, depth 0.46 m, *fig. 12, pl. XIIIa*). On the northern jamb of the false door, there is a well-preserved polished fragment of the ground surface; the same polished surface is observed at the bottom of the drum inside the false door. These remains suggest that there was an Old Kingdom niche, probably for a statue, cut at the bottom of the false door, which was later expanded by a robbery cutting. The presumed original height of the niche was 0.75 m.

The southern false door is similar in size to the northern one (height 0.99 m, width 0.39 m, depth 0.12 m), but the plaque over it is very different from the one on the northern door; it is much larger and has a crooked carved architrave.

The northern pair of false doors is very different from the southern pair. The architraves and plaques of the southern doors are bigger and the doors are of a poorer quality. One can assume that the room 12B originally contained only one shaft, the northern. After a while, the room was expanded to the south in order to set one more shaft (shaft 2). The false door over the new shaft seems to have been done by a different master.

Three burials (shafts 3, 4 and 5) were constructed in the room 12A, and two burials (shafts 1 and 2) in the room 12B (*fig. 7, 13*).

SHAFT 1 is located in the northern part of the room 12B (*fig. 10, 12–13*). Its mouth has a rectangular shape (0.96 x 0.90 m), and the depth of the shaft is 2.60 m. A quadrangle burial chamber has a small size (width 1.76 m, length 0.88 m, height 0.70–0.83 m). It was cut to the west of the shaft and has a low step (height 0.05 m); thus, the floor level of the chamber is below the bottom of the shaft. The size of the entrance to the burial chamber has a height of 0.80 m and a width 1.01 m.

On the northern wall of the burial chamber, there is a break of an irregular form (0.94 x 0.82 m) leading to the shaft 1 of the adjacent tomb GE 15. The breach occupies almost the entire northern wall of the burial chamber. The thickness of the wall between the shaft 1 of GE 15 and the burial chamber 1A of GE 12 was only 0.04 m. From the available traces, it cannot be established whether the breach was made during the construction or was made later by looters.

SHAFT 2 is located in the southern part of the room 12B (*fig. 10, 13*). Its mouth is almost square (0.95 x 0.96 m); the depth of the shaft is 2.96–3.00 m. The burial chamber has a sub-rectangular shape (width 0.85–1.10 m, length 2.05 m, height 0.98–1.06 m); it is cut to the south-east of the shaft, stretched on the north-south axis and has a small step at the entrance (height 0.04 m). The size of the entrance to the burial chamber is 0.92 x 1.10 m.

SHAFT 3 is located in the southern part of the room 12A (*fig. 8, 13*). Its mouth is almost square (0.80 x 0.83 m), and the depth of the shaft is 2.45 m. The small irregularly-shaped burial

chamber (1.80 x 1.30 m, height 0.90 m) is cut to the west of the shaft and stretches on the north-south axis with a shift to the west. The size of the entrance to the burial chamber is width 1.00 x 0.90 m.

SHAFT 4 is located to the north of the shaft 3; its mouth is 1.00 x 1.02 m, and the depth is 1.38–1.45 m (*fig. 8, 13*). The burial chamber in the form of an irregular quadrangle (1.15 x 0.70 m, height 0.80 m) is cut to the west of the shaft. It has a step (height 0.17 m); thus, the level of the floor of the burial chamber is above the floor of the shaft. The size of the entrance to the burial chamber is 0.95 x 0.70 m.

SHAFT 5 is located in the northern part of the room 12A (*fig. 8, 12–13*). The shape of its mouth is different from the mouths of other shafts of this tomb and has regular ledges on three sides of the mouth (southern, eastern, and northern) (depth 0.09–0.14 m, width 0.20–0.28 m). The dimension of the mouth with ledges is 1.05 x 1.06 m, while the mouth itself is just 0.82 x 0.75 m. This arrangement suggests that the shaft 5 was originally provided with a stone lid. Similar ledges are known from the tomb of Khafraankh (G 7948).³⁴

The shaft 5 was cut down to a depth of 2.86 m, but the center of its bottom was left unfinished. The burial chamber extends to the north of the shaft. It has a rectangular shape elongated on the north-south axis (2.10 x 1.30 m, height 1.04 m).

The orientation of the burial chambers demonstrates certain diversity that was initially implied by the plan of the site. At the bottom of the shafts, near the beginning of the entrances to the burial chamber, corner protrusions have been observed in some shafts (for more details, see Excursus I, *fig. 118–119*). It is clear that different shafts and burial chambers of the tomb were not cut simultaneously (*fig. 123*). The shaft 1, according to the corner ‘marks,’ (corner protrusions) was made in two stages: first, it was cut down to a depth of 1.35 m (i.e., 3 cubits) and then deepened to 2.60 m during the second stage.

The shaft 2 does not contain distinct corner protrusions, but has a marked border between the stages at the same depth as the depth of corner protrusions in the adjacent shaft 1.

Shaft 4 also has traces of two stages of construction: at the beginning, its depth was about 0.25 m; later on, the shaft was deepened to 1.40–1.48 m (about 3 cubits) and the burial chamber was cut. The depth of the shaft 4 coincides with the depth of the shafts 1 and 2 in their first stage of cutting.

The shaft 5 was originally carved to a depth of 0.56 m and then continued to a depth of 2.73–2.86 m.

Since the tomb of Tjenty II has no names or titles carved on false doors or other elements associated with certain shafts, one can only assume that apart from Tjenty II, his closest relatives were also buried there. Burial place of the tomb owner can be established only hypothetically. On the one hand, one may assume that the owner of the tomb was to be buried in the deepest shaft or the most expensive burial chamber. For these features two shafts may be supposed, i.e. the shaft 2 in the southern part of the room 12B and the shaft 5 in the northern part of the room 12A. If compared with the rock-cut tomb of Khafraankh,³⁵ it is possible to believe that Tjenty II was buried in the southern shaft 2. However, since the room 12B may have been a later addition and the cutting of shaft 1 may have preceded the building of the shaft 2, it is impossible to exclude shaft 5 from the list of Tjenty’s potential burial apartments.

³⁴ KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010, p. 16, fig. 10, 24.

³⁵ KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010, p. 16.

EXCAVATION OF THE TOMB OF TJENTY II

When the tomb of Tjenty II was discovered, its entrance was filled with a layer of debris that differed from the debris that filled the area in front of the rock-cut tombs in this site as well as their chapels. The debris was formed with a grey sandy loam with a mixture of limestone chips. The pottery found at the entrance was dated differently belonging to the Old Kingdom and I millennium A.D. (*tabl. 4, fig. 19–20*). Flint chisel 08/III/st2 and limestone conical object 08/12/st1 (*pl. XLIX, L*) were also among the finds.

ROOM 12A was filled by mixed debris to a height from 0.20 m to 0.60 m. The material from the filling of the room 12A was from different periods: in the north-west part of the chapel, above the shaft 5, badly corroded traces of an iron cauldron were found (*fig. 14*). In the southern part of the room 12A, 18 pottery fragments were found (*tabl. 5*): 5 fragments belonged to the Old Kingdom jars (including carinated bowl 07/12/7 (*fig. 21*) typical for the Dynasty VI³⁶), one fragment was of the Ptolemaic lekythos 07/12/8³⁷ (*fig. 21*), and 12 fragments came from *Late Roman amphorae* 7.

In the course of clearing the room 12A, a mud-brick construction was found (*fig. 14, pl. XXa*). It is located to the south of the passage into the room 12B. After the excavation, it became clear that this object is a fireplace.

The fireplace, covered by a layer of a dark grey sandy loam with a mixture of sand, silt, limestone chips and a few fragments of pottery of different periods (from the Old Kingdom to the Arabic time), was built of mud bricks and preserved for a height of three rows of masonry. It has a horseshoe shape with a furnace hole opening on the northern side. The bricks used to build the structure are of different sizes: 40/38 x 22/20/19 x 14/16 cm; 33/32 x 19/18 x 12 cm; 23 x 15 x 8 cm (only two samples). This difference in sizes suggests that the fireplace was made of mud bricks taken from Old Kingdom funerary structures pulled down in the vicinity of the chapel.

Stratigraphically, two layers are distinguishable in the filling of the fireplace (*fig. 14*). The upper layer (max. thickness 0.47 m) consisted of a dark grey sandy loam with inclusions of limestone chips, calcined animal bones, charcoals, straw, wooden chips, and a large amount of pottery fragments. Underneath this, in the hole cut into the rock, there was a layer of an orange-brown sandy loam (max. thickness 0.25 m) with inclusions of small limestone chips, small calcined animal bones, manure, straw, and pottery fragments. The presence of distinct stratigraphic layers in the filling of the fireplace complex, which are distinct from the homogeneous filling of the rest of the room 12A, demonstrates that the fireplace filling presents a closed archaeological context.

A total of 162 diagnostic samples were discovered in the fireplace (141 from the upper level, 21 from the lower level, *tabl. 6, fig. 22*). 27 fragments were found in the upper layer and belonged to two big pottery braziers 07/12/1 and 07/12/2 with an irregular oval form; one of these was completely restored (*fig. 14, pl. LIX*). A thick layer of soot attests to its long term daily use. Probably, brazier 07/12/1 was originally placed on the bricks of the fireplace.

³⁶ PETRIE, MACKAY, WAINWRIGHT, 1910, pl. XXV.39. JUNKER, GIZA XI, S. 67, Abb. 38. RZEUSKA, 2011, p. 716-718.

³⁷ BALLET, BEGUIN, LECUYOT, SCHMITT, 2006, p. 19, fig. 13.5, 13.6. ÉLAIGNE, 2012, p. 204, fig. 64 (no. 11155/14).

In the upper layer of the fireplace, 7 fragments of Egyptian amphorae of type *AE 3* of the Roman Period, including the rim 07/12/5 of II century A.D.,³⁸ and 107 fragments of *Late Roman amphorae 7* (end of IV–VIII centuries A.D.³⁹) were found (*fig. 22*). All the fragments had traces of resin on the internal surface, as seen often with wine amphorae⁴⁰.

In the lower layer of the fireplace, 21 pottery fragments were discovered (*tabl. 6*); a majority of them belonged to late Roman and Byzantine Periods.

ROOM 12B was virtually free of debris; the mouths of the shafts 1 and 2 were clearly seen. The walls of the room were covered with a layer of mud mortar mixed with straw; this coating was not of the Old Kingdom, but of a much later date. In the process of cleaning of the drum of the northern false door, a silver coin-shaped pendant with a fragment of a copper chain was found in the described layer of mud (field number 11/12B/c1, *fig. 11, pl. L*). It has a hexagram on the obverse and a Hebrew inscription on the reverse. Perhaps it was placed in the plaster by people who lived in this tomb.

The ceilings of the rooms 12A and 12B were covered with a thick layer of soot (*pl. X, XIII*). The walls were coated with a mud plaster, because of which the false doors in both the rooms were not visible at the start of the excavation. One layer of mud on the floor was denser than other layers of debris, which gave the impression that it was packed by people who compacted the mud for many years. The soot, the mud coating, the fireplace, and the iron cauldron prove that the tomb was extensively used as a domestic dwelling. The ceramic material dates this phase to the late Roman/Byzantine or early Arabic Periods (the end of IV to VIII centuries A.D.), though the detection of the pendant with hexagram evidences that the tomb could have been inhabited much later. A photos from Reisner's archive (*pl. I–II*) proves that in the 1930s, the tomb was closed with a wooden door and was still used by local people.

SHAFT 1. Filling of the shaft 1 and its burial chamber was mixed over the entire depth. It represented a layer of a dark grey sandy loam and included potsherds of the Old Kingdom (13.2%, *tabl. 7, fig. 23*) Ptolemaic, Roman and Byzantine periods (total 86.8%, *tabl. 7, fig. 24*), the latter can be used to record the time of destruction and plunder of the original burial of this shaft in the Old Kingdom.

Two objects – basalt tool 09/12-1/st1 and fragment of limestone bowl 09/12-1/st2 (*pl. XLIX, L*) – were found in the debris of the burial chamber. It is impossible to determine their belonging to the original burial.

Noteworthy is the finding in the filling of the shaft 1 a fragment of limestone statue 11/III/st1 (*fig. 97, pl. XLVIII*). It was a woman's head in a black wig and carefully detailed hair (or bandage) on the forehead. It can be dated to the time Dynasty IV – mid Dynasty V.⁴¹

The fragments of North African *sigillata* 09/12-1/1, 2 (*fig. 24*), which were found in the lower part of shaft 1, joined with fragment 09/12-2/3 from the adjacent shaft 2, showed homogeneity of filling of both shafts in Room 12B and probable synchrony of robbers' penetration into them.

³⁸ EMPEREUR, PICON, 1992, p. 148, fig. 3. BAILEY, 2007, p. 231-232, fig. 1.8. TOMBER, 2007, p. 530, fig. 3.3. BALLET, POLUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 182, pl. 89 (no.791).

³⁹ JACQUET-GORDON, 1972, p. 89, pl. CCXXVII (P4). BALLET, MAHMOUD, VICHY, PICON, 1991, p. 136, fig. 8. GEMPELER, 1992, S. 194, Abb. 125 (no.3). ROUSSET, MARCHAND, 2001, p. 54, fig. 420. LECUYOT, PIERRAT-BONNEFOIS, 2004, p. 166, pl. 6, fig. 85. FAIERS, 2005, p. 230, fig. 4.6 (KN6). MARCHAND, DIXNEUF, 2007, p. 314, fig. 10. SENOL, 2007a, p. 385, fig. 10 (no.28). SENOL, 2007b, p. 73, fig. 9.

⁴⁰ LUCAS, 1962, p. 19.

⁴¹ See, for example: CHERPION, 2011, p. 102, fig. 5.

SHAFT 2 was filled with a homogeneous mixed layer across its depth. It is mixed dark grey sandy loam, with fragments of pottery that belonged to the Old Kingdom (35%), and the late periods from the Ptolemaic, Roman and Byzantine times (65%, *tabl. 8, fig. 25*). It is remarkable that all the material found in the filling of the shaft had poor preservation: the surface of finds was eroded, exfoliated (this is well illustrated by the fragments of faience vessel 09/12-2/f1 (*pl. L*) and North African *sigillata* 09/12-2/3, which almost lost its red varnish, unlike the joined fragment 09/12-1/1, 2 from shaft 1 demonstrating acceptable preservation). These features indicate the long-term effect of a corrosive environment. Probably, shaft 2 in the tomb of Tjenty II was used as the rubbish-dump by people living nearby.

Entrance to the burial chamber was blocked by limestone irregular stones with mud mortar; this wall was broken already in antiquity (*pl. XXb*). The rock, in which the burial chamber was carved, was covered with large cracks. Due to the threat of collapse of the burial chamber ceiling, archaeological investigation could not be completed.

SHAFT 3 is located in the southern part of room 12A: it was filled with a layer of light brown sandy loam with fragments of mud-bricks, animal bones, limestone chips, numerous pottery fragments from different periods (*tabl. 9*), late glazed ceramics and porcelain dish with blue hand painting from XVIII–XIX centuries A.D.

Late ceramic material dominates over the ones from the Old Kingdom (34.4%, *tabl. 9*), the latter being represented by common ceramic types attested in the tombs. Among the late ceramics (65.6%, *fig. 26*) the material from Graeco-Roman and Byzantine Periods dominated. The most notable was the fragment of a large white-engobed jar 08/12-3/3 with wavy line ornaments (*pl. LIX*) – this type is characteristic for the late Middle Kingdom and the Second Intermediate Period⁴², but is unique for Giza Necropolis.

SHAFT 4. The filling of shaft 4 and its burial chamber were mixed across all depths and consisted of light brown sandy loam with a small amount of limestone chips, potsherds, scattered human bones, and a fragment of freshwater shell 08/12-4/sh1 (*pl. L*).

In the southwest corner of the shaft, at a depth of 31.67 m (–1.00 m from the mouth), a fragment of travertine statue 08/12-4/st1 (*fig. 97, pl. XLVIII*) was found, representing a knee of a seated figure. Judging by the iconography, the fragment belongs to the royal statue and demonstrates the quality and detailing of the stone processing.

In the ceramic material the vessels of the Old Kingdom dominated (75.5%), mainly from Dynasties V and VI (*tabl. 10, fig. 27*), but the circumstances of their discovery did not allow for proving conclusively that they belonged to the burial equipment. The late pottery was limited by the type of Byzantine – early Arabic Periods, and indicated a robbery of the burial.

SHAFT 5 is located in the northern part of the room 12A. It is the only one shaft of this tomb with stratified filling:

32.37–32.67 m (0 –0.30 m) – light brown sandy loam with limestone rubble;

32.22–32.37 m (–0.30 –0.45 m) – dark grey sandy loam with limestone rubble;

31.97–32.22 m (–0.45 –0.70 m) – limestone crumb with sand;

31.17–31.97 m (–0.70 –1.50 m) – dark grey sandy loam with limestone rubble;

29.81–31.17 m (–1.50 –2.71/2.86 m) – dark brown sandy loam with a small amount of limestone chips and scattered human bones. The same layer was found in the burial chamber.

In all the layers, fragments of pottery were found. In the upper part of the filling (to the level of 31.17 m (–1.50 m)) ceramic material from different time periods, including the Old Kingdom and Byzantine Period, were found but the material from the Old Kingdom

⁴² BOURRIAU, 1981, p. 22 (no. 22). MARCHAND, LAISNEY, 2000, p. 267, fig. 38. RZEUSKA, ORZECOWSKA, 2005, p. 248, fig. 1.3. OP DE BEECK, HENDRICKX, 2011, p. 321, fig. 23.

dominated (*tabl. 11, fig. 28–29*). There were also fragments of two pipe-ottomans 08/12-5/c1 and 08/12-5/c2 (*pl. L*), belonging to the XVIII century A.D.

From the level of 31.17 m (–1.50 m) to the bottom of the shaft, as well as in the burial chamber, the material of the Old Kingdom was present only, including two fragments of an unfinished limestone jar 08/12-5/st1a, b (*pl. XLIX*) from the burial chamber. The structure of the filling layer of the lower part of the shaft was similar to the filling of the burial chamber: fragments of the same vessels were found in the shaft as in the burial chamber, indicating synchrony of filling. Moreover, some of the pottery fragments hypothetically can be attributed to burial equipment. Compactness of dating indirectly confirmed this idea: the shapes were characteristic of late Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI; this determines the time of creation of the burial in shaft 5.

The assortment of ceramic forms probably from the burial included (*fig. 28–29*):

- twelve or more beer jars;
- flat-bottomed bowl with red-polished engobe;
- three bread moulds *bd3*;
- tray with white engobe inside;
- three votive plates.

The bread mould 08/12-5/11 (*fig. 29*) had soot traces that indicated household use; it morphologically paralleled the pottery of Dynasties V and VI⁴³. The shapes of beer jars were characteristic from the middle Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI⁴⁴. The beer jars 08/12-5/8, 47 and 08/12-5/49, 54 (*fig. 28*), just as the fragments 08/12-5/16, 36, 44 and 08/12-5/48 of other two beer jars, had white coating outside. It was not engobe, slipped before firing and consequently water resistant. On the contrary, the jars had been covered with undurable white (sometimes yellowish-white) gypseous substance after firing. Probably, the white color can be the symbol of ritual purity and sanctity⁴⁵; consequently, the process of coloring a vessel in white color possibly indicates its sacral purification.

The presence of a fragment of a hemispherical bowl 08/12-5/27 (*fig. 29*), characteristic of the late Old Kingdom – First Intermediate Period⁴⁶ in the burial chamber may be indicative of the first burial robbery; subsequent attempts seem to have been made only in the Byzantine Period.

RELIEFS AND INSCRIPTIONS OF THE TOMB OF TJENTY II

Only one inscription presents the decoration of the entrance of the tomb. It was cut in sunk relief on the outer southern jamb of the entrance. Other elements of outer part of the entrance were left undecorated.

⁴³ JACQUET-GORDON, 1981, p. 11-12, fig. 2.6. HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 97, fig. 17. WODZIŃSKA, 2009, p. 142 (OK68). KYTNAROVÁ, 2011, p. 211, fig. 8 (F-1b).

⁴⁴ HASSAN, GIZA VII, p. 33, pl. XXIII.A. HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 21, 39, fig. 276; p. 92, 96, fig. 5; p. 92, 100, fig. 90. BÁRTA et al., 2010, p. 87, fig. 3.3.2 (no.39.AS33.05). MYŚLIWIEC, KURASZKIEWICZ, 2010, p. 236, fig. 68 (no. 31). KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2012, p. 252, fig. 111.

⁴⁵ KEES, 1943, S. 436-446. RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 444-448.

⁴⁶ SOUKIASSIAN et al., 1990, p. 95, 144, pl. 16 (no. 10, 11). MARCHAND, LAISNEY, 2000, p. 267, fig. 17. MARCHAND, 2004, p. 216, fig. 31-34.

OUTER SOUTHERN JAMB (*fig. 15, pl. II, XIV–XV*)

Since the XIX century, when K.R. Lepsius and then A. Mariette made their copies, the lower part of the incised inscription has become weathered and some of the rock has been destroyed.⁴⁷ Most of the incised signs are still clear. No traces of coloring have been preserved. The polished surface of the jamb mismatches the square covered by the inscription, which means that the text, most probably, had not been planned by the time the cutting and polishing of the entrance was completed. The inscription belongs to a well-known tradition and presents a dedication text of a son to his father.⁴⁸ The name and titles of the dedicator have to be read in lines, from right to left; the rest of the inscription is arranged in columns:



in z3.f smsw 2) im.j-r3 ḥm.(w)-k3 zš^a 3) Twt-n.(i)-Pth^b 4) ir.j n.f^c nw sk sw ḳrs.(w) m [Imnt.t nfr.t]^d 5) ḥft ddt.n.f im sk sw ḥnh.(w)^e ḥr rd.wj.[ff]^f

⁴⁷ Reproduced in MARIETTE, 1889, p. 538; LD Textband I, S. 95; LD II, Taf. 34d; URK. I, S. 8 (14-17); CHAUVET, 2004, p. 586 (Cat. 133); cited and discussed in PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 212; SEYFRIED, 2003, S. 46; STRUDWICK, 2005, p. 249 (No.174); ALEXANIAN, 2006, p. 2; ZELENKOVA, 2008, S. 28, 299 (Dok.138); KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, 2010, p. 59-60, fig. 16.





⁴⁸ On other similar dedications of children and grandchildren to their parents and grandparents as well as dedications of spouses to their partners, parents to their children, sons-in-law to their mothers-in-law, sisters and brothers, etc., see: KANAWATI, 1976; KASPARIAN, 2003, p. 46-55, 123, 216-218, 226-228; ZELENKOVA, 2008, S. 173-308; McCORQUODALE, 2012, p. 71-88; KOKINA, 2014, p. 428-438.

‘1) It is his eldest son, 2) the overseer of the *Ka*-priests, the scribe 3) Iuteniptah 4) who made this for him, when he was buried in [the beautiful West] ⁴⁹ 5) in accordance with what he had said thereabout while he lived on [his] two feet’.⁵⁰


COMMENTS ON EPIGRAPHY


a) Note the reversed way of writing.


b) The text represents a cleft sentence where the agent expressed by *in* + noun before a perfective active participle⁵¹ is compositionally separated from the rest of the inscription by a different organization of signs. The agent is written in three horizontal lines while the rest of the text represents two vertical lines of slightly smaller hieroglyphs.

c) Note that the sign  has six waves instead of the usual five for this hieroglyph in the tomb and this text particularly. However, this is not the only irregular *n*-sign in the complex.  with nine waves is used at the end of the inscription on the drum before the room 12A. This left part of the text seems to be a careless completion of a high quality hieroglyphic line. Another  with at least six waves (only five waves have preserved but the sign was hardly that short) was utilized on the northern jamb. It is noteworthy that the decoration of the jamb has never been properly finished. One can assume therefore that the irregularity of the hieroglyph  may be a characteristic feature of the second phase of the tomb’s decoration (the northern and southern jambs, the left part of the drum before the room 12A).

d) In the late XIX or early XX century, the lower part of the southern jamb was exposed to some damages of unknown character. As a result, six hieroglyphs have been lost. The phrase *sk sw krs.(w) m [Imnt.t nfr.t]* is restored in accordance with the drawings of K.R. Lepsius and

A. Mariette.⁵² The head of the falcon in the monogram *Imn.t* () is still visible but the rest is lost.

e) Although K.R. Lepsius and A. Mariette put a lacuna after *sw*, traces of  can be discerned.

f) The final  is restored in accordance with the copies of K.R. Lepsius and A. Mariette.⁵³

⁴⁹ For *sk sw*, see: EDEL, 1955, S. 428, 445, §853, §878. The phrase *sk sw krs.(w) m Imnt.t nfr.t* may be compared with the expression *st sw m Imnt.t* (JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 46). On the phrase *ir.nf sk sw*, ‘he made for him when he was...’, see, for example: JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 161-162; JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 99, 110, Abb. 32 (Kahif, Dynasty V). On *ir nw*, see: JUNKER, GIZA I, S. 223. Compare *sk sw krs.(w)* with *sk sw hp n k3.f* (‘als er zu seinem Ka gegangen (d.i. begraben) war’), or *st sw m Imnt.t* (‘als er in der Necropole bestattet war’): JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 46. An interesting phrase is found in the tomb of Nikaiankh: *z3.t.f z3.f ir.(w) n.f nw hft im3h.f hr.f* – ‘his daughter and his son are those who made this for him according to his state of *imakhu* in his sight’ (FRASER, 1902, p. 123; STRUDWICK, 2005, p. 198; THOMPSON, 2014, p. 47-48).

⁵⁰ On the expression *sk sw nh.w hr rd.wj.fj*, ‘while he lived on his two feet’, see: GOEDICKE, 1970, S. 131, 133, 196, 216 (Anm.17), Taf. XIV, S. 21-22, Taf. III; HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 190, pl. LXXV (Wepemnefert, Dynasty V – ‘made in his own presence, while living on his feet’). HANNIG, 2003, S. 736: *nh hr rd.wj.fj* – ‘(noch) leben (auf Erden)’ or ‘auf seinen beiden Füßen leben’. See also: BARSANTI, 1902, p. 202-203; BREASTED, 1906, I, p. 1, §200-201, p. 105, §224; URK. I, S. 11-15; MASPERO, 1902, p. 136; EL-KHOULI, KANAWATI, 1988, p. 15, pl. 6 (construction of the tomb under the life of its owner); HASSAN, 1975a, p. 39-40, fig. 17; FISCHER, 1977b, p. 54-55, fig. 17.

⁵¹ GARDINER, 1957, §227.3. ZELENKOVA, 2008, S. 27-28.

⁵² LD II, pl. 34d. MARIETTE, 1889, p. 538.

⁵³ Ibid.

INNER NORTHERN JAMB (*fig. 16, pl. IIIb, XVI*)⁵⁴

Before the survey of the Russian Archaeological Mission, the relief and the inscription on the northern jamb had never been documented. K.R. Lepsius made a short note concerning the sitting figure of the tomb's owner on the inner surface of the northern jamb.⁵⁵ A. Mariette does not mention the decoration at all. In 1936, a photographer of the American mission made a picture of the relief⁵⁶ (*pl. IIIb*) which indicates that, for the last few decades, the surface of the jamb has suffered from weathering, especially at the bottom.



1) (...) *Tn.tj* 2) (*r*)*h.(t)* (*nsw.t*) *nb.t im3h hr [h3]j.s*

1) '(...) Tjenty. 2) (King's acquaint)tan(ce),⁵⁷ the possessor of reverence before her [hus]band'.⁵⁸

COMMENTS ON EPIGRAPHY

The inscription has never been finished and its general composition is uncertain. The name *Tn.tj* written between the two figures has to be the name of the tomb's owner. However, since the name was in use for both men and women, one cannot exclude a possibility that it belonged to Tjenty's wife, also called Tjenty in this case. The upper part of ☐ is either unfinished or deliberately smoothed; the sign 𓂏 is damaged with a chisel.

The title of the lady has never been finished and only ☐ was curved at the top of the hieroglyphic column. This might indicate that the sculptor who incised the text moved from bottom to top. The only feminine title which seems to fit the space between ☐ and the drum is *rh.t nsw.t*, 'king's acquaintance'.

The rest of the inscription is intentionally damaged with a chisel (*fig. 16b*). Available traces allow reconstructing the mechanics of mutilation. The person who did it held the chisel in his left hand and a hammer in his right. The upper ☐ and ☐ were damaged with a couple of strikes. The phonetic complement in the word *im3h* received at least 6–7 cross strikes. But the attacker paid most attention to the hieroglyph ☐ in the word *h3j*, 'husband', which was meticulously erased. The epithet *nb.t im3h hr h3j.s*, 'possessor of reverence before her husband', reflected the recognized status of the lady among her spouse's family members. The *im3h*-concept seems to be an expression of moral endorsement, but was also related to sources of

⁵⁴ Previous publication: KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, 2010, p. 59-60, fig. 16.



⁵⁵ LD Textband I, S. 95.

⁵⁶ GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photo A7469_NS.

⁵⁷ In the previous publication (KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, 2010, p. 59-60, fig. 16), the beginning of the second column was transliterated as [...] *r^c nb.t im3h*. It was assumed that the basket may have been used simultaneously for *nb*, 'every', in the phrase *r^c nb*, 'every day', and for *nb.t*, 'mistress', in the epithet *nb.t im3h hr h3j.s*, 'mistress of reverence before her husband'. Taking into consideration the position of the preserved round sign the actual reading presented in this volume is much more convincing.

⁵⁸ For this title, see: JONES, 2000, p. 482 (no.1802); SILVERMAN, 1983, p. 80-89.

income and the organization of funerary cult.⁵⁹ The destruction of the reference to the husband might release the family from moral obligations to organize a proper burial of the deceased woman or perform rituals for her *k3*.

The way the inscription was damaged indicates that the attacker understood the meanings of the signs. If it had been an accidental vandal of later times, he would hardly make so much effort to erase the rather artless phonetic sign  (which is crucial for reading the word *h3j* properly) and leave almost untouched a somewhat more provocative hieroglyph ⁶⁰.


Unlike the epithet *im3h(w)t hr h3j.s (r nb)*, ‘revered before her husband (every day)’, which was common during Dynasties V and VI⁶¹, its counterpart *nb.t im3h hr h3j.s (r nb)* is quite rare and tends to appear on monuments of the late Old Kingdom (*tabl. 1*).⁶²

Table 1. Epithet *nb.t im3h hr h3j.s (r nb)* in the Old Kingdom

<i>nb.t im3h hr h3j.s r nb</i>	<i>Tntj</i>	Saqqara	Dynasty IV or VI ⁶³
<i>nb.t im3h hr hn.s</i> ⁶⁴	<i>nh-Hw.t-Hr.w</i>	Saqqara	Late Dynasty V or Dynasty VI ⁶⁵
<i>nb.t im3h hr h3j.s</i>	<i>Hpw</i>	Saqqara	Dynasty VI ⁶⁶
<i>nb.t im3h hr h3j.s</i>	<i>Ppi</i>	Giza	late Old Kingdom ⁶⁷

Besides the hieroglyphic text, traces of intentional spoilage may be seen on the figures of Tjenty and his wife: the face of the lady is deliberately erased while inguinal regions of the spouses are hollowed with a chisel. Some strikes aimed at the chests of the figures, lady’s ankles and the bench. Although post-pharaonic vandalism cannot be ruled out, the damages of figures and hieroglyphs seem to have been made with similar tools and may be of the same time. Apart from these planned destructions, the surface of the northern jamb has many small cavities which are especially numerous in the lower part of the relief curved in a less solid rock. A considerable number of these gaps may be the result of the working technique of that period⁶⁸ as well as wear and tear of time.

⁵⁹ STRUDWICK, 2005, p. 30. CHAUVET, 2004, p. 137-160.

⁶⁰ In fact, the destruction of the phonetic sign  could also be an act of a malicious mockery since it changed the meaning of the epithet to the ‘possessor of reverence before her phallus’.

⁶¹ JONES, 2000, p. 42 (217-218). HANNIG, 2003, S. 141. PIACENTINI, 1993, p. 107, 110 (no.48-49). See, for example: *Nfr-htp.s*, Saqqara, mid Dynasty V (ÉPRON, DAUMAS, 1939, pl. 39); *Nfr.t*, Saqqara, Dynasty V or later (MARIETTE, 1889, p. 162; PORTER, MOSS, 1978, p. 565); *Wt.t-k3.w.s*, Saqqara, Neferirkara or later (WALLE, 1978, pl. 1; PORTER, MOSS, 1979, p. 583-584); *Hn.tj-k3.w.s*, Saqqara, Neferirkara or later (JAMES, 1961, pl. XXVIII; PORTER, MOSS, 1979, p. 699); *Hnw.t*, Saqqara, Dynasties V–VI (MARTIN, 1979, p. 23-24, pl. 24 (27); PORTER, MOSS, 1981, p. 826); *Hnw.t*, Saqqara, late Dynasties V–VI (FISCHER, 1976, p. 3, 17 (no.49), fig. 2, 4); *K3-mr.t.s*, Giza, Dynasty VI (SIMPSON, 1980, fig. 43; PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 85).

⁶² JONES, 2000, p. 482 (no.1801-1802).

⁶³ BORCHARDT, 1937, S. 26 (CG 1356). PORTER, MOSS, 1979, p. 768.
















⁶⁴ On the term *hn* as a variant for ‘husband’, see: SILVERMAN, 1983, p. 86.

⁶⁵ SILVERMAN, 1983, Taf. 1.



⁶⁶ MARIETTE, 1889, p. 391-392. PORTER, MOSS, 1978, p. 453.

⁶⁷ JUNKER, GIZA IX, Abb. 36, Taf. 10a (Cairo JE 49694). GIZA, REISNER’S ARCHIVE, photo AEOS_II_2775. PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 118.


⁶⁸ Ancient craftsmen used stone hammers and other impact tools to smooth walls and other surfaces in a tomb. But if a surface was not sufficiently polished, small cavities began to expand due to erosion.

probably, genitival and adverbial constructions.⁸⁰ The combination  is certainly among the shortest variants of the wish⁸¹ and its brevity raises the question of it being a genitival construction or not. Some close parallels can be found in the tombs of Akhu ()⁸², Inkaf ()⁸³, Neferherenptah ()⁸⁴, and Niudjaptah ()⁸⁵ at Giza. If the combinations  and  could be direct genitives *ḳrs hr.t-ntr*, ‘burial of the necropolis’, and *ḳrs zmj.t imn.tjt*, ‘burial of the western desert’, respectively, the combinations  and  seem to utilize the stative: *ḳrs.(w) m Imn.t*, ‘may he be buried in the West’, and *ḳrs.(w) m hr.t-ntr*, ‘may he be buried in the necropolis’, respectively. The reading of the sign  is open to question. Note that the copy of K.R. Lepsius suggests the sign  with  being placed at the bottom. Composite hieroglyphs with , as a rule, were used for *hr.t-ntr*⁸⁶ while  was usual for *Imn.t*. Today, the lower part of the sign, just where one can expect to see , is destroyed and there are no traces that can either deny or support the copy of K.R. Lepsius. Although semantically the terms *hr.t-ntr* and *Imn.t* were closely related and the words were sometimes written with very similar ideograms, Egyptian artists used to discern the two signs in one and the same inscription.⁸⁷ In this particular case, the difference might be in the presence or absence of the feather on the pole. The omission of the preposition *m* as well as suffix pronouns is rare but not uncommon.

d) The lacuna does not seem to be big enough for the usual *i3w.(w)*⁸⁸ *nfr wr.t* and allows reconstructing only a shortened phrase.⁸⁹

e) Traces of  and  have preserved, but other signs in the lacuna are reconstructed presumably. Tjenty could be designated as a possessor of reverence (*nb im3h*) either before the

⁸⁰ LAPP, 1986, S. 41-48. For a number of different variants, see, for example: JUNKER, GIZA II, Abb. 18; JUNKER, GIZA III, Abb. 14; JUNKER, GIZA IV, Abb. 6; JUNKER, GIZA VI, Abb. 69; JUNKER, GIZA VII, Abb. 12; JUNKER, GIZA XI, Abb. 104; PETRIE, 1907, pl. VIIA; ABU BAKR, 1953, fig. 73A.


⁸¹ However, not the shortest. Note, for example,  *ḳrs.(w)* – ‘may he be buried’ (ABU BAKR, 1953, p. 112, fig. 95A).

⁸² ABU BAKR, 1953, fig. 73A.

⁸³ JUNKER, GIZA IX, Abb. 78.

⁸⁴ PETRIE, 1907, pl. VIIa.

⁸⁵ ABU BAKR, 1953, p. 112, fig. 95B.

⁸⁶ For some of the variants of the organization of this composite hieroglyph, see: FISCHER, 1977a, fig. 3(a-e). Note, however, that the hieroglyph *Imn.t* sometimes also has  at the bottom. See, for example: BERLEV, HODJASH, 1982, p. 44-45 (9).

⁸⁷ See, for example: JUNKER, GIZA VI, Abb. 18, 90; JUNKER, GIZA VII, Abb. 85; JUNKER, GIZA VIII, Abb. 34.

⁸⁸ On the problem of the use of verbal and nominal forms in the wish for the ‘good old age’ see: LAPP, 1986, S. 202; SATZINGER, 1997; BOLSHAKOV, 2013, p. 28-29 (no.6). For more on this subject, see Excursus II.

⁸⁹ BARTA, 1968, p. 9, 17, 27; LAPP, 1986, S. 203. Compare, for example: JUNKER, GIZA VII, Abb. 5; JUNKER, GIZA IX, Abb. 117.

Great God (*hr ntr ʕ*)⁹⁰ (the sun god, Osiris or the deceased king)⁹¹ or before the king (*hr ntr*). The later variant is suggested by the inscription on the drum before the room 12A.

DRUM BEFORE THE ROOM 12B (*fig. 18b, pl. XVIIb*)⁹²



The text runs:







rḥ nsw.t ḥꜥꜣ hr.t-ntr ḥr.j-sšꜣ wꜥb.t nsw.t Tn.ti

‘King’s acquaintance, administrator of the necropolis, privy to the secret of the king’s workshop Tjenty’.

COMMENTS ON EPIGRAPHY

a) The shape of the sign *ḥꜥꜣ* () in the title  with a slightly bent upper part is sometimes referred to as an archaic one.⁹³ However, the same shape was in use throughout the Old Kingdom and may have been utilized during the late part of the period as well.⁹⁴ By the time of R.R. Lepsius, the lower part of the sign had already been destroyed.

b) The inscription in Tjenty’s tomb provides with a rare example of writing of the title *ḥꜥꜣ hr.t-ntr* with the ideogram  for *hr.t-ntr* instead of  which was utilized in three other cases from Saqqara, Abydos, and El-Hawawish.⁹⁵ One should note that the same effortful hieroglyph was chosen for the term *hr.t-ntr* in the inscription upon the architrave in the room 12A. The reading of the title in the tomb of Tjenty II used to be a debatable problem. For decades, there have been two variants in use: *ḥꜥꜣ hr.t-ntr*, ‘administrator of the necropolis’,⁹⁶ and *ḥꜥꜣ Imn.t*, ‘administrator of the West/western nomes’.⁹⁷ Although it is tempting to consider Tjenty to be an administrator of western marginal zones responsible for the delivery of livestock for the workers of the Memphite necropolis (in accordance with his title *im.j-rꜣ gs-pr hr.t-ntr*), the later variant has to be rejected. First, a careful examination of the sign reveals remains of  under the pole typical for the ideogram *hr.t-ntr* (). Second, the presumably restored title *ḥꜥꜣ Imn.t* is not known from other sources while the title *ḥꜥꜣ hr.t-ntr* is securely attested.

⁹⁰ LAPP, 1986, S. 203.

⁹¹ BAINES, 1983; ALLEN, 2006, p. 11-12.

⁹² Previous publications: BRUGSCH, 1857, Taf. XIV.5; MARIETTE, 1889, p. 538; LD II, Taf. 34e; KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, 2010, p. 60-61, fig. 17; mentioned in PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 212.

⁹³ PEREPELKIN, 1988, p. 132.

⁹⁴ BOLSHAKOV, 2005, p. 23-28.

⁹⁵ KANAWATI, 1986, p. 12-13 (no.7); JONES, 2000, p. 683 (no.2497); HANNIG, 2003, S. 890.

⁹⁶ JONES, 2000, p. 683 (no.2497).

⁹⁷ JONES, 2000, p. 663 (no.2429).

EPIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE AND THE HISTORY OF THE TOMB OF TJENTY II

Unlike in many other ancient societies, construction of a tomb in ancient Egypt was primarily the concern of the owner himself who was often supported by the state in accordance with his position.⁹⁸ Funerary monuments of the Old Kingdom therefore used to reflect the social status of the owner rather than his family. However, archaeological data and many dedicatory inscriptions⁹⁹ demonstrate that numerous tombs had not been ready by the time of the owner's death. In this case, the completion or even construction of the tomb¹⁰⁰ could reflect the social status of the living persons who organized the burial. This is probably the case of the tomb of Tjenty II.

According to the dedication of Iuteniptah, he accomplished some works (*nw*) for Tjenty II when he had already been buried (*sk sw krs.(w)* is a pseudo-verbal construction introduced by a proclitic particle).¹⁰¹ In a qualified sense, the verb *krs* was used to denote the act of burial, but it could also refer to the whole complex of burial procedures and rituals. The inscription gives evidence that the shaft for the burial as well as most of the chapel must have been ready before or shortly after the death of Iuteniptah's father.¹⁰² Thus, the demonstrative pronoun *nw* most probably referred to some functional details such as false doors or inscriptions including, of course, this dedication.¹⁰³

According to the inscription, Iuteniptah, the eldest son and heir, acted as an overseer over the priests during the burial of Tjenty, as it had been planned during his father's lifetime, and oversaw the organization of necessary rituals.¹⁰⁴

Epigraphic features suggest that the tomb was inscribed in two phases. During the first phase which probably corresponds to the lifetime of Tjenty II, texts in high-quality incised hieroglyphs were curved on the drum in front of the room 12B, on the architrave in the room 12A, and on the drum before the room 12A. The later inscription had not been finished at once and was completed in less accurate signs somewhat later, during the second phase, when the two jambs received their decoration and inscriptions. The works of this second phase, which were presumably sponsored by Iuteniptah, have not been accomplished as well; therefore, the relief and inscriptions on the northern jamb remained unfinished.

The inscriptions in the tomb of Tjenty II were made in sunk relief. As V. Chauvet fairly notes, the increasing use of sunk relief is attested in Dynasty V and later. It may well have been motivated by economic reasons.¹⁰⁵ According to her, 'the combined use of sunk and raised relief, side by side, in many monuments suggests that an elaborate rationale governed those technical choices. The differentiation in the layout of sunk or raised figures acting as determinative shows that the two medium were not interchangeable, but marked a semiotic distinction between hieroglyph and figurative representation'.¹⁰⁶ This pattern is actually often identified as a landmark of the decoration of Old Kingdom monuments. 'Lacau's study of

⁹⁸ On the different kind of involvement to the construction of the tomb (personal tomb owner, filial, parental, spousal, royal), see: CHAUVET, 2004, 161 ff.

⁹⁹ Special researches have been devoted to this problem. See for example CHAUVET, 2004; KASPARIAN, 2003; ZELENKOVA, 2008; KOKINA, 2014; McCORQUODALE, 2012.

¹⁰⁰ On building activities and decoration of the tomb after the owner's death, see, for example, a famous inscription in the tomb of *Sndm-ib / Intj* at Giza: BROVARSKI, 2000, p. 101-110, fig. 18-20.

¹⁰¹ EDEL, 1955, S. 427-429, §852-857. GARDINER, 1957, §324. ZELENKOVA, 2008, S. 33-35.

¹⁰² Although, like in many other similar dedications, the name of the recipient is absent.

¹⁰³ CHAUVET, 2004, p. 279-285. ZELENKOVA, 2008, p. 66-76.

¹⁰⁴ SEYFRIED, 2003, p. 46.

¹⁰⁵ CHAUVET, 2008, p. 45.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

Old Kingdom false door has revealed that by the end of that period, this configuration had been developed into a concept: sunk relief was used for scenes or parts of tombs that were considered exterior, regardless of their actual locations in or outside the tomb. The architectural context thus becomes a determining factor in the layout of the decoration... The tomb was not only the eternal abode of the deceased, thus a private and protected space; it became a place of ritual and worship, and so needed to be designed to be somewhat public and open to visitors'. When a son became responsible for his father's burial, he often may have tried to arrange his tomb at lesser cost.¹⁰⁷






Taking into consideration everything cited, it is important to pay attention to the fact that the façade of the neighboring tomb GE 15 was decorated with the most important offering formula, inscribed in raised relief. This decoration has been never finished, probably mainly for economic reasons.

NAMES AND TITLES OF THE TOMB OWNER AND HIS SON

TJENTY

The name *Tn.tj* was quite common during the Old Kingdom¹⁰⁸ and belonged to both men and women. At least 39 persons with this name have been attested only at Giza.¹⁰⁹ If the name grammatically is the stative from the verb *tñi*, 'to be distinguished',¹¹⁰ one may translate it as 'You-are-distinguished'.

TITLES¹¹¹

1) 	<i>rh nsw.t</i>	'king's acquaintance'
2) 	<i>im.j-r3 gs-pr [...]</i>	'overseer of the estate [...]
3) 	<i>im.j-[r3] gs-pr hr.(t)- ntr/hr.(tjw)-ntr</i>	'overseer of the estate of the necropolis/stonemasons'
4) 	<i>hk3 hr.t-ntr</i>	'administrator of the necropolis'
5) 	<i>hr.j-sšt3 wcb.t nsw.t</i>	'privy to the secret of the king's workshop'

¹⁰⁷ CHAUVET, 2008, p. 45 with reference to LACAU, 1967, p. 39.

¹⁰⁸ RANKE, PN I, S. 392 (10). SHEELE-SCHWEITZER, 2014, S. 374 (no.3714) considers this name as a hypocorism.

¹⁰⁹ PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 97 (G 3035), 141-142 (G 4920), 210, 281, 295. Cairo JE 72135 (G 2113). Cairo JE 57019 and MFA 31.776 (G 7949). Cairo CG 57139 (lintel JE 36589). JUNKER, GIZA V, Abb. 44 (GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photo AEOS_II_2987). JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 90-92, Abb. 36-37. HASSAN, GIZA II, fig. 35 (G 8981), 219 (G 8882). HASSAN, GIZA VII, fig. 65-70 (G 8280). GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photos A5456_NS (Menkaura Quarry, tomb 124); A7894_NS (G 2007); A5150_NS; C14500_NS (G 2472); C14112_NS (G2051); C11990_OS; A7794_NS (G 4311); AEOS_II_3028 and AEOS_II_3026 (G 4710, G 4650, G 4651); AEOS_II_2882 (G 4750); B6109_NS (G 2132, false door MFA 27.444); AEOS_II_2622 (G 4970); o_neg_nr_0194, AEOS_8006_35402 (G 2155); A3650_NS (D 117, G 4920); B731_NS; AAW992 (G 2175); statue from G 7135 (Diaries of Reisner, Vol. 17, p. 255 (photo ED26_03_255)). CURTO, 1963, fig. 22. MANUELIAN, 2002. HAWASS, 2013.

¹¹⁰ WB. V, S. 374-375.

¹¹¹ For more details, see Excursus II.

As one can see, the titles of Tjenty II tell the story of a man who turned a service in the necropolis into his lifework. Being a ‘king’s acquaintance’ he was probably employed in one of the royal funerary temples or participated in royal projects. His other titles, which are very rare, suggest that he may have been in charge of the supply of craftsmen who constructed and decorated tombs. He had to be engaged to some extent in the production of burial equipment in the local royal workshop (*w^b.t nsw.t*) contributing to the process with his knowledge of a literate man or skills of a craftsman. As a prominent figure in the community of cemetery workers, he might gain informal authority and become *ḥk3* of the necropolis. This status could contribute to his right to oversee final burial procedures.

THE ELDEST SON OF TJENTY

H. Ranke reads the name as *Pth-iw.t-nj*, but leaves this grammatically uncertain variant open to question.¹¹² There are a number of different variants of reading of the name, which depend on what one takes as the subject and what he understands under *iwt*. If the agent is the god, the name is to be transliterated as *Twt-n.(i)-Pth*.¹¹³ Depending on whether *iwt* is a *sdm.f* form of *iw*, ‘to come’,¹¹⁴ or an infinitive,¹¹⁵ the name may be translated as ‘Ptah-comes-to-me’ or ‘Coming-of-Ptah-to-me’. One may refer to some indirect Old Kingdom analogies such as *Tj-n.i-Dḥw.tj*,¹¹⁶ *Tj-n.(i)-Hr.w*¹¹⁷ and *Tj-n.(i)-Hnm.w/B3*¹¹⁸ where *ij* is a *sdm.f*.

However, if the agent was expressed by the omitted suffix pronoun, one can alternatively transliterate the name of Tjenty’s son as *Twt.(i)-n-Pth*, i.e. ‘I-come-to-Ptah’ or ‘My-coming-to-Ptah’. If *iwt* is a *sdm.f*, the name has a potential counterpart attested at Giza – *Tw.f-n-Pth*.¹¹⁹ Yet, if an anticipatory emphasis was applied in the later name, it has to be transliterated as *Pth-iw.f-n.(i)*, ‘Ptah, he comes to me’.¹²⁰

Since grammar does not help much to determine the meaning of the name in question, it may be useful to turn to the Old Kingdom idea of the relations between common people and gods. Temple architecture of later periods and religious feasts embodied the idea of a god’s path to and then through the profane world rather than the human aspiration for a god.¹²¹ Numerous theophoric names of the Old Kingdom reflect the Man’s notion to ‘pacify’ gods (*Htp-NN*, *NN-ḥtp.w*, *Htp-n.(i)-NN*,¹²² etc.), to be under their protection (*Hwi-wi-NN*, *Hwi.(w)-n-NN*, etc.) or to be associated with them (*Nj-nḥ-NN*, *Nj-k3.(i)-NN*, *Ni-s.wt-NN*, etc.),¹²³ but theophoric names with verbs of motion are relatively rare during this period. One can add *Tj-Nfr.t*,¹²⁴ *Tj-Nfr.t-n-Pth*,¹²⁵ *Tw.t-Hw.t-Hr.w*,¹²⁶ *Tw.t-Sh.t*,¹²⁷ *Tw-Pth/Pth-iw*,¹²⁸ *Tw.w-Nm.tj*,¹²⁹ and, probably, *Tw.t-Hw*¹³⁰ to the examples provided above, but there were hardly many more.

¹¹² RANKE, PN I, S. 138 (13). SEYFRIED, 2003, S. 46. ZELENKOVA, 2008, S. 299 (138).

¹¹³ See, for example: FISCHER, 1996, p. 66; SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER, 2014, S. 222 (175).

¹¹⁴ EDEL, 1955, S. 204, §456. GARDINER, 1957, §459.

¹¹⁵ EDEL, 1955, S. 347, §687.

¹¹⁶ RANKE, PN II, S. 260 (29). SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER, 2014, S. 213 (104).

¹¹⁷ RANKE, PN II, S. 260 (28). SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER, 2014, S. 212 (100). For Old Kingdom examples, see: VANDEKERCKHOVE, MÜLLER-WOLLERMANN, 2001, p. 259 (O 272); HASSAN, 1975c, p. 60-61, 63, fig. 33, 34b.

¹¹⁸ RANKE, PN I, S. 10 (3). SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER, 2014, S. 212 (99). QUIBELL, 1923, pl. XXIII. For *Tj-n.i-Wsir* (?) and *Tj-n.(i)-Sbk* attested during the Middle Kingdom, see: RANKE, PN I, p. 10 (2, 4).

¹¹⁹ RANKE, PN I, S. 15 (27). JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 25, Abb. 8 (G 4941). See also a relief fragment found in the shaft G 4940B (GIZA, REISNER’S ARCHIVE, photo B2597_NS).

¹²⁰ See, for example: BROVARSKI, 2006, p. 111; SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER, 2014, S. 352 (1146).

¹²¹ DEMIDCHIK, 2005, p. 85-100.



¹²² FISCHER, 1996, p. 58 (no.44).

¹²³ FISCHER, 1996, p. 57.

¹²⁴ RANKE, PN I, S. 10 (17). SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER, 2014, S. 214 (108).

Taking into account the nature of Old Kingdom cult, it seems reasonable to assume that the agent has to be the god Ptah rather than the omitted suffix pronoun and the name has to be transliterated as *Twt-n.(i)-Pth*. For the time being, no other examples of the name are known to have survived.

TITLES

- | | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) |  | <i>im.j-r3 hm.(w)-k3</i> | ‘overseer of the <i>Ka</i> -priests’ |
| 2) |  | <i>zš</i> | ‘scribe’ |



One of the most common titles¹³¹ applied to elder sons who were responsible for the maintenance of their fathers’ funerary cults.



The most common scribal title *zš*, ‘scribe’, has numerous attestations in Old Kingdom sources.¹³² It could be a designation of a separate administrative position, an attestation of a high social status of a member of the educated elite, or an abbreviation of any other specific scribal title.¹³³

¹²⁵ MARTIN, 1979, pl. 23 (22). SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER, 2014, S. 214 (109).


¹²⁶ SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER, 2014, S. 222 (177). MORGAN, 1894, p. 196 (col.1).

¹²⁷ SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER, 2014, S. 223 (178).

¹²⁸ RANKE, PN I, S. 138 (12).

¹²⁹ SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER, 2014, S. 222 (173).

¹³⁰ POSENER-KRIÉGER, 2004, pl. 4 (JE 66844 recto, D2.17).

¹³¹ JONES, 2000, p. 176-177 (no.673). On the reading of the composite hieroglyph , see: FISCHER, 1977a, p. 6 (no.6); BOLSHAKOV, 1997, p. 157-158.

¹³² For reference, see: HANNIG, 2003, p. 220-223; JONES, 2000, p. 834 (no.3040); PIACENTINI, 2002, p. 760.

¹³³ PIACENTINI, 2002.

Table 2. Paleography of the inscriptions of the tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12)





























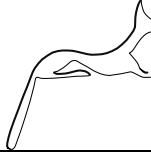





<i>Gardiner's list</i>	<i>Outer southern jamb</i>	<i>Inner northern jamb</i>	<i>Architrave in the room 12A</i>	<i>Drum before the room 12A</i>	<i>Drum before the room 12B</i>
A1+W54 					
A20 					
D2 					
D4 					
D21 					
D31 					
D45 					
D 46 					
D52 					
D54 					
D56 					
E15 					
F39 					
G39 					

Table 2 (cont.). Paleography of the inscriptions of the tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12)


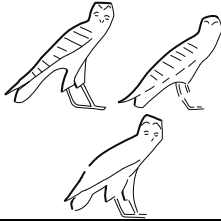



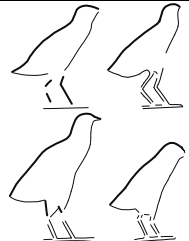






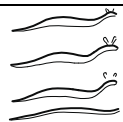











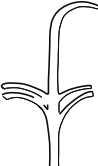
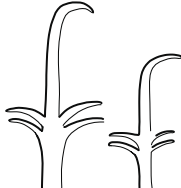

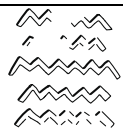


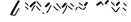

<i>Gardiner's list</i>	<i>Outer southern jamb</i>	<i>Inner northern jamb</i>	<i>Architrave in the room 12A</i>	<i>Drum before the room 12A</i>	<i>Drum before the room 12B</i>
G17 					
G43 					
R13 					
G131B 					
I9 					
I10 					
M17 					
M23 					
N35 					

Table 2 (cont.). Paleography of the inscriptions of the tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12)





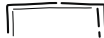







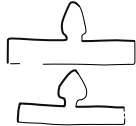






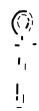



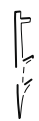














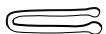
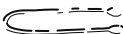












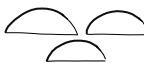
















Gardiner's list	Outer southern jamb	Inner northern jamb	Architrave in the room 12A	Drum before the room 12A	Drum before the room 12B
N37 					
O1 					
Q3 					
Q6 					
R4 					
S29 					
S34 					
S38 					
T20 					
U2 					
U19 					
U30 					
U33 					
V13 					

Table 2 (cont.). Paleography of the inscriptions of the tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12)

Gardiner's list	Outer southern jamb	Inner northern jamb	Architrave in the room 12A	Drum before the room 12A	Drum before the room 12B
V28 					
V30 					
V31 					
W17 					
X1 					
X7 					
Y1 					
Aa1 					
Aa13 					
Aa14 					

FINDS FROM THE TOMB OF TJENTY II

METAL OBJECTS

Coin-shaped pendant 11/12B/c1 with hexagram on recto and Hebrew inscription on verso, with piece of chain (pl. L)

Find place: room 12B, northern part of the western wall, northern pair of false doors, in mud mortar on the drum of the second false door (*fig. 11*)

Level: 33.70 m

Material of pendant – silver; material of chain – copper

Diam. of pendant 2.7 cm, thickness 0.1 cm

Dating: probably, XVIII–XX centuries A.D.

STONE OBJECTS

1. **Fragment of royal statue (upper leg) 08/12-4/st1** (*fig. 97, pl. XLVIII*)
Find place: filling of the shaft 4, south-eastern corner
Level: 31.67 m
Material: calcite (travertine)
Color: dark beige
Measurements: length 60.5 cm, width 19.5 cm, height 20.0 cm
Parallels: CG 15, CG 17, JE 40704
Dating: Dynasty IV
Comments: traces of core drill are visible
2. **Fragment of female statue 11/III/st1** (*fig. 97, pl. XLVIII*)
Find place: filling of the shaft 1
Level: 31.80 m
Material: limestone
Color: milk-white
Measurements: length 7.9 cm, height 10.0 cm, thickness 8.5 cm
Parallels: CHERPION, 2011, p. 102, fig. 5.
Dating: Dynasty IV – middle of Dynasty V
Comments: traces of black paint on a wig
3. **Complete profile of bowl 09/12-1/st2** (*pl. XLIX*)
Find place: shaft 1, burial chamber
Level: 30.38 m
Material: limestone
Color: milk-white
Rim diam. 5.6 cm, bottom diam. 4.7 cm, height 3.4 cm
Dating: Old Kingdom
Comments: poor quality of manufacturing
4. **Fragment of sarcophagus (?) 09/12-1/st3** (*pl. XLIX*)
Find place: bottom of the shaft 1
Level: 30.18 m
Material: diorite ?
Color: black with grey and reddish-beige runs
Size of fragment 9.5 x 2.7 x 3.3 cm
Dating: Old Kingdom
5. **Conical object (stopper?) 08/12/st1** (*pl. XLIX*)
Find place: entrance to the tomb GE 12
Level: 32.65 m
Material: limestone
Color: milk-white
Diam. 2.4 cm, height 2.0 cm
Dating: Old Kingdom (?)
6. **Two fragments of unfinished jar 08/12-5/st1a, b** (*pl. XLIX*)
Find place: shaft 5, burial chamber
Level: 29.97 m
Material: limestone
Color: beige
Rim diam. 9.2 cm, body diam. 11.8 cm
Dating: Old Kingdom
Comments: old cracking – rejected product
7. **Tool insert 08/III/st2** (*pl. L*)
Find place: entrance to the tomb GE 12
Level: 32.60 m
Material: flint
Color: brown
Length 4.3 cm, max. width 1.9 cm, thickness 0.2–0.4 cm
Dating: Old Kingdom
8. **Spherical tool 09/12-1/st1** (*pl. L*)
Find place: shaft 1, burial chamber
Level: 30.29 m
Material: basalt
Color: black
Length 11.4 cm, width 10.5 cm, thickness 9.4 cm
Dating: Old Kingdom

The discussed piece of travertine statue¹³⁴ 08/12-4/st1 (*fig. 97, pl. XLVIII*) presents a fragment of the right thigh and *šnd.wt*-‘sporrán’ of a seated statue. The upper surface of the fragment with the ‘sporrán’ is pleated. The right thigh is diligently smoothed and polished. The very quality of the piece corresponds to a prestigious monument. There is no doubt that the fragment belonged to a royal statue. A tiny fragment of the right fist has been preserved on the

¹³⁴ This entry was written in cooperation with Alexey Shukanau who kindly agreed to examine the fragment 08/12-4/st1.

upper face of the right thigh while traces of the ‘handkerchief’, which the king holds in his right hand, are visible on the side surface of the thigh.

The fragment was detected in the south-western corner of the shaft 4 in a disturbed context at the depth of 1.00 m from the mouth (the depth of the shaft is 1.38–1.45 m). The shaft was filled with debris composed of dark grey sandy loam, pottery fragments and human bones (including a complete skull). Ceramic material preserved in the filling at all depths presented pottery of different dates: Old Kingdom, Roman, Byzantine and Early Arabic periods. Over the shaft, a mud-brick fireplace dating back to the Byzantine or Early Arabic period¹³⁵ was excavated. After the construction of the fireplace, the mouth of the shaft was blocked and remained intact. Since some Byzantine and Early Arabic pottery was also detected in all strata of the filling, the early Middle Ages should be the *terminus ante quem* for the fragment to get into the shaft.

The original statute was made of a high quality amber yellow travertine (Egyptian alabaster). From the earliest times, the Egyptians associated this fine soft stone with ideas of purity and light.¹³⁶ As opposed to black and reddish rocks, white travertine gained a range of peaceful and neutral connotations. Starting from the late Predynastic period, travertine was increasingly popular as a preferable material for funerary and cult vessels.¹³⁷ During the Old Kingdom, it was also utilized for altars, sarcophagi, funerary stelae and statuary.

According to F. Friedman, statues discovered at Menkaura’s valley temple allow to conclude that travertine was mainly used for seated figures of the king shown alone. These representations seem to be more passive in their nature than those of a standing ruler.¹³⁸ Some alabaster statues of Menkaura were found *in situ* in the offering hall of the temple and were facing east, which could reflect their connection to the solar aspect of the king’s nature.

The earliest known royal statuette made of travertine might be dated to Dynasty II. The monument is inscribed with the name of Ninetjer and represents the sitting king in his *h3b-sd* vestment.¹³⁹ However, one should keep in mind the possibility that the statuette can be a forgery produced as an imitation of the well-known monument of Menkauhor (CG 40/JE 28579).¹⁴⁰

From Mit Rahina originates a travertine statue base in the shape of a fortress, presumably intended to be the pedestal for a Horus falcon. The monument can be dated to Dynasty II or Dynasty III.¹⁴¹ Some fragments of travertine and limestone colossal statues were found in the Chapel of the North in the complex of Netjerikhet at Saqqara.¹⁴² Fragments of a travertine sculpture representing a ruler – evidently Snefru – in the sitting position were discovered at Seila.¹⁴³

Fragments of destroyed royal statues, including travertine monuments, are not uncommon at Giza. Among them is the travertine fragment of the base from Khufu’s statue

¹³⁵ KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, 2010, p. 61-64.

¹³⁶ SHAW, 2010, p. 16. AUFRÈRE, 1991, p. 696-698.

¹³⁷ SHAW, 2010, p. 16.

¹³⁸ FRIEDMAN, 2010, p. 12. Although travertine standing groups (probably with a king) should have also existed (see, for example: FRIEDMAN, 2008, p. 115, fig. 8a-b.)

¹³⁹ SIMPSON, 1956, p. 45-49, pl. 4. DODSON, 1996, p. 23.

¹⁴⁰ SOUROUZIAN, 1995, p. 141 (no.32).

¹⁴¹ PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 843. LAUER, 1936, p. 87-88, fig. 69. ARNOLD, 1997, p. 36-37, fig. 4a. SHUKANAU, 2011, p. 51.

¹⁴² FIRTH, QUIBELL, 1935, p. 9. SMITH, 1941, p. 519. SOUROUZIAN, 1995, p. 153. SHUKANAU, 2011, p. 51.

¹⁴³ SWELIM, 2010, p. 43, fig. 4. STADELMANN, 2007, p. 427.

discovered by E. Schiaparelli in the funerary temple of the king.¹⁴⁴ Two fragments of travertine statuettes inscribed with the name of Khufu were discovered by G.A. Reisner in the debris above the tomb G 2391¹⁴⁵ and in the vicinity of the pyramid G 1-a.¹⁴⁶

Khafra also commanded to produce some travertine statues and statuettes for his mortuary cult. Although none of them has survived, dozens of travertine fragments were discovered in and around his pyramid temple¹⁴⁷ as well as to the south (near the tombs G I S, G II S)¹⁴⁸ and west (near the tombs and in the shafts G 5412, G 5332, G 5330, G 5230, G 5211A, G 5110, G 4833B, G 2382A, G 2370, G 5223A)¹⁴⁹ of the pyramid of his father. The origin of many others is still unknown.¹⁵⁰ The only travertine monument of Khafra known from the Eastern Field is a fragment of the throne (?) with the name of the king that was discovered by G.A. Reisner in the filling of the shaft G 7422A.¹⁵¹ A travertine statuette of Khafra was also discovered at Mit Rahina or Saqqara;¹⁵² another monument of an unknown origin is kept in the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts.¹⁵³

We are informed perfectly well on the travertine statues of Menkaura. Fragments of two statues were discovered in the Pyramid temple of the king;¹⁵⁴ lower parts of four travertine sculptures, presumably *in situ*,¹⁵⁵ were found in the Valley temple of Menkaura.¹⁵⁶ From the Valley temple also come some other monuments: a life-size statue (the monument C in the *tabl. 3*),¹⁵⁷ a head of a life-size statue,¹⁵⁸ and two thrones from unfinished sculptures.¹⁵⁹

There are also many undated travertine fragments coming from the Eastern cemetery of Giza. Travertine fragments discovered on the street G 7000 (upper debris) could be dated to Dynasty IV with some preference for the reign of Khufu.¹⁶⁰ It is also necessary to mention a fragment of the rear part of the *nemes* that was found in the vicinity of the mastaba G 7102. This monument belonged to a life-size travertine statue of a king (probably Khufu) in the

¹⁴⁴ PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 12. CURTO, 1963, p. 11, pl. 1a.

¹⁴⁵ PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 12. SMITH, 1978, p. 20 (2). HAWASS, 1985, p. 386.

¹⁴⁶ PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 12. SMITH, 1978, p. 20 (1).

¹⁴⁷ HÖLSCHER, 1912, S. 44, 94-101. KRAUSPE, 1997, S. 16-21, 24-29, 34-36, 118-119. SHUKANAU, 2011, p. 126-130. HASSAN, GIZA IX, p. 39 (8), 86 (4a), pl. 14, 42d. BORCHARDT, 1898, S. 10, Abb. 9.

¹⁴⁸ PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 24. JUNKER, GIZA I, S. 185. JUNKER, GIZA X, S. 18, 40-41.

¹⁴⁹ PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 23. JUNKER, GIZA VIII, S. 56. SMITH, 1978, p. 34. SHUKANAU, 2011, p. 139-141.

¹⁵⁰ SHUKANAU, 2011, p. 130-135 and, probably, fragment no.1065 from the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin (PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 25; SHUKANAU, 2011, p. 153).

¹⁵¹ Boston, Museum of Fine Arts, 25.1965. SMITH, 1978, p. 34.

¹⁵² VANDIER, 1958, p. 19, 20, pl. 3 (2). MASPERO, 1900, p. 10, pl. 8. REISNER, 1931, p. 124. CHERPION, 1991, p. 31. FAY, 1995, p. 78, 79, pl. 25c. FAY, 1996, pl. 70d. STADELMANN, 1998, p. 364.

¹⁵³ HAYES, 1953, p. 65, fig. 42. ARNOLD, 1999, p. 59, fig. 47. HILL, 2000, p. 257-258 (no.60).

¹⁵⁴ PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 32-33. VANDIER, 1958, p. 21, 25, pl. 5(1). REISNER, 1931, p. 108 (1-2), pl. 12-15, 16a-d, 17c.

¹⁵⁵ WOOD, 1974, p. 85.

¹⁵⁶ PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 29-30. VANDIER, 1958, p. 22, 28-29. REISNER, 1931, p. 41, 110 (18), 111 (19-22), 112 (23-24), pl. 47a, c, 48-53, 64b.

¹⁵⁷ PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 30. VANDIER, 1958, p. 22. REISNER, 1931, p. 110 (18), pl. 48-49.

¹⁵⁸ PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 30. VANDIER, 1958, p. 22, no.7, pl. 5(6-7). REISNER, 1931, p. 111 (22), pl. 50-51.

¹⁵⁹ PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 30. REISNER 1931, p. 111 (20-21), pl. 47a.

¹⁶⁰ Boston, Museum of Fine Arts, 25.1509a-b, 24.2626. PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 12. SMITH, 1978, p. 20(3). SHUKANAU, 2011, p. 66.

nemes, with the falcon behind his head.¹⁶¹ Other undated fragments were discovered in the vicinity of the tomb G 7101¹⁶² and near the pyramid G 1-b.¹⁶³

In order to estimate the approximate height of the sculpture to which the fragment 08/12-4/st1 belonged, it is reasonable to turn to the measurements of corresponding parts of preserved Old Kingdom royal statues. These data are given in the *tabl. 3*.

Table 3. Measurements of some Old Kingdom royal statues

A	CG 15 (Khafre)
B	CG 17 (Khafre)
C	JE 40704 (Menkaure)
D	Fragment 08/12-4/st 1

<i>Nº</i>	<i>Part of statue</i>	A	B	C	D
	General height of a statue	128	127,5	173	-
	Height of a statue without the base and <i>nemes</i>	118	128	161	-
1	Length of a thigh	32	33	40	-
2	Width of a thigh	29	29	36	30
3	Depth of a thigh	12,5	13	15	-
4	Width of the bottom of the 'sporrán'	7,5	7,5	8	8

One can conclude from the table that the fragment 08/12-4/st1 belonged to a statue, the size of which could vary from about 1.30 m to about 1.70 m in its height. The sculpture must have resembled the statue JE 40704 discovered in the Valley temple of Menkaure.¹⁶⁴ The king may have been represented in the *nemes* with his right fist holding a 'handkerchief' and his left palm laying on the thigh.

Archaeological contexts of travertine sculptural fragments discovered at Giza indicate that almost all of them (excluding, probably, the lower parts of the four statues found in the Valley temple of Menkaure) were collected from disturbed and highly mixed fillings. Today, it is hardly possible to reconstruct archaeological contexts of most of these discoveries and speculate on precise dates for any debris in which a particular monument was found.

Numerous evidences suggest that royal statues at Giza were systematically crushed and their material was reused. However, the poor documentation of archaeological contexts does not allow us to conclude whether the destruction was a prolonged process that started in Pharaonic times and continued until the Middle Ages, or whether most of the statues were crushed during a single short period of time.

It is argued that Khafra's travertine statues had been crushing on the site, i.e. in the temples, in order to ease the transportation of the valuable material to workshops near the

¹⁶¹ PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 12. SMITH, 1978, p. 20, pl. 5a. SIMPSON, 1971, p. 159. SIMPSON, 1976, p. 30, fig. 43, pl. 14d. VABELLE, 1997, p. 207. ROHRIG, 2000, p. 254 (no.57). STADELMANN, 1998, p. 361, 368, 369, fig. 2a.

¹⁶² Boston, Museum of Fine Arts, 24.2730, 24.2757.

¹⁶³ Boston, Museum of Fine Arts, 24.2399.

¹⁶⁴ PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 30. VANDIER, 1958, p. 22. REISNER, 1931, p. 110 (18), pl. 48-49. STADELMANN, 1998, p. 362-364.

mastabas G I S, G II S, G VIII S,¹⁶⁵ and G 5230 where it was worked into stone vessels.¹⁶⁶ J. Haynes, however, believes that the statues of Khafra have not been necessarily destroyed in order to acquire material for utensils. He points to the fact that some statues were broken into large fragments unsuitable for making travertine vessels.¹⁶⁷

FAIENCE OBJECTS

1. Wall of jar 09/12-2/f1 with scaly decoration (*pl. L*)

Find place: mixed filling of the shaft 2

Level: 30.39 m

Technique: molded

Surface treatment: glazed

Color: blue

Size of fragment 6.3 x 7.0 cm

Dating: Late Period?

Comments: the outer surface was eroded; hypothetically, it was fish-shaped jar

2. Disk-shaped small bead 08/III/f5 (*pl. L*)

Find place: entrance to the tomb GE 12

Level: 32.58 m

Technique: molded

Surface treatment: glazed

Color: blue

Diam. 0.4 cm, length 0.1 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom?

CLAY OBJECTS

1. Complete profile of pipe-ottoman 08/12-5/c1 (*pl. L*)

Find place: filling of the shaft 5

Level: 31.91 m

Material: fine fired clay

Technique: molded

Surface treatment: polished

Color: chocolate brown

Rim of cup diam. 3.2 cm, height of cup 4.4 cm

Dating: XVIII century A.D.

Comments: stamped ornament on the bottom of the cup; traces of soot inside

2. Complete profile of pipe-ottoman 08/12-5/c2 (*pl. L*)

Find place: filling of the shaft 5

Level: 31.30 m

Material: medium-fine fired clay

Technique: molded

Surface treatment: white engobe outside

Color: orange-brown

Rim of cup diam. 2.4 cm, rim of shank 2.0 cm, height of cup 4.6 cm

Dating: XIX century A.D.

Comments: traces of soot inside

MISCELLANEA

Fragment of freshwater shell 08/12-4/sh1 (*pl. L*)

Find place: filling of the shaft 4

Level: 31.40 m

Size of fragment 10.3 x 4.3 cm

Comments: probably, *Unio elongatulus*¹⁶⁸ or *Chambardia rubens*¹⁶⁹ (*Iridinidae* family, *Unionoidae* order), home area is the Nile

¹⁶⁵ JUNKER, GIZA X, S. 41.

¹⁶⁶ SMITH, 1957, p. 190.

¹⁶⁷ HAYNES, 2006, p. 120.

¹⁶⁸ ODLER, DULIKOVA, JUŘIČKOVÁ, 2013, p. 18, fig. 8C.

¹⁶⁹ <http://mussel-project.uwsp.edu/db/db.php?p=div&l=spp&n=839>

POTTERY FROM THE TOMB OF TJENTY II

In the process of archaeological investigation of the tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12), extensive ceramic material collected comprised 1039 fragments (129 samples in the catalogue) with heterogeneous dating. This dating illustrated the function of time for the tomb, such as the stages of its abandonment and use as a dwelling.

POTTERY FROM THE ENTRANCE OF TOMB GE 12

Table 4. Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of the entrance to tomb GE 12

<i>Type of pottery, clay fabric and date</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	
	<i>examples</i>	<i>%</i>
Red-engobed storage jars, OK3 ¹⁷⁰ , Old Kingdom	1	3.1
Non-engobed globular storage jars, OK3, Dynasty VI	12	37.5
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	4	12.5
Tubs, OK4, Old Kingdom	3	9.4
Trays, OK3, Old Kingdom	1	3.1
Votive plates, OK2, Dynasties V–VI	2	6.2
Total of the Old Kingdom: 23 examples (71.8 %)		
Beige-engobed amphorae, NLP6, Dynasties XXI–XXIII	6	18.9
Late Period – early Ptolemaic Period	1	3.1
Byzantine – Arabic Periods	2	6.2
Total: 32 examples (diagnostic 7)		

OLD KINGDOM POTTERY FROM THE ENTRANCE TO TOMB GE 12

1. Complete profile of tray for offering table 08/12/7 (*fig. 19*)

Find place: debris filling of the entrance

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: red engobe on the inner wall and outer lip of the rim

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 27.0 cm, bottom diam. 23.2 cm, height 2.1 cm

Parallels: RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 160, pl. 59.

Dating: Old Kingdom

2. Rim of storage jar 08/12/6 (*fig. 19*)

Find place: debris filling of the entrance

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 11.0 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

¹⁷⁰ Hereinafter the information about clay fabrics see in Appendix.

3. Complete profile of votive plate 08/12/4
(*fig. 19*)

Find place: debris filling of the entrance
Clay fabric: OK2
Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
Surface treatment: without
Color: red-brown
Rim diam. 6.4 cm, bottom diam. 3.6 cm, height 1.4 cm
Dating: Dynasties V–VI

4. Complete profile of votive plate 08/12/5
(*fig. 19*)

Find place: debris filling of the entrance
Clay fabric: OK2
Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
Surface treatment: without
Color: brown
Rim diam. 5.3 cm, bottom diam. 3.8 cm, height 1.1 cm
Dating: Dynasties V–VI

LATE POTTERY FROM THE ENTRANCE TO TOMB GE 12

5. Wall of jar (?) with applied decoration 08/12/1 (*fig. 20*)

Find place: debris filling of the entrance
Clay fabric: PRBA3
Technique: wheel-made
Surface treatment: without
Color: red-brown
Size of fragment 7.5 x 6.3 cm
Dating: probably, Late Period
Comments: presumably, decoration is a schematic image of a woman with hands on a breast

6. Body of aryballos 08/12/2 (*fig. 20*)

Find place: debris filling of the entrance
Clay fabric: PRBA2
Technique: wheel-made
Surface treatment: polished
Color: brown
Max. body diam. 10.9 cm
Parallels: PETRIE, 1909, p. 14, pl. XLVI.72.
Dating: Late Period – early Ptolemaic Period
Comments: traces of fire inside and outside

7. Rim of lid 08/12/3 (*fig. 20*)

Find place: debris filling of the entrance
Clay fabric: PRBA3
Technique: wheel-made
Surface treatment: red engobe
Color: red-brown
Rim diam. 18.8 cm
Parallels: JACQUET-GORDON, 1972, p. 89, pl. CCXXIX (V5). ROUSSET, MARCHAND, 2000, p. 411, fig. 28g.
Dating: V–VIII centuries A.D.

POTTERY FROM ROOM 12A OF TOMB GE 12

Table 5. Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of room 12A (southern part)

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Quantity	
	examples	%
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	3	16.6
Carinated bowls, OK3, Dynasty VI	1	5.6
Tubs, OK4, Old Kingdom	1	5.6
Total of the Old Kingdom: 5 examples (27.8 %)		
Lekythoi, PRBA1, Ptolemaic Period	1	5.6
Amphorae LR 7, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	12	66.6
Total: 18 examples (diagnostic 2)		

OLD KINGDOM POTTERY FROM ROOM 12A OF TOMB GE 12

1. Upper part of carinated bowl 07/12/7 (fig. 21)

Find place: southern part of the room 12A

Level: 32.67–32.80 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 36.3 cm, body diam. 34.3 cm

Parallels: PETRIE, MACKAY, WAINWRIGHT, 1910, pl. XXV.39. JUNKER, GIZA XI, S. 67, Abb. 38. RZEUSKA, 2011, p. 716-718.

Dating: Dynasty VI

LATE POTTERY FROM ROOM 12A OF TOMB GE 12

2. Rim of lekythos 07/12/8 (fig. 21)

Find place: southern part of the room 12A

Level: 32.67–32.80 m

Clay fabric: PRBA1

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe

Color: red

Rim diam. 4.4 cm

Parallels: BALLET, BEGUIN, LECUYOT, SCHMITT, 2006, p. 19, fig. 13.5, 13.6. ÉLAIGNE, 2012, p. 204, fig. 64 (no. 11155/14).

Dating: Ptolemaic Period

POTTERY FROM MUD-BRICK FIREPLACE IN ROOM 12A

Table 6. Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of the fireplace in room 12A

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments	
	layer of dark grey sandy loam 32.48–32.94 m	layer of orange-brown sandy loam 32.24–32.48 m
Jars, PRBA5, Ptolemaic – Roman Periods	–	1
Amphorae <i>AE</i> 3, PRBA16, Roman Period	7	–
Vats, PRBA3, Roman – Byzantine Periods	–	1
Amphorae <i>LR</i> 7, PRBA17, Byzantine Period	25	–
Amphorae <i>LR</i> 7, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	82	13
Jugs, PRBA7, Byzantine Period	–	3
Braziers, PRBA13, Byzantine Period	27	3
Total: 162 examples (diagnostic 33)	141	21

LATE POTTERY FROM THE FILLING OF THE FIREPLACE IN ROOM 12A

1. Bottom of jar 07/12/9 (*fig. 22*)

Find place: filling of the fireplace, layer of orange-brown sandy loam
 Level: 32.24–32.48 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA5
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: greenish-beige
 Bottom diam. 9.1 cm
 Dating: Ptolemaic – Roman Periods

3. Rim of vat 07/12/10 with pressed decoration (*fig. 22*)

Find place: filling of the fireplace, layer of orange-brown sandy loam
 Level: 32.24–32.48 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA3
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 38.7 cm
 Dating: Roman – Byzantine Periods
 Comments: the decor was pressed before firing by round object

2. Rim of amphora *AE*3b 07/12/5 (*fig. 22*)

Find place: filling of the fireplace, layer of dark grey sandy loam
 Level: 32.48–32.94 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA16
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 10.0 cm
 Parallels: EMPEREUR, PICON, 1992, p. 148, fig. 3. BAILEY, 2007, p. 231–232, fig. 1.8. TOMBER, 2007, p. 530, fig. 3.3. BAILLET, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 182, pl. 89 (no.791).
 Dating: II century A.D.
 Comments: traces of resin inside

4. Bottom of *Late Roman Amphora* 7 07/12/4

Find place: filling of the fireplace, layer of dark grey sandy loam
 Level: 32.48–32.94 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA18
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Dating: end of IV–VIII centuries A.D.
 Comments: traces of resin inside

5. Rim of Late Roman Amphora 7 07/12/6 (*fig. 22*)

Find place: filling of the fireplace, layer of dark grey sandy loam

Level: 32.48–32.94 m

Clay fabric: PRBA17

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 11.4 cm

Parallels: JACQUET-GORDON, 1972, p. 89, pl. CCXXVII (P4). GEMPELER, 1992, S. 194, Abb. 125 (no.3). ROUSSET, MARCHAND, 2001, p. 54, fig. 420. LECUYOT, PIERRAT-BONNEFOIS, 2004, p. 166, pl. 6, fig. 85. SENOL, 2007a, p. 385, fig. 10 (no.28). SENOL, 2007b, p. 73, fig. 9.

Dating: end of IV–VIII centuries A.D.

Comments: traces of resin inside

6. Bottom of Late Roman Amphora 7 07/12/3 (*fig. 22*)

Find place: filling of the fireplace, layer of dark grey sandy loam

Level: 32.48–32.94 m

Clay fabric: PRBA18

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Parallels: BALLETT, MAHMOUD, VICHY, PICON, 1991, p. 136, fig. 8. FAIERS, 2005, p. 230, fig. 4.6 (KN6). MARCHAND, DIXNEUF, 2007, p. 314, fig. 10.

Dating: end of IV–VIII centuries A.D.

Comments: traces of resin inside

7. Complete oval brazier 07/12/1 (*fig. 14, pl. LIX*)

Find place: filling of the fireplace, layer of dark grey sandy loam

Level: 32.48–32.94 m

Clay fabric: PRBA13

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Size 81.0 x 88.5 cm, thickness of the rim 4.6–5.8 cm, thickness of the bottom at the central part 2.9–3.5 cm

Dating: Byzantine Period

Comments: thick layer of soot on the surface; it was restored from 13 fragments; probably, it was originally placed on the bricks of the fireplace

8. Complete profile of oval brazier 07/12/2

Find place: filling of the fireplace, layer of dark grey sandy loam

Level: 32.48–32.94 m

Clay fabric: PRBA13

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Size 80.0 x 87.0 cm, thickness of the rim 5.2–5.8 cm, thickness of the bottom at the central part 3.0–3.5 cm

Dating: Byzantine Period

Comments: layer of soot on the surface; it was restored from 14 fragments

POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1 OF TOMB GE 12

Table 7. Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 1 in tomb GE 12

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Quantity	
	examples	%
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasties V–VI	1	13.2
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	3	
Stands, OK2, Old Kingdom	1	
Votive plates, OK2, Dynasties V–VI	1	
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 6 examples		
Aryballoid lekythoi, NLP7, Late Period	1	11.0
Aryballoid lekythoi, NLP11, Late Period	1	
Unguentaria, PRBA10, Late Period – Ptolemaic Period	1	
Red-engobed jugs, PRBA1, Late Period – Ptolemaic Period	1	
Aryballoid lekythoi, PRBA1, Late Period – Ptolemaic Period	1	
Amphorae <i>AE</i> , PRBA21, Roman Period	12	75.8
Non-engobed jugs, PRBA2, Roman – Byzantine Periods	1	
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA2, Roman – Byzantine Periods	2	
Non-engobed bowls, PRBA1, Roman – Byzantine Periods	2	
Amphorae <i>LR</i> 7, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	12	
<i>Eastern sigillata</i> -bowls, PRBA-Imp1, Byzantine Period	2	
Braziers, PRBA13, Byzantine Period	4	
Total: 46 examples (diagnostic 11)		

OLD KINGDOM POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1

1. Rim of beer jar 09/12-1/3 (fig. 23)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 30.56 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 11.0 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 96, fig. 13.

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

3. Complete profile of votive plate 09/12-1/8 (fig. 23)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 30.23 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Rim diam. 5.9 cm, bottom diam. 4.5 cm, height

1.6–2.2 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

Comments: poor preservation of the surface

2. Body of stand 09/12-1/5 (fig. 23)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 31.70 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made with correction by hand

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Min. body diam. 4.9 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

Comments: traces of potter's fingers on one part of inner side

LATE POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1

4. Bottom of aryballoid lekythos 09/12-1/6
(fig. 24)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 32.47 m
 Clay fabric: NLP7
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: beige engobe outside
 Color: red-brown
 Bottom diam. 3.8 cm
 Dating: Late Period
 Comments: traces of fire outside

6. Rim of jug 09/12-1/4 (fig. 24)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 32.55 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 5.3 cm
 Dating: Late Period – Ptolemaic Period

8. Rim of aryballoid lekythos 09/12-1/10
(fig. 24)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.20 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: brown polished engobe
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 4.2 cm
 Parallels: HUDSON, 2014, p. 30-31, fig. 2 (I.7).
 Dating: Preptolemaic – Ptolemaic Periods

10. Rim of jug 09/12-1/7 (fig. 24)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 31.98 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 3.9 cm
 Dating: Roman – Byzantine Periods

5. Bottom of aryballoid lekythos 09/12-1/9
(fig. 24)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 31.80 m
 Clay fabric: NLP11
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe outside
 Color: red-brown
 Bottom diam. 3.8 cm
 Dating: Late Period

7. Rim of unguentarium 09/12-1/11 (fig. 24)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 32.55 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA10
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: yellowish-beige
 Rim diam. 3.7 cm
 Parallels: DEFERNEZ, 2003, p. 339, pl. LXXV (no.218a).
 Dating: Late Period – Ptolemaic Period

9. Rim of bowl (*Eastern sigillata*) 09/12-1/1, 2 (fig. 24)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.36 m, 30.98 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA-Imp1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red varnish
 Color: orange
 Rim diam. 24.8 cm
 Parallels: JACQUET-GORDON, 1972, p. 89, pl. CCXXII (E33). MARCHAND, LAISNEY, 2000, p. 272, fig. 126. BONIFAY, 2004, p. 179, fig. 95 (types 48, 49). POŁUNIKIEWICZ, KONSTANTINIDOU, 2012, p. 97, fig. 3.
 Dating: IV–VI centuries A.D.
 Comments: was restored from 3 fragments, the third fragment 09/12-2/3 was found in the shaft 2 of the Tomb GE 12

POTTERY FROM SHAFT 2 OF TOMB GE 12

Table 8. Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 2 in tomb GE 12

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments		%
	upper and middle parts of the shaft 31.67–32.57 m	lower part of the shaft 30.22–30.67 m	
Red-engobed storage jars, OK2, Old Kingdom	4	5	35.0
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	33	6	
Bread moulds, OK3, Old Kingdom	1	–	
Red-engobed trays, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	1	
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 50 examples	38	12	
White-engobed storage jars, NLP11, Late Period	1	–	14.0
Egyptian amphorae, NLP29, Late Period	18	–	
Red-engobed alabastra, NLP7, Late Period	1	–	
Red-engobed aryballois, PRBA1, Ptolemaic Period	1	1	51.0
Red-engobed jugs, PRBA1, Ptolemaic – Roman Periods	1	–	
Amphorae AE3, PRBA18, Roman Period	1	–	
Red-engobed cauldrons, PRBA3, Roman – Byzantine Periods	1	–	
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA2, Roman – Byzantine Periods	2	–	
Amphorae LR 1, PRBA-Imp6, Byzantine Period	2	–	
Amphorae LR 7, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	50	6	
Amphorae LR 7, PRBA19, Byzantine Period	3	–	
Eastern sigillata-bowls, PRBA-Imp1, Byzantine Period	1	–	
Braziers, PRBA13, Byzantine Period	1	–	
Unguentaria, PRBA2, Byzantine Period	1	–	
Unguentaria, PRBA10, Byzantine Period	2	–	
Total of the late pottery: 93 examples	86	7	65.0
Total: 143 examples (diagnostic 8)			100

LATE POTTERY FROM SHAFT 2

1. Wall of alabastron 09/12-2/4 (fig. 25)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.70–32.70 m
 Clay fabric: NLP7
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe outside
 Color: red-brown
 Max. body diam. 4.6 cm
 Parallels: PATTEN, 2000, p. 49, pl. 103 (2o-2s).
 Dating: Late Period

2. Bottom of aryballos 09/12-2/2 (fig. 25)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.70–32.70 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: orange varnish
 Color: red-brown
 Max. body diam. 10.5 cm
 Dating: Ptolemaic Period

3. Rim of jug 09/12-2/1 (fig. 25)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 30.70–32.70 m

Clay fabric: PRBA1

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe

Color: brown

Rim diam. 10.0 cm

Parallels: BALLET, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 112, pl. 52 (nos 465–466). MARCHAND, 2011, p. 243 (Groupe 7c).

Dating: Ptolemaic – Roman Periods

5. Rim of bowl (*Eastern sigillata*) 09/12-2/3 (fig. 24)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 31.28 m

Clay fabric: PRBA-Imp1

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red varnish

Color: orange

Rim diam. 24.8 cm

Parallels: see 09/12-1/1, 2

Dating: IV–VI centuries A.D.

Comments: the fragment of the bowl 09/12-1/1, 2 from the shaft 1 of the Tomb GE 12

4. Upper part of Egyptian amphora 09/12-2/6, shoulder 09/12-2/8 and bottom 09/12-2/7 (fig. 25, pl. LIX)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 30.70–32.70 m

Clay fabric: NLP29

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: brown engobe

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 9.1 cm

Parallels: PATTEN, 2000, p. 48, pl. 98 (2y).

Dating: probably, Late Period

Comments: the upper part was restored from 13 fragments, shoulder was restored from 4 fragments; traces of resin inside and fire outside

6. Rim of amphora *AE3* 09/12-2/5 (fig. 25)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 30.70–32.70 m

Clay fabric: PRBA18

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Max. body diam. 10.3 cm

Parallels: EMPEREUR, PICON, 1992, p. 148, fig. 3.

Dating: Roman Period

POTTERY FROM SHAFT 3 OF TOMB GE 12**OLD KINGDOM POTTERY FROM SHAFT 3****1. Rim of beer jar 08/12-3/5**

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 30.67–31.17 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 10.0 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 84, fig. 271.

Dating: Dynasty V

LATE POTTERY FROM SHAFT 3

2. Wall of jar 08/12-3/3 with wave and line ornament outside (pl. LIX)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 31.67–32.57 m

Clay fabric: MIP2

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: white engobe outside

Color: orange

Size of fragment 19.6 x 18.1 cm

Parallels: BRUNTON, 1930, p. 11, pl. XV (types 36H, 40M, 42K).

Dating: Late Middle Kingdom – Second Intermediate Period

Comments: probably, with traces of handle; the ornament was incised before firing

4. Rim of Milesian amphora 08/12-3/7 (fig. 26)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 30.22–30.67 m

Clay fabric: LP-Imp10

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-orange

Rim diam. 16.0 cm

Parallels: RUBAN, 1991, p. 188-189, fig. 7. MONAKHOV, 2003, p. 34-35, tabl. 19.

Dating: V century B.C.

6. Rim of *Egloff's 172* amphora 08/12-3/6 (fig. 26)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 30.67–31.17 m

Clay fabric: PRBA19

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 13.0 cm

Dating: Byzantine Period

8. Rim of bowl 08/12-3/2 (fig. 26)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 31.67–32.57 m

Clay fabric: PRBA8

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red polished engobe

Color: brown

Rim diam. 21.0 cm

Parallels: JACQUET-GORDON, 1972, p. 89, pl. CCXXI (E21). BALLETT, MAHMOUD, VICHY, PICON, 1991, p. 138, fig. 16.

Dating: V–VI centuries A.D.

3. Rim of tub 08/12-3/8 with cord ornament under the rim

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 30.67–31.17 m

Clay fabric: NLP11

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 42.0 cm

Dating: Late Period

5. Rim of unguentarium 08/12-3/4 (fig. 26)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 30.67–31.17 m

Clay fabric: PRBA1

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe

Color: brown

Rim diam. 2.6 cm

Parallels: BALLETT, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 130, pl. 59 (nos 565, 567). ÉLAIGNE, 2012, p. 193, fig. 61 (no.10026/5).

Dating: Ptolemaic Period

7. Rim of amphora *AE3* 08/12-3/1 (fig. 26)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 31.67–32.57 m

Clay fabric: PRBA16

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 8.7 cm

Parallels: EMPEREUR, PICON, 1992, p. 148, fig. 3. BAILEY, 2007, p. 231-232, fig. 1.6. BALLETT, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 182, pl. 89 (no.791).

Dating: II century A.D.

9. Spout of jar 08/12-3/9 (fig. 26)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 30.22–30.67 m

Clay fabric: like PRBA1

Technique: wheel-made and hand-made

Surface treatment: red engobe

Color: red-brown

Spout min. diam. 1.8 cm, spout max. diam. 3.7 cm

Parallels: BONIFAY, LEFFY, CAPELLI, PIERI, 2002, p. 71, fig. 3 (no. 22).

Dating: Medieval / post Medieval Periods

Table 9. Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 3 in tomb GE 12

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments				%
	filling of the upper and middle parts of the shaft			lower part of the shaft and burial chamber	
	31.67–32.67 m	31.17–31.67 m	30.67–31.17 m	30.22–30.67 m	
Red-engobed storage jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	11	9	11	34.4
Non-engobed storage jars, OK10, Old Kingdom	–	–	1	–	
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasty V	–	–	1	–	
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	9	–	12	8	
Meidum bowls, OK1, Old Kingdom	–	2	–	–	
Red-engobed bowls, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	–	4	–	
Braziers, OK4, Old Kingdom	–	6	2	–	
Tubs, OK4, Old Kingdom	11	7	–	–	
Stands, OK2, Old Kingdom	–	1	–	–	
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 95 examples	20	27	29	19	34.4
White-engobed jars, MIP2, Middle Kingdom – Second Intermediate Period	1	–	–	–	0.4
Beige-engobed storage jars, NLP2, Late Period	11	2	–	–	5.4
Red-engobed tubs, NLP11, Late Period	–	–	–	1	
Milesian amphorae, LP-Imp10, Late Period	–	–	–	1	
Red-engobed unguentaria, PRBA1, Ptolemaic Period	–	–	1	–	54.4
Amphorae <i>AE</i> , PRBA16, Roman Period	1	–	–	6	
Wine jars, PRBA6, Roman – Byzantine Periods	6	–	–	1	
Red-engobed cauldrons, PRBA2, Roman – Byzantine Periods	20	1	3	1	
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA3, Roman – Byzantine Periods	1	–	–	–	
Amphorae <i>LR 1</i> , PRBA-Imp6, Byzantine Period	1	1	2	–	
Amphorae <i>LR 7</i> , PRBA18, Byzantine Period	31	18	12	22	
Amphorae <i>LR 7</i> , PRBA19, Byzantine Period	–	–	–	3	
Amphorae <i>Egloff's 172</i> , PRBA19, Byzantine Period	–	–	1	2	
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA8, Byzantine Period	1	–	–	–	
Braziers, PRBA13, Byzantine Period	12	–	–	1	
White-engobed filter-jugs, PRBA2, Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	–	–	–	1	5.4
Non-engobed bowls, PRBA1, Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	–	–	–	1	
Red-engobed spouted jar, Medieval / post Medieval Periods	–	–	–	1	
Green-glazed jugs, XVIII–XIX cent. A.D.	13	–	–	–	5.4
Total of the late pottery: 181 examples	98	22	20	41	65.6
Total: 276 examples (diagnostic 9)					100

POTTERY FROM SHAFT 4 OF TOMB GE 12

Table 10. Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 4 in tomb GE 12

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Quantity	
	examples	%
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasty VI	1	75.5
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	36	
Votive plates, OK2, Dynasties V–VI	3	
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 40 examples		
Amphorae LR 7, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	9	24.5
Braziers, PRBA13, Byzantine Period	1	
Red-engobed filter-jugs, PRBA2, Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	3	
Total: 53 examples (diagnostic 3)		

OLD KINGDOM POTTERY FROM SHAFT 4

1. Rim of beer jar 08/12-4/1 (*fig. 27*)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 31.29–32.67 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 13.0 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 20, 36, fig. 241. MYŚLIWIEC, KURASZKIEWICZ, 2010, p. 238, fig. 69 (no. 37).

Dating: Dynasty VI

2. Complete profile of votive plate 08/12-4/2

(*fig. 27*)

Find place: debris filling of the entrance

Level: 31.29–32.67 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 7.5 cm, bottom diam. 3.7 cm, height 2.0 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

3. Complete profile of votive plate 08/12-4/3

(*fig. 27*)

Find place: debris filling of the entrance

Level: 31.29–32.67 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 5.5 cm, bottom diam. 3.1 cm, height 1.5 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

POTTERY FROM SHAFT 5 OF TOMB GE 12

Table 11. Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 5 in tomb GE 12

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments				%
	filling of the upper and middle parts of the shaft			lower part of the shaft and burial chamber	
	32.37–32.67 m	31.17–32.37 m	30.67–31.17 m	29.81–30.67 m	
Red-engobed storage jars, OK2, Old Kingdom	—	2	—	—	0.65
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasties IV–V	—	1	2	2	91.6
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasty V	—	1	2	2	
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasties V–VI	—	2	8	11	
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasty VI	—	1	1	—	
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	—	23	130	97	
Red-engobed bowls, OK1, late Old Kingdom – First Intermediate Period	—	—	—	1	0.65
Red-engobed bowls, OK2, Old Kingdom	—	—	—	1	1.6
Conical bread moulds, OK3, Dynasties V–VI	—	—	1	4	
Braziers, OK4, Old Kingdom	1	—	—	—	0.3
White-engobed trays, OK4, Old Kingdom	—	—	—	1	0.3
Votive plates, OK2, Dynasties V–VI	—	1	1	—	1.0
Votive plates, OK2, Old Kingdom	—	—	1	—	
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 297 examples	1	31	146	119	96.1
Non-engobed bowls, PRBA1, Byzantine Period	—	6	—	—	3.9
Amphorae LR 7, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	5	1	—	—	
Total of the late pottery: 12 examples	5	7	—	—	
Total: 309 examples (diagnostic 56)					100

OLD KINGDOM POTTERY FROM SHAFT 5

1. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/4, 15

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.67–31.17 m, 31.17–32.37 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 9.0 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 77, fig. 242.

Dating: Dynasties IV–V

Comments: 2 fragments

2. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/46

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.67–31.17 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 9.8 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 56, 77, fig. 101, 244.

Dating: Dynasties IV–V

3. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/35

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.96–30.67 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Rim diam. 9.6 cm

Parallels: BÁRTA et al., 2010, p. 29, fig. 2.5.2 (no.56.AS 20.99).

Dating: Dynasties IV–V

5. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/21 (fig. 28)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber

Level: 30.01 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 10.6 cm

Parallels: BÁRTA, 1994, p. 131, fig. 2. LEHNER, WETTERSTROM, 2007, p. 296-297, fig. 11.10.

Dating: Dynasty V

7. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/45

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.67–31.37 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 10.5 cm

Dating: Dynasty V

9. Complete profile of beer jar 08/12-5/49, 54 (fig. 28)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.67–31.17 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 11.4 cm, height 27.3 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 21, 39, fig. 276; p. 92, 96, fig. 5. MYSLIWIEC, KURASZKIEWICZ, 2010, p. 236, fig. 68 (no. 31). BÁRTA et al., 2010, p. 87-88, fig. 3.3.2 (no.39.AS33.05).

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

Comments: was restored from 2 fragments; traces of yellowish-white coating outside

4. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/33

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.96–30.67 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 10.0 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 77, fig. 242.

Dating: Dynasties IV–V

6. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/40 (fig. 28)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 31.17–32.37 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 10.0 cm

Parallels: BÁRTA, 1994, p. 131, fig. 2. HAWASS, 1998, p. 188, fig. 2.1. HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 96, fig. 5.

Dating: Dynasty V

8. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/17

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.96–30.67 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 11.0 cm

Dating: Dynasty V

10. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/14, 22 (fig. 29)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.67–31.37 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 10.7 cm

Parallels: BÁRTA, 1994, p. 131, fig. 2.

Dating: Dynasty V

Comments: was restored from 2 fragments

11. Complete profile of beer jar 08/12-5/8, 47
(fig. 28)

Find place: filling of the shaft
Level: 30.67–31.17 m
Clay fabric: OK3
Technique: hand-made
Surface treatment: without
Color: red-brown
Rim diam. 10.6 cm, height 26.4 cm
Parallels: HASSAN, GIZA VII, p. 33, pl. XXIII.A.
HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 100, fig. 90.
KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2012, p. 252, fig. 111.
Dating: late Dynasty V – Dynasty VI
Comments: was restored from 2 fragments; traces of yellowish-white coating outside

13. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/41

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
Level: 31.17–32.37 m
Clay fabric: OK3
Technique: hand-made
Surface treatment: without
Color: beige-brown
Rim diam. 10.5 cm
Dating: Dynasties V–VI

15. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/2

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
Level: 31.17–32.37 m
Clay fabric: OK3
Technique: hand-made
Surface treatment: without
Color: beige-brown
Rim diam. 10.5 cm
Dating: Dynasties V–VI

17. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/23, 24, 26, 34

Find place: filling of the shaft and burial chamber
Level: 29.96–30.67 m
Clay fabric: OK3
Technique: hand-made
Surface treatment: without
Color: beige-brown
Rim diam. 10.0 cm
Dating: Dynasties V–VI
Comments: 4 fragments

12. Complete profile of beer jar 08/12-5/7
(fig. 28)

Find place: filling of the shaft and burial chamber
Level: 30.67–31.17 m, 29.88–30.67 m
Clay fabric: OK3
Technique: hand-made
Surface treatment: without
Color: red-brown
Rim diam. 11.1 cm, height 25.3 cm
Parallels: BÁRTA, 1994, p. 131, fig. 2.
Dating: Dynasties V–VI
Comments: was restored from 9 fragments

14. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/42

Find place: filling of the shaft
Level: 30.67–31.17 m
Clay fabric: OK3
Technique: hand-made
Surface treatment: without
Color: red-brown
Rim diam. 10.2 cm
Dating: Dynasties V–VI

16. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/13

Find place: filling of the shaft
Level: 30.67–31.17 m
Clay fabric: OK3
Technique: hand-made
Surface treatment: without
Color: red-brown
Rim diam. 11.4 cm
Dating: Dynasties V–VI

18. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/43

Find place: filling of the shaft
Level: 30.67–31.17 m
Clay fabric: OK3
Technique: hand-made
Surface treatment: without
Color: red-brown
Rim diam. 11.0 cm
Dating: Dynasties V–VI

19. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/3

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 31.17–32.37 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Rim diam. 11.5 cm
 Dating: Dynasty VI

21. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/48

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 31.17–32.37 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 10.5 cm
 Dating: Dynasty VI
 Comments: traces of yellowish-white coating outside

23. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/18, 20, 25

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 29.81–30.67 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Rim diam. 11.8 cm
 Dating: Dynasty VI

25. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/32 (fig. 29)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber
 Level: 29.88–30.67 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Rim diam. 10.3 cm
 Parallels: HASSAN, GIZA VII, p. 33, pl. XXIII.A.
 HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 100, fig. 90.
 BADER, 2009, p. 35, fig. 11d. MYŚLIWIEC,
 KURASZKIEWICZ, 2010, p. 238, fig. 69 (no. 36).
 Dating: Dynasty VI

27. Bottom of beer jar 08/12-5/10

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.67–31.17 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Dating: Old Kingdom

20. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/16, 36, 44

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 29.96–31.17 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 9.6 cm
 Dating: Dynasty VI
 Comments: 3 fragments; traces of yellowish-white coating outside

22. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/53

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.67–31.17 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Rim diam. 10.1 cm
 Dating: Dynasty VI

24. Rim of beer jar 08/12-5/19

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 29.81–30.67 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Rim diam. 10.5 cm
 Dating: Dynasty VI
 Comments: was restored from 2 fragments

26. Bottom of beer jar 08/12-5/9

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.67–31.17 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Dating: Old Kingdom

28. Bottom of beer jar 08/12-5/12

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.67–31.17 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Dating: Old Kingdom

29. Bottom of beer jar 08/12-5/50

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.67–31.17 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Dating: Old Kingdom

31. Bottom of beer jar 08/12-5/55

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.67–31.17 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Dating: Old Kingdom

33. Bottom of beer jar 08/12-5/31

Find place: bottom of the shaft
 Level: 29.96–30.02 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Dating: Old Kingdom

35. Bottom of bowl 08/12-5/39 (fig. 29)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 29.81–30.67 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel
 Surface treatment: red polished engobe
 Color: red-brown
 Bottom diam. 11.0 cm
 Parallels: JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 22, Abb. 8C.
 Dating: Old Kingdom

37. Rim of hemispherical bowl 08/12-5/27 (fig. 29)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 29.81–30.67 m
 Clay fabric: OK1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 13.0 cm
 Parallels: SOUKIASSIAN et al., 1990, p. 95, 144, pl. 16 (no. 10, 11). MARCHAND, LAISNEY, 2000, p. 267, fig. 17. MARCHAND, 2004, p. 216, fig. 31-34.
 Dating: late Old Kingdom – First Intermediate Period

30. Bottom of beer jar 08/12-5/51

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.67–31.17 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Dating: Old Kingdom

32. Bottom of beer jar 08/12-5/30

Find place: bottom of the shaft
 Level: 29.96–30.05 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Dating: Old Kingdom

34. Bottom of beer jar 08/12-5/37

Find place: lower filling of the shaft
 Level: 29.96–30.37 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Dating: Old Kingdom

36. Bottom of beer jar 08/12-5/38

Find place: lower filling of the shaft
 Level: 29.96–30.37 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Dating: Old Kingdom

38. Lower part of conical bread mould *bḏ3* 08/12-5/11 (fig. 29)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.67–31.17 m
 Clay fabric: OK4
 Technique: hand-made on a core
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Parallels: JACQUET-GORDON, 1981, p. 11-12, fig. 2.6. HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 97, fig. 17. WODZIŃSKA, 2009, p. 142 (OK68). KYTNAROVÁ, 2011, p. 211, fig. 8 (F-1b).
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI
 Comments: traces of fire inside and outside

39. Lower part of conical bread mould *bd3* 08/12-5/28

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 29.96–30.67 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made on a core
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI
 Comments: traces of fire inside and outside

41. Complete profile of tray for offering table 08/12-5/52 (*fig. 29*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber
 Level: 29.88–30.44 m
 Clay fabric: OK4
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: white engobe inside
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 28.3 cm, bottom diam. 23.8 cm, height 4.3 cm
 Parallels: RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 174, pl. 66 (no.277).
 Dating: Old Kingdom
 Comments: was restored from 3 fragments

43. Complete profile of votive plate 08/12-5/5 (*fig. 29*)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.67–31.17 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 6.6 cm, bottom diam. 3.4 cm, height 1.8 cm
 Dating: Dynasties IV–VI

40. Lower part of conical bread mould *bd3* 08/12-5/29

Find place: filling of the burial chamber
 Level: 29.88–30.44 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made on a core
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI
 Comments: traces of fire inside and outside

42. Complete votive plate 08/12-5/1 (*fig. 29*)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 31.17–32.37 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 5.6 cm, bottom diam. 3.3 cm, height 1.5 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI
 Comments: traces of soot inside – secondary using?

44. Complete votive plate 08/12-5/6 (*fig. 29*)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.67–31.17 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 6.3 cm, bottom diam. 3.0 cm, height 1.5 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

DATING THE TOMB OF TJENTY II

The exact dating of the tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12/LG 77) is a problem, because architectural, iconographical, epigraphical, ceramological criteria are not exact and are controversial to some extent. J. Swinton fairly stresses that it is difficult to give an exact date, when only a few criteria are applied to a monument.¹⁷¹ The tomb of Tjenty II may serve as a good illustration of this point. In this case, it is necessary to use all the available criteria elaborated by Egyptologists and concentrate attention on the first and last appearances of particular elements that can provide the *terminus post quem* and *terminus ante quem*; in other cases, the dating remains vague (with two or more variants) and with no objective possibility to make it more precise.

The tomb of Tjenty II was dated to Dynasty V or later by K. Baer¹⁷² and to Dynasties V–VI by B. Porter and R. Moss.¹⁷³ N. Strudwick, who took into account the preliminary date of the nearby tomb of Khafraankh (G 7948), ascribed the chapel to mid Dynasty V or later.¹⁷⁴ Y. Harpur suggested Dynasties V–VI.¹⁷⁵

Several architectural criteria revealed after investigation of this tomb demonstrate the features, which had appeared at Giza after the reign of Neferirkara. The monument is characterized by false doors that occupy the whole western wall in the room 12A, which was common for Dynasty V. The western wall of the chapel represented the full façade of the mastaba. The tomb GE 12 belongs to the new type of chapels, namely two-room apartments that appeared with the development of rock-cut tombs in Dynasty V (three-room apartment were introduced in Dynasty VI). Such two-room scheme appeared at Giza, when rooms of a chapel were located on an axis one after another.¹⁷⁶ After the reign of Neferirkara, the prevailing type of the chapel at Giza became the corridor chapel in its three forms. The form of symmetry¹⁷⁷ may be more or less attested in the general plan of the tomb; however, the rooms in the tomb of GE 12 had different sizes – the second room is smaller than the first one.

Location of the western wall opposite the entrance¹⁷⁸ was typical for rock-cut tombs that were entered from the east. At Giza, the L-shaped interior chapels have one and two niches on the western wall.¹⁷⁹ According to E. Brovarski,¹⁸⁰ from Neferirkara onwards, there was an increasing complexity, which manifested itself towards the end of Dynasty V in multiple-roomed chapels. The diversity in orientation (south, north, west), which was surely obliged to the position of the tomb and free space in the bedrock, however, may point to the end of Dynasty V.

The pottery forms revealed in the course of excavation of the tomb are characteristic for late Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI; it is especially evident on the material from the shaft 5, where pottery sherds typical for this period were found. All other shafts also contained in their fillings sherds dated from Dynasty V to early Dynasty VI.

¹⁷¹ SWINTON, 2014, p. 2-3.

¹⁷² BAER, 1960, p. 153.

¹⁷³ PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 212.

¹⁷⁴ STRUDWICK, 1985, p. 125 (no.107).

¹⁷⁵ HARPUR, 1987, p. 268 (no.182).

¹⁷⁶ REISNER, 1942, p. 301-302. JÁNOSI, 2006, S.127-128, Abb. 108.



¹⁷⁷ JÁNOSI, 2006, S. 127-128, Abb. 108.

¹⁷⁸ JÁNOSI, 2006, S.125.

¹⁷⁹ REISNER, 1942, p. 184.

¹⁸⁰ BROVARSKI, 2000 p. 11.

Iconographical criteria – the bench with hoofed legs on striped bases, which become wider at their bottom, a medium-size papyrus umbel, and a small cushion (critères 3, 10, 14 according to N. Cherpion¹⁸¹) suggest a relatively early date for the relief (Dynasty V or early Dynasty VI). N. Cherpion determines the lady's short wig as a rare one, and considered that it may be ascribed to the Dynasty VI (critère 43).¹⁸² However, the same wig belongs to the picture of Mersyankh III,¹⁸³ which demonstrates that this criterion alone cannot be an indicator of Dynasty VI; it already existed in Dynasty IV.

Epigraphical criteria present difficulties in dating. The debatable titles are *ḥk3 hr.t-ntr* and *hr.j-sš3 wꜥb.t nsw.t*. The title *ḥk3 hr.t-ntr* (written in the tomb with the ideogram  for *hr.t-ntr* instead of the usual ) is quite rare. Its examples are used to be dated to the beginning of Dynasty VI¹⁸⁴ except probably Hesimin, who was represented in a tomb that might be ascribed, according to N. Kanawati, to the late Dynasty V.¹⁸⁵

Besides the tomb of Tjenty II, the title *hr.j-sš3 wꜥb.t nsw.t* is securely attested only once – on the false door of Inka from Giza. The monument was found in an area that was described by H. Junker as the zone of late Old Kingdom mastabas / mastabas of the end of the Old Kingdom.¹⁸⁶ The monument used to be dated to Dynasty VI,¹⁸⁷ although a slightly earlier date cannot be excluded.

Note, however, that like any other rare variant of a common title, the title *hr.j-sš3 wꜥb.t nsw.t* is probably not very suitable for dating. Numerous attestations of different variants of the title *hr.j-sš3*,¹⁸⁸ as well as the presence of the rare variant *hr.j-sš3 n nsw.t m is.wt.f nb.t* – ‘privy to the secret of the king in all his places/chambers’,¹⁸⁹ indicate that the title had a very wide range of spheres of utilization.¹⁹⁰ Thus, its particular variants, especially when their attestations are very limited, can hardly be suitable for dating. Note that the connection to the *wꜥb.t nsw.t* may have been implied, although not formalized, in many other titles of *hrj.w sš3* known from the Old Kingdom.

The epithet of Tjenty's wife *nb.t im3ḥ hr h3j.s* is quite rare and tends to appear on monuments of the late Dynasty V and Dynasty VI.¹⁹¹

To sum up, it has to be stressed that the most part of available criteria speak in favor of dating the complex of Tjenty II to the second half or rather the end of Dynasty V. However, several epigraphical features, in spite of their rareness, are actually attributed to Dynasty VI. Thus, the tomb of Tjenty II and his family has to be ascribed to Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI.

¹⁸¹ CHERPION, 1989, p. 28, 34, 40.

¹⁸² CHERPION, 1989, p. 67.

¹⁸³ DUNHAM, SIMPSON, 1974, pl. VII, fig. 6.

¹⁸⁴ KANAWATI, 1986, p. 12-13 (no.7). JONES, 2000, p. 683 (no.2497). HANNIG, 2003, S. 890. BORCHARDT, 1964, S. 88. McFARLANE, 1995, p. 72 (117). KANAWATI, HASSAN, 1997, p. 18.

¹⁸⁵ KANAWATI, 1992, p. 30.

¹⁸⁶ JUNKER, GIZA, IX, S. 23 ff., 172-174.

¹⁸⁷ BAER, 1960, p. 57 (41). See also: PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 108; ZELENKOVA, 2008, S. 187-188. A.O. Bolshakov (BOLSHAKOV, 2005 p. 164 ff., fig. 11.2) discussed the following arguments for dating: the place of discovery in the area of late Old Kingdom tombs, elements of the so called ‘second style’, certain constructive and decorative features, and possible identification of persons.

¹⁸⁸ JONES, 2000, p. 609-646 (no.2233-2366).

¹⁸⁹ ALTENMÜLLER, 1981, S. 31-32, Abb. 5; S. 47-49, Abb. 9. See also: JONES, 2000, p. 611 (no.2240).

¹⁹⁰ RYDSTRÖM, 1994. BAUD, 1999, p. 269-271. BEATTY, 2000.

¹⁹¹ JONES, 2000, p. 482 (no.1801-1802). SILVERMAN, 1983, Taf. 1. MARIETTE, 1889, p. 391-392. PORTER, MOSS, 1978, p. 453. JUNKER, GIZA IX, Abb. 36, Taf. 10a (Cairo JE 49694). GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photo AEOS_II_2775. PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 118.

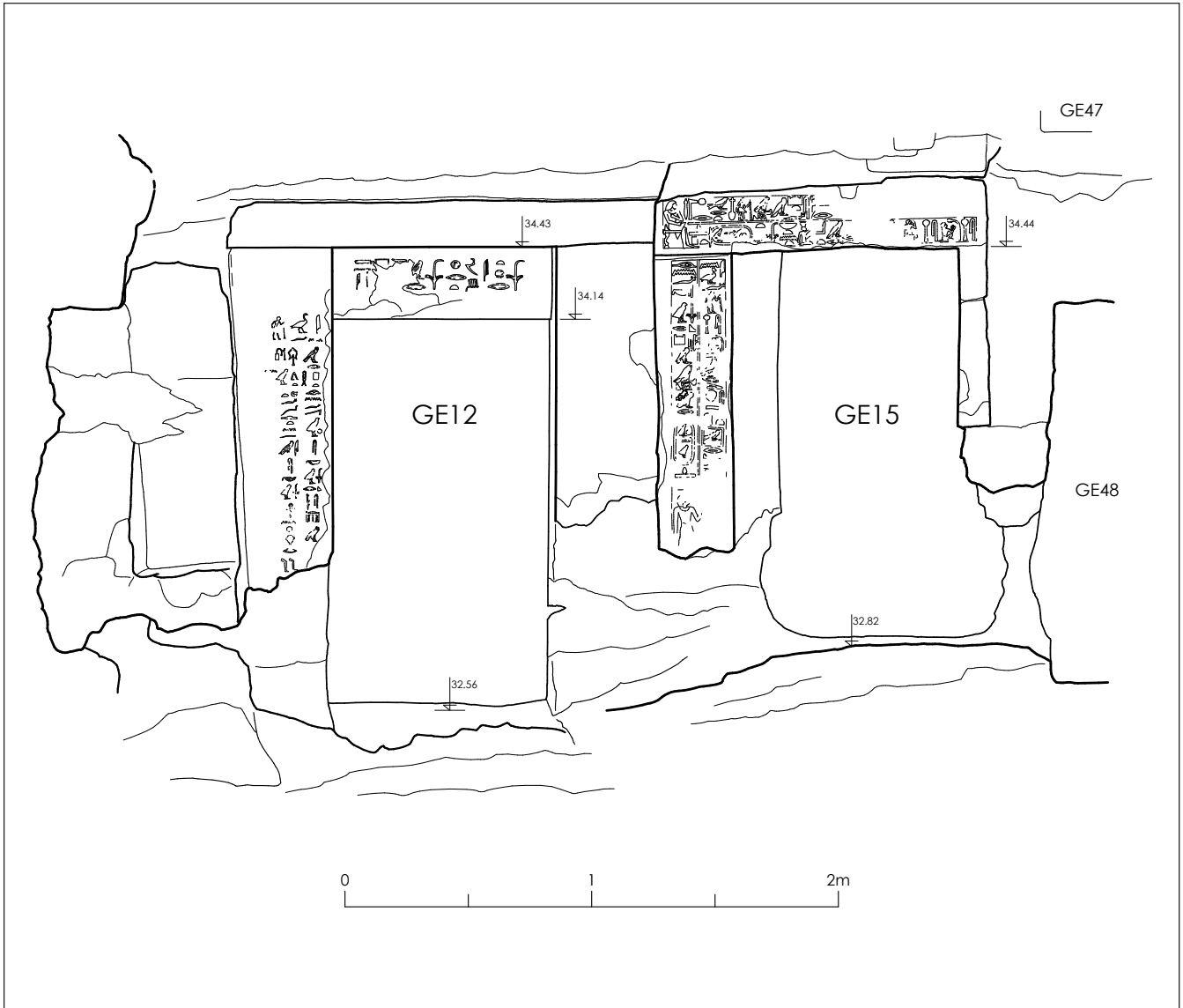


Fig. 5. Entrances to the Tombs GE 12 and GE 15

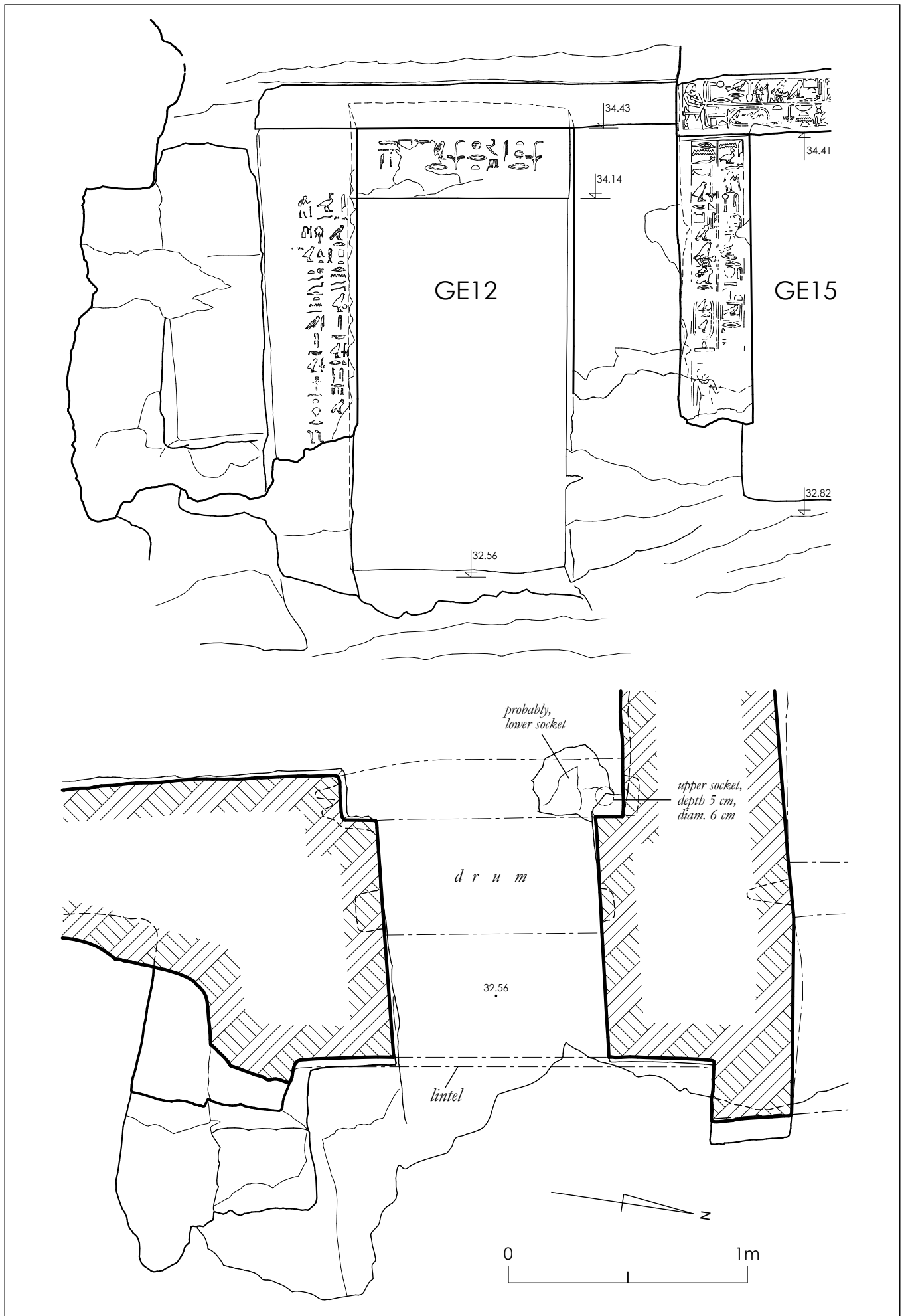


Fig. 6. Entrance to the Tomb GE 12



Fig. 7. Plan of the Tomb GE 12

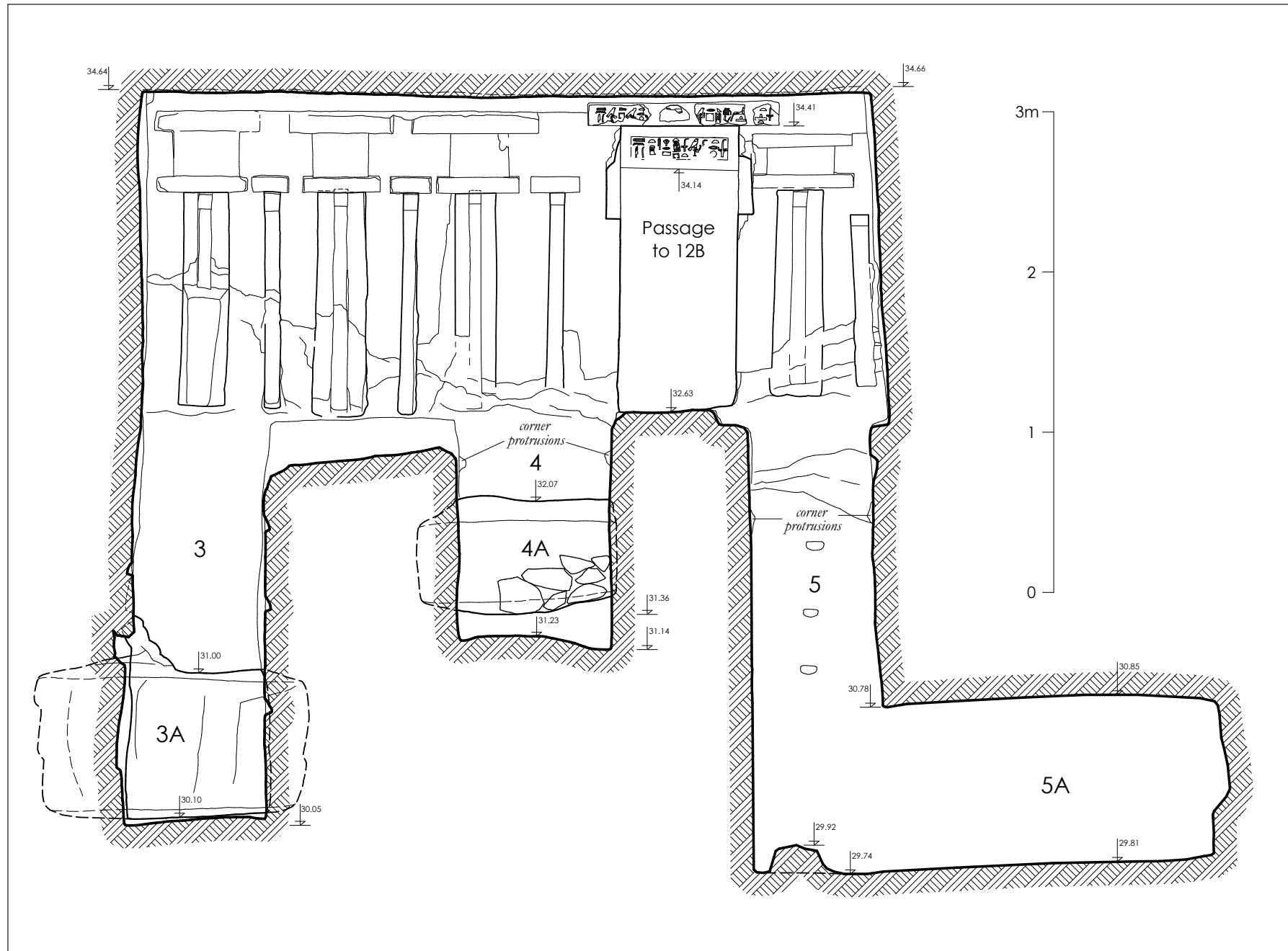


Fig. 8. Tomb GE 12. Section A-A'

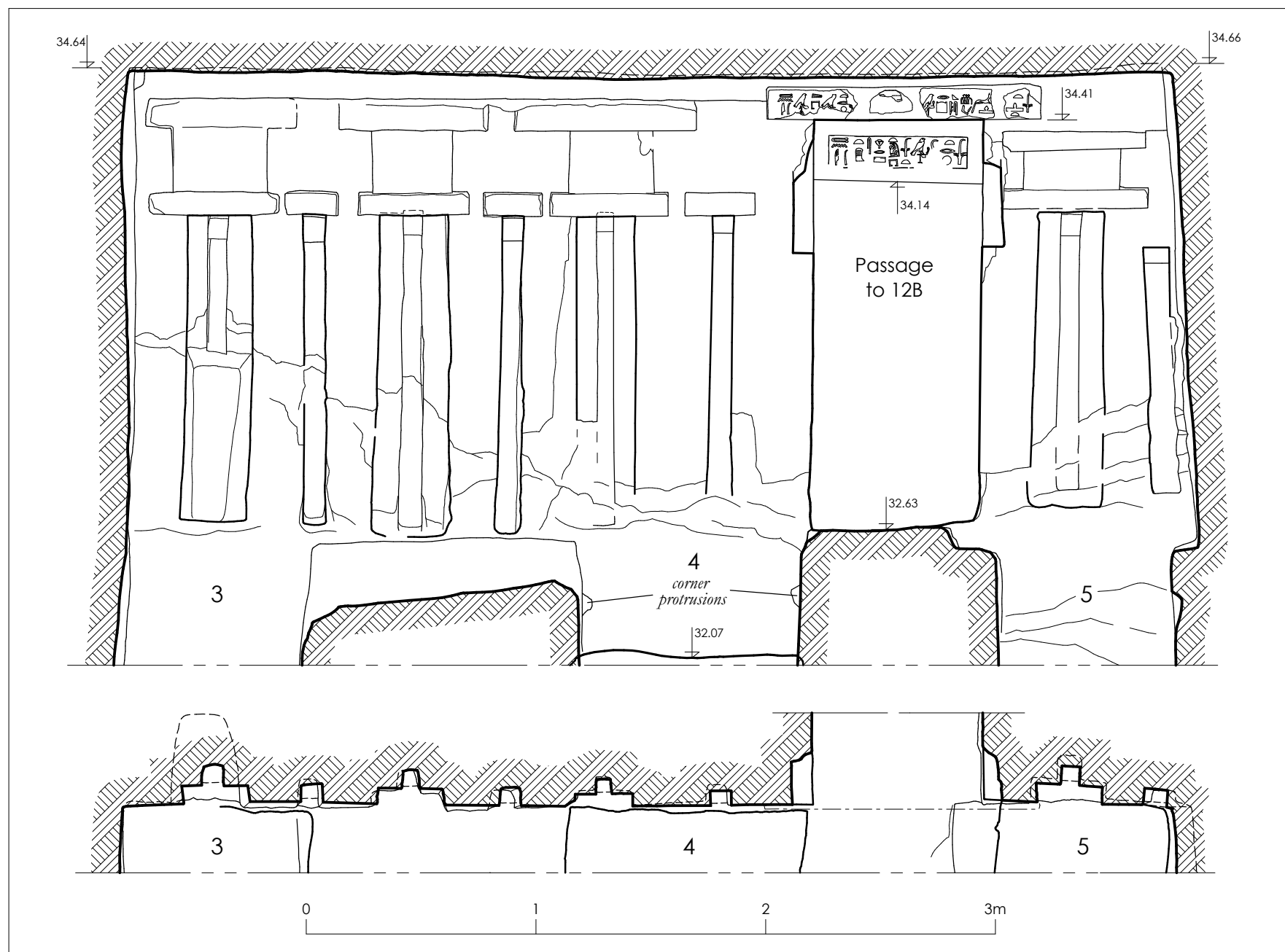


Fig. 9. Tomb GE 12. Section A-A'

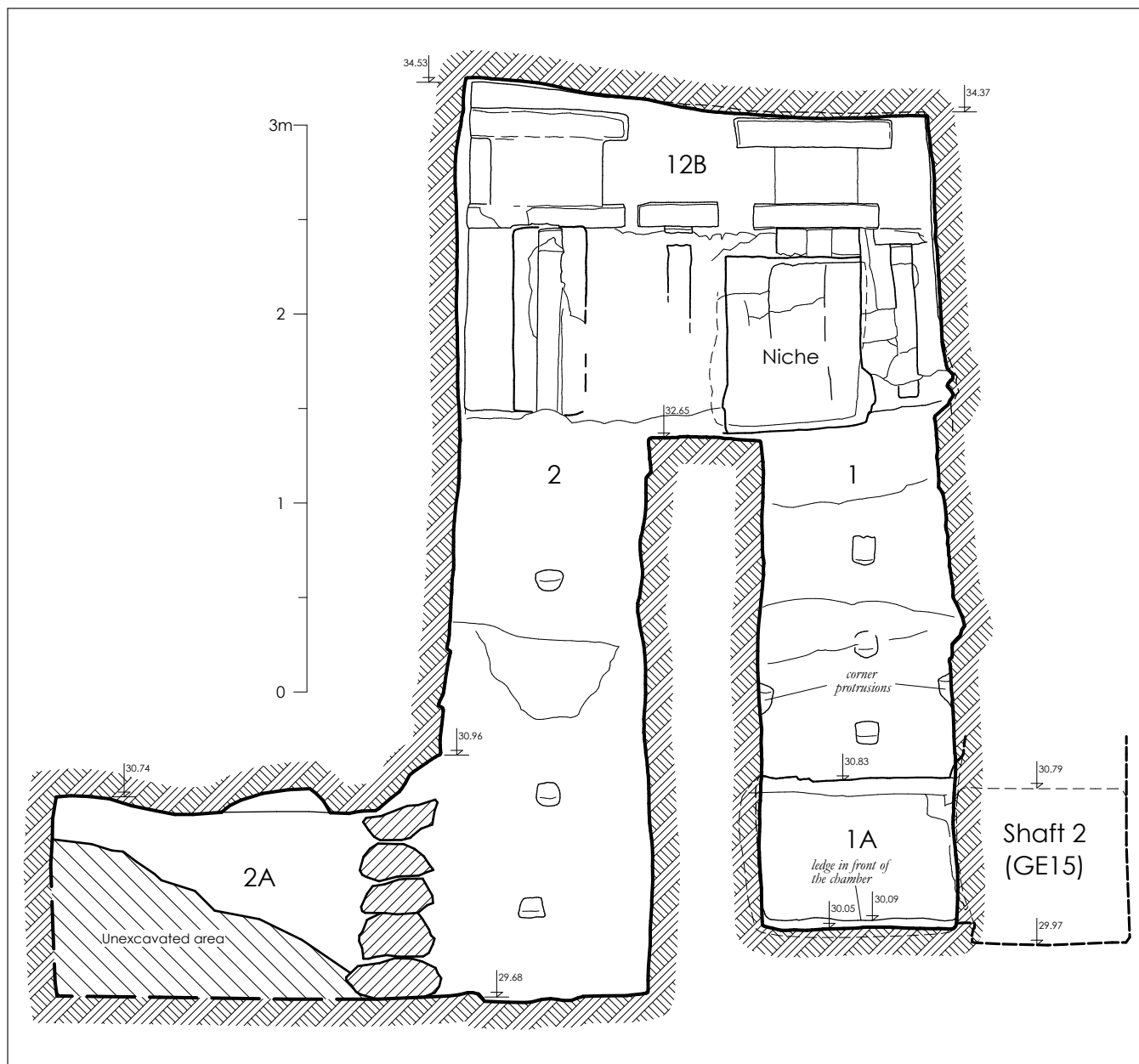
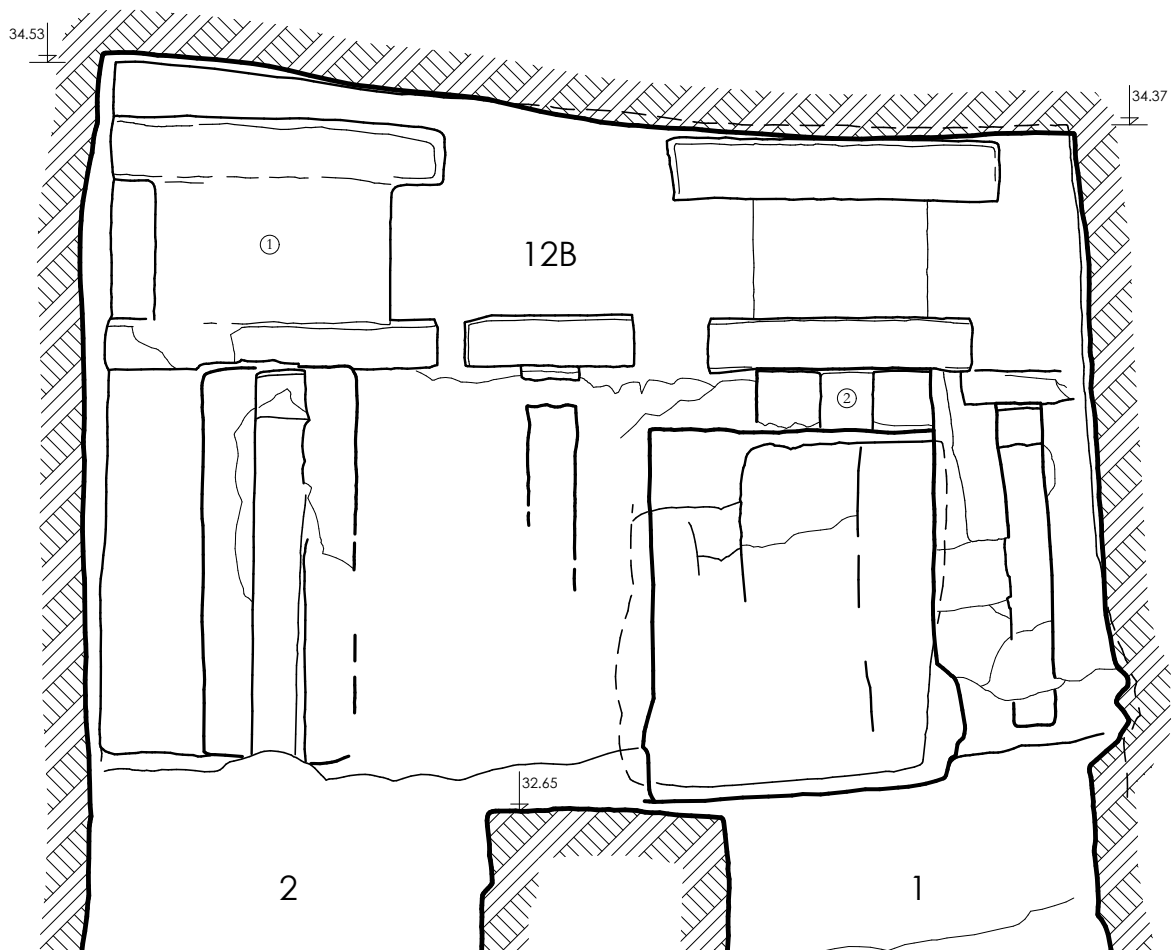


Fig. 10. Tomb GE 12. Section B-B'



1. Strongly smoked plaquette and the architrave with a plaster coat
2. Pendant

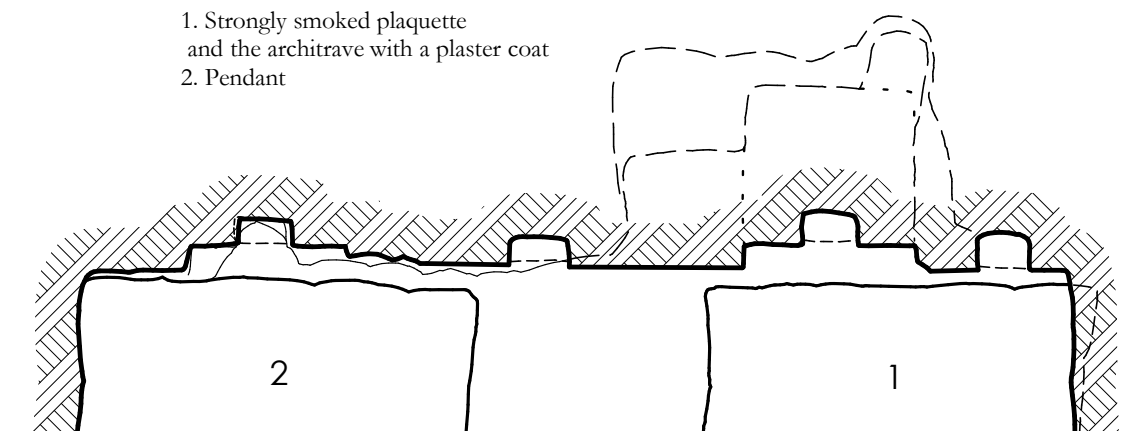


Fig. 11. Tomb GE 12. Section B-B'

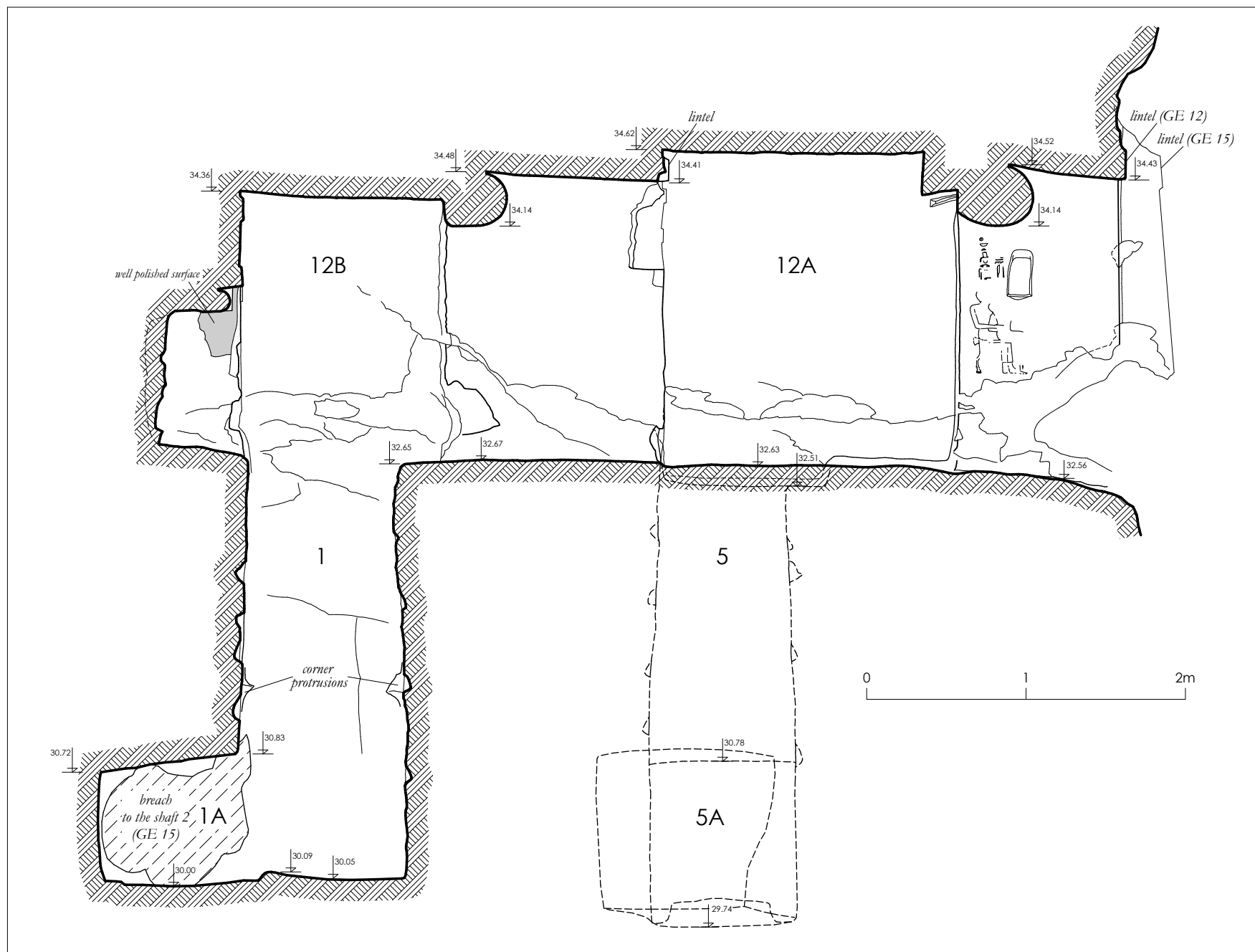


Fig. 12. Tomb GE 12. Section C-C'

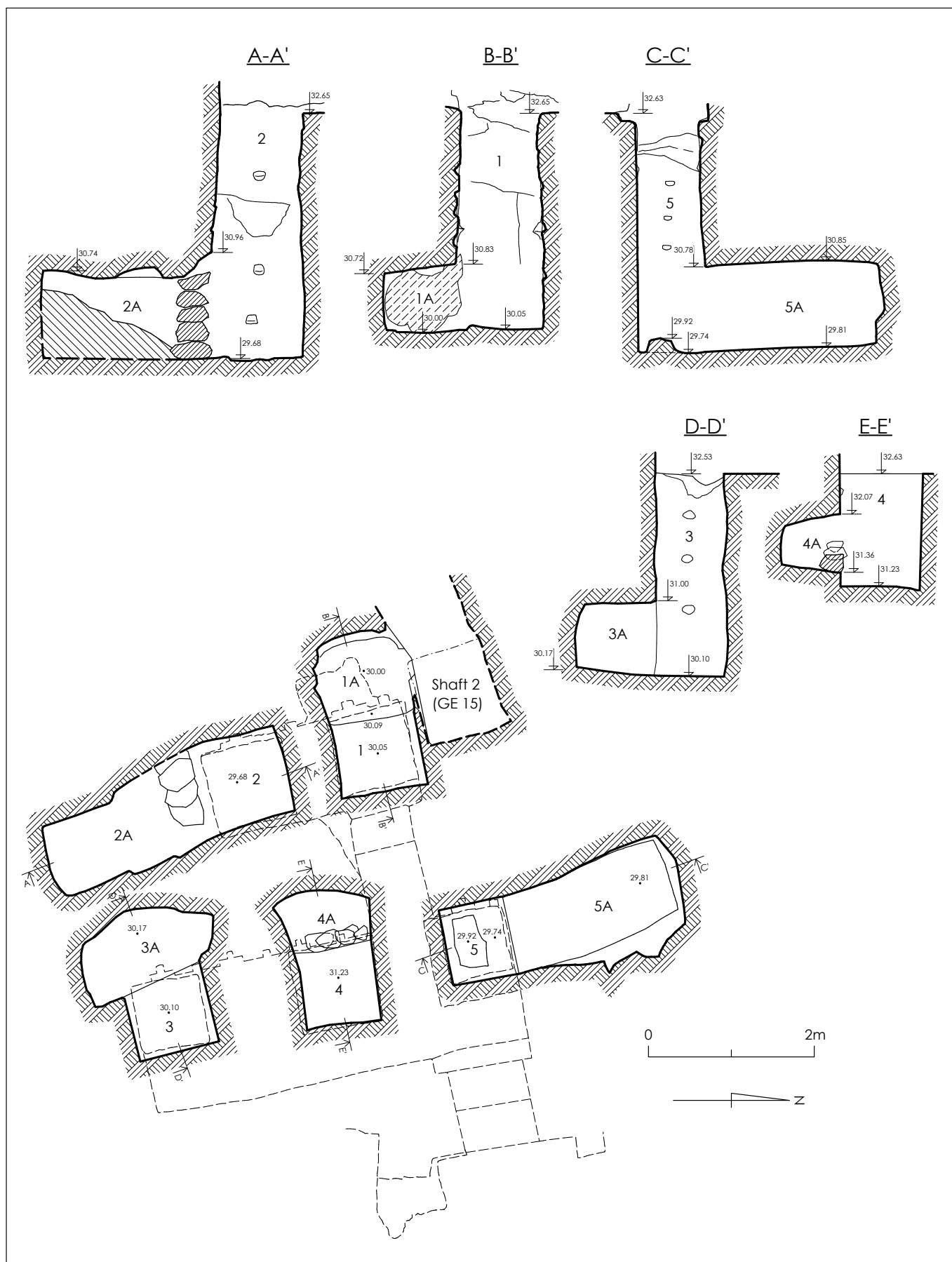


Fig. 13. Shafts and burial chambers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Tomb GE 12

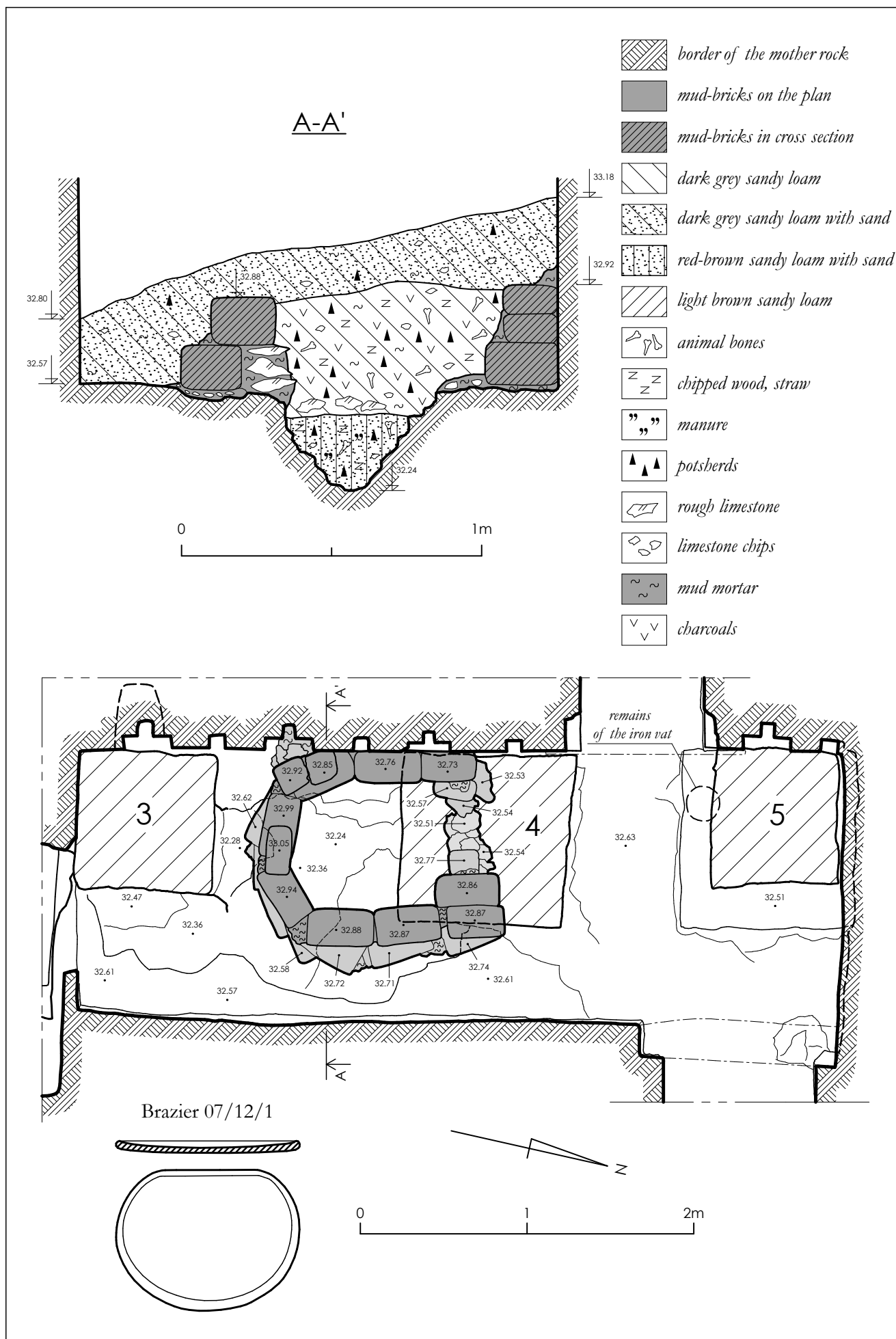


Fig. 14. Fireplace in the Tomb GE 12

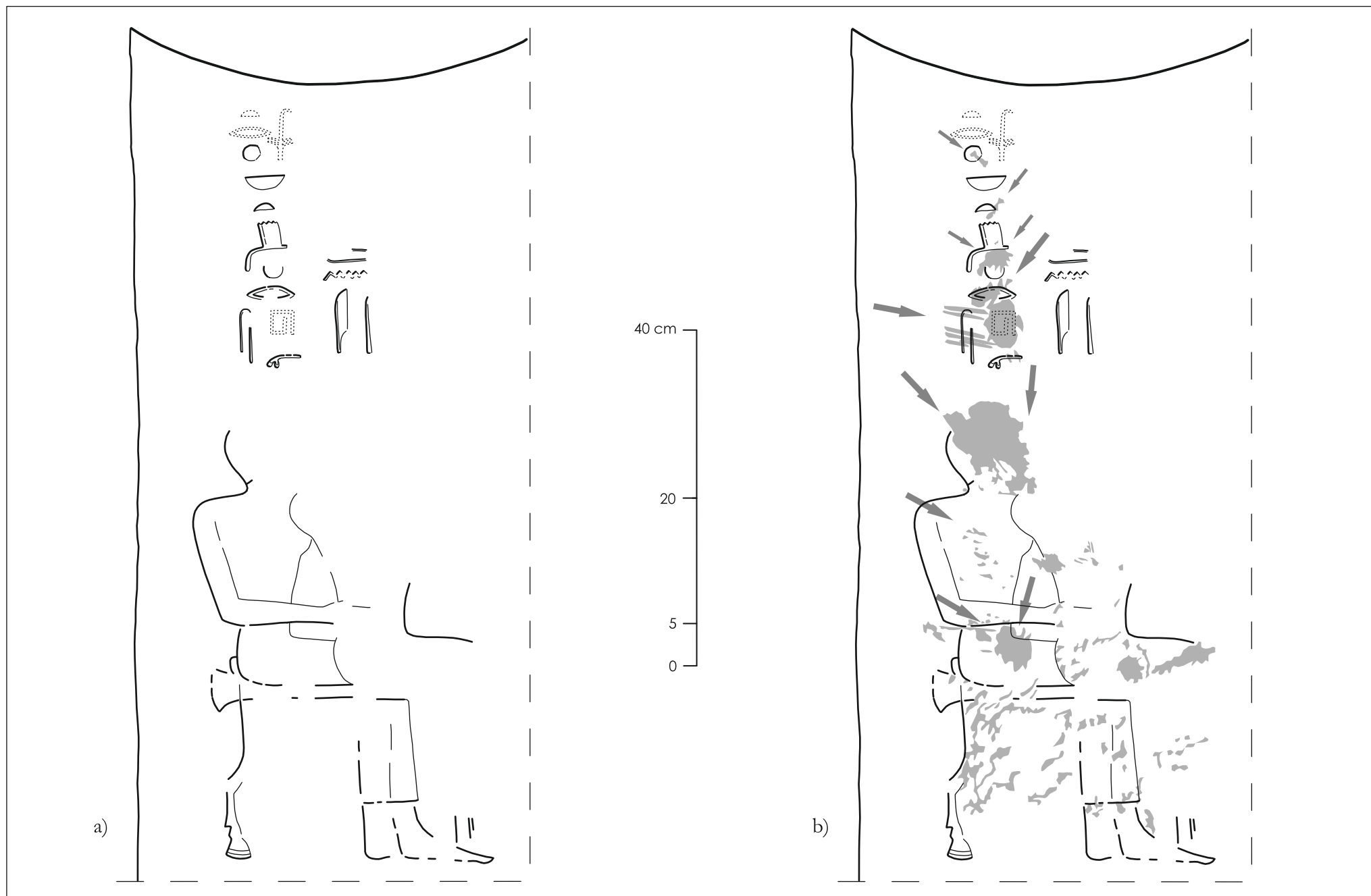


Fig. 16. Tomb GE 12. Northern jamb (a) and intentional destructions on it (b)

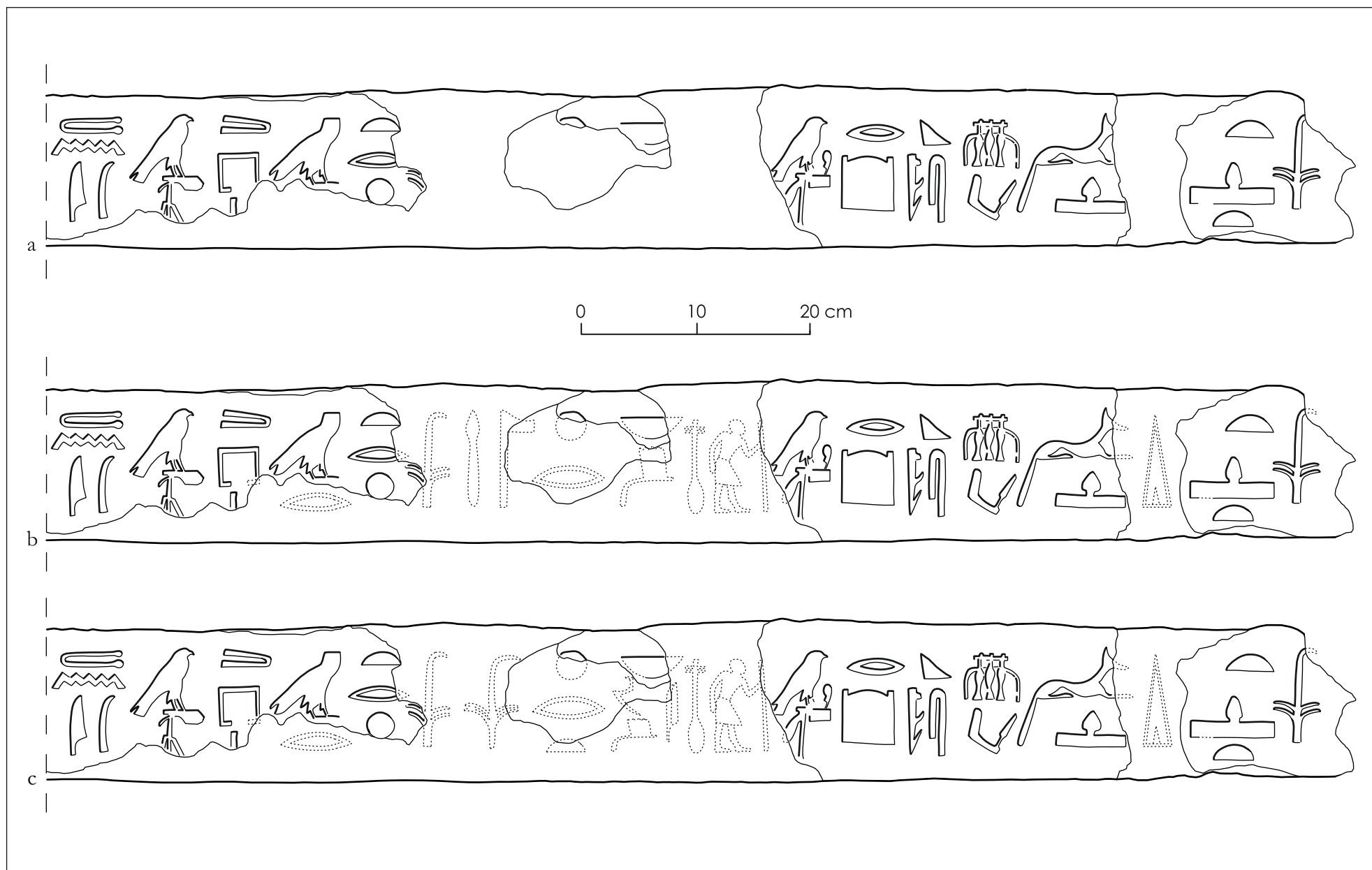
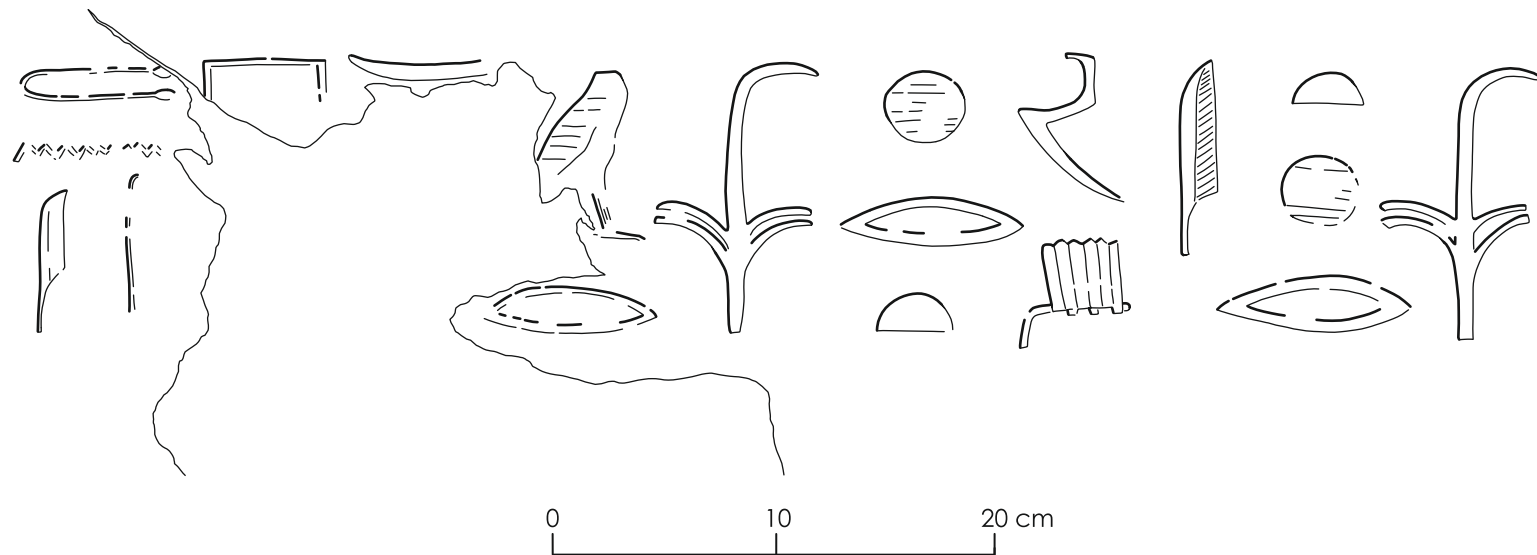
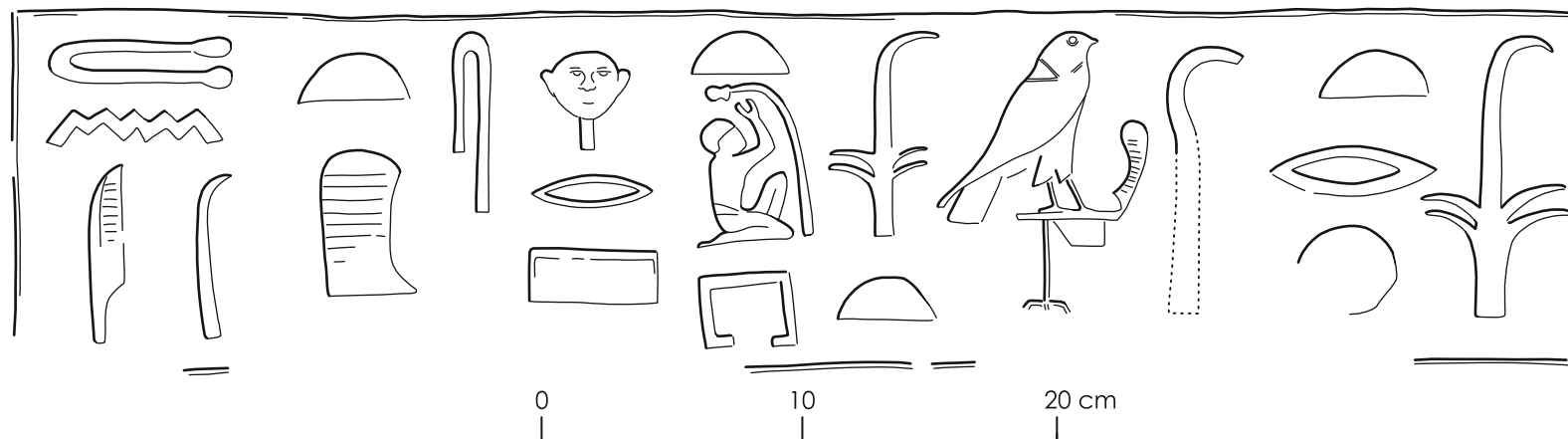


Fig. 17. Tomb GE 12, Room 12 A. Architrave (a) and variants of its restoration (b, c)



a) Tomb GE 12. Inscription on the drum before the Room 12A



b) Tomb GE 12. Inscription on the drum before the Room 12B

Fig. 18. Tomb GE 12. Inscriptions on the drums before the Rooms 12A and 12B

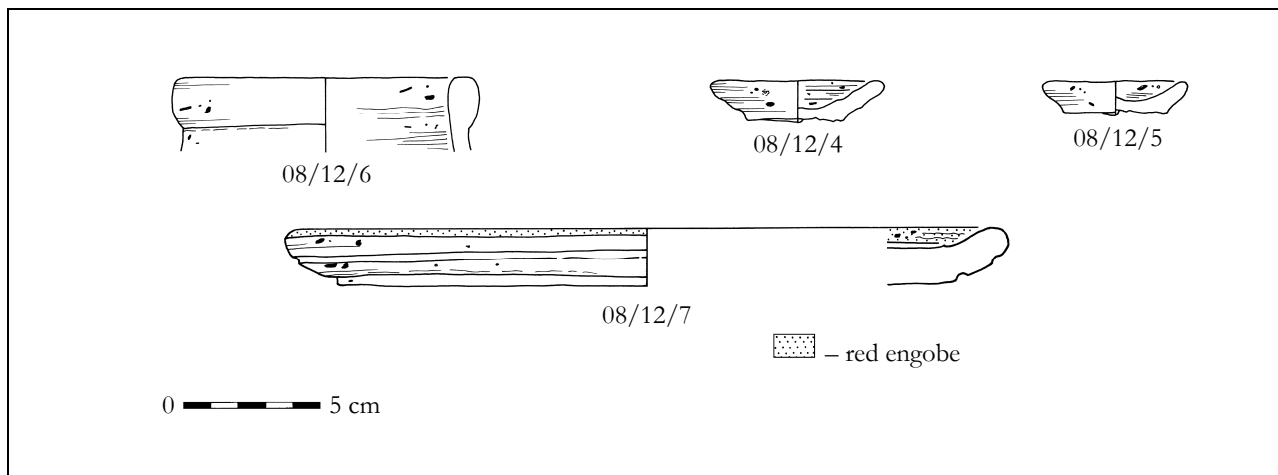


Fig. 19. Entrance to the Tomb of Tjenty II. Old Kingdom pottery

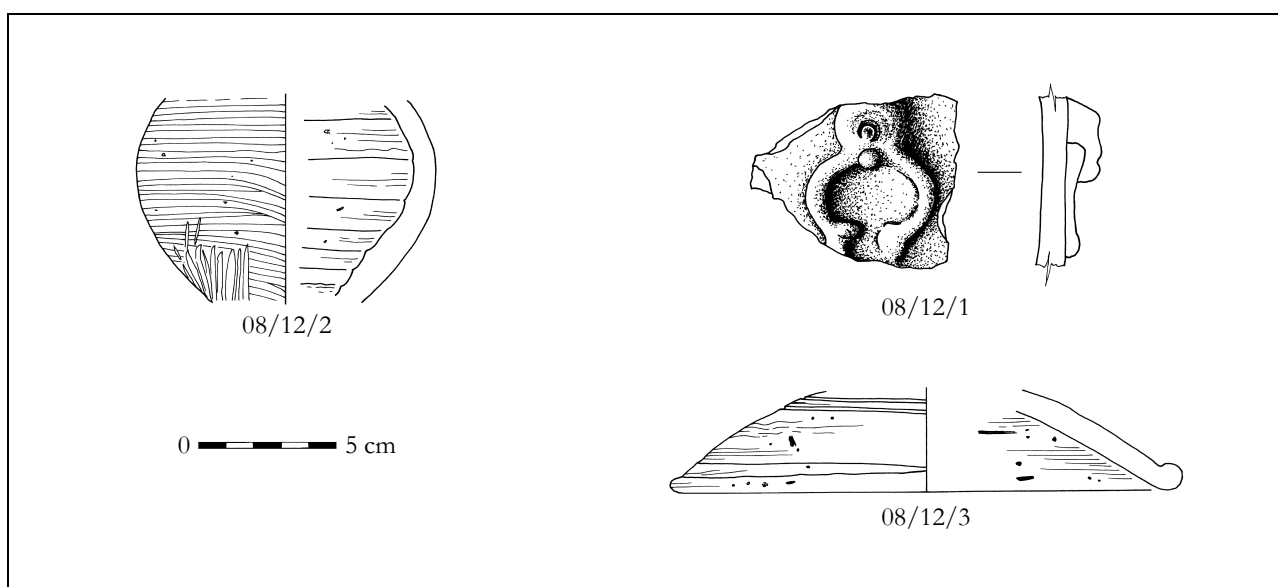


Fig. 20. Entrance to the Tomb of Tjenty II. Late pottery

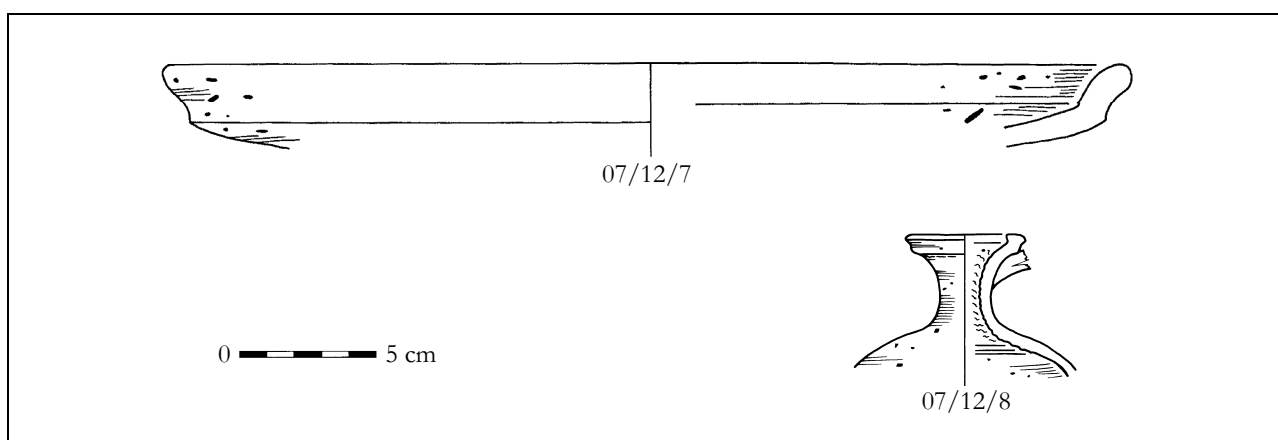


Fig. 21. Room 12A of the Tomb of Tjenty II. Old Kingdom and Late pottery

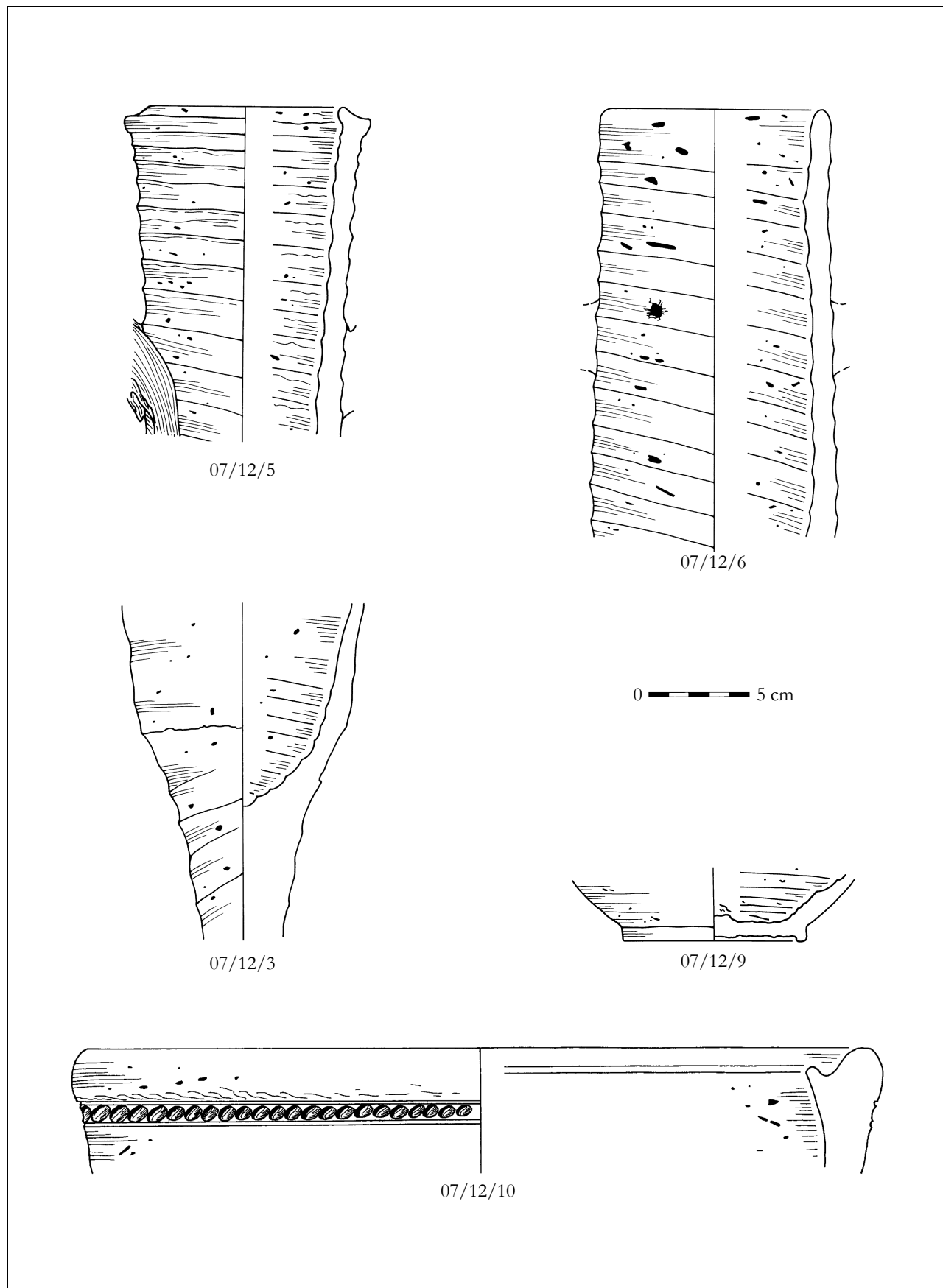


Fig. 22. Fireplace in Room 12A of the Tomb of Tjenty II. Late pottery

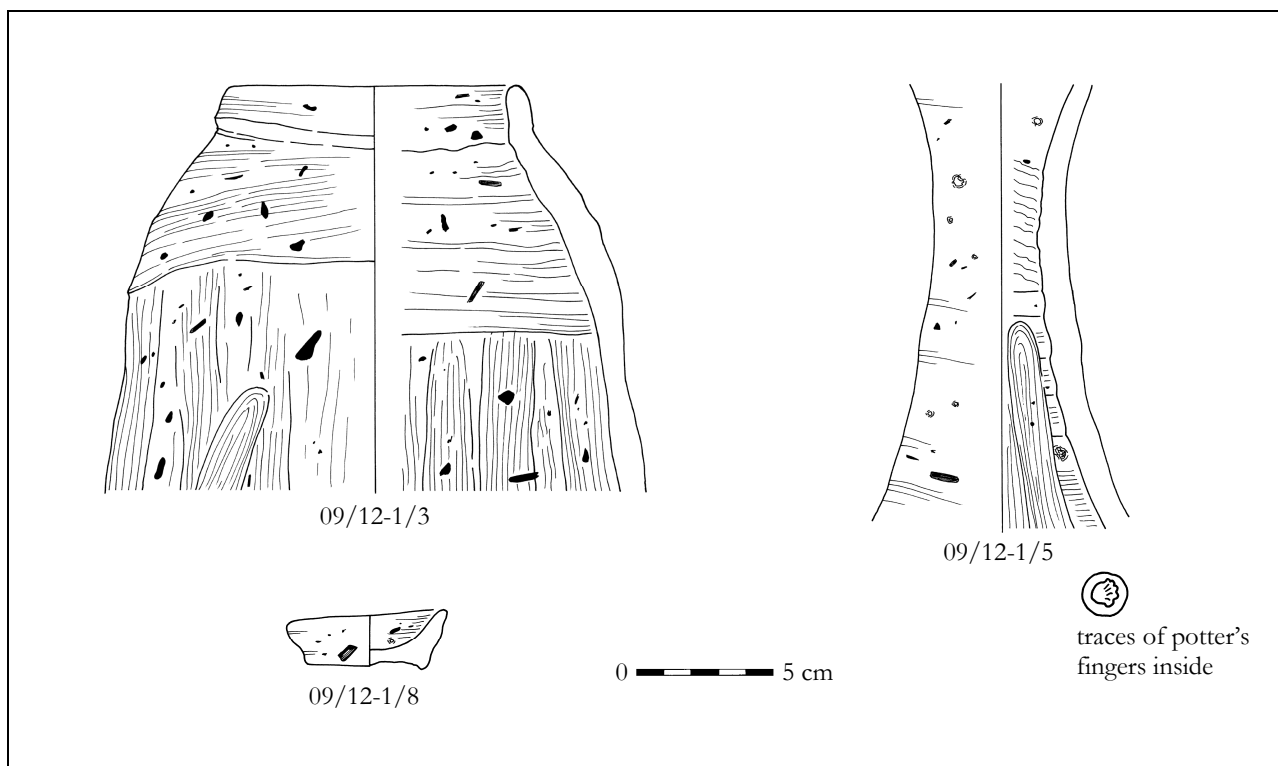


Fig. 23. Shaft 1 in the Tomb of Tjenty II. Old Kingdom pottery

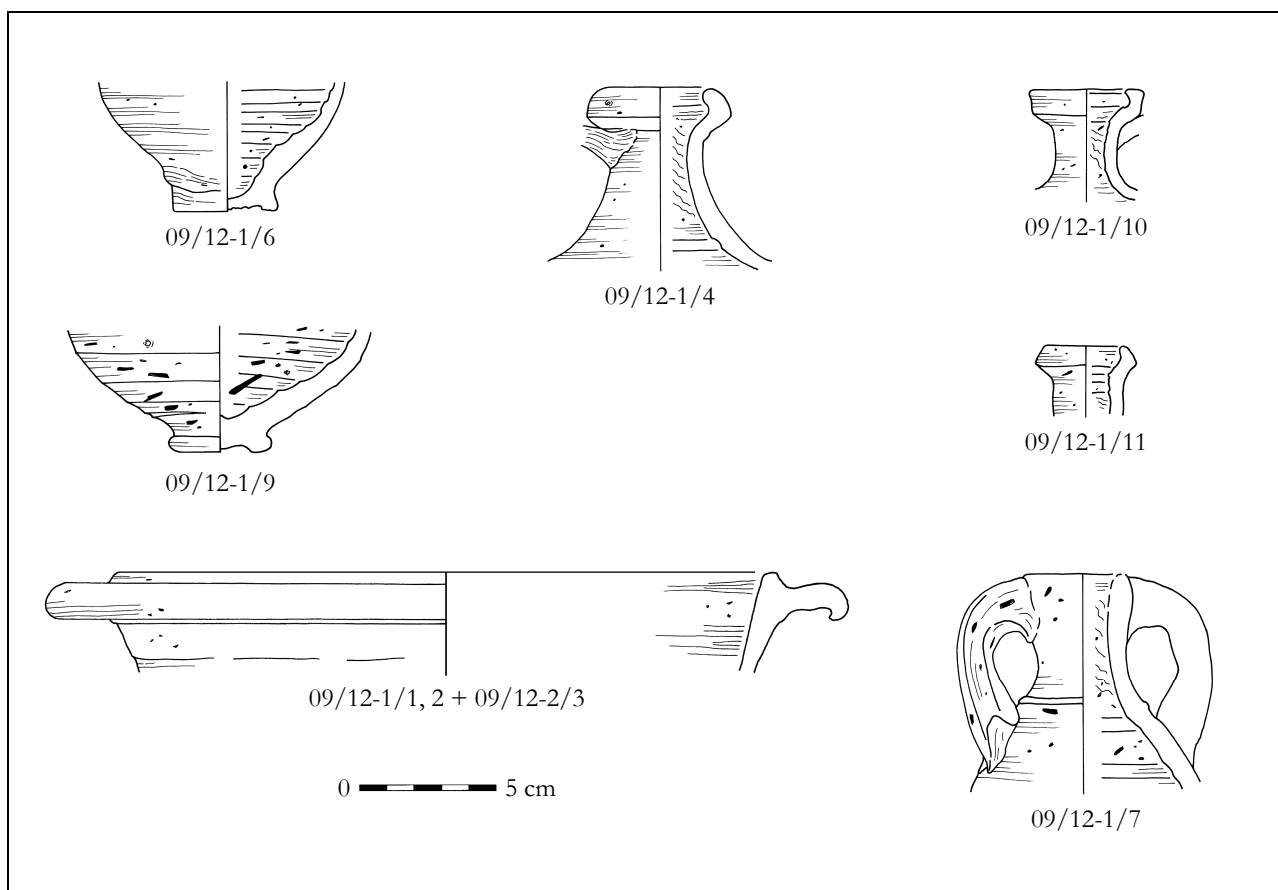
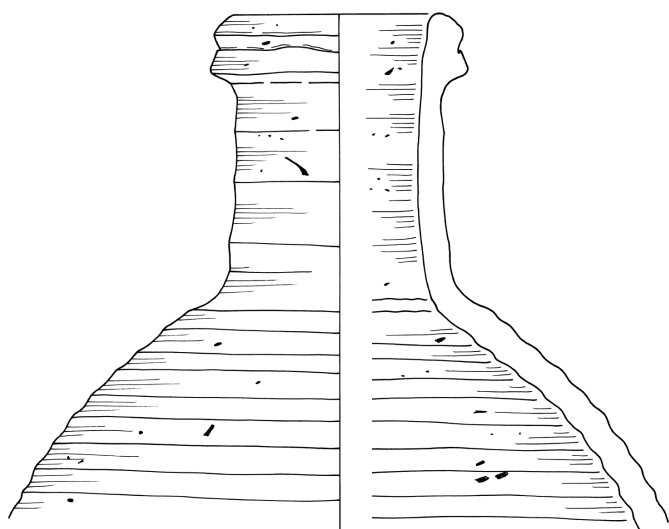
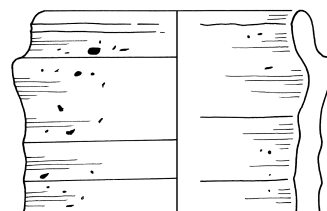


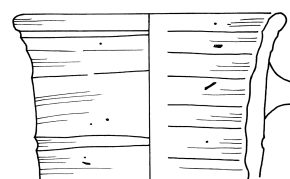
Fig. 24. Shaft 1 in the Tomb of Tjenty II. Late pottery



09/12-2/6

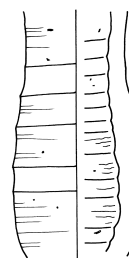


09/12-2/5

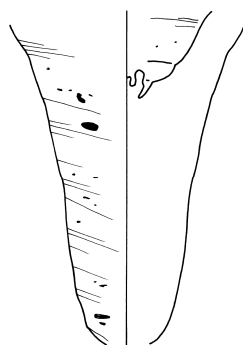


09/12-2/1

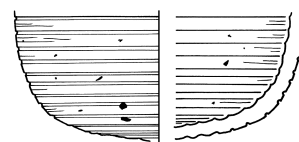
0  5 cm



09/12-2/4



09/12-2/7



09/12-2/2

Fig. 25. Shaft 2 in the Tomb of Tjenty II. Late pottery

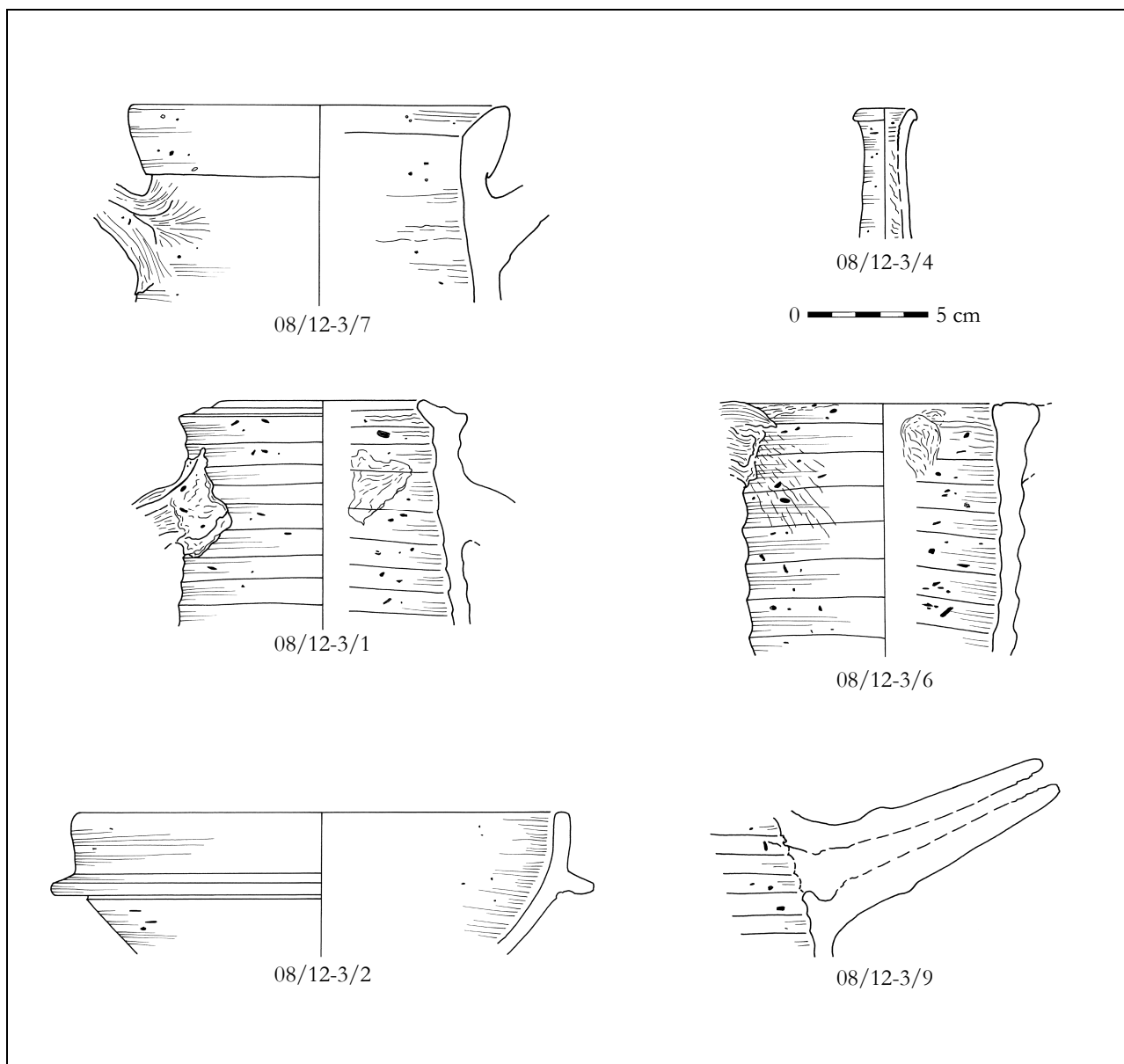


Fig. 26. Shaft 3 in the Tomb of Tjenty II. Late pottery

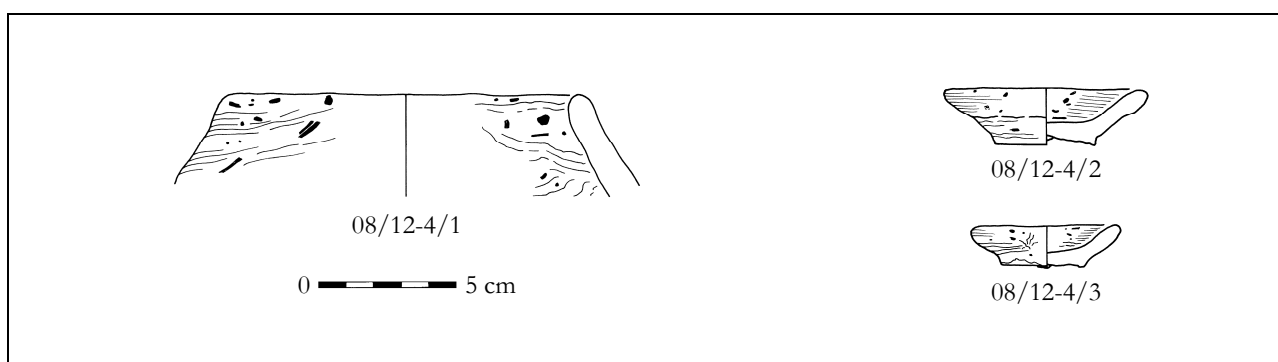
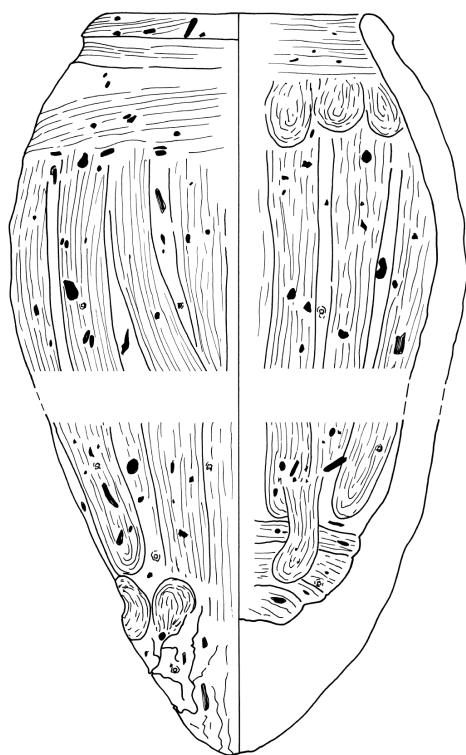
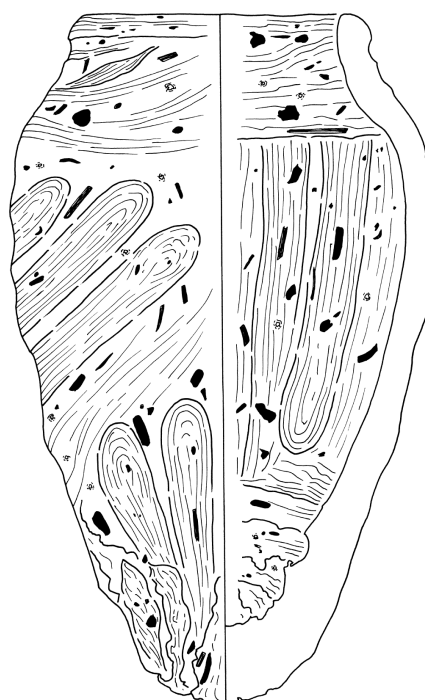


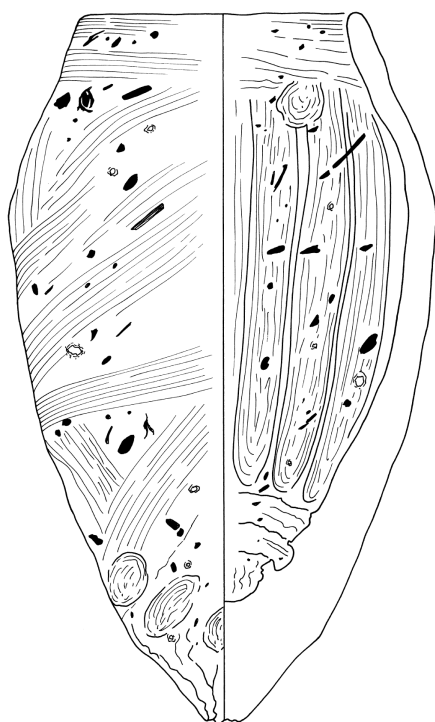
Fig. 27. Shaft 4 in the Tomb of Tjenty II. Old Kingdom pottery



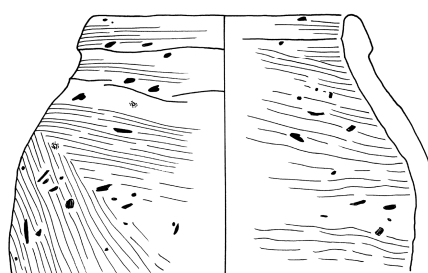
08/12-5/49, 54



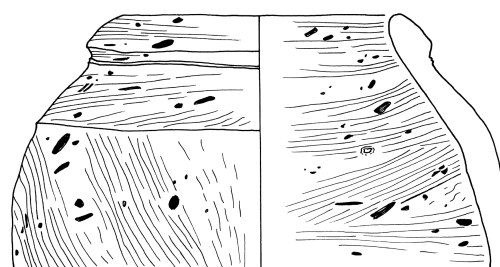
08/12-5/7



08/12-5/8, 47



08/12-5/40



08/12-5/21

0 ————— 5 cm

Fig. 28. Shaft 5 in the Tomb of Tjenty II. Old Kingdom pottery

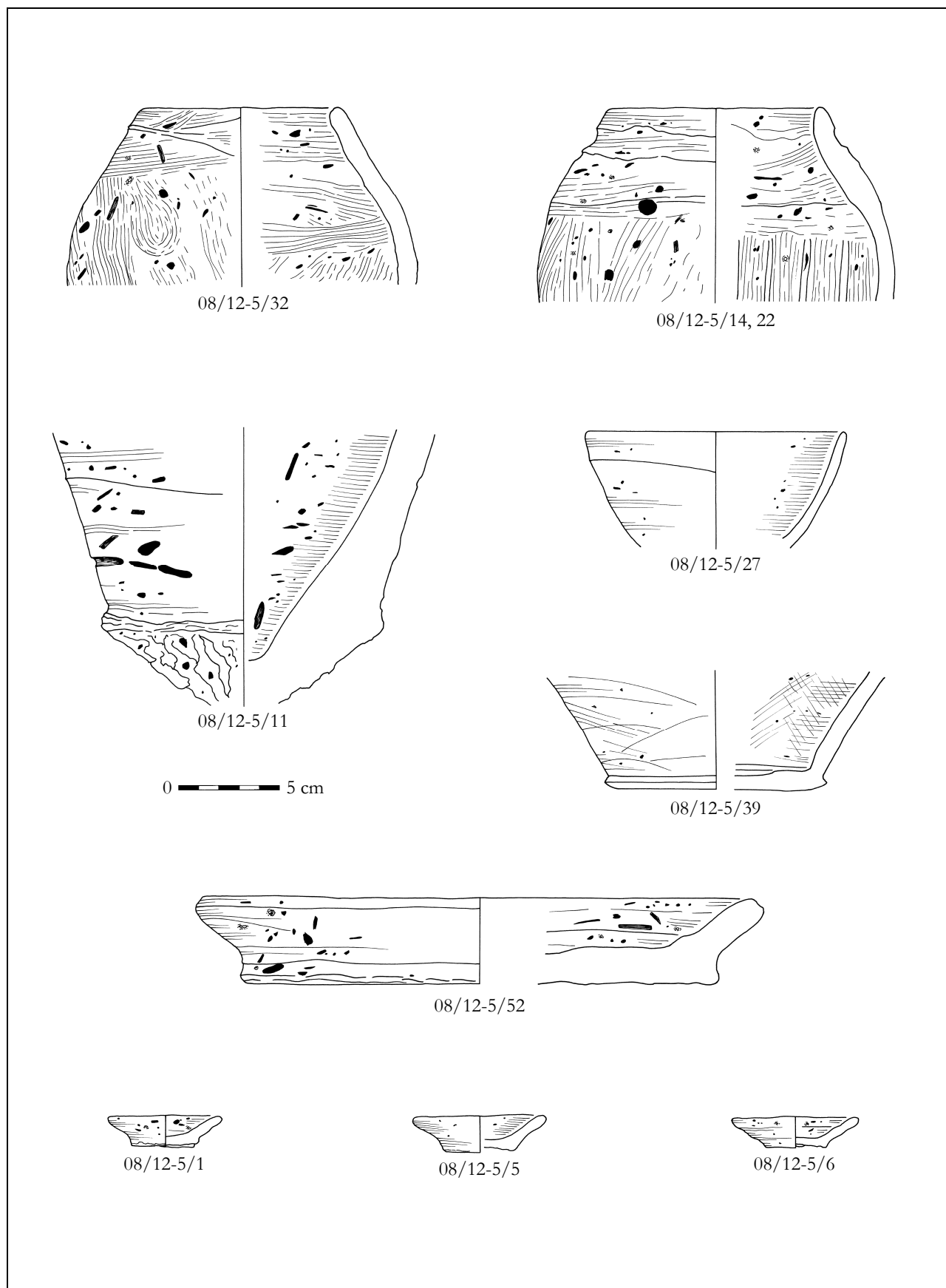
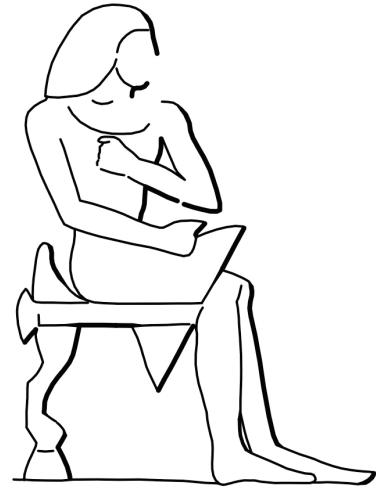


Fig. 29. Shaft 5 in the Tomb of Tjenty II. Old Kingdom pottery



II. TOMB OF KHUFUHOTEP (LG 76 / GE 15)

From the south, the rock-cut tomb of Khufuhotep (GE 15) is adjacent to the northern side of the tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12); from the north, it is close to the anonymous tomb GE 48 that was cut approximately at the same level (*fig. 3–5, pl. I, XXI, XL*).

It was rediscovered in 2006 during the excavations undertaken after GPR-survey of the area (*pl. VII*). Archaeological investigation of the tomb of Khufuhotep was carried out during three field seasons in 2007, 2008, and 2009. In the course of the works, the entrance to the tomb, a long corridor, two offering rooms and then three shafts leading down to burial chambers were consistently excavated. The tomb and the floor surface, in particular, were roughly finished, which was probably due to the lack of funds or premature death of the main owner.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE TOMB OF KHUFUHOTEP

The tomb is oriented east-west with a deviation of about 10 degrees to the south of the central axis. It has an elongated shape with a long corridor that leads to the room 15A. Another corridor starts from the western wall of the room 15A and leads into the room 15B (*fig. 31*).

G.A. Reisner ascribed the tomb to the type RC (ii b): the rock-cut cruciform chapel with N-S offering room and E-W hall with entrance in the middle of the east end. He described it as follows: 'N-S offering-room with one niche near north end of west wall and entrance to small N-S room (burial apartment?) south of niche; long E-W hall with entrance in east end.'¹⁹²

According to G.A. Reisner, the cruciform chapel of type RC ii appears to be based 'on the pyramid chapels of Dynasties IV–V. The essential feature is the series of doors and passages in the E-W medial axis of the tomb, with rooms N-S placed symmetrically in this axis.' However, the Reisner's type RC (ii b) (as a modification of the cruciform type with the outer N-S apartment replaced with a large E-W hall and preserved symmetrical plan based on the E-W

¹⁹² REISNER, 1942, p. 233, 234(2), 235.

axis)¹⁹³ does not fit to the plan of the Khufuhotep's tomb, because both offering rooms are oriented N-S.

The tomb GE 15 has a number of very specific features. Its hallmark is a long corridor along the main axis of the tomb that starts immediately after the entrance and opens into the rectangular room 15A with a false door in the northern part of the west wall. From approximately the center of the western wall of the room 15A, the corridor continues to the room 15B. In the central part of the western wall of the room 15B, there is another false door. It was cut over a shallow shaft, from which a descent leads to the burial chamber 3A.

According to P. Jánosi, long tombs of a corridor type originated from Dynasty III. The entrance and offering rooms in such tombs are separated by a considerable distance and were connected to each other by a long, stretched passage. There are different variations in the orientation and form of such tombs attested at Saqqara and provincial necropolises of Dynasties V and VI.¹⁹⁴ In many cases, a long corridor-type room was oriented on the north-south line,¹⁹⁵ which does not correspond to the orientation of the tomb of Khufuhotep.

However, these examples usually have a one-room chapel with an entrance on the northern side. The tomb of Khufuhotep, in its turn, has a chapel with two rooms. According to its plan, the tomb belongs to the corridor type that existed simultaneously with the L-shape chapels. It is not excluded that the corridor type was somehow connected to the galleries of earlier tombs that, as J. Dębowska-Ludwin believes, could constitute the direct link between the Early Dynastic period and the Old Kingdom.¹⁹⁶

The corridor type is recorded in the tomb of Hotepnptah (G 2430), on the Western Field of Giza Necropolis.¹⁹⁷ In contrast to the entrance of the tomb, the corridor was probably never closed. It may have been a characteristic feature of the developing cult of the dead that served a new ideology.¹⁹⁸

Although there are clear differences in the orientation of corridors in mastabas and rock-cut tombs, it seems that they had the same ideological meaning, while the exact plan and position of a corridor was determined by local conditions – a small available space, like in the case of the tomb of Khufuhotep, or the position of the rock in the case of provincial tombs. However, the very concept of the corridor as a symbolic road, which the *Ka* of the deceased had to pass on its way to invocative offerings, corresponds to changes in funeral ideology and the need to reflect the way of achieving the roads of the West.

ENTRANCE to the tomb GE 15 is different from entrances to other tombs in this sector. It was shaped in the form of protruding panels and an architrave (length 1.35 m, height 0.25 m) cut from the mother rock (*fig. 30, pl. IXa, XXI*). The southern panel has the width of 0.315 m and preserved to a height of 1.22 m; the polished surface of the panel is decorated with a dedicatory inscription. The ceiling has an inclination of about 85.5 degrees in the east-west direction. The width of the entrance to the tomb is 0.905 m, the height is 1.60–1.62 m. The northern panel of the facade is narrow and has no decoration (width 0.13 m; the preserved

¹⁹³ REISNER, 1942, p. 245-246.

¹⁹⁴ JÁNOSI, 2006, S. 86-87, 102, Abb. 69, 81.

¹⁹⁵ JÁNOSI, 2006, S. 121-127.

¹⁹⁶ DĘBOWSKA-LUDWIN, 2013, p. 75.

¹⁹⁷ Published by A. Badawy, who proposed the date – beginning of Dynasty VI (BADAWY, 1978, p. IX). This tomb was re-examined by H. Altenmüller, who determined that it belonged to such type and dated the monument to the transitional time span between Dynasty V and Dynasty VI (ALTENMÜLLER, 1981, S. 12, 54-55).

¹⁹⁸ ALTENMÜLLER, 1981, S. 10-11.

height 0.73 m). The architrave is polished and contains the image of the tomb owner and an inscription arranged into two lines (*fig. 30, 38, pl. XXI–XXII*).

The architrave and the upper parts of the jambs were cut in a stratum of fine limestone. The surfaces of the inscribed architrave and the southern panel are now polished by visitors and weather and have a shiny brown nuance. The lower parts of the panels were cut in a limestone stratum of poor quality; that was the reason for a considerable destruction and weathering of this part of the entrance. The northern panel is quite thin, and there has never been any inscription on it. Perhaps the panel was made so thin because the original shape of the mother rock did not allow making a panel similar to the southern one.

On the inner northern jamb there is an unfinished relief representing the owner and his wife (*fig. 31, 39, pl. XXVI*). The inscription provides their names and titles. The southern wall of the passage remained undecorated.

Over the entrance, the level of the ceiling is 0.10 m lower. Right after the entrance, there is a beam inside the tomb cut from the mother rock (length 0.90 m, height 0.30 m, width 0.27 m) and utilized for the installation of the door. At the bottom of the northern part of the beam, a small irregularly shaped conical socket hole has preserved. It was used for fixing the pivot on which the door panel rotated. Judging from these data, the original door that closed the tomb had to be single winged.

Only one jamb for the door (width 0.08 m) has preserved on the internal northern side of the entrance. There is also a rectangular recess of an unknown purpose cut on the same wall of the passage. In the vicinity of the jamb, there are two holes of a circular form, which were likely used for locking the door from inside and outside. The entrance ends with a long corridor that leads to the room 15A.

CORRIDOR. The long corridor (length 4.10 m, width 0.91–1.08 m, height 1.85–2.06 m) leads to the room 15A (*fig. 31, pl. XXVIIa*). The middle and upper sections of the southern wall of the corridor (1.40–1.50 m from the ceiling; the total height of the wall is 1.75–1.95 m) and the upper part of the northern wall are well aligned along all their length of 3.70 m. This type of corridor tomb (model: entrance hall + pronounced corridor + cult room) is known from other chapels at Giza, but we were unable to find an analogue with such a long corridor.

The southern wall of the corridor was probably prepared for painting or plastering, since its surface is very well smoothed. Although no traces of plaster preserved, one may assume that the original plan implied some kind of decoration. Thus, the white color may have had an ideological meaning as a color associated with the other world and an indicator of purity of the tomb. Comparative material from the Minor Cemetery, excavated by the Russian Archaeological Mission in Giza, provides evidence of symbolism of the white color. For example, there were twelve burials with white color utilized in burial apartments (burials 27, 32/33, 34/35, 37, 39, 42, 49a, 51, 54, 55/55a, 56/56a, and 57 – white plaster at the bottom of the burial place and partly on the walls).¹⁹⁹

Five small, round holes are visible on the surface of the southern wall of the corridor; three similar holes exist on the northern wall. Since the tomb was used in modern times as dwelling, it is difficult to determine the exact purpose of all the holes. The floor of the corridor was lined to a distance of 2.40 m from the entrance, and then it becomes very irregular, rising for 0.56 m from east to west. The floor remains untreated in all the rooms of the tomb.

¹⁹⁹ KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2012, p. 72, 126, 135, 140, 167–168, 172, 175, 177, 182, 196, 198–199, 203, 314–315, tabl. 51. This material and other evidences of white color symbolism are discussed in KORMYSHEVA, 2014, p. 113–114; MALYKH, 2015, p. 20–32. On the symbolism of the white color in the Pyramid Texts, see: KEES, 1943, p. 441; MATHIEU, 2009, p. 25–28, 31–32.

However, it is necessary to note that the well-worked ceiling follows the irregular slope of the floor. It is not excluded then that this gradual decrease from west to east (or rise from east to west) was a planned feature of the corridor.

The shape of the long corridor leading to the tomb chapel may have been determined by the lack of space in this part of the cliff, which had already housed the tombs GE 12 and GE 49. At the time of construction, the minimal thickness of the wall between the tomb of Khufuhotep (GE 15) and the tomb GE 49 was 0.09–0.43 m (*fig. 3, 78, 88*). Currently, there is a break between GE 15 and GE 49. However, as Di. Arnold noted, an architectonic form and a semantic (literally ‘thematic’) function must go hand in hand.²⁰⁰ This remark may well be applicable to the explanation of the corridor form of the tomb of Khufuhotep.

Since the only offering formula on the architrave has not been finished in raised relief, one may assume that for the implementation of the plan, it was completed at least in a line drawing. The implementation of the chosen architectural form of the tomb corresponded to the planned iconographic program, which in turn, reflected the ideology of the funeral cult of that time. In particular, it was expressed through a combination of two basic elements – the long corridor that reaches the most remote room 15B and a sloping passage on the same axis that goes to the most distant (western) burial chamber. The slope and the corridor provided a direct way for the *k3* to leave its resting place and join a funeral meal when receiving invocation offerings. The offerings had to be implemented through the *hṭp d.j nsw.t* offering formula written on the architrave of the entrance – the only element of the complex that had to contain an appeal to Anubis for feeding the dead. This combination implied the involvement of family members participating in a funeral meal together with the *k3* of the dead. It is not excluded that the long corridor stimulated the ability to exit the tomb not only in the case of the *k3* of the person buried in the westernmost burial chamber but also for all the *k3.w* that resided in the tomb. The corridor was also a kind of mytheme, in a way, on the roads of the West mentioned in many funerary inscriptions of the Old Kingdom and also a medium of communication between the world of the living and the world of the dead, namely between a *k3* and those relatives who continued to take care of his cult.

An opening for fastening a rope was cut at the ceiling at the end of the corridor, just before the room 15A. A rope fixed at this level may have been used for lowering boxes with dead bodies into the shafts 1 and 2 located in this room.

ROOM 15A OF THE TOMB CHAPEL (*fig. 31–32, pl. XXVIIb, XXVIII*) has the shape of an irregular quadrangle (length 2.13 m, width 3.15 m, height 1.77–2.20 m). The original plan of the tomb may have implied two rooms with a passage between them, although it is not possible to deny the possibility that the room 15B was added somewhat later. The northern wall of the room was not aligned and has numerous traces of chisels left after cutting the tomb. The floor remained unfinished in the southern and northern parts of the room, near the corridor. The floor continues for about 0.60 m to the west, and then there is a climb with rough stairs towards the room 15B.

The eastern wall of the room was broken in the middle, off center to the south, along the axis of the corridor. Parts of rock to the north and south of the corridor were left without cutting off. There is a rectangular breach in the northern half of the east wall between the room 15A and the tomb GE 49 (*fig. 86, pl. XLIV*). The origin and purpose of this hole is difficult to determine. It is possible to assume that during the process of cutting the room 15A, the wall between two chapels became too thin or fragile, so that ancient workmen cut the breach in order to block it with solid masonry. This confirms the previously stated idea that the

²⁰⁰ ARNOLD, 1971, S. 25.

tomb GE 15 was cut after the area had already been filled with the tomb GE 49. Thus, GE 15 was wedged in the available space between two previously planned chapels of GE 12 and GE 49, so that the only possible form for the tomb was the corridor elongated on the east-west line.

The southern wall of the room 15A (height 1.20 m, length 1.84–1.95 m) has the same smoothed surface as the southern wall in the corridor. The southern part of the western wall near the shaft 2 is smoothed similar to the southern wall to a height of 1.30 m (*fig. 32*). The upper part of the walls and the ceiling are covered with soot.

There are two shafts in the room 15A (*fig. 31*). The shaft 1 was cut in the northern part of the room and the shaft 2 in the southern part. Over the shaft 1, there is a relatively well-carved false door on the western wall (height 1.44 m, width 0.57–0.58 m, *fig. 32, pl. XXVIIa, XXVIIIb*). The panels of the false door were left undecorated; later on, the door was damaged by natural cracks. There are no traces of a false door over the shaft 2.

In the center of the western wall of the room 15A, a passage was made as a continuation of the corridor (length 0.87 m, width 0.80 m, height 1.55 m) leading to the room 15B (length 1.58 m, width 2.27 m, height 1.65 m, *fig. 31–32, pl. XXIX*).

ROOM 12B OF THE TOMB CHAPEL (*fig. 31, 33, pl. XXIX–XXX*). The level of the entrance to the room is considerably higher than that in the room 15A, although the room itself has a flat floor. The ceiling, in the corridor and in the room 15A as well, increases in a westerly direction. Although all the finishing work in the tomb was rough, the overall impression of the configuration is a rising line from east to west. This rising line from east to west refers rather to the whole tomb from the entrance to the room 15B. This could be considered as the original intent, and decoration rudeness can be attributed to haste and lack of time or funds.

The shaft 3 is in the floor of this room, and in the western part, this shaft leads to the burial chamber (*fig. 31, 33, pl. XXIX–XXX*). The false door was carved on the western wall of the room 15B, over the shaft 3 (width 0.42 m, height 1.03 m, depth 0.04 m, *fig. 33, pl. XXXa*). The false door is badly damaged. One may assume that the original layout of the tomb of Khufuhotep included the architectural design, which finds analogs in the plan of the anonymous tombs GE 17 and GE 56, where a false door on the western wall over the shaft was cut²⁰¹ (*fig. 2, 54*), and tombs of Serefka and Mehu²⁰² (with two and three rooms respectively) that have niches for statues on the western wall of the westernmost rooms. However, since the tomb was finished by Khufuhotep's son, the planning may have been changed in favor of the construction of one more burial. It might be destined for the heir or for some other person from the family of Khufuhotep who died during the process of the tomb construction. The cases of changing and modifications of the initial architectural plan in necropolis were attested in many royal and non-royal tombs for different reasons. This phenomenon forced the family complexes to appear, when the whole ensemble of the tomb was created according to the parents' criteria.²⁰³

Cutting of the western wall in the room 15B hit the soft layers of limestone. Due to this reason, the asymmetric arrangement of the false door over the shaft 3 may be explained. It seems that the stonecutter did not want to dispose a false door in the area of soft rock. A part of the southern wall, which was cut in the same soft rock, remained unfinished at the top,

²⁰¹ Archives of the Russian Archaeological Mission at Giza, not published.

²⁰² JÁNOSI, 2006, S. 129, Abb. 108. The tomb of Serefka with two rooms is dated to Dynasty V; the tomb of Mehu with three rooms is dated to the end of Dynasty VI.

²⁰³ MORENO GARCÍA, 2006, p. 224–225.

probably in order not to weaken the wall. Thus, the space 15B became the second offering room of the tomb from which the slope down to the burial apartment started through the shaft 3.

Summarizing the description, one has to assume that generally the tomb's planning combines different features, attested for the typology of rock tombs. The presence of two rooms indicates the possibility to render it to a new type of chapel, which appeared with the development of rock-cut tombs, namely two-room apartment (Dynasty V) and three-room apartment (Dynasty VI). Such two-room scheme appeared at Giza, when rooms of a chapel were located on an axis one for another, and passage to them could be carried out through one of the walls. The form demonstrates symmetry in an arrangement of rooms. At the same time, this organization of a tomb demonstrated a kind of an access to substructure and burial complex, hidden in the depth.²⁰⁴ Some features, noted above, are characteristic for the tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12).

A second important point that has to be stressed is the ground plans of the tombs GE 17 and GE 15, which coincide (*fig. 54*). There is a recess of a small depth at the end of the long corridor, which could be intended for statues on the western wall of the last room in every tomb, however, the niche in the tomb GE 15 has a descent into the burial apartment, where a rectangular deepening for burial was settled down. Meanwhile, the recess was cut only on a small depth in the tomb GE 17. The last feature allows the assumption that the initial architectural planning (before a transition of this tomb to the concrete tomb owner) was conceived identically for both tombs, however, the burial place was changed at the request of the owner; the recess remained incomplete, and the tomb owner GE 17 was buried in the complex (shaft + burial chamber), situated in the southern part of the chapel.

SHAFT 1 was cut in the northern part of the room 15A (*fig. 31, 34, pl. XXXIa*). It has an almost-square mouth (1.09 x 1.05 m) and a depth of 4.70 m. The floor between the two mouths of the shafts, which is essentially a continuation of the corridor, is dressed very rudely (*pl. XXVIIb*). Oval-formed footholds cut about 0.03 m deep into two opposite walls preserved on the walls of this shaft as well as in the shaft 2. There is no doubt that they were used by workers hewing shafts. They may have been used also during the burial.²⁰⁵

The burial chamber 1A extends to the west from the shaft (*fig. 34*). It has a rectangular form (length 2.64 m, width 1.57 m, height 1.05 m) oriented on the north-south axis. The burial recess (length 1.78 m, width 0.50 m, depth 0.60 m) for the coffin or just the body is located in the western half of the chamber. Two types of these recesses may be distinguished, differing in functional details. The first type (coffin-pit) was basically a kind of a recess for a sarcophagus and had no lid. The earliest examples may be found in the Dynasty IV tombs. The second type (burial pit) was a replacement for a sarcophagus and housed a body in or without a coffin. This structure started with Dynasty IV and continued in Dynasties V and VI.²⁰⁶

SHAFT 2 is in the southern part of the room 15A (*fig. 31, 37*). It also has an almost-square mouth (1.00 x 0.98 m), which is excavated in the uneven floor of the room with a drop of 0.90 m, making the depth of the shafts varied, from 3.54 m to 4.44 m. The burial chamber extends from the shaft to the west. It includes a small passage (length 0.80–0.90 m, width 0.85–0.95 m, height 0.80–0.85 m) that leads to the chamber.

²⁰⁴ JÁNOSI, 2006, S. 129. For examples of inner arrangement of the tombs, see: S. 127-128.

²⁰⁵ KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 250.

²⁰⁶ REISNER, 1942, p. 162-163. KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 262-263, fig. 120. See also: FISHER 1924, pl. 36 (G 3008), pl. 37 (G 3013), pl. 38 (G 3031).

Originally, the entrance to the burial chamber 2A was blocked with limestone slabs (*fig. 37, pl. XXXIb*), dimensions 0.97 x 0.57 x 0.11 m, and then the blocking was destroyed by robbers. The burial chamber has a rectangular shape (2.90 x 2.30 m, height 1.60 m); in contrast to the burial chamber of the shaft 1, its orientation is not strictly on the north-south axis and has an offset about 21 degrees to the west.

There is an embedded sarcophagus (1.30 x 2.50 m, maximum height 0.65 m) cut of the bedrock in the central part of the chamber (*fig. 37, pl. XXXII*). It is integral with the rock, where the burial apartment was prepared. The inner space of the sarcophagus has dimensions of 0.53 x 1.95 m, depth 0.47–0.50 m. The earliest Giza examples of such body containers date from Dynasty V.²⁰⁷

Initially, the sarcophagus had been covered with a limestone slab (0.82 x 1.76 x 0.16 m), which was later moved by robbers. The size of the lid was probably not sufficient to cover the entire burial place, so for this purpose, another limestone slab (1.05 x 0.72 x 0.10 m), may have been used. This second slab was found on its side along the north wall of the burial apartment (*fig. 37, pl. XXXII*). A similar organization of the burial place was also discovered by our mission in the rock-cut tomb of Tjenty I (GE 11, shaft 4).²⁰⁸

SHAFT 3 was cut near the western wall of the room 15B (*fig. 31, 35, pl. XXX*); its mouth is 1.02 x 0.97 m. Almost from the mouth of the not-deep shaft (depth 0.79–0.83 m), the decreased passage (slope) starts (length 1.60 m, width 0.97 m, height of 0.76–1.02 m), which leads to the burial chamber 3A (height difference of 0.24 m on the floor and 0.46 m on the ceiling). The burial chamber is not quite a rectangular shape (1.52–1.63 x 2.22–2.60 m, height 0.70–0.91 m), oriented in a north-south line. The burial place is accessible by a small sloping passage. The rectangular coffin-pit (1.85 x 0.52 m, depth 0.28 m) was hewn in the floor at a distance of 0.14 m from the western wall, elongated along the north-south axis. The organization and the orientation of the burial, as well as the size and orientation of the burial apartment, are basically the same as in the burial chamber of the shaft 1, which may indicate their closeness in time.

This type of the organization of burial apartments should be considered as a constructive peculiarity, which had been planned and no doubt reflects the ideological features – the desire to imitate a slope (or to create a model) found in the royal tombs. Sloping passages leading to the burial chamber are attested in Giza in the anonymous mastaba 6, south of the mastaba of Khuiuentah, mastaba of Hetepa (N 14), and anonymous rock-cut tomb N 6.²⁰⁹ According to K. Kuraskiewicz, sloping ramps leading to burial chambers (attested from the second half of the reign of Pepy II) ‘clearly represent another attempt to incorporate elements of royal funerary architecture into private tombs’,²¹⁰ which was in the case with the tomb of Khufuhotep. The type of burial place entered by a sloping passage, according to G.A. Reisner (type 9), occurs most frequently in the latter part of Dynasty V and in Dynasty VI.²¹¹

The utilized type of the body container may be classified as an embedded sarcophagus. Sarcophagi cut from the bedrock, which bottom and the bottom of the burial chamber are identical, and recesses in the form of a rectangular sarcophagus, carved deeper than the bottom of the burial chamber, are well attested in Old Kingdom tombs. Such an embedded

²⁰⁷ HASSAN, GIZA V, p. 64. JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 31. JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 184–187. KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 262–263.

²⁰⁸ Archives of the Russian Archaeological Mission at Giza, not published.

²⁰⁹ HASSAN, GIZA VII, p. 44, fig. 36; p. 82, fig. 71; p. 115, fig. 108.

²¹⁰ KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 248.

²¹¹ REISNER, 1942, p. 150.

sarcophagus ‘combines the visual effect of a sarcophagus with the less complicated logistics of a burial pit’.²¹² The earliest Giza examples date from Dynasty V.²¹³

The two types of sarcophagi found in the tomb of Khufuhotep are common for Old Kingdom tombs:

1. Whole sarcophagus carved from the same bedrock as the burial chamber itself. It was made after finishing the chamber, when a corresponding untreated piece of the rock mass remained, and it was used to make the body container.
2. A burial pit as an imitation of a sarcophagus sunk into the floor of the burial chamber.²¹⁴ Only the rim appears to rise above the bedrock, while the bottom of the inner space is situated below the floor level. ‘This was achieved by hewing a rectangular burial pit, and subsequently extracting the rock around it, at some distance (usually about 0.20–0.30 m) from its edge, thus creating the rim of the container, raised above the floor level.

In both types, bodies were buried in or without coffins, and both were covered with lids – either a single large slab or several (up to four) smaller ones’.²¹⁵

The burial chamber, where the slope leads from the shaft,²¹⁶ refers to the second type. The burial chamber 3A could be destined for a close relative of the owner, perhaps even for his son, who was in charge of the tomb construction, which is commemorated in the inscription on the architrave.

As it has been noticed in the Egyptological literature, peculiarity of the principal shaft seems to have been from its relative isolation from secondary shafts, a special separation between burial apartments that may reflect the wealth of class of their occupants. In larger mastabas, the principal shaft is isolated in the southern part of the mastaba, while the secondary tend to cluster thickly at the north. The distance may reflect some sort of taboo, or perhaps a need for greater private space attributed to the officials who were the builders of these tombs. The dating of secondary shafts is problematic and must be based on the form of the shaft itself and the contents of the burial. Chambers seem always to be positioned so as to avoid neighboring constructions, sometimes by a very narrow margin. There are two possible explanations: either very detailed records were kept of the exact position of the chambers buried in the body of each mastaba, or more likely, secondary shafts were usually constructed in a very short period of time, possibly even simultaneously with the massif of a mastaba.²¹⁷

Available statistical material does not allow one to make definite conclusions on the problem of the location of the tomb owner burial and that of his wife. As H. Brunner notes, by early Dynasty VI, the southern part of the tomb used to belong to the main owner while the northern part usually belonged to his wife.²¹⁸ According to P. János, it is generally accepted that ‘the larger and better built or more elaborately furnished part of the tomb’ belonged to the tomb owner, the man, while ‘the lesser part’ was reserved for his wife.²¹⁹ The same was noted by K. Kuraszkiewicz, who pointed out that usually ‘one of the shafts is distinguished from the others by its dimensions, position or quality of execution; this – the main burial shaft – is the

²¹² KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 263.

²¹³ JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 31, 150, Abb.19. JUNKER, GIZA V, S. 64. JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 3, 74, 183, Abb.3.

²¹⁴ JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 31; cf. HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p.79, 91, 141, fig. 61, 76, 133. HASSAN, GIZA V, p. 64.

²¹⁵ KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 263-264.

²¹⁶ In our previous publications (KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, 2010; KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, 2015) this premise was marked as 15C. However, due to the fact that the destination of this premise is equivalent to the shaft, which leads to the burial place, we now mark it as shaft 3 with burial chamber 3A.

²¹⁷ ROTH, 1995, p. 18-19.

²¹⁸ BRUNNER, 1936, S. 76.

²¹⁹ JÁNOSI 2002, p. 337 with the reference to REISNER, 1936, p. 285.

resting place of the original tomb owner or the most important person buried in the tomb. Other shafts are referred to as subsidiary ones'. It has been assumed, as a rule, that the main burial shaft was placed in the southern part of a mastaba, and it was distinguished by its dimension and quality of execution.²²⁰ However, there were exclusions. As P. Jánosi noted in reference to H. Junker, there were probably no precise rules for the location of male and female burials.

Since the shaft 2 is located in the southern part of the room 15A and the burial chamber 2A houses the most prestigious of all the sarcophagi, one can assume that the shaft 2 was destined for the tomb owner.

However, it should be noted that among a large number of examples to prove this assumption, there are exceptions that complicate the matter. One of them is the tomb of Kaiemtjenenet. The shaft 1 of that tomb was 'primary expected to have belonged to the tomb owner, whose name was written on the libation basin placed in front of the false door'. However, 'the shaft was not very deep in comparison with other shafts in the tomb, it had no rock-cut chamber or niche, and the burial itself was very simple'.²²¹ According to H. Vymazalova, there are two possible explanations for this controversy: 1) Kaiemtjenenet died before the shaft 1 was finished so that he was buried there in a very simple way and with no equipment; 2) the owner of the tomb chose to be buried in another shaft despite the position of his libation basin.²²²

Another interesting case is the tomb of Kaemneferet, who originally may have intended to use the northern shaft, but for unknown reasons, abandoned this idea. Instead, he ordered the digging of a new shaft in the southern part of the core, probably with the intention of bringing the burial apartment and the offering place closer together. One more example is the tomb of Ni[ankh]ra²²³ and a burial in G 1233.²²⁴ The burial of a female discovered in G 1233 seems to corroborate the theory that the man occupied the southern (larger) part of the tomb, while his wife was buried in the northern (smaller) substructure. P. Jánosi disputed the location of the main burial at the south by pointing out examples of tombs with the main burial shaft in the northern part.²²⁵

Due to the above assumption regarding the Khufuhotep burial, the shaft 2 as belonged to him, remains in question. Apparently, now it will be difficult to give a definite answer to the question of who was buried in the shaft 3, for whom the tomb, which had been elongated on the axis east-west, was further more deepened in the western area of bedrock. The fact that the sarcophagus for the body has been specially cut in the rock confirms the importance of the burial. Moreover, an inclined slope to the burial place is a symbolic imitation of a sloping passage used in the royal tombs, which also emphasizes the importance of the burial.

It is evident that sloping ramps and embedded sarcophagi were an innovation in funerary architecture. Sloping ramps led to the burial apartment, which is clearly evidence of the intention to incorporate elements of royal funerary architecture into private tombs.

²²⁰ REISNER, 1936, p. 87, 285. KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 246.

²²¹ VYMAZALOVÁ et al., 2011, p. 178.

²²² Ibidem.

²²³ JUNKER, GIZA X, S. 31, 156ff (LG 52). JÁNOSI, 2002, p. 337-344. On this matter, see also JUNKER, GIZA I, S. 141.

²²⁴ JÁNOSI, 2002, p. 339, note 9 with the reference to G 1233 (REISNER, 1942, p. 411, 409, fig. 234a-b).

²²⁵ JÁNOSI, 2002, p. 337-350.

EXCAVATION OF THE TOMB OF KHUFUHOTEP

At the time of discovery of the tomb of Khufuhotep, the interior rooms 15A and 15B were covered with a thin layer of debris, consisting of grey sandy loam with a mixture of limestone rubble. By its nature, the debris layer is similar to what fills the area in front of the rock-cut tombs, as well as their chapels, in this section.

SHAFT 1. Filling of the shaft 1 was stratified (*fig. 36*):

33.64–34.14 m (0–0.50 m) – layer of a grey sandy loam with an admixture of fine limestone chips, human and animal bones;

33.14–33.64 m (–0.50–1.00 m) – layer of a dark brown sandy loam with fine limestone chips and four human skulls (two complete, two fragmentary);

30.34–33.14 m (–1.00–3.80 m) – layer of yellow sand with a small amount of limestone chips;

29.39–30.34 m (–3.80–4.75 m) – layer of large number of bigger limestone chips mixed with a dark grey sandy loam (probably the original filling of the Old Kingdom partially mixed with later layers). The same layer filled the burial chamber.

The filling of the shaft 1, through all the depth, includes potsherds both from the Old Kingdom (59.7%, *tabl. 14, fig. 41*), and later time, mainly the Ptolemaic, Roman and Byzantine periods (40.3%, *tabl. 14, fig. 43*). In the filling of the bottom of the shaft and burial chamber the percent of the Old Kingdom pottery increased (72.6%), however the third part was late ceramics. Thus, it was impossible, even hypothetically, to allocate original grave-goods, except limestone canopic jars with lids.

There is a break inside the burial recess (*fig. 34, 36*), which was done by robbers. It leads to a room of an irregular shape, cut in the loose layer of *tafla*. Apparently, in such a way, the robbers tried to reach inaccessible burial chambers of the adjacent rock tombs and mastabas located further to the west.

A fragment of a limestone relief found inside (field number 08/15-1/st4, *pl. LIV*) was probably put into the shaft in the course of this activity. The fragment belonged to the original decoration of the northern passage of the entrance to the tomb of Tjenty I (GE 11), located 9 m to the south from the tomb of Khufuhotep.

Three limestone canopic jars (two complete and one in fragments) and their two lids were found in the burial chamber (see below and Excursus III) (*fig. 36, 40, pl. LI–LIII*). Also, in the filling of the burial chamber, basalt tool 08/15-1/st5 and fragment of limestone bowl 08/15-1/st6 were found, which, like the canopic jars, could be original equipment of this burial.

SHAFT 2. Like in the neighboring shaft 1, the filling of the shaft 2 was stratified:

32.26–33.86 m (0–1.60 m) – layer of a grey sandy loam with an admixture of fine limestone chips and a small number of human bones, including a skull on the level 32.66 m, and fragments of a copper bracelet 08/15-2/m1, flint chisel 08/15-2/st1, and faience vessel 08/15-2/f1 (*pl. LIV*);

31.86–32.26 m (–1.60–2.00 m) – layer of a dark brown sandy loam with crushed mud-bricks and limestone crumb without potsherds;

29.91–31.86 m (–2.00–3.95 m) – layer of a grey sandy loam with limestone chips and admixture of human bones. The same layer filled the burial chamber.

On the bottom of the shaft quartzite double-convex drill 09/15-2/st1 was found (*pl. LIV*); it has traces of using. Usually such type of Old Kingdom drills were utilized for making stone vessels,²²⁶ particularly, limestone and calcite jars and bowls.

²²⁶ RUMMEL, 2007, p. 23.

The upper part of the filling to the level of –1.60 m contained mixed ceramic material both from the Old Kingdom and the later periods (*tabl. 15, 16*), including the fragment of a jar 08/15-2/9 (*fig. 47, pl. LX*) of the late Middle Kingdom – Second Intermediate Period²²⁷ – a rare type of ceramic for Giza Necropolis.

The filling from level –2.00 m and to the bottom of the shaft, and also the burial chamber was uniform: the fragments of the same vessels were found both in the lower part of the shaft and in the burial chamber. This allows for assuming that the broken vessels could belong to the original burial equipment. The ceramic material from the Old Kingdom dominated; fragments of later vessels were rare; their presence has to be connected, likely, with the robbery of this burial through the hole of the neighboring burial chamber of shaft 2 in the tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12) (*fig. 12*). Two potsherds from the Byzantine time were in the sarcophagus, marking the time of robbery of the burial.

The assortment of the pottery presumably accompanying the owner of the burial in shaft 2 included tableware, ordinary utensils, offering trays and votive models (*fig. 44–46*):

- red-polished storage jar;
- ten or more beer jars;
- two Meidum bowls with red-polished engobe;
- three red-engobed carinated bowls (two were completely slipped and one was partly slipped);
- bent-sided red-engobed bowl;
- bread mould *bd3*;
- bread mould *stt*;
- two trays with red engobe inside;
- red-engobed stand;
- four votive jars;
- thirteen votive plates.

Two bowls (09/15-2/46, 47, 48, 77, 78 and 09/15-2/15, 44, *fig. 45*) found within numerous fragments, were similar on the surface treatment and clay fabric and were obviously made in one pottery workshop. Here 16 pottery models of vessels were also found and six votive plates belonging to two pottery series (series 1: 09/15-2/53, 09/15-2/54, 09/15-2/75; series 2: 09/15-2/8, 09/15-2/20, 09/15-2/76; *fig. 46, pl. LX*). In other words they were made in one pottery workshop during one period and from the clay of one kneading. It also supports the assumption that such vessels originally belonged to the burial equipment.

The quality of the tableware – red-polished Meidum bowls, red-engobed carinated and bent-sided bowls – is incomparable with usual vessels of these types: their clay was more porous, badly fired and the light red engobe was badly polished. In two cases (09/15-2/46, 47, 48, 77, 78 and 09/15-2/15, 44) the red engobe had no traces of polishing and did not cover the whole surface of the vessels²²⁸. It is unlikely that such bowls could be used by noble families in everyday life. Most likely, these objects were made purposely for burial, and were of low quality. The beer jars with false filling (see below) – Nile mud – could be prepared for burial also.

²²⁷ For the analogues see: BRUNTON, 1930, p. 11, pl. XV (no.42K, 42F), XVII (no.75K). KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2012, p. 247.

²²⁸ The vessels (bent-sided plates, straight-wall plates and bent-sided bowls) with analogous surface treatment were found at Saqqara Necropolis. – RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 198-202, 212-216, 220, 234, 258, 262, pl. 78-80, 85-87, 89, 96, 108, 110 (nos.347-349, 355-356, 358-361, 394, 403-404, 407, 423, 474, 553-554, 561-562, 564-565).

In shaft 2 and its burial chamber, numerous fragments of beer jars and bread moulds were found. The bread moulds 09/15-2/14 and 09/15-2/67 (*fig. 46*) had two morphological variants – conical and flat bottoms. Similar vessels were dated to Dynasties V–VI²²⁹.

Two fragments of beer jars 09/15-2/10 and 09/15-2/58 had traces of white coating outside. The beer jars from the ceramic complex had a tapering body, ending with a pointed bottom (09/15-2/29, 09/15-2/30, 09/15-2/31, 09/15-2/85 and 09/15-2/86, *fig. 44*). With this feature they differed from other beer jars with an oval body and rounded bottom, which have been found in the ceramic complexes of the neighboring tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12). The similarity of the form to Khufuhotep's beer jars makes it possible to think that they came from the same pottery workshop and had been made approximately at the same time. It is important that the beer jar 09/15-2/29 had a hole through the bottom, drilled before firing. Hence, this vessel could not be used for the designated purpose – for storage of products – but it could have served as symbolic tomb equipment.

In Saqqara Necropolis, several beer jars with holes on the bottoms made before firing were found by the Polish-Egyptian Archaeological Mission.²³⁰ Moreover, some of them had a similar shape with a straight rim, tapering body and pointed bottom; they were dated to the first half of the reign of Pepy II²³¹ (Dynasty VI). Some of the beer jars with holes had been filled with ashes. Therefore T. Rzeuska concluded: “while any hole, either in the bottom or side wall of a vessel, would disqualify it as a container for liquids (beer, wine or water), it could still be used for dry goods, like ashes, for example.”²³² But in our case traces of contents in the beer jar 09/15-2/29 with a hole did not survive, and traces of fire inside were absent.

Another three beer jars (including 09/15-2/31 and 09/15-2/30, *fig. 44*) were filled with Nile mud, and in one beer jar from the burial chamber was filled with white mortar (*pl. LX*). The last can testify to the use of this vessel in the funeral ritual of coloring a chamber, entrance and sarcophagus with white pigment²³³. The presence of dark mud in the beer jars, which can be regarded as false filling²³⁴, testifies to its symbolical function, like ceramic and stone votive models of vessels²³⁵.

Also the fragment of the wall of the beer jar 09/15-2/34 was remarkable: on the fracture the re-firing cylindrical faience bead is visible (*pl. LX*). Possibly, the potter could have worn faience beads which were scattered during the course of work.

Thus, the ceramic complex from shaft 2 can be dated to the early Dynasty VI, which determines the time of the burial.

SHAFT 3 and the burial chamber were filled with large and small limestone rubble mixed with a brown sandy loam, animal and human bones, and old and late fragments of pottery. The ceramics of I millennium A.D. dominated (*tabl. 17, fig. 42*). Moreover, all ceramic material had bad preservation: there were traces of erosion of external and internal surfaces revealing that the ceramics stayed for a long time in the aggressive environment with a large number of organic materials. Possibly, spaces of shaft 3 and related rooms were used as a pit for household rubbish. These can explain the small number of Old Kingdom pottery.

²²⁹ JACQUET-GORDON, 1981, p. 12, fig. 2-3 (Types A1 and A2). RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 344, pl. 151 (no.769).

²³⁰ RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 60-61, 64-67, 72-77, 92-93, 96-101, 104-105.

²³¹ RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 90-95 (type 8), 382, 388. See also: VERNER, BÁRTA, BENESOVSKA, 2006, p. 307 (beer jar 09/15-2/30 by the parameters is analogous to the beer jars of Feteki (early Dynasty VI) with 34–35 cm high and 14 cm wide).

²³² RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 469.

²³³ RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 444-448.

²³⁴ RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 440-442.

²³⁵ Regarding the functions of ceramic votive models of vessels see: MALYKH, 2010a, p. 231-237.

RELIEFS AND INSCRIPTIONS OF THE TOMB OF KHUFUHOTEP

ARCHITRAVE OVER THE ENTRANCE (*fig. 38, pl. XXII–XXIII*)²³⁶

The inscriptions on the architrave and the left jamb of the entrance were made *en bas-relief*. The text on the architrave is organized into two registers that end with a figure of the tomb owner sitting on a chair. There are some iconographical features that may serve as criteria for dating. Thus, Khufuhotep is dressed in an apron with a billowing triangular stem, usual for this type of representation during Dynasties V and VI.²³⁷ His hand is pressed against his chest, a reminder of the figure of Seshemnefer III in a similar scene dated to the middle Dynasty V.²³⁸ Such figures could be represented with or without an animal skin.²³⁹ Bull's legs of the chair were common until the late Dynasty V; the leg supports in the form of a trapezium do not provide any exact dating criterion.²⁴⁰ The shape and style of the seat, as well as the necklace, are the same as in the image of Seshemnefer III.

Copies of the inscriptions published by K.R. Lepsius and A. Mariette in XIX century are incomplete in some details, due to the fact that, by that time, the northern part of the entrance had been blocked with a later wall²⁴¹ and, probably, covered with some plaster. Reisner's expedition photos²⁴² (*pl. IV*) give evidence that the preservation of the architrave has not changed much since 1936. No traces of coloring²⁴³ have preserved.



1) (*hṭp d.j nsw.t...*)^a *kr.s.t(j).f m hr.t-ntr i3wj^b nfr wr.t hr ntr 3* 2) *shḏ^c w^cb.(w) shḏ (n) idw.(w) (?)^d [...] ^eim.j-r3 k3.t nb.t n.t nsw.t Hwj.f-wj-hṭp.(w)^f*

‘1) (An offering which the king gives...) so that he is buried in the necropolis (in) the very good old age before the Great God, 2) the inspector of *nab*-priests, inspector of (noble) young men (?) [...] overseer of all the works of the king, Khufuhotep’.

COMMENTS ON EPIGRAPHY

a) The beginning of the inscription was not finished so that the first 0.62 m of the upper line, which had to contain the *hṭp d.j nsw.t* formula, presents now just a smoothed surface.²⁴⁴ This fact indicates that the stone cutter(s) worked from the bottom to the top and from the left

²³⁶ Previous publications: LD Textband I, S. 94; LD II, Taf. 34c; MARIETTE, 1889, p. 539; KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, 2010, p. 65-66, fig. 23a. Mentioned and discussed in PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 212; STRUDWICK, 1985, p. 125, No.107.

²³⁷ BONNET, 1917, S. 30-31. STAEHELIN, 1966, S. 9.

²³⁸ BRUNNER-TRAUT, 1977, S. 15, Taf. 14, 15.

²³⁹ For examples, see: SWINTON, 2014, p. 84.

²⁴⁰ SWINTON, 2014, p. 75-76. CHERPION, 1989, p. 34, fig. 15.

²⁴¹ LD Textband I, S. 94.

²⁴² GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photos A7423_NS, A7424_NS, and A7425_NS.



²⁴³ ROTH, 1995, p. 20-21.


²⁴⁴ For similar unfinished monuments see, for example: KANAWATI, 2003, p. 30-31, 40, 43, 52, 56, 67.

to the right, without any attention paid to the sense of phrases. Since no traces of colors have preserved, it is impossible to ascertain if the inscription was once completed in paint. The now blank surface of the architrave is long enough for about seven square groups of hieroglyphs. As long as there are no traces of erasure or other destructions, the restored part of the inscription is given in parentheses. By analogy with the nearby tomb of Tjenty II, the beginning of the inscription might be restored as *ḥtp d.j nsw.t ḥtp d.j Inpw ḥnt.j dsr.t*, ‘an offering which the king gives and an offering which Anubis who is foremost of the sacred land gives’.

b) Some signs of the inscription were intentionally damaged with a pointed tool; *hr.t-ntr* and *i3wj* are the first words spoiled by wreckers. These deliberate destructions could have happened in any period of the long history of the Giza Necropolis. They also might be separated in time by hundreds or even thousands of years. However, since damaged hieroglyphs were essential in the context of the Egyptian funerary cult, one may assume that at least some of the intentional destructions have to be dated back to the Old Kingdom.

c) The clear beginning of the second line with the title *shd* is absent from the copies of K.R. Lepsius and A. Mariette.

d) After the well-preserved sign  there are only some ephemeral traces, which suggests that the next hieroglyph is , a common determinative in the word *idw*, ‘a (noble) young man’.²⁴⁵

e) The lacuna exists in copies of both K.R. Lepsius and A. Mariette. The modern condition of the surface makes any suggestion concerning the lost signs rather speculative. The elevated position of the hieroglyph , right over a chip at the end of the lacuna, suggests that the lower part of the architrave had been irregular when ancient stone cutter(s) began to decorate it.

f) The name of the tomb owner was intentionally damaged with a pointed tool similar to the one used to spoil the words *hr.t-ntr* and *i3wj* in the upper line of the text.

The inscription and representation on the architrave referred to the most important ritual action. The planned *ḥtp d.j nsw.t*²⁴⁶ formula had to end with the seated figure of the tomb owner on the southern edge of the architrave. Such a decoration of the entrance may be compared to the idea of V. Chauvet, regarding the adaptation of entrance-porticoes for subsidiary open-access public facilities utilized for funerary rituals and cult practices. V. Chauvet considers the *ḥtp d.j nsw.t* formula as a primary element of the non-royal religious liturgy,²⁴⁷ intended for public display and promotion of the image of the king as the provider of funerary endowments.²⁴⁸ Like in the case with entrance porticoes, such a composition may be described as an ‘appeal to visitors’ that had to catch the attention of ‘passers-by’ and entice them to interact with the world of the deceased.²⁴⁹ The composition of the entrance to the tomb of Khufuhotep included his name, his image, and the indication of his social status; i.e., it was a clear ‘message to visitors’ created to elicit offerings.²⁵⁰

The *ḥtp d.j nsw.t* formula was more than a mere ritual utterance; it was an official imprimatur of the king and the gods for the presence of a monument and its owner in the

²⁴⁵ FISCHER, 1960, p. 8-11.

²⁴⁶ On the grammatical analysis of the formula, see: SATZINGER, 1997.

²⁴⁷ CHAUVET, 2004, p. 374.

²⁴⁸ CHAUVET, 2013, p. 37, no.1.

²⁴⁹ CHAUVET, 2011, p. 296-297.

²⁵⁰ ROTH, 2006, p. 245.

realm of the afterlife.²⁵¹ In spite of the existence of other elements of the iconographic program of the tomb, the royal beneficence towards the tomb owner was the main element in ensuring his posthumous destiny.²⁵² The presence of this formula meant that the king, as a representative of divine powers on earth, legitimized the posthumous status of the tomb owner and guaranteed its approval by divine powers.²⁵³ Thus, even if other elements of the tomb's decorative program had never been fulfilled, had the architrave been finished, it could be a kind of a guarantee for the deceased to achieve a proper existence in the afterlife.

The peculiarity of the tomb GE 15 is the concentration of all the reliefs and inscriptions exclusively at the entrance area. However, taking into consideration the presence of the false door, one may assume a more elaborate organization of the afterlife in the tomb. According to H. Altenmüller, the tomb was the other world palace for dead people; the imagination of life in this palace was a transcendental reality. Tomb representations, in turn, may be qualified as 'reading of the transfiguration,' which is well attested in the non-royal tombs, starting from Dynasty V. The aim of the rituals persuaded the integration of the tomb owner in a worldly god constellation.²⁵⁴ In such a case, the whole composition of the tomb GE 15, accentuated at the entrance, fulfilled all the aims regarding afterlife of the family by construction of the false doors, though it cannot be named pageantry. However, the very meaning of the false door inside the tomb was similar. This door was not a place for offering; it was accessible through the long corridor as a means of communication between the dead living inside and the visitors who came to the entrance.

OUTER SOUTHERN JAMB (*fig. 38, pl. XXIIb, XXIV–XXV*)

The inscription is executed in low relief, and the upper 0.40 m of the text are very well preserved, with most of the hieroglyphs still clear.²⁵⁵ The middle and lower parts of the jamb were cut in a limestone stratum of a poorer quality, which resulted in a noticeable weathering of this part of the inscription. If compared with the copy of K.R. Lepsius, the lower part of the text has been considerably destroyed since the XIX century. Some minor losses in the lower part of the jamb also occurred between 1936 (*pl. V–VI*) and the time of the excavation of the tomb by the Russian Archaeological Mission.²⁵⁶

²⁵¹ ALLEN, 2006, p. 15.

²⁵² HERB, 2006, S. 121.


²⁵³ VERMA, 2014, p. 18 with the reference to JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 43-45.

²⁵⁴ ALTENMÜLLER, 1997, S. 16.

²⁵⁵ Previous publications: LD Textband I, S. 94; LD II, Taf. 34c; URK. I, S. 9 (4-6); KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, 2010, p. 65-67, fig. 23b. Discussed in CHAUVET, 2004, Cat. 93; STRUDWICK, 2005, p. 244 (no.163); PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 212; GRALLERT, 2001, S. 95 (Pr/AR/Sf008); ZELENKOVA, 2008, S. 255-256 (Dok.94).





²⁵⁶ Compare the modern condition of the jamb with a photo taken by the American Mission (GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photo A7426_NS).



the name , which was very popular in the Memphite area during the Old Kingdom, is the most likely but not the only possible reconstruction.

e) The inscription gives an evidence of a testament order given by Khufuhotep to his heir. It was the duty of the elder son to bury his father, as well as to ensure his posthumous existence. The temporal-clause, introduced by *sk sw*, in its turn, gives an evidence that the participation of the son in the construction or decoration of his father's tomb was probably unplanned and spurred by abnormal circumstances, such as a premature death of the tomb owner. This temporal clause stands out as a counterpart to the statement 'when I/he was alive on his two feet'²⁵⁹ attested in the nearby tomb of Tjenty II.



f) The copy of K.R. Lepsius gives  before the name of Khufuhotep with the sign  shown in a lacuna. The preservation of the lower part of the text is very poor, and the proposed combination of hieroglyphs before the name of Khufuhotep is not secure. The sign *m* is clear. The sign that had to be *ir* is damaged now, and it is hard to discern it from *r*.²⁶⁰ But the biggest problem is the last sign in the group, which is almost completely destroyed. The distance between *ir* and the cartouche of Khufu is 2.5 cm. Taking into consideration the necessity to reserve spaces between the signs, the hieroglyph after *ir* had to have a height of no more than 1.5–1.7 cm. We compared this height with measurements of other horizontal signs on the southern jamb and the architrave, and only two hieroglyphs fitted this parameter: *r* (height from 1.6 cm to up to 2.3 cm, width from 5.5 cm to up to 8 cm) and *n* (height from 1.5 cm to 2.3 cm, width from 7.3 cm to up to 9.8 cm). The only example of the sign *gs* is 2.2 cm high. The most careful examination of the remaining traces in 2014 suggested that the last sign before the name of Khufuhotep is probably  rather than .²⁶¹

The transcription of K.R. Lepsius, later reproduced by K. Sethe, allowed translators to assume that the inscription contains the phrase *m ir r Hwj.f-wj-htp(w)*, 'as one acting with

²⁵⁹ CHAUVET, 2004, p. 217, 223–224.

²⁶⁰ In our preliminary publication, we proposed the reading *im.j-r3 gs(w)* but left it open to question (KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, 2010, p. 65–67, fig. 23c; see also fig. 39 in this volume). This first assumption was based on the partly preserved title of Khufuhotep on the northern jamb that starts with *im.j-r3* and the title *im.j-r3 gs(w)* held (and probably inherited) by his son. Another possible restoration that was discussed in the course of preparing the publication is the title *im.j-r3* with no other signs in the lacuna. However, as H.G. Fischer notes, there are hardly any examples of isolated titles *im.j-r3* (JONES, 2000, p. 51, No.255) and *shd* (JONES, 2000, p. 910, No.3336) attested in Old Kingdom titularies (FISCHER, 1996, p. 18, no.24). R. Hannig collected six examples dated to the Old Kingdom and, probably, the First Intermediate Period (HANNIG, 2003, S. 81), but none of them seems persuasive. In the tomb of Ka-Hep/Tjeti-Iker, *im.j-r3* seems to be either a personal name or rather a more elaborate title with an ideogram that represented a kind of workmen (KANAWATI, 1980a, p. 27, fig. 15). In a market scene from the tomb of Niankhkhnum and Khnumhotep at Saqqara, there is a phrase addressed to a man with a baboon: 'O guy who plays an overseer (*ir.jw im.j-r3*), do you want that one brings to you his master?' (MOUSSA, ALTENMÜLLER, 1977, S. 81, Taf. 24). In this example *im.j-r3* is also not a title but rather a designation of any potent man. In the tomb of Ankhmahor, cited by R. Hannig, there is no evidence of an independent use of *im.j-r3*, since all the titles with this initial element have certain further extensions: *im.j-r3 gnw.tjw/ks.tjw*, *im.j-r3 bd.tjw*, *im.j-r3 hmw.tjw*, and *im.j-r3 iz* (KANAWATI, HASSAN, 1997, p. 34–36, pl. 40). In the Pyramid Texts (Sp.667A), the epithet of Osiris is *im.j-r3 ntr.w*, 'overseer of gods' (FAULKNER, 1969, Sp.667A; ALLEN, 2013, Sp.667A). In the inscription from the tomb of Heny, most probably dated to Dynasty XI, there is an adverbial phrase 'as/in/from my mouth/utterance' rather than a title (SCHENKEL, 1965, S. 102; BERLEV, HODJASH, 1982, p. 65). At last, in a short graffito from El-Kab, *im.j-r3* has to be an abbreviation of the title *im.j-r3 (hm.w-ntr)* (VANDEKERCKHOVE, MÜLLER-WOLLERMANN, 2001, S. 57 (no.34), Taf. 66d).

²⁶¹ Note that L. Zelenkova was the first who considered such a possibility: ZELENKOVA, 2008, S. 256.

regard to/on behalf of Khufuhotep', called by V. Chauvet a unique idiom. She argues that the meaning of this statement is uncertain, but it might involve the idea that the son acted *in lieu* of his father.²⁶²

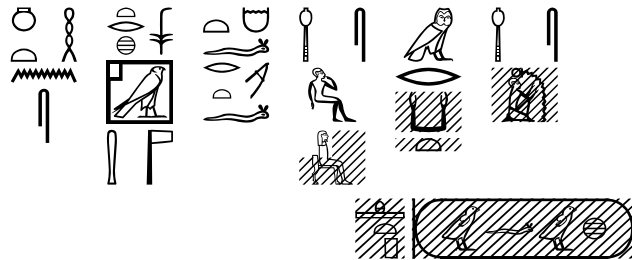
Currently, the problem of the interpretation of the passage is rather complicated and cannot be solved uniquely. Thus, for example, *ir* has to be a participle, but its gender is unknown. As it was stated above, the repeated examination of this place suggested considering *n* as another probable reading instead of *r*. The phrase *m ir/ir.(t) n NN*, 'as one who acted for NN'/'as what was done for NN', might be an early variant of the dedication *m ir n.f NN* attested during the Middle Kingdom. Another evidence of the development of probably the same formula may be found in the tomb of Intef at Nag al-Mashayik.²⁶³ In spite of a very rare use, one may assume that the idiom *m ir r* or *m ir n* is an elliptic formulation of the common claim *ir.(i) nw/nn n*, 'I made (this) for (...)'.²⁶⁴

g) Phonetic complements □ ◐ were still visible in the time of K.R. Lepsius but now have completely disappeared.

INNER NORTHERN JAMB (fig. 39, pl. XXVI)

The jamb has been considerably weathered since the time of K.R. Lepsius; some of the signs recorded by the Prussian Expedition have completely disappeared.²⁶⁵ Similar to the architrave, the decoration of the northern inner jamb has never been finished. The faces and right palms of the standing figures of Khufuhotep and his wife Henutsen have never been finished. One may assume that they once were completed in paint or line drawings, but no traces of colors have preserved. Thus, the modern condition of the relief provides no support for the 'reconstructions' of these parts in the drawing prepared by K.R. Lepsius and his team. There was probably also a figure of the eldest son that is now completely lost.

Over the main figures:



1) *shd* [*w^cb.w*]^a 2) *im.j-r3* [*k3.t*]^b 3) *shd* (*n*) *idw.(w)*^c 4) [*Hwj.f-wj-htp.(w)*]^d 5) *hm.t.f^e mr.t.f* 6) *rh.(t) nsw.t hm.(t)-ntr Hw.t-Hr.w* 7) *Hnw.t.sn^f*

1) 'Inspector of [*wab*-priests], 2) overseer of [works], 3) inspector of (noble) young men 4) Khufuhotep. 5) His wife, his beloved, 6) king's acquaintance, priestess of Hathor 7) Henutsen'.

²⁶² CHAUVET, 2004, p. 256-257. L. Zelenkova considered this reading of V. Chauvet plausible ('angemessen zu sein scheint') (ZELENKOVA, 2008, S. 256).




²⁶³ ZELENKOVA, 2008, S. 183.

²⁶⁴ On this formula in the Pyramid Texts and other documents, see JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 162; for critical analysis of the existing literature, see: CHAUVET, 2004, p. 132-136.

²⁶⁵ Previous publications: MARIETTE, 1889, p. 539; LD Textband I, S. 94; LD II, Taf. 34c; PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 212; KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, 2010, p. 67, fig. 23c.


COMMENTS ON EPIGRAPHY

- a) The reading is reconstructed in accordance with the title on the architrave.
 b) Reconstruction of a shortened version of the title *im.j-r3 k3.t nb.t n.t nsw.t* preserved on the architrave is tentative.

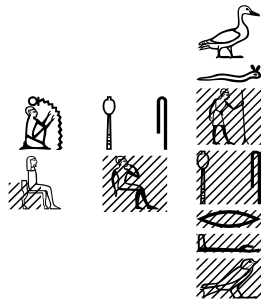
c) The sign  is clear, while from the hieroglyph , there is only the upper part of the head still preserved (K.R. Lepsius considered these traces to be the remains of the hieroglyph ).

d) The name of Khufuhotep is reconstructed in accordance with the copy of K.R. Lepsius.

e) The word *hm.t* is artificially damaged with parallel scratches. If this is the case of an intentional mutilation, it might be dated to the Old Kingdom.

f) Rearrangement of signs in the suffix pronoun *sn* with *n* before *s* is common in this name during Dynasties V–VI.²⁶⁶ The final  is damaged with two deep crossing scratches. In combination with parallel scratches over the word *hm.t*, ‘wife’, it might be an evidence of an ancient intentional mutilation. Note that titles of the wife in the nearby tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12) were also damaged.


Under the main figures:








- 1) *z3.f[smsw]*^a 2) *shd w^cb.(w)* 3) *[shd idw.(w)]*^b 4) *Wr-R^c.w/ R^c.w-wr.w^c]*

1) ‘His [eldest] son, 2) inspector of *nab*-priests, 3) [inspector of (noble) young men, 4) Werra/Rawer].

COMMENTS ON EPIGRAPHY

- a) The reconstruction of the sign  in the lacuna is tentative.





b) The signs  and  were recorded by K.R. Lepsius (the later hieroglyph is still visible); the title is reconstructed, presumably in accordance with the respective title of Khufuhotep.

c) In the copy of K.R. Lepsius, there is  in the lower part of the inscription. Today, this part of the jamb is completely destroyed. There is a possibility that K.R. Lepsius might confuse the damaged sign  with .

²⁶⁶ FISCHER, 1976, p. 10-11. SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER, 2014, S. 546-547 (No.2451).

EPIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE AND THE HISTORY OF THE TOMB

As mentioned above, the decoration of the chapel has never been finished. According to the inscription on the outer southern jamb, some unspecified works, which included at least the dedication itself, were done in the tomb after Khufuhotep had already been buried. Unlike in the nearby chapel of Tjenty II, all the inscriptions in the GE 15 were made in raised




hieroglyphs of a good quality. However, forms of some signs, such as , , , and  in particular, give evidence that the outer southern jamb and the unfinished northern jamb with the architrave may have been decorated by different craftsmen or sculptors who followed different scribes. One can assume indeed that the offering formula on the architrave and reliefs on the inner northern jamb were planned by Khufuhotep himself. By the time of his death, the decoration of the entrance had not been finished, and his eldest son could not complete this work or did not feel like doing so. Instead of accomplishing what had already been done, he preferred to leave his own inscription, probably inspired by the dedication of the eldest son of Tjenty II, which had to be slightly earlier.

NAMES AND TITLES OF THE TOMB OWNER, HIS WIFE, AND HIS SON

KHUFUHOTEP

The reading of the tomb owner's name – *Hwj.f-wj-htp.(w)* or *Htp-Hwj.f-wj*²⁶⁷ – depends on the interpretation of the verbal form. If it is the stative, the former variant is valid, while the later variant is to be accepted, if the verb is *sḏm.f*. It seems that there are only two men with the same name known so far from the Old Kingdom, and both are attested at Giza: Khufuhotep from the tomb of Nikhotepkhnun (with an unknown title)²⁶⁸ and *rh nsw.t* ('king's acquaintance'), *wꜥb nsw.t* ('royal *wab*-priest') Khufuhotep, son of Herunefer (G 2353).²⁶⁹ Any search for connections between the owner of the tomb GE 15 and one of these namesakes will be nothing but a doubtful speculation.

TITLES

1) 	<i>shḏ wꜥb.(w)</i>	'inspector of <i>wab</i> -priests'
2) 	<i>shḏ (n) idw.(w) (?)</i>	'inspector of (noble) young men' (?)
3) 	<i>im.j-r3 k3.t nb.t n.t nsw.t</i>	'overseer of all the works of the king'

²⁶⁷ RANKE, PN I, S. 286. SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER, 2014, S. 571 (No.2601).

²⁶⁸ ABU-BAKR, 1953, fig. 11.

²⁶⁹ SIMPSON, 1980, fig. 48.



The title *shd w^cb.(w)*, with its variants, is quite common at Giza Necropolis and the Eastern cemetery in particular.²⁷⁰ Since *wab*-priests represented permanent attendants of royal funerary temples,²⁷¹ one can assume that Khufuhotep was employed in the funerary temple of Khufu.²⁷²



The reconstructed title *shd (n) idw.(w)* is very rare; its writing without any phonetic signs is unique but seems quite probable. There are only two monuments known so far from the Old Kingdom that definitely include the same title, and both probably belong to the same person, Neferenkhufo by name. Being *shd n wi3* and *hrp ʿpr n nfr.(w)*, Neferenkhufo was a typical expedition official. The title of another official, Khufo, is uncertain since the element *shd* may belong to the next title *shd hr.jw ht.wt*²⁷³ (*tabl. 12*; for further comments, see Excursus II).

Table 12. Title *shd (n) idw.(w)* in the Old Kingdom

Name	Title	Other titles
<i>Nfr-n-Hwj.f-wj</i> ²⁷⁴	<i>shd n idw.(w) / shd idw.(w)</i> <i>idw pr-ʿ3</i>	<i>rh nsw.t</i> <i>w^cb nsw.t</i> <i>hrp ʿpr n nfr.(w)</i> <i>shd n wi3</i> <i>zh3w n ʿ nsw.t / zh3w ʿ nsw.t</i>
<i>Nfr-n-Hwj.f-wj</i> ²⁷⁵	<i>shd id.(w) pr-ʿ3</i>	
<i>Hwi-t3 (?)</i> ²⁷⁶	<i>shd (?) idw.(w) hw.t ʿ3.t</i>	<i>shd hr.jw ht.w</i>



At least since the early Dynasty IV, as a rule, the title was granted to highest officials, including royal sons and viziers. From the early Dynasty V onwards, the title ‘overseer of all the works of the king’ was regularly held by officials of non-royal origin. Since the reign of Pepy I, the title became less common, being apparently reserved for viziers or officials who were meant for the office of the vizier.²⁷⁷ Thus, the very beginning of Dynasty VI is the *terminus post quem* for the tomb of Khufuhotep (for further comments, see Excursus II).

The absence of any rank designation and a humble nature of the tomb with unfinished decoration point to the fact that Khufuhotep was not a typical holder of the title. The obvious discrepancy between the high position of Khufuhotep and his burial place suggests that the official might receive his final promotion not long before his death. One should also keep in

²⁷⁰ JONES, 2000, p. 918-922 (No.3376-3387). HANNIG, 2003, S. 1180-1181.

²⁷¹ VYMAZALOVÁ, 2013, p. 189-191.

²⁷² On *wab*-priests in royal funerary temples of the Old Kingdom, see, for example: VYMAZALOVÁ, 2013, p. 189-191.

²⁷³ FISCHER, 1960, p. 11, no.43. JONES, 2000, p. 916 (No.3366).

²⁷⁴ FISCHER, 1960.

²⁷⁵ KOMORZYNSKI, 1957.

²⁷⁶ HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 43, fig. 39.

²⁷⁷ VYMAZALOVÁ, 2013, p. 178-179.

mind that title strings presented in burial context could sometimes include inherited careers of older relatives, which legitimized the transition of wealth inside the family,²⁷⁸ and posthumous titles were received as a sign of royal favor²⁷⁹ or claimed as the so-called ‘offices of the necropolis’ (*i3.t n.t hr.t-ntr*).²⁸⁰ Although these phenomena became habitual only at the end of the Dynasty VI and later, during the First Intermediate Period, there is still a possibility that the highest title of Khufuhotep might have had a fictitious nature.

If Tjenty II dedicated his life to the service in the necropolis as an administrator of craftsmen and, to all appearances, master of burial procedures, Khufuhotep followed the career of an official involved in royal projects. His first office was probably that of an ‘inspector of *w^cb*-priests’ in the funerary temple of Khufu or some other royal temple. Khufuhotep might have preserved this position to the end of his life, while the next stage of his career was marked with the title ‘inspector of (noble) young men’. This office clearly demonstrates his involvement into projects initiated and administered from the residence. The appointment to the position of the ‘overseer of all the works of the king’, if it was not a fictitious title, certainly became the peak of Khufuhotep’s career, which may have been reached not long before his demise.

THE SON OF KHUFUHOTEP

Wr-R^c.w/R^c.w-wr.(w)

Theophoric names associated with the god Ra were quite popular during the Old Kingdom,²⁸¹ and the name *Wr-R^c.w²⁸²/R^c.w-wr.(w)²⁸³* was the most common among them. Regardless of the reading, the name accentuated the greatness of Ra and became common, due to the development of the solar concept and cult, which became especially popular since Dynasty V.

TITLES

1)		<i>shd w^cb.(w)</i>	‘inspector of <i>wab</i> -priests’
2)		<i>shd idw.(w) (?)</i>	‘inspector of (noble) young men’ (?)
3)		<i>im.j-r3 gs</i>	‘overseer of a gang’
4)		<i>hr.j-sšb (n) hw.t wr.t</i>	‘privy to the secret of the great court’

²⁷⁸ SHEHAB EL-DIN, 1993, p. 234-235.

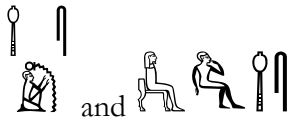
²⁷⁹ URK. I, S. 137-138. BROVARSKI, 2000, p. 34.

²⁸⁰ On ‘offices of the necropolis’ in the Old Kingdom and First Intermediate Period, see: FISCHER, 1968, p. 145, no. i, 180; BERLEV, 1978, p. 166; COULON, 1997; DEMIDCHIK, 2005, p. 153.

²⁸¹ K. Scheele-Schweitzer counted 81 names with the element *R^c.w*: SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER, 2014, S. 44.

²⁸² SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER, 2014, S. 328-329 (916).

²⁸³ RANKE, PN I, S. 217 (12).



The titles *shd w^cb.w* and presumably reconstructed *shd idw.w* demonstrate that the career of Werra/Rawer followed, in its early stages, that of his father, illustrating a common social phenomenon in Old Kingdom elite families.



The title *im.j-r3 gs(.w)*, ‘overseer of a gang/gangs’,²⁸⁴ indicates that Khufuhotep’s eldest son was involved in management of craftsmen, which seems normal for a young man from a family of an ‘overseer of all the works of the king’. *im.jw-r3 gs(.w)* of the Old Kingdom oversaw leather-workmen,²⁸⁵ stone-workmen,²⁸⁶ sandal-makers²⁸⁷ and other professionals organized into gangs. Note that the title *im.j-r3 gs(.w)*, without any extension, is quite rare, and this shortest version was probably used in GE 15, due to the lack of space. The only two ‘overseers of gangs’ known so far from Giza²⁸⁸ and Saqqara²⁸⁹ were also ‘overseers of workshops’ (*im.jw-r3 w^cb.t*). Another ‘overseer of a gang/gangs’ participated in a mission that visited quarries of Wadi Hammamat.²⁹⁰



According to N. Strudwick, the common title ‘privy to the secret of the great court’²⁹¹ referred to a lower administrative position in the *hw.t-wr.t*. During Dynasty VI, the functions of *hr.j-sst3 n hw.t-wr.t* were incorporated into some other office, perhaps of *im.j-r3 hw.t-wr.t*.²⁹² It is also important to underline the possibility of a combination of the title *hr.j-sst3* with the title *im.j-r3 k3.t nb.t n.t nsw.t*, ‘overseer of the all the works of the king’,²⁹³ which belonged to Khufuhotep.

²⁸⁴ FISCHER, 1966, p. 67. JONES, 2000, p. 267 (No.962). In the Old Kingdom the word *gs*, which presents in titles usually in the plural rather than in the singular form, often had the meaning ‘a group/team’ (GRDSELOFF, 1943, p. 26, no. 2). For the spelling *im.j-r3 gs.w*, see, for example: CURTO, 1963, p. 76-77, fig. 31 (cf. JUNKER, GIZA VIII, S. 70-72; HELCK, 1954, S. 113). J.-Cl. Goyon considered *im.j-r3 gs(.w)* to be an office of the legal administration in the Delta, which was divided into two *gs*-parts (GOYON, 1957, p. 56-57). Teams of workmen designated as *gs rs.j*, *gs imnt.t*, *gs imj-wr.t* are attested in building marks in the pyramid complex of Userkaf (RICKE, 1969, S. 31). Cf. *im.j-r3 gs imj-wr.t 3 hr* – ‘overseer of the great western area of the plateau of Giza’ (MORENO GARCÍA, 1999b, S. 120).

²⁸⁵ JONES, 2000, p. 267-269 (No.963, 968).

²⁸⁶ JONES, 2000, p. 268 (No.965).

²⁸⁷ JONES, 2000, p. 268-269 (No.967-968).

²⁸⁸ CURTO, 1963, fig. 31.

²⁸⁹ DRIOTON, LAUER, 1958, p. 249.

²⁹⁰ GOYON, 1957, p. 56.

²⁹¹ JONES, 2000, p. 635 (No.2326); cf. *im.j-r3 hw.t-wr.t*, ‘overseer of the Great Court/Hall of Justice’: JONES, 2000, p. 164 (No.628).

²⁹² STRUDWICK, 1985, p. 197-198. RYDSTRÖM, 1994, p. 59.

²⁹³ RYDSTRÖM, 1994, p. 72.


Most of the holders of this title may be dated to the time span from the middle Dynasty V to early Dynasty VI.²⁹⁴ There has been a long discussion concerning the functions of the ‘great court’,²⁹⁵ which could be either a principal judicial institution²⁹⁶ or a central administrative office, presumably in the residence complex, which controlled diverse governmental activities and administrative personnel of the state, being in charge of archives, taxes and corvées.²⁹⁷

There is one more Werra/Rawer known from Old Kingdom sources who was affiliated with the ‘great court’ and buried at Giza in the late Dynasty V.²⁹⁸ He held the position of *hr.j-sšb n wdꜥ-mdw šbꜣw n ḥw.t-wr.t*, ‘secretary of the secret judgment of the great court’,²⁹⁹ but his other titles make any attempt to identify this official with the eldest son of Khufuhotep rather unreliable.


THE WIFE OF KHUFUHOTEP

The name of the tomb owner’s wife, *Ḥnw.t.sn*, was one of the most popular during the Old Kingdom.³⁰⁰ Almost 20 other women with the same name are known only from Giza.³⁰¹

TITLES

- 1)  *rh.(t) nsw.t* ‘acquaintance of the king’

The title *rh.(t) nsw.t*, ‘acquaintance of the king’, had the most general meaning, referring to any official closely related to the palace and affiliated with execution of royal missions.³⁰²

- 2)  *hm.(t)-ntr Ḥw.t-Ḥr.w* ‘priestess of Hathor’

The title ‘priestess of Hathor’³⁰³ that was sometimes combined with the title ‘priestess of Neith’ marks a high status of Henutsen in the social hierarchy of the Old Kingdom.³⁰⁴ It was held by many women throughout Egypt but was especially numerous in the Memphite area.³⁰⁵

²⁹⁴ STRUDWICK, 1985, p. 197.

²⁹⁵ On the discussion, see, for example, the recent paper by E. Brovarski: BROVARSKI, 2013, p. 147-149.

²⁹⁶ STRUDWICK, 1985, p. 176-198.

²⁹⁷ MARTIN-PARDEY, 1989, p. 540-544. QUIRKE, 1986, p. 128, n.60; QUIRKE, 1990, p. 69, n.24. MORENO-GARCIA, 1999a, p. 48-53.

²⁹⁸ JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 223-235, Abb. 44-48.

²⁹⁹ JONES, 2000, p. 615-616 (No.2257).

³⁰⁰ RANKE, PN I, S. 244. SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER, 2014, S. 546-547 (No.2451). To the references given by K. Scheele-Schweitzer one can add the following examples: JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 25, 193; FISCHER, 1976, p. 10-11; FISCHER, 2000, p. 19.

³⁰¹ G 1304, G 2136, G 2186, G 2430, G 4970, G 5080, G 5150, G 8504, G 8674, G 8950, D 117, D 207, LG 69, G I-c, and, probably, G 2011. See also women mentioned in unnumbered tombs: tomb of Ankhudja Ity (JUNKER, GIZA VIII, S. 126); tomb of Nunetjer (JUNKER, GIZA X, S. 117, Abb. 44); tomb of User I (JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 187); false door found near the mastaba S 4031/4033 (JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 172, Abb. 78).

³⁰² MORENO GARCÍA, 2013a, p. 110. For more information, see Excursus II.










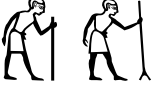















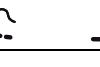




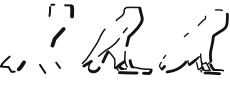

³⁰³ JONES, 2000, p. 540-541 (No.2012).

³⁰⁴ On the priestesses of Hathor and their role in the Old Kingdom society, see: GALVIN, 1982; LEPROHON, 1994, p. 45-46; GILLAM, 1995; FISCHER, 2000, p. 24, 46; KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010, p. 89-92, 132-138; KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 109-111, 204-207.

³⁰⁵ On the Old Kingdom cult of Hathor in the Memphite area, see: ALLAM, 1963, S. 3-22; GILLAM, 1995, p. 219-226; KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010, p. 132-138.

Henutsen is not the only ‘priestess of Hathor’ buried on the area excavated by the Russian Archaeological Mission in Giza. There is at least one more priestess, Herenka by name, known from the rock-cut tomb of Khafraankh (G 7948). Another woman, Hetephernefret, whose title is badly damaged but might be the ‘priestess of Hathor’ as well, was probably buried in the rock-cut tomb of Perseneb (LG 78 / GE 20–22).³⁰⁶

Table 13. Paleography of the inscriptions of the tomb of Khufuhotep

<i>Gardiner's list</i>	<i>Architrave over the entrance</i>	<i>Outer southern jamb</i>	<i>Inner northern jamb</i>
A1+W54 			
A9 			
A17 			
A19 / A20 			
A50 			
D2 			
D4 			
D21 			
D28 			
D36 			
F35 			
G17 			

³⁰⁶ LD II, Taf. 94c.

Table 13 (cont.). Paleography of the inscriptions of the tomb of Khufuhotep























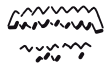
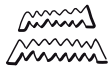
















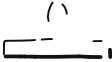





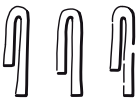





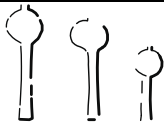



















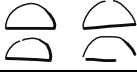



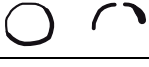




<i>Gardiner's list</i>	<i>Architrave over the entrance</i>	<i>Outer southern jamb</i>	<i>Inner northern jamb</i>
G36 			
G39 			
G43 			
G131 			
I9 			
M17 			
M23 			
N35 			
N37 			
N41 			
O6+G5 			
O29 			
O255 			
Q3 			
Q6 			

Table 13 (cont.). Paleography of the inscriptions of the tomb of Khufuhotep

<i>Gardiner's list</i>	<i>Architrave over the entrance</i>	<i>Outer southern jamb</i>	<i>Inner northern jamb</i>
R4 			
R8 			
S29 			
T3 			
T20 			
U6 			
U30 			
U36 			
V28 			
V30 			
V31 			
W24 			
X1 			
X7 			
Aa1 			
Aa13 			

FINDS FROM THE TOMB OF KHUFUHOTEP

STONE OBJECTS

- 1. Complete canopic jar 08/15-1/st1** (*fig. 40, pl. LI–LIII*)
 Find place: shaft 1, burial chamber, south-eastern corner, near the southern wall
 Level: 30.04 m
 Material: limestone
 Color: milk-white
 Rim diam. 13.1 cm, body diam. 15.6 cm, bottom diam. 9.0 cm, height 26.2 cm
 Parallels: JUNKER, GIZA VIII, S. 117, Abb. 94, Taf. XX. GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, B3982_NS (14-11-168, 171, 172, 175, 197).
 Dating: late Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI
 Comments: dummy
- 2. Complete canopic jar 08/15-1/st2** (*fig. 40, pl. LI–LIII*)
 Find place: shaft 1, burial chamber, south-eastern corner, near the southern wall
 Level: 30.04 m
 Material: limestone
 Color: milk-white
 Rim diam. 13.6 cm, body diam. 15.0 cm, bottom diam. 8.3 cm, height 27.2 cm
 Parallels: JUNKER, GIZA VIII, S. 117, Abb. 94, Taf. XX. GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, B3982_NS (14-11-168, 171, 172, 175, 197).
 Dating: late Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI
 Comments: dummy; traces of drilling are visible inside
- 3. Four fragments of canopic jar 08/15-1/st3** (*fig. 40, pl. LIIb*)
 Find place: shaft 1, burial chamber, north-western part, inside the burial recess
 Level: 29.80 m
 Material: limestone
 Color: milk-white
 Rim diam. 11.5 cm, body diam. 15.9 cm, bottom diam. 8.2 cm, height 26.1 cm
 Dating: late Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI
 Comments: dummy; traces of drilling are visible inside
- 4. Complete dome-shaped lid 08/15-1/st1a of canopic jar 08/15-1/st1** (*fig. 40, pl. LI*)
 Find place: shaft 1, burial chamber, south-western part
 Level: 30.10 m
 Material: limestone
 Color: milk-white
 Rim diam. 14.0 cm, height 4.0 cm
 Dating: late Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI
 Comments: the rim was partly broken
- 5. Complete dome-shaped lid 08/15-1/st2a of canopic jar 08/15-1/st2** (*fig. 40, pl. LI*)
 Find place: shaft 1, burial chamber, south-western part
 Level: 30.08 m
 Material: limestone
 Color: milk-white
 Rim diam. 14.2 cm, height 4.5 cm
 Dating: late Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI
 Comments: the rim was partly broken
- 6. Fragment of relief 08/15-1/st4** (*pl. LIV*)
 Find place: shaft 1, burial chamber
 Level: 29.99 m
 Material: limestone
 Color: beige
 Size of fragment 17.7 x 11.5 cm
 Dating: Dynasty V
 Comments: fragment of relief decoration of the northern doorway in the tomb of Tjenty I (GE 11)
- 7. Double-convex drill 09/15-2/st1** (*pl. LIV*)
 Find place: bottom of the shaft 2
 Level: 29.96 m
 Material: quartzite
 Color: brown
 Diam. 4.9 cm, max. thickness 3.3 cm
 Parallels: RUMMEL, 2007, p. 23, pl. 12a.
 Dating: Old Kingdom
 Comments: with traces of use
- 8. Fragment of chisel 08/15-2/st1** (*pl. LIV*)
 Find place: filling of the shaft 2
 Level: 32.36 m
 Material: flint
 Color: light brown
 Length 4.0 cm, width 10.5–1.7 cm, thickness 0.5 cm
 Parallels: RUMMEL, 2007, p. 18, pl. 7a.
 Dating: Old Kingdom

9. Hammer (?) 08/15-1/st5

Find place: bottom of the shaft 2
Level: 29.96 m
Material: basalt
Color: black
Size 12.6 x 8.9 x 11.2 cm
Dating: Old Kingdom

10. Rim of bowl 08/15-1/st6

Find place: shaft 1, burial chamber
Level: 29.60 m
Material: limestone
Color: milk-white
Rim diam. 16.5 cm
Dating: Old Kingdom

METAL OBJECTS**Fragment of bracelet (?) 08/15-2/m1 (*pl. LIV*)**

Find place: shaft 2, upper layer of grey sandy loam
Level: 33.36 m
Material: copper alloy
Diam. 4.1 cm, thickness 0.2 cm
Dating uncertain

FAIENCE OBJECTS**Wall of jar 08/15-2/f1 (*pl. LIV*)**

Find place: filling of the shaft 2
Level: 32.36 m
Technique: molded
Surface treatment: glazed
Color: dark blue
Size of fragment 3.4 x 2.2 cm
Dating uncertain

POTTERY FROM THE TOMB OF KHUFUHOTEP

The ceramic material from the tomb of Khufuhotep including 2264 fragments (123 samples are in the catalogue) was diverse on dating. This testifies both to the function of time on the tomb, and to stages of its abandonment and plunder.

The ceramic material collected in the excavation process of the three shafts and burial chambers of the tomb of Khufuhotep was extremely heterogeneous both in type and on lifetime. However, if the filling of shafts 1 and 3 was mixed and included the material from the Old Kingdom up to the present time, shaft 2 demonstrated the best preservation of layers and provided the chance, despite its robbery, to distinguish those objects from available ceramic material that originally accompanied the burial.

POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1 OF TOMB GE 15

Table 14. Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 1 in tomb GE 15

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments						%
	filling of the upper and middle parts of the shaft				lower part of the shaft and burial chamber		
	32.14–34.14 m	31.14–32.14 m	30.54–31.14 m	30.19–30.54 m	30.04–30.19 m	29.39–30.04 m	
Red-engobed storage jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	4	–	–	–	5	1	59.7
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasty V	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasties V–VI	–	–	–	–	–	2	
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	18	3	1	5	22	64	
Red-engobed bowls, OK1, late Old Kingdom – First Intermediate Period	–	–	–	–	1	–	
Bread moulds, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	–	2	–	1	1	
Tubs, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	2	
Tubs, OK4, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Red-polished stands, OK2, Old Kingdom	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Lids, OK3, Old Kingdom	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Votive plates, OK2, Old Kingdom	1	–	–	–	–	1	
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 138 examples	26	3	3	5	29	72	
Aegean amphorae, LP-Imp8, Late Period	–	–	–	1	–	–	5.2
Torches, NLP14, Late Period	–	–	–	5	–	–	
Torches, NLP21, Late Period	–	–	–	6	–	–	
Red-polished lekythoi, PRBA1, Ptolemaic Period	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.9
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA2, Ptolemaic Period	–	–	1	–	–	–	
Amphorae AE, PRBA21, Roman Period	–	–	–	–	5	2	34.2
Cauldrons, PRBA2, Roman – Byzantine Periods	2	–	–	1	2	1	
Cauldrons, PRBA3, Roman – Byzantine Periods	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Amphorae LR 1, PRBA-Imp6, Byzantine Period	–	–	–	1	–	–	
Amphorae LR 1, PRBA-Imp8, Byzantine Period	–	–	1	–	–	–	
Amphorae LR 7, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	4	16	2	5	7	12	
Amphorae LR 7, PRBA19, Byzantine Period	–	1	–	2	3	1	
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA1, Byzantine Period	–	1	–	–	–	–	
Red-engobed jars, PRBA2, Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	–	–	–	–	–	4	
Non-engobed wine-jugs, PRBA7, Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	–	–	–	4	–	–	
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA1, Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	–	–	1	–	–	–	
Total of the late pottery: 93 examples	7	18	5	25	17	21	40.3
Total: 231 examples (diagnostic 24)							100

OLD KINGDOM POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1

1. Rim of beer jar 08/15-1/1 (fig. 41)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 32.14–34.14 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 10.3 cm

Parallels: WEEKS, 1994, p. 67, fig. 127 (25-11-125). WODZINSKA, 2009, p. 117 (OK4).

Dating: Dynasty V

3. Bottom of beer jar 08/15-1/5 (fig. 41)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 32.14–34.14 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Dating: Old Kingdom

5. Bottom of votive plate 08/15-1/23 (fig. 41)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber

Level: 29.70 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Bottom diam. 4.55 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

2. Bottom of beer jar 08/15-1/4 (fig. 41)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 32.14–34.14 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Dating: Old Kingdom

4. Rim of bowl 08/15-1/20 (fig. 41)

Find place: filling of the shaft, lower part

Level: 30.04–30.19 m

Clay fabric: OK1

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 13.0 cm

Parallels: SOUKIASSIAN et al., 1990, p. 93, 144, pl. 15 (no.1). MARCHAND, LAISNEY, 2000, p. 267, fig. 17. MARCHAND, 2004, p. 216, fig. 23-30.

Dating: late Old Kingdom – First Intermediate Period

6. Rim of lid / bowl 08/15-1/2 (fig. 41)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 32.14–34.14 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Rim diam. 26.7 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

LATE POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1

7. Complete profile of torch 08/15-1/9, 10, 14 (fig. 43)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 30.19–30.54 m

Clay fabric: NLP14

Technique: upper part was wheel-made, foot was hand-made and cut

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 11.4 cm, height 22.9 cm

Dating: probably, Late Period

Comments: was restored from 3 fragments; soot inside, traces of fire outside

8. Complete profile of torch 08/15-1/11, 12, 15, 16, 17 (fig. 43)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft

Level: 30.19–30.54 m

Clay fabric: NLP21

Technique: upper part was wheel-made, foot was hand-made and cut

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 11.5 cm, height 22.5 cm

Dating: probably, Late Period

Comments: was restored from 5 fragments; soot inside, traces of fire outside

9. Rim of torch 08/15-1/13

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.19–30.54 m
 Clay fabric: NLP21
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Rim diam. 12.0 cm
 Dating: probably, Late Period
 Comments: soot inside, traces of fire outside

11. Bottom of Samian / Milesian amphora 08/15-1/8 (fig. 43)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.19–30.54 m
 Clay fabric: LP-Imp8
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: beige engobe outside
 Color: pinkish-beige
 Bottom diam. 5.3 cm
 Parallels: ABRAMOV, 1993, p. 63, tabl. 22 (2.77).
 MONAKHOV, 1999, p. 46-47, tabl. 4 (nos 1, 7).
 MONAKHOV, 2003, p. 27-28, 33, tabl. 15.7, 18.3.
 JACQUET-GORDON, 2012, p. 376, fig. 155d (P.2399).
 Dating: end of VI – first part of V centuries B.C.
 Comments: traces of resin inside

13. Rim of lekythos 08/15-1/24 (fig. 43)

Find place: bottom of the shaft
 Level: 29.45 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red polished engobe
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 3.7 cm
 Dating: Ptolemaic Period

15. Rim of cauldron 08/15-1/21, 22 with sunken decoration on the shoulders (fig. 43)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.04–30.19 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 25.1 cm
 Dating: Byzantine Period
 Comments: 2 fragments; soot inside, traces of fire

10. Upper part of torch 08/15-1/18, 19 (fig. 43)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.19–30.54 m
 Clay fabric: NLP14
 Technique: upper part was wheel-made, foot was hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 12.2 cm
 Dating: probably, Late Period
 Comments: was restored from 2 fragments; soot inside, traces of fire outside

12. Rim of bowl 08/15-1/7 (fig. 43)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.54–31.14 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 14.2 cm
 Parallels: VALBELLE, 2007, p. 74, fig. 43 (no.137).
 MARCHAND, 2011, p. 236 (Groupe 2a).
 BALLET, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 29-31, pl. 1.10, 2.
 HUDSON, 2014, p. 42, fig. 3 (II.1).
 Dating: Ptolemaic Period

14. Rim of cauldron 08/15-1/3 (fig. 43)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 32.14–34.14 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA3
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 16.6 cm
 Dating: Roman – Byzantine Period

16. Lower part of bowl 08/15-1/6 (fig. 43)

Find place: debris filling of the shaft
 Level: 31.14–32.14 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe
 Color: red
 Bottom diam. 4.8 cm, max. body diam. 13.2 cm
 Parallels: FAIERS, 2005, p. 67-69, fig. 2.4 (nos 12, 15).
 GEMPELER, 1992, S. 95-96, Abb. 38 (nos 6, 7).
 Dating: V–VII centuries A.D.

POTTERY FROM SHAFT 2 OF TOMB GE 15

Table 15. Statistic data on the Old Kingdom pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 2 in tomb GE 15

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments						
	filling of the upper and middle parts of the shaft					burial chamber	inside the sarophagus
	33.20–33.86 m	32.20–33.20 m	31.86–32.20 m	30.86–31.86 m	29.91–30.86 m	29.14–30.28 m	29.37–29.86 m
Red-polished storage jars, OK2, Dynasties V–VI	–	–	–	–	3	1	–
White-engobed storage jars, OK2, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Non-engobed storage jars, OK2, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Red-engobed storage jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasty V	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasties V–VI	1	2	–	2	14	3	–
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasty VI	–	–	–	6	11	1	–
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	50	–	204	858	338	38
Beer jars, OK13, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	2	16	3	–
Beer jars, OK14, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	5	8	1	–
Meidum bowls, OK1, Dynasties V–VI	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Meidum bowls, OK1, Dynasty VI	–	–	–	–	2	1	–
Meidum bowls, OK1, Old Kingdom	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Carinated bowls, OK2, Dynasty VI	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
Carinated bowls, OK3, Dynasty VI	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Bent-sided bowls, OK2, Dynasties V–VI	–	–	–	–	2	9	–
Ledge bowls, OK2, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Red-engobed bowls, OK2, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	3	32	7	1
Red-engobed plates, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Bread moulds <i>bd3</i> , OK3, Dynasties V–VI	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Bread moulds <i>stt</i> , OK4, Dynasties V–VI	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Bread moulds, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	1	–	19	33	15	–
Vats, OK2, Dynasty VI	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Red-engobed tubs, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	8	5	–	–
Tubs, OK4, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
Red-engobed trays, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Red-engobed platters, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Red-polished stands, OK1, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Red-engobed stands, OK2, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	1	4	–	–
Non-engobed stands, OK2, Old Kingdom	1	–	–	–	1	3	–
Lids, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Votive jars, OK2, Dynasties V–VI	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Votive jars, OK1, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Votive jars, OK2, Old Kingdom	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
Votive plates, OK2, Dynasties V–VI	–	–	–	–	3	3	–
Votive plates, OK1, Dynasties V–VI	–	–	–	–	2	1	–
Votive plates, OK2, Old Kingdom	–	1	–	–	–	4	–
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 1776 examples	4	58	0	254	1001	418	41

Table 16. Statistic data on the late pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 2 in tomb GE 15

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments							%
	filling of the upper and middle parts of the shaft					burial chamber	inside the sarophagus	
	33.26–33.86 m	32.26–33.26 m	31.86–32.26 m	30.86–31.86 m	29.91–30.86 m	29.14–30.28 m	29.37–29.86 m	
White-engobed jars, MIP1, Middle Kingdom – Second Intermediate Period	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	0.05
Cups (?), New Kingdom?	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	0.05
Egyptian amphorae, NLP1, Late Period	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.5
Egyptian amphorae, NLP16, Late Period	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Egyptian amphorae, NLP11, Late Period – early Ptolemaic Period	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	
Bowls / lids, NLP6, Late Period – early Ptolemaic Period	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	
Bowls, LP-Imp11, Late Period – early Ptolemaic Period	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	
Aryballoi, PRBA7, Late Period – early Ptolemaic Period	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	
Aryballoi, PRBA2, Ptolemaic Period	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA2, Ptolemaic Period	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2.6
Amphorae, PRBA-Imp10, Roman Period	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Amphorae AE3, PRBA18, Roman Period	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	
Jugs, PRBA3, Roman – Byzantine Periods	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	
White-engobed bowls, PRBA2, Roman – Byzantine Periods	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	
Cauldrons, PRBA2, Roman – Byzantine Periods	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	
Amphorae LR 1, PRBA-Imp8, Byzantine Period	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Amphorae LR 4, PRBA-Imp11, Byzantine Period	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	
Amphorae LR 7, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	4	7	–	10	5	6	–	
Amphorae LR 7, PRBA19, Byzantine Period	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Braziers, PRBA13, Byzantine Period	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	3.2
Red-engobed jars, PRBA2, Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	
Total of the late pottery: 58 examples	10	8	0	17	9	12	2	3.2
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 1776 examples	4	58	0	254	1001	418	41	96.8
Total: 1834 examples (diagnostic 97)								100

OLD KINGDOM POTTERY FROM SHAFT 2

1. Rim of large ovoid storage jar 09/15-2/60
(fig. 45)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 29.14–30.28 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red polished engobe
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 12.9 cm
 Parallels: REISNER, 1932, p. 89, fig. 38. KAISER, 1969, S. 49-50 (no.8). HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 20, 31, 33, fig. 139, 173.
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

3. Rim of beer jar 08/15-2/7 (fig. 45)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 32.26–33.26 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 10.3 cm
 Parallels: BÁRTA, 1994, p. 131, fig. 2. HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 96, fig. 2.
 Dating: Dynasty V
 Comments: two fragments

5. Rim of beer jar 09/15-2/7, 56, 71

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 29.91–30.86 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Rim diam. 9.5 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI
 Comments: three fragments

7. Rim of beer jar 09/15-2/59, 68

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 29.91–30.86 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 12.0 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI
 Comments: two fragments

2. Rim of beer jar 09/15-2/26, 38

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.86–31.86 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Rim diam. 10.0 cm
 Parallels: HASSAN, GIZA VII, p. 33, pl. XXII.B. KROMER, 1991, S. 64, Tf. 26.1, 26.2.
 Dating: Dynasty V
 Comments: two fragments

4. Rim of beer jar 09/15-2/27

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.86–31.86 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 11.0 cm
 Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 104, 107, fig. 6, 13.
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

6. Rim of beer jar 09/15-2/5, 50, 51

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 29.91–30.86 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 10.0 cm
 Parallels: CHARVAT, 1981, p. 77, 113, 115, pl. 13, 14 (H 168, I 422, I 458).
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI
 Comments: three fragments

8. Rim of beer jar 09/15-2/10

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 29.91–30.86 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 9.5 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI
 Comments: traces of white coating outside

9. Rim of beer jar 09/15-2/69 and bottom 09/15-2/86 (fig. 44)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 9.5 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 21, 39, fig. 271. BÁRTA et al., 2010, p. 29, fig. 2.5.2. MYŚLIWIEC, KURASZKIEWICZ, 2010, p. 258, fig. 79 (nos 82, 83).

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

11. Rim of beer jar 08/15-2/5 (fig. 45)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 33.26–33.86 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 10.8 cm

Parallels: LEHNER, WETTERSTROM, 2007, p. 296–297, fig. 11.10. HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 96, fig. 9.

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

13. Rim of beer jar 09/15-2/11, 55, 57

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 11.5 cm

Parallels: MARCHAND, 2004, p. 214–216, fig. 6. RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 104, pl. 31, fig. 90.

Dating: Dynasty VI

Comments: three fragments

15. Rim of beer jar 09/15-2/58

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 11.0 cm

Parallels: WEEKS, 1994, fig. 131 (25-12-122).

Dating: Dynasty VI

Comments: traces of white coating outside

10. Rim of beer jar 09/15-2/65, 79, 81

Find place: filling of the shaft and burial chamber

Level: 29.14–30.28 m, 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 10.0 cm

Parallels: KROMER, 1991, S. 65, Tf. 31.3. WEEKS, 1994, fig. 131 (25-12-122). FALTINGS, 1998, S. 210–211, Abb. 16 (no.127, 137).

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

Comments: three fragments

12. Rim of beer jar 09/15-2/80

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 11.0 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 105, fig. 8.

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

14. Complete profile of beer jar 09/15-2/30 (fig. 44)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 9.6 cm, approx. height 34.0–35.0 cm

Parallels: JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 14–16, Abb. 6A, 89, 102. RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 102, pl. 30. HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 21, 39, fig. 271. MYŚLIWIEC, KURASZKIEWICZ, 2010, p. 238, fig. 69 (no.38).

Dating: Dynasty VI

Comments: was filled of Nile mud

16. Bottom of beer jar 09/15-2/85

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Dating: Old Kingdom

17. Wall of beer jar 09/15-2/34 with faience bead (pl. LX)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.86–31.86 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Size of pottery fragment 6.5 x 5.9 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

Comments: re-fired cylindrical faience bead of purple colour in the fracture of the fragment

18. Rim of beer jar 09/15-2/64, 84

Find place: filling of the shaft and burial chamber

Level: 29.14–30.28 m, 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 10.5 cm

Parallels: RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 90, pl. 24, fig. 62.

Dating: Dynasty VI

Comments: two fragments

19. Rim of beer jar 09/15-2/1 (fig. 45)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.86–31.86 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 9.5 cm

Parallels: RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 84, pl. 21 (no.51).

Dating: Dynasty VI

20. Rim of beer jar 09/15-2/28, 36

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.86–31.86 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 9.0 cm

Dating: Dynasty VI

Comments: two fragments

21. Rim of beer jar 09/15-2/24, 32, 66 (fig. 44)

Find place: filling of the shaft and burial chamber

Level: 29.14–30.28 m, 30.76 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 11.7 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

Comments: three fragments

22. Rim of beer jar 09/15-2/6, 12, 33, 37

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.91–30.86 m, 30.86–31.86 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 10.0 cm

Dating: Dynasty VI

Comments: four fragments

23. Bottom of beer jar 09/15-2/29 (fig. 44)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.86–31.86 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Parallels: MYSLIWIEC et al., 2004, pl. XCII (no.29). MYŚLIWIEC, KURASZKIEWICZ, 2010, p. 230, 238, fig. 65 (no.16), 69 (no.38).

Dating: Dynasty VI

Comments: with hole (diameter 0.7–0.8 cm) drilled before firing

24. Rim of beer jar 09/15-2/22, 52, 70

Find place: filling of the shaft and burial chamber

Level: 29.14–30.28 m, 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 9.5 cm

Dating: Dynasty VI

Comments: four fragments

25. Bottom of beer jar 09/15-2/31

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 29.91–30.86 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Dating: Old Kingdom
 Comments: was filled of Nile mud

27. Rim of Meidum bowl 09/15-2/74

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 29.91–30.86 m
 Clay fabric: OK1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red polished engobe
 Color: orange-brown
 Rim diam. 28.3 cm
 Dating: Dynasty V

29. Rim of Meidum bowl 09/15-2/13, 49, 63 (fig. 45)

Find place: filling of the shaft and burial chamber
 Level: 29.14–30.28 m, 29.96–30.16 m, 30.76 m
 Clay fabric: OK1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 26.0 cm
 Parallels: PETRIE, 1892, pl. XXX.4. JUNKER, GIZA XI, S. 67, Abb. 38. LABROUSSE, 1996, p. 68-69, fig. 122c. OP DE BEECK, 2004, p. 250, fig. 3 (no.44). RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 302, pl. 130 (no.660).
 Dating: Dynasty VI
 Comments: was restored from 3 fragments

31. Upper part of carinated bowl 09/15-2/15, 44 (fig. 45)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber
 Level: 29.14–30.28 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a knife
 Surface treatment: light-red engobe inside and partly outside
 Color: beige-brown
 Rim diam. 23.0 cm
 Parallels: BALLETT, 1987, p. 2, fig. 1. MARCHAND, BAUD, 1996, p. 283-284, fig. 10.2. RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 300, pl. 129.
 Dating: Dynasty VI
 Comments: was restored from 10 fragments

26. Bottom of beer jar 09/15-2/87

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 29.91–30.86 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Dating: Old Kingdom

28. Rim of Meidum bowl 09/15-2/73 (fig. 45)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 29.91–30.86 m
 Clay fabric: OK1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red polished engobe
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 19.0 cm
 Parallels: KAISER, 1969, S. 57, 81, no.93. SIMPSON, 1978, fig. 71 (24-12-178). MARCHAND, LAISNEY, 2000, p. 266, fig. 8. MYŚLIWIEC et al., 2004, pl. XCIX (no.115). RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 294, pl. 126 (no.635).
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

30. Complete profile of bent-sided bowl 09/15-2/46, 47, 48, 77, 78 (fig. 45)

Find place: filling of the shaft and burial chamber
 Level: 29.14–30.28 m, 30.56 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: light-red engobe inside and partly outside
 Color: beige-brown
 Rim diam. 21.0 cm, body diam. 17.1 cm, height 9.6 cm
 Parallels: REISNER, SMITH, 1955, p. 80, fig. 107 (14-2-107). WEEKS, 1994, p. 97, fig. 133. RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 274, pl. 116. VERNER, BÁRTA, BENESOVSKA, 2006, p. 292, pl. XXI (ABb-s).
 Dating: late Dynasty V – Dynasty VI
 Comments: was restored from 11 fragments

32. Rim of carinated bowl 09/15-2/62

Find place: filling of the burial chamber
 Level: 29.14–30.28 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 28.5 cm
 Dating: Dynasty VI

33. Rim of vat 09/15-2/25 (fig. 46)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber

Level: 29.14–30.28 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe

Color: red

Rim diam. 36.0 cm

Parallels: MYŚLIWIEC et al., 2004, pl. XCVIII (no.108). RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 322, pl. 140 (no.711).

Dating: Dynasty VI

35. Bottom of conical bread mould *bd3* 09/15-2/14 (fig. 46)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made on a core

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Bottom diam. 11.6 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

37. Rim of platter 09/15-2/35 (fig. 46)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.86–31.86 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red polished engobe inside; red engobe outside

Color: brown

Rim diam. 43.0 cm

Parallels: RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 192, pl. 75.

Dating: Old Kingdom

39. Bottom of stand 08/15-2/4 (fig. 45)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 33.26–33.86 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Bottom diam. 20.8 cm

Parallels: VERNER, BARTA, BENESOVSKA, 2006, p. 292, pl. LIb (K).

Dating: Old Kingdom

34. Rim of plate 09/15-2/21

Find place: filling of the burial chamber

Level: 29.14–30.28 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe inside

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 17.0 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

Comments: traces of fire outside

36. Lower part of conical bread mould *stt* 09/15-2/67 (fig. 46)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: OK4

Technique: hand-made on a core, bottom was cut by a knife

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Bottom diam. 13.8 cm

Parallels: RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 344, pl. 151 (no.769).

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

38. Complete profile of tray for offering table 09/15-2/39 (fig. 46)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber

Level: 29.14–30.28 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: red engobe inside

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 31.0 cm, bottom diam. 27.3 cm, height 3.6 cm

Parallels: RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 160, pl. 59 (no.235).

Dating: Old Kingdom

40. Rim of stand 09/15-2/9

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe

Color: red

Rim diam. 8.6 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

41. Bottom of lid 09/15-2/45 (fig. 45)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber

Level: 29.14–30.28 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a knife

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Bottom diam. 4.8 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

43. Complete profile of votive jar 09/15-2/2 (fig. 46)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber

Level: 29.14–30.28 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 4.7 cm, bottom diam. 3.4 cm, height 5.4–5.5 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

45. Bottom of votive jar 09/15-2/72

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.86–31.86 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Bottom diam. 3.7 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

47. Complete profile of votive plate 08/15-2/8 (fig. 46)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 32.26–33.26 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 6.5 cm, bottom diam. 3.3 cm, height 1.5 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

49. Bottom of votive plate 09/15-2/17

Find place: filling of the burial chamber

Level: 29.14–30.28 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Bottom diam. 2.8 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

42. Complete profile of votive jar 08/15-2/2 (fig. 46)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 33.26–33.86 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 4.0 cm, bottom diam. 4.3 cm, height 5.4–5.6 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

44. Bottom of votive jar 09/15-2/82 (fig. 46)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Bottom diam. 2.6 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

46. Bottom of votive jar 09/15-2/61 (fig. 46)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber

Level: 29.14–30.28 m

Clay fabric: OK1

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Bottom diam. 3.8 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

48. Complete votive plate 09/15-2/18 (fig. 46)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber

Level: 29.14–30.28 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 4.9 cm, bottom diam. 3.4 cm, height 2.0 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

50. Bottom of votive plate 09/15-2/16

Find place: filling of the burial chamber

Level: 29.14–30.28 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Bottom diam. 3.2 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

51. Complete votive plate 09/15-2/20 (*fig. 46, pl. LX*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber

Level: 29.14–30.28 m

Clay fabric: OK1

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 4.1 cm, bottom diam. 2.5 cm, height 1.0–1.4 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

Comments: from one pottery series with votive plates 09/15-2/8 and 09/15-2/76

53. Complete profile of votive plate 09/15-2/8 (*fig. 46, pl. LX*)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: OK1

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 4.0 cm, bottom diam. 2.6 cm, height 1.0 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

Comments: from one pottery series with votive plates 09/15-2/20 and 09/15-2/76

55. Complete votive plate 09/15-2/75 (*fig. 46, pl. LX*)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 3.5 cm, bottom diam. 2.0 cm, height 1.7 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

Comments: from one pottery series with votive plates 09/15-2/53 and 09/15-2/54

57. Complete votive plate 09/15-2/19 (*fig. 46*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber

Level: 29.14–30.28 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 4.6 cm, bottom diam. 3.5 cm, height 1.1 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

52. Complete votive plate 09/15-2/76 (*fig. 46, pl. LX*)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: OK1

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 4.1 cm, bottom diam. 2.4 cm, height 1.0 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

Comments: from one pottery series with votive plates 09/15-2/8 and 09/15-2/20

54. Complete votive plate 09/15-2/53 (*fig. 46, pl. LX*)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 3.6 cm, bottom diam. 2.45 cm, height 1.5 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

Comments: from one pottery series with votive plates 09/15-2/54 and 09/15-2/75

56. Complete votive plate 09/15-2/54 (*fig. 46, pl. LX*)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 4.0 cm, bottom diam. 2.6 cm, height 1.5 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

Comments: from one pottery series with votive plates 09/15-2/53 and 09/15-2/75

58. Complete votive plate 09/15-2/23 (*fig. 46*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber

Level: 29.14–30.28 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 5.7 cm, bottom diam. 3.5 cm, height 1.6–1.9 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

59. Complete votive plate 09/15-2/41 (fig. 46)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber

Level: 29.14–30.28 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 7.2 cm, bottom diam. 4.4 cm, height 2.2 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

60. Complete votive plate 09/15-2/42 (fig. 46)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber

Level: 29.14–30.28 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 4.6 cm, bottom diam. 3.0 cm, height 1.65 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

LATE POTTERY FROM SHAFT 2**61. Wall of jar 08/15-2/9 with line and dotted ornament (fig. 47, pl. LX)**

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 32.26–33.26 m

Clay fabric: MIP1

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: white engobe outside

Color: beige-orange

Size of fragment 5.2 x 6.2 cm

Parallels: BRUNTON, 1930, p. 11, pl. XV (no.42K, 42F), XVII (no.75K). KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2012, p. 247.

Dating: Middle Kingdom – Second Intermediate Period

Comments: the ornament was incised and pressed before firing

63. Bottom of aryballos 08/15-2/10 (fig. 47)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 32.26–33.26 m

Clay fabric: PRBA7

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige

Bottom diam. 4.1 cm

Dating: Late Period – early Ptolemaic Period

62. Bottom of cup (?) 09/15-2/83 (fig. 47)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.91–30.86 m

Clay fabric: like OK3

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Bottom diam. 6.7 cm

Dating: unstated, presumably New Kingdom

64. Complete profile of bowl / lid 09/15-2/3 (fig. 47)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, south-western corner

Level: 29.86–30.20 m

Clay fabric: NLP6

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: red engobe

Color: brown

Rim diam. 10.5 cm, bottom diam. 3.6 cm, height 4.3 cm

Parallels: HUMMEL, SHUBERT, 2004, p. 155–156, 163, pl. K (nos 41, 42), V (no.31). KNOBLAUCH, BESTOCK, 2009, p. 236, fig. 10e. JACQUET-GORDON, 2012, p. 268, fig. 106w.

Dating: Late Period – early Ptolemaic Period

Comments: surface in cracks – rejected product

65. Rim with handle of amphora 08/15-2/1 (*fig. 47*)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 33.26–33.86 m
 Clay fabric: NLP16
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: white engobe outside
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 11.5 cm
 Dating: Late Period
 Comments: probably, Egyptian imitation of Aegean amphora

67. Bottom of jar (?) 09/15-2/40 (*fig. 47, pl. LX*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber
 Level: 29.14–30.28 m
 Clay fabric: LP-Imp11
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red varnish
 Color: beige
 Bottom diam. 8.9 cm
 Dating: IV–III centuries B.C.
 Comments: was imported from Aegean Region

69. Rim of North African amphora “Africaine IIA” 08/15-2/6 (*fig. 47*)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 33.26–33.86 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA-Imp10
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-orange
 Rim diam. 17.9 cm
 Parallels: BONIFAY, 2004, p. 111, fig. 57.
 BONIFAY, 2007, p. 456, fig. 4.22.
 Dating: end of II – first half of III centuries A.D.

66. Rim of amphora 08/15-2/3 (*fig. 47*)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 33.26–33.86 m
 Clay fabric: NLP11
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: beige engobe outside
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 17.1 cm
 Parallels: ASTON, 2007, p. 424, fig. 3 (no.2261).
 Dating: IV–III centuries B.C.
 Comments: probably, Egyptian imitation of Cnidian amphora

68. Rim of amphora AE3 (?) 09/15-2/4 (*fig. 47*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, southwestern corner
 Level: 29.86–30.20 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA18
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 10.3 cm
 Dating: Roman Period

70. Bottom of Late Roman Amphora 7 09/15-2/43 (*fig. 47*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber
 Level: 29.14–30.28 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA18
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Parallels: LECUYOT, PIERRAT-BONNEFOIS, 2004, p. 166, pl. 6, fig. 85.
 MARCHAND, DIXNEUF, 2007, p. 314, fig. 10.
 Dating: end of IV–VIII centuries A.D.
 Comments: thick layer of resin inside

POTTERY FROM SHAFT 3 OF TOMB GE 15

Table 17. Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 3 in tomb GE 15

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments			%
	filling of the shaft	filling of the slope	filling of the burial chamber	
	33.20–34.21 m	33.02–33.90 m	32.82–33.73 m	
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	3	4	9	9.0
Conical bread moulds, OK3, Dynasty VI	–	–	1	
Conical bread moulds, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	–	1	
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 18 examples	3	4	11	
Red-engobed aryballoid lekythoi, PRBA1, Ptolemaic – Roman Periods	1	–	1	91.0
Amphorae <i>AE</i> , PRBA16, Roman Period	3	1	1	
Red-engobed cauldrons, PRBA3, Roman – Byzantine Periods	5	8	15	
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA2, Roman – Byzantine Periods	8	16	11	
Amphorae <i>LR</i> 7, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	17	22	30	
Amphorae <i>LR</i> 7, PRBA19, Byzantine Period	1	3	3	
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA2, Byzantine Period	3	–	–	
Non-engobed jars, PRBA3, Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	2	1	9	
White-engobed filter-jugs, PRBA2, Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	3	2	2	
Non-engobed bowls, PRBA1, Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	2	1	8	
Non-engobed filter-jugs, like PRBA10, Late Medieval – Modern Periods	–	1	1	
Total of the late pottery: 181 examples	45	55	81	
Total: 199 examples (diagnostic 2)				100

LATE POTTERY FROM SHAFT 3

1. Bottom of aryballoid lekythos 07/15c/2 (fig. 42)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber

Level: 33.27 m

Clay fabric: PRBA1

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe outside

Color: red-brown

Bottom diam. 5.3 cm

Parallels: PIERRAT-BONNEFOIS, 2000, p. 317, fig. 165.

Dating: Ptolemaic – Roman Periods

2. Neck of filter-jug (*qulla*) 07/15c/1 (fig. 42)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber

Level: 32.90–33.00 m

Clay fabric: like PRBA10

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: yellowish-beige

Neck diam. 5.1 cm

Parallels: HENEIN, 1992, p. 192, fig. 1. MASSON, NAGUIB, SHAFEY, 2012, p. 134, fig. 21.

Dating: Late Islamic – Modern Periods

Comments: openings were pierced before firing, probably, by a core of date-palm leaf

DATING THE TOMB OF KHUFUHOTEP

The combination of Khufuhotep's titles suggests that he was in service during the second half of Dynasty V and hardly outlived the very beginning of Dynasty VI. This date is supported by the title 'privy to the secret of the great court', which belonged to Khufuhotep's son and was in use mainly from the middle of Dynasty V to the beginning of Dynasty VI. The pottery and canopic jars demonstrate that the burial in the shaft 1 may be dated to the late Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI. The burial in the shaft 2 was made somewhat later and may be dated to the early Dynasty VI. Thus, the formation of the complex GE 15 may be ascribed to the second half of Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI.

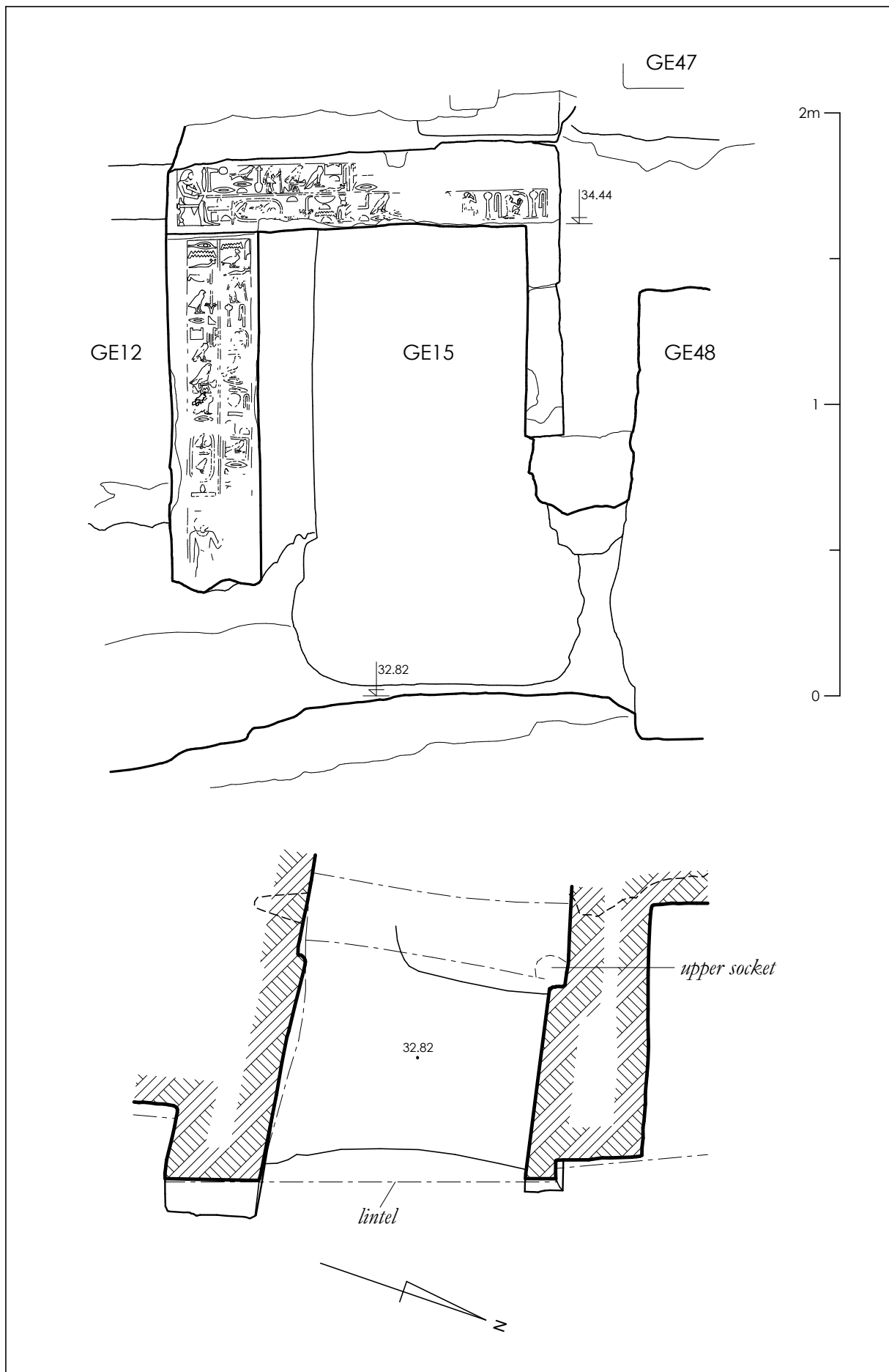


Fig. 30. Entrance to the Tomb GE 15

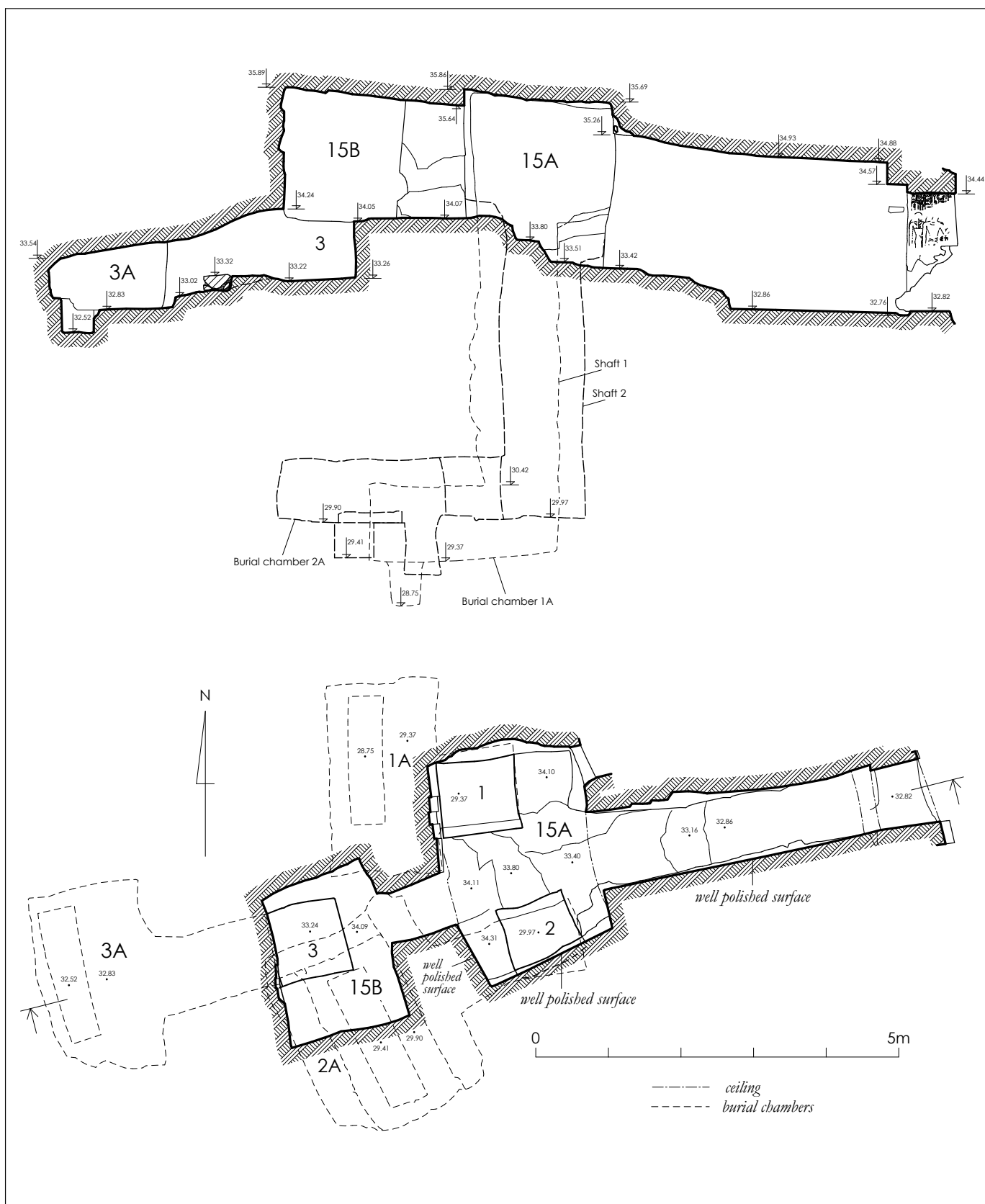


Fig. 31. Plan and cross-section of the Tomb GE 15

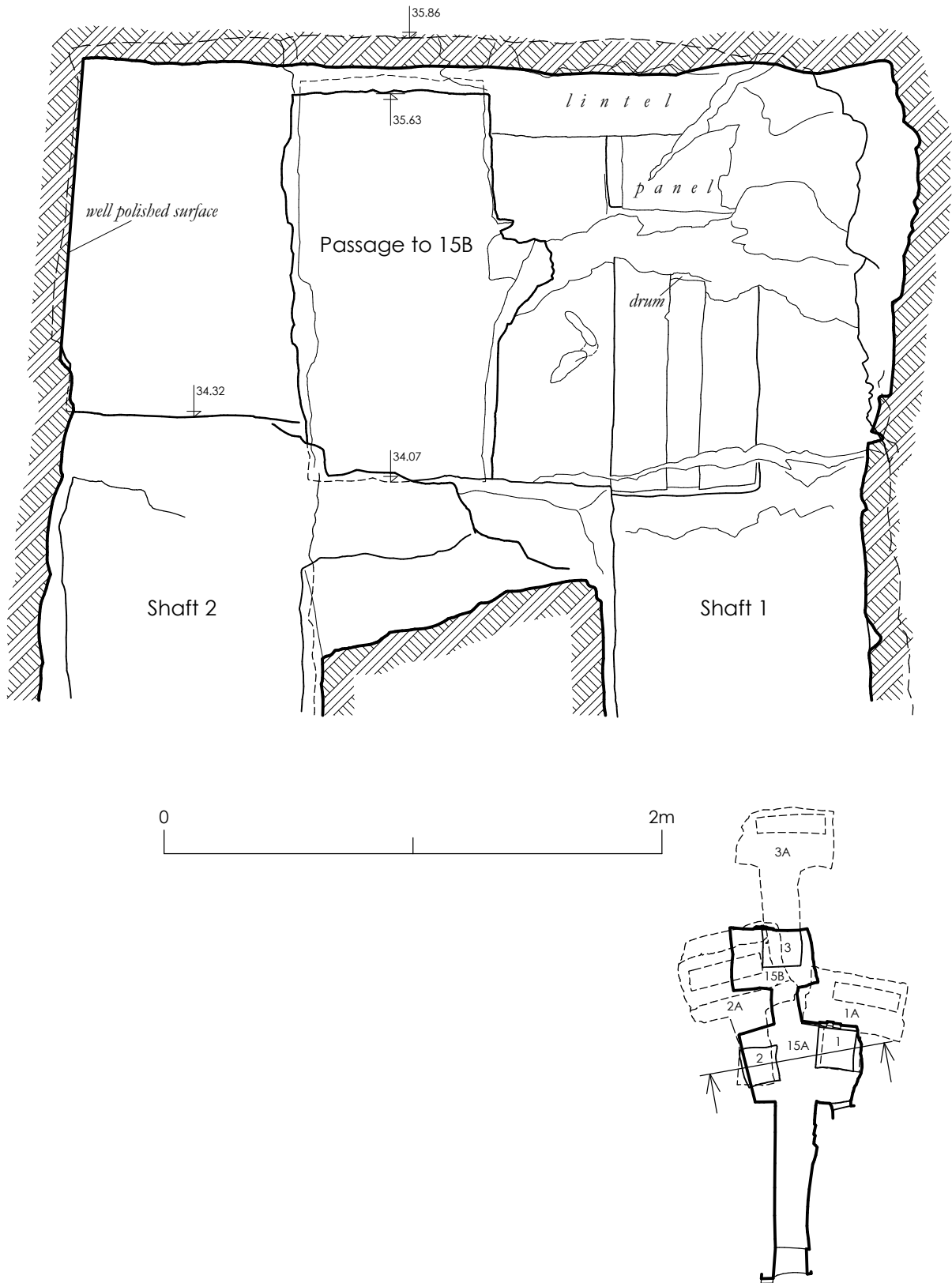
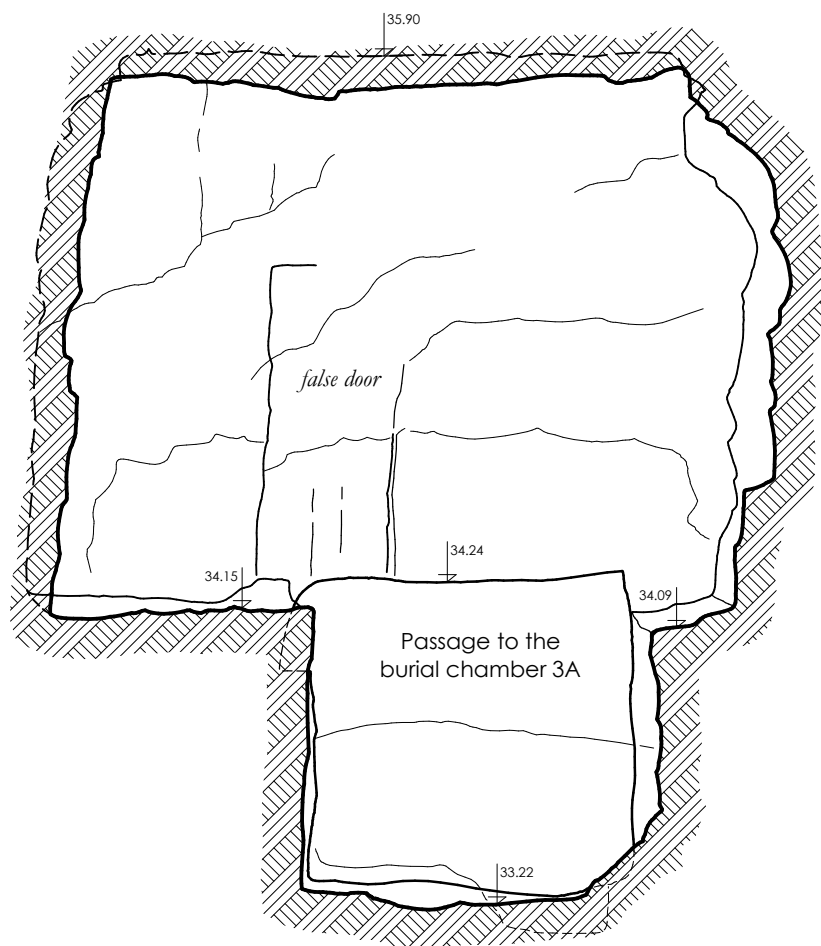


Fig. 32. Tomb GE 15, Room 15A. Section



0 1m

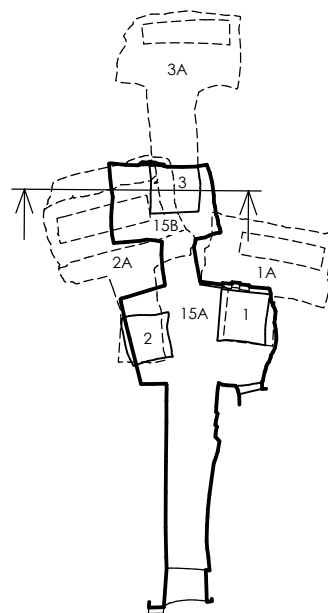


Fig. 33. Tomb GE 15, Room 15B. Section

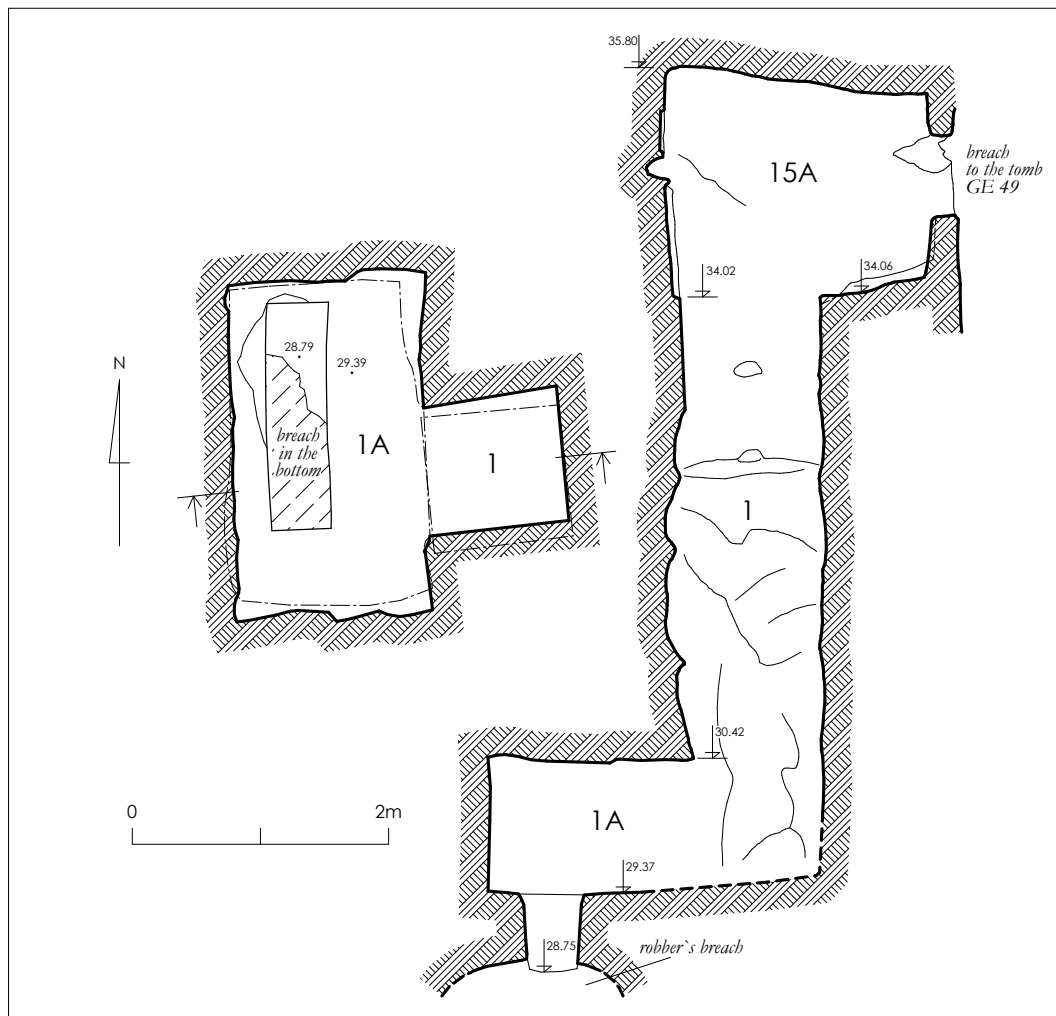


Fig. 34. Shaft 1 and burial chamber 1A in the Tomb GE 15

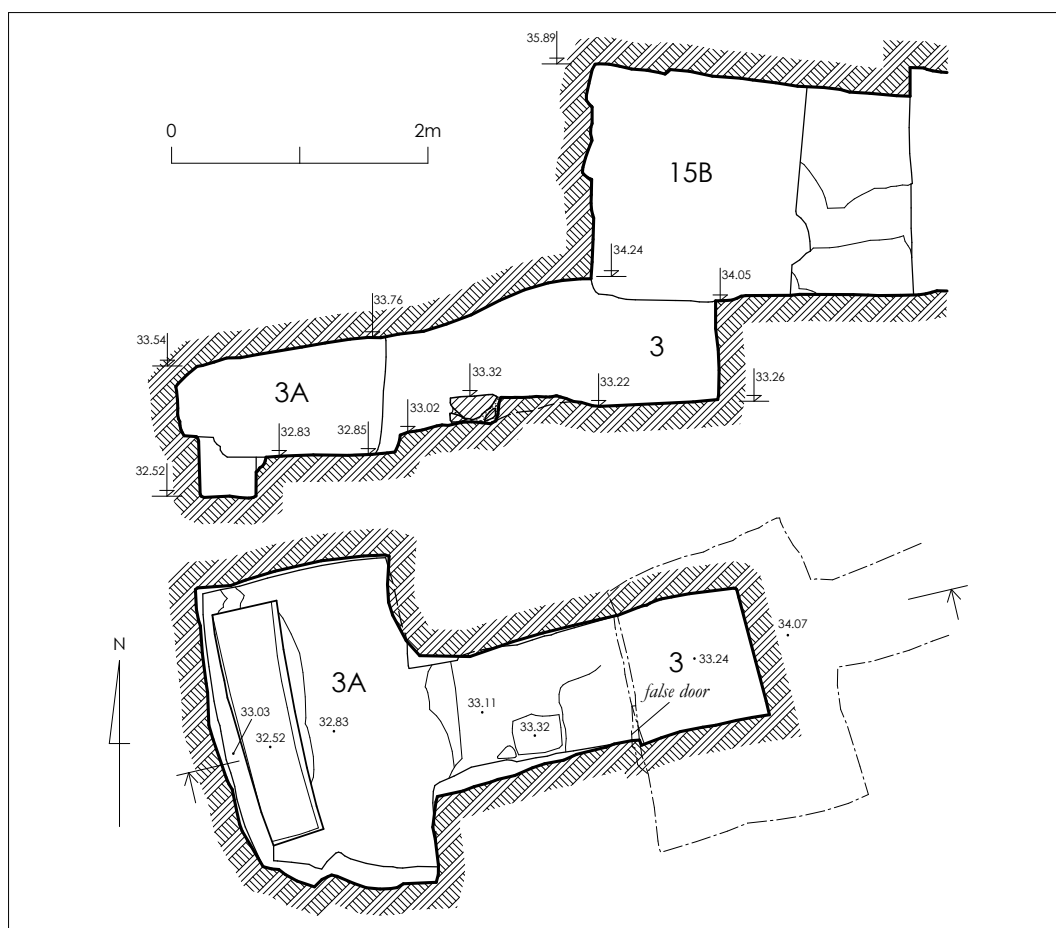


Fig. 35. Shaft 3 and burial chamber 3A in the Tomb GE 15

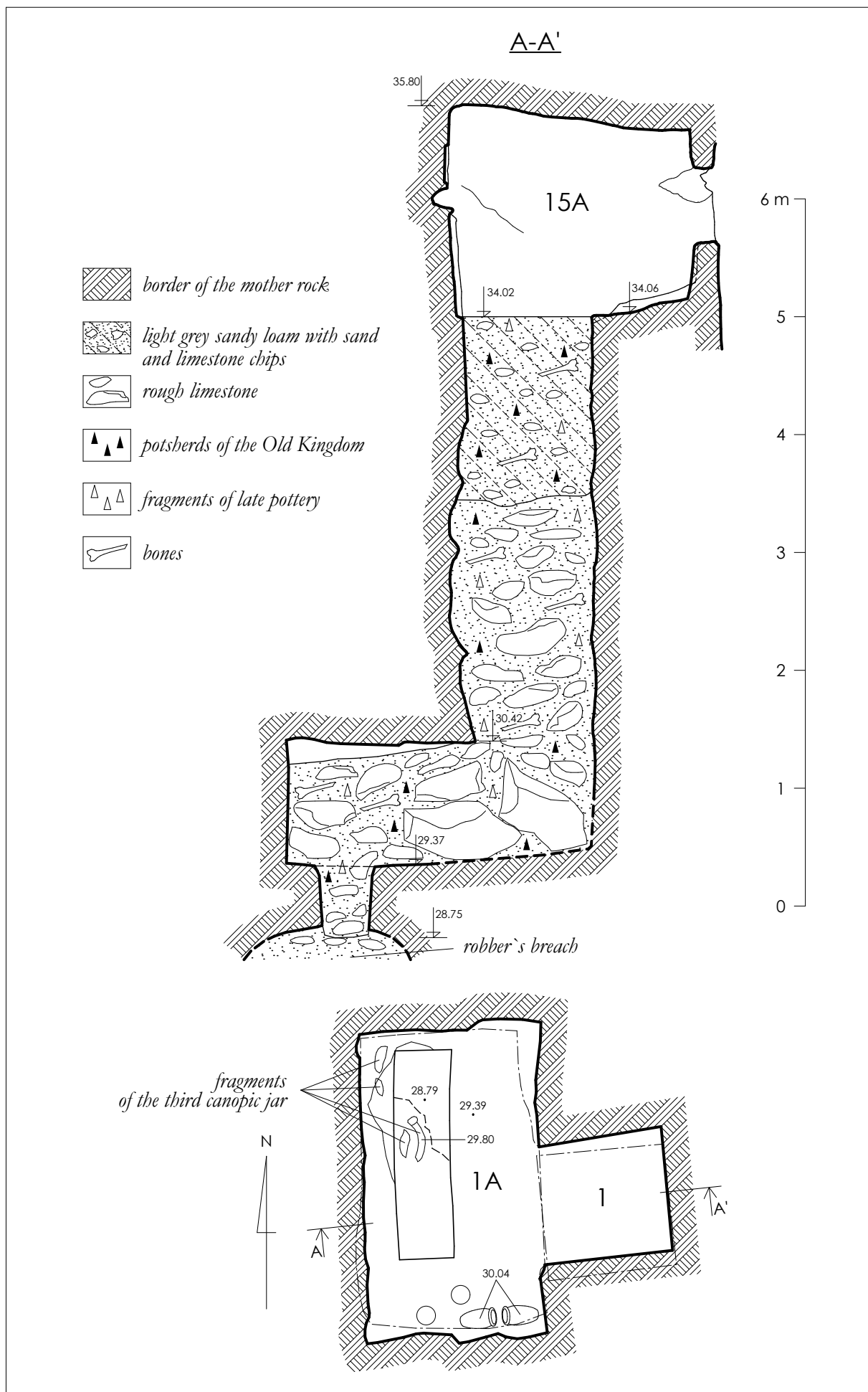


Fig. 36. Stratigraphy of the shaft 1 and position of canopic jars in the burial chamber 1A of the Tomb GE 15

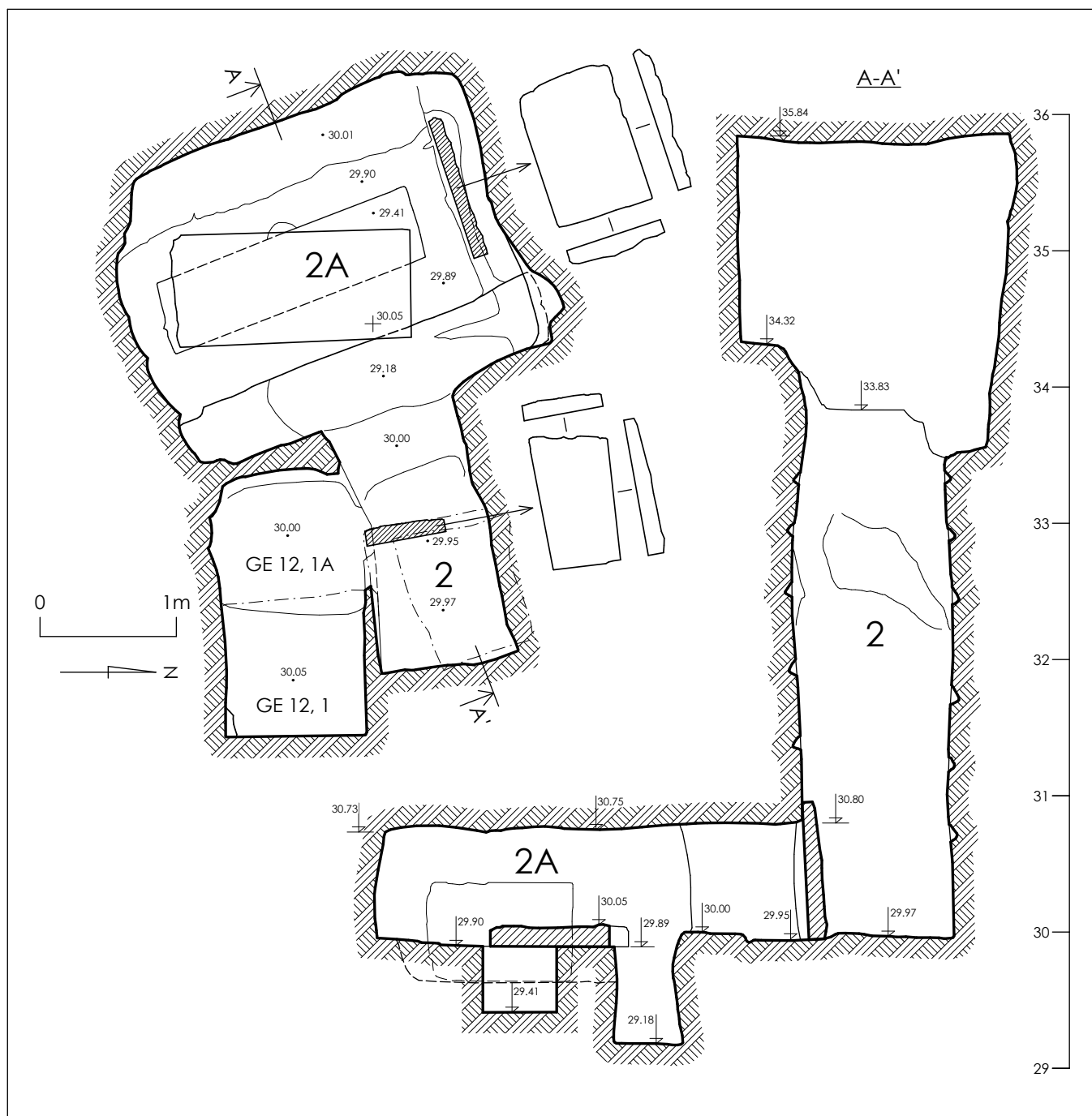


Fig. 37. Shaft 2 and burial chamber 2A in the Tomb GE 15

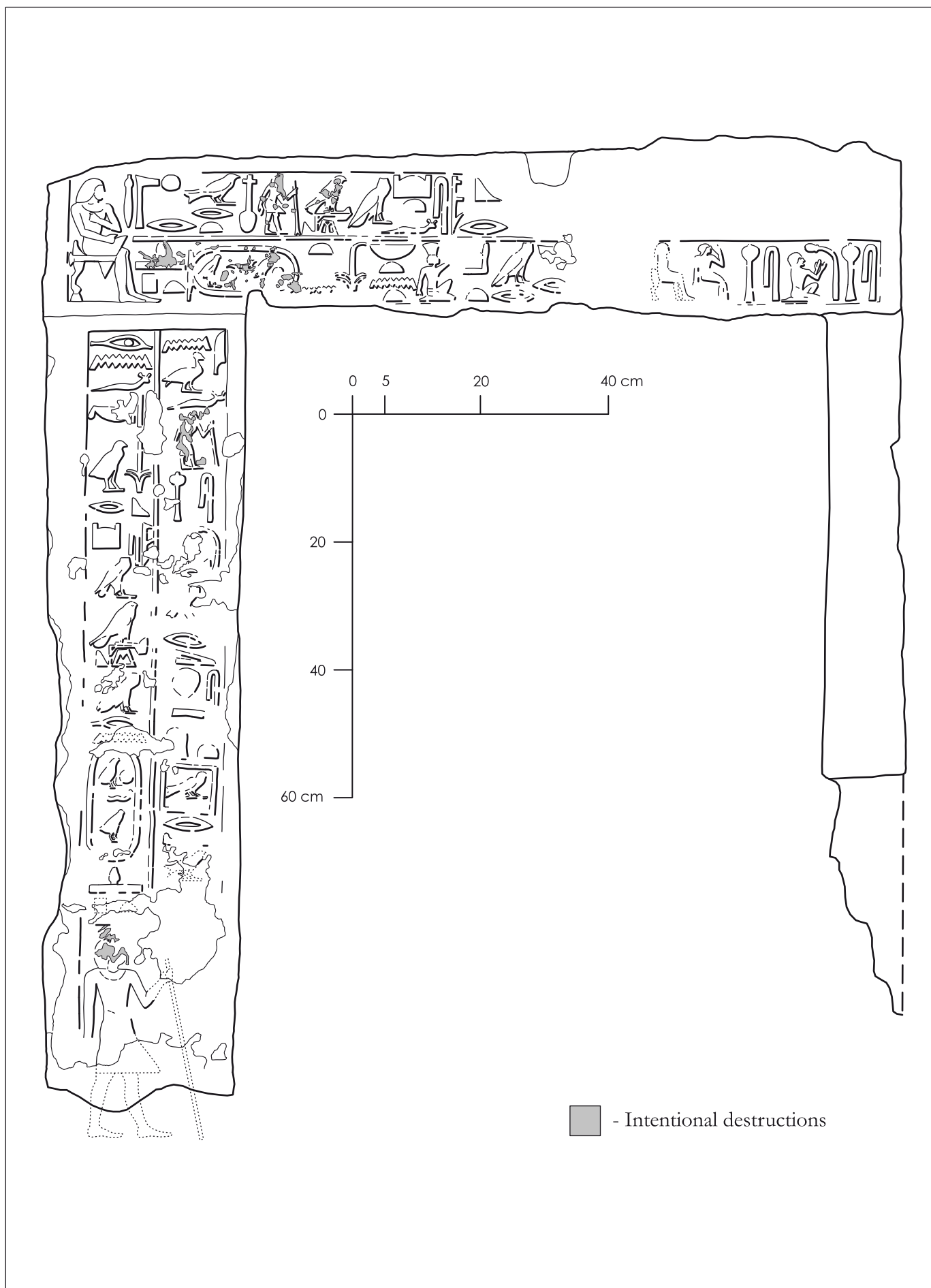


Fig. 38. Tomb GE 15. Architrave and southern jamb. Drawing

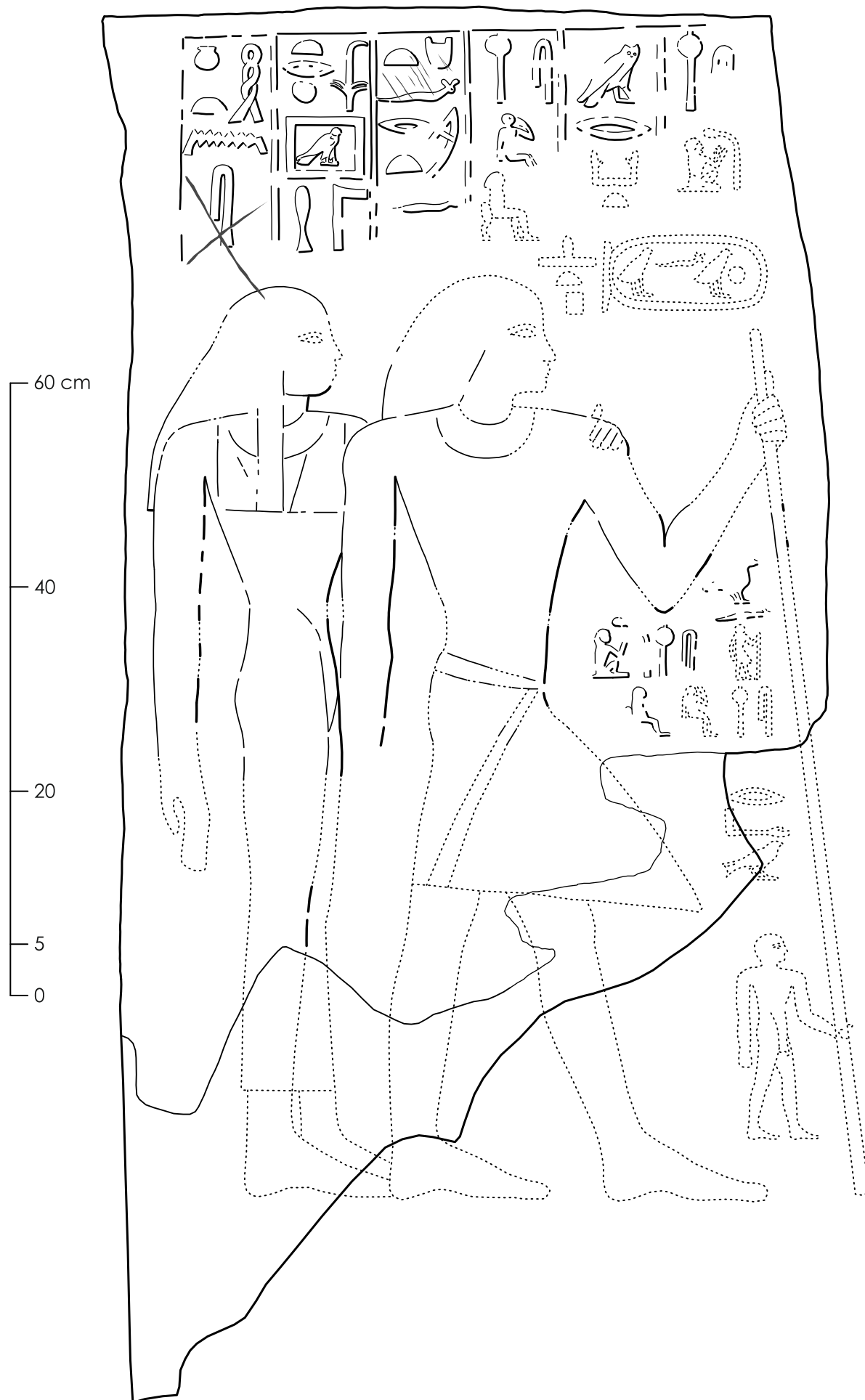
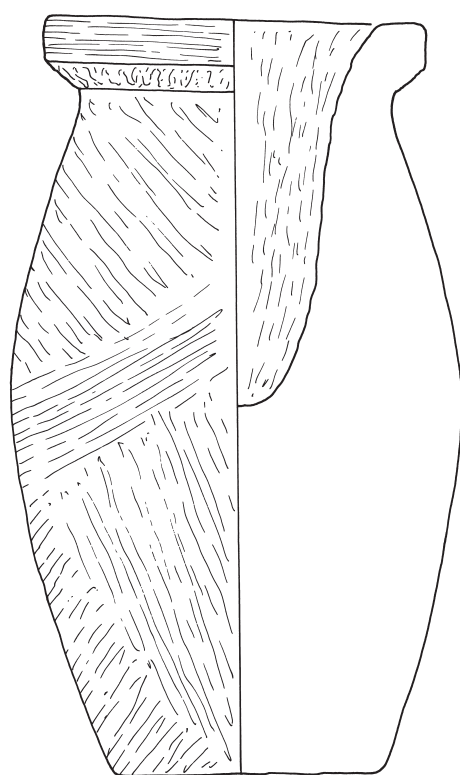
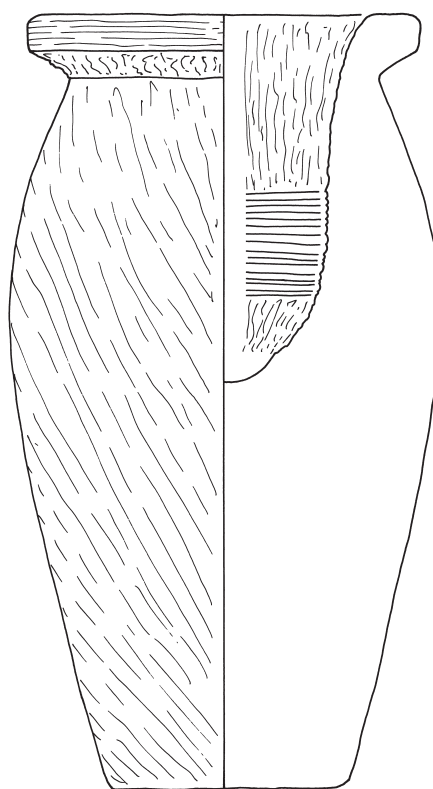


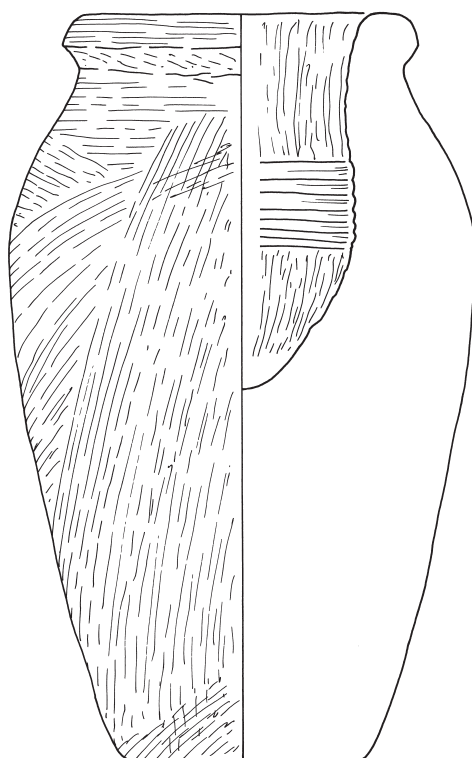
Fig. 39. Tomb GE 15. Northern jamb



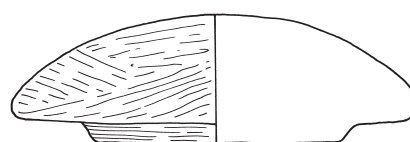
08/15-1/st1



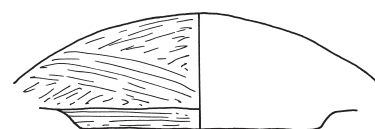
08/15-1/st2



08/15-1/st3



08/15-1/st2a



08/15-1/st1a

0 ——— 5 cm

Fig. 40. Tomb of Khufuhotep, shaft 1, burial chamber. Limestone canopic jars of the Old Kingdom

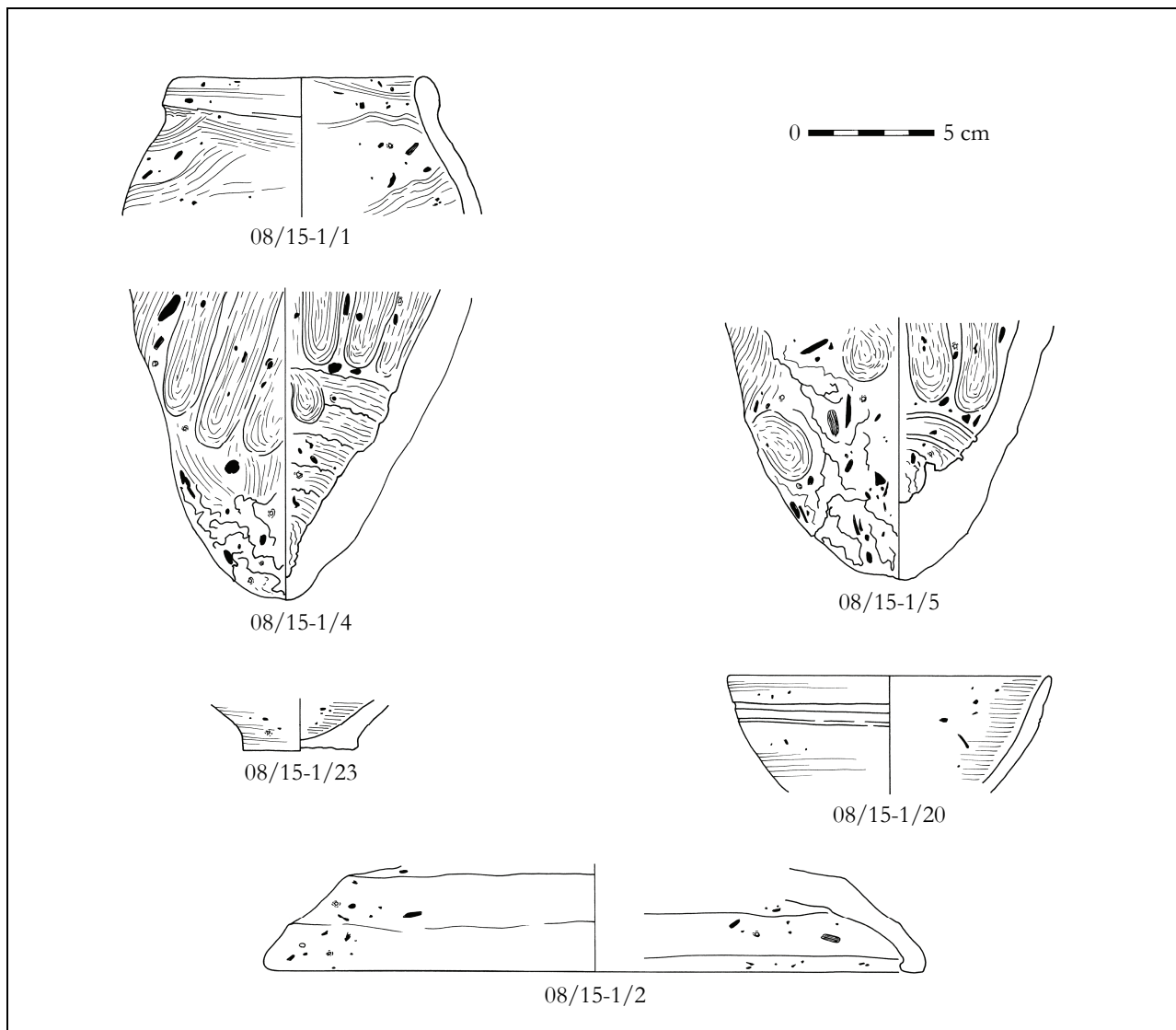


Fig. 41. Shaft 1 in the Tomb of Khufuhotep. Old Kingdom pottery

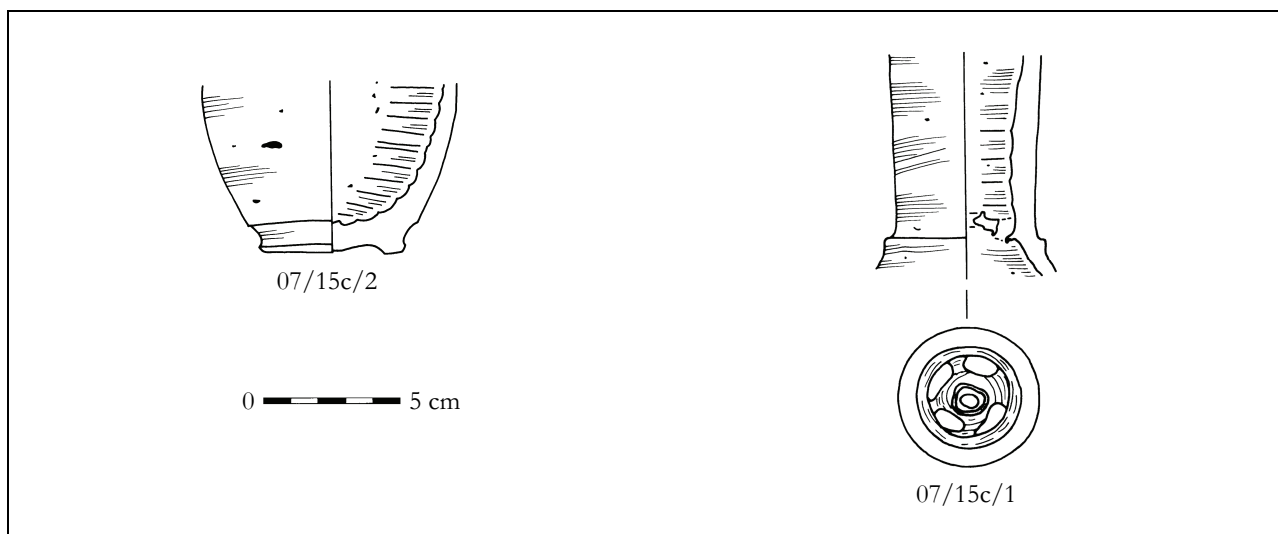


Fig. 42. Shaft 3 in the Tomb of Khufuhotep. Burial chamber. Late pottery

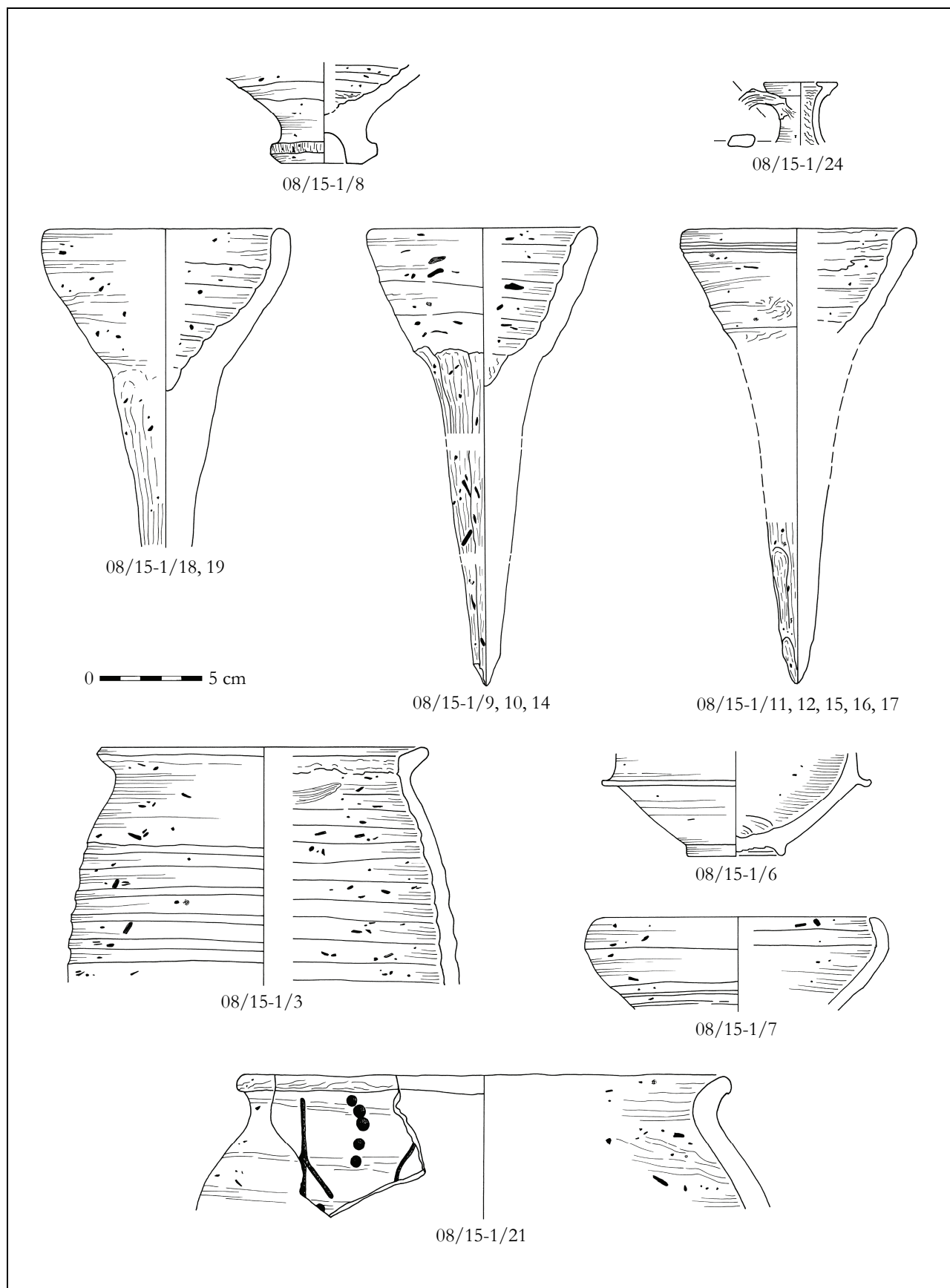


Fig. 43. Shaft 1 in the Tomb of Khufuhotep. Late pottery

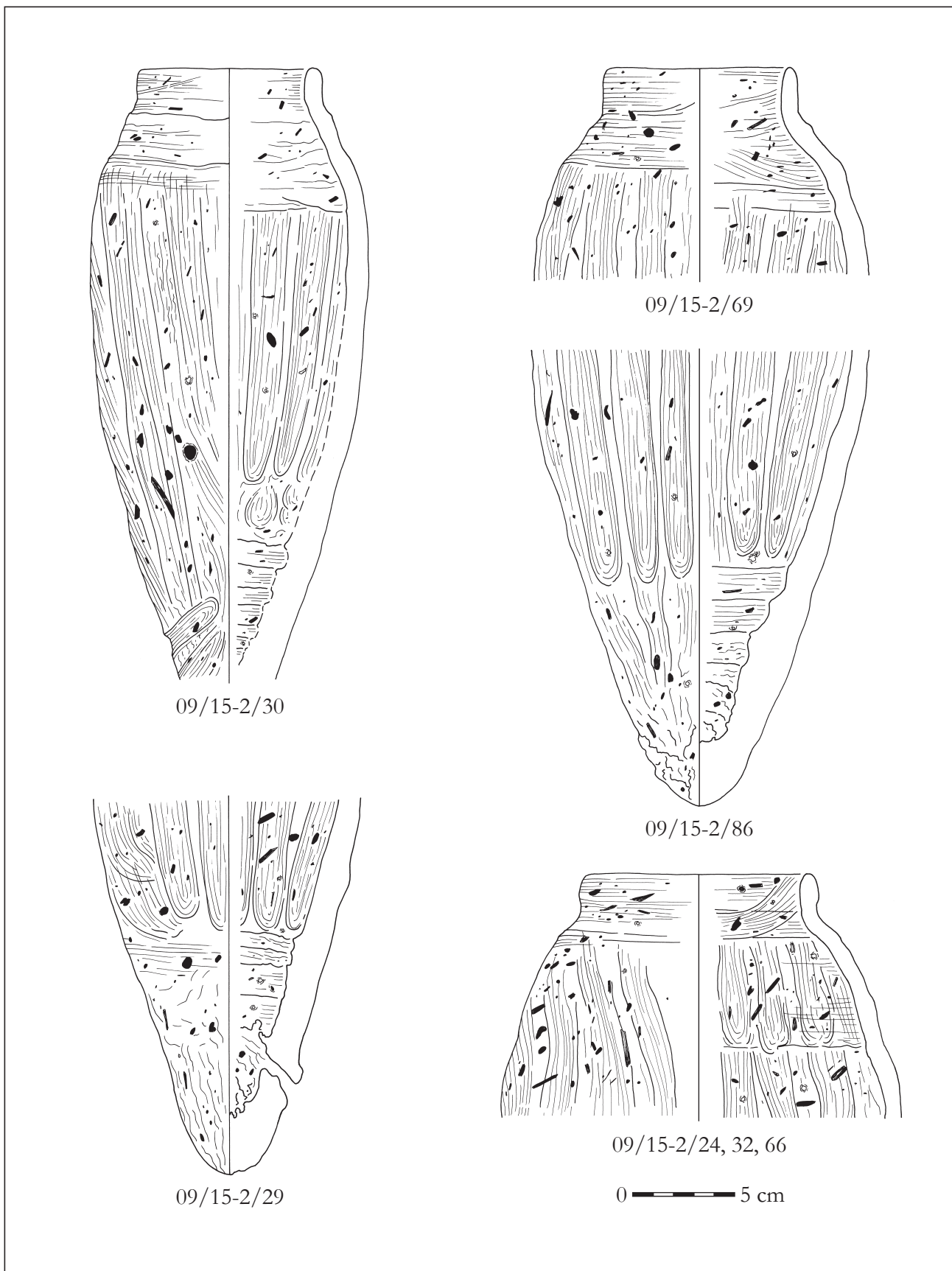


Fig. 44. Shaft 2 in the Tomb of Khufuhotep. Old Kingdom pottery

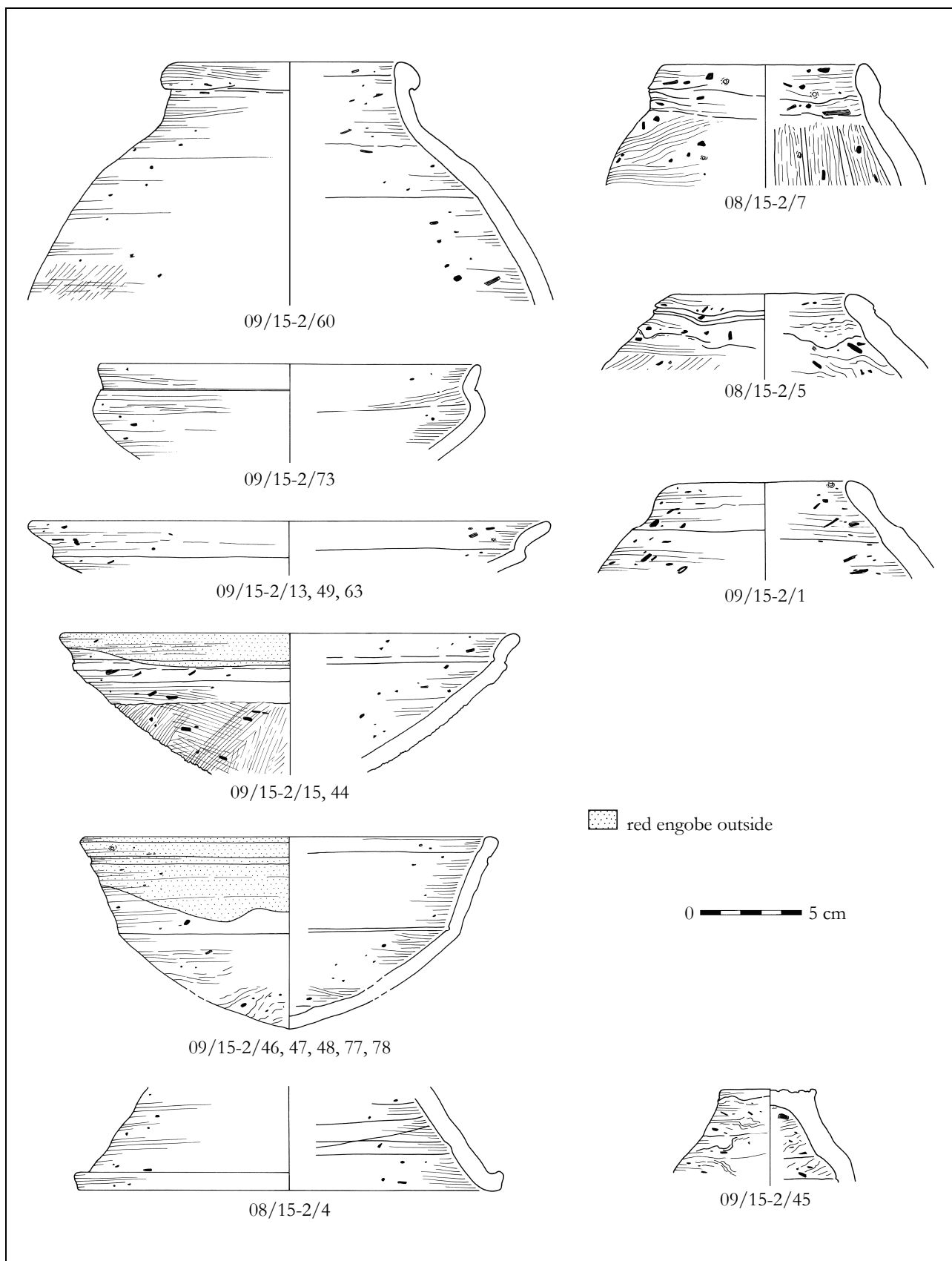


Fig. 45. Shaft 2 in the Tomb of Khufuhotep. Old Kingdom pottery

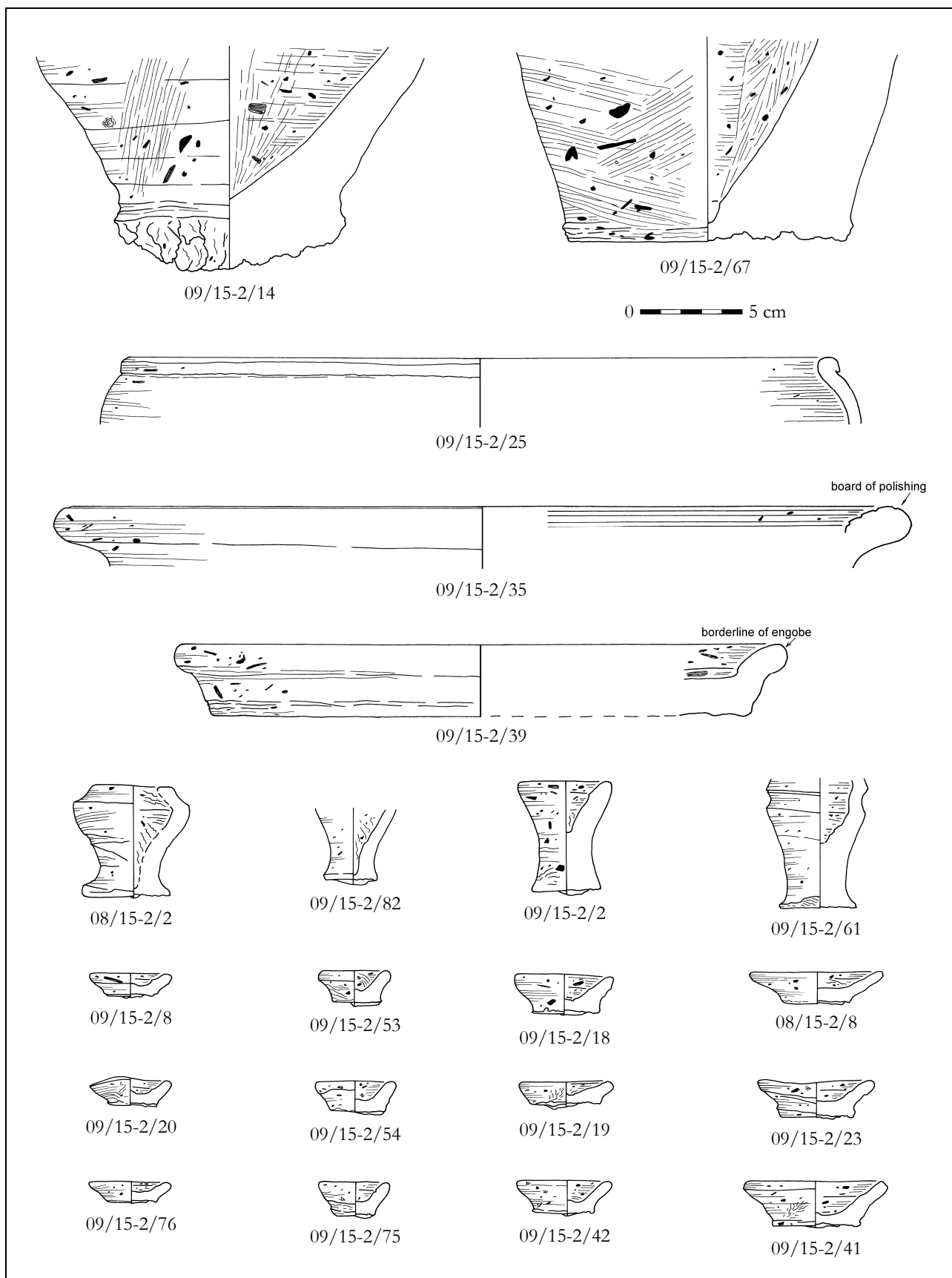


Fig. 46. Shaft 2 in the Tomb of Khufuhotep. Old Kingdom pottery

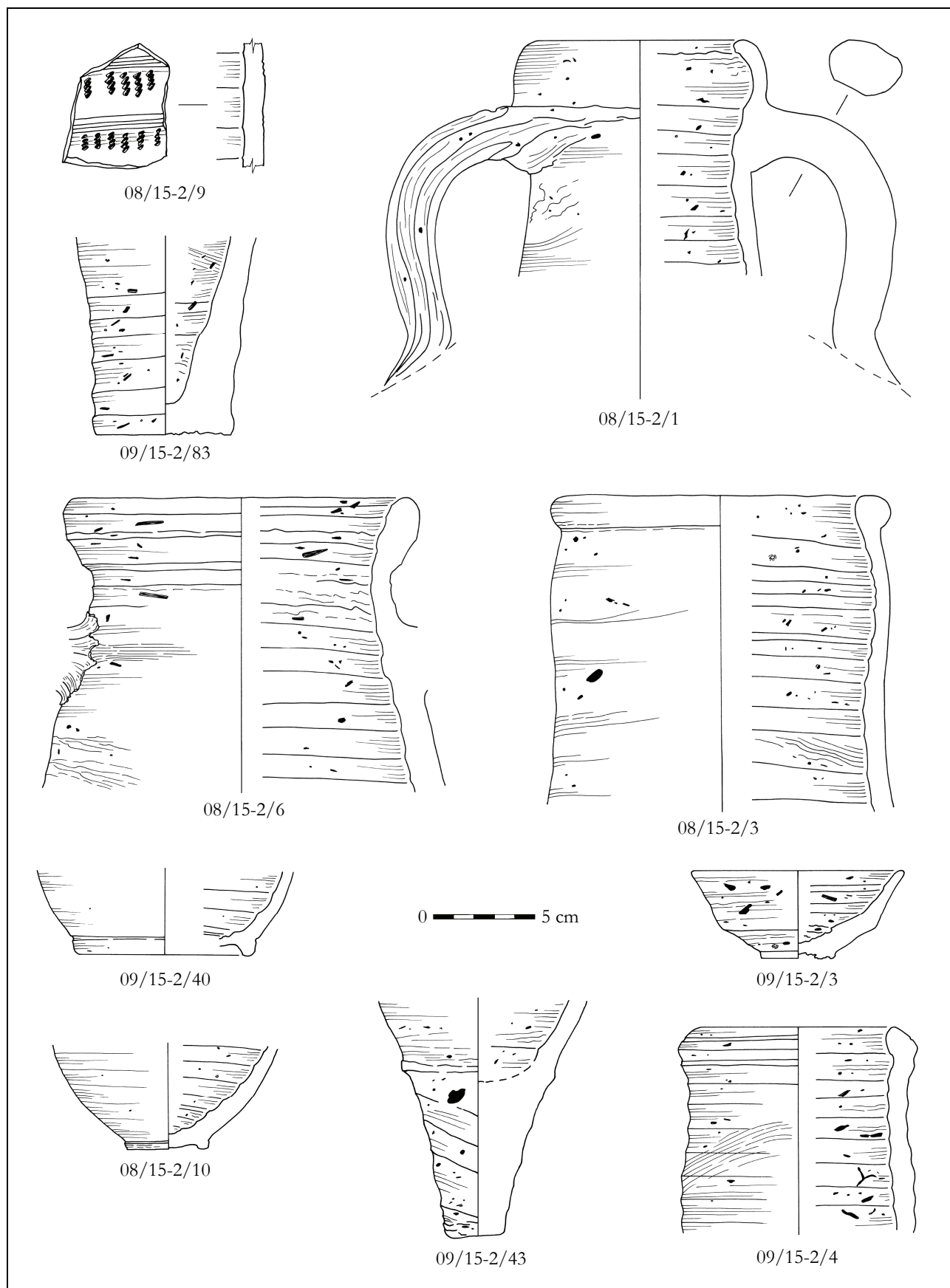
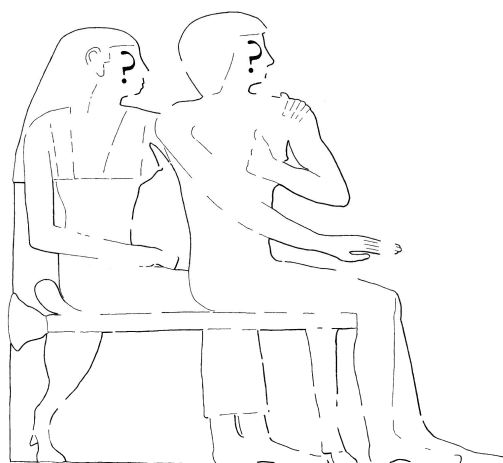


Fig. 47. Shaft 2 in the Tomb of Khufuhotep. Late pottery



III. THE ANONYMOUS TOMBS

III.1. TOMB GE 17

The rock tomb GE 17 is situated to the south from the tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12); it was cut between the tombs of Tjenty I (GE 11) and GE 18, approximately at the same level with them (*fig. 2–4, pl. VIIIb*). It was discovered in 2006 during the excavations undertaken after GPR-survey of the area (*pl. VII*). Archaeological investigations of the tomb entrance and its chapel were carried out in 2007, and the shafts were excavated in 2011.

ARCHITECTURE OF TOMB GE 17

The tomb GE 17 has an elongated form with the entrance from the east and short passage; in the western part there is a small room turned to the south, carved for the shaft 1 (*fig. 48–49*). The tomb GE 17 was oriented on the east-west line with a deviation in 17 degrees to the north from the main axis. There were no reliefs and inscriptions in the tomb (*pl. XXXIII*).

ENTRANCE. The facade of the entrance to the tomb, located in the eastern part, was well aligned. Southern side of the entrance was partly destroyed. The drum was carved in the rock massif above the doorway (length 0.75 m, height 0.27 m), it was unfinished (not rounded, not polished and unsigned). In front of the entrance there is small area (depth 0.10 m) with the step (height 0.25 m). At the end of the passage, in front of the chapel, there is another step, goes down to 0.25 m.

The passage to the chapel of the tomb (width 0.75–0.80 m, height 1.82 m, length 1.30 m) seems to be too narrow for a double door, but small poorly preserved recesses for installing a door have been preserved inside the chapel on both sides of the entrance. The groove in the ceiling on the southern side is 0.06 m in its diameter and 0.04 m in its depth; the groove in the ceiling on the northern side is somewhat bigger (diameter 0.06–0.08 m, depth 0.12 m).

On the southern jamb of the entrance there is the hollow for a bolt of sufficiently large size 0.22 x 0.16 x 0.14 m. Most likely, initially the hollow for a bolt was smaller, but later it was increased as a result of the natural destruction of the rock.

CHAPEL OF TOMB GE 17 has a rectangular form (length 7.35 m, width 2.00–2.30 m, height 2.12–2.40 m; *fig. 48–51, pl. XXXIII*). At the western part of the southern wall of the chapel the additional room for the shaft 1 was carved; its dimensions are 1.60 x 1.65 m.

The walls of the chapel are partly covered with a thick layer of a whitewashed mud plaster with a high concentration of sand (*fig. 50, pl. XXXIIIb*). Apparently, this coating has to be dated to the XIX or XX century when the chapel was used for habitation. To the same period of occupation belongs a thick layer of soot that covers the ceiling. The alignment of the walls is very poor, which is probably due to the originally unsatisfactory quality of the bedrock.

On the western wall of the chapel, there are two niches, one above the other (*fig. 51, pl. XXXIIIa*). The upper niche (width 0.63 m, height 0.76 m, depth 0.08–0.26 m) starts at the height of 1.14 m and ends at the height of 1.90 m above the floor. The lower niche (width 1.02 m, height 0.70–0.75 m, height 0.40–0.58 m) is set into the floor for 0.10 m and ends at the height of 0.80 m from the floor of the chapel. The function of the upper niche is unknown. One may assume that it was an attempt to start a passage to a new room or a part of decoration of the chapel destined to house a false door over the shaft 4. The lower niche was certainly planned as an extension of the floor necessary for setting the shaft 4. Both niches have traces of the incomplete process of cutting. One more niche (width 0.48 m, height 0.67 m, length 0.20 m) starts from the floor of the chapel in the western end of the northern wall. Its original purpose is also not clear. The niche may have been done either in ancient times or later by some people who lived in the chapel. On the north wall there are also five small holes on two levels (0.05 x 0.05 m, with depths from 0.03 to 0.12 m), probably made for domestic purposes by later inhabitants of the tomb.

There are four shafts (1, 2, 3, and 5) cut into the floor of the chapel, while the other two (4 and 6) are just outlined and have never been finished (*fig. 48–49*). The comparison of the plan of the chapel GE 17, with that of the chapel of Khufuhotep (GE 15), demonstrates an obvious correspondence between certain dimensions (*fig. 54*), such as the distance from the entrance to the mouth of the westernmost shaft (shaft 4 in the tomb GE 17 and shaft 3 in the tomb GE 15). Apparently, the tombs GE 15 and GE 17 had to have a similar plan originally, which was developed later in the course of construction (probably due to the change in the number of people who were to be buried in GE 17). Thus, for example, the western part of the offering room of the tomb GE 17 was expanded to the south in order to provide additional space for the shaft 1.

SHAFT 1 is located in a special compartment (1.60 x 1.65 m) in the southwestern part of the chapel. The shaft has an almost square mouth (1.31 x 1.32 m); its depth varies from 6.55 to 6.60 m (*fig. 48, 52*).

Footholds in a form of oval depressions (0.20 x 0.10 m) are located on the west and east walls of the shaft, embedded to a depth of 0.05–0.10 m. The distance between the footholds is 0.50–0.70 m. There are two vertical rectangular recesses on the west wall of the shaft. The first (0.80 x 0.15 m, depth 0.18 m) is located at 0.12 m from the north-western corner of the shaft, at a depth of 1.85 m from the mouth. The second vertical recess (0.50 x 0.14 m, depth 0.17 m) is located in 0.20 m to the south of the first one and at a depth of 2.25 m from the mouth.

The burial chamber 1A is introduced by a corridor (width 1.15 m, height 1.27 m, length 0.80 m), which starts at a depth of 5.50 m from the mouth (*fig. 52, pl. XXXIVa*). The burial chamber is hewn to the west in the shape of an irregular rectangle (length 3.30 m, width 2.20 m, height 1.06–1.60 m), elongated on the north-south axis with a slight shift to the east.

The difference in floor levels inside the chamber is about 0.65 m. The walls and the floor are left without any alignment, probably due to the fact that the burial chamber was cut in a soft stratum of *tafla*.

SHAFT 2 is adjacent to the south wall of the tomb (*fig. 48, 53, pl. XXXVIa*). It has an almost square mouth (0.93 x 0.96 m); the depth of the shaft is 3.68–3.72 m. The eastern and western walls of the shaft have footholds in the form of oval depressions; the distance between them is 0.31–0.53 m.

The entrance to the burial chamber 2A (width 0.88 m, height 1.07 m) is cut to the west and starts at a depth of 2.48 m from the mouth of the shaft. The entrance was partially blocked with limestone slabs (0.98 x 0.78 x 0.18 m; *fig. 53, pl. XXXVa*).

A small burial chamber was cut in the form of an irregular quadrangle, stretched on the north-south axis (length 1.08 m, width 0.80 m, height 0.75–1.08 m). The level of the floor in the burial chamber is 0.40 m higher than the bottom of the shaft.

SHAFT 3 is located to the east of the shaft 2, close to the south wall of the chapel (*fig. 48, 53, pl. XXXVIb*). Its mouth is also almost square (1.01 x 1.02 m); the depth of the shaft is 1.70 m. The entrance to the burial chamber (height 0.82 m, width 1.06 m) starts at a depth of 0.90 m from the mouth of the shaft. Two footholds are cut on the east and west walls of the shaft.

The burial chamber 3A extends from the shaft to the east and has the shape of an irregular quadrangle (width 1.23 m, length 0.90 m, height 0.55–0.80 m), elongated on the north-south axis.

SHAFT 4 is located at the western wall of the cult room (*fig. 48*). It is unfinished and cut to a depth of only 0.14 m. The mouth is slightly elongated (1.02 x 1.15 m).

SHAFT 5 is located near the north wall of the chapel and has an almost square mouth (0.90 x 0.87 m); the depth of the shaft is 1.80 m (*fig. 48, 53, pl. XXXVIIa*). There are footholds of an oval form on the west and east walls of the shaft: one foothold on the west wall and two footholds at a distance of 0.40 m from each other on the east wall.

The entrance to the burial chamber 5A (width 0.98 m, height 0.72 m) is cut to the west and starts at a depth of 1.07 m from the mouth of the shaft. The burial chamber 5A has an irregular form and a small size (length 0.96 m, width 0.53 m, height 0.63 m).

SHAFT 6 is located to the east of the shaft 5, near the north wall of the cult room (*fig. 48, 50*). It has a rectangular mouth (1.03 x 0.85 m), but the work on the shaft stops at a depth of 0.06–0.10 m.

EXCAVATION OF TOMB GE 17

The entrance to the tomb GE 17 was filled with a debris layer, similar in nature to the debris layers filling the area in front of the rock-cut tombs of the site as well as their cult premises. However, at the southern side of the entrance to the tomb GE 17, a small accumulation of votive pottery from the second half of the Old Kingdom was discovered, which consisted of six vessels (*fig. 58*). The character of the deposit did not allow for determining whether the votive models were used in cult rites in the tomb chapel (if we consider that there are no names of owners and false doors in the tomb GE 17 where these objects could be placed), or whether they had participated in the funeral services in the neighboring tombs of Tjenty I (GE 11) and Tjenty II (GE 12).

SHAFT 1. The filling of the shaft was stratified:

30.87–31.32 m (0–0.45 m from the mouth) – a grey sandy loam with limestone chips, fragments of mud bricks, charcoal, animal bones, fragments of glass, scraps of newspapers dated to the 1930s – early 1950s;

30.62–30.87 m (–0.45–0.70 m) – a brown sandy loam with limestone chips, fragments of adobe bricks, charcoal, animal and human bones, palm bark, glass fragments, scraps of newspapers (1930s – early 1950s);

30.12–30.62 m (–0.70–1.20 m) – a brown sandy loam with animal and human bones, fragments of glass, potsherds, scraps of newspapers from the early XX century;

29.32–30.12 m (–1.20–2.00 m) – a grey-brown sandy loam with a large admixture of limestone chips, animal and human bones, fragments of glass, potsherds, scraps of newspapers from the early XX century;

26.12–29.32 m (–2.00–5.20 m) – a brown sandy loam with animal and human bones, fragments of glass and ceramics; in the south-eastern corner of the shaft, at a depth of 27.02 m, a matchbox of the first half of XX century was found;

25.92–26.12 m (–5.20–5.40 m) – a grey sandy loam with a large admixture of limestone chips, animal and human bones, fragments of glass and potsherds;

24.72–25.92 (–5.40–6.60 m) – a brown sandy loam with small amount of limestone chips, animal and human bones, fragments of glass and pottery. This layer filled the corridor leading to the burial chamber and the burial chamber 1A itself (*pl. XXXIV*). Sometimes the layer of brown sandy loam was mixed with a *tafla* scree from the walls of the burial chamber.

In the upper part of the filling of the shaft 1 numerous fragments of glass bracelets (*pl. LVI*) and a bullet (caliber 7.62 mm) were found. Throughout all the filling of the shaft, as well as at the entrance to the burial chamber, there were fragments of green glass Roman unguentaria from the Roman time (*pl. LVI*). At 29.31 m, a quite rough limestone pillow headrest 11/17-1/st1 (*pl. LV*) was found. It might have belonged to the funerary equipment of one of the burials made in the tomb. Similar headrests could produce as well as of stone³⁰⁷ so of wood³⁰⁸.

The filling of shaft 1 and its burial chamber contained numerous ceramic material (*tabl. 18–20, fig. 59–62*), in which the later samples from the Ptolemaic time until the XVIII century A.D. dominated (80.8%), but there was also pottery from the Old Kingdom (17%), New Kingdom, Third Intermediate Period and Late Period (in common 2.2%). This later material was heterogeneous in time and was present in all layers of the shaft filling. In some cases, fragments of the same vessels were found on different depths: e.g., the fragments of miniature amphora “*torpedo*” 11/17-1/5, 21 were on the depths of 26.90 m and 28.30 m; the fragments of cauldron-*lopas* 11/17-1/35, 47, 48 were found at the bottom of the shaft and in the burial chamber; the fragments of Roman amphorae 11/17-1/6, 27, were at the depths of 25.60 m and 27.02 m (i.e. in the two layers of brown sandy loam divided by the layer of grey sandy loam). A similar case was found with the faience vessel 11/17-1/f1, fragments of which came from the depths of 25.52 m and 26.92 m. All of this indicates a sufficiently rapid filling of shaft 1 by the layers of household rubbish, as well as mixing of the filling in the lower part of the shaft and burial chamber by robbers.

Among the late pottery, a fragment of thin-walled bowl with “Barbotine” decoration 11/17-1/49 was notable (*fig. 61, pl. LXI*); it dated to the II century A.D. The bowl was made, probably, of Aswan kaolin clay, but with a significant number of limestone particles, grey

³⁰⁷ HASSAN, GIZA IX, p. 81, pl. XXXIII.C. BÁRTA et al., 2009, p. 127, fig. 5.4.26–5.4.27; p. 206–207.

³⁰⁸ GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photo C14429_NS (40-3-1).

kaolin grains and ferrous oxides, which were not characteristic for Aswan wares.³⁰⁹ In Tebtynis bowls were discovered, similar to our sample on the shape and decoration, but were made of alluvial clay.³¹⁰

In the filling of shaft 1 and burial chamber 1A the ceramic material of the Old Kingdom was sporadic (only 17%); it was presented mainly by the fragments of beer jars (*tabl. 19, fig. 59*). Only in the lower layer of the burial chamber did the material from the Old Kingdom dominate over the later types (41 Old Kingdom pottery fragments and 2 fragments of the Roman – Byzantine times).

Thus, the original burial in the shaft 1 was completely plundered and after was used as a pit for household rubbish, in which the local people threw broken ceramic utensils, animal bones and objects from the neighboring shafts of tomb GE 17 and even from the neighboring tombs, including human remains (*pl. XXXIV/b*). It may explain the poor preservation of pottery and faience objects (exfoliate surface, stains), which stood for a long time in the corrosive environment, rich in organics.

SHAFT 2. The filling of the shaft was also stratified, however, in contrast to the shaft 1; it shows a smaller amount of late material:

30.99–31.16 m (–0.16–0.30 m from the mouth) – a light grey sandy loam;

29.39–30.99 m (–0.30–1.90 m) – a grey sandy loam with limestone chips, in its lower part, from approximately 30.49 m, there is a gradual increase of limestone crumb and large stones of up to 0.30 x 0.50 x 0.80 m;

27.57–29.39 (–1.90–3.72 m) – limestone crumb and stones of various sizes mixed with a grey sandy loam. The same layer was found in the lower part of the filling of the burial chamber.

The entrance to the burial chamber 2A was partially blocked by a limestone slab (0.98 x 0.78 x 0.18 m). However, the slab was moved by robbers, and the filling from the bottom of the shaft got into the chamber (*fig. 53, pl. XXXIV*).

The burial chamber 2A was covered with debris (*fig. 55*) that descended from the level of 0.25 m under the ceiling at the south wall to 0.70 m to the ceiling at the north wall. In the upper part of the filling, there was a layer of a dark brown sandy loam (thickness 0.09–0.15 m), while the lower layer was similar to the filling of the bottom of the shaft – limestone chips and stones of various sizes mixed with a grey sandy loam (thickness 0.15–0.65 m). Large stones were concentrated near the northern wall of the chamber.

No human remains were found inside the burial chamber. However, the presence of the blocking suggests that the burial was made. The small size of the apartment gives evidence that there was an inhumation in a contracted position.

The ceramic material, which was found in the filling of shaft 2 and its burial chamber 2A, had a different dating; however, the Old Kingdom pottery dominated in all the layers (94.7%, *tabl. 21, fig. 63*). In the upper layer, unpatinated glass and porcelain with decals from XX century A.D. also was presented, suggesting that at this time the upper part of the shaft was opened. However, the presence of the late material in the lower part of the filling was inconspicuous; it was absent at the bottom of the burial chamber. Consequently, this indirectly indicated that the burial was destroyed in the Old Kingdom, i.e. shortly after the funeral. However, discovering Old Kingdom ceramic fragments cannot determine as grave goods.

³⁰⁹ Regarding the Aswan kaolin clays see: BALLETT, PICON, 1987, p. 43-44. BALLETT, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 16-17 (F XIII).

³¹⁰ BALLETT, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 126-127, pl. 58.544.

SHAFT 3. The filling of the shaft:

30.96–31.16 m (0–0.20 m from the mouth) – a grey sandy loam with limestone crumb (**layer 17**);

29.46–30.96 m (–0.20–1.70 m) – a brown sandy loam with limestone chips, potsherds, and some fragments of glass (**layer 16**).

In the layer of the brown sandy loam, at a depth of 30.75 m, a large fragment of a limestone slab 11/17-3/st1 was discovered, with a relief representing three human figures, standing, probably on an inclined surface (*fig. 56, pl. LV*). In the lower part of the shaft, 30.70 m, a quartzite grindstone 11/17-3/st2 with copper oxides was found (*pl. LV*). The oxides may be the traces of using the stone for sharpening copper tools. If the grindstone was used in the course of constructing the shaft or the burial chamber, it may have been left at the bottom of the shaft when the burial was made. However, together with a polisher 11/17-3/st3 (*pl. LV*) discovered in the burial chamber in a layer of dark brown sandy loam, it might also belong to the original funerary equipment.

From a depth of –1.10 m from the mouth (29.44–30.06 m), the shaft and the burial chamber 3A had similar filling, which consisted of layers of a brown (**layers 16, 14, 12, 10, 4, 2**) and a light brown (**layers 6 and 8**) sandy loams, alternated with layers of a dark brown sandy loam with heterogeneous inclusions (**layers 15, 13, 11, 9, 7, 5, 3, 1**). All the layers sloped to the south-east.

The ceramic material of the filling of shaft 3 and its burial chamber 3A was a chronological mixing (*tabl. 22*): the Old Kingdom pottery comprised only 26.0% while the other material was from the Late Period, Ptolemaic, Roman and Byzantine times (*fig. 64*). Thus, it was not possible to select the remains of the original burial equipment. The later pottery indicated, apparently, the repeated robbery intrusions into shaft 3 and its burial chamber.

The burial chamber 3A was filled with theft debris to the height of up to 0.50 m over the floor. The stratigraphy of the filling reveals 16 layers (*fig. 57a*). Their sequence reflects the fact that the burial chamber and the lower part of the shaft were filled in a repetitive manner and with similar material.

The lower southern part of the chamber was filled with a dark brown sandy loam (**layer 1**: 29.48–29.65 m). The layer was not homogeneous: larger stones concentrated near the floor while smaller stones, limestone chips and crumble were deposited at all levels. The layer was full of organics and contained disturbed and broken human bones (*fig. 57b*), including a destroyed skull and potsherds. To the north, the lower part of the chamber was filled with a brown sandy loam with only a few bones, pottery fragments, and charcoals (**layer 2**: 29.48–29.68 m). It seems that both layers were formed during a short period of time or even simultaneously, for they included fragments of one skull and the same Greek-Roman jar (11/17-3/6). The **layer 4** was identical to the layer 2. The next two layers of a light brown sandy loam (**layers 6 and 8**: 29.64–29.85 m) included only a few limestone chips and charcoals. The upper layers of a brown sandy loam (**layers 10, 12, 14, 16**: 29.81–30.04 m) included limestone chips, pottery, fragments of small wooden branches, and bones.

The layers of a dark brown sandy loam (**layers 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15**) were full of organic – chitin exoskeletons of bugs, bat guano, and bones of bats. The **layers 9 and 11** also contained a considerable amount of limestone crumb and chips. These almost parallel layers were definitely formed during the periods when the filling of the shaft and the chamber stood open and untouched. Today such layers of guano, exoskeletons, and bat bones can be found in many excavated but now neglected tombs. They become thicker downwards, since organic material tends to collect at the bottom of a slope. The nature of these layers suggests that they were formed when the tomb was uninhabited.

Taking into consideration the stratigraphy described above, the history of the filling of the burial chamber and the shaft may be reconstructed as follows. The shaft had been cleaned and then filled at a time with the layers 1 and 2. The layers contained remains of either the original burial or bones from a nearby shaft. After that, the shaft was filled in a repetitive manner but with similar brown or light brown sandy loam. When the burial chamber was almost filled, a large amount of a homogeneous brown sandy loam with limestone chips and glass was thrown down into the shaft. In the most recent times, the upper part of the shaft was filled with a grey sandy loam.

SHAFT 5 and its burial chamber 5A were filled with a homogeneous layer of a light grey sandy loam with limestone chips (*pl. XXXVIIb*). Traces of a burial were not revealed, which means that it was either completely destroyed by looters or had never been made. However, in the filling of the shaft and its burial chamber, the Old Kingdom pottery dominated (98.4%); mainly beer jars from the second half of Dynasties V and VI were found (*tabl. 23, fig. 65*). Originally, this could have been equipment for this or for a neighboring burial. The presence of the late pottery was minimal (1.6%) and concentrated only in the shaft.

SHAFT 6 remained unfinished and was filled with a layer of debris, which was similar to the filling of the chapel, i.e., the grey sandy loam with limestone chips and crumb.

FINDS FROM TOMB GE 17

STONE OBJECTS

1. Fragment of relief with female figure 11/17-3/st1 (*fig. 56, pl. LV*)

Find place: shaft 3

Level: 30.75 m

Material: limestone

Color: beige

Size of fragment 37.0 x 40.0 x 17.0 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

Comments: traces of paint

3. Polishing stone 11/17-3/st3 (*pl. LV*)

Find place: shaft 3, burial chamber, layer 15

Level: 29.89 m

Material: pelitic quartzite (?)

Color: brown

Length 6.3 cm, width 5.5 cm, thickness 3.6 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

5. Fragment of chisel 11/17-1/st2 (*pl. LV*)

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 25.32–25.72 m

Material: flint

Color: brown

Length 4.1 cm, width 2.7 cm, thickness 0.4 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

2. Pillow headrest 11/17-1/st1 (*pl. LV*)

Find place: shaft 1, south-western corner

Level: 29.31 m

Material: limestone

Color: beige

Length 19.2 cm, width 6.2–6.5 cm, height 10.5 cm

Parallels: HASSAN, GIZA IX, p. 81, *pl. XXXIII.C.* BARTA et al., 2009, p. 127, *fig. 5.4.26–5.4.27*; p. 206–207, *fig. 6.350–6.3.51*.

Dating: Old Kingdom, probably, Dynasty VI

4. Grindstone 11/17-3/st2 (*pl. LV*)

Find place: shaft 3

Level: 30.70 m

Material: quartzite

Color: brown

Length 12.3 cm, width 8.8 cm, thickness 6.6 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

Comments: traces of copper oxides (traces of sharpening of copper tools)

GLASS OBJECTS

1. Fragment of faceted bracelet 11/17-1/g1b*(pl. LVI)*

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 30.87–30.92 m

Color: deep blue

Width 0.9 cm, thickness 0.3–0.4 cm, length of fragment 2.5 cm

Dating: XIX–beginning of XX centuries A.D.

3. Fragment of faceted bracelet 11/17-1/g1d*(pl. LVI)*

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 30.87–30.92 m

Color: vinous

Width 0.8 cm, thickness 0.3–0.4 cm, length of fragment 4.0 cm

Dating: XIX–beginning of XX centuries A.D.

5. Fragment of faceted bracelet 11/17-1/g1i*(pl. LVI)*

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 30.87–30.92 m

Color: deep blue

Width 1.4 cm, thickness 0.2–0.4 cm, length of fragment 2.1 cm

Dating: XIX–beginning of XX centuries A.D.

7. Fragment of plain bracelet 11/17-1/g1f*(pl. LVI)*

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 30.87–30.92 m

Color: blue

Diam 0.5 cm, length of fragment 1.1 cm

Dating: XIX–beginning of XX centuries A.D.

9. Spherical bead 11/17-1/g1h *(pl. LVI)*

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 30.87–30.92 m

Color: green

Diam 1.5 cm

Dating: XIX–beginning of XX centuries A.D.

11 Rim of unguentarium 11/17-1/g5 *(pl. LVI)*

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 26.12 m

Color: green, patinated

Rim diam 4.2 cm

Parallels: HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, pl. CXVII.F. HASSAN, GIZA VII, pl. LXI. KUNINA, 1997, p. 206 (no.178).

Dating: Roman Period

2. Fragment of faceted bracelet 11/17-1/g1c*(pl. LVI)*

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 30.87–30.92 m

Color: olive-green

Width 0.8 cm, thickness 0.3–0.4 cm, length of fragment 2.9 cm

Dating: XIX–beginning of XX centuries A.D.

4. Fragment of faceted bracelet 11/17-1/g1e*(pl. LVI)*

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 30.87–30.92 m

Color: very dark vinous

Width 0.9 cm, thickness 0.3–0.4 cm, length of fragment 2.5 cm

Dating: XIX–beginning of XX centuries A.D.

6. Fragment of plain bracelet 11/17-1/g1a*(pl. LVI)*

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 30.87–30.92 m

Color: green

Diam 0.4 cm, length of fragment 3.6 cm

Dating: XIX–beginning of XX centuries A.D.

8. Biconical faceted bead 11/17-1/g1g*(pl. LVI)*

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 30.87–30.92 m

Color: blue

Max. diam 1.3 cm, length 2.5 cm

Dating: XIX–beginning of XX centuries A.D.

10. Bottom of unguentarium 11/17-1/g4

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 26.92 m

Color: green, patinated

Bottom diam 5.5 cm

Parallels: HASSAN, GIZA VII, pl. LXI.B. KUNINA, 1997, p. 206 (no.178).

Dating: Roman Period

12. Bottom of unguentarium 11/17-1/g3

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 27.92 m

Color: green, patinated

Bottom diam 4.8 cm

Parallels: KUNINA, 1997, p. 206 (no.178).

Dating: Roman Period

13. Wall of unguentarium (9 fragments) 11/17-1/g6

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 26.92 m

Color: green, patinated

Size of wall 9.4 x 7.1 cm

Parallels: KUNINA, 1997, p. 206 (no.178).

Dating: Roman Period

15. Walls of unguentarium (4 fragments) 11/17-1/g7 (*pl. LVI*)

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 30.12–30.62 m

Color: green, strongly patinated

Size of fragments 6.1 x 1.7 cm; 3.0 x 2.3 cm;
3.8 x 2.4 cm; 4.9 x 2.4 cm

Parallels: KUNINA, 1997, p. 206 (no.178).

Dating: Roman Period

17. Walls of unguentarium (2 fragments) 11/17-1/g9 (*pl. LVI*)

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 26.12–26.82 m

Color: green, patinated

Size of fragments 5.8 x 3.2 cm; 5.7 x 3.6 cm

Parallels: KUNINA, 1997, p. 206 (no.178).

Dating: Roman Period

19. Bottom of miniature cup (?) 11/17-1/g8 (*pl. LVI*)

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 30.12–30.62 m

Color: green, patinated

Bottom diam 2.0 cm

Dating: Roman – Byzantine Periods?

21. Rim of bottle 11/17-3/g1 (*pl. LVI*)

Find place: shaft 3

Level: 30.70 m

Color: yellowish, patinated

Rim diam 3.4–3.5 cm

Parallels: KUNINA, 1997, p. 165.

Dating: Roman Period

14. Upper part of unguentarium (3 fragments) 11/17-1/g10

Find place: shaft 1, eastern part

Level: 25.97 m

Color: green, patinated

Size of wall 4.4 x 5.1 cm

Parallels: KUNINA, 1997, p. 206 (no.178).

Dating: Roman Period

16. Wall of unguentarium (9 fragments) 11/17-1/g12

Find place: bottom of the shaft 1 and entrance to the burial chamber

Level: 24.62–24.78 m

Color: green, patinated

Size of wall 11.1 x 4.1 cm

Parallels: KUNINA, 1997, p. 206 (no.178).

Dating: Roman Period

18. Walls of unguentarium (3 fragments) 11/17-1/g11 (*pl. LVI*)

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 25.32–25.72 m

Color: green, strongly patinated

Size of fragments 4.3 x 2.4 cm; 1.6 x 2.9 cm;
1.9 x 4.1 cm

Parallels: KUNINA, 1997, p. 206 (no.178).

Dating: Roman Period

20. Rim of jar 11/17-1/g2 (*pl. LVI*)

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 29.22 m

Color: pale greenish-yellow, patinated

Rim diam 15.2 cm

Parallels: KUNINA, 1997, p. 235.

Dating: Byzantine Period

FAIENCE OBJECTS**Wall of jar 11/17-1/fl** (*pl. LVII*)

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 25.52 m, 26.92 m

Technique: molded

Surface treatment: glazed

Color: blue

Size of wall 8.0 x 5.4 cm

Dating: uncertain

Comments: was restored from two fragments; poor preservation of the surface

MISCELLANEA**1. Fragment of freshwater shell 11/17-1/sh1**(*pl. LVII*)

Find place: shaft 1, entrance to the burial chamber

Level: 24.60–24.62 m

Size of fragment 9.8 x 5.9 cm

Comments: probably, *Chambardia rubens* (*Iridinidae* family, *Unionoidae* order), home area is the Nile**2. Fragment of freshwater shell 11/17-5/sh1**(*pl. LVII*)

Find place: shaft 5

Level: 30.96 m

Size of fragment 5.7 x 4.8 cm

Comments: probably, *Chambardia rubens*

POTTERY FROM TOMB GE 17

In the process of archaeological investigation of the anonymous tomb GE 17, extensive ceramic material included 1790 fragments were collected (95 samples are in the catalogue) (*tabl. 18–23, fig. 58–65, pl. LXI*). It had heterogeneous dating and showed the function of time on the tomb, thus the stages of abandonment and use as a dwelling.

OLD KINGDOM POTTERY FROM THE ENTRANCE TO TOMB GE 17

1. Lower part of votive jar 07/17/5 (*fig. 58*)

Find place: debris filling of the entrance, southern side

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Max. body diam. 3.6 cm, bottom diam. 3.2 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

2. Complete profile of votive plate 11/17E/1 (*fig. 58*)

Find place: debris filling of the entrance, southern side

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Rim diam. 5.8 cm, bottom diam. 3.8 cm, height 1.6 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

3. Complete votive plate 07/17/2 (*fig. 58*)

Find place: debris filling of the entrance, southern side

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Rim diam. 5.7 cm, bottom diam. 3.3 cm, height 1.8 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

4. Complete votive plate 07/17/1 (*fig. 58*)

Find place: debris filling of the entrance, southern side

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 5.6 cm, bottom diam. 3.8 cm, height 1.7 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

5. Complete votive plate 07/17/3 (*fig. 58*)

Find place: debris filling of the entrance, southern side

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 5.0 cm, bottom diam. 3.0 cm, height 1.2 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

6. Complete votive plate 07/17/4 (*fig. 58*)

Find place: debris filling of the entrance, southern side

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 5.4 cm, bottom diam. 3.3 cm, height 1.7 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1 OF TOMB GE 17

Table 18. Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 1 in tomb GE 17

Date of pottery	Quantity	
	examples	%
Old Kingdom	230	17.0
New Kingdom	1	0.1
Third Intermediate Period	1	0.1
Late Period	27	2.0
Ptolemaic Period	47	3.5
Roman Period	38	2.8
Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	1006	74.5
Total: 1350 examples (diagnostic 54)		100

Table 19. Statistic data on the Old Kingdom pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 1 in tomb GE 17

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments											%
	filling of the shaft								bottom of the shaft and entrance to the burial chamber	burial chamber		
	30.12–30.62 m	29.32–30.12 m	28.72–29.32 m	27.92–28.72 m	26.82–27.92 m	26.12–26.82 m	25.92–26.12 m	25.32–25.92 m				
Non-engobed storage jars, OK2, Dynasty VI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	26.9
Red-engobed storage jars, OK2, Old Kingdom	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Red-engobed storage jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	18	–	–	11	–	–	3	17	–	2	
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasties V-VI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	66.5
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	2	19	44	8	7	4	3	13	16	–	36	
Meidum bowls, OK1, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2.2
Red-engobed bowls, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Red-engobed tubs, OK4, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	0.9
Bread moulds, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1.3
Red-engobed trays, OK4, Old Kingdom	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	0.9
Red-engobed stands, OK2, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	0.9
Votive jars, OK2, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.4
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 230 examples	2	37	56	9	19	4	4	19	39	–	41	100

Table 20. Statistic data on the late pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 1 in tomb GE 17

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments										
	filling of the shaft								bottom of the shaft and entrance to the burial chamber	burial chamber	
	30.12–30.62 m	29.32–30.12 m	28.72–29.32 m	27.92–28.72 m	26.82–27.92 m	26.12–26.82 m	25.92–26.12 m	25.32–25.92 m		25.30–25.45 m	25.10–25.30 m
“Flower pots”, NLP11, New Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Lids, NLP6, Third Intermediate Period	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Phoenician amphorae “torpedo”, LP-Imp17, Late Period	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alabaster, NLP1, Late Period	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Jars, NLP6, Late Period	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	11	–	–
Jars, NLP9, Late Period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Jars, NLP11, Late Period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Jars, NLP16, Late Period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Flat-bottomed jars, NLP7, Late Period	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Bowls, NLP6, Late Period	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Bowls, NLP11, Late Period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Aryballoid lekythoi, PRBA1, Late Period – early Ptolemaic Period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Aryballoid lekythoi, PRBA8, Late Period – early Ptolemaic Period	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aryballoid lekythoi, PRBA35, Ptolemaic Period	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Aryballoi, PRBA1, Ptolemaic Period	1	3	6	–	1	–	–	9	1	–	–
Aryballoi, PRBA2, Ptolemaic Period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
Aryballoi, PRBA6, Ptolemaic Period	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aryballoi, PRBA10, Ptolemaic Period	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cnidian amphorae, PRBA-Imp15, Ptolemaic Period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Cups, PRBA2, Ptolemaic Period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA3, Ptolemaic Period	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Red-engobed cauldrons, PRBA1, Ptolemaic Period	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–

Table 20 (cont.). Statistic data on the late pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 1 in tomb GE 17

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments										
	filling of the shaft								bottom of the shaft and entrance to the burial chamber	burial chamber	
	30.12–30.62 m	29.32–30.12 m	28.72–29.32 m	27.92–28.72 m	26.82–27.92 m	26.12–26.82 m	25.92–26.12 m	25.32–25.92 m		25.30–25.45 m	25.10–25.30 m
Non-engobed cauldrons, PRBA1, Ptolemaic Period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Brown-engobed cauldrons, PRBA2, Ptolemaic Period	–	–	9	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Non-engobed cauldrons, PRBA3, Ptolemaic – Roman Periods	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Black-glazed jars, PRBA34, Ptolemaic – Roman Periods	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amphorae <i>AE</i> 3, PRBA18, Roman Period	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–
Amphorae <i>AE</i> , PRBA21, Roman Period	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–
Bowls “Barbotine”, PRBA36, Roman Period	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
White-engobed jugs, PRBA2, Roman Period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
White-engobed jugs, PRBA3, Roman – Byzantine Periods	1	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	7	–	2
Red-engobed cauldrons, PRBA2, Roman – Byzantine Periods	–	35	–	–	–	6	–	9	–	–	–
Red-engobed cauldrons, PRBA3, Roman – Byzantine Periods	5	36	37	3	12	–	–	9	17	–	–
Non-engobed cauldrons, PRBA2, Roman – Byzantine Periods	–	–	–	–	–	17	7	7	–	–	–
Amphorae <i>LR</i> 7, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	37	100	116	31	100	44	20	112	68	–	–
Amphorae <i>LR</i> 7, PRBA19, Byzantine Period	–	–	1	6	4	8	1	10	6	–	–
Amphorae <i>Egloff's</i> 172, PRBA19, Byzantine Period	–	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jars, PRBA1, Byzantine Period	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
Jars, PRBA2, Byzantine Period	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	–
Jars, PRBA3, Byzantine Period	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Jars, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA1, Byzantine Period	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA2, Byzantine Period	–	21	3	–	3	–	–	9	6	–	–

Table 20 (cont.). Statistic data on the late pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 1 in tomb GE 17

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments										
	filling of the shaft								bottom of the shaft and entrance to the burial chamber	burial chamber	
	30.12–30.62 m	29.32–30.12 m	28.72–29.32 m	27.92–28.72 m	26.82–27.92 m	26.12–26.82 m	25.92–26.12 m	25.32–25.92 m		25.30–25.45 m	25.10–25.30 m
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA3, Byzantine Period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
White-engobed bowls, PRBA2, Byzantine Period	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
White-engobed bowls, PRBA3, Byzantine Period	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Braziers, PRBA13, Byzantine Period	2	–	–	–	2	3	–	2	–	–	–
Red-engobed lids, PRBA2, Byzantine Period	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Non-engobed lids, PRBA3, Byzantine Period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Jars, PRBA2, Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Jars, PRBA3, Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Filter-jugs, PRBA2, Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	–	3	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Filter-jugs, PRBA7, Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	–	9	8	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–
Non-engobed bowls, PRBA1, Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Beige-smoothed cauldrons, PRBA3, Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–
Total of the late pottery: 1120 examples	51	220	188	45	138	84	47	197	143	5	2
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 230 examples	2	37	56	9	19	4	4	19	39	–	41

OLD KINGDOM POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1

1. Rim of storage jar 11/17-1/39 (*fig. 59*)

Find place: entrance to the burial chamber

Level: 24.80 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Rim diam. 9.6 cm

Parallels: BALLETT, PICON, 1992, p. 158 (inv.2759). RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 138, pl. 48 (no.173). VERNER, BARTA, BENESOVSKA, 2006, p. 292, pl. V (B).

Dating: Dynasty VI

Comments: restored from 3 fragments

2. Rim of beer jar 11/17-1/46 (*fig. 59*)

Find place: bottom of the shaft

Level: 24.78 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Rim diam. 11.2 cm

Parallels: KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2012, p. 252, fig. 111 (03/43/64, 70).

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

3. Bottom of stand 11/17-1/43 (*fig. 59*)

Find place: entrance to the burial chamber

Level: 24.84 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe outside

Color: brown

Bottom diam. 12.0 cm

Parallels: KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2012, p. 279, fig. 119 (05/68/53, 54, 56).

Dating: Old Kingdom

Comments: poor preservation of the surface

LATE POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1

4. Bottom of “flower pot” 11/17-1/13 (*fig. 60*)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 25.92–26.12 m

Clay fabric: NLP11

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: orange-brown

Bottom diam. 6.0 cm

Parallels: NICHOLSON, 1992, p. 64, fig. 2 (D4 (3156)). SPENCER, 1993b, p. 68, fig. 9.1.6-9.1.8. ASTON B., ASTON D., RYAN, 2000, p. 18, fig. 27. BOURRIAU et al., 2005, p. 22 (no.40). CZYŻEWSKA, 2011, p. 214-215, fig. 2. JACQUET-GORDON, 2012, p. 133-135, fig. 59.

Dating: Dynasty XVIII

Comments: the hole in the bottom was made before firing

5. Complete profile of plate / lid 11/17-1/4 (*fig. 60*)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 28.72–29.32 m

Clay fabric: NLP6

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 12.7 cm, bottom diam. 4.8 cm, height 3.8 cm

Parallels: ASTON, 1996, p. 32-34, fig. 67.

Dating: Dynasty XXI

6. Upper part of bowl 11/17-1/25 (*fig. 60*)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 25.32–25.92 m

Clay fabric: NLP6

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 12.4 cm

Dating: Late Period (?)

7. Lower part of alabastron 11/17-1/23 (fig. 60)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 25.92–26.12 m

Clay fabric: NLP1

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: beige smooth

Color: brown

Max. body diam. 6.8 cm

Parallels: LAEMMEL, 2013, p. 232, fig. 25-27.

MASSON, 2013, p. 149, pl. 3b (LS314-60).

Dating: Late Period

9. Rim of miniature Phoenician amphora “torpedo” 11/17-1/5, 21 (fig. 60)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 26.90 m, 28.30 m

Clay fabric: LP-Imp17

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 10.6 cm

Parallels: LECUYOT, 2000, p. 242, fig. 2.1

(S.P.104). DEFERNEZ, 2007, p. 592, fig. 7.21.

MASSON, 2011, p. 285, fig. 105. JACQUET-

GORDON, 2012, p. 1417, fig. 117.

Dating: Dynasties XXVI–XXX

Comments: restored from 2 fragments

11. Upper part of bowl 11/17-1/24 (fig. 60)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 25.32–25.92 m

Clay fabric: NLP11

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 15.9 cm

Parallels: FRENCH, 2004, p. 92-93, pl. I.6.

Dating: Late Period

13. Upper part of aryballoid lekythos 11/17-1/1 (fig. 60)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 28.72–29.32 m

Clay fabric: PRBA8

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red polished engobe

Color: brown

Max. body diam. 7.5 cm

Parallels: BALLET, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012,

p. 186, pl. 93.808.

Dating: Preptolemaic – early Ptolemaic Period

Comments: probably, Egyptian imitation of import ware

8. Bottom of jar 11/17-1/11 (fig. 60)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 26.12–26.82 m

Clay fabric: NLP7

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red polished engobe

Color: red-brown

Bottom diam. 4.0 cm

Parallels: HAMZA, 1997, p. 82, fig. 1.35.

DEFERNEZ, 2003, p. 340, pl. LXXV (no.222).

Dating: Late Period

Comments: small traces of fire outside

10. Bottom of jar 11/17-1/7 (fig. 60)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 26.82–27.92 m

Clay fabric: NLP6

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: dark brown

Bottom diam. 8.1 cm

Parallels: HAMZA, 1997, p. 82, fig. 1.33.

Dating: Late Period

Comments: traces of fire inside and outside

12. Almost complete aryballoid lekythos 11/17-1/37 (fig. 60)

Find place: filling of the chamber, eastern part

Level: 25.30–25.45 m

Clay fabric: PRBA1

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: light red engobe

Color: light brown

Rim diam. 2.1 cm, max. body diam. 7.7 cm,

bottom diam. 2.7 cm, height 10.0 cm

Parallels: HASSAN, GIZA V, p. 313,

pl. LXVIII.A. DEFERNEZ, 2003, p. 339-340,

pl. LXXV (no.220a, b).

Dating: Preptolemaic – early Ptolemaic Period

14. Bottom of aryballoid lekythos 11/17-1/29 (fig. 60)

Find place: filling of the shaft, eastern part

Level: 25.97 m

Clay fabric: PRBA35

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: orange varnish

Color: red-orange

Bottom diam. 3.1 cm

Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Comments: probably, Egyptian imitation of import ware

- 15. Rim of aryballoid lekythos 11/17-1/36** (*fig. 60*)
Find place: filling of the chamber, eastern part
Level: 25.30–25.45 m
Clay fabric: PRBA10
Technique: wheel-made
Surface treatment: without
Color: yellowish-beige
Rim diam. 5.1 cm
Parallels: BALLET, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 110, pl. 51.459.
Dating: early Ptolemaic Period
- 16. Upper part of aryballoid lekythos 11/17-1/8** (*fig. 60*)
Find place: filling of the shaft
Level: 30.12–30.62 m
Clay fabric: PRBA1
Technique: wheel-made
Surface treatment: red varnish
Color: red-brown
Rim diam. 4.4 cm
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
- 17. Rim of cauldron (*caccabè*) 11/17-1/33** (*fig. 61*)
Find place: filling of the shaft, eastern part
Level: 25.97 m
Clay fabric: PRBA1
Technique: wheel-made
Surface treatment: red polished engobe outside
Color: brown
Rim diam. 14.0 cm
Parallels: VALBELLE, 2007, p. 70, fig. 114, 116. BALLET, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 77, pl. 23.257-259. DHENNIN et al., 2014, p. 63, fig. 6.
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
- 18. Rim of bowl 11/17-1/22** (*fig. 60*)
Find place: filling of the shaft
Level: 25.92–26.12 m
Clay fabric: PRBA3
Technique: wheel-made
Surface treatment: red engobe inside and partly outside
Color: brown
Rim diam. 12.5 cm
Parallels: MASSON, 2011, p. 280, fig. 71. ÉLAIGNE, 2012, p. 209, fig. 66 (no.11077/1).
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
- 19. Two walls of jar with relief decoration 11/17-1/9, 10** (*pl. LXI*)
Find place: filling of the shaft
Level: 30.12–30.62 m
Clay fabric: PRBA34
Technique: wheel-made
Surface treatment: glazed surface outside
Color: black
Size of fragments 3.6 x 3.1 cm, 3.5 x 1.6 cm
Dating: Ptolemaic – Roman Periods
- 20. Upper part of cauldron (*lopas*) 11/17-1/41** (*fig. 61*)
Find place: entrance to the burial chamber
Level: 24.45–25.40 m
Clay fabric: PRBA1
Technique: wheel-made
Surface treatment: without
Color: brown
Rim diam. 19.1 cm, bottom diam. 16.4 cm
Parallels: MASSON, 2011, p. 280-281, fig. 71. BALLET, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 69, pl. 17.210.
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
Comments: was restored from 2 fragments
- 21. Complete profile of cauldron (*lopas*) 11/17-1/34** (*fig. 61*)
Find place: filling of the shaft, eastern part
Level: 25.97 m
Clay fabric: PRBA2
Technique: wheel-made
Surface treatment: brown engobe
Color: red-brown
Rim diam. 25.3 cm, bottom diam. 23.4 cm, height 12.2 cm
Parallels: MASSON, 2011, p. 280-281, fig. 71. BALLET, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 69, pl. 17.210.
Dating: Ptolemaic Period
- 22. Complete profile of cauldron (*lopas*) 11/17-1/26** (*fig. 61*)
Find place: filling of the shaft
Level: 25.32–25.92 m
Clay fabric: PRBA3
Technique: wheel-made
Surface treatment: without
Color: red
Rim diam. 13.1 cm, bottom diam. 11.4 cm, height 6.2 cm
Dating: Ptolemaic – Roman Periods

23. Bottom of Cnidian amphora 11/17-1/51 (*fig. 60*)

Find place: bottom of the shaft

Level: 24.78 m

Clay fabric: PRBA-Imp15

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-orange

Parallels: ABRAMOV, 1993, p. 66, tabl. 46 (IA-1).

COULSON, 1996, p. 54, fig. 27. MONAKHOV,

1999, p. 470-474, tabl. 202.2, 202.3, 228.9.

MONAKHOV, 2003, p. 107, tabl. 75.5.

DIXNEUF, 2007, p. 545. LECUYOT, 2007a, p. 137, fig. 11.

Dating: first quarter of III century B.C.

25. Rim of bowl with “Barbotine” decoration 11/17-1/49 (*fig. 61, pl. LXI*)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.12–30.62 m

Clay fabric: PRBA36

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: dark red engobe outside, band of engobe on the brim

Color: beige-orange

Rim diam. 8.2 cm

Parallels: BALLETT, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 126-127, pl. 58.544.

Dating: II century A.D.

Comments: probably, Aswan Barbotine ware; the applied “cake” decoration was made of milk-white fine clay

27. Rim of amphora AE3b 11/17-1/6, 27 (*fig. 62*)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 25.60 m, 27.02 m

Clay fabric: PRBA18

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: dark brown

Rim diam. 10.5 cm

Parallels: EMPEREUR, PICON, 1992, p. 148, fig. 3. MARANGO, MARCHAND, 2007,

p. 267, fig. 151. TOMBER, 2007, p. 530, fig. 3.2.

BALLETT, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 183, pl. 91.799.

Dating: first half of II century A.D.

Comments: was restored from 2 fragments

24. Complete profile of cylindrical cup 11/17-1/40 (*fig. 61*)

Find place: entrance to the burial chamber

Level: 24.45–25.40 m

Clay fabric: PRBA2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: smoothed

Color: brown

Rim diam. 8.4 cm, bottom diam. 7.2 cm, height 9.2 cm

Parallels: HASSAN, GIZA VII, p. 119,

pl. XLVIII.A. ALLEN, 2000, p. 44, fig. 3.1. BALLETT, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 140,

pl. 62.610.

Dating: I century B.C.

Comments: three holes (diam. 0.5–0.7 cm) in the upper part of the cup were made after firing

26. Rim of amphora AE3 11/17-1/45 (*fig. 62*)

Find place: entrance to the burial chamber

Level: 24.45–25.40 m

Clay fabric: PRBA18

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: dark brown

Rim diam. 14.0 cm

Parallels: BALLETT, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 69, pl. 17.210.

Dating: end of I century B.C. – I century A.D.

28. Bottom of amphora AE 11/17-1/12 (*fig. 62*)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 25.92–26.12 m

Clay fabric: PRBA18, PRBA19

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: dark brown

Parallels: BALLETT, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 182, pl. 88.790.

Dating: I–II centuries A.D.

Comments: the lower part were made of coarser clay fabric PRBA19; traces of black resin inside

29. Rim of filter-jug 11/17-1/38 (fig. 61)

Find place: burial chamber, eastern part
 Level: 25.30–25.45 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: white engobe outside; inside – flows on the neck
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 8.2 cm
 Parallels: BALLETT, POLUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 108, pl. 50.
 Dating: Roman Period

31. Bottom of Late Roman Amphora 7 11/17-1/18 (fig. 62)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 26.12–26.82 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA18, PRBA19
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: dark brown
 Parallels: BALLETT, MAHMOUD, VICHY, PICON, 1991, p. 136, fig. 8. LECUYOT, PIERRAT, 1992, p. 174, fig. 1. LECUYOT, 2007b, p. 380, fig. 3.1. ROUSSET, MARCHAND, 1999, p. 241–242 (no.142). MARCHAND, DIXNEUF, 2007, p. 314, fig. 10. FAIERS, 2005, p. 171, fig. 2.62 (no.458), p. 230, fig. 4.6 (KN6).
 Dating: Byzantine Period
 Comments: layer of resin inside

33. Neck of jar 11/17-1/50 (fig. 61)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 26.12–26.82 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA3
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: beige engobe outside
 Color: red-brown
 Neck diam. 9.5 cm
 Parallels: FAIERS, 2005, p. 134, 138, fig. 2.42 (nos 284–286).
 Dating: Byzantine Period

35. Body of jar 11/17-1/2 (fig. 2)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 28.72–29.32 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA18
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: dark brown
 Max. body diam. 11.1 cm
 Parallels: GEMPELER, 1992, S. 134, Abb. 76 (nos 16–18).
 Dating: Byzantine Period

30. Upper part of jug 11/17-1/44 (fig. 62)

Find place: bottom of the shaft
 Level: 24.75 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: light brown engobe
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 4.5 cm, max. body diam. 15.6 cm
 Parallels: GEMPELER, 1992, S. 142, Abb. 79 (no.15).
 Dating: Byzantine Period

32. Shoulder of Late Roman Amphora 7(?) with incised decoration 11/17-1/42 (pl. LXI)

Find place: entrance to the burial chamber
 Level: 24.72–24.80 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA18 (micaceous variant)
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: dark brown
 Size of fragment 21.1 x 13.7 cm
 Dating: Byzantine – early Arabic Periods
 Comments: line ornament was incised before firing

34. Rim of jug with painted decoration 11/17-1/15 (fig. 62, pl. LXI)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 25.92–26.12 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: white flaked engobe
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 7.6 cm
 Parallels: GEMPELER, 1992, S. 137, Abb. 78 (no.5, 6).
 Dating: Byzantine – early Arabic Period
 Comments: the ornament of vinous and black colour

36. Neck of jar with painted decoration 11/17-1/32

Find place: filling of the shaft, eastern part
 Level: 25.97 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: white flaked engobe outside
 Color: red-brown
 Size of fragment 8.7 x 5.0 cm
 Dating: Byzantine Period
 Comments: wave and line ornament of black colour on white engobe

37. Body of bowl 11/17-1/17, 31 with incised decoration (fig. 62)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 25.92–26.12 m

Clay fabric: PRBA2

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: white engobe outside

Color: red-brown

Max. body diam. 15.6 cm

Parallels: JACQUET-GORDON, 1972, p. 89, pl. CCXXI (D5-D8). LECUYOT, PIERRAT-BONNEFOIS, 2004, p. 190, pl. 14, fig. 186. FAIERS, 2005, p. 74, fig. 2.5 (no.47).

Dating: Byzantine Period

Comments: was restored from 2 fragments; notches were made before firing after slight drying of white engobe; traces of fire inside

39. Wall of bowl with incised decoration 11/17-1/14

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 25.92–26.12 m

Clay fabric: PRBA3

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Size of fragment 13.6 x 8.9 cm

Dating: Byzantine Period

Comments: line decoration was incised after firing; traces of fire inside

41. Wall of jar with incised decoration 11/17-1/3 (pl. LXI)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 28.72–29.32 m

Clay fabric: PRBA18

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: dark brown

Size of fragment 6.6 x 3.7 cm

Dating: Byzantine – early Arabic Period

Comments: wave and line ornament were incised before firing

38. Wall of bowl with incised decoration 11/17-1/16 (pl. LXI)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 25.92–26.12 m

Clay fabric: PRBA2

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: white engobe partly outside

Color: brown

Size of fragment 10.1 x 6.6 cm

Parallels: JACQUET-GORDON, 1972, p. 89, pl. CCXXI (D5-D8).

Dating: Byzantine Period

Comments: notches were made before firing after slight drying of white engobe; traces of fire inside

40. Wall of bowl with incised decoration 11/17-1/30 (pl. LXI)

Find place: filling of the shaft, eastern part

Level: 25.97 m

Clay fabric: PRBA2

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: dark beige engobe outside

Color: brown

Size of fragment 11.7 x 3.9 cm

Dating: Byzantine Period

Comments: notches were made before firing after slight drying of white engobe

42. Wall of bowl with incised decoration 11/17-1/28 (pl. LXI)

Find place: filling of the shaft, eastern part

Level: 25.97 m

Clay fabric: PRBA3

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: white engobe outside

Color: brown

Size of fragment 9.5 x 5.3 cm

Dating: Byzantine Period

Comments: notches were made before firing after slight drying of white engobe; traces of fire inside

**43. Complete profile of large brazier
11/17-1/19, 20 (fig. 62)**

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 26.12–26.82 m

Clay fabric: PRBA13

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. approx. 85 cm

Dating: Byzantine Period

Comments: small traces of fire

**44. Complete profile of cauldron (*Iopas*)
11/17-1/35, 47, 48 (fig. 61)**

Find place: filling of the shaft and burial chamber

Level: 24.70 m, 24.76 m, 25.97 m

Clay fabric: PRBA3

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: beige smooth

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 19.6 cm, bottom diam. 16.5 cm,
height 9.5 cmParallels: LECUYOT, PIERRAT-
BONNEFOIS, 2004, p. 149, pl. 1, fig. 6.

Dating: Byzantine – early Arabic Period

Comments: was restored from 3 fragments

POTTERY FROM SHAFT 2 OF TOMB GE 17*Table 21. Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 2 in tomb GE 17*

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments					%
	filling of the shaft			filling of the burial chamber		
	30.65–31.15 m	29.35–30.65 m	27.57–29.35 m	28.30–28.48 m	27.90–28.30 m	
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasties V–VI	–	9	5	2	–	91.3
Beer jars, OK14, Dynasties V–VI	–	1	–	–	–	
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasty VI	–	–	3	–	–	
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	36	65	39	6	25	
Meidum bowls, OK1, Old Kingdom	–	2	2	–	–	1.9
Bread moulds, OK3, Old Kingdom	1	–	–	–	–	0.5
Votive jars, OK2, Old Kingdom	–	1	–	–	–	1.0
Votive plates, OK2, Old Kingdom	–	1	–	–	–	
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 198 examples	37	79	49	8	25	94.7
Red-engobed bowls, like OK2, Middle Kingdom (?)	–	1	1	–	–	1.0
White-engobed jars, NLP7, Late Period	–	–	–	1	–	1.0
Red-engobed jars, NLP7, Late Period	–	–	–	1	–	
Amphorae LR 7, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	3	–	–	–	–	3.3
Amphorae LR 7, PRBA19, Byzantine Period	1	–	–	–	–	
Non-engobed small jars, PRBA6, Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	3	–	–	–	–	
Total of the late pottery: 11 examples	7	1	1	2	–	5.3
Total: 209 examples (diagnostic 10)						100

OLD KINGDOM POTTERY FROM SHAFT 2

1. Rim of beer jar 11/17-2/6 (*fig. 63*)

Find place: filling of the shaft, layer of limestone chips with sand

Level: 27.57–29.35 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 9.5 cm

Parallels: HASSAN, GIZA VII, p. 33, pl. XXI.B. BÁRTA, 1994, p. 131, fig. 2. HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 96, fig. 8. BÁRTA et al., 2010, p. 29, 32, fig. 2.5.3 (32.AS20.99).

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

Comments: was restored from 2 fragments

2. Rim of beer jar 11/17-2/5 (*fig. 63*)

Find place: filling of the shaft, layer of light grey sandy loam with limestone chips

Level: 29.35–30.65 m

Clay fabric: OK4

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: dark red

Rim diam. 9.0 cm

Parallels: PETRIE, 1892, p. 18, pl. XXXI.15. HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 96, fig. 13. WODZIŃSKA, 2009, p. 117 (no.4). BÁRTA et al., 2010, p. 29, 32, fig. 2.5.3 (14.AS20.99).

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

3. Rim of beer jar 11/17-2/3 (*fig. 63*)

Find place: filling of the shaft, layer of light grey sandy loam with limestone chips

Level: 29.35–30.65 m

Clay fabric: OK14

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 11.0 cm

Parallels: LEHNER, WETTERSTROM, 2007, p. 2, fig. 11.10. HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 96, fig. 9. RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 84, pl. 21 (no.51).

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

4. Rim of beer jar 11/17-2/7 (*fig. 63*)

Find place: filling of the shaft, layer of limestone chips with sand

Level: 27.57–29.35 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 11.8 cm

Parallels: BÁRTA, 1994, p. 131, fig. 2. HAWASS, 1998, p. 188, fig. 2.1. HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 96, fig. 5, 12.

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

5. Rim of beer jar 11/17-2/4 (*fig. 63*)

Find place: filling of the shaft, layer of light grey sandy loam with limestone chips

Level: 29.35–30.65 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 8.5 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 96, fig. 4, 12.

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

6. Upper part of miniature Meidum bowl 11/17-2/2 (*fig. 63*)

Find place: filling of the shaft, layer of light grey sandy loam with limestone chips

Level: 29.35–30.65 m

Clay fabric: OK1

Technique: wheel-made, lower part was formed roughly

Surface treatment: red polished engobe

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 10.0 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 99, fig. 79. RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 296, pl. 127 (no.638).

Dating: Old Kingdom

Comments: unusual small size of vessel

7. Rim of beer jar 11/17-2/8 (*fig. 63*)

Find place: filling of the shaft, layer of limestone chips with sand

Level: 27.57–29.35 m

Clay fabric: OK4

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 10.0 cm

Dating: Dynasty VI

Comments: traces of white coating outside

LATE POTTERY FROM SHAFT 2**8. Upper part of round-bottomed bowl 11/17-2/1 (*fig. 63*)**

Find place: filling of the shaft, on the border of two layers

Level: 29.17 m, 29.40 m

Clay fabric: like OK2

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: red polished engobe

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 15.0 cm, height approx. 9.0 cm

Dating: Middle Kingdom (?)

Comments: was restored from 2 fragments, traces of fire outside

POTTERY FROM SHAFT 3 OF TOMB GE 17

Table 22. *Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 3 in tomb GE 17*

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments				%
	filling of the shaft	filling of the burial chamber			
		29.46–31.16 m	29.83–29.98 m	29.68–29.78 m	
Red-engobed storage jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	3	—	—	—	26.0
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	17	—	4	—	
Bread moulds, OK3, Old Kingdom	—	—	1	—	
Votive plates, OK2, Old Kingdom	—	1	—	—	
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 26 examples	20	1	5	—	
White-engobed jars, NLP10, Late Period	7	—	—	—	12.0
Non-engobed jars, NLP7, Late Period	—	—	1	—	
Red-engobed jars, NLP11, Late Period	—	1	—	—	
Non-engobed jars, NLP11, Late Period	—	—	1	—	
Kegs, NLP24, Late Period	—	1	—	—	
Milesian amphorae, LP-Imp10, V–IV centuries B.C.	1	—	—	—	44.0
Lekythoi, PRBA39, Preptolemaic – Ptolemaic Periods	—	1	—	—	
Aryballoid lekythoi, PRBA1, Ptolemaic Period	3	2	4	1	
Aryballoid lekythoi, PRBA6, Ptolemaic Period	—	1	—	—	
Aryballoid lekythoi, PRBA7, Ptolemaic Period	13	—	5	1	
Pots, PRBA1, Ptolemaic Period	1	—	—	—	
Black-glazed jars, PRBA34, Ptolemaic – Roman Periods	1	—	2	1	
Aryballoid lekythoi, PRBA10, Ptolemaic – Roman Periods	—	2	6	—	18.0
Bowls, PRBA2, Roman Period	1	—	—	—	
Cauldrons, PRBA2, Roman – Byzantine Periods	1	—	—	—	
Lids, PRBA3, Roman – Byzantine Periods	1	—	—	—	
Amphorae LR 7, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	11	—	4	—	74.0
Total of the late pottery: 74 examples	40	8	13	3	
Total: 100 examples (diagnostic 10)					100

LATE POTTERY FROM SHAFT 3

1. Upper part of two-handled keg (*sigā*) 11/17-3/1 (fig. 64)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, upper layer of brown sandy loam

Level: 29.88 m

Clay fabric: NLP24

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 4.1 cm

Parallels: HOPE, 2000, p. 201-202, fig. 6d. JACQUET-GORDON, 2012, p. 290, fig. 119k.

Dating: Late Period

3. Upper part of aryballoid lekythos 11/17-3/4 (fig. 64)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.75–30.79 m

Clay fabric: PRBA1

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red varnish

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 3.8 cm

Parallels: BALLETT, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 129, pl. 59.561.

Dating: early Ptolemaic Period

5. Upper part of one-handled (?) small jar 11/17-3/6 (pl. LXI)

Find place: filling of the shaft and burial chamber

Level: 29.60 m, 29.72 m, 30.92 m

Clay fabric: PRBA34

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: black varnish

Color: black

Size of fragment 5.4 x 5.5 cm

Dating: Ptolemaic – Roman Periods

Comments: was restored from 3 fragments

7. Lower part of aryballoid lekythos 11/17-3/3 (fig. 64)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, upper layer of brown sandy loam

Level: 29.85 m

Clay fabric: PRBA1

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red polished engobe

Color: grey-brown

Bottom diam. 5.3 cm

Parallels: BALLETT, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 114, pl. 53.479-480.

Dating: Ptolemaic – Roman Periods

2. Upper part of lekythos 11/17-3/2 (fig. 64)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, upper layer of brown sandy loam

Level: 29.84 m

Clay fabric: PRBA39

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: dark beige

Rim diam. 4.4 cm, max. body diam. 9.4 cm

Parallels: FRENCH, GHALY, 1991, p. 111, fig. 49. ÉLAIGNE, 2012, p. 204, fig. 64 (no.11155/13).

Dating: Preptolemaic – early Ptolemaic Period

4. Rim of pot 11/17-3/5 (fig. 64)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.50–30.63 m

Clay fabric: PRBA1

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe inside, red polished engobe outside

Color: brown

Rim diam. 7.2 cm

Parallels: BALLETT, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 143, pl. 65.630.

Dating: Ptolemaic Period

6. Wall of small jar with relief decoration 11/17-3/8 (pl. LXI)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer of dark brown sandy loam

Level: 29.68–29.78 m

Clay fabric: PRBA34

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: black glazed surface outside

Color: dark brown

Size of fragment 4.1 x 2.7 cm

Dating: Ptolemaic – Roman Periods

8. Rim of bowl 11/17-3/7 (fig. 64)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 31.09 m

Clay fabric: PRBA2

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: partly polished inside and outside

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 18.0 cm

Parallels: BALLETT, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 57, pl. 12.162.

Dating: early Roman Period

POTTERY FROM SHAFT 5 OF TOMB GE 17

Table 23. Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 5 in tomb GE 17

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments			%
	filling of the shaft		filling of the shaft and burial chamber	
	30.96–31.16 m	30.16–30.96 m	29.49–30.16 m	
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasties V–VI	10	3	5	97.6
Beer jars, OK13, Dynasties V–VI	–	–	3	
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	82	19	
Votive plates, OK21, Dynasties V–VI	1	–	–	0.8
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 123 examples	11	85	27	98.4
Non-engobed jars, NLP10, Late Period	–	1	–	0.8
Aryballoid lekythoi, PRBA7, Ptolemaic Period	–	1	–	0.8
Total of the late pottery: 2 examples	–	2	–	1.6
Total: 125 examples (diagnostic 15)				100

OLD KINGDOM POTTERY FROM SHAFT 5

1. Complete profile of beer jar 11/17-5/12 (fig. 65)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 29.49–30.16 m

Clay fabric: OK13

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Rim diam. 8.0 cm, max. body diam. 16.9 cm, height 29.8 cm

Parallels: WEEKS, 1994, fig. 132 (25-11-137).

HAWASS, 1998, p. 188, fig. 2.2. HAWASS,

SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 96, fig. 10. BÁRTA et al., 2010, p. 297-298, fig. 4.4.14 (no.11.AS 52.09).

Dating: Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI

Comments: was restored from 3 fragments; particles of blue faience were in the clay fabric

2. Complete profile of beer jar 11/17-5/11 (fig. 65)

Find place: bottom of the shaft, northern part

Level: 29.49 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 9.8 cm, max. body diam. 16.7 cm, height 29.7 cm

Parallels: BÁRTA, 1994, p. 31, fig. 2. BÁRTA

et al., 2010, p. 29-30, fig. 2.5.2 (no.60.AS 20.99).

Dating: Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI

Comments: traces of white coating outside

3. Rim of beer jar 11/17-5/2 (fig. 65)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.96–31.36 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 9.5 cm

Parallels: RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 66, pl. 12 (no.16).

HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 96, fig. 10.

MYŚLIWIEC, KURASZKIEWICZ, 2010, p. 238, fig. 69 (no.37).

Dating: Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI

Comments: was restored from 2 fragments

5. Rim of beer jar 11/17-5/9 (fig. 65)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.96–31.36 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 9.5 cm

Parallels: BÁRTA, 1994, p. 31, fig. 2. BÁRTA et al., 2010, p. 87, fig. 3.3.2 (no.39.AS 33.05).

HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 96, fig. 5.

Dating: Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI

8. Rim of beer jar 11/17-5/7

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.96–31.36 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 10.0 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

10. Complete votive plate 11/17-5/1 (fig. 65)

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.96–31.36 m

Clay fabric: OK21

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 5.3 cm, bottom diam. 2.8 cm, height 1.7 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

4. Rim of beer jar 11/17-5/10

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.96–31.36 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 10.5 cm

Dating: Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI

6. Rim of beer jar 11/17-5/4

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.96–31.36 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 9.5 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

7. Rim of beer jar 11/17-5/3

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.96–31.36 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 10.3 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

9. Rim of beer jar 11/17-5/5, 6

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.96–31.36 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 10.9 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

Comments: was restored from 2 fragments

11. Rim of beer jar 11/17-5/58

Find place: filling of the shaft

Level: 30.96–31.36 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 9.9 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

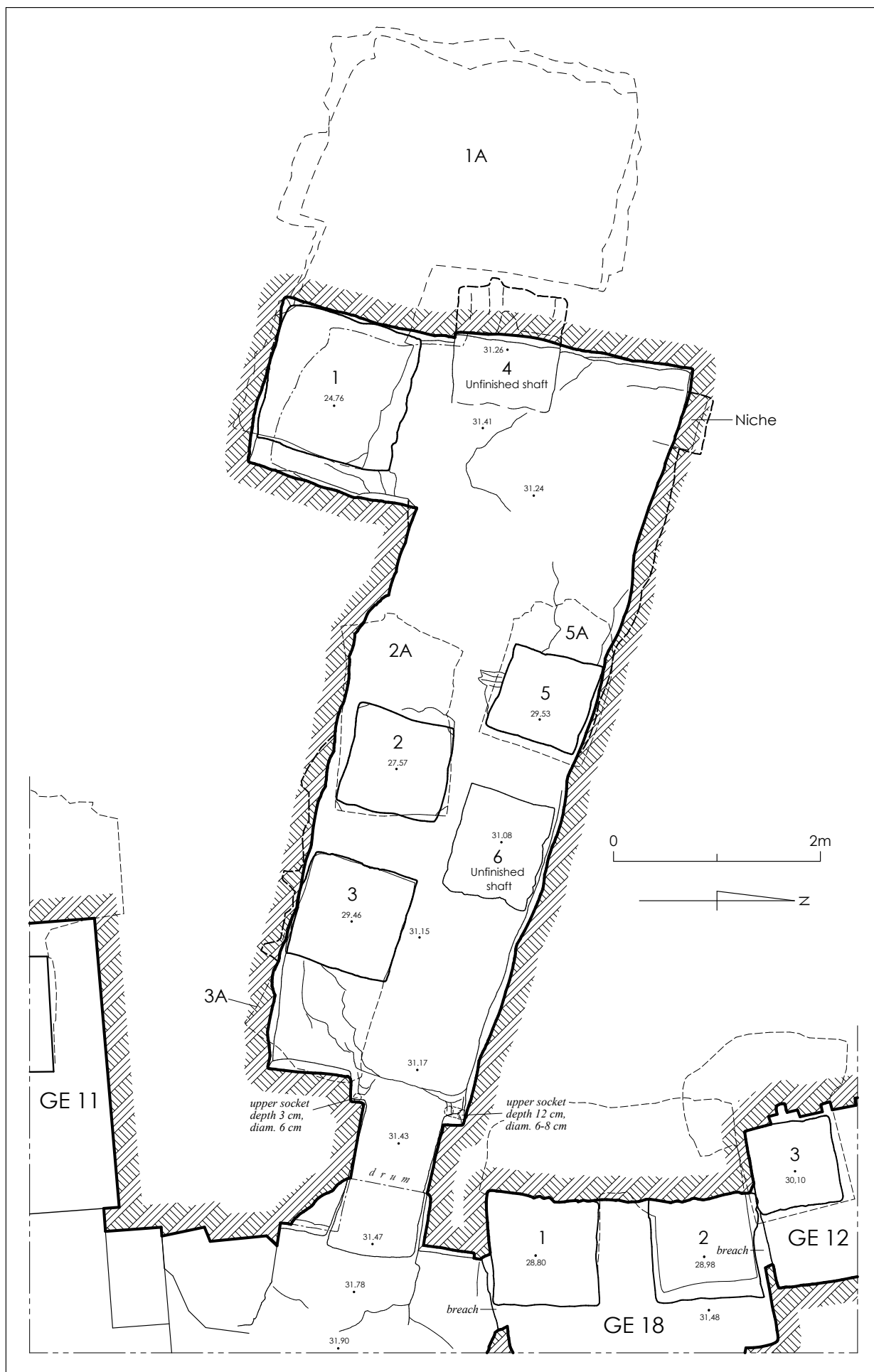


Fig. 48. Plan of the Tomb GE 17

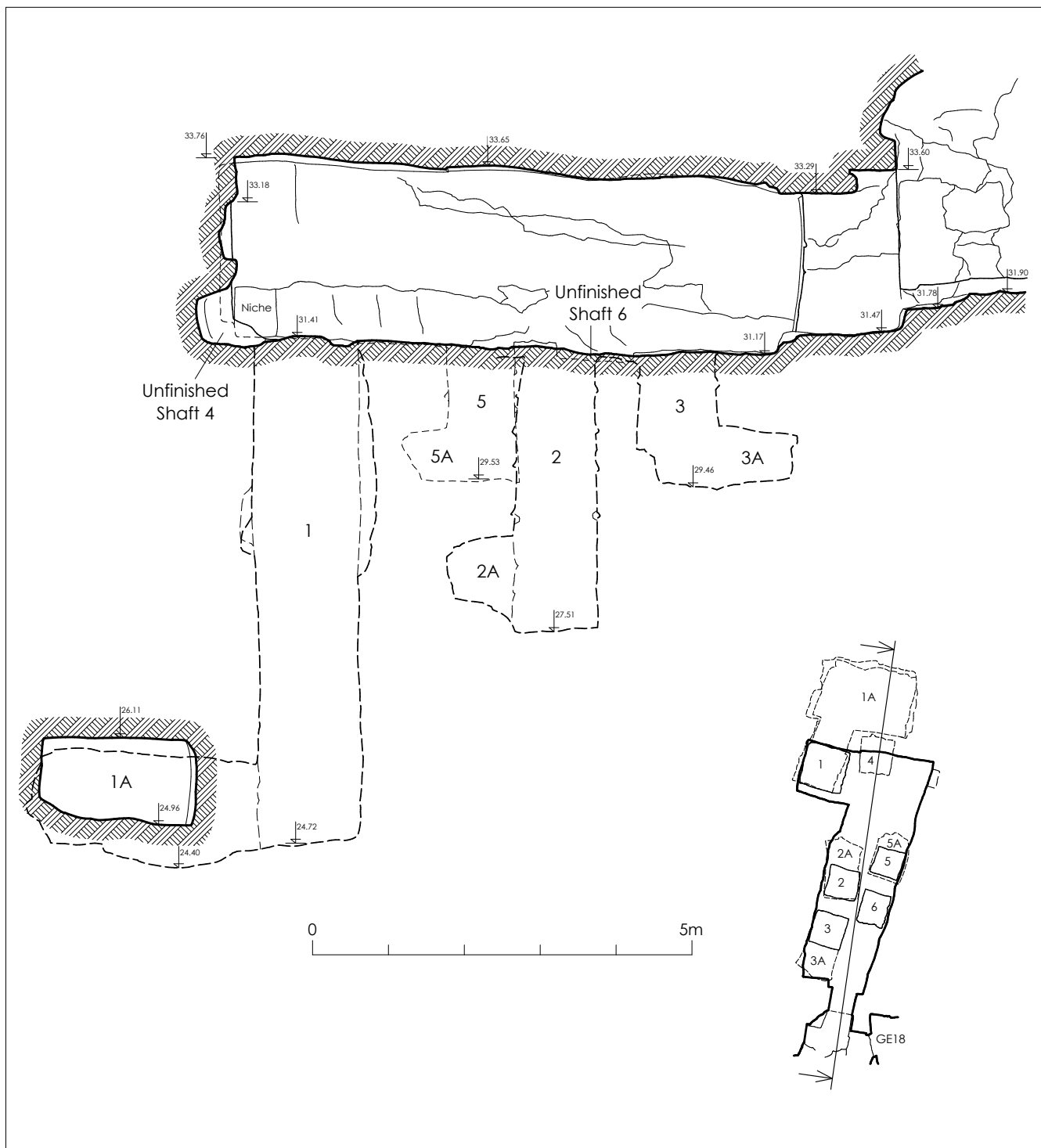


Fig. 49. Tomb GE 17. Section

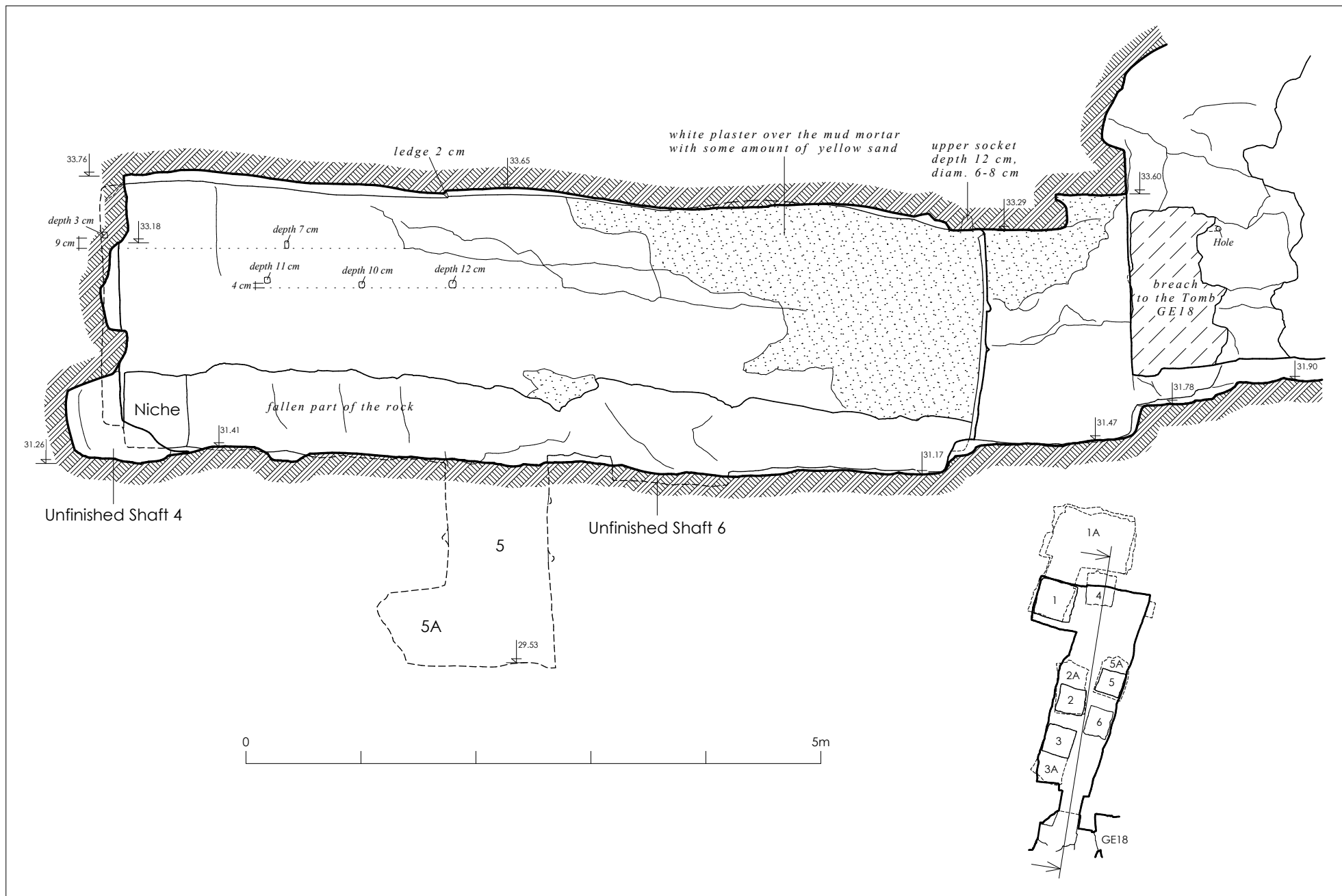


Fig. 50. Tomb GE 17. Section

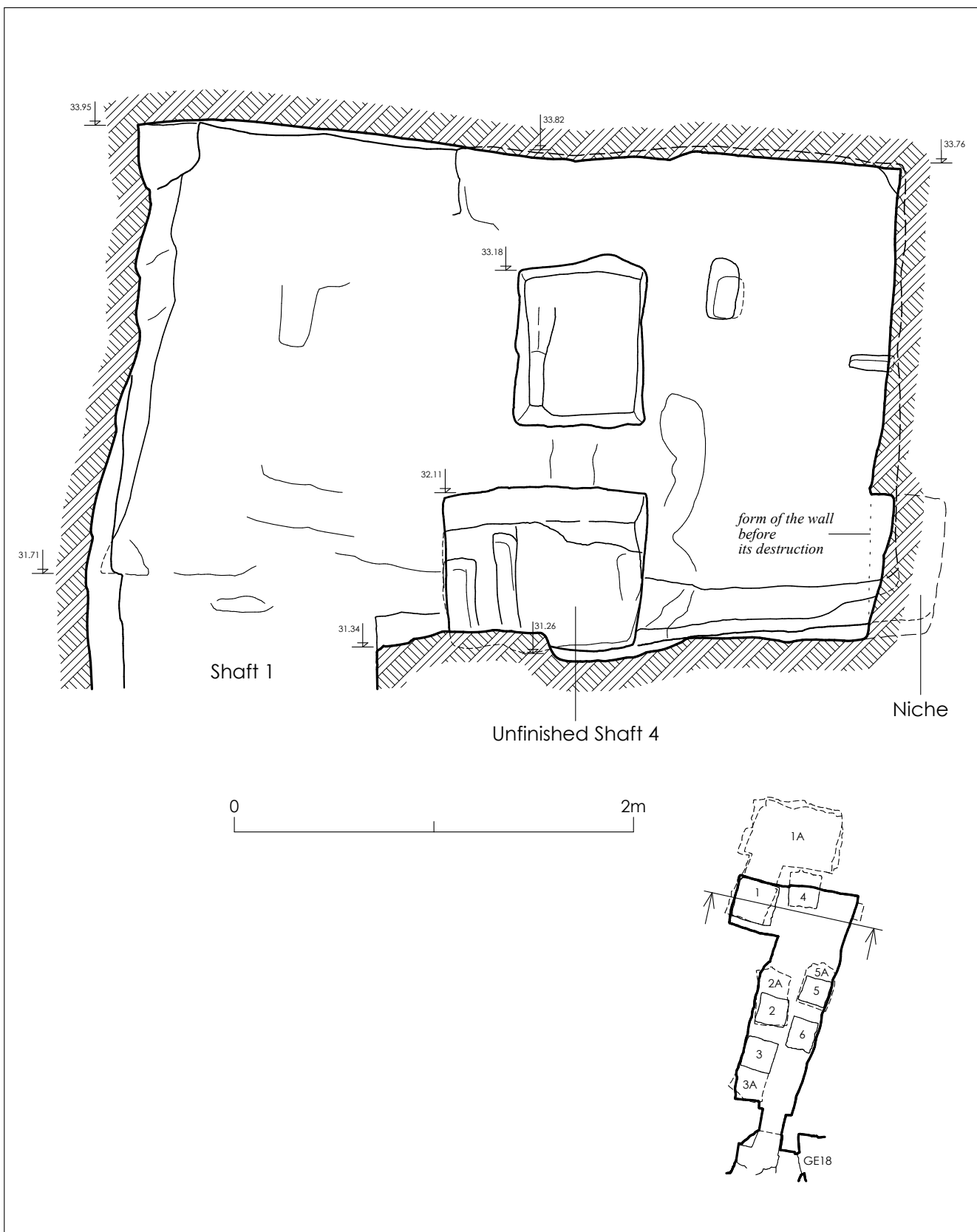


Fig. 51. Tomb GE 17. Section

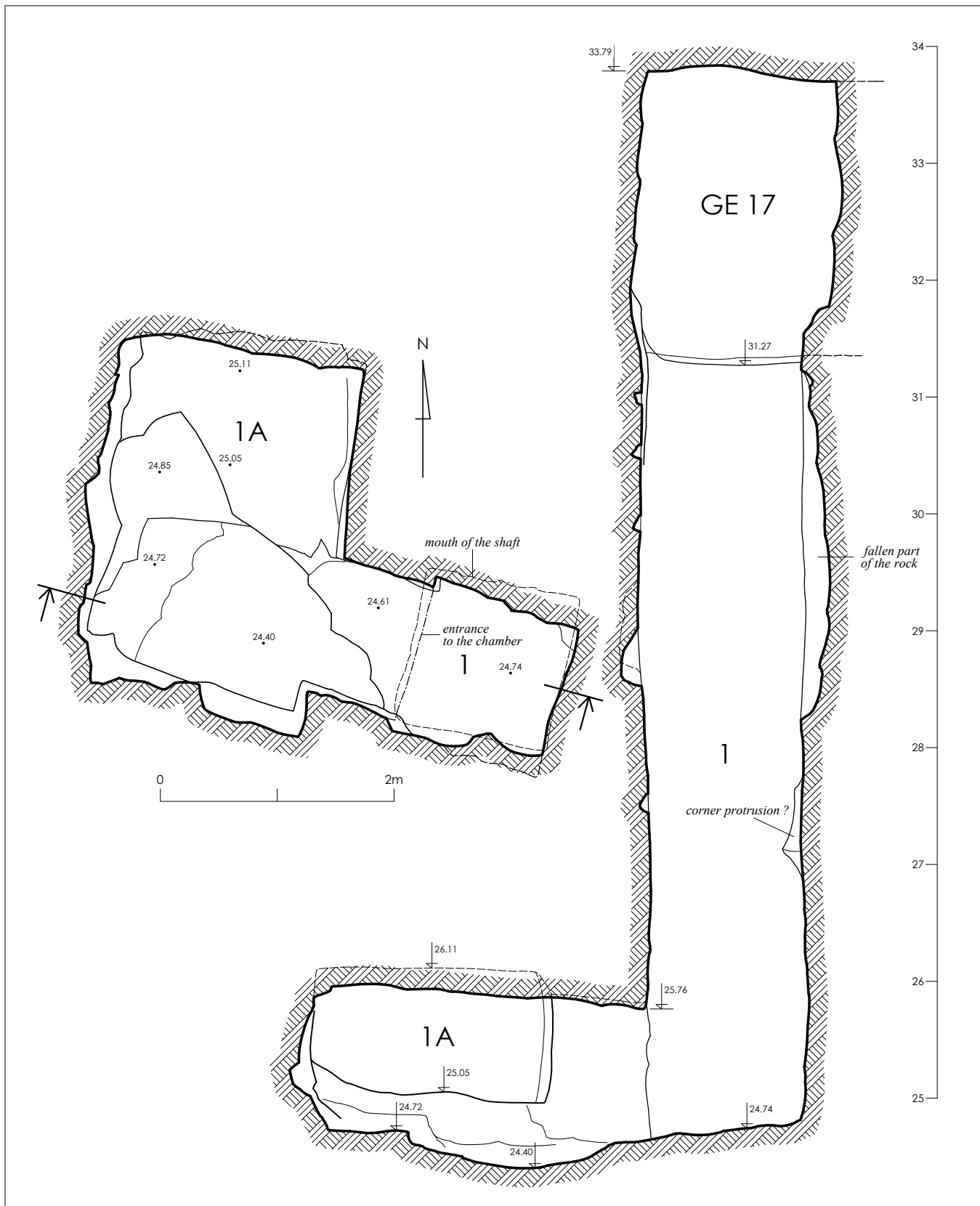


Fig. 52. Shaft 1 and burial chamber 1A in the Tomb GE 17

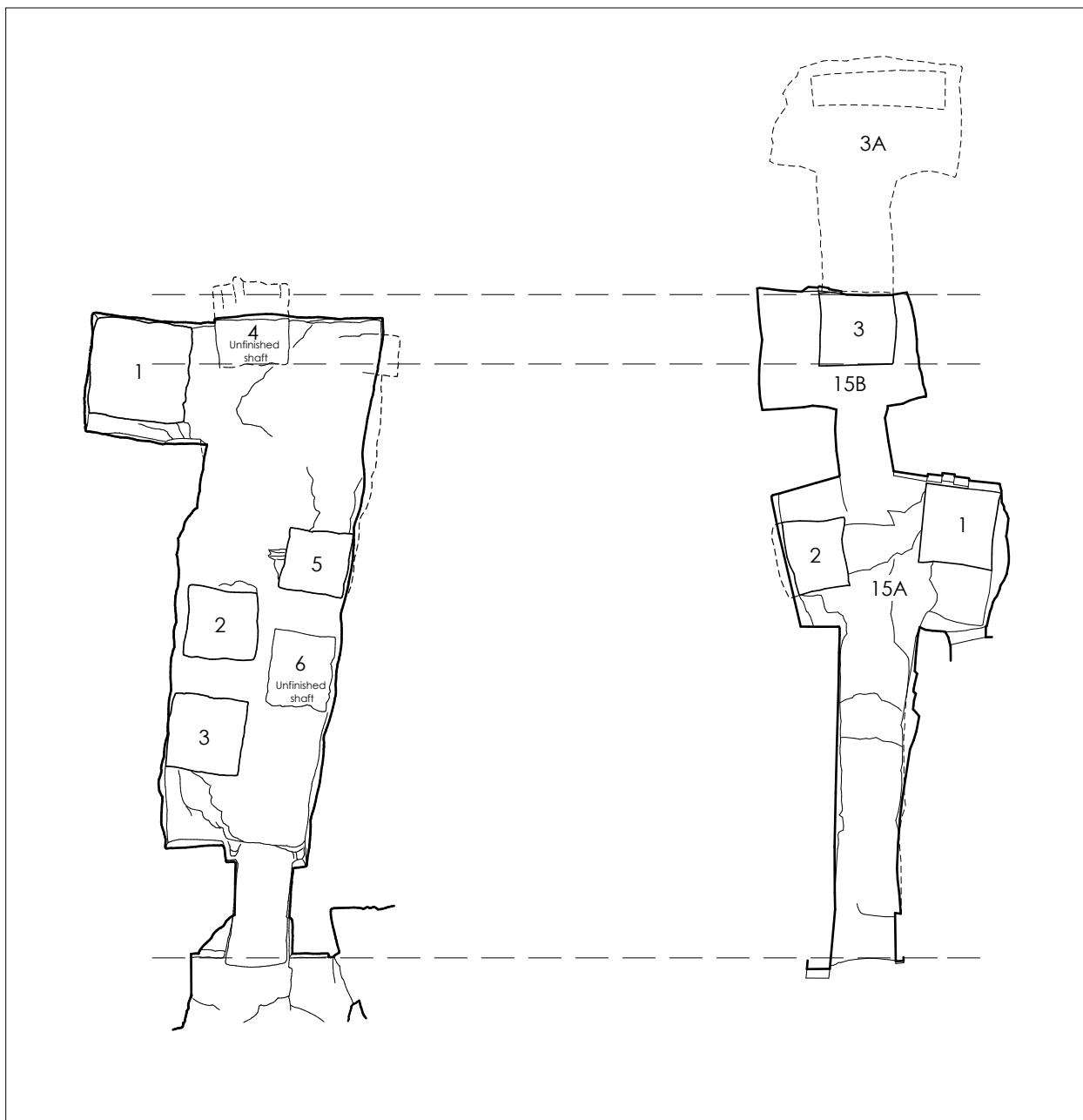


Fig. 54. GE 17 and GE 15 in comparison

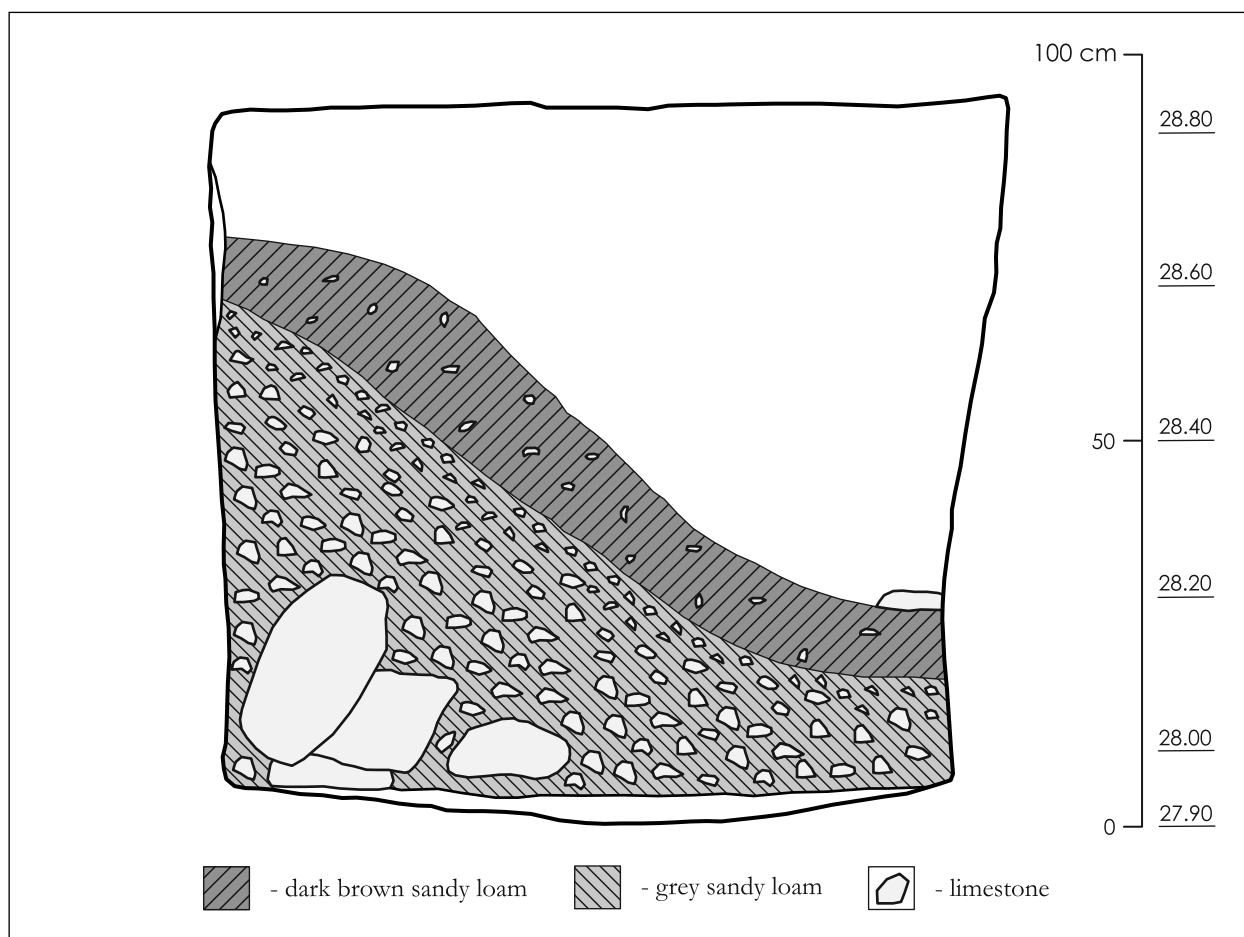


Fig. 55. Tomb GE 17, Burial chamber 2A. Section drawing, view from the north

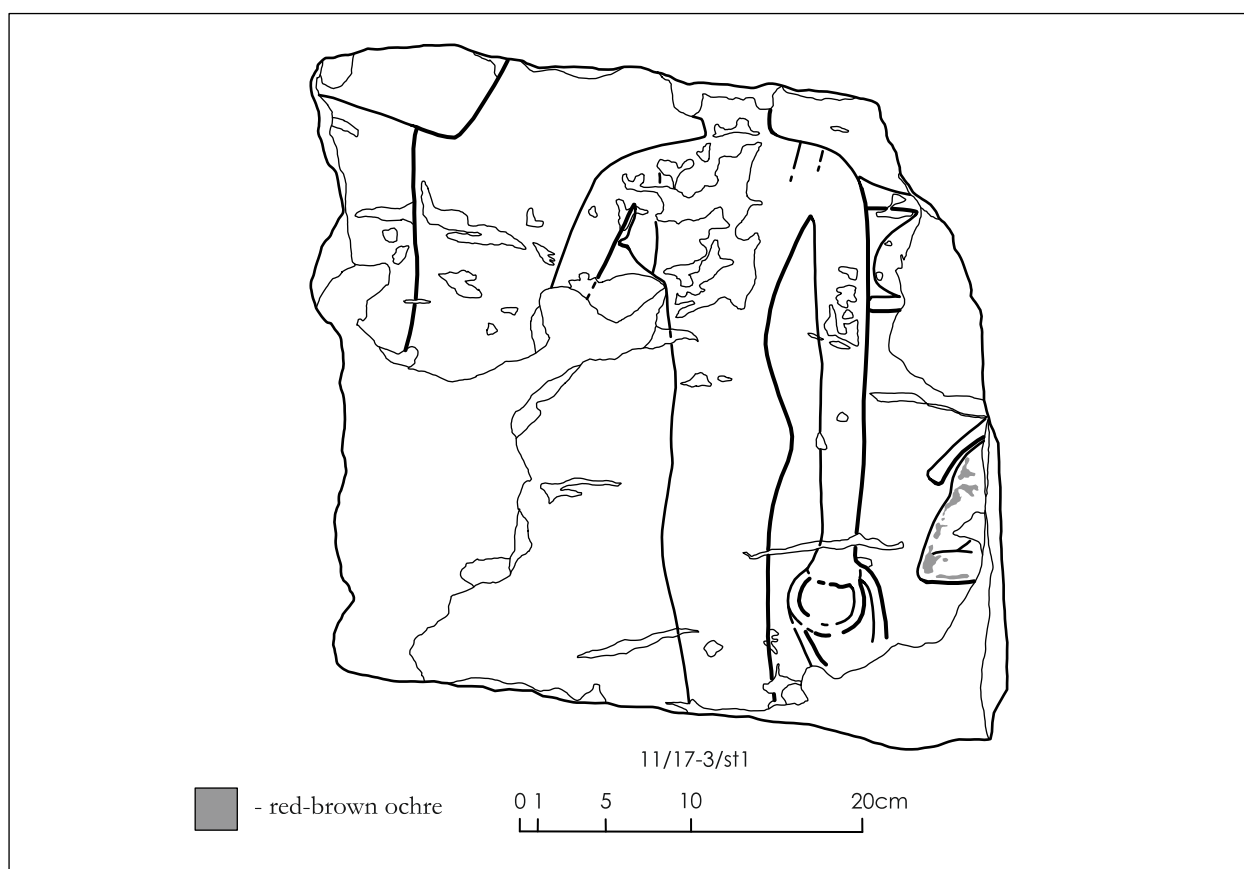
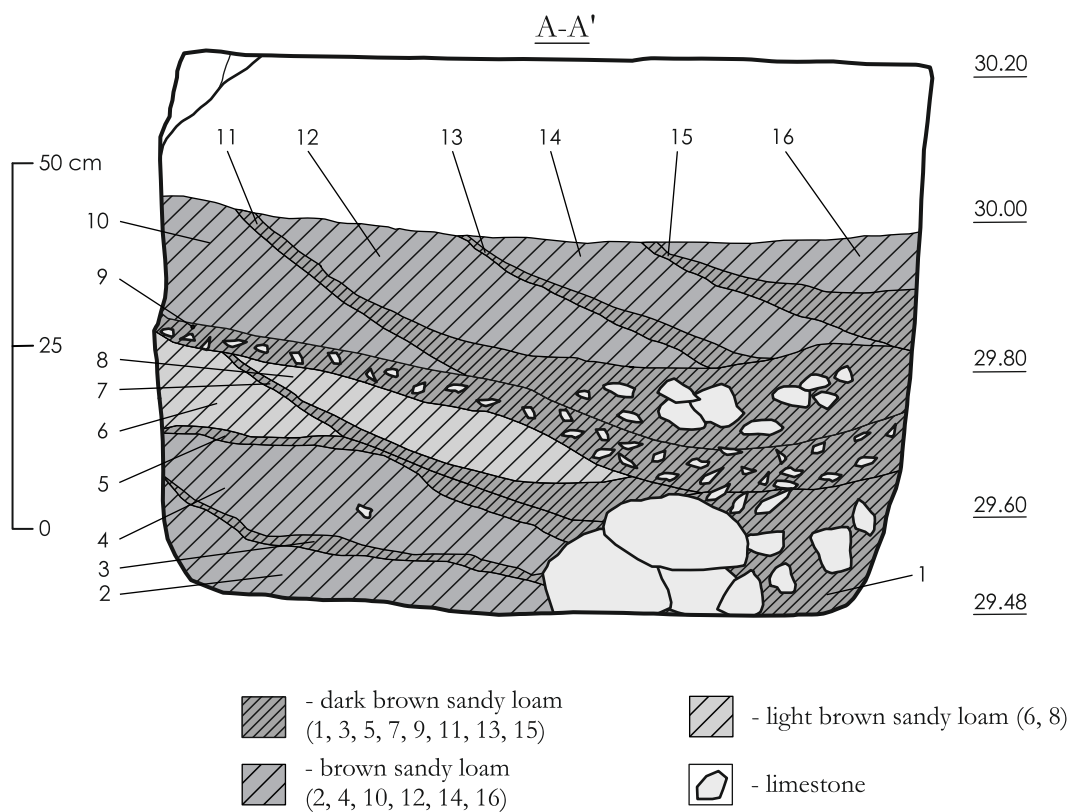
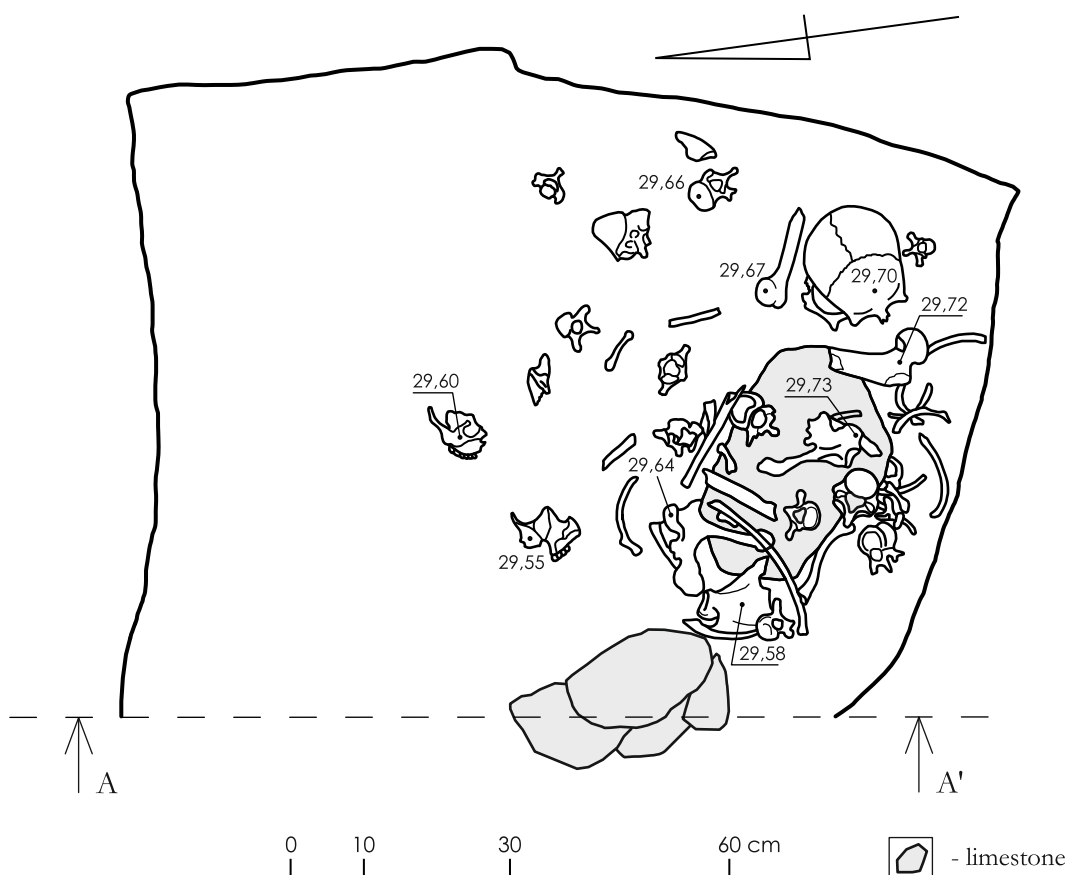


Fig. 56. Tomb GE 17, relief fragment from the Shaft 3



a) Tomb GE 17, Burial chamber 3A. Section drawing



b) Tomb GE 17, Burial chamber 3A. Drawing of skeletal remains

Fig. 57. Tomb GE 17, Burial chamber 3A. Drawings of a section and skeletal remains

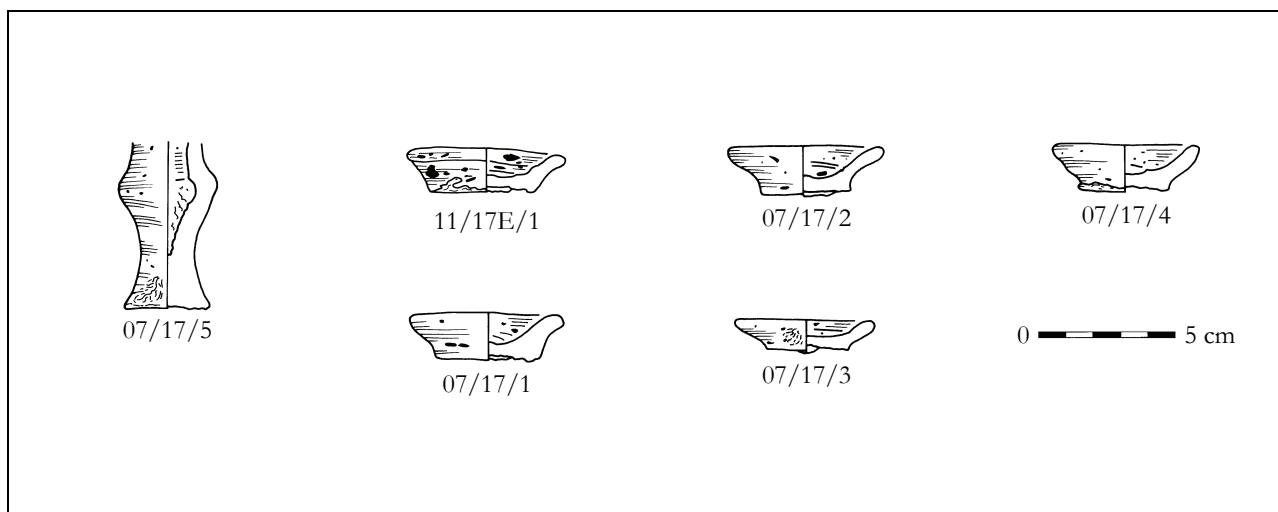


Fig. 58. Entrance to the Tomb GE 17. Old Kingdom pottery

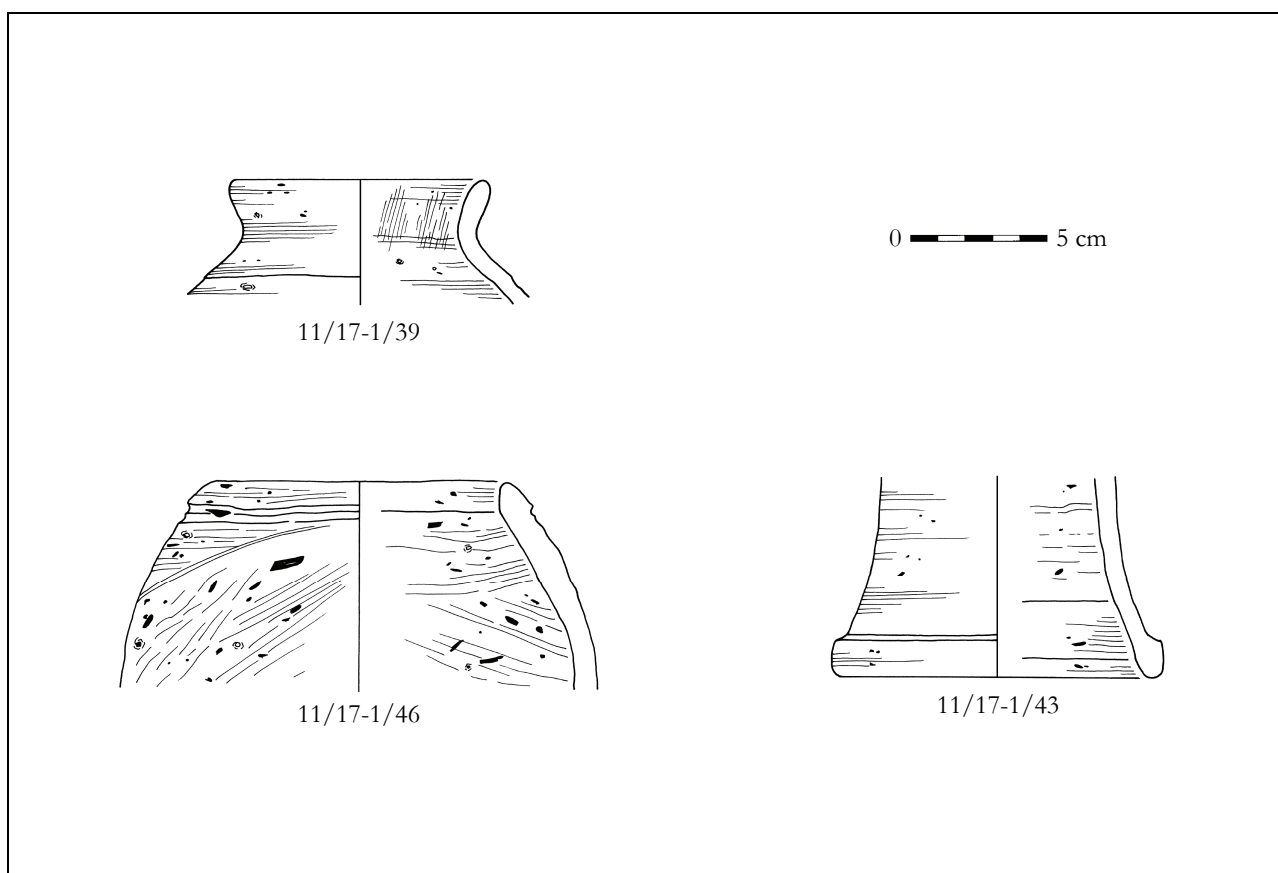


Fig. 59. Shaft 1 in the Tomb GE 17. Old Kingdom pottery

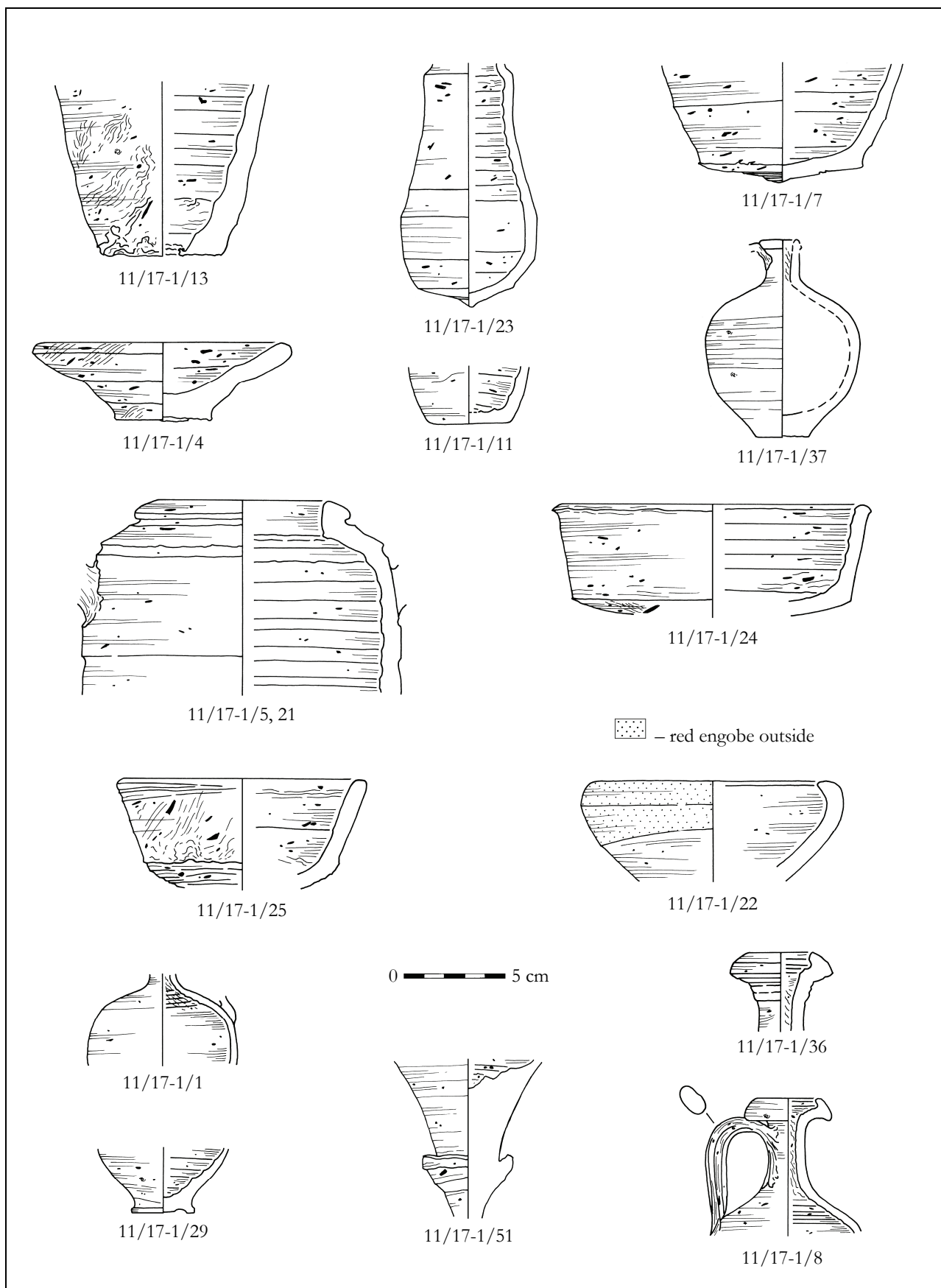


Fig. 60. Shaft 1 in the Tomb GE 17. Late pottery

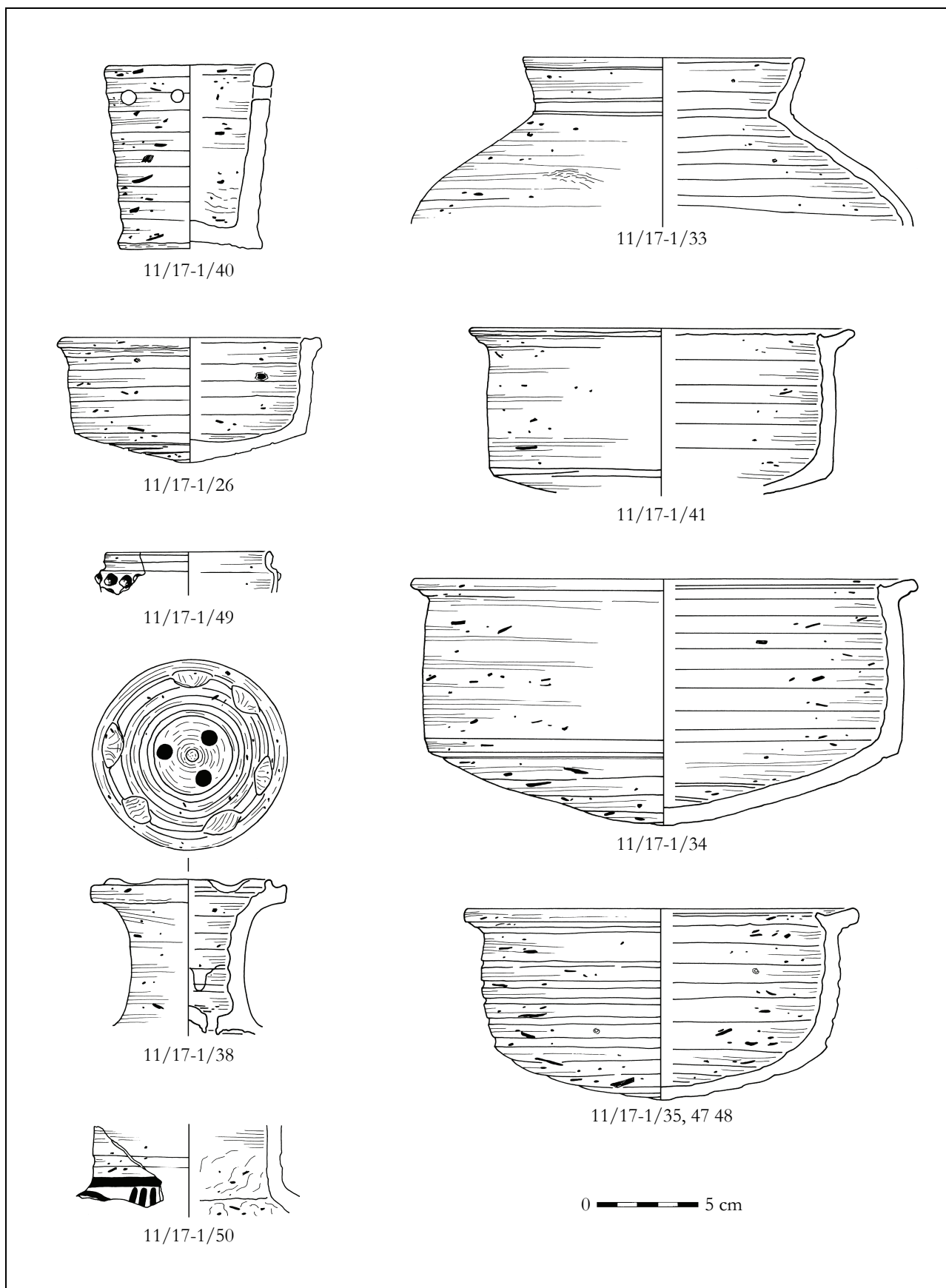


Fig. 61. Shaft 1 in the Tomb GE 17. Late pottery

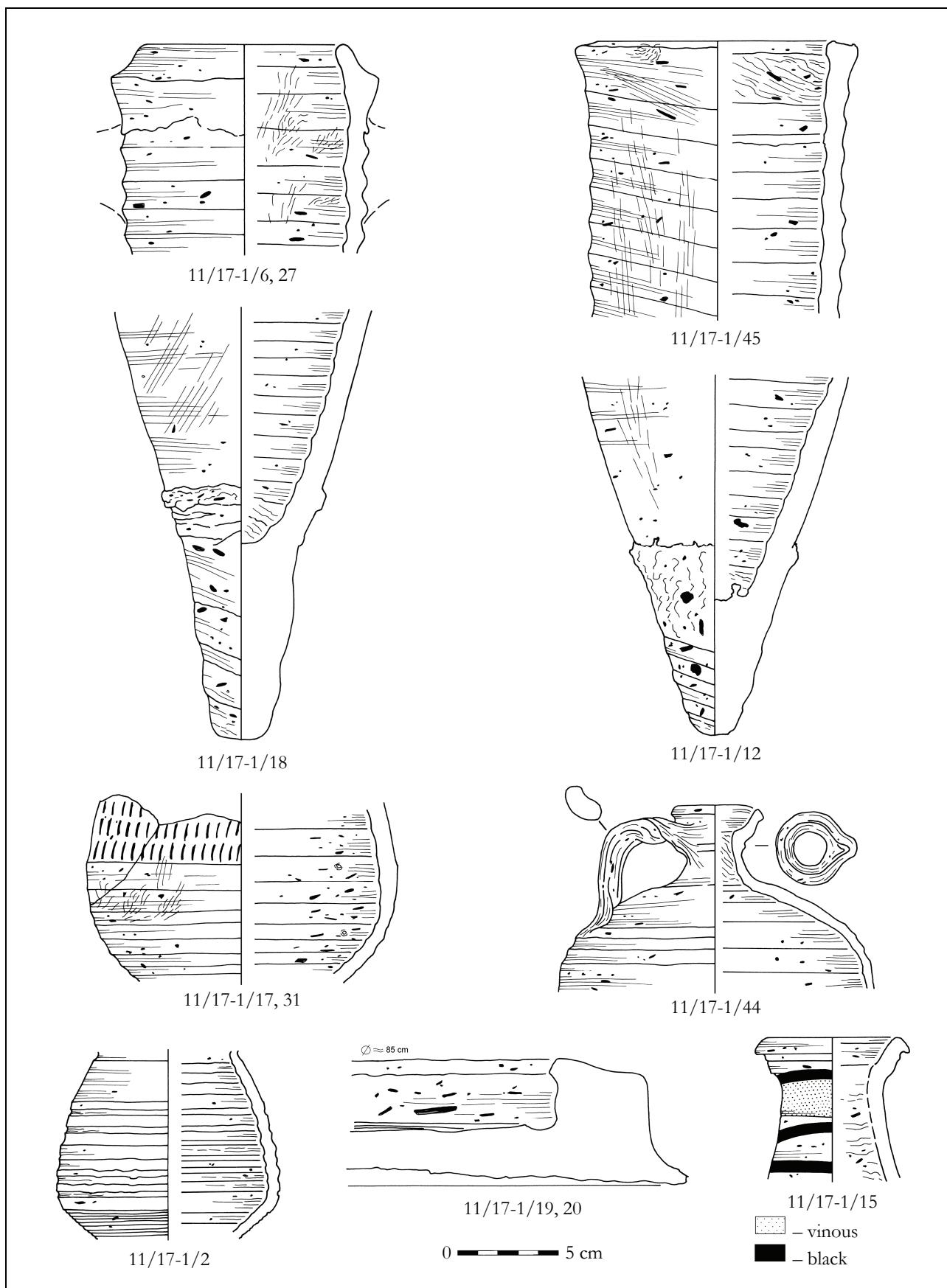


Fig. 62. Shaft 1 in the Tomb GE 17. Late pottery

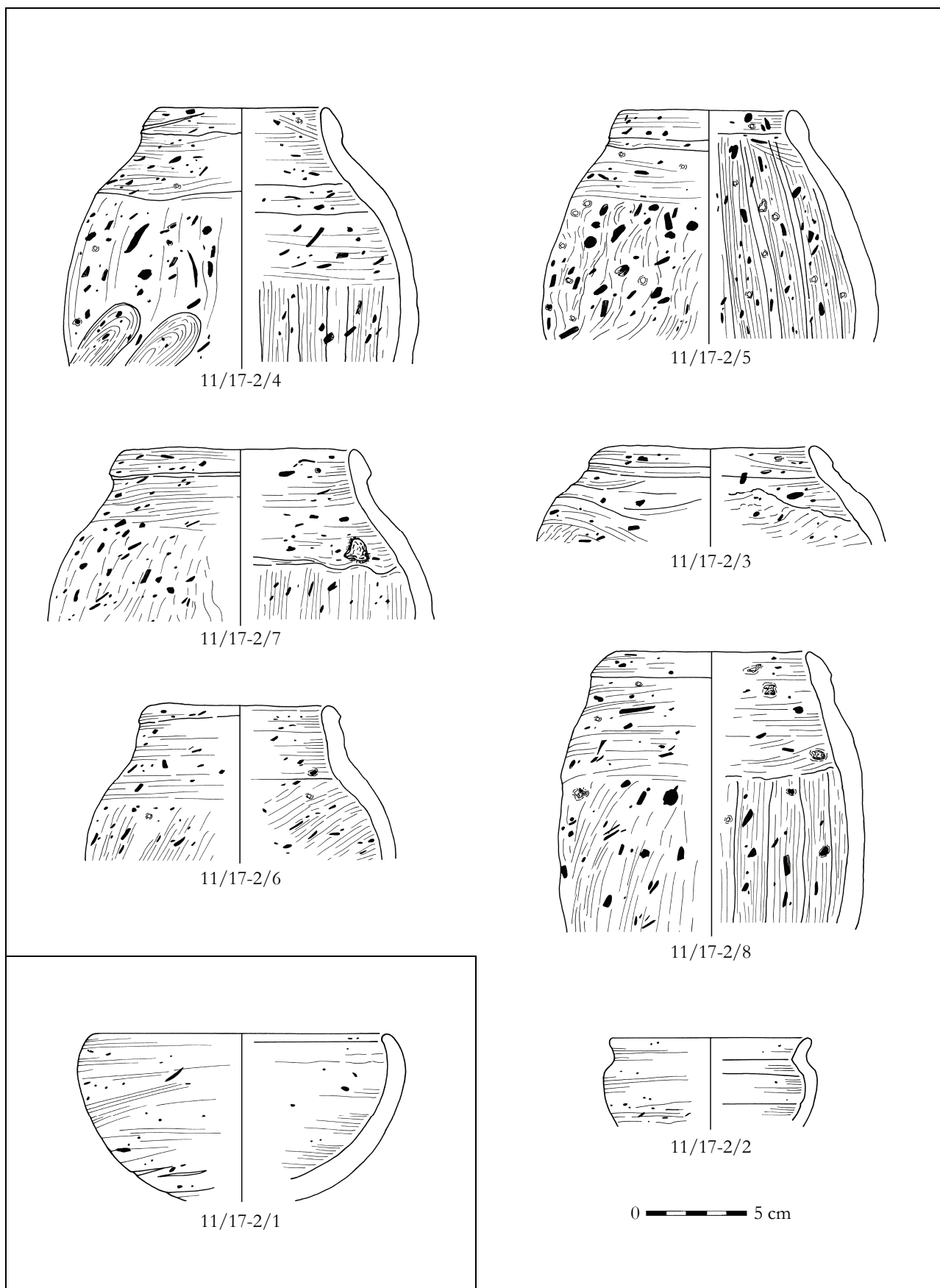


Fig. 63. Shaft 2 in the Tomb GE 17. Old Kingdom and Middle Kingdom (?) pottery

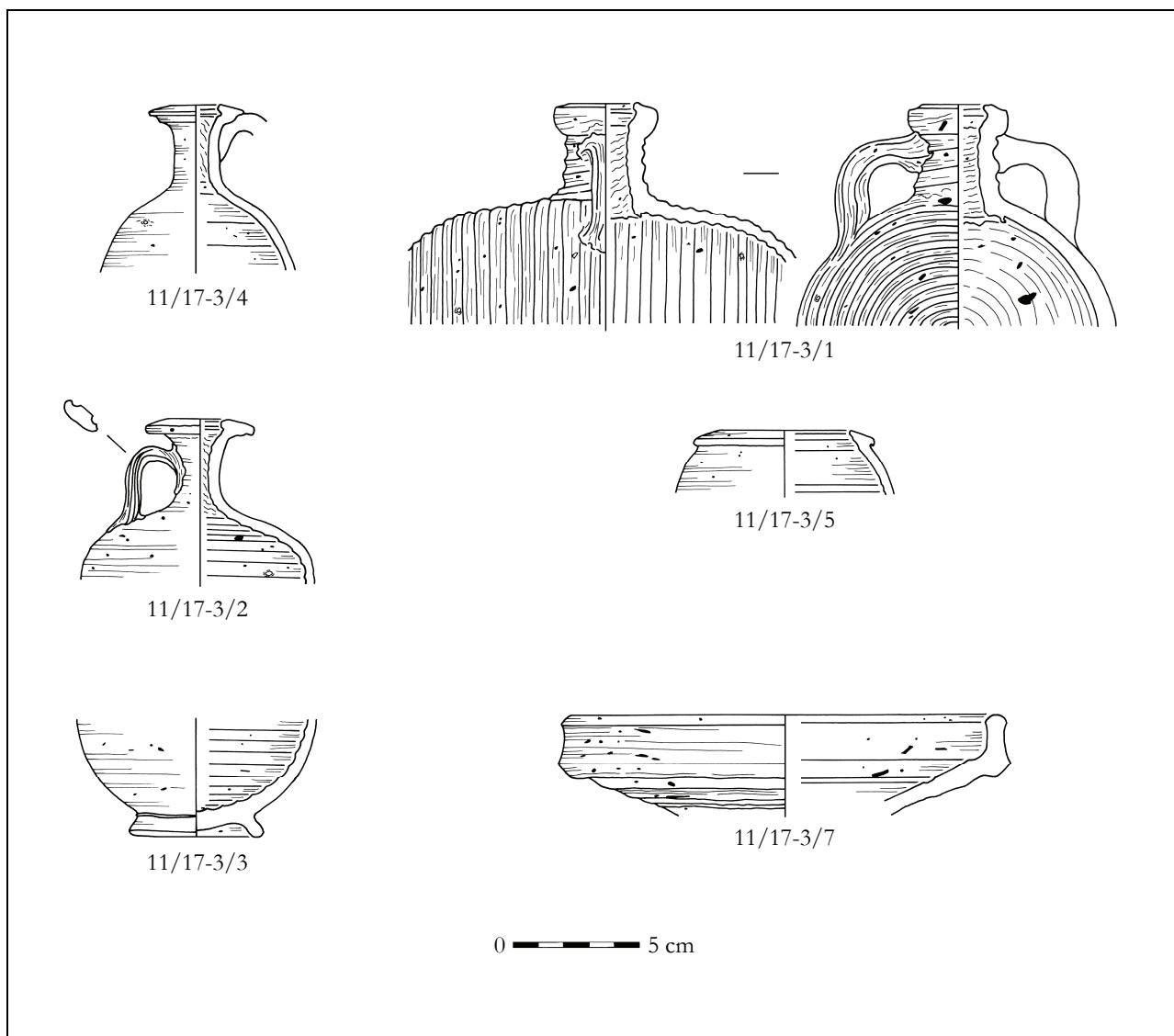


Fig. 64. Shaft 3 in the Tomb GE 17. Late pottery

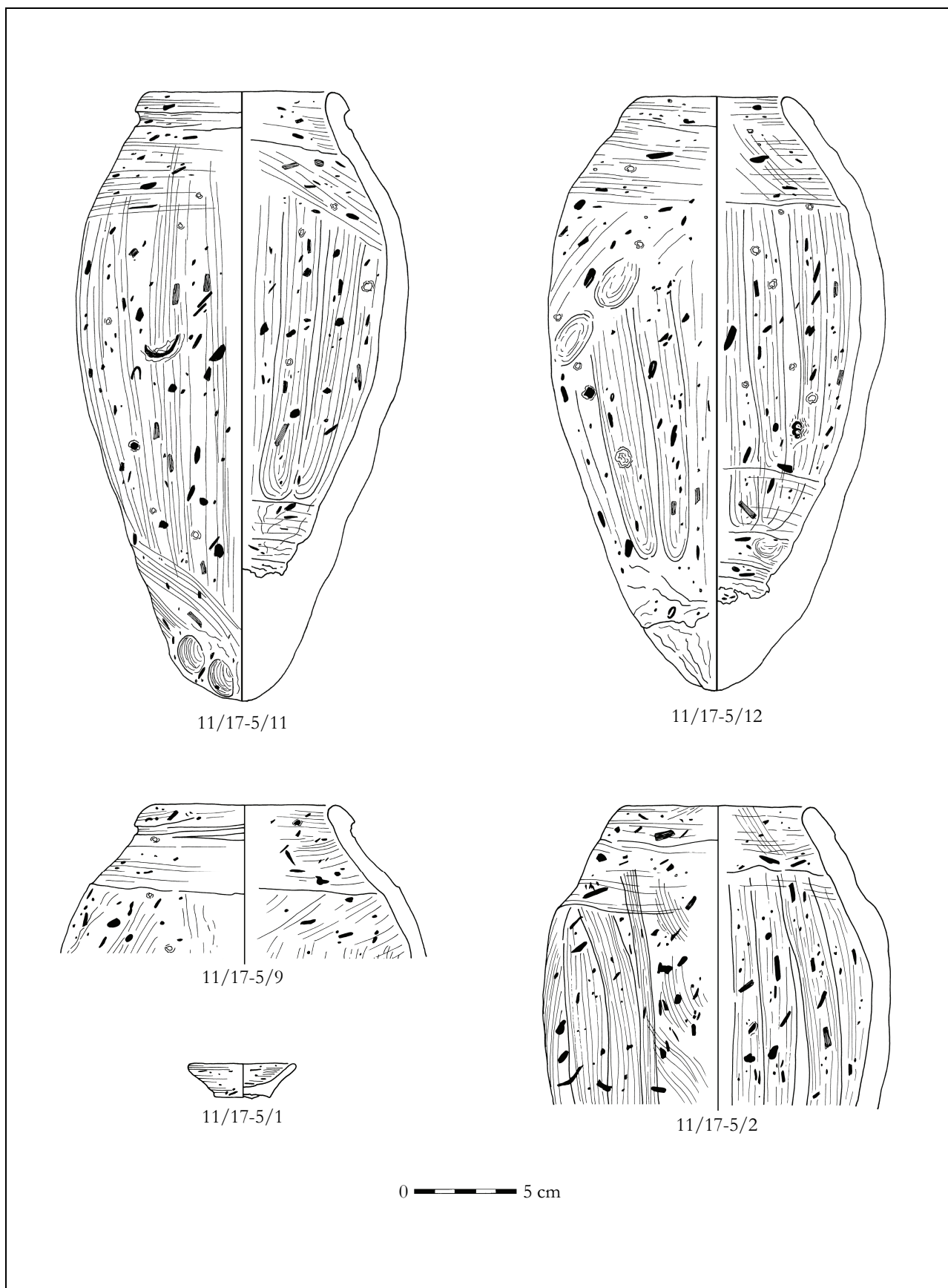
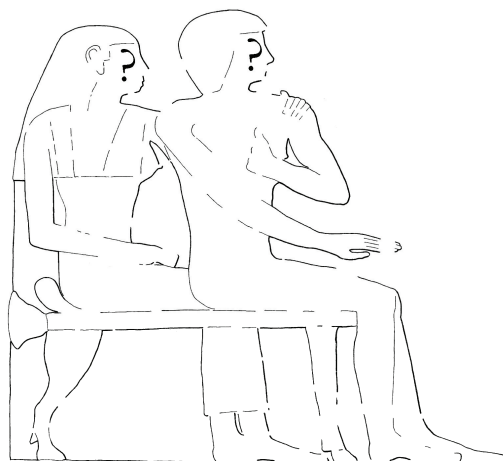


Fig. 65. Shaft 5 in the Tomb GE 17. Old Kingdom pottery



III.2. TOMB GE 18

The small rock tomb GE 18 was cut between the tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12) and the anonymous tomb GE 17, approximately at the same level with them (*fig. 2–4, 66, pl. V/III*). The tomb GE 18 occupies almost all the available space between these two rock-cut tombs.

The tomb was discovered in 2006 during the GPR-investigation and subsequent cleaning of the area. Its archaeological survey was continued during the 2012 field season. A small chapel and two shafts leading to a joint burial chamber were excavated.

ARCHITECTURE OF TOMB GE 18

Unlike the neighboring chapels cut with deviation from the main north-south axis, the tomb GE 18 is right on the axis (*fig. 66*).

ENTRANCE to the tomb originally had a rectangular shape, 1.59 m in its height, 0.86 m in its width with the depth of 0.52 m. At present, the lower part of the outer wall is badly damaged as the result of natural destructions and erosion.

Above the entrance, there is a well-cut drum (width 0.83 m, height 0.26 m) that remains uninscribed (*pl. XXXV/III*).

CHAPEL is of a rectangular shape (length 2.60 m, width 1.50 m, and height 1.85 m); the entrance is arranged at the northern half of the eastern wall (*fig. 66*). Thus, the room belongs to the type of L-shaped chapels. The walls have just a coarse treatment; traces of relief decoration, inscriptions, and false doors are absent.

Since the chapel was cut in a small section of rock between the tombs GE 12 and GE 17, the walls between the constructions appear to be too thin and have been partly destroyed in the course of time. For example, in the northern wall of the tomb GE 18, there is a hole of an irregular shape (*fig. 67*) that leads to the chapel of Tjenty II (GE 12). At the same time, most of the southern wall of the tomb GE 18 adjacent to the chapel GE 17 has collapsed. It is logical to assume that the tomb GE 18 was cut later than the tombs of Tjenty II (GE 12) and GE 17.

The cult chapel has a very small size; virtually all of its floor area is occupied by mouths of two shafts adjacent to the western wall.

SHAFT 1 is located in the southern part of the chapel and has an almost square mouth (*fig. 66–67*): 1.04 x 1.05 m; its depth is 2.60 m. Footholds are hewn on the northern and southern walls of the shaft; the distance between them is 0.60–0.86 m (*pl. XXXIXa*).

SHAFT 2 is located in the northern half of the tomb; its mouth has an almost square form (1.00 x 1.02 m); the depth of the shaft is 2.50 m (*fig. 66–67*). There are also traces of hewn footholds on the north and south walls; the distance between them is about 0.64 m.

Both shafts lead a joint burial chamber 1-2A that extends to the west (*fig. 66–67*). The entrance to the chamber from the shaft 1 has the width of 1.00 m and the height of 0.87 m. It was blocked by three limestone slabs bonded by a mud mortar (*fig. 68, pl. XXXIX*). Two bigger blocks in the south (1.12 x 0.40 x 0.18 m and 1.20 x 0.30 x 0.16 m) were supplemented with a smaller one (0.39 x 0.45 x 0.20 m). These fine limestone blocking stones stand angularly with their tops inclining to the west. The slabs were artificially shaped and probably reused: the two bigger blocks may have been originally jambs or blanks for jambs prepared for some other tomb. The northern part of the blocking was destroyed by looters.

The entrance to the burial chamber from the shaft 2 is a little bit smaller (0.94 x 0.87 m). No traces of the original blocking have been revealed. P. Jánosi collected examples with two shafts leading to a single burial chamber.³¹¹ Thus, one may recollect in particular the tombs of Nikaura and Debehen at Giza (LG 87 and LG 90). However, the similarity, which seems to be more formal than essential, comes to the fact that two entrance facilities lead to a joint burial place. The actual realization of such an arrangement in the tomb GE 18 can not be compared with corresponding constructions in elite mastabas,³¹² in which there are long sloping passages leading to burial chambers. In the case of GE 18, there had to be initially two burial chambers – one for each shaft. This assumption is supported by the fact that the treatment and configurations of the southern and northern parts of the joint chamber are different. The level of the floor in the southern part of the chamber is 0.09 m lower than the floor in the northern part.

It seems that the original plan was to prepare traditional burial apartments for two people with a shaft and a burial chamber for each of the deceased. However, later on, when the two burial chambers had already been cut, there was a sudden change of the decision when they were merged into a joint one. It is unclear if this decision was determined by any constructive problems (for example, the wall between the chambers might have been considered to have been too thin) or some ideological reasons.

BURIAL CHAMBER 1-2A. The rectangular burial chamber (length 2.60 m, width 0.95 m, height 0.85 m) is extended along the north-south axis (*fig. 66-67*). Its walls and the floor were treated rather roughly. Due to the disturbance of anthropological material, the poor state of preservation of the chapel and the absence of epigraphic data, the nature of the complex GE 18 and the history of its architectural development are open to question. For now, it is clear that the tomb is a construction that made use of a small available space between the tombs GE 12 and GE 17. The plan of its burial apartments was changed in the course of work, but the exact reason for this decision is unknown.

³¹¹ JÁNOSI, 2005, S. 324, Anm. 1984.

³¹² JUNKER, GIZA VIII, S. 5-9.

EXCAVATION OF TOMB GE 18

At the time of the discovery of the tomb GE 18, its chapel and the shafts were filled with debris, which in nature was similar to the debris that filled the area in front of the rock-cut tombs of this sector.

The entrance to the chapel was found partially blocked by rough limestone slabs of medium size. This blocking has to be dated to the period of later occupational activities in the area, when the tomb was presumably used as a storeroom. Note that the blocking is still intact on the photos of Reisner's expedition, taken in 1936 (*pl. I*).

SHAFT 1. The filling of the shaft represented a mixed layer of debris with ancient and late material, including a fragment of a freshwater shell 12/18-1/sh1 (*pl. LVII*), which may have been initially left in the burial chamber.

In the filling of shaft 1, 410 pottery fragments with different dating were found (*tabl. 24–25*). The material of the Old Kingdom dominated (60.7%, *fig. 70–71*), concentrated mainly in the middle part of the shaft filling (*tabl. 24*). Among them the fragment of a beer jar 12/18-1/38 (*fig. 70*) was notable, which was a reject (hard-burned and cracked during a firing). However, white coating outside evidenced that such a vessel was subsequently used for funeral purposes. A similar gypseous coating was noted on the other vessels of the shaft filling: on beer jars 12/18-1/27 and 12/18-1/37 (*pl. LXII*), on a conical bread mould 12/18-1/40 and a stand 12/18-1/18, 33. Such coating on the vessels, mainly beer jars and bread moulds, noted in the neighboring tombs, including Tjenty II tomb (shaft 5), can indicate the ritual purification of these objects.

The late pottery (39.3%, *tabl. 25*) was in the upper part of the shaft filling, although some objects were present at the bottom of the shaft. Among them, the ceramics of I millennium A.D. prevailed, but a small number of fragments from the New Kingdom, Late Period and Ptolemaic times were also found (*fig. 72*). There was a remarkable fragment of a jar 12/18-1/6 with incised line and zigzag ornament belonging to the Middle Kingdom – Second Intermediate Period (*pl. LXII*), testifying to human presence in Eastern Giza at this time.

SHAFT 2. The filling of shaft 2 was present with a homogeneous mixed debris layer on all depths and partly in the burial chamber – the fragments of stand 12/18-2/3 and 12/18-1/61, 65 (*fig. 76*) were at the bottom of the shaft and in the burial chamber.

Only late ceramic material was found in shaft 2 (*tabl. 26, fig. 74*): there were potsherds from the New Kingdom, Late Period and until the first half of XX century A.D., as well as porcelain with decals from the XX century A.D. The ceramic material of the Byzantine, Medieval and modern times dominated; it was concentrated in the upper part of the filling, but was also present in the lower part of the shaft. The pottery from the Old Kingdom was absent. It showed that the shaft was open to the mid XX century A.D., unlike neighboring shaft 1 of tomb GE 18.

BURIAL CHAMBER 1-2A. When the blocking stones were removed, it appeared that the filling of the southern part of the chamber consisted of six distinctive layers (*fig. 69a*).

The lower layer, **layer 1** (thickness: 0.02–0.10 m), was composed of pressed limestone chips with fine limestone crumb and contained no pottery or bones. It seems that the layer was formed of waste material left inside the chamber and the shaft to level the rough floor and make a bed for the blocking.³¹³

³¹³ Similar examples of leveling the surface of the floor in the chamber with fine limestone chips and crumb left from the cutting were attested in the shaft 1 of the tomb GE 49 (see below), as well as in some unpublished shafts excavated to the east from the tomb of Tjenty I (GE 11) – the shafts GE 38, GE 40, and GE 44.

The next layer, **layer 2** (thickness: up to 0.15 m), consisted of yellow sand mixed with some grey sandy loam. It is possible to assume that the layer included the sand that originally covered the floor of the chamber but was later disturbed. There is also a possibility that the sand was blown into the chamber while it stood open. The second layer also contained no pottery or bones.

The **layer 3** (thickness: 0.05–0.45 m) was composed of a grey sandy loam with limestone chips (about 5 x 3 x 3 cm, on the average). Some bigger stones found inside the layer (up to 35 x 15 x 15 cm) may have fallen down from the original blocking. The thickness of the layer varied greatly and considerably decreased from the east to the west. It seems that the layer 3 was formed of heterogeneous theft debris similar to the main filling of the shaft. It included numerous potsherds (*tabl. 27*); among them is the fragment of “flower pot” 12/18-1/19, fragments of which were also found in the filling of the lower part of the shaft 1. Some crushed bones and a skull without its lower jaw were lying on the layer 1, enclosed with the layer 3 (*fig. 69b*). A fragment of travertine (5 x 4 x 8 cm) was also found within the layer.

The **layer 4** (thickness: up to 0.20 m) was formed of a slightly packed grey sandy loam.

The **layer 5** (thickness: up to 0.25 m) was almost similar to the layer 3 and consisted of a grey sandy loam with limestone chips. The layer contained numerous organic and artificial objects, including those dated to the XX century: some bones (most of them black in color), pottery (*tabl. 27*), charcoals, peanut shells, scraps of newspapers, and exoskeletons of insects.

The upper layer, **layer 6** (thickness: 0.02–0.10 m), was composed of a grey sandy loam and dust. It also contained some potsherds (*tabl. 27*) and modern material, including fragments of glass.

The northern part of the chamber was filled with debris fallen from the shaft 2, which was much more homogeneous. It consisted of a grey sandy loam with limestone chips similar to the layer 5 (thickness: 0.06–0.86 m) and a grey sandy loam with dust similar to the layer 6 (thickness: up to 0.10 m). Both of the layers contained potsherds, corroded iron fragments of tins, barbed wire, machine parts, fittings, and other modern inclusions.

In the filling of the burial chamber of tomb GE 18, the ceramic material from different times was found, which was located both at the entrances from shafts 1 and 2 and in the chamber itself. In the chamber the pottery was found only in layers 3, 5 and 6, but none of these layers had any chronological homogeneity (*tabl. 27*). The Old Kingdom pottery dominated in layer 3, but the later material was present also. Thus, we can conclude that the burial had been robbed repeatedly; as a result the fragments of ceramics not only of the Old Kingdom, but also of the II millennium B.C. – I millennium A.D. appeared in the chamber.

The pottery from the late Dynasty V and Dynasty VI dominated among the Old Kingdom material (*tabl. 27, fig. 75*), indirectly indicating the time of the original burial. Near the entrance from shaft 1 the accumulation of fragments of beer jars with white coating outside was found (similar to those found in shaft 1 of tomb GE 18). Another broken beer jar contained a white calcareous substance. There was also a remarkable fragment from a re-burned beer jar 12/18-1/91 from layer 3, which is a reject, but nevertheless it was covered outside with a white substance and used in the cemetery. A similar case was recorded with the beer jar 12/18-1/38 in shaft 1.

Among the late ceramics (*fig. 76*) a small fragment of the jar 12/18-1/67 with incised zigzag ornament was found (*pl. LXII*). The style of ornament paralleled the pottery from Hu³¹⁴ (Hiw), currently dating to the late Middle Kingdom or Second Intermediate Period.³¹⁵

³¹⁴ PETRIE, 1901a, pl. XXXIV.41.

³¹⁵ RZEUSKA, 2011, p. 487, fig. 13F.

Reconstruction of the history of the burial chamber. If the yellow sand of the layer 2 was not blown into the chamber when it stood open, the layers 1 and 2 seem to belong to the original filling of the shaft and the chamber, dated to the Old Kingdom. The bones and the skull found lying on the layer 1 (*fig. 69b*) might be the remains of the original burial, destroyed in the course of an early robbery. The main theft debris is the layer 3 that was formed during one or several penetrations into the chamber, presumably dated to the late Old Kingdom. The layer 5, which filled almost all the northern part of the chamber, is the evidence of a modern activity, probably dated to the 1950s when the chamber was penetrated through the shaft 2. The robbers of the XX century cleaned the northern part of the chamber down to the bedrock and completely destroyed the layers 1, 2, 3, and 4. After this latest robbery, the chamber was still accessible for some time, and the wind continued to blow inside small plastic garbage and dust. The similar layers 4 and 6 may have been formed as the result of a gradual falling of a fine sandy loam through larger limestone chips in the periods between penetrations. The layer 4 was slightly packed, for it was older than the layer 6.

FINDS FROM TOMB GE 18

STONE OBJECTS

Bottom of bowl 07/18/st1

Find place: cult chapel, debris

Level: 31.85 m

Material: limestone

Color: beige

Bottom diam. 13.5 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

Comments: poor quality of manufacturing

FAIENCE OBJECTS

Bottom of jar 07/18/fl (*pl. LVII*)

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 31.92 m

Technique: molded

Surface treatment: glazed

Color: light blue

Bottom diam. 8.5 cm

Dating: uncertain

MISCELLANEA

Fragment of freshwater shell 12/18-1/sh1 (*pl. LVII*)

Find place: shaft 1

Level: 29.40 m

Size of fragment 8.3 x 4.5 cm

Comments: probably, *Chambardia rubens* (*Iridinidae* family, *Unionoida* order), home area is the Nile

POTTERY FROM TOMB GE 18

In the process of archaeological investigation of the anonymous tomb GE 18, extensive ceramic material was collected including 981 fragments (116 samples are in the catalogue), heterogeneous on dating (*tabl. 24–27, fig. 70–76, pl. LXII*).

POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1 OF TOMB GE 18

Table 24. Statistic data on the Old Kingdom pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 1 in tomb GE 18

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments			%
	filling of the shaft			
	30.54–31.54 m	28.94–30.54 m	28.83–28.94 m	
Red-engobed storage jars, OK2, Old Kingdom	—	4	3	3.6
White-engobed storage jars, OK2, Old Kingdom	—	—	1	
Red-engobed storage jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	1	—	—	
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasties V–VI	—	4	—	82.4
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasty VI	1	—	1	
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	22	144	31	
Beer jars, OK13, Old Kingdom	—	2	—	
Meidum bowls, OK1, Dynasties IV–V	—	1	—	0.8
Red-engobed bowls, OK3, Old Kingdom	—	1	—	
Bread moulds, OK3, Old Kingdom	1	—	1	0.8
Braziers, OK3, Old Kingdom	1	4	—	5.2
Braziers, OK4, Old Kingdom	—	7	1	
Vats, OK3, Old Kingdom	—	1	—	0.4
Tubs, OK4, Old Kingdom	1	—	—	0.4
Stands, OK2, Old Kingdom	—	2	—	1.6
Stands, OK3, Old Kingdom	—	2	—	
Votive jars, OK2, Dynasties V–VI	—	—	1	4.8
Votive jars, OK2, Old Kingdom	—	—	4	
Votive plates, OK2, Dynasties V–VI	—	—	3	
Votive plates, OK2, Old Kingdom	1	—	3	
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 249 examples	28	172	49	100

Table 25. Statistic data on the late pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 1 in tomb GE 18

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments			%
	filling of the shaft			
	30.54–31.54 m	28.94–30.54 m	28.83–28.94 m	
White-engobed jars, MIP3, Middle Kingdom – Second Intermediate Period	1	–	–	0.2
Stands, NLP26, Dynasty XVIII	–	1	–	0.7
Flower pots / Stands, NLP6, New Kingdom	–	1	–	
Bag-shaped jars, NLP9, New Kingdom – Third Intermediate Period	–	1	–	
Phoenician amphorae “torpedo”, LP-Imp19, Late Period	1	–	–	5.4
Red-engobed jars, NLP11, Late Period	7	2	1	
Red-engobed jars, NLP22, Late Period	1	–	–	
Non-engobed jars, NLP27, Late Period	–	1	–	
Red-engobed bowls, NLP7, Late Period	1	–	–	
Tubs, NLP6, Late Period	1	–	–	
Torches, NLP14, Late Period	1	–	–	
Torches, NLP21, Late Period	1	–	–	
Torches, NLP25, Late Period	2	–	–	
Lids, NLP25, Late Period	1	–	–	
Bowls, NLP28, Late Period – Ptolemaic Period	–	–	1	
Bowls, PRBA41, Late Period – Ptolemaic Period	–	1	–	
Aryballoid lekythoi, PRBA1, Ptolemaic Period	4	–	–	1.5
Oenochoai, PRBA40, Ptolemaic Period	1	–	–	
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA1, Ptolemaic Period	–	1	–	
Red-engobed cauldrons, PRBA2, Roman – Byzantine Periods	9	1	–	31.0
Non-engobed cauldrons, PRBA2, Roman – Byzantine Periods	7	–	–	
Amphorae LR 1, PRBA-Imp12, Byzantine Period	–	–	4	
Amphorae LR 7, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	94	3	5	
Amphorae Egloffs 172, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	1	–	–	
Red-engobed jars, PRBA2, Byzantine Period	–	–	1	
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA3, Byzantine Period	1	–	–	
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA2, Byzantine – Early Arabic Periods	1	–	–	
Filter-jugs, XVIII–XX centuries A.D.	1	–	–	0.5
Green-glazed jars, XVIII–XX centuries A.D.	1	–	–	
Total of the late pottery: 161 examples	137	12	12	39.3
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 249 examples	28	172	49	60.7
Total: 410 examples (diagnostic 52)				100

OLD KINGDOM POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1

1. Rim of beer jar 12/18-1/24 (*fig. 70*)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: OK13

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 9.7 cm

Parallels: BÁRTA, 1994, p. 131, fig. 2. HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 96, fig. 1.

Dating: Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI

3. Rim of beer jar 12/18-1/38 (*fig. 70*)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: black-brown

Rim diam. 9.9 cm

Parallels: MYŚLIWIEC, KURASZKIEWICZ, 2010, p. 238, 266, fig. 69 (no.36), 83 (no.99).

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

Comments: hard-burned sample (reject); white coating outside

5. Lower part of beer jar 12/18-1/36 (*fig. 70, pl. LXII*)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

7. Rim of beer jar 12/18-1/39 (*fig. 70*)

Find place: bottom of the shaft

Level: 28.83–28.94 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Rim diam. 11.0 cm

Parallels: LABROUSSE, 1996, p. 70, fig. 123c. LECUYOT, 2000, p. 236, fig. 1 (S.P.22). MARCHAND, 2004, p. 214, fig. 5, 6. RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 68, pl. 13 (no.18).

Dating: Dynasty VI

2. Rim of beer jar 12/18-1/22 (*fig. 70*)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 9.5 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 96, fig. 6. MYŚLIWIEC, KURASZKIEWICZ, 2010, p. 256, fig. 78 (no.78).

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

4. Rim of beer jar 12/18-1/5 (*fig. 70*)

Find place: upper part of filling

Level: 30.54–31.54 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Rim diam. 9.0 cm

Parallels: RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 78, pl. 18 (no.38). MYŚLIWIEC, KURASZKIEWICZ, 2010, p. 236, 256, fig. 68 (no.32), 78 (no.79).

Dating: Dynasty VI

6. Wall of beer jar 12/18-1/26

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: OK13

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Size of fragment 6.5 x 8.2 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

8. Rim of beer jar 12/18-1/23

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 10.0 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 104, 107, fig. 6, 13.

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

9. Lower part of beer jar 12/18-1/27 (pl. LXII)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Dating: Old Kingdom

Comments: pinkish-white coarse coating outside (gypsum with red ochre visually)

11. Rim of bowl with footed base 12/18-1/20*(fig. 71)*

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe

Color: red-brown

Bottom diam. 11.9 cm

Parallels: JUNKER, GIZA V, Taf. XX.b.

JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 18, Abb. 6E, 91 (S 4157).

SIMPSON, 1961, p. 133, fig. 21.12. VERNER,

BÁRTA, BENESOVSKA, 2006, p. 292, pl. XLII.

RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 194, pl. 76 (no.337).

Dating: Old Kingdom

13. Rim of vat 12/18-1/21 (fig. 71)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 39.8 cm

Parallels: SOUKIASSIAN et al., 1990, p. 147,

pl. 42 (no.179). RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 320, pl. 139

(no.702). HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 27,

fig. 61. WODZIŃSKA, 2009, p. 133.

Dating: Old Kingdom

15. Complete profile of brazier 12/18-1/7*(fig. 71)*

Find place: upper part of filling

Level: 30.54–31.54 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-orange

Rim diam. 23.0 cm, bottom diam. 22.3 cm, height

2.4–2.6 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

10. Lower part of beer jar 12/18-1/37 (pl. LXII)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Dating: Old Kingdom

Comments: was restored from 5 fragments; yellowish-white fine coating outside

12. Rim of Meidum bowl 12/18-1/35 (fig. 71)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: OK1

Technique: mould-made with correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: red polished engobe

Color: brown

Rim diam. 25.9 cm, max. body diam. 26.2 cm

Parallels: REISNER, SMITH, 1955, p. 81,

fig. 110 (34-12-22). KAISER, 1969, S. 58, 79, no.98.

Dating: Dynasty IV – middle of Dynasty V

14. Rim of conical bread mould 12/18-1/40

Find place: bottom of the shaft

Level: 28.83–28.94 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: mould-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 18.0 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

Comments: was restored from 2 fragments; white coating inside and outside

16. Complete profile of brazier 12/18-1/15*(fig. 71)*

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 28.8 cm, bottom diam. 27.6 cm, height 3.5–3.6 cm

Parallels: RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 158, pl. 58 (no.231).

Dating: Old Kingdom

Comments: was restored from 2 fragments

17. Complete profile of brazier 12/18-1/16
(*fig. 71*)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 26.1 cm, bottom diam. 25.4 cm, height 3.0–3.3 cm

Parallels: RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 162, pl. 60 (no.241).

Dating: Old Kingdom

Comments: was restored from 2 fragments

19. Body of stand 12/18-1/28 (*fig. 71*)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Min. body diam. 6.5 cm

Parallels: JUNKER, GIZA XI, S. 67, Abb. 38. REISNER, SMITH, 1955, p. 88, fig. 130 (36-3-44).

WEEKS, 1994, p. 88, fig. 131 (25-12-71). BÁRTA et al., 2010, p. 298-299, fig. 4.4.15 (1-3.AS52.09).

Dating: Old Kingdom

21. Upper part of votive jar 12/18-1/41 (*fig. 70*)

Find place: bottom of the shaft

Level: 28.83–28.94 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 2.9 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

23. Complete profile of votive plate 12/18-1/43
(*fig. 70*)

Find place: bottom of the shaft

Level: 28.83–28.94 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 5.6 cm, bottom diam. 3.4 cm, height 2.4 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

18. Rim of stand 12/18-1/31

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 15.0 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

20. Upper part of stand 12/18-1/18, 33
(*fig. 71*)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Bottom diam. 14.6 cm, min. body diam. 8.7 cm

Parallels: JUNKER, GIZA XI, S. 67, Abb. 38. WEEKS, 1994, p. 88, fig. 131 (25-12-24).

BÁRTA et al., 2010, p. 298-299, fig. 4.4.15 (3.AS52.09).

Dating: Old Kingdom

Comments: 2 fragments; white coating outside and partly inside

22. Complete votive plate 12/18-1/44 (*fig. 70*)

Find place: bottom of the shaft

Level: 28.83–28.94 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 6.1 cm, bottom diam. 4.2 cm, height 1.9–2.2 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

24. Complete profile of votive plate 12/18-1/42 (*fig. 70*)

Find place: bottom of the shaft

Level: 28.83–28.94 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 5.4 cm, bottom diam. 3.3 cm, height 1.4–1.5 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

LATE POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1

25. Wall of jar 12/18-1/6 with incised ornament
(*pl. LXII*)

Find place: upper part of filling

Level: 30.54–31.54 m

Clay fabric: MIP3

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: thick yellowish-white engobe outside

Color: light grayish-orange

Size of fragment 6.6 x 6.1 cm

Dating: Middle Kingdom – Second Intermediate Period

Comments: line and zigzag ornament was incised before firing

27. Lower part of “flower pot” / stand 12/18-1/19 (*fig. 72*)

Find place: lower part of filling of the shaft and burial chamber

Level: 29.03 m, 30.12 m

Clay fabric: NLP6

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: thick yellowish-white engobe outside

Color: brown

Bottom diam. 12.0 cm

Dating: New Kingdom (?)

29. Rim of jar 12/18-1/32 (*fig. 72*)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: NLP27

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Rim diam. 11.9 cm

Dating: Late Period

31. Rim of jar 12/18-1/45 (*fig. 72*)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: NLP11

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe outside

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 9.2 cm

Parallels: FRENCH, 1986, p. 175, fig. 9.9 (no.SJ 2.2.1). FRENCH, 1992, p. 85, fig. 3. JACQUET-GORDON, 2012, p. 159, 276, fig. 111d.

Dating: Late Period

26. Complete profile of stand 12/18-1/25
(*fig. 72*)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: NLP26

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 12.6 cm, bottom diam. 10.0 cm, height 9.5 cm

Parallels: HOPE, 1989, p. 10, fig. 5a. JACQUET-GORDON, 2012, p. 132, 437, fig. 58l.

Dating: Dynasty XVIII

28. Body of bag-shaped jar 12/18-1/17
(*fig. 72*)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: NLP9

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: smoothed

Color: dark beige

Max. body diam. 10.0 cm

Parallels: HOPE, 1989, p. 52, fig. 4i, 8c.

Dating: New Kingdom – Third Intermediate Period

30. Bottom of miniature amphorae “torpedo” 12/18-1/3 (*fig. 72*)

Find place: upper part of filling

Level: 30.54–31.54 m

Clay fabric: LP-Imp19

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige

Dating: VI–IV centuries B.C.

Comments: was transported, probably, from Phoenicia

32. Wall of storage jar with cord ornament 12/18-1/8

Find place: upper part of filling

Level: 30.54–31.54 m

Clay fabric: NLP11

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe outside

Color: red

Size of fragment 12.6 x 13.4 cm

Dating: Late Period

Comments: three rows of cord ornament; two fragments

33. Bottom of jar 12/18-1/9 (fig. 73)

Find place: upper part of filling
 Level: 30.54–31.54 m
 Clay fabric: NLP22
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
 Surface treatment: red engobe outside
 Color: red-brown
 Bottom diam. 4.2 cm
 Parallels: MYŚLIWIEC, 2008, p. 424, fig. 533.
 Dating: Late Period

35. Wall of tube (?) 12/18-1/10

Find place: upper part of filling
 Level: 30.54–31.54 m
 Clay fabric: NLP6
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Size of fragment 15.5 x 9.2 cm
 Dating: Late Period (?)
 Comments: soot inside and outside; two holes were made before firing

37. Upper part of torch 12/18-1/14 (fig. 72)

Find place: upper part of filling
 Level: 30.54–31.54 m
 Clay fabric: NLP21
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: smoothed
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 8.8 cm
 Parallels: HASSAN, GIZA VII, p. 121, pl. L(A).
 Dating: Late Period (?)

39. Upper part of bowl 12/18-1/46 (fig. 73)

Find place: bottom of the shaft
 Level: 28.83–28.94 m
 Clay fabric: NLP28
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: smoothed
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 13.0 cm
 Parallels: KNOBLAUCH, BESTOCK, 2009, p. 236, fig. 10e. JACQUET-GORDON, 2012, p. 268, fig. 106w.
 Dating: Late Period – early Ptolemaic Period

34. Rim of bowl 12/18-1/2 (fig. 72)

Find place: upper part of filling
 Level: 30.54–31.54 m
 Clay fabric: NLP7
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red polished engobe
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 20.1 cm
 Dating: Late Period (?)

36. Complete profile of torch 12/18-1/12, 13 (fig. 72)

Find place: upper part of filling
 Level: 30.54–31.54 m
 Clay fabric: NLP25
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: smoothed
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 9.3 cm, bottom diam. 2.3 cm, approx. height 13.7 cm
 Dating: Late Period (?)

38. Bottom of jar / lid 12/18-1/11 (fig. 73)

Find place: upper part of filling
 Level: 30.54–31.54 m
 Clay fabric: NLP25
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: smoothed outside
 Color: red-brown
 Bottom diam. 4.3 cm
 Parallels: FRENCH, GHALY, 1991, p. 114, fig. 63.
 Dating: Late Period

40. Bottom of bowl 12/18-1/34 (fig. 73)

Find place: lower part of filling
 Level: 28.94–30.54 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA41
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: smoothed
 Color: light beige
 Bottom diam. 4.5 cm
 Parallels: FISCHER, 1965, p. 154, pl. 65 (no.572). FRENCH, GHALY, 1991, p. 116, fig. 75. HUMMEL, SHUBERT, 2004, p. 156, pl. K (no.44).
 Dating: Preptolemaic – Ptolemaic Periods

41. Bottom of miniature oenochoe 12/18-1/1 (*fig. 73*)

Find place: upper part of filling

Level: 30.54–31.54 m

Clay fabric: PRBA40

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: yellowish-beige

Bottom diam. 3.1 cm

Parallels: PIERRAT-BONNEFOIS, 2000, p. 304, fig. 60. BALLETT, HARLAUT, 2001, p. 313, fig. 9.53.

Dating: Ptolemaic Period

42. Rim of bowl 12/18-1/30 (*fig. 73*)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: PRBA1

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe

Color: brown

Rim diam. 12.6 cm

Parallels: BALLETT, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 32, pl. 3.35-38.

Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Comments: traces of fire

43. Wall of cauldron (?) 12/18-1/29 (*pl. LXII*)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.94–30.54 m

Clay fabric: PRBA2

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red polished engobe outside

Color: red-brown

Size of fragment 10.6 x 5.2 cm

Dating: Roman – Byzantine Periods

Comments: secondary using – the sherd was turned to oval form, brims were grinded; traces of fire

44. Rim of vat 12/18-1/4 (*fig. 73*)

Find place: upper part of filling

Level: 30.54–31.54 m

Clay fabric: PRBA3

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe outside

Color: brown

Rim diam. 40.0 cm

Parallels: FAIERS, 2005, p. 107, fig. 2.22 (no.179).

Dating: Byzantine Period

Comments: traces of fire outside

POTTERY FROM SHAFT 2 OF TOMB GE 18

Table 26. Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 2 in tomb GE 18

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments		%
	filling of the shaft		
	29.88–31.48 m	28.98–29.88 m	
Stands, NLP6, New Kingdom	—	1	1.8
Red-engobed jars, NLP11, Late Period	1	1	5.6
Red-engobed jars, NLP27, Late Period	—	1	
Amphorae AE, PRBA16, Roman Period	—	1	1.8
Amphorae LR 7, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	6	3	20.4
Braziers, PRBA13, Byzantine Period	2	—	
Filter-jugs, PRBA6, Arabic Period	22	—	50.0
Bowls, PRBA2, Arabic Period	5	—	
Jars, Qena ware, late Arabic – Modern Period (?)	—	8	20.4
Green-glazed jars, XVIII–XX centuries A.D.	2	—	
Brown-glazed bowls, XVIII–XX centuries A.D.	—	1	
Total: 54 examples (diagnostic 6)	38	16	100

LATE POTTERY FROM SHAFT 2

1. Complete profile of stand 12/18-2/3 (fig. 76)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.98–29.88 m

Clay fabric: NLP6

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 17.1 cm, bottom diam. 9.9 cm, height 16.1 cm

Dating: New Kingdom (?)

Comments: fragment of 12/18-1/61, 65

3. Rim of jar (?) 12/18-2/1 (fig. 74, pl. LXII)

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.98–29.88 m

Clay fabric: like PRBA23 (Qena ware)

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: greenish-grey

Rim diam. 12.4 cm

Dating: Late Islamic – Modern Period (?)

Comments: was restored from 4 fragments

2. Wall of storage jar with cord ornament 12/18-2/2

Find place: lower part of filling

Level: 28.98–29.88 m

Clay fabric: NLP27

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: red engobe outside

Color: red

Size of fragment 10.0 x 4.8 cm

Dating: Late Period

Comments: one row of cord ornament is visible; traces of fire outside

POTTERY FROM THE BURIAL CHAMBER OF SHAFTS 1 AND 2

Table 27. *Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of the burial chamber of shafts 1 and 2 in tomb GE 18*

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments					%
	near the entrance from the Shaft 1 28.80–29.30 m	near the entrance from the Shaft 2 28.89–29.40 m	Layer 6 29.23–29.45 m	Layer 5 29.20–29.35 m	Layer 3 28.91–29.20 m	
Non-engobed storage jars, OK2, Old Kingdom	3	–	–	–	–	85.1
Red-engobed storage jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	1	–	–	3	2	
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasties V–VI	6	–	–	–	4	
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasty VI	–	–	–	2	1	
Beer jars, OK14, Dynasty VI	–	–	–	–	1	
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	199	–	5	75	113	
Meidum bowls, OK1, Dynasty VI	–	–	–	–	1	
Meidum bowls, OK1, Old Kingdom	1	–	–	1	–	
Conical bread moulds <i>bd3</i> , OK3, Dynasty VI	2	–	–	–	2	
Braziers, OK3, Old Kingdom	–	–	–	–	6	
Braziers, OK4, Old Kingdom	1	–	–	1	–	
Stands, OK2, Old Kingdom	3	–	1	1	2	
Votive plates, OK2, Dynasties V–VI	3	–	–	–	–	
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 440 examples	219	–	6	83	132	
Non-engobed bowls, MIP9, early Middle Kingdom	–	–	–	1	–	0.4
White-engobed jars, MIP4, late Middle Kingdom – Second Intermediate Period	–	–	–	1	–	
Stands, NLP2, New Kingdom	2	–	–	3	3	2.9
Stands, NLP6, New Kingdom	–	–	3	1	2	
“Flower pots”, NLP6, New Kingdom	–	–	–	–	1	4.6
Braziers, NLP6, Third Intermediate Period – Late Period	3	–	–	–	–	
White-engobed storage jars, NLP4, Late Period	–	3	–	–	–	
Red-engobed storage jars, NLP11, Late Period	–	–	7	9	–	
Pots, PRBA1, Late Period – Ptolemaic Period	–	–	–	1	–	
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA1, Ptolemaic Period	–	–	–	1	–	7.0
Amphorae <i>AE</i> , PRBA21, Roman Period	–	2	–	2	–	
Cups, PRBA42, Roman Period	–	–	–	1	–	
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA1, Roman – Byzantine Periods	–	–	–	2	1	
Amphorae <i>LR</i> 7, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	–	6	2	16	–	
Jars, PRBA10, Byzantine Period	–	–	–	1	–	
Braziers, PRBA13, Byzantine Period	–	–	–	1	–	
Jars, Qena ware, late Arabic – Modern Period (?)	–	2	–	–	–	14.9
Total of the late pottery: 77 examples	5	13	12	40	7	
Total: 517 examples (diagnostic 58)						100

OLD KINGDOM POTTERY FROM THE BURIAL CHAMBER OF TOMB GE 18

1. Rim of storage jar 12/18-1/47, 48, 54 (fig. 75)

Find place: near the entrance from the shaft 1

Level: 28.80–29.30 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 11.0 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

Comments: three fragments

2. Rim of beer jar 12/18-1/49 (fig. 75)

Find place: near the entrance from the shaft 1

Level: 28.80–29.30 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 9.8 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 21, 39, fig. 275.

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

3. Rim of beer jar 12/18-1/96 (fig. 75)

Find place: layer 3

Level: 28.91–29.20 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 9.7 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 29, fig. 105; p. 92, 96, fig. 9. BÁRTA, 1994, p. 131, fig. 2.

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

4. Rim of beer jar 12/18-1/87 (fig. 75)

Find place: layer 3

Level: 28.91–29.20 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 10.0 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 21, 39, fig. 273.

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

5. Rim of beer jar 12/18-1/50

Find place: near the entrance from the shaft 1

Level: 28.80–29.30 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Rim diam. 10.0 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

6. Rim of beer jar 12/18-1/51

Find place: near the entrance from the shaft 1

Level: 28.80–29.30 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 9.5 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

7. Rim of beer jar 12/18-1/91

Find place: layer 3

Level: 28.91–29.20 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: dark brown

Rim diam. 9.5 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

Comments: hard-burned sample (reject); white coating outside

8. Rim of beer jar 12/18-1/93 (fig. 75)

Find place: layer 3

Level: 28.91–29.20 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 11.0 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 21, 39, fig. 272.

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

9. Rim of beer jar 12/18-1/95 (fig. 75)

Find place: layer 3
 Level: 28.91–29.20 m
 Clay fabric: OK14
 Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 11.0 cm
 Parallels: RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 100, pl. 29 (no.81). MYŚLIWIEC, KURASZKIEWICZ, 2010, p. 236, 256, fig. 68 (no.32), 78 (no.80).
 Dating: Dynasty VI

11. Rim of beer jar 12/18-1/77

Find place: layer 5
 Level: 29.20–29.35 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Rim diam. 10.6 cm
 Dating: Dynasty VI

13. Bottom of beer jar 12/18-1/97

Find place: layer 3
 Level: 28.91–29.20 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Dating: Old Kingdom

15. Rim of Meidum bowl 12/18-1/90 (fig. 75)

Find place: layer 3
 Level: 28.91–29.20 m
 Clay fabric: OK1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 22.8 cm, max. body diam. 20.5 cm
 Parallels: OP DE BEECK, 2004, p. 250, fig. 3 (no.44).
 Dating: Dynasty VI

10. Rim of beer jar 12/18-1/75

Find place: layer 5
 Level: 29.20–29.35 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 11.3 cm
 Dating: Dynasty VI

12. Rim of beer jar 12/18-1/79

Find place: layer 3
 Level: 28.91–29.20 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 13.0 cm
 Dating: Dynasty VI
 Comments: white coating outside

14. Rim of Meidum bowl 12/18-1/73

Find place: layer 5
 Level: 29.20–29.35 m
 Clay fabric: OK1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red polished engobe
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 20.0 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

16. Wall of conical bread mould 12/18-1/63

Find place: near the entrance from the shaft 1
 Level: 28.80–29.30 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made on a core
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Dating: Dynasty VI
 Comments: traces of fire outside; white coating outside

17. Wall of conical bread mould 12/18-1/80

Find place: layer 3
 Level: 28.91–29.20 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made on a core
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Dating: Dynasty VI

18. Rim of brazier 12/18-1/99, 100

Find place: layer 3
 Level: 28.91–29.20 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Rim diam. 32.0 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom
 Comments: 2 fragments

20. Complete profile of brazier 12/18-1/82, 83

(*fig. 75*)
 Find place: layer 3
 Level: 28.91–29.20 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: light brown
 Rim diam. 31.0 cm, bottom diam. 29.0 cm, height 1.8–1.9 cm
 Parallels: SIMPSON, 1978, fig. 71 (24-12-183). FALTINGS, 1989, S. 146, Abb. 10b. RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 182, pl. 70 (no.35)
 Dating: Old Kingdom
 Comments: was restored from 2 fragments

23. Bottom of stand 12/18-1/64 (*fig. 75*)

Find place: layer 3
 Level: 29.23–29.45 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Bottom diam. 14.9 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom
 Comments: beige coating outside

25. Rim of stand 12/18-1/89

Find place: layer 3
 Level: 29.23–29.45 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 12.2 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

19. Complete profile of brazier 12/18-1/81

Find place: layer 3
 Level: 28.91–29.20 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 28.5 cm, bottom diam. 27.7 cm, height 2.0 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

21. Rim of brazier 12/18-1/98

Find place: layer 3
 Level: 28.91–29.20 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 34.0 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

22. Bottom of stand 12/18-1/59, 60

Find place: near the entrance from the shaft 1
 Level: 28.80–29.30 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Bottom diam. 11.8 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom
 Comments: was restored from 3 fragments

24. Rim of stand 12/18-1/74

Find place: layer 5
 Level: 29.20–29.35 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 8.0 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

26. Complete votive plate 12/18-1/52 (*fig. 75*)

Find place: near the entrance from the shaft 1
 Level: 28.80–29.30 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 4.6 cm, bottom diam. 2.6 cm, height 1.5–1.6 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

27. Complete profile of votive plate 12/18-1/53 (fig. 75)

Find place: near the entrance from the shaft 1
 Level: 28.80–29.30 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Rim diam. 5.0 cm, bottom diam. 2.9 cm, height 1.6 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

28. Complete votive plate 12/18-1/55 (fig. 75)

Find place: near the entrance from the shaft 1
 Level: 28.80–29.30 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 5.7 cm, bottom diam. 3.5 cm, height 1.9 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

LATE POTTERY FROM THE BURIAL CHAMBER OF TOMB GE 18**29. Rim of bowl 12/18-1/72 (fig. 76)**

Find place: layer 5
 Level: 29.20–29.35 m
 Clay fabric: MIP9
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-orange
 Rim diam. 14.9 cm
 Parallels: SOUKIASSIAN et al., 1990, p. 95, 145, pl. 17 (no.18).
 Dating: Dynasty XI
 Comments: three fragments

30. Shoulder of jar 12/18-1/67 with incised zigzag decoration (pl. LXII)

Find place: layer 5
 Level: 29.20–29.35 m
 Clay fabric: MIP4
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: greenish-grey engobe outside
 Color: beige-orange
 Size of fragment 4.9 x 4.7 cm
 Parallels: PETRIE, 1901a, pl. XXXIV.41.
 Dating: late Middle Kingdom – Second Intermediate Period
 Comments: the ornament was incised before firing

31. Bottom of “flower pot” 12/18-1/85

Find place: layer 3
 Level: 29.23–29.45 m
 Clay fabric: NLP6
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Bottom diam. 7.3 cm
 Dating: New Kingdom
 Comments: the hole in the bottom was made before firing

32. Bottom of stand 12/18-1/62 (fig. 76)

Find place: near the entrance from the shaft 1
 Level: 28.80–29.30 m
 Clay fabric: NLP2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Bottom diam. 11.2 cm
 Dating: New Kingdom
 Comments: two fragments

33. Complete profile of stand 12/18-1/61, 65 (fig. 76)

Find place: layer 6
 Level: 29.23–29.45 m
 Clay fabric: NLP6
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 17.1 cm, bottom diam. 9.9 cm, height 16.1 cm
 Dating: New Kingdom (?)
 Comments: two more fragments of 12/18-2/3

34. Bottom of stand 12/18-1/70, 71 (fig. 76)

Find place: layer 5
 Level: 29.20–29.35 m
 Clay fabric: NLP2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Bottom diam. 12.6 cm
 Parallels: HOPE, 1989, p. 10, fig. 5a. JACQUET-GORDON, 2012, p. 132, 437, fig. 58l.
 Dating: New Kingdom
 Comments: two fragments

35. Rim of stand 12/18-1/76

Find place: layer 5
 Level: 29.20–29.35 m
 Clay fabric: NLP2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Rim diam. 12.5 cm
 Dating: New Kingdom

37. Bottom of stand 12/18-1/84 (fig. 76)

Find place: layer 3
 Level: 29.23–29.45 m
 Clay fabric: NLP6
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Bottom diam. 8.8 cm
 Parallels: HOPE, 1989, p. 10, fig. 5a. JACQUET-GORDON, 2012, p. 132, 437, fig. 58l.
 Dating: New Kingdom

39. Rim of stand 12/18-1/88

Find place: layer 3
 Level: 29.23–29.45 m
 Clay fabric: NLP6
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 13.2 cm
 Dating: New Kingdom – Late Period

41. Complete profile of brazier 12/18-1/57, 58

(fig. 76)
 Find place: near the entrance from the shaft 1
 Level: 28.80–29.30 m
 Clay fabric: NLP6
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Rim diam. 24.6 cm, bottom diam. 27.5 cm, height 2.2–2.3 cm
 Parallels: ASTON, 1996, p. 56, fig. 176 (no.56). SPENCER, 1993b, p. 47, pl. 74 (no.64). WODZIŃSKA, 2012, p. 131, fig. 9.3.
 Dating: Third Intermediate Period – Late Period
 Comments: two fragments

36. Wall of stand 12/18-1/78

Find place: layer 5
 Level: 29.20–29.35 m
 Clay fabric: NLP6
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Dating: New Kingdom

38. Rim of stand 12/18-1/86, 92, 94

Find place: layer 3
 Level: 29.23–29.45 m
 Clay fabric: NLP2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: smooth outside
 Color: beige-brown
 Rim diam. 11.0 cm
 Dating: New Kingdom – Late Period
 Comments: three fragments

40. Complete profile of brazier 12/18-1/56 (fig. 76)

Find place: near the entrance from the shaft 1
 Level: 28.80–29.30 m
 Clay fabric: NLP6
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Rim diam. 29.1 cm, bottom diam. 32.6 cm, height 2.1–2.2 cm
 Parallels: ASTON, 1996, p. 56, fig. 176 (no.56). SPENCER, 1993b, p. 47, pl. 74 (no.64). WODZIŃSKA, 2012, p. 131, fig. 9.3.
 Dating: Third Intermediate Period – Late Period

42. Rim of pot 12/18-1/68 (fig. 76)

Find place: layer 5
 Level: 29.20–29.35 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: brown engobe outside; inside – on the rim only
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 6.7 cm
 Parallels: FRENCH, GHALY, 1991, p. 121, fig. 98. BALLETT, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 117, pl. 55 (no.496). DEFERNEZ, 2012, p. 49, fig. E-12.
 Dating: Preptolemaic – Ptolemaic Periods

43. Upper part of bowl 12/18-1/66 (fig. 76)

Find place: layer 5

Level: 29.20–29.35 m

Clay fabric: PRBA1

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: red engobe, polished lines outside

Color: dark brown

Rim diam. 14.5 cm

Parallels: MARCHAND, 2011, p. 234 (Groupe 1a). BALLEST, POŁUDNIKIEWICZ, 2012, p. 34, pl. 4 (no.49). ÉLAIGNE, 2012, p. 205, fig. 64 (no.11045/22).

Dating: Ptolemaic Period

Comments: traces of fire inside and outside

44. Bottom of cup 12/18-1/69 (fig. 76)

Find place: layer 5

Level: 29.20–29.35 m

Clay fabric: PRBA42

Technique: wheel-made

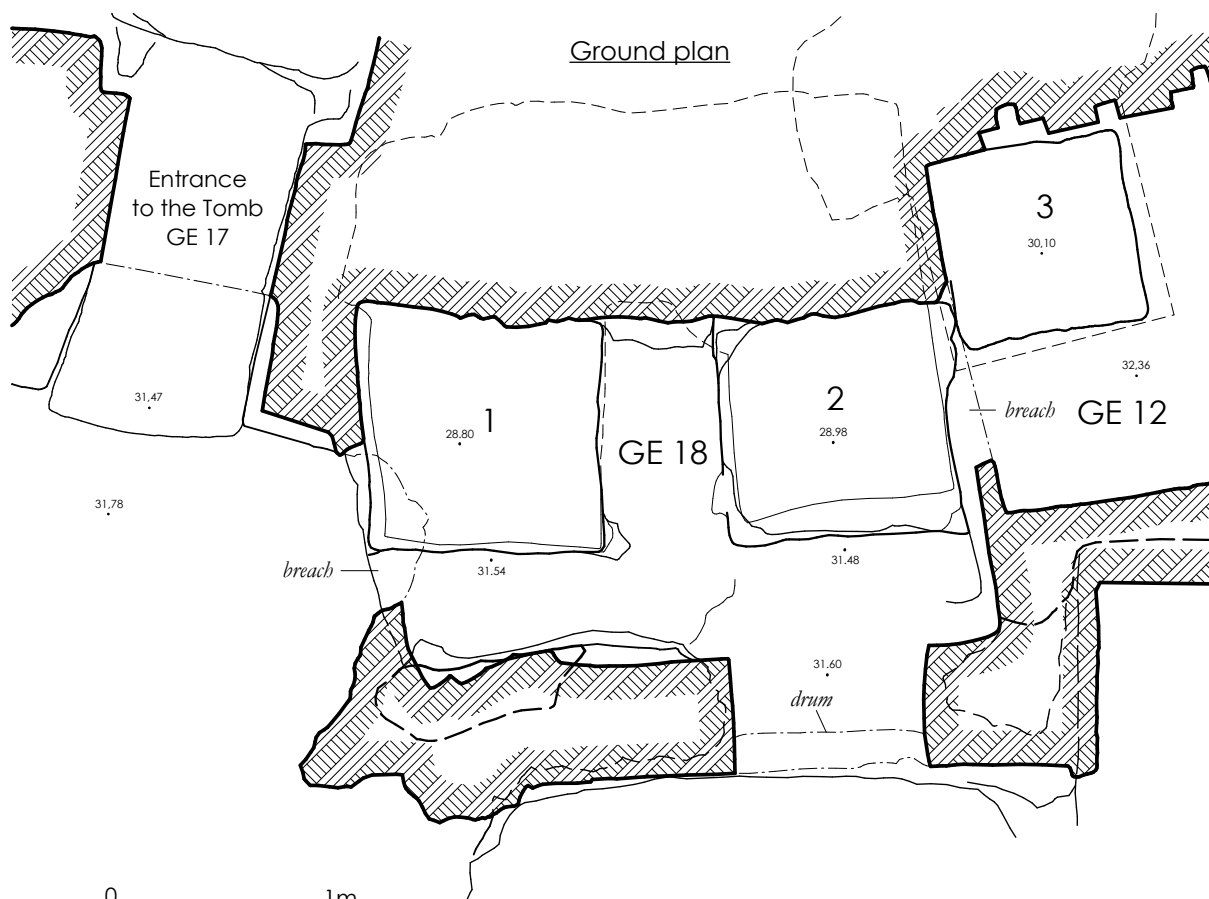
Surface treatment: without

Color: yellowish-beige

Bottom diam. 4.6 cm

Parallels: HAYES, HARLAUT, 2002, p. 107, 112, fig. 64, 65.

Dating: Roman Period



N

Underground plan

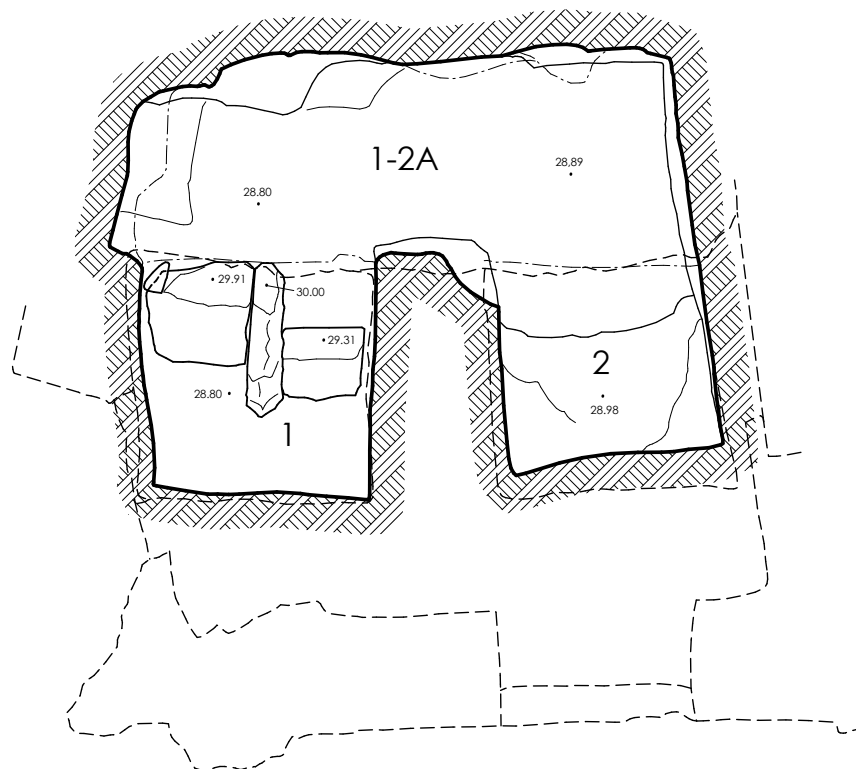


Fig. 66. Ground plan of the Tomb GE 18 including underground rooms

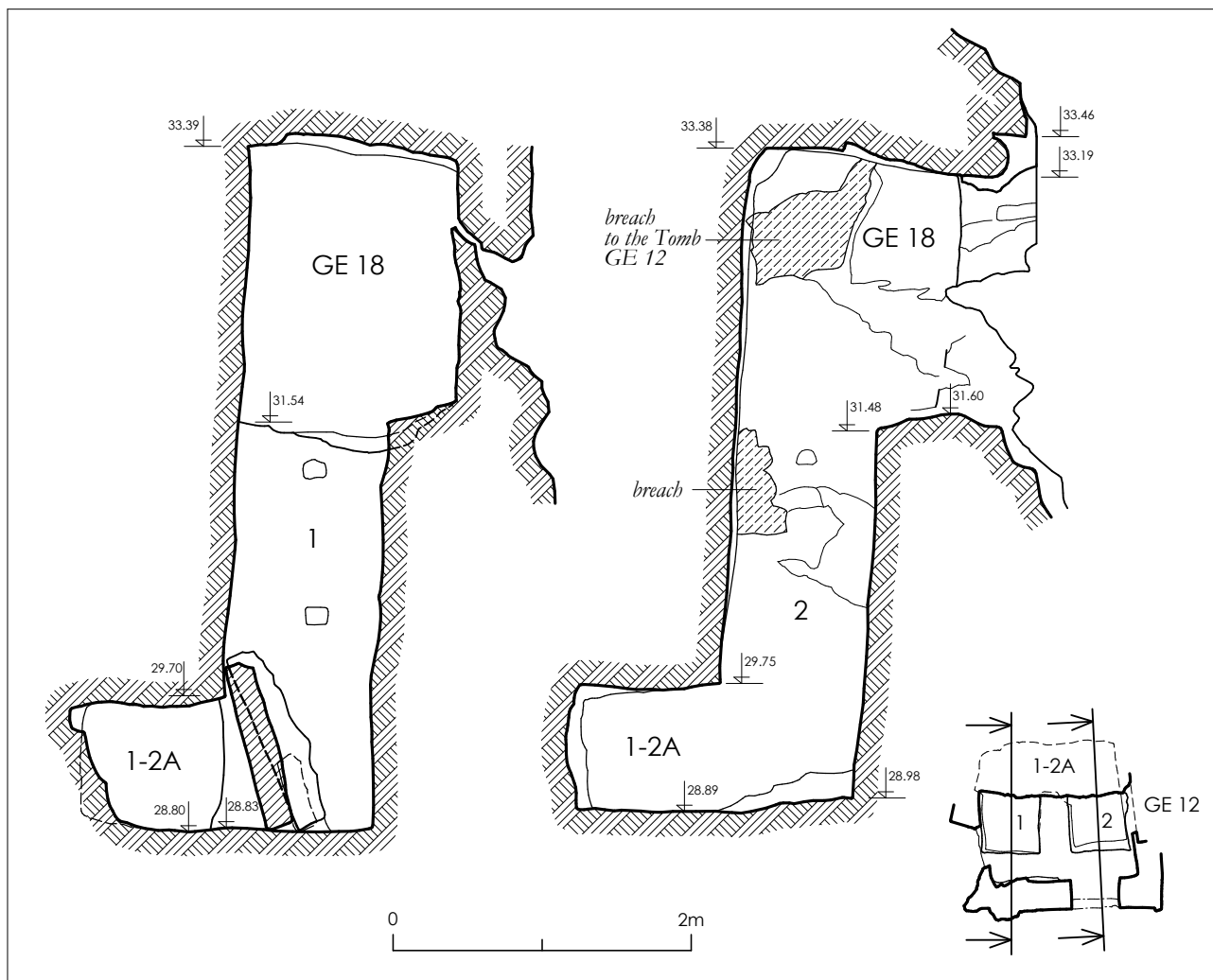


Fig. 67. Shafts 1 and 2 of the Tomb GE 18

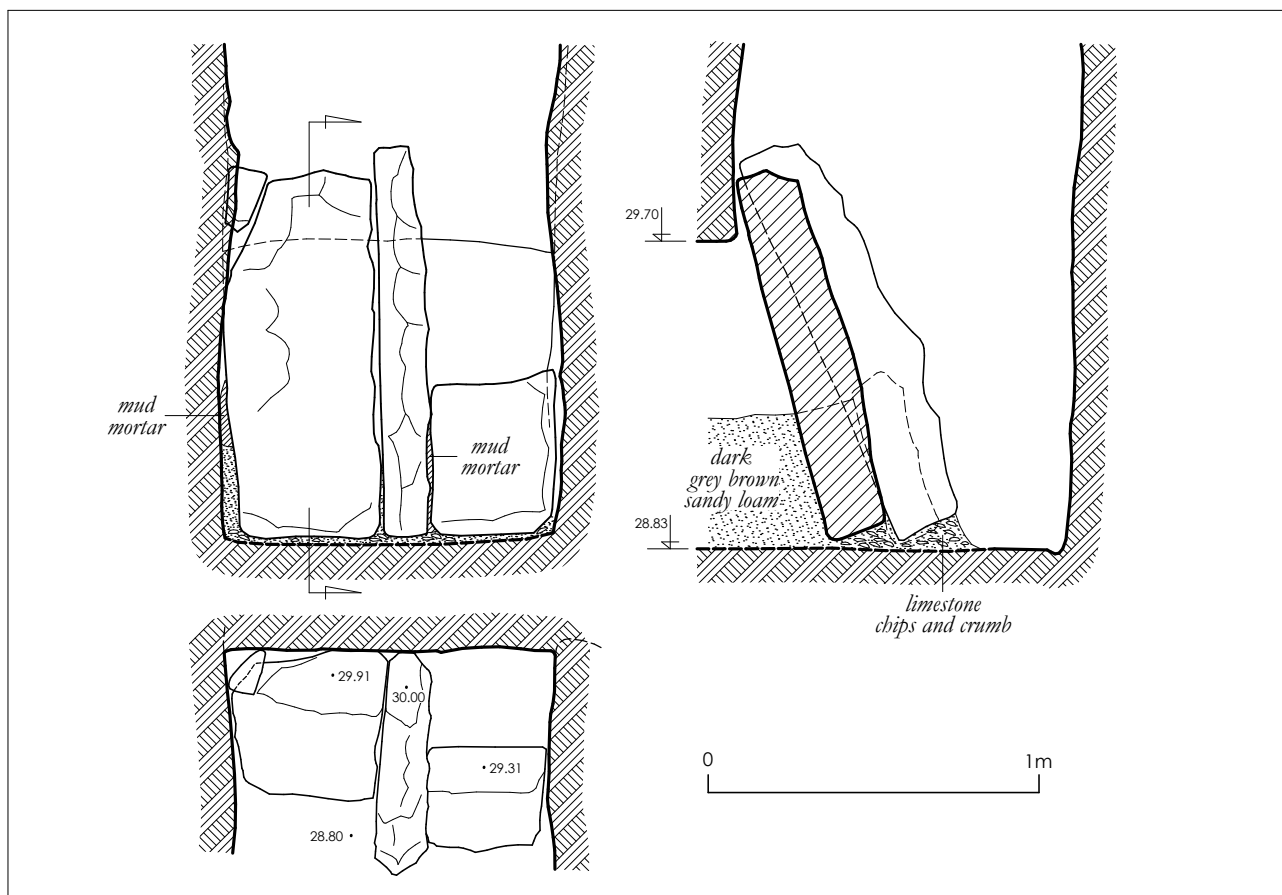
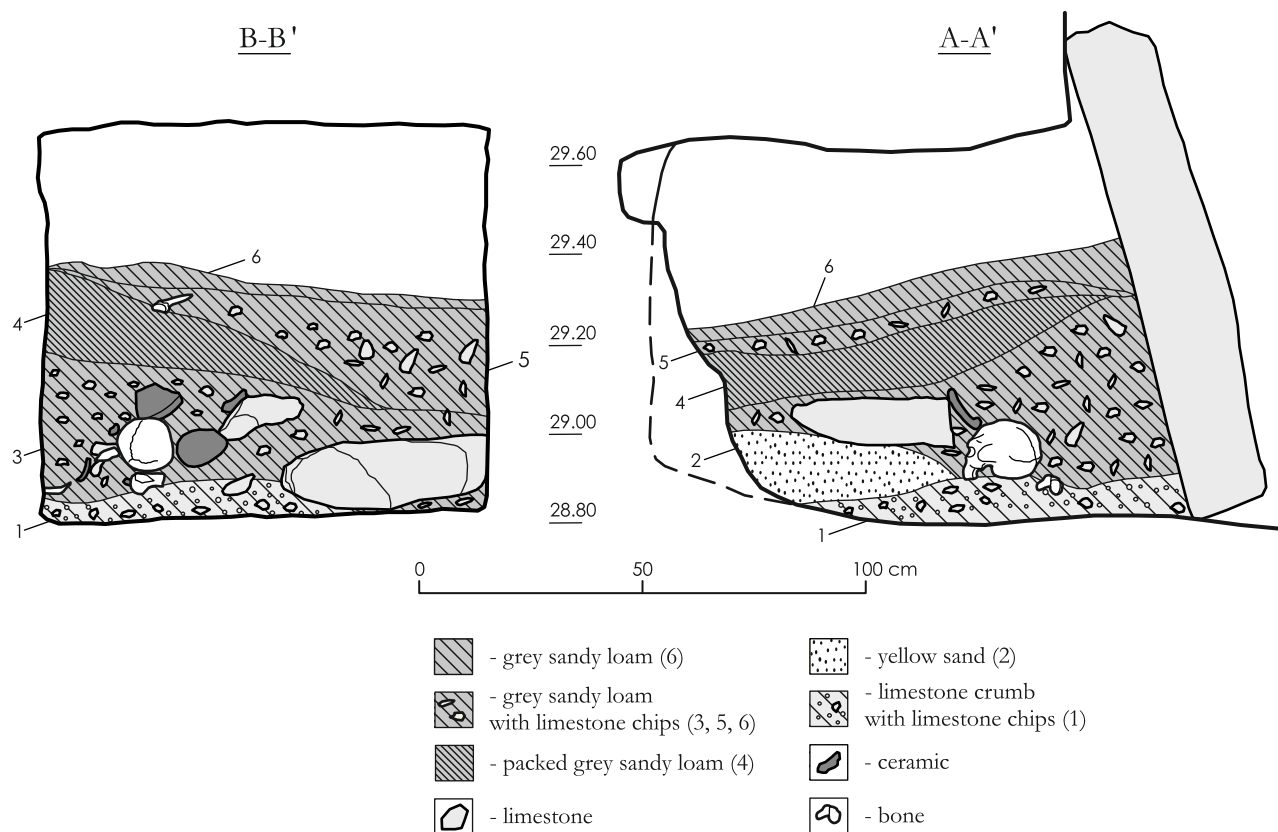
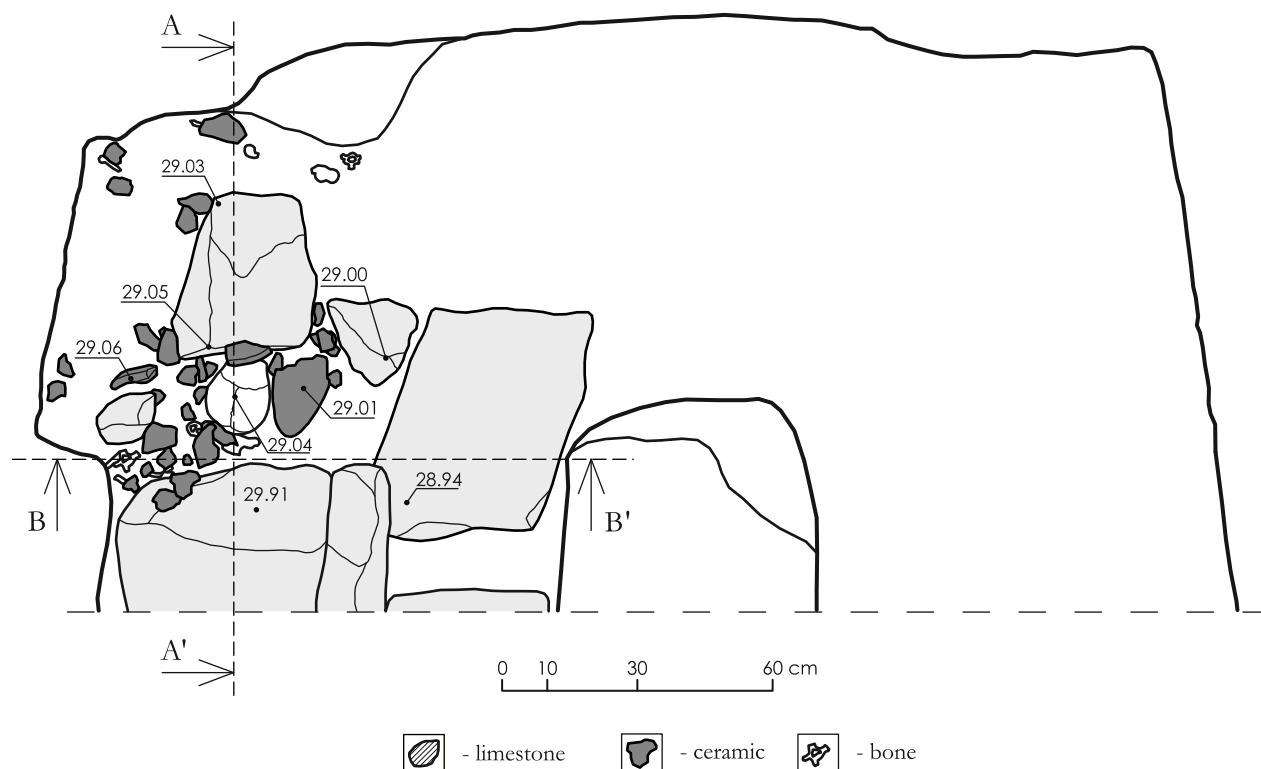


Fig. 68. Blocking wall of the burial chamber 1-2A in the shaft 1 of the Tomb GE 18



a) Tomb GE 18, Burial chamber 1A. Section drawings



b) Tomb GE 18, Burial chamber 1-2A. Drawing of skeletal remains

Fig. 69. Tomb GE 18, Burial chamber 1-2A. Drawings of sections and skeletal remains

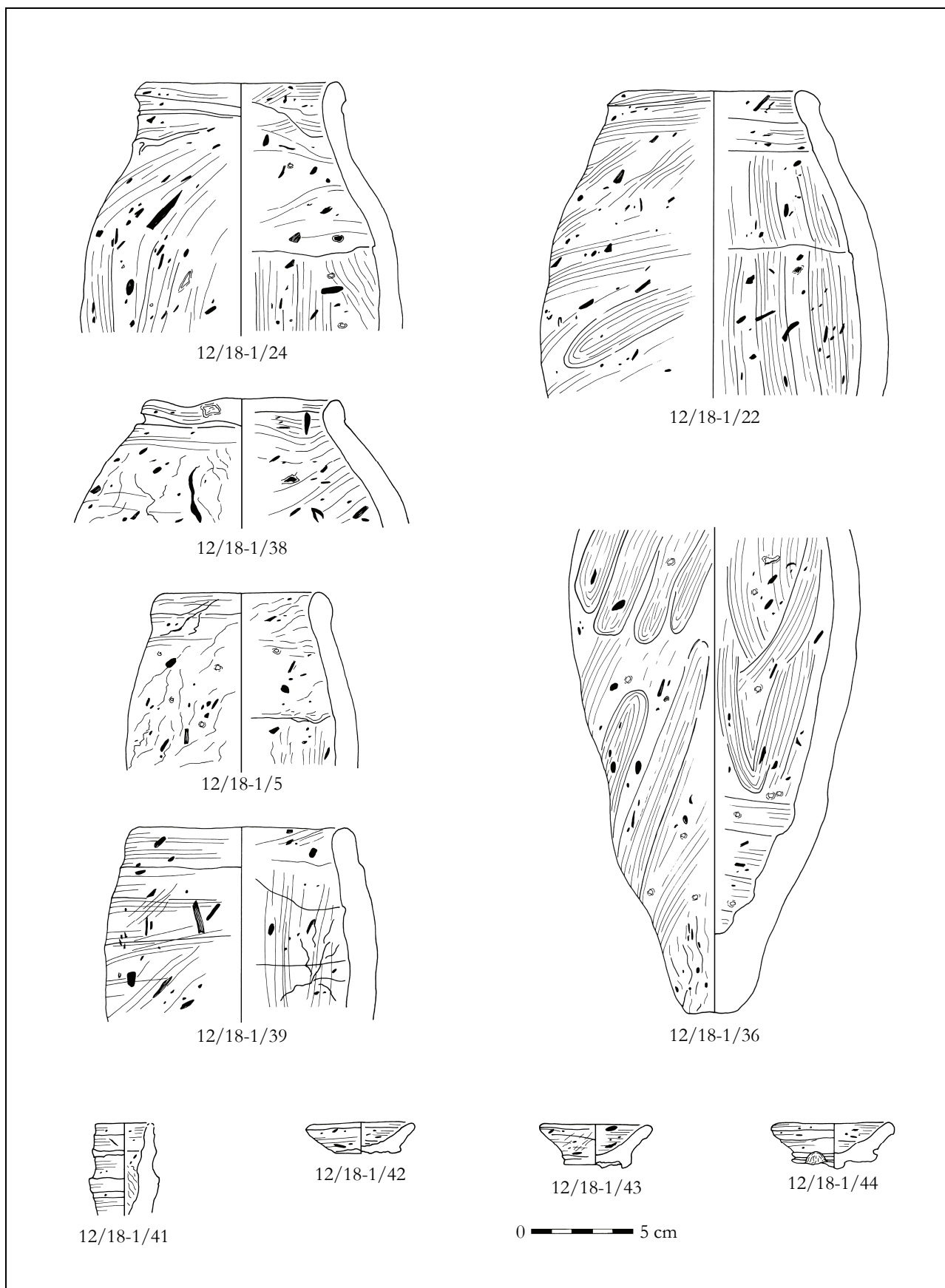


Fig. 70. Shaft 1 in the Tomb GE 18. Old Kingdom pottery

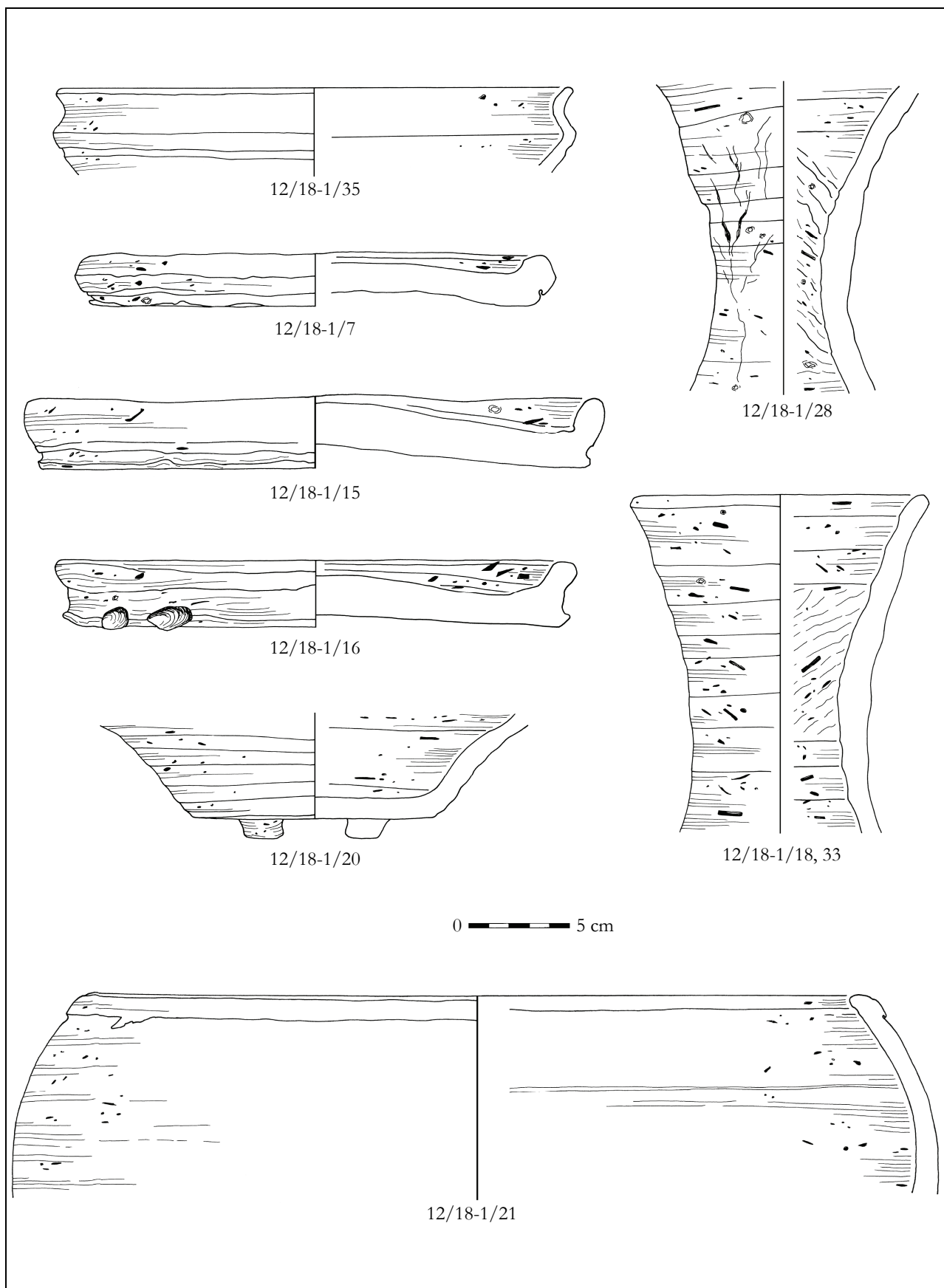


Fig. 71. Shaft 1 in the Tomb GE 18. Old Kingdom pottery

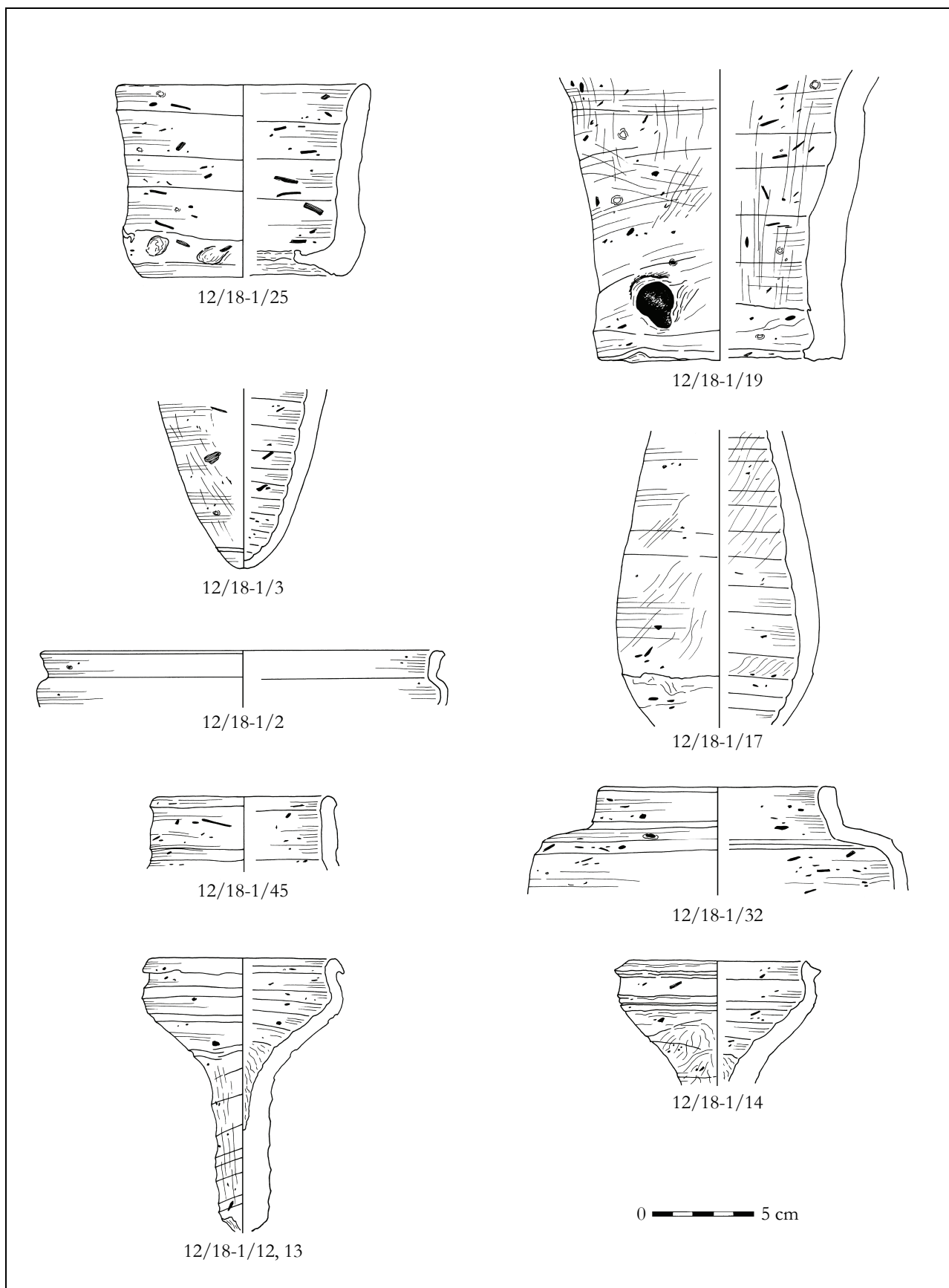


Fig. 72. Shaft 1 in the Tomb GE 18. Late pottery

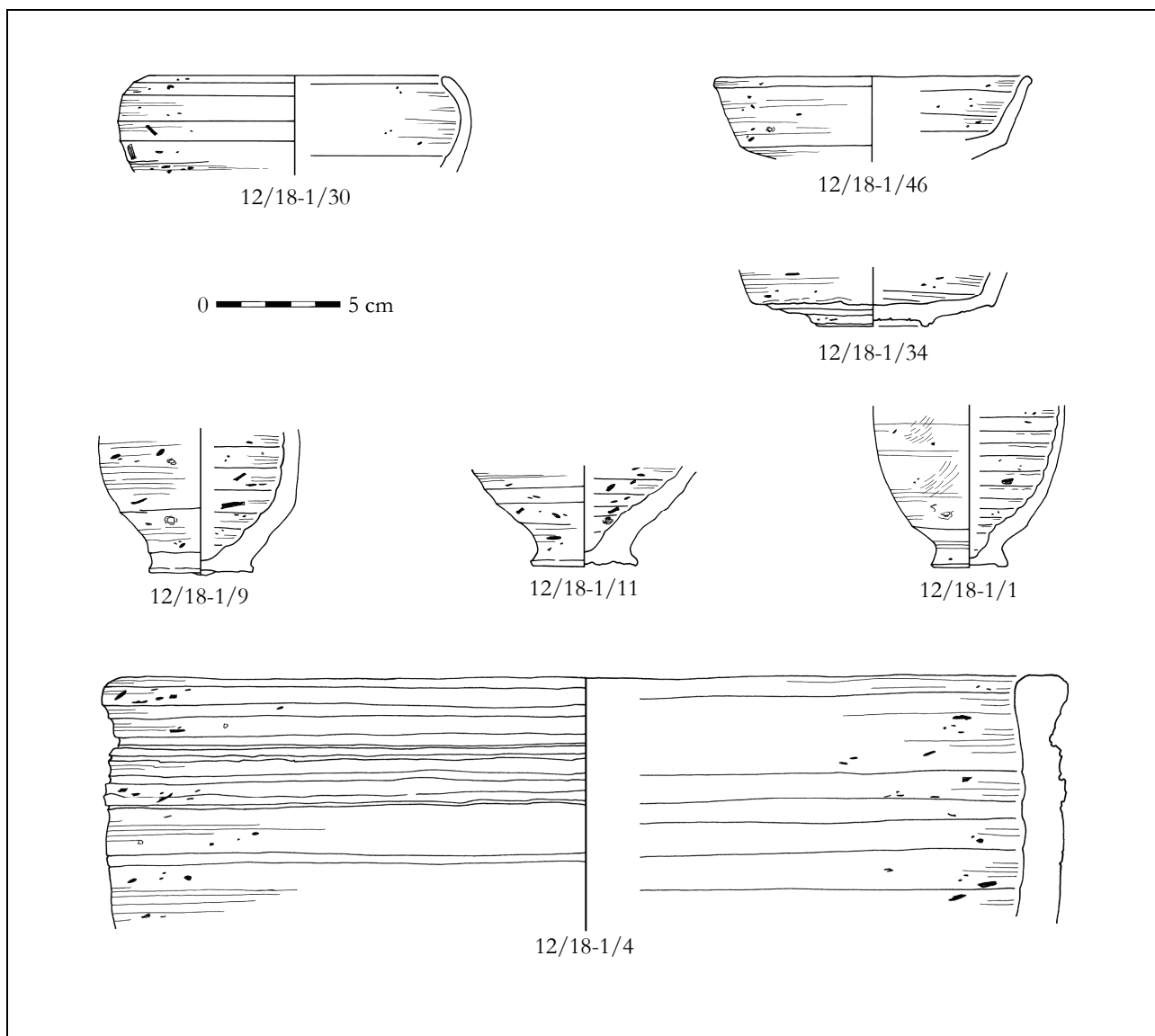


Fig. 73. Shaft 1 in the Tomb GE 18. Late pottery

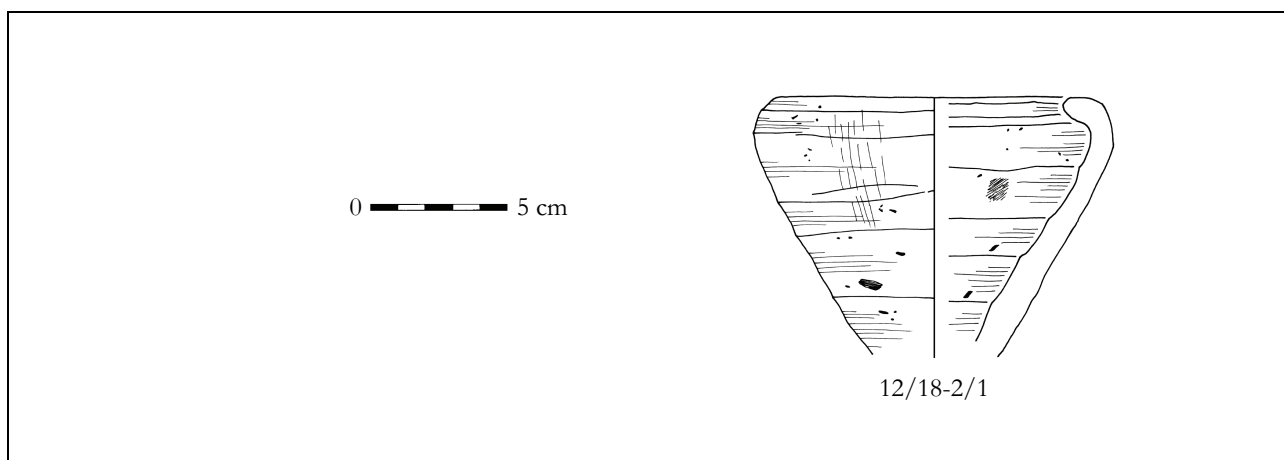


Fig. 74. Shaft 2 in the Tomb GE 18. Late pottery

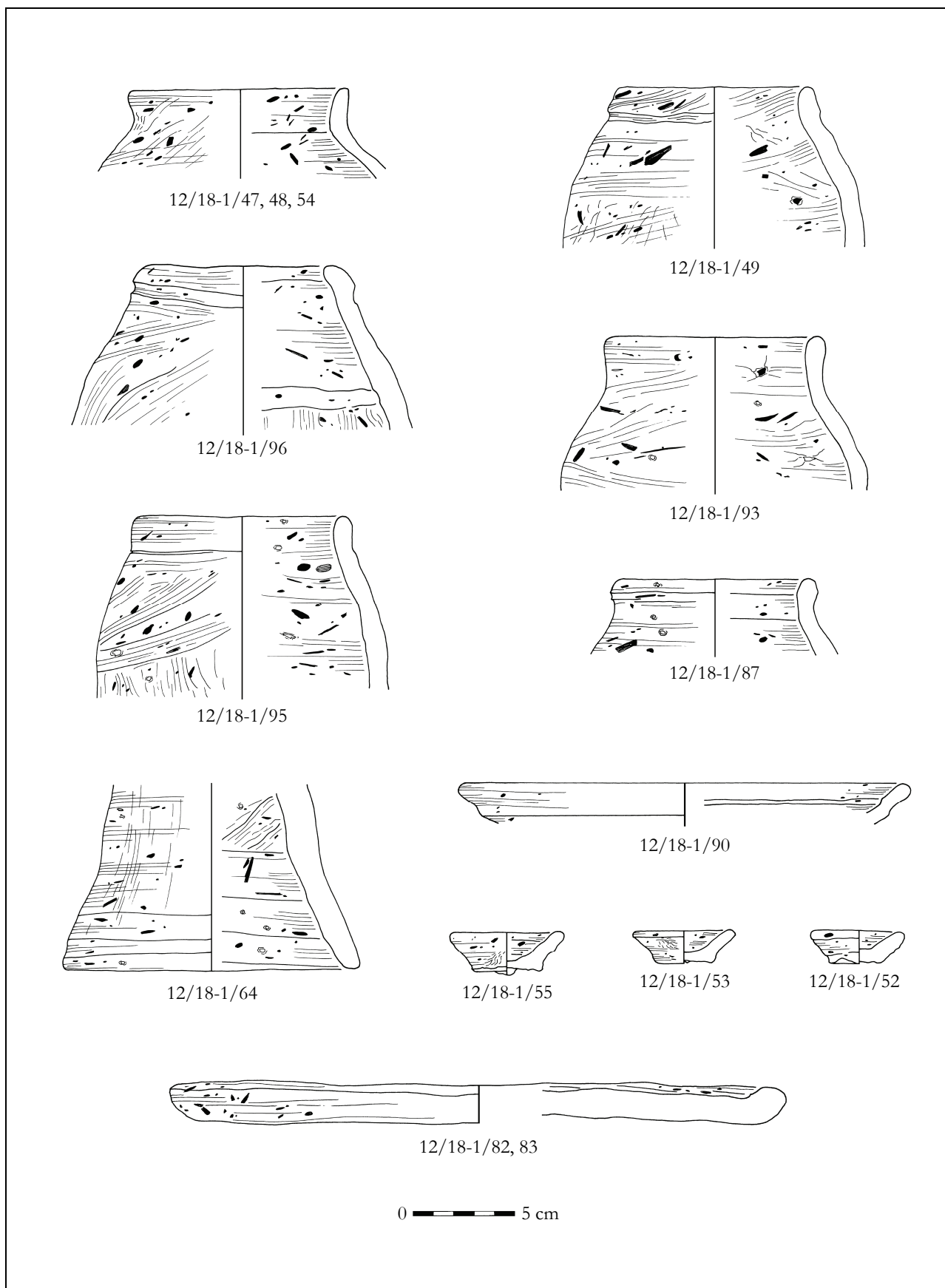


Fig. 75. Burial chamber of shafts 1 and 2 in the Tomb GE 18. Old Kingdom pottery

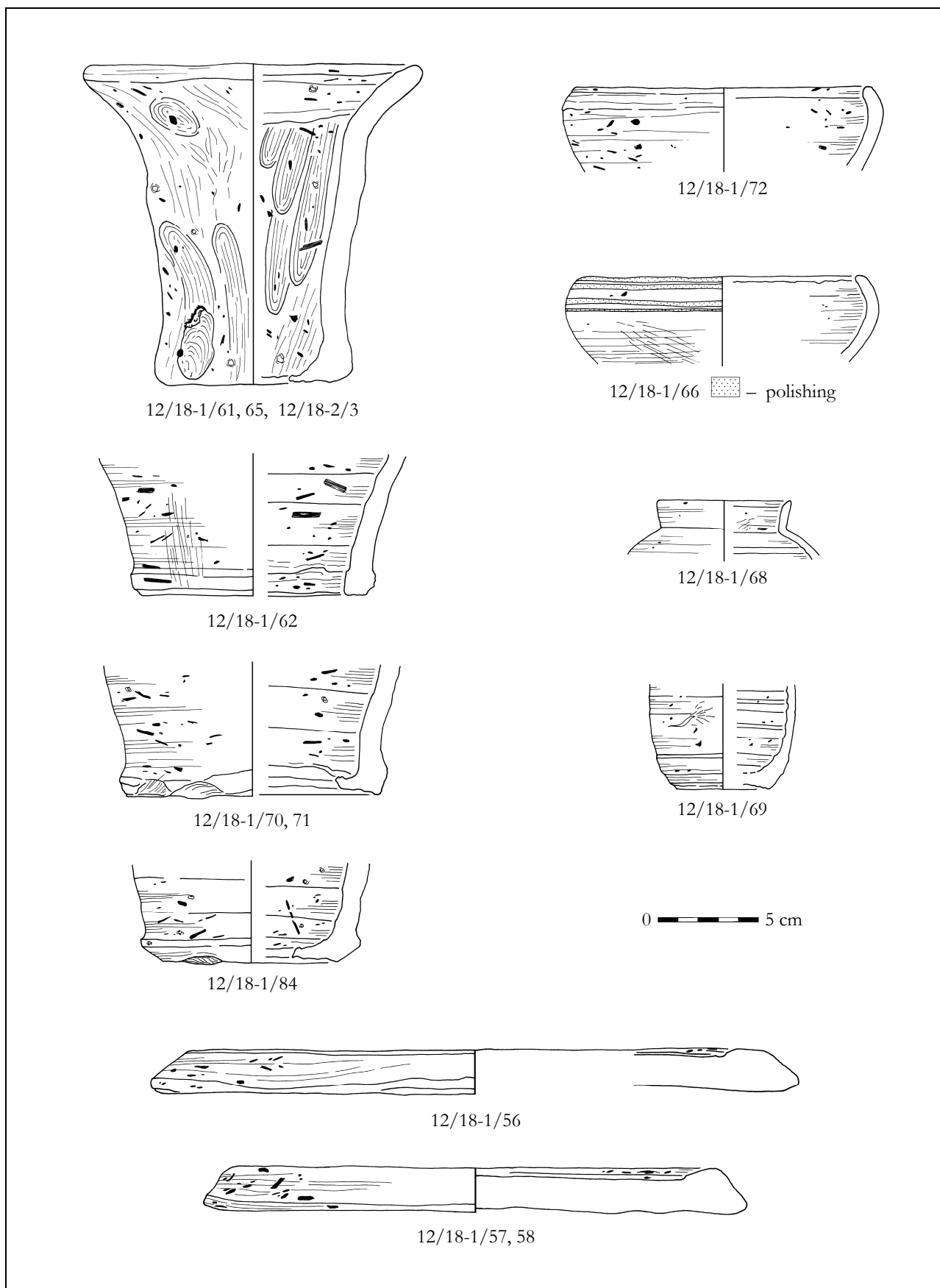
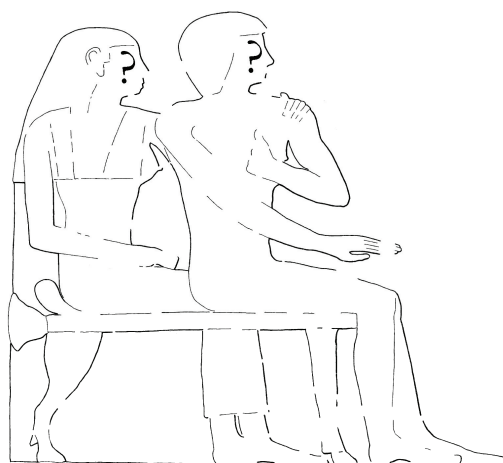


Fig. 76. Burial chamber of shafts 1 and 2 in the Tomb GE 18. Late pottery



III.3. TOMB GE 47

The anonymous rock-cut tomb GE 47 is located to the north and above the tomb of Khufuhotep (GE 15), almost at the same level with the tomb GE 49 (*fig. 2–4, 77, pl. XL*). The tomb GE 47 was discovered in 2006; the archaeological investigation into the tomb took place in 2013.

ARCHITECTURE OF TOMB GE 47

ENTRANCE to the tomb is located on the eastern wall, 0.54 m above the level of the floor at the entrance to the adjacent tomb GE 49. From the outside, it has two jambs set into the rock massif (*fig. 77–78, pl. XL*). The soft limestone of the lower part of the northern jamb has been completely weathered; its preserved height is 0.53 m, the width – 0.18 m. On the contrary, the southern jamb is almost completely preserved (height 0.94 m, width 0.23 m). A short corridor (width 0.75 m, height 1.12 m, length 0.60 m) is substantially equal to the chapel in its height and width.

Right after the corridor, just 0.60 m to the west of the entrance, a shaft was cut leading to a burial chamber. The devastating weathering and natural destructions made it difficult to ascertain how the tomb was approached. Available traces suggest that there was probably an ancient passage over the tomb of GE 48, which is partly destroyed now.

CULT CHAPEL is rather small (width 1.06 m, length 0.80 m, height 0.96 m); its floor is completely occupied with the mouth of the shaft (*fig. 78–80*). On the western wall there are deep grooves that give evidence of an unfinished construction work.

SHAFT 1. The mouth of the shaft has a quadrangle form (1.04 x 0.73 m); the depth of the shaft is 2.94–3.29 m (*fig. 80*). It has a roughly made bottom inclining towards the burial chamber. Right before the entrance to the chamber (width 1.15 m, height 1.07 m), there is a rough step (height 0.16 m). On the eastern wall of the shaft, there are two breaches leading to the chapel of the nearby tomb GE 48.

The small burial chamber 1A (length 1.43 m, width 0.85 m, height 1.04 m) was cut to the west from the shaft, stretching along the north-south axis with a deviation of 19 degrees to the west (*fig. 80*).

EXCAVATION OF TOMB GE 47

The filling of the shaft 1 consisted of a uniform grey sandy loam, which included potsherds, bones, straw, coal, and modern material, in particular, fragments of cuff-link 13/47-1/m1 (*pl. LVII*), a green glass bottle from an alcohol beverage, a small greenish-blue glass bottle with the inscription 'Waterman's ink' on the bottom and remains of a paper polychrome label with the inscription 'Waterman's ink' (New York) (*pl. LVII*), a white square porcelain palette with traces of white pigment, and a bullet (caliber 9 mm). The surface of ceramic fragments, especially those from vessels dated to the Late Period, Roman, and Byzantine times, was much corroded. This usually happens under the influence of an aggressive environment rich in organic material. Such an environment was often created in shafts used as garbage pits for storing household rubbish.

The burial chamber 1A was filled with packed yellow sand mixed with brown sandy loam. Fragments of pottery, slightly decomposed glass and glass without any patina, porcelain and fragments of modern textile were found.

In the process of archaeological excavation of tomb GE 47, 136 ceramic fragments were found, including 15 diagnostic samples; all of them were in the mixed filling of shaft 1 and its burial chamber.

The ceramic material is dating to the Old Kingdom, Third Intermediate Period, Late Period, Graeco-Roman, and Byzantine times (*tabl. 28, fig. 81–82*). The considerable amount of the Old Kingdom pottery was observed in the lower part of the shaft and in the burial chamber, while its portion in the upper part comprised only 1.5%. However, the nature and preservation of this material did not allow for reliably identifying the remains of grave goods and determining the creation time of the burial.

The late ceramic material revealed repeated human intrusions into shaft 1, presumably from the beginning of the Third Intermediate Period that destroyed the burial here. Among the late material the fragments of foreign amphorae 13/47-1/5 and 13/47-1/9, 10 (*pl. LXIII*) were notable, which were transported from Clazomenae and, probably, Cnidus.

The finds indicate that the tomb and the shaft stood open in the late XIX and early XX centuries. It was accessible to the public, but later was covered with massive debris from archaeological excavations and development projects at the top of the cliff.

FINDS FROM TOMB GE 47

METAL OBJECTS

Cuff-link 13/47-1/m1 (two details) (*pl. LVII*)

Find place: shaft 1, layer 3 (grey sandy loam)

Level: 34.05 m

Material: copper alloy; traces of gold plating

Size of buttons 1.4 x 1.0 cm; length of joint piece 1.7 cm

Dating: XIX – beginning of XX centuries A.D.

POTTERY FROM TOMB GE 47

POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1 OF TOMB GE 47

Table 28. Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 1 in tomb GE 47

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments			%
	filling of the shaft		burial chamber	
	32.81–34.91 m	31.62–32.81 m	31.61–32.31 m	
Red-engobed storage jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	1	—	2	44.1
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasty V	—	1	—	
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	—	14	28	
Meidum bowls, OK1, Old Kingdom	—	1	—	
Bread moulds, OK3, Old Kingdom	—	—	3	
Trays, OK4, Old Kingdom	—	1	—	
Stands, OK2, Old Kingdom	1	—	1	
Votive plates, OK2, Old Kingdom	—	1	6	
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 60 examples	2	18	40	44.1
Large storage jars, NLP13, Third Intermediate Period	1	—	—	1.5
Lids, NLP7, Third Intermediate Period – Late Period	1	—	—	
Clazomenian amphorae, LP-Imp18, Late Period	3	—	—	40.5
White-engobed jars, NLP1, Late Period	6	—	9	
Beige-engobed jars, NLP11, Late Period	—	4	—	
Red-engobed jars, NLP1, Late Period	—	9	—	
Red-engobed jars, NLP6, Late Period	—	2	—	
Red-engobed jars, NLP11, Late Period	9	2	—	
Non-engobed jars, NLP30, Late Period	—	1	—	
Pots, NLP1, Late Period	1	—	—	
Red-engobed bowls, NLP6, Late Period	1	1	—	
Non-engobed bowls, NLP7, Late Period	—	1	—	
Torches, NLP21, Late Period	—	—	1	
Cnidian (?) amphorae, PRBA-Imp16, Ptolemaic Period	—	2	3	5.1
Aryballoid lekythoi, PRBA1, Ptolemaic Period	—	1	—	
Aryballoid lekythoi, PRBA30, Ptolemaic Period	—	2	—	
Non-engobed jars, PRBA1, Ptolemaic – Roman Periods	—	—	4	
Red-engobed jars, PRBA2, Roman Period	—	—	2	8.8
Red-engobed cauldrons, PRBA2, Roman – Byzantine Periods	—	1	—	
Amphorae LR 7, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	—	6	2	
Braziers, PRBA13, Byzantine Period	1	—	—	
Total of the late pottery: 76 examples	23	32	21	55.9
Total: 136 examples (diagnostic 15)				100

OLD KINGDOM POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1

1. Rim of beer jar 13/47-1/7 (*fig. 81*)

Find place: lower part of shaft filling

Level: 31.62–32.81 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: light brown

Rim diam. 9.2 cm

Parallels: BÁRTA, 1994, p. 131, fig. 2. HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 96, fig. 2.

Dating: Dynasty V

3. Bottom of stand 13/47-1/6 (*fig. 81*)

Find place: upper part of shaft filling

Level: 32.81–34.91 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Bottom diam. 9.9 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 27, 52 fig. 69. RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 346, pl. 152 (no.774).

Dating: Old Kingdom

2. Complete profile of tray for offering table 13/47-1/8 (*fig. 81*)

Find place: lower part of shaft filling

Level: 31.62–32.81 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: red flaked engobe inside; outside – on the rim only

Color: brown

Rim diam. 32.6 cm, bottom diam. 29.7 cm, height 3.5 cm

Parallels: RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 160, pl. 59 (no.235).

Dating: Old Kingdom

4. Rim of stand 13/47-1/13 (*fig. 81*)

Find place: burial chamber

Level: 31.61–32.31 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 12.2 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

LATE POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1**5. Rim of large storage jar 13/47-1/1 (*fig. 82*)**

Find place: upper part of shaft filling
 Level: 32.81–34.91 m
 Clay fabric: NLP13
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 19.4 cm
 Parallels: ASTON, 1996, p. 76, fig. 221c.
 Dating: Third Intermediate Period

7. Rim of pot 13/47-1/2 (*fig. 82*)

Find place: upper part of shaft filling
 Level: 32.81–34.91 m
 Clay fabric: NLP1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: polishing inside
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 10.2 cm
 Parallels: DEFERNEZ, 2003, p. 156, pl. XXVII (72d).
 Dating: Late (Preptolemaic) Period
 Comments: traces of fire inside and outside; soot outside

9. Rim of bowl 13/47-1/3 with cord ornament

Find place: upper part of shaft filling
 Level: 32.81–34.91 m
 Clay fabric: NLP6
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe outside
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 31.0 cm
 Dating: Late Period
 Comments: two rows of cord ornament outside; traces of fire inside

11. Wall of Clazomenian amphora 13/47-1/5 with red line outside (*pl. LXIII*)

Find place: upper part of shaft filling
 Level: 32.81–34.91 m
 Clay fabric: LP-Imp18
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: smooth outside
 Color: dark beige
 Size of fragment 14.5 x 10.7 cm
 Parallels: DUPONT, 1982, p. 199-201.
 Dating: VI century B.C.
 Comments: was restored from 3 fragments; the origin was Clazomenae or “Region of Clazomenae”

6. Rim of lid / bowl 13/47-1/4 (*fig. 82*)

Find place: upper part of shaft filling
 Level: 32.81–34.91 m
 Clay fabric: NLP7
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 24.0 cm
 Parallels: FISCHER, 1965, p. 153, pl. 62 (no.545).
 Dating: Third Intermediate Period – Late Period

8. Rim of jar 13/47-1/11 (*fig. 82*)

Find place: lower part of shaft filling
 Level: 31.62–32.81 m
 Clay fabric: NLP30
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: smooth
 Color: yellowish-beige
 Rim diam. 4.8 cm
 Parallels: JACQUET-GORDON, 2012, p. 105, fig. 1051 (P.2638).
 Dating: Late Period

10. Rim of aryballoid lekythoi 13/47-1/12 (*fig. 82*)

Find place: lower part of shaft filling
 Level: 31.62–32.81 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA30
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: yellowish-beige
 Rim diam. 4.3 cm
 Parallels: FRENCH, GHALY, 1991, p. 111, fig. 49.
 Dating: Late Period – early Ptolemaic Period

12. Wall of Cnidian (?) amphora 13/47-1/9, 10 (*pl. LXIII*)

Find place: lower part of shaft filling
 Level: 31.62–32.81 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA-Imp16
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: yellowish-white engobe outside
 Color: beige-orange
 Size of fragments 6.3 x 8.3 cm, 9.1 x 4.5 cm
 Dating: probably, IV–III centuries B.C.
 Comments: 2 fragments

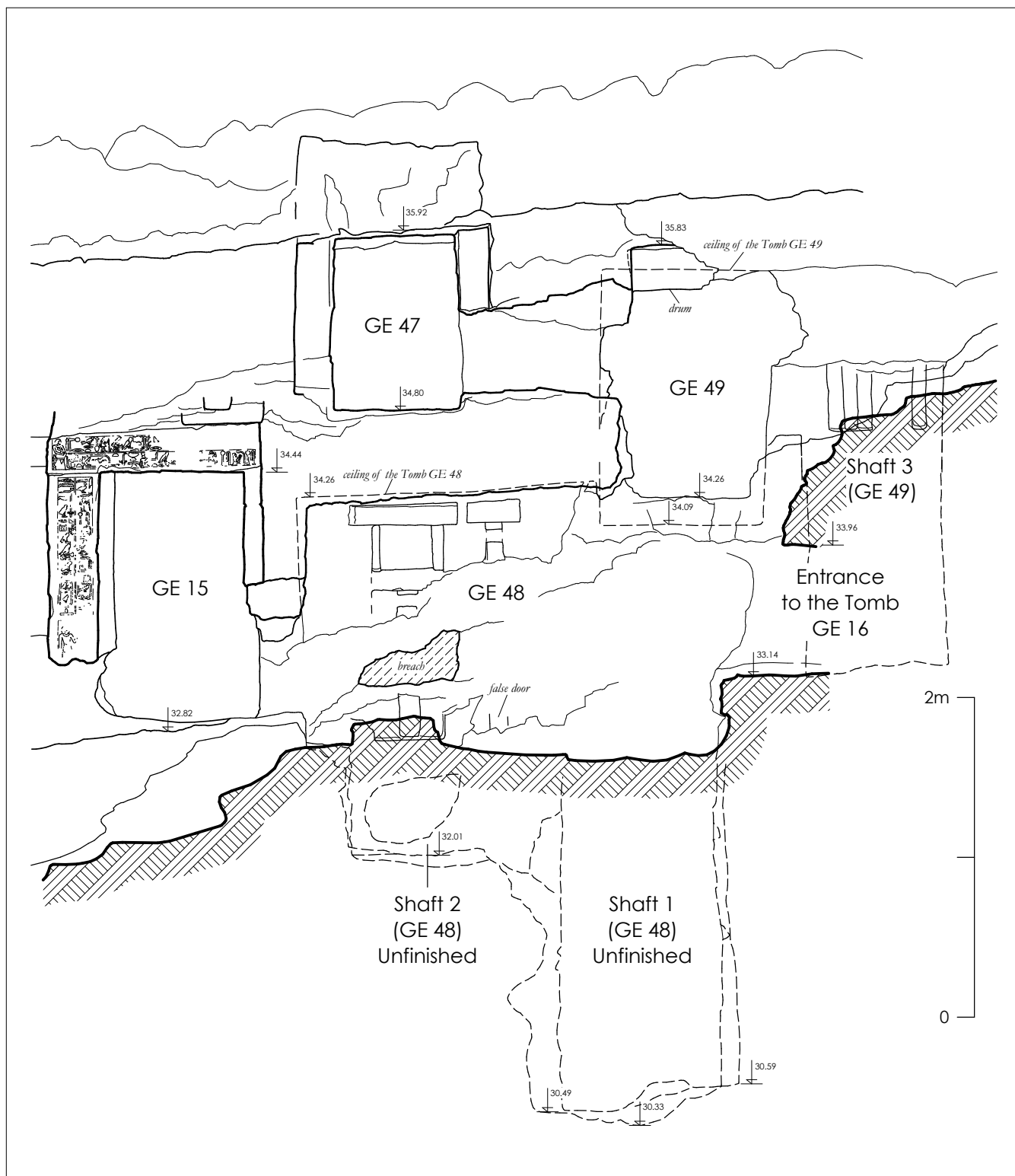


Fig. 77. General view on the Tombs GE 15, GE 47, GE 48, GE 49

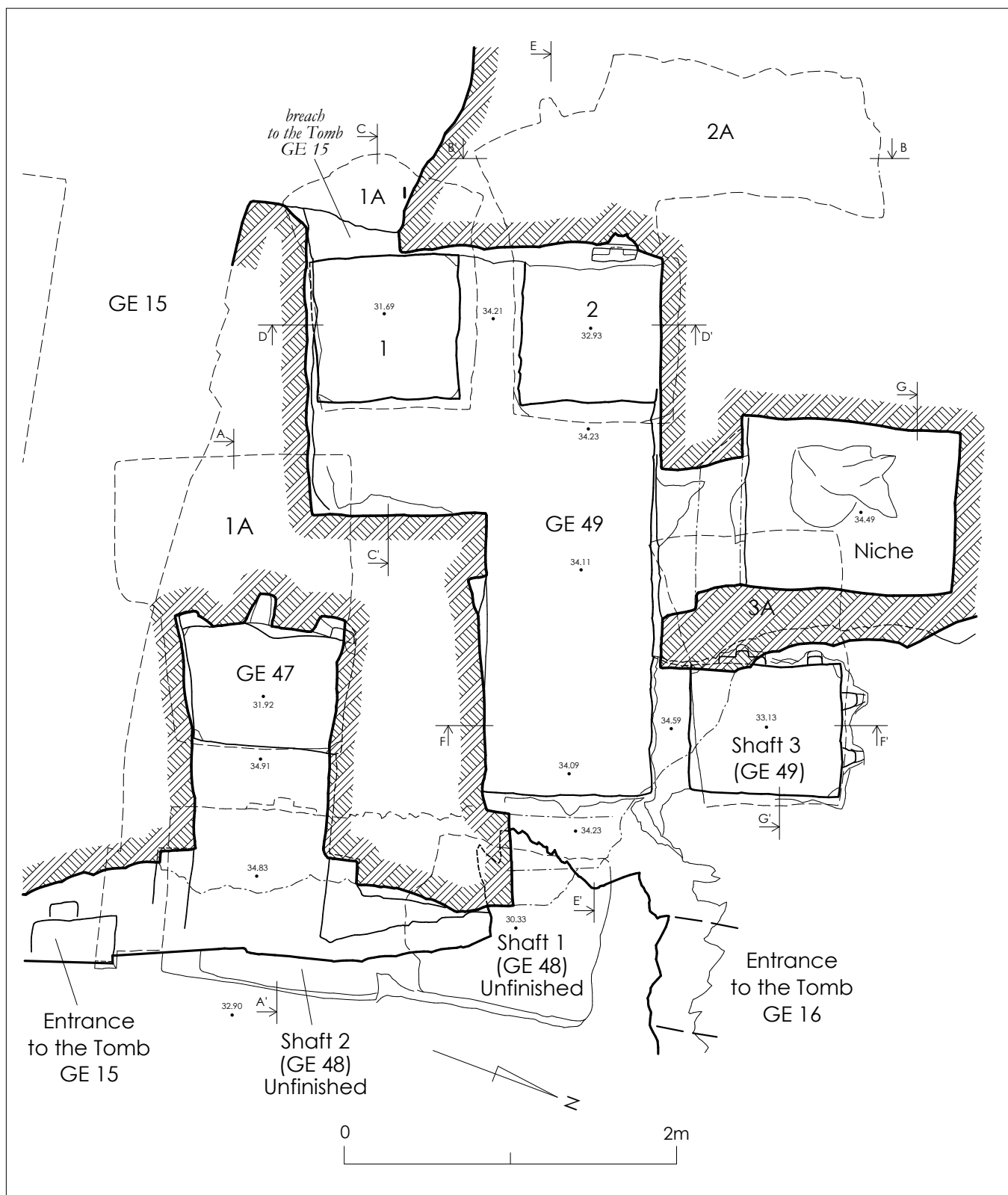


Fig. 78. Ground plan of the Tombs GE 47, GE 48 and GE 49; upper level

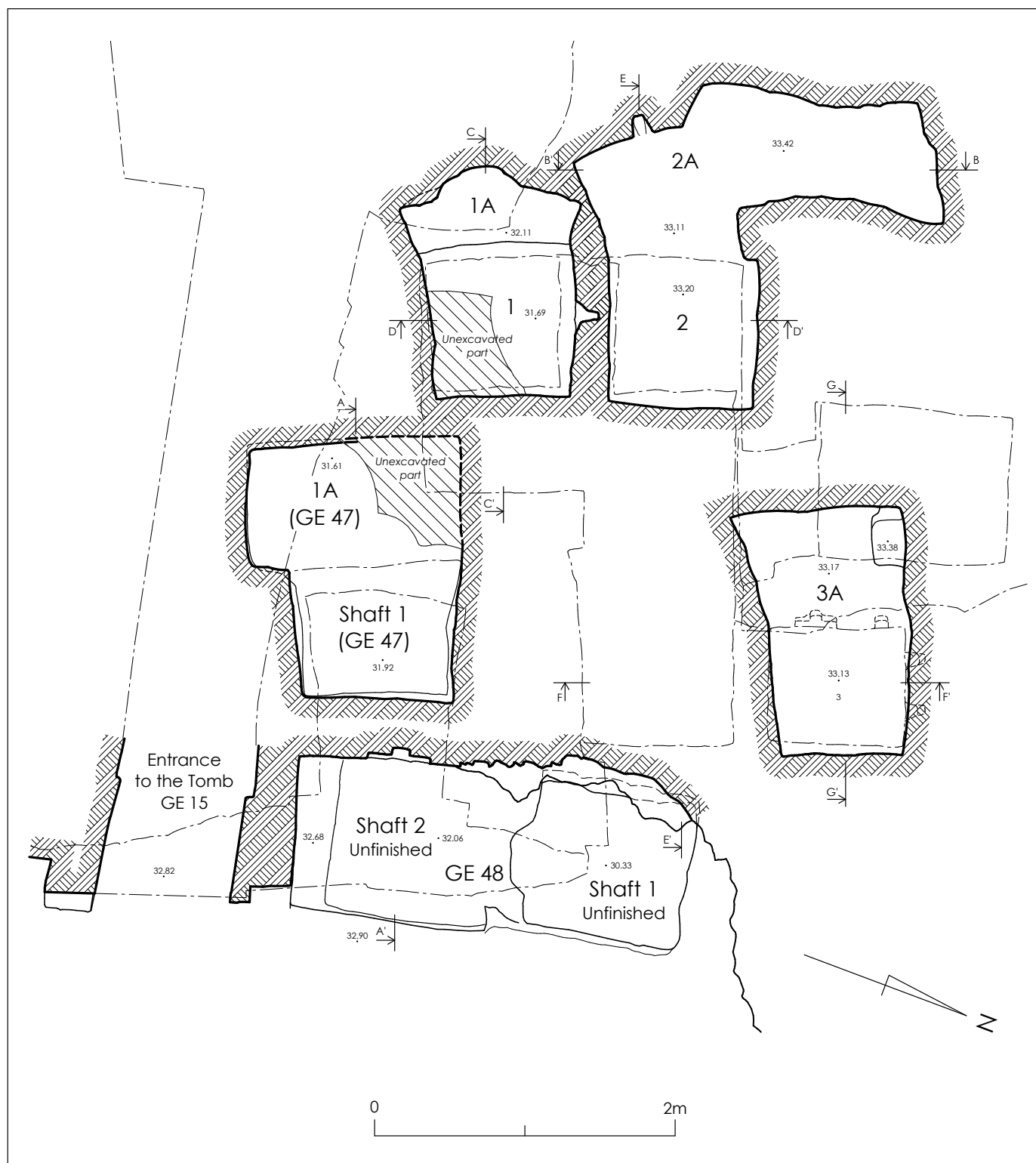


Fig. 79. Ground plan of the Tombs GE 47, GE 48 and GE 49; lower level

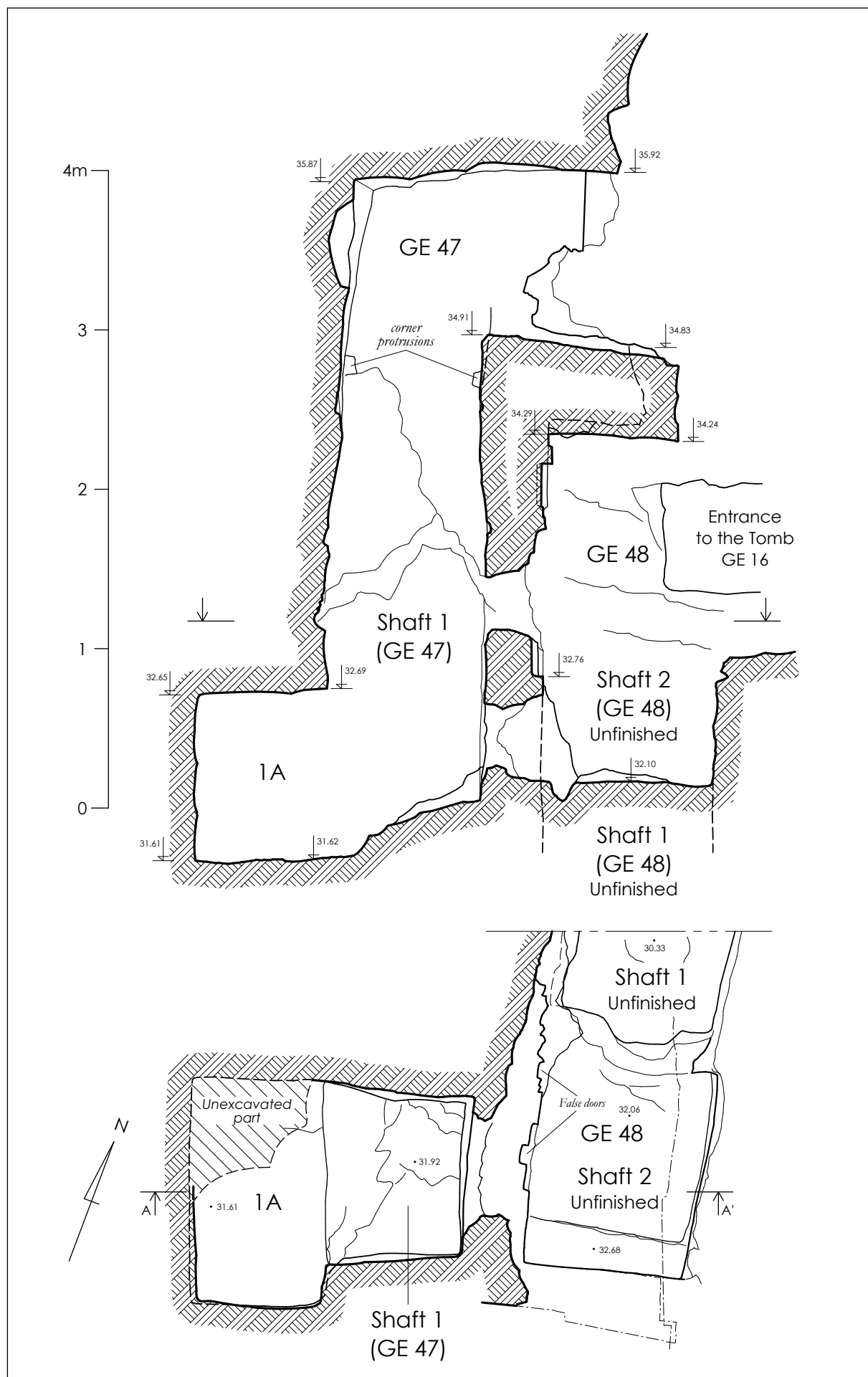


Fig. 80. Tomb GE 47. Plan and section A-A'

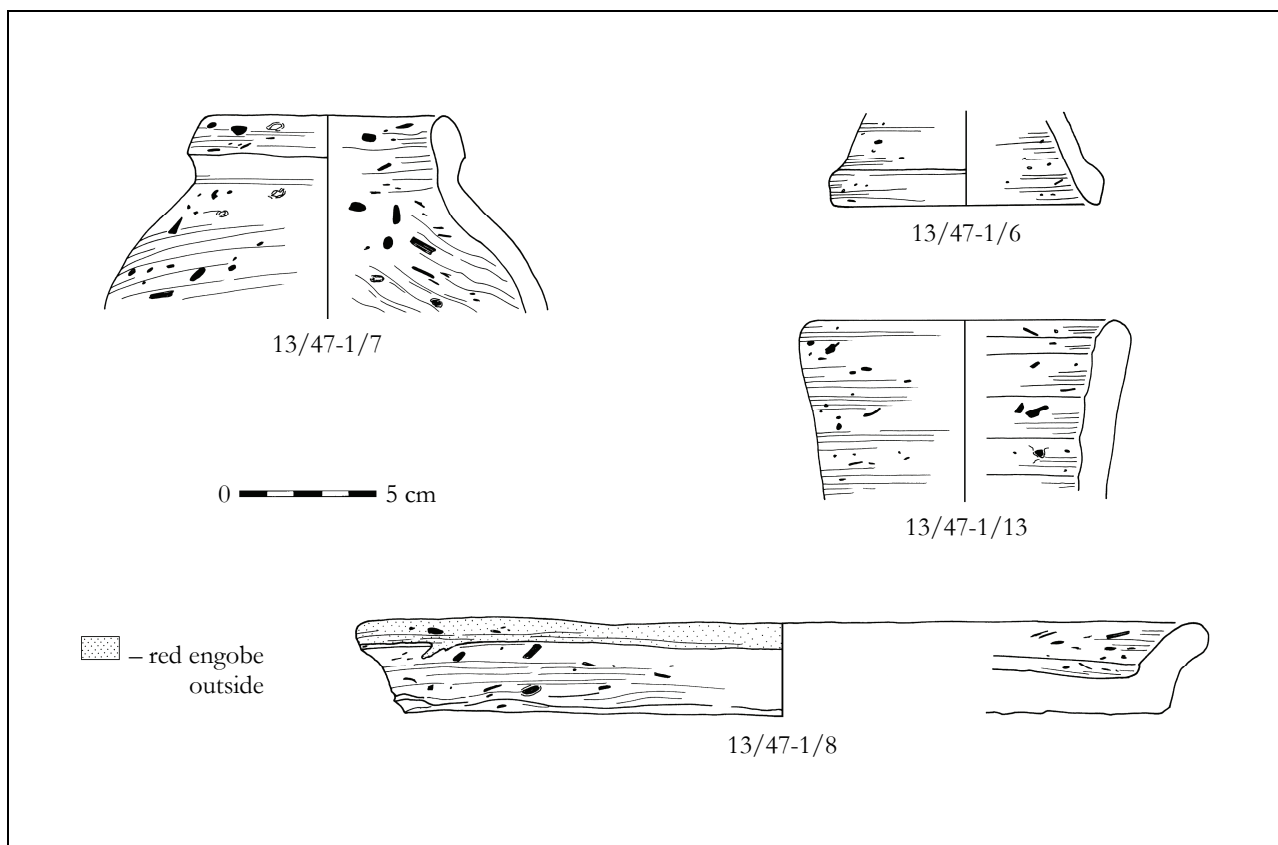


Fig. 81. Shaft 1 in the Tomb GE 47. Old Kingdom pottery

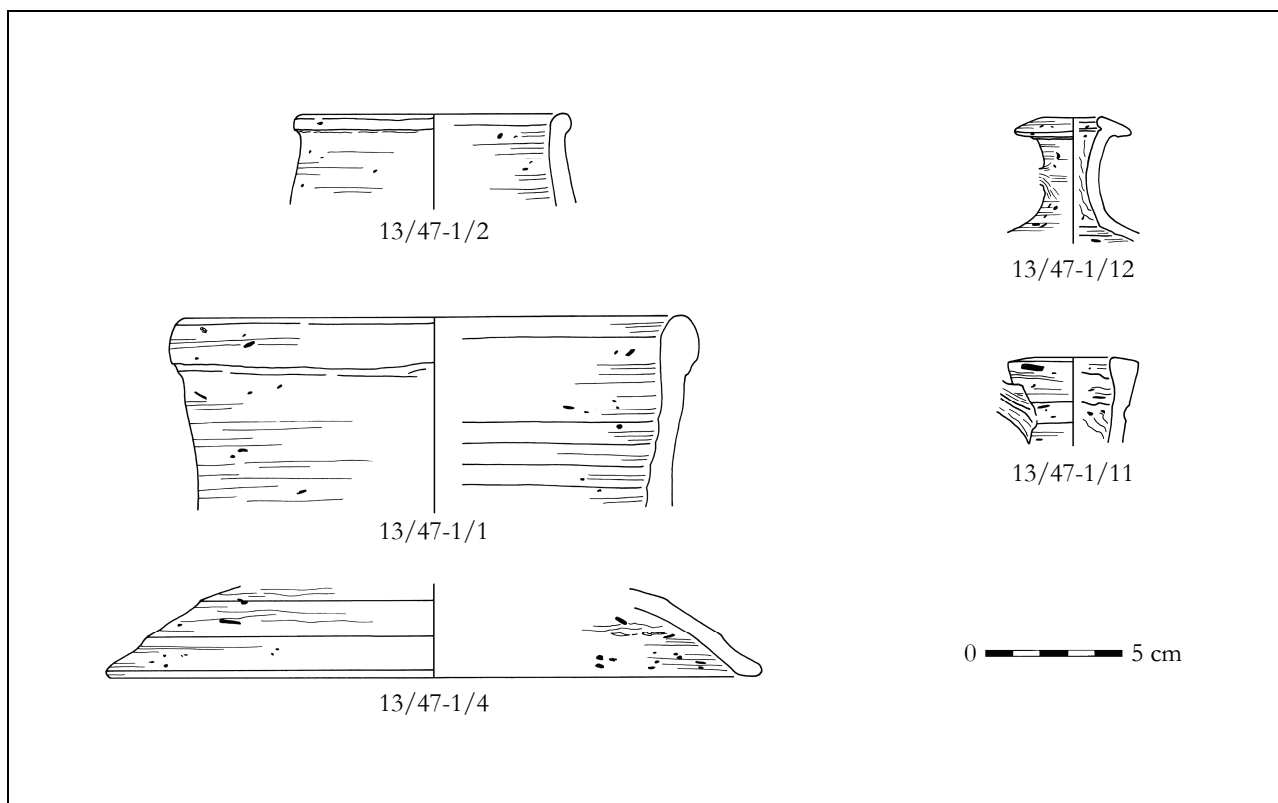
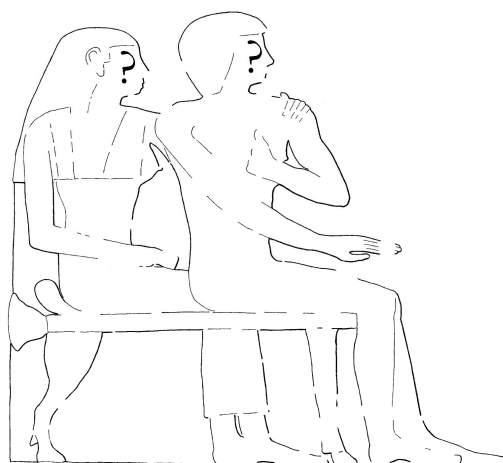


Fig. 82. Shaft 1 in the Tomb GE 47. Late pottery



III.4. TOMB GE 48

The anonymous rock-cut tomb GE 48 is located under the tomb GE 47 and on about the same level with the tomb of Khufuhotep (GE 15) (*fig. 2–4, 77–80, pl. XL*). The archaeological investigation of the tomb GE 48 was undertaken in 2013.

ARCHITECTURE OF TOMB GE 48

ENTRANCE. The eastern wall of the tomb with the entrance has not survived (*fig. 77–79, 83, pl. XL, XLla*). The original bedrock in this place was of such a poor quality that it was removed in the process of constructing the chapel, from which traces of cutting remained on the cliff. The eastern wall was then presumably restored using masonry. At the northern part of the original eastern wall, which was later almost completely destroyed during a process of expanding the chapel, there are still faint traces of what might be an entrance to the tomb. Based on these data, we can assume that the original plan implied a small L-shaped chapel (length 1.68 m), like the anonymous rock-cut tomb GE 18.

CULT CHAPEL (length 1.95 m, width 1.04 m, height 1.68 m) is badly damaged. The initial level of the floor of the chapel (32.68 m) was recorded only in the southern part of the tomb. It seems that the original plan was to cut a shaft in the southern part of the chapel, right opposite a pair of false doors. The shaft (shaft 2 on the plan, *fig. 83*) was started and then stopped for unknown reasons at a depth of 0.62 m. Breaches from the chapel GE 48 to the shaft 1 of the tomb GE 47 are likely to have appeared much later, so it was hardly the reason for abandoning the shaft. When the shaft had been left, the chapel was expanded for 0.80 m farther to the north, creating necessary space for a new shaft.

The western wall of the cult chapel was decorated with a pair of false doors, now badly damaged (*fig. 83, pl. XLla*). Like in the tomb GE 49, this group is a combination of a false door with two recesses (height 0.93 m, width 0.44 m, depth 0.07 m) and a false door with one recess (height 1.35 m, width 0.10 m, depth 0.04 m).

A plaque (0.33 x 0.28 m) and an architrave (0.68 x 0.14 m) cut above the southern false door were left undecorated. There is also an undecorated architrave (0.33 x 0.14 m) preserved

above the northern false door. Their style resembles the uninscribed architraves and plaques of the false doors in the tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12).

SHAFT 1. The reconstructed size of the mouth of the shaft is 1.05 x 0.96 m. Footholds were cut on the north wall of the shaft. The shaft was hewn to a depth of 2.35 m from the original floor level but was left unfinished and without a burial chamber (*fig. 80, 83, pl. XLI*).

SHAFT 2. This is the original shaft planed on the axis with the falls doors but then abandoned on a depth of 0.62 m (*fig. 80, 83*); dimensions of the mouth are 1.02 x 1.22 m. The filling of the shaft was similar to the debris that filled the chapel.

The available data suggest that the tomb GE 48 has never been finished, because it was collapsed in the process of cutting, and there was no burial made in it.

EXCAVATION OF TOMB GE 48

The chapel of the tomb GE 48 was filled with the same debris layer that blocked the entrance to the neighboring tomb of Khufuhotep (GE 15). However, the filling of the shaft 1 was different from 32.06 m and presented a homogeneous layer of yellow sand, which continued down to the bottom of the shaft and included a mixture of potsherds with traces of surface erosion. Yellow sand is very unusual as a shaft filling, but it is regularly recorded in open pits that stood exposed to winds for a long period of time. Ceramic material of different times (77 samples, 6 are diagnostic, *tabl. 29, fig. 84–85*) found inside the shaft also suggests that it was filling gradually when the sand was blown inside.

POTTERY FROM TOMB GE 48

Table 29. Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 1 in tomb GE 48

<i>Type of pottery, clay fabric and date</i>	<i>Find place: filling of the shaft 30.33–32.06 m</i>	<i>%</i>
Red-engobed storage jars, OK16, Old Kingdom	1	59.7
Red-engobed storage (wine) jars, OK1, Old Kingdom	1	
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasty VI	1	
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	42	
Votive plates, OK2, Old Kingdom	1	
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 46 examples		
Red-engobed jars, NLP1, Late Period	11	40.3
White-engobed jars, NLP31, Late Period	1	
Non-engobed jars, NLP11, Late Period	10	
Non-engobed flasks, NLP32, Late Period	1	
Beige-engobed jars, PRBA1, Ptolemaic Period	2	
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA37, Ptolemaic – Roman Periods	1	
White-engobed jars, PRBA2, Byzantine Period	1	
Amphorae LR 1, PRBA-Imp6, Byzantine Period	1	
Amphorae LR 7, PRBA18, Byzantine Period	2	
Jars, Qena ware, late Arabic – Modern Period (?)	1	
Total of the late pottery: 31 examples		40.3
Total: 77 examples (diagnostic 6)		100

OLD KINGDOM POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1

1. Rim of storage jar 13/48-1/2 (*fig. 84*)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.33–32.06 m
 Clay fabric: OK16
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: reddish-brown polished engobe outside
 Color: beige-orange
 Rim diam. 10.2 cm
 Dating: probably, Dynasty V or VI

2. Rim of beer jar 13/48-1/6 (*fig. 84*)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.33–32.06 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 11.2 cm
 Parallels: RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 76, pl.17 (no.36).
 Dating: Dynasty VI

LATE POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1

3. Upper part of flask 13/48-1/5 (*fig. 85*)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.33–32.06 m
 Clay fabric: NLP32
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Neck diam. 3.3 cm
 Dating: Late Period

4. Rim of pot 13/48-1/1 (*fig. 85*)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.33–32.06 m
 Clay fabric: NLP31
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: yellowish-white engobe outside
 Color: orange
 Rim diam. 8.5 cm
 Parallels: ALLEN, 2000, p. 44, fig. 3.5.
 ASTON, 2011, p. 70, 78, fig. 4.22.
 Dating: Late (Persian) Period

5. Complete profile of bowl 13/48-1/4 (*fig. 85*)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.33–32.06 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA37
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: thin red engobe
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 15.4 cm, bottom diam. 7.5 cm, height 6.8 cm
 Parallels: BALLET, 1997, p. 50, fig. 7.
 MARCHAND, 2000, p. 25, fig. 4.
 Dating: Ptolemaic – Roman Periods

6. Shoulder of jar 13/48-1/3 with incised decoration (*pl. LXIII*)

Find place: filling of the shaft
 Level: 30.33–32.06 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: yellowish-white (10YR8/3) engobe outside
 Color: red-brown
 Size of fragment 6.6 x 6.7 cm
 Parallels: the decoration like 11/17-1/17, 31
 Dating: Byzantine Period
 Comments: notches were made before firing after slight drying of engobe

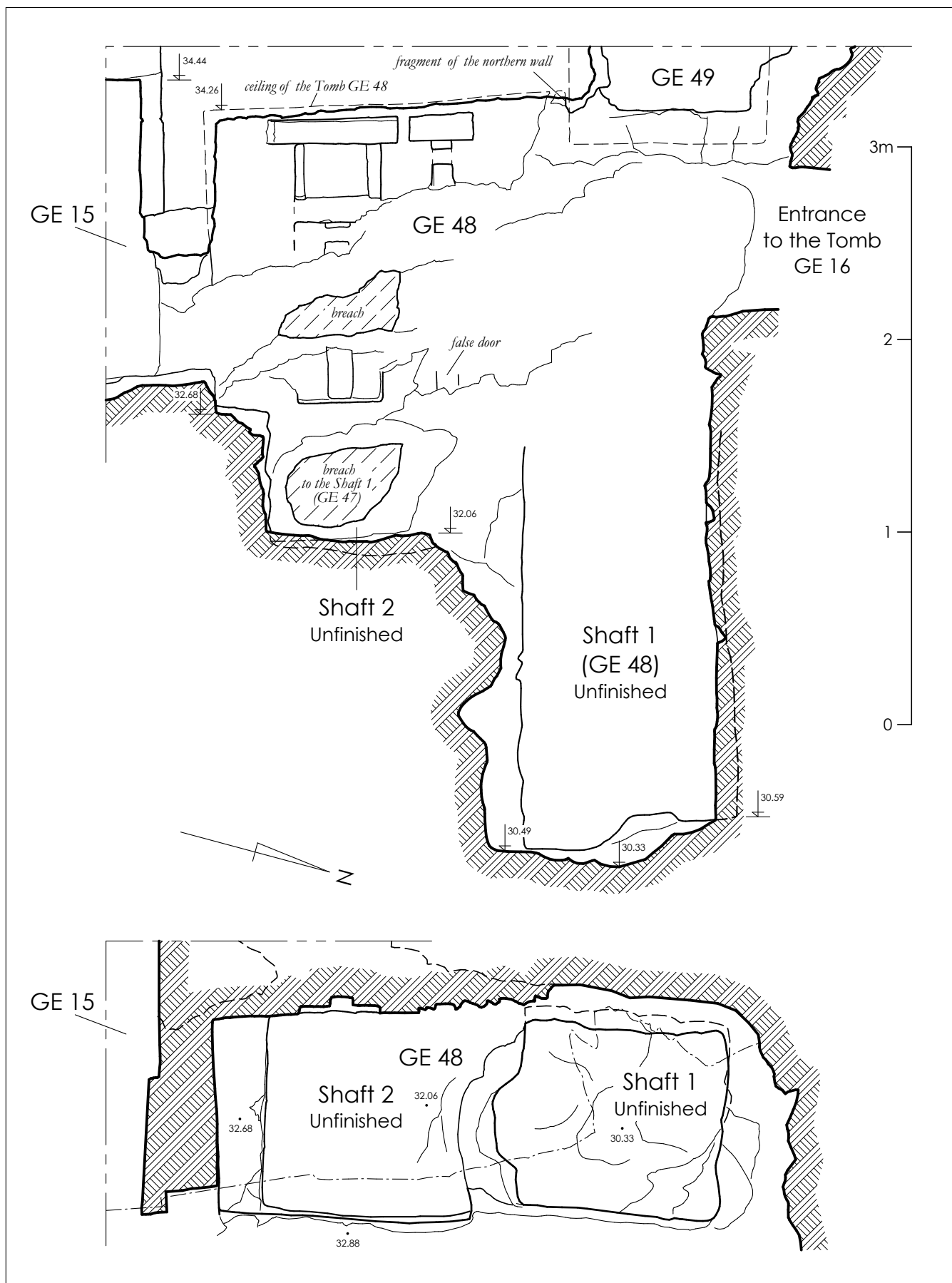


Fig. 83. Tomb GE 48

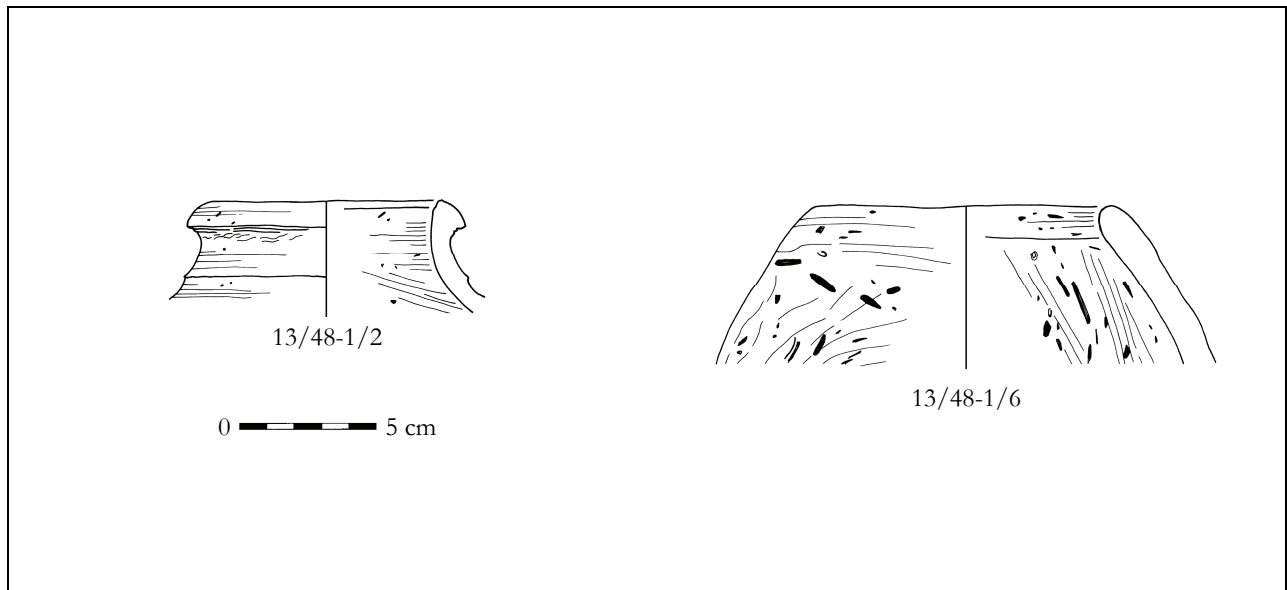


Fig. 84. Shaft 1 in the Tomb GE 48. Old Kingdom pottery

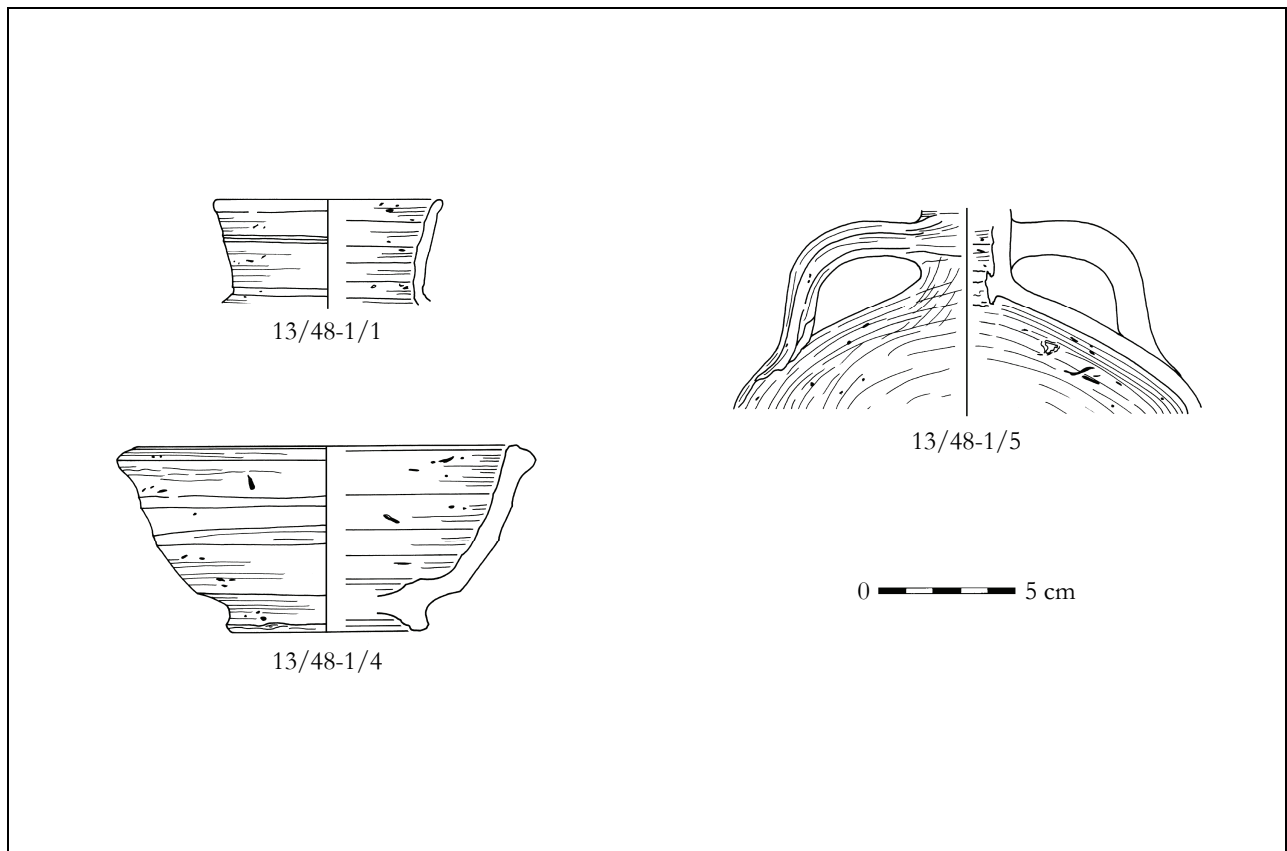
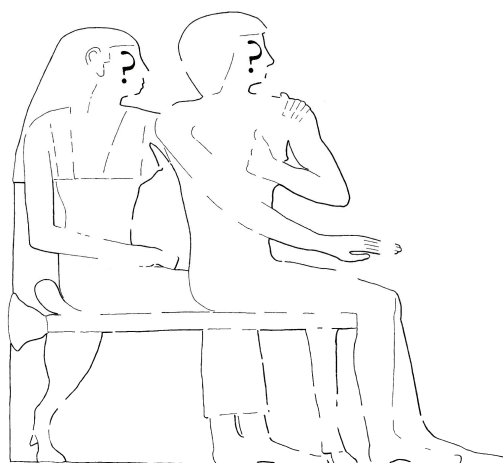


Fig. 85. Shaft 1 in the Tomb GE 48. Late pottery



III.5. TOMB GE 49

The anonymous rock-cut tomb GE 49 is located to the north from the tomb of Khufuhotep (GE 15) and approximately 1.50 m above it (*fig. 2–4, 77–78, pl. XL*).

The cult chapel of the tomb GE 49 was found in the season 2006, when its entrance remained covered with a thick layer of debris. At the moment of discovery, the chapel was entered through a breach from the neighboring tomb of Khufuhotep (GE 15). Archaeological investigations in the tomb and its shafts were carried out in 2013.

ARCHITECTURE OF TOMB GE 49

The tomb GE 49 consists of a corridor, a cult chapel, a rectangular niche and three shafts that lead to burial chambers (*fig. 77–79, 86–91*).

ENTRANCE to the tomb is located at the eastern wall, and its north-eastern part is destroyed (*fig. 4, 78, pl. XLII, XLIIIa*). Dimensions of the entrance are as follows: width 0.77 m, height 1.36 m, length 0.55 m. Above the entrance there is a beam (width 0.77 m, height 0.26 m, and depth of 0.35 m), which was cut in the bedrock and may be a preform for a semi-circular drum. The entrance leads into the corridor (length 1.75 m, width 1.01 m, and height 1.60–1.65 m).

CULT CHAPEL inside the tomb (length 2.10 m, width 1.50 m, height 1.75 m) has a rectangular shape, elongated on the north-south axis with a deviation of 21 degrees to the west (*fig. 78, 87, pl. XLIV*). It can be one of the earliest rock structures on this area, cut prior to the neighbouring tomb of Khufuhotep (GE 15), where a long corridor was made, in order for passing the chapel of the tomb GE 49 (*fig. 3*).

The walls of the chapel and the corridor were smoothed, but there are no traces of inscriptions or reliefs.

A false door with two recesses was cut in the northern part of the western wall, above the mouth of the shaft 2 (height 0.48 m, width 0.25 m, depth 0.08 m). Above it, there is a lintel 0.26 x 0.10 m and a plaque that is damaged with a later cut. Right on the plaque of the false

door, there is an enigmatic ‘shelf’ made of mud (*fig. 86–87, pl. XLIVa*). Although that might be an ancient feature connected to cult activities over the shaft, one cannot exclude that this is a swallow’s nest or a late artificial construction that housed a lamp or some other domestic equipment. Note that the ‘shelf’ might be connected to the cut that damaged the plaque.

In the southern part of the western wall, there is a rectangular breach (0.56 x 0.67 m; *fig. 78, 86, pl. XLIV*) that leads to the neighboring tomb of Khufuhotep (GE 15). At the time of excavation, it was blocked with stones bonded with a mud mortar with a high content of sand. This breach does not seem to belong to the original plan of the tomb, although it might be the result of an ancient attempt of restoration. One can also assume that it was cut and then blocked when the tomb was used for living. The occupation of the chapel by later inhabitants is confirmed by a thick layer of soot on the walls and the ceiling. Above the breach is an unfinished recess, destined probably for a hole that had to fix a rope, which was used for placing a coffin into the burial chamber of the shaft 1.

Two shafts were cut in the cult chapel of the tomb GE 49; one more shaft was arranged to the north from the entrance (*fig. 78*).

NICHE. In the northern wall of the corridor, a passage (width 0.75 m, length 0.50 m, height 0.80–0.84 m) was cut that leads to a rectangular niche (width 0.95–1.12 m, length 1.23–1.30 m, height 1.02–1.05 m; *fig. 78, 87, 91, pl. XLIIIb*). The irregular cutting of the floor indicates that further deepening of the niche was planned. One cannot exclude that the niche had to be transformed into a shaft or a passage to a burial chamber. If it is not the case, the available material does not allow ascertaining the exact purpose of the niche.

The presence of corner protrusions in the tomb GE 49 (*fig. 88, 116*) may indicate that the shaft and perhaps even the entire tomb were roughly prepared as blanks at the initial stage of construction when there was no actual owner.

SHAFT 1 is located in the southern half of the cult chapel, adjoining the western wall (*fig. 78, 86, 88*). The mouth of the shaft is almost square (0.87 x 0.90 m), while the depth varies from 2.37 to 2.50 m. Hewn footholds were cut along the northern and southern walls of the shaft with intervals of 0.53 m and 0.56 m, respectively.

At a depth of 1.35 m from the mouth of the shaft, the entrance to the burial chamber 1A was discovered (height 0.54–0.66 m, width 1.06 m). It was closed with an original blocking (1.00 x 0.95 m) made of worked limestone blocks (up to 0.45 x 0.75 x 0.30 m) and irregular slabs of limestone (up to 0.30 x 0.30 x 0.25 m; *fig. 92, pl. XLVIa*). The bed for the blocking was made of two layers: packed limestone crumb with pottery fragments (**layer 1**) and packed limestone chips (**layer 2**). Potsherds from the layer 1 (92 samples from the Old Kingdom (*tabl. 30*), including two rims of beer jars 13/49-1/71 and 13/49-1/72 (*fig. 99*)) chronologically are relating to Dynasty VI,³¹⁶ which marked the time of construction both of the blocking wall and the burial.

The blocking stones were fastened with pale brown mortar (2.5Y7/3), which included limestone crumb and mud. Judging from the stratigraphy, the filling of the shaft was disturbed down to the upper part of the blocking. It seems that the later activities might have destroyed some mortar in the upper northern corner of the blocking.

The burial chamber 1A is of an irregular oval form (1.21 x 0.50 m, height 0.53–0.63 m), which followed the contour of a contracted body (*fig. 79, 88, pl. XLVIb*). It is disposed to the west from the shaft and oriented on the north-south axis.

³¹⁶ For the parallels see: LABROUSSE, 1996, p. 70, fig. 123c. LECUYOT, 2000, p. 236, fig. 1 (S.P.22). MARCHAND, 2004, p. 214, fig. 5, 6. RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 68, 92, pl. 13 (no.18), 25 (no.66).

SHAFT 2 was cut in the northern half of the cult chapel, adjoining the western wall (*fig. 78, 86*). The mouth of the shaft is also almost square (0.80 x 0.85 m); its depth is 1.16–1.20 m.

The entrance to the burial chamber 2A (width 0.75–0.78 m, height 0.93 m) starts at a depth of only 0.23 m from the mouth, and the chamber extends to the west from the shaft (*fig. 79, 86–87, 89*). At present, the burial chamber has a shape of an irregular quadrangle (length 2.35 m, width 0.70–0.80 m, height 0.70–0.78 m), which follows approximately the north-south axis. Apparently, the burial chamber was initially planned to be the same shape as that of the shaft 1. However, later on, there was a new room cut to the north, which was probably intended for a second burial. The passage into this room must have been blocked by mud brick masonry, from which some traces have preserved on the floor as packed limestone crumb with dark grey mud. Thus, the burial chamber may have contained two burials that were subsequently destroyed.

SHAFT 3 is located to the north from the entrance to the cult chapel and might be a later addition to the complex (*fig. 78–79, pl. XLIIIb, XLVII*). The mouth has a rectangular shape (0.80 x 0.89 m) and the depth of the shaft is 1.50 m.

A pair of false doors (a combination of a false door with two recesses and a false door with one recess) is cut above the mouth of the shaft on the western wall (*fig. 90, pl. XLIIIb*). The false door with two recesses (width 0.27 m, depth 0.07 m) is preserved to the height of 0.42 m; the false door with one recess (width 0.08 m, depth 0.05 m) is preserved to the height of 0.43 m.

On the northern wall of the shaft, some visible vertical cuts have preserved (*fig. 91*), indicating an intention to expand the mouth of the shaft in the northern direction, which, however, has not been implemented. At the corners of the shaft, at a depth of 0.40–0.46 m from the mouth, corner protrusions³¹⁷ were left (height 0.10–0.12 m, width 0.05–0.07 m; *fig. 116*).

The burial chamber 3A is cut to the west. It has an irregular quadrangle shape (length 1.10 m, width 0.80 m, height of 0.77 m), elongated on the north-south axis with a deviation of 23 degrees to the west. The height of the passage to the burial chamber is 0.77 m, and the width is 0.77 m. On the floor of the chamber, close to the northern wall, there is an unusual headrest (*fig. 90–91, pl. XLVIIb*). Being cut from the bedrock, it became an integral part of the whole construction. The headrest has a rectangular form (0.34 x 0.22 m, height 0.19 m) with a shallow recess for the head in the center (depth of 0.03 m). This interesting architectural element seems to be rare at Giza,³¹⁸ although stone and wooden headrests are well attested in burials from Old Kingdom Memphite necropolises, including Giza.³¹⁹

³¹⁷ On the corner protrusions, see Excursus I.

³¹⁸ The probable analogy was in the burial shaft G 1366 D. – REISNER, 1942, p. 98, fig. 48.

³¹⁹ For freestanding 'pillow headrests', see limestone headrest 11/17-1/st1 from the anonymous tomb GE 17; and, for example, GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE: photos C14429_NS, B1684_NS, C13957_NS, C13686_NS.

EXCAVATION OF TOMB GE 49

By the time of excavation, the chapel of the tomb GE 49 was almost free of debris, which covered its floor with only a thin layer. The shafts were filled to the mouth.

SHAFT 1. The filling of the shaft presented a complex sequence of layers that marked later theft debris and the original filling of the shaft (*fig. 95*).

Theft debris. The upper layer (**layer 17**) consisted of brown sandy loam mixed with straw, animal dung and modern material. The first ancient layer (**layer 16**) consisted of a brown sandy loam mixed with limestone chips and a large amount of both animal and human bones, including a human skull found in the south-western corner of the shaft. Some of the bones were found in the anthropological position (a lower part of a leg, a thorax), which means that these parts of bodies that belonged to at least one adolescent and one adult, presumably a male, were thrown into the shaft before they had disintegrated completely. The layer continued down to the amphora 13/49-1/10 of the Dynasty XXI with a child burial inside (*fig. 94, pl. XLV*).

The upper third of the amphora was filled with the layer 16. The middle third of the amphora was filled with light brown sandy loam with only some limestone chips (**layer 15**). It contained bones of a small mammal. The lower third of the jar was filled with brown sandy loam with traces of decay (**layer 13**). The border between the layers 15 and 13 was marked with a thin layer (up to 0.5 cm) of mud washed inside the amphora (**layer 14**). The layer 13 contained most of the child bones. The layer 15 also included some child bones (both inside and outside the amphora) and blue glass bead 13/49-1/g1 (outside the amphora) (*pl. LVIII*). The neck of the amphora was partly filled with yellow sand and limestone crumb (**layer 12**). The amphora lay between three limestone blocks on a layer of yellow sand mixed with limestone crumb (**layer 11**), similar to the layer 12. Farther down there were layers of grey sandy loam with limestone chips (**layer 10**), in which green faience scarab 13/49-1/f2 (*fig. 97, pl. LVIII*) was found (originally it may have been in the child burial), brown sandy loam with limestone chips (**layer 9**), yellow sand (**layer 8**), and one more layer of brown sandy loam with limestone chips (**layer 7**). All of these layers might correspond to later re-excavations and refillings of the shaft.

In the filling of shaft 1, 1140 potsherds were discovered (*tabl. 30, 31*), 97.2% of which dated to the Old Kingdom (from Dynasty IV to Dynasty VI, *fig. 98–100*), including the fragments 13/49-1/16 and 13/49-1/21 of two bread moulds of Dynasty IV³²⁰ from layer 10 (*fig. 100*); the fragments 13/49-1/14 and 13/49-1/59 of two Meidum bowls of Dynasty IV – mid Dynasty V³²¹ from layers 4 and 10 (*fig. 100*). The later pottery was only 2.8% (*tabl. 31, fig. 102*) and concentrated in the upper layers 9 and 15. In the lower part of the filling, the late pottery was absent.

Stratified filling of shaft 1 contained large fragments of five beer jars 13/49-1/42, 43, 44, 47, 13/49-1/48, 49, 50, 13/49-1/51, 70, 13/49-1/52 and 13/49-1/53 (*fig. 98–99, pl. LXIII*), which were concentrated mostly in layers 6 and 9; some of the fragments were also found in layer 10. Numerous walls and rims of beer jars, which were found in layers 4, 6 and 9, belonged to 12 or 16 more vessels of Dynasties V and VI. Thus, we can conclude that there were fragments of 17 or 21 beer jars, but it was not possible to establish a reason for

³²⁰ VEREECKEN, 2013, p. 55-56, fig. 2a. HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 35, 73, fig. 216. WODZIŃSKA, 2009, p. 142 (no.68).

³²¹ REISNER, SMITH, 1955, p. 81, fig. 110 (14-1-2). KAISER, 1969, S. 58, 80, Tf. XV.100, Abb 9. MARCHAND, 2009, p. 86, fig. 1c (no.190).

breaking (in ritual purposes or robber's activity), because layers 4 and 6 belonged to the original filling of the shaft without any traces of plundering.

The original filling of shaft 1. An obstruction of large limestone blocks of irregular form might mark the border between the disturbed and undisturbed parts of the filling of the shaft. Inside the obstruction and right under it, some small fragments of copper wires and sheets were found (0.5 x 0.5 cm; 1.0 x 0.5 cm). The presumably original filling consisted of three layers (*fig. 95*): a thick homogeneous layer of grey sandy loam with limestone chips (**layer 6**), a packed grey sandy loam with limestone crumb (**layer 5**) and a packed grey sandy loam with limestone and mud-brick crumb (**layer 4**). Some small occasional fragments of mud-bricks got into the layers 7–15 in the result of later activities, but bigger fragments and two complete bricks (10.0 x 16.0 x 32.0 cm) were found only in the intact layers 4–6. The complete bricks, as well as fragments of bricks, had numerous holes made by insects. Since the bricks were exposed to an organic weathering before they were used in the filling, they must have been taken from an earlier construction or constructions found in the vicinity of the tomb.

The child burial. The burial was made in the Egyptian amphora of the Dynasty XXI³²² (*fig. 94, 101, pl. XLV, LXIV*), which was re-used as a coffin. Child inhumations in ceramic vessels belong to a long, wide-spread tradition attested in the Egyptian society since Neolithic times, particularly in Naqada II, when vats were used both for child and adult burials³²³, to the early Iron Age. Similar burial practices were recorded in other ancient cultures of the Levant, Mesopotamia, Syria, Turkey, and Sudan.³²⁴ From the very beginning, children were often buried in storage jars that played the role of later-introduced coffins. Fetuses and infants were frequently left in the contracted position, usually on their left side with the head to the north.³²⁵ In the Third Intermediate Period, the burial practice with using ceramic vessels was spread, but a 'coffin' could consist of two large pots or jars of open forms connected with their mouths, or a single anthropoid vessel with a lid cut before firing.³²⁶

Egyptian amphora 13/49-1/10, 11, 12 (*fig. 101, pl. LXIV*), used as a coffin, was broken by robbers, as well as the child burial being almost destroyed. However, the vessel was reconstructed from 27 fragments. The fragments 13/49-1/11 and 13/49-1/12 were a kind of "lid" for the coffin covering the hole in the lower part of the amphora. This "lid" was cut in two stages (probably, originally hole of size 15.1 x 15.7 cm was insufficient for an inhumation, so then it was extended up to 18.7 x 22.9 cm). On the bottom of the amphora there was a potmark made before firing, but after engobing, breaching the engobe. Similar in style, potmarks were noted by F. Petrie in Gurob and attributed to Dynasty XIX.³²⁷ In addition, in the upper part of the body and on the shoulders (above the handle) three signs were cut after firing: cross, two notches and pentagram (*fig. 101, pl. LXIV*). Notches and crosses are common signs on Egyptian vessels of all historical periods. Pentagrams on the ceramics were found on the Predynastic and Early Dynastic vessels,³²⁸ on the jars from Dynasty XII until Roman

³²² FISCHER, 1965, p. 143, pl. 56 (no.398). ASTON, 1996, p. 64, fig. 199c. Similar clay fabric was noted in Qantir. – ASTON, 1990, p. 66, 614-615 (Fabric II.D.02).

³²³ VANDIER, 1952, p. 237-238. DODSON, IKRAM, 1998, p. 195. About New Kingdom 'pot burials' see PETKOV, 2014, p. 71, fig. 7. WODZIŃSKA, 2011, p. 1020, fig. 8.

³²⁴ SADIG, 2014, p. 285-292.

³²⁵ DEBOWSKA-LUDWIN, 2013, p. 69.

³²⁶ DODSON, IKRAM, 1998, p. 233.

³²⁷ PETRIE, 1890, pl. XXVIII.69, 75.

³²⁸ PETRIE, 1901a, pl. LV.47. PETRIE, 1901b, pl. XV.24. PETRIE, 1921, pl. XXXII (24B).

time.³²⁹ A pentagram, probably, had a protective function, and in the case of our amphora could be cut by relatives of the dead children in order to ritually protect their.

The amphora lay over three bigger stones. The burial was disturbed and the bones were scattered over the amphora. Some fragments of linen (shrouds?) were found together with bones (*fig. 94a, pl. XLVb*). Most of the textiles preserved over the disturbed skeleton and at the bottom of the jar where the upper part of the body must have lay (probably folded textile was put under the child's head). Some child bones, including a humerus and parts of the skull, were found outside the jar. When discovered, the amphora and the child bones inside were roughly oriented east-west. It seems that the shaft could be the original place for the burial, although the stratigraphy of the amphora's filling suggests that it was disturbed at least twice:

1. When the lower part of the skeletons was disturbed and the yellow sand with limestone crumb (layer 12) got into the jar;
2. When the upper part of the skeletons was disturbed and the amphora was filled with brown sandy loam (layer 16).

Although most of the bones were disturbed, the left ulna and radius of one of the children was preserved in their anthropological position. A bracelet – a string of faience beads 13/49-1/f1 (125 beads) – was found wrapped twice around the left wrist (*fig. 97, pl. XLV, LVIII*).

BURIAL CHAMBER OF SHAFT 1. The burial chamber 1A was filled with pure light brown and yellow sand (*fig. 95*), which came through a small spacing between the mortar and the wall in the upper northern corner of the blocking (**layer 3**). Only the upper part of the right innominate was still visible when the blocking was unsealed. This sand could hardly be present in the original filling of the shaft, which contained only grey sandy loam. The sand must have filtered down to the burial chamber through gaps between limestone chips and the walls of the shaft. Sand of a similar color and consistency was found in the layers 14–16 along the southern and eastern walls of the shaft. However, since the southern part of the blocking was sealed properly, this sand remained in the shaft and had not gotten into the chamber. As it was noted above, the **layers 2 and 1** formed a solid base for the original blocking.

The grindstone 13/49-1/st1 was found near the blocking wall from the shaft. It has traces of sharpening of copper tools (*pl. LVIII*), which could be left by stone cutters who fabricated this shaft and the burial chamber.

The floor of the chamber had an irregular surface and declined from north-west to south-east with the highest point under the skull.

The burial chamber 1A enclosed an undisturbed skeleton of an elderly male in original contracted position (*fig. 93, pl. XLVIb*). The body was laid directly on the bedrock and a rough limestone was used as a headrest. Over the central part of the skeleton, numerous traces of decayed textiles with clear fibers have preserved. Fragments of textiles had many holes, which either were made by insects or appeared during the process of decay. Since no traces of textiles were found under the bones, one may assume that the discovered fragments were parts of a linen cloth used as a covering for the central part of the body but not the head, for there were no traces of textile found over the skull. No other funerary equipment was found. Although the deceased lived to his sixties and had access to high quality food, one should note that the burial has features of a modest inhumation made in haste or in straitened circumstances. For example, the size and the shape of the burial chamber were enough only if the body was literally squeezed into its burial apartments.

³²⁹ PETRIE, 1890, pl. XXVII.182. PETRIE, 1901b, pl. XXXVII.11, 12, XLVIII.297. HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 143, 172, fig. I 50.

SHAFT 2. The filling of the shaft 2 and its burial chamber 2A was identical and consisted of three layers (*fig. 96*): a grey sandy loam (**layer 3**), a brown sandy loam with limestone chips and straw (**layer 2**), and a brown sandy loam (**layer 1**). The two upper layers included human and animal bones mixed with modern artifacts: iron nails, corks, a belt fastener, textiles, unpatinated glass, fragments of porcelain cups, fragments of advertising prospects and book pages with texts in English and French. Old Kingdom ceramic dominates close to the bottom of the shaft and the burial chamber (layer 1), where a small amount of votive pottery was concentrated (*tabl. 32*), mainly votive plates. In the layers 1 and 2, four human skulls were found (*fig. 96*), as well as six beads: four disk-shaped faience beads 13/49-2/f2, 13/49-2/f3, 13/49-2/f4, and 13/49-2/f5 (*pl. LVIII*), presumably from one piece of jewelry, the cylindrical faience bead 13/49-2/f1 (*pl. LVIII*) and the ellipsoidal glass bead 13/49-2/g1 (*pl. LVIII*).

In the burial chamber 2A (layer 1), the ceramic material of the Old Kingdom dominated (94.5%, *tabl. 32, fig. 103–104*), principally, fragments of beer jars and numerous small fragments of votive pottery, that, as a whole, was unusual for filling of burial chambers. Several votive plates could be attributed to the two pottery series on clay fabrics (series 1: 13/49-2/12, 13/49-2/17 and 13/49-2/21; series 2: 13/49-2/6, 13/49-2/15 and 13/49-2/23). It was not possible to determine whether these objects belonged to the original burial equipment, or they were placed here from neighboring tombs in the process of plundering.

In the filling of the burial chamber the ceramics from the Late Period and Ptolemaic time were also found (5.5%, *tabl. 32, fig. 102*), that can mark the first time of burial destruction.

It is noteworthy that the original filling of the neighbouring shaft 1 was disturbed to a depth of 1.10 m from the mouth of the shaft. This depth directly corresponds to the actual depth of the heavily looted shaft 2 (1.16–1.20 m). Therefore, it is possible to assume that the first excavation of both shafts took place at roughly the same time. The robbers entered the burial chamber 2A but left the neighbouring shaft 1 only partly excavated. The shaft 1 was subsequently refilled, and it is possible that some of the human bones found inside in anthropological position belonged to the original burial(s) in the shaft 2.

Since the shaft 2 was closer to the entrance, it has been penetrated at least a number of times. Traces of the modern activity in the shaft may be dated to the beginning of the XX century.

SHAFT 3. The filling of the shaft presents a homogeneous mixture of sand and limestone chips all through its depth, with a considerable admixture of modern materials, including porcelain and glass from the XIX–XX centuries, paper and plastic (whereas ancient material is absent). This indicates that the shaft stood open until recently.

In the shaft 3 and burial chamber 3A, only some scattered bones have preserved. Moreover, a large limestone rock was found lying on the burial place (*pl. XLVIIb*).

FINDS FROM TOMB GE 49

STONE OBJECTS

Grindstone 13/49-1/st1 (*pl. LVIII*)

Find place: bottom of the shaft 1, near the blocking wall

Level: 32.08 m

Material: quartzite

Color: brown

Length 12.3 cm, width 8.8 cm, thickness 6.6 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

Comments: traces of copper oxides (traces of sharpening of copper tools)

GLASS OBJECTS

1. Biconical bead 13/49-1/g1 (*pl. LVIII*)

Find place: filling of the shaft 1, layer of brown sandy loam

Level: 33.65 m

Color: deep blue, patinated

Diam. 0.8 cm, thickness 0.4 cm

Dating: uncertain

2. Ellipsoidal bead 13/49-2/g1 (*pl. LVIII*)

Find place: shaft 2, burial chamber, layer of brown sandy loam

Level: 34.09 m

Color: greenish-blue, patinated

Diam. 0.9 cm, thickness 0.5 cm

Dating: uncertain

FAIENCE OBJECTS

1. Bracelet 13/49-1/f1 (*fig. 97, pl. LVIII*)

Find place: shaft 1, on the hand of child in the amphora of the Dynasty XXI

Level: 33.53–33.55 m

Technique: was constructed from 125 dick-shaped small beads (122 beads were preserved, 3 beads were destroyed by erosion)

Surface treatment: glazed

Color: greenish-blue

Diam. of bead 0.3 cm; thickness of bead 0.1 cm

Dating: Third Intermediate Period

Comments: was rolled twice on a hand; diam. of rolling bracelet 1.9–2.0 cm; the decayed string was visible

2. Scarab-pendant 13/49-1/f2 with hieroglyphic inscription *Tmn-R^c* (*fig. 97, pl. LVIII*)

Find place: shaft 1, layer 10 under the amphora of the Dynasty XXI

Level: 33.53 m

Technique: molded; lengthwise perforation

Surface treatment: glazed

Color: green

Size 0.6 x 0.8 cm

Dating: Third Intermediate Period

Comments: high quality of manufacturing; originally it could belong to children's burial in the amphora

3. Cylindrical bead 13/49-2/f1 (*pl. LVIII*)

Find place: filling of the shaft 2

Level: 32.97 m

Technique: molded

Surface treatment: glazed

Color: blue

Diam. 0.2 cm, length 1.5 cm

Dating: uncertain

4. Four disk-shaped beads 13/49-2/f2, 13/49-2/f3, 13/49-2/f4, 13/49-2/f5 (*pl. LVIII*)

Find place: bottom of the shaft 2 and burial chamber

Level: 33.97 m, 33.75 m, 33.88 m

Technique: molded

Surface treatment: glazed

Color: deep blue

Diam. 0.7 cm, thickness 0.1 cm

Dating: uncertain

POTTERY FROM TOMB GE 49

In the process of archaeological investigation of the anonymous tomb GE 49, 1555 fragments of pottery were found (157 are diagnostic), concerning Old Kingdom (mainly the second half), Third Intermediate Period, Late Period, and Ptolemaic time (*fig. 98–104*).

POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1 OF TOMB GE 49

Table 30. Statistic data on the Old Kingdom pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 1 in tomb GE 49

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments						%
	Layer 15 33.71–34.00 m	Layer 10 33.47–33.61 m	Layer 9 33.34–33.47 m	Layer 6 33.16–33.41 m	Layer 4 31.82–32.58 m	Layer 1 31.79–31.87 m	
Red-engobed storage jars, OK2, Old Kingdom	1	1	2	5	—	—	1.1
Non-engobed storage jars, OK2, Old Kingdom	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasty V	—	—	6	2	2	—	79.0
Beer jars, OK12, Dynasty V	—	—	4	—	—	—	
Beer jars, OK14, Dynasty V	—	—	6	—	—	—	
Beer jars, OK22, Dynasty V	—	1	—	3	—	—	
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasties V–VI	4	6	—	6	7	1	
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasty VI	1	—	—	—	2	2	
Beer jars, OK14, Dynasty VI	1	—	—	1	—	—	
Beer jars, OK18, Dynasty VI	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	19	108	98	229	166	77	
Beer jars, OK4, Old Kingdom	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Beer jars, OK12, Old Kingdom	—	—	—	—	5	—	
Beer jars, OK13, Old Kingdom	—	2	14	6	—	—	
Beer jars, OK14, Old Kingdom	—	38	20	38	23	—	
Meidum bowls, OK1, Dynasties IV–V	—	1	—	—	1	—	0.2
Bag-shaped bowls, OK3, Old Kingdom	—	—	—	—	1	—	0.1
Conical bread moulds <i>bd3</i> , OK3, Dynasty IV	—	1	—	—	—	—	2.8
Conical bread moulds <i>bd3</i> , OK20, Dynasty IV	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Conical bread moulds, OK3, Old Kingdom	—	2	5	10	8	5	0.4
Stands, OK2, Old Kingdom	1	—	—	4	—	—	
Votive jars, OK1, Dynasties V–VI	—	—	—	—	2	—	1.7
Votive jars, OK2, Dynasties V–VI	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Votive jars, OK2, Old Kingdom	2	2	—	3	6	—	
Votive jars, OK19, Old Kingdom	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Votive jars, OK21, Old Kingdom	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Votive plates, OK2, Dynasties V–VI	—	2	—	3	1	—	11.8
Votive plates, OK21, Dynasties V–VI	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Votive plates, OK25, Dynasties V–VI	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Votive plates, OK1, Old Kingdom	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Votive plates, OK2, Old Kingdom	9	31	13	42	22	6	
Votive plates, OK21, Old Kingdom	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Undefined vessels, OK2, Old Kingdom?	—	—	—	—	1	—	0.1
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 1108 examples	40	198	169	354	255	92	97.2

Table 31. Statistic data on the late pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 1 in tomb GE 49

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments						%
	Layer 15 33.71–34.00 m	Layer 10 33.47–33.61 m	Layer 9 33.34–33.47 m	Layer 6 33.16–33.41 m	Layer 4 31.82–32.58 m	Layer 1 31.79–31.87 m	
Egyptian amphora, NLP23, Dynasty XXI	27	–	–	–	–	–	2.4
Beige-engobed storage jars, NLP7, Third Intermediate Period	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Red-engobed storage jars, NLP1, Late Period	–	–	1	–	–	–	0.2
White-engobed storage jars, NLP2, Late Period	–	–	1	–	–	–	
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA2, Ptolemaic Period	2	–	–	–	–	–	0.2
Total of the late pottery: 32 examples	30	–	2	–	–	–	2.8
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 1108 examples	40	198	169	354	255	92	97.2
Total: 1140 examples (diagnostic 108)							100

OLD KINGDOM POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1

1. Complete profile of beer jar 13/49-1/53 with faience bead (fig. 98, pl. LXIII)

Find place: layer 9

Level: 33.34–33.47 m

Clay fabric: OK14

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Rim diam. 8.8 cm, height 25.9 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 36, 77, fig. 242. WODZIŃSKA, 2013, p. 176, fig. 9.1.

Dating: Dynasty V

Comments: was restored from 6 fragments; a fragment of cylindrical bead of green faience is visible on the surface of the jar

2. Complete profile of beer jar 13/49-1/42, 43, 44, 47 (fig. 98)

Find place: layers 6 and 10

Level: 33.16–33.58 m, 33.47–33.61 m

Clay fabric: OK22

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: light brown

Rim diam. 8.8 cm, approx. height 26.5 cm

Parallels: BÁRTA, 1994, p. 131, fig. 2. HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 96, fig. 2. WODZIŃSKA, 2013, p. 168, fig. 4.2.

Dating: Dynasty V

Comments: was restored from 4 fragments

3. Complete profile of beer jar 13/49-1/48, 49, 50 (fig. 98)

Find place: layer 9

Level: 33.34–33.47 m

Clay fabric: OK12

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 10.5 cm, height 26.4 cm

Dating: Dynasty V

Comments: was restored from 4 fragments

4. Complete profile of beer jar 13/49-1/52 (fig. 98)

Find place: layer 9

Level: 33.34–33.47 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: light brown

Rim diam. 9.5 cm, approx. height 28.5–29.0 cm

Parallels: BÁRTA et al., 2010, p. 87–88, fig. 3.3.2 (39.AS33.05).

Dating: Dynasty V

Comments: was restored from 4 fragments

5. Rim and lower part of beer jar 13/49-1/51, 70 (fig. 99)

Find place: layers 6 and 9

Level: 33.16–33.58 m, 33.34–33.47 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Rim diam. 8.5 cm, approx. height 26.0–27.0 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 29, 56, fig. 104; p. 96, 104, fig. 5.

Dating: Dynasty V

Comments: 3 fragments

7. Rim of beer jar 13/49-1/6 (fig. 99)

Find place: layer 15

Level: 33.71–34.00 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 10.5 cm

Parallels: HASSAN, GIZA VII, p. 33, pl. XXI.B. BÁRTA, 1994, p. 131, fig. 2. HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 96, fig. 8. BÁRTA et al., 2010, p. 29, 32, fig. 2.5.3 (32.AS20.99).

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

9. Rim of beer jar 13/49-1/46

Find place: layer 6

Level: 33.16–33.58 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 10.0 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

11. Rim of beer jar 13/49-1/20 (fig. 99)

Find place: layer 10

Level: 33.47–33.61 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: light brown

Rim diam. 11.5 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 57, fig. 106.

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

6. Rim of beer jar 13/49-1/38 (fig. 99)

Find place: layer 6

Level: 33.16–33.58 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Rim diam. 11.8 cm

Parallels: BÁRTA, 1994, p. 131, fig. 2. HAWASS, 1998, p. 188, fig. 2.1. HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 92, 96, fig. 5, 12.

Dating: Dynasty V

8. Rim of beer jar 13/49-1/57, 58

Find place: layer 4

Level: 31.82–32.58 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: light brown

Rim diam. 9.0 cm

Dating: Dynasty V

Comments: 2 fragments

10. Rim of beer jar 13/49-1/7 (fig. 99)

Find place: layer 15

Level: 33.71–34.00 m

Clay fabric: OK14

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: without

Color: light brown

Rim diam. 9.4 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 96, 108, fig. 14.

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

12. Rim of beer jar 13/49-1/13 (fig. 99)

Find place: layer 10

Level: 33.47–33.61 m

Clay fabric: OK18

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: light brown

Rim diam. 11.0 cm

Parallels: JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 14-16, Abb. 6A, 89, 102. RZEUSKA, 2006 p. 90, pl. 24 (no.62).

Dating: Dynasty VI

13. Rim of beer jar 13/49-1/54

Find place: layer 4
 Level: 31.82–32.58 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 10.7 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

15. Bottom of beer jar 13/49-1/8

Find place: layer 15
 Level: 33.71–34.00 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: light brown
 Parallels: MYŚLIWIEC et al., 2004, pl. XCII (no.29). MYŚLIWIEC, KURASZKIEWICZ, 2010, p. 230, 238, fig. 65 (no.16), 69 (no.38).
 Dating: Dynasty VI

17. Rim of beer jar 13/49-1/72 (fig. 99)

Find place: layer 1, under the blocking wall
 Level: 31.79–31.87 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 9.6 cm
 Parallels: LABROUSSE, 1996, p. 70, fig. 123c. LECUYOT, 2000, p. 236, fig. 1 (S.P.22). MARCHAND, 2004, p. 214, fig. 5, 6. RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 68, pl. 13 (no.18).
 Dating: Dynasty VI

19. Wall of beer jar 13/49-1/22 (pl. LXIII)

Find place: layer 10
 Level: 33.47–33.61 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Size of fragment 10.0 x 8.9 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom
 Comments: thin layer of white plaster inside

14. Rim of beer jar 13/49-1/45 (fig. 99)

Find place: layer 6
 Level: 33.16–33.58 m
 Clay fabric: OK14
 Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: light brown
 Rim diam. 10.0 cm
 Parallels: KÖPP, 2009, S. 67, Abb. 6 (Z 354).
 Dating: Dynasty VI

16. Rim of beer jar 13/49-1/55, 56

Find place: layer 4
 Level: 31.82–32.58 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: light brown
 Rim diam. 10.5 cm
 Dating: Dynasty VI
 Comments: 2 fragments

18. Rim of beer jar 13/49-1/71 (fig. 99)

Find place: layer 1, under the blocking wall
 Level: 31.75–31.83 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 10.8 cm
 Parallels: RZEUSKA, 2006 p. 92, pl. 25 (no.66).
 Dating: Dynasty VI

20. Wall of beer jar 13/49-1/40, 41

Find place: layer 6
 Level: 33.16–33.58 m
 Clay fabric: OK13
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: dark brown
 Size of fragment 11.4 x 9.6 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom
 Comments: was restored from 2 fragments; traces of yellowish substance inside; traces of yellowish-white coating outside; reducing firing

21. Wall of beer jar 13/49-1/39

Find place: layer 6
 Level: 33.16–33.58 m
 Clay fabric: OK13
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Size of fragment 11.8 x 8.0 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

23. Upper part of Meidum bowl 13/49-1/14
(fig. 100)

Find place: layer 10
 Level: 33.47–33.61 m
 Clay fabric: OK1
 Technique: wheel-made and made on a core
 Surface treatment: red engobe (10R4/6), partly polished inside
 Color: reddish-brown
 Rim diam. 18.0 cm, max. body diam. 21.0 cm
 Parallels: REISNER, SMITH, 1955, p. 81, fig. 110 (14-1-2).
 Dating: Dynasty IV – early Dynasty V

25. Rim of bag-shaped bowl 13/49-1/67

Find place: layer 4
 Level: 31.82–32.58 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 30.0 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

27. Lower part of conical bread mould 13/49-1/21 (fig. 100)

Find place: layer 10
 Level: 33.47–33.61 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made on a core
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Body diam. 13.0 cm
 Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 35, 73, fig. 216. WODZIŃSKA, 2009, p. 142 (no.68).
 Dating: Dynasty IV

22. Bottom of beer jar 13/49-1/9

Find place: layer 15
 Level: 33.71–34.00 m
 Clay fabric: OK4
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: dark red-brown
 Dating: Old Kingdom

24. Upper part of Meidum bowl 13/49-1/59
(fig. 100)

Find place: layer 4
 Level: 31.82–32.58 m
 Clay fabric: OK1
 Technique: wheel-made and made on a core
 Surface treatment: orange-red (2.5YR5/8) polished engobe outside, red-brown (5YR4/4) polished engobe inside
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 23.1 cm, max. body diam. 23.4 cm
 Parallels: KAISER, 1969, S. 58, 80, Tf. XV.100, Abb 9. MARCHAND, 2009, p. 86, fig. 1c (no.190).
 Dating: Dynasty IV – middle Dynasty V
 Comments: crackled engobe inside (reject)

26. Lower part of conical bread mould *bd3* 13/49-1/16 (fig. 100)

Find place: layer 10
 Level: 33.47–33.61 m
 Clay fabric: OK20
 Technique: hand-made on a core
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Body diam. 15.5 cm
 Parallels: VEREECKEN, 2013, p. 55-56, fig. 2a.
 Dating: Dynasty IV

28. Rim of conical bread mould 13/49-1/73

Find place: layer 1, under the blocking wall
 Level: 31.79–31.87 m
 Clay fabric: OK3
 Technique: hand-made on a core
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 19.0 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom
 Comments: traces of white coating inside and outside

29. Bottom of stand 13/49-1/5 (fig. 100)

Find place: layer 15
 Level: 33.71–34.00 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: dark vinous engobe
 Color: beige-brown
 Bottom diam. 22.1 cm
 Parallels: 13/49-2/9 and 13/49-2/49 from the neighbouring shaft 2 of the tomb GE 49
 Dating: Old Kingdom

31. Lower part of votive jar 13/49-1/66 (fig. 100)

Find place: layer 4
 Level: 31.82–32.58 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Bottom diam. 3.4 cm
 Parallels: MYŚLIWIEC et al., 2004, p. 232, pl. CVI (no.214). RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 368, pl. 163 (no.843).
 Dating: Dynasty VI

33. Lower part of votive jar 13/49-1/15 (fig. 100)

Find place: layer 10
 Level: 33.47–33.61 m
 Clay fabric: OK19
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: beige-brown
 Bottom diam. 3.1 cm, max. body diam. 4.6 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

35. Upper part of votive jar 13/49-1/64 (fig. 100)

Find place: layer 4
 Level: 31.82–32.38 m
 Clay fabric: OK1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Max. body diam. 4.8 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

37. Bottom of votive jar 13/49-1/65

Find place: layer 4
 Level: 31.82–32.38 m
 Clay fabric: OK21
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Bottom diam. 3.0 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

30. Complete profile of votive jar 13/49-1/4 (fig. 100)

Find place: layer 15
 Level: 33.71–34.00 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 3.6 cm, bottom diam 4.1 cm, height 5.9 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

32. Rim of votive jar 13/49-1/36 (fig. 100)

Find place: layer 4
 Level: 32.38–32.58 m
 Clay fabric: OK1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 4.0 cm
 Parallels: JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 171, Abb. 77.
 Dating: Dynasty VI

34. Lower part of votive jar 13/49-1/29

Find place: layer 6
 Level: 33.16–33.58 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: light brown
 Bottom diam. 3.0–3.2 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

36. Lower part of votive jar 13/49-1/37

Find place: layer 4
 Level: 32.38–32.58 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Bottom diam. 2.9–3.3 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

38. Bottom of votive plate 13/49-1/69

Find place: layer 1, near the blocking wall
 Level: 31.75–31.83 m
 Clay fabric: OK21
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Bottom diam. 3.2 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

39. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-1/18
(fig. 100)

Find place: layer 10

Level: 33.47–33.61 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 6.5 cm, bottom diam. 3.0 cm,
height 2.1 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

41. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-1/30
(fig. 100)

Find place: layer 9

Level: 33.34–33.47 m

Clay fabric: OK25

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 7.1 cm, bottom diam. 3.7 cm,
height 1.9 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

43. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-1/62
(fig. 100)

Find place: layer 4

Level: 31.82–32.38 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: beige-brown

Rim diam. 4.8 cm, bottom diam. 2.8 cm,
height 1.5 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

45. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-1/31

Find place: layer 9

Level: 33.34–33.47 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: light brown

Rim diam. 5.4 cm, bottom diam. 3.6 cm,
height 1.7 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

Comments: was restored from 2 fragments

40. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-1/17 (fig. 100)

Find place: layer 10

Level: 33.47–33.61 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Rim diam. 6.0 cm, bottom diam. 3.1 cm,
height 1.6 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

42. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-1/28

Find place: layer 6

Level: 33.16–33.58 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: light brown

Rim diam. 5.4 cm, bottom diam. 4.0 cm,
height 1.5 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

44. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-1/23 (fig. 100)

Find place: layer 6

Level: 33.16–33.58 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 6.4 cm, bottom diam. 3.4 cm,
height 1.3 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

46. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-1/34 (fig. 100)

Find place: layer 6

Level: 33.16–33.58 m

Clay fabric: OK21

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 5.3 cm, bottom diam. 3.1 cm,
height 1.6–1.7 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

47. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-1/25

Find place: layer 6

Level: 33.16–33.58 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 6.6 cm, bottom diam. 4.0 cm, height 1.4 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

49. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-1/26

Find place: layer 6

Level: 33.16–33.58 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 5.6 cm, bottom diam. 3.6 cm, height 1.4 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

51. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-1/19*(fig. 100)*

Find place: layer 10

Level: 33.47–33.61 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 6.1 cm, bottom diam. 3.1 cm, height 1.5 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

53. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-1/33

Find place: layer 9

Level: 33.34–33.47 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 6.0 cm, bottom diam. 5.4 cm, height 1.7 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

55. Bottom of votive plate 13/49-1/68 *(fig. 100)*

Find place: layer 4

Level: 31.82–32.38 m

Clay fabric: OK21

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Bottom diam. 3.7 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

48. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-1/35

Find place: layer 6

Level: 33.16–33.58 m

Clay fabric: OK21

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 6.6 cm, bottom diam. 4.0 cm, height 1.75 cm

Dating: Dynasties V–VI

50. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-1/32

Find place: layer 9

Level: 33.34–33.47 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: red

Rim diam. 6.6 cm, bottom diam. 4.0 cm, height 1.8 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

52. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-1/27

Find place: layer 6

Level: 33.16–33.58 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 6.8 cm, bottom diam. 4.4 cm, height 1.7 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

54. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-1/61

Find place: layer 4

Level: 31.82–32.38 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string

Surface treatment: without

Color: light brown

Rim diam. 6.9 cm, bottom diam. 3.5 cm, height 1.7 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

56. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-1/24

Find place: layer 6
 Level: 33.16–33.58 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 6.6 cm, bottom diam. 4.4 cm, height 1.8 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

58. Rim of votive bowl 13/49-1/63 (*fig. 100*)

Find place: layer 4
 Level: 31.82–32.38 m
 Clay fabric: OK1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 6.1 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

57. Complete votive plate 13/49-1/3

Find place: layer 15
 Level: 33.71–34.00 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 6.5 cm, bottom diam. 3.2 cm, height 1.4 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

59. Rim of vessel of undefined shape 13/49-1/60

Find place: layer 4
 Level: 31.82–32.38 m
 Clay fabric: like OK2
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. ≈6.0 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom?
 Comments: careless manufacturing

LATE POTTERY FROM SHAFT 1**60. Complete Egyptian amphora 13/49-1/10, 11, 12 (*fig. 101, pl. LXIV*)**

Find place: layers 14 and 15
 Level: 33.52–33.82 m
 Clay fabric: NLP23
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: thick yellowish-beige (10YR6/4) engobe outside, inside – on the rim and sags on the neck
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 15.4 cm, neck diam. 14.0 cm, max. body diam. 30.9 cm, height 80.0 cm
 Parallels: FISCHER, 1965, p. 143, pl. 56 (no.398). ASTON, 1996, p. 64, fig. 199c. JACQUET-GORDON, 2012, p. 235, fig. 91e.
 Dating: Dynasty XXI
 Comments: was restored from 27 fragments; the potmark on the bottom was made before firing; three signs (cross and two notches on the shoulder and pentagram on the upper part of the body) was cut after firing and partly disturbed engobe; the amphora was used as a coffin for child burial

61. Upper part of bowl 13/49-1/1, 2 (*fig. 102*)

Find place: layer 15
 Level: 33.71–34.00 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe, black strip outside and inside on the rim
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 15.0 cm
 Dating: probably, Ptolemaic Period
 Comments: 2 fragments

POTTERY FROM SHAFT 2 OF TOMB GE 49

Table 32. Statistic data on the pottery fragments from the filling of shaft 2 in tomb GE 49

Type of pottery, clay fabric and date	Find place and level of pottery fragments		%
	bottom of the shaft, layer 1 32.90–33.25 m	burial chamber, layer 1 33.39–33.46 m	
Red-engobed storage jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	—	1	0.2
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasty V	1	2	37.2
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasties V–VI	—	6	
Beer jars, OK3, Dynasty VI	—	1	
Beer jars, OK3, Old Kingdom	16	128	
Ewers, OK2, Old Kingdom	—	1	0.2
Meidum bowls, OK1, Dynasties IV–V	—	1	0.2
Ledge bowls, OK2, Dynasty V	—	2	0.7
Red-engobed bowls, OK2, Old Kingdom	—	1	
Red-engobed trays, OK3, Old Kingdom	1	—	0.2
Red-engobed stands, OK1, Old Kingdom	—	2	1.7
Red-engobed stands, OK2, Old Kingdom	—	5	
Votive jars, OK1, Old Kingdom	—	1	4.1
Votive jars, OK2, Old Kingdom	3	8	
Votive jars, OK21, Old Kingdom	1	4	
Votive plates, OK1, Dynasties V–VI	—	3	3.6
Votive plates, OK2, Dynasties V–VI	—	8	
Votive plates, OK19, Dynasties V–VI	—	1	
Votive plates, OK21, Dynasties V–VI	—	3	
Votive plates, OK1, Old Kingdom	1	1	46.4
Votive plates, OK2, Old Kingdom	45	108	
Votive plates, OK19, Old Kingdom	2	—	
Votive plates, OK21, Old Kingdom	1	34	
Total of the Old Kingdom pottery: 392 examples	71	321	94.5
Beige-engobed jars, NLP1, Late Period	—	3	3.6
Red-engobed jars, NLP1, Late Period	—	10	
Torches, NLP21, Late Period	—	2	
Pots, PRBA38, Late Period –Ptolemaic Period	—	1	1.9
Cnidian amphorae, PRBA-Imp15, Ptolemaic Period	—	1	
Aryballoid lekythoi, PRBA1, Ptolemaic Period	—	1	
Red-engobed bowls, PRBA1, Ptolemaic Period	—	5	
Total of the late pottery: 23 examples	—	23	5.5
Total: 415 examples (diagnostic 49)			100

OLD KINGDOM POTTERY FROM SHAFT 2

1. Rim of beer jar 13/49-2/32 (*fig. 103*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1

Level: 33.39–33.46 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: light brown

Rim diam. 8.0 cm

Parallels: BÁRTA et al., 2010, p. 29, fig. 2.5.4 (no.34.AS 20.99). KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2012, p. 84, fig. 40 (00/31/32).

Dating: Dynasty V

3. Rim of beer jar 13/49-2/18

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1

Level: 33.39–33.46 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: very dark grey (2.5Y3/1)

Rim diam. 10.0 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

Comments: re-fired fragment (reject?)

5. Rim and bottom of ledge bowl / lid 13/49-2/20, 29 (*fig. 103*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1

Level: 33.39–33.46 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: wheel-made; the bottom was cut by a knife

Surface treatment: without

Color: brown

Rim diam. 25.1 cm, bottom diam. 5.0 cm, height 6.3 cm

Parallels: REISNER, SMITH, 1955, p. 79, fig. 105 (G 1110 D, round-bottomed version). KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010, p. 182, 224, fig. 55 (98/3/13).

Dating: Dynasty V

Spout diam. 1.9–2.5 cm

Dating: Old Kingdom

2. Rim of beer jar 13/49-2/16 (*fig. 103*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1

Level: 33.39–33.46 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: light brown

Rim diam. 9.7 cm

Parallels: HAWASS, SENUSSI, 2008, p. 36, 77, fig. 242. BÁRTA et al., 2010, p. 29–30, fig. 2.5.2 (60.AS20.99).

Dating: Dynasty V

4. Rim of beer jar 13/49-2/39 (*fig. 103*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1

Level: 33.39–33.46 m

Clay fabric: OK3

Technique: hand-made with partly correction on a wheel

Surface treatment: without

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 8.2 cm

Parallels: RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 66, pl. 12 (no.16). MYŚLIWIEC, KURASZKIEWICZ, 2010, p. 238, fig. 69 (no.37). KÖPP, 2009, S. 67, Abb. 6 (Z 712).

Dating: Dynasty VI

6. Rim of Meidum bowl 13/49-2/1 (*fig. 103*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1

Level: 33.39–33.46 m

Clay fabric: OK1

Technique: wheel-made and made on a core

Surface treatment: red polished engobe

Color: red-brown

Rim diam. 19.0 cm. max. body diam. 20.0 cm

Dating: Dynasties IV–V

7. Spout of ewer 13/49-2/22 (*fig. 103*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1

Level: 33.39–33.46 m

Clay fabric: OK2

Technique: hand-made

Surface treatment: red engobe

Color: light brown

8. Bottom of stand 13/49-2/19 (*fig. 103*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe outside; inside – on the brim only
 Color: red
 Bottom diam. 10.0 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom
 Comments: engobe is exfoliated

10. Bottom of stand 13/49-2/3, 4 (*fig. 103*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe (10R4/6) outside
 Color: red
 Bottom diam. 9.9 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom
 Comments: 2 fragments

12. Rim of votive jar 13/49-2/44

Find place: bottom of the shaft, layer 1
 Level: 32.90–33.25 m
 Clay fabric: OK21
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 4.2 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

14. Lower part of votive jar 13/49-2/2 (*fig. 104*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Bottom diam. 4.3 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom
 Comments: traces of white coating inside and outside

9. Bottom of stand 13/49-2/9 (*fig. 103*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe (10R4/6)
 Color: light brown
 Bottom diam. 20.1 cm
 Parallels: 13/49-2/49 and 13/49-1/5 from the neighbouring shaft 1 of the tomb GE 49
 Dating: Old Kingdom

11. Bottom of stand 13/49-2/49 (*fig. 103*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: red engobe
 Color: brown
 Bottom diam. 21.0 cm
 Parallels: 13/49-2/9 and 13/49-1/5 from the neighbouring shaft 1 of the tomb GE 49
 Dating: Old Kingdom

13. Rim of votive jar 13/49-2/14 (*fig. 104*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK1
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 4.2 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

15. Rim of votive jar 13/49-2/31 (*fig. 104*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 4.4 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

16. Lower part of votive jar 13/49-2/7 (*fig. 104*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Bottom diam. 3.3 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

17. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/11
(fig. 104)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 5.3 cm. bottom diam. 2.8 cm,
 height 1.5 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

19. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/12
(fig. 104)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK1
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: light brown
 Rim diam. 6.6 cm. bottom diam. 3.1 cm,
 height 2.1 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI
 Comments: was restored from 2 fragments; one
 pottery series with 13/49-2/17 and 13/49-2/21

21. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/21
(fig. 104)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK1
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: light brown
 Rim diam. 5.3 cm. bottom diam. 3.2 cm,
 height 1.7 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI
 Comments: one pottery series with 13/49-2/12
 and 13/49-2/17

23. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/35
(fig. 104)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 7.1 cm. bottom diam. 4.5 cm,
 height 2.3 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

18. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/17

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK1
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: light brown
 Rim diam. 6.6 cm. bottom diam. 3.4 cm,
 height 1.4 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI
 Comments: one pottery series with 13/49-2/12
 and 13/49-2/21

20. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/13 (fig. 104)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK19
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 5.4 cm. bottom diam. 2.1 cm,
 height 1.65 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

22. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/38 (fig. 104)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: light red-brown
 Rim diam. 5.6 cm. bottom diam. 3.3 cm,
 height 1.6–1.7 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

24. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/25

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK21
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp
 object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown, partly brown
 Rim diam. 7.0 cm. bottom diam. 4.0 cm,
 height 1.9 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

25. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/37
(*fig. 104*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 7.0 cm. bottom diam. 4.5 cm,
 height 1.8 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

27. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/47
(*fig. 104*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK21
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 5.6 cm. bottom diam. 3.9 cm,
 height 1.6–1.8 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

29. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/5
(*fig. 104, pl. LXIII*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 6.8 cm. bottom diam. 3.9 cm,
 height 1.8 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI
 Comments: careless notches were made inside and
 outside after firing – secondary using?

31. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/45
(*fig. 104*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 7.5 cm. bottom diam. 3.5 cm,
 height 1.9 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

26. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/27

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 6.4 cm. bottom diam. 4.0 cm,
 height 1.5 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

28. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/34 (*fig. 104*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK21
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: light brown
 Rim diam. 7.0 cm. bottom diam. 3.3 cm,
 height 1.5 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

30. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/48 (*fig. 104*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp
 object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 6.7 cm. bottom diam. 3.3 cm,
 height 1.5 cm
 Dating: Dynasties V–VI

32. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/36 (*fig. 104*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK21
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 5.7 cm. bottom diam. 3.9 cm,
 height 1.7 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

33. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/41

Find place: bottom of the shaft, layer 1
 Level: 32.90–33.25 m
 Clay fabric: OK21
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 5.5 cm. bottom diam. 2.8 cm,
 height 1.2 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

35. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/43

Find place: bottom of the shaft, layer 1
 Level: 32.90–33.25 m
 Clay fabric: OK1
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 7.1 cm. bottom diam. 3.6 cm,
 height 1.9 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

37. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/8
(*fig. 104*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: light brown
 Rim diam. 6.0 cm. bottom diam. 3.0 cm,
 height 1.6 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

39. Bottom of votive plate 13/49-2/15 (*fig. 104*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK21
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Bottom diam. 4.2 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom
 Comments: one pottery series with 13/49-2/6 and 13/49-2/23

34. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/40

Find place: bottom of the shaft, layer 1
 Level: 32.90–33.25 m
 Clay fabric: OK19
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 6.0 cm. bottom diam. 3.0 cm,
 height 1.4 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

36. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/42

Find place: bottom of the shaft, layer 1
 Level: 32.90–33.25 m
 Clay fabric: OK19
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 6.2 cm. bottom diam. 3.3 cm,
 height 1.8 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

38. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/24

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: light brown
 Rim diam. 6.0 cm. bottom diam. 3.8 cm,
 height 1.4 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

40. Bottom of votive plate 13/49-2/6 (*fig. 104*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK21
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Bottom diam. 4.2 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom
 Comments: one pottery series with 13/49-2/15 and 13/49-2/23

41. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/28
(*fig. 104*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: light brown
 Rim diam. 6.0 cm. bottom diam. 3.3 cm,
 height 1.3 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

43. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/23
(*fig. 104*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK21
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: brown
 Rim diam. 5.7 cm. bottom diam. 4.0 cm,
 height 2.1 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom
 Comments: one pottery series with 13/49-2/6 and
 13/49-2/15

45. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/26

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: light brown
 Rim diam. 7.0 cm. bottom diam. 4.0 cm,
 height 1.7 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

42. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/10
(*fig. 104*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by a string
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red
 Rim diam. 6.1 cm. bottom diam. 3.0 cm,
 height 1.6–1.7 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

44. Complete profile of votive plate 13/49-2/46
(*fig. 104*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: OK2
 Technique: wheel-made, was cut by sharp
 object
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: red-brown
 Rim diam. 7.2 cm. bottom diam. 5.2 cm,
 height 1.7 cm
 Dating: Old Kingdom

LATE POTTERY FROM SHAFT 2**46. Rim of pot 13/49-2/33** (*fig. 102*)

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA38
 Technique: wheel-made
 Surface treatment: without
 Color: light brown
 Rim diam. 7.7 cm
 Dating: Late Period – Ptolemaic Period

47. Handle of aryballoid lekythos 13/49-2/30

Find place: filling of the burial chamber, layer 1
 Level: 33.39–33.46 m
 Clay fabric: PRBA1
 Technique: hand-made
 Surface treatment: red varnish
 Color: red-brown
 Dating: Ptolemaic Period
 Comments: probably, Egyptian imitation of
 import ware

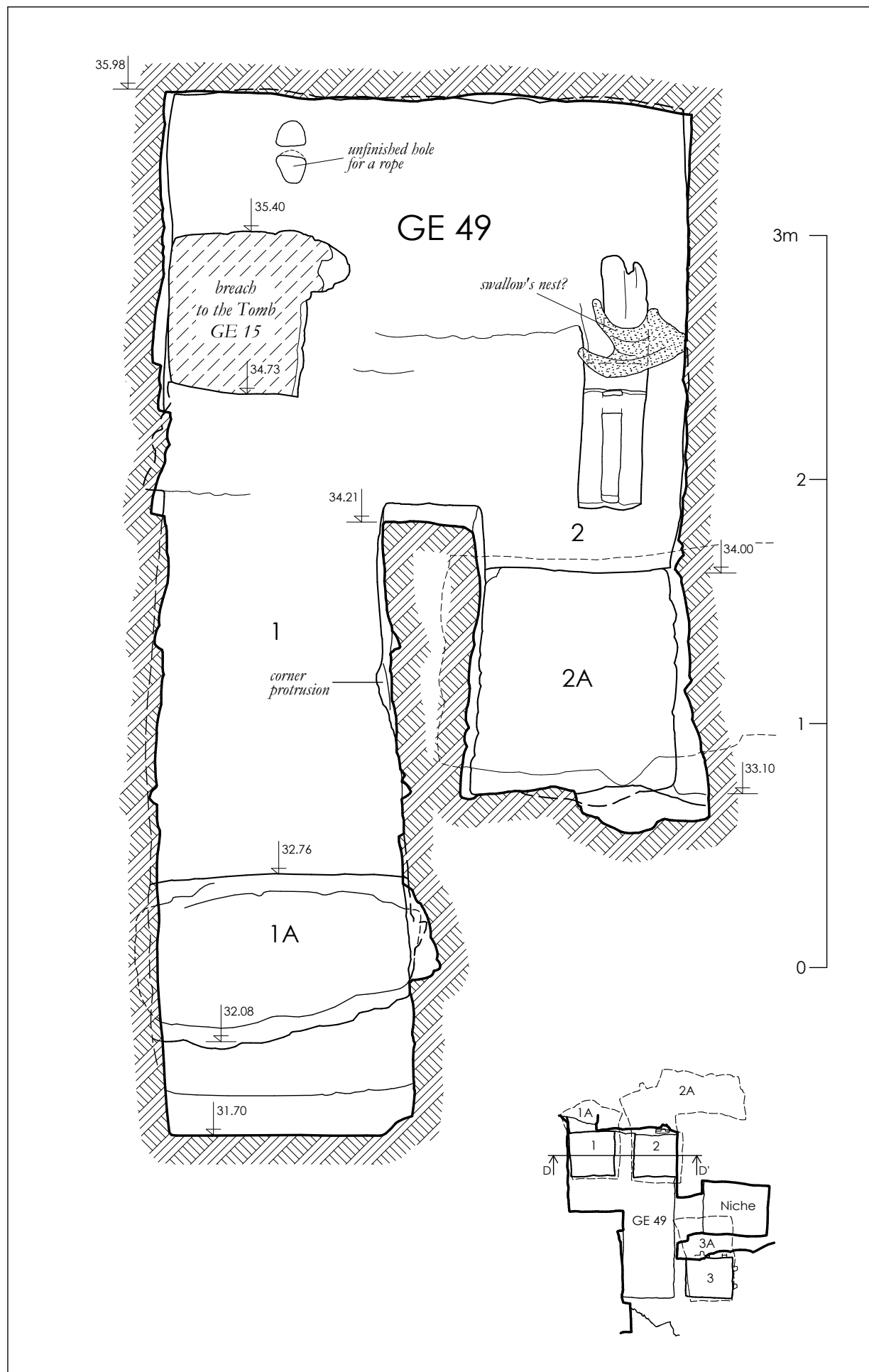


Fig. 86. Tomb GE 49. Section D-D'

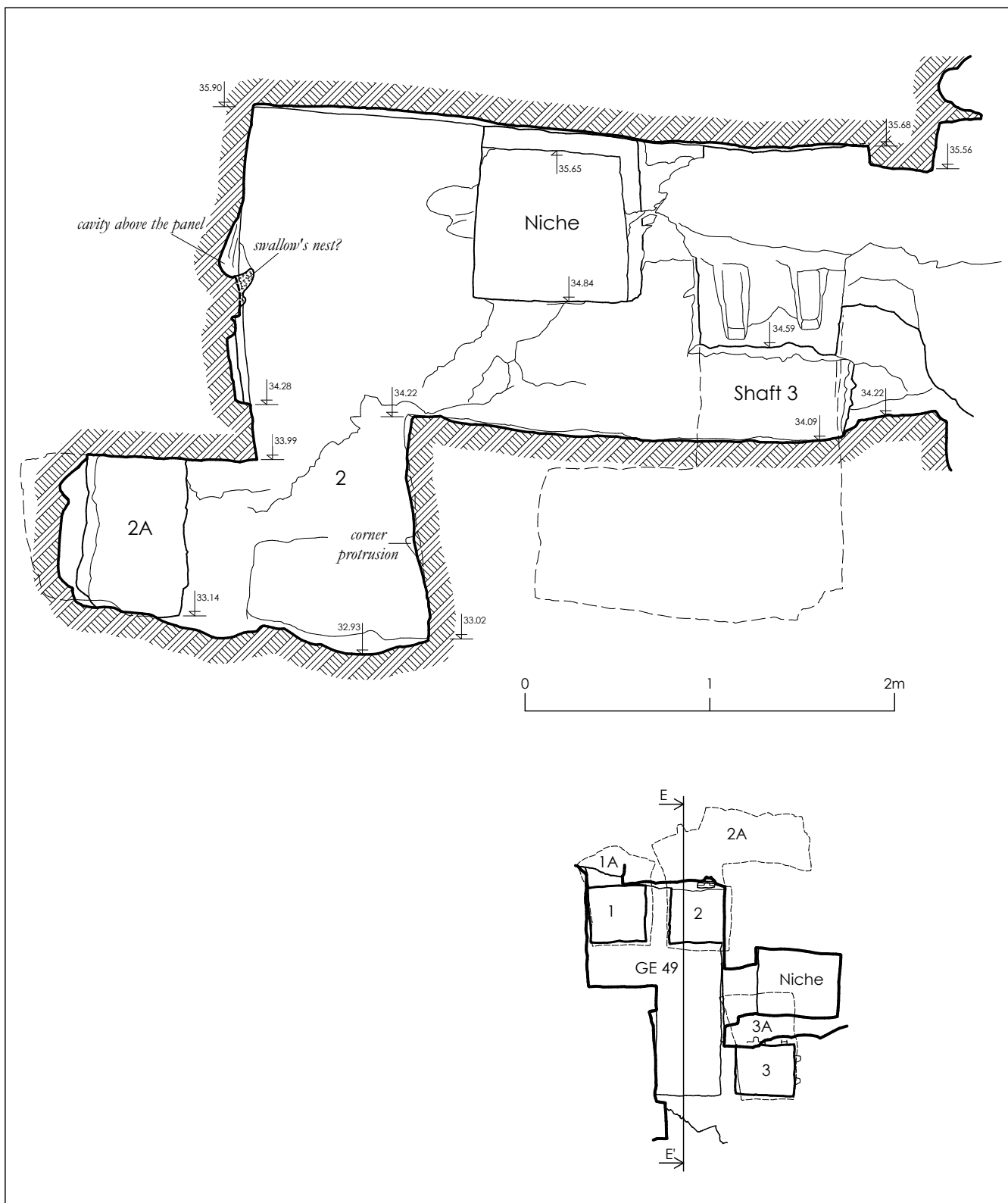


Fig. 87. Tomb GE 49. Section E-E'

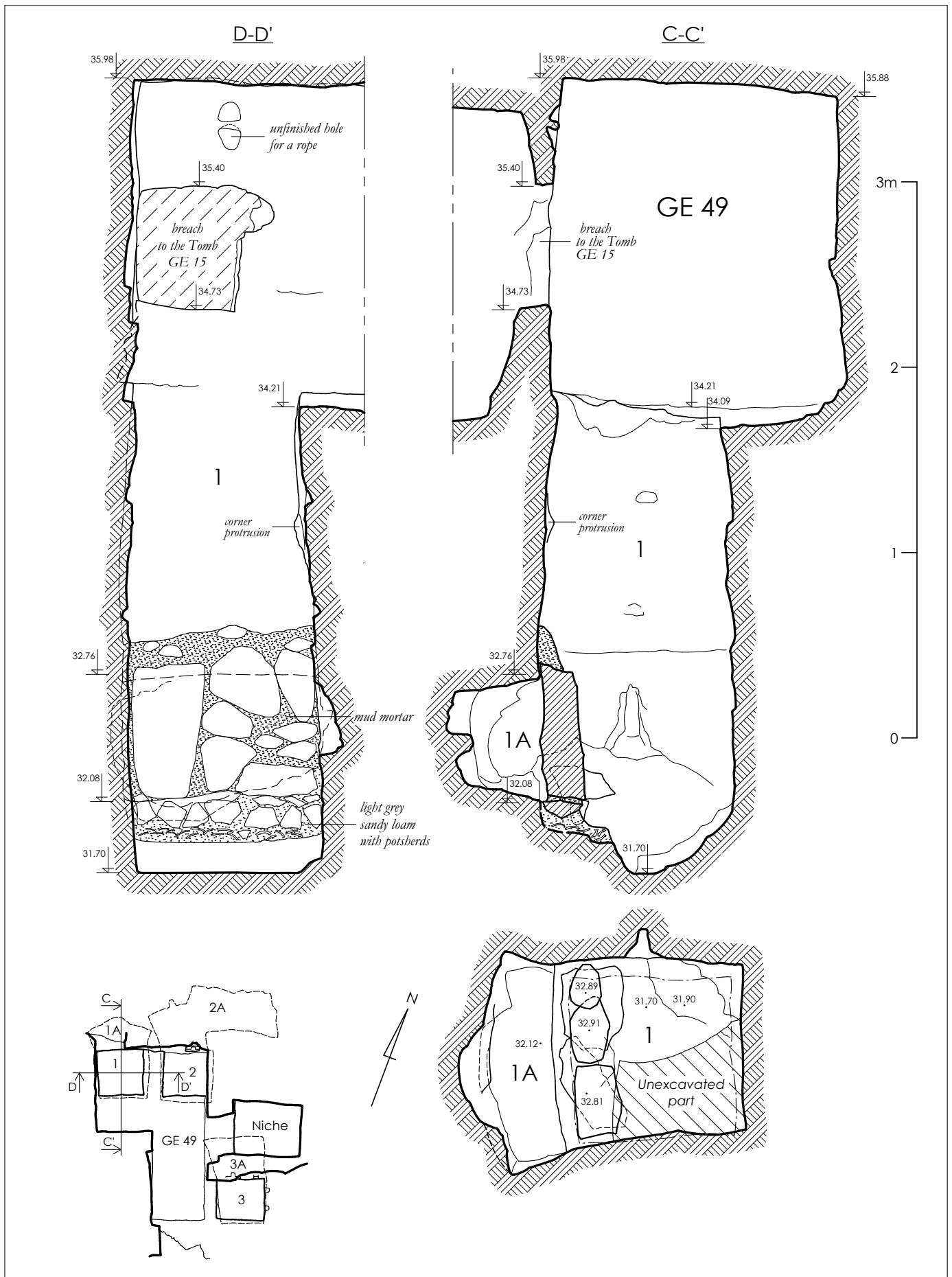


Fig. 88. Shaft 1 and burial chamber 1A of the Tomb GE 49

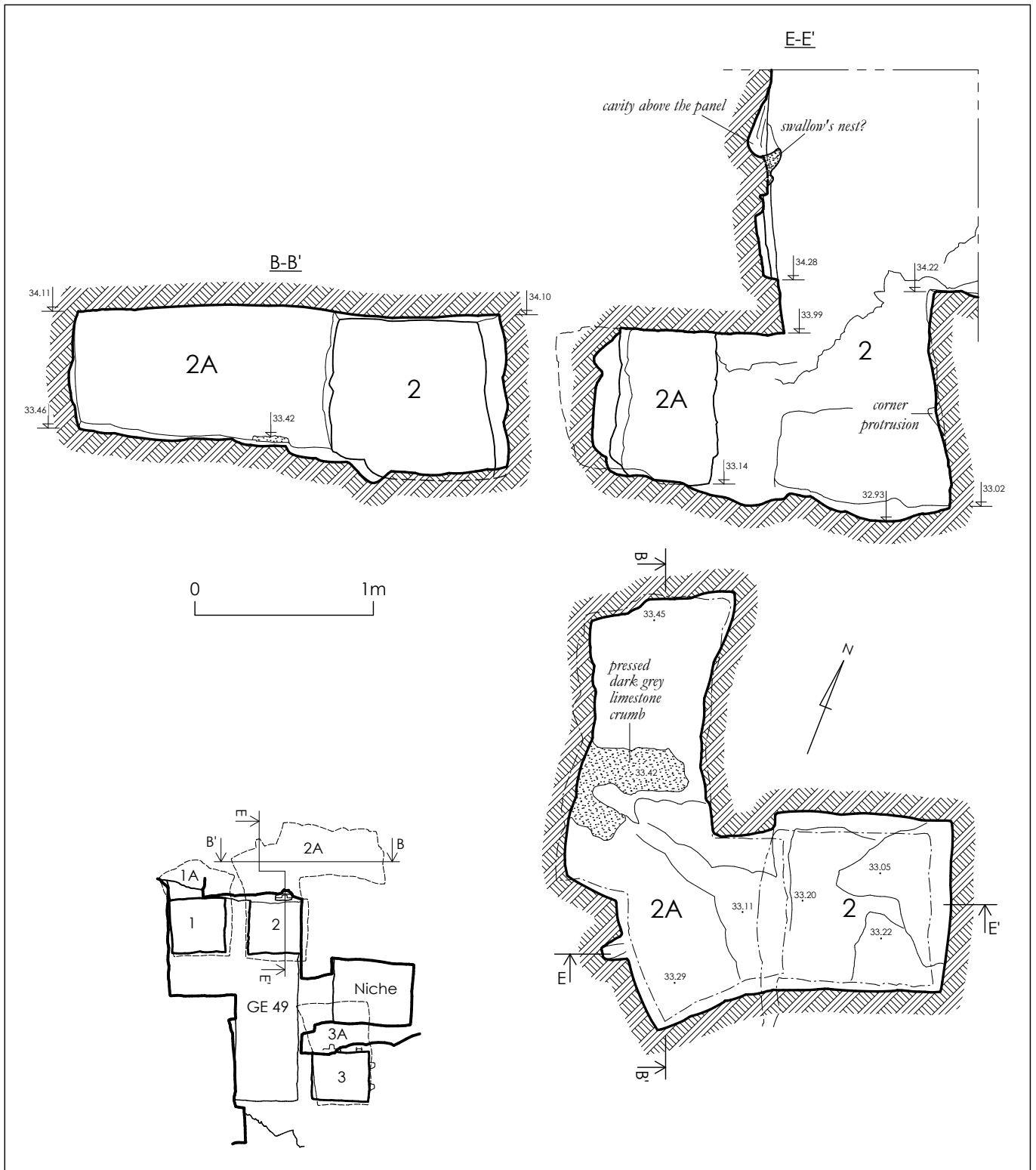


Fig. 89. Shaft 2 and burial chamber 2A of the Tomb GE 49

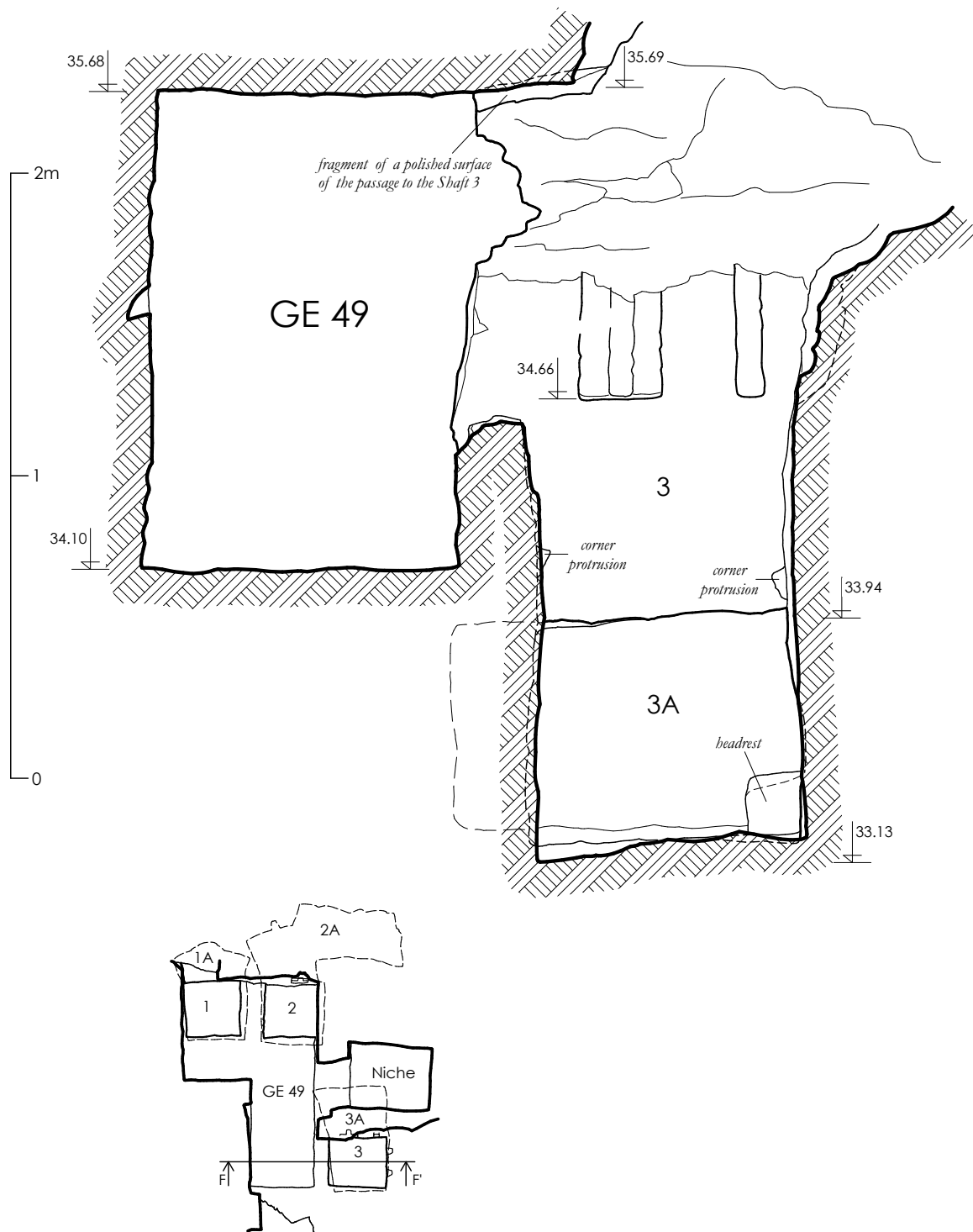


Fig. 90. Tomb GE 49. Section F-F'

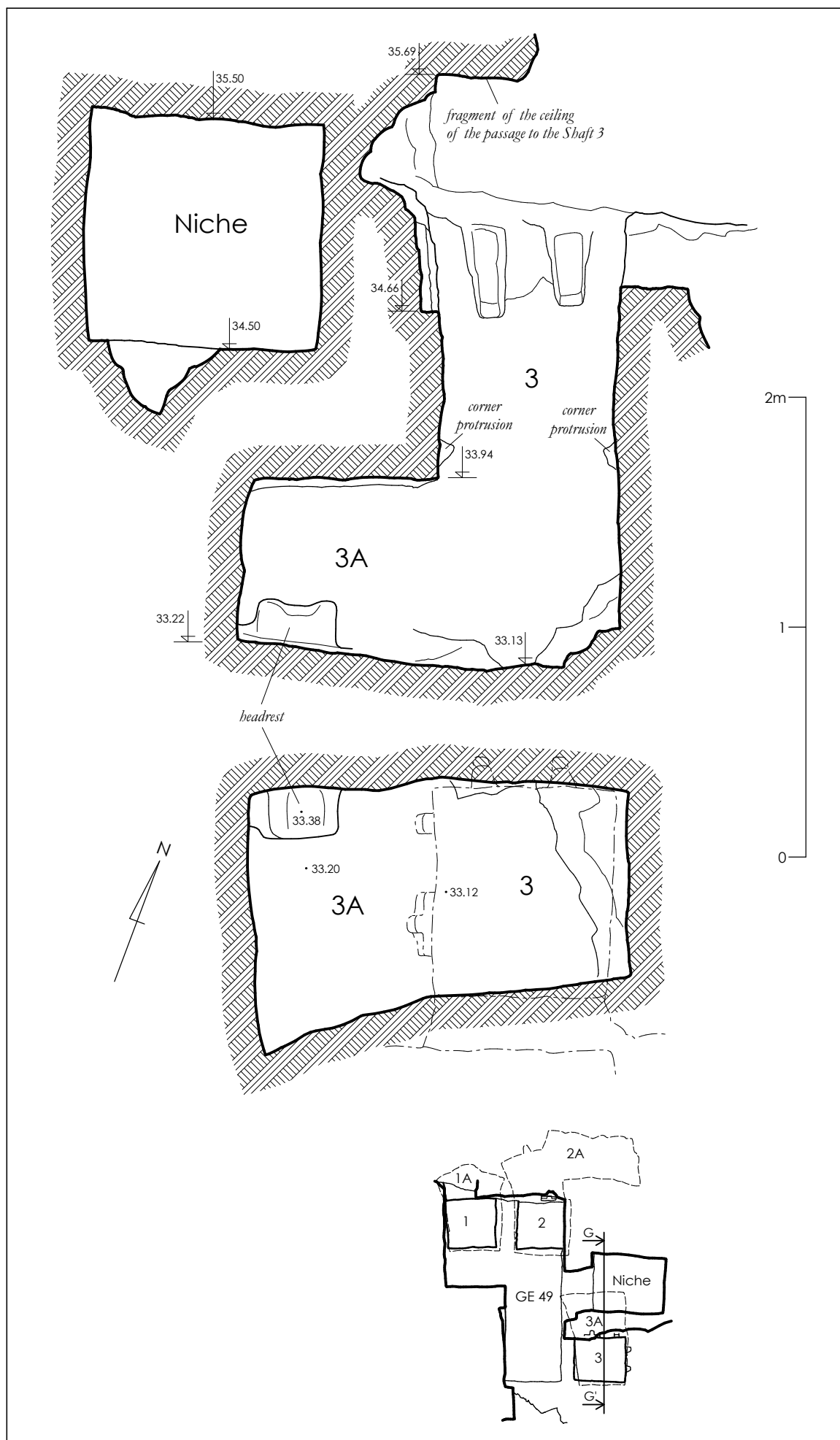


Fig. 91. Shaft 3 and burial chamber 3A of the Tomb GE 49

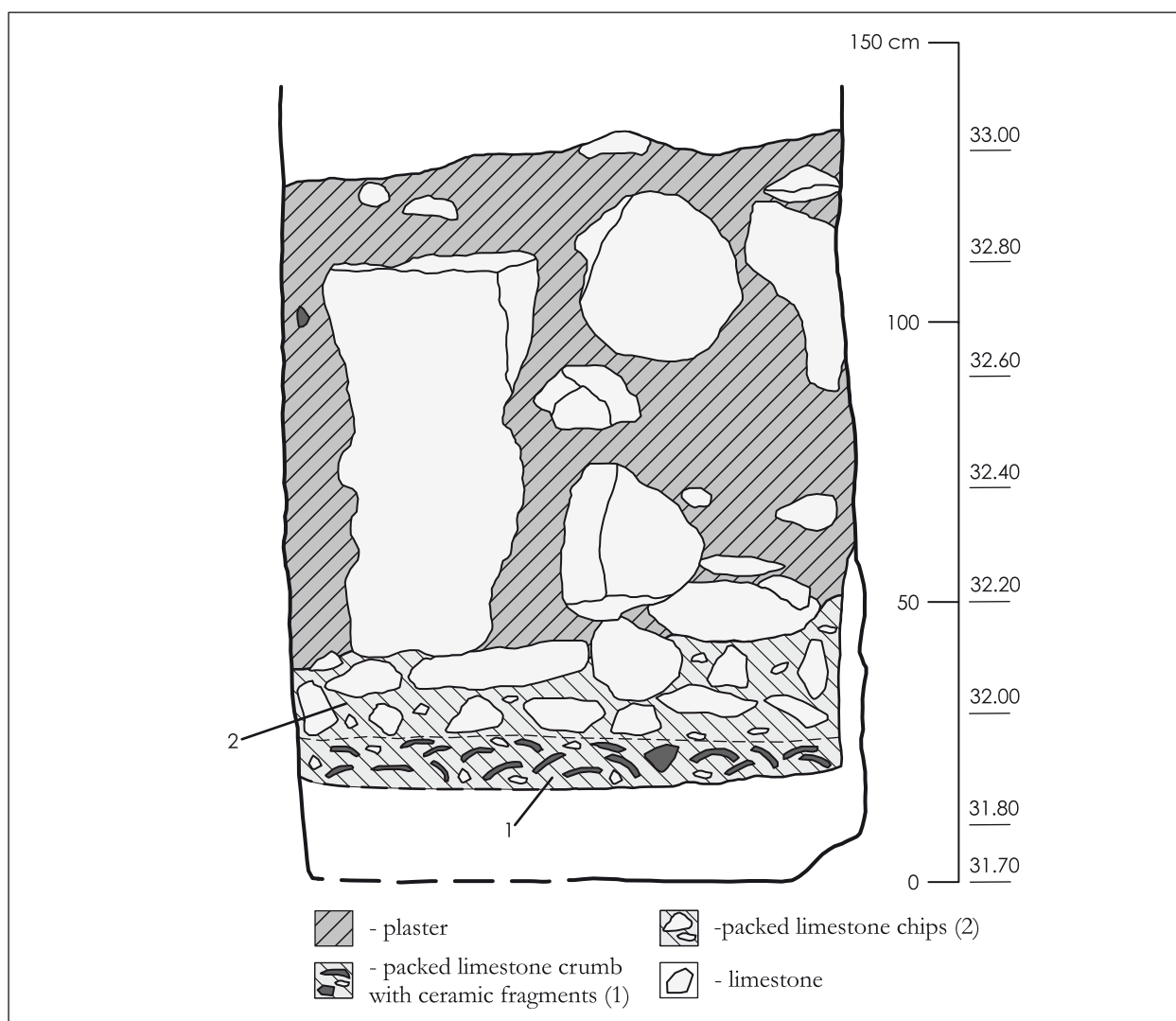


Fig. 92. Tomb GE 49, Shaft 1, blocking of the entrance to the Burial chamber 1A

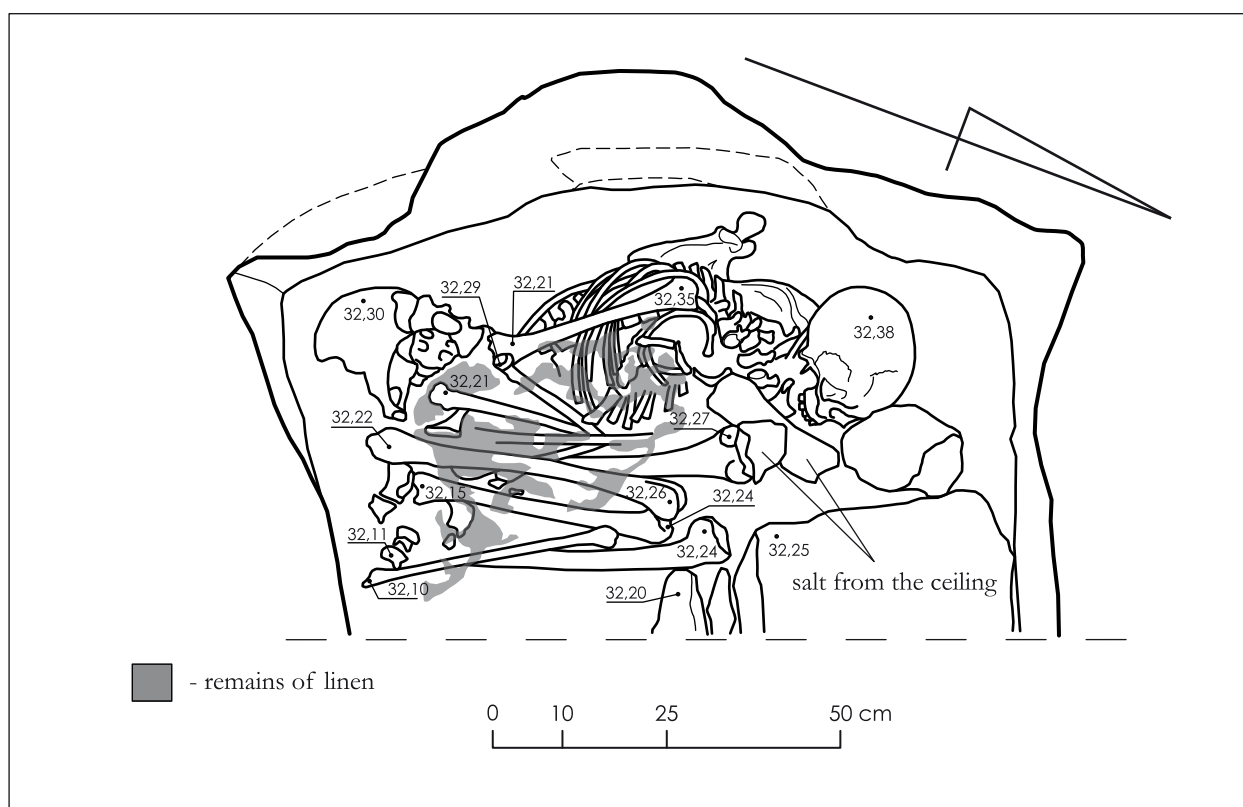
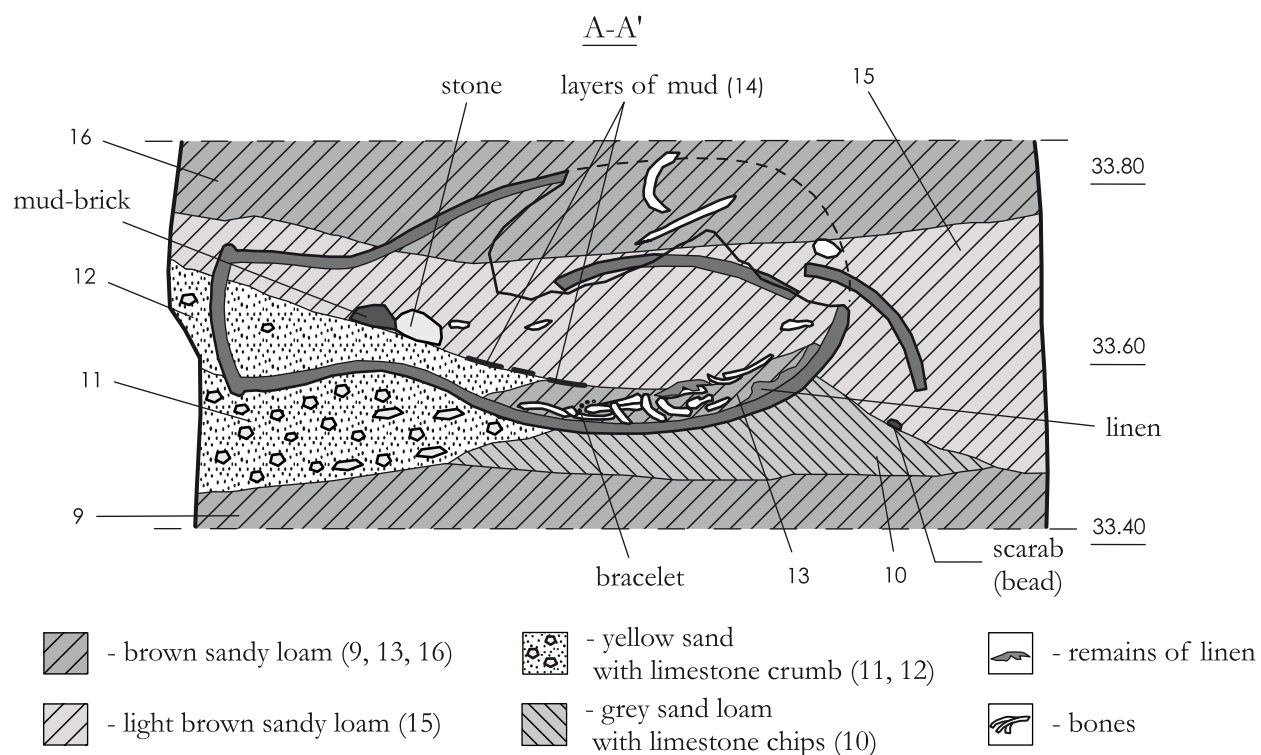
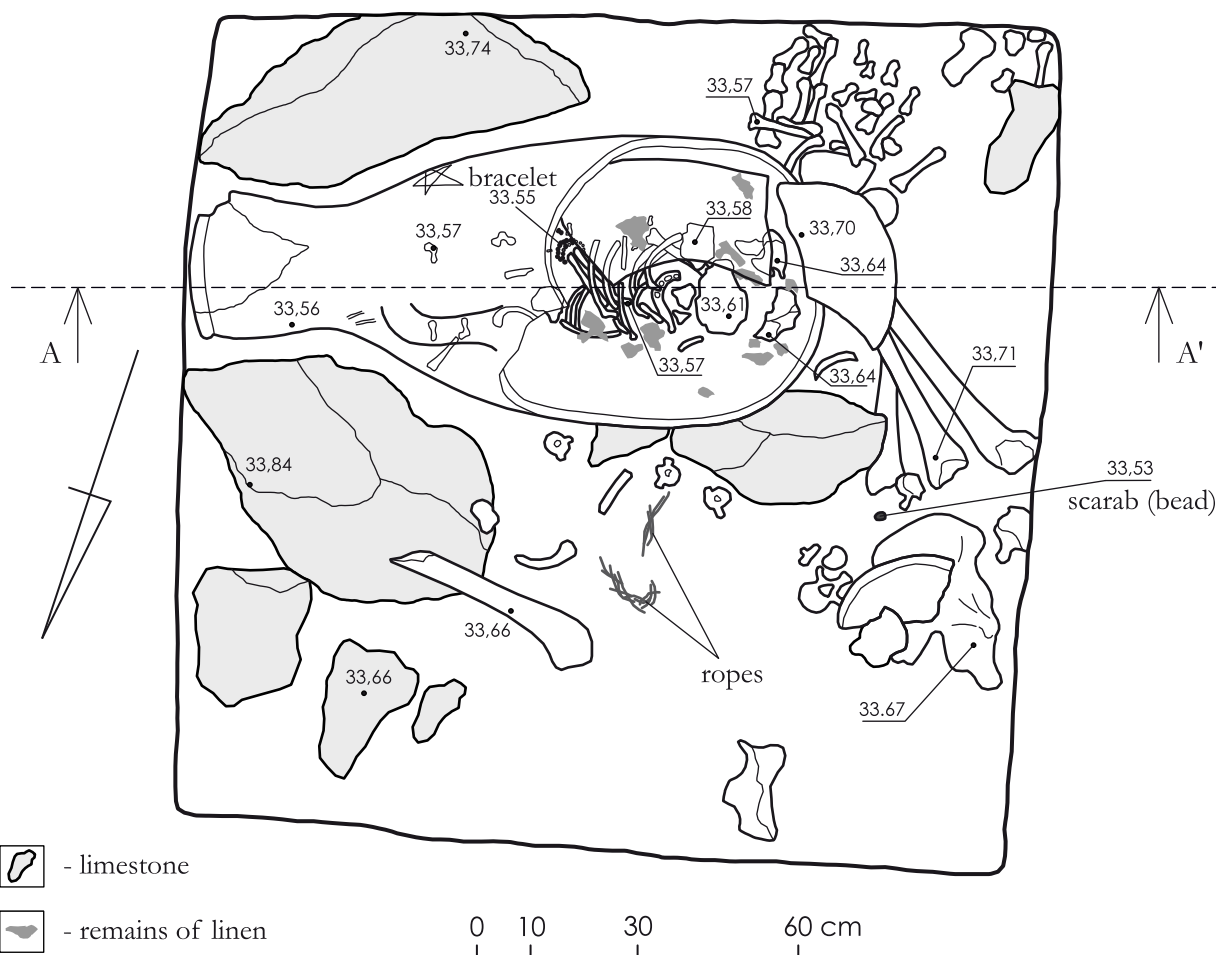


Fig. 93. Tomb GE 49, Shaft 1, Burial chamber 1A. Drawing of skeletal remains



a) Tomb GE 49, Shaft 1, child burial. Section drawing



b) Tomb GE 49, Shaft 1, child burial. Drawing of skeletal remains

Fig. 94. Tomb GE 49, Shaft 1, child burial. Drawings of a section and skeletal remains

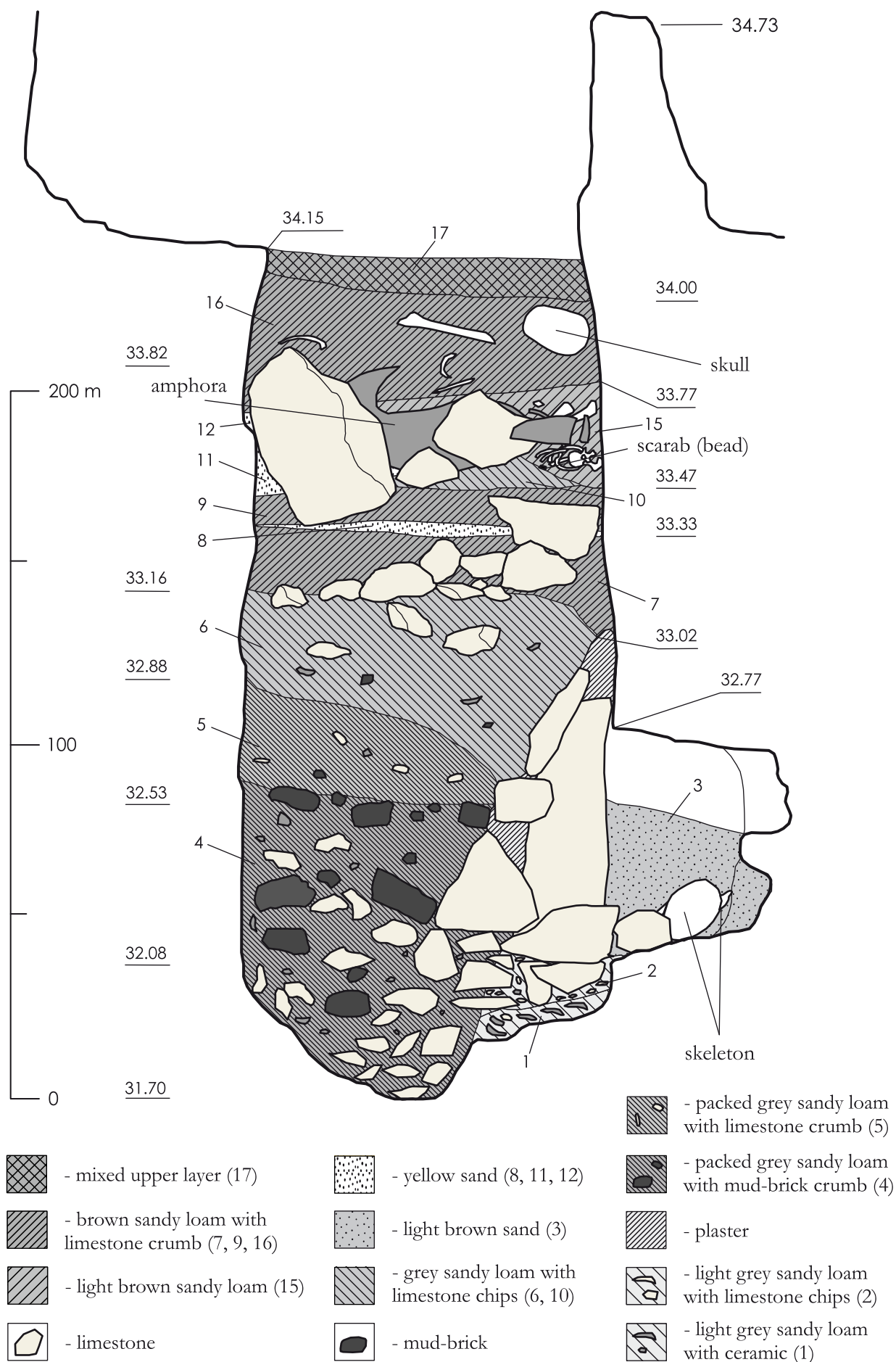
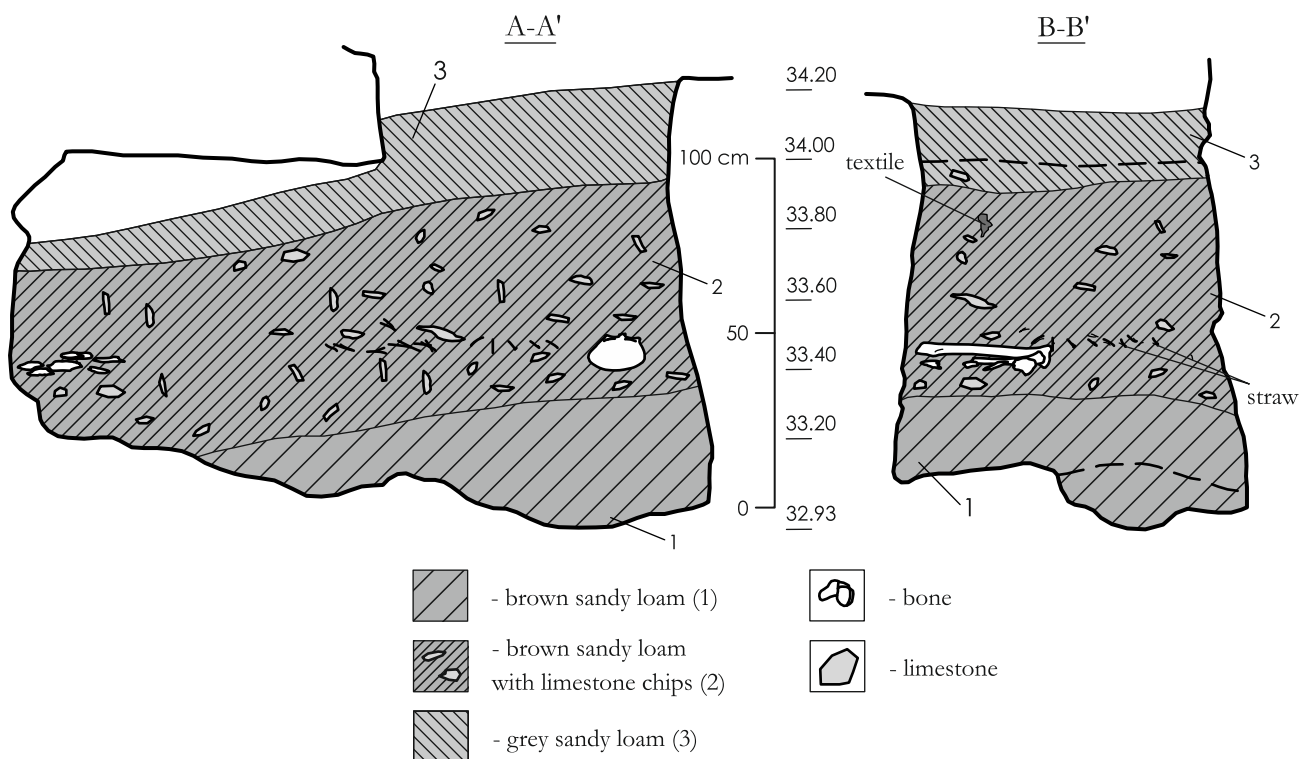
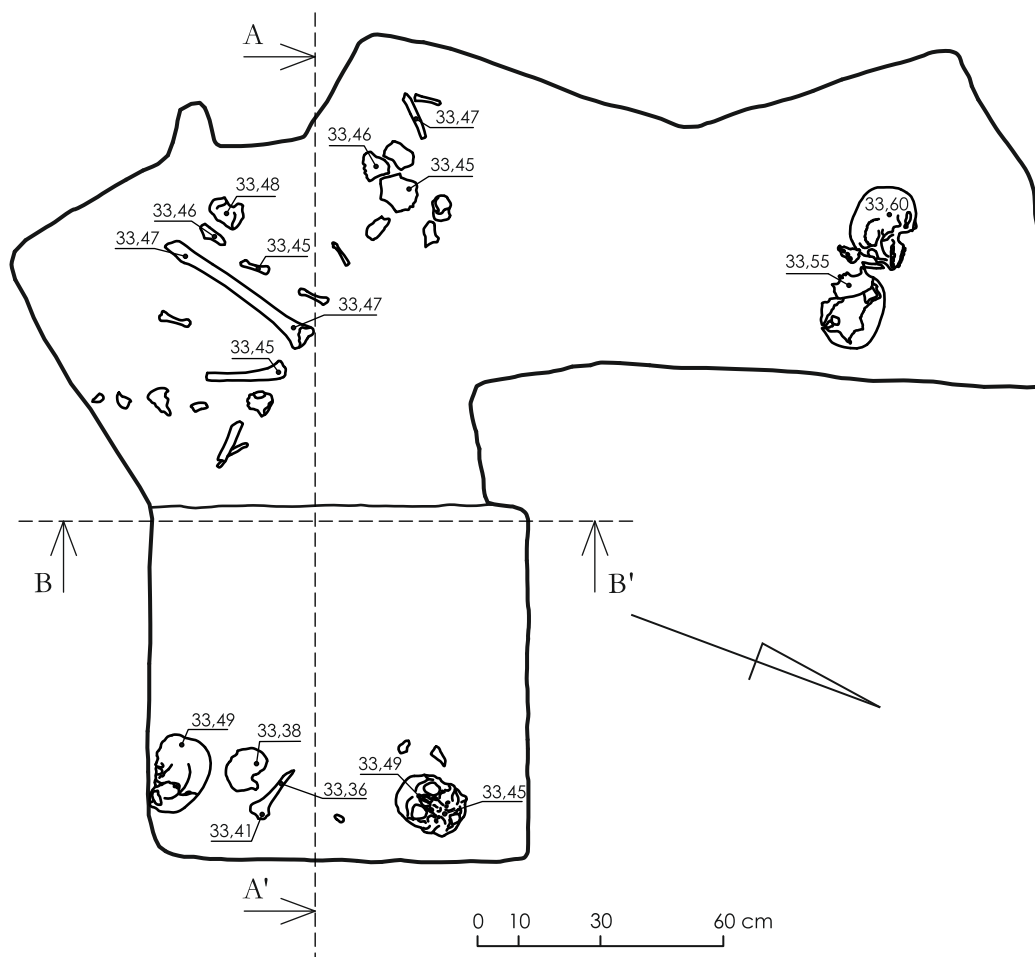


Fig. 95. Tomb GE 49, Shaft 1. Section drawing

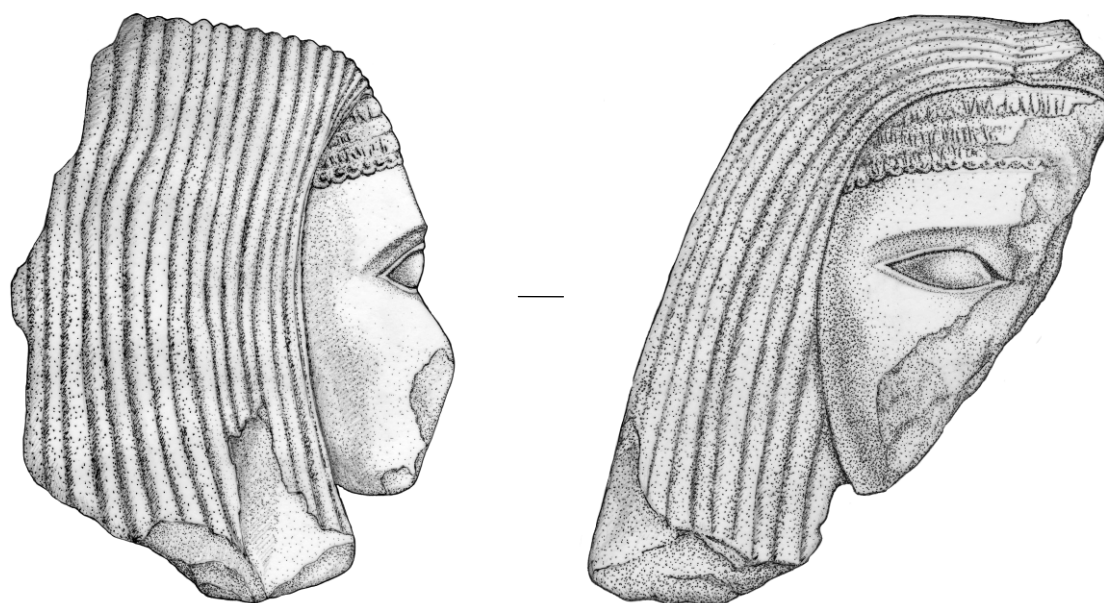


a) GE 49, Shaft 2, Burial chamber 2A. Section drawings



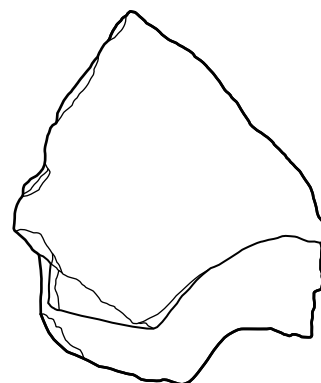
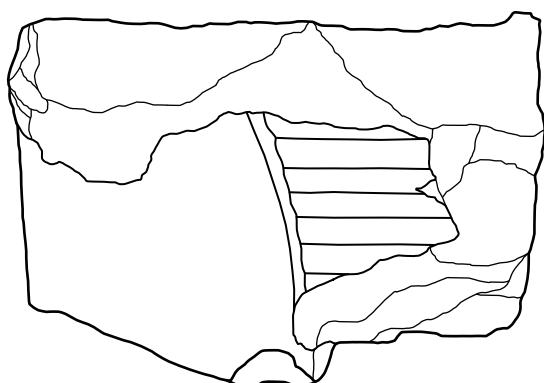
b) GE 49, Shaft 2, Burial chamber 2A. Drawing of skeletal remains

Fig. 96. Tomb 49, Shaft 2, Burial chamber 2A. Drawings of sections and skeletal remains



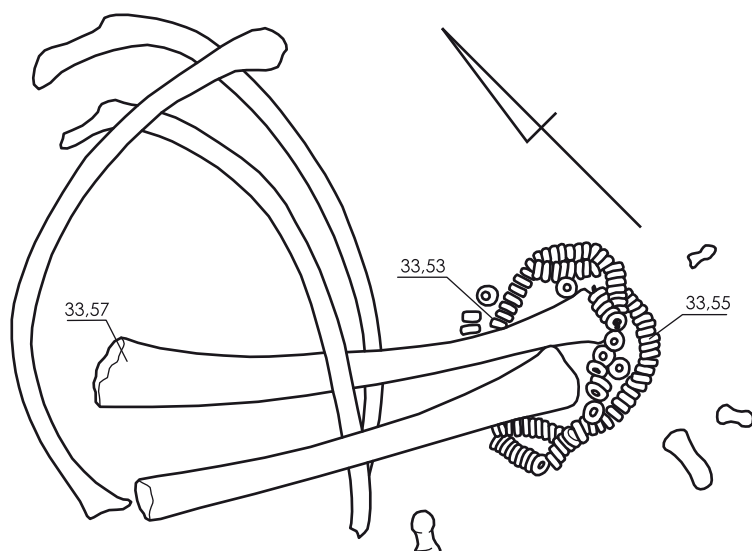
11/III/st1

0 1 5 cm



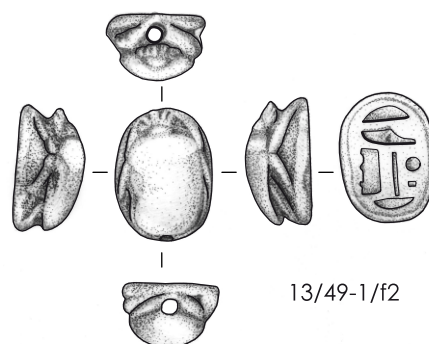
08/12-4/st1

0 1 5 10 cm



13/49-1/f1

0 1 5 cm



13/49-1/f2

0 5 10 mm

Fig. 97. Drawings of finds

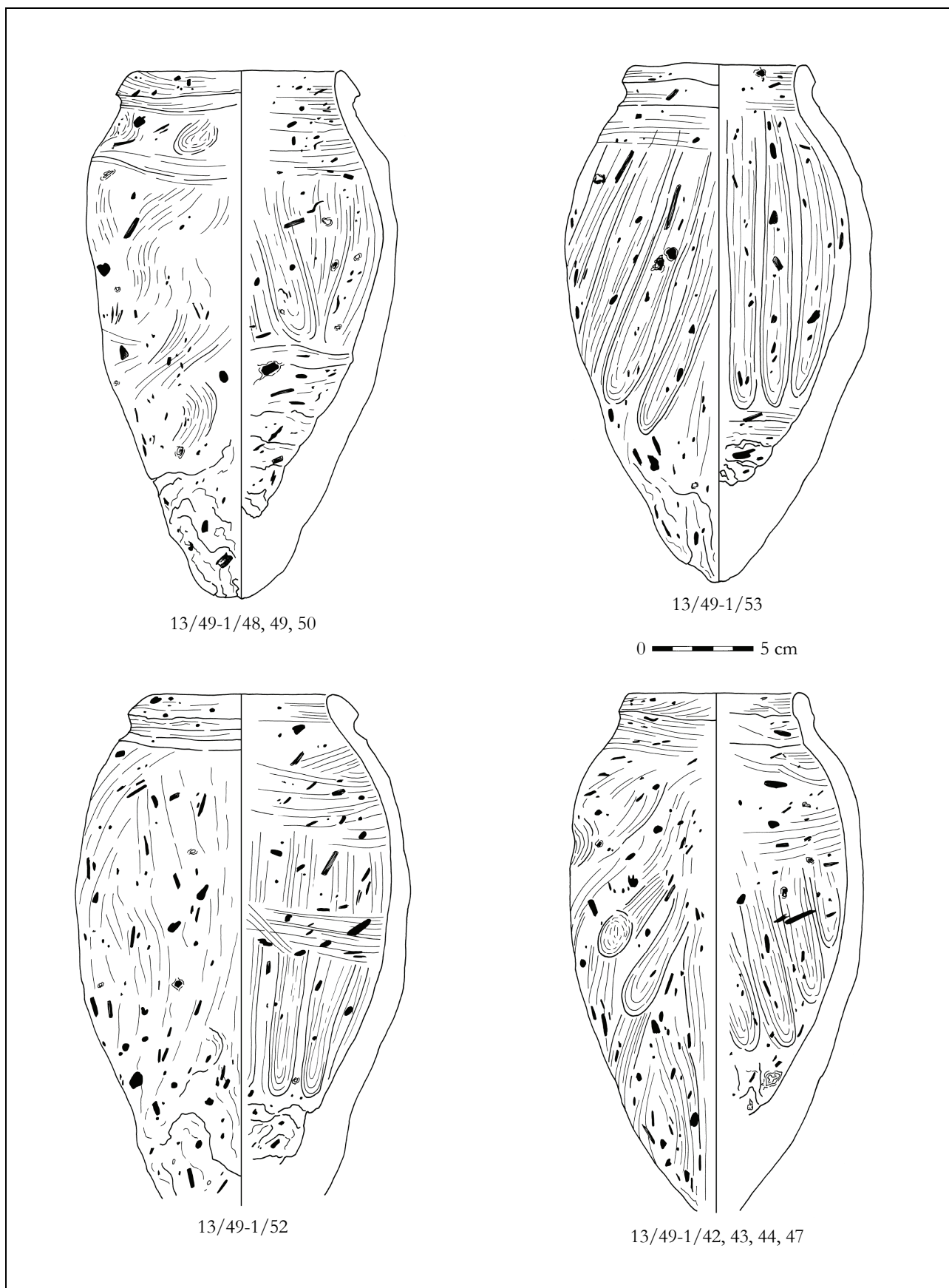


Fig. 98. Shaft 1 in the Tomb GE 49. Old Kingdom pottery

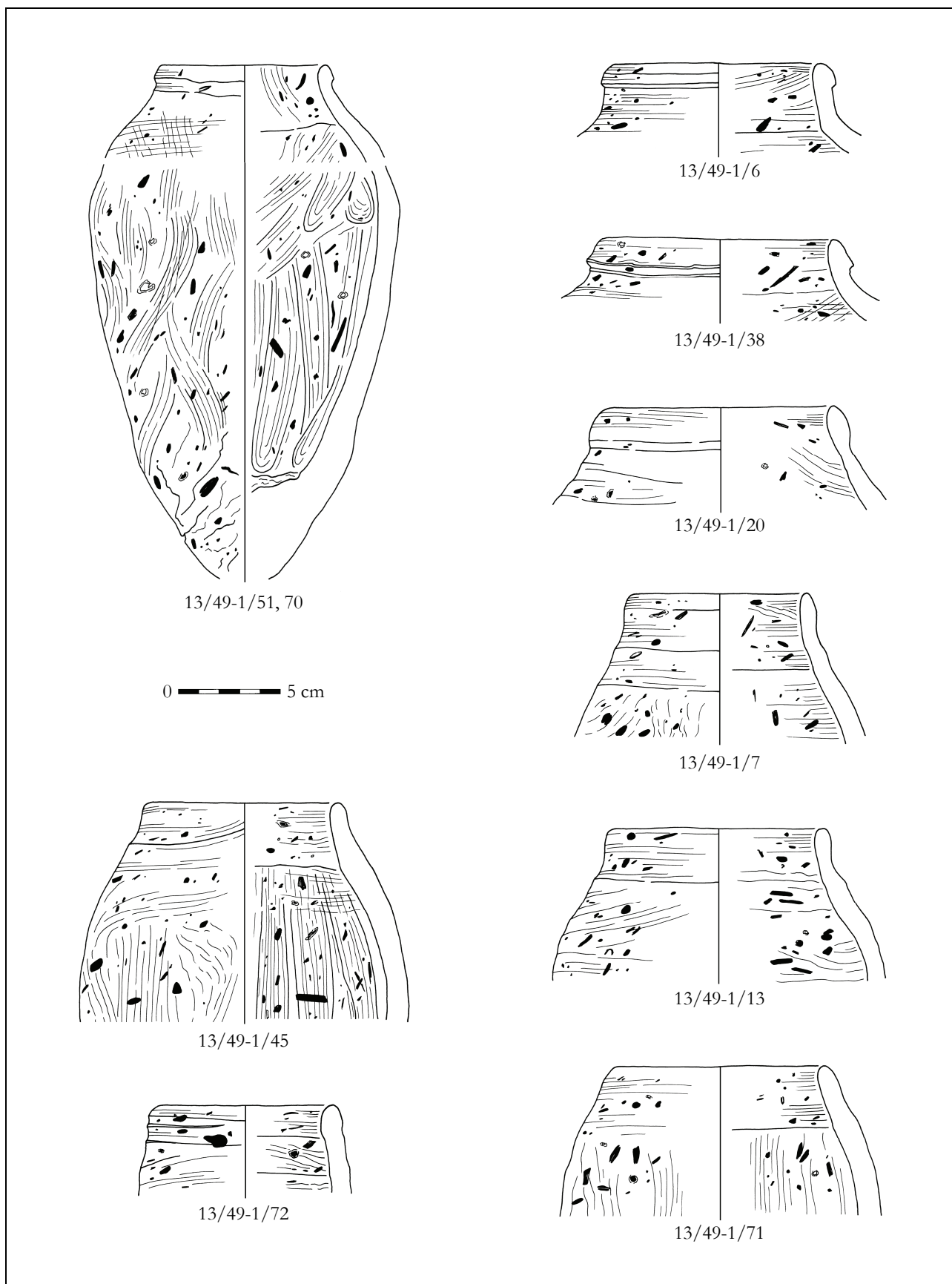


Fig. 99. Shaft 1 in the Tomb GE 49. Old Kingdom pottery

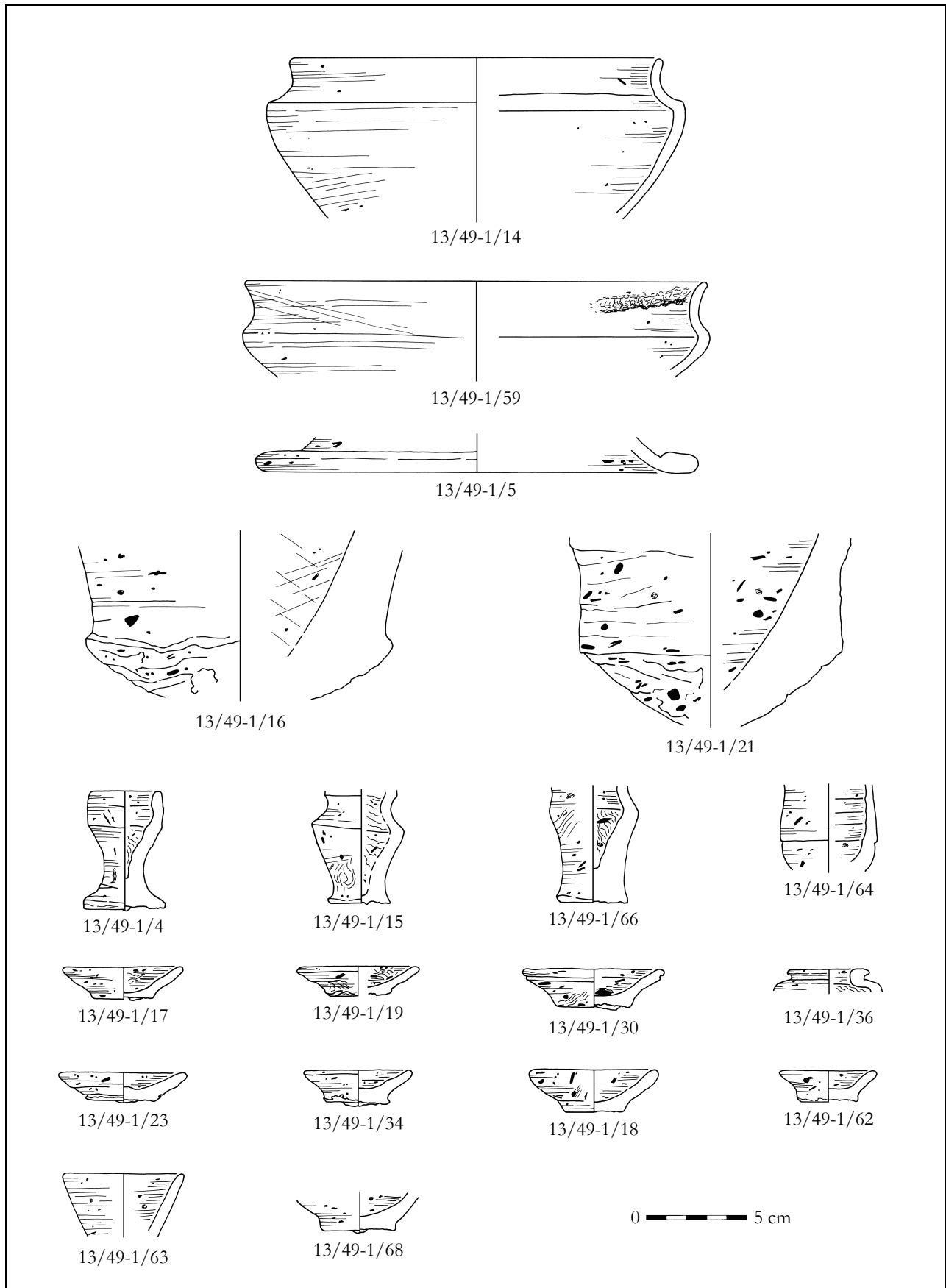


Fig. 100. Shaft 1 in the Tomb GE 49. Old Kingdom pottery



Fig. 101. Shaft 1 in the Tomb GE 49. Amphora of the Dynasty XXI with child burial

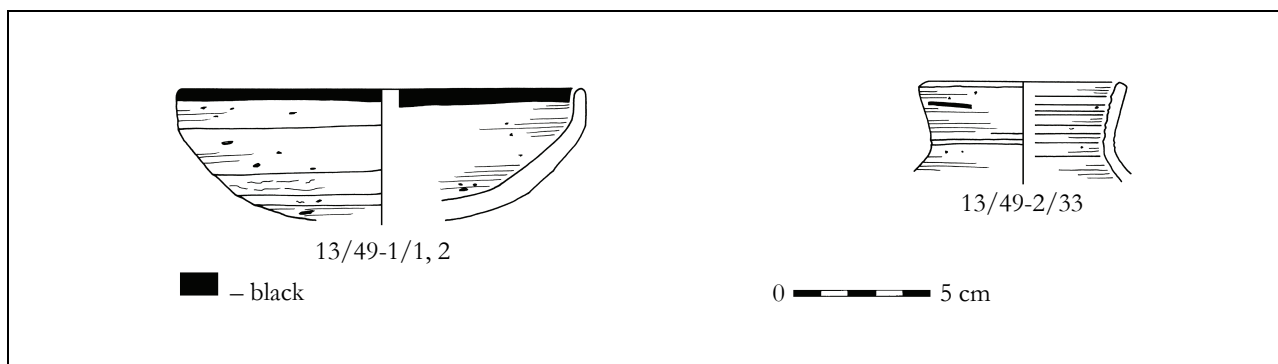


Fig. 102. Shafts 1 and 2 in the Tomb GE 49. Late pottery

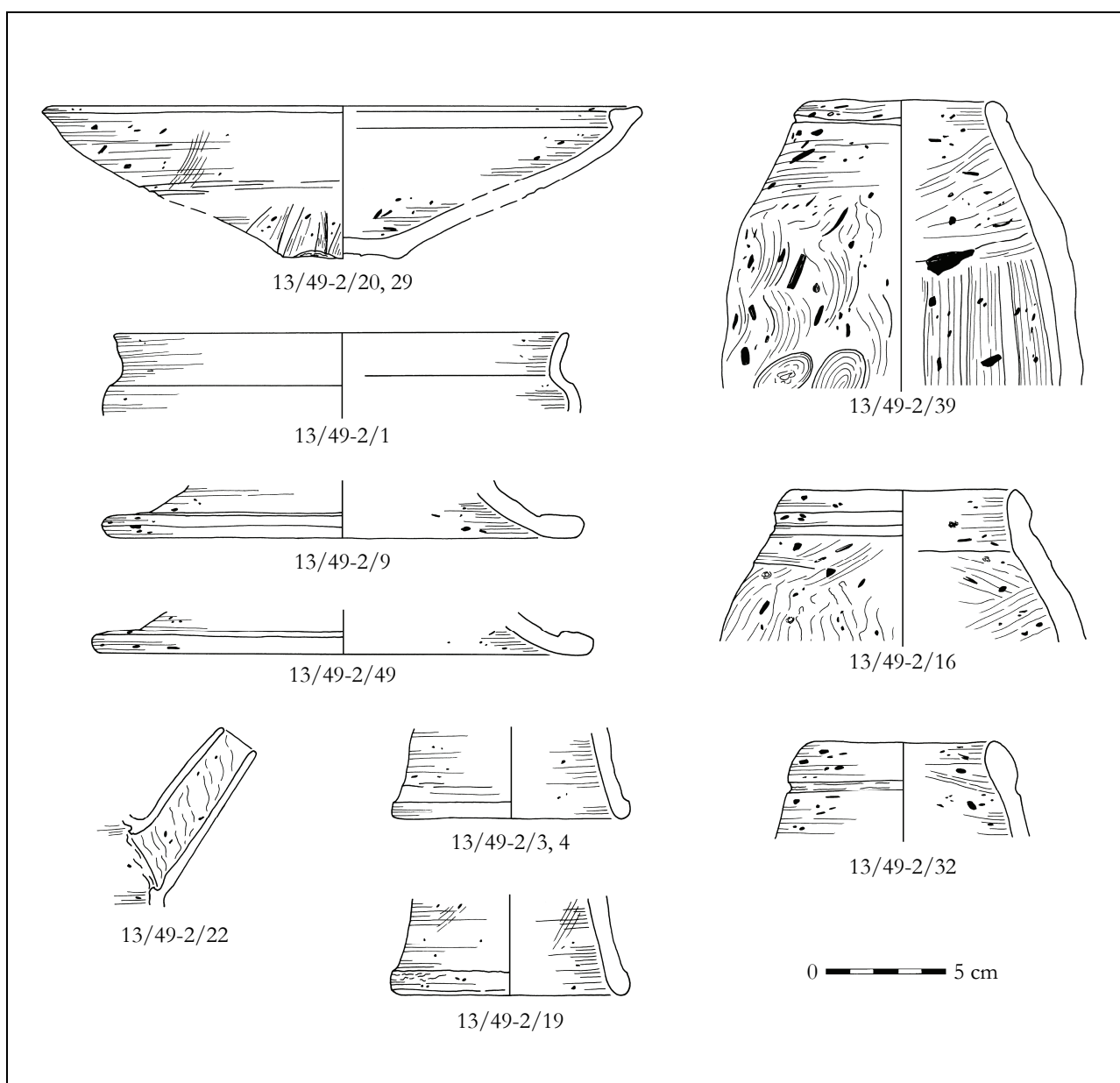


Fig. 103. Shaft 2 in the Tomb GE 49. Old Kingdom pottery

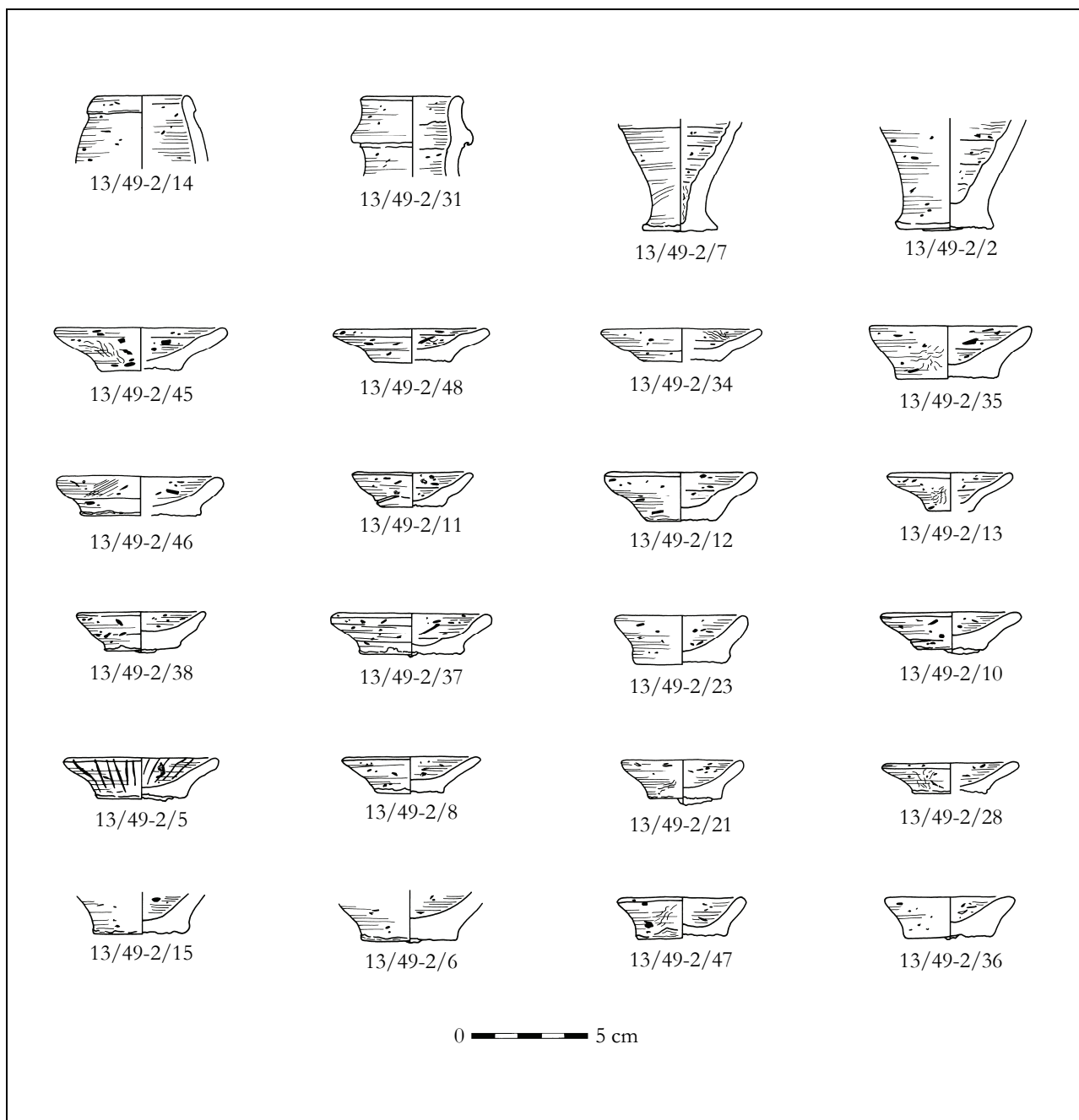
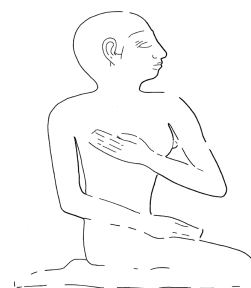


Fig. 104. Shaft 2 in the Tomb GE 49. Old Kingdom votive pottery



IV. ANTHROPOLOGICAL MATERIALS: BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES

by Maria DOBROVOLSKAYA

The anthropological material presented in this chapter was studied during the field season in 2013. Most of the skeletal remains from the tombs, shafts, and chapels discussed in this volume have been disturbed and removed during the Old Kingdom or in the course of later break-ins. The preservation of the skeletal material allowed for reconstructing the sex, age, and minimal/maximal number of individuals, estimating the pathological cases and evidence of occupational stresses, and for describing some taphonomic patterns.

It should be noted that the new material provides valuable bioarchaeological information on people of mid and high social status who acted within the ranking system of Dynasties V–VI. The newly discovered skeletal remains open up the possibility of reconstructing the lifestyle of the buried people. Their quality of life was high, as demonstrated by demographic indicators, and there is evidence of a significant level of infectious lesions and considerable physical exertion.

HUMAN REMAINS FROM THE TOMB OF TJENTY II

The material from the chapel of the tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12) contained fragmentary remains of two adult individuals – a man over 40 years old, and a young individual about 15 years old.

SHAFT 3. Skeletal remains found in the shaft and the burial chamber 3A included poorly preserved fragmental material from two individuals.

Individual 1. Four thoracic vertebrae, a mandible fragment, broken right and left tibiae, a fragment of the right femoral distal epiphysis, a fragment of the right humerus. A thoracic vertebra with Schmorl's nodes and osteophytosis (*fig. 106*). A humeral diaphysis has traces of the myositis which may have been the result of a hard muscular activity. The left part of the mandible (*fig. 105*) has significant tooth wear and tooth loss (2m). Male 40–54 years.

Individual 2. One cervical and one lumbar vertebra. Presumably, it was a female about 15–19 years old, without any pathological traces.

Skeletal fragments of the man have some pathological cases:

- 1) the lifetime loss of teeth;
- 2) Schmorl's nodes;
- 3) degenerative dystrophy changes such as osteophytosis and osteochondrosis.

SHAFT 4. Skeletal remains found in the shaft and the burial chamber 4A included bones of the postcranial skeleton (*tabl. 33*) and the mandible of a woman 20–29 years old (*fig. 108*).

The teeth demonstrate numerous episodes of enamel hypoplasia and crowding, which indicates the presence of stress during the growth of the individual.

Table 33. Skeletal remains from shaft 4 and burial chamber 4A

<i>Humerus right, distant epiphysis</i>	<i>Femur right 1</i>	<i>Femur right 2</i>	<i>Femur right, distant epiphysis</i>	<i>Tibia 1</i>	<i>Tibia 1</i>	<i>Tibia 1</i>
57	442	437	75.5	357	69.5	47.5

SHAFT 5. Skeletal remains found in the shaft and the burial chamber 5A included poorly preserved fragmental material from two individuals.

Individual 1. The mandible, fragments of the maxilla (*fig. 107*), fragments of the frontal bone, the diaphysis of the left femur, isolated bones of palms and feet belonged to a man under 50 years old. The jaws exhibit hard tooth wear and tooth loss, alveolysis, and periodontal diseases.

Individual 2. Two thoracic vertebrae of an adolescent. Sex is unknown. Age is about 15–20 years.

HUMAN REMAINS FROM THE TOMB OF KHUFUHOTEP

The rock-cut tomb of Khufuhotep (GE 15) contained a large concentration of skeletons which belonged to at least 11 people, including four children (*tabl. 34*). Some of the bones from the series were charred or burned, and had traces of expansion cracks. The nature of the cracks indicates that the first robbery and the subsequent burning had to take place in ancient times soon after the burial (likely 1–5 years after the burial), when the remains were not yet completely dry and devoid of most of the organic compounds.

Table 34. Skeletal parameters

<i>Martin N</i>	<i>Male, 45–55</i>	<i>Female, 40–49</i>	<i>Male, 20–29</i>
1	194	179	180
8	147	133	129
17	130	122	138,5
5	102	94	105
9	100	93	97
10	124	108	118
11	127	119	–
40	95	88	–
43	107	99	106
45	139	125?	126
51	37,5	36,5	38,5
52	33,5	37,5	33,5
54	24,5	23	28
55	51	49	51

HUMAN REMAINS FROM THE TOMB GE 17

The anonymous rock-cut tomb GE 17 contained redeposited remains of many individuals, most of which had to have been placed there later as a result of subsequent subsidiary burials, reburials, and dumping of bones from other tombs.

SHAFT 1. The shaft contained one of the biggest collections of animal and human bones found in this part of the necropolis. For example, there were found 12 sacra belonging to individuals of young and senile age, 18 left and 25 right clavicles of adult individuals, 15 left femurs of adult individuals, 16 right ulnae, and 14 left ulnae, 23 mandibles belonging to adult individuals and at least five children from 3.5 to 8 years old. A skull without its lower jaw found in the shaft belonged to a female individual 30–39 years old. The minimal number of individuals whose remains were found in the shaft is 30 persons (25 adults and 5 children).

Paleopathological patterns. The skeletal remains demonstrate signs of long-term infections, markers of heavy physical exertions, and overgrown fractures of ulnae.

BURIAL CHAMBER 1A. A man of 25–34 years of age had signs of a post-mortem treatment of his nasal bones during the mummification process (*fig. 109*). The skull has traces of a healed *cribra orbitalia*. The occipital suture includes set-in bones (epigenetic trait).

SHAFT 2. There was an accumulation of bones of white color found in the shaft. The color is the result of a long period of time when bones were exposed on the ground surface. The recovered fragmental skeletal remains belonged to 7 adult individuals and 1 adolescent.

SHAFT 3. There was an accumulation of numerous fragmental skeletal remains found in the course of the excavation of the shaft and the burial chamber 3A. The bones included a lower jaw of a young man 20–29 years old, a lower jaw of a girl 12–14 years old, a lower jaw of an adult male over 40 years old, and a tibia of a child under the age of 5.

In the burial chamber 3A there was discovered an isolated cranial vault of a woman 30–39 years old without any anomalies or pathologies.

HUMAN REMAINS FROM THE TOMB GE 18

THE BURIAL CHAMBER 1-2A of the tomb contained skeletal remains of an adult man about 30–39 years old. Traces of a meningeal reaction, which was probably the result of a hematoma, were discovered on the inner surface of the calvaria. The occipital bone has a special feature called ‘the Inca bone’ (*fig. 110*). The bones of the limbs of a baby were also discovered.

HUMAN REMAINS FROM THE TOMB GE 47

SHAFT 1. The filling of the shaft included animal bones as well as a fragment of the lower jaw and the tibia of an adult human.

BURIAL CHAMBER 1A. The filling of the burial chamber included poorly preserved skeletal remains (fragments of parietal bones, the frontal bone, fragments of a paired ulna, a patella, femur diaphysis of paired bones, thoracic vertebrae) which allow concluding that the individual was a male of 30–44 years old. There was also a big amount of bones of animals and birds found in the chamber.

HUMAN REMAINS FROM THE TOMB GE 48

SHAFT 1. The accumulation of poorly preserved bones found in the shaft contained fragmental remains of two adults and one adolescent. For example, there are three fragments of the left temporal bone. It is highly probable that the remains of the adults belonged to a male and a female.

HUMAN REMAINS FROM THE TOMB GE 49

SHAFT 1. The upper layers of the filling of the shaft (layers 7–11 and 15–17) included a skull of a male over 40 years of age, a lower jaw of a male over 50 years of age, and poorly preserved skeletal remains of 6 children from 6 months to 7 years old and two women 20–25 and 25–35 years old.

BURIAL IN THE AMPHORA 13/49-1/10, 11, 12. Layers 13 and 15 in the filling of the amphora included disturbed skeletons of two children from six months to one year of age. Traces of the anemic state on the skull bones may be admitted. Around the vessel, some isolated postcranial bones of at least one subadult (vertebrae with traces of pathologies) and one adult, presumably a male, were found.

BURIAL CHAMBER 1A. The burial chamber contained a complete skeleton of a 60-year-old male. The detected traumatic injuries included a trauma to the nose, overgrown injury in the right parietal bone, a broken thumb offset, and an overgrown rib fracture. Discretely varying characteristics include set-in bones in the occipital and temporal bones. Degenerative-dystrophic age-related changes include osteophytosis of the thoracic and lumbar parts of the vertebrae, and the displacement of the vertebrae which form the ‘arc’ (*fig. 111–115*).

SHAFT 2. The filling of the shaft included a brain capsule of a male over 50 years of age, a destroyed skull of a male over 50 years old, mandibles of three children from 6 months to 4 years old, a lower jaw of a girl about 15 years old, upper jaw of a male 35–44 years old. There were also small fragments of animal and human bones with traces of charring on some of them.

BURIAL CHAMBER 2A. The filling of the burial chamber included scattered bones of the postcranial skeleton of at least three individuals: a child, a man over 45 years of age, and a woman over 35 years old. Among other skeletal remains there were a destroyed skull of a young woman 16–18 years old, a skull of a woman aged 30–39 years, scattered skeletal fragments of a man about 50 years of age.

SHAFT 3. The filling of the shaft and the burial chamber 3A included fragmental skeletal remains of a male over 50 years of age.



Fig. 105. GE 12, Shaft 3, burial chamber: mandible, man 50≤. Left femur diaphysis with the post traumatic (?) neoplasm

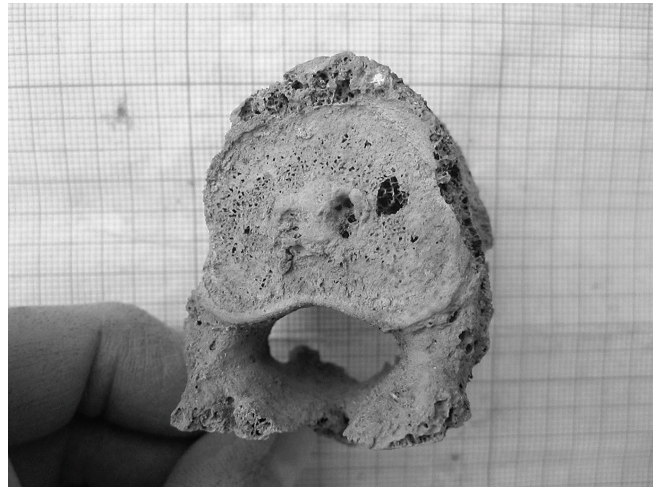


Fig. 106. GE12, Shaft 3. Adult individual. Thoracic vertebra with the Shmorl node



Fig. 107. GE 12, Shaft 5, burial chamber: mandible, fragments of maxilla and mandible, man 50≤. The jaws with the hard teeth wear and teeth loss, alveolysis, periodontal diseases



Fig. 108. GE12, Shaft 4. Mandible of the 20–29 years female. Enamel hypoplasia



Fig. 109. GE 17, Shaft 1, burial chamber: man 25–34 years old with signs of post-mortem treatment of the nasal bones during the mummification process



Fig. 110. GE18, burial chamber: man about 30–39 years. Vascular reaction in intestinal bone like (Inka bone)

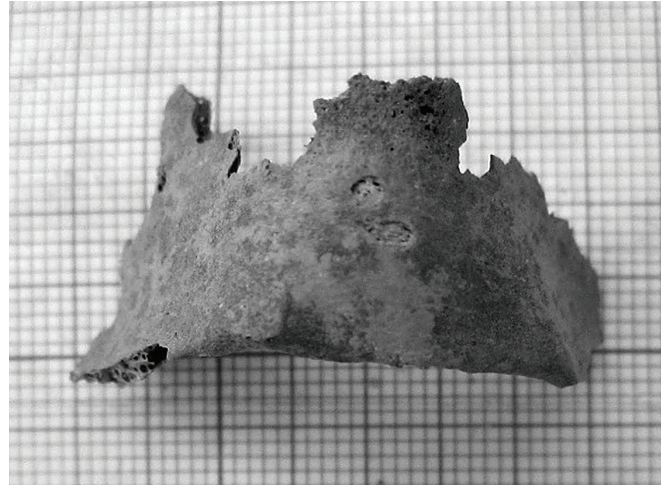


Fig. 111. GE 49, Shaft 1, burial chamber. Male older than 60. Ossified epiglottis



Fig. 112. GE 49, Shaft 1, burial chamber. Male older than 60. Calculus



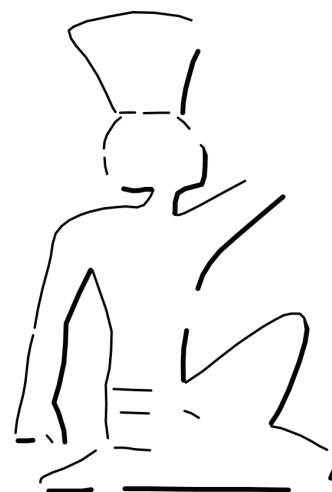
Fig. 113. GE 49, Shaft 1, burial chamber. Male older than 60. Intestinal bones



Fig. 114. GE 49, Shaft 1, burial chamber. Male older than 60. Healed fracture of the first phalange of the first finger



Fig. 115. GE 49, Shaft 1, burial chamber. Male older than 60. Deformed vertebral column



EXCURSUS I

ARCHITECTURE OF ROCK-CUT TOMBS

The tombs studied in this volume belong to rock-cut structures. Speculation regarding the origin and significance of these tombs has elicited varying scholarly opinions. For example, according to P. Elsner rock tombs have existed since the beginning of Dynasty III, however, concrete examples are absent in her work. The author speaks of an intermediate stage in the development of the funerary rock architecture on the way to classic rock tombs. Having studied the material of 64 tombs in Thebes, P. Elsner assigns two categories to the rock tombs: 1) *Saffgräber*, the facade of which is characterized by multiple, rectangular pillars carved out of the rock;

2) so-called corridor tombs with a long entrance corridor that passes mostly into a square room with a niche or without it.³³⁰

G.A. Reisner had no doubt that the rock-cut tombs of Giza are the earliest ever excavated in Egypt. These were made at the very place where the technique of quarrying and stone masonry was largely practiced during Dynasty IV. No two tombs are exactly alike, and it is difficult to find common features in the relatively few examples of them, as each is, to a certain extent, *sui generis*.³³¹

Rock-cut tombs were developed primarily because of geological and economical considerations.³³² It was ascertained that the peak of development of the rock tombs occurred in Dynasties V and VI, although the overall data for rock tombs are inaccurate due to a present

³³⁰ ELSNER, 2004, S. 16-18. There are examples of the corridor type tombs in Thebes, belonging to the First Intermediate Period – Dynasty XI.

³³¹ REISNER, 1942, p. 219-220.

³³² VERMA, 2014, p. 18.

lack of knowledge. However, be that as it may, in Dynasty V there is an increase in the number of rock tombs along with an increase in their value.³³³

S. Hassan does not view the rock tombs as entities isolated from the entire complex of ancient Egyptian burial structures. According to him, 'no matter whether it be a simple rock-cut tomb or a huge rambling structure like that of Ra'-wer at Giza, the 'eternal house' has its origin in the shallow pan-graves scooped out of the sand at the margin of the desert'.³³⁴ To the contrary, H. Junker considered the rock tombs at Giza as a special phenomenon of ancient Egyptian architecture ('ganz ausserhalb der Entwicklung liegen die Felsgräber von Giza').³³⁵

TOMB CHAPELS

The rock-cut tombs included offering chapels and burial places as was customary in all Egyptian tombs, but they were united in a manner which differed from the arrangement of chapels and shafts in the mastaba.³³⁶

Reisner's classification is as follows:³³⁷

Type RC I – two room arrangement;

Type RC II – the rock-cut cruciform chapel;

Type RC III – N-S offering room with entrance at one end of eastern wall;

Type RC IV – N-S hall or corridor with entrance from the north or south;

Type RC V – E-W hall or offering room entered by doorway or by long passage in east end of northern or southern wall;

Type RC VI – square or nearly square offering room, entered from north or south.

According to G.A. Reisner, RC III–VI types have an asymmetrical arrangement of the entrance and rooms. Most of the examples indicate that these types were based on mastaba chapels of Dynasties V–VI. The general appearance of the type RC III was an imitation of the mastaba chapels of an L-shaped form. The type RC IV is a true corridor chapel imitating mastaba chapels of type (5), with the same irregularities in the niche work as in Type RC III. Types RC V and VI originate in the mastaba chapels of type (10). As a whole, the Types RC III and IV were imitations of chapels built during Dynasties V–VI.³³⁸

Regarding the typology of the offering chapels in rock-cut tombs G.A. Reisner noted that it is obvious that it was an imitation of the mastaba chapels of the L-shaped form, with examples of one or two niches clearly cut. From this form, which appears in the days of Khufu and Khafra, a very important form of double false door develops. According to G.A. Reisner:

- the tombs of the Eastern field were followed by the rock-cut tombs in the Khufu – Khafra Quarry;
- the earliest rock-cut tombs were those of members of the royal family and they had a decisive effect on the subsequent development of mastaba chapel;
- most of the rock-cut chapels contained two or more rooms;
- the nature of the rock caused the rapid development of sizeable reliefs;

³³³ JÁNOSI, 2006, S.120, 124.

³³⁴ HASSAN, GIZA V, p. 41.

³³⁵ JUNKER, GIZA XII, S. 36.

³³⁶ REISNER, 1942, p. 219.

³³⁷ REISNER, 1942, p. 220-244.

³³⁸ REISNER, 1942, p. 246.

- the great majority of the chapels had two offering niches.³³⁹

The total evaluation of the significant architectonic criteria at Giza in Dynasty IV on which the subsequent evolution was built, are as follows:

- the development of space for offerings;
- the location of the shafts;
- the emergence of pillars.³⁴⁰

According to G.A. Reisner the tomb of Khufuhotep (LG 76/GE 15) belongs to the cruciform type (see above). G.A. Reisner suggested that the cruciform chapels of Type RC II appear not to be based on the chapels of Type RC I, but on the pyramid chapels of Dynasties IV–V.³⁴¹ P. Jánosi believes that the dependence of these tombs on the plan of the pyramid G IIIa is impossible from a chronological point of view, and that their form does not fit into an axial type.³⁴²

P. Jánosi³⁴³ argued that the rock-cut tombs do not imitate mastaba. They are a self-created complex, though the architectonic roots can be found in earlier mastabas. The definition of a mastaba, as a structure providing protection to a burial place by covering it with a large mass of material difficult to move that marks the burial location as a cult place for posthumous veneration,³⁴⁴ could be applied in all respects to the rock-cut tombs.

Egypt probably had no free market where one could buy materials, workers or specialized knowledge; it may have been the king who had a privileged access to these resources. Thus, Old Kingdom Egypt might be a closed system in which the use of funerary symbols and equipment was usually sanctioned. Dating is discernible in the architectural design of the tombs, as well as in the decoration, titles, and personal names preserved.³⁴⁵ Adaptation of the building structure to the terrain was of tremendous importance, and the quality of the tomb was directly related to this.³⁴⁶ In particular, this can be seen from a number of the structures found by the Russian Archaeological Mission in Giza. There is no doubt that the location and size of a tomb depended on social status³⁴⁷ or that, in some cases, that they were a royal gift, as can be seen, for example, from the inscription of Debehen.³⁴⁸

The very landscape (desert, plateau, and natural rock) brought about the creation of two types of burial constructions (free-standing mastabas and rock-cut tombs), with similarity in goals and the meaning, but different in their external and internal structures. The typology and separate architectural elements of tombs located on and in the rock demonstrate unquestionable similarity between the tombs published in this volume and free-standing mastabas and testify to the existence of a general typology of funerary constructions which were realized in various materials.

³³⁹ REISNER, 1942, p. 246, 300. On this subject see JÁNOSI, 2005, S. 331.

³⁴⁰ JÁNOSI, 2005, S. 338; the later apparently in the tomb of Perseneb (LG 78) on the territory of the Russian Archaeological Mission at Giza.

³⁴¹ REISNER, 1942, p. 245–246.

³⁴² JÁNOSI, 2005, S. 311, 315.

³⁴³ JÁNOSI, 2005, S. 307–311, 314 with the reference to BRUNNER, 1936, S. 13.

³⁴⁴ KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 226.

³⁴⁵ BARTA et al., 2010, p. 52.

³⁴⁶ KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 226.

³⁴⁷ VYMAZALOVÁ, 2011, p. 173.

³⁴⁸ ALEXANIAN, 2006, p. 3. For the inscription of Debehen, see: HASSAN, GIZA IV, p. 168, fig. 118; REISNER, 1931, p. 257–258. Comments on the meaning and dating: JÁNOSI, 2005; BAUD, 2005, S. 91–124; BOGDANOV, 2007, p. 24–35.

The difference between the two types of burial constructions can be seen in the sequence of construction of offering rooms and shafts. In the construction of the rock tombs, unlike mastabas, the rooms were made first, and then the shafts were cut down. The rock tombs' construction presumed that shafts did not start with the roof, as was the case for the mastabas. Shafts occupied an independent place in the offering room and were cut from the same material as the structure itself; the unity of the complex can correspondingly be seen in the upper and lower parts of the tomb.³⁴⁹

As has been previously mentioned, it is common for mastabas and rock tombs to reflect in their architectural features some of the ideas connected to the posthumous fate of the tomb owner. The problems related to borrowing or implementation are, however, quite complicated, and it is virtually impossible to opt for a community of ideas or imitation (borrowing) of one or another form. An example of this is an inclined façade of some rock-cut tombs. With the experience of ancient Egyptian architects who were aware of the plumb it does not make sense in terms of the technological process. However the inclined façade, similar to an inclination of the mastaba façade, was noted by N. Alexanian with regard to the tomb of Djau.³⁵⁰ The same inclination is attested in the tomb of Khafraankh (G 7948) (86.3 degrees), and Khufuhotep (GE 15) (85.5 degrees), though the tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12) has almost no inclination. This inclination, which was deliberately created, had an ideological meaning, being a symbolic code of the way up for unity with the cosmos. The given material allows for suggesting an elaboration of architectural forms based on ideological value, whereby the interaction between the two is a reflection of the then contemporary world views in funerary architecture, i.e. mastabas and rock-cut tombs. The inclined façade indicates movement upward, similar to the idea of a king's pyramid, and the decoration of the entrance reflects the key points of the iconographic program of the tomb and involves visitors in participating in funerary rites. The choice of options was possible before the tomb was delivered to an owner, irrespective of its architectural form (a mastaba or a rock-cut tomb).

Undoubtedly, the type and architectural forms of a component as important as the burial depended upon the ideological positions spread in ancient Egyptian society. 'High social status was regarded as absolutely positive and social hierarchies were even stressed in the language of funerary symbolism'.³⁵¹ There was a fixed system regulating what kind of tomb and funeral was appropriate for a given individual of a particular social status. The existence of such a system can also be concluded from the direct correlation between tomb size, equipment, architectural layout of the tomb and the titles of its owner. The rank titles of tomb owners were directly related to the size of their tombs. For example, the people with the title *rh nsw.t* can be found in medium sized tombs, a size of which, according to the calculations of N. Alexanian, corresponded to 10–50 m².³⁵² This idea corresponds well to the tombs preserved in the territory of Russian Archaeological Mission in Giza. Their owners left inscriptions which indicated that they were officials with titles. All the tombs have a size more than 10 m², which corresponds with the calculations carried-out: Tjenty II (GE 12) is 12.60 m²; Khufuhotep (GE 15) is 14.30 m².

D. Farout assumes that each burial structure was recorded in a certain notarial deed on papyrus, as were the details regarding the status and conditions of the commission of the

³⁴⁹ BRUNNER, 1936, S. 75.

³⁵⁰ ALEXANIAN, 2006, p. 5.

³⁵¹ ALEXANIAN, 2006, p. 3.

³⁵² ALEXANIAN, 2006, p. 4, 7-8.

funeral cult. These were then stored in the archive, but unfortunately these documents have not come down to us.³⁵³

The interplay between architecture and ancient Egyptian society was fundamental inasmuch as social development seems to be directly reflected in the architecture. A sudden introduction of new elements into tomb architecture, or even the appearance of new tomb types, was always influenced by contemporary and prevalent social trends.³⁵⁴

The study of the interaction of the society and funeral architecture in which the social changes were reflected stresses an important phenomenon in the society, namely the emergence of so-called 'honorary' titles. Respectively, as was emphasized by R. Gundlach, Dynasty V was largely founded on a hierarchical system of administration which demonstrated graded proximity to the king (*abgestufte Nähe zum König*). It was based on the principle of implicit execution of orders from the royal residence, and is the first time a fixed ideology of officials correlated to the royal ideology. With the creation of the idea of the sun god on earth, the era of the dichotomy of sacred power and the man with his environment comes to an end. These functions are transferred to the state and the king, as its embodiment, becomes a communication unit between the constituent components.³⁵⁵ It was during Dynasty V that kinship became 'more 'socially obliged', i.e. high- and middle-ranking officials and priests are entitled through their offices, which are indicated by their titles, to share and partake of a much greater portion of the state's revenues than ever before'.³⁵⁶

The architecture of the excavated tombs reflects the changes that took place in the Dynasty V under Nyusera – two new tomb types that appeared during his reign (large tombs of wealthy officials and family tombs) remained typical non-royal mortuary monuments for the rest of the Old Kingdom. They represent the last major innovations in the line of tomb development.³⁵⁷ In turn, these phenomena reflect the general trend of the evolution of funeral structures. Tombs of the senior rich administration were targeted primarily at the royal tombs, and were also under the influence of a new solar concept.³⁵⁸

An important element of the architectural composition of the tombs was their system of coordinates, which regenerated its scope. With undeniable dichotomy east-west (= the world of the living and the world of the dead) M. Fitzenreiter stresses the importance of the location of the entrance in the east, while the burial itself was positioned in the west. To this east-west axis, an 'external' religious sector has to be added, which was in the north, while the 'internal' cult sector was located in the south. The south was intended as the resting place of the dead, and the north, as a place of exit.³⁵⁹

Cemeteries belonging to lower ranking officials were strictly governed by hierarchical principles of Dynasty V, and they may be classified as family tombs. According to M. Bárta, the term 'family tomb' 'refers to tombs with a row (or several rows) of burial shafts embedded within a single superstructure and intended for burial of the whole family... Simultaneously, these tombs possessed only one cult place designed for the cult of the whole family... It seems that this new type of tomb developed precisely during the reign of Nyusera'.³⁶⁰

³⁵³ FAROUT, 2015, p. 8.

³⁵⁴ BÁRTA, 2005, p. 105, 122.

³⁵⁵ GUNDLACH, 1998, p. 249, 276, 299.

³⁵⁶ BÁRTA, 2013b, p. 275.

³⁵⁷ BÁRTA, 2005, p. 121.

³⁵⁸ JÁNOSI, 2006, S. 80.

³⁵⁹ FITZENREITER, 2006, S. 67.

³⁶⁰ BÁRTA, 2002, p. 292.

The family tomb may have been used for several generations of the same kin, and for both male and female members.³⁶¹ Actually the sense load of the term ‘family’ itself presupposes burial places for all its members. As M. Bárta notes, the family tomb was designed for the poorer echelons of Egyptian society. Shafts in these tombs were usually situated ‘west of a single offering chapel devised for the cult of the entire family...’ The superstructure was filled with shaft openings, some of them unused... The differences include the depth of the burial shafts and the type and size of the burial niche/chamber.³⁶² The inscriptions preserved in the non-royal tombs of Dynasty V indicate clearly that officials of non-royal origin took over high administrative offices. They were responsible for both administration of the state and of the royal residence, and also maintained cults in the royal mortuary complexes.³⁶³

Private tombs became the center of a family’s funeral cult, and the tomb was perceived as a memorial temple. Family tombs of Dynasties V–VI were designed for several generations (parents and children) and tombs also existed for a large family.³⁶⁴ The possibility of using the same tomb by several generations can be traced in the example of the tomb of Shedub at Abusir.³⁶⁵

From Dynasty V there are examples which indicate that the funerary architecture of the royal sphere was also reflected in the non-royal one. This concerned the conception of the afterlife and the relationship between the king and his subordinate. In Dynasty V the residential and provincial elites were essential for maintaining the idea of the kingship. The increasing importance and independence of an elite tomb owner were reflected in the decoration of their tombs, but through their symbolism as manifested in architectural design, decoration, and equipment.³⁶⁶

The issue of selecting a place for burial was very important for the future owner; a criterion in this choice could be proximity to a king’s tomb or to a tomb of an official of higher rank. An illustration of such a probability is the tomb of Hesi – too modest a tomb for the social status of its owner, but with a location near a tomb of a king.³⁶⁷ Most likely the aspiration to be buried in close proximity to higher rank tombs explains the construction of various burials from mud brick on the mother rock, simple shafts without a superstructure and other types of constructions attested in the Minor Cemetery to the east of the tomb of Khafrankh (G 7948).³⁶⁸ In this case, the choice of place might be determined by proximity to the richest tomb of the area, namely the tomb of Khafrankh, the inspector of *nab*-priests, in whose chapel the invocations and the representations and scenes necessary for the ‘other world’ were fully reflected.

An innovative trait of non-royal tomb architecture was courtyards which took up a considerable part of the tomb compound. It was there that important ceremonies for the afterlife of the tomb owner are likely to have taken place.³⁶⁹ It is impossible to distinguish a clear outline of the yard in the funeral complexes studied in this publication. The presence of the courtyard is fixed on the territory of the concession only by the example of Mastaba 24

³⁶¹ BÁRTA, 2005, p. 114, 116.

³⁶² BÁRTA, 2013b, p. 269.

³⁶³ BÁRTA, 2013b, p. 269-270.

³⁶⁴ JÁNOSI, 2006, S. 84, 98.

³⁶⁵ BÁRTA, 2005, p. 114, 116.

³⁶⁶ BÁRTA, 2005, p. 107. BÁRTA 2013b, p. 258, 267-269.

³⁶⁷ ALEXANIAN, 2006, p. 6.

³⁶⁸ KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2012.

³⁶⁹ BÁRTA, 2013b, p. 267-269.

from the Minor Cemetery to the east of the tomb of Khafraankh.³⁷⁰ However, the small space in front of the tomb, which is attested in case of tomb of Khafraankh and the tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12), is a miniature duplication of a yard. The typological similarities with a court for religious ceremonies are obvious, and these spaces may be considered a conditional (code) imitation. Such yards at private tombs, which increased the sacred space, were borrowed from the architecture of the royal tombs.³⁷¹ The forecourt in front of the tomb of Ankhu in El-Hawawish (the end of the reign Djedkara-Isesi) represents an unfinished approach, narrow and roughly cut with an uneven floor.³⁷²

The underlined paneling which is accented with hieroglyphic inscriptions on the entrance to the tomb of Khufuhotep (GE 15), and whose decoration attracted the attention and reverence of visitors without causing penetration into the inner part, holds a particular place in the architectural composition of the rock-cut tombs. The façade of this tomb, cut out on the massif of rock, presents an inscribed architrave (as a variant of an architrave) and two forward projecting panels frame the entrance from outside. One panel is probably in imitation of a pillar, the other is narrower, partially destroyed and has been left uninscribed.

A long space cut into the rock just after the entrance assumed a shallow recess and opened into the first offering room before continuing to the second. Interior chapels consisting of two or more rooms do not appear until Dynasty V. In a few cases, the chapel served for two or three persons of the same family, each with a separate complex of rooms, and at least one of the secondary chapels had been added later.³⁷³

The inscription on the entrance architrave was presumed to represent the single most important cult action. The inscription, *hṯp d.j nsw.t*, which is followed by the seated figure of the tomb owner that covered the entire southern surface of the architrave. This composition demonstrates an analogue to the Khnumhotep's false-door.³⁷⁴ On the southern entrance jamb of the Khufuhotep tomb is an inscription mentioning the elder son who made the tomb for his father. In such a way, the whole composition at the entrance could be understood as a kind of an 'appeal to visitors',³⁷⁵ so that people could participate in the rite without entering the tomb.

Typologically, several tombs discussed here belong to the L-shape type (GE 12, GE 18, probably, GE 49) with their entrance in the north-eastern part. These tombs, by their structure and composition, belong to the type of tombs which are characterized by elongated orientation of offering chapels on the north-south axis and a large number of shafts for the tomb owner and his family.³⁷⁶ Generally however, the tombs studied in this volume, represent the new type examples which succeeded in Dynasty V. This type presented increased wall areas, and the corridor chapels of Reisner's type (5). The western wall of the chapel represented the full façade of the mastaba. For Dynasty V, the common form was the two-roomed type with a N-S room. At Giza, following the reign of Neferirkara, the prevailing type of chapel was the corridor chapel in its three forms.³⁷⁷ These points correspond fully to the shape of the tombs GE 12 and GE 15.

³⁷⁰ KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2012, fig. 21.

³⁷¹ JÁNOSI, 2006, S. 105.

³⁷² KANAWATI, 1985, p. 58.

³⁷³ REISNER, 1942, p. 288-289.

³⁷⁴ CHAUVET, 2011, p. 277-278, fig. 1.

³⁷⁵ CHAUVET, 2011, p. 296.

³⁷⁶ JÁNOSI, 2006, S. 121.

³⁷⁷ REISNER, 1942, p. 301-302.

The location of the western wall opposite the entrance³⁷⁸ was typical for rock-cut tombs, and emphasized the east-west dichotomy already when approaching the tomb. However, if GE 18 is a one-roomed tomb corresponding to the type, in GE 12, each of the rooms has the L-shaped form, and the entrance is located in the north-eastern part. At Giza, the L-shaped interior chapel presents west wall forms with one, and with two niches. The two-niched chapel reproduced the whole false door façade of the two-niched mastaba in miniature or symbolically.³⁷⁹

According to E. Brovarski,³⁸⁰ from Neferirkara there is an increasing complexity evident in the internal plan of mastaba belonging to high officials. This complexity manifests itself towards the end of Dynasty V in multiple-roomed chapels; this trend towards elaboration also materializes in family complexes.

The tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12) belongs to the new type of offering rooms which appeared with the development of rock-cut tombs, namely two-room apartments (Dynasty V). Further development, namely three-room apartments appeared in Dynasty VI. Such a two-room scheme appeared at Giza, where rooms of a chapel were located on an axis, and the passage to them could be carried out through one of walls. The form demonstrates symmetry in the arrangement of rooms.³⁸¹ Features noted above are characteristic of the Tjenty II tomb (GE 12), however, it has to be stressed, that together with a similarity in the general arrangement of the rooms, the passage to them was carried out through the passage (small corridor) cut into the western wall of the first room. Additionally it should be pointed out that the rooms in tomb GE 12 had different sizes – the second room is smaller than the first one.

The form of rock and its natural peculiarities exert a great influence on the planning and overall structure of the rock buildings. Rock tombs, such as the complex of cult chapels (offering rooms) and shafts with burial chambers, were cut on the vertical surface of the rock that was naturally available or artificially created. The first rock tombs occupy the best places in the designated area of the rock structures and were cut based on common standards of the period. Owners of later tombs had to be satisfied with the remains of the rock mass between tombs previously cut. In this situation, it was not always possible to accommodate the entrance on the east side, to strictly focus the chapel on the north-south line, to make its rectangular shape, or to dispose and cut down the shaft to the desired depth.

Inside the complex consisting of tombs tightly adjacent to each other or being visually accessible to one another, one can see the attempts of borrowing affecting the layout and architectural details of the constructions. The reasons for such borrowings may be a desire to imitate the construction techniques of a group of master stone-cutters, the relationship between the owners of the tombs, or the general construction standards inherent in this period.

The passage to the tomb was a structurally essential part of the construction, for which without a significant depth, it was difficult to ensure the strength of the external wall. Gradually, it ceases to be just a part of the construction and becomes an integral part of memorial buildings, bearing a semantic ideological burden. The length of the passage is directly related to its width, and these proportions are quite stable.

As an analysis of the material obtained in the course of investigations of the Russian Archaeological Mission at Giza reveals, the size of the passage depended upon a number of factors: the size of the chapel, the quality of the stone in which it is located, the configuration

³⁷⁸ JÁNOSI, 2006, S. 125.

³⁷⁹ REISNER, 1942, p. 184.

³⁸⁰ BROVARSKI, 2000, p. 11.

³⁸¹ JÁNOSI, 2006, S.127-128, Abb. 108.

of the rock and shape of the surrounding structures, as well as whether reliefs were applied on the jambs of the entrance or not.

Given the fact that the doors to the tombs have not survived, except for a few examples which are stored in museum collections,³⁸² the size of the passage and corresponding technical holes are the only indicators that makes it possible to reconstruct the size and elements of the doors. In rich often L-shaped tombs, the entrance width in most cases coincides and ranges from 0.90 to 0.98 m (G 7814, 0.92 m; GE 11 (Tjenty I), 0.90 m; GE 12, 0.92 m³⁸³; G 7948, 0.98 m³⁸⁴). In the mastabas, as a rule, the entrance is wider, whereas in the rock-cut tombs it is narrower. In all other cases (especially in the modest tombs) the width of the entrance starts at 66 cm, and often reaches the parameters of the rich tombs (G 7815, 0.66 m; Itysen, 0.68 m; GE 31, 0.75 m; LG 80 (GE 24, Ipy), 0.76 m; GE 49, 0.77 m; GE 17, 0.75–0.80 m; GE 23, 0.80 m; GE 34, 0.80 m; GE 18, 0.83 m; GE 19, 0.93 m³⁸⁵).

If we compare the parameters of height, width and depth of the passages in the rock-cut tombs on the territory of the Russian Archaeological Mission in Giza, it is possible to find similarities in sizes of the contiguous tombs. For example, GE 11, GE 12, and GE 15 have the same aisle width (0.90 m), while GE 18, GE 12, and GE 15 have similar passage height (about 1.60 m). This may point to a similar time of construction of these tombs, and possible imitation of earlier constructions built near these chapels.

In humble rock tombs, the passage is narrower. Most likely this was done deliberately, so as not to lose the strength of overlap, as separately made drums over the entrance were not used in such tombs. Drums were directly carved from the bedrock. In the mastabas as well as in opulent rock tombs, the drums were of better quality stone which could withstand the increased width of the passage. The larger width of the passage also demanded wider doors, which increased costs and efforts for the construction of the tomb.

The height of the entrance (from the floor to the bottom of the drum) depended on the same factors as the width. For example, in rich tombs, in cases where there was a separately made drum, the entrance height ranges from 1.90 m (for example, in the tomb of Khafraankh (G 7948), it is 1.85 m).³⁸⁶ For more modest rock-cut tombs, where the drum was made in the rock massif, the height is about 1.60 m (for example, in the tomb GE 18).

The tradition of a drum cut from a single stone was introduced in mastabas, and may have continued only in rich rock tombs, whose cult chapels imitated chapels in mastabas. The rock tomb of Khafraankh (G 7948) has a drum (length 1.19 m, height 0.31 m, width 0.34–0.35 m) that was inserted over the door from inside the tomb and then fixed with grooves in the door jambs. With the further development of rock tombs, drums started to be carved from the same bedrock as the offering room.

The passage to the offering room was inseparably linked to the door. Very few of the Old Kingdom doors have survived. The most famous are the doors from the mastaba of Nefermaat at Meidum (Dynasty IV)³⁸⁷ and the mastaba of Kaemhesit at Saqqara (Dynasty V).³⁸⁸ The door to the tomb of Nefermaat consists of two planks connected by recessed transverse beams with

³⁸² TIRADRITTI, 1999, p. 145–148.

³⁸³ Archive of the Russian Archaeological Mission at Giza, not published.

³⁸⁴ KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010, p. 14.

³⁸⁵ Archive of the Russian Archaeological Mission at Giza, not published.

³⁸⁶ KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010, p. 14.

³⁸⁷ PETRIE, MACKAY, WAINWRIGHT, 1912, p. 25, pl. XVI.

³⁸⁸ CLARKE, ENGELBACH, 1990, p. 162, fig. 185.

a width of 0.73 m. The door of the mastaba of Kaemhesit was made of solid wood and has seven horizontal bars/ribs, which were cut into the mass of the door. Its width is 0.60 m.³⁸⁹

The doors turned on pivots. These pivots as exemplified in the tombs of Nefermaat and Kaemhesit were made from a single piece of wood, together with the door. Upper door pivot was inserted into a hole in the door lintel while another one, pointing down, was rotating in a door socket with thrust bearing made of hard stone, such as diorite, granite or basalt.³⁹⁰

Depending upon the width of the passage and the preferences of the tomb owner, a single-leaf or double-leaf door was set. This is what we can conclude from the surviving grooves for door pivots at the thresholds and ceilings. For example, in the tomb of Khafraankh (G 7948) well-made recesses in the floor and the ceiling for installing a double-leaf door remain. The door closed the passage width of 0.98 m.³⁹¹ In the nearby tomb of Tjenty I (GE 11), which decoration was of the same quality and complexity as that of the tomb of Khafraankh, traces from the installation of a single-leaf door have been preserved; the door closed a passage width of 0.90 m.³⁹²

The construction of Egyptian doors may be restored according to images of doors in private and royal funerary complexes as first seen in the complex of Djoser at Saqqara. For instance, an example of such a relief has been preserved in the mastaba of Seshemnefer III at Giza: in the relief, stiffening strips at the door are seen and a deadbolt is carved in the stone in detail.³⁹³ A similar relief image of the double door is preserved on the southern wall of the rock-cut tomb of Tjenty I (GE 11).³⁹⁴

The presence of a door to the tomb resulted in an increased value for the complex. It may be for this reason perhaps that sometimes tomb owners or their relatives did not make a door. The evidence for this may be supported by the absence of any trace of the installation of a door in the floor and ceiling at a number of tombs on the Eastern Field of Giza Necropolis. It is possible that the majority of doors were made of planks fixed together by horizontal bars. So, reducing the width of the passage may also have been one of the ways of reducing the cost of a wooden door.

The L-shaped tombs (GE 23, GE 11, G 7948), which were constructed first in our sector of the necropolis, demonstrate clear facilities for the instatement of single or double-leaf doors. These tombs have grooves made in the floor to fix a stone thrust bearing for a door. In the tombs cut later (GE 12, GE 15, GE 17, GE 18, GE 19, and GE 49), one can see the general simplification of the construction for the installation of the door. Grooves in the floor were so small that they could not be used for fixing thrust bearings. Thus, the door was installed in small recesses made in the bedrock, in which the tomb was carved. It was not the best solution, since the bedrock in Eastern Giza presents a porous limestone with fossils, which contributed to the rapid wear of lower wooden door pin.

The tombs GE 15 and partly GE 12 have the type of structure that may be considered to be a variant of the tombs in which the passage on the east was followed by rooms that were located on the east-west axis one after the other. At the end of these axial constructions is a place of worship – a false door, niche or space for a statue (as in tombs GE 15 and GE 17).

³⁸⁹ KÖNIGSBERGER, 1936, p. 16.

³⁹⁰ See, for example, MANUELIAN, 2009, p. 165, fig. 6.6, 6.7. HASSAN, GIZA III, pl. XIII, XV.

³⁹¹ KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010, p. 15-16, fig. 12-17. KORMYSHEVA, VETOKHOV, 2011, p. 429-440.

³⁹² Archive of the Russian Archaeological Mission at Giza, not published.

³⁹³ BRUNNER-TRAUT, SIEGLIN, 1995, fig. 32.

³⁹⁴ KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, 2010, p. 55, fig. 11.

SHAFTS AND BURIAL CHAMBERS

Inside chapels there were differences in the location, orientation, and size of the actual burial complex (shaft + burial chamber), intended for the tomb owner and other family members. If several shafts were cut in a family tomb, there is a question of the location of burials of particular family members. In some cases, the burial of the tomb owner was located in the southwestern part (Khafraankh; probably, Tjenty II) and burial chambers for other family members were oriented to the west.

According to M. Bárta, 'the shafts were only 'preliminary' dug out to a depth of several decimeters. The final digging took place immediately before the interment. The depth of the shaft and the kind of burial apartments could be modified according to the respective social status of the deceased person'.³⁹⁵ It is also possible that 'the shafts were finished according to their definite plan in one stage and there was no need to modify them before the burial. These shafts usually exceed the depth of 2 m, in most instances they are about 3 m deep. That they were never used for burials is attested by the absence of mud-brick walls at the bottom of these shafts, for these would otherwise seal the entrance into the burial niches/chambers'.³⁹⁶ 'If we take into account the two-stepped construction of the burial, we have to suppose that the dominant characteristics of each one of the tombs were defined prior to the burial. This was probably due to the very low social status of the tomb owners whose rank did not allow an appointment into an office that would guarantee no better kind of tomb... The shafts in these tombs are usually situated to the west of a single offering chapel. These chapels were designed for the cult of the whole family. However, not all of these shafts were used for burials... it probably often happened that some members of the family decided to build a new tomb'.³⁹⁷

Given the elite status of the Giza Necropolis, it is logical to assume that the vast majority of structures were used for burials, the traces of which do not always come down to the present time.

The burial apartments of the tombs published in this volume have the following locations:

- 1) burial chamber disposed to the south from the bottom of the shaft (GE 12, shaft 2);
- 2) burial chamber located to the north from the bottom of the shaft (GE 12, shaft 5);
- 3) burial chamber located to the east of the bottom of the shaft (GE 17, shaft 3);
- 4) burial chamber located to the west from the bottom of the shaft (GE 12, shafts 1, 3, and 4; GE 15, shafts 1, 2, and 3; GE 17, shafts 1, 2 and 5; GE 47, shaft 1; GE 49, shafts 1, 2, and 3);
- 5) two shafts which lead into a single chamber located to the west of the bottom of the shaft (GE 18).

As was noted above, it has been generally accepted that the larger and better built burial apartments, often in the south, belonged to the tomb owner while the less important apartments were made for his wife.³⁹⁸ However, exceptions are also known. P. Jánosi pointed out that the burial of a female discovered in the G 1233-annex seems to corroborate the theory that the man occupied the southern (larger) part of the tomb while his wife was buried in the northern, smaller substructure. Yet a closer look at the archaeological results suggests the need for a more cautious approach regarding the identification of the occupants.³⁹⁹

³⁹⁵ BÁRTA, 2002, p. 292.

³⁹⁶ BÁRTA, 2002, p. 292.

³⁹⁷ BÁRTA, 2002, p. 293.

³⁹⁸ REISNER, 1936, p. 87, 285. JÁNOSI, 2002, S. 337-338. KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 246.

³⁹⁹ JÁNOSI, 2002, S. 339-340, note 9 with reference to REISNER, 1942, p. 411, fig. 235 a-b.

In multiple-shaft mastabas, the chamber began to be placed where convenient on the south, north, east or west.⁴⁰⁰ In several cases (for example at Saqqara), shafts were carefully finished, 'their walls received plastering, often multilayered, with rough *tafl* mortar applied directly to the masonry/rock surface, covered with a layer of fine mud and whitewashed. This practice suggests that shafts were also intended to fulfill a ritual, possibly permanent function'.⁴⁰¹ There is a question regarding the other shafts and whether they belonged to the original planning, but it is possible to assume that they were cut for a wife and other relatives.⁴⁰²

As A.M. Roth notes, 'a peculiarity of the principal shaft seems to have been its relative isolation from secondary shafts, a spatial separation between burial chambers that may reflect the wealth or class of their occupants. In the largest mastabas... the principal shaft is isolated in the southern part of the mastaba, while the secondary shafts tend to cluster thickly at the north... The distance may reflect some sort of taboo, or perhaps a need for greater private space attributed to the officials who were the builders of these tombs'.⁴⁰³ As a result the dating of secondary shafts is problematic. Burial chambers were normally single rooms with rectangular burial pits or rectangular stone or wooden coffins. The secondary shafts seem to be constructed in a very short period of time.⁴⁰⁴

As noted above, K. Kuraszkiwicz believes that the practice of carefully finishing shafts suggests that they probably had a permanent function.⁴⁰⁵ Footholds were destined also for the same purpose, however originally they had served purely constructive aims by providing a means of descent to the bottom of the shaft in order to cut a burial apartment and to descend to a sarcophagus. Many shafts have vertical rows of small footholds cut in the walls. 'Footholds took the form of horizontal ovals, measuring approximately 15 cm by 10 cm, about 3–5 cm deep... In smaller shafts (approximately 1 m square or less) rows of footholds were cut in two opposite walls, roughly along their vertical axes'.⁴⁰⁶ In larger shafts footholds were usually cut close to the corners of the shafts. 'In any case, the horizontal distance between two neighboring footholds does not exceed 1 m'.⁴⁰⁷ While the footholds could have been used by workers who were hewing a shaft, their function was not restricted to the construction phase. The presence of footholds in some perfectly finished (i.e. plastered) crown walls seems to imply that they were used also during the funeral. This feature is quite common in the Dynasty VI tombs, while it seems to be rare in burial structures of earlier date. The only example of this feature prior to Dynasty VI is in the tomb of Akhethotep.⁴⁰⁸ Similar footholds are also attested at Giza, practically in all the shafts in the tombs at the territory of the Russian Archaeological Mission. The simple technique of inserting toes into the hollows allows one even today to climb up and down the shaft with ease.

'The entrance to the burial chamber could be blocked either by a single slab leaning over the opening, or by a wall in the same position. Frequently the walls built to block an entrance lean at the same angle as a slab would have done. This suggests that the leaning slab was the

⁴⁰⁰ REISNER, 1942, p. 87

⁴⁰¹ KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 248-249.

⁴⁰² JÁNOSI, 2005, S. 324, Anm. 1982.

⁴⁰³ ROTH, 1995, p. 18.

⁴⁰⁴ ROTH, 1995, p. 18-19.

⁴⁰⁵ KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 248-250.

⁴⁰⁶ KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 249.

⁴⁰⁷ KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 249.

⁴⁰⁸ KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 250 with the reference to the tomb of Akhethotep (ZIEGLER, 2007, p. 78, fig. 21) and to ROTH, 1995, p. 18.

original method of closing the tomb and the wall was substitute. The walls could be built of masonry, rubble, loosely piled debris, or a combination of these elements. They were often chinked and faced with mud plaster.⁴⁰⁹

CORNER PROTRUSIONS IN SHAFTS

A number of shafts dated to the second half of the third millennium B.C. at Giza have small protrusions, which are located in the corners of the shafts and were carved in the same bedrock (*fig. 116*). At the territory of the Russian Archaeological Mission in Giza, such protrusions have been recorded in shafts inside the tombs GE 12, GE 15, GE 17, GE 18, GE 47, and GE 49, as well as in several shafts to the east of these chapels: GE 59A-1, GE 59C-1, GE 45, and GE 60⁴¹⁰ (*fig. 117*).

Among the protrusions, there are single ones, seen in only one corner of the shaft, whereas other ones are located in three or four corners at approximately the same height. In most cases, the angular protrusions are closer to the mouth of the shaft or to the entrance of the burial chamber, such as in GE 12, GE 47, GE 17 and in a number of shafts to the east of these rock-cut tombs (*fig. 118, 119*).

In the shafts GE 17-2, GE 59A-1, and GE 60 there are two rows of protrusions at different heights (*fig. 120, 121*). The first row is closer to the mouth and the second one is on the level of the entrance to the burial chamber. It is noteworthy that the last row of corner protrusions recorded in the shaft GE 59A-1 is lower than the entrance to the burial chamber. One may also notice that the shaft changes its profile dramatically right after the upper protrusions (*fig. 121*).

Corner protrusions recorded at the territory of the Russian Archaeological Mission in Giza have different sizes, ranging from small (8–9 cm in height, protruding only 3–4 cm like in GE 12-4), to large (30–40 cm in height as in shaft GE 60).

These elements were found in small mastabas on the Eastern and Western Fields of Giza. The size of such angular protrusions also varies from small (a height of just over 10 cm), to a sufficiently large (30–40 cm in height). Corner protrusions were discovered at Saqqara in mastaba shafts of late Dynasty V and Dynasty VI.⁴¹¹ Protrusions occur close to the mouth of the shaft, in the middle of the shaft's depth, at the entrance to the burial chamber and also close to the shaft's floor. Their size reaches 0.30 x 0.30 m. The depth of the protrusions from shafts' mouths is usually multiple of the small cubit equal to about 0.45–0.90 m, i.e. 2 cubits (0.90 m); 2.20–2.32 m, i.e. 5 cubits (2.25 m); 3.22–3.28 m, i.e. 7 cubits (3.15 m); and 4.58 m, i.e. 10 cubits (4.50 m).

It is remarkable that the depth of unfinished shafts excavated by the Polish Mission at Saqqara, which are considered also to be ritual shafts,⁴¹² often coincides with the depth of the corner protrusions in the completed shafts that have burial chambers:

5 cubits (2.25 m) – shaft 26 (2.20 m) and shaft 6 (2.02 m);

7 cubits (3.15 m) – shaft 20 (3.30 m), shaft 19 (3.22 m), and the shaft 118 (3.20 m).

K. Kuraszkiewicz suggested that the function of corner protrusions was related to the process of burying the dead, although their exact purpose was unclear.⁴¹³

⁴⁰⁹ ROTH, 1995, p. 19.

⁴¹⁰ Excavations of the Russian Archaeological Mission at Giza, not published.

⁴¹¹ KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 250.

⁴¹² RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 492-512.

Our first suggestion regarding the protrusions was that they were used for control of a vertical surface during the cutting of the shaft. This idea was supported by the absence of protrusions in the shafts of Khafraankh (G 7948) and Tjenty I (GE 11) that have an involute shape. In turn, shafts cut later with well-elaborated vertical surfaces have protrusions. There are, however, shafts with protrusions that are far from being vertical or where protrusions were set in places where control of vertical surface made no sense.

Traces of chisels left on shaft walls demonstrate that corner protrusions were intentionally preserved.⁴¹⁴ This fact indicates that the corner protrusions were not needed in the process, but only after the completion of the work. For example, on the walls of the shaft G 5236A⁴¹⁵ the boundary of the various stages of cutting the shaft is clearly visible on the same level with corner protrusions. These traces are fairly common in the shafts of the Dynasty VI mastabas at Giza. This material suggests that the corner protrusions were 'marks' left by the workers to fix the volume of performed work.

This assumption explains the presence of corner protrusions in the most unexpected places, such as in shafts, where the marks are close to the top of the entrance to the burial chamber (*fig. 119*), or below it (*fig. 121*). The considerable time and material costs for the construction of shafts demanded fixing the amount of work performed by workers. Simple marking by paint on a wall of the shaft was not reliable; it had been possible to exaggerate the amount of performed work by putting a mark higher. A rock 'mark' on the border of the preceding cutting could be made by another stonemason or by the same craftsman before starting the next stage of cutting. Such marks present an easy and reliable method of marking the border between two stages of cutting: the stonemason simply left the corner untreated when he moved further down.

An examination of the material has allowed for a distinguishing of three types of corner protrusions as found in the necropolises of Giza and Saqqara:

Type 1 – building corner marks. As a rule, they are small, little more than 10 cm in height, and in very rare cases they reach large size of 30–40 cm in height. Most often, if the location of a 'mark' is deeper, it is larger.

Type 2 – construction corner protrusions. These have been consciously left due to poor geological conditions or thin outer walls, and are located in close proximity to other shafts, to preserve the strength of the shaft walls. Its size is sufficiently large – up to 50 cm in width.

Type 3 – construction corner protrusions left due to haste. There are of all sizes, very small and quite large as well, similar in size to Type 2.

Corner protrusions deliberately left because of bad geology, may coexist with building 'marks' such as in the shafts G 2419B, G 4816A II, G 1043A II.⁴¹⁶ These examples demonstrate well the close proximity of the corner protrusions with long vertical cracks. To maintain strength and retain loose rock from collapsing⁴¹⁷ workers left uncut rock sections in hazardous places.

⁴¹³ KURASZKIEWICZ, 2011, p. 530-536. He pointed also to the idea of V. Dobrev regarding the lamps put on these protrusions and expressed his contradictions: protrusions are set so high that a lamp will not give light, and moreover, all of them are inclined, which makes it difficult to put a lamp.

⁴¹⁴ GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photos C13121_OS and C13114_OS.

⁴¹⁵ GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photos C14377_NS, C13114_OS, and C13213-01_OS.

⁴¹⁶ GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photos C13783_NS, C13638_NS, and C12496_OS.

⁴¹⁷ For example, GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photo C11463_OS.

Corner protrusions remaining due haste could be related to work at an accelerated schedule immediately before the burial, which may explain the rough quality of most of them, such as in shafts G 7422C и S 69.⁴¹⁸

The idea related to the existence of stages of work, established according to a preliminary layout of shafts, is consistent with the idea of planning the Giza Necropolis.⁴¹⁹ Corner 'marks' started to emerge with the beginning of the planning of the individual parts of the rock-cut necropolis. Shafts were planned at a shallow depth of about 1 cubit, and in such shafts, corner 'marks' are seen close to the mouth of the shaft (*fig. 123–124*). In turn, such shafts were prepared beforehand when the tomb owner was unknown. Probably such shafts were destined for people of lower social status. It was already stated that the social status was usually reflected in the depth of the shaft, and in the type and size of the burial chamber,⁴²⁰ and the wealth of the decoration of the chapel reflected not only the rank of the owner of the tomb, but the level of his well-being.⁴²¹

If the corner 'mark' is set at 3 cubits from the mouth (about 1.35 m), it means that the shaft was initially planned to be at least 5 cubits in depth (2.25 m). Given that the depth of completed shafts in the area of the Russian Archaeological Mission at Giza varies between 1.16–3.65 m, and only in rare cases reaches 6.6 m (GE 17-1), 8.28–8.67 m (shaft 38 in the Minor Cemetery to the east from the tomb of Khafraankh),⁴²² and 11.05 m (the shaft of Khafraankh in his tomb G 7948),⁴²³ a preliminary cutting to a depth of 1.35 m may have marked a future burial of a person of a relatively high status.

The cutting of the shafts was realized by small horizontal portions. The depth of such portion was about 0.25 m (*fig. 126*). At the same depth one can see the corner 'marks' in shafts, as for example, GE 47-1 and GE 12-4 (*fig. 118*). Further, the cutting of shafts continued to be done to a specified depth. The specified amount of work was measured in a value equivalent to cubits (1, 2, 3, etc.), on which one may judge by the distance between the mouth of the shaft and corner 'marks', the distance between the corner 'marks', located on different levels on the same shaft (*fig. 120, 121, 125*) as well as between 'marks' and the bottom of the shaft (*fig. 120, 122*).

The neighbouring shafts GE 52 and GE 60 in front of the rock-cut tomb of Tjenty I (GE 11) were cut simultaneously and to one and the same depth at a time (*fig. 125*). In the shaft GE 60, one can see the four stages of construction from initial layout at a depth of about 2 cubits to the floor of the burial chamber at a depth of about 10 cubits. Visible traces on the walls of the shafts demonstrate that the work standard used in cutting GE 52 and GE 60 was 2 cubits (0.90 m). It may be assumed that the labor involved was a previously specified amount of work, directly related to the amount of payment.⁴²⁴ The depth of the corner 'marks' often repeated in various shafts and was equal to 1 cubit (GE 49-3, GE 59A-1) or 3 cubits (GE 12-1, GE 45, GE 59C-1, GE 60), which may indicate a standardization of the amount of work used for calculating costs in the second half of the Old Kingdom.

⁴¹⁸ GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photos C10883_NS and o_neg_nr_0457.

⁴¹⁹ MANUELIAN, 1998, p. 115-127.

⁴²⁰ BÁRTA, 2013b, p. 269.

⁴²¹ ROTH, 1995, p. 2.

⁴²² KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2012, p. 210, fig. 87.

⁴²³ KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010, p. 16, fig. 4.

⁴²⁴ For example the rate of development of limestone was about 2 cubic meters per worker in the quarries (SAVELIEVA, 1971, p. 100 with the reference to JUNKER, GIZA VIII, S. 58). Although the technologies to cut the shaft and work in stone quarries are different, in this example, the very fact of the valuation of the amount of work is interesting.

The difficulty in determining the exact time of cutting shafts in the rock tombs is connected with the fact that the tombs themselves could be altered. Plans for a tomb could be changed, for example, in favor of cutting new rooms with new shafts for burials. Most of the corner protrusions are attested in shafts of small stone and mud brick mastabas built on the Western Field of Giza at the end of Dynasty V and during Dynasty VI. In Saqqara Necropolis, known shafts containing corner protrusions are dated to Dynasty VI.⁴²⁵

The appearance of the corner 'marks' in shafts may be a dating criterion that is well attested during the late Dynasty V, although a number of examples may have been of an earlier date,⁴²⁶ and became widespread in Dynasty VI. In turn, their absence in the tombs built before (for example, in the tombs of Khafraankh (G 7948) and Tjenty I (GE 11) dated to the second half of Dynasty V⁴²⁷), can determine the time of occurrence for the new construction element.

The preliminary dating of the shafts with corner protrusions on the area of the Russian Archaeological Mission in Giza according to the analysis of ceramic material is as follows:

GE 12-5 – late Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI;

GE 12-1, GE 12-4 – unclear;

GE 15-2 – early Dynasty VI;

GE 17-1 – unclear;

GE 17-2 – probably, Dynasty VI;

GE 18-2 – probably, Dynasty VI;

GE 47-1 – unclear;

GE 49-1 – Dynasty VI;

GE 49-2, GE 49-3 – unclear;

GE 59A-1 – Dynasty VI;

GE 59C-1 – Dynasty VI;

GE 45 – Dynasty VI;

GE 60 – probably, late Dynasty VI.⁴²⁸

To sum up, one can assume that corner marks in shafts could be considered as an indication of fulfilled labor for construction and to some extent, as a sign that a shaft belongs to the late Dynasty V or Dynasty VI. Moreover, they indicate the presence of a system for the process of constructing funerary complexes, and for the pre-planning of cemeteries with burial shafts as workpieces, and even tombs as blanks, which representatives of the ancient Egyptian nobility could receive during the second half of the third millennium B.C.

⁴²⁵ KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 251.

⁴²⁶ See, for example, shafts in G 1301 preliminary dated to Dynasty V (PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 61; GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photo C14525_NS), G 4631 preliminary dated to Dynasty V (PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 134; GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photos C5495_NS and C14015_NS), and G 7112 preliminary dated to the reign of Nyuserra (PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 188; GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photo C10853_NS).

⁴²⁷ These tombs were done in the middle – second half of Dynasty V (KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010, p. 248; KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, 2010, p. 69). Bearing in mind that burials might be done later, their dating may be established no later than the end of Dynasty V.

⁴²⁸ Results of the investigations of Svetlana Malykh. These data reflect primarily the time of burial, but, because we assume that finishing works in shafts were undertaken immediately prior to the burial, this dating should be close in time to the last constructing stages of the shafts.

* * *

In general, it should be noted that the tombs published in this volume typologically belong to the following types:

- a) L-shaped chapels (GE 12, GE 18, GE 48, GE 49);
- b) corridor type (GE 15, GE 17).

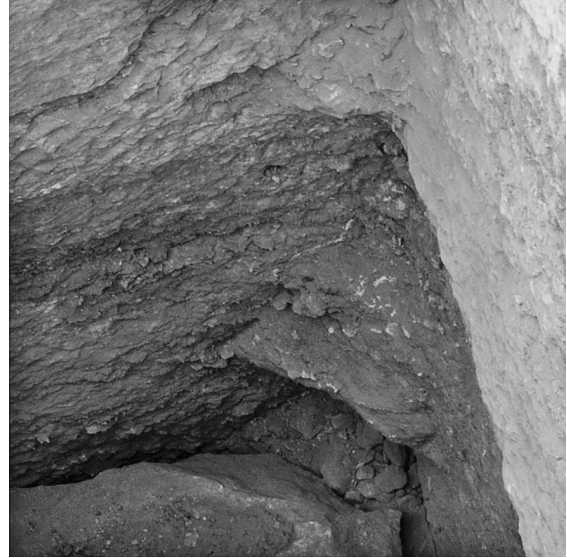
The L-shaped chapels and family tombs are well attested in the Old Kingdom. The corridor type of rock-cut tombs also originated during the second half of Dynasty V. In particular, the architecture of the tomb GE 15 indicates that this form has already been in use in this part of the necropolis since probably the end of Dynasty V.

The necessity of caring about the future of a large family, in which children's careers were not yet clear, and possibly even needing to legislate children to take proper care of their parents' burials, may have caused the emergence of family tombs, which could then provide a burial place, especially for the 'elder' children of the main tomb owner or those responsible for his burial. However, one can see (especially from the example of the tomb GE 17), that all the available space that once had been intended for the burials of the closest relatives of the tomb owner and their cult could be later completely filled with shafts and burial chambers prepared for different family members. The previously planned space may have been increased (such as in the tomb GE 15, where in the western part a separate burial chamber with a passage from the Room 15B was cut), or perhaps a change in form could occur, as was the case in the tomb GE 17, if a rock space permitted it.

These examples show that the choice of the type of rock-cut tomb depended mainly on positional conditions. In these cases, conventional and common canonical forms may have been changed depending on the quality of the bedrock and remaining free space. The available free space lead to a change in the prevailing architectural principles, and brought them into conformity with the requirements of the dominant ideology, which then gave rise to the possibility of the emergence of and coexistence with other forms. Its appearance is due to the availability of only a small space in the bedrock, and therefore the only possible means to display the tomb was to deepen the burial construction into the bedrock. This last point, however, correlated well with the ideology of Egyptian society of that time. In this situation, the main purpose was a possibility of resting in the necropolis, where the great kings had been buried. However, the ideological principles were embodied in the architecture of the tomb – the path to the west, climbing to a different world invisible to the naked eye, also were reflected in the implementation of the form of a long corridor, which certainly gave a special enigmatic feature, and a kind of obstacle in reaching the offering room where the delivery of the offerings and feeding of the *Ka* of the owner took place.



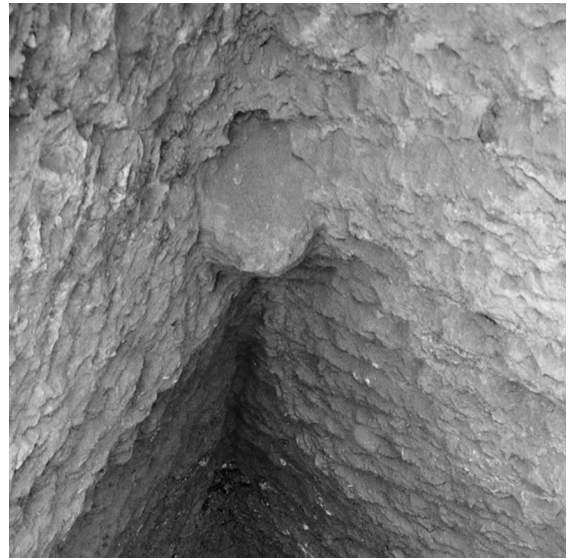
Shaft GE 45



Shaft GE 60



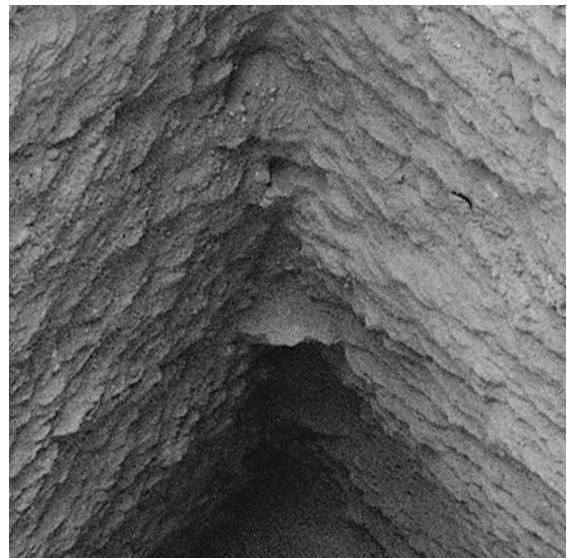
Shaft GE 60



Shaft GE 60



Shaft 2 in the Tomb GE 49



Shaft 3 in the Tomb GE 49

Fig. 116. Corner protrusions in the burial shafts

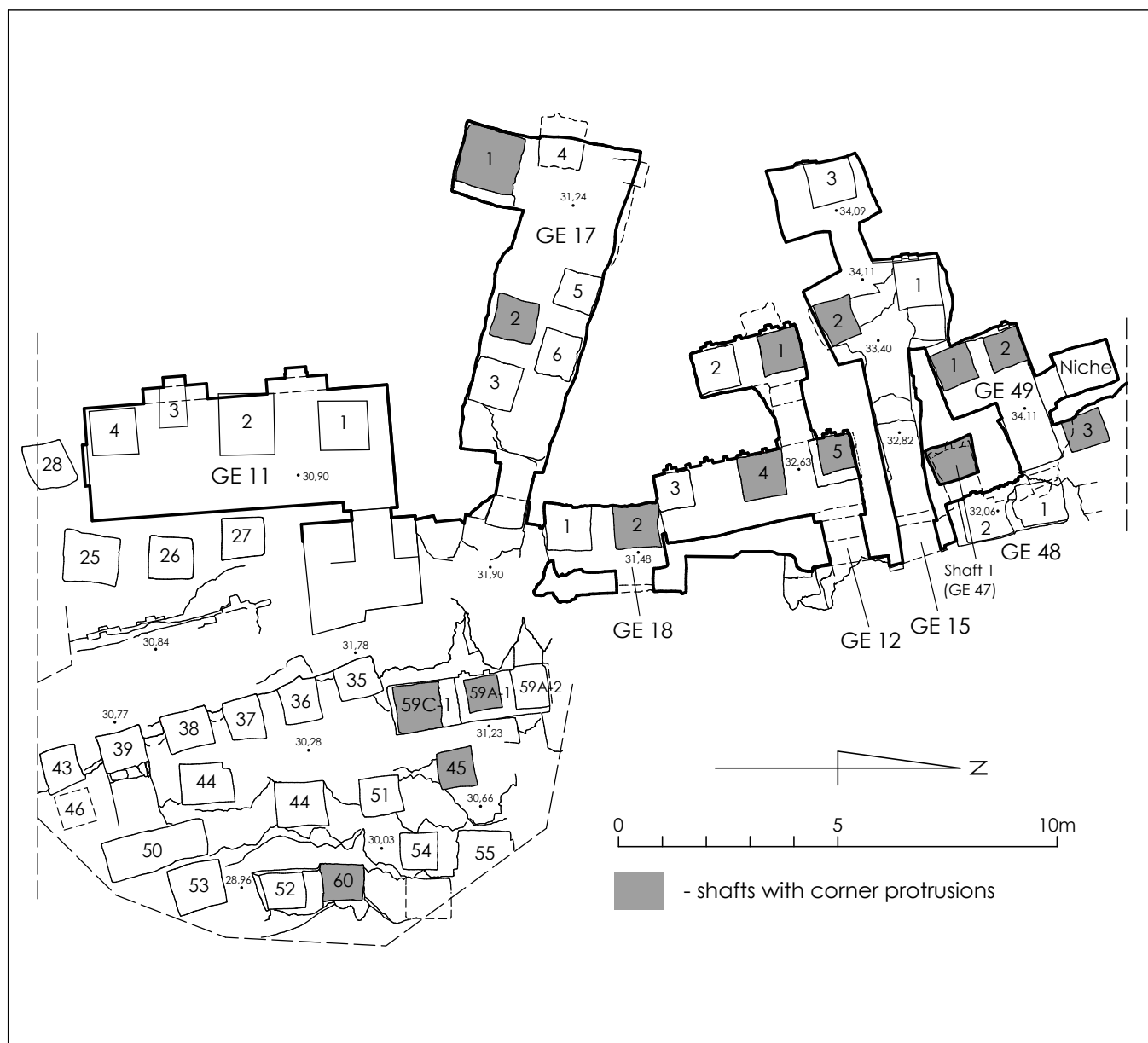


Fig. 117. Shafts with corner protrusions at the area excavated by RAMG

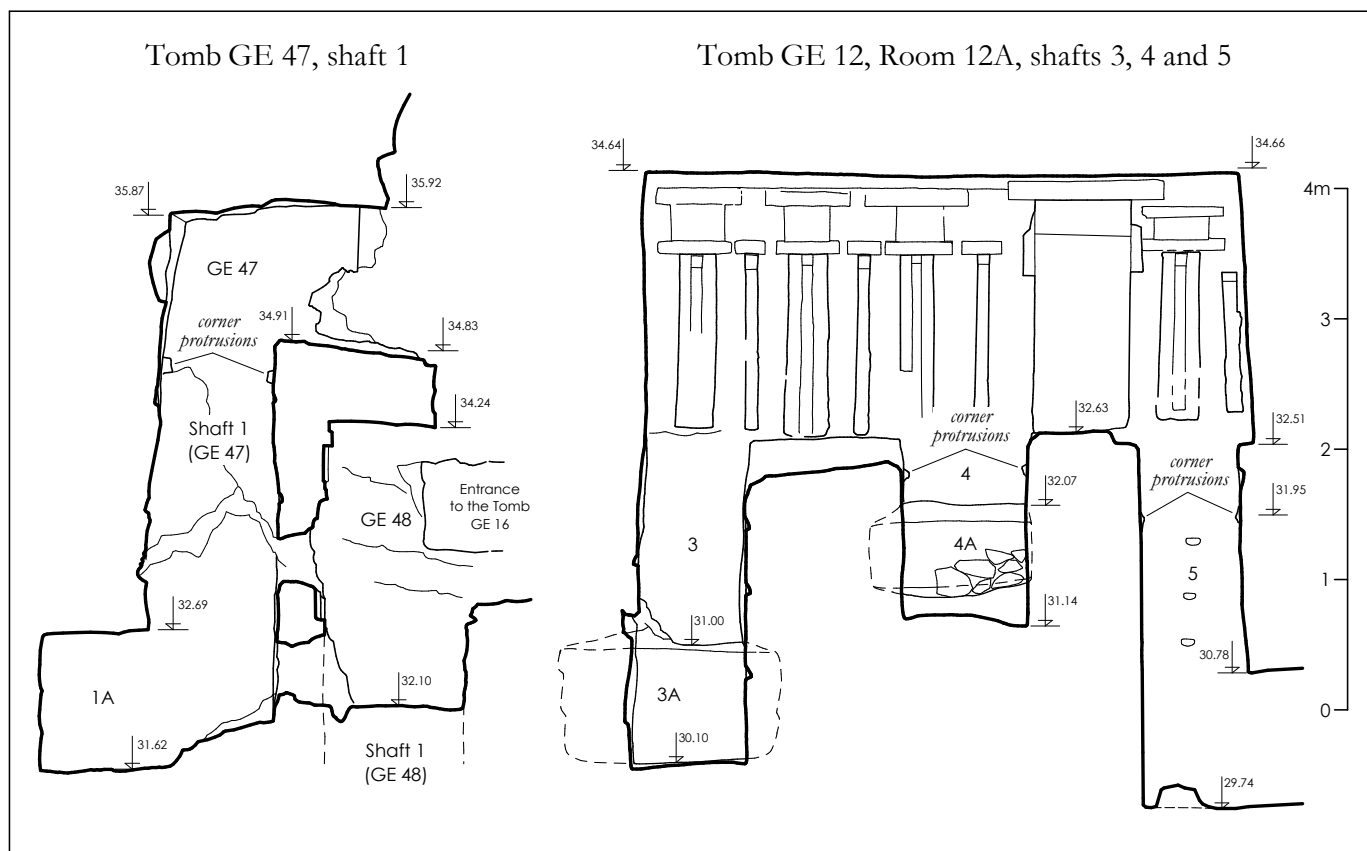


Fig. 118. Corner protrusions located close to the mouth of the shaft

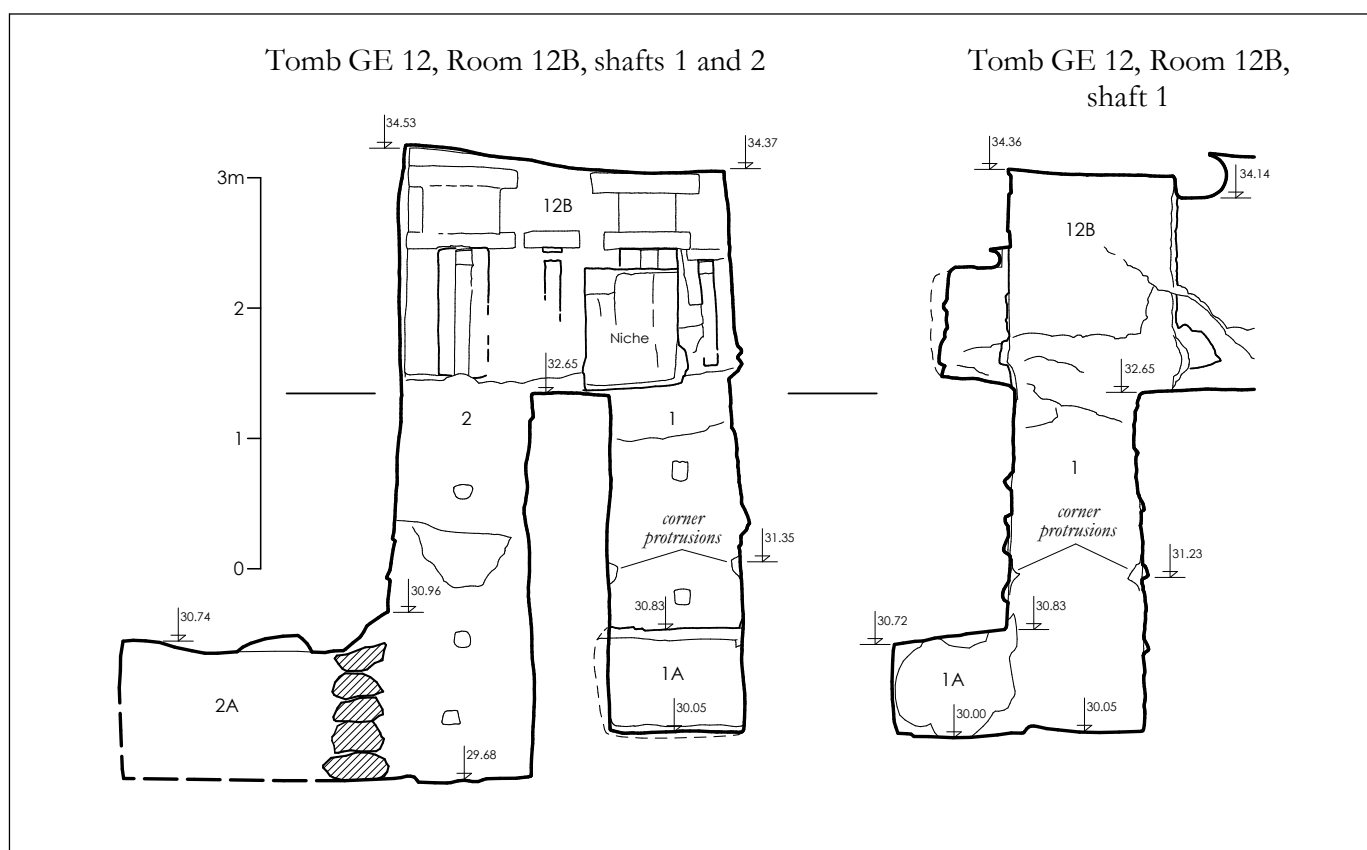


Fig. 119. Corner protrusions located close to the entrance of the burial chamber

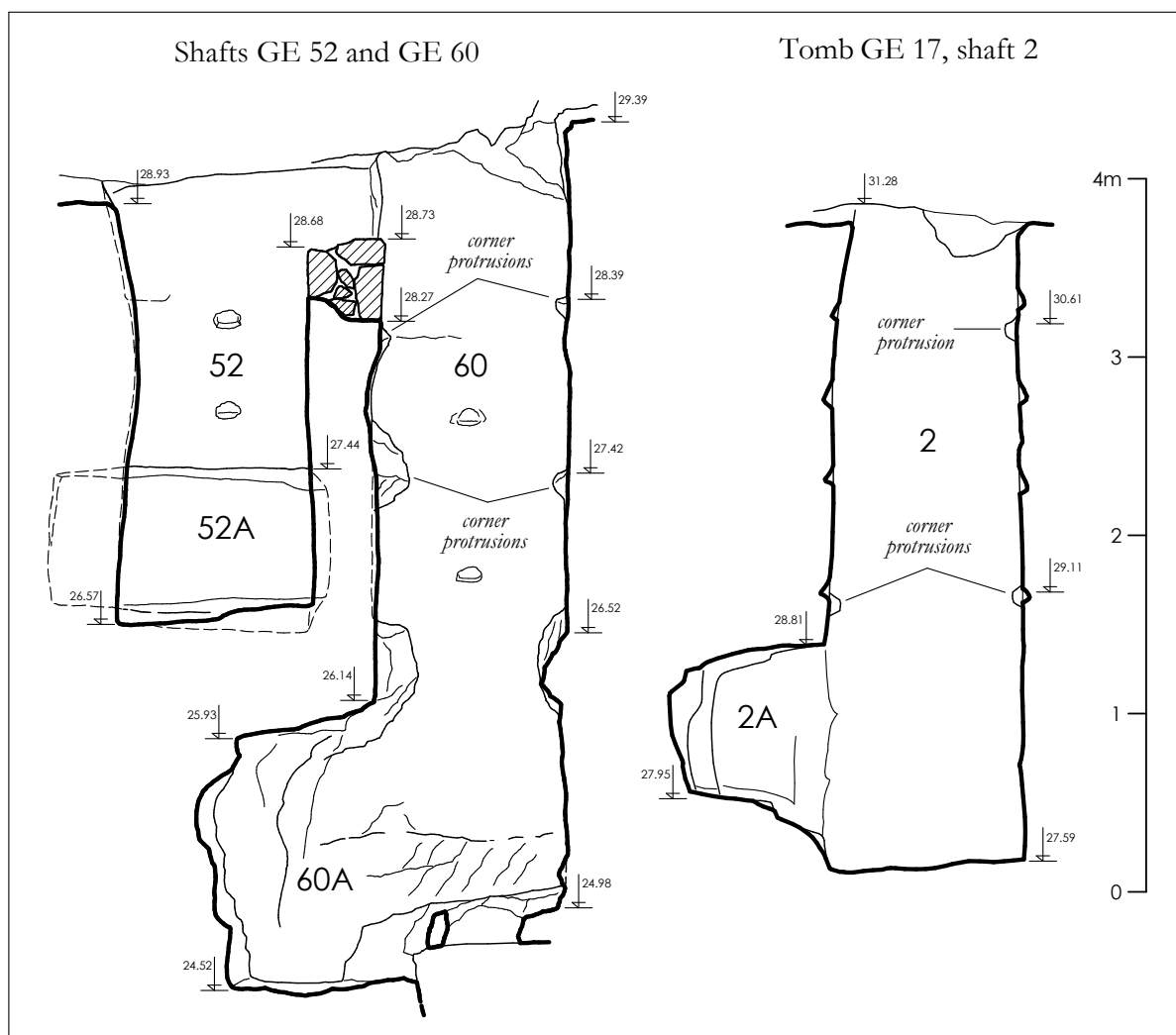


Fig. 120. Corner protrusions located on different levels

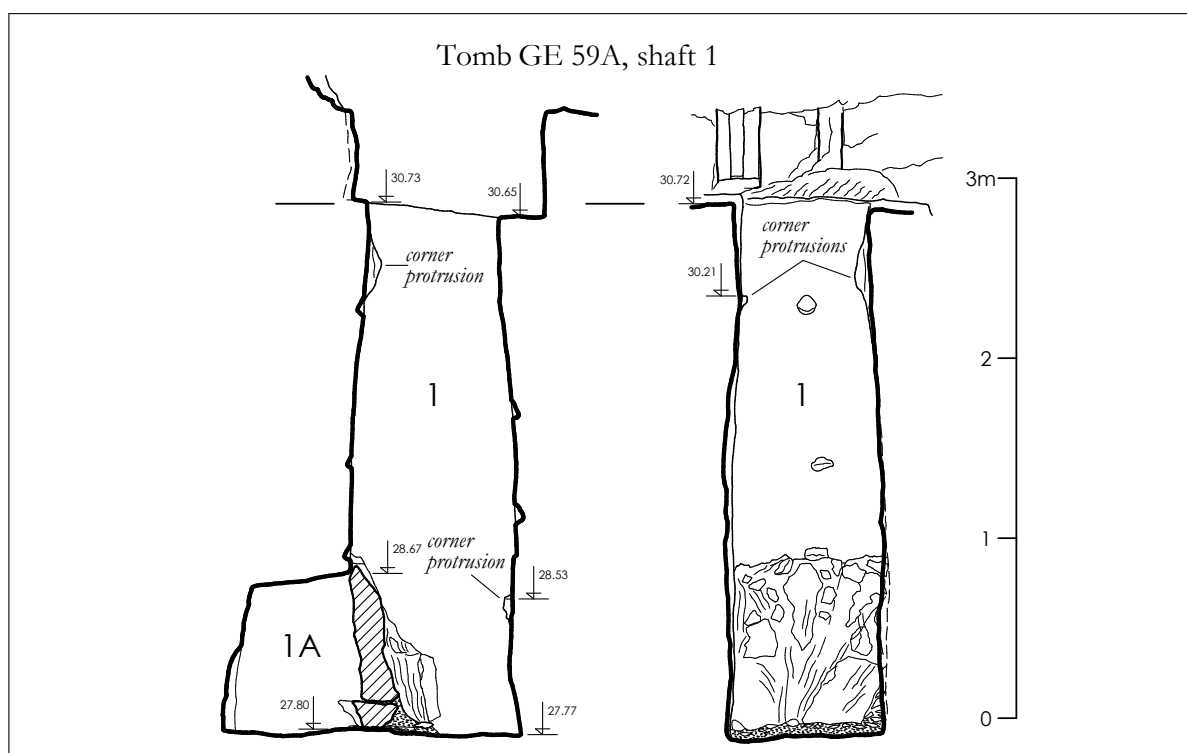


Fig. 121. Corner protrusions located close to the mouth of the shaft and below the entrance of the burial chamber

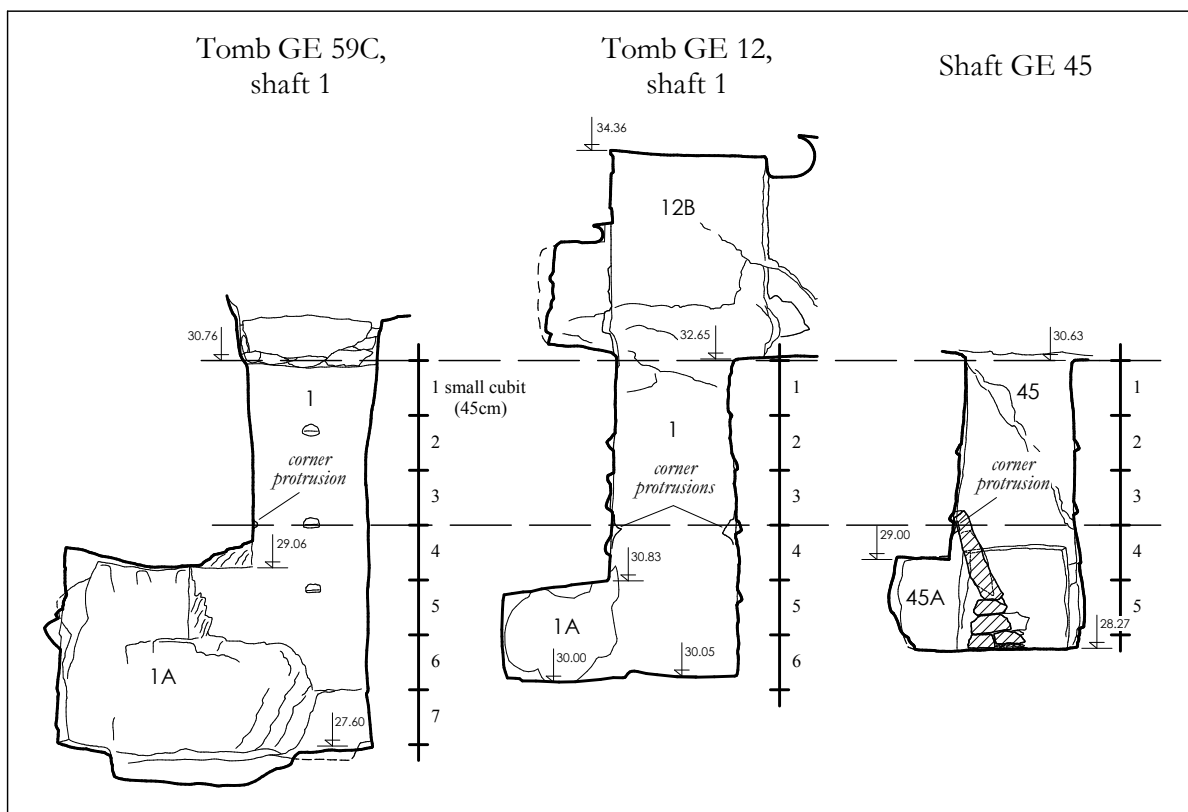


Fig. 122. Various depths of the shafts with corner protrusions

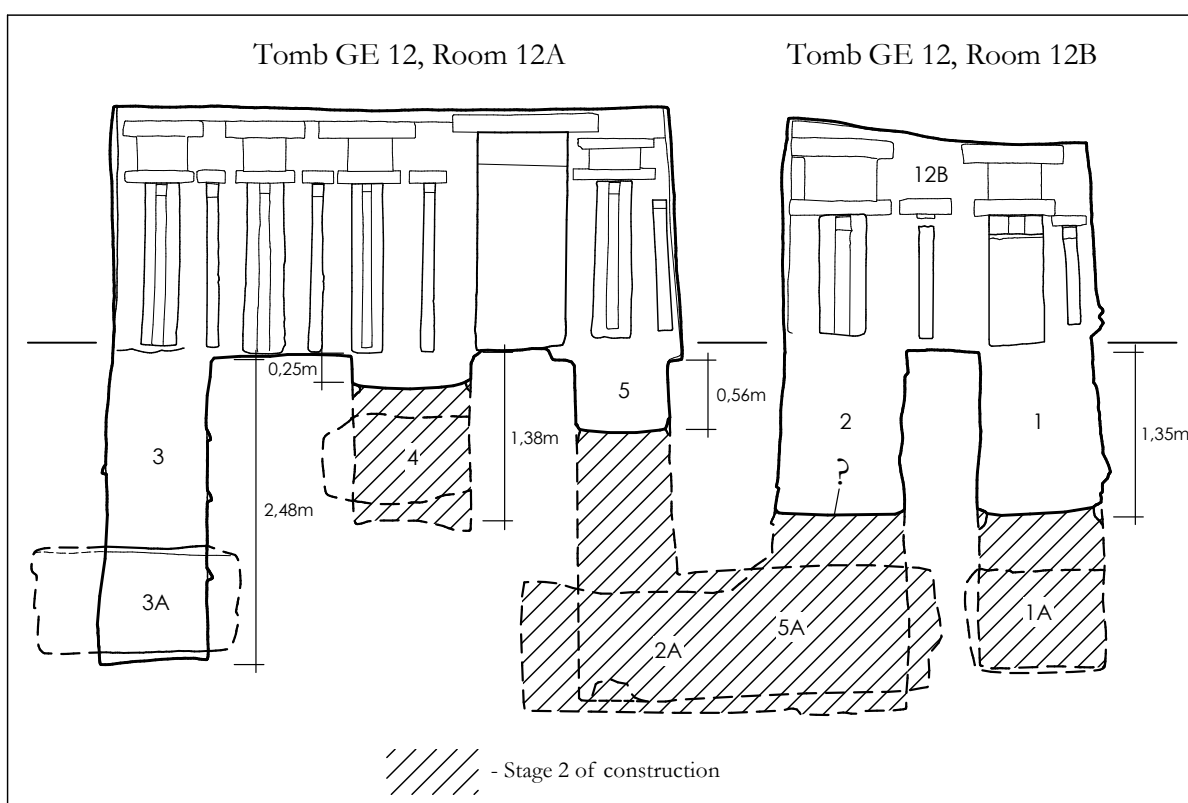


Fig. 123. Construction stages of the burial shafts in the Tomb GE 12

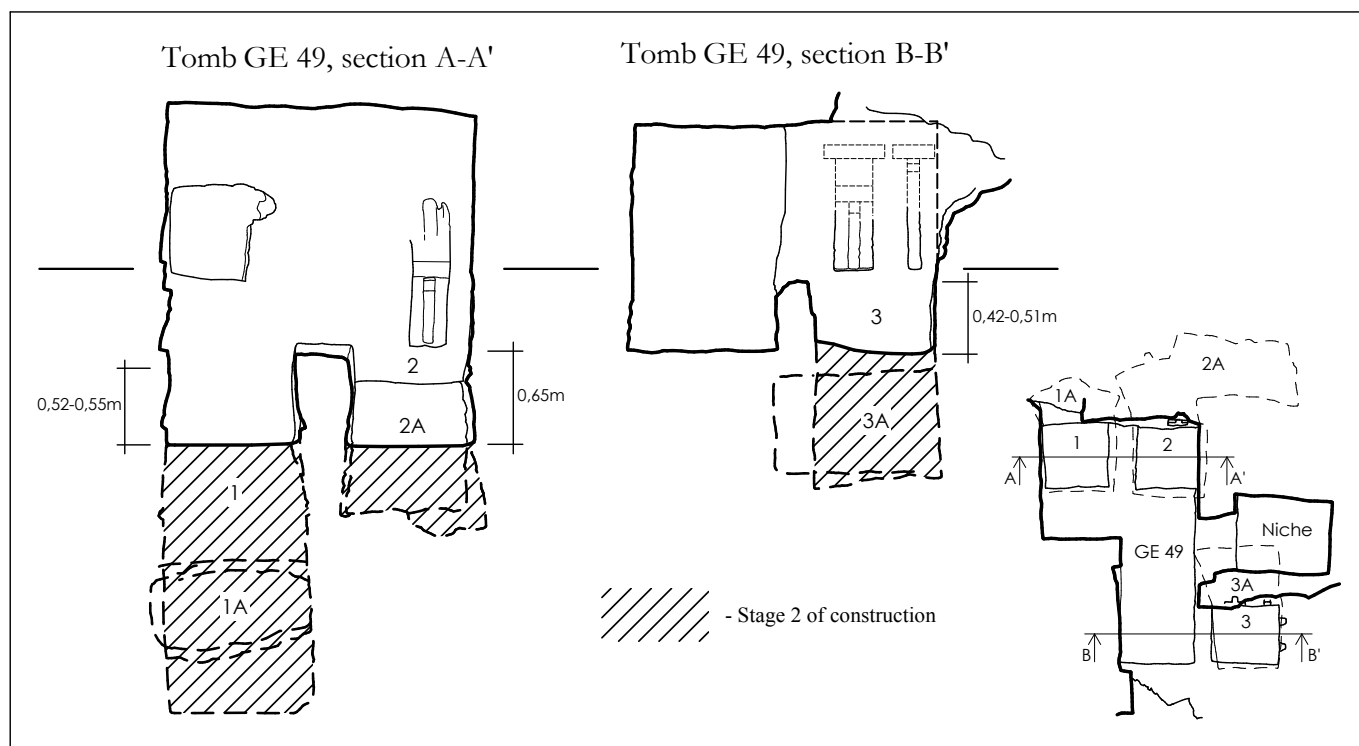


Fig. 124. Construction stages of the burial shafts in the Tomb GE 49

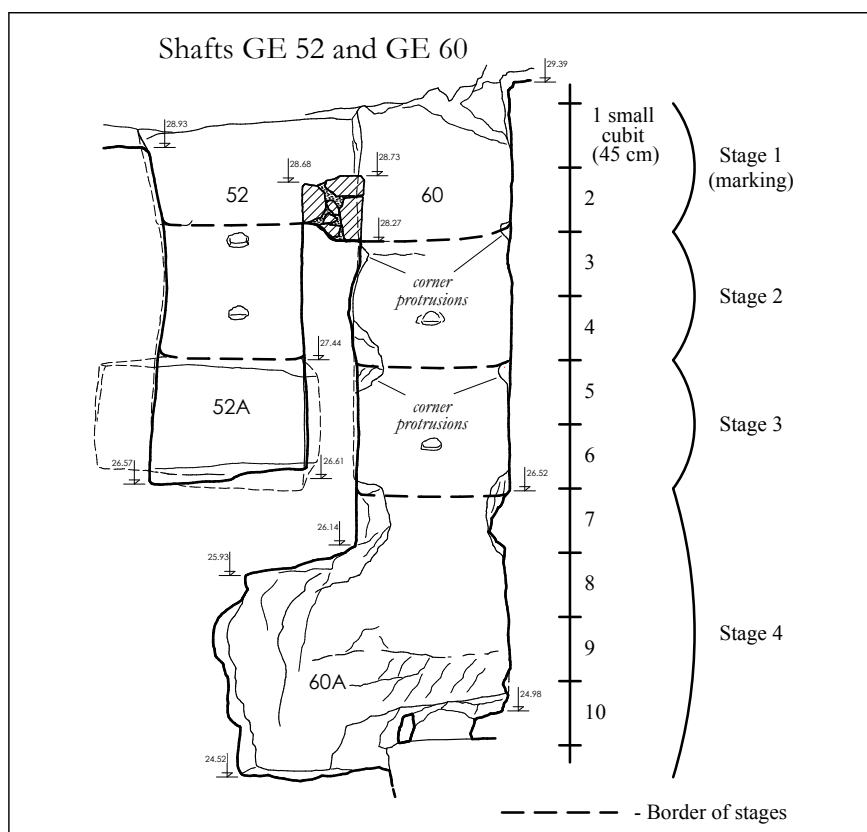


Fig. 125. Construction stages of the burial shafts GE 52 and GE 60

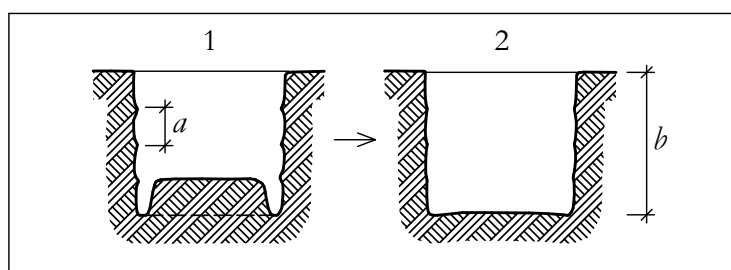


Fig. 126. Production phases of working task in burial shafts: crushing works phase (1) and smoothing of walls phase (2), technological phase (a) and working task (b)



EXCURSUS II

EPIGRAPHY OF ROCK-CUT TOMBS

In this excursion, the basic themes and phraseology of the inscriptions preserved in the publishing tombs will be studied as an essential part of the iconographical program of the tomb. The corpus of the texts preserved in the examined tombs provides valuable evidence about how the tomb owner and his family, the eldest son in particular, presented their self-identification in the specific context of a burial monument. Combining this with other evidence – architectural, archaeological, and iconographical – gives an opportunity to estimate all these components in the posthumous fate of its owner and other people buried there. Lapidary expression of the owner's identity and common funerary invocations was one of the means of formalizing the aspiration to obtain permanent offerings, approving the status of the 'royal acquaintance', receiving benedictions of gods in the afterlife, and providing resurrection in another world.

'I MADE THIS TOMB'

The manufacturing of a monument, even in the most explicit tomb inscriptions, is referred to using the word *irj*. Thus, the phrase *ir.(i) iz pn*, 'I made this tomb', unquestionably refers to the construction of the monument.⁴²⁹ The word *iz*, which etymologically relates to *iz.t*, 'boundary stone', does not seem to occur before Wenis. In such a case, a tomb may be understood as the monumental boundary between the living and the dead.⁴³⁰ The tomb is a

⁴²⁹ CHAUVET, 2004, p. 131.

⁴³⁰ WALSEM, 2005, p. 18, no. 7.

place of cult, and the function of the monument was to support the commemoration. The building of a tomb was a major component in preparation of one's afterlife.⁴³¹

In private tombs one of the goals of dedicatory inscriptions was to establish publicly that everything required for the rebirth and eternal life of the deceased had been accomplished, regardless of the specific referential object (i.e. tomb, decoration, false-door or statue). The ambiguity contained in the phrasing of the dedications may thus be understood to reflect aptly the multiple layers of Egyptian thought... It is quite surprising to see how frequently the word 'tomb' has been arbitrarily restored in translation, sometimes obviously in error'.⁴³² As K. Kuraszkievicz fairly notes, the Egyptian tomb 'represented a link between the netherworld in the west (where a soul of deceased dwells) and the world of living in the east (where it comes to receive offerings)'.⁴³³ The choice of place and type of the tomb did not depend solely on the free will of its owner. As it is evident from the inscription in the tomb of Senedjemib,⁴³⁴ the position and plan of the tomb needed the approval of the king.⁴³⁵ It will be argued that there is a difference at Giza between the early Old Kingdom, when the development of the private cemetery was controlled by the central administration, and the late Old Kingdom, when the tomb owner became fully responsible for the construction of his own tomb. 'In the Old Kingdom at least, the word *ḫrs.t* did not refer to the place of burial, i.e. the tomb, but to the procedure, the funerals, the laying down of the body in the sarcophagus (*ḫrs*). The distinction between the making of the tomb and the performance of the burial ceremony' is confirmed by several sources.⁴³⁶

Thus, the construction of a tomb as a sacred space was one of the most important objectives of its future owner and his son or some other relative who was responsible for the organization of his funeral. It was intended to ensure not only the afterlife in another world, but also the means of communication with the descendants remaining in the world of the living. As a result, being perceived as an integral concept, the idea of the tomb actually included a whole range of individual elements to ensure the posthumous existence of the person(s) buried in it.

POSITION OF FAMILY MEMBERS

The eldest son: his position and role in his father's burial

The text in the tomb of Khufuhotep (GE 15) represents a dedication that demonstrates the involvement of the son in his father's tomb construction project. This text makes a clear distinction between what was planned during one's lifetime, and what was achieved after one's death.⁴³⁷ This is the only document that provides evidence for the chronology of works fulfilled by the son who succeeded his father. One may assume that the son acted in accordance with his father's plan. The text on the southern outer jamb from the tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12) also demonstrates that the son accomplished the tomb, when his father had

⁴³¹ CHAUVET, 2004, p. 147-159, 173.

⁴³² CHAUVET, 2004, p. 133.

⁴³³ KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013a, p. 396.

⁴³⁴ BROVARSKI, 2000, p. 100-101, fig. 18, 19.

⁴³⁵ HELCK, 1956, S. 64-65.




⁴³⁶ CHAUVET 2004, p. 218, note WB. V, S. 63, 11-65, 21. HANNIG, 2003, S. 1340 (34554; 34556; 34569). For grammatical and lexical analysis, see also LAPP, 1986, S. 44-47.


⁴³⁷ CHAUVET, 2004, p. 188-189.

already died. These inscriptions demonstrate that the son was obliged to carry out or finish the construction of his father's tomb.⁴³⁸




Another problem, to which the material of the Russian Archaeological Mission at Giza makes a contribution, is the problem of the eldest son and his duties and privileges during the distribution of property. Emphasis on the position of the eldest son correlates with that in the divine family and is reflected in the utterances of the Pyramid Texts, where Osiris is named as the eldest son of Geb and Geb as the eldest son of Shu.⁴³⁹

In this publication, we render the transliteration of the combination of words 'eldest son' as *z3 smsw*. However, previous research studies have demonstrated the equivalency of the transliterations *wr* and *smsw*. The reading *wr* is supported by the Pyramid Texts⁴⁴⁰ where the

phrase 'his eldest son' is written as  . Another example comes from a letter to the dead ascribed to Dynasty VI where the name of a man *Iy* is followed by , which must

be 'the Elder'.⁴⁴¹ The sign  is known definitely to have acquired the phonetic value *wr* at least by the beginning of Dynasty XII. *smsw* and ʕ may in fact be alternatives to *wr*. As H. Fischer fairly notes, if *wr* has two meanings, 'eldest' and 'elder', *smsw* may also have both these meanings as well, depending on the context.⁴⁴²

D. Silvermann adopted the reading *wr* without additional comments;⁴⁴³ this reading was also shared by S. Mercer who noted a transformation of *wr* into *smsw*, which occurred later.⁴⁴⁴

B. Kasparian has demonstrated that the sign  accompanied *wr* as the determinative. In the Pyramid Texts, the sign representing an old man is associated with *z3* in two utterances, but its phonetic value in these cases is unknown. The word *wr* is attested in the sense 'eldest' in the association with *z3* in four cases among which it is three times complemented with the determinative  (also in feminine *z3.t.f wr.t*). Thus, when the sign  appears as an ideogram and the epithet to the word *z3*, the transliteration *wr* seems to be preferable, although it is not the absolute rule.⁴⁴⁵ At the end of the Old Kingdom and the beginning of the Middle Kingdom, *smsw* and *wr* were used independently as attributes for the word 'son' 'avant que la synonymie des deux mots n'aboutisse à une assimilation phonétique du hiéroglyphe du vieillard au mot *wr* (la plupart du temps écrit sans déterminatif) sous le Moyen Empire'.⁴⁴⁶

Regardless of the phonetic value of the phrase 'eldest son', which is conditionally *ab ovo*, it is obvious that the perception of the eldest son, his position in family hierarchy, and responsibility for the posthumous destiny of his father go back to the Osiris concept, which

⁴³⁸ CHAUVET, 2004, p. 253-254.

⁴³⁹ PT Sp. 641=1814a (N); Sp. 439, 813c (N). MERCER, 1952, p. 768, 1615c; cf. 576a-c – 778b, 825d.


⁴⁴⁰ PT Sp. 1615c (M) and 1814a (N); see also PT Sp. 813c.

⁴⁴¹ FISCHER, 1976, p. 87.

⁴⁴² FISCHER, 1976, p. 87-89, 91.

⁴⁴³ FISCHER, 1976, p. 81-85. SILVERMANN, 1983, S. 84 (h).

⁴⁴⁴ S. Mercer has stressed the phrase concerning Geb, who was called the eldest son of Shu. He comments that *wr*, which later appears interchangeable with *smsw*, has here and in other utterances of the Pyramid Texts the meaning 'eldest' (MERCER, 1952, p. 838, 1814a). Just like Geb was considered the 'eldest' (*wr*, later *smsw*) of

Shu, Osiris was the eldest son of Geb. Although we consider the reading *wr* for  to be well-grounded, we follow in this publication the recent tradition and transliterate the ideogram as *smsw*.

⁴⁴⁵ KASPARIAN, 2003, p. 125, 126.

⁴⁴⁶ KASPARIAN, 2003, p. 129-130.

presumed that Horus, his eldest son, and his successor was the one who took over the throne of his father (Pyr. 301, 466, 1538).

The problem of the position of the eldest son in the social and marital hierarchy has been widely discussed in Egyptological literature at least since M. Moret, who studied the property status of the eldest daughter as well. Children's rights for property inheritance as a reward for the organization of their father's burial are attested since Snefru. One may assume that privileges in inheritance were defined during the lifetime of the tomb owner in favor of the senior child. Since the beginning of Dynasty IV, the king granted a regular income for the earthly life of an official as well as the afterlife. The income was delivered to all those people who served funerary cults from the royal domain or some special settlements. Sometimes privileges were received by the eldest daughter as a reward for the children whom she sent to service as *hm k3*,⁴⁴⁷ or as one who was 'endowed' (*im3h*) by the king but also occasionally by private individuals, tombs owners.⁴⁴⁸ The practice and ideology of inheritance may be traced to the Pyramid Texts and the claims Horus made to the throne of Geb.⁴⁴⁹

Position of the eldest son who built a tomb for his father is accentuated in the rock-cut tomb of Khufuhotep (GE 15):

in z3.fzmsw... ir.(j) n.f sk sw krs.(w) m hr.t-ntr

'It is his eldest son... who made (this) for him when he was buried in the Necropolis'.

This inscription was incised on the southern outer jamb of the entrance as the affirmation of fulfilled duty; it determined and fixed the position of the eldest son in his family hierarchy. The particle *sk* traditionally introduces a temporal clause. In filial dedications, the temporal clause 'when he was buried in the Necropolis' is often a counterpart to the clause 'when I/he was alive on my/his two feet', which referred to the personal involvement of the tomb owner in the construction of his own tomb. These two variants of temporal clauses draw the picture in which officials were responsible for building their own tombs, and where sons were involved in the construction of their fathers' resting places only when they had not been completed before the death of their actual owners. The respective role of the father and the son in the realization of the construction project is also described in the inscription of Tjenty II.⁴⁵⁰

Dedications in the rock-cut tombs of Khufuhotep and Tjenty II specify the sons who finished and decorated the chapels. However, it is not always that simple to establish the 'eldest son' who was responsible for the tomb of his father. A good illustration of this point is the nearby rock-cut tomb of Khafraankh (G 7948). Epigraphical and iconographical materials from this chapel put a number of rather difficult problems, namely the identification of children and their positions, revelation of the eldest son, his privileges and his legal status regarding the right of succession. These problems are quite common when dealing with Old Kingdom tombs where there is more than one son attested. Surely one has to keep in his mind the possibility of a premature death of the first eldest son, the existence of twin eldest sons, the existence of more than one wife, either polygamy or consecutively due to death or divorce.⁴⁵¹

N. Kanawati has paid attention to the problem of identification of the Khafraankh's eldest son. He considers Neferkau to be older than the so-described 'eldest son' Khafraserkau, supporting his assumption with the analysis of the partly damaged scene representing children of Khafraankh in the top register on the southern wall of the offering

⁴⁴⁷ MORET, 1933, p. 3-4, 8.

⁴⁴⁸ JASNOW, 2003, p. 123.

⁴⁴⁹ CHAUVET, 2004, p. 219.

⁴⁵⁰ CHAUVET, 2004, p. 223-224.

⁴⁵¹ McCORQUODALE, 2012, p. 78.

room.⁴⁵² However, after a close examination of the scene, it became evident that the only preserved word-combination that refers to the first sitting figure is *zš Nefer*. The scribe named Neferkau is represented only on the western wall.⁴⁵³ The text there runs as follows:

z3.f zš Nfr-k3.w Hʕj.f Rʕ-wsr-k3.w z3.f Hʕj.f Rʕ-nh.w z3.f zš

‘His son, the scribe Neferkau; Khafruserkau, his son; Khafraankh, his son, the scribe’.

Even if we assume that both figures represent the same person, the attribution, proposed by N. Kanawati, generates a number of problems. Thus, Nefer does not have the epithet ‘eldest’ while Khafruserkau, who is designated as the ‘eldest son’ in the inscription on the southern jamb of the entrance, is represented as a small boy with his brother Khafraankh represented by name. Both are referred to as ‘sons of his body’ with an archaic form of writing. As it was noted by M. Baud, such a designation was probably borrowed from the royal terminology of kinship.⁴⁵⁴

However, it has to be noted that only one son, namely Khafruserkau, has an additional designation – ‘his eldest son of his body’⁴⁵⁵ – in spite of the fact that there is one more son together with him under the father’s hand. The iconographical composition is unique – two nude boys are pictured looking at each other, holding each other’s hands, one of them embraces a scepter of his father. Under the right hand of Khafraankh and over the head of his son, the text runs as follows:

‘His [eldest] son of his body Khafruserkau, his son of his body, whom he loves, Khafraankh’.

Thus, we have here two brothers with the similar designation ‘his son of his body’. Their pose and identical size allow one to consider the possibility that they were the twins, one of them was designated as the eldest one and another was called by his father’s name.

There was certainly a kind of family hierarchy, which existed in the allocation of funerary estate and presumed priorities. In these conditions, the leadership at the sharing of property should belong perhaps to a brother (or rather the brother of endowment, who may have been at the same time a blood brother, if such a brother existed), but other family members also were allotted with their shares, albeit probably smaller.

The designation *z3 smsw* marked the legal status of the heir rather than his age. As S. Allam argues, the epigraphical material of later periods illustrates that property could be given to a certain child regardless of age in preference to other children. In this particular situation the favored child was labelled the ‘eldest’.⁴⁵⁶ In respect of the Old Kingdom, we do not have enough data to ascertain if the ‘eldest son’ was chosen between blood brothers in accordance with his age and only on these principles was proclaimed the one to whom his father entrusted his burial.

By analogy with the title ‘king’s son’ or ‘royal acquaintance’, which lost its original consanguinity with the king soon after its introduction into the administrative system, it is possible to assume something similar for the position of the ‘eldest son/daughter’. In a number of Old Kingdom inscriptions, the obligation to organize the burial of a father was assumed by the trustworthy heir who received the property.⁴⁵⁷

Apart from biological seniority, objectively established ‘fictitious’ seniority also existed. As noted above, it seems that the eldest son did not automatically become the main heir. If he was too young or if some other reason existed, another authorized person such as wife of the tomb

⁴⁵² KANAWATI, 1976, p. 243-244.

⁴⁵³ KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010, p. 94, 107, fig. 36, 38.

⁴⁵⁴ BAUD, 1999, p. 159-160, 188.

⁴⁵⁵ KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010, p. 94, 107, fig. 36, 38.

⁴⁵⁶ ALLAM, 2010, p. 33.

⁴⁵⁷ McCORQUODALE, 2012, p. 75; for the inscriptions on heirs, see also: EDEL, 1981, S. 38-51.

owner or his brother could act instead in order to organize the burial and to ensure the funerary cult.⁴⁵⁸ The person responsible for these actions was appointed by the tomb owner and had to be recognized by his children, relatives and funerary priests.⁴⁵⁹ These points are confirmed by the letters to the dead.⁴⁶⁰ The appointment of the heir is recorded, for example, at Tekhna.⁴⁶¹

The 'eldest son' often inherited the professional title of his father⁴⁶²; his functions were connected to the family property ('au patrimoine familial') and the organization of the funeral cult of his father or both of his parents. The moral factor was one of the defining factors among the duties of the eldest son, the source of his pride, because in a definite sense he became a beneficiary of his father's cult. His role as the principal heir and manager of offerings was linked to the fact that he provided a regular supply of his father's *Ka* with offering food.

In the phrase *z3.f (smsw) ir n.f nw*, *smsw* may be either present or absent. The problem of presence or absence of the designation of the 'eldest son' was discussed by N. Kanawati. He connected it to situations when a tomb owner had a number of wives. According to N. Kanawati, when more than one wife is shown, only one child, or none of the children, was usually designated as the eldest; in case of one wife, two or more children might be described as the 'eldest'. Multiple marriages could be either successive, because of the death of previous wives, or contemporary (polygamy).⁴⁶³ One may assume that the problems created by the polygamous marriage or multiple marriages because of the death of previous wives, such as the existence of more than one 'eldest son/daughter' in every particular group of brothers/sisters, or a premature death of the previous 'eldest son/daughter', would be resolved in the framework of the established tradition of succession.

For example, if there were no sons, the duties of the heir could be assigned to the eldest daughter. The 'eldest son' was at the same time the principal heir, although in the case of appointment this status might have been quarried by the youngest son.⁴⁶⁴ The appointment was sanctioned by the father or, in some rare cases, by the mother; the absence of a male heir could promote the position of the eldest daughter.

The title of the eldest daughter and her representation together with other daughters is attested in the tomb of Khafraankh. The eldest daughter Djefka is represented on the northern thickness of the entrance.⁴⁶⁵ She is also pictured among other daughters in the top register of the southern wall, where she is placed after the daughter with the name Herenka.⁴⁶⁶

Regarding the problem of the position of eldest children the reference may be given to the inscription from El-Hammamya, where one of the buried was called the 'king's son of his body' and his wife was designated as the 'king's daughter of his body'. One may assume that the couple got their titles while serving the king in the Residence.⁴⁶⁷ However, as S. Allam

⁴⁵⁸ KASPARIAN, 2003, p. 246-247, 273-274.

⁴⁵⁹ Ibid., p. 196-198.

⁴⁶⁰ KASPARIAN, 2003, p. 219, 236. FEUCHT, 1981, S. 212-213 (with reference to GARDINER, SETHE, 1928, p. 3f, pl. 1-1a).

⁴⁶¹ For the case of Nikaiankh, see: FAROUT, 2015, p. 6.

⁴⁶² KASPARIAN, 2003, p. 216-218.

⁴⁶³ KANAWATI, 1976, p. 249-250. Recent analysis of polygamy, see KASPARIAN, 2003, p. 276-389.

⁴⁶⁴ FEUCHT, 1981, S. 216-217.

⁴⁶⁵ The rareness of this expression was noted by M. Baud (BAUD, 1999, p. 159); see also: McCORQUODALE, 2012, p. 87. The idea of K. McCorquodale that the addition 'of his body' was also used to distinguish the tomb owner's children from a previous marriage (Ibid., p. 123) seems to be disputable.

⁴⁶⁶ KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010, p. 57, 96.

⁴⁶⁷ EL-KHOULI, KANAWATI, 1990, p. 18.

notes, such a daughter does not seem to appear without an eldest son in the same family.⁴⁶⁸ This position corresponds well to the material from the tomb of Khafraankh, where both male and female children are represented with subsequent titles.

Even the limited number of examples provided by the material obtained by the Russian Archaeological Mission at Giza proves the complexity of defining the family leader in the inheritance of property and his/her subsequent responsibilities. For example, the material from the tomb of Khafraankh allows us to assume some variants. That could be the brother of Khafraankh, Iteti, who was also an inspector of *nab*-priests, as Khafraankh was; that could be his eldest son; at last, that could be the son with the same patronymic name whose small figure is represented under his father's hand in the same pose and with the same orientation as the figure of the tomb owner on the west wall of the tomb, that is looking towards the niche where the Khafraankh's statue was cut.⁴⁶⁹

Another problem is connected to a minor figure under the hand of Khafraankh on the north thickness of the entrance to the tomb. This figure is placed on a register and was oriented in the same way as the figure of the tomb owner. The space where hieroglyphs were still visible in the XIX century has been actually damaged and has been destroyed completely. These hieroglyphs were recorded by K.R. Lepsius and J.G. Wilkinson. According to K.R. Lepsius, the name was written as *Hmn*, whereas according to the manuscripts of J.G. Wilkinson, it is possible to see the sign *hs*. The sign *n* copied by K.R. Lepsius was not traced by J.G. Wilkinson; traces similar to this sign are displaced towards the group *rh nsw.t*.⁴⁷⁰ Hence, it is rather possible to see a damaged spot here. Reading the group of hieroglyphs as *hs* seems to be more convincing. The word written in such a way is attested in the Old Kingdom as a proper name. With the spelling *hs.j*, it is found in the tomb of Seneb at Giza dated around the same time as the tomb of Khafraankh.⁴⁷¹ The similar name, for example, has the priest *hm k3* depicted on the southern wall of the cult chapel in the tomb of Khafraankh, who was the first one in the procession of similar priests, supplying offering gifts.⁴⁷²

According to the existed tradition of representing major and minor figures at the entrance of the tomb and general principles of their orientation, this person was supposed to belong to the big family of Khafraankh. The location and orientation of his figure demonstrates that this person could be responsible for the organization and realization of the funerary cult. Even if he was not a direct descendant, his relationship with the family is confirmed by the position of his minor figure on the entrance thickness, as if waiting for a ritual procession together with the tomb owner himself.

Father's testament to his eldest son

Dedications from the rock-cut tombs of Tjenty II (GE 12) and Khufuhotep (GE 15) refer to the testaments made by their fathers. Such testaments, as V. Chauvet ascertained, had temporal context; their phraseological elements were created as references to the 'authority originally granted by the official seal'.⁴⁷³ Different clauses that pertain to the condition of the contractor may establish that 'the document was an authentic copy of the original contract (which must have been, in many cases, an oral agreement) done under the supervision and

⁴⁶⁸ ALLAM, 2010, p. 30.

⁴⁶⁹ KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010, p. 105, fig. 38.

⁴⁷⁰ MALEK, 1982, p. 61, fig. 4.2b, copied by J.G. Wilkinson (Mss. IV.51). KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010, p. 139, 141, fig. 28, 30.

⁴⁷¹ FISCHER, 1996, p. 67. JUNKER, GIZA V, S. 21.

⁴⁷² KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010, p. 97, 147, fig. 36, pl. XXXIa.

⁴⁷³ CHAUVET, 2004, p. 187.

before the death of the contractor'.⁴⁷⁴ Inscriptions like those found in GE 12 and GE 15 give evidence of the involvement of the sons in the construction of their fathers' tombs and make 'clear distinction between what was planned during one's lifetime, and what was achieved after one's death'.⁴⁷⁵

These inscriptions evidenced on the chronology of actions – the son made a tomb according to his father's plans. At the first phase, Tjenty II, as the tomb owner, was responsible for making arrangements for the construction of his own tomb. During the second phase, when Tjenty II had died, his son became involved in the project. In his inscription, he clarified the chronological framework of his activity in his father's tomb stating that he acted in accordance with plans that had been designed by his father during his lifetime. This testament speaks on the son's duty to complete the tomb. The idiom *ddf* in the documents of Old Kingdom 'was part of the legal phraseology identifying verbal agreement as contractual covenants'.⁴⁷⁶

'To live on both feet'

At the entrance of the tomb of Tjenty II, his son Iuteniptah left an eloquent inscription: 'It is his eldest son, the overseer of the *Ka*-priests, the scribe Iuteniptah who made this for him, when he was buried in [the beautiful West] *in accordance with what he had said thereabout while he lived on [his] two feet*'.

The dedications in the tombs of Khufuhotep and Tjenty II belong to the type of inscriptions attested at Giza since Dynasty IV. For example, the testamentary bequest preserved in the tomb of Nikaura, one of Khafra's sons, has the following introduction: 'The king's son Ni[kaura] [...] has done a decree, alive on his feet, not suffering of an illness... (the further text contains details on the distribution of property)'.⁴⁷⁷

In the inscription of Nikaiankh, the official declared that he was one who spoke with his mouth before his children while he was upon his two feet and alive before the king⁴⁷⁸. Another inscription in the mastaba of Wepemneferet at Giza contains a number of significant details concerning the burial and the mortuary cult of the tomb owner. The text gives a list of heirs, namely the tomb owner's brother, his wife, and children, and contains a reference to the allocation procedure with an assertion that it is the eldest son who can use a part of the burial ground while other family members do not have any right to claim this share: 'He says: "I give to my eldest son, the ritualist Iby, the northern tomb (*h^c.t*)⁴⁷⁹ together with the northern chapel (*iz*)⁴⁸⁰ and invocation-offerings,⁴⁸¹ which are in the house of eternity of the necropolis, that he may be buried in it, and that offerings may come forth unto him at the voice continually there, he being the honored one. No brother has claim to it, no wife, no children have [the right] to it except my eldest son, the ritualist Iby, to whom I have given [them]". In front of the face of Wepemneferet the text runs as follows: 'Made in his own presence while living on his two

⁴⁷⁴ CHAUVET, 2004, p. 187.

⁴⁷⁵ Ibid., p. 188.

⁴⁷⁶ CHAUVET, 2004, p. 253-254, with ref. to GOEDICKE, 1970, S. 33, 194-195.

⁴⁷⁷ DAVID, 2014, p. 65.

⁴⁷⁸ URK. I, S. 24-32. HARARI, 1957, p. 317-344. See also: JASNOW, 2003, p. 124, no.277.

⁴⁷⁹ WB. III, S. 12 (19).

⁴⁸⁰ WB. I, S. 126 (10-19).

⁴⁸¹ S. Hassan translated it in the following way: 'the Wakf of the northern burial chamber together with the northern chapel of offering'. According to the description given by S. Hassan, the mastaba of Wepemneferet included two chapels, 'one of them is, that of the son, it is cased on the inside and is roofed with fine white Turah limestone. That of the father is cut in the mother rock' (HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 180). On the inscription, see also: GOEDICKE, 1970, S. 38; JASNOW, 2003, p. 126.

feet'.⁴⁸² This will, which is confirmed by the ground plan of the whole complex, gives evidence of the practice of devolution of a burial place and funerary offerings from a father to his son.

This statement is also attested in other inscriptions of the Old Kingdom, particularly in the mastabas of Mehi/Mehnes at Saqqara: 'I made this tomb while I was alive, on my feet, as one favoured of the king and beloved of the people. I made payment to the stone-masons so they were satisfied about it'.⁴⁸³

As S. Hassan notes, one of the inscriptions from El-Bersheh reads as follows: 'Ankhu on earth, (which is) under his two feet'. In the coffin of Hortep at Beni Hasan, the *ꜥnh* sign is placed under the sandals and has an inscription: 'Ankhu who is given earth under his two feet'. Weser from Thebes is shown seated upon the *sn.w*-vat with the two *ꜥnh* signs lying on the ground under his feet.⁴⁸⁴

The inscription from the tomb of Hotepnptah presents another interesting affirmation. It contains a request for *pr.t-hrw* offering while I was alive on my both feet, as something that is done by every excellent officials.⁴⁸⁵ This inscription gives an evidence of the possibility of obtaining the invocation offerings during the life time and starting the functioning of the funeral cult as well as the stylistic features of rendering the notion of life through connection with the state of walking on two feet.

HONORIFIC AND FUNCTIONAL TITLES

Expansion of bureaucratic apparatus during Dynasties V and VI brought to the establishment of numerous new offices organized on a virtually more systematic basis with a typical tripartite structure including higher, middle, and lower titles. However, we do not know, in fact, how orderly this new system was put into practice. There often seems to be an overabundance of many categories of titles including the highest ones. As a result, as C. Eyre fairly notes, no clear sequence of holders can be established for any single office of that time.⁴⁸⁶ The question of how particular titles were received, held, and withdrawn during the Old Kingdom is one of the most difficult questions.

A recent overview of the problems and perspectives in connection with the study of pharaonic administration was made by J. Moreno García.⁴⁸⁷ To study the titles held by owners of the Giza tombs, published in this volume, it is important to recognize the significance of key factors, namely patronage, informal networks of power and authority, proximity of officeholders to the king and the court, the self-interests of potentates and institutions, corruption, and the possession of individual organizational skills. Considered together, they could make the boundaries between hierarchies and areas of competence rather uneven. Since powerful officials could sometimes mobilize their own resources for discharging the duties typical of their duties, the border between 'public' and 'private' might also be difficult to establish.⁴⁸⁸

While studying tomb inscriptions, it is always necessary to keep in mind that the title strings presented in burial contexts could include inherited careers of older relatives that had to

⁴⁸² HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 190, pl. LXXV.

⁴⁸³ EL-KHOULI, KANAWATI, 1988, p. 15, pl. 6.

⁴⁸⁴ HASSAN, GIZA IV, p. 81.

⁴⁸⁵ BADAWY, 1978, fig. 13, Sz. 11, 1. ALTENMÜLLER, 1981, S. 44-45, Abb. 8.

⁴⁸⁶ EYRE, 1994, p. 111; see also p. 107-109.

⁴⁸⁷ MORENO GARCÍA, 2013c.

⁴⁸⁸ Ibid., p. 2.

legitimize the transition of wealth inside the family⁴⁸⁹ and posthumous titles received as a sign of royal favor⁴⁹⁰ or claimed in accordance with the so called ‘custom of the necropolis’ (*ḫr.t (n.t) ḫr.t-ntr*).⁴⁹¹ In fact, we cannot know for sure what actually guided a particular tomb owner or his relatives to fix a particular ‘title’ and ‘epithet’ on a monument – a wish to define his status, functionality, responsibilities, affiliation with an important institution, kinship, etc. Since every instance of a title can only be explained in some context,⁴⁹² there is hardly any general approach to titles extracted from inscriptions in tombs.⁴⁹³

In the introduction to his work on titles and bureau of the Middle Kingdom, S. Quirke notes that perhaps the greatest danger for modern studies dealing with ancient titles lies in the word ‘title’ itself.⁴⁹⁴ The now commonly used word was derived from Latin *titulus* which had a variety of meanings, but had never been used as an indicator of functions, positions or responsibilities within the administration of ancient Rome. However, today, the word ‘title’ has acquired in Egyptology the range of meanings which are not fully covered by its senses in contemporary English. We often use the word ‘title’ to denote any designation before a name of an Egyptian, yet only some of them intended to refer to, as a rule, not very clearly defined functions or responsibilities. The rest were either self-laudatory phrases, indicators of kinship, short-term designations, and names of working professions or entirely non-functional funerary status-describing phrases (such as *im3ḫ.w/f*).⁴⁹⁵

In order to designate an established position in the structure of a state, which does not depend solely on the existence of a particular title-holder, one can utilize the term ‘regular title’ proposed by S. Quirke.⁴⁹⁶ He stresses that the ‘regular titles’ should be distinguished from the temporary appointments, the designation of professions, the epithets, and other subjective self-laudatory phrases such as ‘inspector of inspectors’, *shd shd.w*, that do not belong to the objective sphere of administration. S. Quirke argues that the Egyptians themselves used to denote the socially approved designation of a position for which ‘payment’ was received by the word *ḫ.t*, ‘office’. The *ḫ.t* seems to have implied ownership or benefit of resources in kind or field and manpower so that it had an economic aspect. This economic dimension may have been the most valuable aspect of office for the titleholder personally, although functions and responsibilities, which formed the official aspect of ‘regular titles’, were also important. Later on, S. Quirke recognized that professions of craftsmen could also be described as *ḫ.wt*, because, like administrative and temple positions, they implied income.⁴⁹⁷ Since ‘regular titles’ were universally recognized identifications, they seemed to have been used when the person wished to secure his identity. Thus, according to S. Quirke, a phrase beside a name, only if it is not a funerary epithet, is likely to be a regular title.⁴⁹⁸ On the other hand, if a phrase repeatedly occurred exclusively in autobiographical context, that was most probably a self-descriptive phrase rather than a ‘regular title’. One should note that some self-descriptive phrases could become ‘regular titles’ and *vice versa*.⁴⁹⁹

⁴⁸⁹ SHEHAB EL-DIN, 1993, p. 234-235.

⁴⁹⁰ URK. I, S. 137-138. BROVARSKI, 2000, p. 34.

⁴⁹¹ On ‘offices of the necropolis’ in the Old Kingdom and the First Intermediate Period, see: FISCHER, 1968, p. 145, no.i, 180; BERLEV, 1978, p. 166; COULON, 1997; DEMIDCHIK, 2005, p. 153.

⁴⁹² QUIRKE, 1996, p. 669.

⁴⁹³ MORENO GARCÍA, 2013c, p. 1-5.

⁴⁹⁴ QUIRKE, 2004, p. 1.

⁴⁹⁵ BERLEV, 1972, p. 5. QUIRKE, 2004, p. 1

⁴⁹⁶ QUIRKE, 1986, p. 107.

⁴⁹⁷ QUIRKE, 1996, p. 672.

⁴⁹⁸ QUIRKE, 1986, p. 108.

⁴⁹⁹ QUIRKE, 1996, p. 672, 674.

The traditional distinction between ‘functional titles’ and ‘ranking titles’, in respect to formal designations used by Egyptian elites of the Third millennium B.C., has been largely influenced by the modern notion of the term ‘title’ and the illusion that the ancient Egyptian bureaucracy was probably as perfectly structured as the modern bureaucracies. The process of discerning between ‘functional’ titles, which indicated the sphere of competence or field of activities and ‘ranking’ titles, which indicated the social status of its owner⁵⁰⁰ has always been rather arbitrary and depended on the ability of researchers to ascribe to them well-defined and evident tasks.⁵⁰¹ Of course, it does not necessarily mean that separation of Egyptian titles into rank-indicators and function-indicators has no objective ground, as K. Baer believes.⁵⁰² However, as J. Moreno García stresses, it is always necessary to remember that titles, especially in the case of high dignitaries, only approximately described the authority and power of their holders. In fact, strings of titles seem to have expressed not only the activities effectively carried out by their holders, but also ‘the actual authority borne by their holders, their position at the court, their closeness to the king, their proximity to the most influential ruling faction of the elite, their degree of implication in court rituals and feasts, and the network of officials to which they belonged’.⁵⁰³

Taking into account these considerations, we can now turn to the comparative study of the titles presented in the rock-cut tombs of Tjenty II and Khufuhotep.

Honorific titles



The interpretation of this title, which was introduced during Dynasty III or even earlier⁵⁰⁴ and survived the Old Kingdom, is still unsettled, although it has long been disputed.⁵⁰⁵ For now, there are four main variants of transliteration presented in the Egyptological literature:

- 1) *rh nsw.t / rh (n) nsw.t*
 - a) ‘king’s acquaintance’ / ‘royal acquaintance’ / ‘the one who is known to the king’;⁵⁰⁶
 - b) ‘king’s relative’.⁵⁰⁷
- 2) *ir.j-ih.t nsw.t*
 - a) the one who is concerned with the things of the king’ / ‘custodian of the king’s property’ / ‘keeper of the king’s property’, etc.⁵⁰⁸
- 3) *ir.j-h nsw.t*
 - a) ‘the one who belongs to the king’s placenta’ or ‘the one who belongs to the royal kin’ as a less literal alternative.⁵⁰⁹

⁵⁰⁰ FRANKE, 1984, S. 106.

⁵⁰¹ NUZZOLO, 2010, p. 291. MORENO GARCÍA, 2013c, p. 8. One should also note that seemingly honorific (ranking) titles could sometimes imply specific functions in the court or elsewhere (STRUDWICK, 2005, p. 27).

⁵⁰² BAER, 1960, p. 3.

⁵⁰³ MORENO GARCÍA, 2013c, p. 6.

⁵⁰⁴ BÁRTA, 1999, p. 81-82 and notes.

⁵⁰⁵ JONES, 2000, p. 327-328 (No.1206). For the most recent accounts, see: BÁRTA, 1999; BAUD, 1999, p. 107-112; KÜLLMER, 2007, p. 150-156.




⁵⁰⁶ The translation was first proposed by F.L. Griffith in PETRIE, 1892, p. 28. See also: WB. II, S. 446; HANNIG, 2003, S. 163-173.

⁵⁰⁷ MARIETTE, 1872, p. 75 (41), 180 (449), 295 (3), 297 (7).

⁵⁰⁸ FIRTH, GUNN, 1926, p. 157, no.5. EDEL, 1955, §63. GOEDICKE, 1966, S. 61-62. HANNIG, 2003, S. 163-173. BÁRTA, 1999.





⁵⁰⁹ K. Sethe in BORCHARDT, 1913, p. 77 (*irj-h-nswt*, ‘der zum Königsstamm oder zur Königssippe Gehörige’).

- b) 'guardian of the king's placenta'.⁵¹⁰
 4) *ir.j-hj nsw.t*
 a) 'the one who belongs to the royal child'.⁵¹¹

One of the earliest interpretations of the title implies that the combination  is a participle derived from the verb *rh*, 'to know'. The reading *rh nsw.t* is generally accepted in appliance to the Middle Kingdom titles, when the combination  was often followed by the abstract determinative .⁵¹² Unlike Middle Kingdom sources, data of the Old Kingdom have given birth to prolonged discussions on both the reading and the meaning of this title. The reading *rh nsw.t* has been actively debated and has always had strong supporters.⁵¹³

Since the title is often used in the tombs of royal sons and daughters, some early Egyptologists tended to interpret it as an indication of kinship.⁵¹⁴ G.A. Reisner assumes that the title may have been used to designate royal grandchildren of the early Dynasty IV and that its significance gradually decreased in the course of the Old Kingdom. He argues that during the late Dynasty IV, the title may have become hereditary and had merely designated the descendants of a king.⁵¹⁵ Later on, it was probably conferred by the king or assumed without a right to it.⁵¹⁶

R. Weill, G. Farina, and B. Gunn were the first who proposed that some earliest writings

of the title (, , , )⁵¹⁷ supported the transliteration *ir.j-ih.t nsw.t*.⁵¹⁸ This interpretation challenged the sense of kinship and rank, since the title 'keeper of the king's property' may have been easily treated as a functional one. The alternative transliteration has been debated for decades with arguments *pro et contra*.⁵¹⁹ The data collected by H. Junker support the assumption of R. Weill and B. Gunn and give evidence for the utilization of the title by officials, who were concerned with king's entourage, clothing, and regalia rather than the person of the ruler.⁵²⁰ This observation, however, did not keep H. Junker from considering the title to be a designation of king's indirect relatives. Although, he returned to the transliteration *rh.(w) nsw.t* and translations such as 'Bekannter des Königs',⁵²¹ 'Nachkomme des Königs',⁵²² and 'Königsenkel',⁵²³ later in his Giza volumes, he never actually completely rejected *ir.j-ih.t nsw.t* as an alternative reading.

⁵¹⁰ BLACKMAN, 1916, p. 244.

⁵¹¹ BERLEV, 1972, p. 169-171.

⁵¹² DOXEY, 1998, p. 125. HANNIG, 2006, S. 1516-1519.

⁵¹³ See, for example: FISCHER, 1976, p. 8, no.15; BRUNNER, 1974; BAUD, 1999, p. 111; STRUDWICK, 2005, p. 27; KÜLLMER, 2007, p. 150-151.

⁵¹⁴ See, for example: MARIETTE, 1872, p. 75 (41), 180 (449), 295 (3), 297 (7) ('parent du roi'); PIRENNE, 1932, p. 239-246, 252; FRASER, 1902, p. 72, 75 ('king's cousin').

⁵¹⁵ REISNER, 1942, p. 32. See also GRDSELOFF, 1943, p. 68: 'le titre désignait exclusivement les descendants royaux du second degré'.

⁵¹⁶ REISNER, 1942, p. 32.

⁵¹⁷ Probably a feminine title (FISCHER, 1976, p. 8, no.15).

⁵¹⁸ WEILL, 1908, p. 185-186. FIRTH, GUNN, 1926, p. 157, no.5.

⁵¹⁹ See, for example: JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 39-41; HELCK, 1954, S. 26-28; FISCHER, 1959, p. 237, no.12.

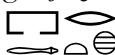

⁵²⁰ JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 39-41.

⁵²¹ JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 155, 241.



⁵²² JUNKER, GIZA IV, S. 99.

⁵²³ JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 257. JUNKER, GIZA VIII, S. 184. JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 266. JUNKER, GIZA X, S. 194. JUNKER, GIZA XI, S. 278. JUNKER, GIZA XII, S. 171.

W. Helck backed the discussion and stressed that the title was often held by middle and lower standing officials such as the treasury and granary officials, physicians, overseers of craftsmen, royal priests, etc. Supporting the reading *ir.j-ih.t nsw.t*, he suggests discerning two different types of utilization of the title: firstly, as a mere functional palatial title ('Amtsbezeichnung') when it is followed by a name of an institution, and secondly, as a rank-title ('Rangbezeichnung') applied to officials whose standing in the state hierarchy was fairly low. According to W. Helck, the former meaning of the title was soon superseded by the later.⁵²⁴

M. Bárta⁵²⁵ strengthened the arguments in favor of the reading *ir.j-ih.t nsw.t*, appealing to the case of Heqnen from Meidum who bore two subsequent titles:  and . If the first title has to be read as *ir.j ih.t pr-ʿ3*, which seems the most logical, then he argues that the second one should be interpreted as *ir.j ih.t nsw.t*. M. Bárta believes that the title went through two different periods of usage. Down to the end of Dynasty IV, when the concept of caring for the king was focused on the ruler himself, it was associated with high ranking officials at the royal court. Later on, in Dynasties V and VI, when the ideological concern shifted from the king to his cult, the title was connected with lower ranking officials employed in the royal and sun temples.⁵²⁶

Almost all authors agree that the meaning and significance of the title during the late Old Kingdom differed from that of the early Old Kingdom. Even if this shift has been described in different ways (from a functional to a ranking title; from a designation of king's relatives to a designation of palatial officials, etc.), it is generally accepted that the changes had reflected the considerable reduction of the significance of the title, further backed by its distribution among the members of lower elites.⁵²⁷ Changing patterns of writing in the course of the Old Kingdom also gave birth to the idea that not only the meaning of the title but also its reading may have undergone a re-interpretation during Dynasty V, when the number of its holders reached its peak.⁵²⁸ Thus, for example, B. Gunn suggests that, during the late Old Kingdom, the reading of the title changed from *ir.j-ih.t nsw.t* to *rh nsw.t* and this new variant was preserved in the Middle Kingdom.⁵²⁹ Later on, H. Goedicke also supported this interpretation. He claims that it is difficult to distinguish between two variants of writing, but suggests that the title *ir.j-ih.t nsw.t*, being a functional one, referred to the holder's occupation while the title *rh nsw.t* was used as an indication of a rank.⁵³⁰ Dictionaries, thus, fixed the ambiguous interpretation of the title.⁵³¹

Another reading implies that the sign  was utilized as an ideogram for 'placenta' and the sign  was a shortened form of *nisba ir.j*.⁵³² Originally proposed by K. Sethe and developed by A.M. Blackman, this transliteration was rejected by H. Junker and W. Helck as a speculative

⁵²⁴ HELCK, 1954, S. 26-28. See also: HELCK, 1974, S. 216-217.

⁵²⁵ BÁRTA, 1999.

⁵²⁶ On the economic ideological connections between the royal pyramid temples and the sun temples in Abusir, see: VYMAZALOVA, 2011; NUZZOLO, 2010.

⁵²⁷ See, for example, REISNER, 1942, p. 32; STRUDWICK, 1985, p. 224, 286.

⁵²⁸ KÜLLMER, 2007, S. 153.



⁵²⁹ FIRTH, GUNN, 1926, p. 157, no.5. During the Middle Kingdom, the title *rh nsw.t* was, most probably, a purely honorific designation of a rank (WARD, 1982, I, no.3). Note, however, the suggestion of W. Helck who argues that the title *rh nsw.t* could be a designation of a functional office connected to the performance of rituals (HELCK, 1958, S. 279-280).







⁵³⁰ GOEDICKE, 1966, S. 61.


⁵³¹ WB. II, S. 446. HANNIG, 2003, S. 163-173.

⁵³² EDEL, 1955, S. 149, §347 (2).

one,⁵³³ and since then, has not drawn any considerable attention until 1972 when O. Berlev developed this idea and proposed the reading *ir.j-hj nsw.t*, ‘the one who belongs to the king’s child’.⁵³⁴ His arguments are as follows:

1) When the title is connected with an institution rather than the king, i.e. when the holder is the actual ‘property custodian’ (*ir.j-ih.t*), the combination  usually has the feminine ending *-t*.⁵³⁵ The word *ih.t* has always been one of the most common in ancient Egyptian texts. In later times, scribes could write the term with the omitted final *-t*,⁵³⁶ but in Old Kingdom texts, they made a practice of writing it down. In some Old Kingdom funerary inscriptions, the word *ih.t* meets with the title in question. It is logical to assume that in such cases, scribes utilized similar patterns of writing for one and the same word. However, the examples demonstrate that the word *ih.t* always has the feminine ending *-t*, while  in the title goes without it.⁵³⁷ It is true that the early Old Kingdom titles connected to the king (both masculine

and feminine) often have  after  (, , , while the late Old Kingdom writings usually do not (); this fed the discussion on the changing meaning of the title. However, on the one hand, this is not actually a rule and, on the other hand, the ending *-t*, which is a small sign and thus could change its position for the sake of composition in spite of its actual phonetic order, may belong to the word *sw.t* as well.⁵³⁸ There are no masculine titles

with feminine endings for both *sw.t* and *ih.t* known to us so far.⁵³⁹ The common writing  has been attested only for feminine titles,⁵⁴⁰ which makes the discovery of a similar male title very unlikely. One may object pointing to the fact that the way the title was written during the late Old Kingdom, similar to any other habitual combination of signs including the commonly used words, strongly depended on scribal traditions, so that *ih.t* as a separate word and *ih.t* in a title might have different writings. However, numerous examples demonstrate that there was hardly any tradition, wherein different writings may have been combined even within the decorative program of one tomb.⁵⁴¹ To sum up, O. Berlev’s remark seems to be fair. When



⁵³³ HELCK, 1954, S. 27.


⁵³⁴ BERLEV, 1972, p. 169-170.


⁵³⁵ See, for example: JONES, 2000, p. 325-326 (No.1201-1204).

⁵³⁶ For reference, see, for example, DZA 21.214.660, DZA 21.214.670, and DZA 21.214.680 from the Digitized Slip Archive ([www. http://aaw.bbaw.de/tla/](http://aaw.bbaw.de/tla/)).






⁵³⁷ Examples are abundant. See, for instance: BERLIN, 1901, S. 43 (Berlin 15126); KANAWATI, 2001, pl. 29; WEEKS, 1994, pl. 35.


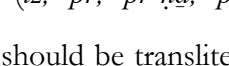


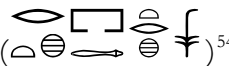
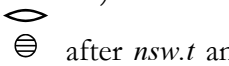
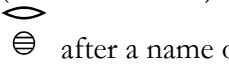
⁵³⁸ Note that Egyptian scribes felt free to use  as an equivalent of  combining them in one text or a group of texts on the same wall (MARIETTE, 1889, p. 88; EL-KHOULI, KANAWATI, 1990, pl. 38-39).


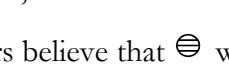

⁵³⁹  quoted by C.M. Firth and L.E. Quibell (FIRTH, QUIBELL, 1935, pl. 89. 7) is not accompanied by a

private name and thus may be a feminine title (FISCHER, 1976, p. 8, no.15). Note that  Ipi known from a libation tank now in the British Museum (JAMES, 1961, pl.XL) is a female, since she is *nb.t im3h*.

⁵⁴⁰ Among numerous examples, see: HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 93, fig. 157; HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 177, fig. 210; JUNKER, GIZA III, Abb. 27, 30; JUNKER, GIZA VII, Abb. 101-102; JUNKER, GIZA VIII, Abb. 4, 91; JUNKER, GIZA XI, fig. 105; JAMES, 1961, pl. XL; EL-KHOULI, KANAWATI, 1990, pl. 49a; KANAWATI, HASSAN, 1996, pl. 43; SIMPSON, 1980, fig. 20, 22, 25; FISCHER, 1968, p. 70, no.282.

⁵⁴¹ For example,  and  (NEWBERRY, 1893, pl. XIII),  (feminine) and  (masculine) (HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 29, pl. XXX, I; EL-KHOULI, KANAWATI, 1990, pl. 39, 48, 50),  (masculine)

connected with an institution (*iz*, *pr*, *pr-ḥd*, *pr-ʿ3*, etc.) or used independently,⁵⁴² the combination  /  should be transliterated as *ir.j-ih.t*, and may be translated as a ‘property custodian.’⁵⁴³ But when the same combination, either with *-t* or without it, is connected with the king (*nsw.t*), the reading *ir.j-ih.t* is less probable or even unlikely. M. Bárta’s appeal to the early inscription of Heqnen⁵⁴⁴ hardly proves anything, except the fact that the feminine ending for *sw.t* could change its position within the title. Other similar title strings such as those of Perniankh ()⁵⁴⁵, Kaiemankh ()⁵⁴⁶ or Iufi ()⁵⁴⁷ from Giza clearly demonstrate that the combination  after *nsw.t* and  after a name of an institution does not necessary have the same meaning.

2) Following A.M. Blackman,⁵⁴⁸ O. Berlev notes that, during the late Old Kingdom, First Intermediate Period, and Middle Kingdom, the discussed title was sometimes written with a transposition of *h*: . Both researchers believe that  was put before  out of respect, because it served as an ideogram rather than a phonetic sign. If so, according to O. Berlev, the title cannot be transliterated as *rh nsw.t* or *ir.j-ih.t nsw.t*. Was this a scribal mistake or, as A.M. Blackman and O. Berlev argue, an intentional transposition? A.M. Blackman refers to three cases:

 – feminine title, Deir el-Gebrawi;⁵⁴⁹

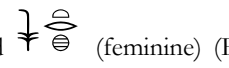
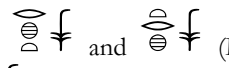
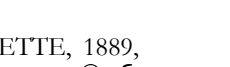
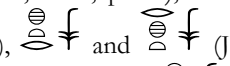


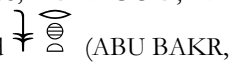
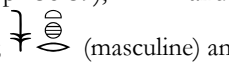
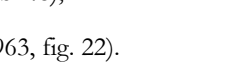
 – feminine title, Deir el-Gebrawi;⁵⁵⁰

 – masculine title, Meir.⁵⁵¹

We can add some more examples dated back to the late Third – early Second millennium B.C.:

 – masculine title, offering table (Berlin 7723);⁵⁵²

 – masculine title, offering table (Berlin 7725);⁵⁵³

and  (feminine) (EL-KHOULI, KANAWATI, 1990, pl. 65),  and  (MARIE’TE, 1889, p. 88; EL-KHOULI, KANAWATI, 1990, pl. 38-39),  and  (JUNKER, GIZA V, Abb. 48),  and  (ABU BAKR, 1953, fig. 38-39);  (masculine) and  (feminine) (CURTO, 1963, fig. 22).

⁵⁴² JONES, 2000, p. 325 (No.1200); HANNIG, 2003, S. 163.

⁵⁴³ See also: BRUNNER, 1974; BAUD, 1999, p. 111.

⁵⁴⁴ BÁRTA, 1999.

⁵⁴⁵ PETRIE, 1907, pl. VIIA.

⁵⁴⁶ KANAWATI, 2001, pl. 26, 32.

⁵⁴⁷ JAMES, 1961, pl. XIV.

⁵⁴⁸ BLACKMAN, 1916, p. 245.













⁵⁴⁹ DAVIES, 1902, pl. XVII.











⁵⁵⁰ DAVIES, 1902, pl. XVIII.

⁵⁵¹ BLACKMAN, 1915, pl. X.

⁵⁵² BERLIN, 1901, S. 61.

⁵⁵³ BERLIN, 1901, S. 64.

-  – masculine title, statue (Berlin 7766);⁵⁵⁴
 – masculine title, false door, Saqqara (BM 658);⁵⁵⁵
 – masculine title, false door, Giza;⁵⁵⁶
 – masculine title, false door, Giza;⁵⁵⁷
 – masculine title, drum, Giza;⁵⁵⁸
 – masculine title, Giza;⁵⁵⁹
 – masculine title, statue (Berlin 10858);⁵⁶⁰
 – feminine title, statue, Giza;⁵⁶¹
 – masculine title, false door, Giza;⁵⁶²
 – masculine title, Beni Hasan;⁵⁶³
 – masculine title, Beni Hasan;⁵⁶⁴
 – masculine title, Beni Hasan.⁵⁶⁵

This list is, by no means, exhaustive, but the examples quoted above indicate that although the transposition of  was a common phenomenon, it marks the marginal variants of writing, which seem to be occasional rather than be influenced by the meaning of the sign itself. Therefore, it is then no wonder that Egyptian scribes often utilized writings with transpositions along with regular ones in the same monument:  and ,⁵⁶⁶  and ,⁵⁶⁷  and ,⁵⁶⁸  and ,⁵⁶⁹ Sometimes, but not always, the transposition was imposed by the lack of space for the long sign  opposite the wide central

⁵⁵⁴ BERLIN, 1901, S. 69.

⁵⁵⁵ MARIETTE, 1889, p. 432 (F.1). JAMES, 1961, p. 27, pl. XXVI.

⁵⁵⁶ CURTO, 1963, fig. 22.

⁵⁵⁷ JUNKER, GIZA VI, Abb. 103.

⁵⁵⁸ Tomb GE 12 (*fig. 18* in this volume).

⁵⁵⁹ ABU BAKR, 1953, fig. 38.

⁵⁶⁰ BERLIN, 1901, S. 70.

⁵⁶¹ HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 29, pl. XXX, I.

⁵⁶² JUNKER, GIZA V, Abb. 48.

⁵⁶³ NEWBERRY, 1893, pl. XVI.

⁵⁶⁴ Ibid., pl. XIV.



⁵⁶⁵ Ibid., pl. XIII.





⁵⁶⁶ Ibid., pl. XIII.





⁵⁶⁷ HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 29, pl. XXX, I. EL-KHOULI, KANAWATI, 1990, pl. 39, 48, 50, 65.









































































































































































































































































































































⁵⁶⁸ JUNKER, GIZA V, Abb. 48.

⁵⁶⁹ ABU BAKR, 1953, fig. 38-39.

part of the sign .⁵⁷⁰ This is certainly the case in the writing of , utilized on the first drum in the tomb of Tjenty II.

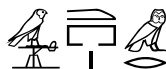
3) At last, O. Berlev refers to the late Middle Kingdom stela of Sehetepibraankh,⁵⁷¹ who held the title  . He transliterates the title as *ir.j-hj nsw.t m3^c mr.j.f*, ‘truly the one who belongs to the royal child, his beloved’, and believes that this is a variant of the common  . O. Berlev argues that the writing of the title on the stela from Leiden, which is dated to the reign of Amenemhat III, preserved its original Old Kingdom structure. He claims that the title was granted to officials who acted as king’s representatives in the course of royal missions and was rooted in the ancient conception of the royal body, which can divide into parts representing its subjects.⁵⁷²


Undoubtedly intriguing, this idea seems to be based on speculative assumptions. The major one is the identification of  and . In fact, the combination  may actually contain two titles: *r3 nsw.t*, ‘spokesman of the king’, which is listed among Sehetepibraankh’s titles,⁵⁷³ and *sd.tj nsw.t*, ‘king’s foster-child’.⁵⁷⁴ A similar combination of titles from the reign of Amenemhat III may have preserved in Sinai.⁵⁷⁵ The title  has a clear parallel in the tomb of Khnumhotep at Beni Hasan:⁵⁷⁶

end of the Old Kingdom, the title *rh nsw.t* became restricted to the Memphite area: being characteristic of the provincial administration of Dynasties IV and V,⁵⁷⁹ it almost completely disappeared from the titularies of provincial officials of Dynasty VI.⁵⁸⁰ This was probably due to the fact that most of its contemporary holders were employed in the Residence and royal temples.⁵⁸¹ In spite of the described changes, the title had always been a part of the court hierarchy, which reproduced a model of the divine world with the king (*ntr nfr*), either alive or deceased, in the center surrounded by active members of his entourage, whose closeness to the ruler was legitimized by means of such descriptive terms as *smr*, *rh*, and *špss*.⁵⁸²

Functional titles



The title *im.j-r3 gs-pr hr.t-ntr/hr.t(jw)-ntr* is still unattested in other Old Kingdom monuments.⁵⁸³ Since the term *gs-pr* has a number of interpretations⁵⁸⁴ and the exact meaning of  is uncertain, the proposed translations of the title have differed greatly.⁵⁸⁵

The term *gs-pr* appears in a wide range of sources from title strings to narratives⁵⁸⁶ and its interpretations varied from quite evasive ‘Verwaltungseinheit’,⁵⁸⁷ ‘Hälftenverwaltung’,⁵⁸⁸ or ‘administrative district’,⁵⁸⁹ ‘royal domain’,⁵⁹⁰ ‘section of the royal estate’,⁵⁹¹ to rather specific ‘atelier’,⁵⁹² ‘troop-house’,⁵⁹³ and ‘work-center’.⁵⁹⁴

J. Moreno García argues that during the Old Kingdom, the term *gs-pr* referred to the lands in marginal zones (mostly in the Delta and Middle Egypt) that were used for breeding livestock (‘centre d’élevage’) or agricultural activities which aimed to supply royal estates, temples,⁵⁹⁵ and other institutions. Available data suggest that the same term may have been used for a special department within the Residence which was probably ascribed to the Treasury (*pr-hd*)⁵⁹⁶ and was responsible for the supply of royal projects.⁵⁹⁷ The goods delivered from *gs-pr* could include the output of royal craftsmen. For example, a rough inscription found

⁵⁷⁹ KANAWATI, 1980b, p. 2.

⁵⁸⁰ FISCHER, 1968, p. 69-71.

⁵⁸¹ BÁRTA, 1999.

⁵⁸² BAUD, 1999, p. 111.

⁵⁸³ JONES, 2000, p. 270-271 (No.974). HANNIG, 2003, S. 127.

⁵⁸⁴ JONES, 2000, p. 269-270 (No.969).

⁵⁸⁵ ‘Overseer of the troop-house of necropolis workers/stonecutters/tomb makers of the necropolis/the necropolis’ (JONES, 2000, p. 270 (No.974)), ‘directeur des troupes mercenaires dans la nécropole’ (PIRENNE, 1932, p. 499 (115)), ‘Vorsteher der westlichen Hälftenverwaltung des Deltas’ (RICKE, 1969, S. 91, no.20).

⁵⁸⁶ MORENO GARCÍA, 1999b, p. 117-119, 130-131.

⁵⁸⁷ HANNIG, 2003, S. 126-127.

⁵⁸⁸ RICKE, 1969, S. 91, no.20.

⁵⁸⁹ HAWASS, 2002, p. 219, 221, 223.

⁵⁹⁰ FIRTH, GUNN, 1926, p. 107.

⁵⁹¹ QUIRKE, 2004, p. 115. FRANKE, 2007, S. 163.

⁵⁹² DOBREV, 1998, p. 155, no.21.

⁵⁹³ JONES, 2000, p. 270 (No.974).


⁵⁹⁴ FISCHER, 1966, p. 66-68. KANAWATI, HASSAN, 1996, p. 36, 44-49. ANDRÁSSY, 2007, S. 150. LEPROHON, 2009, p. 278.

⁵⁹⁵ On the evolution of the term towards the meaning ‘temple’ in the New Kingdom, see: MORENO GARCÍA, 1999b, p. 128-129.





⁵⁹⁶ DESPLANQUES, 2006, p. 423.



⁵⁹⁷ MORENO GARCÍA, 1999b, p. 124. See also: MORENO GARCÍA, 2001, p. 424; MORENO GARCÍA, 2003, p. 344, no.17; MORENO GARCÍA, 2007, p. 326; MORENO GARCÍA, 2010, p. 55-56.

on one of the big travertine basins in the Sun Temple of Niuserra mentions *w^cb.t gs-pr nsw.t*, ‘workshop of the royal *gs-pr*’, which may have been the place where the monument had been produced.⁵⁹⁸ The office of *im.j-r3 gs-pr* is almost unattested beyond the Memphite area. The title appears as early as Dynasty IV, but more than 80% of its holders served during Dynasty VI.⁵⁹⁹

The ideogram  may have been utilized either for *hr.t-ntr*, ‘necropolis’,⁶⁰⁰ or *hr.tjw-ntr*, ‘stonemasons’.⁶⁰¹ Both transliterations are equally possible:

1) *im.j-r3 gs-pr hr.t-ntr*. It seems that one of the main institutions that were directly connected to the necropolis in Old Kingdom titles was the ‘workshop’ (*w^cb.t* or *w^cb.t nsw.t*).⁶⁰² Tjenty II, on his part, was the ‘privy to the secret of the king’s workshop’ (*hr.j-sšt3 w^cb.t nsw.t*) and the administrator of the necropolis (*hk3 hr.t-ntr*). Taking into account Tjenty’s titles and the connection of *gs.w-pr* to the supply of state-run projects⁶⁰³ including those in burial grounds,⁶⁰⁴ the introduction of the title *im.j-r3 gs-pr hr.t-ntr* seems quite possible.


2) *im.j-r3 gs-pr hr.tjw-ntr*. The use of the sign  () as an ideogram for a category of workers of the necropolis (‘stonemasons’,⁶⁰⁵ ‘cemetery keepers’,⁶⁰⁶ ‘necropolis men’⁶⁰⁷) is attested several times including the tomb of Neferherenptah at Giza ( Pepy is said to be satisfied with the contract made with him)⁶⁰⁸ and the tomb of Wepemneferet at Giza ( Kapa is represented along with 14 other people connected to the construction, organization, and administration of Wepemneferet’s burial).⁶⁰⁹ The *gs-pr* was sometimes associated with necropolis workers who may have been supplied from this agricultural center.⁶¹⁰ H. Fischer

believes that the title   could be the Old Kingdom predecessor of the well-attested Middle Kingdom title *im.j-r3 gs (n) hr.tjw ntr*. However, that does not seem very likely. H. Fischer himself admits that since *gs-pr* was regularly replaced in later times by *gs*, the title may have been subject to reinterpretation.⁶¹¹

⁵⁹⁸ BISSING, 1905, S. 48. FISCHER, 1966, p. 66.

⁵⁹⁹ MORENO GARCÍA, 1999b, p. 125-126.

⁶⁰⁰ HANNIG, 2003, S. 1020-1022.

⁶⁰¹ HANNIG, 2003, S. 1022. Although, it is almost certainly not the case, it is necessary to remember that the hieroglyph *Imn.t* sometimes also has  at the bottom. See, for example: BERLEV, HODJASH, 1982, p. 44-45 (9).

⁶⁰² *shd w^cb.t hr.t-ntr/shd hr.tjw-ntr w^cb.t* (JONES, 2000, p. 922, 952 (No.3389, 3515)), *shd w^cb.t nsw.t hr.t-ntr/shd hr.tjw-ntr w^cb.t nsw.t* (JONES, 2000, p. 952 (No.3516))

⁶⁰³ MORENO GARCÍA, 1999b, p.127-128.

⁶⁰⁴ DOBREV, 1998, p. 155-156.

⁶⁰⁵ JONES, 2000, p. 793 (No.2894).

⁶⁰⁶ HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 191.

⁶⁰⁷ PETRIE, 1907, p. 9. JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 23.

⁶⁰⁸ PETRIE, 1907, pl. VIIA.


⁶⁰⁹ HASSAN, GIZA II, fig. 219. For other attestations see: FISCHER, 1996, p. 19, no.32 (note that H. Fischer who used the copy of K.R. Lepsius erroneously reads the title of Tjenty as *shd hr.tjw-ntr w^cb.t nsw.t*).


⁶¹⁰ On the title *im.j-r3 gs-pr ir.(jw) iz*, ‘overseer of the *gs-pr* of tomb makers’, see: JONES, 2000, p. 270 (No.971).


⁶¹¹ FISCHER, 1966, p. 66.



Attestations of the title *ḥk3 hr.t-ntr* are quite rare:⁶¹²

1)  – funerary stela in a form of a false door from Abydos (CG 1617),⁶¹³ Dynasty VI or later. This is the only title that belongs to the official Nenu/Itefshehi.

2)  – tomb of Hesimin at El-Hawawish, late Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI.⁶¹⁴ The title belongs to the (eldest?) son of Hesimin, who had the same names. The man is represented as an offering bearer, holding a leg of a sacrificed bull. His other title in this scene is *shd ḥm-k3*.⁶¹⁵ One should note that the eldest son of Hesimin claimed that it was he who finished the tomb.⁶¹⁶

3)  – lid of a sarcophagus from the mastaba of Ankhmahor at Saqqara,⁶¹⁷ Dynasty VI (mid. Teti – Pepy I).⁶¹⁸ ‘Administrators of the necropolis’ are listed among the 80 people (*rmt*) who were responsible for the final stage of Ankhmahor’s burial. Besides *ḥk3.w hr.t-ntr*, there were ‘embalmers’ (*wt.jw*) and ‘every functionary (*i3.t*) who shall come to this place’. Ankhmahor begged the officials to act conscientiously in order to finish the burial properly. As B. Gunn and A. Badawy noted, the appeal may have been prompted by instances of careless handling which could damage both the lid and the sarcophagus. Parallel inscriptions were found on the lids of sarcophagi in the nearby tombs of Khentikai⁶¹⁹ and Kaaper.⁶²⁰ The owners of the sarcophagi addressed similar exhortations to ‘80 people of the necropolis’ (*rmt 80 hr.t-ntr*), namely ‘lector-priests’ (*hr.j-ḥb*), ‘people of the workshop’ (*rmt w^cb.t*), and ‘embalmers’ (*w.tj*).

It is unknown whether the number 80 had any supplementary significance derived from either its phonetic or numerical value. A group of 80 men (*rmt 80*) was also mentioned in a Hatnub inscription during the reign of Pepy II.⁶²¹ H. Goedicke suggests that ‘*rmt 80*’ is a curious example of a sportive numerical writing which has to be transliterated as ‘*rmt ḥmn*’ and translated as ‘finishers of stone’ (people who were responsible for the final treatment or handling of quarried stone and stone monuments).⁶²² One also cannot exclude that 80 was probably the actual number of workers at Saqqara necropolis during Dynasty IV.⁶²³

What could be the functions of a man who was a *ḥk3* in the necropolis? The term *ḥk3* had a very wide scope of usage. If it did not refer to the king, the term was usually utilized in titles to denote heads of administrative (from a village to a nome or a set of closely related territories) and economic units (agricultural domains or funerary estates), local informal leaders, and foreign chiefs. The text on the lid of Ankhmahor’s sarcophagus put the ‘administrators of the necropolis’ after ‘embalmers’, and the workers who were presumably completing burials

⁶¹² KANAWATI, 1986, p. 12-13, no.7. JONES, 2000, p. 683 (No.2497). HANNIG, 2003, S. 890.

⁶¹³ BORCHARDT, 1964, S. 88.

⁶¹⁴ KANAWATI, 1992, p. 30-31. McFARLANE, 1995, p. 72 (117).

⁶¹⁵ He could also bear the titles *smr w^c.tj*, *hr.j-tp nsw.t* and *hr.j-ḥb.t* (KANAWATI, 1986, p. 7-8, fig. 3).

⁶¹⁶ KANAWATI, 1986, p. 11, fig. 3.

⁶¹⁷ FIRTH, GUNN, 1926, p. 98, pl. 58. BADAWEY, 1978, p. 44. KANAWATI, HASSAN, 1997, p. 63, pl. 29, 69-70. STRUDWICK, 2005, p. 424.

⁶¹⁸ KANAWATI, HASSAN, 1997, p. 18.

⁶¹⁹ FIRTH, GUNN, 1926, p. 99, pl. 58. JAMES, 1953, p. 49, pl. XXXIX. STRUDWICK, 2005, p. 424.

⁶²⁰ KANAWATI, HASSAN, 1996, p. 49, pl. 23, 28, 55.

⁶²¹ Hatnub Gr.4: ANTHERS, 1928, S. 20-21, Tf. 10; ROCCATI, 1982, p. 251; EICHLER, 1993, S. 43; STRUDWICK, 2005, p. 147.

⁶²² GOEDICKE, 1965.

⁶²³ BADAWEY, 1978, p. 44.

(‘stone finishers’)⁶²⁴. Among other categories of workers who may have been meeting the ‘administrators of the necropolis’ in line with their duties were ‘lector-priests’ (*hr.j-ḥb*) and ‘people of the workshop’ (*rmt w^cb.t*). Tjenty’s title the ‘privy to the secret of the king’s workshop’ gives evidence that the later may have been in regular contact with *ḥk3.w hr.t-ntr*. The only scene that might depict an ‘administrator of the necropolis’ in action is the painting in the tomb of Hesimin at El-Hawawish. However, this representation illustrates hardly anything except the fact that an ‘administrator of the necropolis’, as well as any other official, could combine his duty of service with the functions of an inspector of funerary priests. To sum up, the exact functional significance of the title is still uncertain. However, the ‘administrators of the necropolis’ were involved in the organization of final burial procedures and acted in close collaboration with related specialists and institutions including provisional and craft centers of the necropolis (*gs-pr hr.t-ntr, w^cb.t/w^cb.t nsw.t*).



The term *idw*, ‘noble youth’, was associated with and, at the same time, differed from the term *nfr*, ‘youth’.⁶²⁵ *nfr.w* were recruited to fulfill a variety of tasks usual for unskilled labor forces such as military and naval services or transportation of heavy weights being connected to expedition, building, and infrastructural projects of the state.⁶²⁶ *idw.w*, on their part, were privileged young men presumably occupied near the residence and connected to elite institutions (*pr-ʿ3, ḥnw, ḥw.t-ʿ3.t*) and groups (*ms.w nsw.t*).⁶²⁷ All three examples of the title *shd n idw(w)* provided above, including the disputable case in the tomb of Khuīta, are presumably dated to Dynasty V.⁶²⁸ ‘Inspectors of noble young men’ were supervised by ‘overseers of noble young men’.⁶²⁹



From its introduction in Dynasty IV until the collapse of the first centralized state,⁶³⁰ the title *im.j-r3 k3.t nb.t n.t nsw.t*, ‘overseer of all the works of the king’,⁶³¹ was generally granted to the highest officials including the royal sons and viziers. Besides technical matters, the administration of royal works may have included the scribal, legal, and financial aspects. The translation of the title *im.j-r3 k3.t nb.t n.t nsw.t* according to N. Strudwick, which fits its original meaning to the best advantage, might be ‘overseer of all royal works and workforces’.⁶³²

⁶²⁴ GOEDICKE, 1965.

⁶²⁵ FISCHER, 1960, p. 10-11.

⁶²⁶ FAULKNER, 1953, p. 35. FISCHER, 1959, p. 258-259. SIMPSON, 1958, p. 32. MEEKS, 1974, p. 57. HAFEMANN, 2009, S. 162-163.

⁶²⁷ FISCHER, 1960, p. 10-13. MORENO GARCÍA, 1998, p. 50.

⁶²⁸ FISCHER, 1960, p. 1. KOMORZYNSKI, 1957. PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 279.

⁶²⁹ There is a number of titles attested: *im.j-r3 idw.w* (JONES, 2000, p. 72 (No.322)), *im.j-r3 idw.w n ḥw.t ʿ3.t* (JONES, 2000, p. 72 (No.324)), *im.j-r3 idw.w n ḥnw* (JONES, 2000, p. 72-73 (No.325)), and, probably, *im.j-r3 wp.wt idw.w* (JONES, 2000, p. 91 (No.381)).

⁶³⁰ STRUDWICK, 1985, p. 236.

⁶³¹ JONES, 2000, p. 262-263 (No.950). HANNIG, 2003, S. 125-126.

⁶³² STRUDWICK, 1985, p. 232, 236, 238-239, 243, 250

Regarding the spelling of the title, it is important to remember N. Strudwick, who pointed that the variation in writing of this title was mainly in the group *nb.t n.t*. According to him, the use of only one *-t* for both *nb.t* and *n.t* was most frequent from mid Dynasty V onwards.⁶³³

As N. Strudwick concludes, the main concern of the office seems to have been the organization of workforces, whether of builders, craftsmen or of agricultural work.⁶³⁴ Since there had to be many simultaneous building, irrigation or transport projects run by the state in geographically distant regions, in different periods of the Old Kingdom, the office may have been held by more than one person. Each of them may have been responsible for royal projects in a particular geographical area.⁶³⁵ N. Strudwick believes that the functions of the overseers of works of Dynasty V were clearly divided: some being exercised by *im.jw-r3 k3.t nb.t n.t nsw.t*, while others were carried out by *im.jw-r3 k3.t n.t nsw.t*.⁶³⁶ The most important element, which marked the level of responsibility of its holder, was the adjective *nb.t*. The position of *im.jw-r3 k3.t nb.t n.t nsw.t* seems to have been higher than that of *im.jw-r3 k3.t n.t nsw.t* 'overseer of the works of the king'. However, known title strings do not exclude the possibility that the later title was sometimes just the shorter form of the former designation.⁶³⁷ Provincial 'overseers of works' buried outside the Memphite region were very rare.⁶³⁸ One may explain their existence with the geographical division of responsibilities of certain 'overseers of works'.⁶³⁹

From the early Dynasty V onwards, the title 'overseer of all the works of the king' was regularly held by officials of non-royal origin. N. Strudwick suggests that the appointment to this office could occur only due to the royal favor. No honorific title seems to be characteristic of the position of *im.j-r3 k3.t nb.t n.t nsw.t*, although *rh nsw.t* and several others were quite frequent. The rank *im.j-r3 k3.t nb.t n.t nsw.t* seems to be similar to (or perhaps slightly lower than) that of *im.j-r3 hw.t wr.t*. After the late Dynasty V, the non-vizierial 'overseers of all the works of the king' held no additional high offices. The same is true with regard to the contemporary holders of the title *im.j-r3 hw.t wr.t*.⁶⁴⁰ Being ranked among the highest officials in the state, 'overseers of all the works of the king' had to be in charge of different aspects of royal construction projects. Since the reign of Pepy I, the title seems to have been reserved for viziers or officials who were meant for the office of the vizier.⁶⁴¹



The title *hr.j-sš3 wꜥb.t nsw.t* is very rare.⁶⁴² For the first time, it probably occurred on mud seal-impressions found among the burial equipment of queen Hetepheres I in G 7000X⁶⁴³. An anonymous *hr.j-sš3 wꜥb.t [nsw.t]* is mentioned on the impressions together with his colleagues

⁶³³ STRUDWICK, 1985, p. 236.

⁶³⁴ Ibid., p. 249.

⁶³⁵ Ibid., p. 249-250.

⁶³⁶ Ibid., p. 137.

⁶³⁷ Ibid., p. 221.

⁶³⁸ STRUDWICK, 1985, p. 220. For example, the only 'overseer of works of the king', *im.j-r3 k3.t n.t nsw.t*, known from Akhmim, lived during Dynasty V (MORENO GARCÍA, 2013b, p. 205). From early Dynasty V, we are aware of only two 'overseers of works' from the nearby X Upper Egyptian nome (EL-KHOULI, KANAWATI, 1990, p. 26, 54).

⁶³⁹ STRUDWICK, 1985, p. 239-240.

⁶⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 224-225.

⁶⁴¹ VYMAZALOVÁ, 2013, p. 178-179.

⁶⁴² H. Fischer erroneously read the title as *shd hr.tjw-ntr wꜥb.t nsw.t* (FISCHER, 1996, p. 19 (d)).

⁶⁴³ REISNER, SMITH, 1955, p. 48-49, fig. 47. KAPLONY, 1981, S. 10-12, Taf. 4 (3).

– *s[ḥd zh3w.w?] sb3.w wʿb.t*, in[‘spectator of scribes?’] of the gates of the workshop’, and *ḥtm.tj nbw wʿb.t*, ‘treasurer of the gold of the workshop’. Since the three persons appear together on one seal, one can assume that they had to attend regular sealing of something valuable. That could be the precious metal that was delivered to the workshop or an output of the jewelers when it left the gates of the *wʿb.t*. Unfortunately, in the case of the disturbed burial of Hetepheres I, the seals were found either in the debris at the very bottom of the pit or ‘in the decayed wooden boxes containing the broken equipment and litter swept up from the floor of the plundered chamber and redeposited in the new tomb’.⁶⁴⁴ Judging by the traces on the opposite side of most of the impressions, the seals were applied to wooden boxes, probably the same boxes in which they were recovered. However, it is hardly possible to ascertain what was present in the boxes when they had been sealed.

Still, the reading of the title on the impressions from the tomb of Hetepheres I is just an assumption; the only secure attestation of the title comes from the false door of the ‘overseer of craftsmen’ (*im.j-r3 ḥmw.tjw*) Inkaḥ found at Giza. The monument is traditionally ascribed to Dynasty VI, although a slightly earlier date cannot be excluded.⁶⁴⁵ It was made for Inkaḥ by his eldest son Ankhḥaf, who was an ‘inspector of craftsmen’ (*im.j-r3 ḥmw.tjw*) and a ‘privy to the secret of the king’s workshop’ (*ḥr.j-sšt3 wʿb.t nsw.t*).

From Dynasty IV to the end of the Old Kingdom, the title *ḥr.j-sšt3* was common in many spheres of life of ancient Egyptian society and had a wide range of types of utilization.⁶⁴⁶ It became one of the most common Old Kingdom formal designations and had numerous variations.⁶⁴⁷ The wide range of its applications is especially evident from the presence of variants like *ḥr.j-sšt3 n nsw.t m is.wt.f nb.t*, ‘privy to the secret of the king in all his places/chambers’.⁶⁴⁸

During most of the Old Kingdom period, the title was bestowed only upon the Memphite officials.⁶⁴⁹ In the provinces, the title was not found until the latter part of Dynasty VI. In general, the title reflected the access of a person to the elite knowledge in administration, religious sphere or workmanship. It was related to the royal court administration, legal and scribal administration, organization of labor as well as gods’ temples, pyramid temples, and sun temples. The numerous titles that included the element *ḥr.j-sšt3* were held by highly ranked dignitaries as well as officials of low ranks.⁶⁵⁰

The term *sšt3* had a wide range of meanings. Many of the secrets that were associated with crafts were kept in written records. When referred to craftsmen, the title usually outlined high technical skills of the master. However, the work in *wʿb.t*, the place where dead bodies received their final treatment and the craftsmen produced equipment for elite burials,⁶⁵¹ might require

⁶⁴⁴ REISNER, SMITH, 1955, p. 48.

⁶⁴⁵ JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 172, Abb. 78. BAER, 1960, p. 57 (41). PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 108. BOLSHAKOV, 2005, p. 164 ff., fig. 11.2. ZELENKOVA, 2008, S. 187-188.

⁶⁴⁶ See: RYDSTRÖM, 1994; BAUD, 1999, p. 269-271; BEATTY, 2000.

⁶⁴⁷ BAER, 1960, p. 160. JONES, 2000, p. 609-646 (No.2233-2366).

⁶⁴⁸ ALTENMÜLLER, 1981, S. 31-32, Abb. 5; S. 47-49, Abb. 9. See also: JONES, 2000, p. 611 (No.2240).

⁶⁴⁹ Attestations of *ḥr.jw-sšt3* at Giza are quite numerous. For example: Kaninisut I (JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 153, Abb. 19; JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 15), Kaninisut II (JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 151, Abb. 20), Kaninisut III (JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 146, 151, Abb. 20), Seshathotep (JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 182, 187, Abb. 28, 33; JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 74, Abb. 9a), Seshemnefer I (KANAWATI, 2001, pl. 42), Seshemnefer III (JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 9, 14, 74, 204-205, Abb. 9a), Nisutnefer (JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 171, Abb. 31), Rawer II (JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 228-229, Abb. 46), and others.


⁶⁵⁰ RYDSTRÖM, 1994, p. 55-56, 62-63.

⁶⁵¹ WILSON, 1944, p. 202, no.5. REISNER, SMITH, 1955, p. 48-49. JUNKER, 1959, S. 23-25. DRENKHAN, 1976, S. 177-178. KAPLONY, 1981, p. 11. FISCHER, 1996, p. 19 (d).

some extra knowledge of specific rituals and, probably, production magic. The existence of certain connections between *w^cb.t*-workshops and *gs-pr*-provisional centers is proved by the already mentioned inscription on one of the travertine basins in the sun temple of Niuserra.⁶⁵² Several times the title is attested as *hrj-sšb k3t.t nb.t n.t nsw.t* or as its variants⁶⁵³ in titularies of officials, who were connected with building activities, crafts, expeditions to quarries, mines, and even to Byblos for cedar-wood, digging of irrigation-channels, cattle breeding in the Delta, and occasional military actions.⁶⁵⁴

It seems that the first 'keepers of the secrets' were recruited from members of the royal family to keep secrets connected to the palace and the person of the king. Since the late Dynasty IV and especially from the early Dynasty V onwards, when persons of non-royal origin and lower status started becoming associated with providing services to the king, the position was also granted to officials that stood outside the ruling family.⁶⁵⁵ According to M. Bárta, 96 holders of the title are known from Dynasty V, but their number decreased during Dynasty VI.⁶⁵⁶ *hrj.w sšb* were 'the only few representatives of the 'profane world' that were in frequent contact with the sacred king. This is also why there are only eleven holders of this title attested from this period'.⁶⁵⁷

'VERY GOOD OLD AGE' ()

The phrase  is a part of the offering formula that often included a prey for the proper funeral and ability to pass along the roads of the West. The study of this formula became the subject of many works, where attempts for the grammatical and semantic analysis of the phrase were undertaken.

Analysis of all the points of view of the previous authors⁶⁵⁸ who have written on this issue is beyond the scope of this excursus, and therefore, we will try to express our views on the understanding of the problems regarding the interpretation of the phrase. In the approach to this subject, it is important to note the fact that the iconographic program of the tomb reflected the general ideological concept, which, referring to the afterlife, should be considered the basic point for the interpretation of what happens after the death. Subsequently, the very notion of the phrase '*in bohem Alter*' ('in a very good old age') and the desire to reach it were connected to the other, unearthly world. The existence of ideas on the last judgement and the punishment for criminals damned for bad deeds, to which references may be found in Old Kingdom texts,⁶⁵⁹ required a kind of security in the form of a special status and recognition on the part of the gods and the king. So the attention of the funeral inscriptions was focused on fixing these indications. As H. Altenmüller has noted, the afterlife bestowed after a proper funerary ritual consisted of a good and proper burial in the West and the very good old age

⁶⁵² BISSING, 1905, S. 48. FISCHER, 1966, p. 66.

⁶⁵³ STRUDWICK, 1985, p. 248. JONES, 2000, p. 645 (No.2361).

⁶⁵⁴ RYDSTRÖM, 1994, p. 71-72.

⁶⁵⁵ RYDSTRÖM, 1994, p. 55-56, 62-63.

⁶⁵⁶ BÁRTA, 2005, p. 119.

⁶⁵⁷ BÁRTA, 2013b, p. 271.

⁶⁵⁸ BARTA, 1968, S. 301. LAPP, 1986, S. 202-205, 232-233, §341-346, §396. SATZINGER, 1997. BOLSHAKOV, 2013. PETROVA, 2010, p. 86-97.

⁶⁵⁹ MORSCHAUER, 1991, p. 136-137, 152, 156-157.


(*krs.tw.f m imn.t i3w.w nfr wr.t*). Burial as a duly acquired grave was built from the funds of the tomb owner or donated by some third parties.⁶⁶⁰

The phrase ‘a very good old age’ has many graphical variations even among the examples collected from the Giza non-royal tombs (*tabl. 35*). The consequent study of these materials permits a better understanding of the meaning of this notion.

Epigraphic variants of the phrase ‘a very good old age’

The results of the research, demonstrating many variations in rendering this notion, confirm the fact that the studied expression was spread widely in the tomb inscriptions, becoming a stable formula, whereby its grammatical analysis is essentially complicated.⁶⁶¹ He also stressed that this notion was as familiar to Egyptians who composed offering formulae, as Paternoster is familiar to modern Christians (*‘wie uns das Vaterunser’*),⁶⁶² rendering the semantics of this notion in the best possible way. Despite this being the case, unjustified absence of the grammatical ending *-t* in the adjective *nfr*, the changing of the dispositions of the signs in this phrase, as well as different positions of this phrase in the offering formula may be quite understandable.

Table 35 demonstrates the variations in the disposition of signs in the phrase, which lead to the following conclusions:

1. The writing *i3wj* is attested for both verbal and nominal forms.⁶⁶³ The feminine ending *-t* was prescribed four times (variants XVIII, XX, XXII, XXIII) when the notion was written with the hieroglyph representing an old woman (for two exclusions from Giza, see the variants XIX and XXI (*tabl. 35*)).
2. The words *nfr* and *wr.t* may be written with phonetic complements or without. At Giza, the word *nfr*, as a rule, is written with the three consonant sign . Phonetic complements to *nfr* are attested in the inscriptions of Kanefer (variant X), Mersyankh III (variant XXII), and on a false door from Giza, found in season 2014 by our mission (variant IX). In the variant IX, the adjective *nfr.t* points to the feminine form *i3w.t*.⁶⁶⁴
3. The composition of signs is attested in two main variants – the three consonant *nfr* may be disposed before or after the word ‘old age’.
4. The word *wr.t* is presented in most cases; however, its absence is also attested.
5. The phonographic writing *i3wj*, which is attested, for example, at Saqqara,⁶⁶⁵ is absent at Giza.

These examples, which are easy to multiply, demonstrate that the phraseology of ‘a very good old age’ was rather standard due to the fact that ‘a very good old age’ was a clear statement rather than a wish.⁶⁶⁶ H. Junker, to the best of our knowledge, was the first one who pointed to the impossibility of correlating the funeral with the actual old age and noted that the sentence ‘he was buried in his old age’, should probably not be taken literally, and as such, this notion cannot imply praying, and, on the other hand, it may lead to the idea that people usually died in ‘a very good old age’.⁶⁶⁷

⁶⁶⁰ ALTENMÜLLER, 2006, S.19.

⁶⁶¹ JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 46. LAPP, 1986, S. 203-205. It was earlier studied by FISCHER, 1976.

⁶⁶² JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 133.

⁶⁶³ WB. I. S. 28 (within offering formulae, *i3wj nfr wr.t* is translated there as *‘indem er sehr schön alt geworden ist’*).

The variant *i3w* is also attested for the Old Kingdom (WB. I, S. 29 (1)). See also: HANNIG, 2003, S. 29.

⁶⁶⁴ HANNIG, 2003, S. 29.



⁶⁶⁵ LAPP, 1986, S. 202-203, §341. See also: HANNIG, 2003, S. 29.

⁶⁶⁶ JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 46.

⁶⁶⁷ Ibidem.

To this idea it should also be noted that if somebody wanted to postpone the day of death, another phraseology was used, namely ‘another day, when I go to the West as late as possible’ (*wdf wr.t*).⁶⁶⁸ This inscription indirectly confirms the fact that ‘a very good old age’ was not a designation of the desired age of life extension but was connected with the necessity to understand the burial in the very good old age not as a wish, but as a sustainable approval phrase, which ascertains a status condition associated with the afterlife. The very composition of the phrase proves that this phrase was not connected with terrestrial oldness, which was rightly considered a state of illness, senility and weakness. The tomb inscriptions read ‘a very good old age’, in other words, the old age after which the new life was expected to appear.

Table 35. Epigraphic variants of the phrase ‘a very good old age’ in Giza Necropolis

N ^o	Epigraphic variants	Name of the tomb owner	Bibliographical reference
Variant I 			
I/1		Nisutnefer	JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 166-167, Abb. 27 (western wall). Kanawati, 2002, p.42, pl. 53.
I/2		Peseshet	HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 83, fig. 143 (false door)
I/3		Rawer II	JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 228, Abb. 46 (western wall)
I/4		Kaemankh	JUNKER, GIZA IV, S. 19, Abb. 5 (entrance); S. 21, Abb. 6 (western wall). KANAWATI, 2001, p. 24, pl. 28-30
I/5		Demeg	JUNKER, GIZA V, S. 187, Abb. 58 (architrave over a false door)
I/6		Nefer I	JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 41, Abb. 8 (architrave)
I/7		Kahif	JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 105, Abb. 28 (architrave of the entrance)
I/8		Weser	JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 191, Abb. 69 (entrance to the offering room)
I/9		Minu	JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 235, Abb. 97 (false door)
I/10		Ptahwer	JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 242 (western wall, frieze and architrave)
I/11		Nisuredu I	JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 246, Abb. 105 (architrave over false door)
I/12		Khufuseneb I	JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 123, Abb. 46 (architrave)
I/13		Khufuseneb II	JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 126-127, 129, Abb. 47 (architrave)
I/14		Ptahhotep	JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 222, Abb. 89 (false door)
I/15		Setikai	JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 209-210, Abb. 86 (false door)
I/16		Menhebu	JUNKER, GIZA VIII, S. 163, Abb. 85 (false door; the sign  is in a lacuna)
I/17		Meruika	JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 73, 75, Abb. 30 (architrave over the pillared hall); S. 76, 78, Abb. 32 (architrave of the offering room)

⁶⁶⁸ FAROUT, 2015, p. 6.

Table 35 (cont.). Epigraphic variants of the phrase 'a very good old age' in Giza Necropolis


<i>Nº</i>	<i>Epigraphic variants</i>	<i>Name of the tomb owner</i>	<i>Bibliographical reference</i>
Variant I 			
I/18		Wemetka	JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 103, 106, Abb. 44 (offering basin)
I/19		Sedaug	JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 117, Abb. 50 (offering basin)
I/20		Snefru	JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 131-132, Abb. 60 (architrave)
I/21		Inkaf	JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 173-174, Abb. 78 (false door)
I/22		Seshemnefer II	KANAWATI, 2002, p. 60, pl. 63
I/23		Rawer	HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 4 (architrave); p. 32, pl. XXXIII (slab)
I/24		Iy	HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 102, fig. 172 (lintel of the entrance)
I/25		Akhethotep	HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 75, Abb. 132; p. 77, fig. 136 (entrance); p. 82, fig. 142 (lintel)
I/26		Shepseskafankh	HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 20, fig. 17 (lintel)
I/27		Neferetnisut	HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 91, fig. 94 (false door)
I/28		Kaiemneferet	HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 108-109, fig. 116 (lintel); p. 134, fig. 160, pl. XLIV (lintel)
I/29		Kaaper	HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 157, fig. 185 (entrance to the chapel)
I/30		Khenu	HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 161, fig. 191 (false door)
I/31		Wepemneferet	HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 189, fig. 217 (chapel of Iby, son of Wepemneferet)
I/32		Nimaatra	HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 212-213, fig. 231 (lintel)
I/33		Khuita	HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 43, fig. 39 (lintel of the false door)
I/34		Kameni	HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 100, fig. 88 (lintel over the doorway)
I/35		Nisankhakhty	HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 122-123, fig. 107 (lintel)
I/36		Tjesty	HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 151, fig. 127, 154 (jamb of the false door)
I/37		Bunefer	HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 196, fig. 158 (lintel)
I/38		Debehen	HASSAN, GIZA IV, p. 163, fig. 114 (lintel)
I/39		Werkhu	HASSAN, GIZA V, p. 243, fig. 102 (false door)
I/40		Tesen	HASSAN, GIZA V, p. 263, fig. 119, pl. XXXIII (A)
I/41		Niptahneferher	HASSAN, GIZA V, p. 281, fig. 141 (entrance); p. 142 (chapel)
I/42		Messa	HASSAN, GIZA V, p. 291, fig. 152, pl. LVII (A) (lintel)
I/43		Kaiherasetef	HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 75, fig. 58 (lintel); p. 77, fig. 59 (lintel to the chapel)
I/44		Hemu	HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 84, fig. 65, pl. XXXIV (lintel); p. 89, fig. 70 (lintel of the false door)
I/45		Kadua	HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 98, fig. 79, pl. XXXIX (A) (lintel)

Table 35 (cont.). Epigraphic variants of the phrase 'a very good old age' in Giza Necropolis




N ^o	Epigraphic variants	Name of the tomb owner	Bibliographical reference
Variant I 			
I/46		Sekhemkai	HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 145, fig. 139, pl. LXII (panel)
I/47		Kaaper	HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 160, fig. 152 (false door, outer jamb)
I/48		Kaisudja	HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 192, fig. 192 (false door)
I/49		Iunmenu	HASSAN, GIZA VII, p. 17, fig. 10, pl. XVI (A) (façade of the chapel)
I/50		Nekhetka	HASSAN, GIZA VII, p. 26-27, fig. 20.
I/51		Khuiuenptah	HASSAN, GIZA VII, p. 35, 38, fig. 27 (drum); p. 39, fig. 30 (false door)
I/52		Irsekhu	HASSAN, GIZA VII, p. 67, fig. 55, pl. XXXIII (A) (lintel)
I/53		Rakhuief	HASSAN, GIZA VII, p. 95, fig. 89, pl. XLIII (A) (false door)
I/54		Inkaf	HASSAN, GIZA IX, p. 23 (entrance, lintel)
I/55		Washduau	HASSAN, GIZA IX, p. 50, fig. 18, pl. XVIII (entrance, lintel)
I/56		Duara	HASSAN, GIZA IX, p. 61-62, fig. 24b (false door, jamb)
I/57		unanimous	HASSAN, GIZA IX, p. 81, pl. XXXVI (A) (basin)
I/58		Sekhemkai	FISHER, 1924, pl. 49 (3) (lintel)
I/59		Merib	MANUELIAN, 2009, p. 73, 94, fig. 4.28; p. 95, fig. 4.29-4.30.
I/60		Akhethotep	ABU BAKR, 1953, p. 8, fig. 6.
I/61		Niudjaptah	ABU BAKR, 1953, p. 109, fig. 95A; p. 112, fig. 95B; p. 113, 115, fig. 95D; p. 119.
I/62		Neferbaptah	WEEKS, 1994, p. 24, 27, fig. 12, 21
Variant II 			
II/1		Kaninisut I	JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 150-151 (western wall). MANUELIAN, 2009, p. 410, fig. 13.55
II/2		Kai	JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 129, Abb. 14 (outer wall)
II/4		Menhebu	JUNKER, GIZA VIII, S. 162-163, Abb. 85 (false door; the sign  is missing)
II/5		Khenu	JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 50, 55, Abb. 21 (architrave)
II/6		Kakhernisut	HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 67, fig. 63 (entrance lintel)
II/7		Nesankhakhty	HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 127 (false door)
II/8		Teti	HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 215, fig. 212 (false door)
II/9		Nefermesedjerkhufu	ROTH, 1995, p. 164, pl. 122, fig. 201b.
II/10		Tjetu I	SIMPSON, 1980, p. 9, fig. 16.

Table 35 (cont.). Epigraphic variants of the phrase 'a very good old age' in Giza Necropolis




N ^o	Epigraphic variants	Name of the tomb owner	Bibliographical reference
Variant III 			
III/1		Imysetkai	JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 215, Abb. 83 (entrance architrave, false door)
III/2		Nisugedu II	JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 135, Abb. 50 (false door architrave)
III/3		Khnumhotep	JUNKER, GIZA VIII, S. 63, Abb. 27 (false door; lacuna)
III/4		Khuiuenptah	HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 68, fig. 65 (false door)
III/5		Werkhu	HASSAN, GIZA V, p. 250, fig. 108 (false door, lintel)
Variant IV 			
IV/1		Kai	JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 132-133, Abb. 16 (western wall)
IV/2		Medunefer	HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 117, fig. 104, pl. XXXVII (main entrance)
IV/3		Werkhu	HASSAN, GIZA V, p. 251, fig. 109 (text over offering list)
IV/4		Iiu	JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 228, Abb. 104, Taf. 10 (d).
IV/5		Idu	SIMPSON, 1976, fig. 36.
Variant V 			
V/1		Kaninisut I	JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 150-151, 170 (1) Abb. 18 (western wall)
V/2		Weser	JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 191, Abb. 69 (entrance to the offering room)
V/3		Nisu	JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 238, Abb. 100 (offering basin)
V/4		Snefrunefer	JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 33, Abb. 12 (architrave over the entrance)
V/5		Seshemnefer IV	JUNKER, GIZA XI, S. 173, Abb. 70 (architrave)
V/6		Iy	HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 102, fig. 172 (lintel of the entrance doorway); p. 103, fig. 173 (false door)
V/7		Kanebef	HASSAN, GIZA V, p. 316 (lintel)
V/8		Inkaf	HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 129, fig. 119 (upper lintel of the false door)
V/9		Nesettjemat	HASSAN, GIZA IX, p. 75-76, fig. 32-33, pl. XXXI (A-B) (lintels)
V/10		Khafkhufu II	SIMPSON, 1978, fig. 42.
V/11		Kapi	ROTH, 1995, p. 103, pl. 55, fig. 165.

Table 35 (cont.). Epigraphic variants of the phrase 'a very good old age' in Giza Necropolis










Nº	Epigraphic variants	Name of the tomb owner	Bibliographical reference
Variant VI 			
VI/1		Khnum	JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 193, Abb. 70 (western wall)
VI/2		Iunra	HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 33, fig. 26 (lintel)
Variant VII 			
VII/1		Iy	HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 103, fig. 173 (false door)
Variant VIII 			
VIII/1		Kaunisut	HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 85, fig. 90 (lintel)
Variant IX 			
IX/1		anonymous	KORMYSHEVA, 2015, p. 60-82 (false door)
Variant X 			
X/1		Kanefer	MANUELIAN, 2009, p. 317, 357, fig.12.87.
Variant XI 			
XI/1		Nimaatra	HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 218, fig. 237 (false door, architrave)
Variant XII 			
XII/1		Meryib	JUNKER, GIZA VIII, S. 141-142, 144-145 (coffin)
Variant XIII 			
XIII/1		Hotepi	JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 16, Abb. 5 (architrave over the entrance)
XIII/2		Kaisudja	JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 165, Abb. 69 (western wall)
XIII/3		Niptah	JUNKER, GIZA VIII, S. 174, Abb. 91 (architrave)
XIII/4		Washka	JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 96-97, Abb. 40 (false door)
XIII/5		Sedaug	JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 116, Abb. 49 (entrance architrave)
XIII/6		Ankhhaf	HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 135-136, fig. 115 (lintel)
XIII/7		Ankhhaf <i>rn.f nfr</i> Qar	HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 133, fig. 114 (false door)
XIII/8		[...]nes	HASSAN, GIZA V, p. 276 (lintel)

Table 35 (cont.). Epigraphic variants of the phrase 'a very good old age' in Giza Necropolis








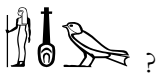




N ^o	Epigraphic variants	Name of the tomb owner	Bibliographical reference
Variant XIII 			
XIII/9		Irynakhti	HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 14, fig. 9 (false door)
XIII/10		Kakaiankh	HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 24-25, fig. 18 (false door)
XIII/11		Inkaf	HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 129, fig. 119 (false door)
XIII/12		Ankhemsaf	HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 152, fig. 146 (false door)
XIII/13		Kauab	SIMPSON, 1978, fig. 8 (sarcophagus)
XIV/14		Isiankh	HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 51, fig. 45 (lintel)
XIII/15		Niankhthathor	JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 93, Abb. 39 (false door)
XIII/16		Khenub	HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 161, fig. 191 (lintel)
XIII/17		Debehen	HASSAN, GIZA IV, p. 170, fig. 119, pl. XLIX (northern wall)
XIII/18		Ankhhaf	HASSAN, GIZA V, p. 228, fig. 85 (false door)
XIII/19		Iunra	HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 33, fig. 26 (entrance)
Variant XIV 			
XIV/1		Meni	JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 146-147.
XIV/2		Sheri	JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 257, Abb. 117 (architrave)
XIV/3		Tjetut	JUNKER, GIZA XI, S. 268, Abb. 109 (false door)
XIV/4		Hesi	HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 248, 249, fig. 220-221.
XIV/5		Senebka	HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 69, fig. 51, pl. XXX (A) (lintel)
XIV/6		Khafkhufu I	SIMPSON, 1978, p. 10, fig. 24.
Variant XV 			
XV/1		Kaiemankh	JUNKER, GIZA IV, S. 21 (upper architrave)
XV/2		Rawer	HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 35, pl. XXXVII (2) (slab)
XV/3		Wepemneferet	HASSAN, GIZA II, pl. 181, fig. 213 (lintel); p. 186-187, fig. 214 (western wall, lintel)
XV/4		Khafkhufu II	SIMPSON, 1978, fig. 42.
Variant XVI 			
XVI/1		Irty	JUNKER, GIZA V, S. 161, Abb. 48.

Table 35 (cont.). Epigraphic variants of the phrase 'a very good old age' in Giza Necropolis

Nº	Epigraphic variants	Name of the tomb owner	Bibliographical reference
Variant XVII 			
XVII/1		Nensedjerkai	JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 115, Abb. 7 (architraves); S. 119, 120, Abb. 9-10 (false door)
XVII/2		Bunefer	HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 185, 189, fig. 147a, pl. LIV (western wall)
XVII/3		Nensedjerkai	MANUELIAN, 2009, p. 120-121, 134-135, fig. 5.24, 5.25 (architrave)
Variant XVIII 			
XVIII/1		Hemetra	HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 64, fig. 46, pl. XXIII (C) (lintel)
Variant XIX 			
XIX/1		Hemetra	HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 48, fig. 36 (lintel)
Variant XX 			
XX/1		Niankhthathor	HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 251, fig. 222 (false door)
Variant XXI 			
XXI/1		Niankhthathor	HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 249, fig. 221 (lintel)
XXI/2		Mersyankh III	DUNHAM, SIMPSON, 1974, pl. VIIb.
Variant XXII 			
XXII/1		Mersyankh III	DUNHAM, SIMPSON, 1974, pl. VI.
Variant XXIII 			
XXIII/1		Nensedjerkai	MANUELIAN, 2009, p. 122, 123, fig. 5.47; p. 141, fig. 5.43; p. 142, fig. 5.47; p. 147, fig. 5.57; p. 148, fig. 5.61.

The context of the phrase ‘a very good old age’

The analysis of inscriptions from Giza, where the phrase ‘a very good old age’ is mentioned, permits classification according to the meaning and place in the offering formula *hṯp dj nsw.t* in the following ways:

1. The phrase ‘a very good old age’ after the mention of the burial: Rawer II (lacuna after ‘a very good old age’),⁶⁶⁹ Kai,⁶⁷⁰ Nisquedu I,⁶⁷¹ Ptahhotep,⁶⁷² Wemetka,⁶⁷³ Akhethotep,⁶⁷⁴ Khenu,⁶⁷⁵ Wepemneferet,⁶⁷⁶ Nisankhakhty,⁶⁷⁷ Tjesty,⁶⁷⁸ Ankhhaf,⁶⁷⁹ Kanebef,⁶⁸⁰ Kaihersetef,⁶⁸¹ Teti,⁶⁸² Kakaiankh,⁶⁸³ Inkaf,⁶⁸⁴ Ankhemisaf,⁶⁸⁵ Senebka,⁶⁸⁶ Hemetra,⁶⁸⁷ Khuiuenptah,⁶⁸⁸ Duara,⁶⁸⁹ Nensedjerkai,⁶⁹⁰ Iby, the son of Wepemneferet,⁶⁹¹ Nisu,⁶⁹² Kaisudja,⁶⁹³ Hotepi,⁶⁹⁴ Khnumhotep,⁶⁹⁵ Kamen.⁶⁹⁶
2. ‘A very good old age’ before the Great God – inscriptions of Kaiemankh,⁶⁹⁷ Menhebu,⁶⁹⁸ Khnumhotep,⁶⁹⁹ Niptah,⁷⁰⁰ Iy,⁷⁰¹ Nefer I,⁷⁰² Kahif,⁷⁰³ Weser,⁷⁰⁴ Nesankhakhty,⁷⁰⁵ Bunefer,⁷⁰⁶ Akhethotep,⁷⁰⁷ Kakhernisut,⁷⁰⁸ Kaemneferet,⁷⁰⁹ Niankhathor,⁷¹⁰ Werkhu,⁷¹¹ Tesen,⁷¹² Inkaf,⁷¹³ Kakaiankh,⁷¹⁴ Washduau,⁷¹⁵ Inkaf,⁷¹⁶ Rawer,⁷¹⁷ Snefru.⁷¹⁸

⁶⁶⁹ JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 228, Abb. 40.

⁶⁷⁰ JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 132-133, Abb. 16.

⁶⁷¹ JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 246, Abb. 105.

⁶⁷² JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 223, Abb. 89.

⁶⁷³ JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 103, Abb. 44.

⁶⁷⁴ HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 75, Abb. 132; p. 77, fig. 136.

⁶⁷⁵ HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 161, fig. 191.

⁶⁷⁶ Ibid., p. 189, fig. 217.

⁶⁷⁷ HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 122, 123, fig. 107.

⁶⁷⁸ Ibid., p. 151, fig. 127.

⁶⁷⁹ Ibid., p. 135, 136, fig. 115.

⁶⁸⁰ HASSAN, GIZA V, p. 316.

⁶⁸¹ HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 75.

⁶⁸² Ibid., p. 215.

⁶⁸³ Ibid., p. 24.

⁶⁸⁴ Ibid., p. 129.

⁶⁸⁵ Ibid., p. 152.

⁶⁸⁶ Ibid., p. 69.

⁶⁸⁷ Ibid., p. 48.

⁶⁸⁸ HASSAN, GIZA VII, p. 38, fig. 27.

⁶⁸⁹ HASSAN, GIZA IX, p. 61, fig. 24b.

⁶⁹⁰ JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 119, 120, Abb. 9-10.

⁶⁹¹ HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 189.

⁶⁹² JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 238, Abb. 100.

⁶⁹³ JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 165.

⁶⁹⁴ Ibid., S. 16.

⁶⁹⁵ JUNKER, GIZA VIII, S. 64-68.

⁶⁹⁶ HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 100, fig. 88.

⁶⁹⁷ JUNKER, GIZA IV, S. 19, 21, Abb. 5, 6. KANAWATI, 2001, p. 24, pl. 28-30.

⁶⁹⁸ JUNKER, GIZA VIII, S. 163, Abb. 85.

⁶⁹⁹ Ibid., S. 63, Abb. 27.

⁷⁰⁰ Ibid., S. 174, Abb. 91.

⁷⁰¹ HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 102, fig. 172.

⁷⁰² JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 41, Abb. 8.

⁷⁰³ Ibid., S. 105, Abb. 28.

⁷⁰⁴ Ibid., S. 191, Abb. 69.

⁷⁰⁵ HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 127.

⁷⁰⁶ Ibid., p. 189.

⁷⁰⁷ HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 82.

3. 'A very good old age as (*m*) *im3h*' – inscriptions of Nisutnefer,⁷¹⁹ Kai,⁷²⁰ Ptahwer,⁷²¹ Imysetkai,⁷²² Demeg,⁷²³ Nimaatra,⁷²⁴ Hemu,⁷²⁵ Iunmenu,⁷²⁶ Irsekhu,⁷²⁷ Iiu,⁷²⁸ Meryib.⁷²⁹
4. The phrase 'a very good old age', followed by '*wn nb im3h hr ntr 3*' – Wepemneferet,⁷³⁰ Hesi,⁷³¹ Debehen.⁷³²
5. 'A very good old age' and *im3h* one after another: a) 'a very good old age' after *nb im3h* or after *nb im3h hr ntr 3* – Kaninisut I,⁷³³ Medunefer,⁷³⁴ Irty;⁷³⁵ b) *im3h* after 'a very good old age' – Khufuseneb II,⁷³⁶ Nisuredu II,⁷³⁷ Meruika,⁷³⁸ Sedaug,⁷³⁹ Snefru,⁷⁴⁰ Inkaf,⁷⁴¹ Shepseskafankh,⁷⁴² Neferetnisut,⁷⁴³ Nimaatra,⁷⁴⁴ Khuita,⁷⁴⁵ Bunefer,⁷⁴⁶ Niptahneferher, Messa,⁷⁴⁷ Khnum,⁷⁴⁸ Sekhemkai,⁷⁴⁹ Hemetra,⁷⁵⁰ Rakhuief,⁷⁵¹ Peseshet.⁷⁵²

⁷⁰⁸ HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 67-68.

⁷⁰⁹ Ibid., p. 109, fig. 116.

⁷¹⁰ HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 249 - 250.

⁷¹¹ HASSAN, GIZA V, p. 289.

⁷¹² Ibid., p. 243, 251, 263.

⁷¹³ HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 129.

⁷¹⁴ Ibid., p. 24.

⁷¹⁵ HASSAN, GIZA IX, p. 50.

⁷¹⁶ Ibid., p. 23.

⁷¹⁷ HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 35, pl. XXXVII, 2.

⁷¹⁸ JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 132, Abb. 60.

⁷¹⁹ JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 166-167.

⁷²⁰ Ibid., S. 129, Abb. 14.

⁷²¹ JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 242.

⁷²² Ibid., S. 215, Abb. 83.

⁷²³ JUNKER, GIZA V, S. 187, Abb. 58.

⁷²⁴ HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 218, fig. 237.

⁷²⁵ HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 84.

⁷²⁶ HASSAN, GIZA VII, 1953, p. 17, fig. 10.

⁷²⁷ Ibid., p. 67, fig. 55.

⁷²⁸ JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 228, Abb. 104.

⁷²⁹ JUNKER, GIZA VIII, S. 141-142.

⁷³⁰ HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 186-187 (there is *wn* after the very good age and before *im3h*).

⁷³¹ HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 248, 249, fig. 220, 221.

⁷³² HASSAN, GIZA IV, p. 163.

⁷³³ JUNKER, GIZA II, p. 150-151. MANUELIAN 2009. p. 410, fig. 13.55.

⁷³⁴ HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 117, fig. 104.

⁷³⁵ JUNKER, GIZA V, S. 161, Abb. 48. After the title *nb im3h* there is only the hieroglyph of the old man, which may be understood as the abbreviation of the notion "very good old age."

⁷³⁶ JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 127, Abb. 47.

⁷³⁷ Ibid., S. 135, Abb. 50.

⁷³⁸ JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 75, Abb. 30.

⁷³⁹ Ibid., S. 117, Abb. 50.

⁷⁴⁰ Ibid., S. 132, Abb. 60.

⁷⁴¹ Ibid., S. 173, Abb. 78.

⁷⁴² HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 20.

⁷⁴³ Ibid., p. 91, fig. 94.

⁷⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 213.

⁷⁴⁵ HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 43, fig. 39.

⁷⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 196, fig. 158.

⁷⁴⁷ HASSAN, GIZA V, p. 281, 291.

⁷⁴⁸ JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 193, Abb. 70.

⁷⁴⁹ HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 145.

⁷⁵⁰ Ibid., p. 64.

⁷⁵¹ HASSAN, GIZA VII, p. 95, fig. 89.

6. 'A very good old age' for a female – Mersyankh III. After *hḫp.s m hṭp hr w3.wt nfr.(w)t hḫpp im3h.t hr.sn* there is the phrase *ḫwḫ nfr n.s* – 'a very good old age for her',⁷⁵³ which may be understood as a gift and benediction from the king and god.
7. The phrase 'a very good old age' positioned before mentioning the burial – Rawer.⁷⁵⁴
8. 'A very good old age' after mentioning the burial and before mentioning the passing on the roads of the West – Weser,⁷⁵⁵ Minu,⁷⁵⁶ Nensedjerkai⁷⁵⁷, Khufuseneb I,⁷⁵⁸ Khufuseneb II,⁷⁵⁹ Kadua,⁷⁶⁰ Kaaper,⁷⁶¹ Kaisudja,⁷⁶² Irynakhti,⁷⁶³ Nekhetka,⁷⁶⁴ Seneb,⁷⁶⁵ Kaemneferet.⁷⁶⁶
9. Receiving offerings after the burial and 'a very good old age' (examples include the tomb of Snefrunefet);⁷⁶⁷ receiving offerings after the walk on the beautiful ways and 'a very good old age' – Niudjaptah.⁷⁶⁸
10. Receiving offerings just after 'a very good old age' or 'a very good old age before the Great God' – Kaaper,⁷⁶⁹ Kaihersef, ⁷⁷⁰ Nesettjemat.⁷⁷¹
11. *ḫwḫ nfr šps.t* – Mersyankh III.⁷⁷²

The analysis of the inscriptions demonstrates a close connection between the term *im3h* and 'a very good old age'. There is no doubt that the concept of *im3h* relates to virtually every dead person buried in the necropolis, and was predominant for a successful afterlife, and there is no need to look for quality coordination of the notions *im3h* and 'a very good old age'. However, there does exist a coexistence, and it is attested in the inscriptions. So, for example, the inscription of Meni has a phrase that reads as follows: 'lord of *im3h* before the Great God, very good old age'.⁷⁷³

Architrave of Iiu contains the phrase 'a very good old age as the lord of *im3h* before the Great God'.⁷⁷⁴ In the mastaba of Irty, *nb im3h* is followed by the sign of the old man.⁷⁷⁵ The hieroglyph *nfr* written after the old man may be either a phonetic sign in the title of the tomb owner, *nfr*-recruit, or the ideogram for the adjective *nfr*. However, it is possible to assume that the scribe either accidentally or intentionally used one and the same *nfr*-sign for both words. So, the invocation may have implied the status of *im3h* and 'a very good old age'.

⁷⁵² HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 83, fig. 143.

⁷⁵³ DUNHAM, SIMPSON, 1974, p. 13-14, pl. VII, fig. 7.

⁷⁵⁴ HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 4.

⁷⁵⁵ JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 191 Abb. 69.

⁷⁵⁶ Ibid., S. 235, Abb. 97.

⁷⁵⁷ JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 115.

⁷⁵⁸ JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 123, Abb. 46.

⁷⁵⁹ Ibid., S. 127, Abb. 47.

⁷⁶⁰ HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 98.

⁷⁶¹ Ibid., p. 160.

⁷⁶² HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 192.

⁷⁶³ Ibid., p. 14.

⁷⁶⁴ HASSAN, GIZA VII, p. 26, fig. 20.

⁷⁶⁵ JUNKER, GIZA VII, 123, 127.

⁷⁶⁶ HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 134.

⁷⁶⁷ JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 33.

⁷⁶⁸ ABU BAKR, 1953, p. 112, fig. 95B, 113.

⁷⁶⁹ HASSAN, GIZA II, p. 157.

⁷⁷⁰ HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 77.

⁷⁷¹ HASSAN, GIZA IX, p. 75-76.

⁷⁷² DUNHAM, SIMPSON, 1974, p. 13.

⁷⁷³ JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 147.

⁷⁷⁴ Ibid., S. 228, Abb. 104.

⁷⁷⁵ JUNKER, GIZA V, S. 161, Abb. 48.

H. Junker paid special attention to the inscription of Snefru, in which ‘a very good old age’ is accessible through the benediction of the Great God and a burial. In turn, J. Allen has stressed the fact that the phrase ‘a very good old age’ often has an emendation ‘before the Great God’. The god in question is either the sun or Osiris; in some cases, he is also the deceased king himself. Referring to C. Eyre, J. Allen characterized this term as an amalgam of all dead kings continuing to function for their contemporaries. The relationship is expressed most often as one in which the non-royal deceased is *im3h hr* the Great God.⁷⁷⁶

The similarity of these two notions is also confirmed by the same composition of the phrase with the preposition *m*, which can be understood as *im3h* and as ‘a very good old age’. The examples present the inscription of Tjesty, where, after mentioning the burial, there is *m i3wj nfr wr.t*,⁷⁷⁷ and the inscription of Niankhathor, where, after the burial, there is a phrase *m im3h*.⁷⁷⁸

These examples confirm the idea that *i3wj nfr wr.t* referred to a certain status of the deceased that granted him the ability to travel on the western roads. One may find a similar inscription on the Kaiemtjenenet’s libation basins: ‘May the king give an offering and Anubis, the foremost of the divine booth, that he may be buried in the cemetery at a very good old age and that he may wander on the good road upon which a good venerated one proceeds, the phyle-member Kaiemtjenenet’.⁷⁷⁹ The inscription of Meryteti at Saqqara permits to attribute the phrase on passing the roads of the West to the phraseology with the stable composition, where composition and vocabulary are identical. According to N. Kanawati and M. Abder-Raziq, the text reads as follows: ‘An offering which the king gives and an offering which Osiris, foremost of Busiris, gives, that he may travel upon the beautiful roads, upon which the honoured ones travel, at a very good age’.⁷⁸⁰

Temporal indices or the status of quality

Although, in most cases, there are no indicators of time before the phrase under discussion, it did not stop authors from putting ‘after’ in their translations. Such translations usually imply that the burial was made after reaching ‘a very good old age’. Among those inscriptions, where temporary indicators do exist, there are two variants: ‘a very good old age’ is preceded by *sk* + dep. pronoun or preposition *m-h*.

The particle *sk* introduces temporal clauses and indicate that the status of ‘a very good old age’ was acquired after a proper burial. References to ‘a very good old age’ as the state after the burial may be found in the examples given by H. Junker.⁷⁸¹ Thus, in the architrave Berlin 11667,⁷⁸² which was made by Rudj for his father Sekerhotep, there is a request for a burial in the necropolis at ‘a very good old age’. The inscription of Neferseshemptah (Berlin 11665)⁷⁸³ dedicated to his father Nefer I indicates that ‘a good old age’ (*i3wj nfr*) was a state achieved after a burial in the necropolis (*st sw m hr.t-ntr*). Like the inscription of Neferseshemptah, the inscription of Ptahhotep (Saqqara, Dynasty V) demonstrates the use of the old Egyptian particle *st*, meaning *als*,⁷⁸⁴ ‘in time’, ‘when’, ‘qua’: *st sw i3wj nfr wrt hr Wsir*,

⁷⁷⁶ ALLEN, 2006, p. 11-12.

⁷⁷⁷ HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 154.

⁷⁷⁸ HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 251.

⁷⁷⁹ VYMAZALOVÁ et al., 2011, p. 55.

⁷⁸⁰ KANAWATI, ABDER-RAZIQ, 2004, p. 35, pl. 51.

⁷⁸¹ JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 46.

⁷⁸² BERLIN, 1913, S. 49.

⁷⁸³ Ibid., S. 62.

⁷⁸⁴ EDEL, 1955, S. 428-429, §853-854.

‘when he is in the very good old age before Osiris’.⁷⁸⁵ The general meaning of the whole paragraph talks of receiving offerings and other necessary things by the deceased *when* he was (or became) in ‘a very good old age’ under (or before – *hr*) Osiris.

There is also a preposition with temporal meaning; the preposition *m-ht* is used twice before ‘a very good old age’. This preposition is used just before the phrase ‘a very good old age’. One example is attested in the inscription on the coffin of Tjeby, stored in the Cairo Egyptian Museum (JE 45967). This is an unpainted rectangular wooden coffin, found by G.A. Reisner in 1902, probably at Naga ed-Deir, and dated back to the Old Kingdom.

‘A boon which the king gives and Anubis... gives, that he may have a good burial in his tomb of the necropolis, in the western desert, after a good old age; *imakb* Tjeby’.⁷⁸⁶ The same composition of the phrase is on the stele of Pentjeni dated to the beginning of Dynasty XVIII (Louvre C211);⁷⁸⁷ the text mentions the burial (*krs*) *m-ht* *iwj*.

Among several variants of translation, the preposition *m-ht* had the meanings ‘als’, ‘wenn’, and ‘after’.⁷⁸⁸ Taking it into consideration the meanings *als*, one may understand these two rear phrases as a quality or as a state acquired in the result of funerary rites. Accordingly, ‘a very good old age’ is a quality necessary for the afterlife of the tomb owner.

In connection with an attempt to determine the temporal sequence or lack of it, the great interest presents the inscriptions of Pepyankh with the good name Heny the Black from Meir. The texts, which are now considered as evidence of a double mention of ‘a very good old age’, refer to escorting the body of Pepyankh to the *w^cb.t* (below are translations of the publishers).

The first inscription: ‘Escorting to the tent of purification of (*n*) the first day. A very good old age before his god (*hr ntr.f*)’.

Second inscription: ‘Escorting to the tent of purification. A very good old age among those in honour before the Great God and Lord of the West’.⁷⁸⁹

One more inscription: ‘Escorting right up to the tent of purification; this is the escort of an honoured one to be repeated twice. A very good old age!’⁷⁹⁰

According to the translation of N. Kanawati and L. Evans:

‘O behold, it is the accompaniment of the honoured one (to happen) for a second time at a very good age’.

‘...accompanying of the honoured one at a very good old age, among the honoured ones before the Great God, lord of the west’.

‘...accompanying to the purification tent on the first day at a very good old age before his god’.⁷⁹¹

According to the proposed translations and comments, the escorting of the deceased at a very good old age was effectuated twice. The use in all cases of the same hieroglyph (circular disk surrounded by two parallel circuits) assumes the same translation, it may be “day” (either

⁷⁸⁵ URK. I, S. 189.

⁷⁸⁶ KAMAL, 1937, p. 125-126.

⁷⁸⁷ Stela from the Louvre collection of the Anastasi acquired in 1857, it is not published and displayed in the exposition. We sincerely thank Dr. Vincent Rondot, Director of the Egyptian Department of the Louvre, and Geneviève Pierrat-Bonnefois, chief curator of the Egyptian Department of the Louvre, for the information on this stela.

⁷⁸⁸ WB. III, S. 345 (1, 12): ‘*hinter*’, ‘*nach*’; S. 346: ‘*wenn*’. HANNIG, 2003, S. 984: *später* ‘*als*’. See also: GARDINER, 1957, §178.

⁷⁸⁹ BLACKMAN, APTED 1953, p. 55, pl. 43.

⁷⁹⁰ BLACKMAN, APTED 1953, p. 52, pl. 42. KANAWATI, EVANS, 2014, p. 32, 34, pl. 79, 80 (tomb of Pepyankh the Black, Dynasty VI).

⁷⁹¹ KANAWATI, EVANS, 2014, p. 32, 34.

the second day, as it was noted by A. Bolshakov),⁷⁹² or “time” (consequently, not the first day, and not for the first time, as it follows from the translation of publishers). In this case, the focus should be on finding (or confirming) the status of ‘a very good old age’ twice, accompanied by certain rituals during the course of the burial ceremonies. Their exact significance and time sequence is not possible to restore.

The similarity in sense or even unity of the two concepts, ‘a very good old age’ and *imakb*, is confirmed by a large number of inscriptions, in which both were connected to the Great God. Several inscriptions from Giza speak on ‘a very good age’ qua *imakb* (*ḥw.t nfr m imḥ*). Moreover, it is possible to assume that ‘a very good old age’ may have been a precondition for obtaining the status of *imakb*. Consequently, the notion ‘a very good age’ like *imakb* designated a status phenomenon.

‘Very good old age’ granted by gods

Several inscriptions from the Old Kingdom provide evidence that ‘a very good age’ was granted by gods. According to H. Junker, ‘mußte man sich um das lange Leben doch wohl an einen Gott wenden, so sehr auch theoretisch der König als Inkarnation des höchsten Gottes galt’. Giving reference to Rahotep, H. Junker stressed the significance of Anubis who granted entrance in the West in receiving the necessary burial. It is revealed in the expression *in sehr hohem Alter* and the burial in a proper tomb that may have been requested from the king.⁷⁹³

The inscription of Neferseshemra from Saqqara gives evidence that a very good old age is a gift of the gods of the West provided after offerings:



The whole text reads as follows: ‘An offering which the gods, lords of the West give, that they may give you a good old age as a honoured one before the Great God and before the king’.⁷⁹⁴

The relation between ‘a very good old age’ and Anubis is attested in the inscription of Mersyankh III, where the notion *ḥw.t nfr* is followed by the adjective *šps*: ‘ein auserwählt werde, in hohem Alter, erwürdig bei Anubis, dem Vorsteher der Gotteshalle’.⁷⁹⁵

An idea that ‘a good old age’ is granted by the god (in particular by Anubis) is traced in the tomb of Khafkhufu I, where it is confirmed epigraphically and iconographically. Under the great figure of Anubis, whose pose underlines the protection and benediction of this god only two points are mentioned – offerings and the good old age.⁷⁹⁶

The tomb of Werkhu has a text applied to Anubis and asking the offerings, where the narrative comes from the first person. The text runs as follows: ‘After having reached a very good old age,⁷⁹⁷ and after having been purified upon the good way as One Honoured by the Great God, the Judge and Inspector of the Scribes, Werkhu’.⁷⁹⁸ This inscription ascertains the connection between a very good old age of Werkhu (‘wenn ich sehr alt geworden bin’⁷⁹⁹) and

⁷⁹² BOLSHAKOV, 2013, p. 17.

⁷⁹³ JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 43.

⁷⁹⁴ CAPART, 1917, pl. XI. JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 43. For the most recent copy, see: KANAWATI, ABDER-RAZIQ, 1998, p. 16, 32, pl. 58. The tomb is dated by the publishers to the first half of the reign of Teti.

⁷⁹⁵ JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 44.

⁷⁹⁶ SIMPSON, 1978, fig. 24.

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⁷⁹⁸ HASSAN, GIZA V, p. 241, 242 (9), fig. 101b. JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 46, note 1.

⁷⁹⁹ JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 46.

the state of being purified. There is also another phrase from this text, where Werkhū mentions that 'he may walk upon the good ways of the West, upon which the Honoured Ones walk'.⁸⁰⁰

The idea that the very good old age is a gift from the gods is indirectly confirmed by the inscription in the tomb of Mersyankh III, where 'a very good old age' has an emendation *for her*,⁸⁰¹ which may be understood as a gift and benediction from the king and god. The same is confirmed by the text of Hekanekhet from the Middle Kingdom: 'May Ptah South of His Wall sweeten your heart greatly with life and a (good) old age'.⁸⁰² It may be understood as a gift and benediction from the king and god, which consists in passing well the roads of the West like *imakb* and the receipt (the status) of the very good old age.

The inscriptions of Shepsesptah and Sabu from Saqqara may be understood in the same way. Here, the phrase *nh i3wj nfr wr.t m ns.t fm im3h hr Pth* is a part of an offering formula with an invocation to Osiris, the Great God, lord of Truth.⁸⁰³ This example gives evidence that the life in 'a very good old age' may be granted by the gods.

Good old age as a necessary element of revival in afterlife

Connection of 'a very good old age' with the movement of the deceased to his *Ka* is confirmed by the inscription of Inti from Deshasha dated to Dynasty V, where this phrase is repeated twice – on the lintel and in the inscription, which connotes to a certain extent with a negative confession, and which contains a reference to the judgement by the Great God. The text runs as follows: 'he will go to his *Ka* (after) a very good old age'.⁸⁰⁴ Thus, the connection to the *Ka* as an essential element of the afterlife became possible through (or by) 'a very good old age'.

If *imakb* is a factor of the glorification of the deceased and facilitating of regeneration,⁸⁰⁵ it can be assumed that the state of 'a very good old age' before the Great God serves the same purposes.

The inscriptions mentioned above demonstrate a close connection of the notion 'a very good old age' before Anubis, gods of the West, and a king. They allow consideration of this state as a special gift of divine benediction, which, together with other components, was essential to ensure the afterlife. The appearance of Osiris⁸⁰⁶ in this context is a one more indication that the semantics of 'a very good old age' is connected with the revival in the afterlife.

'Very good old age' and the solar ideology of Dynasty V

It seems that the meaning of this phrase is logically to look for in context of other events in the Dynasty V, connected with the increased solar cult in the time of Niuserra. In particular, there are double royal statues, two figures of owners of tombs at the entrance to their chapels or on pillars, picturing them as young and old men. The famous double statues of Niuserra depict the king in the form of a pair of a young and an old man. Two figures stand on the same pedestal. Their identity, namely the image of the king Niuserra, is confirmed by the inscription

⁸⁰⁰ HASSAN, GIZA V, p. 242 (8).

⁸⁰¹ DUNHAM, SIMPSON, 1974, p. 13-14, pl. VII, fig. 7.

⁸⁰² ALLEN, 2002, p. 18, pl. 34, 35 (letter III, comments p. 49).

⁸⁰³ JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 205. For the text, see: MARIETTE, 1889, p. 130.

⁸⁰⁴ KANAWATI, McFARLANE, 1993, p. 33.

⁸⁰⁵ CHAUVET, 2004, p. 158, with the references to other authors.

⁸⁰⁶ See also, for example, the inscription of Duara (HASSAN, GIZA IX, p. 62).

on the base. These figures, as D. Wildung believes, reflect the human and the divine nature of the king and, at the same time, demonstrate the transience of earthly life.⁸⁰⁷

According to M. Bárta, who has referenced the subsequent publication of D. Wildung, the twin statues depicted him as a young god and elderly king, symbolizing his union with the sun god and thereby showing the dual nature of his kingship.⁸⁰⁸ In spite of the existence of the same type of statues later⁸⁰⁹ D. Wildung rightly considers wrongful the transfer on later monuments the meaning of the double statue of Niuserra.⁸¹⁰ However, the fact that the body remains young in the cases of Sesostri III's statues and two his images on the lintel from the temple Medamud in which wisdom of the lord is reflected is remarkable.⁸¹¹ It provides evidence about the heritage of the artistic principles of the Old Kingdom reflected in the pair statues of Niuserra.

The stylistics of this statue doesn't leave any doubt in the transferring of age; the two figures, according to D. Wildung, symbolize the immortal, timeless body of the forever young god-king. The transience of human life is reflected on the change in appearance of the terrestrial king, in particular, in his face, which can be considered as an individual portrait. Assuming that the initial place of a statue had to be in a solar sanctuary of the temple, D. Wildung connects the idea of the symbolical transfer of an image of a double statue with the idea of the room of seasons, and considers the Dynasty V the forerunner of communication of a kingdom and solar ideology which took place 1000 years before Amenhotep IV.⁸¹²

Consequently, it is logical to assume that the idea of a double statue could reflect the main constants of a solar cult – the birth (sunrise), an old age and death at a sunset to revive the young. The temporary death was considered a necessary stage of new youth, and thereof, the body remained young. According to A.M. Roth, 'the identification of the dead king with Re, who was reborn daily at sunrise, was a powerful metaphorical insurance of the survival of his soul'.⁸¹³ The 'novel feature in pyramid substructures between Snefru and Khafre... is that a pyramid's entrance corridors first descend, then rise to reach the burial chamber. This pattern might be related to the setting and rising of the sun, although the axis is north-south rather than west-east'.⁸¹⁴

Owing to the material discussed above, it is logical to assume that the aspiration to repetition of a way of a solar star formed the basis of ideas of a very good old age, which was a step to a new youth and life. The last point formed an ideological basis for creation of the corresponding statues and reliefs, and also the form of a tomb's inscription, which turned into a symbolical code of the epoch. The foundation to this process was laid by the king's ideology and emergence of the corresponding connotations in non-royal tombs as the aspiration to the imitation of the royal features in architecture, iconography, and phraseology. That was quite natural since individuals received the main posthumous benefits through the king who was among gods.

Emergence of the double king statue in the Old Kingdom has a direct connotation with images of the tomb owner in the form of statues and reliefs in non-royal tombs. The great

⁸⁰⁷ WILDUNG, 1984, Abb. 3-5.

⁸⁰⁸ BÁRTA, 2005, p. 106.

⁸⁰⁹ Such statues are known, for example, from the reign of Amenemhet III, Sesostri III, and Neferhotep; for more details, see: WILDUNG, 1984.

⁸¹⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹¹ TALLET, 2005, p. 187-188.

⁸¹² WILDUNG, 1984.

⁸¹³ ROTH, 1993, p. 52.

⁸¹⁴ Ibid., note 56.

interest is represented by composition from five statues of Inty-Shedu which were found in his tomb.⁸¹⁵ Statues render the various stages of the tomb owner's life, so there remains no doubt that this is connected with the aspiration of transferring the symbolic of life on the earth.

Images of the tomb owner in the form of the young and old man are fixed on the reliefs of the entrance to non-royal tombs. In the tomb of Khafraankh (G 7948) and others they are playing a role of some kind of title to the whole iconographic program of the chapel.⁸¹⁶ Similar figures may be seen on pillars of the tomb Khafkhufu II.⁸¹⁷ Two figures of a young and old man are pictured at the entrance to the chapel of Abedu.⁸¹⁸ On the pillars of Neferseshemra, the owner is depicted as a mature-age man facing the entrance and the central nave.⁸¹⁹ The old and young men are pictured on the false door of Tjetu I (Giza).⁸²⁰

In general, this tendency may be explained in the field of the increasing solar aspect of the ideology associated with the posthumous fate. But it appears that the pursuit to the proximity of the royal and the non-royal posthumous fate through imitation and creation of a symbolic code of such a similarity played a significant role. Non royal tombs of Dynasty V refer to the deceased journeying to the same celestial regions as the king with one difference – the non-royal afterlife is more 'down-to-earth', while the king presupposes daily communion with the gods.⁸²¹

All these phenomena can be understood in the context of the idea that the tomb scene helped the tomb owner achieve a successful afterlife, resurrection and rebirth.⁸²² Combining the above data, it seems logical to assume connotations of the posthumous fate of the owner of the tomb with the daily 'dying' and 'resurrection' by the sun. In this regard, it is important to address H. Altenmüller, who notes that the way of the deceased repeated the sun movement in order to make a connection to the solar deity in the cosmos and to celebrate the sunrise every day.⁸²³ The place of the 'death' of the sun and the place of keeping the dead are disposed in the same plane – in the west; the place of living and place of occurrence of the resurgent sun (again, after the death of the West) is the East, the world of the living. Accordingly, 'a very good old age' is not a wish of longevity or the real age when living, but a metaphor of the passage of a human life – death in order to resurrect (to get a new birth) again. In other words, it is a status condition, the presence of which is a precondition for resurrection that does not preclude the assumption of recurrence (infinity) of this process in the afterlife.

This understanding of the phrase 'a very good old age' supports H. Satzinger's conclusion that the offerings given by a king (the principal condition for the afterlife) will be effectuated after subsequent burials and after very good old age in another word after the aforementioned circumstances (*Nebenumstände*).⁸²⁴

In summary, it is necessary to emphasize the stability of the formula 'a very good old age' (a 'frozen phrase' for H. Junker) as evidenced by the different locations of the phrase elements. One has to remember that it is typologically close to the status of *imakh* and its semantics is connected to the status of the tomb owner bestowed by the gods. The emergence

⁸¹⁵ HAWASS, 2011, p. 41-53.

⁸¹⁶ KORMYSHEVA, MALYKH, VETOKHOV, 2010, p. 53-60, fig. 30, 31. For the analysis of these figures, see: HARPUR, 1987, p. 54-55. On the double statues, see: JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 96-97.

⁸¹⁷ SIMPSON, 1978, fig. 46.

⁸¹⁸ ABU BAKR, 1953, p. 75, fig. 50, 51.

⁸¹⁹ KANAWATI, ABDER-RAZIG, 1998, p. 26 ff., pl. 46-57.

⁸²⁰ SIMPSON, 1980, fig. 16.

⁸²¹ ALLEN, 2006, p. 9.

⁸²² ROTH, 2006, p. 244.

⁸²³ ALTENMÜLLER, 2006, S. 19; see also S. 34. On the tomb as the place of resurrection of its owner, see S. 25.

⁸²⁴ SATZINGER, 1997, S. 183.

of this concept is closely related to the increased value of the solar ideology, which was reflected in a number of phenomena of material culture, including images in funerary complexes. This phrase was a textual embodiment of the idea of death as a threshold of resurrection to a new life.



EXCURSUS III

OLD KINGDOM CANOPIC JARS

Finding canopic jars in the rock-cut tomb of Khufuhotep initiated the excursus of ancient Egyptian Old Kingdom canopic jars.⁸²⁵ Over a long period of archaeological excavations in the Memphis necropolis, more than 100 limestone canopic jars of the Old Kingdom were discovered (*tabl. 37*): we reliably know about 131 vessels: 98 from Giza, 25 from Saqqara, and 8 from Abusir (25 complete groups of four vessels and 22 incomplete groups).

The earliest group of four limestone vessels with hemispherical lids interpreted as canopic jars was discovered on the Eastern Field of Giza Necropolis in the tomb of queen Mersyankh III (G 7530)⁸²⁶ – the wife of king Khafra. Near the southern wall in the burial chamber a special storage place for canopic jars was built from stone blocks ('built canopic chest,' 0.70 x 0.48 m).⁸²⁷ The burial was incompletely disturbed by robbers, but a part of grave goods including canopic jars remained in the chamber. The burial and the material from it were dated to the end of Dynasty IV.⁸²⁸

One broken limestone canopic jar with lid was found in the plundered mastaba of queen Rekhitra⁸²⁹ – the daughter of Khafra and a probable wife of Menkaura,⁸³⁰ situated in the Central Field of Giza and dated to the end of Dynasty IV or early Dynasty V.⁸³¹ The shape of the jar rim was identical to the canopic jars of queen Mersyankh III. Characteristically, in the

⁸²⁵ See also MALYKH, 2010b, p. 96-111.

⁸²⁶ DUNHAM, SIMPSON, 1974, p. 23, fig. 16a (27-6-1-4).

⁸²⁷ DUNHAM, SIMPSON, 1974, p. 21, plans E, F.

⁸²⁸ PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 197 (reign of Shepseskaf). BAER, 1960, p. 140 (late Dynasty IV).

⁸²⁹ HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 7-8, pl. I.D, II.A.

⁸³⁰ DODSON, HILTON, 2004, p. 55.

⁸³¹ PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 249.

burial chamber of Rekhitra (near the southern wall) a special recess for canopic jars was also cut.

Limestone canopic jars were found in the Giza tombs of Dynasty V (*tabl. 37*): G 4410 (the reign of Userkaf), Meruka (middle of Dynasty V) Ity (G 6030A, middle of Dynasty V), Seshemnefer III (G 5170, reign of Djedkara-Isesi), Kapuptah (G 4461), G 2353B of the Western and Central Fields, and in the necropolis GIS on the southern side of the pyramid of Khufu (in the tombs of Kaemneferet (G II S), G I S, G VII S, Sekhemka I (G VIII S)). The tombs in this part of Giza are usually related to Dynasty IV,⁸³² but H. Junker noted that the burials with canopic jars should be referred to a later time,⁸³³ and that was done by E. Martin-Pardey who suggested dating these canopic jars to Dynasty V or later.⁸³⁴

A large group of limestone canopic jars comes from the Giza tombs during the late Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI located on the Western Field (*tabl. 37*): Sekhemka II (G 1029), Ankhirptah (G 4811B, G 4811E), G 4813, G 4721, G 4733, Nefer I (G 4761), Tepemankh (D 20). One incomplete canopic group was found in the plundered tomb of Washptah on the Central Field. Two incomplete canopic groups of the same dating were found in the necropolis GIS: in the tombs of Niankhra II (LG 55) and Seshemnefer IV (LG 53).

In the Giza tombs of Dynasty VI, canopic jars were found on the Western Field (Kaikherptah (G 5560), Iteti (G 5232), Inpuhotep (S 2526), Ptahhotep, Akhethotep, S 677/817, S 125/157), on the Eastern Field (G 7753), in the necropolis GIS (Niankhra I (LG 52)), and on the Central Field (Ankhhaf Qar, S 626, S 648) (*tabl. 37*).

In Abusir, limestone canopic jars were found in the tombs of Neferinpu (reign of Djedkara-Isesi) and Qar (Dynasty VI) (*tabl. 37*). In Saqqara, limestone canopic jars were dated to Dynasty VI and were found in the royal tombs (in the pyramids of Pepy I and Pepy II), in the complex of queen Iput I, and in the nobility tombs: Kagemni tomb in the Teti's cemetery; to the west of the pyramid of Djoser (the tomb of Pehenptah, anonymous tombs XLI and 14), and in the tomb of Ptahhotep-Iynankh (*tabl. 37*).

Thus, most canopic jars (103 samples) belonged to the second half of Dynasty V and Dynasty VI, while only 9 objects were dated to the end of Dynasty IV – early Dynasty V; 19 samples concerned the reign of Dynasty V (*tabl. 37*). Perhaps this picture reflects the gradual spread of mummification rites using canopic jars in the second half of Dynasty V and Dynasty VI for ancient Egyptian kings and nobility, including royal relatives and courtiers. Although it is not so clear – we shall speak about it infra regarding the problem of dummy-vessels.

Based on its form, the Old Kingdom canopic jars are not the same: the earlier variants at the end of Dynasty IV – the beginning of Dynasty V (Mersyankh III, Rekhitra) have well-defined shoulders, while in Dynasties V and VI vessels had more sloping shoulders. Single variants from the tombs of Dynasty VI had a more slender elongated shape, for example, canopic jars from the tombs of Inpuhotep, Niankhra I, Pehenptah, from the pyramid of Pepy I. On the whole, these vessels demonstrate the same morphological evolution like the pottery of Dynasty VI – jars of that time were approaching the more elongated and slender forms with sloping shoulders.⁸³⁵

The shape of the canopic jars from the tomb of Khufuhotep (*fig. 40, pl. LI–LII*) have the closest parallels with the vessels from the tombs of late Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI

⁸³² PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 216-222.

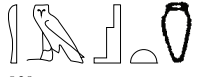
⁸³³ JUNKER, GIZA X, S. 2, 16.

⁸³⁴ MARTIN-PARDEY, 1980, S. 128-135.

⁸³⁵ The same was noted by G.A. Reisner and W.S. Smith. – REISNER, SMITH, 1955, p. 96.

(especially from the mastabas of Iteti (G 5232) and Kaikherptah (G 5560)), and should be dated to this period.

Perhaps the origin of the canopic shapes should be associated with *jar-nms.t*, often mentioned in the Old Kingdom tombs,⁸³⁶ including offering lists.⁸³⁷ H. Junker suggested that

the term  *nms.t* – ‘type of vessel, the jar-*nemset*’⁸³⁸ could be concerned with the white jars.⁸³⁹ H. Balcz noted that *jars-nmsw.t* could be of pottery and metal (electrum) or white stone. The vessels had several functions (as ritual, thus household) including water libations in tomb chapels, beer offerings, but, more importantly, a group of four *jars-nmsw.t* was mentioned in the Pyramid Texts several times and it should indicate their sacral significance.⁸⁴⁰ However, the problem of discussing canopic jars with *jar-nms.t* is a subject for another study.

Another important fact should be noted: the shape of canopic jars and lids of one group were not always the same. In the 33 groups, including two or more jars, in twelve cases we had a different shape or size of vessels (canopic jars from the tombs of Mersyankh III, G 4410, Meruka, Seshemnefer III (G 5170) Niankhra II, Khufuhotep (GE 15), Inpuhotep (S 2526), Ptahhotep, Akhethotep, Ankhhaf Qar, Qar, Kagemni (*tabl. 37*)). Lids in many groups were visually differentiated also by shape and height (flattened or convex, such as, for example, lids from the tombs of Mersyankh III, G 4410 and G 7753⁸⁴¹). However, these cases did not provide evidence of reusing canopic jars or cutting in different workshops or by different artisans. Most probably, the reason was the material – limestone – which was more difficult to manufacture than, for example, plastic clay or copper, which can be amended in the event of a mistake.

THE PROBLEM OF UTILITY OF THE OLD KINGDOM CANOPIC JARS

All limestone canopic jars of the Old Kingdom can be divided into two groups – with deep and shallow inner parts. So, 46 among 131 analyzed canopic jars have a deep interior (i.e., more than half). 47 jars have an inner part less than half (for example, objects from the Giza tombs of Sekhemka I (G VIII S), Seshemnefer IV, Khufuhotep (GE 15) Ankhirtah (G 4811B), G 4721A, G 4813D, G 2353B, Ity (G 6030), Kaikherptah, Iteti (G 5232), S 125/157, Ptahhotep, Akhethotep, G 7753; from Saqqara tomb of Pehenptah and Abusir tombs of Neferinpu and Qar, *tabl. 37*). Information about the depth of 38 jars was absent.

In publications, stone vessels with a shallow inner part were often called ‘dummy’⁸⁴² indicating presumable non-utility of such vessels. For example, two canopic jars from the mastabas G 4811 and G 4813 on the Western Field of Giza Necropolis were identified by

⁸³⁶ See, for example, MURRAY, 1905, pl. VII (western wall of the mastaba of Sekhemka, to the left from the false door).

⁸³⁷ For example, in the offering list of Rahotep from his mastaba in Meidum (the beginning of Dynasty IV), is in the collection of the British Museum now (EA 1277). – SPENCER, 1993a, p. 113, ill. 87.

⁸³⁸ WB. II, S. 269 (7, 8).

⁸³⁹ JUNKER, GIZA I, S. 187.

⁸⁴⁰ BALCZ, 1933, 2, S. 219-222.

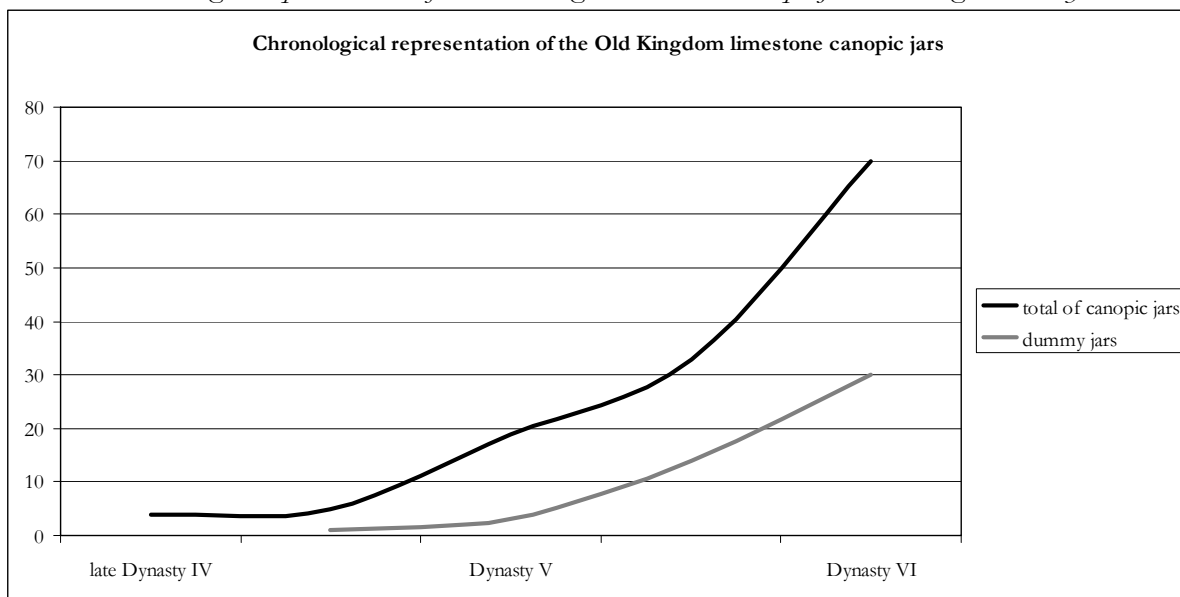
⁸⁴¹ According to the archive documents of Harvard-Boston Expedition at Giza, the heights of the four canopic lids are 1.7 cm, 2.2 cm, 2.4 cm, 2.8 cm. – GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, OR22_P926.

⁸⁴² See, for example, REISNER, SMITH, 1955, p. 95, fig. 140 (jar 35-11-64 from the tomb G 4811B, and jar 35-11-89 from the tomb G 4813D, Dynasty V).

G.A. Reisner as dummy.⁸⁴³ However, unlike the canopic jars from the tomb of Khufuhotep with an inside drilled on half of the depth, the vessels of G 4811 and G 4813 only comprised a fourth and eighth part of its depth (heights of the jars are 40 cm and 28.6 cm; depths are 6.5 cm and 5 cm respectively).

Old Kingdom canopic jars with a deep inner part date to the end of Dynasty IV and Dynasty V (12 samples), and to the end of Dynasty V and Dynasty VI (34 samples). Canopic dummy jars are dated to Dynasties V and VI (*tabl. 36, 37*). Thus, at the beginning of the existence of canopic jars they had a deep interior, which should indicate their functionality. Since Dynasty V (probably, since the middle) a kind of canopic imitation with shallow interior appeared. However, these canopic dummy versions occurred alongside functional canopic jars until the end of Dynasty VI.

Table 36. Chronological representation of the Old Kingdom limestone canopic jars including its dummy variants



It is hard to escape a conclusion that during a certain period dummy canopic jars were placed in the burial chambers as the equivalent to real containers. Were these depressions large enough to put human viscera or remains of embalming inside? H. Junker pointed out that in none of the cases (his excavations found 35 canopic jars with deep and shallow interiors) were human viscera discovered inside the canopic jars, which was usually wrapped or put into linen bags.⁸⁴⁴ The decay process of contents was inevitably reflected on white limestone walls of canopic jars, which did not happen, as seen on the canopic jars from Khufuhotep's tomb. This was also noted by M. Bárta in view of Abusir canopic jars of Neferinpu.⁸⁴⁵ As suggested by H. Junker 'deepenings in canopic jars could have a symbolic value originally; viscera could be conserved only for the kings and their wives in containers with preserving liquid, as in the case with the queen Hetepheres I; while in private tombs this custom was imitated only superficially,

⁸⁴³ These canopic jars were dated by G.A. Reisner and W.S. Smith to the Dynasty V. – REISNER, SMITH, 1955, p. 95, fig. 140 (35-11-64, 35-11-89). However the mastabas G 4811 and G 4813 have a wider dating to the Dynasty V – beginning of Dynasty VI. – PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 138.

⁸⁴⁴ JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 48.

⁸⁴⁵ BÁRTA, 2015b. The authors kindly thank Dr. Miroslav Bárta for his comments on the dummy canopic jars and the opportunity to use his unpublished article.

leaving the jars empty'.⁸⁴⁶ G.A. Reisner also wrote that such jars were found usually without traces of contents.⁸⁴⁷

Is it possible that persons of a lower social status could be satisfied with dummy canopic jars as a cheaper surrogate for real canopic jars? 131 analyzed jars were found in 44 tombs and two royal pyramids, and one canopic jar was between mastabas of the Western Field of Giza (*tabl. 37*). Titles of 31 owners of the tombs are known. Two of them were kings – Pepy I and Pepy II; Mersyankh III (*z3.t nsw.t n.t h.t.f, hm.t nsw.t*), Rekhitra (*z3.t nsw.t n.t h.t.f, hm.t nsw.t*), Iput I (*z3.t nsw.t, hm.t nsw.t*), Seshemnefer III belonged to the royal family (*z3 nsw.t n h.t.f, t3.tj, im.j-r3 k3.t nb.t n.t nsw.t*). The rest belonged to the court aristocracy (*rh nsw.t*) of different ranks. Kagemni, the owner of mastaba in the Teti's necropolis, was a royal son in law and vizier (*t3.tj*), and Qar was a vizier, buried in Abusir. Seshemnefer IV was a prince (*h3.tj-^c* and also *hr.j s3t3 n nsw.t, im.j-r3...*). The majority of the tomb owners were overseers (*im.jw-r3*), often combining other positions: Ankhhaf Qar (*im.j-r3 pr.wj-hd, im.j-r3 pr.wj-nb.w*), Ankhirtah (*im.j-r3 w^cb.t, im.j-r3 hmw.tjw pr-^c3, im.j-r3 k3.t n.t nsw.t*), Ity (*im.j-r3 hs.t pr-^c3*), Khufuhotep (*im.j-r3 k3.t nb[t] n.t nsw.t, shd w^cb.w*), Sekhemka II (*im.j-r3 s.t hn.tjw-s pr-^c3, w^cb nsw.t, hm-ntr Hwj.f-wj, hm-ntr Šsp-ib-R^c, hr.j s3t3*), Kaikherptah (*im.j-r3 niw.wt m3^c.wt n.t Nfr-Izzi, shd w3b.w 3h.t-Hwj.f-wj, shd zš.w, hm-ntr M3^c.t*), Kaemneferet (*im.j-r3 zš.w ^c.w n.w nsw.t*), Meruka (*im.j-r3 pr n sm*), Ptahhotep (*im.j-r3 zš.w, hr.j s3t3 n hw.t-wr.t, hm-ntr M3^c.t*), Nefer I (*im.j-r3 hm.w-k3, hm-ntr Hr.w Mdd.w, hm-ntr Hwj.f-wj, w^cb nsw.t*), Tepemankh (*im.j-r3 s.t hn.tjw-s pr-^c3, hm-ntr Hwj.f-wj*), Neferinpu (*im.j-r3 k3.t nb.t, w^cb nsw.t, hm-ntr M3^c.t, hm-ntr Nfr-ir-k3-R^c, hm-ntr Mn-s.wt N.j-wsr-R^c*).

Among the owners of canopic jars were the persons of lower status – inspectors (*shd*), royal *wab*-priests, royal funeral priests, priests of gods: Niankhra II (*shd zwn.w pr ^c3, hm-ntr Inp.w hn.tj Sp3*), Sekhemka I (*z3b ^cd-mr, hm-ntr M3^c.t*), Washptah (*z3b ^cd-mr, hm-ntr M3^c.t*), Pehenptah (*^cd-mr*), Ptahhotep-Iynankh (*z3b, shd ir.jw-md3.t*), Inpuhotep (*hm-ntr S3hw-R^c, hm-ntr N.j-wsr-R^c, hr.j s3t3, wt.j, w^cb nsw.t*), Akhethotep (*shd w^cb.w 3h.t-Hwj.f-wj*), Kapuptah (*rh nsw.t pr-^c3*). Thus, the owners of the tombs with canopic jars belonged to the Egyptian nobility, mainly the upper and middle ranks.

Qualitatively carved and deep canopic jars belonged to kings and royal relatives, as well as officials of various ranks (*im.j-r3*: Sekhemka II, Tepemankh), lower rank of *shd*, royal funeral priests, judges (Niankhra II, Inpuhotep). At the same time dummy canopic jars came from the tombs of the nobility of the rank *im.j-r3* (Ankhirtah, Khufuhotep, Kaikherptah, Ity, Ptahhotep, Neferinpu, Qar, Seshemnefer IV, where the last two had higher titles also) – i.e. persons who had a higher social status than *shd* (dummy canopic jars were rare for the tombs of inspectors-*shd* (Sekhemka I and Akhethotep). We also know that some high officials had ceramic canopic jars (cheaper than limestone in modern view): the groups of four red-polished flat-bottomed pottery vessels were found in the tombs of Merib, Seshemnefer II, Rawer I, Kaninisut II (Dynasty V).⁸⁴⁸ It is remarkable that Merib was a king's son of his body (*z3 nsw.t n h.t.f*); Kaninisut II was the Greatest of the Ten of Upper Egypt, priest of Maat and priest of Khufu (*wr md.w Šm^c.(w), hm-ntr M3^c.t, hm-ntr Hwj.f-wj, hr.j s3t3 nb.f*); Rawer I – a scribe of royal documents (*zš ^c.w n.w nsw.t*); Seshemnefer II was an overseer of scribes of royal documents and overseer of all royal works (*im.j-r3 zš.w ^c.w n.w nsw.t, im.j-r3 k3.t nb.t n.t nsw.t*).

Consequently, it was not possible to connect the use of dummy canopic jars with the priests and officials of lower social status. Probably, it was not about the low value of materials for canopic jars (ceramic or stone) or the complexity of manufacturing (deep or shallow

⁸⁴⁶ JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 48.

⁸⁴⁷ REISNER, 1942, p. 159.

⁸⁴⁸ JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 125.

vessels). The use of vessels of unequal quality by the nobility of various ranks (until disagreed with any rather logical scheme) should indicate unformed inhumation with canopic jars. Perhaps their presence nominally marks a new method of burial with mummification of a body, but in reality it still remained the same, corresponding to the old traditions.

FEATURES OF MANUFACTURING OF THE CANOPIC JARS IN THE OLD KINGDOM

All the analyzed canopic jars were made of limestone. Some publications specified that the material for these vessels was white limestone,⁸⁴⁹ rarer – nummulitic limestone,⁸⁵⁰ and in one case – Turah limestone.⁸⁵¹ Canopic jars from the tomb of Khufuhotep were carved from white hard limestone, without visible inclusions of fossilized discoid organisms (nummulites). The texture of the canopic jars of Khufuhotep were strikingly different from the yellowish and rather porous local limestone of Giza; so we can assume that for the manufacturing of these canopic jars non-local raw materials could be used, for example, from Turah quarry.

Two of the three canopic jars from the tomb of Khufuhotep had distinct horizontal spiral tracks of drilling inside in the middle part (*fig. 40, pl. LIIb, LIII*). Also evidence of neck extension by a kind of sharp object was clearly visible on the inner part of the rim. The same vertical and diagonal grinding traces were on the outer sides of the three vessels and lids (*fig. 40*). Traces of inner drilling were on the canopic jars from the Giza mastaba G 4410,⁸⁵² in which it is clear that the inner part had a cylindrical shape originally, and then it was expanded on the shoulders and in the middle part of the body, possibly with help from a flint or a copper chisel.

On the tomb reliefs we know the approximate technology of making stone vessels in the Old Kingdom. Thus, in the Giza tomb of Nebemakhet (LG 86, late Dynasty IV)⁸⁵³, on the eastern wall the inner drilling of the stone vessel by a drill with plummets was demonstrated, as well as polishing or turning cut of the vessel outside. A similar representation appeared in Saqqara mastaba of Ti⁸⁵⁴ (southern wall of a chapel, middle of Dynasty V), with inscriptions: *ir.t k3.t m snh.t* – ‘doing of drill work’, *hm.t* – ‘artisan-borer’.⁸⁵⁵ On the relief, inner drilling of two stone vessels of different shapes was shown, and the design of the drilling device was visible, which consisted of an elongated drill holding a Y-shaped stick, and two plummets multiplying the pressure of the drill. Drilling stones were archaeologically documented as flint crescent-shaped drills⁸⁵⁶ and silicified sandstone or quartzite double-convex drills.⁸⁵⁷ Plummets of limestone with a furrow for a rope also were found in the process of excavations.⁸⁵⁸ Another

⁸⁴⁹ JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 74. REISNER, 1942, p. 515. HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 63. HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 141, 145. HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 8. SIMPSON, 1980, p. 5, 37. WEEKS, 1994, p. 73. GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, ED14_11_056; OR03_p001; OR03_p075; OR04_p026; OR22_p926. MYŚLIWIEC, 2013, p. 473.

⁸⁵⁰ MARTIN-PARDEY, 1980, S. 1-6, 69-80, 83-94, 97-120.

⁸⁵¹ JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 224.

⁸⁵² REISNER, 1942, p. 515, fig. 318 (15-12-61a, b, c, d).

⁸⁵³ HASSAN, GIZA IV, p. 142, fig. 81. Dating of the tomb is after PORTER, MOSS, 1974, p. 230.

⁸⁵⁴ STEINDORFF, 1913, Taf. 134.


⁸⁵⁵ For details on using the term *hm.tj* in the narrow meaning ‘borer of stone vessels’ and in the wider meaning ‘stonecutter’, ‘artisan’, see PEREPELKIN, 1988, p. 229-230, 239-240.

⁸⁵⁶ KINK, 1976, p. 27. ROTH, 1995, fig. 53 (from the Giza tomb G 2088). RUMMEL, 2007, p. 18, pl. 7b.

⁸⁵⁷ RUMMEL, 2007, p. 23, pl. 12. See also double-convex drill 09/15-2/st1 from the tomb of Khufuhotep.

⁸⁵⁸ In particular, such limestone plummet 11/IV/st1 was found in front of the entrance of the rock-cut tomb of Nisutptah (GE 31) to the south of the tomb of Khafraankh (G 7948).

drilling device was shown in the Saqqara mastaba of Mereruka⁸⁵⁹ (Dynasty VI), which was different in its construction from the drill of Ti, but also had stone plummets. It could have had a crescent-shaped drill as a core drill, which was used for the treatment of soft stones – calcite and limestone.⁸⁶⁰ Remarkably, to the right of the borer on the relief of the mastaba Mereruka there is a man polishing the outer part of the vessel similar to a canopic jar by shape, but on the length it corresponds to the human body, while the canopic jars are smaller. The

inscription to this scene reads:  *ir.t nms.t* – ‘manufacturing of a vessel-*nemset*’. This is further evidence of the existence of a connection between canopic jars and the vessel-*nemset*.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF THE CANOPIC JARS IN THE OLD KINGDOM TOMBS

The vast majority of the Old Kingdom canopic jars came from burial chambers of the tombs, and in many cases the burials were disturbed, which means that the objects could have been moved from their original places. However, even in this situation a detailed analysis of a location of canopic jars in burial chambers (if this information was contained in publications) allows for determining a regularity: canopic jars appertain to the south-eastern or southern parts of the burial chambers (in the Giza tombs of Kapuptah, Meruka, Khufuhotep (*fig. 36, pl. LIIa*), Sekhemka II, Iteti, Ankhhaf Qar, G 7753,⁸⁶¹ in Saqqara tomb XLI,⁸⁶² in Abusir tombs of Neferinpu and Qar⁸⁶³). In one case, canopic jars were in the eastern part of the burial chamber (shaft 626 of the Giza Central Field⁸⁶⁴), however the burial was plundered, and it is logical to assume that the canopic jars could have been moved from the original place. Two more groups of canopic jars from the tombs of Mersyankh III and G 4410 were near the special places for storage – built canopic chests in the southern and south-eastern parts of the burial chambers.⁸⁶⁵

It is important that in Giza mastabas of Dynasties IV–V the rectangular or almost square canopic pits were cut in the south-eastern corners of the burial chambers.⁸⁶⁶ The available information does not allow for deciding whether the pits were intended to hold canopic jars, or to storage remains of embalming, wrapped in linen bandages or put in linen bags.⁸⁶⁷ The prevailing hypothesis, which was first suggested by H. Junker,⁸⁶⁸ is that the evolution of containers for human viscera started in the beginning of Dynasty IV with niches in the walls (in Meidum mastabas) and square or rectangular pits in the floor (at Giza). Then stone boxes began to be produced for these purposes⁸⁶⁹ (for example, calcite box with four sections of the

⁸⁵⁹ DUELL, 1938, pl. 30-31.

⁸⁶⁰ REISNER, 1931, p. 179-180. See also LUCAS, 1958, p. 637-638.

⁸⁶¹ JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 224. HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 63. HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 141. SIMPSON, 1980, p. 5. GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photos B3982_NS, B6983A_NS.

⁸⁶² MYŚLIWIEC, 2013, p. 473.

⁸⁶³ BÁRTA et al., 2009, p. 77, 142-143, fig. 5.4.64-5.4.65. BÁRTA, 2015b.

⁸⁶⁴ HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 142, 145.

⁸⁶⁵ REISNER, 1942, p. 514-515, fig. 317. DUNHAM, SIMPSON, 1974, p. 21, plans E, F.

⁸⁶⁶ REISNER, 1942, p. 155-162.

⁸⁶⁷ FIRTH, GUNN, 1926, I, p. 43.

⁸⁶⁸ JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 125.

⁸⁶⁹ DODSON, 1994, p. 32. DODSON, IKRAM, 1998, p. 24, 277-278. RÜHLI, BOUWMAN, HABICHT, 2015, p. 107.

reign of Khufu in the tomb of queen Hetepheres I at Giza⁸⁷⁰). Only at the end of Dynasty IV, did the first stone canopic jars appear in the tomb of queen Mersyankh III. A number of nobles' tombs of Dynasty V contained groups of four canopic red-polished ceramic jars (for example, in the tombs of Merib, Seshemnefer II, Rawer I, Kaninisut II⁸⁷¹); in the case of the tomb of prince Merib broken pottery canopic jars were still in the rectangular recess at the south-eastern corner of the burial chamber. This fact indicates that in Dynasty V, human viscera were placed in 'canopic pits' inside the vessels, instead of simply wrapped in linen. On the other hand, this fact shows that there was an alternative to the stone canopic jars – flat-bottomed large pottery jars, which were often found during excavations (mostly plundered and without the archaeological context), but almost never identified as canopic jars.⁸⁷²

So, 'canopic pits' and 'built canopic chests' were constructed in the south-eastern part of the burial chamber (more rarely – at the southern wall). This was the place where many limestone canopic jars were found, while the western part of the chamber housed a sarcophagus, oriented on the north-south axis and assumed an inhumation with a head to the north.⁸⁷³ Thus, quite limited space in the burial chamber was conditionally divided into several zones: a sarcophagus occupied the western part of the chamber; in this case free space for canopic jars and other grave-goods were in the south-eastern or north-eastern parts. However, canopic recesses were not built or cut in the north-eastern corners. All of this provides evidence of the beginning of a strong purpose sacral and real regulation of the burial space during Dynasty IV and it further developed in Dynasties V and VI, where a deceased body was assigned to the western part of a chamber, and a viscera was placed in special cutting recesses, boxes or vessels in the south-eastern part of the chamber.

⁸⁷⁰ REISNER, SMITH, 1955, p. 21-22, fig. 22, pl. 44.

⁸⁷¹ JUNKER, GIZA II, S. 24, 110, 125.

⁸⁷² See, for example, REISNER, 1942, p. 444 (33-1-34), 473 (13-10-56), 510 (14-3-45), 524 (14-3-5). REISNER, SMITH, 1955, p. 76-77 (including two groups of four vessels from G 4341A and G 4631B). But there are exceptions: RZEUSKA, 2006, p. 152 (nos 216, 217), 397, pl. 55.

⁸⁷³ The practice of an inhumation with a head to the north has its origins in Dynasty I, but in this case a foetal position of a body was traditional. – EMERY, 1961, p. 149-151, fig. 87. In the Predynastic Period the dead were buried in a foetal position on the left side with the head to the south. – SPENCER, 1993a, p. 28.

Tabl. 37. Old Kingdom limestone canopic jars in Memphis necropolises

<i>Find place</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Quantity of canopic jars and lids; kind of interior</i>	<i>Publication</i>
Giza, Eastern Field, tomb G 7530 of Mersyankh III	shaft A, burial chamber, south-eastern corner, built canopic chest	end of Dynasty IV (Shepseskaf)	4+4 full-sized	DUNHAM, SIMPSON, 1974, p. 21, 23, fig. 16a (27- 6-1, 27-6-2, 27-6-3, 27-6-4). REISNER, 1942, p. 159.
Giza, Central Field, tomb of Rekhitra	burial chamber	end of Dynasty IV – Dynasty V	1+1 not specified	HASSAN, GIZA VI.3, p. 7-8, pl. I.D, II.A.
Giza, Western Field, tomb G 4410	shaft A, burial chamber, south-eastern corner, built canopic chest	early Dynasty V (Userkaf)	4+4 full-sized	REISNER, 1942, p. 515, fig. 318 (15-12-61a, b, c, d); GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photo B3982_NS.
Giza, Western Field, debris around G 6020	probably from the shaft A of the tomb G 6030 of Ity	middle Dynasty V	1+1 dummy	WEEKS, 1994, p. 73 (25-11- 5, 25-11-7).
Giza, Central Field, tomb of Meruka	burial chamber, south-eastern corner	middle Dynasty V or later	4+4 not specified	HASSAN, GIZA I, p. 63, pl. XLII.5.
Giza, Western Field, tomb G 5170 of Seshemnefer III	southern shaft, burial chamber	Dynasty V (Djedkara- Isesi)	4+4 full-sized	JUNKER, GIZA III, S. 214, Taf. XIIa. MARTIN- PARDEY, 1980, S. 97-108.
Giza, Western Field, tomb G 4461 of Kapuptah	burial chamber, south-eastern corner, near the sarcophagus base	Dynasty V	4+4 not specified	JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 224, Taf. XXI.
Giza, Western Field, shaft G 2353B	burial chamber	Dynasty V	2+3 dummy	SIMPSON, 1980, p. 37, pl. LX.c
Giza, Western Field, tomb G 4721	shaft A burial chamber	late Dynasty V	4+4 dummy	GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photo C5624_NS (14-2-35); OR03_p001.
Giza, cemetery GIS, mastaba I (G I S)	burial chamber	Dynasty V or later	1+0 not specified	JUNKER, GIZA X, S. 16.
Giza, cemetery GIS, mastaba III (G II S) of Kaemneferet	burial chamber	Dynasty V or later	0+4	JUNKER, GIZA X, S. 36.
Giza, cemetery GIS, mastaba VIII (G VII S)	burial chamber	Dynasty V or later	1+0 not specified	JUNKER, GIZA X, S. 88.
Giza, cemetery GIS, mastaba IX (G VIII S) of Sekhemka I	burial chamber	end of Dynasty V or later	2+3 dummy	JUNKER, GIZA XI, S. 12- 14. MARTIN-PARDEY, 1980, S. 128-135.
Giza, cemetery GIS, tomb LG 55 of Niankhra II	burial chamber	late Dynasty V / early Dynasty VI	1+4 full-sized	JUNKER, GIZA XI, S. 82, Abb. 46, Taf. IXe. MARTIN- PARDEY, 1980, S. 121-125.

Tabl. 37 (cont.). Old Kingdom limestone canopic jars in Memphis necropolises

Giza, cemetery GIS, tomb LG 53 of Seshemnefer IV	burial chamber	late Dynasty V / Dynasty VI	2+4 dummy	JUNKER, GIZA XI, S. 124. MARTIN-PARDEY, 1980, S. 138-146.
Giza, Eastern Field, tomb LG 76 = GE 15 of Khufuhotep	shaft 1, burial chamber, south-eastern corner	late Dynasty V / early Dynasty VI	3+2 dummy	Russian Archaeological Mission at Giza; <i>fig. 40, pl. LI-LIII</i>
Giza, Western Field, tomb G 1029 of Sekhemka II	shaft A, burial chamber, south-eastern part, in front of the sarcophagus	late Dynasty V / Dynasty VI	4+4 full-sized	SIMPSON, 1980, p. 5, fig. 8, pl. X.a. GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photo 6-19818, 6-19819, 6-19783, 6-19788, 6-19753, 6-19754.
Giza, Western Field, tomb G 4733	shaft E, burial chamber	late Dynasty V / Dynasty VI	4+4 full-sized	GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photo C5634_NS (14-2-36); OR03_p001.
Giza, Western Field, tomb G 4811 of Ankhirtah	shaft B, burial chamber	late Dynasty V / Dynasty VI	1+0 dummy	REISNER, SMITH, 1955, p. 95, fig. 140 (35-11-64).
Giza, Western Field, tomb G 4811+4812 of Ankhirtah	shaft E, burial chamber	late Dynasty V / Dynasty VI	4+4 full-sized	GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, photo B3982_NS (15-11-81); OR04_p026.
Giza, Western Field, tomb G 4813	shaft D, burial chamber	late Dynasty V / Dynasty VI	1+0 dummy	REISNER, SMITH, 1955, p. 95, fig. 140 (35-11-89).
Giza, Western Field, tomb G 4761 of Nefer I	burial chamber	late Dynasty V / Dynasty VI	1+0 not specified	JUNKER, GIZA VI, S. 74.
Giza, Western Field, tomb D 20 of Tepemankh	burial chamber	late Dynasty V / Dynasty VI	2+2 full-sized	MARTIN-PARDEY, 1980, S. 1-6.
Giza, Central Field, tomb of Washtah	shaft 648, burial chamber	late Dynasty V / Dynasty VI	1+2 not specified	HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 6.
Giza, Western Field, tomb G 5560 of Kaikherptah	burial chamber	early Dynasty VI	1+1 dummy	JUNKER, GIZA VIII, S. 117, Abb. 94, Taf. XX.
Giza, Western Field, tomb G 5232 of Iteti	shaft A, burial chamber, southern part	Dynasty VI	4+3 dummy	GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, OR03_p075, photo B3982_NS (14-11-168, 14-11-171, 14-11-172, 14-11-175, 14-11-197)
Giza, Western Field, tomb S 2526 of Inpuhotep	burial chamber	Dynasty VI	2+2 full-sized	JUNKER, GIZA IX, S. 155, Abb. 71.
Giza, Western Field, tomb S 677/817	burial chamber	Dynasty VI	4+4 full-sized	JUNKER, GIZA VIII, S. 41, Taf. VIIIa. MARTIN-PARDEY, 1980, S. 75-80, 89-94.
Giza, Western Field, tomb S 125/157	shaft 125, burial chamber	Dynasty VI	4+4 dummy	JUNKER, GIZA X, S. 172, Taf. XXIIh.
Giza, Western Field, tomb of Ptahhotep	burial chamber	Dynasty VI	4+0 dummy	JUNKER, GIZA VII, S. 228, Taf. XXXVIIb. MARTIN-PARDEY, 1980, S. 69-74, 83-88.

Tabl. 37 (cont.). Old Kingdom limestone canopic jars in Memphis necropolises

Giza, Western Field, tomb of Akhethotep	shaft 2, burial chamber	Dynasty VI	2+2 dummy	ABU-BAKR, 1953, p. 2, pl. V.A.
Giza, Eastern Field, tomb G 7753	shaft A, burial chamber, south-eastern part	Dynasty VI	4+4 dummy	GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE, OR22_p926, photo B6983A_NS (29-12-133, 29-12-134, 29-12-135, 29-12-136, 29-12-137, 29-12-138, 29-12-139, 29-12-140).
Giza, cemetery GIS, tomb G IV S (LG 52) of Niankhra I	northern burial chamber	Dynasty VI	4+3 full-sized	JUNKER, GIZA X, S. 159, Taf. XXI. MARTIN-PARDEY, 1980, S. 109-120.
Giza, Central Field, tomb of Ankhhaf Qar	main shaft, burial chamber, south-eastern corner, near the sarcophagus	Dynasty VI	4+4 not specified	HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 141, fig. 117, pl. XLIII.
Giza, Central Field, tomb of Ankhhaf Qar	shaft 626, burial chamber, eastern part	Dynasty VI	4+4 not specified	HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 145.
Giza, Central Field, tomb of shaft 648	shaft 648, burial chamber	Dynasty VI	4+4 not specified	HASSAN, GIZA III, p. 234.
Giza, Western Field, debris	—	—	1+0 full-sized	MARTIN-PARDEY, 1980, S. 95-96.
Abusir South, tomb of Neferinpu	shaft 1, burial chamber, to the south of sarcophagus, <i>in situ</i> in the decayed wooden box	Dynasty V (Djedkara-Isesi)	4+4 dummy	BÁRTA, 2015b.
Abusir South, tomb of Qar	shaft 5, burial chamber, south of sarcophagus, <i>in situ</i> in the decayed wooden box	Dynasty VI	4+4 dummy	BÁRTA et al., 2009, p. 77, 142-143, fig. 5.4.64-5.4.65.
Saqqara, Teti's cemetery, tomb of Kagemni	burial chamber	Dynasty VI (Teti)	4+4 not specified	FIRTH, GUNN, 1926, vol. II, pl. XII.A-B.
Saqqara, Teti cemetery, tomb of Iput I	burial chamber	Dynasty VI (Teti – Pepy I)	4+4 not specified	FIRTH, GUNN, 1926, vol. I, fig. 8.
Saqqara, pyramid of Pepy I	burial chamber	Dynasty VI (Pepy I)	1+0 full-sized	LABROUSSE, 1996, vol. II.I, p. 65, fig. 119.
Saqqara, tomb of Pehenptah	shaft 31, burial chamber	middle Dynasty VI	4+4 dummy	MYŚLIWIEC, 2013, p. 441-443, fig. 153.e-g, pl. CXCVIII.c. KURASZKIEWICZ, 2013b, p. 45.
Saqqara, tomb XLI	shaft 50, burial chamber, southern part	middle Dynasty VI	3+0 full-sized	MYŚLIWIEC, 2013, p. 473, pl. CCX.b-c.
Saqqara, pyramid of Pepy II	burial chamber	Dynasty VI (Pepy II)	4+4 full-sized	JEQUIER, 1936, p. 7, fig. 6.
Saqqara, tomb of Ptahhotep-Iynankh	burial chamber	Dynasty VI	1+1 not specified	HASSAN, 1975b, p. 103, pl. LXXXII.A.
Saqqara, tomb of shaft 14	shaft 14, burial chamber	Dynasty VI	4+4 not specified	HASSAN, 1975c, p. 23, pl. XIII.B-C.

APPENDIX

LIST OF CLAY FABRICS FOR THE CERAMIC MATERIAL FROM TOMBS GE 12, GE 15, GE 17, GE 18, GE 47, GE 48, AND GE 49

CLAY FABRICS OF THE OLD KINGDOM. EGYPTIAN ORIGIN

- OK1:** alluvial fine hard clay of red (10R4/6, 2.5YR5/6), red-brown (2.5YR3/6, 2.5YR4/6, 2.5YR4/8), brown (2.5YR4/4, 5YR4/4, 5YR4/6), light brown (7.5YR5/4) or beige-brown colour (5YR6/4, 7.5YR5/6, 10YR6/4), with a small quantity of fine quartz sand, limestone, mica and vegetal inclusions.
- OK2:** alluvial medium-fine medium hard clay of beige-brown (5YR6/4, 7.5YR5/6, 10YR6/4), light brown (5YR5/6, 7.5YR5/4), brown (2.5YR4/4, 5YR4/4, 5YR5/4, 7.5YR4/3, 7.5YR4/4), red-brown (2.5YR4/6, 2.5YR4/8) or red colour (10R4/6, 10R5/8, 2.5YR5/6), with a small quantity of fine and medium-sized quartz sand, limestone, mica and vegetal inclusions.
- OK3:** alluvial medium-coarse porous clay of red (10R4/6, 2.5YR5/6), brown (2.5YR4/4, 5YR4/4, 5YR4/6, 7.5YR4/4), red-brown (2.5YR3/6, 2.5YR4/6, 2.5YR4/8), light brown (5YR5/6, 7.5YR5/4) or beige-brown colour (5YR6/4), with a large quantity of fine and coarse quartz sand, limestone, mica and vegetal inclusions.
- OK4:** alluvial coarse porous clay of red (10R4/6), red-brown (2.5YR4/6, 2.5YR4/8), dark red-brown (10R4/4) or brown colour (2.5YR4/4), with a large quantity of quartz sand, limestone, mica and vegetal inclusions.
- OK10:** marl medium-fine hard clay of yellowish-beige (2.5Y8/3) or dark beige colour (2.5Y7/3), with a middling quantity of quartz sand, mica, dark grey and grey stone, small amount of vegetal inclusions and river shells.
- OK12:** alluvial medium-coarse porous clay of red (10R4/6, 2.5YR5/6), brown (2.5YR4/4, 5YR4/4, 5YR4/6, 7.5YR4/4) or beige-brown colour (5YR6/4), with a large quantity of fine and coarse quartz sand, limestone, mica and vegetal inclusions, with a small amount of chamotte (grog).
- OK13:** alluvial medium-coarse porous clay of red (10R4/6, 2.5YR5/6), red-brown (2.5YR3/6, 2.5YR4/6, 2.5YR4/8), brown (2.5YR4/4, 5YR4/4, 5YR4/6, 7.5YR4/4), light brown (5YR5/6, 7.5YR5/4) or dark brown colour (2.5YR3/4), with a large quantity of fine and coarse quartz sand, limestone, mica and vegetal inclusions, with a small amount of crushed and whole river shells of small size.

- OK14:** alluvial medium-coarse porous clay of red (2.5YR5/6), red-brown (2.5YR4/6), brown (2.5YR4/4, 5YR4/4, 5YR4/6, 7.5YR4/4), light brown (5YR5/6, 7.5YR6/4) or beige-brown colour (7.5YR5/6), with a large quantity of fine and coarse quartz sand, limestone, mica and vegetal inclusions, with a small amount of crushed animal bones.
- OK16:** marl medium-fine hard clay of dark pinkish-beige (2.5YR7/4), grey-pinkish-beige (2.5YR6/3) or beige-orange colour (2.5YR6/6), with a small quantity of fine mica, quartz sand, occasional particles of white stone, with a middling quantity of vegetal inclusions.
- OK18:** alluvial medium-coarse porous clay of red (10R4/6, 2.5YR5/6), red-brown (2.5YR3/6, 2.5YR4/6, 2.5YR4/8), brown (2.5YR4/4, 5YR4/6) or light brown colour (7.5YR5/4, 7.5YR6/4), with a large quantity of fine and coarse quartz sand, limestone, mica and vegetal inclusions, with a small amount of crushed animal bones and chamotte.
- OK19:** alluvial medium-fine medium hard clay of red (10R5/8), red-brown (2.5YR4/6, 2.5YR4/8), brown (5YR4/4, 5YR4/6) or beige-brown colour (5YR6/4), with a middling quantity of fine and medium-sized quartz sand, mica, with a small amount of vegetal inclusions and crushed animal bones.
- OK20:** alluvial medium-coarse hard (sandy) clay of red-brown (2.5YR3/6, 2.5YR4/6, 2.5YR4/8) or brown colour (5YR4/3, 5YR4/4), with a large quantity of quartz sand, middling quantity of black stone, with a small amount of limestone, mica, vegetal inclusions, crushed river shells and animal bones.
- OK21:** alluvial fine medium hard (micaceous) clay of red-brown (2.5YR3/6, 2.5YR4/6, 2.5YR4/8), brown (7.5YR4/4) or beige-brown colour (5YR6/4, 7.5YR5/6, 10YR6/4), with a large quantity of quartz sand and mica, with a small amount of fine vegetal inclusions.
- OK22:** alluvial medium-coarse porous clay of red (10R5/6), brown (2.5YR4/4, 5YR4/4, 5YR4/6, 7.5YR4/4) or light brown colour (7.5YR5/4), with a large quantity of fine and coarse quartz sand, limestone, mica and vegetal inclusions, with a small amount of crushed and whole river shells, animal bones and chamotte, with occasional particles of black stone.
- OK25:** alluvial medium-fine medium hard clay of brown (2.5YR4/4, 5YR4/4, 7.5YR4/3) or light brown colour (7.5YR5/4), with a middling quantity of quartz sand, black stone, mica, crushed and whole river shells, fine and medium-sized vegetal inclusions.

CLAY FABRICS OF THE MIDDLE KINGDOM – SECOND INTERMEDIATE PERIOD.

EGYPTIAN ORIGIN

- MIP1:** marl fine hard clay of beige-orange colour (2.5YR7/8), with a middling quantity of fine powdered limestone, small quantity of fine brown particles (ferrous oxides?) and vegetal inclusions.
- MIP2:** marl medium-coarse hard clay of orange colour (2.5YR6/8), with a large quantity of grey stone and limestone, small amount of vegetal inclusions (*pl. LIX*).
- MIP3:** marl coarse medium hard clay of light grey-orange colour (5YR7/3), with a large quantity of grey particles (kaolin grains?), middling quantity of chamotte, small amount of ferrous oxides, white stone, quartz sand and vegetal inclusions.

MIP4: marl medium-fine hard clay of beige-orange colour (2.5YR6/6), with a middling quantity of chamotte, small quantity of quartz sand, with occasional particles of mica and white stone.

MIP9: alluvial medium-fine medium hard clay of beige-orange colour (5YR6/6), with a small quantity of fine and medium-sized quartz sand, limestone, mica and vegetal inclusions.

CLAY FABRICS OF THE NEW KINGDOM – LATE PERIOD. EGYPTIAN ORIGIN

NLP1: alluvial medium-fine hard clay of brown (2.5YR4/4, 5YR4/4) or light brown colour (5YR5/6, 7.5YR5/4), with a small quantity of fine and medium-sized quartz sand, mica and vegetal inclusions.

NLP2: alluvial medium-fine medium hard clay of light brown (7.5YR5/4) or beige-brown colour (5YR6/4, 7.5YR5/6), with a large quantity of fine and medium-sized quartz sand, limestone, mica and vegetal inclusions.

NLP4: alluvial fine hard clay of red-brown colour (2.5YR4/6, 2.5YR4/8), with a small quantity of fine quartz sand and mica.

NLP6: alluvial medium-coarse porous clay of red (10R4/6, 10R4/8, 10R5/8, 2.5YR5/6), red-brown (2.5YR4/6, 2.5YR4/8), brown (2.5YR4/4, 5YR4/4, 5YR4/6, 7.5YR4/4), dark brown (10R3/4) or beige-brown colour (5YR6/4, 7.5YR5/6), with a large quantity of fine and coarse quartz sand, limestone, mica and vegetal inclusions.

NLP7: alluvial fine hard clay of red (10R4/6, 2.5YR5/6), red-brown (2.5YR3/6, 2.5YR4/6), light red-brown (10R5/6), brown (5YR4/4, 5YR4/6) or beige-brown colour (5YR6/4, 7.5YR5/6), with a small quantity of fine quartz sand, limestone, mica and vegetal inclusions.

NLP9: marl medium-fine hard clay of beige (7.5YR7/4) or dark beige colour (10YR5/4), with a middling quantity of fine and medium-sized quartz sand, limestone and vegetal inclusions.

NLP10: alluvial medium-fine medium hard clay of red colour (10R4/6, 10R4/8), with a small amount of limestone and vegetal inclusions.

NLP11: alluvial medium-fine hard clay of red (10R5/6), red-brown (2.5YR4/6) or orange-brown colour (5YR5/8), with a small quantity of quartz sand, limestone, mica and vegetal inclusions.

NLP13: alluvial medium-fine hard clay of brown (2.5YR4/4) or red-brown colour (2.5YR5/6), with a middling quantity of mica, limestone, ferrous oxides and vegetal inclusions, with a small amount of black stone and quartz sand.

NLP14: alluvial medium-coarse medium hard clay of red-brown colour (2.5YR4/6, 2.5YR4/8, 2.5YR5/8), with a large quantity of quartz sand and vegetal inclusions, middling quantity of limestone and small amount of mica.

NLP16: alluvial medium-coarse hard clay of red colour (10R4/8), with a middling quantity of coarse sand, chamotte, vegetal inclusions, with a small amount of fine limestone inclusions.

- NLP21:** alluvial medium-fine hard clay of brown (5YR4/4) and beige-brown colour (5YR6/4), with a middling quantity of quartz sand, small amount of mica, limestone and vegetal inclusions.
- NLP22:** alluvial medium-coarse hard clay of red-brown colour (2.5YR4/6, 2.5YR4/8), with a large quantity of vegetal inclusions, middling quantity of quartz sand, limestone and mica, with occasional particles of coarse ferrous oxides.
- NLP23:** marl medium-fine hard clay of brown colour (2.5YR4/4), with a large quantity of mica, small quantity of quartz sand, black stone and vegetal inclusions (*pl. LXIV*).
- NLP24:** alluvial medium-fine hard clay of red-brown colour (2.5YR4/8), with a large quantity of mica, middling quantity of limestone and vegetal inclusions.
- NLP25:** alluvial medium-fine hard clay of red-brown colour (2.5YR4/6), with a large quantity of vegetal inclusions, middling quantity of limestone and mica, small amount of ferrous oxides.
- NLP26:** alluvial medium-coarse moderately porous clay of beige-brown colour (5YR6/4), with a large quantity of quartz sand, limestone and vegetal inclusions, small amount of black stone, with occasional particles of crushed river shells.
- NLP27:** alluvial medium-fine medium hard clay of red colour (10R4/6, 10R4/8), with a large quantity of vegetal inclusions, middling quantity of black stone and limestone, small amount of quartz sand and mica.
- NLP28:** alluvial medium-fine medium hard clay of brown colour (2.5YR4/4), with a large quantity of vegetal inclusions, middling quantity of quartz sand and limestone.
- NLP29:** alluvial medium-fine hard clay of red-brown colour (2.5YR4/6), with a large quantity of mica, middling quantity of fine white and light grey particles, small amount of limestone and vegetal inclusions (*pl. LIX*).
- NLP30:** marl medium-coarse medium hard clay of yellowish-beige colour (2.5Y8/3), with a large quantity of ferrous oxides, middling quantity of quartz sand and vegetal inclusions, with a small amount of mica and crushed river shells.
- NLP31:** marl medium-fine medium hard clay of orange colour (2.5YR6/8), with a small quantity of quartz sand, mica and crushed river shells, middling quantity of vegetal inclusions.
- NLP32:** alluvial medium-fine hard clay of brown colour (5YR5/4), with a middling quantity of mica and crushed river shells, small amount of quartz sand, black stone and vegetal inclusions.

CLAY FABRICS OF THE LATE PERIOD. IMPORT ORIGIN

- LP-Imp8:** fine hard clay of pinkish-beige colour (2.5YR8/3), with a small quantity of mica and black stone; with beige engobe. The probable origin is Samos or Miletus.
- LP-Imp10:** fine hard clay of beige-orange colour (2.5YR6/6), with a small quantity of fine grey stone and limestone; without engobe. The probable origin is Miletus.
- LP-Imp11:** fine hard clay of beige colour (7.5YR8/3), with occasional particles of mica and fine white stone; with red varnish. The origin is Aegean region.

- LP-Imp17:** medium-fine medium hard clay of beige-brown colour (5YR6/4), with a large quantity of white stone, occasional particles of mica and quartz sand, small amount of vegetal inclusions; without engobe. The origin is Phoenicia.
- LP-Imp18:** medium-fine hard clay of dark beige colour (7.5YR6/4), with a large quantity of quartz sand, middling quantity of limestone, mica and shells, small amount of black stone and ferrous oxides; with smooth. The probable origin is Clazomenae or region of Clazomenae (*pl. LXIII*).
- LP-Imp19:** medium-fine hard clay of beige colour (10YR7/4), with a large quantity of quartz sand, middling quantity of white stone and vegetal inclusions, small amount of mica; without engobe. The origin is Phoenicia.

**CLAY FABRICS OF PTOLEMAIC, ROMAN, BYZANTINE AND EARLY ARABIC PERIODS.
EGYPTIAN ORIGIN**

- PRBA1:** alluvial fine hard clay of red (10R4/6, 10R5/6, 2.5YR5/6), brown (2.5YR4/4, 5YR4/4), red-brown (2.5YR3/6, 2.5YR4/6) or beige-brown colour (7.5YR5/6), with a small quantity of mica and vegetal inclusions.
- PRBA2:** alluvial medium-fine hard clay of red (10R4/6, 10R5/6, 2.5YR5/6), brown (2.5YR4/4, 5YR4/4, 5YR4/6) or red-brown colour (2.5YR3/6, 2.5YR4/6, 2.5YR4/8), with a small quantity of fine and medium-sized quartz sand, limestone, mica and vegetal inclusions.
- PRBA3:** alluvial medium-coarse porous clay of red (10R4/6, 10R5/6, 2.5YR5/6), brown (2.5YR4/4, 5YR4/4, 5YR4/6) or red-brown (2.5YR3/6, 2.5YR4/6, 2.5YR4/8) colour, with a large quantity of fine and coarse quartz sand, limestone, mica and vegetal inclusions.
- PRBA5:** marl fine hard clay of beige (2.5Y8/2), greenish-beige (10Y8/1) or light grey colour (5Y8/1), with a small quantity of fine quartz sand and ferrous oxides.
- PRBA6:** marl fine hard clay of beige (7.5YR8/3) or pinkish-beige colour (5YR8/3), with a small quantity of fine quartz sand and mica.
- PRBA7:** marl medium-fine hard clay of beige (7.5YR8/3), light beige (7.5YR8/2) or dark beige colour (7.5YR7/4), with a large quantity of fine quartz sand, limestone, mica and vegetal inclusions.
- PRBA8:** alluvial fine hard clay of brown colour (5YR4/6, 7.5YR4/4), with a small quantity of fine quartz sand and mica.
- PRBA10:** marl fine hard clay of light yellowish-beige colour (10YR8/3, 2.5Y8/3), with a small quantity of medium-fine brown stone, small quantity of medium-sized vegetal inclusions.
- PRBA13:** alluvial coarse porous clay of brown (5YR4/3, 5YR4/4, 7.5YR4/3) or red-brown colour (2.5YR4/8), with a large quantity of coarse limestone, black and red stone, and vegetal inclusions.
- PRBA16:** alluvial medium-fine very hard clay of brown colour (5YR4/3, 7.5YR4/3), with a small quantity of fine quartz sand, mica, black and white stone, middling quantity of vegetal inclusions.

- PRBA17:** alluvial medium-fine hard clay of dark red-brown colour (10R4/3, 10R4/4), with a small quantity of fine and medium-sized quartz sand, limestone, black stone, mica, middling quantity of vegetal inclusions, small amount of coarse clinker inclusions.
- PRBA18:** alluvial medium-fine hard clay of brown (5YR4/3, 5YR4/4, 7.5YR4/3) or dark brown colour (5YR3/2, 7.5YR3/2, 7.5YR3/3), with a small quantity of fine and medium-sized quartz sand, limestone, mica, middling quantity of vegetal inclusions.
- PRBA19:** alluvial medium-coarse moderately porous clay of brown (5YR4/3, 7.5YR4/3) or dark brown colour (5YR3/2, 7.5YR3/2, 7.5YR3/3), with a large quantity of fine and coarse limestone, mica and vegetal inclusions.
- PRBA21:** alluvial medium-fine hard clay of red-brown colour (2.5YR4/6, 2.5YR4/8), with a large quantity of mica, middling quantity of fine white and light grey particles, small amount of limestone and vegetal inclusions.
- PRBA23:** marl medium-fine hard clay of greenish-beige (10Y8/1) or greenish-grey colour (10Y5/2, 10Y6/2), with a large quantity of fine and medium-sized black stone, small amount of mica, ferrous oxides and vegetal inclusions.
- PRBA30:** marl medium-fine hard clay of yellowish-beige colour (2.5Y8/3), with a middling quantity of crushed river shells, small amount of quartz sand, ferrous oxides and mica.
- PRBA34:** alluvial fine hard clay of black (5YR2.5/1) or dark brown colour (5YR3/2), with a small quantity of quartz sand, limestone, ferrous oxides and vegetal inclusions.
- PRBA35:** alluvial medium-fine hard clay of red-orange colour (5YR5/6, 5YR5/8), with coarse limestone particles.
- PRBA36:** (*Aswan (?) Barbotine ware*) kaolin medium-fine medium hard clay of beige-orange colour (5YR7/6), with a large quantity of limestone, small amount of grey kaolin grains and ferrous oxides. The probable origin is Aswan.
- PRBA37:** alluvial fine hard clay of red colour (10R5/6), with a large quantity of mica, occasional particles of crushed river shells, small amount of vegetal inclusions.
- PRBA38:** marl fine hard clay of light brown colour (7.5YR5/4), with a small quantity of fine quartz sand and mica.
- PRBA39:** marl fine hard clay of dark beige colour (7.5YR6/4), with a middling quantity of white stone, small amount of vegetal inclusions.
- PRBA40:** marl fine hard clay of yellowish-beige colour (2.5Y8/3), with a small quantity of white stone and vegetal inclusions.
- PRBA41:** marl fine hard clay of light beige colour (7.5YR8/2), with a small quantity of quartz sand and vegetal inclusions.
- PRBA42:** marl medium-fine hard clay of yellowish-beige colour (10YR8/4), with a small quantity of quartz sand, limestone and vegetal inclusions.

**CLAY FABRICS OF PTOLEMAIC, ROMAN, BYZANTINE AND EARLY ARABIC PERIODS.
IMPORT ORIGIN**

- PRBA-Imp1:** (*African Red Slip Ware*) fine hard clay of red (10R5/8), orange (2.5YR6/8, 5YR6/8), red-orange (2.5YR5/8) or light orange-brown colour (2.5YR5/6), with a small quantity of fine limestone, quartz sand, mica and red-orange particles; with fine red slip. The origin is Tunisia.
- PRBA-Imp6:** medium-coarse hard clay of beige colour (7.5YR8/3, 10YR8/2, 10YR8/3), with a large quantity of brown stone, small quantity of fine vegetal inclusions; without engobe. The origin is East Mediterranean region, probably, Cyprus.
- PRBA-Imp8:** medium-coarse hard clay of beige-orange colour (5YR6/6, 5YR7/6), with a large quantity of white, grey, brown and black stone (>0.5 mm), mica; without engobe. The origin is East Mediterranean region, probably, Cilicia.
- PRBA-Imp10:** medium-fine hard clay of red-orange colour (2.5YR5/8), with a small quantity of fine quartz sand, limestone, mica, red-orange particles and vegetal inclusions; without engobe. The origin is North Africa.
- PRBA-Imp11:** medium-fine hard clay of beige-brown (5YR6/4) or beige-orange colour (5YR6/6), with a large quantity of white stone, middling quantity of mica, small quantity of black stone, ferrous oxides and vegetal inclusions; without engobe. The origin is Gaza.
- PRBA-Imp12:** fine hard clay of beige colour (7.5YR8/3), with a small quantity of white stone, ferrous oxides and vegetal inclusions; without engobe. The origin is East Mediterranean region.
- PRBA-Imp15:** medium-fine hard clay of beige-orange colour (5YR6/6), with a large quantity of mica, limestone, quartz sand, small amount of vegetal inclusions; without engobe. The origin is Cnidus.
- PRBA-Imp16:** fine hard clay of beige-orange colour (2.5YR6/8), with a small quantity of limestone, quartz sand, black stone and vegetal inclusions, occasional particles of mica and ferrous oxides; with yellowish-white engobe. The probable origin is Cnidus (*pl. LXIII*).

CONCLUSION

One of the main problems that constantly arises when studying tombs of the Old Kingdom is the problem of dating. The dating of private tombs at Giza, one of the most characteristic Old Kingdom necropolises, remains a basic challenge for the history of this period. With the shortage of epigraphic material, disturbance of archaeological contexts, and destruction of burial structures, the dating of rock complexes is often a difficult task.

The following criteria have been elaborated for dating the tombs published in this volume:

1. Architectural criteria;
2. Iconographical criteria;
3. Epigraphical criteria;
4. Analysis of pottery.

It is important to remember that these criteria correspond to different phases of the formation of particular burial complexes – their construction, decoration, arrangement of burials, and maintenance of cults. These phases may have been chronologically close to each other as well as separated by considerable time spans. Since iconographical material found in the published tombs is badly preserved, the main criteria for dating are architectural, epigraphical, and ceramological ones.

ARCHITECTURAL CRITERIA

The disposition of rock-cut tombs at the edge of the Eastern Necropolis at Giza demonstrates that, to the time of their cutting, the areas closer to the pyramids have already been occupied by private funerary complexes. The very development of the group of rock-cut tombs may be explained by the fact that they began to appear when the necropolis had reached its natural borders and most of the existing burial grounds had already been occupied with mastabas leaving no space for new tombs, especially for those suitable for royal administrators of the ‘second high level’.

The analysis of several architectural features of the excavated tombs may testify in favor of their dating to Dynasty V. The entrances to the chapels of the tombs GE 12, GE 17, and GE 18 are aligned, polished, and slightly recessed in the rock face. We do not know if the

entrances to the tombs GE 48 and GE 49 were designed in a similar fashion, for the eastern walls of these chapels are destroyed.

The comparison of ground plans of the presented tombs demonstrates that there were two main types of chapels: L-shaped chapels (GE 12, GE 18, GE 48, and GE 49) and elongated chapels oriented roughly on the east-west axis (GE 17, GE 15, and GE 47). The small tomb GE 47 is to a certain extent individualistic; nevertheless, it can be ascribed to the type of elongated chapels, oriented on the east-west line.

The monumental landscape created by the combination of these types of rock-cut tombs gives evidence of a preliminary layout of this part of the necropolis. This implied the most efficient use of the available rock space. Thus, later tombs were started in the mother rock that was preserved between earlier chapels and followed the already existing artificial features.

The L-shaped tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12) could be the earliest structure⁸⁷⁴ cut in this sector of the necropolis. Somewhat later, small tombs GE 47 and GE 49 were hewn. The long corridor of the tomb GE 49 suggests that either the tomb GE 47 had already existed by the time when GE 49 was planned or both of the chapels were cut simultaneously. The tomb of Khufuhotep (GE 15) was cut when the chapel GE 49 had already been planned. The form of the room 15A (or rather, its southern wall), proves that the tomb of Khufuhotep was started later than the tomb of Tjenty II, which made it impossible for the stonecutters to give a regular geometric shape to its eastern room 12A. If they had started to carve the southern wall at a right angle to the eastern or the western wall of the room 15A, they would have come unacceptably close to the northern wall of the tomb GE 12. Approximately at the same time or a little later, the tomb GE 17 was carved, similar to GE 15 in sizes. The tombs with very small chapels – GE 18 and GE 48 (the second one was unfinished) – were literally squeezed into the free rock space between the neighboring tombs, and should be the latest in this area.

Hence, the sequence of the construction of the tombs published in this volume may be reconstructed as follows:

- GE 12 (the earliest one);
- GE 47 and GE 49;
- GE 15 and GE 17;
- GE 18 and GE 48.

The available material confirms the emergence of two-roomed tombs as a local innovation. As the investigation of Giza Necropolis proves, the two-roomed tombs appeared during Dynasty V. It is likely that the tombs of Tjenty II (GE 12) and Khufuhotep (GE 15) were originally planned as two-room structures. In the case of Tjenty II, the decor in the form of false doors in the room 12A demonstrates that the second room (12B) had already been agreed upon, when the room 12A received its decoration. If it was not so, one may assume that the double false doors in the room 12A would have been cut at equal intervals like it was done in the tomb of Khafrankh (G 7948). It is also noteworthy that the architrave above the passage to the room 12B fits the style of architraves of the false doors in the room 12A. The chapel of Khufuhotep (GE 15) also seems to have been planned as a two-room apartment from its early phase of construction. This is evident from the distance between the shafts 1 and 2 (1.07 m) in the room 15A, which seems to have been initially reserved for the passage to the room 15B.

Further, the study of architectural features demonstrates that corner protrusions may be a useful dating criterion. Although, there may be some earlier examples from other areas at Giza, the shafts with corner ‘marks’ excavated in the territory of the Russian Archaeological

⁸⁷⁴ Together with the neighbouring rock-cut tomb of Tjenty I (GE 11, *fig.* 2), that is not published in this volume.

Mission could be dated back to the end of Dynasty V and Dynasty VI. At the same time, the absence of corner protrusions in earlier tombs, such as the tomb of Khafraankh (G 7948) and the unpublished tomb of Tjenty I (GE 11), fixes the *terminus post quem* for the appearance of these new constructive markers in the studied part of the Eastern Necropolis.

Summarizing the architectural data, it is necessary to emphasize that the constructive forms revealed in the rock-cut tombs published in this volume demonstrate similarity between the planning of cult chapels (offering rooms) and separate elements of the entrance with corresponding parts in mastabas. The architecture of funerary complexes has incorporated and reflected the symbolic code, which has been developed for private tombs. Its elements displayed a kind of similarity to the ideas and rites attested in the Pyramid Texts. The last point allows speaking about the developed ideas of movement and displacement to the other world. The existence of relatively cheap ways of fixation of certain coded ideas in architecture and inhumation rituals in even very simple types of burials seems to be clearly reflected.

ICONOGRAPHICAL CRITERIA

The relief representations preserved in the tombs of Tjenty II and Khufuhotep, the position of the pictures, their connection with architectural layouts and texts, as well as the state of preservation reveal their important role in the general concepts of the tombs.

The image located on the inner northern jamb of the tomb GE 15 is quite characteristic from the point of view of its iconography. The composition is quite typical for tomb scenes of the Old Kingdom. It represents the tomb owner and his family who exit from the west to those who pass their chapel or come to it. Its meaning can be revealed on the basis of the overall architectural design of the entire structure. The tomb is stretched on the east-west axis, and the main sense load of the iconographic program was accentuated on the entrance design, rather than on the walls of the offering rooms which were decorated only with false doors. The effectiveness of such representations at the entrance was supported by inscriptions and especially by the offering formula addressed to the depicted tomb's owner and his family. The disposition of the inscriptions at the entrance of the tomb confirms the close connection between the thematic function and architecture, which in turn confirms Di. Arnold's idea that 'architektonische Form und thematische Funktion "Hand in Hand" gehen müssen'.⁸⁷⁵ The presence of the main religious focus on the decoration of the entrance was emphasized not only by the iconographic program, but also through the elongated form of the chapel that embodied the idea of a route that is passed by the deceased from his burial apartment to the invocative offerings pronounced at the entrance. Such an arrangement of the whole complex highlights the participation of the dead in sacrificial meals and their meeting with those who came to fulfill funerary rites.

The only relief representation in the chapel of Tjenty II, which could be the earliest in this sector of necropolis, was also executed at the entrance. The iconographical details of this scene representing sitting figures of Tjenty and his wife have rather wide ranges for dating. Thus, the couple sitting on a bench with hooved legs on striped bases gives the dating criterion characteristic for Dynasties V and VI. The short wig on the lady's head was in use from Dynasty IV to Dynasty VI.

⁸⁷⁵ ARNOLD, 1971, S. 25.

Further, the shape and style of the seat on the architrave of the tomb of Khufuhotep as well as the necklace of the tomb owner were the same, which were typical of the middle Dynasty V.

EPIGRAPHICAL CRITERIA

Speaking about the epigraphical criteria, as well as iconographical, it is important to emphasize that decoration of a tomb does not necessarily coincide with its cutting or the arrangement of the main burial. Our knowledge of the Old Kingdom epigraphic material is based on a published selection of original data, whose survival is very fragmentary. New discoveries tend to make many epigraphic features and titles older than they were originally thought to be. This drift towards earlier dates is especially urgent in case of rare features and formal designations.

The epigraphic data demonstrate that the tomb of Tjenty II was inscribed in two phases. During the first phase, which probably corresponds to the lifetime of Tjenty, the drum before the room 12B, the architrave in the room 12A, and the drum before the room 12A were inscribed with texts in high-quality incised hieroglyphs. The inscription on the drum before the room 12A had not been finished at once and was completed in less accurate signs somewhat later, during the second phase, when the two jambs received their decoration and inscriptions, presumably due to the initiative of Tjenty's son Iuteniptah. However, the program of the second phase was not fulfilled as well, so that the relief and inscriptions on the northern inner jamb remained unfinished.

The form of hieroglyphs from both phases follows the Memphite tradition of Dynasties V–VI. It must be noticed that the epithet of Tjenty's wife *nb.t im³h hr h³j.s* is quite rare and tends to appear on monuments of the late Dynasty V and Dynasty VI. Examples of the Tjenty's title *hk³ hr.t-ntr* are quite rare and date from the late Dynasty V to early Dynasty VI. The only other secure attestation of the title *hr.j-sšb wᶜb.t nsw.t* is traditionally dated to Dynasty VI. However, one should be very careful in using this rare variant as a dating criterion. Numerous attestations of different variations of the title *hr.j-sšb* during the Old Kingdom prove that it had a very wide range of spheres of utilization.

Similar to the tomb of Tjenty II, the decoration of the chapel of Khufuhotep was never finished. The form of hieroglyphs found here suggests that the outer southern jamb, which includes the dedication of Khufuhotep's son, and the unfinished northern jamb with the architrave may have been decorated by different craftsmen or sculptors who followed different scribes. It means that there were probably two phases in the process of decorating the entrance area that corresponded to the activity of Khufuhotep and his son. However, the titles preserved in GE 15 look more characteristic of Dynasty V that suggests a relatively earlier date. For example, the two other secure attestations of the title *šḥd n idw.(w)* have to be dated back to Dynasty V. The main title of Khufuhotep, 'overseer of all the works of the king', was reserved since the reign of Pepy I for viziers or officials who were in line to become viziers. With regard to Khufuhotep, there is no reason to believe that he belonged to the top echelon of the royal administration; respectively, one can assume an earlier date for the construction of his tomb.

Only two of the seven tombs published in this volume have inscriptions that give accounts of the careers of their owners. The inscribed tombs were built by the families whose members belonged to the stratum of 'royal acquaintances' (*rh.w nsw.t*), i.e. those integrated into the court hierarchy. During the late Dynasty V and Dynasty VI, 'royal acquaintances', as a rule,

were minor Memphite officials employed in the residence and royal temples. Tjenty II may have been in charge of the supply of necropolis workmen and could be involved in the production of burial equipment in the local royal workshop (*w^cb.t nsw.t*).

Khufuhotep may have started his career as an ‘inspector of *wab*-priests’ (*shd w^cb.w*) in a royal funerary temple, and then progressed to the position of the ‘inspector of (noble) young men’ (*shd idw.w*). In this office, he was involved with projects that were initiated and administered from the residence. The final title claimed by Khufuhotep was the ‘overseer of all the works of the king’ (*im.j-r3 k3.t nb.t n.t nsw.t*), although one cannot be sure if he had really held this office during his lifetime or not.

Titles of the sons and their dedicatory inscriptions prove that they were responsible for the burials of their fathers. It is also evident that at least one of them, the son of Khufuhotep, followed his father and planned his career in the sphere of fulfilling royal projects.

One can assume that the other five uninscribed tombs may have belonged to individuals related to the activities and functions of the two known officials. If so, the anonymous tombs hewn in the vicinity may have belonged to lower Memphite administrators or craftsmen connected to the work in the necropolis or employed in royal ventures.

The new material makes a contribution to the discussion of the problem of the eldest son, his duties, and his privileges in the distribution of property. A good example of this is the epigraphy in the tomb of Tjenty II, which presents clear evidence of two stages of construction. The first was presumably connected to the activity of Khufuhotep and the second was effectuated by his eldest son. Both stages were different in their styles of hieroglyphs and the quality of execution. The second stage demonstrates that the eldest son started to fulfill his duties, but did it in a hurry, at a lesser cost, and has never managed to finish the planned decoration.

The testament formula recorded in its temporal grammatical construction testifies to the prevailing family and social legal status of the society. The testament, regarding the construction of the tomb and the burial, which was made during the lifetime of the tomb owner, was implemented by the eldest son in accordance with the will of his father. The mentioning of a testament and subsequent actions of the eldest son, as a rule, implies several stages in the construction of the tomb. Thus, burial complexes may have been cut and decorated for several generations, which may explain some contradictions within available dating criteria.

One of the problems with respect to the texts recorded in GE 12 and GE 15 is associated with the interpretation of the common phrase about achieving a very good old age. This phraseology was widely spread in tomb inscriptions at Giza and became a standard formula starting from Dynasty V. To our minds, the introduction and development of the formula was due to the general context of the rise of the solar cult under Niuserra. In particular, it was reflected in the appearance of the pair statue of the king as the young and the old man, and analogous figures of young and mature tomb owners at the entrances of non-royal chapels. These phenomena reflected the basic constants of the solar cult – birth and juvenility (sunrise), old age and death (sunset) in order to be reborn again. They also served as the ideological basis for the establishment of the relevant statues and reliefs, as well as the formula in tomb inscription, which turned into a symbolic code of the epoch.

ANALYSIS OF POTTERY

Numerous ceramic materials found in the filling of the chapels, shafts, and chambers of the rock-cut tombs of Tjenty II (GE 12), Khufuhotep (GE 15), GE 17, GE 18, GE 47, GE 48, and GE 49 are heterogeneous in dating and, as a rule, have no intact archaeological context. These are fragments of vessels which had been used in burial rituals and funerary rites, but were later broken and displaced by robbers.

Nevertheless, in several cases, we can hypothetically assume that broken vessels belonged to the burial equipment or have been used for construction purposes. For example, broken ceramics were used in the blocking of the entrance to the burial chamber 1A of the tomb GE 49. This material helps in establishing the time of the making of several burials located in the studied tombs and to assume when they were disturbed.

It should be noted that the ceramic material may help to determine the time of burial of the deceased and the time of cult services in chapels. In other words, ceramics, as a rule, do not provide the date for the tomb, but allow dating actions that took place in structures that had already been built. For example, the ceramic material found under the blocking wall in the shaft 1 of the tomb GE 49 should be attributed to the time of making the burial of a man who died at the age over 60 years old. The material is dated to the time of Dynasty VI, whereas the tomb must have been created somewhat earlier, probably in the second half or the end of Dynasty V, during the lifetime of its owner.

The ceramic material found in the shaft 5 of the tomb of Tjenty II (GE 12) suggests, with a high degree of probability, that the burial was made there in the late Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI and then robbed in the First Intermediate Period.

The ceramic material of Dynasties V and VI dominates in the filling of the shaft 1 of the tomb of Khufuhotep and its burial chamber. Together with limestone canopic jars, the pottery points to the late Dynasty V – early Dynasty VI as the time of making the burial.

In the shaft 2 of the tomb of Khufuhotep (GE 15), despite the robbery in the burial, the layers and objects have a much better preservation. This fact allowed to allocate objects of the original burial equipment and also to establish that the burial in the shaft 2 was made later than the burial in the shaft 1; it may be dated to the early Dynasty VI.

The preservation of layers in the tomb GE 17 is worse compared to the tombs of Tjenty II and Khufuhotep. Nevertheless, the ceramic fragments from the late Dynasty V and Dynasty VI dominated in the shafts 2 and 5. Thus, it seems probable that the burials in these shafts were made during Dynasty VI. The same dating may be proposed for the burials in the neighbouring tomb GE 18.

The relatively good preservation of the original Old Kingdom filling in the shaft 1 of the tomb GE 49 makes the dating of this complex somewhat more secure. In the filling of the shaft, there is a clear dominance of pottery fragments of Dynasties V and VI. Further, the filling under the blocking wall contained potsherds that are characteristic of Dynasty VI and can date this burial.

BURIAL CUSTOMS

The material published in this volume permits the following conclusions regarding the burial practices of the second half of Dynasty V and Dynasty VI. The burials were made in rock-cut chambers of different sizes and construction styles, which belonged to the complex of a shaft + burial chamber. The following burial practices were attested in the published sector of the necropolis.

Table 38. Features of burial customs

<i>Burial</i>	<i>Orientation of the body</i>	<i>Position of the body</i>
GE 12, chamber 1A	north-south	contracted
GE 12, chamber 2A	north-south	contracted/semi-contracted
GE 12, chamber 3A	north-south	contracted
GE 12, chamber 4A	north-south	contracted
GE 12, chamber 5A	north-south	semi-contracted/extended
GE 15, chamber 1A	north-south	semi-contracted/extended
GE 15, chamber 2A	north-south	semi-contracted/extended
GE 15, chamber 3A	north-south	semi-contracted/extended
GE 17, chamber 1A	north-south (?)	contracted/semi-contracted/extended
GE 17, chamber 2A	north-south	contracted
GE 17, chamber 3A	north-south	contracted
GE 17, chamber 5A	north-south	contracted
GE 18, chamber 1-2A	north-south	contracted/semi-contracted/extended; probably two burials in one chamber; probably traces of yellow sand on which a body was lying (layer 2)
GE 47, chamber 1A	north-south	contracted/semi-contracted
GE 49, chamber 1A	north-south	contracted, on the left side, head to the north lying on a stone used as a headrest, face to the east
GE 49, chamber 2A	north-south	contracted/semi-contracted/extended; probably two burials in one chamber
GE 49, chamber 3A	north-south	contracted, on the left side, head to the north lying on a stone headrest cut from the bedrock, face to the east

Types of inhumation. The only intact Old Kingdom burial was found in the chamber 1A of the tomb GE 49. Since all other contemporary burials were destroyed and contained no skeletons or parts of skeletons in the anthropological order, the original position of bodies can be assumed only on the basis of the size and construction of burial places.

- Contracted inhumation. The undisturbed skeleton (GE 49, burial chamber 1A) was lying in the contracted position. There were at least 8 other burial chambers that could have contained contracted bodies (*tabl. 38*). No traces of any kind of rectangular boxes have been found inside these chambers. In most cases, the body was probably left directly on the rock floor of the chamber as was made in the burial chamber 1A of the tomb GE 49. In the burial chamber 1-2A of the tomb GE 18, a layer of yellow sand was found, which may have been intentionally placed in the chamber.

- Semi-contracted or extended inhumation. The rock sarcophagi cut in the burial chambers 1A, 2A, and 3A of the tomb of Khufuhotep (GE 15) suggest that the bodies buried there were left in either the extended or the semi-contracted position. Five other chambers

(GE 12-2A, GE 12-5A, GE 17-1A, GE 18-1-2A, and GE 49-2A) were also big enough to house an extended or semi-contracted body (*tabl. 38*). The chamber 1A of the tomb GE 47 could potentially contain a semi-contracted body. No traces of any kind of coffins were found inside these bigger chambers.

Orientation. The position of the burial chambers and installations inside some of them, such as rock-cut sarcophagi in the tomb GE 15 and the rock-cut headrest in the burial chamber 3A of the tomb GE 49, suggest that most of the bodies or even all of them were oriented north-south. One can assume that the bodies were made to rest on their left side with the head to the north and face to the east as in the case of the intact burial in the chamber 1A of the tomb GE 49.

Mummification. There is no clear evidence of mummification on skeletal remains securely dated to the Old Kingdom. There are also Old Kingdom dummy canopic jars from the burial chamber 1A, in the tomb GE 15, which were probably used to imitate the process of mummification. All the traces of mummification present only on a late human remains, for example, a post-mortem treatment of nasal bones on a skull from the burial chamber 1A in the tomb GE 17.

Intrusive burials. The clearest evidence of the use of Old Kingdom shafts for later intrusive burials came from the shaft 1 of the tomb GE 49. The children's burial in an amphora of Dynasty XXI was oriented east-west and the amphora itself was probably set between big limestone rocks. Some of the numerous human remains found in plundered shafts, especially in the shaft 1 of the tomb GE 17, might also belong to the disturbed intrusive burials.

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The sector of the Eastern Necropolis excavated by the Russian Archaeological Mission and presented in this volume is an integral part of a complex funerary landscape of the Giza plateau. Its major development took place between the late Dynasty V and Dynasty VI, when this part of the cliff became a burial ground for the middle Memphite officials and their families. The architecture of published complexes gives evidence of a rather intricate history of the filling of this part of the cliff with burials of different nature and status. Preserved archeological, epigraphical, and architectural data proved the existence of diverse funerary practices that are largely influenced by the royal ideology.

To sum up, the complex analysis of the excavated materials from all the tombs of this sector of the necropolis does not allow ascribing the formation of these monuments to any other more precise time span than the period between the late Dynasty V and early Dynasty VI.

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ABBREVIATIONS

- AJA – American Journal of Archaeology. Archaeological Institute of America. Menasha, Wis.
 AnIsl – Annales Islamologiques. Institut français d'archéologie orientale. Le Caire.
 ASAE – Annales du Service des Antiquités de L'Égypte. Le Caire.
 BACE – Bulletin of Australian Centre for Egyptology. Sydney.
 BCE – Bulletin de Liaison de la Céramique Égyptienne. Institut français d'archéologie orientale. Le Caire.
 BIFAO – Bulletin de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale. Le Caire.
 BiOr – Bibliotheca orientalis. Nederlands Inst. voor het Nabije Oosten. Leiden
 BMFA – Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin. Boston.
 BSEG – Société d'égyptologie Genève. Bulletin. Genève.
 CCE – Cahiers de la Céramique Égyptienne, Institut français d'archéologie orientale. Le Caire.
 CdÉ – Chronique d'Égypte. Bruxelles.
 FIFAO – Fouilles de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale. Le Caire.
 GIZA, REISNER'S ARCHIVE = www.gizapyramids.org
 GM – Göttinger Miszellen. Gottingen.
 IANSA – Interdisciplinaria archaeologica. Natural Sciences in Archaeology. Olomouc.
 JARCE – Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt. Cairo.
 JEA – Journal of Egyptian Archaeology. London.
 JEH – Journal of Egyptian History. Brill.
 JNES – Journal of Near Eastern Studies. Chicago.
 JSSEA – Journal of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities. Toronto.
 LÄ – *Lexikon der Ägyptologie*. Hrsg. von W. Helck, E. Otto. Bd. I–X. Wiesbaden, 1975–2002.
 LD – Lepsius K.R. *Denkmäler aus Aegypten und Aethiopien*. Abt. I–VI. Berlin, 1897–1913.
 MDAIK – Mitteilungen des Deutschen archäologischen Institut, Abteilung Kairo. Wien, Berlin, Wiesbaden.
 PAM – Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean. Reports. Warsaw.
 RdÉ – Revue d'égyptologie. Société française d'égyptologie. Paris, Louvain.
 SAK – Studien zur altägyptischen Kultur. Hambourg.
 UGAÄ – Untersuchungen zur Geschichte und Altertumskunde Ägyptens. Leipzig, Berlin, Hildesheim.
 URK. I – Sethe K. *Urkunden des Alten Reiches*. Bd. I. Leipzig, 1933.
 WB. – *Wörterbuch der ägyptischen Sprache*. Hrsg. von Erman A., Grapow H. Bd. I–V. Berlin, 1955–1957.
 WZKM – Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes. Wien.
 ZÄS – Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde. Leipzig, Berlin.

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