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The Cemeteries of Deir el-Ballas: Non-elite burials of the 17th – 19th Dynasties
and their relationship to the royal palace

by

Victoria Irene Jensen

A dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the

requirements for the degree of

Doctor in Philosophy

in

Near Eastern Studies

in the

Graduate Division

of the

University of California, Berkeley

Committee in charge:

Professor Rita Lucarelli, Chair

Professor Carol Redmount

Professor Kim Shelton

Fall 2019

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Abstract

The Cemeteries of Deir el-Ballas: Non-elite burials of the 17th – 19th Dynasties and their relationship to the royal palace

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Victoria Irene Jensen

Doctor of Philosophy in Near Eastern Studies

University of California Berkeley

Professor Rita Lucarelli, Chair

The site of Deir el-Ballas was an important location in ancient Egyptian history as it appears to have been the forward campaign palace of the Theban ruling family of the late 17th Dynasty. Located 40 km north of Thebes, resources were gathered at this site in the reigns of Seqenere Tao, Kamose, and Ahmose before being deployed against the Hyksos. The palace was abandoned at some point during the reign of Ahmose – presumably after the defeat of the Hyksos – and the court returned to Thebes, but a small, non-elite population continued to inhabit the site. Based on the pottery and other material culture found in the cemeteries, the population seems to have peaked during the reigns of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III, then tapers off sharply in the reign of Amenhotep II/Thutmose IV. There is no material culture from the site reflecting usage during the subsequent Amarna period, and only a few tombs contained material pointing to a very limited presence in the late 18th-early 19th Dynasties.

The site was excavated briefly by James Quibell in 1894-95 (with no information published from his activities) then more thoroughly by the Hearst Expedition in 1900-1901 under the direction of George Andrew Reisner who was assisted by Albert Lythgoe and F.W. Green. Reisner never published his work at the site but several scholars have reviewed the field notes and documentation from the Hearst Expedition and used this information for their studies. Additionally, in the 1980s Peter Lacovara returned to the site for several brief seasons of excavation and clearance in some of the domestic areas. While the palace and settlement have been published to a limited extent (Stevenson Smith 1998, Lacovara 1981, 1990, 1993, 2006), the cemeteries at the site have received minimal attention with only a few vessels from the tombs appearing in publications (discussed in detail in this dissertation). To date, no systematic examination has been made of the tomb assemblages, and thus it is the purpose of this dissertation to present as comprehensively as possible the material from these non-elite burials. Re-examining an

excavation from over a century ago presents numerous challenges: The cemeteries were all badly looted prior to the Hearst Expedition's work at the site, the recording of the excavation work undertaken in 1900-1901 is uneven with many tombs and houses lacking any notes whatsoever, and many of the objects that were unearthed have lost their specific provenience or have suffered damage at some point between their discovery and their present, stable condition at the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley. Nevertheless, despite the frustrations inherent in this type of investigation, the archival material and physical objects deserve to be published so they can shed light on the non-elite community who lived and died in the early 18th Dynasty at Deir el-Ballas. This cemetery material represents both a time period and a segment of the ancient Egyptian population about which there are very few studies, so however compromised and incomplete the primary data may be, it remains important to publish it.

In discussing the material remains from the cemeteries, the social status and burial customs of the population buried at Deir el-Ballas are examined using comparative evidence from Thebes and other nearby Upper Egyptian sites. Differences and similarities in funerary practices are highlighted, providing a picture of the regional specificity of this small, provincial population and the extent to which they did and did not emulate the capital at Thebes. Also in this dissertation, I explore the possible significance between the placement of the three cemeteries at the site and their relationship with the abandoned palace. I hypothesize that the inhabitants of Deir el-Ballas held a cultural memory of the Theban triumph over the Hyksos and maintained a connection with the illustrious past embodied in the abandoned royal palace. To explore this idea, the use of the landscape and the visual relationships between the palace and the cemeteries are analyzed through the lens of anthropological theories of phenomenology, cultural memory, and materiality. Evidence from Thebes and Abydos for worship of the divinized late 17th Dynasty – early 18th Dynasty rulers, especially king Ahmose but also the queen Ahmose-Nefertari, shows that the royal family who lived at Deir el-Ballas was held in particular esteem for generations after they had passed into history. We lack analogous textual or iconographic documentation of royal ancestor worship at Deir el-Ballas due to the lower social standing of its residents and their lack of access to such methods of display. However, by choosing to site the three cemeteries of the site with a direct viewshed of the royal palace, the population may have been connecting with the vestigial prestige and royal power associated with the palace. Several tombs in the cemeteries included faience tiles that were part of the palatial decoration among the grave goods; these tiles may represent a tangible amuletic link between the intercessory power of the royal family and the hoped-for successful attainment of the afterlife by the deceased.

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Abbreviations used in this dissertation

Publications:

- ASAE *Annales des service d'antiquites égyptien*
- BMMA *Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*
- CDME Faulkner, R. 1991. *A Concise Dictionary of Middle Egyptian*. Oxford: Griffith Institute
- JAIE *Journal of Ancient Egyptian Interconnections*
- JARCE *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt*
- JEA *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*
- JNES *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*
- LÄ Helck, W., Otto, E., and Westendorf, W. 1975-1986. *Lexikon der Ägyptologie, Band I-VI*. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz
- MDAIK *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo*
- MIFAO *Mémoires de l'institut français d'archéologie orientale*
- OBO *Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis*
- OIP *Oriental Institute Publications*
- OLA *Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta*
- SAK *Studien zur Altägyptischen Kultur*
- SDAIK *Sonderschrift des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo*
- Urk IV Sethe 1906-07, *Urkundun der 18. Dynastie, IV, Band 1-4*, Leipzig: J.C. Hinrich'sche Buchhandlung
- Wb Erman, A. and Grapow, H. 1971. *Wörterbuch der Ägyptischen Sprache*. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag

Institutions:

BSAE	British School of Archaeology in Egypt
EEF	Egypt Exploration Fund
EES	Egypt Exploration Society
IFAO	l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale
PAHMA	Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology
MFA	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
MMA	The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
ÖAI	Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 The Current Project

The cemeteries of Deir el-Ballas in Upper Egypt have received scant attention since their excavation over 100 years ago. Located about 40 kilometers north of Thebes, the site was excavated in 1900-1901 by George Reisner working for the Hearst Expedition of the University of California, Berkeley. However, Reisner did not publish the results of this work but moved on to further excavation sites such as Naga ed-Der, el-Ahaiwah, and Giza. The Hearst Expedition's work revealed that Deir el-Ballas was the location of a royal palace dating from the reigns of Seqenenre Tao to Ahmose, surrounded by houses and cemeteries that were used through the early 18th Dynasty. In the 1980s, the palace and houses were again the subject of excavation during four brief seasons led by Peter Lacovara. Lacovara published a preliminary report of his excavations,¹ but because his research focus was on the settlement, the cemetery material still remains almost entirely unpublished. For my doctoral dissertation I chose to examine this material in-depth, as most of the artifacts from Deir el-Ballas are held at the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley but are the least published corpus of Egyptian material culture in the collection. The cemetery remains from Deir el-Ballas are significant for several reasons.

First, the interments of Deir el-Ballas provide evidence of the funerary practices of lower- to middle-socioeconomic class individuals, a population that has only recently become the focus of research in Egyptology, and for which much work remains to be done to elucidate their funerary practices.² As a population that had very limited access to textual objects such as Book of the Dead papyri or inscribed coffins, the Deir el-Ballas interments lend themselves to examination of the materiality of religion and burial practices. Secondly, the time period of the Deir el-Ballas cemeteries fills an important gap as there is scant research from well-published excavations of non-elite cemeteries of the New Kingdom,³ particularly the earliest 18th Dynasty (from Ahmose up to the reign of

¹ Peter Lacovara, *Deir el-Ballas: Preliminary Report on the Deir el-Ballas Expedition, 1980-1986*, American Research Center in Egypt Reports (Winona Lake: Eisenbrauns, 1990).

² John Baines and Peter Lacovara, "Burial and the Dead in Ancient Egyptian Society: Respect, Formalism, Neglect," *Journal of Social Archaeology* 2, no. 1 (2002): 12-13; Janet Richards, *Society and Death in Ancient Egypt: Mortuary Landscapes of the Middle Kingdom* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), 1-2.

³ Wolfram Grajetzki, "Class and Society: Position and Possessions," in *Egyptian Archaeology*, ed. Willeke Wendrich, Blackwell Studies in Global Archaeology (Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell, 2010), 185. Grajetzki states "For the New Kingdom there are almost no cemeteries of a whole population so far excavated and published to a high standard" (p. 185). The exceptions are the 19th-20th Dynasty cemetery of Ghurob (Brunton and Engelbach 1927) and the 18th Dynasty cemeteries of Fadrus, Nubia (Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991). The ongoing excavations of the non-elite cemeteries at Amarna should also be added to this short list (Barry J. Kemp, *Amarna Reports I-VI*

Hatshepsut/Thutmose III), and an examination of the Deir el-Ballas cemeteries will address the need for more study of the material culture of this period. Finally, analysis of these cemeteries will demonstrate the ways in which Deir el-Ballas acted as a satellite to the main governmental and religious center of Thebes and emulated the capital's beliefs and practices versus the ways its population shows local variations peculiar to the specific region.

1.2 Project Thesis and Goals

The community of Deir el-Ballas was founded by 17th Dynasty Theban rulers as a forward command center from which to conduct their battles against the foreign Hyksos rulers based in the Delta. Following the belligerent assaults of Seqenenre Taa and Kamose against these foreigners who ruled the northern part of Egypt, King Ahmose successfully captured their capital at Avaris and chased the Hyksos to Syria-Palestine.⁴ At some point thereafter during his reign, the palace at Deir el-Ballas was abandoned and the king and his court returned to Thebes. However, a small, non-elite population remained at the site and buried their dead within view of the palace; the usage of the cemeteries peaked in the reigns of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III, about a century after Ahmose's reign. I hypothesize that the inhabitants of Deir el-Ballas held a cultural memory of this Theban triumph and maintained a connection with the illustrious past embodied in the abandoned royal palace. To explore this idea, the use of the landscape and the visual relationships between the palace and the cemeteries will be analyzed through the lens of anthropological theories of phenomenology, cultural memory, and materiality.⁵ Evidence from Thebes and Abydos for worship of the divinized late 17th Dynasty – early 18th Dynasty rulers, especially king Ahmose but also the queens Tetisheri and Ahmose-Nefertari, will be compared to the material residues of activities at Deir el-Ballas. As well, the social status and burial customs of the population buried at Deir el-Ballas will be examined using comparative evidence from Thebes and other nearby Upper Egyptian sites. Differences and similarities in funerary practices will be highlighted, providing a picture of the regional specificity of this small, provincial population and the extent to which they did and did not emulate the capital at Thebes.

In support of this analysis, the goal of this dissertation is to present information on the tomb assemblages of Deir el-Ballas, to the extent that they can be reconstructed from the fragmentary information contained in field notes, excavation photos, and objects

(London: Egypt Exploration Society, 1984-1995) and the extensive bibliography available on the Project's website: http://www.amarnaproject.com/pages/publications/dying_at_amarna.shtml.

⁴ Daniel Polz, "Theben und Avaris: zur "Vertreibung" der Hyksos," in *Stationen: Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte Ägyptens*, Rainer Stadelmann *Gewidmet*, ed. Heike Guksch and Daniel Polz (Mainz: Philipp von Zabern, 1998), 229-30; Betsy M. Bryan, "The 18th Dynasty before the Amarna Period (c. 1550 – 1352 BC)," in *The Oxford History of Ancient Egypt*, ed. Ian Shaw (Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), 207-08.

⁵ See the following Section 1.3 for discussion with references.

currently held at the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology in Berkeley (PAHMA), the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston (MFA), and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York (MMA). To date, only a few objects from the Deir el-Ballas cemeteries have been published, and even within this limited amount of published material there are some inaccuracies that have been introduced in the discussion of the artifacts.⁶ This dissertation will present a much more comprehensive picture of the range of material culture found in the tombs and use this data as a basis for discussing the socioeconomic status and cultural identities of the New Kingdom residents of Deir el-Ballas.

1.3 Theoretical Viewpoints

Hodder aptly notes “Archaeology is not for the most part an experimental science. Rather, it is an historical science that works not by testing theories against data but by fitting lots of different types of data together as best it can in order to make a coherent story.”⁷ However, we can use appropriate theoretical vantage points in order to look at these data from different angles, allowing us to access as much of the “story” as possible. In interpreting the meanings that can be gleaned from the cemeteries of Deir el-Ballas, I will incorporate phenomenology and the experience of landscape, cultural memory as it pertains to the ruins of the royal palace, and materiality as expressed in the movement of objects from the palace into houses and tombs when subsequent generations interacted with the remains of the royal built environment.

1.3.1 Phenomenological Approach to Landscape

Landscape archaeology is one of the fields of archaeological theory that emerged pursuant to the Post-processual school of thought in the 1980s. Processual archaeology, which saw all human choices of habitat and activity as being made by completely economic rationales regarding resource availability and utilization, was challenged by new ideas such as those of Tilley, who stressed the “symbolics of landscape perception and the role of social memory in choice of site location.”⁸ Tilley did not deny that economic rationality was a factor in ancient peoples’ decision-making, but suggested that a cultural or symbolic logic was another input and that together each helped to constitute the other.⁹ One of the influential foundations for this way of understanding human relations with the landscape is phenomenology.

⁶ See section 2.3 *Previous Research on the Cemeteries* below for details.

⁷ Ian Hodder, “The “Social” in Archaeological Theory: An Historical and Contemporary Perspective,” in *A Companion to Social Archaeology*, ed. Lynn Meskell and Robert W. Preucel (Malden, MA and Oxford, UK: Blackwell, 2004), 28.

⁸ Christopher Tilley, *A Phenomenology of Landscape: Places, Paths and Monuments* (Oxford/Providence: Berg, 1994), 2.

⁹ *Ibid.*

Phenomenology has been defined as “the study of the structures of human experience and consciousness.”¹⁰ It began as a philosophical topic of the 19th century, which explored the nature and understanding of bodily experience and ended with “an understanding of human experience that makes the claim to be material rather than textual, mediated through the body rather than through language, and which claims also to have moved beyond dualisms of mind and body with its emphasis on the senses and on everyday activity.”¹¹ In addition to these individual, existential experiences of the world, phenomenology is interested in the ways in which “landscapes play a role in identity formation and negotiation, often with specific reference to the ancestors.”¹² Landscapes are imbued with this ability to impact human identity because of the meaning(s) that societies and individuals give specific places. As Tilley observes, “The meaning of place is grounded in existential or lived consciousness of it... There may be a strong affection for place (topophilia) or aversion (topophobia), but places are always far more than points or locations because they have distinctive meanings and values for persons. Personal and cultural identity is bound up with place.”¹³ In going about their daily life activities, individuals have reference points in the world around them that are symbolic and sacred because the buildings, objects and features of the local topography have socially-constructed meanings wrapped around them.¹⁴

These societal meanings and symbolism are constructed and re-constructed over time. “All locales and landscapes are...embedded in the social and individual times of memory. Their pasts as much as their spaces are crucially constitutive of their presents. Neither space nor time can be understood apart from social practices which serve to bind them together...While places and movement between them are intimately related to the formation of personal biographies, places themselves may be said to acquire a history, sedimented layers of meaning by virtue of the actions and events that take place in them. Personal biographies, social identities and a biography of place are intimately connected.”¹⁵ In considering the idea of time, we might borrow from the dual Egyptian concepts of eternity: There is the flowing of time in a linear fashion (*dt*) as well as a cyclical, seasonal concept of time (*nhh*), which together form a model of time as a spiral extending into the future.¹⁶ Events that became embedded in individual and social memories could be single occurrences such as the death and burial of a family member,

¹⁰ Matthew H. Johnson, "Phenomenological Approaches in Landscape Archaeology," *Annual Review of Anthropology* 41 (2012): 272.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 273.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ Tilley, 15.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 16-17.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 27.

¹⁶ Barbara Richter, "The Amduat and Its Relationship to the Architecture of Early 18th Dynasty Royal Burial Chambers," *JARCE* 44 (2008): 79.

or cyclically reoccurring rituals such as making a banquet at the tomb during festivals that were held on specific days of each year.

Evidence such as ancestor busts and *ꜣḥ ikr n Rꜥ* stelae that were placed in homes, chapels, and tombs as well as Letters to the Dead that have been recovered from Egyptian cemeteries shows that there was continued social connection between surviving family members and their deceased relatives.¹⁷ Individuals addressed prayers to their deceased relatives who had presumably passed the judgement and entered the ranks of the blessed dead and had transformed into *ꜣḥ ikr n Rꜥ*, “effective spirits of (or for) Ra.”¹⁸ The letters to the dead have been found inscribed on pottery bowls and offering stands, papyrus, and female figurines.¹⁹ The texts inform us that the dead were thought to have the power to influence events among the living, including the ability to help their living descendants conceive children.²⁰ Malevolent spirits of the dead (*mwt* or malevolent *ḥw*)²¹ were thought to cause disease, but by propitiating one’s deceased relatives with funerary offerings, one could entreat them to fight the malign supernatural influences on behalf of the living; mirroring the conflict-resolution system of the living, these disputes took place before a tribunal in the afterlife.²²

Richards notes that “the ancient Egyptians conceived of landscapes of the living and the dead as two parts of an integrated and continually interacting whole” in which the creation and remodeling of their cemeteries was influenced by the reality of the social milieu in which they lived.²³ There was a considerable amount of movement across the landscape between the homes of the living and the tombs of the deceased, not just at the event of burial but also for subsequent banqueting at the tomb-site or other ad hoc visits by descendants who wished to communicate with their ancestors.

¹⁷ Nicola Harrington, *Living with the Dead: Ancestor Worship and Mortuary Ritual in Ancient Egypt* (Oxford and Oakville: Oxbow, 2013).

¹⁸ R.J. Demarée, *The Akh Ikr N Rꜥ-Stelae: On Ancestor Worship in Ancient Egypt*, Egyptologische Uitgaven III (Leiden: Nederlands Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten, 1983).

¹⁹ Harrington; Edward F. Wente, *Letters from Ancient Egypt* (Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1990), 210-19; Michael O’Donoghue, “The ‘Letters to the Dead’ and Ancient Egyptian Religion,” *The Bulletin of the Australian Centre for Egyptology* 10 (1999); Demarée.

²⁰ Such a wish is written on the Chicago jar stand and a faience figurine of a woman holding a baby (Alan H. Gardiner, “A New Letter to the Dead,” *JEA* 26 (1930): 21, Pl. X; Harrington, 36; Wente, 213, text number 345; O’Donoghue, 88.

²¹ Rita Lucarelli, “Popular Belief in Demons in the Libyan Period: The Evidence of the Oracular Amuletic Decrees,” in *The Libyan Period in Egypt: Historical and Cultural Studies of the 21st-24th Dynasties. Proceedings of a Conference at Leiden University, 25-27 October 2007*, ed. G.P.F. Broekman, R.J. Demarée, and O.E. Kaper (Leiden; Leuven: Nederlands Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten; Peeters, 2009).

²² O’Donoghue, 97-101.

²³ Richards, 44.

One of the contributions of a phenomenological approach to the landscape is to move beyond the traditional viewpoints of plan and elevation, where the geography and the built environment are seen either straight-on from a fixed perspective on the ground, or from a bird's eye view directly overhead.²⁴ Walking a site with a focus on the phenomenological experience gives an archaeologist an idea of how ancient inhabitants might have experienced both the natural landscape and manmade structures. In particular, noticing the viewsheds – what features of the natural and built environment are and are not visible from a particular vantage point – is an important tool to help us access the past significance of a site.

1.3.2 Viewsheds from the Cemeteries at Deir el-Ballas

One of the most striking aspects of the cemeteries at Deir el-Ballas is the fact that all three are situated facing the North Palace. F.W. Green was the member of the Hearst Expedition who excavated the palace and nearby rooms. When he first began to clear the mudbrick monument, its function still remained to be determined. His initial comment on the appearance of the ruined building was: "Among the fallen brick and earth numerous fragments of cobalt blue glazed tiles occur. These were probably part of the decoration of the building. If this is so, the building must have been of a very ornate character."²⁵ Green noted the presence of blue-glazed tiles that had fallen into some of the casemates and passageways, accompanied by other material demonstrating the royal nature of the now-ruined structure. For example, Room (casemate) 252 contained a rosette bead, a small uninscribed scarab, a small piece of gold foil, a piece of an alabaster bowl, and a "round, perforated ball of earthenware" as well as fragments of blue-glazed tiles. In the passage numbered 271, Green recorded fragments from an alabaster vase inscribed with the name of Pepi II (presumably an heirloom in the possession of the late 17th Dynasty royal family²⁶), fragments of a marsh bowl, a fragment of red ware with a hieratic inscription, a broken ivory dagger pommel, as well as fragments of blue-glazed tiles.²⁷ Many other rooms contained interesting material such as bronze weapons, female figurines, gilded wood, and reused 11th Dynasty stelae that had been cut into a circular

²⁴ Tilley, 3; Johnson.

²⁵ Notebook D-8, p. 10.

²⁶ Other similar alabaster vases were in circulation in the Second Intermediate Period, perhaps plundered from the Memphite region during the political instability of the time. For example, at least 25 different stone vases inscribed with the names of Pepi I and Pepi II were found at the Eastern Deffufa (K I) at Kerma, and fragments have also been found in the Kerma necropolis as well as in a Classic Kerma tomb at Mirgissa (Peter Lacovara, "The Stone Vase Deposit at Kerma," in *Egypt and Africa: Nubia from Prehistory to Islam*, ed. W. Vivian Davies (London: British Museum Press, 1991), 118). This leads to the intriguing possibility that the vessel found in the North Palace may have been brought from Kerma back to Egypt after one of the campaigns of Kamose or Ahmose, perhaps accompanying the Kerma-culture Nubians whose cooking pottery and tile manufacturing technology at Deir el-Ballas have already been mentioned.

²⁷ Notebook D-9, p. 51.

shape and used as column bases. A cache of mud models in a wide variety of forms was found in Room 220; this group included model daggers, khepesh swords, fly amulets, and rings (the latter were painted to resemble gold, silver, and copper). The models were found with “a great quantity of broken pottery” of the early 18th Dynasty and mud seals that included the name of king Ahmose.²⁸

Thus, it was through the interpretation of the material culture found in this monumental building, as well as Green’s dawning understanding that the “rooms” he was excavating were “cellars” (actually casemates that were up to 6 m in height) upon which the living space was constructed, that its identity as a palace was established.²⁹ This may be the reason that all three of the cemeteries at the site are situated with a view of the palace. Although Green had to deduce the function of the mudbrick ruins he was excavating, the knowledge that this structure was a palace that had been inhabited by the royal family of the late 17th Dynasty into the reign of Ahmose would have been retained by local people who continued to live here following the court’s abandonment of the site. Even if new individuals arrived to re-populate the area in the reign of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III, this occurred just 100 years after Ahmose’s reign and the palace’s significance would almost certainly still be part of local cultural memory, particularly given the popular deification of the late 17th – early 18th Dynasty family that was a significant phenomenon throughout the New Kingdom. The popular devotion to the royal family included not only the kings (Seqenenre Tao, Kamose, Ahmose, and Amenhotep I) but particularly featured the royal women (Tetisheri, Ahhotep, and Ahmose-Nefertari).³⁰ Popular reverence extended as well to princes and princesses who had lived during this pivotal time period when the Theban family wrested control of the entire country from the Hyksos and subdued the powerful Kerman polity to the south.

²⁸ Notebook D-9, pp. 5-7.

²⁹ Notebook D-9, p. 37. In his notes for Room 243, Green noted colored plaster at the top of the walls and wrote “This shows that the painted rooms must have been above the present standing walls and so the building which are now being uncovered are only the cellars of some building. Though in this case the dwelling rooms must have been at an elevation of 6 meters or so above the ground.” He then sketched the hieroglyph for “palace,” Gardiner O11 .

³⁰ The extensive literature on this topic includes Yasmin el-Shazly, *Royal Ancestor Worship in Deir el-Medina During the New Kingdom* (Wallasey: Abercromby Press, 2015); Michel Gitton, *L'épouse du Dieu, Ahmes Néfertari: Documents sur Sa Vie et Son Culte Posthume*, Annales Littéraires de L'université de Besançon 72; Centre de Recherches D'histoire Ancienne 15 (Paris: Les Belles Lettres, 1975); Stephen Harvey, "The Cults of King Ahmose at Abydos" (University of Pennsylvania, 1998); Gabi Hollender, *Amenophis I. und Ahmes Nefertari: Untersuchungen zur Entwicklung Ihres Posthumen Kultes Anhand der Privatgräber der Thebanischen Nekropole*, Sonderschrift DAIK 23 (Berlin, New York: de Gruyter, 2009); Teresa Moore, "The Good God Amenhotep: The Deified King as a Focus of Popular Religion During the Egyptian New Kingdom" (University of California Berkeley, 1994); H.E. Winlock, "The Tombs of the Kings of the Seventeenth Dynasty at Thebes," *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 10, no. 3/4 (1924).

Cemetery 500 is the closest to the palace, being established on a slight rise in the *khor* (shallow valley) in which the palace was built. This cemetery is situated due west of the palace, the cardinal direction traditionally associated with the mortuary realm in pharaonic Egypt. Unfortunately, the cemetery was very poorly recorded by the Hearst Expedition so the time frame of its usage is impossible to determine (See Section 4 for details). However, its position would suggest that it was likely the primary cemetery that was established during the active use of the palace.

Cemetery 1-200 was placed primarily in the walls of the abandoned Workers' Village on the northern flank of the South Hill, although quite a few tombs continue to the west of the village. No specifically funerary above-ground architecture such as chapels was recorded. However, it is possible that the local population decided to place the tombs within the abandoned rooms as an expedient way of having a ready-made delineated space around the tomb for post-funerary offerings. There were also houses in the shallow valley located between the other, southern side of South Hill and facing toward the South Kom. Had the ancient population in the area wished to reuse these architectural remains as ready-made funerary superstructures, they could have done so. But other than two scattered, incidental burials in this southern *khor*, this area was not repurposed as a cemetery as the Workers' Village was. It therefore appears that the location of the northern hillside of the South Hill was significant, and its view of the palace may have been part of this meaningfulness.³¹

Located at the northern end of the site, Cemetery 1200-1300 was also situated on a hillside facing toward the palace. There were no funerary superstructures described by Lythgoe in his excavation field notes. Based on similarities in the pottery, it seems likely that these tombs may have been created by residents of the nearby houses that were located in the low-desert *khor* just to the north of the cemetery hill. It would have been possible for the residents to establish the cemetery to the west of their houses or along the north-west side of the hill, but again, a deliberate choice was made to place the tombs on the side of the hill that faces toward the palace.

The architecture of burial places in ancient Egypt was designed to perform two primary functions: to provide a sealed, underground chamber that would enclose and protect the mummified body of the deceased, and to provide an above-ground, publicly-accessible locus where descendants could make offerings to and communicate with the

³¹ It is difficult to ascertain whether there might have been a conceptual or social difference between the buildings in the southern *khor* and the Workers' Village that might explain the decision to use the latter as a necropolis. The buildings in the southern *khor* were not well-recorded by Lythgoe, but from his excavation photos and the few plans that he made they seem to be large, multi-room houses. Additionally, the edge of what may be a magazine or administrative complex was exposed by Lacovara in the 1980s; this interpretation is based on its narrow parallel walls.

deceased.³² By situating the tombs to have a visual connection with the palace, the deceased person would have a permanent connection with this locus of royal power, while the surviving family and friends who visited the tomb would also be reminded of this link as they looked across the landscape.

Taken altogether, the viewsheds of the three cemeteries at Deir el-Ballas have one feature in common which is their view of the abandoned palace. I hypothesize that the cemetery locations were chosen to allow the deceased to have an eternal connection with the royal power that was represented by the abandoned palace. Similar placement of tombs and cenotaphs in order to permit continued interaction of the deceased with important monuments and festival routes are well known from both Deir el-Bahari in western Thebes³³ as well as Abydos.³⁴ Of course, without textual records to confirm this interpretation, it must remain a hypothesis and other explanations are possible. The community at Deir el-Ballas might have chosen the locations of the cemeteries for ease of access from their homes, and in the case of Cemetery 1-200 they might have found the abandoned house walls of the Workers' Village to be useful as ready-made buildings to serve as offering chapels for post-funerary cultic activity or perhaps to delineate family plots. But a counter-argument to this idea can be made due to the very meager evidence of cult-related pottery or other artifacts (food remains, for example) at the surface level of the tombs.³⁵ Moreover, it is noteworthy that they did **not** choose to create a cemetery in a place that faced away from the palace. With the entire South Hill available, they chose to place their ancestors on its northern hillside facing the palace, not on the western side of the hill that might have had more desirability in theological terms as being connected to The Beautiful West. At the northern end of the site, the community could have dug burial shafts on the western slope of the low hill that separates the northern houses from the palace, but again, the choice was made to place the tombs facing the palace, on the

³² Harrington, 86-93.

³³ Manfred Bietak, "Das Schöne Fest Vom Wüstentale: Kult zur Vereinigung Mit den Toten in der Thebanischen Nekropole," in *Rituale – Identitätsstiftende Handlungskomplexe. 2. Tagung des Zentrums Archäologie und Altertumswissenschaften an der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften 2./3. November 2009*, ed. Georg Danek and Irmtraud Hellerschmid (Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 2012), 25. Bietak notes, "Die Ausrichtung der Gräber auf die Prozessionsstraße und den Amuntempel am anderen Nilufer macht klar, dass die Inhaber der Gräber den Wunsch hatten, in aller Ewigkeit an diesem schönen Fest vom Wüstentale teilnehmen zu können. Unter diesem Gesichtspunkt werden das Fest und die Nekropole zu einem sinnvollen Organismus, der mit dem Jenseitsglauben der Ägypter erklärbar wird."

³⁴ David O'Connor, *Abydos: Egypt's First Pharaohs and the Cult of Osiris* (London: Thames and Hudson, 2009), 92-96. In the Middle Kingdom mortuary landscape of Abydos, private individuals built small votive chapels beside the mastabas of the 6th Dynasty, thus "emulating royal activity by materializing ties to the ancestral past." (Richards, 42).

³⁵ See Section 3.4 for the complete presentation of the artifacts recorded by Reisner as coming from the surfaces of the rooms in which the tombs were placed.

southern side of the hill. There was also plenty of space available in the *khor* between the South Hill and the South Kom that was not chosen as a community burial site.

In order to understand the meaning that the palace may have held for these later residents of the site, we turn to a discussion of materiality and the agency of things.

1.3.3 Materiality and the Agency of Things

A growing body of research on materiality is emerging from anthropology and sociology, covering such topics as objectification (the “process by which people constitute themselves through things”), the social life of objects, and consumption.³⁶ A related sub-field of study concerns the materiality of religion, which moves beyond the traditional approach to the study of religion being confined to philosophies and theories based in textual sources to include the “objects, spaces, bodies and the practices of using them that make up religions in one way or another.”³⁷ It is appropriate to view the material culture from the cemeteries of Deir el-Ballas through the lens of religion because funerary beliefs are a component of religion as practiced by the ancient inhabitants. Moreover, royal power also has a religious aspect in ancient Egypt as the king was seen as an intermediary between gods and men, so even the connection between the cemeteries and the palace can be interpreted as a material expression of religious thought. In general, “Material culture has a meaning which goes beyond the physical properties of an object, and derives from the network of social entanglements and strategies within which the object is embroiled.”³⁸ This meaning can be “read” or interpreted by humans – both individuals who interacted with the material culture at various times in the past, as well as the modern archaeologist. As with textual readings, different readers will come away with different interpretations of the material culture data. Hodder notes, “The meaning of texts or material culture is situated within discourse. By discourse I mean particular forms of knowledge that are historically generated within specific relations of power. Thus knowledge and meaning are always situated and always social. Meaning is not just meaning. It is always *of* something and *for* someone.”³⁹

Objects have agency, because even though they are inanimate they impact human actions.⁴⁰ Material culture, that is all things that are conceived of and fabricated by

³⁶ Lynn Meskell and Robert W. Preucel, “Knowledges,” in *A Companion to Social Archaeology*, ed. Lynn Meskell and Robert W. Preucel (Malden, MA and Oxford, UK: Blackwell, 2004), 14.

³⁷ David Morgan, “Material Analysis and the Study of Religion,” in *Materiality and the Study of Religion: The Stuff of the Sacred*, ed. Tim Hutchings and Joanne McKenzie (London and New York: Routledge, 2017), 14.

³⁸ Hodder, 28.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 29-31.

⁴⁰ Lynn Meskell and Robert W. Preucel, “Knowledges,” *ibid.*, citing Gell (1992, 1998).

humans, is “equally shaping of human experience in daily praxis.”⁴¹ A clear example of this phenomenon is the creation and use of apotropaic figurines which are believed to directly affect humans. In contrast to the modern, Western bifurcation of mind and matter, subject and object, such figurines are the material component of a worldview in which there is “continuity and mutual implication”: “the supernatural and natural worlds were connected through a notion of divinity, but were not seen as the same... it was the potential for their connection or conflation that was significant in the context of magic.”⁴² This concept of the divine interpenetrating the world of the living is what enabled ritual experts to access its power and engage in a “process of enacting correspondence”⁴³ in which the gods’ and goddesses’ successes in overcoming adversity were spoken aloud in spells that equated the patient with the deity, as well as becoming embodied in ritual objects. Furthermore, the very act of creating and manipulating these miniature anthropoid figurines places the human magicians in the role of divine creator, “gigantic masters with the capacity to possess, manipulate, command, and destroy...Protection then arises from the ‘mimetic slippage’ that exacts a brash assertion of human mastery over divine power, masked through a posed reality of servitude.”⁴⁴

At Deir el-Ballas, numerous examples of female figurines rendered in ceramic were found both in the palace and in the associated rooms located west of the palace, in the houses of private individuals across the site, and occasionally in tomb fill. Similar figurines have been found in a range of contexts at other Egyptian and Nubian sites that include temples and chapels, tombs, and domestic spaces.⁴⁵ In the domestic contexts, the figurines may have been used in magical practices to promote conception and ensure a safe delivery. Alternately, because they are often found intentionally snapped into pieces and placed in rubbish dumps of settlements, they might have been apotropaic vessels that were used to absorb negative magic and then were ritually broken to protect the living.⁴⁶ In the funerary realm, figurines have been found both in the outer areas of the tombs as well as within the tomb chambers as burial equipment;⁴⁷ in the latter case, the figurines

⁴¹ Lynn Meskell, "Introduction: Object Orientations," in *Archaeologies of Materiality*, ed. Lynn Meskell (Malden, MA and Oxford, UK: Blackwell, 2005), 3.

⁴² Carolyn Nakamura, "Mastering Matters: Magical Sense and Apotropaic Figurine Worlds of Neo-Assyria," *ibid.*, 27.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 33.

⁴⁵ Geraldine Pinch, *Votive Offerings to Hathor* (Oxford: Griffith Institute, 1993), 198-234.

⁴⁶ Elisabeth Waraksa, "Female Figurines from the Mut Precinct: Context and Ritual Function" (Johns Hopkins University, 2007). Waraksa identifies these figurines with the “clay figurine of Isis” that is called for in two magical spells, wherein the Isis figure absorbs the threat of snake-bite and illness from a patient. See the discussion in section 3.16.14 below.

⁴⁷ Pinch, 218.

may have been “empowered to protect the newly dead, as vulnerable as the newly born, against the dangers of the transition from death to rebirth.”⁴⁸

Figurines discovered in the fill of tombs might have been votive offerings used by the living descendents to communicate with the *ꜣḥ ikr*, the “effective spirits” of the ancestors.⁴⁹ This communication could also have taken place in the home; at Deir el-Medina female figurines were discovered in homes that also had cultic niches used for ancestor busts and *ꜣḥ ikr* stelae. The excavator, Bruyère, repudiated the characterization of these figurines as concubines, dancing girls, or servants, instead describing them as personifications of Hathor and linking them with a desire to perpetuate the family line.⁵⁰ At Deir el-Ballas, perhaps the individuals who employed these apotropaic emblems of fertility thought they embodied some effective power, either innately within the figurine itself or in connection with the effective spirits of the deceased, that could assist the living generation.⁵¹

While these apotropaic figurines are a clear example of the mutual effect of material objects on the humans who made them, common daily-life objects can also be imbued with significance and agency. For example, everyday pottery that was used for storing and serving food was also placed in tombs as a gift to the deceased, in this context having the agency to provide sustenance for eternity. A few offering bowls discovered near tombs have been found inscribed with texts addressed to the deceased (“Letters to the Dead”) that inform us of their significance as agents of communication between living family members and their ancestors. However, given the low rates of literacy in ancient Egypt, an unknowable number of the thousands of plain bowls left by tombs may have had similar intention with the verbal communication now lost to history.⁵² Even ephemeral and expendable objects such as reed mats might have particular import, such as those found in the courtyard of Theban Tomb 74 along with broken pottery and other debris associated with feasting.⁵³ Harrington notes that a text from Deir el-Medina connects the use of mats and garlands made of leaves with ritual offerings, as the letter requests the mats and garlands to be sent to the writer because the following day libations

⁴⁸ Janine Bourriau, *Pharaohs and Mortals: Egyptian Art in the Middle Kingdom* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988), 125.

⁴⁹ Pinch, 219; Demarée.

⁵⁰ Bernard Bruyère, *Rapport sur les Fouilles de Deir el Médineh (1934-1935) Troisième Partie: le Village, le Décharges Publiques, la Station de Repos du Col de la Vallée des Rois*, IFAO (Cairo: IFAO, 1939), 150; Pinch, 219.

⁵¹ As in the example of the inscribed female figurine that bore a message asking the deceased father to assist his daughter to conceive a child (see footnote 20 above).

⁵² Geraldine Pinch, “Redefining Funerary Objects,” in *Egyptology at the Dawn of the Twenty-First Century: Proceedings of the Eighth International Congress of Egyptologists. Volume 2: History, Religion*, ed. Zahi Hawass and Lyla Pinch Brock (Cairo: American University in Cairo Press, 2003), 445.

⁵³ Harrington, 90.

will be poured.⁵⁴ She also cites Stevens' idea that mats and baskets may have been used as an "affordable and accessible means of delineating a sacred clean space."⁵⁵

Although texts were extremely rare in the tombs of Deir el-Ballas, there were some found inscribed on objects such as stelae, coffins, and scarabs. These "documents" can be viewed with a focus on their materiality, that is, the features and characteristics of the medium on which they were written.⁵⁶ There is an interplay between the materiality of the objects and the role played by the texts on the objects, and texts cannot be analyzed without reference to the kind of object upon which they are inscribed.⁵⁷ Indeed, the type of object can embody meaning that is independent of the text that is written upon it. For instance, the name of a deceased woman was written on the coffin found in Tomb 37, thereby connecting her identity (*rn*) with the container that held her physical remains (*sꜥḥ*) and maintaining the link between these two aspects of her personhood.⁵⁸ Likewise, royal names and glyphs with protective meaning (such as the ankh sign meaning "life" or lily stem (*wdn*) meaning "offerings") appear on small, portable amulets such as scarabs as readable, apotropaic messages. In short, although humans create the world of objects that surround us, "studies of materiality cannot simply focus upon the characteristics of objects but must engage in the dialectic of people and things"⁵⁹ and must seek to understand the meaning(s) ascribed to these objects over the history of their usage and final deposition.

Another type of material object found at Deir el-Ballas that may have been imbued with agency (in the perceptions of the ancient residents) were the blueish-green faience tiles that had decorated the palace (mentioned in Section 1.3.2 above). One tomb in Cemetery 1-200 (Tomb 182) certainly contained a tile fragment and Tomb 193 may have also had tile fragments – there is no corroborative mention of this type of artifact in Reisner's notes, but PAHMA has attributed two tile fragments to this context. Six tombs in Cemetery 1200-1300 – representing 10% of the cemetery – contained faience tiles: Tombs 1308, 1311, 1312, 1314, 1318 and 1326.

Tomb 182 dates to the reign of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III based on its pottery as well as inscribed scarabs. Tomb 193 is a reused tomb, with some material dating to the reign

⁵⁴ Ibid., 80.

⁵⁵ Ibid.; Anna Stevens, *Private Religion at Amarna: The Material Evidence*, BAR International Series (Oxford: Archaeopress, 2006), 297.

⁵⁶ F.A.J. Hoogendijk and Steffie M.T. van Gompel, eds., *The Materiality of Texts from Ancient Egypt: New Approaches to the Study of Textual Material from the Early Pharaonic to the Late Antique Period*, Papyrologica Lugduno-Batava XXXV (Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2018).

⁵⁷ Rita Lucarelli, personal communication, May 6, 2019.

⁵⁸ John H. Taylor, *Death and the Afterlife in Ancient Egypt* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2001), 16-24. There were numerous other tombs that also contained wooden coffins, some of them decorated, but no other names were preserved since the wood was frequently destroyed by insects, salt, and humidity (see Sections 3.8 and 5.5).

⁵⁹ Meskell and Preucel, 16.

of Thutmose III and other artifacts to the reign of Seti I. Tomb 1308 contained a Cypriot Base-Ring I ware juglet and other pottery indicative of a Thutmoside date. Tomb 1311 contained pottery of a general 18th Dynasty date, such as burnished Nile silt beakers, a large dish with a ring-burnished interior, and tall ovoid storage jars. Tomb 1312 contained a rim fragment of a bowl with incised wavy lines, indicative of the late 17th Dynasty through the reign of Thutmose III, as well as a carinated bowl that is characteristic of this king's reign. In Tomb 1314 was found a white-painted wooden face from an anthropoid coffin, indicative of an early 18th Dynasty date. Tomb 1318 contained pottery but the vessels were not described in Lythgoe's notes and the actual artifacts have not been identified at PAHMA, so it cannot be dated. Thus, although the contexts were disturbed, the tiles were found together with other material of the early 18th Dynasty in almost all of these tombs.

Why were these tiles moved from the palace and included among the grave goods in these tombs? The next section discusses intentionality and cultural memory as frameworks to discern possible answers to this question.

1.3.4 Intentionality and Cultural Memory: Interaction of the Later Population with the Built Environment

Agency involves *intentionality* – but we face a significant challenge in trying to interpret intentions of ancient actors based solely on material remains. Two cases from other archaeological contexts show how divergent our modern interpretations can be. On one hand, Rosemary Joyce argued that in Rio Viejo in Oaxaca, Mexico, “non-elites inhabited the monumental platforms of the site’s civic-ceremonial center after the collapse of centralized institutions at the end of the Classic period. These commoners rejected the dominant ideology of the previous era by dismantling and denigrating the architecture and carved stones.”⁶⁰ On the other hand, speaking of Neolithic burial monuments in England that were located near much earlier burial sites, Tilley states, “The ancestral powers and meanings in the landscape now became actively *appropriated* by individuals and groups through the construction and use of chambered tombs, long cairns and long barrows.”⁶¹ In both of these cases, a later population interacted with abandoned or disused monuments by building either on top of the ruins or nearby them, while the modern theorists have attempted to identify the meaning that the reuse and have come up with radically different conceptions.

In the case of Deir el-Ballas, the monumental mudbrick palace was abandoned in the reign of Ahmose. Later residents scavenged its decorative faience tiles, bringing them

⁶⁰ Ian Hodder, “The “Social” in Archaeological Theory: An Historical and Contemporary Perspective,” *ibid.*, 32., citing Joyce 2000.

⁶¹ Tilley, 202.

to houses and tombs in the area.⁶² It is highly unlikely that the intention behind this movement of objects was a “rejection of the dominant ideology.” Rather, continued respect for kingship is evidenced by the inclusion of royal name scarabs in many tombs. Another conceivable scenario is that the tiles may have been picked up by individuals from the nearby settlement who explored the ruined palace and simply decided to take a colorful souvenir. However, it is likely that more meaning was attached to the tiles. The greenish-blue hue of the faience has powerful symbolic associations represented by the word *wꜣd*, which signifies a suite of ideas including the color green and the concepts of being fresh, young, and flourishing.⁶³ Friedman asserts that faience had “inherent associations with light, rebirth, and fertility, through Hathor, [which] gave it a meaning that far transcended its mundane composition.”⁶⁴ One possible ritual usage of these green tiles is a ceremony attested in Book of the Dead spell 125c, section 6, which calls for an individual to bury and mourn a block of green faience and then shatter it and throw the fragments into a lake.⁶⁵ Ritner notes that “if the block represents Osiris, the ritual breaking would re-enact the cutting up of the corpse of that god by Seth and its subsequent dispersal.”⁶⁶ However, as the tiles at Deir el-Ballas were found both in domestic as well as funerary contexts, this ritual cannot be their sole usage.

However, in the context of Deir el-Ballas, the faience tiles may have been purposefully removed from the palace with an intention to own a tangible, material artifact from a royal monument. Working with data from Amarna, Thebes, and Memphis, O’Connor has argued that “New Kingdom palaces had an architectural form strongly and deliberately recalling that of the temple, with an elevated façade (akin to a temple pylon), a court with surrounding colonnade, and large scale, high roofed columned vestibules and throne rooms which can be equated with hypostyle hall and sanctuary (containing the divine image) in the temple.... In such contexts, the ka of kingship animating the pharaoh is manifest, and he is virtually a god on earth.”⁶⁷ O’Connor explicitly excluded the palace

⁶² As observed by the author in modern Upper Egyptian villages, mudbrick walls can remain standing for many decades or more, long after the roofs of such houses have fallen in. Thus, although the present preservation of the North Palace consists solely of its casemate foundations, in the few generations following its abandonment it is likely that there were walls at least one storey in height still standing.

⁶³ Wörterbuch I: 264-265.

⁶⁴ Florence Dunn Friedman, ed. *Gifts of the Nile: Ancient Egyptian Faience* (London, New York: Thames and Hudson, 1998), 15.

⁶⁵ T. George Allen, *The Book of the Dead or Going Forth by Day: Ideas of the Ancient Egyptians Concerning the Hereafter as Expressed in Their Own Terms*, SAOC (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1974), 100.

⁶⁶ Robert K. Ritner, *The Mechanics of Ancient Egyptian Magical Practice* (The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, 1993), 150, footnote 678.

⁶⁷ David O’Connor, “Beloved of Maat, the Horizon of Re: The Royal Palace in New Kingdom Egypt,” in *Ancient Egyptian Kingship*, ed. David O’Connor and David Silverman (Leiden, New

at Deir el-Ballas from his discussion that focused on the “ritual, ceremonial and administrative life of a traditional royal city,”⁶⁸ but I would argue that these same temple-like attributes that he identifies in these other palaces should apply as well to Deir el-Ballas. Though the rooms of the palace were destroyed by the time the Hearst Expedition arrived to work at the site, the height of the extant casemates indicates that the living and audience rooms were placed at least 6 m above ground-level, mirroring the “elevated façade” mentioned by O’Connor. There were several columned courts as well, providing the equivalent of a temple’s hypostyle hall in this royal building.

A possible parallel to the inclusion of faience tiles from the palace in some burials at Deir el-Ballas may be found at the sites of Ghurob and Matmar. Four 20th Dynasty tombs at Ghurob (6, 37, 473 and 474) and two tombs at Matmar dating to the Third Intermediate Period (795 and an unregistered tomb) contained fragments from the 18th Dynasty temple that had been built by Thutmose III.⁶⁹ These temple fragments may have been included in the tombs as apotropaic items, “one more facet of the growing closeness between man and god which develops during the 1st millennium B.C.”⁷⁰ The inclusion of tiles from the palace in burials at Deir el-Ballas may be a precursor to this phenomenon where private individuals took a bit of sacred architecture and placed it in the burial of a loved one, and may represent a similar intention to access divine power and protection.

Although at Deir el-Ballas we do not have written texts attesting cultic veneration of the royal family of the late 17th – early 18th Dynasties, such adoration is explicitly presented in more elite contexts in the Theban area, extending down the socio-economic scale to include the craftsmen’s village of Deir el-Medina. Similarly, votive activity at the pyramid complex of Ahmose and the temple of Ahmose-Nefertari at South Abydos is attested by material culture remains at the site such as pottery beer jars and incense burners; this votive activity extended for generations into the Ramesside period.⁷¹ The inclusion of tiles originating from the palace in the homes and tombs at Deir el-Ballas may also represent a desire on the part of the later residents for a point of connection with these illustrious royal ancestors.

Given the lack of personal names and other written evidence at Deir el-Ballas, we are extremely limited in being able to identify *individual* intention and agency (in contrast

York, Köln: Brill, 1995), 291. He also excludes the Ghurob “harim palace” and another known provincial palace at Thinis.

⁶⁸ Ibid., 269.

⁶⁹ David Aston, “Cemetery W at Gurob,” in *Ancient Egypt, the Aegean and the Near East: Studies in Honour of Martha Rhoads Bell*, ed. Jacke Phillips (San Antonio: Van Siclen Books, 1997), 65.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Julia Budka, “The Oriental Institute Ahmose and Tetisheri Project at Abydos 2002-2004: The New Kingdom Pottery,” *Agypten und Levant* 16 (2006).

to Deir el-Medina, where it is sometimes possible to reconstruct individuals' actions from the accounts recorded on ostraca and papyri). Intentional actions cannot be seen as uni-dimensional and uncritically applied to large groups. As Hodder notes, "These concepts are often discussed as if groups acted as wholes, when in fact most societies have many cross-cutting divisions... this raises the issue of whether groups can have intentions. In my view the existence of a group is part of the resources used for individual agency...It remains important to consider variability in intentionality within groups and to study the processes used within groups to negotiate and coordinate group behavior and consensus. It is also important to recognize that the atomized individual is itself a Western concept and that the very idea of "individual" agency is itself a social product."⁷² My hypothesis is that the positioning of the cemeteries to face the palace, as well as as the inclusion of tiles from the palace in some burials, reflect intentional actions on the part of the ancient population at Deir el-Ballas. Of course, in the absence of corroborating texts that explain the meaning of these phenomena, their significance (if any) to the original inhabitants can only be suggested as a possible motivation.

1.3.5 Conclusion

A phenomenological approach to the landscape allows us to appreciate the relationships between descendent communities and the pre-existing built environment, and to attempt to understand the choices made by the living in deciding where to site the burial places of their ancestors. A study of materiality and the agency of things considers that as humans interact with the tangible, man-made objects and buildings in their environment, there are meanings – and indeed powers – ascribed to objects of material culture. It may be that the palace, a mudbrick material relic slowly falling into ruin, had become imbued with cultural significance by the subsequent generations of local residents who wished to associate their deceased ancestors with this material reminder of the royal family that had once lived there.

1.4 Methods of Analysis

Having discussed the theoretical underpinnings of this thesis, we now turn to the dataset and the methodology for its analysis. The research for this dissertation was conducted on archival material held at PAHMA, the MFA, and the MMA, as well as through personal examination of artifacts at PAHMA. In order to gather all the available evidence from these disparate sources, I created a relational database using FileMaker.⁷³ Information was entered from:

⁷² Hodder, 32-33.

⁷³ I am indebted to Michael Black of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology for his invaluable assistance in helping me set up this database. Also, Elizabeth Minor very kindly shared the template of her Kerma database with me, which helped me think through some of the fields I should include for the Deir el-Ballas material.

- excavation field notes
- excavation photographs
- excavation maps
- museum records at PAHMA, the MFA, and the MMA
- direct observation of objects

There are two primary tables of information comprising the database: **Tomb** and **Object**. Value lists were used as much as possible to ensure data consistency.

Tomb Table: The primary source of information for the Tomb table was the original field notebooks from the Hearst Expedition excavators. The notebook entries often provided lists of objects, sketches and measurements of tomb architecture, and sometimes sketches indicating placement of artifacts and human remains within the tomb. However, one challenge in using this primary documentation is that the field notes are sometimes lacking data; for example, the dimensions of tombs are sometimes not recorded, or human remains may not be mentioned in the notes but are shown on a sketch or can be observed in a photograph. When human remains were presented in the notes, occasionally Reisner also offered his interpretation of the sex or age of a deceased individual, but this is the exception and most human remains are simply noted as “skull,” “skeleton,” or “bones.”

The second main information source was the maps that the Hearst Expedition created, which provide tomb locations on a grid. Using the combination of field notes and maps, I was able to identify several tombs that were mislabeled or left unlabeled on the maps. However, for Cemetery 1-200 many features depicted on the maps that look like pits or tombs are not labeled and cannot be correlated with any specific tomb from the field notes, while conversely 50 tombs (19% of the total number of tombs) are described in the notes but not identified on the maps.

Lastly, expedition photographs were sometimes available to document the placement of objects and human remains in a particular tomb. Although he would later develop his methodology of photographing each tomb at various stages of its excavation, at this early point Reisner only occasionally captured images of tombs with their objects *in situ*. Twenty-five tombs from Cemetery 1-200 (9.5% of the total), and only four tombs from Lythgoe’s work at the north end of the site (6% of the total) were photographed.

The **Tomb** table (Figure 1) captures the following information:

- Tomb number
- Total number of objects
- Location on map grid, if known
- General location (Cemetery 1-200, Cemetery 500, Cemetery 1200-1300, North End houses, South Kom, Wady between South Kom and South Hill, Unknown)

- Architectural style (Shallow pit, simple shaft, shaft with one loculus, shaft with two loculi, shaft with separate chamber, shaft with loculus and chamber, shaft with two separate chambers, complex chambers, ovoid, rock-cut, unclear)
- Tomb dimensions (depth, width, length)
- Dating phase, based on Aston's pottery phases, with a text field to enter the evidence for the date (e.g., black-painted rims date from the 17th Dynasty to the reign of Thutmose III)
- Tomb condition (looted, partially looted/partially intact, intact, empty/unused?, uncleared)
- Human Remains
 - Are human remains mentioned in the field notes (yes or no)
 - Minimum number of individuals
 - Sex (male, female, unknown)
 - Age (infant, child, adolescent, adult/not mentioned, elderly)
 - Description (which bones were found, and their position)
- Coffins
 - Measurements
 - Description
- Inscribed Material (yes or no) and description
- Plaster found in the tomb (yes or no) and description
- Field notes (verbatim typed from original field notes, plus annotations to describe sketched objects and addition of PAHMA or MFA museum numbers for specific objects when known)
- Narrative description (a brief paragraph summarizing the situation of the tomb)
- Notes (for research follow-up)
- Excavation photo(s) of tomb (text field to insert Reisner photograph numbers, if any)
- Sketches in field notes showing elevation, plan, or object placement (yes or no)

Tomb #	191	Total # of Objects	12	Map Grid	G4
Location	Cemetery 1-200	Style	Shaft with one loculus		
Tomb Depth	240	Width	165	Length	210
Phase					Evidence for Phase Attribution:
<input type="checkbox"/> SIP	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17-Early 18	<input type="checkbox"/> 2B	<input type="checkbox"/> 3A
<input type="checkbox"/> 3B	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> NK	<input type="checkbox"/> Coptic	<input type="checkbox"/> No info	black painted rims
<input type="checkbox"/> SIP	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2A	<input type="checkbox"/> 17-Early 18	<input type="checkbox"/> 2B	<input type="checkbox"/> 3A
<input type="checkbox"/> 3B	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> NK	<input type="checkbox"/> Coptic	<input type="checkbox"/> No info	
Tomb condition					Partially looted/partially intact
Human Remains					Mentioned? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N
					Minimum individuals 2
Unknown	Adult/Not mentioned	(West): Articulated skeleton, 1.6 m long, head to south, hands together			
Unknown	Adult/Not mentioned	(East): Articulated skeleton, 1.35 m long, head to south, shoved slightly			
Coffins					
no measurements	Traces of wood near west skeleton				
Inscription? <input type="radio"/> Y <input checked="" type="radio"/> N					
Plaster present? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N					Painted plaster: red, black, and yellow
Orig Field Notes					In corner, tilted, up a wooden box. A number of pots and pans scattered through ghadim. Wall of chamber in good condition except that a large hole has been broken through center by plunderers. Skeletons disturbed while still fresh, bones shoved to one side without separations. East skeleton underside wrapped in coarse cloth (not mummified?)
Narrative Descrip.					Oriented N-S in the room of a house, the tomb had one loculus to the west behind a mudbrick partition wall that had a large hole broken into its center. In the chamber two skeletons were found next to each other, with the heads to the south. They seem to have been disturbed not long after interment, as the bones remained articulated although they were shoved over to one side of the chamber. Traces of wood
Additional Notes					
Excav Photo of Tomb					B-1142, B-1161, C-1761 objects on ground
Tomb Elevation sketch					<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N
Tomb Plan sketch					<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N
Object Placement sketch					<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N

Figure 1: Tomb database sample entry

Object Table: For the **Object** table (Figure 2), a description of the object is followed by a notation of its current condition and the provenience (tomb number and field object number, if known). The current location of the object is noted; the choices are PAHMA, the MFA, the MMA, the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, left on site, or unknown. When available, the artifact's museum number is entered. The object's material is entered from a value list that minimizes the chance of entering different terms for a specific type of material (e.g., "calcite" is used to refer to the stone that is also called alabaster or travertine). I included a checkbox for organic residue/sediment to capture which objects might have testable material for residue analysis, as well as a checkbox for "originally had contents" to be able to search for how many vessels were found with food offerings.

For pottery, even more variables were recorded. Information on an object's form, finish, fabric, and surface treatment and decoration allows reports to be generated on very specific questions, for instance, all silt beakers with a black-painted rim, or all objects made of Cypriot fabrics. Again, I developed value lists for each of these variables to assist with categorization and to avoid referring to similar objects with different but synonymous terms.

The Object table contains the following fields:

- Description
- Current condition
- Tomb number
- Field object number
- Current location (PAHMA, MFA, MMA, Cairo Museum, left on site, unknown)
- Museum number
- Dimensions: least diameter, greatest diameter, height, length, width
- Material: pottery, mud, food, hair, cloth, reed, faience, glass, stone (anhydrite, calcite, carnelian, chert, diorite, greywacke, lapis lazuli, limestone, steatite, other), shell, ivory/bone, bronze/copper, lead, silver, gold, kohl, wood, plaster
- Pottery form, size, finish, fabric, rim shape, neck shape, body shape, base shape (each of these fields opens a drop-down list from a value table)
- Surface treatment: Bird-on-wire motif, black paint, blue paint, dark brown paint, dots, finger prints, handle(s), incised, "kill holes," painted rim, petals (painted decoration), polished/slipped, red paint, ridged/corrugated, splashes, white paint, other
- Inscription
- Field notes (verbatim with annotations if necessary)
- Notes (confirmation of or questions regarding tomb and object number, notes on parallels and prior publication if any)
- Excavation photos (list by number)

Photo needed? <input type="radio"/> Y <input checked="" type="radio"/> N	Biconical silt jar, highly polished, wide vertical neck, flange rim			
Current condition	one piece missing out of rim			
Tomb #	183	Field Object #	183-11	
Current Location	PAHMA	Museum #	6-7017	
Least diameter	8	Greatest diameter	15	
Height	16	Length		Width
Material				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pottery	<input type="checkbox"/> Organic: Cloth/Reed	<input type="checkbox"/> Stone: chert	<input type="checkbox"/> Stone: other	<input type="checkbox"/> Gold
<input type="checkbox"/> Mud	<input type="checkbox"/> Faience	<input type="checkbox"/> Stone: diorite	<input type="checkbox"/> Shell	<input type="checkbox"/> Kohl
<input type="checkbox"/> Organic: Food	<input type="checkbox"/> Glass	<input type="checkbox"/> Stone: greywacke	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivory/Bone	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood
<input type="checkbox"/> Organic: Residue/Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Stone: anhydrite	<input type="checkbox"/> Stone: lapis lazuli	<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze/Copper	<input type="checkbox"/> Plaster
<input type="checkbox"/> Originally had contents	<input type="checkbox"/> Stone: calcite	<input type="checkbox"/> Stone: limestone	<input type="checkbox"/> Lead	
<input type="checkbox"/> Organic: Hair	<input type="checkbox"/> Stone: carnelian	<input type="checkbox"/> Stone: steatite	<input type="checkbox"/> Silver	
Pottery Form	Jar	Rim Shape	Flange	
Size	Medium (12 cm - 24 cm)	Neck shape	Medium height, wide	
Finish	on the wheel	Body Shape	Biconical	
Fabric	Nile Silt	Base Shape	Base Ring	
Surface Treatment	<input type="checkbox"/> Bird on Wire	<input type="checkbox"/> Splashes	<input type="checkbox"/> White paint	<input type="checkbox"/> Dark Brown paint
	<input type="checkbox"/> Dots	<input type="checkbox"/> Finger prints	<input type="checkbox"/> Red paint	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Polished/Slipped
	<input type="checkbox"/> Painted Rim	<input type="checkbox"/> Incised	<input type="checkbox"/> Black paint	<input type="checkbox"/> Ridged/Corrugated
	<input type="checkbox"/> Petals	<input type="checkbox"/> "Kill holes"	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue paint	<input type="checkbox"/> Handle(s)
Inscription				
Field Notes	Red pol. [sketch]			
Vicky notes	Marked 183 inside mouth, matches sketch of object 11 perfectly. Incorrectly published in Merrillees 1968 as coming from Tomb 182.			
Excav Photos	B-1134 2/5			

Figure 2: Object table sample entry

A major activity for this dissertation research was examining objects in person at the Hearst Museum. I gathered as much information as possible from the PAHMA object cards and from the museum's cSpace online collection database and entered this into the database first. Hundreds of objects at PAHMA had already been photographed and an image was available on cSpace, allowing me to enter much more robust descriptions of the objects in my database than was possible using the object cards alone. For example, an artifact described as a "broken jar" could be entered detailing the shape of the rim, neck, body, and base as well as the fabric and any surface treatment when a photograph was available. However, hundreds more objects at PAHMA were lacking images and only the general, vague description of the object was available. Thus, I generated a list of over 900 Deir el-Ballas cemetery objects that were lacking photos in cSpace and – thanks to the able and efficient assistance of Collections Manager Leslie Freund and her staff of student employees and volunteers – I examined over 750 of these objects. The

examination consisted of careful inspection for original field marks of tomb and object numbers, measurement and photography of the object, and entry of a detailed description in my research database. By personally examining these artifacts and comparing the traces of pencil marks made by the excavators to the descriptions in the field notes, there have been dozens of instances where I have been able to provide a secure provenience for objects that were listed as “uncertain tomb and cemetery” or that were occasionally misattributed to an incorrect tomb. I have provided copies of my photographs to the museum, and these are now uploaded in cSpace so any other researchers or members of the public can now access them. Of the remaining objects from the cemeteries that are still lacking photographs, some are not locatable at the museum while for the others the time constraint for completing the dissertation prohibits me from examining these artifacts. In the future, I hope to follow through with examining as many as can be located in order to add them to the database and publish them.

As alluded to above, the Hearst Expedition field notes are another primary source of information about the artifacts from each tomb. Many of the objects that were listed in the field notes are identified with specific artifacts at PAHMA, but there are over 1,000 objects mentioned in the field notes that cannot be linked with certainty to a museum object. Information on these objects has been entered in the database using the data available from the descriptions and sketches provided in the field notes.

Another major source of information for the Object table is the Hearst Expedition photographs of tomb assemblages. As will be discussed below, there are many cases where the field notes are brief or even silent concerning the objects that were found in a certain tomb, but a photograph was taken that captures the assemblage, or at least a large portion of it. By comparing these expedition photos with modern photos of artifacts at PAHMA, I have been able to recontextualize dozens of objects and supply their missing tomb numbers to the museum; also, I have been able to identify the subject of several Hearst Expedition photos that previous researchers had labeled as an “unknown assemblage” by querying my database for attributes of specific objects seen in the photographs and discovering which contexts contained such artifacts. On the other hand, a few of the expedition photographs depict tombs or groups of objects that are unidentified and still elude connection with their subject.

The creation of this FileMaker database has been an evolving process, as the research progressed and the need for various additional data fields became clear. However, it is now a useful resource to access specific information and compile reports on a myriad of research questions. On the micro level, the database has been instrumental in allowing me to identify the tomb contexts of many objects at PAHMA that were previously categorized as “uncertain provenience” or to correct misattributions in the PAHMA cSpace collection database. On the macro level, it is a crucial tool to facilitate the analysis of the chronology and socio-economic indicators of the cemeteries of Deir el-Ballas. My database will be used as I work on the publication of the site of Deir el-Ballas as part of Peter Lacovara’s team that is currently preparing this long-overdue publication. Afterwards, it may become part of the PAHMA archives and thus be available to other researchers.

1.5 Introduction to the History of Deir el-Ballas

The ancient remains of Deir el-Ballas feature a royal residence that was occupied for a very limited lifespan at the threshold between the end of the Second Intermediate Period and the beginning of the New Kingdom. The only earlier evidence of human usage of this land is one isolated Old Kingdom rock-cut tomb⁷⁴ located on the hillside of the South Kom, and a scattering of paleolithic flints on the desert surface.⁷⁵ The earliest written evidence known from the settlement site is a lintel inscribed with the name of King Seqenenre Taa of the 17th Dynasty. The lintel was not discovered in its original context but was found in the nearby village of Deir that is immediately adjacent to the North Palace.⁷⁶ The latest attestation of usage of the palace is a jar sealing with the name of Ahmose, which was found in the palace and recorded in the Hearst Expedition field notes. Although the site of Deir el-Ballas had not been published, W. Stevenson Smith reviewed the field notes to include the site in his review of ancient Egyptian architecture; Smith hypothesized that the site might “form a part of the Theban expansion accompanying the successful war against the Hyksos”⁷⁷ (see *Historical Excursis below*).

There are three cemetery areas in the site: Cemetery 1-200, Cemetery 500, and Cemetery 1200-1300. The cemeteries contain inscribed material from the reign of Ahmose up to the reign of Seti I, although some tombs without textual material may date

⁷⁴ Peter Lacovara, "The Hearst Excavations at Deir el-Ballas: The Eighteenth Dynasty Town," in *Studies in Ancient Egypt, the Aegean, and the Sudan: Essays in Honor of Dows Dunham*, ed. William Kelly Simpson and W.M. Davis (Boston: Museum of Fine Arts, 1981), 120.

⁷⁵ F.W. Green, "Hearst Expedition Notebook D-9," in *Hearst Expedition Archives*, ed. University of California Berkeley (Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, 1900), 14.

⁷⁶ Georges Daressy, "Notes et Remarques," *Recueil de travaux relatifs à la philologie et à l'archéologie égyptiennes et assyriennes*: 16 (1894): 44.

⁷⁷ W. Stevenson Smith, *The Art and Architecture of Ancient Egypt*, Third ed. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1998), 161.

to the preceding late 17th Dynasty.⁷⁸ It appears that once Ahmose abandoned the palace accompanied by his court officials, a much-reduced population consisting of the lower social strata remained at Deir el-Ballas. Based on the number of interments and their associated pottery, the population appears to have grown substantially during the reign of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III, followed by a steep decline (perhaps even a complete abandonment) and then a very small local population in the very late 18th Dynasty to early 19th Dynasty; the last inscribed king's name is Seti I. Then the site seems to have been abandoned completely for the remainder of pharaonic history, with no well-provenanced material remains occurring until the Coptic period when a monastery was built atop the ruins of the palace in the early centuries AD.⁷⁹ There are two demotic papyri of the Ptolemaic period (specifically, dated 186 BC and 175 BC) published by Parker that he describes as having been "found by Reisner during the excavations of the Northern Kom at Deir el Ballas."⁸⁰ However, there is a lack of Ptolemaic settlement remains such as pottery at the site, and there is no mention of finding these papyri in the Hearst Expedition field notes; on the other hand, Reisner did list "papyri" among the antiquities that he purchased while at the site.⁸¹ Moreover, the title of the man mentioned in the papyri is *pastophore* of a temple of Hathor with the epithet Lady of the Acacia (*nb.t šnt*). While this epithet *šnt* can refer to the Upper Egyptian region from Dendera to Qus,⁸² there were no temples at Deir el-Ballas that were active in the Ptolemaic period. Thus, it would seem that the papyri more probably originated at Dendera or another site in the region with a Hathoric temple and a local person brought them to Reisner who purchased them while he worked at Deir el-Ballas.

The ancient name of the palace and its supporting settlement has not been found yet on any objects coming from the site. However, there is a strong argument that it was

⁷⁸ Cemeteries 1-200 and 1200-1300 were recorded in enough detail to show this timespan. Unfortunately, there is only very sparse documentation of the material culture from Cemetery 500, but the few objects that were recorded include a faience plaque inscribed with the name of Thutmose III and a bowl fragment decorated with a bichrome figure of a monkey in a tree that may be dated to the reign of Amenhotep II–Thutmose IV (see Chapter 4).

⁷⁹ An exception are faience appliqués of scarabs and the Four Sons of Horus as well as a mass of cylindrical faience beads that likely came from a mummy bead net. This type of object became popular in the late New Kingdom into the Third Intermediate Period. However, the provenience of these faience artifacts at the site is uncertain, as discussed in Section 7.6.

⁸⁰ Richard A. Parker, "A Demotic Marriage Document from Deir el Ballas," *JARCE* 2 (1963): 113. I thank Peter Lacovara for pointing out this publication to me.

⁸¹ Field notebook D-2, p. 3. Lacovara has asserted that the Demotic papyri were found in "some small houses [that] were built...on top of Cemetery 500" (Peter Lacovara, *The New Kingdom Royal City, Studies in Egyptology* (London, New York: Kegan Paul International, 1997), 15. However, he gives no reference to documentation from the Hearst Expedition, and to my knowledge there seems to be a lack of Ptolemaic pottery at the site that would support this dating.

⁸² Richard A. Parker, "Hathor, Lady of the Acacia," *JARCE* 4 (1965): 151.

called Sedjefa-tawy, the Provisioner of the Two Lands.⁸³ The primary source of evidence for this name is the Ahmose Tempest stela (Figure 3), which was found reused as filling in the third pylon in Karnak Temple.

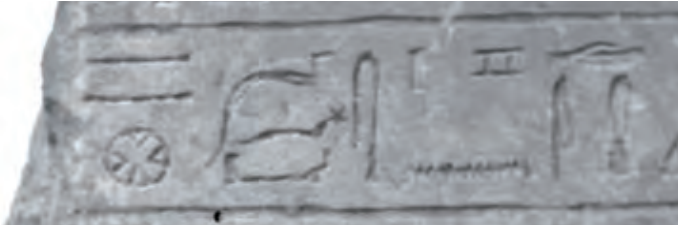


Figure 3: Ahmose Tempest Stela detail, "Town of Sedjefa-tawy" (from Vandersleyen 1967).

Initially published by Vandersleyen in 1967-1968,⁸⁴ the stela is inscribed with the same text (although with some orthographical differences) on both sides. It relates an occurrence of severe and strange weather in Egypt, which caused the king to travel to Karnak to propitiate Amun. Line 1 gives the king's titulary, as well as an assertion of his legitimacy with the statement that Re himself had appointed him as king (*[dh]n.n sw r' r nswt ds.f*).⁸⁵ Lines 2-3 begin the narrative of the text by establishing the king's location relative to the cult statue of the god Amon-Ra:

ist grt hms.n hm=f dmi n sdf3-t3.wy (m ww n tp] n.t rs.t 'Iwn.t (H) ist r-f '[mn-R'
nb ns.wt t3.wy] m 'Iwnw sm'w

Now, His Majesty dwelt in the town of Sedjefa-tawy ("Provisioner of the Two Lands") (3) [in the district just to] the south of Dendera. Now then,

⁸³ Lacovara, *New Kingdom Royal City*, 15; Robert K. Ritner and Nadine Moeller, "The Ahmose 'Tempest Stela', Thera and Comparative Chronology," *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 73, no. 1 (2014): 4-5; Claude Vandersleyen, "Une Tempête sous le Règne d'Amosis," *Revue d'égyptologie* 19 (1967): 151-53. However, another possibility is the toponym *Pr-dd-ḳn*, which is mentioned in the Second Kamose Stela as a place where Kamose was moored before going on to another place of uncertain location, *'Inyt-nt-hnt*, where he marshalled his fleet (Labib Habachi, *The Second Stela of Kamose and His Struggle against the Hyksos Ruler and His Capital*, Abhandlungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Kairo, Band 8 (Glückstadt: J.J. Augustin, 1972), 33-34). Habachi states that the location of *Pr-dd-ḳn* is unknown but place-names containing the word *ḳn* ("brave") are associated with Dendera, such as *pr-ḳn Hwr* and *Hwt-ḳnt* being two of the many names of the Temple of Dendera; the latter name is also used for the Edfu temple of Horus and a sanctuary in the central Delta. Habachi only proposes that *Pr-dd-ḳn* might be a small village (34) and does not specifically propose an association with Deir el-Ballas.

⁸⁴ Vandersleyen; "Deux Nouveaux Fragments de la Stèle d'Amosis Relatant Une Tempête," *Revue d'égyptologie* 20 (1968).

⁸⁵ Ritner and Moeller, 4.

A[mon-Ra, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands,] was in Heliopolis of Upper Egypt (=Thebes).⁸⁶

Vandersleyen suggested tentatively that it was possibly Sedjefa-tawy where Re “avait accordé au roi son pouvoir(?)”⁸⁷ an idea that Allen took up more definitively in his 1998 treatment of the text, where he states “The wording suggests that the king’s visit to Karnak took place shortly after his accession in his first regnal year.”⁸⁸ But as Ritner points out, this assertion of divine legitimacy is also made just after the royal titulary on the “First Stela” of Ahmose’s predecessor, Kamose, alongside a regnal date in year *three* of that king. Thus, the statement at the opening of the stela that Re himself accorded to Ahmose the office of kingship does not imply a connection to the coronation itself but rather was a general statement affirming his legitimacy as king.⁸⁹ Regardless of the question of the location and timing of the king’s coronation, the Ahmose Tempest stela establishes that there was a royal residence located south of Dendera. Later the text specifies that the king travels upstream to Karnak to pay homage to Amun-Ra, thus establishing that Sedjefa-tawy lay between Dendera and Thebes (Figure 4). Deir el-Ballas makes the perfect candidate to fit this description, as it is the only known palace between these two larger cities and the inscriptional evidence of jar sealings bearing Ahmose’s name from the palace securely place its use within his reign.

⁸⁶ Ibid. The argument over whether the phenomena described in the Tempest Stela are historical descriptions of climatic anomalies based on the after-effects of the Thera volcanic eruption or are metaphors for chaos is beyond the scope of this dissertation.

⁸⁷ Vandersleyen, "Deux Nouveaux Fragments," 132.

⁸⁸ Malcolm H. Wiener and James P. Allen, "Separate Lives: The Ahmose Tempest Stela and the Thera Eruption," *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 57, no. 1 (1998): 7.

⁸⁹ Robert K. Ritner and Nadine Moeller, "The Ahmose 'Tempest Stela', Thera and Comparative Chronology," *ibid.* 73 (2014): 4.



Figure 4: Location of Deir el-Ballas relative to Dendera and Thebes; inset map of Egypt showing area of the detail (Google Earth, annotated by the author)

Additional circumstantial evidence for a connection between Deir el-Ballas and the royal town name “Provisioner of the Two Lands” is found in the hieratic ostraca that Reisner discovered at the site. Nearly 100 inscribed sherds and two complete jars were found in the North Palace, the buildings to the west of the palace, and in another house located on the northern side of the shallow valley between the South Kom and South Hill.⁹⁰ These ostraca were studied by Quirke who noted that additional ostraca in the same late Second Intermediate Period handwriting are held in Berlin; these documents were bought in Luxor but may have originated in Deir el-Ballas where they would have been found by local dealers who had scoured the site in the late 19th century.⁹¹ Quirke asserts that the paleographical evidence, the format, and the content of rare names in these two groups of ostraca indicate that they derive from the same location. He further

⁹⁰ For the location of this house, see Notebook D-10, pages 16-20. The house itself is described on p. 20 but the preceding pages give the locational context.

⁹¹ Stephen Quirke, "The Hieratic Ostraca from Deir el-Ballas," (unpublished n.d.), 1; *ibid.* I would like to thank Peter Lacovara for sharing this important unpublished manuscript with me.

argues that “written records, even as limited as the Deir el-Ballas ostraca, could be produced in the Pharaonic period only where an institution on the scale of the Court, of king or provincial governor, provided the infrastructure of literacy; hieratic documents...seem confined to the executive centres of the land.”⁹² Eyre also notes that collections of papyri written in one administrative context are attested as early as the 5th Dynasty, and they “represent writing as a local process of control.”⁹³

This definition seems to suit the Deir el-Ballas material. The Deir el-Ballas ostraca consist of lists of names, commodities, and numerals,⁹⁴ thus indicating that goods were moving through the site. Whether they were being brought to the palace or disbursed from it (or perhaps a combination) is not specified in the documents. The goods mentioned include pigs,⁹⁵ cattle,⁹⁶ grain (likely loaves, as the amounts are in the hundreds),⁹⁷ jars (presumably of beer),⁹⁸ and interestingly, boats.⁹⁹ While bread and beer might have been distributed to citizens by the palace, the livestock were more likely being brought to the government, perhaps as part of the routine “counting of the cattle” that was part of the taxation system¹⁰⁰ or as a special effort to collect resources in order to prepare for battle against the Hyksos. There is also an ostrakon that lists personal names followed by an accounting of numbers of men and women in addition to cattle;¹⁰¹ these would appear to have been servants or slaves, perhaps being given to the palace as soldiers in the case of the men and workers in the case of the women. It is difficult to imagine that the transactions involving humans went the other direction with the palace providing these sometimes large numbers of slaves to citizens. Another ostrakon preserves a list that “includes a strikingly high proportion of foreign, perhaps all Semitic, names.”¹⁰² Each name is followed by a number, so perhaps these individuals were providing a quantity of some commodity to the palace. Although it is impossible to know the extent of coercion involved in the gathering of these resources at Deir el-Ballas, one is reminded of the taxation scenes in Old Kingdom mastaba tombs and the cattle counting model of

⁹² Ibid., 2.

⁹³ Christopher J. Eyre, “The Material Authority of Written Texts in Pharaonic Egypt,” in *The Materiality of Texts from Ancient Egypt: New Approaches to the Study of Textual Material from the Early Pharaonic to the Late Antique Period*, ed. F.A.J. Hoogendijk and Steffie M.T. Van Compel, Papyrologica Lugduno-Batava XXXV (Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2018), 9.

⁹⁴ Quirke.

⁹⁵ Ibid., 6-7, ostrakon #1.

⁹⁶ Ibid., 9, ostrakon #3.

⁹⁷ Ibid., 7-9, 11-12, 14-20, ostraca #2, 5, 9-14.

⁹⁸ Ibid., 12-14, ostraca #6, 7 and 8.

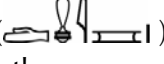
⁹⁹ Ibid., 32-33, ostrakon #76.

¹⁰⁰ Brian Muhs, *The Ancient Egyptian Economy: 3000-30 BCE* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016), 29-30.

¹⁰¹ Quirke, 11, ostrakon #4.

¹⁰² Ibid., 33-34, ostrakon #77.

Meketre,¹⁰³ in which individuals who did not bring forth the expected goods are subjected to beatings.

In the Tempest Stela, the term *dmy* () was used to describe the type of town that Sedjefa-tawy was; as opposed to the more general term *niwt*, Moeller notes that the label *dmy* seems to indicate a settlement that included a quay or harbor.¹⁰⁴ Although a harbor or landing place has not been excavated at the site, Deir el-Ballas is located on the riverside and the ostraca that record the movement of resources (including boats) point to there having been an active connection between the settlement and the river bank.

To conclude, although there are no extant objects known from Deir el-Ballas that are inscribed with the place-name Sedjefa-tawy, a range of tangential evidence can be assembled that points to the likelihood of this royal settlement being the “Provisioner of the Two Lands.” Indeed, Daniel Polz has argued that the political and military center of the Theban royal family in the late 17th Dynasty was not Thebes but was actually Deir el-Ballas which formed a twin city across the river from the long-established settlement at Coptos. This Doppelstadt functioned as a strategic capital in order to effectively control the commercial activity not only on the Nile but also the caravan routes that connected Upper Egypt to the Western and Eastern deserts and beyond to the Red Sea and Sinai.¹⁰⁵

Historical Excursus: The Late 17th Dynasty – early 18th Dynasty

Hostilities between the Thebans and Hyksos seem to have begun in the reign of Seqenenre Taa. The recently-discovered lintel and jamb found at Karnak naming his predecessor, the 17th Dynasty king Senakhtenre Ahmose, indicate that this Theban ruler seems to have had a cordial relationship with the Hyksos because the lintel was made of fine limestone quarried far to the north at Tura,¹⁰⁶ a region that would presumably have been under Hyksos control. This situation changed under Seqenenre Taa, whose well-known mummy exhibits blows inflicted by a Hyksos battle axe.¹⁰⁷ Other than the Deir el-

¹⁰³ e.g. the Saqqara mastabas of Ti (5th Dynasty) where chiefs of towns are being beaten before five scribes during an accounting by the *d3d3.t* court and Khentika (6th Dynasty) where chiefs of estates are being beaten before the vizier and two scribes, presumably for failure to deliver the required taxes (Muhs, 31. The 12th Dynasty model from Meketre’s tomb showing the cattle count is Cairo Museum JE 46724.

¹⁰⁴ Nadine Moeller, *The Archaeology of Urbanism in Ancient Egypt: From the Predynastic to the End of the Middle Kingdom* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016), 14.

¹⁰⁵ Polz, 229-30.

¹⁰⁶ Sébastien Biston-Moulin, "Le Roi Sénakht-en-Rê Ahmès de la XVIIe Dynastie," *Égypte Nilotique et Méditerranéenne* 5 (2012): 62.

¹⁰⁷ The position of the wounds indicates that his attacker was above him, so likely he was captured and executed while on his knees rather than having sustained these blows in battle as is often asserted (Garry J. Shaw, "The Death of King Seqenenre Tao," *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt* 45 (2009).

Ballas lintel very little inscriptional evidence remains from Seqenenre Taa's reign,¹⁰⁸ but a story dating to the Ramesside period describes the brewing conflict between the Hyksos king Apophis and the Theban ruler.¹⁰⁹ Also, the autobiographical text in the tomb of Ahmose son of Ibana mentions that his father served in the naval forces of Seqenenre Taa,¹¹⁰ confirming military hostilities in the reign.

Upon Seqenenre Taa's death, the next king to take the throne was Kamose, who was likely his son. Kamose continued the fight against the Hyksos and even besieged their capital city of Avaris, as attested by texts found on two stelae from Karnak and a wooden tablet (the "Carnarvon tablet").¹¹¹ In the Carnarvon tablet, Kamose is said to be consulting with his council of officials in his palace;¹¹² this may have been located at Thebes but it is also quite possible that Deir el-Ballas is meant. An interesting connection between Kamose and the name Sedjefa-tawy is found on an object that was part of the assemblage of a queen Ahhotep who was buried early in the reign of Ahmose.¹¹³ Her burial goods included objects inscribed with names from the royal titulary of Kamose and Ahmose. The object in question is a gilded ebony fan handle (Cairo JdE 4672) that is decorated with the image of a king who is identified by two names: the prenomen or throne name is Wadjkheperre, thus identifying him as Kamose (this was his nomen or "Son of Ra" name) and the Horus name is Sedjefa-tawy. Although Kamose's mummy is lost and we do not have incontrovertible evidence such as that seen on the mummy of Seqenenre Taa, it appears that Kamose may have met an untimely death. His highest attested regnal year is

¹⁰⁸ Two crudely-carved stelae (and possibly a third) from Karnak temple show the king and family members offering to deities. (Helen Jacquet-Gordon, "Two Stelae of King Seqenenre' Djehuty-Aa of the Seventeenth Dynasty," in *Gold of Praise: Studies on Ancient Egypt in Honor of Edward F. Wente*, ed. Emily Teeter and John A. Larson, Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization (Chicago: The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, 1999).

¹⁰⁹ Edward F. Wente, "The Quarrel of Apophis and Seknenre," in *The Literature of Ancient Egypt: An Anthology of Stories, Instructions, Stelae, Autobiographies, and Poetry*, ed. William Kelly Simpson (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2003), 69-71.

¹¹⁰ Urk IV 2, 10.

¹¹¹ William Kelly Simpson, "The Kamose Texts," in *The Literature of Ancient Egypt: An Anthology of Stories, Instructions, Stelae, Autobiographies, and Poetry*, ed. William Kelly Simpson (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2003), 345-50.

¹¹² *Ibid.*, 346.

¹¹³ This queen Ahhotep was the owner of the gilded coffin CG 28501 of late 17th Dynasty style; the titles provided on the coffin include king's wife but not the mother of a king and thus she cannot be Ahmose's mother Queen Ahhotep who is known to have lived beyond her son's lifetime into that of her grandson, Amenhotep I. For a cogent discussion of the evidence, see Ann Macy Roth, "The Ahhotep Coffins: The Archaeology of an Egyptological Reconstruction," in *Gold of Praise: Studies on Ancient Egypt in Honor of Edward F. Wente*, ed. Emily Teeter and John A. Larson, Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization (Chicago: The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, 1999).

just three, and his coffin (Cairo TR 14.12.27.12) is inexpertly carved and even lacks a royal uraeus, which may indicate a lack of time to prepare his burial.

The evidence suggests that Kamose's successor Ahmose, who was likely his son,¹¹⁴ was not old enough to rule on his own when he ascended to the throne. This is gleaned from a stela that Ahmose erected at Karnak temple that praises his mother, Queen Ahhotep.¹¹⁵ The portion pertaining to Ahhotep (lines 24-6) reads:

Give praise to the lady of the land, mistress of the banks of the *h3w-nbwt*¹¹⁶
with exalted name in all foreign lands, who governs the masses,
Wife of the king, sister of the sovereign (may he live, prosper, and be healthy),
daughter of a king and mother of a king
noblewoman, learned woman who takes care of Egypt
She recruited its infantry, she secured it
she took care of its refugees, she gathered its deserters,
she calmed Upper Egypt, she drove out its rebels,
Queen Ahhotep, may she live!

imm hnw n nbt t3
hnwt idbw h3w nb(w)t
k3t rn hr h3st nbt
irt shr ʿš3t
hmt nsw snt ity ʿnh wd3 snb
s3t nsw mwt nsw
špst rht ht nwt kmt
ʿw3.n.s mnfyt nbnb.n.s sy
nw.n.s wthw.s
ink.s tšw.s
sgrh.n.s šmʿ
dr.s btnw.s
hmt nsw iʿh-htp ʿnh.ti

¹¹⁴ Ibid., 373-74.

¹¹⁵ CG 34001, text published in Urk IV 14/1-23/16. Translation by the author.

¹¹⁶ There has been extensive debate over whether this term *h3w nb(w)t* refers to the Aegean islands or not. Manley summarizes the past debate and argues that the term does not refer to a specific location but rather a type of land; thus, it refers to people who live out at sea, be that the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Aegean or even the islands and estuaries of the Nile delta (Bill Manley, "Some Images of the King and Queen Together in Stele of Ahmose I," *Trabajos de Egyptologia* 1 (2002): 37-38.) In the context of this stela, the queen is said to have dominion over the *t3* (flat land), the *h3w nb(w)t* (marshy or coastal land) and the *h3st* (often translated as "foreign lands" but also with a specific meaning of hill country and deserts (Faulkner *CDME* p. 185)), in other words, all the possible types of terrain (Manley p. 38).

The stela's assertion that Ahhotep recruited infantry, gathered deserters, and drove out rebels points to the queen's active agency in leading the country (or at least the area under Theban control) during this period of hostilities with the Hyksos until her son Ahmose was able to govern. In reconstructing the history of Deir el-Ballas, it is reasonable to envision not only the kings whose names are attested from the palace but also queen Ahhotep raising her children in the North Palace as she carried out the business of running the Theban territory until her son Ahmose was old enough to take the reins of power.

Chapter 2: Excavations at Deir el-Ballas

2.1 Site Description

The site of Deir el-Ballas is located on the West bank of the Nile in the modern governate of Qena. Deir el-Ballas is 16 km southeast of Dendara by river; Karnak lies 46 km further to the south traveling along the Nile (see Figure 4 above).¹¹⁷ The site is located 1.2 kilometers to the west of the modern course of the Nile. Deir el-Ballas is situated where the floodplain is narrowest in this area of Upper Egypt, allowing structures to be built on the low desert out of the reach of the inundation, yet with good visibility to watch the river (Figure 5).

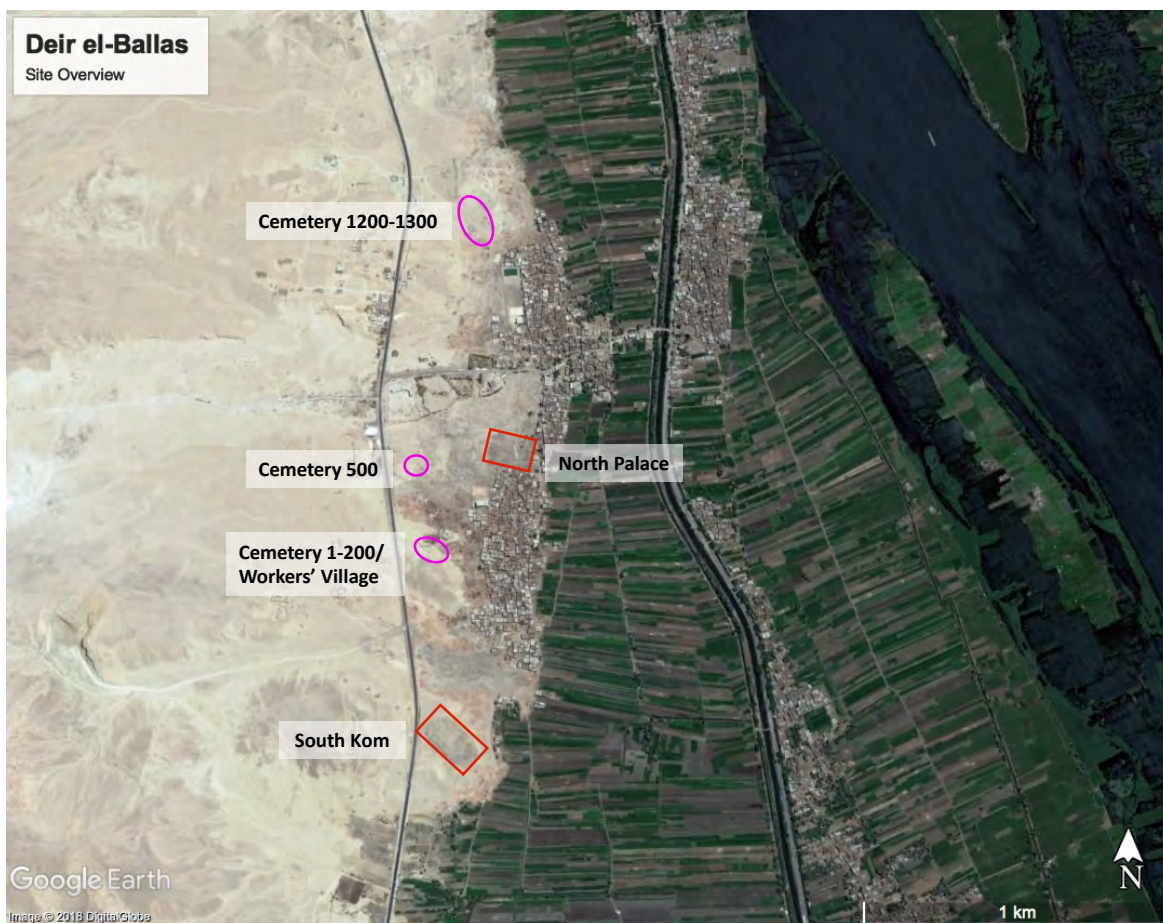


Figure 5: Main site features of Deir el-Ballas (Google Earth image, annotated by author)

¹¹⁷ All distances calculated using "Google Earth," earth.google.com.

Indeed, a photograph taken by George Reisner in 1900 shows that the inundation approached the eastern side of the North Palace (Figure 6), and in his correspondence with Mrs. Hearst he mentions that it was possible to discern the national flags on steamers and dahabiyas traveling up and down the Nile.¹¹⁸ This proximity to the Nile was likely an important reason for it being established by Seqenenre Taa as a command center for assembling a navy for his forays against the Hyksos. The location is at the boundary between the 5th and 6th nomes of Upper Egypt,¹¹⁹ which could possibly also have been a factor in its selection. Also, as discussed above, the site is located across the river from the ancient city of Coptos, and the two settlements may have acted as twin cities to effectively control all commerce both north-south along the Nile as well as east-west into the deserts.



Figure 6: Nile inundation approaching the North Palace, Hearst Expedition photo B-1492. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

The built environment of the site features two monumental mudbrick kombs. The one to the north was identified as a palace (North Palace) based on the large scale of the building and the finds that included royal jar sealings, alabaster vessels, and bronze weapons. The center of the palace structure was built using casemate architecture,¹²⁰

¹¹⁸ Reisner letter to Mrs. Hearst, February 13, 1900, MFA.

¹¹⁹ Ian Shaw and Paul T. Nicholson, *The Dictionary of Ancient Egypt* (Cairo: AUC Press, 2002), 6.

¹²⁰ Peter Lacovara, "Deir el-Ballas and the Development of the Early New Kingdom Royal Palace," in *Timelines: Studies in Honour of Manfred Bietak*, ed. Ernst Czerny, et al. (Leuven: Peeters, 2006), 189. Casemates are narrow mudbrick chambers built in parallel series, which are filled with rubble and then paved with mudbricks (189). This type of foundation is seen at other early New Kingdom sites such as Ezbet Helmi (Avaris) (192) and may have been imported to Egypt from the

elevating the core area above the surrounding columned courts and entry corridor. A fragment of a decorated wall was recorded in the Hearst Expedition's field notes; the scene depicted soldiers holding axes. Numerous blue faience tiles were discovered in the ruins of the building, giving a slight indication of its former grandeur.¹²¹ Another fascinating find from the palace was a cache of clay models. Some of the objects are easily identifiable, such as daggers with characteristic 17th Dynasty pommels, khepesh swords, and fly amulets that were given to recognize valor. In addition, hundreds of fragmentary clay rings were found – many of them were painted bright yellow but some were white and one was red; the excavator, Green, hypothesized that these rings represent valuable metals that were used as money with the yellow symbolizing gold, white symbolizing silver, and red symbolizing bronze.¹²²

At the far south end of the site is a high hill embellished with massive mudbrick architecture. The kom has the local name Kola et-Tub ("Hill of Mudbrick") which Green noted along with a sketch in an early entry in his field notebooks (Figure 7).



At this point in time, he thought it might be a mastaba as he observed the large mudbricks forming a roughly rectangular shaped structure; however, the 11th Dynasty limestone reliefs that were reused as column bases on the lower platform implied that the building must be later than the Old Kingdom. It was only when the team excavated the large stairway that connects the two levels that the South Kom's unique form revealed itself. Built atop a high hill with a commanding view of the river valley, mudbrick casemate architecture was used

to transform this hill into two level platforms that are connected by a monumental stairway. The lower platform

Figure 7: Sketch of South Kom by Green. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Kerma culture in Nubia, where it was developed to provide structure to the enormous tumulus burials (193).

¹²¹ Elizabeth Minor, "Faience Tiles from Deir el-Ballas and Kerma: New Evidence of Egyptian-Nubian Relations at the Foundation of the New Kingdom," in *Wesretkau "Mighty of Kas": Papers Submitted in Memory of Cathleen A. Keller*, ed. Deanna Kiser-Go and Carol A. Redmount (forthcoming). Minor argues that the manufacturing style of the faience tiles from the North Palace seems to come from Nubia as it is seen in the earlier tumulus burials at Kerma.

¹²² Field notebook D-9, pages 5-7.

measures 100 x 44 m. To the west, a second, even higher platform was built using the underlying gebel as a basis, which was squared off and made level by mudbrick casemates. A wide staircase leads 5.5 m up to the top of this higher platform, while a double row of limestone column bases ran along the lower platform parallel to the face of the higher platform. Additional column bases were observed by the Hearst expedition at the eastern end of the lower platform. Only a small amount of material culture has been found on this enormous platform, making it very unlikely that it served as a place of habitation for any period of time.¹²³ Recent fieldwork by a team (including the author) convened by Peter Lacovara has revealed a scant amount of domestic pottery but the remains of worked wood that imply the presence of built structures on top of the mudbrick platform(s).

In his survey of Egyptian architecture, Smith referred to this structure as the “south palace”¹²⁴, but as Lacovara has noted, this is a misnomer as it clearly was not a residence.¹²⁵ Because the function of this high mudbrick structure is not yet clear, I will refer to it as the South Kom, the wording used by its excavator, Lythgoe, as well as Reisner.¹²⁶ Smith and Lacovara have proposed that the South Kom may have served as an outlook over the surrounding desert and river valley.¹²⁷ Interestingly, the platform is not oriented at right angles to the Nile but is skewed such that it faces Qeft (ancient Coptos) which lies on the eastern side of the Nile south of Deir el-Ballas.¹²⁸ This observation may bolster Polz’s suggestion that Deir el-Ballas and Coptos may have acted as a “Doppelstadt” in the late 17th Dynasty,¹²⁹ and perhaps the South Kom was built to provide a visual connection between the two sites.

In between the North Palace and the South Kom is a large hill (South Hill), on the northern flank of which was a dense settlement consisting of small houses with a narrow street running through the middle of it. This concentrated settlement area has been dubbed the Workers’ Village (Figure 8).

¹²³ The Hearst Expedition notes recorded a bronze chisel, a scarab inscribed with a running quadriped, and sherds of incised marl ware (“scrabble ware”). In addition, Lacovara recorded a bichrome painted Nile silt sherd from the monument (Lacovara, *Preliminary Report*, Plate XVIb.

¹²⁴ Smith, 159-60.

¹²⁵ Lacovara, "Hearst Excavations at Deir el-Ballas," 121-22.

¹²⁶ George A. Reisner, *The Hearst Medical Papyrus*, University of California Egyptian Archaeology 1 (Leipzig: J.C. Hinrichs, 1905), 1. However, Reisner later referred to the structure as a “palace” in his overview of the Hearst Expedition work that prefaces the first Naga ed-Der publication (*The Early Dynastic Cemeteries of Naga-ed-Der*, University of California Egyptian Archaeology 2 (Leipzig: J.C. Hinrichs, 1908), VI).

¹²⁷ Lacovara, *Preliminary Report*, 5; Smith, 161.

¹²⁸ Author’s observation based on examination of satellite images using GoogleEarth.

¹²⁹ Polz.

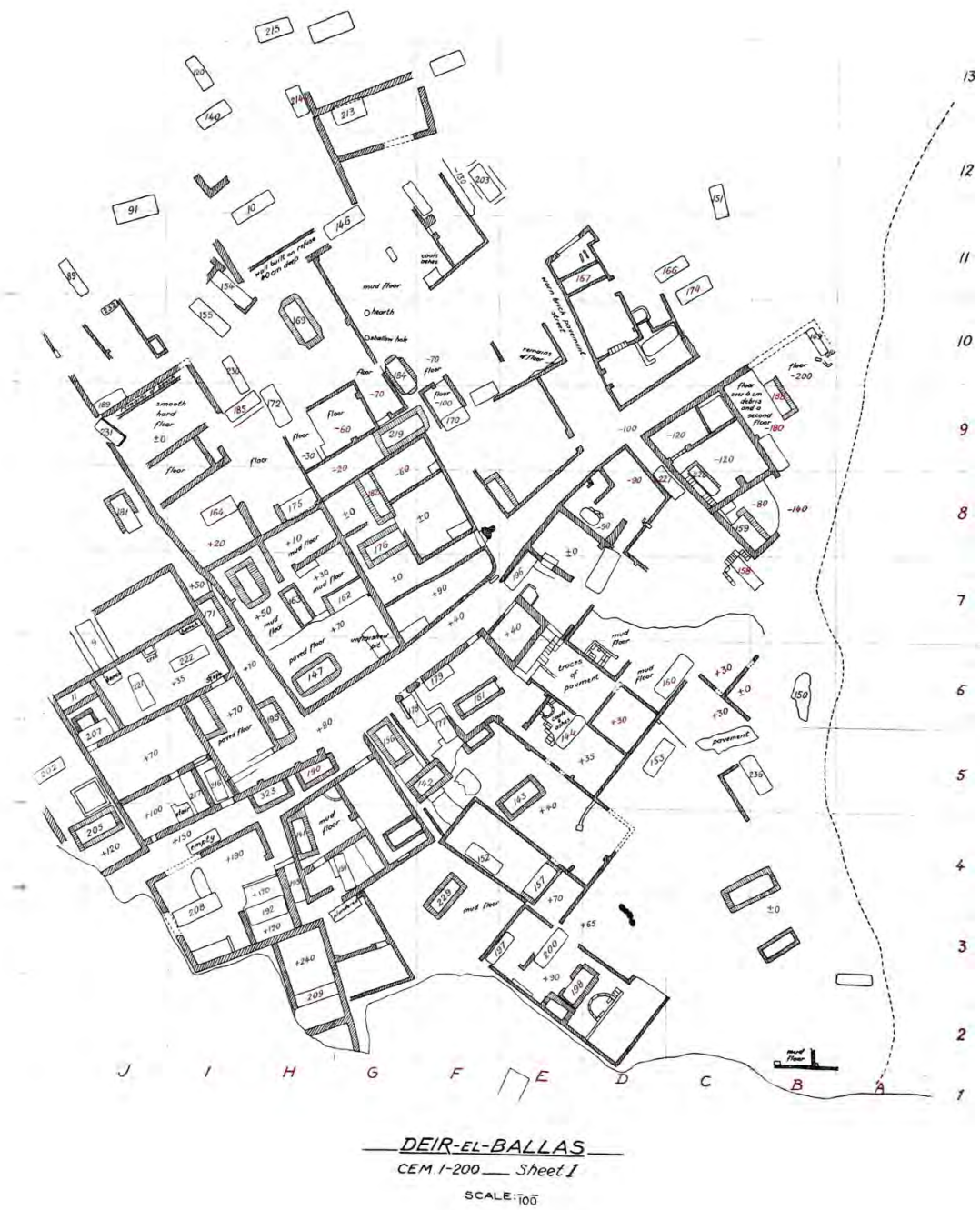


Figure 8: Workers' Village Buildings/Cemetery 1-200 (Sheet 1 of 3). Image courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

There is no evidence of a wall surrounding the village as seen at Deir el-Medina, but otherwise the size and density of the Deir el-Ballas community is reminiscent of that New Kingdom village that housed the craftsmen who built the tombs in the Valley of the Kings. Lacovara notes that the protective wall at Deir el-Medina appears to have been a

later addition and in its initial form “the exterior walls of the houses alone may have delimited much of the village area.”¹³⁰ This would make it even more closely parallel to the Workers’ Village at Deir el-Ballas. Another analogous settlement area with small houses, presumably inhabited by working class families, is the North Village at Malqata,¹³¹ dating to the reign of Amenhotep III. Kahun¹³² and Amarna¹³³ also had workers’ villages, although these are much more rigidly uniform and built on a grid. In his review of Deir el-Ballas’s architecture, Smith proposed that the village must date earlier than the other houses of the site because of the fact that it was reused as a necropolis in the first half of the 18th Dynasty as evidenced by scarabs dating from the reign of Ahmose to Thutmose III.¹³⁴ While it is true that the cemetery exhibits pottery and scarabs of the early 18th Dynasty, the scarab of Ahmose he cites came from a burial that also included a scarab of Thutmose III,¹³⁵ so it could have been an heirloom and does not indicate that this tomb was cut into the village during Ahmose’s reign. Both the Workers’ Village and some if not all of the larger independent houses at the site (discussed below) could have been built simultaneously during the construction of the palace and inhabited through the reign of Ahmose.

At the far north end of the site are two hillocks that are oriented east-west (Figure 9). The eastern slope of the eastern spur of land was chosen as the building site for a number of houses, and burials were made in Cemetery 1200-1300 just to the west, clustered in the valley between the two hillocks. Lythgoe’s record of the pottery found in the houses demonstrates that they date to the Second Intermediate Period – early New Kingdom, which matches the timeframe of the nearby burials. These houses likely continued to be used in the early 18th Dynasty after the abandonment of the North Palace. Plans were only produced of a small proportion of the houses at the site, but a couple of examples indicate that a building was expanded from its initial footprint, likely revealing diachronic use of the house for a period of time.¹³⁶ The residents of the northern houses were likely interred in the adjacent cemetery into the Thutmoside period with a very small amount of evidence (e.g., blue-painted pottery) pointing to further activity in the late 18th-early 19th Dynasties.

¹³⁰ Peter Lacovara, "State and Settlement: Deir el-Ballas and the Development, Structure, and Function of the New Kingdom Royal City," (PhD diss., The University of Chicago, 1993), 49.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*, 48-49.

¹³² Smith, 160; Lacovara, "State and Settlement," 47-48.

¹³³ "State and Settlement," 50-51.

¹³⁴ Smith, 159.

¹³⁵ PAHMA 6-8813 found in Tomb 170.

¹³⁶ e.g., Hearst Expedition Map 7, unnumbered house. The central building has thicker walls, to which thinner walls have been appended to add rooms beyond the northwest corner and along the eastern side. Another example is House E at the northern end of the site, where a large space defined by exterior walls contains additional walls in the interior that were abutted perpendicularly to the long exterior walls (Hearst Expedition Map 9).

In the shallow valleys (*khori* in Arabic) between the North Hill and South Hill and between the South Hill and South Kom, many large houses were built, scattered irregularly across the landscape (Figure 9). Reisner reported that about 70 houses were found at the site,¹³⁷ though only a small subset of them were planned on maps and recorded in field notebooks. Also located in the wadi between the South Kom and the South Hill are foundations of large (40 m x 60 m) buildings bordered by long, narrow structures (ca. 70+ m x 10 m), which may have been storage magazines and an administrative center.¹³⁸ In addition, the building labeled 1377 (Figure 9) appears to have been a bakery based on the material culture found on the surface of this area.¹³⁹

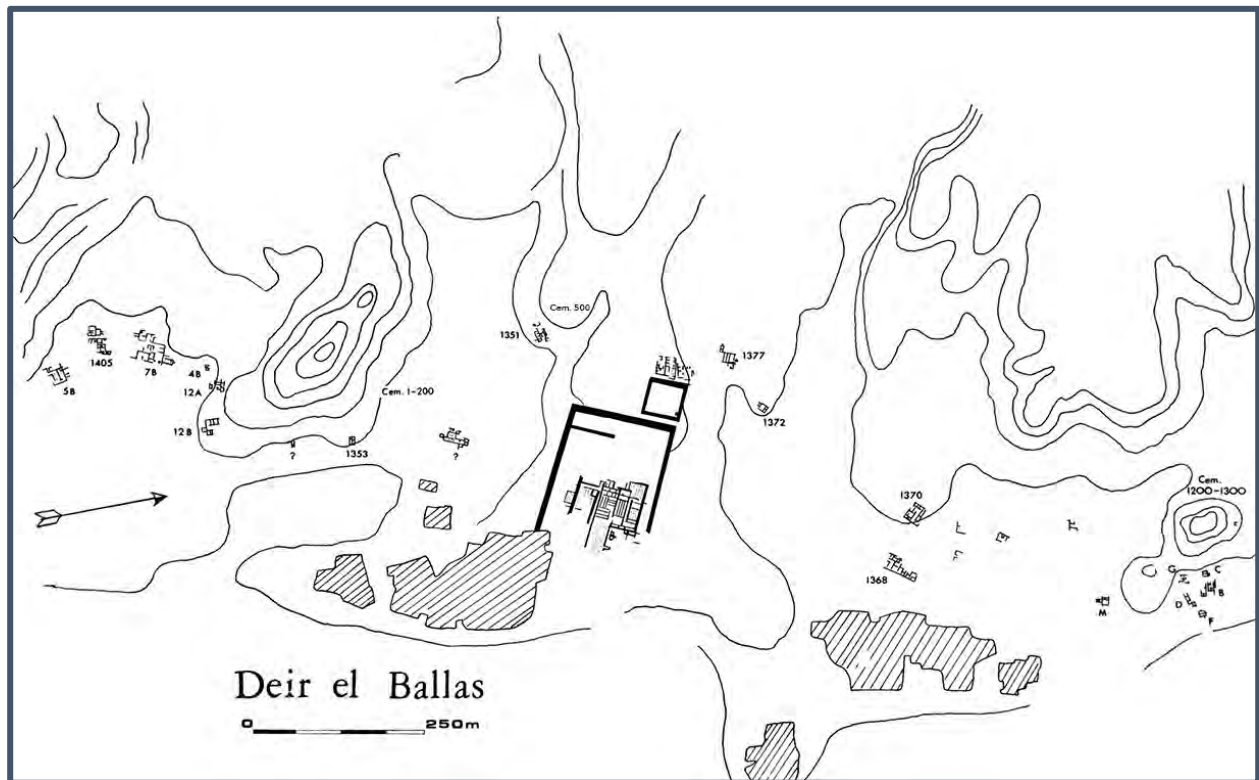


Figure 9: Central – Northern Deir el-Ballas (Lacovara 1981)

Overall, the characteristics of the architectural elements at the site point to Deir el-Ballas being a special-purpose settlement/production site, according to Moeller's

¹³⁷ George A. Reisner, "Report of Dr. G.A. Reisner on Work in Egypt 1899-1905," (University of California Berkeley, 1905), 2.

¹³⁸ Lacovara, *Preliminary Report*, 4, Fig. 1.13.

¹³⁹ Peter Lacovara, personal communication, December 2018.

categorization of ancient Egyptian settlements: It has an unplanned layout and is non-urban in character, had centrally-administered storage facilities, and during the period of the palace's active usage the inhabitants were likely supported by the state.¹⁴⁰

In addition to the above-described locations in the low desert, the ancient community may also have extended closer to the floodplain. The modern village (indicated as areas with diagonal lines in Figure 9) is located along the edge of the low desert at the edge of the floodplain and this location would also have been ideal in antiquity, allowing the population easy access to the fields and the river while keeping their houses safe from the annual inundation. During Lacovara's 1983 season, the Egyptian Antiquities Organization conducted soundings on the periphery of the modern village, which unearthed traces of mudbrick architecture and pottery dating to the Second Intermediate Period/early New Kingdom.¹⁴¹ Thus, it is clear that additional ancient settlement remains lie under the modern village, though their extent is unknown. As this area is close to Cemetery 1-200, it is probable that the land under the modern village was the settlement location of the early 18th Dynasty population who continued to live in the area after the palace was abandoned and who were buried in the former Workers' Village area.

2.2 History of Work at the Site

2.2.1 Nineteenth Century Explorations

In 1894, Georges Daressy published the fact that he had visited the site and observed town remains. He looked in vain for a name-stamp on the bricks but based on their large size he concluded that they must date between the 18th-20th Dynasties. The only inscribed object he was able to collect was part of a limestone lintel, which was then in one of the houses in the modern village near the North Palace. Under a winged solar disc were the cartouches of Seqenenre Ta'a.

The next archaeologists to visit the site were Flinders Petrie and James Edward Quibell, who spent the winter of 1894-95 at Nagada and Ballas. Petrie based himself at Nagada, while Quibell recorded that he built a dig camp at Deir and "turned over a considerable part of the ruins."¹⁴² This extremely vague account most likely means that he worked at the North Palace area, as it was the most prominent mudbrick structure near the village of Deir. He may or may not also have interacted with the Workers' Village, whose mudbrick walls were still visible on the hillside, as well as the South Kom. No further details about Quibell's work were published, so any discoveries he may have made

¹⁴⁰ Moeller, 23-25.

¹⁴¹ Lacovara, "Development of the New Kingdom Royal Palace," 188.

¹⁴² William Flinders Petrie and J.E. Quibell, *Naqada and Ballas* (London: Bernard Quaritch, 1896), 1.

remain unknown. Quibell also mentioned that the site had been “thoroughly plundered, worked by a dealer at Qeneh as well as others.”¹⁴³

2.2.2 The Hearst Expedition

In the autumn of 1899, George Andrew Reisner toured Upper Egypt from Quft to Edfu with Quibell, looking for a promising archaeological site to excavate on behalf of Phoebe Apperson Hearst and the University of California. Mrs. Hearst had wanted to engage Quibell as her archaeologist, but he had to decline the position in order to accept a post with the Service des Antiquites.¹⁴⁴ However, he provided guidance and advice to Reisner; in Reisner’s words, “Absolutely inexperienced as I was in camp life, Mr. Quibell and his sister, Miss Kate Quibell, were of the greatest assistance in the organization of a rational camp life at the start.”¹⁴⁵ Reisner was accompanied by two assistants, Albert Lythgoe and F.W. Green.¹⁴⁶ Lythgoe was Reisner’s student at Harvard and Green brought his experience of having excavated at Hierakonpolis the prior two years. Green was also able to provide an experienced Egyptian workforce who had been trained by himself and Quibell, and Reisner also hired about a dozen men who had worked under Petrie but were not currently in his employ.¹⁴⁷

The Hearst Expedition began by searching for a predynastic cemetery in Coptos, which proved impossible to excavate as it lay under the cultivation. Reisner then moved across to the west bank of the Nile and erected a one-storey dig house in the wadi west of the North Palace at the end of January 1900.¹⁴⁸ In the middle of February they began excavation work: Green focused on the North Palace, Lythgoe worked at the northern houses and Cemetery 1200-1300, and Reisner tackled the Workers’ Village/Cemetery 1-200. The expedition worked from February to July, 1900 but in May of that season Reisner left Lythgoe and Green to work on their own at Deir el-Ballas, having been invited by the Department of Antiquities to excavate a predynastic cemetery at el-Ahawaih that was being plundered.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴³ Ibid.

¹⁴⁴ Letter from George Reisner to Phoebe Hearst, June 23, 1899.

¹⁴⁵ Reisner, *Naga-ed-Der*, v.

¹⁴⁶ In a June 23, 1899 letter to Mrs. Hearst proposing these two men as his assistants, Reisner wrote that Green “has a great deal of experience with Petrie and Quibell, and while he knows very little Egyptian, and is somewhat inclined to loaf at his work, he is a good draughtsman and would, in the opinion of Mr. Quibell, be a very useful man.” Reisner was more enthusiastic about hiring Lythgoe, whom he described as a very bright man with experience in Greek excavations.

¹⁴⁷ Reisner, *Naga-ed-Der*, vi.

¹⁴⁸ Lythgoe’s photograph log indicates that they were building the house at Der on Jan. 30, 1900.

¹⁴⁹ Reisner, *Naga-ed-Der*, vi. The last date entered in his field notebooks from Deir el-Ballas is May 16, and his notes on el-Ahawaih begin on May 24, 1900 (Field notebook A-1, p. 3 and 11).

A synopsis of the first season's work at the site appeared in the Egypt Exploration Fund's report on archaeological projects conducted in 1899-1900: "At Der el Ballas, tombs and houses and the foundations of some large brick building were dug out; no sensational discoveries were made, but the elaborate care bestowed on the common objects found will probably result in some additions to knowledge."¹⁵⁰

In November 1900, a second season at the site was begun by the Hearst Expedition, where work resumed on the North Palace and South Kom. Packing of the objects had begun by late January 1901, as Reisner noted in a letter to Mrs. Hearst that a terrific rain storm caused them to have to open the boxes and dry the outer layers of straw before repacking the objects. On February 1, 1901, Reisner reported that Lythgoe remained at Deir el-Ballas with ten workers, finishing up notes, maps and plans while the rest of the team moved to Naga ed-Der.¹⁵¹

By early March 1901, Green joined Lythgoe to assist with the work of packing up the objects in shipping crates.¹⁵² Green left the Hearst Expedition team in May 1901¹⁵³ but Lythgoe continued working at the site during July and August, when he took a series of photos of the South Kom that highlighted the construction methods used to build this monumental mudbrick structure, including the use of layers of halfa grass between courses of mudbrick.¹⁵⁴ With the conclusion of Lythgoe's photographic work in November-December 1901, the Hearst Expedition left Deir el-Ballas.¹⁵⁵

2.2.3 Lacovara's Excavations in the 1980s

Peter Lacovara was the first archaeologist since the Hearst Expedition to return to the site. In four seasons of work (1980, 1983, 1985 and 1986), archaeologists who worked on Lacovara's team included Jacqueline Crowley, Sue D'Auria, Stephen Quirke, Janet Richards, and Cynthia Shartzler. Mark Lehner surveyed the site, Andrew Boyce provided archaeological illustrations, Charles Evers and Christopher Grey served as architects, and Edward Brovarski and his photographer Robert Lasater also worked at the site briefly. For his publication of the preliminary results of his work Lacovara brought together a multi-disciplinary team with specialists in palaeobotany (Wilma Wetterstrom) and ceramics (Janine Bourriau).

¹⁵⁰ F.Ll. Griffith, "Progress of Egyptology: Archaeology, Hieroglyphic Studies, Etc.," *Archaeological Report (Egypt Exploration Fund) 1899-1900* (1900): 13.

¹⁵¹ George A. Reisner, "Work of the University of California at El-Ahaiwah and Naga-ed-Der," *ibid.* (1901): 24.

¹⁵² Letter from Reisner to Mrs. Hearst, March 10, 1901.

¹⁵³ Reisner, *Naga-ed-Der*, vi.

¹⁵⁴ Field notebook D-10, p. 5.

¹⁵⁵ Reisner, *Naga-ed-Der*, vii.

During four seasons of work, Lacovara cleared and recorded two houses located to the west and north of the North Palace, as well as part of an administrative building in the wadi between the South Kom and South Hill. He also cleared the entrance corridor and planned some of the casemates of the North Palace. His team also began work clearing and recording a small structure on the eastern side of the South Hill, but unfortunately the last season in 1986 was cut short and the building was not completely excavated. However, based on parallels at Deir el-Medina and el-Amarna, the team postulated that this may have been a chapel to serve the population of the nearby workers' village.¹⁵⁶ Given his research focus on the settlement features of New Kingdom royal cities, Lacovara did not re-excavate any of the Deir el-Ballas cemeteries. However, his work in surveying and mapping the entire site is extremely valuable in helping to place the Hearst Expedition maps of the cemeteries into their overall context in relationship with the other features of the site.

2.3 Previous Research on the Cemeteries

While no thorough study had been conducted on the Deir el-Ballas cemeteries until now, there have been a few researchers who have explored the unpublished Hearst Expedition field notes and have published a few objects from them. In the late 1960s Robert Merrillees studied Cypriot pottery found in Egypt and located one piece at PAHMA to include in his corpus;¹⁵⁷ Janine Bourriau wrote the pottery analysis for Lacovara's 1990 preliminary report on Deir el-Ballas¹⁵⁸ as well as a few object descriptions for the "Egypt's Golden Age" exhibit in the early 1980s;¹⁵⁹ Christine Lilyquist cited a few glass beads and amulets from Deir el-Ballas in her 1993 study of early Egyptian glass;¹⁶⁰ and Barbara Aston referenced several stone kohl jars from the cemeteries in *Ancient Egyptian Stone Vessels: Materials and Forms*, a 1994 study based on her doctoral work at the University of California, Berkeley.¹⁶¹ I will discuss each of these publications in turn.

¹⁵⁶ Janet Richards, "Chapel 1," in *Deir el-Ballas: Preliminary Report on the Deir el-Ballas Expedition, 1980-1986*, ed. Peter Lacovara (Winona Lake: Eisenbrauns, 1990).

¹⁵⁷ Robert S. Merrillees, *The Cypriote Bronze Age Pottery Found in Egypt*, Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology (Lund: Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology, 1968), 199, Plate XXXIII.

¹⁵⁸ Janine Bourriau, "The Pottery," in *Deir el-Ballas: Preliminary Report on the Deir el-Ballas Expedition, 1980-1986*, ed. Peter Lacovara (Winona Lake: Eisenbrauns, 1990).

¹⁵⁹ Anonymous, *Egypt's Golden Age: The Art of Living in the New Kingdom, 1550-1085 B.C. Catalogue of the Exhibition* (Boston: Museum of Fine Arts, 1982), 78-80, catalogue numbers 52, 53, 54 and 57.

¹⁶⁰ Christine Lilyquist and R.H. Brill, *Studies in Early Egyptian Glass* (New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1993), 24.

¹⁶¹ Barbara G. Aston, *Ancient Egyptian Stone Vessels: Materials and Forms*, Studien zur Archäologie und Geschichte Altägyptens (Cairo and Heidelberg: Deutsches Archäologisches Institute Abteilung and Ägyptologisches Institut Universität Heidelberg, 1994).

Robert Merrillees included one example of imported Cypriot pottery from Deir el-Ballas in his 1968 publication of this corpus. Through archival research, Merrillees discovered that there was a base ring juglet from Tomb 182 at PAHMA. Merrillees appears to have visited PAHMA in person to see the artifact because his monograph includes a photograph of 16 objects from the tomb that were brought together to show the assemblage that accompanied the Cypriot vessel.¹⁶² However, my research has compiled a total of 63 items that came from this tomb. The additional objects include scarabs inscribed for Hatshepsut and Thutmose III, providing a much clearer *terminus post quem* than Merrillees's dating of "early Dynasty XVIII A." Also, one of the pottery vessels attributed to Tomb 182 by Merrillees (PAHMA 6-7017) is actually from Tomb 183, so should be excluded from the assemblage.

There are additional Cypriot vessel fragments from Deir el-Ballas that Merrillees did not discover. From Cemetery 1-200, Tomb 18 contained part of a Red Lustrous Wheel-made spindle bottle, while in Tomb 89 were found the shoulder and neck portion of a Cypriot Base Ring juglet. In Cemetery 1200-1300, four tombs contained Cypriot imports (Tombs 1264, 1295, 1299 and 1308). These will be discussed in detail in Sections 3.16.4.2 and 5.11.10.1 below.

Janine Bourriau has studied the field notes from Deir el-Ballas and visited the Hearst Museum to examine a number of pottery pieces in person. In her chapter in Lacovara's preliminary report on the site,¹⁶³ Bourriau included several examples of ceramics that came from the Hearst Expedition's excavations in the cemeteries to compare with the settlement fragments that she worked on with Lacovara in the field. She discussed the distinctions between Nubian and Egyptian traditions of pottery-making and published some conclusions concerning the distribution patterns she saw in the settlement vs. the cemeteries. Bourriau reported that "much of the Nubian pottery is cooking pottery [and]... none of it was found in the cemetery." However, by working not only with the Hearst Expedition notes but also examining many more objects in person, I have identified instances of Nubian incised ware cooking pottery from Tombs 19, 54, 80, 103 and 118. Tomb 54 contained both incised cooking ware as well as a sherd of Kerma ware. These sherds could have fallen into the tomb contexts from the surrounding settlement context during looting, but they were discovered in the cemetery. Also, Bourriau mentioned that there were only sherds of Kerma ware found in four tombs "and the burials in these tombs were in no way different from the rest."¹⁶⁴ Actually, there are six instances of Kerma ware from the tombs and two of these are not merely sherds but form intact or nearly intact vessels: a small cup from Tomb 224 (6-7350) and a bowl from Tomb 122 (6-6590). Furthermore, Tomb 224 was ovoid in shape, a typically Nubian characteristic, distinguishing it from all of the other tombs that are based on rectangular shafts. This

¹⁶² Merrillees, 119, Pl. XXXIII.

¹⁶³ Bourriau, "The Pottery."

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, 17.

evidence of Egyptian-Nubian cultural hybridity will be discussed in Section 3.16.10.4 below.

Bourriau also wrote the descriptions for several Deir el-Ballas pottery artifacts that were included in the 1982-83 exhibition "Egypt's Golden Age: The Art of Living in New Kingdom Egypt." These are catalog numbers 52 "drinking cup," 53 "scoop," 54 "pot stand," and 57 "double vase" that appear on pages 78-81. The scoop was attributed to Tomb 146 at PAHMA because that number is written on the object and Bourriau followed this attribution in her publication of it; however, it does not appear in Reisner's detailed list of objects from the field notes for that tomb. The other, more likely, provenance for this domestic tool is that it may have come from *Room* 146 near the North Palace although this cannot be confirmed as Green's field notes for this area are incomplete.

In their important 1993 reference work on Egyptian clays and fabrics, Nordström and Bourriau introduced the Vienna System of classification.¹⁶⁵ In the discussion of the various fabric types, they cite numerous artifacts of pottery from Deir el-Ballas as examples. It appears that Bourriau drew upon her research that she conducted for the 1990 Deir el-Ballas Preliminary Report for this 1993 collaboration with Nordström, as the Preliminary Report is cited frequently.

In her study of early Egyptian glass, Lilyquist cites "a bead and two amulets" (part of PAHMA 6-8787) from Tomb 154 at Deir el-Ballas and dates them to the "Kamose-to-Hatshepsut period."¹⁶⁶ In this tomb were found a number of amuletic ornaments (Figure 10): carnelian pendants and scarab, a green glazed scarab decorated with a lily blossom, a small, greenish-blue flower-shaped bead (likely steatite or faience but possibly glass), a silvery-white glass tilapia fish bead, and a long cylindrical bead, which was described by Reisner as being made of glass but its mottled blueish-gray color actually appears to be diorite.

¹⁶⁵ Hans-Åke Nordström and Janine Bourriau, *An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Pottery: Fascicle 2: Ceramic Technology: Clays and Fabrics*, SDAIK (Mainz am Rhein: von Zabern, 1993).

¹⁶⁶ Lilyquist and Brill, 24.



Figure 10: Amuletic beads from Tomb 154. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8787).

There are more tombs in Cemetery 1-200 that also contained glass beads and amulets: Tombs 44, 163, 181, 182, and 193. It is unclear why Lilyquist cited this one tomb's glass objects and not the others.

Barbara Aston examined some of the small cosmetic jars from the site as part of her doctoral research at UC Berkeley on Egyptian stone vessels; in her publication, she referenced six stone kohl jars from Deir el-Ballas as examples of true alabaster (rather than the more commonly used stone travertine, which has historically been called alabaster in the Egyptological literature). She also mentioned one travertine jar (6-7178) from Tomb 198 as an example of a form that is found in the New Kingdom.¹⁶⁷

Elizabeth Minor has studied the faience from the site and has kindly shared with me her forthcoming article on this material.¹⁶⁸

To my knowledge, the above scholars are the only individuals who have published artifacts from the cemeteries of Deir el-Ballas. The material has been difficult to access, as Reisner never published his work. W. Stevenson Smith published an overview of the site in *The Art and Architecture of Ancient Egypt* and Peter Lacovara has been the only person to publish in-depth descriptions and analysis of the settlement areas; his dissertation focused on the site and he has since published numerous articles related to Deir el-Ballas

¹⁶⁷ Aston, 50 for the alabaster jars; 157-58 for the example from Tomb 98.

¹⁶⁸ Minor.

based on his fieldwork and study of the site.¹⁶⁹ However, Lacovara's research has focused on the palace and domestic areas rather than the cemeteries.

Returning to the topic of the original excavation of the cemeteries, the team that worked at the site was Reisner assisted by Lythgoe and Green. The expedition worked under the sponsorship of Phoebe A. Hearst in 1900-1901. The following sections will explain the Hearst Expedition's methods of work and the types of documentation that they left behind, including a discussion of the various gaps that exist in the extant archival and physical material from the excavations.

2.4 Hearst Expedition Methods of Work

Deir el-Ballas was one of the earliest sites at which Reisner worked, and he was still learning to excavate and honing his methods when he was at the site. Reisner recorded notes on numerous tombs each day, and the notes for each context/tomb include an Arabic name at the top, which appears to be the name of the Egyptian worker who was in charge of the area. Thus, it would appear that Reisner was moving around the site, visiting his team of workers and documenting their discoveries. The notes for the first few pits that were excavated show Reisner's evolving methodology for documenting the contexts and their finds. The notes begin on February 16, 1900 with description of a "pit in debris" that contained a flint flake and pottery bowl which he numbered 1 and 2, then he drew a horizontal line and sketched a Coptic amphora, numbered 3, which came from a "nest of jars" followed by a sketch of number 4, a Coptic pitcher. Another horizontal line indicates a new context that was located 25 feet south of the nest of pots, which contained three pottery pieces (numbers 5, 6, and 7). These deposits, though not truly tombs, can likely be connected with rectangles that are numbered 1-3 on the expedition's map of Cemetery 1-200. Reisner began numbering tombs clearly with Tomb 4. After documenting several more tombs (Tombs 4, 5, and 7) in which he continued to number the objects sequentially in a running series, he began to restart his object numbering with each tomb. From this point onward, the artifacts were marked with pencil "Der [tomb number]" and underneath this the object number usually was written.

Reisner's field notes often include a sketch of the elevation and plan of each tomb, and sometimes he included a plan showing the placement of specific objects. In his numbered list of objects, he often sketched the finds as well. A sample entry for a tomb is shown in Figure 11.

¹⁶⁹ Smith, 159-61; Lacovara, "Hearst Excavations at Deir el-Ballas."; *Preliminary Report*; "State and Settlement."; "Development of the New Kingdom Royal Palace."

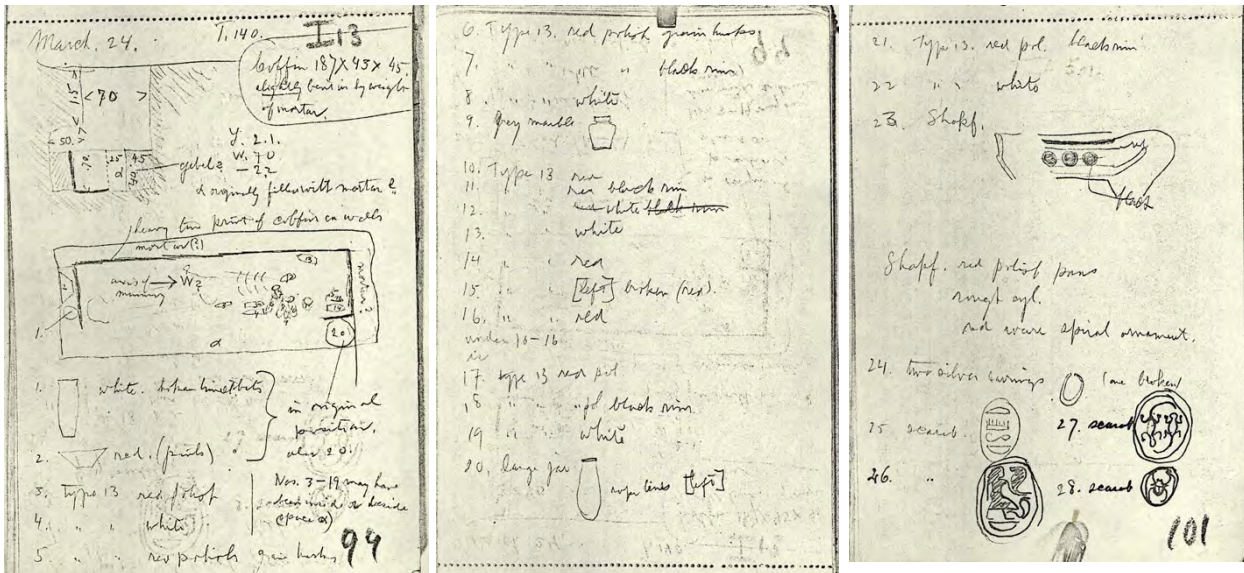


Figure 11: Sample of Reisner's field notes, Tomb 140. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

A few weeks into the work at Cemetery 1-200, Reisner chose examples of various pottery forms and took a photograph of the pieces, giving each a type number (e.g., beakers were "Type 13") (Figure 1 Figure 12). This enabled him to record tomb contents more quickly, so instead of describing objects in detail or sketching them repeatedly he could refer to the type number.

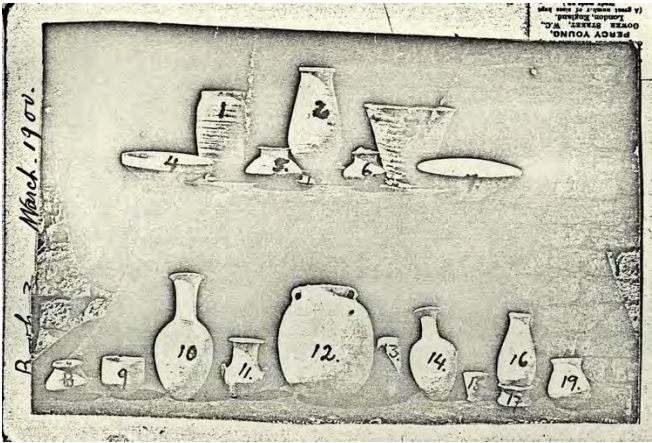


Figure 12: Reisner's pottery typology (1 of 2). Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Reisner was an early adopter of the use of photography for archaeological documentation, and Deir el-Ballas is the site at which he began to use this important tool.¹⁷⁰ However, he was still developing his methodology of using photography at this point in his career, and only 25 of the tombs from Cemetery 1-200 were captured photographically. It was not until he moved on to work at Naga ed-Der that Reisner implemented his procedure of methodically photographing each tomb at several phases of its excavation. Although not many tombs were photographed during the Deir el-Ballas excavation, the pottery from each tomb was gathered and brought to the large courtyard in front of the dig house and there are photographs that were taken of the pottery laying on the ground, with the tomb number painted on a limestone ostrakon that was placed nearby. Twenty-nine tomb assemblages were documented in this manner. Reisner also chose to stage the pottery assemblages of 11 additional tombs from Cemetery 1-200, placing the pottery on shelves outside the dig house and taking the images. At the conclusion of the excavation, assemblages were created for photography that highlighted specific pottery types, such as red polished ware, marl vessel types, etc. Groups of other object types such as stone cosmetic vessels, bronze tools, scarabs, and clay figurines were also brought together to be documented photographically.

While Reisner worked in Cemetery 1-200 on the South Hill, Lythgoe oversaw excavation at the far north of the site. He began clearing a number of mounds that proved to be houses, then moved to the side of the North Hill where he found the 54 tombs of Cemetery 1200-1300. Lythgoe's notes are not as detailed as Reisner's; for example, he did not number the artifacts that came from each tomb and sometimes resorted to vague descriptions as in the following entry from Tomb 1277: "No whole pots. Fragments of 18th [dynasty] pottery. Two good beads." A sample page from Lythgoe's notes provides two of his more complete recordings of tombs from this cemetery (Figure 13).

¹⁷⁰ Reisner, "Report 1899-1905," 2.

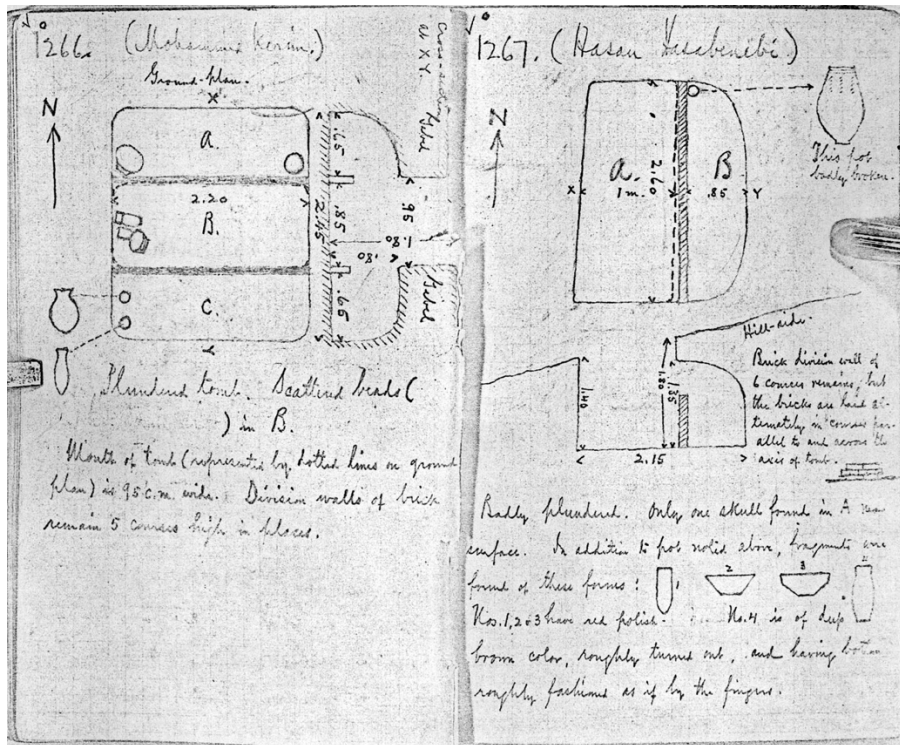


Figure 13: Sample page from Lythgoe's field notebook, Tombs 1266 and 1267 in Cemetery 1200-1300. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

On the other hand, Lythgoe relied on photography to a greater extent than Reisner to document the tomb assemblages from Cemetery 1200-1300. Thus, although he only took one photo (which is now unable to be identified) of a tomb from this cemetery showing its contents *in situ*, he did photograph 25 tombs' assemblages (46% of the cemetery), providing critical information that would otherwise be completely lost concerning the contents of these tombs since he did not describe the artifacts thoroughly in his notes.

In his field notebook, Lythgoe used continuous numbers whether he was excavating houses or tombs. As noted above, he began by clearing a number of domestic buildings (identified by letters, e.g., Mound A, Mound B., etc.); there were a few intrusive burials in this group of houses. Like Reisner, Lythgoe began by numbering objects in a sequence (for example, Mound B consists of objects numbered 525 to 550), but later changed his procedure to give a number to each context such as a specific tomb. The tombs of Cemetery 1200-1300 are numbered 1263 - 1324. Then Lythgoe moved to the South Kom and found some more scattered burials (numbered 1325 - 1335) including Tomb X, a solitary rock-cut tomb of the late Old Kingdom that was cut into the northern face of the gebel. The entries numbered 1336 and higher are houses that Lythgoe had

cleared. According to his notebook, Lythgoe's houses go up to number 1405 but only a select few of these approximately 70 houses were drawn in detail. Confusing matters further, Lythgoe seems to have been unable to identify some of the houses from his notes, for example Hearst Expedition Map 11 gives plans for "House 1353, 1395 and two others" – obviously there was some sloppy record-keeping and Lythgoe lost track of which house was which. He took photographs of quite a few houses after they were cleared, but only a few of these images are linked with specific house numbers as presented in the field notes or with the structures shown on the expedition maps.

In the midst of his notes on houses, Lythgoe recorded the architecture and human remains found in the third cemetery of the site, Cemetery 500, which is located in the low plain directly west from the palace. It is curious that there is absolutely no mention of any material culture from these fourteen tombs until the very last entry (Tomb 508) in which he sketched a few pottery sherds that are diagnostic of the early 18th Dynasty (bichrome design) and late 18th-early 19th Dynasty (funnel neck jar). I have only located one pottery sherd at PAHMA bearing a field mark in the 500 series that would indicate that it came from this cemetery,¹⁷¹ so the extant information on the contents of these tombs is frustratingly incomplete.

The third member of the expedition team, F.W. Green, worked primarily at the North Palace and the houses immediately to the west of its enclosure wall. He also did survey and mapping work for the expedition. The beginning of his first notebook is missing, so it is unclear if he also worked in the nearby Cemetery 500 or not. Green numbered the chambers of the palace and nearby houses starting with 100 and his numbers go up into the 200s, which parallels part of the number series used by Reisner in Cemetery 1-200. As both men wrote field marks on the objects from their respective contexts, this has resulted in some confusion as to whether an artifact labeled "145", for example, is from that room near the palace or from the tomb of that number.

When the Hearst Expedition team left the site of Deir el-Ballas to focus on Naga ed-Der they brought with them the field notes, photographs, and select objects that were not shipped with the rest of the material to the University of California. This study collection of objects included a particularly fine scarab of Amenhotep I, an intricate leather dagger sheath, hieratic ostraca, and many clay models and figurines from the North Palace. All of this Deir el-Ballas material accompanied Reisner to Giza, the site that was to occupy the latter part of his career where he worked until his death in 1942.

2.5 The Documentation

When Reisner passed away in Giza in 1942, the "Harvard Camp" was dismantled and his records and photographs were brought to the MFA in Boston. Also, a division of finds was conducted between the Harvard/MFA representatives and the Egyptian

¹⁷¹ See Chapter 4 for a more detailed discussion of the material culture found in this cemetery.

government, which allowed the Deir el-Ballas study collection of artifacts to be sent to Boston. This has resulted in the situation whereby the original field notebooks, maps, photographs, and select objects are housed in Boston at the MFA while the vast majority of the artifacts are held in Berkeley at PAHMA.

2.5.1 *Field Notes*

In the 1990s a project was undertaken to scan the original field notebooks so a copy could be kept together with the artifacts at PAHMA in Berkeley. During the scanning project, Frank A. Norick from the Hearst Museum assigned labels to the notebooks starting with an initial for the site (D for Deir el-Ballas, A for el-Ahaiwah, N for Naga ed-Der, etc.) and a number. There are 13 notebooks that Norick attributed to Deir el-Ballas:

Table 1: Deir el-Ballas Field Notebooks of the Hearst Expedition

D-#	Author	Subject
D-1	Reisner	This notebook predates the work at Deir el-Ballas.
D-2	Reisner	Purchases of objects and preparatory work before beginning at Deir el-Ballas; Cemetery 1-200
D-3	Reisner	Cemetery 1-200 continued, Houses, Tomb 501 and 504
D-4	Reisner	Cemetery 1-200 continued
D-5	Reisner	Cemetery 1-200 continued
D-6	Reisner	Photograph register
D-7	Lythgoe	Photograph register
D-8	Green	North Palace
D-9	Green	North Palace and South Kom
D-10	Lythgoe	Photograph notes, South Kom, North Palace, Houses
D-11	Green	Survey measurements and sketches
D-12	Reisner	Cemetery 1-200 continued
D-13	Lythgoe	Houses, Cemetery 1200-1300, Cemetery 500

Additionally, notes concerning Deir el-Ballas appear in two other notebooks that Norick grouped with the Hearst Expedition's work at other locations. In the notebook

now labeled A-1 the first several pages actually contain Reisner's records of houses 1390-1395 at Deir el-Ballas; the notes on el-Ahawaih begin on page 8. Also, FAN 49 is a notebook that has information pertaining to Deir el-Ballas, Naga ed-Der, and el-Ahawaih. Of interest for identifying findspots for objects from Deir el-Ballas, the notebook included several pages detailing the sources of objects that were assembled to be photographed in groups showing clay rattles and shabtis (Photo C-9611), alabaster containers (Photos C-9612 and C-9613), and kohl jars (Photos C-9608 and C-9609, C-9614 and C-9615).

2.5.2 Photographs

As mentioned previously, Reisner was a pioneer in the use of photography during archaeological excavation. The original glass plate negatives of the Hearst Expedition are held at the MFA in Boston; over 500 glass plates pertain to Deir el-Ballas.¹⁷² They were photographed in the 1990s thanks to an NEH grant, and a copy of the 35 mm negatives is now held at PAHMA along with contact sheets of the images. Most of the expedition images that will be presented in this dissertation were provided to me by PAHMA, thus this museum is given copyright credit in the image captions although the original glass plate negatives are held at the MFA.

In addition to the images captured on glass plates, Lythgoe shot many rolls of film, according to his notebook (D-7) in which he recorded some of the subjects of the shots from each roll. Rolls 22-26 and 36-41 include images of Deir el-Ballas. Each roll contained 12 shots and with 11 rolls, this might indicate a potential of 132 additional photographs of documentation. However, according to Lythgoe's register some of the photos did not turn out, while others were of nearby sites such as the predynastic cemetery at Ballas and local village scenes at Qena. In his excavation notes, Lythgoe sometimes refer to photographs from one of these rolls (e.g., the entry for Tomb 1263 refers to Roll 23 No. 9) but regrettably many of these images documenting specific tomb contexts have not been identified because the roll number has become disassociated from the printed images. Lythgoe left a photo album at his last place of employment, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and thanks to the gracious assistance of Catharine Roehrig scans of the pages concerning Deir el-Ballas were provided to me. This photo album contains prints both from the glass plate negative series as well as others that are from Lythgoe's rolls of film. However, most of the shots from the rolls described in notebook D-7 are not represented in this photo album, leaving a great gap of data from the original

¹⁷² Peter Der Manuelian, "George Andrew Reisner on Archaeological Photography," *JARCE* 29 (1992): 32. In this manuscript edited and published by Der Manuelian, Reisner presents figures for the number of plates made for each site at which he worked, and gives 2,297 as the total number for Deir el-Ballas including Predynastic areas (presumably the nearby site of Ballas and perhaps also Shurafa). However, this sum is much higher than the number of plates attributed to Deir el-Ballas and nearby sites from the "Old Series" Photo Register Book at the MFA, which total 569. I thank Peter Der Manuelian for providing me with the summary of the photo registration book that provides this data.

excavation documentation. The current location of the negatives from his rolls of film is unknown.

Even in the cases where a print is extant, it can be difficult or impossible to link it with a specific tomb or assemblage. Because he was relying on these photographs as documentation, Lythgoe did not write a corresponding description in his notes so there is no way to deduce which image of a burial matches which tomb, for example. This disjunction between the written records and the photographic evidence is particularly clear in the Cemetery 1200-1300 series where Lythgoe sketched the tomb architecture in his notebook but wrote very little about the finds, yet photographs of object groups that are labeled with some of these tomb numbers prove that there were robust assemblages found in these tombs. There are 29 tombs of Cemetery 1200-1300 that do not have photographs of their assemblages. Some of these contained only a few objects according to Lythgoe's field notes, so perhaps he did not think it worthwhile to photograph these smaller assemblages. But others did have plentiful grave goods which we can deduce because there are objects at PAHMA on which the tomb number was clearly legible so they can be attributed to these tombs. Otherwise most of the information about their contents is lost.

The last source of photographs known to me came from Green's home university, Cambridge. When Peter Lacovara began working on Deir el-Ballas in the early 1980s, Barry Kemp thoughtfully sent him some related photographs that were housed at Cambridge but that originated with Green's work with the Hearst Expedition.¹⁷³ The Green photos include a number of object assemblages that are unique and do not duplicate photos from the glass negative series held at the MFA. These photographs are now archived with the other Deir el-Ballas material at the MFA.

2.5.3 Correspondence and Reports

Another useful source of information for reconstructing the events during and subsequent to the excavation are letters and reports that Reisner wrote. Copies of this correspondence is held at the MFA and PAHMA; we have many of the letters written by Reisner but do not have copies of Phoebe Hearst's letters.¹⁷⁴ Nonetheless, this resource is enlightening about different aspects of the history of the work at Deir el-Ballas and the other sites at which Reisner worked. Some of his letters to Mrs. Hearst provide details describing the site of Deir el-Ballas and clarify which objects were purchased while he was at the site. At the conclusion of Mrs. Hearst's support, Reisner wrote a report on his work that briefly summarizes the results of the two seasons spent at Deir el-Ballas.

¹⁷³ Letter from Barry J. Kemp to Peter Lacovara, Nov. 17, 1981.

¹⁷⁴ I would like to thank Joan Knudsen for providing me with a typed version of Reisner's correspondence from 1901-1904, which was a project she supervised when she was Registrar at PAHMA.

2.5.4 Hearst Museum Registration Journal

The museum holds a series of registration journals for all of its accessioned artifacts, in which a brief description of objects including their measurements and provenience are recorded. As discussed above, as the museum staff unpacked and attempted to catalogue the Egyptian material, they were working under a great disadvantage as they did not have the field notes to corroborate the provenience of each artifact. Also, because these museum staff were not Egyptologists, they occasionally did not understand how to describe some of the more unusual artifacts. For example, carinated bowls with a Hathor cow or uraeus figurine inside them were described as having an “interior handle.”

The registration journal is the source of information that was subsequently typed on cards that are held in the Registrar’s office at PAHMA; this information has since been scanned into cSpace, the museum’s online collection database.

2.6 Current Locations of the Archaeological Material

Most of the material culture from Deir el-Ballas is now held at the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology in Berkeley, while certain objects as well as the original maps, glass negatives, and field notes are housed at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Additionally, some objects from the site are currently at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Still others were left on site, according to notes in the field notebooks.

2.6.1 Egyptian Museum, Cairo

A letter signed by Quibell (on behalf of the Egyptian Department of Antiquities) and Reisner in January 1901 concerns the division of the objects from Reisner’s excavations.¹⁷⁵ The letter lists which objects were the share of the Gizeh Museum (the forerunner of today’s Egyptian Museum at Tahrir Square). Most of the items on the list came from el-Ahawaih, but the list included a few objects from Deir el-Ballas and others for which a site name was not provided. Of the objects certainly from Deir el-Ballas there was a “set of pottery from Der (New Empire, about 12 pieces)” including a “pot with cow inside”; the accompanying sketch shows a carinated bowl with a Hathor figure inside. The only context mentioned in the field notes with an object like this is Tomb 10, which actually had three Hathor bowls according an expedition photograph of the assemblage. All three are accounted for at PAHMA, so perhaps the museum in Cairo did not end up taking this pottery set from Deir el-Ballas. The other piece that can be traced to the site is a “bronze

¹⁷⁵ J.E. Quibell, "Mr. Reisner’s Excavations at Der el Ballas, Shurafa, El-Ahawaih (1899-1900-1901): Share of Gizeh Museum," (Cairo). At this time, Quibell was the inspector for the area between the Mediterranean Sea and Quft in Upper Egypt.

lid of box with statuette (Usertesen) XII.” This object naming king Senwosret¹⁷⁶ of the 12th Dynasty is recorded in the field notes as having been found in a room of the North Palace, where it was evidently a royal heirloom; it is now on display in the Cairo Museum.

Objects from unidentified sites include a set of five spear heads, a hemispheric cup, and a “spike shaped” spear head. The spear heads were likely from el-Ahaiwah, where several such sets were excavated.¹⁷⁷ The original provenience of the cup and spike-shaped spear head are difficult to assess; it is possible that the spear head came from the North Palace where several such objects were discovered.

According to the registrar’s office of the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, the objects in their database with a provenience of Deir el-Ballas are the above-mentioned bronze box lid with the figurine of Senwosret (JE 35687) and “jewelry and beads” (JE 88147-a-b-c-d).¹⁷⁸ From the division of finds letter, however, it would appear that the jewelry at the Cairo Museum ought to be attributed to el-Ahaiwah instead of Deir el-Ballas. On the other hand, the other items that definitely did originate at the site, the suite of pottery, do not appear in the museum’s database; perhaps they were not taken after all or were not accessioned.

2.6.2 Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Approximately 250 objects from the Hearst Expedition at Deir el-Ballas are now housed at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston (MFA). These include special objects that were retained by Reisner, such as the particularly fine scarab of Amenhotep I from Tomb 6, scarabs and beads from Cemetery 1200-1300, female figurines and unusual clay models from the North Palace, Coptic and hieratic ostraca, and a leather dagger sheath from House 1352. Reisner took these objects with him to Giza, the last site at which he worked for the Hearst Expedition. In 1905, his sponsorship by Mrs. Hearst ended and his work was then sponsored by Harvard University. He worked at Samaria, Palestine and also at Kerma, Nubia but his main occupation was his concession at Giza where he continued working until his death in 1942. Five years later the “Harvard Camp” was disbanded and Reisner’s notes, photographs, and objects from his study collection were sent to the MFA.

2.6.3 Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

Albert Lythgoe collected some objects while he was working at Deir el-Ballas, which he took with him to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The MMA’s

¹⁷⁶ Usertesen is an antiquated spelling of the name that is now read Senwosret.

¹⁷⁷ Personal communication, Joan Knudsen, April 2018.

¹⁷⁸ Personal communication, Sara al-Ashmawi and Eman Amin, registrars at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, March 2016.

collection database lists 53 objects with a provenience of Deir el-Ballas; most of them state that they were purchased by Lythgoe when he was working at the site. Included in this total are two Predynastic chert tools that are marked "Ballas", so these were very likely collected from that neighboring site as part of Lythgoe's excavation there (and the MMA's accession records note that these chert tools were "collected" not "purchased"). Some of the MMA's objects are indeed different from the usual repertoire of objects seen in the tombs and houses at Deir el-Ballas and it makes sense that they may have been purchased by Lythgoe when he was in the area. However, it is possible (though not provable) that some of the more quotidian New Kingdom artifacts at the MMA might have actually originated in the Deir el-Ballas tombs and houses and have been mistakenly attributed as purchases. Items that could possibly have come from contexts at the site include nine penannular earrings, three faience rings, two strings of beads, two amulets, two mudbrick stamps, one faience tablet fragment, two bronze fish hooks, and one bronze harpoon point. Fish hooks, earrings, beads, and mudbrick stamps were all mentioned in the field notes from domestic contexts at Deir el-Ballas but they were not sketched or described in detail, so it is not possible to link the objects at the MMA with any specific context. These objects at the MMA may indeed have been purchased by Lythgoe, but parallels for the penannular earrings, faience finger rings, and bronze fish hooks can be seen in accessioned, excavated objects at PAHMA.

As mentioned above, the MMA also has a photo album that belonged to Lythgoe; it contains prints of numerous photographs taken during the Hearst Expedition to Egypt, some of which are duplicates of those held at the MFA but others are only attested from this album.

2.6.4 Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley, CA

By far the largest number of objects from Deir el-Ballas are now located at PAHMA at the University of California, Berkeley. According to the museum's online collection database, there are 3,615 objects associated with the entire site (including not only the tombs but also the North Palace, houses, South Kom, and objects of uncertain provenience). Most of these objects originated in Cemetery 1-200 and 1200-1300. A discussion of the condition and treatment of the artifacts at PAHMA follows in section 2.7 below.

2.6.5 Human Remains

The current location of the human remains from Deir el-Ballas is unknown. They might have been left at the site, or they may have been among the skeletal material that Reisner sent to Cairo in 1902 to be studied by G. Elliot Smith who was a professor of Comparative Anatomy at the Khedivial School of Medicine.

In a report written December 22, 1924 by Prof. Kroeber to President Campbell of the University of California, Kroeber provided the history of what was then known of the skeletal material from Reisner's excavations for Mrs. Hearst. The University of California's Department of Anthropology had written to Reisner in March 1902 requesting that he send the human remains to the university. Reisner seems to have ignored this request and instead wrote to Mrs. Hearst in May 1902 that "In return for the services of Dr. Elliot Smith, I have agreed that the expedition will present the Egyptian government with a representative collection of skeletons for the great medical congress which is to meet in Cairo next year [1903]. This we can easily do, as we have more skeletons than we can possibly transport to America." Whether this referred to human remains from the locations where Reisner was then actively working (Naga ed-Der and el-Ahaiwah) or if he had access to the remains from the closed project at Deir el-Ballas is unknown. The next correspondence on the topic came from Dr. Elliot Smith in the summer of 1924, who stated that a mass of Reisner's skeletal material was destroyed at Cairo because the space was wanted.

2.7 Condition and Treatment of the Artifacts at the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum

Other than the artifacts mentioned above that are now held at the Egyptian Museum, the MFA, and the MMA, most of the material culture was shipped to California. The Egyptian material from Reisner's excavations and purchases on behalf of Mrs. Hearst arrived in several shipments between 1902 and 1906 to the University of California building in the Parnassus neighborhood of San Francisco.¹⁷⁹

Regarding the condition of the Deir el-Ballas pottery at PAHMA, a large proportion of vessels that were intact upon excavation (as shown in original photographs from 1900-1901) are now broken.¹⁸⁰ Many of these have been reconstructed by PAHMA staff, thanks to a project undertaken in the 1980s (discussed in more detail below). It is unclear whether the pottery suffered this breakage during shipment from Egypt to California, or perhaps from the great earthquake that struck San Francisco in April 1906. As the news of the San Francisco earthquake traveled around the world, Reisner cabled Mrs. Hearst's agent to enquire about the state of the antiquities that he had shipped to the University.¹⁸¹ Alfred Kroeber, then head of the Anthropological Museum, informed Mrs. Hearst and Reisner that his collections were "absolutely intact."¹⁸²

However, even before the earthquake there may have been some damage to the objects in shipping. Apparently, Mrs. Hearst was present at the opening of at least one crate in August 1905 and was dismayed to find objects broken, because a letter from

¹⁷⁹ Joan Knudsen, personal communication, April 12, 2018.

¹⁸⁰ I have personally observed over 350 objects that were broken and have been mended.

¹⁸¹ Letter from Edward Clark to George Reisner, April 25, 1906.

¹⁸² Letter from A.L. Kroeber to Edward Clark, May 11, 1904.

Reisner written to her in November 1905 addresses this complaint. Reisner assured her that many objects that he shipped were broken when he discovered them and could be reassembled. He also stated that the method used to pack the objects was the same used by the Egypt Exploration Fund which had successfully sent objects to America and Australia. Reisner wrote:

It becomes clear to me that one of our party will have to be employed in unpacking and arranging these collections. And I would like very much for an expression of opinion from you on that point. I suggested something of the sort to President Wheeler last year; but he said the University had no funds for the purpose. If I personally undertake it, it will be at the sacrifice of the whole Egyptian side of my excavation work for one or two years; but I feel that I cannot afford to allow the material to be misjudged owing to the lack of familiarity of the arrangers with the provenance and the character of the materials. Perhaps it might be arranged for me to spend six months in San Francisco in 1906-7 (December 1906 to April 1907) or in 1907-8 for this purpose.¹⁸³

However, this project never transpired. Due to financial pressures, Mrs. Hearst had withdrawn her sponsorship of the Egyptian expedition earlier in 1905, and Reisner needed to find another employer. He reached an agreement with Harvard University to excavate under their sponsorship, but they required him to undertake fieldwork in Palestine. Later Reisner was able to return to Giza, where he continued to work until his death in 1942. During the two decades following this change of sponsorship to Harvard, The University of California attempted to elicit Reisner's cooperation in providing contextual information from his research records but he kept possession of his field notes and photographs while he was engaged with his ongoing excavation seasons.

Researchers working with the material at the University voiced their frustration with the situation of trying to catalog the objects without the critical field information. Henry Frederick Lutz oversaw cataloguing of objects at PAHMA, but he was not trained as an Egyptologist. In his 1927 introduction to the catalog of inscribed stelae that he assembled, Lutz noted that the material came from excavations carried out more than twenty years beforehand and important data was missing:

[T]he author has found considerable difficulty in allocating and checking the meager data which were furnished the Museum authorities. During the two decades that have passed since the shipment of the material from Egypt to America, the original numbers given to the objects by the excavators have, in many instances, become almost illegible or even completely invisible, so that in a number of cases no number could be assigned... Copious notes made during the labor of cataloguing could not be utilized for this publication because of the lack of a check which only the excavator's notes can furnish. Dr. Reisner, no doubt, will incorporate within his account of the Gizeh excavation that portion

¹⁸³ Letter from George Reisner to Phoebe Hearst, November 20, 1905.

also of the work which was carried on while he was in charge of the Hearst expedition. While it would in some ways have been desirable to await his account, it was considered impracticable to hold back longer the presentation of the material.¹⁸⁴

Lutz oversaw the cataloguing of the Egyptian material, and as he mentioned in the quote above, he and his assistants sometimes could not read the original field mark designating which tomb the objects had come from. Some objects in the museum bear blue pencil marks that are the inscriptions added by the museum staff giving their best understanding of the traces of the original field mark.¹⁸⁵ In examining hundreds of objects from Deir el-Ballas at the Hearst Museum, I have found many instances where these cataloguers either could not find or mis-read the original field mark, resulting in the museum attributing these objects to incorrect tombs. As they did not have the field notebooks to corroborate their guesses in reading the penciled field marks, they should be commended for getting as many correct as they did.

Due to the insurmountable problems in getting Reisner to come to California to assist with the cataloguing, in 1927 the University of California paid several assistants whom Reisner hired in Cairo to create a typed version of the Hearst Expedition members' handwritten field notebooks.¹⁸⁶ A copy of the typed notes now resides at both the MFA and PAHMA. For the most part, the typed transcription is accurate but there are a few places where information was not transferred or was misinterpreted. Also, the assistants attempted to copy the sketches of objects and architecture from the original journals into the typed version but they were not as adept at illustration as the excavators, so their sketches (particularly of pottery forms) often give an inexact idea of the actual artifact and the original field notes are a more accurate record of the objects.

There have been a few losses of objects at PAHMA since they were catalogued and accessioned. In the late 1960s, several stone kohl jars from Deir el-Ballas were on display in the hallway of Kroeber Hall. Regretably, the exhibit cases were broken into and the jars were stolen.¹⁸⁷

Another event that has affected the Deir el-Ballas objects was a pottery soaking project that took place at PAHMA beginning in the 1960s, which concluded in 1980.

¹⁸⁴ Henry F. Lutz, *Egyptian Tomb Steles and Offering Stones of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnology of the University of California*, University of California Egyptian Archaeology (Leipzig: J.C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, 1927), iii.

¹⁸⁵ Joan Knudsen, personal communication, April 12, 2018.

¹⁸⁶ Peter Der Manuelian, personal communication, May 8, 2019. The original field notebooks have inscriptions added on their cover pages giving the initials and year that the contents were copied. The two men who transcribed the Deir el-Ballas journals were S. Staroselsky and H. Phelps Clawson.

¹⁸⁷ Joan Knudsen, personal communication, April 12, 2018.

According to Joan Knudsen,¹⁸⁸ salts were pushing off the surface of the pottery, so the objects were soaked in children's wading pools at the museum's Richmond facility. Fragmentary objects were placed in net bags to keep the pieces together; unfortunately, this method has left an imprint on some of the objects making them appear to be decorated with a net pattern. Then the pieces were moved to the University's Clark Kerr campus, where museum staff worked on reconstructing the hundreds of broken vessels, assisted by students and volunteers. As the staff worked on reconstructing these pottery objects, they found that some fragments that had been grouped together under one catalog number did not actually join, so fragments that didn't match were set aside and given temporary accession numbers. All pottery was moved out of Clark Kerr and into the museum's main storage facilities in Kroeber Hall in 2015.

2.8 Summary

As the foregoing Chapter illustrates, there have been various factors that have impacted the artifacts from Deir el-Ballas. After the initial deposition of these grave goods at the time of burial, many were broken and almost all were disturbed during looting that occurred in antiquity. The organic artifacts were eaten by insects and damaged by water, leaving almost no extant wood or reed in the tombs. In the 19th century the site was looted by antiquities dealers from Qena and then "turned over" by Quibell who did not leave any record of the work he did nor the condition of the built environment and material culture that he saw. Then from the work of the Hearst Expedition, there is uneven thoroughness in the research notes. Sometimes the written notes are silent about the presence of pottery or human remains, but other sources such as photographs provide evidence that the tombs did include them; thus, the adage "the absence of evidence is not evidence of absence" is particularly true for Deir el-Ballas.

More gaps in our information have occurred as the whereabouts of the human remains that were disinterred by the Hearst Expedition is unknown; much could have been learned about the health, age, and even the origins of various members of this population using stable isotope analysis. The negatives from the rolls of photographs taken by Lythgoe are lost and even for those that were printed and preserved in the photo album at the MMA, the prints have become disassociated from the descriptions in the notebooks. As the objects traveled from Egypt to California, or perhaps shortly after their arrival during the 1906 earthquake, hundreds of pottery pieces were broken that had been intact upon excavation. The identifying field marks on the objects that gave their specific provenience has in many cases rubbed off; this occurred before the objects were catalogued and thus many pieces that are accessioned at PAHMA are listed as "uncertain provenience." Most recently, the pottery soaking project, while commendable in its attempt to preserve the surface of the objects, was likely another influence that has reduced the legibility of the remaining field marks.

¹⁸⁸ Personal communication, April 12, 2018.

In summary, this dissertation aims to present as much information as possible about the cemetery assemblages at Deir el-Ballas but recognizes that there are many unrecoverable gaps in our knowledge. Working with the remaining information, whether in form of photographs, field notes, or actual objects, the following three chapters will present the architecture and material culture of the three main cemetery areas, to be followed by a discussion of the scattered burials located outside the three cemeteries, the funerary goods of unknown provenience from the site, and a synthesis of all of this information that has been gleaned.

Chapter 3: Cemetery 1-200

3.1 Introduction

Cemetery 1-200 is the largest of the three cemeteries excavated at the site. It is located on the northern flank of the South Hill, facing toward the north (Figure 14). The walls of the village in which the cemetery was built were clearly visible when the Hearst Expedition excavated the site, although today they are denuded and invisible. The rear of the palace's enclosure wall can be seen in the photograph below (top right), as well as the mounds showing where the houses to the west of the palace were located (top center). The North Hill that contained Cemetery 1200-1300 is visible at the horizon; the palace itself is located just at the right edge of this photo.



Figure 14: View over Cemetery 1-200/Workers' Village looking to the north, Hearst Expedition photo B-1126. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

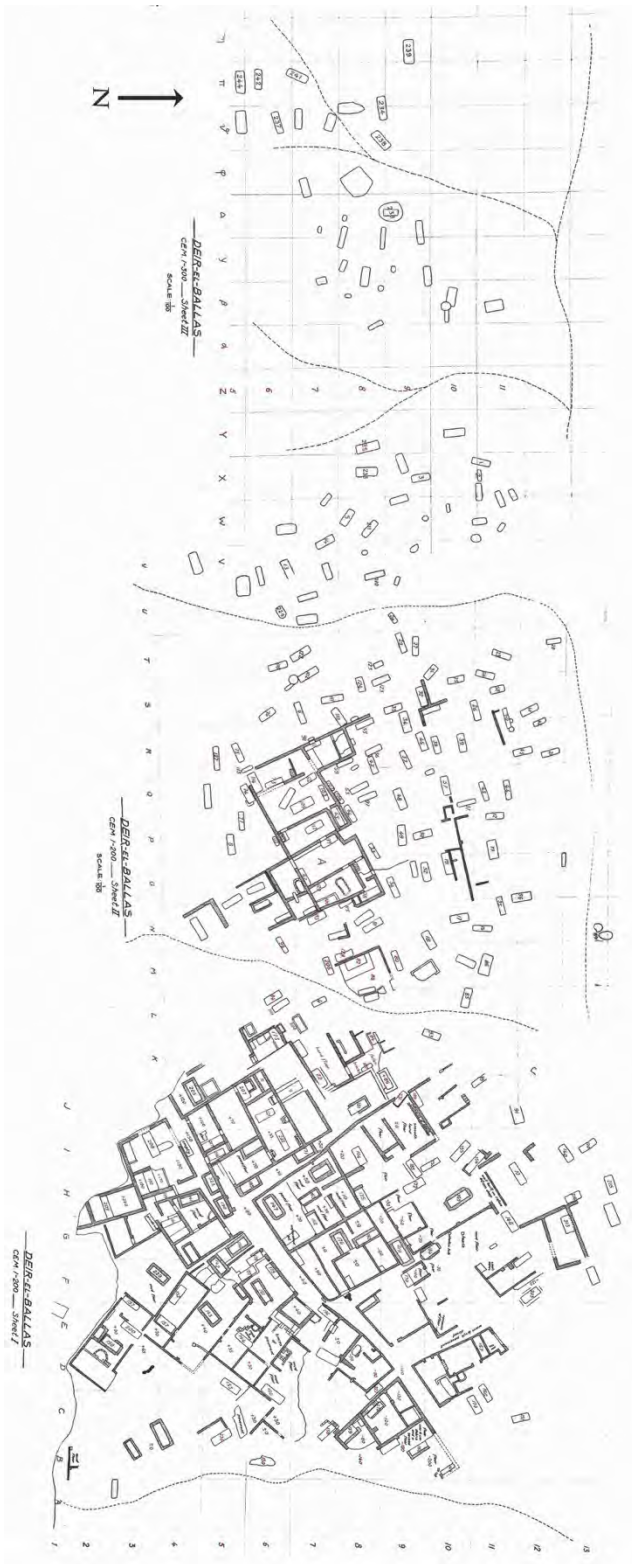


Figure 15: Map of Cemetery 1-200.

Reisner recorded 249 tombs and pits that can be broken down into the following categories: Tombs with contents (n=196), empty/unfinished tomb-sized pits (n=15), features that Reisner noted as tombs but left uncleared (n= 2), small pits that seem to be interments of objects only (n=11) or were found empty (n=2), and those with insufficient information to evaluate (n=23). The “insufficient information” category includes numbers in the sequence that are not associated with any field notes, objects at PAHMA, nor are they on the cemetery map.¹⁸⁹ These numbers may have been skipped, or if they were used, Reisner failed to record anything. Despite his usual thoroughness, this latter situation is a known possibility, as there are cases where we do not have any notes in Reisner’s field notebook for a tomb nor does it appear on the map, but there are objects at PAHMA that are clearly marked with the tomb number (Tomb 68, 70, and 90). This category of “insufficient information” also includes pits for which there is some attestation of artifacts but there is not enough information to determine whether the pit was originally used as a burial or was just used for objects.

¹⁸⁹ These are numbers 60, 66, 69, 71, 72, 95, 126, 133, 134, 139, 194, and 225. In addition, there is a large gap in the numbering of tombs following number 259. The Hearst Expedition map (Cemetery 1-200 Sheet I) shows a tomb numbered 323, implying that there were 63 more tombs or other contexts numbered 260 - 322. To my knowledge, no field notes are extant for any of these numbers. In notebook FAN 49 there appears a list of tombs by number that provides an index of the journal and page where the field notes are found as well as the tomb’s grid location on the map. Reisner appears to have prepared the pages of this journal with tomb numbers up to 340, but with the exception of the map grid location for Tomb 323 there is no information on any numbers after 247.

CEMETERY 1-200 TOMBS AND PITS

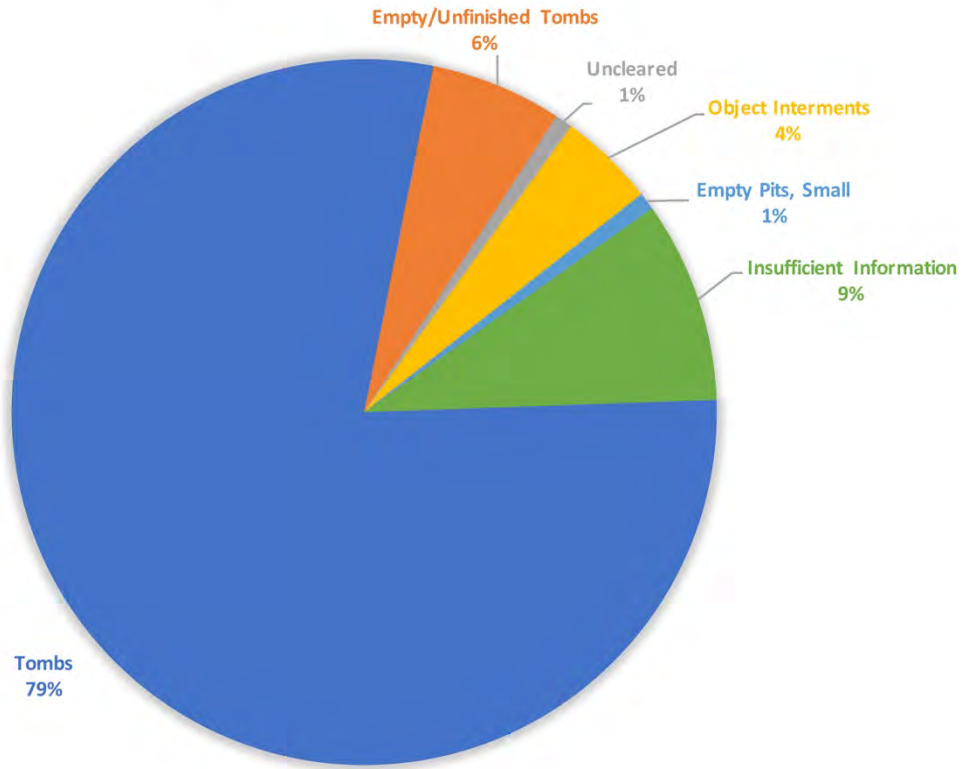


Figure 16: Cemetery 1-200 Tombs and Pits

3.2 Tomb Architectural Styles

The following architectural styles of substructures are seen in the 211 tombs that were excavated in this cemetery:

Table 2: Cemetery 1-200 Tomb Architectural Styles, Numbers and Percentages

Type	Number	Percentage of Total
Shallow pit	15	7.1%
Simple shaft	75	35.5%
Shaft with one loculus	60	28.4%
Shaft with two loculi	23	10.9%

Shaft with separate chamber	7	3.3%
Shaft with loculus and separate chamber	3	1.4%
Shaft with two separate chambers	2	0.9%
Complex	2	0.9%
Ovoid	2	0.9%
Uncertain (not recorded)	22	10.4%
TOTAL	211	100%

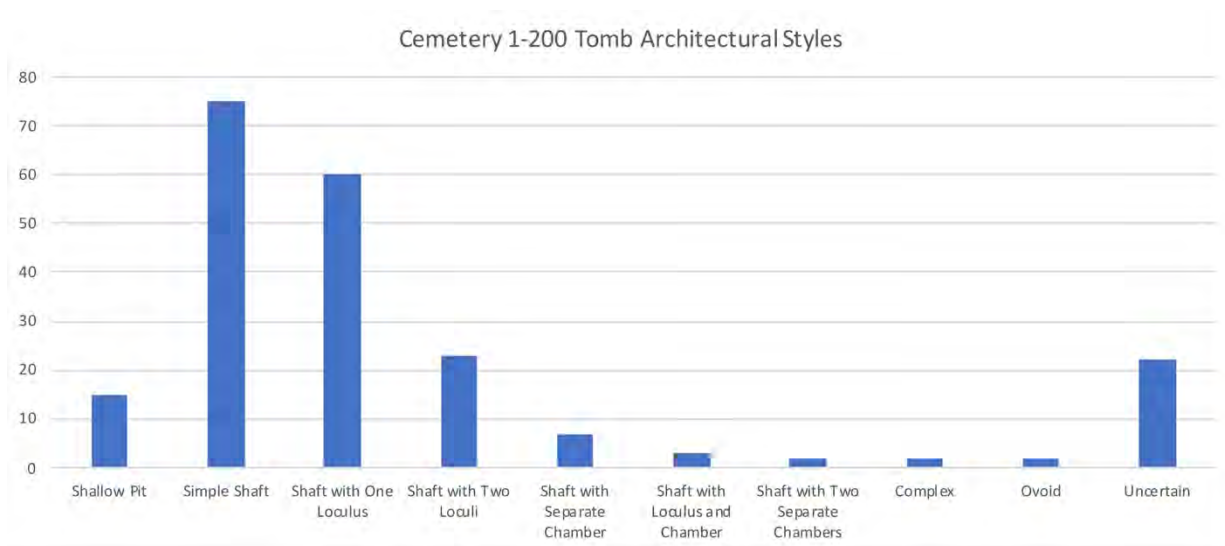


Figure 17: Cemetery 1-200 Tomb Architectural Styles, Bar Chart

As the above table and figure demonstrate, the tombs tended to be of a simple construction style, with pits, simple shafts, and shafts with one or two loculi¹⁹⁰ comprising 82% of the total. More labor-intensive and complex substructures such as shafts with a separate chamber or chambers represented only 6.5% of the tombs. I have defined “shallow pit” as any feature that was recorded as being less than 1 m in depth. Rectangular pits that were dug 1 m and deeper are characterized as “simple shafts.”

The burial shafts at Deir el-Ballas were typically 2 m long, 40-80 cm wide, and up to 2 m deep. The loculi almost all had a floor level even with that of the burial shaft and were excavated to a width between 40-70 cm, and a height of 70-100 cm. They almost

¹⁹⁰ A loculus is a cavity carved out from one side of the bottom of the burial shaft.

always extended along the entire length of the burial shaft and were just large enough to accommodate a coffin (or occasionally two) and the grave goods which consisted primarily of pottery with food offerings. A mudbrick partition wall was then built to seal the loculus from the shaft when it was refilled upon completion of the interment. In nearly all cases, the tombs were found looted and the partition walls had been broken down.

Tombs with chambers showed a greater expenditure of labor to excavate a larger subterranean space. At the short end of the burial shaft, the limestone gebel matrix was carved such that a simple door frame was defined by leaving the stone intruding slightly, then beyond this doorway a chamber was excavated. The chambers were usually roughly rectangular, although some were trapezoidal.

Two tombs are categorized as “complex” and bear some further explanation. The feature labeled Tomb 102 by Reisner consisted of a rectangular pit of the usual dimensions for a burial shaft (2.2 m long, .55 m wide, and 1.5 m deep), at the end of which was a round hole that was 2 m deep, which in turn was connected to a small rectangular pit (.7 m by .35 m, 1 m deep) (see Grid T7 in the map above, Figure 15). Thus, this unusual combination of features should not be considered a complex of subterranean chambers that would indicate an extravagant expenditure of resources. Indeed, these three elements may or may not have been dug out at the same time, so although Reisner listed them under one tomb number their relationship to one another is unknown. The other tomb in this category, Tomb 52, had a series of two small chambers excavated off of one short end of the burial shaft. The first chamber had one of its walls faced with mudbrick and a mudbrick partition wall was also built to separate it from the following chamber. This tomb is the only one in the entire cemetery that provides evidence of having plastered and painted walls. Reisner noted that the wall sealing the second chamber was covered with drab plaster that was painted red, black, yellow, and blue; regrettably, he did not describe the pattern or design that he saw. When he excavated it, about half of this wall had been broken into in antiquity and loosely bricked up again.

While almost all tombs were based on a rectangular pit or shaft, two ovoid tombs were recorded. One (Tomb 232) was a shallow pit containing a child’s burial and pottery offerings that was dug into a room in the Workers’ Village. The other ovoid tomb (Tomb 224) was built to the west of the settlement. Tomb 224 measured 65 cm wide at one end and 60 cm wide at the other, 120 cm in length, and 135 cm deep. The curve of the wider end was delineated under the surface by a 20 cm deep feature comprised of either brick or rotten ashes. The pit contained an intact Kerma ware cup (6-7350) as well as a scarab inscribed for Thutmose III (6-8908), providing the *terminus post quem*. Other objects in the assemblage were a *conus* shell, faience beads and string (6-8908); a silt dish, a silt bowl, and a rim sherd with recurving rim. It is unfortunate that this pottery is not identified at PAHMA to ascertain if it is Nubian or Egyptian in manufacturing technique. Also, no record was made of human remains. However, the shape of the pit and the

assemblage would seem to point to the deceased having been a somewhat Egyptianized Nubian who was buried in a tomb of the Kerman cultural tradition.

Lastly, the architecture of a large portion of the tombs (10.7%) is characterized as “uncertain.” These are cases where the field notes did not include a sketch or measurements to indicate what the substructure looked like.

3.3 Necropolei in Egyptian Settlements

As seen in Figure 15, Cemetery 1-200 includes graves that were excavated within the confines of the Workers’ Village as well as having many tombs that extend beyond the village to the west. This settlement has been dubbed the Workers’ Village, as its small and densely built rooms are akin in size to Deir el-Medina, the North Village at Malqata, and the Workmen’s Village at Tell el-Amarna.¹⁹¹

The practice of placing tombs within the confines of domestic architecture is extremely unusual for an Egyptian necropolis, as communities usually selected burial places that were separate from the living settlement although within easy traveling distance in order to continue the required offerings to the deceased. According to the published record, it is almost unheard of for settlements to contain burials *during their lifespan as active habitation places*. Only the practice of interring small children within inhabited domestic spaces is attested with some frequency; for instance, Petrie noted that it was common to find infants buried in boxes that were buried under the floors of houses at Kahun¹⁹² and the practice is also known at Elephantine¹⁹³ and Amarna.¹⁹⁴ There is only one Upper Egyptian examples of which I am aware of adult burials within or near a house

¹⁹¹ Lacovara, "State and Settlement," 86-89. Kemp states that he is not convinced concerning this interpretation that the compact houses of the Deir el-Ballas village are equivalent to the Workers’ Village at Amarna, but does not explain his reservations (Barry J. Kemp, "How Religious Were the Ancient Egyptians?," *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 5, no. 1 (1995): 32.). One immediately visible difference in the architectural layout is the fact that the Amarna Workers’ Village is orthogonally planned while the Deir el-Ballas habitations were much more loosely (“organically”) related to one another, with a winding street similar to those seen in modern Upper Egyptian villages such as Kom Lohlah near Medinet Habu.

¹⁹² William Flinders Petrie, *Kahun, Gurob and Hawara* (London: Kegan Paul, 1890), 24.

¹⁹³ Cornelius von Pilgrim, *Elephantine XVIII. Untersuchungen in der Stadt des Mittleren Reiches und der Zweiten Zwischenzeit*, *Archäologische Veröffentlichungen* (Mainz am Rhein: Verlag Philipp von Zabern, 1996), 36-37; n. 84 with a list of parallels; 132-33, 37-38.

¹⁹⁴ T. Eric Peet and C. Leonard Woolley, *The City of Akhenaten: Part I: Excavations of 1921 and 1922 at el-Amarnah*, *EES Memoir 38* (London: Egypt Exploration Society, 1923), 17, 85, pl. XX, fig. 1, no 22/83. An infant burial was placed with a few beads of blue glass, carnelian, and black-and-white paste in a pot and buried under the left door-jamb of House K.51.1 The position of the second infant burial was not described, but the body was found wrapped in linen and wearing a wooden amulet (Pl. XX, fig 1, no 22/83).

that was still in use; in the case from Elephantine, a woman's body was placed in a mudbrick chamber built into one room of a house that was subsequently sealed off.¹⁹⁵

At Amarna, there is evidence of a few scattered burials in both the North Suburb and Main City. In Frankfort and Pendlebury's account of their work at Amarna's North Suburb, three houses were found to contain human burials.¹⁹⁶ In the north-eastern room of House T.35.15, the supine skeleton of a woman was found against a wall and slightly higher above her was a child's skeleton surrounded by bricks, but the excavators gave no interpretation of whether the burials might have been made during or after the house's period of usage. Two more adult burials were located in the grounds south of House T.35.4. In this area, a woman had been buried in a wooden coffin in a pit just 60 cm deep with several pottery vessels, while a man's skeleton was found having been placed in a brick-lined storehole which had been enlarged to accommodate the length of the burial (1.6 m). The latter burial would certainly seem to post-date the period of use of the storage facility, if not in fact the entire house nearby. Lastly, a courtyard of House T.35.6 contained a burial shaft 4 m deep with a vaulted chamber at the bottom; the grave had been plundered and only contained a few bones and pottery remains that included a sherd of Late Helladic IIIA ware. In this case, the excavators noted with surprise that the grave "seems to belong to the house" but the basis on which they reached this conclusion is not given. Perhaps it was because this burial location was carefully prepared with a very deep shaft, unlike the other interments that were made in shallow pits and seem more ad hoc. Frankfort observed that these four adult burials were found in a quadrant of the North Suburb settlement that seems to have remained inhabited longer after Akhenaten's death than the other areas, based on the "exceptional percentage" of ring-bezels containing the name of Tutankhamun.¹⁹⁷ To what extent specific buildings were occupied, and how close these burials were to spaces where people continued to live, is unclear.

In the Main City, several burials of children and adults were placed in simple pit graves that were interspersed amongst houses but the evidence for the dating of the burials relative to the active occupation period of the house is mixed.¹⁹⁸ In the compound of Panehesy and nearby houses at the northern end of the Main City, some of these pits were underneath the walls of the domestic architecture, indicating that they predate the

¹⁹⁵ Bettina Bader, "Contacts between Egypt and Syria-Palestine as Seen in a Grown Settlement of the Late Middle Kingdom at Tell el-Dab'a/Egypt," in *Egypt and the Near East - the Crossroads: Proceedings of an International Conference on the Relations of Egypt and the Near East in the Bronze Age, Prague, September 1-3, 2010*, ed. Jana Mynarova (Prague: Charles University in Prague; Czech Institute of Egyptology, Faculty of Arts, 2011), 48, citing von Pilgrim 1996: 81-82.

¹⁹⁶ H. Frankfort and J.D.S. Pendlebury, *The City of Akhenaten Part II: The North Suburb and the Desert Altars*, Memoir of the EES (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1933), 38-43, Pl. VII.

¹⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, 37.

¹⁹⁸ Anna Stevens, "Death and the City: The Cemeteries of Amarna in Their Urban Context," *CAJ* 28, no. 1 (2018).

buildings. Stevens has hypothesized that “they are conceivably graves of the first inhabitants of Akhetaten, including workers preparing the city in advance of the main settlement, the burials gradually overbuilt by the expanding settlement.”¹⁹⁹ Other burials, however, were placed alongside house walls, implying that the walls were extant when the burial place was cut into the floor. The excavator, Griffith, did not give a specific accounting of how many burials he found nor their specific locations. However, he noted that one of the burials placed alongside a house wall was an elderly man who had a bronze ring engraved with the prenomen of Tutankhaten, indicating that “he was buried at or after the end of the flourishing period of the city. We concluded that some of these burials were of survivors of the inhabitants who lingered on when the place [Akhetaten] had been partly deserted.”²⁰⁰ Other burials underneath Amarna period houses of the Main City include a decorated coffin in the middle of the city, a badly preserved anthropoid coffin found in the southern region, and a group of graves located under a workshop located about 200 m west of Panehesy’s house.²⁰¹ The pottery associated with these later burials is consistent with a late 18th – early 19th Dynasty date.²⁰² A settlement area to the southwest of the Main City continued to be occupied after Akhenaten’s reign, and this might have been the living community with which these scattered, intrusive burials in the Main City are to be associated. With the departure of the royal family after Akhenaten’s death, the large cemeteries near the eastern cliffs (South Tombs Cemetery and North Tombs Cemetery) were abandoned and it was likely more convenient and secure for the remaining population to bury their dead closer to the section of town that they continued to occupy.²⁰³

Looking more broadly across the entire territory of Egypt, there is only one site that features burials of adults in proximity to houses during their period of habitation, and that is Avaris, the Hyksos capital in the northeast Delta. The site exhibits numerous other practices that are considered evidence of Syro-Palestinian cultural identity, for instance the inclusions of toggle pins and daggers with burials, placing bodies in a flexed position, and interring donkeys in proximity to human burials. These burials also show a “creolization” as the indicators of Syro-Palestinian culture are often accompanied by culturally Egyptian items such as scarabs and stone kohl pots, but the practice of interring deceased individuals within or next to homes represents a foreign practice.²⁰⁴

The situation at Avaris is distinct from that of the Workers’ Village/Cemetery 1-200 at Deir el-Ballas because the Avaris burials were found in one room of a house or in its

¹⁹⁹ Ibid., 115.

²⁰⁰ F.Ll. Griffith, "Excavations at el-'Amarnah, 1923-24," *JEA* 10, no. 3/4 (Oct.) (1924): 302.

²⁰¹ Stevens, "Death and the City," 113-15.

²⁰² Ibid., 114.

²⁰³ Ibid., 115-16.

²⁰⁴ Bader, 58-66.

courtyard, leaving most of the domestic environs as space for the living,²⁰⁵ thus, the two functions (mortuary and domestic) were able to co-exist simultaneously. At Deir el-Ballas, however, burials are sunk into the rooms of the Workers' Village with much greater density, as seen on the map (Figure 15 above). It is likely this situation (as well as the anomalous nature of intramural burials in Egyptian culture) that caused Stevenson Smith to hypothesize that although the larger, separate houses at Deir el-Ballas "were evidently of the New Kingdom...the village was earlier, since into the rooms of the houses and against their outside walls had been dug the graves of a cemetery of the first half of Dynasty XVIII."²⁰⁶ Smith logically deduced that it would be inconceivable for an ancient Egyptian community to have burials sunk into most of the rooms, and thus the usage of the area as a cemetery must postdate the active timeframe of the settlement.

In summary, placing burials of adults in occupied domestic areas is almost non-existent in the Egyptian cultural context, but sometimes later burials are known to have been placed in *abandoned* settlement areas. The published record of excavation in Egyptian settlements contains some isolated examples, such as the single tomb containing multiple interments dating to the 18th Dynasty (the Maket tomb) that was placed in a cellar of a 12th Dynasty house in the town-site of Lahun.²⁰⁷ The few interments made alongside walls of the Amarna buildings discussed above are another example of graves being placed in a disused settlement area, but for the most part the population of Akhetaten was buried in the large necropolei at the South Tombs Cemetery and North Tombs Cemetery, where an estimated 10,000-13,000 individuals were interred.²⁰⁸ The buildings of preserved town sites such as Deir el-Medina and Malqata²⁰⁹ were not densely cut through with tombs immediately following their abandonment, so the re-use of the Workers' Village at Deir el-Ballas as a cemetery with an abundant concentration of graves immediately following its domestic use is a noteworthy phenomenon.²¹⁰ Possible

²⁰⁵ Ibid., 45-62. The specific contexts are areas A/II (eight burials associated with houses) and F/1 (nine burials inside houses, three burials beside houses, and one "Totenhaus" – a room containing eight burials that was attached to a house). Both areas date to Tell el-Dab'a phase G/3-1.

²⁰⁶ Smith, 159.

²⁰⁷ Stephen Quirke, "Petrie's 1889 Photographs of Lahun," in *Under the Potter's Tree: Studies on Ancient Egypt Presented to Janine Bourriau on the Occasion of Her 70th Birthday*, ed. David Aston, et al. (Leuven; Paris; Walpole, MA: Peeters, 2011), 779-80; William Flinders Petrie, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob* (London: David Nutt, 1891), 21-24.

²⁰⁸ Stevens, "Death and the City," 112.

²⁰⁹ Diana Craig Patch, personal communication, February 27, 2019. Patch stated that only much later burials, mostly of the Roman period, were found in the Malqata area.

²¹⁰ Published parallels to this phenomenon are very rare. However, according to Bettina Bader (personal communication, July 9, 2019) a similar phenomenon to the Deir el-Ballas situation may have occurred at Lisht where burials dating to the Second Intermediate Period and beyond are located within the Middle Kingdom settlement architecture. This material has not been thoroughly published, but Arnold et al. reported that at the pyramid town near the pyramid of Amenemhat I, the settlement expanded in the 13th Dynasty and "new tombs were dug in the area around,

interpretations of this phenomenon are presented in Sections 10.1.2 and **Error! Reference source not found.** We will now take a closer look at the evidence of what was found in the surface contexts of the village before moving on to description of the cemetery finds.

3.4 Artifacts from the Surface Level

In Reisner's documentation of Cemetery 1-200, he rarely mentions any pottery or other material culture artifacts coming from the surface of the rooms. From an area that contained nearly 200 tombs and the myriad rooms that comprised the Workers' Village, he only recorded artifacts from fifteen surface contexts. This dearth of material contrasts strongly with the sketches and notes made by both Reisner and Lythgoe of the other houses at Deir el-Ballas, for example the northern group of houses near Cemetery 1200-1300, where Lythgoe documented the presence of pottery, beads, clay seals, bone and flint implements, and other objects of daily life in most if not all rooms of each house. It seems doubtful that the residents of the Workers' Village were such fastidious house-keepers that they left so few traces behind, but it also would be out of character for Reisner to have ignored archaeological evidence, had it been there. If the walls of the abandoned rooms were used as a ready-made enclosure to serve as an offering area, the community might have cleared away most of the domestic remains but then we might expect to see more cultic debris from post-funerary offerings. Setting aside the question of why there are so few artifacts documented from the surface of the village, I will now examine the information that was recorded. If the object described in the field notes is associated with an artifact at PAHMA, the museum's number is given in parentheses.

Near Tomb 6, faience beads (6-6219, 6-8751) were found in debris 50 cm below the surface level; they could have been grave goods that were dropped by looters, post-funerary offerings, or they might have been domestic objects that were left in the room when the building was abandoned.

On the surface 10 meters to the west of Tomb 10, Reisner collected a fragment of a silt vessel with red-slipped interior (6-6583). There is a curious, pocket-like feature on the interior. The exterior of the sherd is polished and has a protruding knob. Comparanda to this sherd are known from settlement contexts at Kom Rabia (Memphis) where the inner cup and outer lug were found on a deep, medium-size bowl, as well as Tell el-Dab'a, Kahun, Elephantine, and Uronarti.²¹¹

between, and probably also inside the houses." (Dorothea Arnold, Felix Arnold, and Susan J. Allen, "Canaanite Imports at Lisht, the Middle Kingdom Capital of Egypt," *Ägypten und Levante* 5 (1994): 15). My sincere thanks to Bettina Bader for discussing this matter with me and providing this reference.

²¹¹ Janine Bourriau and Carla Gallorini, *Kom Rabia: The Middle Kingdom and Second Intermediate Period Pottery*, The Survey of Memphis VIII, EES Excavation Memoir 108 (London: Egypt Exploration Society, 2016), 44, Fig. 15 Type 16c2.1 with references to the other sites listed.

Near Tomb 82, Reisner found part of the bowl of a tall offering stand. The offering stand is attested only by a sketch in the notebook and appears to be the same form as those found within the tombs of Cemetery 1-200. Thus, very possibly it was originally someone's burial equipment that was thrown out of a tomb during looting, or perhaps was used for funerary offerings above-ground. However, such tall stands were also used as domestic objects in daily life, so it might be a relic that served a non-funerary function in the house in which Tomb 82 was dug.

Two meters north of Tomb 110, Reisner discovered a large flaring dish, red in color with white spots in the interior and a white-painted rim. The spots are sketched carefully in the notebook, indicating that this was the earlier style of circular dots rather than the splashes that are also sometimes seen in the early 18th Dynasty. Another meter further north were two more intact vessels, a shallow bowl with ring base that is red-slipped on the exterior and burnished on the interior (6-6515) and a small flaring marl cup with flat bottom. All of these object types have parallels in the tomb assemblages, so they might have been left behind after looting, but they might also have been used for post-funerary offerings or simply were part of the domestic pottery used in the house before the area was reused as a cemetery. The fact that these vessels were intact might favor an interpretation of their having a funerary function, as being buried in a tomb tends to preserve objects better than when they are exposed to human activity on the surface.

In his notes following Tomb 130, Reisner recorded several domestic contexts as "House 131", "House 135", "House 136", "137", and "House 138."²¹² These contexts were not identified on the Hearst Expedition maps, so it is impossible to pinpoint their original location but we might suppose they were somewhere in the Worker's Village since this was the area Reisner was excavating at the time. He did not provide any sketches of the architectural surroundings but listed a few objects for these contexts. In House 131 an intact *hs* jar (6-6360) was discovered. House 135 contained a bronze blade and tweezers, and House 136 contained blue-glaze and blue glass beads as well as a small dish. A bronze fish hook came from 137, and from House 138 Reisner recorded an alabaster kohl jar. His next field notes continue the numbering sequence with Tomb 140.

In the house south of Tomb 146 were found a tall, narrow alabaster jar (6-8137), a marl jar with wide neck that had two pierced holes (6-6722), a globular marl jar with wide, flaring mouth, and one glass bead. The narrow alabaster jar is of a type that has been dated to the reign of Amenhotep I, thus post-dating the abandonment of the palace.²¹³ The glass bead is more difficult to assess, as we do not have a clear description of it nor is the actual artifact identified at PAHMA. Prior to c. 1500 BC, only accidentally-

The authors note that a specialized use for this type of vessel is indicated and that it might be appropriate for liquids, but no further hypotheses concerning the function are presented.

²¹² Field notebook D-3, p. 91-93.

²¹³ Aston, 155, #88; Guy Brunton and Reginald Engelbach, *Gurob*, BSAE 41 (London: Bernard Quaritch, 1927), Pl. 22 no. 46 from Tomb 27.

produced glass is found in Egypt²¹⁴ while Lilyquist's study showed that some of the earliest known objects with intentionally-made glass in Egypt are an inlaid toggle pin of the Hyksos period (which may have been imported) and two small jewelry pieces that came from the Ahhotep treasure at Dra Abu el-Naga.²¹⁵ However, glass only becomes prevalent with the expansion of the empire under the Thutmose III, so a bead owned by a private person would very likely date in the Thutmoside period at the earliest. All of these objects could easily belong to either a funerary or domestic context, except the jar with pierced holes (presumably for suspension) which is not a type that is otherwise seen in the cemetery material and thus would seem to derive from a house.

From the surface near Tomb 166, Reisner recorded clearly domestic objects – a chert sickle blade (6-6924) and a rubbing stone (6-6928) – as well as artifacts that could be domestic or funerary: a silt cup with two vertical loop handles and black-painted bands (6-6923), a globular jar with flaring neck, painted with black bands (6-6922), a beer jar (6-6927), and a marl bowl with vertical rim (6-6920).

In his notes concerning Tomb 196, Reisner noted that in the room itself he found a bone needle, silt beer jars, fragments of incised silt platters, and the top of a narrow “torpedo”-shaped jar with bulbous mouth.²¹⁶ These are all commonly-found domestic objects that were also attested in other houses at the site and, with the exception of the beer jars, are not part of the normal funerary repertoire. None of these items is associated with a specific artifact at PAHMA, but the museum holds numerous examples of each of these types that have lost their exact provenience at the site and may be from this room in the Workers' Village.

In the room west of Tomb 212 were found fragments of a large, flaring silt dish with burnishing both on the interior and exterior and a ring base. There are three possible explanations for the presence of this type of object in the room: the dish could have been part of the domestic material from the house, used for funerary offerings to the deceased, or looted from a nearby tomb.

South of Tomb 224, Reisner found a fragment of a red polished bowl, its exterior incised with crossing lines and two small dots according to his sketch. This unusual object has not been identified at PAHMA so we do not have the actual artifact to examine, making it difficult to interpret its type or its possible original context.

Near Tomb 229, a few jewelry items were found: two carnelian penannular earrings, one broken shell earring, and one double seed bead of faience (6-8911). It is possible that these were left in a domestic room, as beads are noted elsewhere in the field

²¹⁴ *Lexikon der Ägyptologie* 2:614.

²¹⁵ Lilyquist and Brill, 23-24, 32; MMA 68.136.2 (toggle pin), MMA 40.9.4b (inlay in round gold pendant), and MMA 10.30.70 (amulet with name of Ahmose).

²¹⁶ See Section 3.16.6.7 for a discussion of this narrow jar type, including references.

notebooks as being found in the houses. But it is also a strong possibility that they were grave goods that were taken from a nearby tomb and accidentally dropped on the surface.

In summary, most of the surface finds from the area of Workers' Village are impossible to categorize unequivocally as being either domestic or funerary. Many objects – dishes, stands, beer jars, and beads – were used for daily purposes in homes as well as being placed in tombs as grave goods or used for offering rituals above-ground near gravesites. In only a few instances are the artifacts identifiable with some certainty as coming from a domestic context, such as the sickle blade and rubbing stone from the area near Tomb 166 or the bone needle, “torpedo jar”, and platter from the room in which Tomb 196 was dug. Most of the objects from the “house” contexts 131-138 were also typical domestic finds, such as tweezers and a fish hook. However, the *hs* jar that was discovered in House 131 is a funerary artifact pointing to a later use of this room for cult related to the nearby burial(s).

3.5 Egyptian and Nubian Domestic Pottery Found in Tombs

In addition to the above objects that Reisner noted as being discovered in surface contexts in the rooms, sherds of domestic pottery might have fallen into tomb shafts and gotten mixed with the funerary objects during looting. Sherds of Nubian cooking pots with incised or impressed surfaces were found in seven tombs and are a likely example of this phenomenon.²¹⁷ Had they been whole pots and clearly placed with intention in the graves, the presence of these culturally-specific vessels could have pointed to Nubian-Egyptian cultural hybridity in these otherwise Egyptian-appearing burials. However, the discovery of small sherds in the fill of looted tombs does not give us a clear link between the Nubian cooking pottery and the original burial equipment, and the interpretation of these sherds as having been left over from the domestic use of the village seems to be likely. Sherds of fine Kerma ware were also found in at least four different tombs;²¹⁸ these are difficult to interpret as they could have been part of the intentional burial equipment or, like the cooking pots, may have fallen into the tomb context accidentally. On the other hand, there are two nearly intact Kerma vessels that definitely seem to be intentional grave goods; these were found in Tomb 122 and 224. All of the Nubian pottery and its contexts will be discussed below in Section 3.16.10.3.

Sherds of Egyptian beer jars, dishes, storage jars, and beakers were frequently mentioned as being present in the tomb fill. Because these forms were used for both daily use and funerary purposes, it is impossible to distinguish how much of this pottery originated in the above-ground domestic context versus being part of the grave goods that

²¹⁷ Sherds of Nubian cooking ware were found in Tombs 19, 54 (6-6403), 80 (6-6435), 103 (6-6504), 116, 118 (6-8968), and 123.

²¹⁸ Kerma ware sherds were found in Tombs 54, 110, 178 (6-8824), and 193; additionally, Tomb 181 included a “sherd of black ware” that might be a Nubian ware, although without the actual artifact it is impossible to be certain.

were disturbed during looting. However, clear evidence of Egyptian domestic pottery occurring within the tomb context is a fragment of a rough, thick platter with flat bottom surface and a ridge at the edge that was found in Tomb 193. Fragments of these platters were found in numerous houses at Deir el-Ballas but they are not part of the usual funerary repertoire, indicating that this sherd in Tomb 193 is almost certainly intrusive due to disturbance during looting.

3.6 Human Remains

For 93 of the 211 tombs (44%) of this cemetery, the field notebooks mention human remains, either a brief written description or a sketch of bones in the tomb sketch. In two other cases (Tomb 178 and 244), human remains were neither mentioned nor sketched but excavation photos clearly show that bones were present. Thus, when interpreting Reisner's field notes we cannot assume from his silence on the matter of human remains that there were in fact none. These two tombs bring the total number with some sort of expedition documentation of human remains to 95 (45% of the tombs of the cemetery). Most tombs contained evidence of just one interment, but there were up to six documented per tomb (Table 3).

It is unclear to what degree the remaining tomb-like structures may have contained or not contained remains, however, it is likely that many of these substructures originally contained a burial, as the architectural styles and the assemblage of objects found in the substructures that lack mention of human remains are usually identical to those of tombs that do explicitly mention them. There is a spectrum of possibilities to account for this lack of information in the field notes. All tombs in the cemetery were looted to varying degrees, so in the situations where indeed no human remains were extant it is possible that the interment was thrown out of the burial shaft during this looting. Indeed, there is one case (Tomb 145) for which Reisner noted that the tomb had not been opened since ancient times, yet no bones were to be found and all the objects save one were displaced. Most tombs seem to have been looted in more recent times. Some of the tombs may have still contained a few bones but Reisner may not have deemed them worthy of description.

Either of these scenarios may be applicable to four tombs for which Reisner did not record any human remains: Tomb 76 and 245, which contained stelae depicting deceased persons, Tomb 122, which contained part of a painted mummy mask, and Tomb 37, in which Reisner found a fragment of a coffin bearing a woman's name. Clearly, despite the lack of documentation of human remains, the presence of these funerary objects indicates that these contexts were indeed tombs.

In 23 additional cases, Reisner mentions finding circumstantial evidence of an interment in a tomb – e.g., mummy cloth or evidence of coffins – but makes no mention of human remains *per se*. In this situation, in estimating the total minimum number of interments I have assumed at least one individual was originally present. Altogether, the

total minimum number of individuals that I have calculated, based on the available direct and circumstantial evidence, is 189 (Table 3).

Table 3: Hypothesized Minimum Interments, Cemetery 1-200

A. Minimum Number of Interments per Tomb	B. Number of Tombs	C. Number of Interments (A x B)
1	75*	75
2	27**	54
3	10	30
4	6	24
5	0	0
6	1	6
MINIMUM INTERMENTS:		189
*48 tombs with human remains mentioned, 27 with circumstantial evidence (mummy cloth, coffin, stela)		
** 26 tombs with human remains mentioned, 1 with circumstantial evidence (stela)		

This is almost certainly undercounting the total number of interments in the cemetery, as I have **not** assumed an interment for the tomb-like substructures that contained typical grave goods but for which no mummy cloth, coffin, or human remains are attested (n=57). Another seventeen tomb-shaped substructures had no field notes whatsoever concerning their contents or lack thereof, so although there may have been bodies buried originally, these cases are also not included in the estimation of the minimum number of interments. If each of these contexts only included one burial, that would add 74 individuals to the total count for the cemetery.

Of the 95 tombs that did have concrete evidence of human remains representing 161 individuals, only 20% were described with any detail to indicate the sex of the individuals (Table 4). Reisner hypothesized that 13 of the bodies he found were female and 20 were male, leaving 128 of unknown sex. Similarly, age was rarely mentioned in the field notes, but Reisner did document one infant (stillborn), 14 children, and two elderly adults. Adolescents were not designated as such by Reisner, but his notes mention five possible instances: Tomb 107 held the “skeleton of a young person”, Tomb 204 had two skulls described as being small, and Tomb 253 contained one small skeleton that could be a subadult. One articulated skeleton in Tomb 191 was measured at 1.35 m long

which could also represent an adolescent. The remaining 139 individuals whose remains were found in the cemetery (86%) are assumed to be adults of uncertain age.

Table 4: Age and Sex of Documented Human Remains, Cemetery 1-200

Age Category	Female	Male	Uncertain Sex	Total
Infant			1	1
Child	1		13	14
Adolescent		1	4	5
Adult or presumed adult	12	17	110	139
Elderly		2		2
TOTALS:	13	20	128	161

As mentioned above (section 2.6.5), the current location of all of the human remains from Deir el-Ballas is unknown. They were not shipped to California and are not accessioned at the MFA in Boston, and they may have been destroyed in the early 20th century. It is highly unlikely that the human remains from this site will ever be found again, but if they were identified it would be possible to pose and possibly answer many questions concerning the health and lifestyles of the inhabitants of Deir el-Ballas.

Having discussed the tomb architecture and human remains, the following sections of this chapter will now address the various types of material culture found in the cemetery.

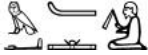
3.7 Stelae

A rarity in this cemetery, there were only two stone stelae excavated from the 197 tombs. Additionally, several faience fragments appear to have come from votive stelae, so those are also discussed in this section.

3.7.1 Stone stelae

3.7.1.1 Stela from Tomb 76

Tomb 76 contained an inexpertly-made limestone stela (Figure 18).²¹⁹ In the lunette at the top are two wedjat eyes, “symbolizing the entombed deceased who still communicates with the outer world of the living.”²²⁰ A shen ring, indicating eternity, is carved between the two eyes. The main figure of the stela is a male who is seated on a large chair. His name, written with a combination of hieroglyphic and hieratic signs, is *Mh*



;²²¹ no title is inscribed to give an indication of his profession. An informally-written text in front of *Mh*'s face appears to read *nb msw=f*. This could represent a post-script that includes all of his children as beneficiaries of the funerary offerings, as well.²²² The deceased holds a lily blossom to his nose while he is being presented with a *hs* jar and long-necked bottle by a female figure. Though it is difficult to be certain based only on the excavation photo, this female appears to have the throne glyph on her head which would indicate that she represents Isis. If this is the case, it would be an extremely unusual tableau because traditionally it is a surviving family member (most often a son but sometimes another relative) who is represented making offerings to the deceased person, not a deity. Another unusual aspect to this stela is that there is no table of offerings in front of *Mh* and he receives the libations from the female figure directly. There are traces of glyphs behind the female figure that would identify her, but I am unable to propose a reading from the few extant marks.

²¹⁹ This stela is not included in the Lutz publication of stele at the Hearst Museum. It is catalogued as 6-19865 at PAHMA but is currently broken into multiple pieces. The only record of it as found when it was nearly intact (but missing the bottom-right corner) are two excavation photos: C-1691 and B-1554.

²²⁰ Marcel Marée, "A Remarkable Group of Egyptian Stelae from the Second Intermediate Period," *Oudheid Kundige Mede Delingen* 73 (1993): 8. This feature of wedjat eyes in the lunette is first seen on stelae from the late 12th Dynasty.

²²¹ Hermann Ranke, *Die Ägyptischen Personennamen*, vol. 1 (Glückstadt: J.J. Augustin, 1935), 163, no. 13.

²²² However, the placement of the adjective *nb* before the noun it modifies is grammatically incorrect, so this translation may be mistaken or perhaps the scribe made a grammatical mistake, fitting in the *nb* basket glyph as a post-script. I thank Bryan Kraemer for looking at this stela and offering his interpretation: he proposes that the name of the deceased may begin at the top and read *nb=i ms=f*, while the portion below the female figure's arm may be her name, although he notes that the signs are oriented the wrong way if they do refer to her. As well, the two long, horizontal signs between the legs of the two figures directly follow the glyphs that read *Mh* and stand for *m3't-hrw*, "justified of voice", an epithet that almost always appears following the deceased person's name and thus should apply to the seated man.



Figure 18: Stela from Tomb 76 (Hearst Expedition photo C-1691, PAHMA 6-19865). Image courtesy of the MFA.

A clue to the dating for this stela includes the fact that the offering formula is written in the bottom portion of the stela, a characteristic that begins in the 17th Dynasty and continues in the New Kingdom.²²³ The inscription at the bottom is partly broken off such that the opening *htp-di-nsw* (“an offering that the king gives”) formula is missing, but the extant portion includes the god Osiris with his traditional epithets as Lord of Djedu and Abydos and continues with the usual request for “a voice-offering of bread and beer...and every good and pure thing upon which a god lives.” The last line is missing its beginning, but it may have given the name of the person who commissioned the stela for *Mh*.

Unfortunately, Reisner did not mention either pottery or human remains for this burial, and the only other object listed in his notes from this tomb is a scarab (6-8760). The scarab does not provide a royal name to pinpoint a specific reign. It is engraved with an ‘*nh*’ sign in the center with a *nfr* sign on either side and a *nb* basket at the bottom. Even the dimensions of the tomb are missing from the notes, an unusual omission for Reisner. However, there is a sketch of the tomb showing that it was a shaft with one loculus, a relatively average tomb type in this cemetery. The tomb was located west of House A in the Workers’ Village, and thus was just outside the area with domestic walls. Thus, it is

²²³ Marée, 8.

conceivable that this tomb was made during the palace's active lifetime while the village was still occupied.

3.7.1.2 Comparandum to Stela from Tomb 76

The stela of Meh can be compared with Brooklyn Museum's stelae of Senres and Hormose (07.420) (Figure 19), which dates to the reign of Ahmose or Amenhotep I.²²⁴ Senres held the title "Follower [of the King]" and his wife Hormes was entitled "Lady of the House."



Figure 19: Stela of Senres and Hormose, ca. 1539-1425 B.C.E. Limestone, 16 7/8 x 8 5/16 x 1 5/8 in. (42.9 x 21.1 x 4.2 cm). Brooklyn Museum, Museum Collection Fund, 07.420. Creative Commons-BY (Photo: Brooklyn Museum, 07.420_SL3.jpg)

Some of the same formal elements are present in both monuments – for example, there is a shen ring between two wadjet eyes at the top, captions naming the deceased are placed near their images in the top register, the deceased man holds a lily blossom to his

²²⁴ Edna R. Russman, "Art in Transition: The Rise of the Eighteenth Dynasty and the Emergence of the Thutmoside Style in Sculpture and Relief," in *Hatshepsut: From Queen to Pharaoh*, ed. Catharine H. Roehrig, Renée Dreyfus, and Cathleen A. Keller (New York; New Haven and London: The Metropolitan Museum of Art; Yale University Press, 2005), 37, cat. 15.

nose, and below the figures we find the standard *hṯp-dī-nsw* opening invocation naming Osiris and requesting offerings. Also, the final line of Senres and Hormes' stela indicates that it was Hormes who commissioned the stela "to cause his name to live." However, the different quality of the workmanship is immediately apparent between Senres, who was a rather lowly courtier with the title of "Follower," and Meh, who bore no title at all on his stela. The text and figures in the Brooklyn stela are cut with a sure hand, and the figures of both husband and wife have finely wrought internal details such as their *wesekh* collars and Senres' wig and kilt; even the faces exhibit a three-dimensional roundness. In contrast, Meh's figure consists only of an outline, with some internal modeling found only on his chair. His face has a simple, beak-like nose, there is no detail indicated for his hair, the limbs are long and stick-like, and the lily blossom he is smelling seems to barely be scratched into the surface of the stone. Also, the hieroglyphs are carved in the simplistic and angular style more commonly seen in the Second Intermediate Period.²²⁵ Unlike Meh's stela, in the Brooklyn stela the text is orderly with tight, even groupings and there are no anomalous hieratic characters mixed with the hieroglyphs. Hieratic was the script used by scribes for everyday documents, while hieroglyphs were reserved for monuments meant for eternity, such as temples and tombs. Meh's stela appears to have been carved by someone who was more conversant in the lower-order register of formality while Senres and Hormes' stela exhibits the craftsmanship of a royal workshop.

There are several variables that could explain these differences between the two stelae. One, alluded to above, is the different socio-economic status of the two men. Senres was a low-level courtier, lacking priestly titles or designation as being an *iry-pꜣt* (hereditary noble). But he did have some connection with the palace as a Follower of the King, whereas Meh does not list any title at all so his occupation and standing in society are impossible to determine. A second variable to explain the different quality could be the place(s) where the stelae were made. Unfortunately, the Brooklyn stela is unprovenienced, but its highly skilled carving indicates that it was made in a royal center, perhaps in Thebes or even Memphis, whereas the more "provincial" style of Meh's stela could point to local production near Deir el-Ballas. A third possible variable is the time in which the stelae were carved. As noted above, the Brooklyn stela has been dated stylistically by Russman to the reigns of Ahmose or his son Amenhotep I. This timeframe matches the earliest kings' names on scarabs from tombs at Deir el-Ballas. However, it is possible that Meh's burial took place even a generation earlier, sometime after the foundation of the settlement under Seqenenre Taa. His tomb is located to the west of the structures of the Workers' Village, an area where other possibly late 17th Dynasty tombs are clustered.

²²⁵ Marcel Marée, "A Sculpture Workshop at Abydos from the Late Sixteenth or Early Seventeenth Dynasty," in *The Second Intermediate Period (Thirteenth-Seventeenth Dynasties): Current Research, Future Prospects*, ed. Marcel Marée, *Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* (Leuven: Peeters, 2010).

3.7.1.3 Stela from Tomb 245








The other stone stela (6-8120) was found in Tomb 245 (Figure 20). This stela was published in Lutz's collection of stelae at the University of California.²²⁶ He dated this stela from the end of the New Kingdom to the Late Period. However, this dating is not reliable; Lutz also dated a clearly 13th Dynasty stela (6-19888) to this same timeframe. Carved in sandstone, the stela from Tomb 245 depicts a woman named *Mwt-nfr.t* holding a papyrus scepter and presenting lily flowers to a deceased couple who are seated side by side. Unfortunately, the names of the deceased couple are lost. *Mwt-nfr.t* is described as "Lady of the House, his sister" (*nb.t pr sn.t=f*); she is bedecked with a lily bud that hangs from her forehead and an unguent cone on top of her wig. Unguent cones are first depicted in the reign of Thutmose IV.²²⁷ The modeling of the hips and very full thighs suggests a post-Amarna date for the stela, while the simplicity of the figures' dress indicates a date before the high Ramesside style of multiple layers and elaborate pleating.



Figure 20: Stela from Tomb 245 (6-8120). Image by the author.

²²⁶ Lutz, Pl. 35, #68.

²²⁷ Nicola Harrington, "The Eighteenth Dynasty Egyptian Banquet: Ideals and Realities," in *Dining and Death: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on the 'Funerary Banquet' in Ancient Art, Burial and Belief*, ed. Catherine M. Draycott and Maria Stamatopoulou (Leuven: Peeters, 2016).

Much of the inscription at the top of the stela is broken away, unfortunately, including the deceased couple's names, but the following phrase  can be read: *w' b n* followed in the next column by traces of three signs for water (). The water sign is sometimes seen on stelae between the wadjet eyes in the lunette as a symbol of purity,²²⁸ but in this case the glyphs are carved lower than the eyes and thus appear to be part of the k of text below the lunette. w the water sign there appears to be a seated canid or possibly the Seth animal . However,  other possible reading of these bottom traces is a *w's* scepter followed by a bread loaf (), giving the name of the deity Wosret.

Unfortunately, there are no field notes at all for this tomb and it is not identified on the map. The only reason we can associate this object with a specific tomb at Deir el-Ballas is because the tomb number is painted on the stela. There is one other catalog entry at PAHMA that is also identified with this tomb, which consists of discoid faience beads (6-7486). Also, fortunately, in the assemblage of one of the pottery typology photos that Reisner took (B-1143) there is a three-handled marl storage jar that is listed in the photo register as having come from Tomb 245.²²⁹ This type of vessel dates after Amenhotep II but before Ramesses II (see detailed discussion below in section 3.16.6.4), and thus confirms the approximate date of this burial in conjunction with the stylistic analysis of the stela itself.

3.7.1.4 Comparandum to Stela from Tomb 245

A votive stela from the reign of Ramesses II, now in Hildesheim, bears some stylistic similarities to this stela from Tomb 245 and might give some clues to its date. In this small stela, Römer- und Pelizaeus-Museum number 380, a woman shakes a sistrum before a statue of the divinized king Ramesses II. In both stelae, the main female figure wears a tall incense cone on her wig and has a lily blossom or bud adorning her heads as well. A tall offering stand holding a metal ewer for water libations is placed between the woman and the recipient(s); this ewer is adorned with a lily flower in both stelae (an open blossom in the Hildesheim example and a bud in the Deir el-Ballas stela). For a Ramesside stela, the main figure in the Hildesheim piece has a relatively simple dress without the voluminous garments with elaborate pleating often seen on images of private individuals' clothing. Nonetheless, she does wear a flaring over-garment on top of her sheath dress, as opposed to the Deir el-Ballas stela in which *Mwt-nfr.t* wears just the traditional sheath dress. This difference may point to a slightly earlier date for the Deir el-Ballas stela. Also, as mentioned above, the shape of the hips and particularly the thighs of *Mwt-nfr.t* indicate a date soon after the Amarna period, before these exaggerated features disappeared in the early 19th Dynasty.

²²⁸ Marée, "Remarkable Group of Egyptian Stelae," 8.

²²⁹ Field notebook D-6, p. 13.

3.7.2 *Faience stelae*

While not nearly as common as stone stelae, faience stelae for both funerary and votive purposes are known. Friedman included several in her 1998 study of faience and asserted that “those few [stelae made of faience] seem to be Ramesside innovations of the Nineteenth Dynasty.”²³⁰ While the style of the three stelae published by Friedman is inarguably Ramesside, several fragments of faience stelae were found in Cemetery 1-200 that appear to be earlier. Two pieces are catalogued at PAHMA under number 6-8764, but they are from two different tombs, 91 and 210.²³¹

According to PAHMA records, a third, very small fragment of decorated faience (6-8892b) is provenienced to a location numbered 196 at Deir el-Ballas. The faience fragment was accessioned along with two other small objects, a stone amulet and a double faience bead, under the same number. While Reisner’s notes for Tomb 196 do detail the amulet and bead, there were no field notes concerning a faience object being found there. An alternative possibility is that the provenience is Room 196 at the North Palace. As mentioned previously, Green was working at the North Palace while Reisner excavated Cemetery 1-200 and their numbering system overlaps to a great extent. PAHMA 6-8892b is a small body sherd decorated with what appear to be fish scales, to the extent that this small fragment can be interpreted. If it is part of a fish, it could be from a “marsh bowl,” the faience bowls with aquatic and Hathoric imagery that were so popular in the New Kingdom.²³² As there is not enough evidence to categorize this fragment as a part of a funerary stela, we will now move on to the discussion of the two fragments that are more securely in this category.

²³⁰ Friedman, 250.

²³¹ *Contra* Minor, forthcoming, who states that they are from the same artifact. In his notes for Tomb 210, Reisner sketched the image of the woman’s face with a papyrus umbel (6-8764b). This artifact was originally given a separate museum number at PAHMA (6-7269) but was later put together with the other fragment under one catalog number by someone who evidently thought they came from a single object. However, only the one piece was sketched in his notes for Tomb 210 while in his notes for Tomb 91, Reisner listed “a fragment of a blue glaze offering tablet” that describes the other piece. Although no sketch was made, Reisner underlined this object entry in his notes, highlighting its special nature. The type of object is rare enough that this description must match the other stela fragment. Several physical features of the stelae provide additional evidence that they originated from two distinct objects. First, 6-8764a is half the thickness of 6-8764b (.8 cm and 1.5 cm, respectively). Second, the rendering of the faces is different, with 6-8764a having a long, straight nose and 6-8764b a rounded nose that projects forward from the face; also, the latter has an extra line delineating the upper lip from the chin that is not seen on the former. The eye of 6-8764a is incised while that of 6-8764b is rendered only in paint. Lastly, the rendering of the hair is quite different, with 6-8764a having long, wavy lines and 6-8764b having a net-like pattern of intersecting diagonal lines.

²³² Elisabeth-Christine Strauss, *Die Nunschale: Eine Gefässgruppe des Neuen Reiches*, Münchner Ägyptologische Studien (Munich, Berlin: Deutscher Kunstverlag, 1974).

3.7.2.1 Faience stela fragment from Tomb 91

Measuring 4 cm high x 5 cm wide x .8 cm thick, the piece from Tomb 91 (Figure 21) is a left edge and shows the top half of a female figure facing right, extending her left arm. As she is in the dominant right-facing orientation on the stela, the figure would be expected to depict either a goddess or a (presumably deceased) individual who is receiving offerings. Given the lack of any headdress on the figure, the latter is the more likely meaning. An *nh* sign floats in front of the woman's face. There is a vertical sign, possibly the *ntr* glyph, just visible at the broken right edge. In the lunette, the descending curl and the end of the eyebrow of a wadjet eye are still extant; such imagery is common in the lunettes of funerary stelae²³³ but not of votive stelae.

The decoration was made using a combination of incisions and black paint. The outline of the woman's face and body were incised as was her eye, while the hair is rendered in long wavy lines of paint. A series of black tick-marks was also painted in the border at the edge of the stela. The face exhibits a very large ear, and the line of running from the top of the forehead to the tip of the nose is nearly vertical. The simple rendering of the face is akin to that seen on the stela of Meh (discussed above) and may indicate a late 17th - early 18th Dynasty date for this stela.

Tomb 91 was a shaft with one loculus. There was no note made of human remains in this tomb, but mummy cloth was recorded that provides circumstantial evidence of at least one interment. Tomb 91 also contained 11 beakers, four medium-size bowls, two large dishes, three small dishes, two storage jars, and an alabaster kohl jar. Food offerings were plentiful in this tomb: a dom fruit was found, one of the small dishes contained dried fruits (species not specified), and many of the beakers contained vegetable husks. Black-painted rims on several of the pottery objects point to a timeframe from the 17th Dynasty through the reign of Thutmose III, thus confirming the stylistic interpretation of the faience stela as having been produced in this time period.



Figure 21: Faience stela from Tomb 91 (6-8764a). Image by the author.

²³³ Marée, "A Sculpture Workshop at Abydos."



Figure 22: Faience stela from Tomb 210 (6-8764b). Image by the author.

3.7.2.2 Faience stela fragment from Tomb 210

The faience fragment from Tomb 210 (Figure 22 above) is a right-hand edge of a stela and includes a woman's face. It is 2 cm tall, 3 cm wide and 1.5 cm thick. The artifact matches Reisner's sketch in the tomb notes perfectly. At the top the fragment is broken along the top of the wig, and the bottom is broken at the woman's shoulder level. The woman faces left, and there is an open papyrus umbel before her face. The outline of the hair, face, and the papyrus are incised, while internal details depicting the eye and net-like pattern for the hair are made with black color that was fired into the faience. The stela also had an external border set off by an incised line, but this is not well-enough preserved to make out the pattern it may have had. The face is stylistically different from the female depicted on the Tomb 91 fragment; on this example, the nose is rounded and projects further forward, and a short vertical line indicates the upper lip and then steps inward to represent the chin. Also, the eye is painted rather than being incised.

Tomb 210 was a simple shaft tomb that contained the remains of four individuals. Reisner recorded four skulls, two of which he identified as being definitely male. The tomb's assemblage seems to be later than that of Tomb 91, as it contained a narrow storage jar with a tall, slightly flaring neck that is indicative of Phase 2B in the later 18th Dynasty. However, with four interments, it is possible and perhaps even likely that the tomb was reused. Other objects found in the tomb were a scarab with the *sm^c-t3wy* motif, three biconical storage jars, two large dishes, a cylindrical beer jar, one round amethyst bead and one faience cylinder bead.

3.7.2.3 Comparanda

Friedman published three faience funerary stelae as part of the exhibition "Gifts of the Nile" that featured the many uses of faience in ancient Egypt. Two of these stelae (Edinburgh A.1956.153 and A. 1956.152) are of the ordinary type of faience used at Deir el-Ballas, while the third (Leiden AD 37) is a multi-colored work that exhibits a much more complex process of workmanship; they all date to the Ramesside period. The two Edinburgh stelae each show a deceased man presenting offerings before Osiris, demonstrating the personal piety and direct access to the gods that became acceptable for private citizens to memorialize on monuments beginning in the 19th Dynasty. These

stelae were decorated with black paint only, and do not show signs of incision as seen on the pieces from Tomb 91 and 210; on the other hand, the draftsmanship of the lines is much more delicate on these Edinburgh stelae than the Deir el-Ballas pieces.

At Saqqara, a fragment of a faience stela was found on the desert surface near the tomb of Horemheb.²³⁴ There was a great deal of activity in this area during the Ramesside period, and this stela again exhibits stylistic traits that date it to the 19th-20th Dynasties. The main extant figure is female and there are traces indicating that another woman stood both in front of and behind the remaining figure. The woman holds a sistrum in one hand and raises the other in adoration; the arm of the figure behind her is visible, holding a papyrus umbel. Both women wear voluminous gowns that are Ramesside in style, as are the unguent cone and lily blossom that adorn the main woman's head.

Another Ramesside stela is on display at the Louvre (E 10819); the extant fragment of this round-topped stela shows a man named Kener with both arms raised in adoration of a now-missing deity. Unlike the Deir el-Ballas examples but similarly to the Edinburgh and Saqqara stelae, there is no incision on this piece as all of the decoration was done using black paint before firing. Fine pleats are depicted on both the man's kilt and his wide sleeves, evidence of the Ramesside date of this piece.

However, earlier faience stelae are known from Kerma, where fragments were found at the religious complex KI and tumulus KIII.²³⁵ One of the fragments preserves a portion of the standard funerary *hṯp-dī-nswt* offering formula. Minor believes these fragments from Kerma were most likely late Middle Kingdom imports and that they represent an otherwise unknown faience stela tradition from that period.²³⁶

Two royal stelae from Gebel el-Zeit are other early examples of stelae made of faience.²³⁷ One was published by Castel and Soukiassian; it is a royal stela made of faience that they excavated from the sanctuary of the galena mining settlement at Gebel el-Zeit. This two-sided votive stela depicts the 13th Dynasty king Nebuni Semenkara worshipping Ptah on one side and Horus on the other.²³⁸ Castel and Soukiassian note that, although faience stelae are rare, "au Gebel Zeit, plusieurs fragments de stèles en faïence ont été retrouvés."²³⁹ Another fragment was published by Castel et al. that includes the bottom portion of a cartouche naming "...Maat-Re." Castel et al. identified this king as

²³⁴ Hans D. Schneider, *The Memphite Tomb of Horemheb, Commander-in-Chief of Tut'ankhamun II: A Catalogue of the Finds*, Egypt Exploration Society Excavation Memoir (London: Rijksmuseum van Oudheden/Egypt Exploration Society, 1996), 16, number 55; Pl. 7 and 54.

²³⁵ Minor, 16.

²³⁶ Ibid.

²³⁷ Pinch, *Votive Offerings to Hathor*, 93.

²³⁸ Georges Castel and Georges Soukiassian, "Dépôt de Stèles dans le Sanctuaire du Nouvel Empire au Gebel Zeit," *BIFAO* 85 (1985): 290, no. 557, Pl. LXII

²³⁹ Ibid., 290.

[Ni]maatre, the throne name of Amenemhet III of the 12th Dynasty.²⁴⁰ However, the style of the stela is remarkably similar to the above-mentioned Second Intermediate Period stela of Nebnuni Semenkarā. As the first part of the name is missing, this second stela could represent another king whose prenomen ends in -maatre. Perhaps a more likely candidate is Nebmaatre, a king of the 17th Dynasty.²⁴¹

While the quality of the draftsmanship and the level of details in these royal pieces are noticeably higher than the private stelae from Deir el-Ballas, there is more similarity in the depiction of the faces with long noses and large eyes and ears than is seen when comparing the Deir el-Ballas pieces to Ramesside examples. Minor notes that the style of the faces fits well with the depictions on late Second Intermediate Period funerary stelae from Abydos.²⁴² A Second Intermediate Period lineage is visible in the two fragments from Cemetery 1-200. The pottery of Tomb 91 in which one of these fragments were found indicates a date in the early 18th Dynasty, no later than the reign of Thutmose III. Tomb 210 is more difficult to date, as it contained this stela fragment as well as a funnel-necked jar and "meat jar" that date to the mid-18th Dynasty. There were four interments in the tomb, so it may have been reused. In any case, the Deir el-Ballas faience stela fragments are an interesting "missing link" between the royal votive stelae of the Second Intermediate Period from Gebel Zeit and the private stelae of the 19th Dynasty.

3.8 Coffins

For the most part, coffins in this cemetery were reduced to an extremely fragile state or were completely decayed, leaving only a cast in the tomb indicating where they had been. A total of 55 tombs (28% of tombs) were recorded as having contained at least one coffin. An additional 10 tombs (5%) contained remnants of wood that could have come from a coffin, although it is possible that the original object was a box or other wooden household object. It should be noted, however, that no wooden furniture such as chairs, beds, or canopic chests were recorded from any of the Deir el-Ballas tombs.

Most of the coffins appear to have been simple rectangular constructions of wood, and some were recorded as having been plastered and painted. There is no direct evidence at Deir el-Ballas of decorated rishi-style coffins, which were popular in elite burials in Thebes in the 17th Dynasty. This may speak to the socio-economic status of the deceased individuals who were interred here, however, several dug-out log coffins (see

²⁴⁰ Georges Castel, J.F. Gout, and Georges Soukiassian, "Fouilles de Gebel Zeit (Mer Rouge): Première et Deuxième Campagnes (1982-1983)," *Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte* 70 (1985): 104, Pl. V no. 13.

²⁴¹ Kim Ryholt, *The Political Situation in Egypt During the Second Intermediate Period c. 1800-1550 B.C.*, Carsten Niebuhr Institute Publications (Copenhagen: The Carsten Niebuhr Institute of Near Eastern Studies, University of Copenhagen; Museum Tusulanum Press, 1997), 400.

²⁴² Minor, 15; Marée, "A Sculpture Workshop at Abydos," 256-76.

3.8.3 below) originally may have had roughly-modeled rishi-style lids that are no longer preserved.

The descriptions in the table below are based on verbatim transcriptions of Reisner's notes and descriptions of his sketches.

Table 5: Coffins/Wooden Remains, Cemetery 1-200

Wooden Coffins in Cemetery 1-200		
Tomb #	Coffin Description	Measurements
5	Fragments of ant eaten wooden coffin. Red, blue, yellow, black lines.	no measurements
8	North edge of main chamber: coffin sketched for male burial	no measurements
9	Coffin wood in powder. Painted outside red, black, yellow, and white on drab plaster.	no measurements
10	No description, but sketched with dimensions	180 cm long x 45 cm wide
11	Rotten wooden box with skeleton disturbed	220 cm long x 40 cm wide
11	Small coffin containing skull and five beakers	135 cm long x 30 cm wide
13	Wooden box ruined by salt	175 long x 37 to 28 wide
15	Sketch of coffin consisting of two side boards and one end board	55 cm high
18	Bits of coffin paint like Tomb 9. Yellow, white, black, red.	no measurements
37	Bits of wooden coffin with woman's name	no measurements
64	Painted plaster from wooden coffin; red, white, black and blue	no measurements
67	Remnants of wooden coffin and its cast	no measurements
75	Corner of coffin still in position close to NW corner; painted decoration in checkerboard design and vertical lines	no measurements
80	Cast left by plastered wood indicated in sketch. The end looks rounded; perhaps a dug-out log coffin that was plastered or an anthropoid coffin	no measurements
84	Wood has mostly rotted away leaving a cast of box. Paint and thin coat of plaster from outside of box still sticking to surface of cast. Box was painted black, white, red, yellow, and blue	32 cm wide
84	Wood has mostly rotted away leaving a cast of box.	38 cm wide
89	Board in bottom under mummy	no measurements
99	Coffin shown in sketch, wider toward head end	no measurements
100	Fragments of coffin wood were clinging to west wall	no measurements
105	Fragment of wood clinging to bricks on north side	no measurements
106	Part of floor of wooden coffin left in tomb. Coffin was made from a hollow log (?) like 117.	no measurements
107	Part of wooden coffin floor. One rounded piece with bark (?) on exterior - dug out log coffin	no measurements
117	In his notes describing the dugout log coffin of Tomb 106, Reisner mentions that a similar coffin came from Tomb 117.	no measurements
129-a	Impression of end of coffin	no measurements

Wooden Coffins in Cemetery 1-200		
Tomb #	Coffin Description	Measurements
140	Coffin slightly bent in by weight of mortar. Heavy imprint of coffin on walls.	187 cm long x 43 cm high x 45 cm wide
141	Fragment of painted wooden coffin. Colors: red, yellow, black, white (sketch of god's head and shoulders, snake glyph above head. Hair black, face yellow, white background and shoulder)	no measurements
143	Print of coffin	180 cm long
146	Traces of coffin in Area A, contained skeleton and grave goods	190 cm long x 32 cm wide x 50 cm high
151	Wooden coffin plastered	no measurements
153	Traces of painted plaster and wood in Chamber A.	no measurements
158	Box, alternate overlapping construction. Small size may have been a child's coffin	132 cm long x 33 cm wide
163	Rotten board under skeleton. Foot end of coffin supported by brick.	no measurements
165	Wood of coffin	no measurements
167	Sketch shows box at bottom of shaft	no measurements
174	Print of coffin	no measurements
177	One coffin	no measurements
178	Decorated coffin with funerary text and deities including Anubis on sides. Background painted dark green with yellow signs. On lid: Djed column and goddess with outstretched wings.	no measurements
180	Coffin misaligned with chamber	80 cm long x 22 cm wide
182	East coffin - contained legs and feet still articulated	180 cm long x 50 cm wide
182	West coffin - narrower but longer than East coffin, contained two femurs, a pelvis, and objects	
188	Print of coffin	no measurements
191	Traces of wood near west skeleton, Reisner considered this evidence of a coffin	no measurements
192	Two boards end of a coffin	no measurements
196	Coffin shown in sketch	no measurements
201	Print of coffin in ghadim, 3 cm space on either side at bottom of shaft.	190 cm long x 50 cm wide x 40 cm high
212	Fragments of wooden coffin	110 cm long x 35 cm wide
218	Sketch notes that there was a rotten end of a coffin extant for the eastern burial.	no measurements

Wooden Coffins in Cemetery 1-200		
Tomb #	Coffin Description	Measurements
221	In north [<i>mistake for west</i>] chamber was a wooden coffin with sides bulging in as if by weight of sand. Planks very thin, c. 1.5 cm	180 cm long x 40 cm wide
222	Coffin containing adult skeleton	175 cm long x 60 cm wide x 40 cm high
223	Wooden box containing stillborn child	60 cm long x 18 cm wide x 18 cm high
228	Coffin placed in the shaft (secondary usage)	175 cm long x 40 cm wide x 30 cm high
229	Burial 1 (North chamber, north edge): Wood rotted away but cast is preserved	no measurements
229	Burial 2 (North chamber, south edge): Wood rotted away but cast is preserved	no measurements
229	Burial 3 (South chamber): wood rotted away but cast is preserved	no measurements
231	Traces of wooden box alongside body	no measurements
238	Coffin print	45 cm wide
238	Coffin print	40 cm wide
241	Wood of coffin, plaster - yellow, black, red	no measurements
252	Traces of wooden coffin	no measurements
255	Coffin - red, black, yellow, white dull	no measurements
Tomb in House 1	Painted wooden coffin	no measurements

Wood Remnants Perhaps From Coffins		
Tomb #	Description	Measurements
8	Bits of wood found in Chamber B	no measurements
24	Perhaps from a coffin: Bits of painted plaster; black and white, red, and light green	no measurements
79	Perhaps from a coffin: Painted wood, painted white plaster (red, white, blue, yellow, white, light red)	no measurements
81	Perhaps from a coffin: Fragment of wood with white plaster	no measurements
85	Perhaps from a coffin: Fragments of wood mentioned in context with mummy	no measurements
91	Perhaps from a coffin: Traces of rotted wood	no measurements

Wood Remnants Perhaps From Coffins		
Tomb #	Description	Measurements
108	Perhaps from a coffin: Rectangular box, wood much decayed in corner of room close against walls. Floor and parts of sides preserved. Based on size, could have been a child's coffin.	90 cm long x 40 cm wide
110	Perhaps from a coffin: Fragments of wood, and two bits of plaster, very white with black lines.	no measurements
114	Perhaps from a coffin: Bits of wood with peg holes and drab plaster with white, black, yellow, and red paint	no measurements
166	Perhaps from a coffin: Pieces of rotten wood in southern chamber	no measurements
199	Perhaps the wood was remains of coffins - "filled to depth of 30 cm with dust, wood and bones"	no measurements
209	Perhaps from a coffin: "Piece of wood" mentioned right after skeleton in the field notes	no measurements


3.8.1 Rectangular box coffins



Most coffins (n=61) from Cemetery 1-200 were rectangular boxes constructed of boards. For most of these coffins, only traces were left – either fragmentary pieces of wood, bits of wood clinging to the sides of the tomb wall, or simply a cast in the dirt of the tomb showing where a box had been whose wood had entirely vanished due to the actions of insects, salt, and/or humidity.

Table 5 above provides all the available data concerning these coffins, including evidence of plastering and painting that was seen on twelve of the coffins. Three of these decorated coffins preserved text and/or figural imagery which will now be discussed.

3.8.2 Coffins with Text and/or Imagery

Only two tombs retained a coffin with discernible written text, while a third preserved an image of a god shown in profile.

Tomb 37: The coffin fragment that bore this inscription is not preserved, but Reisner sketched the owner's name in his field notes. It consists of the field sign (Gardiner M20), a feminine t ending, and a seated female determinative () with the phonetic value *sh.t* followed by the traditional epithet for a deceased person, *m3't-hrw* "justified of voice." In his compilation of personal names from ancient Egyptian texts, Ranke provides a Middle Kingdom documentation of this name (Cairo 20667a).²⁴³ He does not provide a translation, but in the *Wörterbuch der Ägyptischen Sprache*, Sekhet is described as "das Feld als Personifikation: die Feldgöttin."²⁴⁴ No artifacts were recorded as coming from this tomb, so unfortunately further information to assist with dating this burial is not available.

Tomb 141: The field notes for Tomb 141 include a sketch of a decorated fragment from a white-painted coffin (Figure 23). The extant portion shows a god's head and shoulder, with a snake glyph (either  or ) above the head. The hair was painted black, the face yellow, and the background and the god's shoulder were white; the figure is definitely male as he wears a long beard with a curled end. The mummiform male divinity shown in Reisner's sketch is likely one of the four Sons of Horus, and the snake glyph could be the last letter in the name Duamutef or Qebehsenuf. In his notes, Reisner also noted that red was used on this painted coffin although there is no sketch to indicate where.

²⁴³ Ranke, 1, 318 no. 22.

²⁴⁴ *Wb.* IV, 231, 2-7.

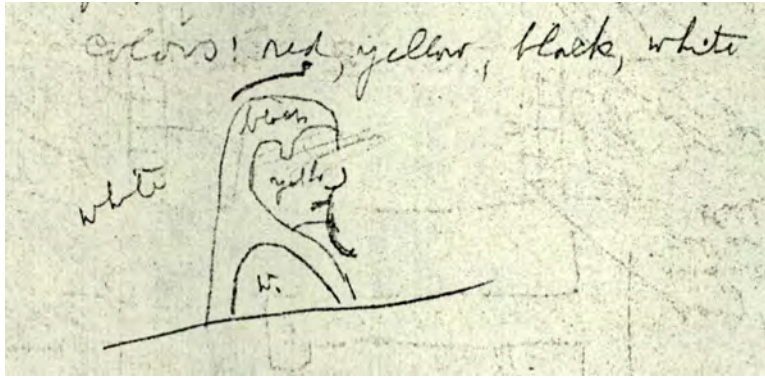


Figure 23: Field notebook sketch of coffin detail, Tomb 141. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

This coffin was found in a simple shaft built into the west end of a room in the Workers' Village. Reisner did not give the tomb's pottery the attention that usually employed, mentioning only that there were a "few fragments of the usual pottery," thus providing no ceramic information to help determine the date of the burial. However, coffins with a white background date to the early 18th Dynasty, dying out after the reign of Thutmose III.²⁴⁵ While many white-painted coffins depict funeral scenes only, Barwick's typology of white-painted coffins includes a Group D that had figures of the Sons of Horus depicted on them, almost always with human heads which fits the scanty evidence that we have from this coffin. One of Barwick's Group D coffins was in a context that was sealed in the reign of Thutmose I while several more were in contexts dating to the joint reign of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III.²⁴⁶

Tomb 178 contained sides of a coffin where several divine figures were still discernible, accompanied by hieroglyphic text. We do not have the actual artifact; the only extant evidence are the sketches in Reisner's notebook (Figure 24 and 25). According to his notes, the coffin was painted and varnished; for the areas with the divine figures the background was yellow and the lines red, bracelets, tips of the wigs, and eyes were all dark green. The areas with text were painted with a dark green background and yellow signs. Unfortunately, the name and titles (if any) of the deceased person are not in the text that was copied in the field note sketch. Reisner only copied the design of the right side and noted that the left side was "similar." The wig of the coffin was black with yellow lines, while on the lid (Figure 25) there was a Djed column painted green, blue, red, and yellow with red lines. Reisner also sketched a figure of a goddess with outstretched winged arms painted on a yellow background; she wore a khat headdress

²⁴⁵ Salima Ikram and Aidan Dodson, *The Mummy in Ancient Egypt: Equipping the Dead for Eternity* (London: Thames and Hudson, 1998), 210.

²⁴⁶ Miroslaw Barwick, "Typology and Dating of the "White"-Type Anthropoid Coffins of the Early XVIIIth Dynasty," *Études et Travaux* 18 (1999): 19-22. My thanks to Kea Johnston for this reference.

with a fillet tied around her head, a white sheath dress, bands on her upper arms and a wesekh collar.

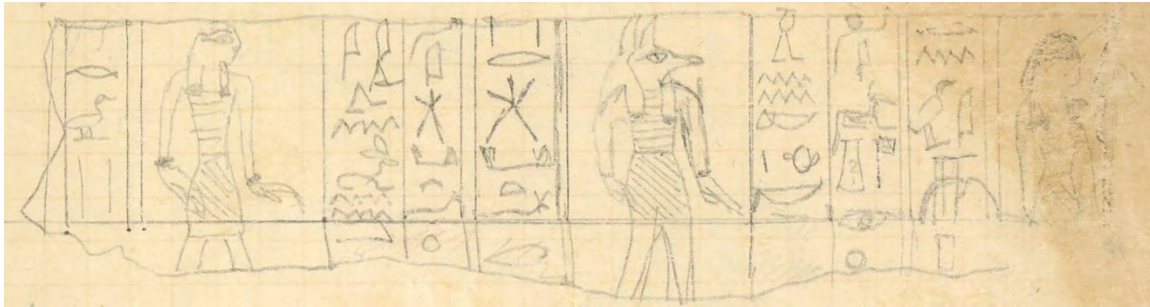


Figure 24: Field notebook sketch of coffin side decoration, Tomb 178 (Author's photograph from MFA archive)

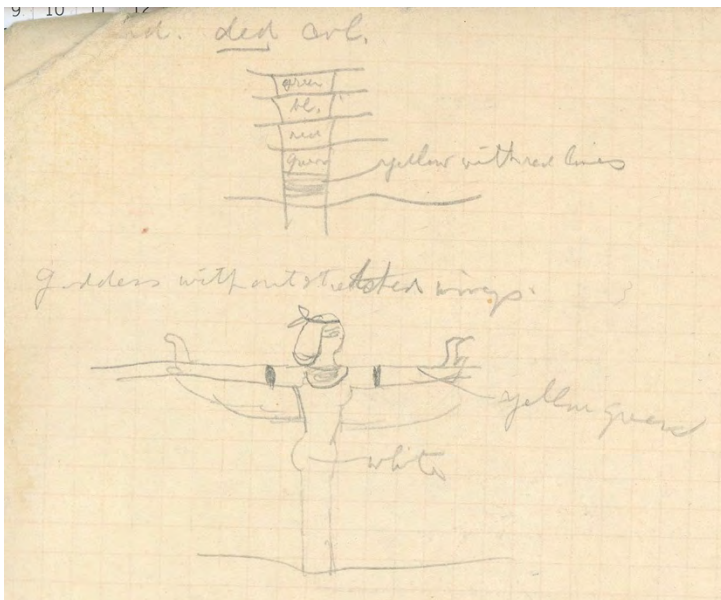


Figure 25: Field notebook sketch of coffin lid decoration, Tomb 178 (Author's photograph from MFA archive)

The text, as copied by Reisner, has some unusual and probably erroneous signs. A version of the typical expression *ḏd mdw in* “words spoken by” is seen in the second and fifth columns of text, reading from the right. However, the phrase is either written *ḏd mdw* (omitting the preposition *in*) but using a reed leaf, Gardiner M17, instead of the expected walking stick glyph, S43 for the word *mdw*. Or if the scribe meant to write the full phrase *ḏd mdw in*, both the walking stick (*mdw*) and the water sign (*n*), are missing.

Another oddity occurs in the right-most column. Before the *hnt* sign (“foremost”) one expects either the name Osiris, which would be followed by the epithet “foremost of the Westerners” or Anubis, “foremost of the God’s Booth.” But the signs above *hnt* in Reisner’s sketch read *rn iw*, which make no sense. A possible explanation would be that there might have been the phrase [*imꜣh h*]r “revered before”²⁴⁷ written before the god’s name to account for the extant *r*, and then the name of Anubis (*inpw*) is muddled, with glyphs out of order and missing the *p*.

Additional anomalies abound in this brief text. Without having the actual coffin extant in order to check the primary source, it is difficult to know whether the errors were Reisner’s in transcribing the text, or if the ancient craftsman who decorated the coffin made the mistakes. The latter is definitely a possibility, as there are other cases of non-elite coffins presenting a similar situation where the hieroglyphs are clear and grouped into familiar forms but do not form translatable texts, such as Coffin 13262 from the South Tombs Cemetery at Amarna.²⁴⁸ Similarly, examples of late Ramesside coffins are known that bear nonsensical inscriptions using pseudo-hieroglyphs that mimic real inscriptions; in considering these coffins, Eyre notes that the physical writing still carried ritual authority.²⁴⁹

Regarding the dating of this coffin, there was very little pottery found in the tomb, but an amphora and tall storage jar have parallels in the late 18th Dynasty to early 19th Dynasty.²⁵⁰ Additional support for this dating is the fact that yellow coffins are an innovation that appears late in the reign of Amenhotep III.²⁵¹

3.8.3 Dug-out Log Coffins

Three coffins in the cemetery were carved from a single log each; they were found in Tombs 106, 107 and 117. The coffin from Tomb 107 still had bark adhering to the exterior.

²⁴⁷ For example, as seen on the anthropoid coffin of the lector priest Ibes from Dra Abu el-Naga, published in Francesco Tiradritti, “Luigi Vassalli and the Archaeological Season at Western Thebes, 1862-3,” in *The Second Intermediate Period (Thirteenth-Seventeenth Dynasties): Current Research, Future Prospects*, ed. Marcel Marée, *Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* (Leuven: Peeters, 2010), Pl. 110.

²⁴⁸ Barry J. Kemp, *The City of Akhenaten and Nefertiti: Amarna and Its People* (London: Thames and Hudson, 2012), 261-62.

²⁴⁹ Eyre, 4.

²⁵⁰ David Aston, “New Kingdom Pottery Phases as Revealed through Well-Dated Tomb Contexts,” in *The Synchronisation of Civilisations in the Eastern Mediterranean in the Second Millennium B.C. II: Proceedings of the SCIEM 2000 - Euroconference, Haindorf, 2nd of May - 7th of May 2001*, ed. Manfred Bietak (Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 2003), 150, fig. 7D (two-handled amphora) and 53, fig. 8 (tall narrow storage jar).

²⁵¹ Ikram and Dodson, 214.

In discussing similar coffins that were excavated near TT32 at el-Khokha in the Theban necropolis, Schreiber notes that this “dugout technique evokes the so-called rishi coffins of the Seventeenth and early Eighteenth Dynasties, while the shape itself is reminiscent of Middle Kingdom rectangular coffins...With its simple design and rough-and-ready style of carving, the coffin exemplifies a rather rare type characteristic of the period between the late Middle Kingdom and the early Eighteenth Dynasty... Judging from the lack of painted decoration, [these six excavated dugout coffins] were constructed for individuals of relatively low social status.”²⁵² Schreiber cites analogous coffins that have been excavated from Dra Abu el-Naga and the Ramesseum that date to the early Eighteenth Dynasty, and states that a pottery cache near to the el-Khokha finds also dates to this period.²⁵³

Interestingly, the object assemblages of two of the Deir el-Ballas tombs containing this dugout style of coffin point to a date toward the beginning of the occupation of the site in the late Seventeenth Dynasty: Tomb 106 contained a hemispheric cup and Tomb 117 contained an anhydrite kohl jar. The third burial with a log-coffin, Tomb 107, contained the body of a young person wrapped in mummy cloth and only one beer jar for which there is no sketch so we cannot attempt to assign a date based on typology.

None of the Deir el-Ballas examples had an extant lid, so we cannot determine what form they took. It is possible that they were roughly modeled into the rishi anthropoid shape with a face surrounded by headdress and lappets. Similar coffins for two children have been found at Dra Abu el-Naga by the Spanish team working near the tombs of the 17th Dynasty royal family,²⁵⁴ and they too were only roughly modeled out of sycamore logs. The coffin for an 11-year-old boy was not painted at all while the coffin for a 5-year-old child was only whitewashed. However, a simple lid made of two pieces of wood was found on the Ramesseum example; this lid does not have any modeling to indicate a face or headdress.²⁵⁵

²⁵² Gabor Schreiber, "The Early New Kingdom on Sheikh Abd el-Gurna and el-Khokha," in *Hungarian Excavations in the Theban Necropolis: A Celebration of 102 Years of Fieldwork in Egypt. Catalogue for the Temporary Exhibition in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, November 6-2009 - January 15, 2010.*, ed. T.A. Bács, Z.I. Fábíán, and Gabor Schreiber (Budapest: Eötvös Loránd University, 2009), 73.

²⁵³ Ibid., citing Gauthier "Rapport sur une campagne de fouilles a Drahou'el Neggah en 1906," BIFAO 6 (1908), 27-28, pl V and Janot "Inhumations d'enfants au Nouvel Empire dans le secteur du complexe dit "de la reine blanche", Memnonia 12-13 (2001-2002), 73-81.

²⁵⁴ José M. Galán, "Three Burials of the Seventeenth Dynasty in Dra Abu el-Naga," in *The World of Middle Kingdom Egypt (2000-1550 BC): Contributions on Archaeology, Art, Religion, and Written Sources*, ed. Gianluca Miniaci and Wolfram Grajetzki, Middle Kingdom Studies (London: Golden House, 2015).

²⁵⁵ Francis Janot, "Inhumations D'enfants au Nouvel Empire dans le Secteur du Complexe Dit "de la Reine Blanche", " *Memnonia* 12/13 (2001-2002): 73-75, Pl. X.

3.8.4 Anthropoid Coffin

The cast of a coffin from Tomb 80 was sketched as having a rounded end. While this could have been another example of a dug-out log coffin as these also have rounded ends, another possibility is that it might have been an anthropoid coffin. Reisner noted that there were traces of wood with drab plaster adhering to them, making the anthropoid option perhaps more likely. The dug-out type can be left untreated or covered in a white-wash as seen at Deir el-Medina Tomb 1372 and Dra Abu el-Naga, but to my knowledge they are not usually plastered. Only one of the above-mentioned Deir el-Medina coffins had some stucco applied to cover a repair to the lid where a piece of wood had broken off and been repaired with dowels, as well as to fill a hole left by a small missing piece of wood.²⁵⁶ The coffin was found with typical pottery (biconical storage jars, beer jars, and many beakers, some of which contained food offerings); black-painted rims on some of the beakers indicate a date between the late 17th Dynasty through the reign of Thutmose III. In all, the information in the field notes is too scant to offer more than a suggestion that it might have been this type of coffin.

3.9 Mummy Mask

Tomb 122 contained a piece of linen that had been plastered and painted; the extant design was a green background with long parallel lines drawn with yellow paint. The design as sketched by Reisner indicates that it was part of the lappet of a wig from a mummy mask; the actual object is not identified at PAHMA. Interestingly, this very Egyptian-style funerary artifact was found in an assemblage that included a Kerma-ware bowl (6-6590), as well as a fragment of a dom fruit and bits of rotten wood with red paint (perhaps remains of the coffin). A tall marl jar with incised decoration (6-6594) also was mentioned in the field notes. Additionally, there are seven more pottery artifacts and a chert knife at PAHMA that are assigned to "122" as the provenience; this number could refer to this tomb or, alternatively, to a room with that designation near the North Palace. In any case, the painted plaster fragment found in Tomb 122 is the only evidence of a mummy mask for the entire cemetery.

3.10 Scarabs and Inscribed Amulets

In distinguishing between scarabs and other amulets (three-dimensional images of deities, or small representations of animals and plants that embody concepts such as fertility and resurrection), it is very difficult to draw a clear line. Scarabs hold multiple meanings: the object itself can be seen as an amulet of Khepri, the god of the newborn sun, as well as a magical token of the concept of rejuvenation, plus the inscription on the underside brings in other concepts such as royal favor bestowed by a king, invocation of other gods such as Amun-Re, or amuletic well-wishes for life and prosperity. Some of

²⁵⁶ "Inhumations D'enfants au Nouvel Empire à Deir el-Medineh," *Memnonia* 14 (2003): 177.

these same inscriptions that are found on scarabs also appear on small rectangular plaques that are incorporated into jewelry such as finger rings; phrases can also be found on other meaningful shapes such as cowry shells, which are associated with fertility. In focusing on the meaning of the scarab form itself, as a representation of the god Khepri it falls into a similar category with other small three-dimensional images of deities, like the popular amulets of Taweret and Bes; as a symbol of rejuvenation, the scarab is part of a family of such symbols drawn from the natural world that also includes the boliti fish (tilapia), water lilies, and papyrus. In short, there is a spectrum of these significant objects with multivalent, overlapping meanings that makes it impossible to pigeon-hole them into discrete categories. Nonetheless, I have decided to divide these small objects from Deir el-Ballas into two main categories: scarabs and other textually-inscribed small objects on the one hand, and non-textual amulets, jewelry, and beads on the other hand. This section will now present an overview of the scarabs and similar objects with texts on them from Cemetery 1-200. For a complete listing of these objects with photos, see Appendix 3.

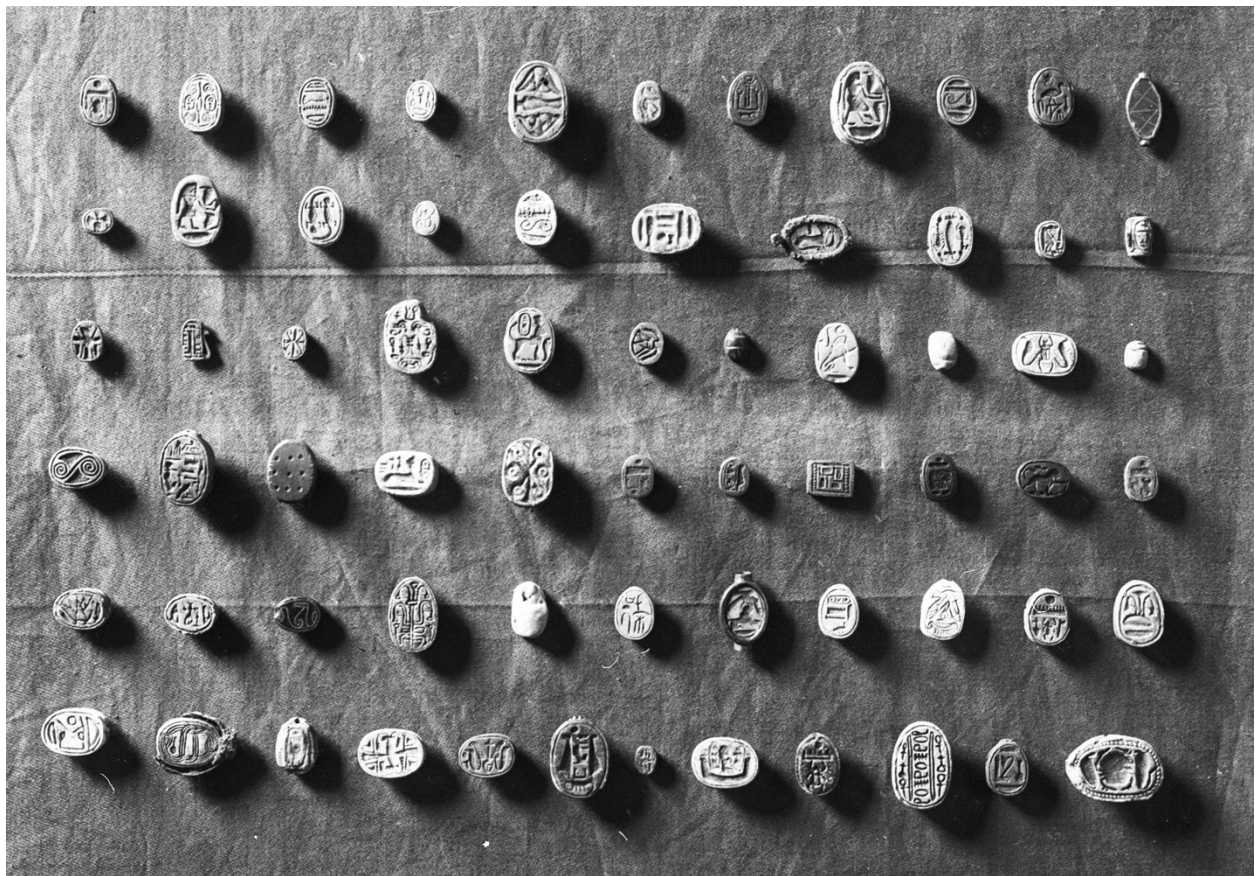


Figure 26: Scarabs (Hearst Expedition photo B-1173). Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Scarabs were a relatively common grave good found at Deir el-Ballas and further examples were discovered in the houses and in surface contexts around the site (Figure 26).²⁵⁷ During the Thutmoside era, a wide variety of designs is found on scarabs. Inscribed motifs include royal names, and – although much less frequent than in the Middle Kingdom – a few private names also are attested.²⁵⁸ Deities became more popular, especially Ra and Amun (or Amun-Ra); single hieroglyphs with apotropaic power are sometimes combined into figural designs with plants such as the papyrus and lily. Hayes asserts that the scroll and cord patterns familiar from the Middle Kingdom also continue in the 18th Dynasty²⁵⁹ but Ben-Tor states that they date between the early Middle Kingdom and the end of the Second Intermediate Period.²⁶⁰ Whether or not they continued to be manufactured in the 18th Dynasty, such scarabs could easily be heirlooms that were manufactured well before the time of a particular burial. Ben-Tor notes that “the only excavated group of scarabs that did not include a single heirloom comes from the foundation deposits of Hatshepsut’s mortuary temple at Deir el-Bahari. Almost all other groups whether comprising scarabs or seal impressions in Egypt and the Levant include examples earlier than the contexts in which they were found.”²⁶¹ A tomb in Cemetery 1-200 serves as a case-in-point for this observation. An adult burial in Tomb 222 was found undisturbed with two scarabs placed in the hands. One (6-8906) had a looping cord pattern design, familiar from the Second Intermediate Period, but the other (6-8907) was

²⁵⁷ Almost all of these scarabs originated in Cemetery 1-200, but the provenience of a few of them is uncertain. The field notebook D-6 that provides the source for each scarab gives the following unusual attributions: Row 4, rightmost scarab “A dust heap. Suliman”; Row 5, rightmost scarab “Khor between A & C”; Row 6, ninth from left “Mahmud Hallil”, tenth from left “Sellim Hallil”, and eleventh from left “West end ghadim.” The scarab attributed to Mahmud Hallil is of the 15th Dynasty “a-n-r” type (Daphna Ben-Tor, *The Scarab: A Reflection of Ancient Egypt* (Jerusalem: The Israel Museum, 1989), 32. It would have been interesting to learn where this 15th Dynasty type was discovered at the site but that information is lost.

²⁵⁸ Of the hundreds of Thutmoside scarabs and seals held at the MMA, Hayes notes that only 15 are inscribed with the name of a private person, presumably the owner. These include the Overseer of the Granary Ahmose, the Overseer of the Cattle of Amun Yebiemnetjeri, the Steward of the King’s Wife Pe’ntjebu, the Servant Tjehetjy, the Overseer of the Double Granary of Amun Thuty; three scribes by the names of Humetju, Tety and Thutmose; and five inscribed with names only and no titles for Amunmose, Inyotef, Baketamun, Nubhotep, and Sankh-Thutmose. William C. Hayes, *The Scepter of Egypt: A Background for the Study of the Egyptian Antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. II. The Hyksos Period and the New Kingdom (1675 - 1080 B.C.)*, rev. 1990 ed. (New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1959), 181-82.

²⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 183.

²⁶⁰ Ben-Tor, 31.

²⁶¹ “The Sealings from the Administrative Unit at Tell Edfu,” in *The Hyksos Ruler Khyam and the Early Second Intermediate Period in Egypt: Problems and Priorities of Current Research: Proceedings of the Workshop of the Austrian Archaeological Institute and the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, Vienna, July 4-5, 2014*, ed. Irene Forstner-Müller and Nadine Moeller, *Ergänzungshefte zu den Jahreshften des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes* 17 (Vienna: ÖAI, 2018), 87.

inscribed with the name of Amenhotep I. In other cases that are not so crystal-clear, such as those containing a single scarab, the entire assemblage including the pottery should be assessed to determine the likely date of a particular interment with the scarab taken as evidence of the earliest possible date.²⁶²

Ninety-two scarabs or scaraboids were recovered from the area of Cemetery 1-200, as were thirteen related objects with texts such as cowroid or lentoid beads, faience rings, and small glazed plaques inscribed with royal names or the images of deities. Altogether, 105 such objects were recorded from the cemetery. While most of the find contexts were specific tombs, two of the proveniences are surface finds. The first is the fill near Tomb 212, which is listed as the findspot of a scarab naming Seti I. The second context in which a collection of beads, a malachite fragment, and three blank scarabs were found was registered with the unfortunately vague term "section 2" of the cemetery; I have not been able to correlate this term with any of the maps or other descriptions of Cemetery 1-200 from the field notes. However, all other scarabs were described as coming from tombs, and some were found undisturbed near the hands of the deceased or placed in a ceramic beaker as an offering. In 25 cases just a single scarab was found in the tomb, but there are 15 instances of a tomb containing a more than one of these amuletic objects; Tomb 182 had by far the highest number found in a single tomb with its collection of 24 scarabs and two inscribed cowroids.

A few scarabs were blank, but most were inscribed either with an amuletic sign or group of signs (n=31). The most popular inscription was nb wdn, "all offerings," which served to ensure that the deceased would have everything he or she required in the afterlife. Other themes included anx ("life"), nfr ("good/beauty/potency"), Hs ("favor"), wDAAt eyes ("green/flourishing/sound"), Dd ("stability"), and water lily blossoms and tilapia fish (symbols of regeneration). Geometric patterns are seen on 11 scarabs, sometimes involving spirals, scrolls, circles, or a "coiled cord" design, others with a radial design where lines emanate from the center. It is not known whether these geometric designs were simply decorative or if they had a magical significance.²⁶³

Another significant category involves names or images of deities (n=24). The deities invoked were Hathor, Bes, Taweret, Neith, Selqet, Khepri, and Heh, but the god Amun-Ra was especially popular, with a form of his name appearing on 14 objects. Sometimes the divine name was juxtaposed to a king's name or included as a royal epithet such as "beloved of Amun."

Twenty-nine scarabs, scaraboids, or plaques were inscribed with personal names (Table 6). As would be expected, most names on the scarabs were those of kings, but two notable exceptions are one inscribed for King's Wife Ahmose and one for the Steward of

²⁶² Ibid., 88.

²⁶³ Richard H. Wilkinson, *Egyptian Scarabs* (Oxford: Shire Egyptology, 2008), 27; Ben-Tor, *The Scarab*, 31.

the Temple of Amun Senenmut. In addition, one scarab from Tomb 142 was inscribed with a title only, that of a high-level priest (“prophet”) of Amun-Re (*ḥm Ḳmn-Rꜥ*).

Table 6: Scarabs and Amulets Inscribed with Names, Cemetery 1-200

Name	Number of occurrences
Nebpehtyra Ahmose	1
Queen Ahmose	1
Amenhotep I	2
Thutmose I	2
Hatshepsut	3
Senenmut, Steward of the Temple of Amun	1
Thutmose III	17
Thutmose (could be I, II, or III)	2
Seti I	2

Nebpehtyra Ahmose: The well-cut scarab naming *Nb-pḥty-Rꜥ* (6-8813) was found in Tomb 170 which was a simple pit contained two children’s burials; one body was mummified while the other was a skeleton. The only other recorded grave goods were four other inscribed amulets – including some naming Thutmose III – and a single sandal. Given the non-stratified nature of this deposit, it is not possible to determine whether one burial preceded the other or if the two children were buried at the same time. Thus, we cannot know if the Ahmose scarab was deposited in the tomb during his reign or if was interred at the same time the Thutmose III artifacts were placed in the tomb. However, Bader proposes that because both skeletons were articulated, they were likely buried together.²⁶⁴ If this is the case, the Ahmose scarab might be a 100-year old heirloom but it is in excellent condition with no visible signs of wear, so perhaps it was a commemorative object honoring this king long after his death.²⁶⁵

²⁶⁴ Personal communication, July 9, 2019.

²⁶⁵ I thank Steve Harvey for this idea.

Djeserkara Amenhotep I: Amenhotep I is represented twice on scarabs – one came from Tomb 6 and the other from Tomb 222. The difference in quality of the two scarabs is striking. The artifact from Tomb 6 (MFA 47.1681) is highly detailed and features a complex scene of the god Heh holding palm ribs (the sign *rnpt*, “year”). Before the god is the phrase *ntr nfr nb t3.wy Dsr-k3-Rc* (the Good God, Lord of the Two Lands, Amenhotep I). Tomb 6 contained a large quantity of pottery of various types such as storage jars, burnished dishes, beakers, and decorated biconical jars, however no other jewelry or amulets were extant in the tomb. Reisner kept this fine scarab with him when he moved on to work at other sites instead of sending it to California with the other objects from the cemetery; this is how it has come to be in the possession of the MFA in Boston, because the objects in Reisner’s “Harvard Camp” at Giza were sent to the MFA after his death.

The second scarab naming Amenhotep I (6-8907) is inexpertly carved and simply gives his nomen, *Dsr-k3-Rc*. It was found in an undisturbed coffin in Tomb 222; the adult skeleton held in its hands both this scarab and another, more finely carved one with a scroll design set in a silver bezel (6-8906).

Thutmose I: Tomb 153 contained a scarab (location unknown) decorated with a striding sphinx wearing the atef crown, with the cartouche of Thutmose I (*3-hpr-k3-Rc*) above its back. A second scarab (6-8786a) had a complex design of ka arms, wadjet eyes, a djed column and swt plants. An alabaster kohl jar and applicator, several tall storage jars, open dishes, and beakers were in the assemblage, as well as a small biconical jar with wide neck and dark painted lines encircling the body.

The second tomb containing a scarab of Thutmose I (6-8902a) was Tomb 221, which also included a scarab for a queen Ahmose.

King’s wife Ahmose: In addition to a scarab for Thutmose I mentioned above, Tomb 221 contained a scarab for *hm.t nsw Th-ms* (6-8902b) and a fly amulet (6-8903). There are three possible queens named Ahmose for whom this scarab might have inscribed. The scarab could refer to Ahmose-Nefertari, the sister and wife of Ahmose and mother of Amenhotep I; in addition to her royal pedigree this queen held the powerful position of God’s Wife of Amun. She and her son were deified and worshipped for generations well into the Ramesside dynasties. A second possible candidate is queen Ahmose-Merytamun, the wife of Amenhotep I, whose enormous coffin (JE 53140) was discovered by the Metropolitan Museum of Art’s expedition at Deir el-Bahari. However, given the presence of the other scarab naming Thutmose I, perhaps the most likely possibility would be the queen Ahmose who was the principal wife of this king as well as being the mother of Hatshepsut, and who is also attested on scarabs such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art’s 36.3.15.²⁶⁶

²⁶⁶ Peter F. Dorman, “42. Scarab Bezel of Queen Ahmose,” in *Hatshepsut: From Queen to Pharaoh*, ed. Catharine H. Roehrig, Renée Dreyfus, and Cathleen A. Keller (New York; New Haven: The Metropolitan Museum of Art; Yale University Press, 2005), 93.

Maatkare Hatshepsut: Three scarabs inscribed for Hatshepsut were found in Cemetery 1-200. Two of them (6-22953 and 6-8847) were discovered in Tomb 182 in a box containing many other scarabs and amulets, while the other (6-8913) giving Hatshepsut the title nb tAwy (Lord of the Two Lands) was found in Tomb 234. This latter tomb also contained a kohl pot (6-8261) incised with apotropaic figures (discussed in detail below in section 3.12.2 on Cosmetic Equipment). Both contexts containing scarabs of Hatshepsut also included scarabs naming Thutmose III.

Senenmut: In Tomb 163 was a scarab (6-8795) naming Senenmut, with the title Steward of the House of Amun. JJ Shirley has argued that he was given this title around the time of Hatshepsut's coronation²⁶⁷ providing a *terminus post quem* for the production date of the scarab. The scarab also gives his mother's name; the complete text of the scarab reads: *imy-r' pr 'Imn Snnmwt ms n H3tnfr*. Scarabs bearing the name of private individuals are quite rare in the early 18th Dynasty, although not unknown. For example, fifteen such artifacts are held at the MMA, some bearing a name and title while others only give a personal name.²⁶⁸ The assemblage of Tomb 163 contained an exceptionally large number of earrings, beads, and amulets, including several made of glass in the shape of Taweret and a heart. Cosmetic objects such as stone kohl jars and bronze tweezers and a razor were also found. Some of the pottery had black-painted rims, and food offerings of dom, dates, and grapes were also present in the tomb.

Thutmose III: By far the largest number of scarabs containing a royal name (n=17, or 60% of the total) are those of Thutmose III. Based on the associated pottery, these scarabs seem to be contemporary with the tombs, as opposed to being antique heirlooms at the time of burial. These scarabs were found in ten different tombs. Tomb 182 had the highest number with six different objects bearing this king's name: 6-22952, 6-22954, 6-8838, 6-8840, 6-8843, 6-8845.²⁶⁹ Two objects each were found in Tomb 170 (6-8814 and 6-8815) and 234 (only one is identified at PAHMA, 6-8194, but the other is known through an expedition photograph). A single inscribed object was found in Tomb 9 (6-8752), 129b (6-22944), 142 (6-8776), 222 (6-8905), 224 (6-8908), 237 (6-8917), and 239 (6-8918).

Seti I: After the reign of Thutmose III, there is a 125-year gap in the inscribed material that names kings as there are no such objects attested between the reigns of

²⁶⁷JJ Shirley, "The Power of the Elite: The Officials of Hatshepsut's Regency and Coregency," in *Creativity and Innovation in the Reign of Hatshepsut*, ed. José M. Galán, Betsy M. Bryan, and Peter F. Dorman, Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilizations (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2014), 191.

²⁶⁸ Hayes, 181-82.

²⁶⁹ Five of these scarabs are inscribed Menkheperre, Thutmose III's prenomen, while the sixth (6-8838) bears the name Thutmose. Given the preponderance of other objects specifying the third king of this name it seems likely that this sixth scarab also refers to him, although it could have been made for one of his predecessors, or less likely still, his grandson Thutmose IV.

Amenhotep II to Ramesses I (c. 1427 BC to 1294 BC).²⁷⁰ Then the last pharaoh to be named at the site is Seti I; there are two inscribed objects from the cemetery that refer to this king. This inscriptional pattern matches the information available from the pottery in the cemetery, which shows a flourishing in the reign of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III and then no evidence of usage during the tumultuous Amarna period, followed by only a handful of tombs with pottery of the very late 18th Dynasty – early 19th Dynasty. One of the objects inscribed for Seti was a long lentoid-shaped bead of faience with the nomen *Sth(y) mr n Pth* (6-8871). It was found in Tomb 193 along with pottery that dates to the early 19th Dynasty. The other object inscribed for Seti was a scarab with his prenomen *Mz't mn R'* (6-8900) that was found together with some beads in the fill near Tomb 212, which contained a child's burial and pottery of an indeterminate New Kingdom date.

Symbols of Royal Power: One scarab (6-22951) was engraved with the Red Crown next to an ankh sign. Three scarabs depict a kilted figure accompanied by protective uraei (6-8770, 6-8765, and 6-8936). A striding lion is depicted on 6-8812, and a standing hawk protected by a uraeus is seen on 6-8836. The smA-tAwy motif of the unification of the Two Lands is carved on 6-8896. Four scarabs from the cemetery depicted a sphinx as a symbol of royal power; some of these scarabs are associated with a particular king while others reference the sovereign anonymously. One of these scarabs (current location unknown) gave the name of Thutmose I, while on the other is a scaraboid plaque (6-8801) on which the cartouche is unfortunately illegible. The other two (6-8778, 6-8901) contain the sphinx without specifying a certain ruler. A comparandum to the type where the sphinx is wearing the Blue Crown and that contains a cartouche was found at Qau inscribed for Thutmose III.²⁷¹ Also, one scarab from Tomb 128 (6-8767) was inscribed 'Thutmose' which could refer to any of the kings of this name. Whether the king is named or not, these amuletic objects can be seen as conferring upon their owners the apotropaic protection of the ruler who acts as intermediary between gods and men.²⁷²

Other inscribed beads: Three cowroid beads were found in this cemetery. One (6-22946) came from the jewelry collection in Tomb 129b and is inscribed with what may be a bent flower stem, the glyph for wdn, "offerings." Two cowroids from Tomb 182's jewelry box were also inscribed. 6-8858 has an incised decoration along the edge and the bottom is inscribed with the name of Amun-Re flanked by nb signs, while 6-8850 is inscribed with a Dd pillar flanked by nb signs.

For the complete list of scarabs and other amuletic jewelry found in the cemeteries including their inscriptions, see Appendix 3. A photograph has been included for each artifact when available.

²⁷⁰ Approximate dates from Shaw and Nicholson, 311.

²⁷¹ Guy Brunton, *Qau and Badari III*, Egyptian Research Account (London: BSAE, 1930), PL XXXIV, no. 28.

²⁷² Erik Hornung and Elisabeth Staehelin, eds., *Skarabäen und Andere Siegelamulette aus Basler Sammlungen* (Mainz: Philipp von Zabern, 1976), 41-42; Wilkinson, 30-31.

3.11 Amulets, Jewelry, and Beads

This section covers several types of objects – beads, amulets, and other small objects – together as there is no clear functional dividing line between them. Indeed, although scarabs and scaraboids were treated above as a separate classification because of their inscriptions, they functioned in the same way as many of the jewelry objects and amulets to be discussed in the present section. As Hayes aptly noted, “Though worn primarily as ornaments, the ancient necklaces, bracelets, and girdles...were probably always thought of as possessing protective powers, whether made up of the simple spherical, cylindrical, or discoid forms which we normally classify as beads or of the more elaborate elements which we recognize as amulets.”²⁷³

3.11.1 Amulets

Amulets – the three-dimensional depiction of a deity or protective symbol such as the wadjet eye – were a relatively rare find in Cemetery 1-200. This correlates with a general pattern seen in New Kingdom burials, in which the early 18th Dynasty assemblages emphasized objects of daily life (e.g., pottery and furniture) and contained relatively few amulets other than scarabs, while the 19th Dynasty saw a marked increase in goods made specifically for the grave such as shabtis and amulets accompanied by a concomitant decrease in daily life objects.²⁷⁴

In Cemetery 1-200, only the following 15 tombs contained amulets:

Table 7: Amulets, Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Number of Amulets	Motif(s) and PAHMA numbers	Estimated Date of Tomb Assemblage	Human Remains
129b	48	17 Taweret, gold laminated copper (6-22941); 31 rosettes, gold laminated copper (6-22940)	r. Thutmose III	not mentioned
145	1	Crocodile on hippo, faience (6-8777)	Early Dyn. 18	no bones present
146	2	Tilapia fish (2), carnelian (6-8782 a, b)	r. Thutmose III	two adults

²⁷³ Hayes, 179.

²⁷⁴ Eileen Garding, *What Did the Poor Take with Them? An Investigation into Ancient Egyptian Eighteenth and Nineteenth Dynasty Grave Assemblages of the Non-Elite from Qau, Badari, Matmar and Gurob* (London: Golden House, 2013), 1; Wolfram Grajetzki, *Burial Customs in Ancient Egypt: Life in Death for Rich and Poor* (London: Duckworth, 2003), 84.

151	1	Wadjet eye, inscribed Amun-Re, faience (6-8783)	New Kingdom	one skeleton (presumably adult)
153	1	Poppy flower (?), green faience (6-8786b)	r. Thutmose I	two skeletons (presumably adult)
154	2	Tilapia fish, glass; lily/papyrus blossom, faience (?) (6-8787)	r. Amenhotep I – Thutmose III	not mentioned
163	8	Heart (6-8803), three Tawerets (6-8938, 6-8939 d,e), Bes (6-8802), Sekhmet (6-8939 g), three pomegranates or opium poppies (?)(6-8939 a,c), uncertain quadruped (6-8939 h)	r. Hatshepsut	one skeleton (presumably adult)
165	2	Bes, heart (6-8804)	r. Thutmose III	three interments, of which one a man and one a child.
182	21	Necklace of carnelian beads with 18 gilt or carnelian amulets of Taweret, Horus, papyrus, and tilapia fish, and two green stone tilapia fish amulets at either end (6-22906); trussed duck (6-8853)	r. Hatshepsut/ Thutmose III	skull “of old man”, two partial skeletons
193	5	Heart, wadjet eye, Osiris, Mut, lentoid shape inscribed for Seti I	r. Thutmose III - Seti I (re-used)	not mentioned
196	1	Heart	New Kingdom	“one skeleton, male”
205	1	Tilapia fish	New Kingdom	not mentioned
221	1	Fly (6-8903)	r. Thutmose I	two skeletons (presumably adult)
239	3	Two Tawerets, one wadjet eye	Late Dyn 18	not mentioned
251	1	Bes	No other objects	not mentioned

The tomb dates are based on other objects found in the assemblages such as pottery or inscribed scarabs. In some cases, a specific reign can be proposed, thanks to the presence of a scarab or similar artifact that gives a ruler’s name combined with pottery

that is of a style that also dates to this reign. Other estimates are more generalized to the early or late 18th Dynasty, or even more broadly to the New Kingdom depending on whether there were diagnostic pottery forms present. For example, a narrow date can be suggested for Tomb 154 because the glass tilapia fish was found with a scarab whose design is paralleled by an example from Ghurob dating to the reign of Amenhotep I.²⁷⁵ The amulets found in Tomb 239 were accompanied by an amphora that dates to the late 18th Dynasty (Aston's Phase 2B). The other tombs that are dated simply to "New Kingdom" only contained pottery that remained consistent across this time period, or in the case of Tomb 151 there was no pottery at all recorded.

In studying 21st-25th Dynasty non-royal interments at Matmar, Aston noted that amulets were almost exclusively found in burials of women and children.²⁷⁶ Goulding's study of 18th and 19th Dynasty non-elite burials at Matmar, Badari, and Ghurob revealed that this pattern could apply to the New Kingdom as well. While most of the amulets in Goulding's dataset came from graves without human remains, of the graves that did have extant human remains, amulets were found in 67 graves of women, 44 children's graves, and only three that contained the remains of males.²⁷⁷ From the archival material of the Hearst Expedition's excavations at Deir el-Ballas, we have very sparse information concerning the sex of the burials (provided above in Table 7). Reisner was not trained in bioarchaeology and only occasionally offered his hypothesis as to the sex or age of the interments. As can be seen concerning Tombs 182 and 196, Reisner believed that one body from each of these contexts was male. Tomb 182 contained remains of another individual, who could have been a woman or man, but the skeleton deemed to be male in Tomb 196 was apparently the only interment in that tomb. Unfortunately, the current location of the human remains from the cemetery is unknown and there are no photographs of the above-listed tombs that show the human remains clearly enough to assess the sex of the deceased; those few tombs for which we do have photos only show the back of crania, ribs, or lower leg bones. Thus, the incomplete data that we have from Cemetery 1-200 does not allow us to contribute to the understanding of amulet distribution by sex and age.

Turning to examine some of the amulets and their contexts in more detail, there were four tombs in the cemetery that contained a prolific number of amulets: Tombs 129b, 182, 163, and 193.

Tomb 129b: I have given this tomb the letter "b" to distinguish it from another tomb that Reisner also numbered 129, presumably by accident.²⁷⁸ This tomb consisted of

²⁷⁵ Brunton and Engelbach, Pl. XXIII, Group 26 no. 23.

²⁷⁶ David Aston, *Burial Assemblages of Dynasty 21-25, Chronology-Typology-Developments* (Vienna: Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, 2007), 139.

²⁷⁷ Goulding, 21.

²⁷⁸ The two tombs are definitely different contexts: they are located in different sectors of the cemetery and the notebook sketches show that they have different architecture, so this was not a

a simple shaft, in which the body was placed on its right side with the head facing west. No coffin was mentioned in the field notes. The grave goods were found at the feet of the deceased and consisted of toiletry items and a basket with a lid, in the midst of which was a wig and a box containing jewelry (Figure 27).



Figure 27: Basket containing wig and jewelry box, Tomb 129b. Hearst excavation photo B-1177. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Two beakers and a wide storage jar were also found in the tomb. The name of Thutmose III was inscribed on one of the scarabs from this tomb (6-22944), and the presence of a black-painted rim on one of the beakers indicates that the scarab was not an heirloom, as this decoration style on pottery does not continue past this reign. The jewelry and toiletry assemblage was photographed by the Hearst Expedition (Figure 28). The beads included 17 Taweret figures (6-22941) and 31 rosettes (6-22940) made of what appears to be gold-laminated copper.

case of Reisner writing some notes on a tomb in one part of his notebook and continuing the notes elsewhere in the journal.

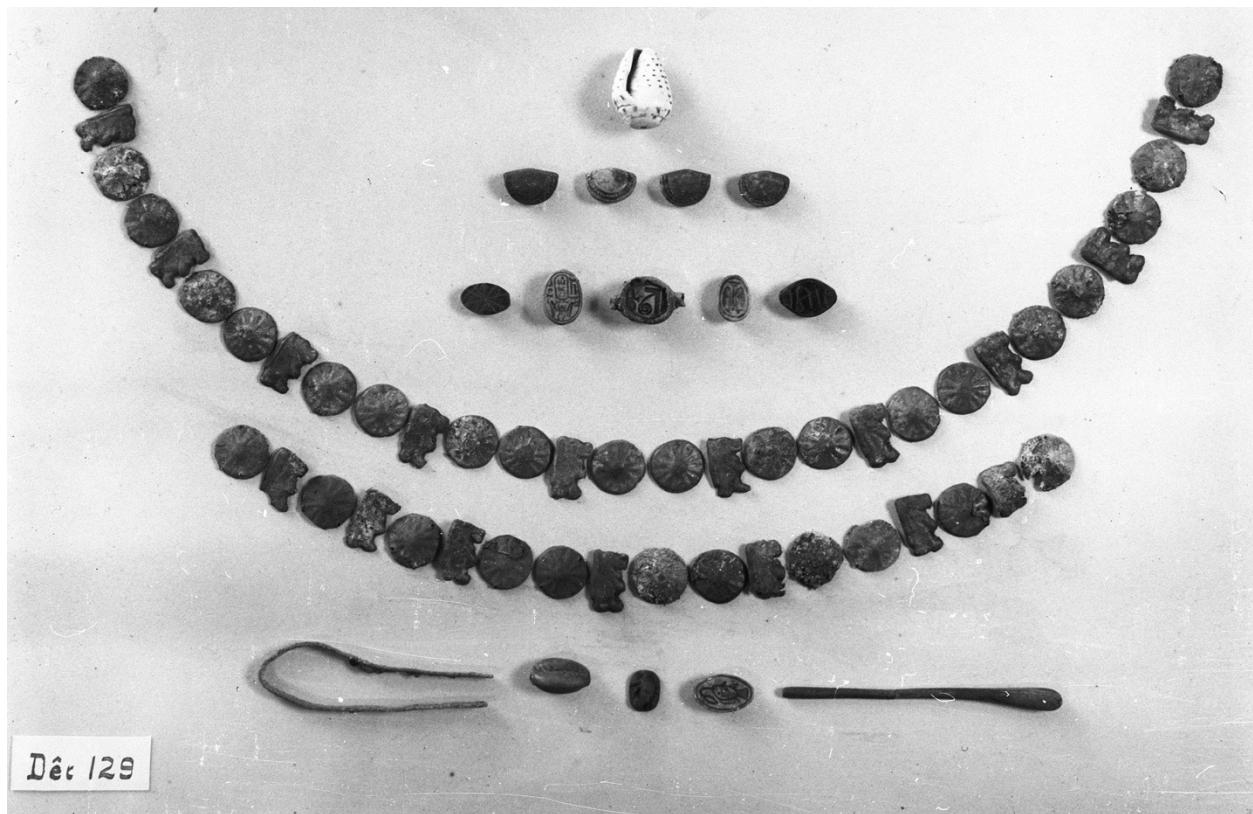


Figure 28: Amulets, jewelry, scarabs and toiletry implements from Tomb 129b, Hearst Expedition photo B-1179. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Tomb 182: Tomb 182 was a shaft with one loculus. The tomb contained two small boxes that held a total of 39 jewelry pieces. The jewelry boxes as well as two stone kohl jars were found near the skull of an “old man” according to Reisner’s assessment of the deceased; as mentioned above, there is no photograph available to analyze his opinion and verify the sex. Another partial set of human remains were in another coffin in the same loculus. Twenty of the 21 the amulets from Tomb 182 were strung together on a single necklace (Figure 29). The tomb also contained a duck amulet (6-8853) and a large assemblage of scarabs, which are listed with their PAHMA registration number and individual photographs in Appendix 3. The scarabs from Tomb 182 include some naming Hatshepsut and Thutmose III, and the pottery from the tomb also corroborates a date in this time period, as it included Cypriot Base-Ring juglet and a bowl with red painted rim and splashes in its interior. The assemblage of small finds from this tomb was photographed by Reisner (Figure 30).



Figure 29: Necklace with amuletic beads, Tomb 182 (6-22906). Image by the author.

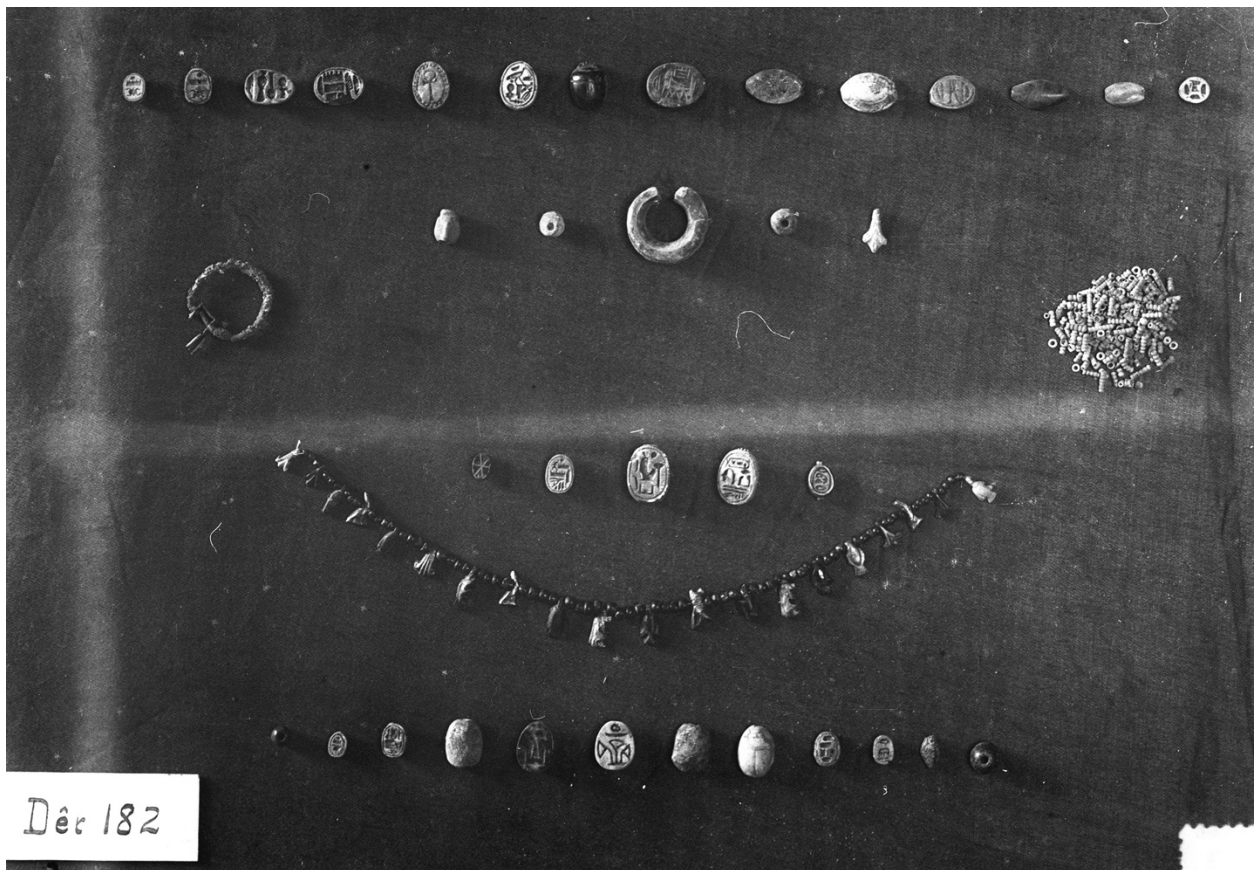


Figure 30: Amulets, jewelry, and scarabs from Tomb 182, Hearst Expedition photo B-1183. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Tombs 163 and 193: The small finds from Tombs 163 and 193 were shown together in an expedition photo (Figure 31), illustrating the types of amulets, jewelry and other objects such as tweezers and shabtis that were found.



Figure 31: Amulets, jewelry, and scarabs from Tombs 163 and 193, Hearst Expedition photo B-1190. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Tomb 163 dates to the reign of Hatshepsut as evidenced by a scarab naming Senenmut, who was the steward of Amun in her reign. The early 18th Dynasty emphasis on daily life objects can be seen in the inclusion of a pair of tweezers and a bone needle in the assemblage. Andrews notes that Taweret amulets made of multi-color glass such as the two examples found in Tomb 163 are common in the mid- to late-18th Dynasty and give an appearance similar to the mosaic glass dishes of this time period.²⁷⁹

In contrast, Tomb 193 contained material that ranges in date from the mid-18th Dynasty at the latest (e.g., “flower pots”, a Kerma ware sherd, and beakers with black-painted rims) to at least 170 years later in the reign of Seti I (c. 1290-1272 BC) based on the inscribed amulet. Further evidence of usage in the late 18th-early 19th Dynasty are funnel-necked jars, jars with blue painted decoration, and tall amphorae that are characteristic of this time period. The small finds from this tomb included several rings invoking divine protection, two amulets of anthropomorphic deities (Osiris and Mut), as well as two faience shabtis (discussed below). While Tomb 163 contained three scarabs,

²⁷⁹ Carol Andrews, *Amulets of Ancient Egypt* (London: British Museum Press, 1994), 101.

none were found in Tomb 193. This pattern mirrors the observation by Goulding that while more amulets of various forms were placed in non-elite graves in the 19th Dynasty than in the preceding period, the number of scarabs decreased dramatically.²⁸⁰ On the other hand, continuity between the two assemblages is seen in the presence of *wꜥꜣt* eyes, Bes and Taweret figures, and heart amulets. Whether these artifacts from Tomb 193 came from its early usage that would be contemporary with Tomb 163 or its later reuse is unknown.

3.11.2 *Shabtis*

Shabtis are specifically funerary objects that depict a mummiform human who will perform labor that is required in the afterlife.²⁸¹ Only two such artifacts came from clear contexts at Deir el-Ballas, and these are the two, small, faience shabtis from Tomb 193 (Figure 32).²⁸² The shabtis are both 4.9 cm tall. PAHMA 6-8869 is a pale blue color with black-painted wig, while 6-8870 is a pale green color with no additional embellishment.



Figure 32: *Shabtis* from Tomb 193. Left: 6-8869, front and back. Right: 6-8870, front and back. Images courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

In an analysis of the non-elite graves of Matmar, Badari and Ghurob, only 12 shabtis were found in 18th Dynasty contexts but 421 were found in 19th Dynasty tombs.²⁸³ This reflects an overall trend that objects of daily life such as pottery and furniture, so common in burials of the 18th Dynasty, shrank in the 19th Dynasty to be replaced with greater quantities and diversity of objects made specifically for burial.

²⁸⁰ Goulding, 19-21.

²⁸¹ Harry M. Stewart, *Egyptian Shabtis* (Buckinghamshire: Shire Egyptology, 1995), 8-9.

²⁸² 6-8869 and 6-8870. The other shabtis from Deir el-Ballas that are catalogued at PAHMA are discussed in Chapter 7, *Funerary Objects from Uncertain Locations*.

²⁸³ Goulding, 27.

3.11.3 Earrings

Sixteen earrings, some found in pairs but others as single items, were found in six tombs in this cemetery (140, 163, 169, 177, 193, and 239), and three additional examples were discovered on the surface near Tomb 229.

One pair of earrings made of lead (6-8774) was found, which came from Tomb 140. In appearance, they seem to be similar but not quite identical to the “leech” type (Figure 33). They are elongated like leech earrings but are lacking the thin extension at the top that would loop over the top. However, the end of one of the earrings is clearly broken off and the end(s) of the other earring could easily have broken if they originally reduced in diameter to become a rather thin wire. If the leftmost earring is completely, however, then the style is somewhat like penannular earrings which are circles that have a gap although these earrings from Tomb 140 are elongated rather than perfectly round and they are much longer and thinner than most penannular hoop earrings. According to Eaton-Krausse, the leech type of earring is found across the ancient Mediterranean world; the earliest examples known from a securely-dated excavated context in Egypt come from the reign of Hatshepsut.²⁸⁴ Interestingly, Tomb 140 seems to have a significantly earlier assemblage. In addition to these earrings, it contained a tall jar with flaring mouth (6-6687), a kohl jar made of anhydrite (6-6689) as well as scarabs with designs typical of the Second Intermediate Period (e.g., 6-8770).



Figure 33: Earrings, Tomb 140. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8774).

Much more common in Cemetery 1-200 were penannular earrings, thick circular hoops with a small gap in the circle (two examples are seen in Figure 31 above, bottom left). This type of earring might have been worn by inserting the earlobe into the gap, however, examples in metal have a tiny loop soldered onto each of the top edges on either side of the cleft, with a pin that would have gone through the earlobe and been retained by the loops so that the hoop itself hangs below the earlobe. For the stone versions where the cleft is too narrow to allow an earlobe through, it has been suggested

²⁸⁴ Marianne Eaton-Krauss, "305: Leech-Type Earrings," in *Egypt's Golden Age: The Art of Living in the New Kingdom, 1550-1085 B.C.*, ed. Anonymous (Boston: Museum of Fine Arts, 1982), 233.

that the earrings were a funerary offering that was not meant to be worn.²⁸⁵ Penannular earrings were found in the following contexts: Tomb 163, two earrings of dark blue faience (6-8937); Tomb 169, one ivory earring (6-8811); Tomb 177, four ivory earrings, one of which bore traces of green and black (6-8822); Tomb 193, one ivory earring (6-8882); Tomb 239, three carnelian (6-8919) and three ivory earrings (6-8920). Near Tomb 229 were found two carnelian earrings, a broken shell earring, and a small faience bead (6-8911). These latter items could have come from 229 or another nearby tomb and been dropped by looters, or possibly were domestic remains from the room in which Tomb 229 was placed.

In addition to earrings, ear studs were another form of ear decoration attested in the 18th Dynasty. The earliest excavated ear studs, made of ivory and faience, come from Kerma where they were dated to the Second Intermediate Period.²⁸⁶ One pair of ivory ear studs (6-8832, Figure 34) was found among the amulets and other valuable items in Tomb 182; the scarabs found in this tomb date the assemblage to the reign of Thutmose III. Another tomb, 163, contained a single ear stud made of calcite (6-8944). Tomb 163 also dates to the same reign.



Figure 34: Ear studs, ivory, Tomb 182. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8832).

This type of object was also found in a domestic context at the site. A single ear stud made of dark blue glass was excavated from Room 142 to the west of the palace.²⁸⁷

3.11.4 Rings

Most rings from the cemetery contained a significant symbol, and thus can be seen as an amuletic object as well as a bodily decoration. From Tomb 163, a faience finger-ring (6-8941) has a small, indistinct emblem that is difficult to interpret, but based on its overall shape the image is most likely a Hathor face.

Tomb 177 had part of a small finger ring made of faience, with a serpent goddess (perhaps Meretseger or Renenutet) on a papyrus umbel (6-8821).

²⁸⁵ "298. Ear Studs," in *Egypt's Golden Age: The Art of Living in the New Kingdom, 1550-1085 B.C.*, ed. Anonymous (Boston: Museum of Fine Arts, 1982), 228 citing Williams 1924, p. 116.

²⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 231.

²⁸⁷ Notebook D-8, page 11.

Tomb 193 contained a bronze ring with a rectangular block of steatite engraved with a Bes-image on one side and a Taweret figure on the other. In addition, the tomb contained at several faience fragments that may represent one or two additional rings (6-8885).

Tomb 234 contained a bronze ring with a rectangular block of steatite engraved with a Bat/Hathor headed sistrum protected by two uraei on one side, and *Mn-hpr-r* (Thutmose III) flanked by *Mꜣꜥt* feathers and *nb* signs on other side.

Several scarabs were found in metal bezels that may have originally been attached to bronze rings, now disintegrated. These are 6-8778 from Tomb 146, 6-22955 from Tomb 182, 6-8901 from Tomb 221, 6-8906 from Tomb 222, and a lentoid bead of red stone (current location unknown) set in a gold bezel from Tomb 253. See Appendix 3 for the photographs of all of the above-mentioned artifacts.

3.11.5 Beads of Stone, Faience, and Glass

Beads were found in 42 tombs in Cemetery 1-200, including various forms such as spheres, discs, and cylinders. Although uninscribed and not made in the form of any identifiable figure, plain beads can also be considered to be amuletic by virtue of the color of their material. Green was emblematic of new vegetation and thus fertility and resurrection, while red stones such as carnelian and jasper invoke blood “with all its connotations of energy, dynamism, power, even life itself.”²⁸⁸ Most beads from Cemetery 1-200 were made of faience, an easily accessed material for this non-elite population, but some beads of glass or semi-precious stones such as carnelian and amethyst were also provided as grave goods. The field notes are uneven in their description of the beads – in some cases, Reisner was very specific and sometimes provided a sketch, but in the records for other tombs, he simply said “beads.” For 32 of the 42 tombs containing beads, specific artifacts at PAHMA are identified with their original context, but there are ten tombs for which the beads mentioned in the field notes have not been matched with actual artifacts at the museum. On the other hand, there are beads belonging to 25 accession numbers that are only generally provenienced to Deir el-Ballas. These beads could have come from tombs in this cemetery, from Cemetery 1200-1300 or 500, or from other areas of the site such as the houses or the North Palace.

3.11.6 Large cylindrical pottery beads

An unusual type of bead that was found in Cemetery 1-200 were large, cylindrical pottery beads. Tomb 174 contained three individuals, and behind the head of one of them was found a long sequence of these large pottery beads (Figure 35). The beads measure approximately 1.6 cm in length and 1.2 cm in width. Only twelve can be seen

²⁸⁸ Carol Andrews, *Ancient Egyptian Jewellery* (London: British Museum Publications, 1990), 37.

clearly in the photographs that Reisner took of this tomb (B-1096 and B-1097) but in his notebook sketch Reisner numbered these beads up to 30. Another tomb in the cemetery, Tomb 238, was extremely disturbed but among the contents were four similar beads, according to the field notes.



Figure 35: Large cylindrical pottery beads. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-6972).

PAHMA has several catalog numbers associated with this type of object: 6-6972 (19 beads attributed to Tomb 174), 6-6983 (102 beads attributed to Tomb 174), 6-7426 (2 beads from Tomb 238), 6-8291 (41 beads), 6-8484 (1 bead), 6-8633 (3 beads) and 6-9194 (1 bead). Clearly there are more accessioned beads than are mentioned in the notes, so it is an open question whether there were more than 30 in Tomb 174, or if other tombs contained them as well but this information was not recorded.

It is also possible that some of these beads came from houses at the site, although I have not found any specific references to beads like this in the extant field notebooks. A group of 28 similar beads has recently been discovered in an early 18th Dynasty domestic context at the Delta site of Tell el-Retaba, where the excavators remark that their function is obscure because as objects of personal adornment they are hardly on a par with the usual stone or faience beads.²⁸⁹

²⁸⁹ Slawomir Rzepka et al., "Egyptian Mission Rescue Excavations in Tell el-Retaba: Part 1: New Kingdom Remains," *Ägypten und Levante* 22/23 (2012/2013): 253 and Fig. 15 and 16. In discussing their find, the authors mention a parallel artifact at the MMA (MMA 27.3.52b) but this catalog number refers to the very small mud beads used to make the "wig" of a paddle doll and is not analogous at all to these large pottery beads.

3.11.7 Wallet beads

Four faience wallet beads (6-22943) were found in Tomb 129b (Figure 36). These beads are so named because they are flat and semicircular in shape with an incised pattern around the circular edge. Hayes notes that they are “believed to represent disks of leather folded once and stitched around the edges” and that such beads were not only used for girdles but also are seen occasionally in bracelets.²⁹⁰ Pinch equated them with cowrie beads,²⁹¹ but the detailed impressions along the circular edge seem to distinguish them from cowrie shells.



Figure 36: Wallet beads, Tomb 129b. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-22943).

The earliest examples of these beads of which I am aware came from the late 17th Dynasty, from the burial found by Petrie at Dra Abu el-Naga of the anonymous elite woman and child that contained an intact girdle of electrum that featured wallet beads.²⁹² From the slightly later burial of Ahhotep, the queen’s assemblage of jewelry and weapons included seventeen gold wallet beads, and they continued to be found in royal women’s grave goods into the reign of Thutmose III as evidenced by the gold and lapis girdles from burial of his three foreign wives.²⁹³ Six beads of an identical form were found in 2009 by the Spanish-Egyptian mission at Dra Abu el-Naga at the entrance to the burial chamber of Djehuty (TT11), who was the overseer of the treasury under Hatshepsut.²⁹⁴ The wallet beads found at TT11 were made of a variety of materials: four are carnelian, one appears to be glazed steatite, while the sixth is gold. However, this style of bead was not limited

²⁹⁰ Hayes, 179.

²⁹¹ Pinch, *Votive Offerings to Hathor*, 285, Fig. 2 (lower left).

²⁹² William Flinders Petrie, *Qurneh*, British School of Archaeology in Egypt and Egyptian Research Account (London: Bernard Quaritch, 1909), Pl. XXIX.

²⁹³ Christine Lilyquist, *The Tomb of Three Foreign Wives of Thutmose III* (New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2003), 174-75. Catalog numbers 135 and 136, Fig 167 on p. 234.

²⁹⁴ Luxor Museum, information from card in vitrine; José M. Galán, "The Inscribed Burial Chamber of Djehuty (TT11)," in *Creativity and Innovation in the Reign of Hatshepsut*, ed. José M. Galán, Betsy M. Bryan, and Peter F. Dorman, Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilizations (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2014), 254.

to the elite as glazed wallet beads (steatite and faience) were also documented from non-elite New Kingdom tombs at Qau/Badari.²⁹⁵

3.12 Cosmetic Equipment

Cosmetic equipment was an important part of funerary goods from the Predynastic period throughout ancient Egyptian history, and the cemeteries of Deir el-Ballas are no exception to this practice. Objects included in this category are kohl and unguent jars, kohl applicators, tweezers and razors, and combs. Kohl jars and their contents can be seen in a similar way to the above-mentioned beads and amulets, which were simultaneously decorative and magically effectual. Two of the kohl jars from Deir el-Ballas incorporate apotropaic images such as Taweret and Bes, making this association between kohl and supernatural protection explicit, while the contents of the undecorated jars should also be seen in this light, as a magico-medical substance as well as something to enhance one's personal appearance.²⁹⁶ Other toiletry items such as razors may not have been symbolically potent in themselves but they enabled ritual purity by removing the hair.²⁹⁷

Stone was the preferred material for holding cosmetics as it was best able to keep the contents cool, but containers made of other materials such as wood, pottery and faience were also found in the tombs of Cemetery 1-200. Quite a few of these vessels at the Hearst Museum still retain a small amount of the kohl that they once held, either green (made from malachite) or black (made with the sparkly mineral galena). And in one case, from Tomb 239, just the dried kohl itself was found extant (6-8923). The pieces of kohl are cylindrical with rounded ends indicating that they would have come from a wooden tube or possibly a section of reed that has now disappeared,²⁹⁸ leaving only the kohl as a cast of the container.

²⁹⁵ Brunton, 17, Pl. XXXII no. 14 and 15.

²⁹⁶ Certain inscribed kohl jars indicate that the contents of different vials were to be used in specific seasons, or even allude to their being medicinal treatments for specific eye conditions (Edward Brovarski, "Kohl and Kohl Containers," in *Egypt's Golden Age: The Art of Living in the New Kingdom, 1550-1085 B.C.*, ed. Anonymous (Boston: Museum of Fine Arts, 1982), 216). The tradition of using kohl apotropaically continues in modern Egypt, where newborn babies' eyes are lined with kohl mixed with the juice of an onion in the first week or two after birth (personal observation, Kom Lolah, West Bank of Luxor, June 2018).

²⁹⁷ As is seen in the text of pBremner-Rhind (BM10188) column 1, line 3, where two women who act the roles of Isis and Nephthys are specifically said to have the hair of their bodies removed (*hr šhꜣ šnw n ḥꜣ=sn*) before they perform in the temple as embodiments of the goddesses. Raymond O. Faulkner, *The Papyrus Bremner-Rhind (British Museum No. 10188)*, Bibliotheca Aegyptiaca (Bruxelles: Édition de la Fondation Égyptologique Reine Élisabeth, 1933), 1.

²⁹⁸ The thin cylindrical kohl tubes made of faience and wood popular in the New Kingdom are imitations of the original material, reed, and some actual reed containers have survived in the archaeological record. (Brovarski, 217., nos. 274, 279 - 281).

In all, 39 kohl jars were found in the cemetery: 37 were of stone, one of faience, and one of black polished pottery. In addition, there were three stone unguent jars and 12 stone lids that came from the tombs. Two wooden kohl tubes are also attested. These cosmetic vessels were found in 34 tombs (equaling 17% of the tombs in the cemetery). Although more vessels could have been included in the original burial offerings that have disappeared through looting, in general this low percentage indicates that they were a luxury item that was not within the means of most of the individuals buried in the cemetery. Reisner observed that most of the rims of the stone kohl containers were chipped or broken;²⁹⁹ interestingly, Bruyère noted the same phenomenon in the East Cemetery at Deir el Medina and concluded that they must have been used in daily life before being included as tomb equipment for the deceased.³⁰⁰

Most tombs only included one kohl container, but a few tombs held two or three jars. Most kohl jars were undecorated, but there were a few exceptions which will be discussed below. Much rarer were open vessels that were made to hold unguents; only two of the stone objects of Cemetery 1-200 were of this type. Reisner and Lythgoe photographed at least six different assemblages of stone vessels to indicate the variety of forms and materials they discovered; one example of an excavation photograph is provided below, to which I have added labels indicating the provenience and PAHMA number, if known (Figure 37).³⁰¹

²⁹⁹ In his field notes for object 54 in Tomb 10, he writes “alabaster kohl pot, edge broken as usual.”

³⁰⁰ Bernard Bruyère, *Rapport sur les Fouilles de Deir el Médineh 2*, FIFAO (Cairo: IFAO, 1937), 83.

³⁰¹ The photographs are C-9608, C-9609, C-9612, C-9613, C-9614 and C-9615, as well as a photograph only known from Lythgoe’s album at the MMA, M4386.



Figure 37: Cosmetic equipment, Hearst Expedition photo C-9612 with annotations by the author. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

3.12.1 Undecorated Stone Kohl Jars

Most of the kohl jars are of a yellowish white stone which is listed in the field notes as well as the museum's database as "alabaster." Barbara Aston's study of Egyptian stone vessels revealed that a distinction can be made between two different rocks that have historically been termed alabaster: the familiar banded, crystalline stone is actually travertine (which is made of calcium carbonate), while a more opaque stone is true alabaster (made of gypsum, which derives from calcium sulfate).³⁰² Aston notes that some scholars have adopted the term "calcite" instead of alabaster to try to remedy this problem, but as calcite is a mineral rather than a rock this term is also not technically correct, although she finds it preferable to the term "alabaster."³⁰³ Aston positively identified six Deir el-Ballas vessels from the Hearst Museum as being actual alabaster rather than travertine: 6-6388, 6-6584, 6-6876, 6-7126, 6-7315, and 6-8025.³⁰⁴ However, a complete study of the mineral composition of all travertine/alabaster vessels from Deir el-Ballas is not within the realm of this dissertation. I will use the more accurate term

³⁰² Aston, 42-51.

³⁰³ *Ibid.*, 43.

³⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, 50, footnote 355.

“travertine” when the material is clearly identifiable as such but will retain the traditional term “alabaster” to refer to cosmetic jars of either stone that cannot be readily distinguished, including kohl pots that were mentioned in the field notes but for which the actual artifact is not identified at PAHMA.

Other stone types that were used for vessels in the Deir el-Ballas assemblage are anhydrite, a blueish, marble-like stone; a dark stone, most likely serpentine; and limestone. I will discuss each of these in turn.

Anhydrite is a stone that was only used during the Middle Kingdom and Second Intermediate Period, according to Aston.³⁰⁵ There were two kohl jars made of this material in Cemetery 1-200. One (6-6553) was found in Tomb 117, a tomb that also contained a dugout log coffin which, as discussed in section 03.8.3 above, could be a crude rishi-type coffin that is another possible indicator of a 17th Dynasty date. However, the tomb was placed in the center of a room in House A, so unless this structure was already abandoned at this early date, the burial should be dated to the latter part of the reign of Ahmose at the earliest, with the anhydrite jar included as an heirloom.

The other tomb that contained an anhydrite jar (6-6689) was Tomb 140. This tomb also contained an assemblage that could date to the late 17th Dynasty, and in this case the tomb’s location was just north of the settlement, not within any domestic walls. The assemblage included a large dish; a tall cylindrical jar; 18 beakers, some with black-painted rims; a pair of silver “leech” earrings; and four scarabs. The design of one of the scarabs (6-8770) shows a kilted man facing two uraei; this motif has been identified as dating specifically to the Second Intermediate Period.³⁰⁶

Most of the other stone vessels found in the cemetery date to the early 18th Dynasty. The few carved in a dark stone (n=5)³⁰⁷ are in the same form that is seen in most of the alabaster/travertine examples (see Figure 37 above, jars from tombs 52, 121, 146, and 162). There is a wide, flat base, from which the body flares upward to a high shoulder, then the vessel narrows at the neck and flares out widely to a flange rim. All of the stone kohl vessels of this type exhibit the typical New Kingdom diagnostic characteristic of having a concave shape to the neck, as opposed to the more angular, ridged underside to the rim that was popular in the Second Intermediate Period.³⁰⁸

³⁰⁵ Ibid., 170.

³⁰⁶ Brunton, 12, Pl XIX, 40 and 41.

³⁰⁷ The dark stone vessels are from Tomb 114 (location unknown), Tomb 157 (6-6828), Tomb 163 (6-6892 and 6-6893), and Tomb 191 (location unknown). The material of the vessels that are identified at PAHMA is likely serpentine or possibly blackened limestone. The jars from Tomb 163 are labelled in museum records as being diorite, but according to Aston, this material was not used for vessels after the Old Kingdom with the notable exception of a large bowl inscribed for Thutmose III that was discovered in the royal tomb at Amarna (Aston 1994 p. 64).

³⁰⁸ Aston, 146-48.

Another chronological distinction is that the earlier forms (Middle Kingdom to Second Intermediate Period) exhibit more effort in hollowing out the interior of the vessel, while New Kingdom kohl jars are drilled straight down leaving much of the body solid.³⁰⁹



Figure 38: Kohl and unguent containers, Hearst Expedition photo C-9614 with annotations by the author. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

There are two other shapes attested in the early 18th Dynasty tombs to hold unguents. One consists of a flaring foot, a globular body, and a tall, flaring neck (Figure 38, bottom center). There were only two examples of this type of vessel, and the tombs from which they came (Tomb 146 and 182) had some of the more elaborate assemblages found in the entire cemetery. The artifact from Tomb 146 (6-6724) was stolen from the museum in the late 1960s, so it is no longer available for analysis. The vessel from Tomb 182 (6-7008) exhibits an orange staining in its interior from the contents it once held.³¹⁰ The second form of unguent container is a wide, baggy pot. Two examples (6-6894 from Tomb 163 and 6-7023 from Tomb 182) are shown in Figure 38 above.

³⁰⁹ Ibid., 145-49.

³¹⁰ Bruyere notes that in the Eastern Cemetery at Deir el Medina, the kohl jars were usually accompanied by a “Bastet” shaped vessel (a flaring cylinder) that contained the dessicated remains of a red ointment (Bruyère, *Deir el Médineh* 2, 83).

A large travertine jar (6-7178, 14 cm tall), provenienced to Tomb 198, exhibits unusual features. This vessel has a globular body, a tall vertical neck, and a flange rim from which a round-topped, pierced tab emerges (Figure 37 above, bottom left). There was a second tab originally that is broken off. Aston dates this object to the New Kingdom, not before the late 18th Dynasty.³¹¹ This date accords well with the pottery from the tomb, which also featured later forms such as funnel-necked jars with blue paint that date to the late 18th Dynasty. This vessel seems rather large to have been used to hold kohl, but perhaps it was used as a container for ointment or some other liquid.

3.12.2 Decorated Stone Kohl Jars

While most stone vessels from the cemetery were not decorated, there are two that are incised with apotropaic figures (6-6691 from Tomb 142 and 6-8261 from Tomb 234). Both of the incised kohl jars were made of blackened limestone and the second one retains traces of a yellow paste that was used to fill the incisions. The first one has a squat body, while the second one is taller and features the figure of a monkey holding the vessel. A third kohl jar (6-6419 from Tomb 10) is uninscribed but also takes the form of a monkey holding the kohl pot. Finally, a fourth kohl jar of limestone (6-7143 from Tomb 195) is in a regrettably fragmentary state but still exhibits some interesting details. I will address each of these in turn.

Tomb 142 (PAHMA 6-6691): Kohl jar of grayish limestone, height 5.5 cm. On the body of the pot is an incised design of a Horus falcon with wings spread who is holding shen sign in his talons. On either side of this figure is a Taweret figure holding a knife; chevron design panels are carved between the figures. There is a grayish-black substance (presumably kohl) adhering in grooves in the interior.

³¹¹ Aston, 157-58. While Aston cites this specific object at PAHMA in her typology (Type 197), there are noticeable differences between the drawing of the type (a baggy, flat-bottomed vessel with slight neck and roll rim) and 6-7178 which has a globular body, a much taller, distinct neck, and a distinctly flanged rim.



Figure 39: Incised kohl jar, blackened limestone, PAHMA 6-6691. Images by the author.

This tomb can be securely dated to the reign of Thutmose III into the reign of Amenhotep II at the latest, as it contained both diagnostic pottery of that date (a silt bowl with red-painted rim and splashes, 6-6696) as well as a bronze ring with a green-glazed plaque naming Thutmose III (6-8776).

In her study of this type of pot, Sparks presented evidence that there is a strong provenience clustering in the area of Abydos, and she proposed that they were made in a single workshop at that site.³¹² Certainly, in comparing the kohl pot from Tomb 142 to the example from the Nicholson Museum in Sydney, Australia (inventory 00.107) that Sparks uses as the starting point in her article, many similarities can be observed. Both the Nicholson pot and 6-6691 have a falcon whose wings spread out and then down, there are divisions between the panels decorated with chevrons (although these point downward in the Nicholson example and upward in the PAHMA example), and two Taweret-figures march toward the right. In all, Sparks assembled a catalogue of 24 jars of this shape that appear to be from a common workshop which she calls the "Taweret Workshop"; this Deir el-Ballas object 6-6691 can now be added to the inventory.

In addition to the motifs found on the Tomb 142 piriform jar, the Nicholson pot has an additional apotropaic demon that takes the form of a jackal head with wig supported by very short legs, whom I will discuss below in examining the other incised kohl pot from Deir el-Ballas that came from Tomb 234.

Tomb 234 (PAHMA 6-8261): This blackened limestone kohl pot is held by a monkey whose body is incised but whose head is executed in the round. On the container, a Bes figure is carved on one side of tube, and a Taweret figure appears on the other side. On the front is a jackal head on legs below which is a bread-loaf. There are

³¹² Rachel Sparks, "The Taweret Workshop: Nicholson 00.107 and Related Vessels," in *Egyptian Art in the Nicholson Museum, Sydney*, ed. Karin Sowada and Boyo Ockinga (Sydney: Meditarch, 2006).

traces of yellow paste still filling the engraving on the proper right side. The top edge is perforated with two small holes to hold a lid that is now missing (Figure 40).



Figure 40: Kohl pot with apotropaic figures (6-8261), blackened limestone, Tomb 234. Images by the author.

The motifs of two of the hybrid beings on this kohl jar are commonly found on many different objects of daily life in the New Kingdom. The hippopotamus-lion-human-crocodile composite was known as Ipet in the Middle Kingdom and Taweret in the New Kingdom. The human dwarf-lion composite is labeled Aha in the Middle Kingdom and Bes in later eras. In the Middle Kingdom these protective figures were commonly included on birth tusks³¹³ while in the New Kingdom the tusks disappear from usage but these apotropaic figures are found on a variety of domestic media including headrests, kohl jars, chairs, beds, and domestic wall paintings.³¹⁴ Both Taweret and Bes were extremely popular motifs for amulets as well.

³¹³ Stephen Quirke, *Birth Tusks: The Armoury of Health in Context - Egypt 1800 BC*, Middle Kingdom Studies (London: Golden House, 2016); Hartwig Altenmüller, "Die Apotropaia und Die Götter Mittelägyptens: Eine Typologische und Religionsgeschichtliche Untersuchung der Sogenannten "Zaubermesser" des Mittleren Reiches" (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, 1965). These are the incisor tusks of hippopotami that were incised with a series of apotropaic figures; the tusks seem to have been used in rituals to protect women and children during and after childbirth and were included in tombs presumably to facilitate rebirth.

³¹⁴ For example, both Taweret and Bes appear on the throne of King's Daughter Sitamun and a bed belonging to king Tutankhamun, both in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo. Headrests with a Bes face include EA18156 and EA63783 at the British Museum.

However, the third image on this kohl jar from Deir el-Ballas is rather unusual. Appearing on the front edge of the kohl container, an animal head with long snout and tall ears is seen on top of a hemispheric shape that has parallel curved lines carved in its interior. Two curving lines descend from the bottom of this hemisphere, resembling legs. Below the figure is a bread loaf “t” (Gardiner X1). While it is a rare motif, other kohl jars depict this jackal demon.³¹⁵ One is the squat limestone jar at the Nicholson Museum in Sydney mentioned above. Another, even closer parallel to this monkey-pot from Tomb 234 at Deir el-Ballas is Fitzwilliam E.14.1901 (Figure 41). This blackened limestone kohl jar was excavated from Tomb D108 at Abydos by Maclver and Mace.³¹⁶ It also consists of a narrow container held by a monkey figure and has the jackal-headed image on its front edge. In the case of the Fitzwilliam vessel, the head is more obviously that of a jackal with wig. Again, two short lines emerge from the bottom of the wig which likely represent legs. On this example the bread loaf appears above the jackal’s head and below the figure is an inverted lily blossom.



Figure 41: Limestone kohl jar, Fitzwilliam E.14.1901 (<http://data.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/id/object/50353>). Image © The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

Turning now to another aspect of the kohl jar from Tomb 234, we will examine the monkey holding the pot. There are numerous parallels for cosmetic vessels with a monkey figure holding the container; this motif dates back as far as the Old Kingdom³¹⁷ but became very popular in the 18th Dynasty. In her 2006 study of the “Taweret

³¹⁵ I am using Lucarelli’s definition of demons here as supernatural beings depicted with fantastical, theriomorphic composite bodies that are not gods with official cults (Rita Lucarelli, “Demons (Benevolent and Malevolent),” in *UCLA Encyclopedia of Egyptology*, ed. Jacco Dieleman and Willeke Wendrich (Los Angeles 2010)).

³¹⁶ David Randall Maclver and A.C. Mace, *El-Amrah and Abydos, 1899-1901* (London: Egypt Exploration Fund, 1902), 88, Pl 44.

³¹⁷ Brovarski, 217.

Workshop” of incised vessels, Sparks collected ten examples similar to the Tomb 234 artifact. The associated objects found with these monkey jars also point to an early 18th Dynasty date, in many cases specific to the reigns of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III although a couple of the assemblages date earlier in the dynasty.³¹⁸ This example from Tomb 234 at Deir el-Ballas can be added to Sparks’s inventory of ten kohl jars of the Taweret Workshop style in which a standing monkey is holding the tube-shaped jar. In addition, another jar of this type is held at Leiden (CI 248),³¹⁹ bringing the total of which I am aware to twelve.

Tomb 10 (6-6419): This kohl tube is also made of blackened limestone and features a standing monkey holding the tube (Figure 42). However, in this example the monkey is rendered in a more sculptural way and there is no incised decoration so this piece would not appear to be a product of the same workshop as the previous two Deir el-Ballas kohl jars just discussed.

The assemblage of Tomb 10 dates to the early 18th Dynasty based on the pottery. This tomb held a unique collection of carinated bowls that had figures of Hathor and uraei in their centers, which will be discussed below under the pottery section in this chapter.



³¹⁸ Sparks, 257-58. For example, Abydos Tomb D116 contained two similar stone vessels (Maclver and Mace, Pl. XLVI. The pottery from this Abydene tomb consists of some forms familiar from Deir el-Ballas, such as the tall Cypriot spindle jar, a beaker with black band around the rim, a tiny model jar, small biconical jars with bichrome painted designs, a shallow bowl with base ring (“drinking bowl”), a “flower pot”, and a large flaring dish. However, it also contained other forms not seen in Cemetery 1-200, such as a two-handled “pilgrim flask”; a tall narrow jar with flat bottom indented with finger marks, vertical sides and rolled rim; and a beaker with a flaring rim (Pl. LV). Eight scarabs or scaraboid objects were also part of D116’s assemblage; these include four mentioning Amun-Ra and two with the cartouche of Thutmose III (Pl. LIII).

³¹⁹ Moya Smith, ed. *Life and Death under the Pharaohs: Egyptian Art from the National Museum of Antiquities in Leiden, the Netherlands* (Perth: Western Australian Museum, 1997), 96, number 142.

Figure 42: Kohl jar with monkey figure (6-6419), blackened limestone, Tomb 10. Images by the author.

Tomb 195 (6-7143): Although it is now incomplete with the extant portion broken into seven fragments, this double kohl tube made of limestone still retains some remains of its interesting decoration, which included a monkey and a human figure. In his notes for the find, Reisner only documented that it was “limestone, blackened and worn” but upon close examination, several details can be seen (Figure 43). The kohl jar originally had two drilled cavities, which is a feature that dates it to the reign of Thutmose III at the earliest.³²⁰ Several pieces still join to form part of the monkey, whose arm can be seen on one side of the largest piece and whose tail appears on another joining fragment at the bottom of the vessel. Two parallel incised lines indicate that the monkey is wearing a belt around its waist that has a leash attached. Two other fragments show that a human figure also appeared on the jar. One base fragment shows a human foot, while a larger, curving fragment has a human face with a large, rounded forehead. The face is in profile looking to the right while the shoulders and chest are presented frontally; the individual wears a necklace with a cross strap going down to horizontal bands on chest.



Figure 43: Kohl jar, fragmentary (6-7143), blackened limestone, Tomb 195. Images by the author.

Because our figure is incomplete, in looking for objects or depictions with similar iconography there are several possible identities that might be suggested for this figure. A black steatite kohl jar at the British Museum (EA 2572) depicts a kneeling female

³²⁰ Aston, 149.

supporting a kohl pot in front of her. Her round head is shaved with the exception of a single, braided lock that emerges from the crown of her head and falls down to the back. She is bedecked with a cowry girdle and wears a fish amulet that dangles from her braided lock of hair. Bourriau notes that this hairstyle, as well as the cowrie shells and fish amulet, are exclusively worn by women, and that females with this hairstyle are shown in tomb scenes of acrobats and dancers.³²¹ The cross-strap clothing is seen on some depictions of khener dancers, such as wooden paddle dolls and the women shown in the tomb of Kenamun in western Thebes.³²² However, the latter wear the normal, tripartite wig and do not show evidence of having a (partially) shaved head. Another possible interpretation is that a Nubian girl might be depicted. Two cosmetic objects dating to the late 18th Dynasty provide examples of this iconography. On the Petrie Museum's 14210,³²³ a wooden figurine of a naked, pubescent Nubian girl holds an ointment dish which is balanced on top of a monkey's head. The hairstyle consists of four tufts that are gathered on the head with the remaining areas smooth, as on the forehead of the figure on 6-7143; it is possible that the kohl jar's figure had tufts of hair depicted on the now broken-away area that included the top and back of the head. Also, the combination of a Nubian person and a monkey in the same composition is notable and may indicate that the PAHMA kohl jar is a parallel. A second artifact to consider is a mirror now at the Brooklyn Museum (60.27.1),³²⁴ whose handle is made in the form of a Nubian female. This figure also has the tufted hairstyle and, in addition, wears cross-straps as seen on 6-7143. However, the mirror figurine has a tuft of hair depicted on the forehead, which in the case of the limestone kohl jar is clearly devoid of hair. It is possible that the artist who made the mirror moved the tuft lower on the head in order to accommodate the transition to the mirror itself, which is accomplished with a flaring cone shape placed at the apex of the figure's head.

The pottery assemblage from the tomb that contained this fragmentary kohl jar was small and lacked diagnostic indicators of the date other than a general placement in the New Kingdom, so this cosmetic vessel can help us narrow the tomb's date. Although double kohl tubes and the monkey motif both begin in the reign of Thutmose III, based on the naturalistic rendering of the human face, I would suggest that this kohl jar may date to the late 18th Dynasty (post-Amarna period).

³²¹ Bourriau, *Pharaohs and Mortals*, 139.

³²² Ellen Morris, "Paddle Dolls and Performance," *JARCE* 47 (2011): 87-88.

³²³ Rita E. Freed, "239. Nubian Girl and Monkey with Ointment Dish," in *Egypt's Golden Age: The Art of Living in the New Kingdom, 1550-1085 B.C.*, ed. Anonymous (Boston: Museum of Fine Arts, 1982), 204-05.

³²⁴ Christine Lilyquist, "218. Mirror with Nubian Figure," *ibid.*, 187-88.

3.12.3 Faience Kohl Jar

Tomb 182 (6-6499): The only cosmetic container made of faience from the site, this vessel was in the form of a seated monkey holding a wide pot. Unfortunately, although the artifact is accessioned at PAHMA, its current location is unknown so the only evidence we have available are excavation photographs. This kohl pot was part of an exceptionally rich burial assemblage for Deir el-Ballas, as it included a Cypriot Base-Ring I juglet, several alabaster/travertine cosmetic vessels, and two boxes containing jewelry, scarabs naming Hatshepsut and Thutmose III, and a suite of domestic Egyptian pottery forms of the early 18th Dynasty.



Figure 44: Kohl jar, faience, Tomb 182. From excavation photo C-9609. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-6499).

3.12.4 Wooden Kohl Tubes

The conditions in the tombs of this cemetery were not conducive to the survival of wood, as can be seen in the discussion of coffins above. Thus, Reisner was only able to identify two wooden kohl tubes from Cemetery 1-200. One came from Tomb 9 and the other was found in Tomb 14. It is entirely possible that there were originally more that had disintegrated so as to become unrecognizable. Both kohl tubes that Reisner did document were described as being rotted. The Hearst Museum has the fragments from Tomb 9 (6-6273) but the remains, if any, from Tomb 14's kohl tube are not identified at the museum. From the sketch, the container in Tomb 14 appears to have been a single tube, and in it was found a bronze applicator. The kohl tube from Tomb 9 also was found with an applicator made of wood (see section 3.12.6).

3.12.5 Shells

Nine tombs in Cemetery 1-200 contained shells (Table 8). In some cases, Reisner simply noted "shell" without describing it further, but in other instances it is clear that

either a large bivalve shell or a small *conus* shell was found. The open bivalve shells are often used to hold cosmetic pigments, a usage that is attested back at least into the early Old Kingdom.³²⁵ This practice continued into the lifespan of Deir el-Ballas, as attested by Lythgoe's discovery in one of the houses that he excavated at the site of two bivalve shells, one of which contained bright green pigment.³²⁶

Table 8: Shells found in Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Description	Museum number, if known
15	Shell	–
79	Bivalve shell, large	–
81	Shell	–
129b	Conus shell, drilled at one end	6-22942
187	Half of bivalve shell	6-8682
191	Cowrie shell bead	6-8868
203	Half of bivalve shell, edge worn	–
224	Conus shell	6-8908
234	Fragment of bivalve shell	6-9743

In addition, there are nine bivalve shells registered at PAHMA from an uncertain provenience at Deir el-Ballas.³²⁷ Up to four of these could be the unidentified shells from the table above, but it is not possible to link any specific artifact with a specific tomb precisely.

3.12.6 Kohl Applicators and Spoons

Kohl applicators, which are long narrow sticks with bulbous ends, were made of various materials. In the field notes for Cemetery 1-200, kohl applicators are attested in stone, wood and bronze. The end of the wooden applicator that was found along with a wooden kohl tube in Tomb 9 is still discernible (6-6273), and the wooden applicator that was found in Tomb 129b can be matched with PAHMA 6-22939. However, the wooden

³²⁵ See, for example, object 6-2321 at PAHMA, a shell from Naga ed-Der containing green pigment from an assemblage that dates to the 3rd Dynasty.

³²⁶ House 1353, Notebook D-13, page 97.

³²⁷ 6-8402, 6-8403, 6-8404, 6-8405, 6-8410, 6-8440, 6-8527, 6-8530, and 6-8534.

applicators that are attested in the notes for Tombs 128, 153, and 229 are not able to be definitively linked with objects at PAHMA, although there are a number of applicators of uncertain provenience in the collection that very likely belong to these tombs.³²⁸

Two examples in bronze were mentioned in the field notes. The applicator from Tomb 14 was apparently intact, while the one from Tomb 8 was broken in two when it was found. I would tentatively assign 6-8501, the only intact bronze applicator at PAHMA, to Tomb 14. However, no original field marks are visible on these very corroded pieces of metal.

One stone applicator (6-8794) was found in Tomb 162. Another object of faience (6-8791) from Tomb 160 could have been used as a kohl applicator although it might simply be a bead with the pierced end broken off. It is a long thin cylinder, which widens until ending in a rounded tip. Traces of a black striped decoration, like a modern candy cane, are still extant.

A related type of object is a small spoon that was used to mix kohl minerals with a liquid. One such implement made of bronze was described as coming from Tomb 8; the spoon was broken in two parts when it was discovered inside a black-polished pottery kohl pot. The actual artifact has not been identified at PAHMA.

3.12.7 Combs

Wooden combs were recorded as coming from two tombs in the cemetery. Half of a wooden comb (6-8582, Figure 45 left) was found in Tomb 202. Although the wood is quite dessicated, a design is still visible that includes parallel lines carved along the width of the comb and two protruding bumps at the top of the piece; this matches the sketch Reisner made of the object in his field notes. This style of comb is identical to twelve that were found in the Eastern Cemetery at Deir el-Medina, where Bruyère noted that combs were only found in tombs that contained females.³²⁹ However, in Tomb 202 there were no other artifacts that are gender-specific, so it is not possible to confirm that the same association between women and combs pertains in this case.

³²⁸ 6-6381 and 6-8450 represent one wooden applicator each, while 6-9165 consists of three wooden applicators and one ivory example.

³²⁹ Bruyère, *Deir el Médineh 2*, 80.

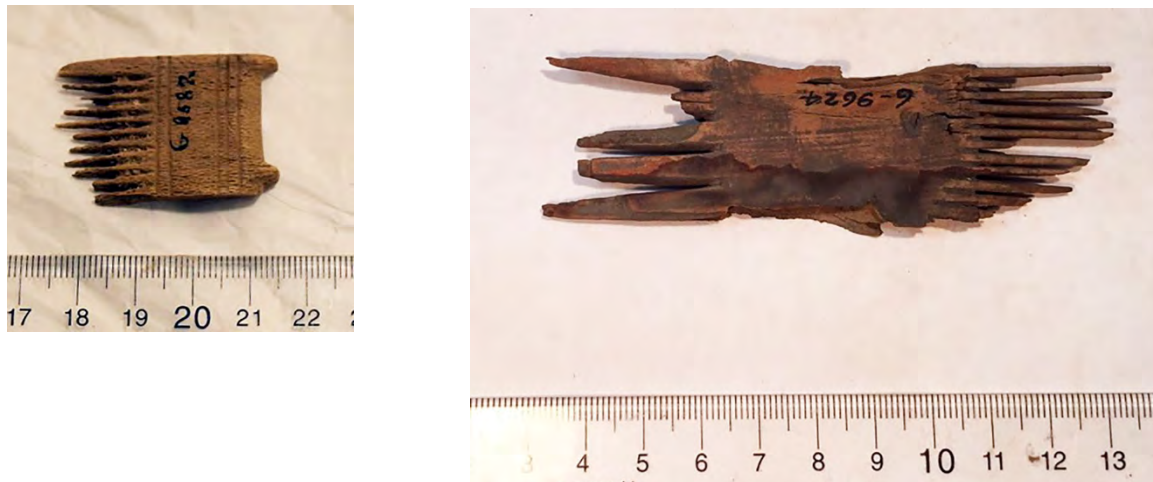


Figure 45: Wooden combs. Left: (6-8582), Right: (6-9624). Images by the author.

The other mention of a comb, found in Tomb 14 under the head of the deceased person, was not accompanied by a sketch but there is only one other comb from Deir el-Ballas at PAHMA (6-9624) so by process of elimination, it would initially appear that this artifact came from Tomb 14. However, the situation might not be this simple. Silt bowls with red splashes and rims also found in this tomb date it to the reign of Thutmose III or possibly his descendant, Amenhotep II, at the latest. On the other hand, the unprovenienced comb at PAHMA (Figure 45 right) has wide teeth on one edge and narrower teeth on the other edge, a style that is attested in the Roman period.³³⁰ I am unaware of any combs of this type dating to the 18th Dynasty, so unless this style was used at that earlier time, it must come from another area of the site and date to the later occupation of the area when the Palace was used as a Coptic monastery.

3.12.8 Bronze Razors and Tweezers

With three different tools in its assemblage, Tomb 9 had the most complete set of bronze toiletry implements in the cemetery. There was a narrow *dgz* razor found near a wide *mhk* razor.³³¹ PAHMA 6-8607 is the only object at the museum that matches the shape of the *mhk* razor sketched in the field notes (Figure 46, top left) while Tomb 9's *dgz* razor appears to be 6-7156 based on comparison of the sketch with this artifact. When Reisner excavated these two objects, he noted that traces of wood rot were found nearby, which might have been the remains of the missing handle of the wide razor or possibly a

³³⁰ Anne K. Capel and Glenn E. Markoe, *Mistress of the House, Mistress of Heaven: Women in Ancient Egypt* (New York: Hudson Hills Press, in association with Cincinnati Art Museum, 1997), 76, no. 21g. This exhibition catalogue includes two examples from Cincinnati that are very similar to 6-9624. Cincinnati Art Museum 1914.484 and 1914.485 were excavated at Antinoe and date to the Late Roman/Byzantine period.

³³¹ Ancient names for the types of razors from W. Vivian Davies, "Tut'ankhamun's Razor-Box: A Problem in Lexicography," *JEA* 63 (1977).

container for one or both of them. These two types of razors are frequently found together as part of a toilette set,³³² but at Deir el-Ballas, this was the only tomb to contain both forms. Additionally, the tomb contained an implement that Reisner described as “bronze knife with kohl dipper (?) – ‘scissors’.” This is likely the object 6-8608 shown in the expedition photos C-1693 – C-1695 (Figure 46, top row, second from left). Reisner’s description refers to the multi-purpose tool that has variously been described as a “‘scissors,’ ‘tweezer-razors,’ and ‘hair-curlers.’³³³ While its function is still debated, the implement features a hinged joint that is its hallmark, making it appear like a modern pair of scissors in this respect.

Tombs 146 and 163 also contained a *dgꜣ* razor, which according to the sketches are also of the early 18th Dynasty type. The razor from Tomb 146 can be linked with the middle such object shown in the expedition photograph (Figure 46), but it has not been matched with a specific artifact at PAHMA. The razor from Tomb 163 was intact except for a broken tip when found but is currently reduced to fragments (6-8797).

³³² Petrie, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob*, 17; W. Vivian Davies, "Razors," in *Egypt's Golden Age: The Art of Living in the New Kingdom, 1550-1085 B.C.*, ed. Anonymous (Boston: Museum of Fine Arts, 1982), 190.

³³³ Rita E. Freed, "Toilette Implements," *ibid.*, 193-94.

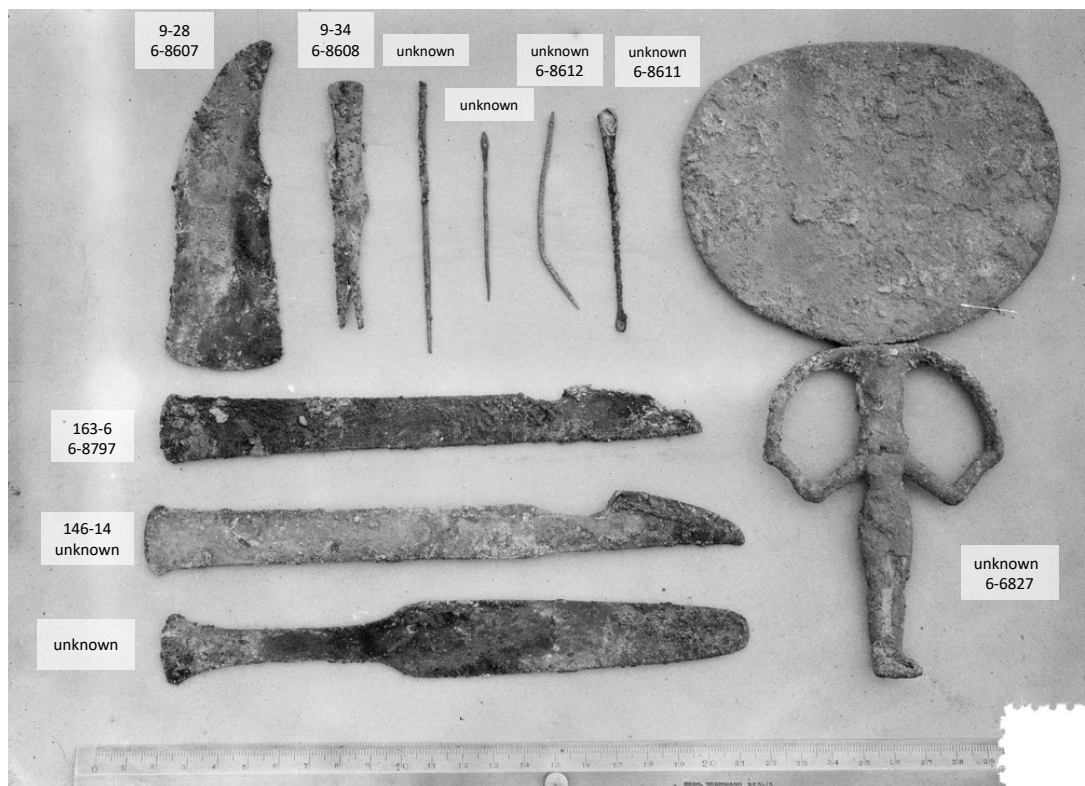


Figure 46: Bronze objects, Hearst Expedition photo C-1694 with annotations by the author. Tomb and object numbers are on the top line of the captions and PAHMA museum numbers are on the bottom line, when known. Image courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts.

Tomb 128 also contained a wide razor, which is of a form that is known from the Middle Kingdom³³⁴ to the reign of Hatshepsut³³⁵ (Figure 47). This type of razor has a tang projecting from the bottom that would have been attached to a wooden handle. The actual artifact is not identified at the museum or shown in any expedition photographs known to me, so our only record of it is the sketch in the field notebook.

³³⁴ M. Gustave Jéquier, *Les Frises d'Objets des Sarcophages du Moyen Empire*, MIFAO (Cairo: IFAO, 1921), 125, Fig. 335; William Flinders Petrie, *Tools and Weapons*, Egypt Research Account (London: BSAE, 1917), Pl. LXI no. 24.

³³⁵ *Tools and Weapons*, 49, Pl. LX no. 26.

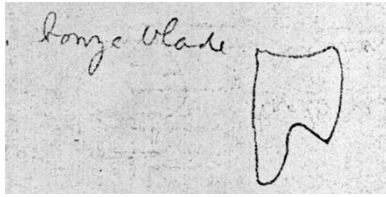


Figure 47: Sketch of razor from Tomb 128, Field Notebook D-3. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California

There were two interments in this tomb. Other artifacts in Tomb 128 such as a scarab inscribed "Thutmose" point to an early 18th Dynasty date for at least one of the burials. Both bodies were discovered lying on their backs with hands over the pelvic region, a tradition that is seen in the 12th Dynasty but becomes increasingly common in the late Second Intermediate Period to early 18th Dynasty.³³⁶ The razor was found near the head of one of the bodies, along with other toiletry items such as a kohl jar and applicator.

Tweezers were found in Tombs 129b, 163, and 165. The artifacts from Tombs 163 and 165 are both catalogued under 6-8880, and the larger one can be associated with Tomb 163 based on the expedition photo B-1190 that shows the tweezer along with other jewelry objects from that tomb. For Tomb 129b, the PAHMA registration information gives 6-22938 as the artifact from that tomb. It is shown in Figure 28 above.

The one commonly-found type of toiletry object that was apparently missing from the Deir el-Ballas burials is the mirror.³³⁷ No tomb notes mention a mirror as part of the surviving assemblage. However, there are two early 18th Dynasty mirrors accessioned at PAHMA; one (5-194) was purchased but the other (6-8234) is of an uncertain provenience at the site and might have been excavated, since it is shown in the photograph above (Figure 46) accompanied by other artifacts that are known to have been excavated. However, as there are no mentions of a mirror that I have been able to discover in any of the field notebooks, its original find spot is now unknown.

3.12.9 Wigs

Three tombs retained human hair as part of the assemblage for one's personal appearance. Interestingly one of these contexts, Tomb 130, was the burial of a child, where plaits of hair were noted by Reisner, leading him to a tentative identification of the

³³⁶ Janine Bourriau, "Change of Body Position in Egyptian Burials from the Mid XIIIth Dynasty until the Early XVIIIth Dynasty," in *Social Aspects of Funerary Culture in the Egyptian Old and Middle Kingdoms: Proceedings of the International Symposium Held at Leiden University, 6-7 June, 1996*, ed. Harco Willems (Leuven: Peeters, 2001).

³³⁷ Dorothea Arnold, "Cosmetic Equipment," in *Hatshepsut: From Queen to Pharaoh*, ed. Catharine H. Roehrig, Renée Dreyfus, and Cathleen A. Keller (New York; New Haven and London: The Metropolitan Museum of Art; Yale University Press, 2005), 220.

deceased as being a girl. In another context, Tomb 129b, a wig was found alongside a wooden box of jewelry, both contained within a rush basket with a second basket placed as a lid on top (see Figure 27 above). The notes for Tomb 171 also state that it contained plaits of hair.

Two other tombs, 17 and 237, were also described as containing human hair but there is not enough information provided to discern whether this hair came from wigs or extensions as in the case of the three tombs mentioned above, or if it was the remains of the deceased individuals' natural hair.

3.13 Household Objects

Most ancient Egyptian household objects such as furniture, wooden boxes, or reed baskets were made of organic materials that did not survive well in the tombs of Cemetery 1-200, as evidenced by the extremely fragile state of most of the coffins already discussed above. Bovine horns are another object type that were used as containers, but whose material is prone to disintegration over time. However, the few, small artifacts that survived the effects of humidity and insects and were described by Reisner will be discussed here. Reisner also noted the presence of "bits of wood" or "wood with peg holes" in several tombs, but it is not possible to determine what sort of object they originally were; they might have been coffin fragments, or from household objects. There are several fragmentary wooden artifacts catalogued at PAHMA that could be from these tombs, but unfortunately, the provenience information has been lost so they cannot be securely linked with the notes from a specific tomb. No identifiable pieces of medium- to large-size furniture – such as chairs, headrests, stools, chests, or beds – were attested in the cemetery. This contrasts with the finds from Deir el-Medina, where many such daily-life objects were found by Bruyère in the 18th Dynasty tombs.³³⁸ The reason for their absence at Deir el-Ballas may be partially attributed to the poorer conservation conditions that destroyed most of the wood in the tombs, but also may attest a lower socio-economic status of the population who did not have the resources to provide such furniture as grave goods.

3.13.1 Bovine Horn Container

A cow's horn was discovered in Tomb 157, but the object described in the field notes is not securely linked to an artifact at PAHMA. Horns such as this are known to have been used as a container; an unusually elaborate version of such a horn used as a container is held at the National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh (A.1909.527.32).³³⁹ The Edinburgh object has an inlaid ivory stopper decorated with a rosette for the wide end and

³³⁸ Bruyère, *Deir el Médineh 2*, 45-52.

³³⁹ Catharine H. Roehrig, "2. Horn Container," in *Hatshepsut: From Queen to Pharaoh*, ed. T. Callaghan (c: The Metropolitan Museum of Art; Yale University Press, 2005), 17.

a spoon-shaped spout in the form of a duck's head at its tip. More typical are simpler horns such as the Cairo Museum's JE 45701, which has a wooden disc for its stopper at the wide end. Three such horns were excavated from the East Cemetery of Deir el-Medina, where they contained a liquid fat; they were found in association with other toiletry objects.³⁴⁰ In gathering published examples of this type of object, Roehrig identified thirteen that date from the late 17th to the early 18th Dynasties; she notes that they often have been found in a nearly un-recoverable condition due to the actions of moisture and insects, and thus there may have been many that are now lost to our knowledge.³⁴¹

Horn containers like these are sometimes shown in figural pottery vases of the 18th Dynasty, such as the British Museum's object EA 54694 and the Louvre's E 11276.³⁴² These small jugs are made in the form of women who are seated in a kneeling position, and they hold a horn in their lap. On the British Museum's example, the woman also has a baby strapped onto her back whose hand holds her arm and whose head (now missing) would have peered over her right shoulder. The Louvre's figure vase has the same basic form, but in this case, in addition to the horn held in the woman's hands in her lap, her shawl wraps around an ovoid jar that hangs off of her right arm. Brunner-Traut has argued that this type of figural vessel was used to store the milk of a mother who had given birth to a boy, an ingredient that is called for in a number of magico-medical spells.³⁴³ It is possible that the horn containers depicted on these juglets have a special connection with motherhood, perhaps holding a substance that was part of the treatment of pregnant women and new mothers.

However, Roehrig's research cautions against a singular interpretation of the use of horn containers. In evaluating the gender associations of the ten horns that come from documented contexts, they were associated with four men, four women, and one child.³⁴⁴ The contents, where they could be discerned, were varied; three contained an oil while two held a powder that is thought to have been kohl. Five of the horns were placed within coffins along with other burial goods, but the other five were found in baskets amidst other objects. The assemblages of these baskets were wide-ranging: cosmetic jars and sewing implements; jars, jewelry, and writing supplies; an anhydrite bowl, bronze razor, whetstone, flints and thread; jars containing wax, honey, and a fatty substance; and even a set of carpenter's tools.³⁴⁵ Roehrig concludes that "this rather disparate evidence

³⁴⁰ Bruyère, *Deir el Médineh 2*, 84-86.

³⁴¹ Roehrig.

³⁴² "Figure Vases," catalog numbers 164 and 65, 237-38.

³⁴³ Emma Brunner-Traut, "Das Muttermilchkrüglein: Ammen Mit Stillumhang und Mondamulett," *Die Welt des Orients*, no. 5 (1970).

³⁴⁴ Roehrig, "2. Horn Container," 17.

³⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

suggests that horn containers were used for a variety of purposes, depending on the whim or profession of the owner.”³⁴⁶

3.13.2 Baskets

Baskets woven from reed were identified in just two tombs in Cemetery 1-200. Tomb 129b contained two baskets, one being used as the bottom and the other as a top to hold a wig and jewelry box. An excavation photo shows the extremely delicate nature of the find; in the photo, a large pottery sherd holds the remains of the bottom basket and the wig, and the box can be seen to be quite decayed (Figure 27 above).

The only other mention of woven reed from the cemetery were the remains of a basket that was found inside a deep pottery dish in Tomb 17. Reisner described this as “bit of basket work”, so even though it was protected by the ceramic container it still had decayed considerably. The fragments of the basket are accessioned at PAHMA (6-6312, Figure 48).



Figure 48: Fragments of reed basket, Tomb 17. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-6312).

This taphonomy indicates that there originally might have been many more baskets and other items like mats made of reed in the cemetery, but the conditions were not conducive to their survival.

3.13.1 Boxes

Only five tombs in the cemetery contained wooden boxes that were noted by Reisner. Tomb 24 had “small beads in a general box”; Tomb 108 had a rectangular wooden box, “much decayed”; and Tomb 130 contained a wooden box that may or may not have been decorated by the ivory/bone panels also found in that tomb (see next

³⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 18.

section). In Tombs 129b and 182 were found boxes that still contained a collection of amulets and jewelry. There was one such box in 129b (Figure 27, mentioned above) and two boxes were found in 182. The only artifact at PAHMA that can be linked with any of these finds is 6-8831, which consists of tiny wood fragments and dust that was marked “D182 second box” when it was unpacked and accessioned at the museum.

On the other hand, the museum keeps the (now disassembled) sides of a rather well-preserved box from Deir el-Ballas (6-8439), but it has no field mark and thus has no specific provenience information. An additional box fragment, also of uncertain provenience, is 6-9167. These might possibly be from Tombs 24, 130, or 182 but a firm connection cannot be made to link a specific artifact with the objects described in the field notes.

3.13.2 Inlay Panels

One tomb in this cemetery, Tomb 130, contained rectangular pieces of bone or ivory that are decorated with circular designs filled with black paint (6-6667) (Figure 49). Based on parallels from Deir el-Medina, these would appear to have been used as decoration on a wooden box.³⁴⁷ Further down his list of objects from the tomb, Reisner also noted the presence of a wooden box, but whether there was any association between this box and the inlays is unknown; there could have been two boxes originally, one of which had inlays but had disintegrated, or the decorated panels might have come off of the one box that Reisner listed.



Figure 49: Ivory or bone inlays, Tomb 130 (6-6667). Image by the author.

Complete examples of small wooden jewelry boxes decorated with ivory or bone panels just like these are attested from Deir el-Medinah’s East Cemetery which dates to the

³⁴⁷ Similar ivory/bone panels were found in Room 290 of the North Palace (Notebook D-9 p. 87). Unprovenienced inlays lacking a field mark to give their context are catalogued at PAHMA under 6-8449 and 6-9167.

early 18th Dynasty. On these well-preserved examples, the ivory panels were glued to the lid giving the appearance of a frame.³⁴⁸ Bruyère noted that the boxes appeared to have been worn from usage during the owner's lifetime when they would have been used to hold jewelry and unguents, but as funerary objects they were found with the lids unsecured and containing only a few beads, scarabs, and "objets de toilette sans valeur."³⁴⁹ Another example of such a decorated box came from Northampton's excavations at northeastern Dra Abu el-Naga, where it was found in an adult woman's burial containing several scarabs and beads; one of the scarabs was inscribed "Thutmose" giving a date no earlier than the first half of the 18th Dynasty for the assemblage.³⁵⁰

3.13.3 Metal Objects

Bronze needles were found in several tombs (Tombs 17, 52, 128, and 160; see Figure 46 above). One of the needles, from Tomb 17, was found with thread still wrapped around it. This commonly-used tool was also found in numerous domestic contexts at Deir el-Ballas, and as a result PAHMA holds 34 needles. Unfortunately, they are not identified with their original provenience, so we cannot match specific artifacts with the tomb or house from which they came.

Tombs 168 and 193 contained bronze rods that are of uncertain purpose. The "bronze stick" (6-8807) from Tomb 168 is 4 cm long and .4 cm thick and is slightly bent. The bronze rod from Tomb 193 (6-8873, shown in Figure 28) is of similar dimensions but is not bent. Lastly, the notes for Tomb 173 simply say "two bronze objects" with no sketch or details provided to give any further information concerning what they might have been.

3.14 Model Boat

Among the customary finds of pottery and stone kohl jars, Tomb 146 produced a wooden model of a boat (6-6736). The wood is now extremely decayed and currently the object is reduced to 15 fragments that no longer make a recognizable shape. However, the sketch in the tomb notes shows what the object looked like upon excavation (Figure 50).

³⁴⁸ Bruyère, *Deir el Médineh 2*, 57.

³⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 58.

³⁵⁰ William Compton Northampton, Marquis of, Wilhelm Spiegelberg, and Percy E. Newberry, *Report on Some Excavations in the Theban Necropolis During the Winter of 1898-9* (London: Constable, 1908), 12, Fig. 12.

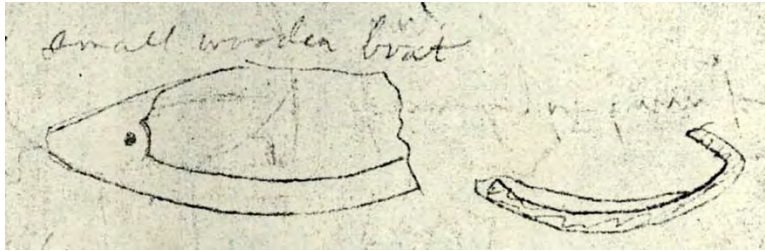


Figure 50: Sketch of model wooden boat from Tomb 146, Field Notebook D-3. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

The model boat was found inside the coffin near the head of the deceased, along with a stone kohl jar, a bronze razor, several beakers, a small dish, and a medium-sized bowl.

Actual three-dimensional models of boats were most common as grave goods in the Middle Kingdom, but they are also known in New Kingdom contexts, for example the tomb of Tutankhamun included numerous model boats for his afterlife needs and desires.³⁵¹ There are several interpretative possibilities for this boat's purpose. This boat could represent a means of transportation for the deceased person to make the journey to Abydos in order to participate in the processions and pageants that took place there to celebrate Osiris's victory over his enemies and his ultimate resurrection. Secondly, this model boat could have been intended for the tomb owner's use in fishing or fowling in the marshes, activities that were simultaneously pleasurable past-times as well as symbolically potent actions that proclaimed victory over the forces of chaos. Lastly, it might represent the solar bark that carries the sun god across the skies, and upon which the deceased person wished to travel accompanying the god. The profile view of this model boat helps to narrow down the possibilities to the latter solution; the fact that the stern returns at an acute angle back over the body of the boat indicates that this is meant to represent a celestial bark. For example, the most similar model boat from Tutankhamun's tomb to compare with our example from Tomb 146 is Carter 311, which also has a stern that angles back over the boat before extending upward; according to the Griffith Institute, this model is meant to depict the solar bark.³⁵²

³⁵¹ E.g., Carter no. 310, 284, 306, 308, 314, 309. Carter no. 312 has recurving prow and stern with a papyrus umbel seen on each end, indicating that it is made of papyrus and perhaps for use in fishing and fowling.

³⁵² <http://www.griffith.ox.ac.uk/gri/carter/311.html>.



Figure 51: Model celestial bark, tomb of Tutankhamun, Burton photograph p1070. Reproduced with the permission of the Griffith Institute, University of Oxford.

The model celestial bark may have been intended to represent the bark of Re in which the deceased hoped to travel. As Ockinga states, "For the ancient Egyptians, the mythological daily journey of the sun god in his barque across the heavens by day and through the netherworld at night to re-emerge rejuvenated in the morning was a powerful motif for a number of concepts that were central to their understanding of the triumph of life over death: regeneration and continuity, and triumph over one's opponents...By being one of the crew of the barque the deceased becomes part of the process."³⁵³ The celestial bark is featured in Book of the Dead Spell 100, the spell for allowing the deceased to descend to the bark of Re, but material artifacts such as this wooden boat are not otherwise attested as a non-textual, three-dimensional object representing a specific Book of the Dead spell.³⁵⁴ Given the lack of any copies of spells from this funerary textual corpus at Deir el-Ballas, we cannot determine if the population had knowledge of these texts that were available to elites. Thus, the bark is most likely a general symbol of the sun god's bark rather than a reference to a particular text.³⁵⁵

³⁵³ Boyo Ockinga, "The Shroud of Tny," in *Egyptian Art in the Nicholson Museum, Sydney*, ed. Karin Sowada and Boyo Ockinga (Sydney: Meditarch, 2006), 184. In the late 17th-early 18th Dynasty, Book of the Dead spells were written on linen shrouds. However, the non-elite status of the inhabitants of Deir el-Ballas made it unlikely that they had access to written documents like this. Even if some burials did originally have inscribed linens or papyri, the poor preservation of organic remains at Deir el-Ballas means that they did not survive to be found by Reisner.

³⁵⁴ Rita Lucarelli, personal communication, May 6, 2019.

³⁵⁵ *Ibid.* See Section 9.3 for a discussion of the Deir el-Ballas community's access to the written word.

3.15 Other Faience Objects

In addition to jewelry pieces such as scarabs, rings, and beads, several tombs held fragments of other types of faience objects.

3.15.1 Marsh bowls

A rim sherd from what was likely a marsh bowl (Figure 52) was found in Tomb 161 (6-6863). It has a black-painted rim with a triangular design painted on the interior.



Figure 52: Fragment of marsh bowl, Tomb 161. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-6863).

According to the field notes, Tomb 236 also contained a rim fragment of a faience bowl, though it has not been linked with an object at PAHMA.

Another sherd that came from Cemetery 1-200 but from an uncertain tomb is 6-7269 (Figure 53). The design of two parallel lines with a diagonal line pattern in the middle can be seen, as well as small dots in the field adjacent to this element. The original field mark on the artifact reads "Tomb" in Reisner's hand, and what appears to be a numeral 1 followed by a period. The number must have been partially worn off, because the first tomb ("Tomb 1") excavated by Reisner was a pit containing Coptic pottery and there was no faience listed in his notes. The "1" could be another numeral with a tall line, such as a 4 or 9, and what looks like a period could be the remains of a numeral where most of the pencil mark is now missing, or another possibility is that the actual tomb number was on the same line as the word "Tomb" and the number "1." is the object number. In searching the database for tombs that had faience fragments that have not been identified at PAHMA, this latter scenario is the only possibility that matches: Tomb 79 object 1.



Figure 53: Fragment of marsh bowl, likely Tomb 79. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7269).

Faience bowls decorated with motifs of blue lily flowers, tilapia fish, pools of water, and Hathoric imagery were popular in the 18th Dynasty;³⁵⁶ they are found in tombs and temples but not usually in domestic contexts.³⁵⁷

3.15.2 Tiles

Two tombs in Cemetery 1-200 and six tombs in Cemetery 1200-1300 contained fragments of tile that had originally decorated the palace at the site. In her study of the faience tiles from Deir el-Ballas, Minor noted that the PAHMA records “place eight tile fragments in Deir el-Ballas graves, but a closer look at the excavation diary shows that they were found in the intrusive debris of the shaft fill, and are therefore not in their original use context.”³⁵⁸ I agree that the tiles were not in their original context – which would have been the palace – but I would like to follow on Minor’s research and explore the individual situations for each tomb. Whether the tile fragments were found on the floor of a burial or in the fill of the shaft, in order to get to that position they needed to have been brought over to the cemetery area from the palace, which in the case of Cemetery 1-200 is 375 m away.³⁵⁹ The presentation of the data for each tomb context will be followed by a consideration in Section 11.3 of *why* the tiles were included in these tombs. I will present ideas for interpretation of the significance of these tiles and their possible agency as material culture that connected the later population to the abandoned palace.

The two tombs containing tile fragments in Cemetery 1-200 were (perhaps coincidentally) two of the wealthier assemblages in the cemetery. Tomb 182 held a fragment of a thick faience tile (6-7010, Figure 54) as well as two boxes with scarabs and jewelry. The inscriptions on the scarabs as well as some of the pottery (which included bowl with red-painted rim and splashes and a Cypriot Base-Ring I ware juglet) point to a date in the reign of Thutmose III. There were remains of two individuals found in the tomb. Reisner sketched the placement along the eastern wall of the tomb of the first sixteen artifacts that he registered but did not sketch the next six objects in his list, which includes this tile and the Cypriot juglet. Thus, the exact find-spot of the tile was not recorded, so it may have been found on the floor of the tomb or in the fill.

³⁵⁶ Strauss.

³⁵⁷ Angela J. Milward, "Bowls," in *Egypt's Golden Age: The Art of Living in the New Kingdom, 1550-1085 B.C.*, ed. Anonymous (Boston: Museum of Fine Arts, 1982), 141-42.

³⁵⁸ Minor, 8, footnote 11.

³⁵⁹ Distance calculated using GoogleEarth.



Figure 54: Faience tile, Tomb 182. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7010).

The other context in this cemetery that retained pieces of tile was Tomb 193. While faience is not mentioned in the field notes for Tomb 193, PAHMA has two tile fragments catalogued as coming from this provenience (6-7078, Figure 55). The absence of a comment in the notebook verifying the presence of the faience tile in this tomb does not signify that there were no such artifacts found there; Tomb 193 also contained a large collection of amulets, beads, and faience finger rings. These small objects were not listed in the field notes either but they can be conclusively tied to this provenience by an expedition photograph (B-1190, Figure 31) where the jewelry was laid out and the tomb number written on a card beside the artifacts. Tomb 193 contained artifacts dating to the early 18th Dynasty as well as from the early 19th Dynasty, so it is not possible to determine at which time the tile was deposited in the tomb, or if it was originally a larger, more intact piece that subsequently was broken during the reuse of the tomb or later looting.



Figure 55: Faience tile, Tomb 193. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7078).

The two tombs are not adjacent, but both are located in the Workers' Village with Tomb 182 located in grid G8 and Tomb 183 in H4.

Even more tiles were found in tombs of Cemetery 1200-1300, which will be presented in Section 5.10.1.

3.15.3 Uncertain form

Some of the faience fragments were not described in enough detail in the field notes to determine their original form and they have not been matched with artifacts at PAHMA for further investigation. Such is the case for a faience fragment mentioned in the notes for Tomb 64, as well as a faience sherd decorated with what appears to be the white crown that was sketched in the notes for Tomb 241.

In another case, a fragment is catalogued at PAHMA but is too small to permit conclusions about its original form, and there is uncertainty about its tomb provenience as well. 6-8892b is a small, thin sherd with incised and black-painted decoration that is attributed to Tomb 196 in the PAHMA registration records, although it was not mentioned in the field notes for that tomb. However, as with the above situation regarding the tile fragments and Tomb 193, this fragment may indeed have originated in this tomb although it was not recorded in the field notes, since we must presume the PAHMA staff who catalogued the artifact and assigned it to this provenience did so based on some information that was visible at the time.

3.16 Pottery

This section is not intended to be a comprehensive corpus of all pottery forms found in the cemetery, as such a study is beyond the scope of this dissertation. I will only discuss those forms and objects that are relevant to the following questions: establishing the dating of the tombs in order to understand the chronological development of the cemetery, shedding light on relations with other cultures (Cypriot/Anatolian/Syrian and Nubian), and understanding the funerary religious practices of this non-elite, provincial population. This section on pottery includes both vessels as well as other objects made of clay such as figurines and clay rattles that were found in the cemetery.

Concerning the pottery fabrics, both marl and Nile silt clays were employed. Many of the commonly-found forms such as beakers, ring-based bowls, large flaring dishes, and offering stands could be made of either fabric. Janine Bourriau's studies of the Deir el-Ballas pottery, including material found during Lacovara's excavations in the 1980s as well as some specimens held at PAHMA, have laid the groundwork for analysis of the corpus based on fabric.³⁶⁰ A new, detailed study of the pottery corpus including analysis of the various sub-types of marl and Nile silt fabrics is being undertaken by Bettina Bader and Christian Knoblauch as part of the planned publication of the site. The most common type of silt clay is Nile B2, a medium straw-tempered fabric; Nile D, a fabric that has limestone temper added, was also used for large storage containers.³⁶¹ Concerning the

³⁶⁰ Janine Bourriau and Peter Lacovara, "Deir el-Ballas (Boston Museum of Fine Arts)," *Bulletin de liaison du groupe international d'étude de la céramique égyptienne* 9 (1984); Bourriau, "The Pottery.;" Nordström and Bourriau.

³⁶¹ Nordström and Bourriau, 173-75.

marl fabrics, while Marl A2, -E and possibly -A3 and -A4 clays are attested from Deir el-Ballas,³⁶² Marl B is the prevalent marl type found in the cemetery material. Marl B is distinguished by the high proportion of sand in the paste, approximately 40%.³⁶³ This fabric is most common in the reigns of Ahmose to Thutmose II.³⁶⁴ While it is plentiful at Deir el-Ballas, it is rare among the samples from Kom Rabi'a (Memphis) except in the early 18th Dynasty contexts, which suggests that it may have been imported to the north during this time period.³⁶⁵ Deir el-Ballas is a primary production site where marl clay is mined; indeed, an active pottery industry still thrives at the site based on this raw resource. While other marl sub-types such as C and D originate from northern locales such as Memphis, the Faiyum, and the Delta,³⁶⁶ the ubiquity of Marl B during the earliest phase of the 18th Dynasty may be due to the presence of the royal palace at the site; along with other Upper Egyptian pottery centers such as Qena and Sohag, the "Provisioner of the Two Lands" may have been responsible for creating pottery containers that found their way throughout Egypt after Ahmose reunified the country.

3.16.1 Beakers

By far the most prolifically attested pottery form at Deir el-Ballas, there were 594 beakers found in the cemetery.³⁶⁷ Of the 197 tombs, beakers were found in 115 (58% of

³⁶² Ibid., 176-78, 82.

³⁶³ Ibid., 178.

³⁶⁴ Budka, 95.

³⁶⁵ Nordström and Bourriau, 179.

³⁶⁶ Ibid., 180-81.

³⁶⁷ In his important typology of New Kingdom pottery, Holthoer classified this shape under the name "wine-decanter" because they are shown in tomb paintings being used for drinking, serving and storing "wine, beer, and other liquids" (Rostislav Holthoer, *New Kingdom Pharaonic Sites: The Pottery*, The Scandinavian Joint Expedition to Sudanese Nubia (Uppsala: Scandinavian Joint Expedition to Sudanese Nubia, 1977), 171). This list of uses provided by Holthoer demonstrates that the label "wine decanter" is overly restrictive; furthermore, additional uses are attested at Deir el-Ballas where they were used as containers for non-liquid grave goods such as grain husks, fruit and scarabs. Bourriau's term "drinking cup" is likewise too narrow and indeed, is less accurate than Holthoer's label as the tomb scenes usually show the vessels being used to decant liquids into shallow bowls that are the actual drinking cups (Janine Bourriau, "Drinking Cup," in *Egypt's Golden Age: The Art of Living in the New Kingdom, 1550-1085 B.C.*, ed. Anonymous (Boston: Museum of Fine Arts, 1982). By using the term "beaker" I am following Seiler ("Becher") and Bader ("small beaker jar") in using a term that describes the shape while avoiding implying a particular function for these multi-purpose vessels (Bettina Bader and Myriam Seco Alvarez, "Results of Five Years of Pottery Analysis in the Temple of Millions of Years of Thutmose III in Western Thebes (2011-2015)," *Ägypten und Levante* 26 (2016): 194, Fig. 17e-f; 98, Fig. 19b; 214, Fig. 27b; 42, Fig. 41.i; Anne Seiler, *Tradition und Wandel: Die Keramik als Spiegel der Kulturentwicklung Thebens in der Zweiten Zwischenzeit*, DAIK Sonderschrift (Mainz am Rhein: Verlag Philipp von Zabern, 2005), 86, Abb 37; 152, Faltafel 6.).

tombs). They can be made of a silt (Nile B) or marl (Marl B) fabric;³⁶⁸ the marl examples are invariably undecorated, but the silt beakers could either be plain, painted with red slip, or burnished in vertical strokes (Figure 56). The red-slipped or burnished silt beakers are sometimes decorated with a black-painted band around the rim (see detailed discussion in section 3.16.11.13 below). The beakers at Deir el-Ballas are quite uniform in size, ranging from 14 to 16 cm in height and usually having a maximum diameter of 6.5 cm at the widest point of the body and 5 cm at the mouth. Only 13 were found that Reisner called a “fat form”; these have a maximum diameter between 7-8 cm and range from 13 to 18 cm in height.



Figure 56: An assortment of beakers at PAHMA showing the range of fabrics and surface treatment. Image by the author.

The remains of food offerings were documented in 16% of the beakers (n=96). In most cases, the organic remains were described as “grain husks” or “vegetable husks.” Regrettably, the contents were cleaned out at some point between the excavation and their present condition in the Hearst Museum, making it difficult to analyze whether the offerings were raw grain or perhaps the remains of malted grains that represented the residue of beer. In her study of brewing techniques, Samuel notes that a mass of coarsely ground malted and cooked grain would be mixed with water and squeezed, allowing the grain-enriched liquid to drain (this would be the wort, which then ferments to become beer) while the remaining solids, called *srmt*, were themselves valued foodstuffs placed in

³⁶⁸Janine Bourriau, "Deir el-Ballas Ceramic Notes: Marl Wares," (n.p.n.d.), 27; "Deir el-Ballas Ceramic Notes: Nile Silt Wares," (n.p.n.d.), 40, 45, 47. Janine Bourriau's research notes were provided courtesy of Bourriau and Peter Lacovara.

tombs. Samuel notes that a scene in a 12th Dynasty Theban tomb shows a child asking the brewer to “give me some *srmt*; I am hungry” and in written sources, *srmt* is often called “sweet” as the malted grain could have a caramel-like taste. Jar labels excavated at Amarna show that *srmt* was stored, and even valued by royalty as one of the labels is inscribed “good *srmt* of the queen.”³⁶⁹ The husks mentioned by Reisner as being found in the beakers at Deir el-Ballas may have been this *srmt*. Interestingly, Green recorded a similar find of jars filled with “some substance like chaff” in Room 220 of the palace, a context that also included seal impressions of Ahmose, clay models, and the heads of two bovines.³⁷⁰ Although it would have been vastly preferable to have the complete botanical remains, it still might be possible as a future research project to discover what the contents were by testing the PAHMA beakers using chemical residue and/or phytolith analysis.

In four cases (Tombs 82, 89, 130, and 257), beakers were found to contain small fruits such as dates, figs, *nabq*, and grapes.³⁷¹ Fruit was sometimes found in association with grains, as well: one beaker in Tomb 80 contained both dates and vegetable husks, a beaker in Tomb 18 contained a vegetable husks and “fig like fruit” (probably *ficus sycomorus*), and a beaker in Tomb 81 held a “nut (?)” along with husks. The “nut” could have been a small dom palm seed or possibly a *balanites* or persea pit. Two beakers, one from Tomb 160 and another from Tomb 130, contained a scarab along with food offerings. Other miscellaneous contents were found in several beakers. The beaker from Tomb 8 had a flint in its mouth, three beakers from Tomb 9 contained coal, and one beaker from Tomb 221 held ashes.

In addition to this cemetery context and the palace, beakers were found in houses at Deir el-Ballas.³⁷² This practice accords with the observation of beakers in both domestic and funerary contexts at other sites.³⁷³ The diversity of usages as a storage vessel in the tombs of Cemetery 1-200 stands in contrast to the depictions found in Theban tombs of this vessel type. In the tomb scenes of the early-mid 18th Dynasty, beakers frequently are shown being used as decanters that were used by servants to transport liquids (likely beer or wine) from larger storage vessels to be poured into the shallow bowls from which banquet guests drank. The process is illustrated in a scene from the tomb of Rekhmire, the vizier of Thutmose III (Figure 57). On the left-hand side of the bottom and middle registers, the storerooms of food and drinks are shown. In the bottom

³⁶⁹ Delwen Samuel, “Brewing and Baking,” in *Ancient Egyptian Materials and Technology*, ed. Paul T. Nicholson and Ian Shaw (Cambridge: Cambridge University, 2000), 555.

³⁷⁰ Field notebook D-9, p. 7 and 13.

³⁷¹ See section 3.17 for a detailed description of the botanical remains found in the cemetery.

³⁷² E.g., Field notebook D-8, p. 24 (North Palace room 204), notebook D-9, p. 7 (North Palace room 220), notebook D-13, p. 92 (House 1350), p. 96 (House 1352).

³⁷³ Seiler, 117-18; 52. Seiler cites Dorothea Arnold’s suggestion concerning the Middle Kingdom predecessors of the beaker form that while most would have been used to contain liquids, some might have held substances like fats and flour (Dorothea Arnold, “Keramikbearbeitung in Dachschr 1976-1981,” *MDAIK* 38 (1982): 55.).

register the liquids are stored in large, ovoid jars and are then transferred a ready supply of beakers that porters bring over to the right-hand side where servers can be seen pouring the beverage into the guests' shallow drinking bowls.



Figure 57: Banquet preparations and service (Adapted from Davies 1943, *The Tomb of Rekh-mi-Re' at Thebes Vol. II, Plate CXI*)

In a scene from the tomb of Menna (TT 69), dating from the latter part of the reign of Thutmose IV to early in the reign of Amenhotep III, a male guest lacks a drinking bowl so he uses his hand to drink liquid that a man in front of him pours from a beaker directly into his hand (Figure 58). This playful scene makes one think that perhaps he could not wait to be served from a bowl; unfortunately, the texts were not completed in this tomb so we are not given the words exchanged by the men.



Figure 58: Guest drinking from his hand, TT69, tomb of Menna. Image by the author.

A related use is shown in the Theban tomb of Minnakht, where the funerary rites being conducted in the garden include scenes of men holding an incense burner in one hand while they pour liquid from a beaker onto the ground before a table laden with offerings of bread.³⁷⁴

Beakers became popular in the Second Intermediate Period, replacing the previously ubiquitous Middle Kingdom hemispheric cup.³⁷⁵ They were a popular and long-lived form in the Egyptian pottery repertoire, so are not very useful basis for obtaining a fine-grained chronology.³⁷⁶ Bourriau observes that beakers are found in contexts from the late Second Intermediate Period to the early New Kingdom³⁷⁷ while Holthoer states that the latest are probably from the 19th Dynasty.³⁷⁸ However, the addition of a black-

³⁷⁴ Nina M. Davies, *Ancient Egyptian Paintings*, vol. I (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1936), Pl. XXV.

³⁷⁵ Janine Bourriau, "The Relative Chronology of the Second Intermediate Period: Problems in Linking Regional Archaeological Sequences," in *The Second Intermediate Period (Thirteenth-Seventeenth Dynasties). Current Research, Future Prospects*, ed. Marcel Marée, OLA 192 (Leuven: Peeters, 2010), 13.

³⁷⁶ Kathryn O. Eriksson, *Red Lustrous Wheel-Made Ware*, Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology (Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag, 1993), 68.

³⁷⁷ Janine Bourriau et al., "The Second Intermediate Period and Early New Kingdom at Deir Al-Barsha," *Agypten und Levant* 15 (2005): 109.

³⁷⁸ Rostislav Holthoer, *New Kingdom Pharaonic Sites: The Pottery*, The Scandinavian Joint Expedition to Sudanese Nubia (Uppsala: Scandinavian Joint Expedition to Sudanese Nubia, 1977), 171.

painted rim is a feature that narrows the timeframe to the period between the late Second Intermediate Period to the end of the reign of Thutmose III.³⁷⁹ (See further discussion in Section 3.16.11.3 below, under Decorative Treatments).

3.16.2 “Beer” Jars

Although they are called “beer jars” in the literature, the actual function of these roughly made vessels is still unclear.³⁸⁰ The vessels termed “beer jars” are quickly made, with the sides left corrugated rather than being given a smooth finish and the flat bases very roughly finished, with deep fingerprints usually imprinted in the bases from when the wet vessels were removed from the wheel³⁸¹ (Figure 59). A minimum of 68 such vessels were found in 48 of the tombs of Cemetery 1-200 (24% of the 197 tombs) and two more were found in surface contexts in the rooms surrounding the tombs. The count of these vessels is approximate because the field notes for 29 tombs list fragments of “beer” jars but it is not possible to reconstruct how many intact objects these fragments represent. In these cases, I have conservatively estimated one vessel. In light of the many sherds that were found in the fill of the tomb shafts, it is possible that some of these vessels might have been used in the funerary ritual “the breaking of the red pots.”³⁸² If they were destined to be smashed rather than being used for a long period of time, this might explain their extremely quick and rough preparation. However, in addition to their common attestation as fragments, there were 19 tombs whose assemblages included intact “beer” jars where they seem to have been included in the tomb like other common forms of offering pottery such as beakers, storage jars, and dishes.

³⁷⁹ Bourriau et al., 110.

³⁸⁰ Julia Budka, “The Oriental Institute Ahmose and Tetisheri Project at Abydos 2002-2004: The New Kingdom Pottery,” *ibid.* 16 (2006): 91.

³⁸¹ Personal observation of a potter at work in the village of Deir el-Ballas in 2018 revealed that large storage jars are prepared in a two-step manner, with the top of the jar initially formed on the wheel. When the top is done, the minimally-worked bottom is cut with a string and pulled off the wheel resulting in a flat base with deep finger marks. The next step in the process was to turn the jar upside down and place it back on the wheel, then the potter reached one hand into the hole in the base, widening and thinning the material until he was satisfied with the shape of the lower half, then he brought the clay together to close the hole while carefully removing his hand until he used just a fingertip to seal the hole at the apex of the base.

³⁸² Ritner, 144-53. Attested as early as the Pyramid Texts of the Old Kingdom, PT spell 244 informs us that the ritual was conducted at the conclusion of the funerary meal in order to strengthen the deceased and terrify his enemies (p. 144). The ritual is also well-attested in the New Kingdom where it was performed by funerary offering booths and is even depicted in Luxor Temple where Amenhotep III strikes two pots together in the presence of Amun-Re (p. 146).



Figure 59: Beer jars. Left: BB2 form (6-8193); image by the author. Right: BB4 form; image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7181).

Two “beer” jars from the cemetery were recorded as having contents inside them when Reisner excavated them. The first is 6-6756 from Tomb 147, which was said to contain a “black hard mass” inside. The other is 6-8101 from Tomb 163, which was recorded as containing roots. These roots could possibly have resulted from grains that were left as food offerings which sprouted,³⁸³ but both vessels have been cleaned out so the contents that Reisner observed are no longer available for analysis. As a future research project, it might be possible to conduct chemical residue testing or phytolith analysis on these jars to try to elucidate their contents.

The variation in form can be used to estimate when they were produced. Those with a slightly restricted, direct rim such as the example shown in Figure 59 on the left (Holthoer’s type BB2) find early-mid 18th Dynasty parallels at Abydos, Dra’ Abu el-Naga, and Elephantine, while jars that feature a shoulder and a short neck (Holthoer’s type BB4, Figure 59 right) appear in the mid-late 18th Dynasty and extend into the 19th Dynasty.³⁸⁴ Almost all of the “beer” jars from Cemetery 1-200 were of the earlier BB2 type, but Tomb 198 contained two BB4 examples, 6-7181 and 6-7192, which accords well with other finds in the tomb such as blue-painted pottery.

³⁸³ As Holthoer proposed for the roots found in “flower pots” found in the Scandinavian excavations in Nubia; see footnote 302.

³⁸⁴ Budka, 88.

3.16.3 “Flower Pots”

Open, flaring vessels (Figure 60) made of Nile C fabric³⁸⁵ have been termed “flower pots” in the literature based on their resemblance to modern vessels with this function,³⁸⁶ not a purported ancient usage as a container for living plants. Cemetery 1-200 contained 20 of these vessels, distributed in eleven tombs (5.6% of tombs). In a significant majority (n=7) of these 11 tombs there were two vessels per tomb (Tombs 10, 147, 148, 161, 163, 193, and 228). Only Tomb 146 contained three “flower pots”, and the rest (Tombs 65, 122, and 192) held one each. “Flower pots” are diagnostic for the mid-18th Dynasty as they do not appear in tomb groups of the Second Intermediate Period and earliest 18th Dynasty but are common in the reign of Hatshepsut; they are no longer common by the reign of Amenhotep III.³⁸⁷




Figure 60: “Flower Pot.” Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-6288).

Their method of manufacturing is identical to that of “beer” jars discussed above; they are quickly made, with the sides left corrugated rather than being given a smooth finish and the flat bases left very rough, with deep fingerprints usually imprinted in the bases from when the wet vessels were removed from the wheel. In addition, there is frequently a hole in the base that was made before firing.

³⁸⁵ Bourriau, “Notes on Nile Silt Wares,” 18.

³⁸⁶ Holthoer, 83-84. Holthoer notes that a few examples of this ware from the Scandinavian excavations in Nubia did contain remains of plant roots, but he suggested that it was more probable that this was the result of “accidentally germinating grain seeds or fruits which the vessels once contained, rather than from any plants intentionally planted in them.”

³⁸⁷ Bruce Williams, *New Kingdom Remains from Cemeteries R, V, S, and W at Qustul and Cemetery K at Adindan*, Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition: Excavations between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Froeigier (Chicago: The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, 1992), 34-35.

One suggested usage of these open vessels is as incense burners. Holthoer observed that they resemble the hieroglyphic sign R7  and the shape is seen in some depictions of such offerings; also, he cited as actual physical evidence of this function two similarly-shaped vessels which were found containing incense in a foundation deposit of Thutmose III's mortuary temple in western Thebes, published by Fakhry.³⁸⁸ But while the flaring shape with flat base is a commonality between "flower pots" and these incense burners, Fakhry described the latter as "small pottery vases" and in the accompanying photograph, they appear smaller than a typical "flower pot." Moreover, Fakhry's incense containers are smoothly finished,³⁸⁹ lacking the rough finger-marks that characterize the "flower pots." Holthoer also claimed that "in many cases a layer of soot adheres to the interior surface of the vessels", presumably referring to the examples excavated by the Scandinavian expedition to Nubia. However, there is no evidence of the Deir el-Ballas specimens being used in this manner, and the size of the vessels seems quite large to be used for burning incense. An additional problem with this theory being broadly applicable to this type of object is that a majority of these vessels have a 2-6 cm wide hole in the bottom, which does not mesh with the idea of a precious material like incense being placed in the bottom and burned.

Holthoer also noted the similarity between these New Kingdom vessels and the bread moulds of the Old Kingdom. He suggested that dough might have been placed in the pots with a solid bottom, and then the ones with holes could have been used as covers during baking, with the holes allowing steam to escape. But he also notes that his theory is contradicted by the lack of evidence for secondary exposure to heat in these pots that would have occurred had they been used several times for baking. Another contradictory factor that he acknowledged against this two-piece bread mould scenario is the disproportionately high number of vessels that have holes versus those that do not. He then suggested that some of the vessels might have been "mere votive symbols" for bread, as they are often accompanied in tombs with jars "possibly symbolizing beer."³⁹⁰ However, whether they were votive representations of bread moulds or actually used in daily life before being deposited in tombs, one would expect to find a large quantity of analogous shapes in domestic contexts that did show clear signs of use. At Deir el-Ballas, at least, this is not the case. Regarding the occurrence of the two forms together, in Cemetery 1-200 there were eight tombs that contained both "flower pots" and beer jars. However, three tombs (Tombs 10, 146, and 161) only had the open "flower pot" form, while 43 tombs contained the closed beer jar form alone. Thus, the evidence from Cemetery 1-200 does not indicate that these two forms regularly form a set for ritual purposes.

³⁸⁸ Holthoer, 83; citing A. Fakhry, "Miscellanea," *ASAE* 37 (1937): 28, Pl. III.

³⁸⁹ "Miscellanea," *ASAE* 37 (1937): 28, Pl. III.

³⁹⁰ Holthoer, 83.

Other scholars have argued that the “flower pot” should be understood as performing the same function as the beer jars, and that they were used as containers to mix mash and the liquid beer would be strained through the hole in the bottom.³⁹¹ The twenty examples from Jaffa that Burke and Mandell analyzed had holes that were approximately 2 cm in diameter but my examination of the examples from Deir el-Ballas, the pots have wider holes with diameters ranging from 2.5 cm to 6 cm in diameter, and one might wonder how the solid grains would not also drain from the pot along with the liquid. However, at Rifeh, Petrie excavated a perforated bowl that still contained “a pressed cake of barley mash and grains; [these pots] were used then to squeeze out the fermented beer from the grain, the cake being sufficiently tenacious not to break through at the hole.”³⁹² This would seem to be the sweet mixture of malted and cooked grains called *srmt* that was mentioned above in the discussion concerning the husks found in beakers .

Deir el-Medina provides evidence of additional, varied usages for these containers. Tomb 1379 in the eastern cemetery contained “deux pots à fleurs contenant des pains de forms variées, des noix de doum, des petits vases d’offrandes alimentaires, des godets d’argile pleins de grains.”³⁹³ Whether these “vases d’offrandes” or “godets d’argile” were beakers or some other form is unclear, but as the latter vessels were found full of grain, if they were indeed beakers this would match the practice seen at Deir el-Ballas. Tomb 1380 at Deir el-Medina also contained two flower pots containing a variety of bread and cakes, including an oval cake whose surface showed that a paste had been molded to render arms and a woman’s face.³⁹⁴ And Tomb 1389 contained seven “flower pots” all containing a variety of food offerings including breads and cakes but also *dom* fruit, grapes, dates, cucumbers, and a duck; a few small pottery saucers were also found in the “flower pots.”³⁹⁵ The use of “flower pots” as containers for various breads is also represented iconographically in New Kingdom tombs in the Theban necropolis, such as the tomb of Userhet (TT 56) which dates to the reign of Amenhotep II (Figure 61).³⁹⁶ Both round and triangular loaves are depicted, festooned with plant vines.

³⁹¹ Mario A.S. Martin, “The Egyptianized Pottery Assemblage from Area Q,” in *Excavations at Tel Beth-Shean 1989-1996, Volume I: From the Late Bronze Age IIB to the Medieval Period*, ed. A. Mazar (Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society, 2006), 146-47; Aaron A. Burke and Alice Mandell, “Egyptian “Flowerpots” from Kaplan’s Area A Excavations: Cultural and Historical Implications,” in *The History and Archaeology of Jaffa I*, ed. M. Peilstöcker and Aaron A. Burke, *Monumenta Archaeologica: The Jaffa Cultural Heritage Project* (Los Angeles: Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, 2011), 267-68.

³⁹² William Flinders Petrie, *Gizeh and Rifeh*, BSAE (London: BSAE, 1907), 23.

³⁹³ Bruyère, *Deir el Médineh 2*, 174, Fig. 97.

³⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, 177, Fig. 99.

³⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, 200-01, Fig. 115.

³⁹⁶ Reed baskets that are the same shape as “flower pots” are also depicted in Theban tombs performing a similar function of holding offerings, but there is a clear artistic distinction between vessels that are woven of plant materials versus those painted a solid, red color like a Nile silt clay.



Figure 61: "Flower Pots" Holding Bread Offerings, Tomb of Userhet (TT56). Image by the author.

At Deir el-Ballas, one "flower pot" found in Tomb 148 (6-6766) was said by Reisner to have contained a "substance like rotten wood."³⁹⁷ Unfortunately, the vessel is now cleaned out. As a future research project, it might be possible to conduct chemical residue analysis to discover what this pot contained.

3.16.4 Bowls

Several different types of bowls were found in the cemetery. The most common form was a ring-base bowl but there were also bowls with a distinct carination at the rim. A very special type of bowl, found in only one tomb in the cemetery, included a hand-modeled figure of a cow or cobra that had been attached in the center. These will now be discussed in turn.

3.16.4.1 Ring-base Bowls

Bowls with a ring base and either a rounded profile or with a flaring body that angled to a vertical rim (Figure 62) were commonplace in Cemetery 1-200. They were generally 13-17 cm in diameter and 4-7 cm tall and could be made of Marl B³⁹⁸ or Nile B silt ware.³⁹⁹ As with the beakers, the silt examples might have a red slip or be burnished and either of these types could have a black-painted rim. Occasionally, the bowls have a red-painted rim and splashes, indicating a date in the reigns of Thutmose III-Amenhotep

³⁹⁷ Field notebook D-3, p. 71.

³⁹⁸ Bourriau, "Notes on Marl Wares," 28.

³⁹⁹ "Notes on Nile Silt Wares," 35, 49, 53.

II.⁴⁰⁰ Bowls such as these could serve a variety of functions.⁴⁰¹ Some of these bowls were used to hold food offerings such as figs or dates, such as two examples from Tomb 9: a Nile silt bowl (6-6210) was discovered containing one large, intact dom fruit and two small dom nuts, and a marl bowl (6-6258) held a single dom fruit. Another attested use for similar bowls is as a lamp, where a linen wick would be placed in the center and the bowl filled with oil.⁴⁰² Some of the Deir el-Ballas examples have evidence of dark staining in their centers that could be from this usage: Tomb 10 (6-6304, 6-6305); Tomb 49 (6-6790); Tomb 142 (6-6696); Tomb 241 (6-7462); uncertain provenience (6-7332).



Figure 62: Ring-base bowl (6-6271). Image by the author.

But in the context of the other vessels for containing liquids such as beakers and tall storage jars that were also found in the tombs, perhaps another function they would have had for the deceased was a drinking vessel for the afterlife, as depicted in Theban banqueting scenes (e.g., Figure 57 bottom right).

3.16.4.2 Carinated Bowls

This form appears occasionally in the Deir el-Ballas ceramic repertoire; 18 tombs contained carinated bowls. Significantly, all of the bowls with clay figures in them depicting Hathor or a uraeus are of this carinated form (see following section). The form is attested at Elephantine in contexts dating from the late Second Intermediate Period through Thutmose II.⁴⁰³ However, at Deir el-Ballas, the form extends into the reign of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III (Phase 2A) as the following contexts will illustrate. The assemblage of Tomb 10 included both carinated bowls and also a bichrome jug with horizontal handles (6-6282), a form that begins in the reign of Hatshepsut. Alongside carinated bowls, Tombs 86 and 148 also contained bowls with red splashes (a decoration that begins in the reign of Thutmose III; see Section 3.16.11.5 below). Tomb 207

⁴⁰⁰ David Aston, "Making a Splash: Ceramic Decoration in the Reigns of Tuthmosis III and Amenophis II," in *Timelines: Studies in Honour of Manfred Bietak*, ed. E. Czerny, et al. (Leuven: Peeters, 2006).

⁴⁰¹ Bourriau, "51 Bowl."

⁴⁰² For example, Louvre C 14572, excavated from Gurnet Marai (information from museum display). See also the examples in Bruyère, *Deir el Médineh 2*, 136-37, Fig. 50.

⁴⁰³ Budka, 93.

contained a carinated bowl, Thutmocide bichrome pottery with the bird-on-wire motif and pendant petal motif (see Section 3.16.11.4 below) as well as red-splashed ware.

3.16.4.3 Figural Bowls with Bovine Hathor or Uraeus

From Tomb 10 came several carinated bowls that feature a figure modeled in clay in the center of the bowl. They are all made of Nile B fabric,⁴⁰⁴ have red slip applied inside and out, and have a white-painted rim and white splashes in their interiors. One bowl has a rearing cobra in the center (6-6309). Another bowl has a central stump from which the figure is broken off (6-6299); this can also be presumed to have been a uraeus based on its similarity to the intact version. Three bowls contained figurines of cows.

Hathor Cow Bowls: An excavation photo of the assemblage as it was found from Tomb 10 (Figure 63) shows that all three of these cow figurines originally had their heads.



Figure 63: Assemblage of Tomb 10, Hearst Expedition photo B-1155. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

⁴⁰⁴ Bourriau, "Notes on Nile Silt Wares," 49.

The heads of two of the quadrupeds are now missing (6-6409, 6-8661), but the third one – ironically, the one that was discovered with the head broken off but located nearby and repaired by Reisner – is now the only complete example (6-6290) (Figure 64). The cow's head is surmounted by a sun disc with uraeus, informing us that the figure is the bovine form of Hathor.



Figure 64: Figural bowls from Tomb 10. Image by the author.

To my knowledge, the only other published pottery bowl with a cow in the center is the one that Petrie and Mace excavated from Hu,⁴⁰⁵ a site located down-river from Deir el-Ballas between Dendera and Abydos. The bowl came from grave Y 374 and is now held at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.⁴⁰⁶ The Hu bowl takes the same carinated form as the examples from Deir el-Ballas and is made of a silt clay, but its interior is decorated with sets of parallel wavy lines. This type of decoration is seen

⁴⁰⁵ William Flinders Petrie and A.C. Mace, *Diospolis Parva: The Cemeteries of Abadiyeh and Hu, 1898-9*, EEF Memoir 26 (London 1901), Pl. XXXV; Pinch, *Votive Offerings to Hathor*, 169. Another pottery bowl found by Petrie, this time at Dendera, also had small bovine figures applied both in its interior and along the rim (now in the Ashmolean according to Petrie's listing of the distribution of finds). In this case, the small figures are shown next to a tall pottery peg, and their connection to Hathor is uncertain. William Flinders Petrie, *Denderah*, EEF Memoir 17 (London: Kegan Paul, 1900), 24, Pl. XXV no. 1.

⁴⁰⁶ Oriental Institute museum number E5510. The only reference to this bowl in Petrie's publication is a small sketch on Plate XXXV. I thank Nadine Moeller for letting me know that the bowl is at the Oriental Institute and I am very grateful to Emilie Sarrazin for providing me with the tomb number as well as her photographs of the object.

occasionally on marl wares from Deir el-Ballas, usually on the shoulders of jars but sometimes in the interiors of large bowls.⁴⁰⁷ The animal in the Hu bowl is smaller and more simply rendered than the Deir el-Ballas examples. It has a pointy nose and splayed horns with no evidence of a solar disc having been on top of the head. The legs are extremely short, such that there is almost no space at all between the underside of the animal's belly and the surface of the bowl. The lack of space under the cow precludes the possibility that this bowl was used as a container for cut lily blossoms, as proposed by Winlock who hypothesized that the stems would be secured by passing them under the animal figurine.⁴⁰⁸ However, the wavy lines in the interior of the Hu bowl are reminiscent of water, and possibly could represent the marshes in which Hathor's bovine form is so often depicted.

It is certainly possible that there might have been more unpublished pottery bowls that had Hathor cows in them, especially if the figurines have become separated from the bowls. In the preliminary report on Deir el-Ballas from Lacovara's excavations in the 1980s, Richards reported that a fragment of a pottery bowl with a cow in the middle had been found in the vicinity of a community shrine near Cemetery 1-200.⁴⁰⁹ However, the actual find is simply the head of a Hathor cow.⁴¹⁰ This head could have come from a votive figurine that may or may not have been attached to a vessel. The Hearst field notes for the site mention stand-alone cow figurines being found in several domestic locations at Deir el-Ballas. Also, many Hathoric votive figurines made in a wide range of forms are attested from Deir el-Bahari near the shrine to Hathor; of the 54 pottery cows that were excavated by Naville and distributed by the Egypt Exploration Fund, some were incorporated on the rims of bowls but others could have originally been attached to the center of bowls or could have been independent figurines.⁴¹¹

While the Hu and Deir el-Ballas Hathor bowls are the only securely known examples in pottery, there are other attestations of this form made of more valuable materials. Three bronze Hathor bowls were found in the fill of the courtyard of the tomb of Rekhmire in Sheikh abd el-Qurna, western Thebes (two are now at the Cairo Museum

⁴⁰⁷ For example, 6-6580, 6-7232, 6-7774, 6-7870, 6-7993, 6-8050, and 6-8039. See Section 3.16.11.1 below regarding parallel incised line decoration.

⁴⁰⁸ H.E. Winlock, "An Egyptian Flower Bowl," *Metropolitan Museum Studies* 5, no. 2 (1936).

⁴⁰⁹ Richards, "Chapel 1," 13, Fig. 5.2.b.

⁴¹⁰ I investigated the possibility that the head found in the 1980s might have come from one of the Tomb 10 bowls now at PAHMA as the expedition photograph of the tomb's assemblage (B-1155) shows the heads being intact at the time, but currently two of the cow figurines are missing their heads (6-6409 and 6-8661). However, on close comparison of the expedition photograph with the sketch and photos of the head found by Lacovara's team, there does not seem to be a match because the modeling is different.

⁴¹¹ Pinch, *Votive Offerings to Hathor*, 162-63, Pl. 36; H.R. Hall, "The Smaller Objects," in *The XIth Dynasty Temple at Deir el-Bahari, Part III*, ed. Eduoard Naville, Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund (London: Egypt Exploration Fund, 1913), 14-15, Pl. XXIV and XXXII.

(JE 34738 and JE 34739) and one is now at the MMA (30.8.67).⁴¹² Another, unprovenienced example was purchased by the Louvre (E 3163); it bears an inscription “Made by the Lady of the House, Nefrether, [for] Hathor, the Mistress of the West.” This bronze bowl is displayed at the Louvre next to a fragmentary tomb relief (E 15590) that depicts a similar bowl (Figure 59). Dated broadly to the 18th Dynasty, there is no provenience given for this relief on the museum’s label. The bowl is painted reddish brown, presumably in imitation of bronze like the actual object displayed beside it (Figure 65).



Figure 65: Bronze Hathor bowl (Louvre E 3163), tomb relief depicting a similar bowl (E 15590). Image by the author.

Another depiction of a Hathor bowl appears on the northern wall of the Hathor shrine at Hatshepsut’s temple at Deir el-Bahari, where it is being carried on a boat procession along with other valuable gifts that were being brought to the goddess as part of the visit of the cult image of Amun.⁴¹³ In this case, the bowl is painted white, which would indicate that the metal was silver.

What information can we glean from these disparate examples of a similar form, which appears in contexts ranging from a royally-sponsored chapel of Hathor to elite votive offerings wrought in bronze to the humble versions in pottery found at Deir el-Ballas and Hu? We might hypothesize that a sizeable number of the local population,

⁴¹² Winlock, "An Egyptian Flower Bowl," 147-50.

⁴¹³ Eduard Naville, *The Temple of Deir el Bahari, Part IV, Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund* (London: Egypt Exploration Fund, 1901), Pl. XC.

both elite and non-elite, attended the festival processions that occurred when the cult image of Amun was brought to the new temple at Deir el-Bahari. They would have seen the parade of valuable objects that had been crafted for the occasion, as depicted on the wall of the Hathor Shrine. Perhaps some of the crowd that gathered for the festival had come from provincial settlements such as Hu and Deir el-Ballas, and they copied the elaborate votive vessel as best they could in a material that was accessible to them, i.e., pottery. Lacovara has suggested that the elaborate vessels shown in presentation scenes in tombs were likely made of metal and were the inspiration for the ornate blue-painted pottery vessels with figural appliques of the late 18th Dynasty⁴¹⁴ and this same process may have occurred concerning these Hathor bowls. Such skeuomorphism – the reproduction of a manufactured object in a different material – is a well-attested phenomenon in ancient Egyptian funerary goods, such as vases made of wood or pottery that are painted to imitate stone or glass.⁴¹⁵

Another question concerns the function of these bowls – what might they have contained? As briefly mentioned above, Winlock argued that the bronze Hathor bowls were made to hold flowers such as water lilies. In these metal artifacts, the cow is welded to a thin, rectangular stand of bronze that is raised above the floor of the bowl, and Winlock showed that lily stems could be inserted under this platform to hold the heavy blossoms.⁴¹⁶ However, the pottery versions do not have this separate stand; the feet of the cow figurines were applied directly to the bottom of the bowl while the clay was malleable. Particularly in the case of the Hu bowl, there is no room to pass a flower stem underneath the cow figurine. However, other possible uses can be proposed. The observations made by Pinch regarding the possible uses of faience marsh bowls can be applied to these Hathor bowls: while some of the larger ones might have contained flowers, other possible contents are water representing the inundation or the marshes of Chemmis; wine as both a symbol of the reddish inundation waters and an appropriate, pacifying offering to the Mistress of Drunkenness; or milk, representing the nourishing and protective substance that Hathor is shown providing to Horus as well as to kings, but which is attested from non-royal contexts such as Deir el-Medina as well.⁴¹⁷

⁴¹⁴ Peter Lacovara, "103. Amphora with Gazelle and Ankhs," in *Pharaohs of the Sun: Akhenaten, Nefertiti, Tutankhamun*, ed. Rita E. Freed, Yvonne J. Markowitz, and Sue H. D'Auria (Boston: Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 1999), 236.

⁴¹⁵ Karine Seigneau, "The Representation of Materials, an Example of Circulations of Formal Models among Workmen: An Insight into the New Kingdom Practices," in *The Arts of Making in Ancient Egypt: Voices, Images, and Objects of Material Producers 2000-1550 BC*, ed. Gianluca Miniaci, et al. (Leiden: Sidestone Press, 2018), 226-27.

⁴¹⁶ Winlock, "An Egyptian Flower Bowl."

⁴¹⁷ Pinch, *Votive Offerings to Hathor*, 313-15. Bryan Kraemer has raised the intriguing possibility that wine might have been poured into the bowl up to the muzzle of the Hathor cow to allow her to partake of the offering (personal communication, April 8, 2017).

Somewhat similar to the Hathor bowls are two interesting, composite vases with Hathoric imagery found by Petrie in a foundation deposit at the Temple of Min at Coptos; they date to the early reign of Thutmose III based on the inclusion of a scarab of Hatshepsut in the deposit. These are discussed in Section 3.16.6.1 in connection with the jars from Deir el-Ballas that have modeled breasts on them (“Milk Vases” or “Hathor Vases”).

Uraeus Bowls: Tomb 10 also contained two carinated bowls with a uraeus figure in the center. One of them (6-6309, Figure 66) is intact, while the other (6-6299, Figure 67) retains the stump in the center of the bowl. The bowls are both 13.5 cm in diameter. Like the Hathor bowls discussed above, both of the uraeus bowls are made of a Nile silt clay and have red slip with white-painted rims and splashes in the interiors.



Figure 66: Carinated bowl with uraeus in center (6-6309, profile view on left, frontal view on right). Images by the author.



Figure 67: Carinated bowl with broken uraeus in center (6-6299). Image by the author.

The uraeus has manifold meanings. It is a representation of the Eye of Re who is his daughter, and is associated with a variety of fierce, protective goddesses including Hathor and her raging alter-ego, Sekhmet. The uraeus appears on the royal brow to protect the king; in this usage she can be Wadjet, the patron goddess of Lower Egypt who is often paired with Nekhbet, the vulture goddess of Upper Egypt. Alternately, the Pyramid Texts name Renenutet as this protective force; she was also identified with other headdresses and clothes that would cause gods and demons to fear the deceased king. Renenutet was Mistress of Provisions who controlled the harvest, as was moreover “associated with the nourishing and healing powers of mother’s milk and with food of all

kinds."⁴¹⁸ Other goddesses that were represented as cobras are Meretseger ("She who loves Silence", the deity resident in the peak of the mountain of Western Thebes) and Weret-hekau ("Great of Magic"). These cobra goddesses were sometimes depicted protecting an infant god in a marsh scene, similar to the role played by Hathor as she protected Horus in the marshes of Khemmis.⁴¹⁹ This iconographic parallel may give us a glimpse into the reason both Hathor and uraeus bowls were included in Tomb 10.

While the pottery bowls with a bovine Hathor figure from Deir el-Ballas only have one published comparandum, numerous uraeus bowls are known from Amarna and clay snakes have been found in many sites from Amarna northward to the Delta, across the Sinai, and in the Levant.⁴²⁰ The freestanding snake figurines come predominantly from domestic contexts; the only tombs in which they have been found are at Saqqara.⁴²¹ Snake figurines that may possibly have originated in bowls have been excavated from the Ramesside palace complex at Qantir in the Delta⁴²² and Kom Rabi'a (Memphis).⁴²³ Definitive examples of this type of object have been found at Amarna, although their exact number is impossible to calculate due to the incomplete information available from early 20th-century excavations. The Amarna bowls have wavy rims, unlike the simply carinated rims of the Deir el-Ballas examples. At Amarna, the bowls have been found to have a range of decorative treatments ranging from undecorated, red-slipped, having the rim painted red, or even having blue or red spots. The cobra bowls have been found in the Main City, the North Suburb, in rubbish deposits both near a pottery workshop in the Main City as well as at the Workmen's Village, and in debris that covered Gate Street 8.⁴²⁴ In discussing parallels to the Amarna uraeus bowls, Stevens cites the 1990 Preliminary Report on Deir el-Ballas when she states that at Deir el-Ballas "cobra bowls were apparently discovered near a possible community shrine" but this is a misinterpretation of the situation based on an imprecise sentence in the 1990 Deir el-Ballas Preliminary Report. The Deir el-Ballas cobra bowls were definitely found in a *funerary* context, Tomb 10, which was on the northern face of the South Hill; the proposed chapel is located on the east face of the same hill, and what was found was a bovine head (not a cobra) that

⁴¹⁸ *Handbook of Egyptian Mythology* (Santa Barbara, California: ABC-CLIO, 2002), 185-86.

⁴¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 128-31, 98-200, 41; Stevens, *Private Religion at Amarna*, 51.

⁴²⁰ Kasia Szpakowska, "Playing with Fire: Initial Observations on the Religious Use of Clay Cobras from Amarna," *JARCE* 40 (2003): 113-14.

⁴²¹ *Ibid.*, 113; Karin Sowada, T. Callaghan, and P. Bentley, *The Teti Cemetery at Saqqara IV: Minor Burials and Other Material* (Warminster: Aris and Phillips, 1999), 13, 45, 62-63; pl. 6, 35.

⁴²² David Aston, *Die Keramik des Grabungsplatzes Q1 Teil I: Corpus of Fabrics, Wares and Shapes*, *Forschungen in der Ramses-Stadt: Die Grabungen des Pelizaeus-Museums Hildesheim in Qantir - Pi-Ramesse 1* (Mainz: von Zabern, 1998), 402-3, nos. 1423-8. These snake figurines are broken and their original emplacement in a ceramic bowl is purely hypothetical.

⁴²³ *Ibid.*, 402-3.

⁴²⁴ Stevens, *Private Religion at Amarna*, 175.

may have come from either a destroyed house in the vicinity or possibly from the chapel.⁴²⁵

3.16.5 Dishes

3.16.5.1 Large dishes

A common pottery type in Cemetery 1-200 was the large, open dish with a flat, string-cut base and flaring walls (Figure 68).⁴²⁶

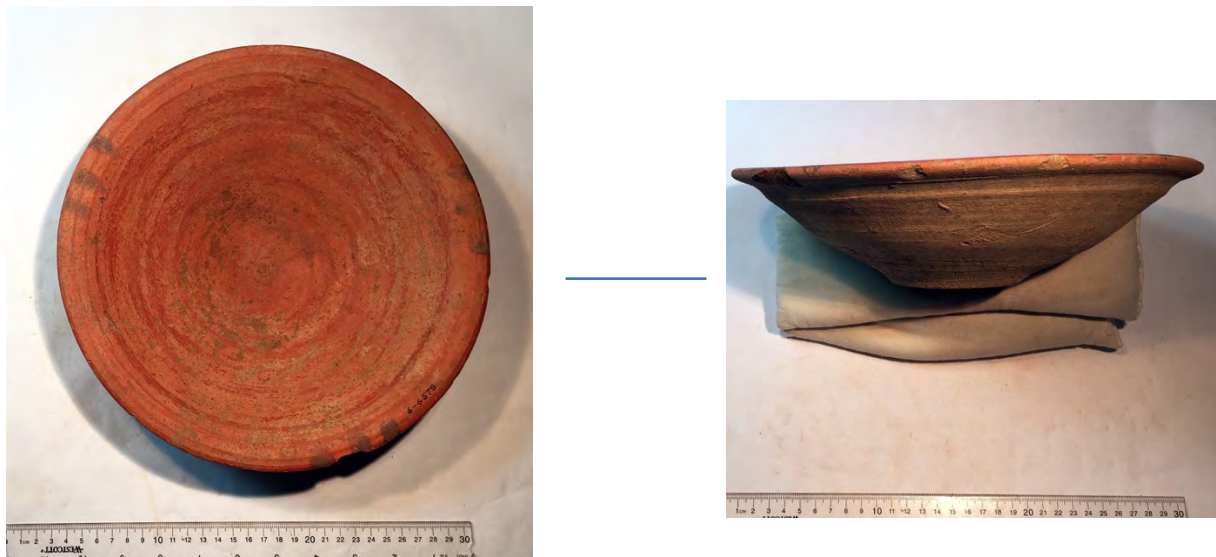


Figure 68: Large dish (6-6579). Images by the author.

⁴²⁵Janet Richards wrote the section on the building that is interpreted as a chapel, in which she noted that “survey among the destroyed structures in the vicinity of Chapel I produced a fragment of a votive ceramic bowl with a Hathor cow in the interior...not unlike the ‘cobra bowls’ found at el-Amarna, against associated with an offering context...Reisner discovered both cobra bowls and bowls with Hathor cows in this area in his excavations.” (Richards, “Chapel 1,” 13, and footnote 6.) However, the fragment that was found is simply the head of a bovine, which does not necessarily mean that it came from a bowl. Stand-alone bovine Hathor figurines are attested in the Hearst Expedition field notes as having been found in some of the houses, and the head could have come from such an object just as easily as one that was incorporated into a bowl. Secondly, the “destroyed structures” may have been houses, as Reisner excavated one house (1390) that was described as being “East of high hill” (Hearst Expedition field notebook A-1, p. 3), on the same side of the hill as the chapel. Thus, finds from this area do not automatically imply a cultic offering place.

⁴²⁶ Holthoer, Pl. 27, type IIR/O/hh-i (large plates).

Seventy-seven tombs (39% of the cemetery) contained at least one example of this type, and three more examples were also documented from surface contexts in the cemetery. One was found 2 m north of Tomb 110 and two were found in the room to the west of Tomb 212; it is possible that these were offering containers for funerary rituals or they might have been relics of the earlier domestic usage of the area. The field notes indicate that the dish near Tomb 212 was decorated with a white-painted rim and white spots, which is a style indicative of an early date for this cemetery (see discussion of white-painted decorations in Section 3.16.8.2 below). Overall, these dishes range from 25 to 31 cm in diameter and were usually 6-8 cm tall although a few particularly shallow (4.5 cm tall) and deep (15 cm tall) examples are known. They were commonly made of undecorated Marl B clay,⁴²⁷ or they could be made of Nile B⁴²⁸ in which case they were sometimes embellished with red slip, often ring burnished in the interior. Eleven of the wide silt dishes had black dots painted on the rims in groups of three as seen in Figure 68, and two dishes had black-painted rims. These decorative treatments with black paint are discussed in Section 3.16.8.3. Large dishes such as these were also found in houses at the site, such as House 1378 (6-8672) and House L at the northern end of the site (6-7663).

3.16.5.2 Small dishes

Seventy-one small offering dishes, also referred to as “saucers” (Figure 69) were found in 27 tombs in the cemetery (13.7% of tombs). The dishes range between 8 – 11 cm in diameter, but most typically are in the 9-10 cm range. These vessels seem to have been produced quickly as they were cut from the wheel using a string and often the resulting base is quite uneven. Sometimes there is a hole in the center from cutting the vessel off without leaving enough clay at the bottom. These small dishes were usually made of undecorated Nile silt clay, but a few examples mentioned in the field notes had painted decoration. Tombs 24 and 192 each included a fragment of a small dish with a white-painted rim (the example from Tomb 24 is unlocated, but the artifact from Tomb 192 is 6-7057). Tomb 168 contained a saucer with a white-painted rim and splashes (6-6932) and Tomb 176 had an unspecified quantity of “black-rimmed red saucers and red-rimmed brown saucers”⁴²⁹ (not identified with specific artifacts at PAHMA). Three of the small dishes from Tomb 129a had a number of small, deep holes poked into the center of their interiors with a sharp object while the clay was still wet. Tombs 118 and 218 contained a collection of small dishes made of a marl clay rather than the usual Nile silt. One of the small dishes found in Tomb 91 was found containing “dried fruits” but further details to help in identifying the species are not provided in Reisner’s field notes. Several of the small dishes have dark gray interiors that could be evidence of burning; these dishes may possibly have been used as lamps or incense burners, unless the discoloration is

⁴²⁷ Bourriau, "Notes on Marl Wares," 30-31.

⁴²⁸ "Notes on Nile Silt Wares," 34-35, 43, 47.

⁴²⁹ Field notebook D-4, p. 22.

actually post-depositional residue. These dishes are 6-6779 from Tomb 148, 6-6899 from Tomb 164, and 6-7056 and 6-7065 from Tomb 192.



Figure 69: Small dish. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-6779).

This type of small, flaring dish is known from the Middle Kingdom. Seiler labels the Middle Kingdom type “Modellteller” and the 17th Dynasty type “Modellschälchen”⁴³⁰ but the fact that at least one example at Deir el-Ballas was found being used as a container for fruit should caution against considering these as “models” in the sense of non-functional objects. Also, Bourriau recorded an example of this type of small dish that was found in 1983 in a house at Deir el-Ballas,⁴³¹ indicating a domestic usage as well as funerary. The type continues into the 17th Dynasty at Dra Abu el-Naga, where Seiler noted that all examples were decorated with white paint, either with painted rims or a white washed exterior and white splashes in the interiors.⁴³² In the New Kingdom, these small dishes are commonly found and are usually made of uncompacted brown ware and are undecorated apart from a possible red-painted rim or white rims and splashes; Holthoer did not note any black-painted rims in his corpus.⁴³³

3.16.6 Jars

3.16.6.1 Figural Milk Jars/Hathor Jars

“Milk vase”, “Hathor vase”, or “feminoform vase” are names given to jars that are decorated with applied clay to indicate a woman’s breasts.⁴³⁴ There are three examples of

⁴³⁰ Seiler, 57.

⁴³¹ Bourriau, “Notes on Nile Silt Wares,” 34.

⁴³² Seiler, 78.

⁴³³ Holthoer, 122-24, Pl. 27 type PL 3 (IR/0/c).

⁴³⁴ Anne Seiler, ““Erhebe Dich, Vater! ..., Deine Milch Dir, Die in den Brüsten Deiner Mutter Isis Ist”: Zu Form und Funktion Einer Gruppe Anthropomorpher Gefäße aus der Nekropole von Dra’ Abu el-Naga/Theben,” in *Timelines: Studies in Honour of Manfred Bietak*, ed. Ernst Czerny, et al., *Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* (Leuven: Peeters, 2006); Julia Budka, “Vessels of Life: New

this form from Deir el-Ballas: one came from a tomb, another from a house, and the third object's context is unknown. The first (6-7077), made of Marl B clay,⁴³⁵ came from Tomb 192 (Figure 70). It was fragmentary when discovered. The extant portion of the jar consisted just of the shoulder fragments bearing the applied arms, hands, and breasts. The arms are rendered as long ropes of clay that curve around from the sides of the vessel, ending in hands that clasp the nipples. The original diameter of the jar would have been 23 cm; the sherd represents 22.5% of the complete diameter. The presence of a beaker with black-painted rim in the assemblage of this tomb points to a date no later than the reign of Thutmose III. A close parallel to this vessel comes from Qustul tomb R.29; Bourriau states that the assemblage of this Qustul burial dates to the early 18th Dynasty prior to the reigns of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III.⁴³⁶

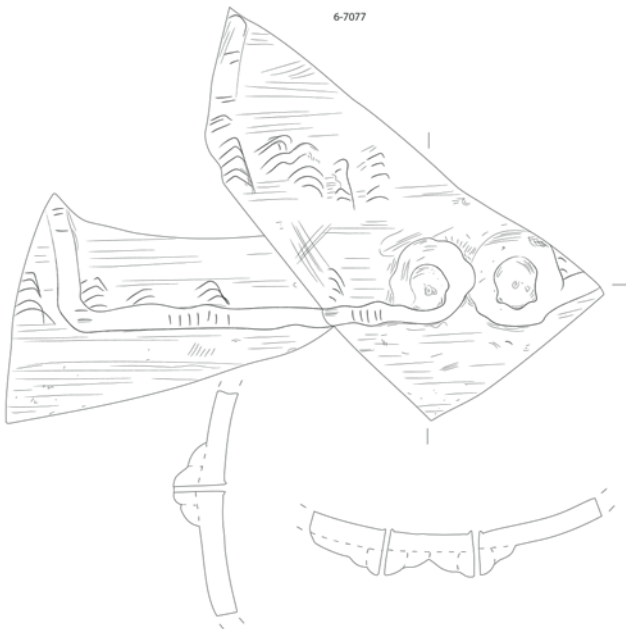


Figure 70: Hathor vase, Tomb 192 (6-7077). Drawing courtesy of Bettina Bader and Lucia Hulková.

A second, very similar example is documented in the field notes from House 1350, which was located to the south of Cemetery 500.⁴³⁷ The sketch of this sherd shows that it was decorated with a series of incised wavy lines and incised parallel straight lines,

Evidence for Creative Aspects in Material Remains from Domestic Sites," in *Vienna 2 - Ancient Egyptian Ceramics in the 21st Century*, ed. Bettina Bader, Christian M. Knoblauch, and E. Christiana Köhler, OLA 245 (Leuven; Paris; Bristol, CT: Peeters, 2016); Bourriau, "Milk Vase."

⁴³⁵ "The Pottery," 20-21.

⁴³⁶ "Milk Vase," 78.

⁴³⁷ Notebook D-13 page 92. In the Deir el-Ballas Preliminary Report, Bourriau noted "there is one rather uncertainly identified sherd from the settlement which may be from the same ["femino-form"] kind of vessel" (1990: 21); presumably this is the object to which she was referring.

underneath which hands holding breasts were represented. In this same house were also found burnished Nile silt beakers, sherds of Nubian basket-impressed ware, and a pottery figurine of a cow with the sun's disc between its horns representing the goddess Hathor. Another sherd of this type of jar that included the wavy lines and the applied, rope-like arm was found at the site in December 2018 by the author on the desert surface near the remains of the houses that are west of the palace's enclosure wall. Other pottery found on the surface nearby included Nubian basket-impressed ware and Egyptian red-burnished ware.

An interesting parallel to these jars with incised decoration and applied arms and breasts is known from the foundation deposit of Thutmose III's temple to Min at Coptos (Figure 71, left).⁴³⁸ This complex piece is composed of five tall jars joined together in a group by being placed on a clay platform. Two bovine Hathoric figurines are placed between shoulders of the jars facing to the front and the rear, while four scorpion figurines are set facing outward on the sides. The two largest jars at the front also have the applied arms and breasts as seen on the Deir el-Ballas jars, as well as incised decoration around the top of the shoulder. Protrusions from the front of the two front-most jars are difficult to interpret from the published sketch; Petrie thought they might represent human feet, upon which a recumbent cow rested.⁴³⁹

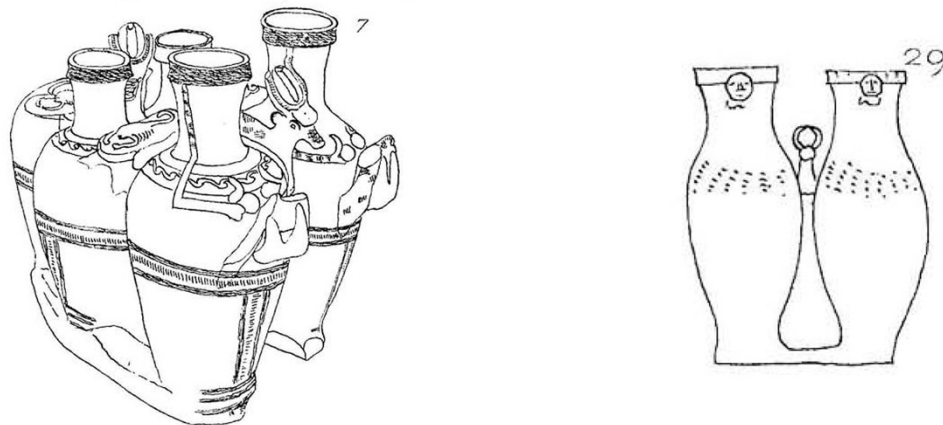


Figure 71: Composite Hathoric vases from the Temple of Min at Coptos (adapted from Petrie 1896, Pl. XIV).

A second composite jar in the same foundation deposit consisted of two tall jars joined upon a single platform (Figure 71, right).⁴⁴⁰ The jars each had a small face (likely mould-made) applied to the rim and a bovine figurine was placed between the shoulders

⁴³⁸ William Flinders Petrie, *Koptos* (London: Bernard Quaritch, 1896), 14, Pl. XIV no. 7. This composite vessel is now in the Ashmolean (Ash.E.4291).

⁴³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 14, Pl. XIV no. 29.

of the jars. These shoulders were decorated with a series of parallel incisions, likely made by a comb-like instrument. An important deduction to be made from these jars is that the usage of incised parallel lines, either in wavy lines or in series of a more punctate decoration, is not confined to the Second Intermediate Period but continues to be attested into the reign of Thutmose III.

The third “milk jar” known from Deir el-Ballas is PAHMA 6-9103, which is a different style being made of Nile silt clay and having only two small protrusions applied to the shoulder of the jar to indicate breasts. This object is discussed in Section 7.11.1 below on objects from uncertain locations at Deir el-Ballas.

3.16.6.2 Round-Based Ovoid Jars

Narrow, round-based ovoid storage jars with a smooth transition to a flaring neck⁴⁴¹ (Figure 72) were very common in the tombs of Cemetery 1-200 with 109 examples found distributed among 63 tombs (32% of the tombs in the cemetery). This reflects Holthoer’s general observation that round-based ovoid jars belong to the most common restricted pottery from ancient Egypt.⁴⁴² The form was made in both Nile silt and marl clays, and the height ranges from 19 to 46 cm.



Figure 72: Ovoid storage jar. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7312).

In her typology of pottery from Dra Abu el-Naga, Seiler notes that the more elongated type of the 18th Dynasty develops from the squatter type found in the 13th-17th

⁴⁴¹ Holthoer, Pl. 35-37.

⁴⁴² *Ibid.*, 155-56.

Dynasties.⁴⁴³ These “Rillenhalsflaschen” jars often have an incised line around the neck. A series of these tall storage jars is shown in the tomb of Rekhmire in a scene where servants gather food and drink to serve at a banquet. In the same context are beaker-shaped vessels, and it appears that the servant in the storeroom is filling the smaller beakers and then passing them to another servant who carries them to serve the guests. The unnamed contents of the beakers are in turn poured into shallow drinking bowls held by the attendees⁴⁴⁴ (for this scene, see Figure 55 above; the tall ovoid jars are shown in the bottom register, left side).

While most jars of this form from Deir el-Ballas were undecorated (other than a red slip on Nile silt examples), there are a few exceptions that have concentric black bands (6-6906 and TEMP 2015.0152, 6-7130) or a pendant petal and/or birds-on-wire motifs painted on them in black and red paint (6-6735, 6-6791). These decorations and their chronological implications are discussed below in Section 3.16.8.4.

3.16.6.3 Funnel-necked Jars

The funnel-neck style (Figure 73) came into vogue in the mid-18th Dynasty, becoming common during the Amarna period through the 19th Dynasty, after which they gradually disappear.⁴⁴⁵ Aston notes that funnel-necked storage jars, both large and small, as well as short-necked jars with simple flaring rims are seen beginning in his Phase 3A, covering the reigns Amenhotep III to Horemheb; the shape corpus continues into Phase 3B, the early 19th Dynasty reigns of Ramesses I to Merenptah.⁴⁴⁶ Thus, the presence of this style of jar in two tombs indicates a later date for these burials than the much more common early 18th Dynasty repertoire seen throughout the cemetery. Tomb 193 contained seven funnel-necked jars, and Tomb 198 contained six similar jars. They occur in both marl and Nile silt fabrics, with the latter being decorated with a red slip. Both tombs appear to have been first used in the early 18th Dynasty and then reused at some time between the late 18th to early 19th Dynasty, because the pottery assemblage shows a mixture of styles from these two different periods (see further discussion concerning reuse of tombs under Section 8.6).

⁴⁴³ Seiler, *Tradition und Wandel*, Falttafel 7, nos. 7-11.

⁴⁴⁴ Norman de Garis Davies, *The Tomb of Rekh-Mi-Re' at Thebes*, vol. II, Metropolitan Museum of Art Egyptian Expedition (New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1943), Pl. CXI.

⁴⁴⁵ Holthoer, 148, Pl. 33.

⁴⁴⁶ Aston, "New Kingdom Pottery Phases," 151-52.



Figure 73: Funnel-necked jar. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7312).

One of the funnel-necked jars from Tomb 198 (6-7176) was elaborately painted with blue paint; this artifact will be discussed below in the section on blue-painted wares, 3.16.8.6.

3.16.6.4 Three-handled Carinated Jar

This large, rather curvaceous jar has a gently carinated body with three small handles attached on the slope of the shoulder which smoothly transitions to a wide, slightly flaring neck (Figure 74). Holthoer notes that the prototypes for three-handled vessels are foreign.⁴⁴⁷

⁴⁴⁷ Holthoer, 101, Pl. 22 "AT Three-Handled Vessels" VP/6P/i-k, Pl. 55 no. 3.

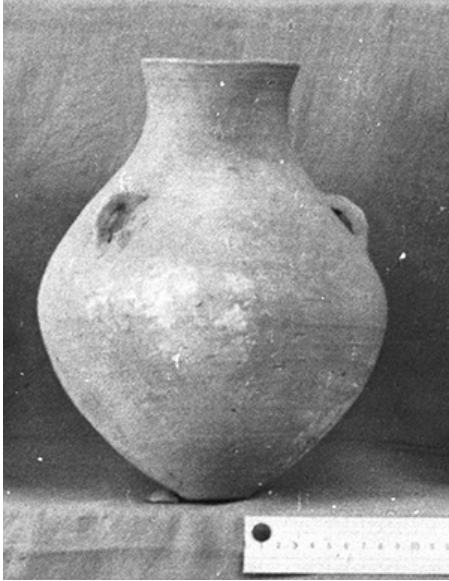


Figure 74: Three-handled jar from Tomb 245 (from Expedition photo B-1143). Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8959).

This jar is the only pottery vessel associated with Tomb 245, the tomb that also contained a sandstone stela (see discussion above, Section 3.7.1.3) and discoid beads of faience (6-7486). Three-handled jars are rare, but a similar type of jar (although with larger handles, a higher shoulder, a defined angle at the junction of the neck and shoulder, and a rolled rim) is depicted in the tomb of Thutmose III's vizier Rekhmire (TT 100) in a bakery scene where the caption states that the jar contains honey (Figure 75).⁴⁴⁸

⁴⁴⁸ Davies, II, Pl. XLIX. Holthoer (p. 101) incorrectly states that the caption by the jar indicates that it held wine, but the word is clearly *bi.t* (Wörterbuch I, 434:6-9). See also Davies' description of the scene in *Rekh-mi-re* vol. I, p. 44.

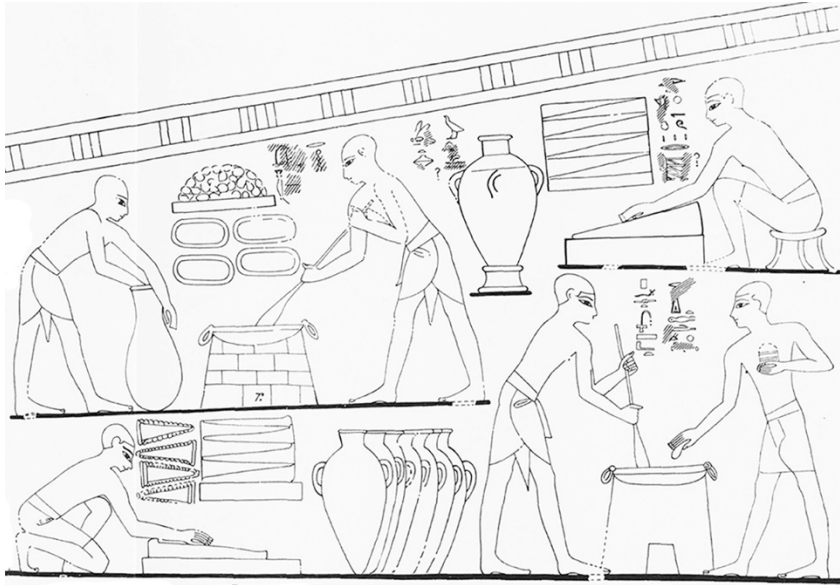


Figure 75: Three-handled jar in a bakery scene, tomb of Rekhmire (TT100), adapted from Davies 1943 Pl. XLIX.

Another depiction of this type of three-handled amphora as part of the ladies' banquet scene, where two such jars are set into potstands next to a rack containing five large beakers and a wooden stand that supports a sieve above a carinated bowl (Figure 76).⁴⁴⁹

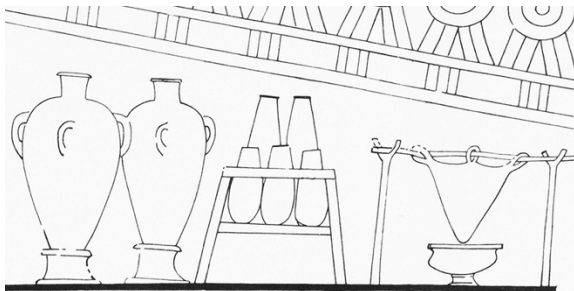


Figure 76: Three-handled jars in a banquet scene, tomb of Rekhmire (TT100), adapted from Davies 1943 Pl. LXIV.

Although no caption is present to confirm an interpretation of the vessels' contents, these three-handled amphorae have been interpreted as containing wine, with the assumption that this is the liquid being sieved into the nearby bowl.⁴⁵⁰ While this is possible, the large beakers that are depicted immediately next to the sieve might have actually held the wine while these three-handled vessels could have held honey that

⁴⁴⁹ Ibid., Pl. LXIV.

⁴⁵⁰ Bourriau, "60 Storage Jar."

would be used as a sweetener, since they were specifically labeled for this purpose in the previously-cited scene.

Another attestation of three-handled jars is found in Theban Tomb 56, the tomb of Userhet that dates to the reign of Amenhotep II (Figure 77). They are depicted in a kiosk together with tall incense burners and flaring dishes that contain offering loaves. The three-handled jars in this scene also have a defined junction between body and neck and a modeled rim, like those from Rekhmire's tomb from the preceding reign of Thutmose III. Again, this contrasts with the smooth curving transition on the Tomb 245 jar that blends the body and neck together, and the flaring neck that ends in a direct rim.



Figure 77: Three-handled jars depicted in the tomb of Userhet, TT 56. Image by the author.

An actual three-handled artifact (Figure 78) that lacks provenience is held at the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto (910.2.62). Bourriau dates this jar between the reign of Thutmose III to the late 18th Dynasty⁴⁵¹ while the museum's website attributes it to the late 18th Dynasty (c. 1352-1295 BC).⁴⁵²

⁴⁵¹ Ibid.

⁴⁵² <https://collections.rom.on.ca/objects/182740/threehandled-decorated-jar?ctx=40149628-f852-45b1-adca-d3e14789ba42&idx=0>, accessed November 28, 2018. Two cataloguers at the Royal Ontario Museum are mentioned in connection with this piece, ceramicist Rexine Hummel and Steven B. Shubert.



Figure 78: Three-handled decorated jar, ROM 910.2.62. Image courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Again, there are some stylistic differences compared with the example from Tomb 245: the Toronto vessel has noticeably larger handles and it has a carefully modeled rim. It is decorated with bird-on-wire and petal motifs, as well as a foliage element that resembles a papyrus umbel. The Deir el-Ballas example is undecorated, its small handles are applied to the body with greater smoothness, and the neck with direct rim is not quite as high as the Toronto piece. But the overall carinated body shape and the smooth curving transition to the neck are nearly identical.

Petrie published several three-handled vessels that he excavated from Ghurob. The earliest one⁴⁵³ is a large jar, narrower than our Deir el-Ballas example and with large handles similar in size to the Toronto piece. The neck of the Ghurob jar is completely broken away so a comparison of this part of the vessel is not possible, but the shoulder and handles are decorated with black-painted lines that form a panel area between the handles; in the panels are decorative elements, perhaps representing convolvulus leaves on either side of a narrow, pendant triangle shape. Three black ticks are painted cross-ways on the handles. Petrie did not date this vessel to any particular time period, but the decoration is similar to the Toronto piece and might also be attributed to the period between Thutmose III to the end of the 18th Dynasty.

⁴⁵³ Petrie, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob*, Pl. XXI, no. 5.

The second of Petrie's examples dates to the reign of Ramesses II⁴⁵⁴ (Figure 79, left). It has a higher center of gravity than the Deir el-Ballas example, with the body flaring upward to a high shoulder and the small handles applied on this more horizontal shoulder surface. The neck is noticeably narrower and terminates in a rolled rim; also, the base on the early 19th Dynasty example is a ring-base rather than being rounded as the earlier versions were.

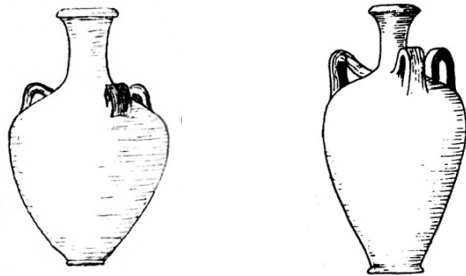


Figure 79: Three-handled jars from Ghurob. Left: reign of Ramesses II. Right: reign of Seti II. Adapted from Petrie 1891, Plates XVIII and XIX. Scale not known.

These variations continue to develop in another of Petrie's three-handled vessels from Ghurob that dates to the reign of Seti II (Figure 79, right). This last example has a more pronounced ring at the base, almost completely horizontal shoulder with larger handles that now loop upward, and even narrower neck.⁴⁵⁵ Thus in looking at these various comparanda, none is an exact parallel to the Deir el-Ballas jar but the evolution of shapes of the various comparanda I have found indicate that the Deir el-Ballas jar may date to a timeframe after Amenhotep II but before Ramesses II.

3.16.6.5 Amphorae

New Kingdom amphorae were relatively rare in the cemetery, occurring in only four tombs: Tomb 178, 193, 198, and 239.⁴⁵⁶ Just one amphora each was found in Tombs 178, 193 and 239, but three were in Tomb 198 including one with a "kill hole" (Figure 108). One of the amphorae (6-8113) from Tomb 198 has a reddish fabric rather than the typical grayish-buff color of the local marl clay. This may indicate that it is either a Canaanite import or alternatively it may be made of Marl D clay (see Section 3.16.10.2).

⁴⁵⁴ Ibid., Pl. XVIII, no. 51.

⁴⁵⁵ Ibid., Pl. XIX, no. 11.

⁴⁵⁶ Additional amphorae of a late Roman/Coptic style were also found at the site. One amphora at PAHMA is from an unknown provenience (6-8664) and there was a cache of ten Coptic-era amphora placed in an emptied tomb, Tomb 208. However, a more detailed study of the Coptic pottery is beyond the scope of this dissertation.

Table 9: Amphorae, Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Description ⁴⁵⁷	PAHMA number if known
178	Amphora, high shoulder, straight neck with top broken off, vertical handles on either side of upper body, tapering down to pointed bottom	–
193	Small amphora (Marl D), smooth with vertical burnishing lines, two vertical handles on shoulder, wide tall vertical neck; h. 22 cm	6-7079
198	Tall slender marl amphora tapering down to pointed bottom, corrugated neck, vertical loop handles, small roundish kiln hole in body; h. 56 cm	6-7183
198	Tall marl amphora tapering down to pointed bottom, smooth neck, flattened roll rim, vertical loop handles; h. 57 cm	6-7194 and 6-8111
198	Pinkish amphora (Canaanite?), wide shoulder	6-8113
239	Tall marl amphora tapering down to pointed bottom, corrugated neck, vertical loop handles; h. 45 cm	6-7441

While amphorae certainly were used as containers for wine, as documented in tomb scenes such as those of Rekhmire in western Thebes or Pahery at El-Kab, they could also be used for other purposes. Pahery's tomb also includes a scene of a man placing plucked fowl into a tall, two-handled amphora identical to the form shown in the wine-making scene (Figure 80)⁴⁵⁸ and this usage is also attested archaeologically from the tomb of Kha and Meryt (TT8) at Deir el-Medina, where two amphorae were found containing salted poultry.⁴⁵⁹

⁴⁵⁷ Descriptions for objects that have not been identified with a PAHMA museum number are based on the author's review of Reisner's sketches in the field notebooks.

⁴⁵⁸ Line drawing published in J.J. Tylor and F.L. Griffith, *The Tomb of Paheri at El-Kab*, Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund 11 (London: The Egypt Exploration Fund, 1894), Pl. IV.

⁴⁵⁹ Egyptian Museum of Turin S. 8356 and S. 8526. The first amphora was described by Schiaparelli as containing meat immersed in great quantities of salt and the vessel carries an inscription indicating that it holds ducks (*ꜥꜣd.w*) while the second jar visibly contains birds that have been split in two. Marie-Lys Arnette, Julie Patrier, and Isabelle Sachet, "Les Dépôts Alimentaires dans les Tombes du Proche-Orient Ancien d'après les Témoignages Archéologiques: Études de Cas," in *Life, Death, and Coming of Age in Antiquity: Individual Rites of Passage in the Ancient Near East and Adjacent Regions*, ed. Alice Mouton and Julie Patrier (Leiden: Nederlands Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten, 2014), 347-48.



Figure 80: Amphorae used for storing fowl, tomb of Pahery at El-Kab. Image by the author.

This type of amphora is also shown in Rekhmire's tomb in a baking scene (Figure 75, bottom register). A group of amphorae stand in between two scenes – on the right, dough is being heated while on the left, a man forms the dough into triangular cakes. The amphorae in this situation might have contained water, or perhaps even dough if it was of a pourable, batter-like consistency.

One amphora was discovered in the tomb of Queen Merytamun by the Metropolitan Museum of Art's expedition at Deir el-Bahari, and it contained a brown, powdery substance that was analyzed and found to be residue of beer.⁴⁶⁰ The amphorae at PAHMA do not retain any visible residue, so while they might have originally contained wine or beer, another possibility is that they may have been placed in the tombs simply containing water. Moreover, several of the Deir el-Ballas amphorae have "kill holes" that were made in the bodies (Figure 110), so whatever their liquid contents might have

⁴⁶⁰ H.E. Winlock, *The Tomb of Queen Meryet-Amun at Thebes*, Metropolitan Museum of Art Egyptian Expedition, Vol. VI (New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1932), 31-33, Fig. 17.e. According to Amiran, the amphora in Meryt-Amun's tomb was a Canaanite import and thus would have likely contained wine or oil when it first arrived in Egypt (Ruth Amiran, *Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land: From Its Beginnings in the Neolithic Period to the End of the Iron Age* (Jerusalem: Masada Press, 1969), 141).

been, they were ritually dispersed at the graveside. The meaning of this phenomenon will be discussed in Section 3.16.9.

3.16.6.6 Wavy-necked Bottles

The remains of eight bottles with elongated, wavy necks were found in Cemetery 1-200 (Figure 81). Only two of them were discovered intact while the rest were usually listed among the sherds that Reisner recorded.

Table 10: Wavy-necked Bottles, Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Description⁴⁶¹	PAHMA number if known
103	Fragment, wavy-necked bottle, white	–
152	Fragment, wavy-necked bottle, red	6-6785 and 6-8599
193	Wavy-necked bottle, red	6-23648
196	Fragment, wavy-necked bottle, red	6-7153
198	Wavy-necked bottle, red	6-7997
202	Fragment, wavy-necked bottle, white	–
238	Fragment, wavy-necked bottle, white	–
255	Body and beginning of neck of wavy-necked bottle, white	6-7502

⁴⁶¹ Descriptions for objects that have not been identified with a PAHMA museum number are based on the author's review of Reisner's comments and sketches in the field notebooks.



Figure 81: Wavy-necked bottle (6-7997). Image by the author.

Similar wavy-necked bottles have been excavated by the Hungarian mission at el-Khokha in the Theban necropolis. According to Bács, this vessel type is common to most funerary contexts of the 18th Dynasty, although its exact function remains unidentified.⁴⁶² However, while they may be common in Theban 18th Dynasty burials, wavy-necked bottles enjoyed a long period of popularity and continued into the Ramesside era, as evidenced by their inclusion in tombs of this date at Deir el-Medina. For example, Tomb P1099 contained a wavy-necked bottle painted with black, red, and blue paint⁴⁶³ while Tomb 1145 had an example that was painted white with black and red lines but was found in an assemblage that also included blue painted pottery;⁴⁶⁴ the blue paint indicates a date later in the 18th Dynasty into the Ramesside period (see Section 3.16.11.6).

3.16.6.7 Bottle with Cup-like Quatrefoil-shaped Mouth

Tomb 128 contained a narrow, marl bottle that has an unusual mouth (6-6620, Figure 82 right). The vessel is restricted at the neck then opens to a cup-shaped mouth that has been pinched to make a quatrefoil shape with four curvaceous outlets; the walls of the mouth are delicate and thin. The bottle is 16 cm tall and has a baggy shape with the greatest diameter near the bottom and has a footed base. One other vessel of the same form was found in Cemetery 1200-1300.

In the Preliminary Report on Deir el-Ballas and later references, Bourriau has equated this bottle with another type of narrow jar that – unlike the quatrefoil-mouthed

⁴⁶² T.A. Bács, "Wavy-Necked Jar," in *Hungarian Excavations in the Theban Necropolis: A Celebration of 102 Years of Fieldwork in Egypt. Catalogue for the Temporary Exhibition in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, November 6-2009 - January 15, 2010.*, ed. T.A. Bács, Z.I. Fábián, and Gabor Schreiber (Budapest: Eötvös Loránd University, 2009).

⁴⁶³ Georges Nagel, *La Céramique du Nouvel Empire à Deir el Médineh, I*, Documents de Fouilles de L'institut Français D'archéologie Orientale (DFIFAO) (Cairo: IFAO, 1938), 54, Fig. 35 No. 5.

⁴⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, 57-58, Fig. 39 No. 7.

bottles – has only been found in domestic contexts.⁴⁶⁵ This domestic form is exemplified by PAHMA 6-7595, 6-8295, and 6-8579 (Figure 82, left). However, there are numerous differences between the two forms. The domestic jar is a vessel made of Nile silt clay with very thick walls. The examples at PAHMA are between 22 cm to 25 cm tall, significantly taller than the 16-cm-tall, quatrefoil-mouthed bottle. The domestic jars have a pointed bottom and high shoulder and have a rounded, cup-shaped “kettle” mouth that is not pinched to create small spouts but rather curves inward. In her analysis of the settlement jar, Bourriau was working from a sherd representing only the top part of the vessel that was found during the excavations in the 1980s. While her note next to her sketch indicates that the fabric was Nile B, she included this specimen in her research notes on vessels made of Marl B⁴⁶⁶ which may have been the source of this misidentification. In looking for parallels she found the quatrefoil-mouth bottle at the Hearst Museum but perhaps she was unaware that the museum also holds three examples of the rougher, Nile silt round-mouthed jar with pointed bottom that are found in settlements. The purpose of this domestic form is not yet understood; Bourriau suggests that they might be tools rather than containers.⁴⁶⁷ One example from Deir el-Ballas at PAHMA (6-8295) has traces of residue still extant in the mouth; chemical testing of this residue could help answer the question of the function of these Nile silt jars.

⁴⁶⁵ Bourriau, "The Pottery." (p. 59, Fig 4.3, nos. 24 and 25). This idea has recently been repeated as recently as 2010 in the description of the New Kingdom pottery from Kom Rabia, where the domestic form is said to sometimes appear with a flat base, with the example of the Deir el-Ballas quatrefoil cup-mouth bottle given as the attestation (*The Survey of Memphis IV: Kom Rabia: The New Kingdom Pottery*, EES Excavation Memoir 93 (London: Egypt Exploration Society, 2010), Fig. 26: 9.8.1-2 and Fig 34: h and i; 82.

⁴⁶⁶ Bourriau research notes, provided courtesy of Janine Bourriau and Peter Lacovara.

⁴⁶⁷ Bourriau, *The Survey of Memphis IV*, 82.



Figure 82: Left: Narrow Nile silt jar from domestic context (6-8295). Right: marl bottle from Tomb 128 (6-6620). Approximately to scale. Images courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Returning to the quatrefoil-mouthed bottle from the cemetery, the closest parallel that I have been able to find is Holthoer's Type XO 6, which includes two specimens excavated by the Scandinavian expedition in Nubia.⁴⁶⁸ However, while the neck is restricted and opens to a larger, cup-shaped mouth as on the PAHMA bottle, the Scandinavian examples have significant differences: they are made of Nile silt, have rounded bases, and the mouths do not appear to have been pinched into spouts as seen on the Deir el-Ballas examples.

3.16.6.8 Hes Jars

This narrow vessel with flanged rim, vertical neck, and high-shouldered body tapering to a flat bottom was the particular form used for ritual purification of funerary offerings.⁴⁶⁹ Such scenes are depicted in the tomb of Rekhmire, to give just one example among many, where two scenes show a *hm-ntr* priest pouring water from a *hs* jar over an offering basin in the upper register and into a cup held by another priest in the lower register; the priests are consecrating a table laden with all sorts of food while under the table the traditional offering formula of a thousand bread, beer, beef, fowl, linen, and alabaster is also a recipient of the ritual.⁴⁷⁰ Two faience examples of *hs* jars were found by the Metropolitan Museum of Art's 1935 excavations in western Thebes as part of the

⁴⁶⁸ Holthoer, 175; Pl. 41, type XO 6; Pl. 69, no. 5.

⁴⁶⁹ Anne Seiler, "The Second Intermediate Period in Thebes: Regionalism in Pottery Development and Its Cultural Implications," in *The Second Intermediate Period (Thirteenth - Seventeenth Dynasties): Current Research, Future Prospects*, ed. Marcel Marée, OLA 192 (Leuven: Peeters, 2010), 48-51, Fig. 12 no. 5; *Tradition und Wandel*, 98-99, Abb. 48.

⁴⁷⁰ Davies, II, Pl. XCI, CVIII.

equipment of the scribe Amenemhat, where they lay undisturbed near the knees of the mummy. The jars had contained a dark liquid and the mouths were stopped with a wad of linen cloth. Amenemhat's burial was part of the family tomb of Neferkhawet, which was used between the reigns of Thutmose I into the early sole reign of Thutmose III,⁴⁷¹ similar to the height of usage of the Deir el-Ballas cemeteries.

In Cemetery 1-200, the ceremonial *hs* jar is a less frequently-found form in contrast to the plentiful remains of daily-use pottery that were provided to the burials. There were three intact vessels and ten fragmentary ones recovered from the cemetery. These jars were found in seven different tombs, representing 3.5% of the tombs. Red-burnished Nile silt was the preferred material for this form, although one marl example was also found (Figure 83, right). Only two *hs* jars were found intact in the tombs (Tomb 184, 6-7000 and Tomb 193, 6-7104); as seen in Figure 83 (left), 6-7000 is one of the many pottery pieces that somehow became badly broken either in transit from Egypt to California or by being damaged in the great San Francisco earthquake of 1906.



Figure 83: *Hs* jars. Left: 6-7000 from Tomb 184. Right: 6-7104 from Tomb 193. Images courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Another intact *hs* jar (6-6360) was discovered in “House 131” which was likely a room in the Workers’ Village, as Reisner’s notes for this domestic context are interleaved with the notes for the tombs of Cemetery 1-200. This vessel may have been a relic of the funerary cult in the cemetery. Fragments of *hs* jars were also found in the tombs; the

⁴⁷¹ <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/549127>

characteristic rim, narrow neck, high shoulder, and tapering body ending in a flattened base make it likely that these sherds came from this particular form. There was one such fragment in Tombs 119, 164, 227 and 228, two in Tomb 207, and four more fragments in Tomb 193 in addition to the intact jar described above. The tops and sometimes also the bottoms were broken off of them, which could possibly point to their being smashed intentionally as part of the Breaking of the Red Pots ritual upon completion of the funerary meal and purification.⁴⁷² Similar evidence is found at Dra Abu el-Naga, where five large fragments of polished Nile silt *hs* jars were found in Tomb K01.8, including one fragment with a deliberate “kill hole”⁴⁷³ (for discussion of this rite, see Section 3.16.9).

Table 11: *Hes Jars, Cemetery 1-200*

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
119	Nile silt bottle mouth/neck fragment, red polished with vertical burnishing, rolled rim, tall flaring narrow neck; likely top of <i>hs</i> jar	6-6560
House 131	Nile silt <i>hs</i> jar, red polished in vertical strokes	6-6360a
164	Base of <i>hs</i> jar - flat foot, narrow body becoming wider	–
184	<i>hs</i> jar - Bright red, highly polished, slender neck with flange rim	6-7000
193	Nile silt <i>hs</i> jar bottom fragment, narrow flat base, red polished	6-7091
193	Nile silt <i>hs</i> jar shoulder fragment, red polished, high and clearly defined shoulder.	6-7102
193	Marl <i>hs</i> jar, slender body with high shoulder, narrowish neck and flanged mouth	6-7104
193	Nile silt <i>hs</i> jar bottom fragment, narrow flat base	–
207	Middle portion of Nile silt <i>hs</i> jar, red-slipped, high shoulder tapering to narrow base, vertical neck. Rim and very bottom broken off when found	6-6411
207	Bottom portion of Nile silt <i>hs</i> jar, vertical burnishing lines, body tapers to 3.5 cm then has slightly flaring foot. Very bottom is still rounded, so doesn't stand. Dark sediment inside.	6-8649
227	Rim and neck of Nile silt bottle, red polished, flange rim, narrow, vertical neck, likely from <i>hs</i> jar	6-7324

⁴⁷² Ritner, 144-51; Seiler, *Tradition und Wandel*, 170-84, 238.

⁴⁷³ *Tradition und Wandel*, 98, Abb. 48.

228	Top portion of marl bottle, pinkish, tall narrow neck, flange rim, high shoulder, body tapering downward; likely a <i>hs</i> jar	6-7371
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3.16.7 Offering Stands

Evidence of 36 tall offering stands, usually fragmentary, was found in 27 tombs in the cemetery (13.7% of the tombs). Figure 84 shows the most complete example of this object-type from the cemetery; most tombs contained only the bottom or top portion of a stand when Reisner excavated them. In addition to those found within the tombs, a fragment of the bowl of a stand was found on the surface to the south of Tomb 82. As can be seen in the table below, most of the offering stands are only attested from the field notes and have not been matched with artifacts at PAHMA. On the other hand, there are two offering stand fragments at PAHMA (6-8164 and 6-8437) that have no visible field mark and have lost their provenience, but likely came from one of these tombs.

Table 12: Offering Stands, Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
49	Nile silt fragment, likely stem of offering stand	–
54	Tall marl incense burner, base and all of stem, in partial condition when discovered	6-23641
65	Marl rim sherd, rolled rim and carinated, probably from bowl of an offering stand	–
73	Red polish fragment, part of stem of offering stand	–
79	Offering stand, upper bowl and beginning of stem, red ware painted white	–
Surface south of Tomb 82	Nile silt offering stand, red polished, part of bowl only	–
103	Sherd - marl rim with lip, similar in profile to bowl of offering stand	–
106	Red polished fragment of stem from offering stand	–
106	Rim fragment of bowl, red polish inside. Possibly the upper part of an offering stand based on profile.	–

113	Sherd, top of offering stand with hollow stem and center portion of the offering bowl. Inside of ware black, surface white and red	-
114	Marl rim fragment of bowl from offering stand	6-6535
128	Offering stand	6-6610
129a	Marl offering stand, base only	6-6634
147	Flaring bottom of Nile silt offering stand, black horizontal lines	6-6759
148	Base of a pottery offering stand	-
157	Base of offering stand, white	[left on site]
164	Base and stem of Nile silt offering stand, red polished with vertical burnishing	-
171	Offering stand, marl, edges of top bowl broken away when found	6-6958
177	Offering stand, broken when found	-
180	Fragments of offering stands	-
186	Fragments of marl and Nile silt offering stands	-
202	Fragments of marl and Nile silt offering stands	-
203	Fragments of marl offering stands	-
204	Nile silt offering stand, traces of white paint on exterior, burnt material (incense?) in top bowl; part of base and all edges of rim of bowl broken away when found	6-8292
207	Fragment of marl offering stand, top portion	-
207	Fragment of Nile silt offering stand, base only	-
207	Fragment of marl offering stand, base and stem only	-
213	Rim fragment of offering stand bowl, extended beveled rim, painted white, black stains on top	-
213	Bowl of Nile silt offering stand, black stains on top	-
228	Bowl and stem of marl offering stand, dark gray stains in interior	6-7365
236	Bowl and upper stem of marl offering stand	6-7423
236	Fragment of large Nile silt offering stand	-

236	Fragments of two marl offering stands	-
241	Fragment of bowl of marl offering stand	[left on site]



Figure 84: Offering stand (6-6610). Image by the author.

Holthoer categorized this type of pottery object as a “burner” in keeping with an established German term for the form, *Raucherständer* but he admits that holding incense to be burned was not the only function which these stands performed as they are also shown holding food offerings.⁴⁷⁴ They are known from the Middle Kingdom, but it is in the New Kingdom that they become very commonly depicted in Theban tomb scenes. Seiler observed that all such tall stands from Dra Abu el-Naga showed signs of smoke and contained remains of incense; the stands were white-washed and this treatment was renewed after the burning was complete but before the stands were deposited in the tombs.⁴⁷⁵ In contrast, only a few of the examples from Cemetery 1-200 at Deir el-Ballas provide evidence of burning (black stains were mentioned in Reisner’s field notes for the stands from Tombs 113 and 213 and there is physically observable staining on 6-7365 and 6-8292) so usage as an incense burner seems to have been a minor function in our context.

It should also be noted that tall stands such as these are not purely funerary objects; from House 1402 at Deir el-Ballas came a tall stand made of polished Nile silt (TEMP 2015.0162).

⁴⁷⁴ Holthoer, 106, Pl. 23, BU 4 (very tall foot).

⁴⁷⁵ Seiler, *Tradition und Wandel*, 120, Abb. 51.

3.16.8 Decorative Treatments

Not only pottery forms but also their style of decoration can be indicative of a certain window of time. In this section, we consider the various types of decoration such as incised or painted designs found on pottery in the cemetery, and their implications for the dating of the tombs.

3.16.8.1 Incised Parallel Lines

Parallel incised lines are noticeable on seven vessels in Cemetery 1-200 (Figure 85). The decoration can be either in straight lines, wavy, or punctate with a “check-mark” appearance. These decorations were made with a small comb-like tool before firing.

Table 13: Pottery with Incised Parallel Lines, Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
49	Marl sherd with 6 parallel lines incised, whitish green fabric	–
118	Large marl jar body/shoulder sherd, incised decoration of 6 parallel wavy lines, 6 straight concentric lines, and 6 parallel wavy lines on shoulder	6-6580
123	Large jar rim sherd, wide mouth, white fabric, five parallel wavy lines around shoulder, straight lines around the short, vertical neck, mouth curves inward slightly	–
140	Bottom of marl dish, white slip, base ring, four parallel zigzag lines incised in spiral pattern starting from base	6-8057
148	Small pinkish marl bowl, carinated rim, ring base, incised parallel lines in groups of four on inside; d. 14 cm	6-6778
204	Very large bowl, Marl B, inside decoration of incised parallel wavy lines spiraling out from center, beveled flattened roll rim, base ring; d. 49 cm	6-7232
213	Neck and shoulder fragment of pink marl bottle, band of parallel notched lines on shoulder	6-7284



Figure 85: Incised wares. Left: Bowl from Tomb 204 (6-7232). Right: Jar sherd from Tomb 118 (6-6580). Images by the author.

This design enjoyed a long period of popularity from the Middle Kingdom into the New Kingdom,⁴⁷⁶ so it does not provide fine-grained diagnostic information for relative dating. While Bourriau has stated that this decoration was popular in Upper Egypt from the end of the Middle Kingdom through the Second Intermediate Period but phased out of use at the beginning of the New Kingdom⁴⁷⁷ it actually is attested as continuing into the reign of Thutmose III (see the discussion in Section 3.16.6.1 above concerning this decoration on the elaborate Hathoric offering vessels that were deposited in the foundation of the Temple of Min at Coptos in the reign of Thutmose III).

At Deir el-Ballas, incised parallel lines are found exclusively on marl vessels. As the table above indicates, the decoration is found on both open forms such as large bowls as well as on the shoulders of closed forms such as tall jars. Similarly-decorated ware was also found in tombs of Cemetery 1200-1300 (see Section 5.11.8.1 below), at least one house, and sherds with incised wavy lines were one of the very few material culture objects documented from the South Kom during the Hearst Expedition's work there.⁴⁷⁸

3.16.8.2 White-painted Pottery

Several different styles of decoration using white paint are found in the material from Cemetery 1-200. These include white-painted rims, deliberately placed dots of white paint applied with the finger, white splashes and spots that came from a wet brush being flung over the vessel, and wide vertical and horizontal bands that were painted with a brush. Also, some dishes were covered with thick, white paint or a thin white wash.

⁴⁷⁶ Personal communication, Natasha Ayers, November 17, 2018; Budka, 95.

⁴⁷⁷ Janine Bourriau, "Mace's Cemetery Y at Diospolis Parva," in *Sitting Beside Lepsius: Studies in Honour of Jaromir Malek*, ed. Diana Magee, Janine Bourriau, and Stephen Quirke, OLA (Leuven: Peeters, 2009), 42.

⁴⁷⁸ Field notebook D-13, p. 92 (House 1350) and D-9, p. 92 (South Kom).

Almost all of the above types of decoration with white paint seem to have been added to Nile silt vessels only, not those made of marl clays. The silt vessels were given a red wash or slip which is sometimes burnished before the white paint was applied.

Seiler described the presence of white-painted rims, white-washed exteriors, and white splashes in the interiors of small dishes (Modellschälchen) in a 17th Dynasty burial at Dra Abu el-Naga. She noted that this white decoration rubs off very easily.⁴⁷⁹ The same tomb (K01.8) that held white-splashed pottery also contained dishes with carefully applied white dots in the interior, described in the following section.

White Dots: White dots were made by dipping fingers into white paint and then touching the paint to the interior of bowls and dishes (Figure 86). Often this decoration is accompanied by a white-painted rim, as well. Examples of this decoration were found in five tombs in Cemetery 1-200 as well as a surface find near Tomb 110, as shown in the following table.

Table 14: Pottery with White Dots, Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
19	Fragment of Nile silt bowl, rounded profile, red-slipped exterior and burnished interior, white dots in interior; d. 20.5 cm	6-8687
64	Sherd of red polished bowl with white dots inside	—*
103	Sherd of red polished ware with white dots inside	—*
2 m north of 110	Deep flaring dish, red with white dots and white-painted rim	—
186	Nile silt bowl, ring burnished interior, white dots and rim, kill hole in bottom; d. 24 cm	6-7036
218	Profile fragment of Nile silt dish with red polish and white dots in interior, pink slip around exterior of rim in 3.5 cm diameter band; original d. 28 cm	6-7300

*6-6459 includes two joined sherds of a ring base bowl that could have come from one of these contexts, but no original field mark is visible on the sherds to determine the provenience confidently.

⁴⁷⁹ Seiler, *Tradition und Wandel*, 78, Abb. 33.



Figure 86: Dish with white-painted rim and dots, Tomb 186. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7036).

In the Theban region, this treatment is first seen in Dynasty 17 according to Seiler.⁴⁸⁰ To the north of Deir el-Ballas, the site of Hu also contained graves with white-dotted pottery, and one of these tombs also included a scarab naming the Hyksos ruler Sheshi.⁴⁸¹ David Aston notes that he has never observed this type of decoration in any of the New Kingdom levels at the sites where he has worked.⁴⁸² In his publication of the Second Intermediate Period – New Kingdom tombs at Qau, Brunton stated that “the fashion of spotting the inside of dishes with white paint probably lasted for a short time only” and while he did not specify to what period this decoration belongs, this statement is preceded by a remark on another design of the late Second Intermediate Period and is followed by a discussion of bands of black or red around the rims of vessels, which he dated to the early 18th Dynasty, so it seems that he would put the white dotted decoration at the cusp of these two periods.⁴⁸³ Four graves at Qau contained white-spotted bowls. Based on its large pottery assemblage, Tomb 566 seems to have contained sequential burials ranging from the end of the 17th Dynasty to the reign of Thutmose III.⁴⁸⁴ Tomb 7610 contained a beaker with black-painted rim that could also cover this same time

⁴⁸⁰ Ibid., 80, Abb. 34.

⁴⁸¹ Bourriau, "Mace's Cemetery Y," 46. Sheshi's placement in the order of Second Intermediate Period rulers is uncertain and the subject of various hypotheses, from Ryholt's suggestion that he should be placed at the beginning of the 14th Dynasty (Ryholt, 409.) to Ward and Ben-Tor's proposal that he reigned in the second half of the 15th Dynasty between Khyan and Apophis (Daphna Ben-Tor, *Scarabs, Chronology, and Interconnections: Egypt and Palestine in the Second Intermediate Period*, Obo 27 (Fribourg: Academic Press, 2007), 106; William A. Ward, "Royal-Name Scarabs," in *Scarab Seals and Their Contribution to History in the Early Second Millennium B.C.*, ed. Olga Tufnell, Studies on Scarab Seals 2 (Warminster: Aris & Phillips, 1984), 168.).

⁴⁸² Personal communication, July 12, 2019.

⁴⁸³ Brunton, 16.

⁴⁸⁴ Ibid., Pl. XXII, XXVI - XXIX.

range.⁴⁸⁵ However, Tomb 1118 contained a scarab naming the *mwt-nsw Nfrtry*⁴⁸⁶ (Ahmose-Nefertary, the sister of Ahmose and mother of Amenhotep I) thus placing the burial in Aston's New Kingdom Phase I. Tomb 7641 contained a pitcher with painted pendant line decoration that is dated to the early 18th Dynasty⁴⁸⁷ (see Section 3.16.8.3 below for this Cypriot-inspired decoration). Christian Knoblauch also notes that white dots are known to continue into the early 18th Dynasty at the site of Abydos.⁴⁸⁸

At Deir el-Ballas, Tomb 19 contained other artifacts that are associated with an earlier date (i.e., 17th Dynasty), such as a stone kohl jar with hollowed-out interior. Tombs 19, 64, 103 each also contained a bowl with a lipped rim, characteristic of the 17th Dynasty.⁴⁸⁹ But the other tombs listed above that included an example of pottery with white dots (Tombs 186 and 218) consisted of assemblages that can date between the 17th Dynasty into the Thutmoside period. Thus, white dotted decoration is not a clear horizon marker for the 17th Dynasty alone as it seems to continue into the early 18th Dynasty.

White Splashes and Spots:

There were 23 examples of white-splashed pottery discovered in ten tombs in the cemetery. As with the white dotted ware, the rims of white-splashed ware are also often painted white. However, while the dots of the above-discussed style were carefully and deliberately applied, the white splashes and spots seem to have been created by flinging a brush that held wet paint across the surface of the vessel or letting the paint drip onto the surface. Tomb 10 had by far the most vessels with this type of decoration. In addition to the three Hathor and two uraeus bowls that were decorated this way, eight additional dishes and bowls had white-painted rims and splashes for a total of thirteen. Three other dishes found in Tomb 10 were recorded as having white-painted rims but splashes were not mentioned (see following section). Tomb 168 contained three examples of white-splashed ware, and nine other tombs also contained a single vessel with white splashes, as shown in the table below. Almost all of these are open forms such as dishes and bowls (Figure 87), but there is one tall ovoid jar from Tomb 154 that had a white-painted rim and splashes (Figure 88).

⁴⁸⁵ Ibid., Pl. XXIII, Pl. XXVI no. 20, and Pl. XXVII no. 62.

⁴⁸⁶ Ibid., Pl. XXXIV no. 6.

⁴⁸⁷ Ibid., Pl. XXIII, Pl. XXVI no. 18 and Pl. XXIX no. 203.

⁴⁸⁸ Personal communication, May 23, 2019.

⁴⁸⁹ Seiler, *Tradition und Wandel*, 149.

Table 15: Pottery with White Rims and Splashes, Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
10	Carinated Nile silt bowl, red-slipped inside and out, white-painted rim and splashes in interior; d. 15 cm	6-6281
10	Nile silt dish, red slip in interior and white splashes in thin layer inside; d. 16 cm	6-6283
10	Nile silt bowl, red-slipped inside and out, white spots in interior, stump emerging from center (likely uraeus that is broken off); rim broken off all the way around, so cannot determine if it was white-painted; d. 13.5 cm	6-6299
10	Nile silt dish, red slip on interior, white-painted rim, white spots and splashes; d. 14 cm	6-6300
10	Nile silt dish, red-slipped interior, white-painted rim and splotches, dark gray stains in interior; d. 16 cm	6-6306
10	Carinated Nile silt bowl, red-slipped inside and out, white rim and splashes; d. 14 cm	6-6308
10	Carinated Nile silt bowl, red-slipped inside and out, white band on rim, white spots in interior, uraeus in center; d. 15 cm	6-6309
10	Carinated Nile silt bowl, red-slipped inside and outside, white band on rim, white splotchey dots in interior; d. 13 cm	6-6310
10	Carinated Nile silt bowl with Hathor figurine inside (6 cm long 3 cm high), red-slipped inside and out, white band on inside rim, white splashes in interior; d. 14.5 cm	6-6409
10	Medium Nile silt carinated bowl, Hathor cow in center, red slip, white paint splotches on interior and on cow's body, thick white band on interior rim; d. 22.5 cm	6-8661
10	Carinated Nile silt bowl, red-slipped inside and outside, white band on rim, white splotchey spots in interior	–
10	Fragment of carinated Nile silt bowl with white-painted rim and splashes	Left on site
10	Carinated Nile silt bowl, red-slipped inside and outside, white-painted rim, white splashes in interior; d. 13 cm	6-9084
49	Nile silt bowl sherd, carinated, white-painted rim, white splashes in interior	–

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
86	Nile silt bowl, deep, everted flange rim, flat base, white splashes inside, like "flower pot" form but smooth; greatest d. 28 cm	6-6462
121	Medium size flat dish, red-slipped, white-painted rim, white spots and splashes in interior, edge chipped when found; d. 17 cm	6-6581
147	Nile silt dish, red-slipped, red and white splotches in interior; d. 25 cm	6-6760
154	Narrow Nile silt ovoid jar, red-slipped, white band painted on neck, pointed bottom, flaring mouth; h. 24 cm	6-6816
168	Nile silt dish, red-slipped, white-painted rim and spots/splashes in interior; d. 15 cm	6-6931
168	Small Nile silt dish, white slip in interior, white rim and paint splashes; d. 10 cm	6-6932
168	Nile silt dish, white-painted rim, white splashes in interior; d. 14 cm	6-6943
174	Nile silt dish, white splashes on exterior (based on photo B-1093)	-
192	Nile silt bowl, red slip, white splashes in interior, 3 incised lines around outside of rim; rim broken when found; d. 12.5 cm	6-7059
193	Nile silt bowl, white-painted rim, white splashes on interior and exterior; d. 14.5 cm	6-7142
234	Small Nile silt carinated bowl, white-painted rim and splashes inside, red slip inside and outside; d. 9 cm	6-7409



Figure 87: Bowl with white-painted rim and splashes, Tomb 10. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-6310).



Figure 88: Jar with white-painted rim and splashes, Tomb 154. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-6816).

In addition to the above examples where the white-splashed decoration seems to have been intentionally applied, there are two closed-form vessels from Tomb 193 that have a large splash of white paint on their exterior that may or may not have been purposeful. These are 6-7109, a red-slipped funnel-neck jar, and 6-7086, a wide, red-slipped ovoid jar, with a wide, slightly flaring mouth.

White Rims:

Eight open-form vessels were recorded as having white-painted rims without evidence of additional dots or splashes of paint. Three of these dishes came from Tomb 10 and were described as being identical by Reisner, but only one has been linked with a specific artifact at PAHMA.

Table 16: Pottery with White Rims, Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
10-44	Nile silt dish, strongly flaring profile, flat base, white-painted rim	—*
10-46	Nile silt dish, strongly flaring profile, flat base, white-painted rim	—*
10-51	Nile silt dish, strongly flaring profile, flat base, white-painted rim; d. 14 cm	6-7039
24	Fragment of small dish, dark red, white-painted rim	—
192	Small Nile silt dish, footed, white-painted rim; d. 11 cm	6-7057
193	Nile silt bowl, traces of white-painted rim; d. 16.5 cm	6-7134

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
218	Nile silt bowl, rounded profile, footed, red-slipped interior, white-painted rim	–
218	Nile silt dish, footed, wide white band on rim; d. 12 cm	6-7317

*PAHMA 6-8632, 6-8699, and 6-8724 match this description and might be either of these missing bowls.

White Bands:

Another type of decoration with white paint that is attested in the cemetery is the application of broad vertical and horizontal bands on the vessel. This decoration is found on large beakers (Figure 89 left) and storage jars (Figure 89 right). The two large beakers thus decorated find a parallel in the material from Dra Abu el-Naga.⁴⁹⁰



Figure 89: Pottery with white-painted bands. Left: Large beaker, Tomb 111 (6-6517). Right: Storage jar, Tomb 148 (6-8086). Images courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Table 17: Pottery with White Bands, Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
111	Large red-slipped beaker, white band painted around belly and rim, white splotches, nearly uniform diameter; rim broken when found; h. 23 cm.	6-6517

⁴⁹⁰ Ibid., 86, Abb. 38.

111	Large red-slipped beaker, white band painted around belly, nearly uniform diameter; originally contained grain husks and bit of string; h. 24 cm.	6-6521
148	Globular Nile silt jar, wide mouth, carinated body, incised lines on rim, red slip, white paint in broad stripes around neck and belly, and vertical lines connecting the two; h. 25 cm.	6-8086
154	Tall Nile silt ovoid jar, red-slipped, white band painted on neck, pointed bottom, flaring mouth; h. 24 cm.	6-6816
162	Nile silt bowl, recurving rim, flat base, red painted rim, red splashes in interior, white stripe in interior; d. 20 cm	6-8204
193	Globular Nile silt jar, wide mouth, incised lines on neck, flattened roll rim, red-slipped, white paint on incised lines and around belly, three vertical white stripes connect neck to belly; h. 23.5 cm.	6-7093

From Abydos⁴⁹¹ and Qau⁴⁹² have come jars with small spouts made in the form of breasts (see Section 3.16.6.1 above on Hathor/milk jars) which also have the addition of white-painted bands. The published feminoform jar from Mace's excavations at Abydos is now held at the National Museum of Ireland (1901:606)⁴⁹³ and its form is quite similar to 6-6816 from Tomb 154. However, the Deir el-Ballas example does not have applied breasts and its white bands are simpler, as the Abydos example has diagonal lines connecting the broad white band under the rim to the other band around the widest point of the belly. Budka notes that these vessels are associated with the votive cult for Osiris during the 18th Dynasty, and that the white bands might possibly be associated symbolically with linen bandages used to wrap divine bodies such as that of Osiris while the breast-spouts may refer to Isis and Nephthys.⁴⁹⁴

Overall White-painted Surfaces

The last category of white-painted decoration seen at Deir el-Ballas are vessels that have been coated with white paint or slip. It can be difficult to differentiate between an eroded white wash or slip versus a post-depositional residue of calcium carbonate, which is common occurrence on pottery from the site.⁴⁹⁵ The list below includes artifacts that appear to have purposeful application of white paint or a white wash, as shown in Figure 88.

⁴⁹¹ Maclver and Mace, Pl. 54.

⁴⁹² Brunton, Pl. 27, no. 101.

⁴⁹³ Budka, "Vessels of Life." For an image of this vessel, see The Global Egyptian Museum (<http://www.globalegyptianmuseum.org/detail.aspx?id=1882>).

⁴⁹⁴ Ibid., 90.

⁴⁹⁵ Peter Lacovara, personal communication, December 2018.

Table 18: Pottery with Overall White-painted Surface, Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
8	Small Nile silt bowl, white-painted, base ring, vertical sides; part of dom fruit inside when found	–
9	Nile silt bowl, red painted rim and splashes in interior; white paint in interior and on exterior; d. 15.5 cm.	6-6271
9	Marl bottle, painted white, ovoid body, long narrow neck, flaring mouth, rolled rim; h. 28 cm	6-8201
52	Bottom of Nile silt jar, white paint, fragmentary when found	–
54	Nile silt dish, deep, tall flaring sides, flat base, white surface	–
54	Nile silt ovoid jar, incised lines around neck, rolled rim, white surface	–
74	Sherds of dishes, red ware with white surface	–
79	Offering stand, upper bowl and beginning of stem, red ware painted white	–
80	Biconical Nile silt jar, flaring mouth, painted white; h. ~13 cm based on expedition photo	–
82	Nile silt dish, ring burnished interior, both interior and exterior were covered by white paint, red-slipped band around exterior rim, flaring rim, ring base; original d. 25 cm	6-6443
112	Rounded bottom fragment of large brown Nile silt jar, painted white	[left in pit]
128	Nile silt globular jar with flaring neck, painted white; originally contained nabq, pomegranate, juniperus berries, dates and grapes; h. 14 cm	6-6621
129a	Reddish Nile silt bowl, white paint inside and out; d. 25 cm	6-6640
129a	Tiny jar, rough brownish ware, traces of white slip on exterior, bulging sharply at middle, flange rim; h. 4 cm	6-6644
146	Large Nile silt dish, red-slipped inside and on external rim, painted white inside and out, incised vertical marks on underside like the paring tool skipped as the potter was hand-trimming the shape; d. 28 cm	6-6727
146	Large pinkish marl jar, biconical body, tall straight neck with flanged lip, two vertical "basket" handles on shoulder, traces of white paint on neck and body; h. 32 cm	6-6742
147	Tiny brown jar, white slip, bulging at middle; h. 5 cm	6-6764

148	Base of Nile silt offering stand, traces of white paint; extant h. 17 cm	6-8437
152	Tiny brown jar, traces of white slip on exterior, bulging at middle, rim broken; h. 6 cm	6-6786
153-6	Pinkish dish, thick white residue inside (paint?), white paint on exterior; d. 27.5 cm	6-6801
153-17	Pinkish dish, painted white	–
154	Nile silt beer jar, mouth pinched into very oblong shape before firing, cream-colored slip, corrugated body, bottom roughly marked with fingers; h. 25 cm	6-6819
153	Nile silt dish, red band around rim, red splashes in interior, also white paint in interior and traces on exterior; d. 27 cm	6-6829
161	Fragment of pot stand, painted white	–
162	Marl dish, thick white paint in interior, kill hole in center of bottom 8 mm diam; d. 22.5 cm	6-6865
166	Nile silt dish, white paint inside and out; d. 22 cm	6-6916
174	Nile silt dish, ring burnished, white paint in interior, dark gray stain in bottom center; d. 28 cm	6-6971
175	Nile silt dish, ring burnished with white-painted interior and exterior, flat bottom, unevenly thrown; d. 28 cm	6-6964
177	Red globular jar, wide flaring neck, rope marks around belly, traces of white paint on exterior; h. 18 cm	6-6987
188	Small Nile silt jar, flat bottom, flaring mouth, white paint (1 of 2)	–
188	Small Nile silt jar, flat bottom, flaring mouth, white paint (2 of 2)	–
190	Rough Nile silt bowl, red-slipped, traces of white paint in interior; d. 23 cm	6-7042
190	Nile silt bowl, red polished, painted (?) white	–
190	Tiny Nile silt jar, flat bottom, globular body, flaring mouth, painted white	–
193	Fragment of small Nile silt dish, traces of white paint; original d. 10 cm	6-7085
198	Nile silt globular jar, high shoulder, wide mouth with short vertical rim, white paint on about half of exterior; h. 23.5 cm	6-7184
210	Large dish, painted white, broken when found	–

213	Fragments of red dishes painted white	–
213	Rim fragment of Nile silt offering stand bowl, painted white, black stains on top	–
219	Brown Nile silt dish, traces of white paint on interior and exterior; d. 17 cm	6-7320
228	Nile silt dish, ring burnished interior, exterior and interior painted white; dark gray stains in interior; d. 24.5 cm	6-7378
242	Nile silt dish, ring burnished interior, 3 groups of 3 black dots on rim, white paint on exterior and traces in interior; d. 25 cm	6-7464
256	Nile silt bottle, globular body, medium height flaring neck, white slip/wash on exterior; h. 14 cm	6-7514



Figure 90: White-painted jar, Tomb 128 (6-6621). Image by the author.

As the above table illustrates, white wash appeared on a multitude of forms: dishes, bowls, storage jars, model jars, and offering stands. Seiler observed the same white-washing treatment on Nile silt pottery placed in the burial chambers at Dra Abu el-Naga, and she believes the white paint was meant to make the silt vessel imitate a marl clay;⁴⁹⁶ furthermore, she ascribes a meaning of ritual purity to the color.⁴⁹⁷ However, one large Nile silt dish (6-7663) found in House L at the northern end of Deir el-Ballas also bore

⁴⁹⁶ Anne Seiler, "Archäologische Fassbare Kultpraktiken in Grabkontexten der Frühen 18. Dynastie in Dra' Abu el-Naga/Theben," in *Thebanische Beamtennekropolen: Neue Perspektiven Archäologischer Forschung. Internationales Symposium, Heidelberg, 9. - 13.6.1993*, ed. Jan Assmann, et al. (Heidelberg: Heidelberger Orientverlag, 1995), 187.

⁴⁹⁷ *Tradition und Wandel*, 116-17.

evidence of white paint in its interior, not noticeably different from some of the examples that were found in the tombs. From the same house came a Nile silt beaker covered with a cream slip (6-7662), as well.

3.16.8.3 Black-painted Pottery

Black-painted bands are the most prevalent type of painted decoration found on the pottery at Deir el-Ballas. In Cemetery 1-200, there were 162 pottery vessels with this decoration. By far, the most common form that is decorated with a black band around the rim is the beaker (n=129) (Figure 91). However, occasionally bowls also have a black-painted rim (n=21), and a few tall, ovoid jars having additional horizontal bands painted around their necks and bellies were also discovered in the cemetery (n=8) (Figure 92). One bottle and three beer jars were also given a black-painted rim. Lastly, the field notes for Tomb 176 mention that the tomb contained an unspecified number of small saucer-shaped dishes that were red-slipped with black-painted rims, but they have not been identified at PAHMA.



Figure 91: Beaker with black-painted rim. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Table 19: Pottery with Black-painted Decoration, Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
5	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-6208
6	Nile silt beaker, burnished, tapering toward top, black-painted rim	6-6222
6	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, vegetable husks inside	–
6	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, part of mouth broken away when found	–
6	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks	–

6	Nile silt beaker, burnished, tapering toward top, black-painted rim	6-6223
8	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	–
8	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim; originally contained flint in mouth	–
8	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, particularly heavy, found broken in pieces	6-6227
8	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; originally contained "Something inside (vegetable)"	–
9	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-8547
9	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, originally contained coal	–
9	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black painted rim, originally contained coal	–
9	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-6276
9	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6250
9	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	–
9	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	–
9	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, contained coal	–
9	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-6262
9	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6361
9	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6272
9	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-6240
9	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	–
9	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-6231
9	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	–
10	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks	6-6516
10	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	–
10	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	–
10	Nile silt beaker, trace of black band around rim, two black stripes (accidental?) near mouth	6-6292
10	Carinated Nile silt bowl, red-slipped outside and ring burnished inside, black-painted rim	6-6280
10	Nile silt bowl, ring burnished interior, black-painted rim; broken when found	–
18	Nile silt beaker, burnished, traces of black around rim	6-6329
18	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim; broken when found	6-8742
18	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, polish spoiled	–
45	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks	6-6368
46	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks	6-6373
46	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks	–
46	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks	6-6378
49	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; lots of sandy sediment inside	6-6518
52	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, white stains	6-6390

52	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-8425
64	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	-
80	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks	6-6434
80	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained dates and vegetable husks	-
80	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks	6-6429
82	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks	6-6449
82	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks	6-6450
82	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; originally contained vegetable husks	-
82	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; originally contained 14 "small fruits"	-
86	Nile silt carinated bowl, noticeable ridge at bottom of carination, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-8707
91	Nile silt bowl, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6484
91	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks	6-6487
91	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks	6-6488
91	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim; originally contained vegetable husks	6-6490
91	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim and fingerprints/splotches on body	6-6478
99	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; originally contained traces of organic matter and blackish dust	6-6495
99	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-6496
106	Thin rim sherd, burnished, black-painted rim; likely from shallow bowl "drinking cup"	-
110	Nile silt beaker, red-polished, originally had rim half broken away and contained grain husks	6-6514
114	Nile silt beaker, red polished, black painted rim	6-6530
114	Nile silt beaker, red polished, black painted rim; cracked to pieces when found	6-6542
114	Sherd of bowl - very thin, gently concave, red polish inside, black painted rim	-
115	Beer jar, broad black band around rim	-
115	Beer jar, broad black band around rim	-
120	Nile silt beaker with black-painted rim, fragment	-
126	Nile silt beaker, burnished, trace of black paint on rim	6-6604
128	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	-
128	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-6616
128	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-8555
128	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim; sediment inside	6-6614
128	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	-

128	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6615
128	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	–
128	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6618
129	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-6630
129	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-6631
129	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-6641
129	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-6647
130	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black painted rim; originally contained husks and a scarab	6-6660
140	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-6677
140	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6670
140	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-6673
140	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-6676
140	Nile silt beaker, burnished, very faint traces of black paint on rim	6-6674
147	Nile silt beaker, vertical burnishing, black-painted rim	6-6750
147	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6746
147	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6754
148	Nile silt beaker, rim pinched in, wide dark brown band around rim, red-slipped, traces of white paint (?)	6-6771
152	Nile silt bowl, recurving rim, burnished interior, black-painted rim	6-6792
153	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6807
156	Nile silt bowl, base ring, rounded body to vertical rim, red burnishing inside, black-painted rim	–
156	Nile silt beaker, black-painted rim	–
156	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6712
160	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6860
160	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6951
162	Nile silt beaker, traces of red polish and black-painted rim	6-6587
162	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-8744
162	Nile silt beaker, dark red slip, black-painted rim	6-6871
162	Nile silt beaker, bright red slip, black-painted rim	6-6873
162	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	[left on site]
162	Nile silt bowl with recurving rim, ring burnishing inside, black-painted rim	6-6875
163	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, bottom trimmed vertically	–
163	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped horizontally, black-painted rim, lip irregular	6-6883
164	Tall ovoid Nile silt jar, flaring mouth, red-slipped with wide black concentric bands on the rim, neck, and belly	6-6906 and TEMP 2015.0152
164	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6912
164	Tall ovoid Nile silt jar, flaring mouth, red slipped with wide black concentric bands at rim, neck, and belly	–
164	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6907
164	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6909
168	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-8076
168	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6937

171	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	–
175	Nile silt beaker, red, black-painted rim	–
176	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-6984
176	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	–
176	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6979
176	Nile silt saucers, red-slipped, black-painted rim	–
180	Nile silt beaker, burnished, traces of black-painted rim	6-7003
182	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	–
182	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	–
183	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-7030
184	Nile silt bowl, ring burnished, black-painted rim	–
190	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; contained two balanites pits	6-7048
190	Nile silt beaker, black-painted rim, kill hole in bottom	6-7050
191	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	–
192	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks	6-7071
192	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks	6-7067
192	Nile silt bowl rim fragment, flaring body to vertical sides, red polished, black rim	6-7058
192	Nile silt jar, biconical body, wide mouth with rolled rim, red-polished, black concentric lines around belly, neck, and rim, missing entire base when found.	6-7064
193	Nile silt ovoid jar, broadest near bottom, wide neck and slightly flaring mouth, red-slipped with black bands around rim, neck, and belly, faint design on shoulder area	6-7130
193	Beer jar, corrugated, roughly worked out at base with fingers, remains of black paint around rim	6-7111
193	Nile silt beaker, black band, rim broken	6-7119
202	Nile silt bowl, ring burnished interior, black painted rim, edge broken when found	6-7211
203	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-7216
206	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, originally contained grain husks	6-7244
207	Nile silt bowl, rounded profile, base ring, red slip outside and red polish inside, faint indication of black-painted rim	6-7256
207	Nile silt bowl, rim decorated with black band and broad lines in groups of 3 pendant from black band on outside	6-7254
209	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, broken when found	6-7264
209	Nile silt carinated bowl, ring burnished interior and around exterior rim on carination, black-painted rim; part missing when found	6-7258
209	Nile silt bowl, red burnishing inside, black-painted rim	–
221	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-7396
221	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, broken when discovered	–
221	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-7331
229	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	–
237	Fragments of red-slipped bowls with black-painted rims	–

238	Nile silt bowl, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-7424
239	Nile silt beaker, vertical burnishing, black-painted rim	6-7431
241	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-7455
241	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, rather roughly made	6-7465
242	Nile silt bowl, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-6695
244	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-7473
244	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-7476
255	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained grain husks	6-7499
255	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-7503
255	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-7504
255	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-7505
255	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-7506
255	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-7507
255	Very large, tall ovoid Nile silt jar, bottle shaped, red-slipped with black bands around neck and shoulder, thick black band around rim, rope marks around belly, flaring irregular mouth (rim and neck squashed before firing); h. 40 cm	6-7498
255	Fragments of Nile silt bowl with black-painted rim	–
256	Red ovoid bottle, burnished concentrically around upper half, vertically on bottom half, ridge on neck, thick black band around rim, rim broken when found; h. 18 cm	6-7509
257	Nile silt beaker, vertically burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained grain, dates, nabq, and grapes (6-7517)	6-7520

The black-painted rim style may have begun as early as the late 17th Dynasty in Upper Egypt.⁴⁹⁸ In her studies of Second Intermediate Period to early 18th Dynasty pottery from Dra Abu el-Naga, Seiler states that black-painted rims appear in the late 17th Dynasty.⁴⁹⁹ However, the evidence she provides is mixed: she attributes one black-rimmed bowl to this earlier date⁵⁰⁰ but in her seriation of beakers and bottles, the black rims do not occur until the early 18th Dynasty.⁵⁰¹ Seiler further notes that the pottery that developed in the Second Intermediate Period in Thebes continues into the reign of

⁴⁹⁸ Aaron de Souza, "Paint It Black: Pan-Grave Black-Topped and Egyptian Black-Rimmed Pottery of the Late Second Intermediate Period and Early New Kingdom," in *Céramiques Égyptiennes au Soudan Ancien*, ed. Romain David, Cahiers de la Céramique Égyptienne 11 (Cairo: IFAO, 2018).

⁴⁹⁹ Seiler, *Tradition und Wandel*, 154.

⁵⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, 142, Abb. 63.6.

⁵⁰¹ *Ibid.*, 86, Faltafel 6 and 8. On p. 86, Seiler states that the 17th Dynasty beakers were frequently found with a red wash, a few were red-washed and burnished, and one example had a white-painted rim. Black-painted rims are noticeably absent from this 17th Dynasty material.

Hatshepsut.⁵⁰² This is corroborated by the black-painted rims found on beakers and bowls placed in children's burials at Deir el-Medina that are dated to the reign of Thutmose III.⁵⁰³

Black-painted rims also appear at Kom Rabia (Memphis) in the level dated by Bourriau to the late 17th – early 18th Dynasty.⁵⁰⁴ However, Aston has noted the uncertainty of the logic behind the dating at this site. The basis for the 17th Dynasty attribution for this type of decoration is the inclusion of a bowl with black-painted rim in the assemblage of the double burial of an anonymous high elite woman and child discovered by Petrie at Gurneh, which included an elaborate rishi coffin. Petrie dated the burial to the 17th Dynasty based on this coffin's style.⁵⁰⁵ However, rishi coffins are not confined to the end of the Second Intermediate Period but continued to be used into the mid-18th Dynasty as proven by the examples found in the Eastern Cemetery at Deir el-Medina, where rishi coffins were found associated with amphorae stamped with the cartouches of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III.⁵⁰⁶ Aston notes that the rest of the pottery assemblage found with Petrie's Gurneh burial dates to the early 18th Dynasty rather than the late 17th Dynasty and concludes: "At best, therefore, it would seem that black rims developed sometime between the reigns of Amenophis I and Tuthmosis III."⁵⁰⁷

Regarding the source of this design, Bourriau notes that the black-painted rim style developed in Upper Egypt first, and deSouza hypothesizes that it may have been inspired by the earlier Pan-Grave version of this decoration and could be either an indication of Egyptian potters imitating the Nubian style or – possibly but less likely – Pan-Grave potters appropriating Egyptian forms (such as beakers and carinated bowls) and manufacturing techniques while applying their decorative style.⁵⁰⁸

In addition to a single band painted around the rim of a vessel, a few jars from Cemetery 1-200 had further bands around their necks and bellies (Figure 92). The style of painted bands on jars reaches its height in the reign of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III in the Theban region; for example, Nile silt ware found in the TT11 burial chamber of a high official of this time, Djehuty, included two large, ovoid jars and two smaller ones that

⁵⁰² Ibid., 160.

⁵⁰³ Rudolf Anthes, "Die Deutschen Grabungen auf der Westseite von Theben in den Jahren 1911 und 1913," *MDAIK* 12 (1943): 52.

⁵⁰⁴ Bourriau, *The Survey of Memphis IV*, 53.

⁵⁰⁵ Petrie, *Qurneh*, 6-10.

⁵⁰⁶ David Aston, "Kom Rabia, Ezbet Helmi, and Saqqara NK 3507: A Study in Cross-Dating," in *The Synchronisation of Civilisations in the Eastern Mediterranean in the Second Millennium B.C. III: Proceedings of the SCIEM 2000 – 2nd Euroconference, Vienna, 28th of May - 1st of June 2003*, ed. Manfred Bietak and Ernst Czerny (Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 2007), 218; Bruyère, *Deir el Médineh 2*.

⁵⁰⁷ Aston, "Kom Rabia, Ezbet Helmi, and Saqqara NK 3507," 219.

⁵⁰⁸ Bourriau, "Relative Chronology of the Second Intermediate Period," 35; de Souza, 82-86.

were red-slipped and decorated with black bands.⁵⁰⁹ However, multiple black band decoration on tall ovoid jars is also known from earlier contexts, such as Ghurob Tomb 26 which dates to the reign of Amenhotep I – Thutmose I.⁵¹⁰



Figure 92: Jar with black-painted bands, Tomb 255 (6-7498). Image by the author.

Another type of black-painted decoration seen on pottery from this cemetery is the addition of groups of three dots or short lines, which the potter applied using his fingers. These dots are added to the rims of large, open dishes that usually have ring-burnished interiors (Figure 93). Thirteen such dishes were found in eleven different tombs in Cemetery 1-200 as seen in Table 19.

Table 20: Black-painted Dots/Fingerprints, Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
49	Nile Nile silt dish, irregular rim, three black dots on rim, red-slipped around rim exterior, ring-burnished interior, tan residue in interior, black stain (burning?) in very center; d. 23 cm	6-6790
121	Nile silt dish, flange rim, ring-burnished interior, black dots on rim in groups of three; d. 26 cm	6-6579
142	Nile silt dish, ring-burnished interior and red-slipped around rim exterior, black dots in groups of three on rim; d. 26 cm	6-6697

⁵⁰⁹ Galán, "Inscribed Burial Chamber of Djehuty," 254.

⁵¹⁰ Aston, "New Kingdom Pottery Phases," 141, Fig. 1b; Brunton and Engelbach, Pl. XXIII. Aston mistakenly attributes this assemblage to Tomb 28 but this is a typographical error; according to the original Brunton and Engelbach publication, it should be Tomb 26.

158	Nile silt dish, ring-burnished interior and red-slipped around rim exterior, black dots in groups of three on rim; d. 26 cm	6-6832
160	Nile silt dish, ring-burnished interior and red-slipped around rim exterior, black fingerprints/dots in groups of three on rim; d. 27 cm	6-6846
162	Nile silt dish, red-slipped interior and around rim exterior, black fingerprints/dots in groups of three on rim; d. 29 cm	6-6796
162	Nile silt dish, light red slip on interior and around exterior rim, three faint groups of three black dots on rim; d. 27 cm	6-6868
175	Nile silt dish, ring-burnished interior, three black finger marks in groups of three on rim	–
204	Nile silt dish, ring-burnished interior, black dots in groups of three on rim; d. 22 cm	6-7729
209	Nile silt dish, ring-burnished interior, red slip around outer rim, black finger print dots on rim in groups of three; d. 26 cm	6-7261
209?	Nile silt dish, ring-burnished interior, red-slipped around exterior of rim; inside rim decorated with black dots in groups of three, some white (wash or calcium carbonate?) on exterior and interior (PAHMA attributes to Tomb 209 but not exact match to field notes); d. 25 cm	6-7265
239	Nile silt dish, ring-burnished interior, three sets of three black dots on rim, base ring; d. 28 cm	6-7440
242	Deep Nile silt dish, ring-burnished interior, three groups of three black dots on rim, white (paint or calcium carbonate?) on exterior and traces in interior; d. 25 cm	6-7464



Figure 93: Dish with black marks on rim (6-6697). Image by the author.

Similarly-decorated open vessels were also found in Cemetery 1200-1300, as well as a domestic context, House 1378. This decorative style is also attested from Gurob, where Tombs 8, 70, and 239 included polished flaring dishes with triplets of black fingermarks.⁵¹¹

3.16.8.4 Cypriot-inspired Monochrome and Bichrome Decoration

Cemetery 1-200 contained numerous examples of pottery that bore monochrome or bichrome decoration inspired by Cypriote designs (Table 21). The monochrome decoration was usually made in a dark brown paint (Figure 94), while bichrome decoration was added in red and dark brown or red and black (Figure 95); frequently, the vessels had first been coated with a light-colored slip to highlight the decoration. Dorothea Arnold notes that the 'brown-and-red painted' ware originated in Upper Egypt and this specialized pottery continued to be produced in the region throughout its period of popularity.⁵¹² The hue of the dark paint – ranging from dark brown to dark purple to true black – is based on manganese-ochre pigments, with the percentage of manganese oxide determining the color, while the red paint is based on red haematite ochre.⁵¹³



Figure 94: Necked jar with monochrome pendant line design (6-7913). Image by the author.

⁵¹¹ Brunton and Engelbach, Pl. XXXIII.

⁵¹² Dorothea Arnold, *An Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Pottery: Fascicle 1: Techniques and Traditions of Manufacture in the Pottery of Ancient Egypt*, SDAIK (Mainz am Rhein: von Zabern, 1993), 99.

⁵¹³ *Ibid.*, 100-01.



Figure 95: Necked jar with bichrome ladder decoration. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7224).

The motifs of the decoration are familiar from Cypriot/Palestinian White Painted and Bichrome ware, including bands around the circumference of the vessels and X-shaped designs in the metopes, "ladder" designs, or pendant lines painted from the horizontal bands.⁵¹⁴ Artzy suggests that these designs may have originated in the Cycladic islands, being adopted by Cypriote potters and then moving further on into the Levant and Egypt.⁵¹⁵ Levantine bichrome ware was first imported into Egypt in the late Second Intermediate Period and continued into the early 18th Dynasty.⁵¹⁶ Egyptian pottery with monochrome pendant line decoration dates as early as the reign of Thutmose I,⁵¹⁷ while red and black-painted decoration is generally agreed to have been stimulated by Palestinian bichrome ware and is characteristic of the reign of Thutmose III.⁵¹⁸ These linear designs are found on three main vessel forms in the Deir el-Ballas material: biconical necked jars, biconical necked jars with horizontal "basket" handles, and one-

⁵¹⁴ Vassos Karageorghis, "Bichrome Wheel-Made Ware: Still a Problem?," in *The Chronology of Base-Ring Ware and Bichrome Wheel-Made Ware: Proceedings of a Colloquium Held in the Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities, Stockholm, May 18-19 2000*, ed. Paul Åström, Konferenser 54 (Stockholm: The Foundation Natur och Kultur, 2001); Amiran, 121, Pl. 37.

⁵¹⁵ Michal Artzy, "A Study of the Cypriote Bichrome Ware: Past, Present and Future," in *The Chronology of Base-Ring Ware and Bichrome Wheel-Made Ware: Proceedings of a Colloquium Held in the Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities, Stockholm, May 18-19 2000*, ed. Paul Åström, Konferenser 54 (Stockholm: The Foundation Natur och Kultur, 2001).

⁵¹⁶ Claire Epstein, *Palestinian Bichrome Ware* (Leiden: Brill, 1966); Bourriau, "59 Storage Jar," 79-80.

⁵¹⁷ Aston, "New Kingdom Pottery Phases," 142, Fig. 2.

⁵¹⁸ Julia Budka, "Festival Pottery of the New Kingdom: The Case of Elephantine," in *Proceedings of the Tenth International Congress of Egyptologists*, ed. Kousoulis Panagiotis and Nikolaos Lazaridis, OLA 241 (Leuvin; Paris; Bristol, CT: Peeters, 2015); Colin A. Hope, "Innovation in the Decoration of Ceramics in the Mid-18th Dynasty," *Cahiers de la Ceramique Egyptienne* 1 (1987): 109. I thank Peter Lacovara for this reference to Budka's study of festival pottery.

handled pitchers (Figure 96).⁵¹⁹ Additional bichrome designs of pendant triangles and the “birds-on-wire” motif are found on tall ovoid jars as well as large, wide jars to be discussed below.

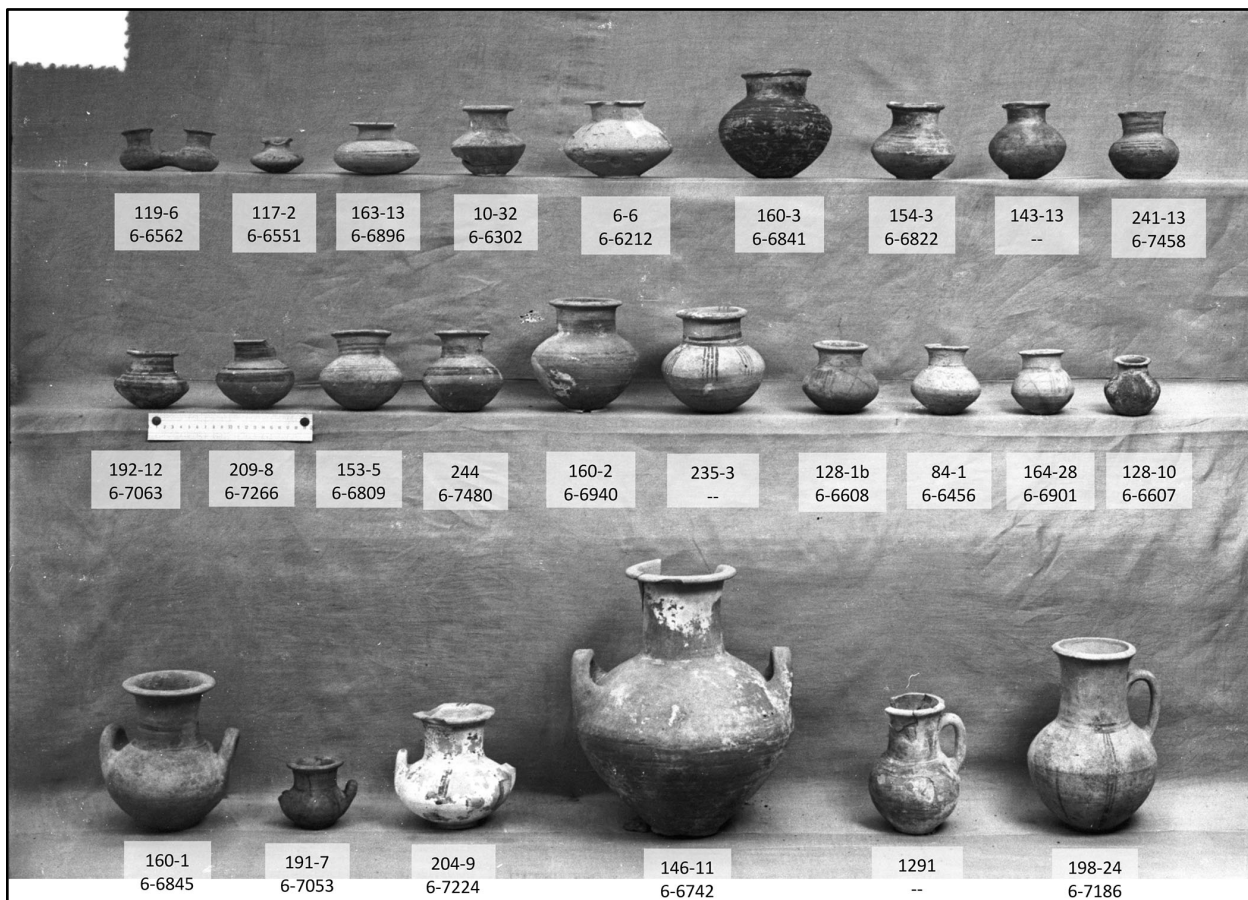


Figure 96: Decorated jars, Hearst Expedition photo B-1136 with annotations by the author. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

The most popular form to receive monochrome or bichrome decoration was the squat jar with a wide, vertical neck (Figure 94, 95). Most of these vessels were of a medium size (height between 12 and 24 cm). According to Janine Bourriau, the fabric of these jars is Marl A2.⁵²⁰ Susan Allen notes that the linear designs are characteristic of Cypriot White Pendant Line juglets; these designs were “adopted into the pottery repertoire of the New Kingdom and applied to purely Egyptian forms such as the

⁵¹⁹ David Aston, however, disagrees about the inspiration for these pitchers, stating that they “owe nothing to Cypro-Levantine Bichrome ware.” Aston, “New Kingdom Pottery Phases,” 145.

⁵²⁰ Information from Bourriau’s research notes, courtesy of Janine Bourriau and Peter Lacovara.

biconical, or carinated, jar."⁵²¹ However, Lacovara has proposed that the handled version of this form (Figure 96, bottom row, objects 1 to 4) may have its roots in Syro-Palestinian wares, noting that the shape of the Deir el-Ballas examples may have evolved from a LB I vessel type attested at Lachish.⁵²² According to Allen, this style of handle appears in the reign of Hatshepsut,⁵²³ providing a *terminus post quem* for tombs with these pottery jars. These handled jars may have been used as "tableware" for serving liquids or might have contained cosmetic unguents.⁵²⁴ This handle style may have been inspired by Canaanite kraters that were in turn imitating Mycenaean imports.⁵²⁵

The simple necked jar also "is best dated to Dynasty XVIII" according to Eriksson⁵²⁶; this phase is equated with the reigns of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III. For example, very similar Egyptian jars with pendant lines have been found in the Delta at Ezbet Helmi (ancient Avaris), in a context with scarabs naming Thutmose III.⁵²⁷ In the Theban region, the burial chamber of Djehuty at Dra Abu el-Naga (TT11) contained four jugs and two squat biconical jars made of fine marl that had painted decoration that the excavator describes as being characteristic of the joint reign of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III.⁵²⁸

One unique example from Tomb 119 (6-6562) consists of two small jars that were joined (Figure 96, top row, first object on the left). Bourriau suggests that this artifact may have been a container for scented oils or fats.⁵²⁹

Pitchers with tall necks and a single, tall handle were also recovered from the cemetery; Figure 96 shows a large version of this type from Tomb 198 at bottom right. In addition to the decoration, the shape of the pitcher may also be based on Syro-Palestinian

⁵²¹ Susan J. Allen, "160a. Jug with Handle and 160b. Jar with Basket Handles," in *Hatshepsut: From Queen to Pharaoh*, ed. Catharine H. Roehrig, Renée Dreyfus, and Cathleen A. Keller (New York; New Haven and London: The Metropolitan Museum of Art; Yale University Press, 2005).

⁵²² Cited in Martha R. Bell, "Regional Variation in Polychrome Pottery of the 19th Dynasty," *Cahiers de la céramique égyptienne* I (1987): 67. The reference for the Lachish vessel is Amiran, 150, Pl. 47, no. 4.

⁵²³ Allen, "Pottery and Stone Vessels," 223 and 28.

⁵²⁴ "160a. Jug with Handle and 160b. Jar with Basket Handles.": Janine Bourriau, *Umm el-Ga'ab: Pottery from the Nile Valley before the Arab Conquest* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981), 79-80, no. 150.

⁵²⁵ Amiran, 185-86, Pl. 57.

⁵²⁶ Eriksson, 68.

⁵²⁷ Irmgard Hein, "Erste Beobachtungen zur Keramik aus 'Ezbet Helmi," *Ägypten und Levante* 4 (1994): 40-43, Abb. 12a.

⁵²⁸ Galán, "Inscribed Burial Chamber of Djehuty," 254.

⁵²⁹ Bourriau, "61 Wine Pitcher."

wares.⁵³⁰ These pitchers have a narrow chronological range beginning with the joint reign of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III and ending in the sole reign of Thutmose III.⁵³¹

Additional motifs in red and black paint are represented on tall ovoid jars and wide handled jars from Cemetery 1-200 (Figure 97). The "birds-on-a-wire" motif consists of two horizontal black lines with a red line in between, to which dots of black paint were added along the middle line. The other design consists of elongated pendant triangles painted between horizontal bands.⁵³² The pendant triangles may represent "schematic floral garlands."⁵³³ These designs appear on tall ovoid storage jars⁵³⁴ as well as wide, necked jars with horizontal handles. Some of the latter are occasionally decorated with floral designs in the panels created by the vertical and horizontal bands (Figure 97, left-most object; Figure 99). While the tall jars were usually found intact, all of the wide decorated jars at Deir el-Ballas were found in fragmentary condition.

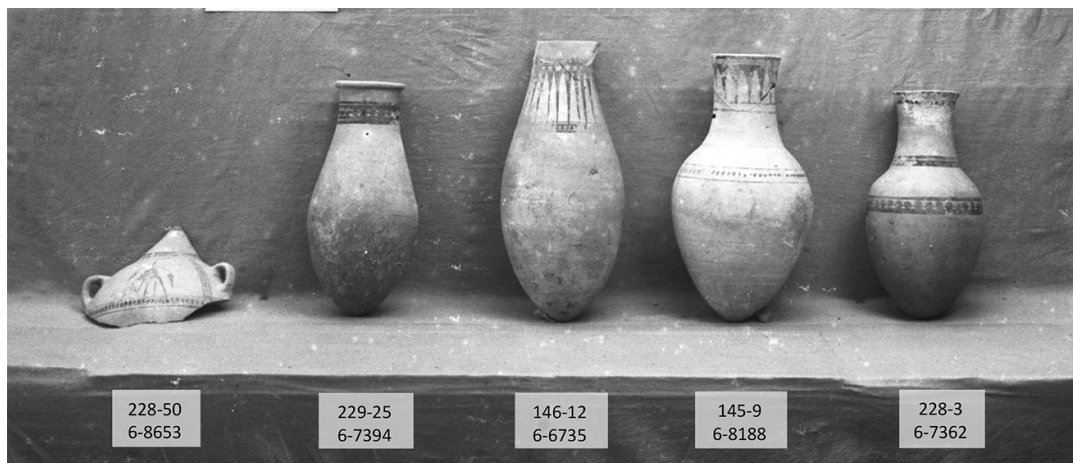


Figure 97: Bichrome decorated pottery, Cemetery 1-200, from Hearst Expedition photo B-1138 with annotations by the author. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

⁵³⁰ Amiran, 187; Bourriau, "59 Storage Jar," 79-80.

⁵³¹ Eriksson, 61.

⁵³² Holthoer, Pl. 13. The "birds on a wire" motif is Holthoer's C4 while the pendant triangles between horizontal bands are D2.

⁵³³ Julia Budka, "Bichrome Painted Nile Clay Vessels from Sai Island (Sudan)," *Bulletin de liaison du groupe international d'étude de la céramique égyptienne* 25 (2015): 333.

⁵³⁴ Holthoer, Pl. 17, IR/4D/l-m.

Table 21: Pottery with Monochrome or Bichrome decoration, Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
10	Jar (Nile B or Marl A2), tall wide neck, painted decoration of horizontal bands around rim and base of neck, vertical bands down body, horizontal basket handles (broken when found); h. 13 cm	6-8249
22	Squat biconical necked jar, rim broken off, monochrome decoration: dark brown concentric lines around neck and pendant lines in groups of 2, 3 and 4	6-6354
52	Sherd, light background, painted with two red parallel lines with black squiggle in between them	–
65	Rim sherd, decorated with painted design: Thin black line, underneath is a red line, and under the red line was a wide black band with small, upward-pointing triangles.	–
119	White jar sherd decorated with a thin red band between two thin black bands; sherd had been used for digging	6-6585
140	Marl bowl rim fragment, carinated rim decorated on outside with black lines and dots (birds-on-wire motif); vessel misshapen before firing	6-6685
145	Very large marl ovoid jar, gently flaring mouth, two black lines with a red one in the middle encircling neck and body; bottom missing when found; extant h. 22 cm	6-6717
145	Marl jar, high shoulder, tall neck with encircling lines and pendant triangles; lines and birds-on-wire motif on shoulder. Mouth broken when found but pieces were present; h. 39 cm	6-8188
146	Tall marl jar, black and red decoration - birds on a wire, long pendant triangles; part of rim missing when found but now only top portion still extant; original h. ~40 cm	6-6735
152	Large marl jar, black pendant triangles on neck, red and black concentric lines; only top portion still extant	6-6791
154	Fragments of marl jar, vertical neck with flange rim, two basket handles, red and black painted decoration of "birds-on-a-wire" motif, pendant lily blossom	6-9098
160	Pinkish jar, squat, tall wide vertical neck flaring to flanged lip, two horizontal loop handles on shoulders, red and maroon-brown lines encircling neck; h. 17 cm	6-6845

192	Small biconical Nile silt jar, vertical wide neck, flange rim, red and brown concentric lines; h. 7 cm	6-7063
193	Small pinkish cup, bulging near bottom, five black and red encircling lines; h. 9 cm	6-7133
193	Top of bottle, narrow neck broken off, concentric painted bands around shoulder in black, red, and "magenta" paint. Herringbone design.	–
204	Biconical Marl A2 jar, tall wide neck, flaring to flanged lip, dark brown and reddish brown lines in groups of three, two horizontal loop handles (one broken off when found); h. 13 cm	6-7224
204	Narrow Nile silt bottle, cream slip, red and black encircling lines on neck, tall neck, carinated mouth with upper and lower ridge, body seems handmade but neck wheel-made. Originally contained vegetable matter.	6-7225
207	Large marl jar body fragment, red concentric line and black birds-on-a-wire motif; greatest d. 27 cm	6-7251
207	Pottery fragment, jar shoulder with red concentric lines and black pendant triangle motif in between	–
209	Pink squat biconical jar, tall wide neck, flange rim, encircling red and black lines	6-7266
213	Nile silt jar fragment, gently biconical, pinkish-cream slip, birds-on-a-wire motif with red and black lines at midpoint of belly; fragmentary when excavated	6-7285
213	White marl sherd, pendant triangle design in dark red paint; fragmentary when excavated	–
228	Tall marl bottle, bird-on-wire motif on shoulder, group of 3 lines on neck and rim (brown-red-brown); organic contents looks like straw/husks	6-7362
228	Fragment from very large jar, loop handles, black and red designs of bird-on-wire around neck and belly, plus vertical lines to create panel between handles. In panel - pendant lily blossom	6-8653
228 (?) ⁵³⁵	Marl jar fragments, decorative design in black and red paint of water lily blossoms and buds, birds-on-a-wire design, two vertical handles; fragmentary when found	TEMP 2015.0727

⁵³⁵ PAHMA number TEMP 2015.0727 consists of marl jar fragments with a decorative design in black and red paint of water lily blossoms and buds, birds-on-wire design, and two vertical handles. This object is

229	Tall ovoid marl jar, decorative band of brown and red lines and brown dots (birds-on-wire motif) on neck, open mouth, rolled rim; h. 36 cm	6-7394
244	Small Nile silt biconical jar with wide neck and flange rim, red and black encircling lines on neck and shoulder; four sets of two black lines on top of rim; h. 10 cm	6-7480



Figure 98: Bichrome designs on tall storage jars, tomb of Pahery at el-Kab. Image by the author.

Aston has stated that the tall jars with concave necks that are decorated with “dark red/black hanging triangles at the rim” are a distinctive innovation of Phase 2B, the reigns of Amenhotep II – Thutmose IV.⁵³⁶ However, this opinion is at odds with Hope’s assessment that painted decoration in red and black seems to have developed in the early-mid 18th Dynasty “and is typical of the reign of Thutmose III.”⁵³⁷ The design of elongated black triangles descending from the neck of a jar is seen in a vessel from Zawiyet el-Aryan dated to the early reign of Thutmose III, according to Bourriau.⁵³⁸ Also, Bader believes the tall bichrome jars from Deir el-Ballas date to the previous reign of Thutmose III.⁵³⁹ In

attributed to Tomb 228-50 in the PAHMA registration journal, but another number, 6-8653, matches the expedition photo B-1138 exactly (see Figure 95 above). Thus, the TEMP 2015.0727 fragments could be from other contexts, unless Reisner only picked the largest and best sherd to photograph with the tomb assemblage and omitted this one.

⁵³⁶ Aston, "New Kingdom Pottery Phases," 146-47.

⁵³⁷ Hope, 109.

⁵³⁸ Bourriau, "59 Storage Jar."

⁵³⁹ Bettina Bader, personal communication, April 2017.

support of this earlier date, horizontal bands and the pendant triangle design are seen on tall storage jars sitting in potstands in the shade of a kiosk in a scene from the tomb of Pahery at el-Kab which dates to the reign of Thutmose III (Figure 96). The pendant triangle and birds-on-wire motifs continue into the subsequent reign of Amenhotep II, as seen in the pottery depicted on the walls of Userhat's tomb (TT 56) and Djehuty (TT 45).⁵⁴⁰ Userhat's tomb scenes also depict more intricately decorated jars, such as the ones with floral and faunal imagery placed between the linear elements; such jars may have been manufactured at Thebes, as proposed by Hope and seconded by Budka.⁵⁴¹ Budka notes that the as-yet published material with faunal and floral elements dates between the reigns of Amenhotep II – Thutmose IV.⁵⁴² Several examples of this elaborately decorated ware are included among the Deir el-Ballas material, such as 6-9098 from Tomb 154 that has a pendant water lily blossom in the metope defined by a double row of the birds-on-wire design (Figure 99). This latter motif continued to be produced into the reign of Thutmose IV but is absent from Malqata and Amarna, the residential sites of Amenhotep III and Akhenaten.⁵⁴³



Figure 99: Decorated jar with bichrome decoration of lily blossom (6-9098). Image by the author.

These richly decorated vessels appear to have been made especially for cultic and festival occasions, as beginning in the reign of Amenhotep II they are depicted as offerings in Mansions of Millions of Years (the royal mortuary monuments that celebrate the god Amun as well as the king), as well as in banquet scenes connected with the Beautiful Feast of the Valley⁵⁴⁴ (*ḥb nfr n pꜣ int*). As Martha Bell describes this celebratory occasion, "The Festival of the Valley was a festival of rebirth, of reassuring that all the honored dead would be reborn, and present to see Amun in his Festival. When the barque of Amun visited the temples of the dead and living kings on the West, particularly at Deir el-Bahari,

⁵⁴⁰ Davies, I, Pl. XXXV.

⁵⁴¹ Hope, 116; Budka, "Festival Pottery," 143.

⁵⁴² "Festival Pottery," 143.

⁵⁴³ Hope, 109.

⁵⁴⁴ Budka, "Festival Pottery," 143-44; Bell, 56-57, 73, note 118.

it was greeted and followed by a festive procession. A highlight of the festival was a burnt offering, and a great banquet held by families at the tombs. This featured the consumption of large amounts of meats, fruit, vegetables (as indicated by the amounts shown in the tombs) and heavy imbibing of intoxicants to the point of drunkenness."⁵⁴⁵

If indeed the decorated jars were reserved for special festivals, we should ask how this might have played out at Deir el-Ballas. Was there a local festival that imitated the Beautiful Feast of the Valley? Or did some residents of Deir el-Ballas travel to Thebes for this event? Perhaps both of these possibilities occurred, with the more affluent who could manage to travel to Thebes taking part in the celebratory procession of the bark of Amun. Altenmüller states that the Beautiful Feast of the Valley, although originally a local Theban festival, was celebrated beyond the borders of Thebes⁵⁴⁶ but no citations of specific evidence are given in support of this statement. Martha Bell stated that it is not clear if the Festival of the Valley was celebrated outside of the Theban area, but it did seem to have national significance since one of the months of the year (*pꜣ n int*), was named after the festival.⁵⁴⁷ Budka notes that there is strong reference to Theban gods by Theban officials who were temporarily stationed in Elephantine and generalizes that familiar types of votive objects would have been used by people who were away from their home town, but her claim that people also require similar festivals rests on the uncertain foundation of the Altenmüller citation.⁵⁴⁸ If there were local festivals held in other communities at the same time as the Theban Beautiful Feast of the Valley, these possibly could have been occasions when people visited the tombs of their family, but would necessarily have lacked the procession of the divine image of Amun visiting the royal mortuary monuments.

3.16.8.5 Red-painted Rims and Splashes

Twenty tombs in Cemetery 1-200 contained pottery that was decorated with a red-painted rim and splashes of red paint in the interior. This type of decoration has been generally associated with New Kingdom contexts,⁵⁴⁹ but Aston has argued that they can be more precisely narrowed down to the reigns of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III-Amenhotep II.⁵⁵⁰ He surveyed various publications of sites and found examples of this decorative style ranging from Nubia in the south up through Thebes, Saqqara, the central and eastern

⁵⁴⁵ 56. For details on the festival, see the important study by Schott (Siegfried Schott, *Das Schöne Fest Vom Wüstentale: Festbräuche Einer Totenstadt* (Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1952)).

⁵⁴⁶ Hartwig Altenmüller, "Feste," in *Lexikon der Ägyptologie* (Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1977), 181. The citations provided by Altenmüller all relate to Theban evidence for the festival.

⁵⁴⁷ Bell, 58.

⁵⁴⁸ Budka, "Festival Pottery," 144.

⁵⁴⁹ "Ahmose and Tetisheri Project," 91.

⁵⁵⁰ Aston, "Making a Splash."

Delta, northern Sinai and into Canaan.⁵⁵¹ The pottery has been noted in foundation deposits (e.g., the Hathor temple of Thutmose III at Deir el-Bahri) and settlements (Karnak, Avaris/Ezbet Helmi) as well as tombs.⁵⁵² I have noticed an additional three examples of small dishes with this decorative treatment that were found in the tomb of Hatnefer, the mother of Senenmut. The dishes (36.3.64, 36.3.65, and 36.3.66) are shown in the Metropolitan Museum of Art's online photographs.⁵⁵³

Aston's corpus of red-splashed dishes can be further expanded thanks to the cemetery material from Deir el-Ballas (Table 22). Twenty-seven examples of vessels with this type of decoration were recorded in the field notes from Cemetery 1-200, and an additional seven examples came from Cemetery 1200-1300. Some tombs had up to three vessels with this decoration, but most had one or two. Aston observed that this treatment with red paint is most often found on open forms,⁵⁵⁴ and this pattern holds true at Deir el-Ballas.

Table 22: Pottery with Red-painted Rims and Splashes, Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
9	Nile silt bowl with recurving rim, red-painted rim and splashes; d. 20 cm	6-6251
9	Nile silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior; white paint in interior and on exterior; d. 15.5 cm	6-6271
9	Nile silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes inside; originally contained three fruits (one large intact dom, two smaller dom nuts); d. 18.5 cm	6-6210
86	Nile silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior, piece missing from rim when found	
119	Brown Nile silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior; d. 15 cm	6-6568
142	Nile silt bowl, red-painted rim, red splashes in interior, black stains in interior (from incense or use as a lamp?); d. 15 cm	6-6696
143	Nile silt dish, red-painted rim and splashes in interior; originally contained 4 dom fruits; d. 26 cm	6-6701
147	Brown Nile silt bowl, outside corrugated, beveled rim, red-painted rim and splashes in interior; d. 25 cm	6-6761
147	Nile silt dish rim fragment, red-painted rim and splashes in interior; rim pinched in	6-6752

⁵⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 65.

⁵⁵² *Ibid.*

⁵⁵³ Metropolitan Museum of Art, <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search>

⁵⁵⁴ Aston, "Making a Splash," 65.

148	Nile silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior, scratch marks in interior; d. 15 cm	6-6772
148	Brownish Nile silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior; d. 18.5 cm	6-6770
153	Nile silt dish, red-painted rim, red splashes in interior, also white paint in interior and traces on exterior; d. 27 cm	6-6829
162	Nile silt bowl, heavy beveled rim, red slip on rim and splashes in interior; d. 26 cm	6-6945
162	Nile silt bowl, recurving rim, flat base, red-painted rim, red splashes in interior; white stripe in interior; d. 20 cm	6-8204
166	Large Nile silt bowl, beveled rim, red-painted rim and splashes, part missing from rim when found; d. 29 cm	6-6921
182	Shallow Nile silt bowl, red-painted rim (worn on top edge), red splashes in interior; d. 16 cm	6-7007
183	Fragment of rim, protruding beveled lip, red-painted rim and splashes	–
202	Nile silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior; d. 15 ccm	6-7212
207	Fragments of brown Nile silt bowl, red splashes (object left on site so cannot confirm if it also had a red-painted rim)	[left on site]
214	Nile silt bowl with red-painted rim and splashes in interior, base ring, rounded profile	–
229	Nile silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes, base ring; dom fruit inside	–
229	Nile silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes, base ring	–
234	Nile silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior, slight foot; cracked when found; d. 15 cm	6-7399
234	Nile silt dish, light red-painted rim and splashes in interior; d. 23 cm	6-7407
241	Nile silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior; d. 16 cm	6-7452
242	Nile silt bowl, recurving rim painted red, some splashes on exterior but none in interior, base broken off; broken when found; d. 16 cm	6-7468
262	Nile silt bowl, recurving rim, red-painted rim and red splashes inside; d. 21 cm	6-7523

Bowls from Tombs 9, 143, and 229 were discovered containing dom fruit.

One bowl (6-8204) with red-painted rim and splashes from Tomb 162 was also embellished with what appears to be white stripes in the interior, perhaps linking it with the white-banded material and the possible Osirian associations discussed above (Section 3.16.8.2).

3.16.8.6 Blue-painted Pottery

Pottery painted with a cobalt-based blue paint appeared in the reign of Amenhotep II and became extremely popular in the reigns of Amenhotep III and Akhenaten, gradually disappearing in the Ramesside period.⁵⁵⁵ Thus, the appearance of this decoration in a tomb assemblage provides a *terminus post quem* that places the burial at least a generation later than the vast majority of the interments at the site, which predominantly date to the early 18th Dynasty. A further chronological discernment can be made based on whether the vessel has a cream slip applied before the painted decoration; such a slip is common beginning in the late 18th Dynasty, whereas uncoated marl vessels are characteristic of the mid-18th Dynasty.⁵⁵⁶

Colin Hope notes that vessels decorated with this distinctive color are diverse, ranging from utilitarian storage vessels to elaborately ornamented amphorae with applied plastic decoration of animals and Hathoric imagery. Blue-painted ware has been found in domestic contexts of all social classes indicating that it was not restricted to the elites. However, according to Hope the distribution pattern of blue-painted ware points to a limited number of manufacturing centers in the major royal centers such as Malqata, Gurob, Memphis, and Amarna.⁵⁵⁷ If this is true, in thinking about the likely source of the blue-painted pottery found at Deir el-Ballas it could have come from the Theban region (Malqata) during the reign of Amenhotep III or from the northern sites of Gurob or Memphis. There is no other material evidence at Deir el-Ballas indicating activity during the reign of Akhenaten, so Amarna does not seem like a likely source. Since at least one of the tombs containing blue-painted ware at Deir el-Ballas dates to the reign of Seti I as a *terminus post quem* (based on an inscribed amulet naming this king found in Tomb 193), that would indicate that this tomb, at least, post-dates the lifespan of the royal cities at Malqata and Amarna. However, rather than specifically tying the pottery production to Amenhotep III's royal city of Malqata, Budka asserts a general Theban provenience for the blue-painted pottery found at Elephantine, and states that the blue-painted ware at Abydos may also have come from Thebes although local production cannot be ruled out.⁵⁵⁸ She also clarifies that while blue-painted ware may have been used as general household pottery in Malqata and Amarna, it seems to be restricted to temple cult at Abydos, Memphis, and Thebes (specifically, Karnak North and royal mortuary temples on the West Bank).⁵⁵⁹

⁵⁵⁵ Colin A. Hope, "Blue-Painted Pottery," in *Egypt's Golden Age: The Art of Living in the New Kingdom, 1550-1085 B.C.*, ed. Anonymous (Boston: Museum of Fine Arts, 1982), 88; "Innovation in the Decoration of Ceramics."

⁵⁵⁶ Budka, "Festival Pottery," 133. Budka also notes that red-slipped wares with blue-painted decoration are characteristic of the Ramesside period, but there are none of this type known from Deir el-Ballas.

⁵⁵⁷ Hope, "Blue-Painted Pottery," 88.

⁵⁵⁸ Budka, "Festival Pottery," 139.

⁵⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 141.

Table 23: Pottery with Blue-Painted Decoration, Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known	Date of tomb
147	Pinkish jar fragment, blue painted with crossed red and black lines, all four edges seem purposefully broken	6-6765	early 18th Dynasty; sherd probably intrusive
160	Very wide red-slipped bowl, vertical rim, grayish blue paint on rim and at juncture of vertical rim to flaring body, 3 encircling rope lines; d. 36 cm	6-6842	early 18th Dynasty
168	Two rim sherds from very large red bowl, painted blue and red petal design on pink background	6-6854	early 18th Dynasty; these sherds may be intrusive
177	Nile silt globular jar, very wide vertical neck, slightly flaring rim; red-slipped, three encircling stripes of blue paint: scant traces of band around rim, one wide band at top of shoulder, one medium width band at center of body; h. 13 cm	6-6994	mid 18th Dynasty
193	Ornate cup-like mouth from a large jar; white washed and decorated with blue, red, and brown lines	6-7110	early 18th Dynasty, reused late 18 th -early 19 th Dynasty
193	Small Nile silt globular bottle, pinkish slip, narrow neck and mouth, red and blue encircling lines on shoulder; h. 13 cm	6-7132	early 18th Dynasty, reused late 18 th -early 19 th Dynasty
198	Very large Nile silt jar, ovoid body, funnel neck, cream slip with wide blue bands, thin black and red bands, petal design on neck and body; broken when found; h. 33 cm	6-7176	early 18th Dynasty, reused late 18 th -early 19 th Dynasty
198	Nile silt jar shoulder fragment, buff slip, wide neck, encircling dark brown, red, blue and green bands	6-7197	early 18th Dynasty, reused late 18 th -early 19 th Dynasty
198	Nile silt jar shoulder fragment, dark red slip, blue band at juncture with neck	6-7198	early 18th Dynasty, reused late 18 th -early 19 th Dynasty

Tomb 147: This tomb contained one body sherd of blue-painted ware (6-6765, Figure 100), that originally came from the shoulder of a large jar. The other pottery in the tomb, however, seems to date to the early 18th Dynasty as there are several beakers with

black-painted rims. Another sherd found in the tomb fill is the bottom of a spinning bowl, which would presumably have come from the above-ground domestic context and fallen into the fill. All four sides of the blue-painted sherd seem purposefully broken and the paint is worn from the edges, so it might be an intrusive tool that was used for digging.



Figure 100: Blue-painted sherd of jar, Tomb 147 (6-6765). Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Tomb 160: There are two vessels with blue paint ascribed to this tomb in the PAHMA registration records, but only one is definitely from this context. A complete, large red-slipped bowl (6-6842) matches Reisner's list of objects from this tomb (Figure 101). This bowl is decorated with a simple design of two bands of grayish-blue paint, one around the rim and another above the carination point of the body where the sides become vertical. Reisner described the bands as being "black" in his field notes; this blue pigment is not as vivid as that seen on other blue-painted ware such as the two sherds above. The brighter blue pigment is made with cobalt and dates to the mid-late 18th Dynasty; the grayish blue color on this bowl 6-6842 may be another type of pigment made of huntite and azurite that is sometimes seen on "white background style" pots.⁵⁶⁰



Figure 101: Blue-painted large bowl, Tomb 160 (6-6842). Image by the author.

Thus, although this bowl has blue paint, it is not the type that is diagnostic for the mid-late 18th Dynasty and is actually related to the other, earlier pottery found in Tomb 160 that included a necked jar with basket handles, datable to the reign of Hatshepsut, and beakers with black-painted rims, also diagnostic for the early 18th Dynasty.

⁵⁶⁰ Arnold, *Ancient Egyptian Pottery: Fascicle 1*, 101.

Tomb 168: Two rim sherds of a very large bowl (6-6854, Figure 102) have an original field mark of 168 on the back. The sherds are attributed to Tomb 160 in the PAHMA records, but the reading of 168 was confirmed using Dstretch⁵⁶¹ to enhance the faded pencil mark. The sherds have a design of blue petals at the top and a band of pink with a regular pattern of thick red lines. The pale blue color and the stylistic patterns are characteristic of the period between the mid-late 18th Dynasty. However, Reisner did not mention any sherds that match these artifacts in his field notes for the tomb. As with 6-6765 above, these may have been used as digging tools in a looting episode. The rest of the artifact assemblage of Tomb 168 dates to the early 18th Dynasty, such as Nile silt beakers with black-painted rims. There was only one burial in the tomb, which was still protected in its loculus behind a mudbrick partition wall, so the blue-painted sherds do not seem to have come from any secondary reuse of the tomb.



Figure 102: Blue-painted rim sherds of large bowl, Tomb 168 (6-6854). Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Tomb 177: Tomb 177 consisted of a shaft with a separate chamber that opened off of the northern end of the shaft. This is an unusual substructure in Cemetery 1-200, where most tombs had simpler underground construction (see Section 3.2). The tomb contained a small red-slipped globular jar with a wide, vertical neck had three concentric bands of blue paint, one at the rim, one wide band at the shoulder, and a third band around the belly (6-6994, Figure 103).

⁵⁶¹ Dstretch is a plugin to the Java program ImageJ. Dstretch is a decorrelation stretch image enhancement technique that works by increasing differences in hue, allowing the user to bring out elements that are almost invisible to the eye (description from the website, Dstretch.com).



Figure 103: Blue-painted jar, Tomb 177 (6-6994).

Other pottery in the tomb included several globular jars with a short flaring neck⁵⁶² that are paralleled in the tomb of Tjanuni which has an assemblage that dates from the reign of Amenhotep II to Thutmose IV, Aston's Phase 2B.⁵⁶³ The usually ubiquitous black-painted rims on beakers were absent from this tomb, also pointing to a later date if the burial took place after these went out of fashion following the reign of Thutmose III.

Tomb 193: Two blue-painted objects are attested from Tomb 193. One of them consists of two fragments that form a rather unusual cup-shaped mouth of a jar (6-7110, Figure 104). A similarly-shaped, ornate mouth is seen on a blue-painted bottle from Cemetery 1200-1300 (6-7853) in which much more of the vessel is preserved. See the discussion in Section 5.11.8.5 with bibliography for parallels of this form.



Figure 104: Blue-painted ware, cup-shaped mouth of jar, Tomb 193 (6-7110). Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

The other blue-painted object from Tomb 193 was a small globular bottle (6-7132) with pinkish slip, a narrow neck and mouth, and red and blue encircling lines on the shoulder (Figure 105).

⁵⁶² Holthoer, 150, Pl. 34 (IR/0/d-e).

⁵⁶³ Aston, "New Kingdom Pottery Phases," 147-48, Fig. 5, no. 1/35.



Figure 105: Blue-painted, globular jar, Tomb 193 (6-7176). Image by the author.

Like Tomb 177 mentioned above, Tomb 193 was one of the few tombs in the cemetery to have a separate chamber rather than a simpler substructure such as a plain shaft or a shaft with a loculus. The assemblage was mixed: it included pottery typical of the early 18th Dynasty as well as jars that point to a later period of the New Kingdom. A fragment of a rough platter was also found in the tomb, which may be an intrusive object that fell into the shaft from a domestic context. Regarding the early evidence, a fragment of Kerma ware, beakers with black-painted rims, and two "flower pots" were found, which are usually indicative of the reign of Thutmose III in the mid-18th Dynasty date at the latest. On the other hand, the two above-mentioned blue-painted pottery objects are indicative of a late 18th Dynasty period of production at the earliest, as are several funnel-neck jars that were in the tomb. Additionally, an amphora has a form paralleled by examples attested from the reign of Ramesses II.⁵⁶⁴ This early 19th Dynasty date is substantiated by a lentoid amulet inscribed with Seti I's name that also came from the tomb. A large number of beads, rings, amulets, and two faience shabtis were not mentioned in the field notes but are attributed to this tomb in excavation photos. The combination of artifacts typical of the early 18th as well as the early 19th Dynasty indicates that the tomb must have been reused.

Tomb 198: As with the two tombs mentioned above, Tomb 198 also had a separate, defined chamber off of the vertical burial shaft. This tomb contained three pottery pieces with blue-painted decoration. The first (6-7176), which is the most elaborately decorated example of a blue-painted vessel in the cemetery, is a large storage jar with a restricted "waist" and a modeled rim (Figure 106). This form is paralleled by jars dating to Aston's Phase 3A and 3B, such as an example found in the tomb of Maya at Saqqara which dates to the reign of Horemheb and another jar from Deir el-Medina Tomb 357 from the reign of Ramesses II.⁵⁶⁵

⁵⁶⁴ "Amphorae in New Kingdom Egypt," *Agypten und Levant* 14 (2004): Fig. 8.

⁵⁶⁵ "New Kingdom Pottery Phases," Fig. 7b and Fig. 9b no. 11; Nagel, 9-11, Fig. 5 no. 11, Fig. 20 no. 67, Fig. 21 no. 70-73, Fig. 22. no. 75-76.



Figure 106: Blue-painted storage jar, Tomb 198 (6-7176). Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Two other sherds from the tomb also had blue paint on them. The first is a shoulder fragment from a large jar (6-7177) is decorated with concentric, dark brown lines and bands of blue, red, and green paint (Figure 107). The latter color is particularly rare in Egyptian pottery, and this is the only example of green-painted pottery of which I am aware from the entire site. The range of colors, their application style being thickly applied post-firing rather than a thin wash applied pre-firing, the geometric rather than naturalistic design, and the blue color being equal with the other colors rather than dominant place this sherd in the category of Polychrome Decorated Pottery, according to Hope's distinction between this style versus normal Blue-Painted Pottery.⁵⁶⁶ Polychrome pottery has a similar dating to that of blue-painted pottery, with the earliest attestation being one vessel known from the reign of Thutmose III, then several more appearing in the reign of Amenhotep II – Thutmose IV.⁵⁶⁷



Figure 107: Jar sherd with blue, red, and green paint, Tomb 198. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7177).

⁵⁶⁶ Hope, "Innovation in the Decoration of Ceramics," 110.

⁵⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, 111.

The final piece of blue-painted pottery from Tomb 198 is a red-slipped body sherd with a blue band (Figure 108). In her analysis of the blue-painted pottery from Elephantine, Budka states that those examples with a red-slipped surface are characteristic of the Ramesside period, while the cream-slipped wares date to the late 18th Dynasty.⁵⁶⁸

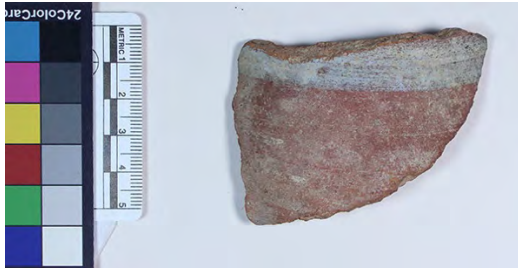


Figure 108: Red-slipped sherd with blue paint, Tomb 198. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7178).

Other pottery from Tomb 198 with a late 18th-early 19th Dynasty date includes other funnel-necked jars and a beer jar with a short neck, indicative of this later date (see sections above for these various forms). However, one marl pitcher with pendant line decoration in brown paint (6-7186) that was also found in the tomb should date to the time of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III. This may be evidence that the tomb was first created and used in the early 18th Dynasty and then reused after the Amarna period, or this one pitcher may have been an heirloom placed in the late 18th-early 19th Dynasty tomb along with the currently *en vogue* pottery.⁵⁶⁹

In summary, these nine examples of blue-painted pottery from Cemetery 1-200 provide intimations of various situations. Some of the sherds (Tombs 147 and 168) seem to be intrusive, perhaps used by individuals looting the old Thutmoside burials. The large bowl with grayish-blue bands in Tomb 160 exhibits a different type of pigment than the cobalt-based paint that is diagnostic for the mid-late 18th Dynasty into the Ramesside period, so its presence in a grouping of Thutmoside pottery is not extraordinary. But the assemblage of Tomb 177 including its small, blue-painted jar seems to indicate that the burial occurred in the mid-18th Dynasty, likely during the reigns of Amenhotep II- Thutmose IV, while Tombs 193 and 198 show a mixed pottery assemblage that indicates two episodes of usage with the first one occurring in the early 18th Dynasty followed by a reuse in the late 18th-early 19th Dynasties.

⁵⁶⁸ Budka, "Festival Pottery," 132-33.

⁵⁶⁹ Hope, "Innovation in the Decoration of Ceramics," footnote 69, p. 120-21. Hope stated that the blue-painted pottery in Tomb 198 may possibly be assigned to the reign of Amenhotep II – Thutmose IV based on presence of the bichrome pitcher and "forms which are not common in the late-18th Dynasty" (p. 121). However, the funnel-necked jars as well as the short-necked jars with a simple flaring rim are new forms, not seen in Aston's Phase 2B but appearing in 3A, the reign of Amenhotep III – Horemheb (Aston, "New Kingdom Pottery Phases," Fig. 7, p. 151).

3.16.9 “Kill Holes”

The term “kill holes” denotes holes that were intentionally inflicted on intact pottery vessels. The archaeological evidence of kill holes has been linked with the funerary rite of “Breaking the Red Vases” (*sd dšr.w*) which is first known from the Pyramid Texts spell 244.⁵⁷⁰ To place this ritual in context, we should look at the prior sequence of rituals enumerated in the Pyramid Texts. After an initial purification with water and incense, a long litany of food and drink offerings is presented to the deceased with each of the items equated with Horus’s Eye to make them magically powerful agents of regeneration. Then the deceased king is given his insignia and declared to have become an *ꜥh* or effective spirit who is now among his brothers, the gods. A “reversion of offerings” follows in which the food is said to endure with the deceased as it is removed, then a libation of cool water and purification with incense occurs. As the water libation occurs, the gods Osiris and Thoth are invoked to acquire and hold fast any enemies of the deceased. At the conclusion of the censuring, the final step is the smashing of the offering vessels: “This is the [firm] eye of [Horus]: it has been set for you that you become powerful and he may become afraid of you. SMASHING THE REDWARE.”⁵⁷¹

Textual clues as well as scenes of this rite being performed demonstrate that the damage could be inflicted on the vessels by using a mortar and pestle, smashing two vessels together, or by throwing one vessel to the ground.⁵⁷² In the Deir el-Ballas material, some of these marks are visible as holes in the bases of bowls (Figures 86, 109) or in the sides of amphorae (Figure 110) and bottles (Figure 111) which were clearly made after the vessel was fired.

⁵⁷⁰ Ritner, 144; Jacobus van Dijk, “Zerbrechen der Roten Töpfe,” in *Lexikon der Ägyptologie*, ed. Wolfgang Helck and Eberhard Otto (Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1986); Seiler, *Tradition und Wandel*, 170-84.

⁵⁷¹ James P. Allen, *The Ancient Egyptian Pyramid Texts*, Writings from the Ancient World 23 (Atlanta: Society of Biblical Literature, 2005), 19-29. Spell sequence taken from the first attestation of the Pyramid Texts in the pyramid of Unas at Saqqara.

⁵⁷² van Dijk.



Figure 109: Marl bowl with kill hole. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7248).



Figure 110: Marl amphora with kill hole. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7183).



Figure 111: Marl bottle with kill hole. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7501).

In all, eighteen vessels seem to bear intentionally-made holes. Other vessels might have been ritually broken by smashing them, but these cases would be impossible to

distinguish in the archaeological record from pottery that became broken from other causes such as looting of the tombs. There are some artifacts (n=5) listed in the table below that exhibit possible “kill holes” but alternatively the damage may have been caused by an excavator’s tool hitting the pot, an accident made by the potter who may have made the bottom of a bowl too thin such that the very center broke through, or just from later breakage unrelated to this intentional ritual; descriptions are given below for each case.

Table 24: Vessels with "Kill Holes", Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
8	Nile Nile silt dish, ring burnished interior, 3 circular holes drilled	6-6226
13	Nile silt ovoid jar, red-slipped, short flaring neck with smooth transition to body, dark stains in interior; originally had kill hole per field sketch, but due to later breakage and loss, can't see this feature now	6-6317
13	Marl ovoid jar, flaring neck with smooth transition to body, incised lines around neck, rolled rim, hole in belly	–
18	Marl dish, pinkish, white and gray stains in interior, possible kill hole in center bottom but a crack goes through this area	6-6463
129	Large Nile silt ovoid jar, red slipped, kill hole in body, ridge at base of neck, neck and mouth broken off when found	6-7026
159	Nile silt dish or bowl, blackened and stained, hole in bottom, about 1/3 broken away when found	–
160	Nile silt biconical jar, traces of red slip, vertical neck with flanged lip, dark brown encircling lines and dots on lip; had hole in body surrounded by spalling of clay fabric when it was found that may be a kill hole or just unintentional damage	6-6940
160	Large Nile silt globular jar, yellowish white slip, small hole in side (possibly kill hole or just accidental damage)	6-6836
160	Marl bowl, vertical rim, bottom knocked out when found	6-6862
162	Marl dish, thick white paint in interior, kill hole in center of bottom 8 mm diam	6-6865
Surface near 166	Nile silt beer jar, cream slip, worked out roughly at base with fingers, kill hole in side	6-6927
177	Red bowl, incised lines, recurving rim, red slip on exterior, beige inside, hole in center bottom (may be intentional kill hole or an accident from making the vessel too thin)	6-6993
178	Very tall handle-less marl amphora, high shoulder, straight neck, direct rim, body tapering toward bottom, round kill hole in lower body	6-6992
183	Marl bowl, base ring, intentional kill hole in bottom	6-7034
186	Nile silt bowl, ring burnished interior, white painted rim and dots, kill hole in bottom	6-7036
190	Nile silt beaker, black-painted rim, kill hole in bottom	6-7050

198	Marl, gently biconical "meat jar", flat bottom, small hole in belly (1.3 x .6 cm) may be intentional kill hole or just a chip out of the surrounding crack	6-7201
198	Marl, gently biconical jar, "meat jar", small kill hole in side	6-7180
198	Tall slender marl amphora, corrugated neck, vertical loop handles, small roundish kill hole in body	6-7183
207	Marl bowl, base ring, kill hole in bottom, something (leather?) stuck to outside	6-7248
218	Pinkish marl dish, hole in bottom	6-7297
241	Small biconical Nile silt jar, wide vertical neck, red slip on bottom half, white slip on top half, two groups of dark brown encircling lines at belly and on neck; large hole in bottom seems to be intentional kill hole	6-7458
255	Marl ovoid bottle, narrow neck with very narrow internal diameter (broken when found), flange lip, large hole in side	6-7501

In addition to the artifacts listed above that have holes in their bodies, many of the *hs* jars in the cemetery were discovered in fragments with either the top or bottom broken off (or in some cases both areas) and this damage may have been intentionally wrought as part of the Breaking of the Red Pots rite (see Section 3.16.6.8).

It is interesting to note the high percentage of vessels made of light-colored marl clay rather than the reddish Nile silt that exhibit this damage in the table above: just over half of the vessels – 12 out of the 23 – enumerated above are made of marl. The title of the ritual refers specifically to the color red (*dšr.t*) and the symbolism of this color has been interpreted as having negative, Sethian associations.⁵⁷³ But the textual record does not enlighten us as to the meaning of the red-colored pots and one might argue that if they were used as containers for the funerary meal, they could not be considered purely as representations of evil and chaos. Perhaps because marl clay was readily available at Deir el-Ballas, the local population may have substituted this fabric interchangeably for Nile silt in providing vessels for the funerary meal.

In the New Kingdom, the Breaking of the Red Pots is depicted as taking place near a temporary booth made of papyrus stalks and palm branches that had been set up for the funeral; these booths were dismantled after the rituals were completed.⁵⁷⁴ Our knowledge of these temporary, lightweight structures comes from reliefs found in elite tombs in Thebes and Saqqara. In a scene from the tomb of Horemheb at Saqqara (Figure 112), liquid is flowing from four broken jars while a man displays his grief with gesticulating arms. Below this register, a trussed and headless bovine lies on the ground, showing that the slaughter of the animal had recently occurred.

⁵⁷³ Ritner, 147-48.

⁵⁷⁴ van Dijk, 1391-93.



Figure 112: *Breaking of the red pots, tomb of Horemheb at Saqqara. Image by the author.*

Indeed, there is a series of similar vignettes showing the breaking pots and slaughtered bovines together, and in one of them, a man is actually in the process of decapitating the animal while liquid flows from a broken pot above and another man brings more pots to be broken (Figure 113).



Figure 113: *Breaking of the red pots and bovine slaughter, tomb of Horemheb at Saqqara. Image by the author.*

If such booths were used at Deir el-Ballas, they would not have left an archaeological trace so it is not surprising that no record was made by the Hearst Expedition of this type of cultic building. Moreover, there was no evidence recorded of the slaughter and consumption of beef in the cemetery. In this regard, it is interesting to note the differences in practice between what we can reconstruct from Deir el-Ballas versus the cemetery of the same 17th-early 18th Dynasty time period from the Theban necropolis at Dra Abu el-Naga. This topic will be explored in Section 10.3, which discusses differentiation in funerary practices at Deir el-Ballas compared with the Theban region.

3.16.10 Imported Wares and Egyptian Imitations

3.16.10.1 Eastern Mediterranean

There are several distinct pottery forms made of Eastern Mediterranean fabrics that are found in Egyptian and Nubian tombs dating to the early 18th Dynasty. A small amount of this imported pottery was discovered in Cemetery 1-200, while more examples were found in Cemetery 1200-1300, perhaps implying a slightly higher socio-economic status for the people buried in the latter area. The finds attested in Cemetery 1-200 include Red Lustrous Wheel-made ware (RLW), a very fine fabric that is burnished to a smooth finish and was used for distinctive form including tall, narrow “spindle bottles.” RLW was produced not only in Cyprus as proven by Eriksson⁵⁷⁵ but recent studies confirm its production in Anatolia as well as in the Syro-Lebanese area of the northern Levant.⁵⁷⁶ From Cyprus came Base-Ring I ware (BR I) that was used for small juglets. Also, as will be discussed in detail below, objects that are possibly of Black Lustrous Ware (BLW) were found; this ware originated in Syria from whence it spread across the entire Levant, Cyprus, and Egypt.⁵⁷⁷ However, it seems that at least some of the black burnished ware found in the cemetery is native Egyptian pottery. Egyptian imitations of BLW are attested from Elephantine and Kom Rabia (Memphis).⁵⁷⁸

⁵⁷⁵ Eriksson.

⁵⁷⁶ Irmgard Hein, "Second Thoughts on Cypriot Pottery and First Appearances," in *The Hyksos Ruler Khyam and the Early Second Intermediate Period in Egypt: Problems and Priorities of Current Research: Proceedings of the Workshop of the Austrian Archaeological Institute and the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, Vienna, July 4-5, 2014*, ed. Irene Forstner-Müller and Nadine Moeller, *Ergänzungshefte zu den Jahreshften des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes* 17 (Vienna: ÖAI, 2018), 136-37.

⁵⁷⁷ Bourriau et al., 114.

⁵⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, 122; Kathryn O. Eriksson, "Fine Wares from Crete and Cyprus," in *Survey of Memphis VIII: Kom Rabia: The Middle Kingdom and Second Intermediate Period Pottery*, ed. Janine Bourriau and Carla Gallorini, *EES Memoir* (London: Egypt Exploration Society, 2016).

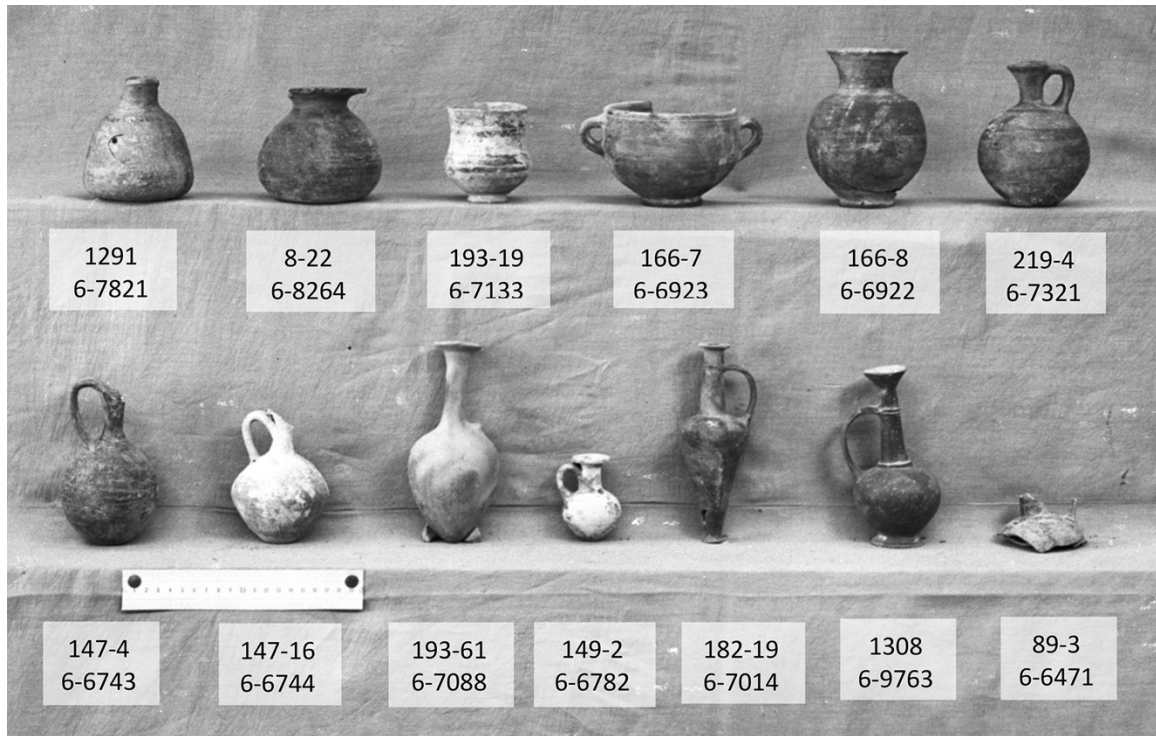


Figure 114: Imported Wares and Egyptian Imitations. Hearst Expedition Photo B-1137, annotated by the author. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Black Lustrous Ware (BLW):

In Tomb 45, a fragment representing the neck of a vessel made of black ware was found. Unfortunately, the actual artifact is not identified at PAHMA so it is not possible to corroborate the type or the fabric, but it is a good possibility that this fragment represents a BLW juglet as the black wares from Nubia are open forms.

Tombs 241 and 181 each contained a black potsherd that could have been another example of BLW (either Cypriot or Egyptian) or a Nubian fabric, but the location of the actual objects is unknown so it is not possible to examine them to make a determination.

There are two other vessels, one a baggy pot and the other a juglet, known from the cemetery that are black with horizontal burnishing. They are shown in Figure 114: the pot (6-8264) is the second object from the left in the top row, and the juglet (6-6743) is the first object in the bottom row. Both of these vessels appear to be Egyptian imitations of this imported ware and are discussed below (Section 3.16.10.4).

Red Lustrous Wheel-made ware (RLW): Only one tomb in Cemetery 1-200 contained an example of this ware. Tomb 18 contained the upper part of a RLW spindle

bottle (6-6330, Figure 115), in addition to a large number of beakers. Some of the beakers had black-painted rims indicating a date from the Second Intermediate Period through the reign of Thutmose III. The tomb also contained a bowl with red-painted rim and splashes in the interior that points to a date in the reign of Thutmose III to Amenhotep II; together with the black-painted rims, the evidence narrows the date of this tomb to the reign of Thutmose III. This dating accords well with Eriksson's observation that RLW reached a height of popularity during this king's reign.⁵⁷⁹



Figure 115: Spindle bottle, Tomb 18. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-6330).

In a 2017 study of organic residues from Red Lustrous Wheel-made ware, the contents of the commodities were identified: fat (probably plant oil), castor oil, beeswax, bitumen, and *Pinaceae spp.* resin. In Cyprus and Anatolia, the latter commodities were found alone or, occasionally, one of the latter three was combined with the fat or oil. However, fatty material was the only commodity present in the pottery excavated in Egypt.⁵⁸⁰

Base-Ring I ware (BR I): Two tombs in this cemetery contained Cypriot Base-Ring I ware. In Tomb 89 were found the shoulder and neck portion of a Cypriot Base-Ring I juglet (6-6471, Figure 114 above, bottom right). It was part of a small assemblage that

⁵⁷⁹ *Red Lustrous Wheel-Made Ware*, 97. In 2007, Eriksson published a clarification concerning the earliest appearance of this ware based on research conducted after her important 1993 monograph. She states that the RLW began probably after the reign of Amenhotep I and is unlikely to have been much earlier than the start of Thutmose III's reign. ("Using Red-Lustrous Wheel-Made Ware to Establish Cultural and Chronological Synchronisms," in *The Lustrous Wares of Late Bronze Age Cyprus and the Eastern Mediterranean: Papers of a Conference, Vienna 5th - 6th November 2004*, ed. Irmgard Hein, Contributions to the Chronology of the Eastern Mediterranean 13 (Vienna: 2007). Hein also agrees that an early appearance of RLW under the reign of Amenhotep I cannot be confirmed from the material excavated at the Delta site of 'Ezbet Helmi (Hein, "Second Thoughts on Cypriot Pottery," 138.).

⁵⁸⁰ V.J. Steele and B. Stern, "Red Lustrous Wheelmade Ware: Analysis of Organic Residues in Late Bronze Age Trade and Storage Vessels from the Eastern Mediterranean," *Journal of Archaeological Science* 16 (2017).

also included a scarab, a beaker containing dates, a bowl, and a stone rubber. The scarab (6-8763) does not give a royal name to assist with pinpointing the reign that would be the *terminus post quem* of this assemblage.

The second context was Tomb 182, which contained a complete juglet of this ware (6-7014, Figure 114 above and Figure 116 below). While many juglets of BR I ware have globular bodies on a trumpet-shaped pedestal base, this example has a very high shoulder and a body that narrows toward the bottom. This juglet was published by Merrillees,⁵⁸¹ who examined the other pottery from the tomb and dated the assemblage to the earliest 18th Dynasty, prior to the reign of Thutmose III. However, Merrillees must have been unaware that additional finds from the tomb included a collection of scarabs, some of which are inscribed for Hatshepsut and Thutmose III, thus giving incontrovertible evidence for a later date than Merrillees deduced based on the pottery alone. This connection between the Base Ring I juglet and the reign of Thutmose III supports Eriksson's argument that, although some Base Ring I and Red Lustrous Ware might have been imported into Egypt beginning in the early 18th Dynasty, there is a strong correlation between these wares and contexts specifically dated to the reign of Thutmose III.⁵⁸²

⁵⁸¹ Merrillees, 119, Pl. XXXIII. This juglet is Type IIIAa in Merrillees' typology.

⁵⁸² Kathryn O. Eriksson, "Relations between Egypt and Cyprus During the Reign of Thutmose III: Evidence from Abydos Tomb D114 (1899-1900) and Abydos Tomb D114 (1912-1913)," in *Egyptian Art in the Nicholson Museum, Sydney*, ed. Karin Sowada and Boyo Ockinga (Sydney: Meditarch, 2006); "Cypriot Ceramics in Egypt During the Reign of Thutmose III: The Evidence of Trade for Synchronizing the Late Cypriot Cultural Sequence with Egypt at the Beginning of the Late Bronze Age," in *The Chronology of Base-Ring Ware and Bichrome Wheel-Made Ware: Proceedings of a Colloquium Held in the Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities, Stockholm, May 18-19 2000*, ed. Paul Åström, Konferenser 54 (Stockholm: The Foundation Natur och Kultur, 2001).



Figure 116: Cypriot Base-Ring I Ware juglet, Tomb 182. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7014).

3.16.10.2 Canaanite

There is one amphora from Tomb 198 that might be a Canaanite import (6-8113, Figure 117). A recent break on the neck shows that this jar has a uniformly reddish fabric, as opposed to the much lighter appearance of the other amphorae from the cemetery that is characteristic of the local marl clay. Earlier Canaanite imports (Type A2) have a rounded shoulder as is seen on 6-8113 but beginning in the reign of Akhenaten a new type is seen, A3, that has an angular shoulder that gradually becomes perpendicular to the ground by late in the reign of Ramesses II.⁵⁸³ Thus, if this amphora is made of imported Canaanite fabric, it should date to the early-mid 18th Dynasty. The other possibility is that the amphora is made of Marl D, a commonly used fabric in Egyptian amphorae of the New Kingdom until the reign of Ramesses II which also can fire to a uniform reddish color.⁵⁸⁴ Hopefully, analysis of the ceramics by Bettina Bader and Christian Knoblauch as part of the publication of the site of Deir el-Ballas will be able to resolve this question.

⁵⁸³ Aston, "Amphorae in New Kingdom Egypt," 176-83.

⁵⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, 184.



Figure 117: Possible Canaanite amphora, Tomb 198. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8113).

3.16.10.3 Nubian

A variety of Nubian wares is attested from Cemetery 1-200. In this section, the evidence for the Nubian pottery in the individual tomb contexts will be presented and the cultural implications of this pottery will be discussed in the following Excursus, Egyptian-Nubian Hybridity at Deir el-Ballas.

Examples of both fine Kerma Ware and several different styles of cooking pots were found in the cemetery. Of the latter, the mat-impressed ware is associated with the Kerma culture, dating to the Kerma Classic period. Tomb 213 contained a several large fragments of this style of cooking bowl. Sherds of mat-impressed ware have been found in Second Intermediate period levels at various sites in Nubia.⁵⁸⁵ Other styles of cooking bowls seen at Deir el-Ballas include incised ware and black-top red burnished ware; these styles were part of the traditions of two Nubian cultures, the Pan-Grave and Kerma, that were present during the period of occupation at Deir el-Ballas from the late 17th-early 18th Dynasty.⁵⁸⁶ In the incised wares, the rim treatment is slightly different between these

⁵⁸⁵ Brigitte Gratien, "Les Pots de Cuissons Nubiens et les Bols Décorés de la Première Moitié du IIe Millénaire avant J.-C.. Problèmes D'identification," *Cahiers de la céramique égyptienne* 6 (2000): 122, Fig. 19.

⁵⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 114. The C-Group is a third Nubian culture that also shares some of these cultural markers, but the C-Group disappears from the archaeological record after the Middle Kingdom. The Pan-Grave and Kerma cultures can be difficult to distinguish in the archaeological record

groups: the Pan-Grave culture set off the rim by recessing it or by delineating it with an incised concentric line around the exterior of the bowl, whereas the Kerma culture pots do not demarcate the rim and often the incised decoration extends to the very top of the bowl. On this basis, two instances of the incised decoration pottery recorded in the cemetery can be identified with the Kerma culture (Tombs 118 and 123) while another sherd from Tomb 54 has a line separating the rim area that is the Pan-Grave trait.⁵⁸⁷ Additional incised body sherds that cannot be assigned to one culture or the other were recorded in Tombs 19, 80, 103, and 116.

Another type of Nubian ware that is difficult to ascribe to one specific culture or the other is the black-top burnished ware. Sherds of this type were recorded in Tombs 45 and 111.

In summary, evidence of various types of Nubian cooking bowls that came from multiple tombs has been revealed in the course of the author's archival research. In Bourriau's report on the pottery from the 1990 Preliminary Report on Deir el-Ballas, she asserted that no Nubian cooking ware sherds were found in the cemetery.⁵⁸⁸ Given this new data, our understanding of the prevalence of this pottery should be updated.⁵⁸⁹

because they overlapped chronologically and they share a range of traditions both in terms of burial practices such as circular graves and pottery production styles such as black-topped pottery and similar incised decorative treatments. Moreover, in Nubia, there are close links between the two populations, as shown by Pan-Grave pottery appearing in Kerma contexts (Aaron de Souza, "Crossed Lines: An Analysis of the Pan-Grave Ceramic Tradition in Upper Egypt, Lower Nubia, and Beyond" (Macquarie University, 2016), 261-62). Further complicating our understanding of the culture(s) behind the Pan-Grave assemblages is the variability embodied in the corpus. DeSouza notes that "it may be more appropriate to speak of a Pan-Grave cultural complex composed of a group of variants" rather than assuming a uniformity of culture (ibid., 258-59).

⁵⁸⁷ "Crossed Lines," 111.

⁵⁸⁸ Bourriau, "The Pottery," 17.

⁵⁸⁹ Gratien noted that, other than the mat-impressed sherds that clearly belong to the Kerma Classic phase, "À Ballas...on a découvert des tessons incisés, semblables à ceux qui sont connus au Kerma moyen, au Groupe C et chez les Pan-Graves." (Gratien, 125). Gratien's assessment may have been based on Bourriau's statement that all of the Nubian cooking sherds came from the settlement with the implication that they likely pre-dated the early 18th Dynasty cemetery. However, Gratien's tentative assignment of the scratched ware sherds to Nubian cultures that date to the Egyptian Middle Kingdom is at odds with the other evidence from Deir el-Ballas which places the site's founding in the late 17th Dynasty. For example, no Egyptian pottery of Middle Kingdom-early Second Intermediate Period date are present in the known material from the site such as hemispheric bowls or beer bottles (Seiler, *Tradition und Wandel*, 52-55, Abb. 12-13; 70-75, Abb. 24-29).

Table 25: Nubian Wares, Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known	Kerma ware	Mat- impressed	Kerma incised	Pan-Grave incised	Incised	Burnished
19	Sherd of black ware with incised cross-hatch criss-crossing lines	–					X	
45	Sherd of black top polished ware	–						X
54	Pan-Grave incised-ware sherd, brownish exterior with black rim, black inside. Exterior design in oblique incised lines, incised horizontal line separates rim from body	6-6403				X		
54	Curving sherd of thin black ware (probably Kerma ware)	–	X?					
80	Two sherds of Nubian incised ware with evidence of burning inside	6-6435					X	
103	Brownish pottery body sherd, incised parallel lines on exterior (Nubian incised ware); interior completely blackened	6-6504					X	
110	Bit of thin polished black topped black ware (probably Kerma ware)	–	X?					
110	Bit of thin polished black topped black ware, rim/red with holes (probably Kerma ware)	–	X?					
111	Sherd of burnished ware, curved, interior surface is black with horizontal burnishing, exterior is mottled brown and black, 4 mm thick	6-9733						X
116	Sherd, brown, four parallel lines incised across, more lines incised perpendicularly down	–					X	
118	Fragments of Kerma culture incised ware cooking pot	6-8968			X			
122	Kerma ware bowl, slightly flaring rim, orange fabric with band of gray/white/red and black top, handmade, interior black polished; originally broken when excavated; d. 21 cm, h. 7.5 cm.	6-6590	X					
123	Black rim sherd, slightly concave, roughly rectangular, criss-cross lines incised making diamond pattern, incisions extend to rim (Kerma culture)	–			X			
178(?)	Sherd of Kerma ware, black	6-8824	X					
181	Sherd of black ware (could be Nubian burnished ware or Black Lustrous Wheelmade ware)	–						X?
193	Thin bowl sherd, black inside (probably Kerma ware)	–	X?					

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known	Kerma ware	Mat- impressed	Kerma incised	Pan-Grave incised	Incised	Burnished
193	Sherd of black top polished ware, thin (probably Kerma ware)	–	X?					
213	Sherds of reddish brown to black handmade bowl, mat impression on outside (Kerma culture) - 3 rim fragments, one body sherd	6-7286		X				
213	Fragment of black top polished ware (probably Nubian black-top burnished ware since it wasn't described as being thin)	–						X?
224	Kerma tulip cup, flaring, exterior has red lower body and black top, interior is shiny and black; d. 7 cm, h. 5.4 cm	6-7350	X					

Kerma Ware: Two tombs in Cemetery 1-200 included a nearly-intact Kerma ware vessel in their assemblages. Each of these tombs exhibits a cultural hybridity consisting of Egyptian and Nubian elements. The tombs are located very close to one another to the west of Building A. In addition to these two vessels, several tombs contained sherds that were described as being “black top polished ware, thin” that were most likely Kerma ware sherds. Each of these contexts will now be presented in turn.

Tomb 122: Tomb 122 was a rectangular shaft, 220 cm long, 70 cm wide, and 150 cm deep. A Kerma bowl measuring 7.5 cm tall and 21 cm at its greatest diameter (6-6590, Figure 118) was found in this tomb. The bowl was “about half broken-up” according to Reisner’s field notes at the time of discovery. The Kerma ware bowl can be dated to the *Kerma classique* phase based on its characteristic silvery-gray band around the circumference of the vessel;⁵⁹⁰ this decoration is a product of the firing process but the technology becomes lost in the final Kerma cultural phase, *Kerma récent*,⁵⁹¹ when a colored pattern was sometimes painted onto the surfaces of the vessels in imitation of the older style.⁵⁹²

⁵⁹⁰ Brigitte Gratien, *Les Cultures Kerma: Essai de Classification* (Lille: Publications de l’Université de Lille III, 1978), 213, Fig. 62, no. 12. This bowl finds a parallel in Reisner’s Type Bkt. X-4 with its flat bottom and flaring walls (George A. Reisner, *Excavations at Kerma, Parts IV-V*, Harvard African Studies VI (Cambridge, MA: Peabody Museum of Harvard University, 1923), 353, Fig. 236 no. 5.

⁵⁹¹ Peter Lacovara, "The Internal Chronology of Kerma," *Beiträge zur Sudanforschung* 2 (1987).

⁵⁹² Gratien, *Kerma Essai de Classification*, 228. My thanks to Magda Wlodarska and Kate Liszka for discussing these pots with me.



Figure 118: Kerma Ware bowl, Tomb 122, 6-6590. Images by the author.

This tomb also contained a plastered and painted piece of linen that was part of the lappet of a wig from a mummy mask. The only other grave goods recorded in Reisner's notes (Figure 119) were a fragment of a dom fruit, bits of rotten wood with red paint (perhaps the remains of the coffin), and a tall marl jar with incised decoration (6-6594).

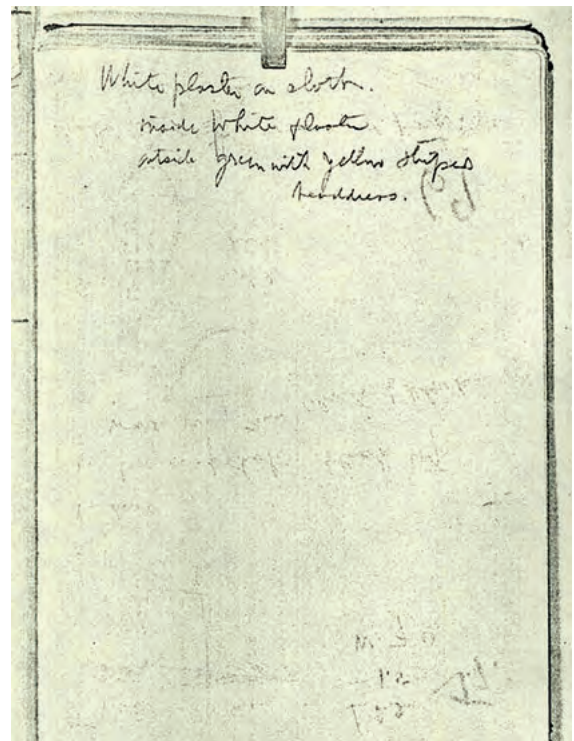
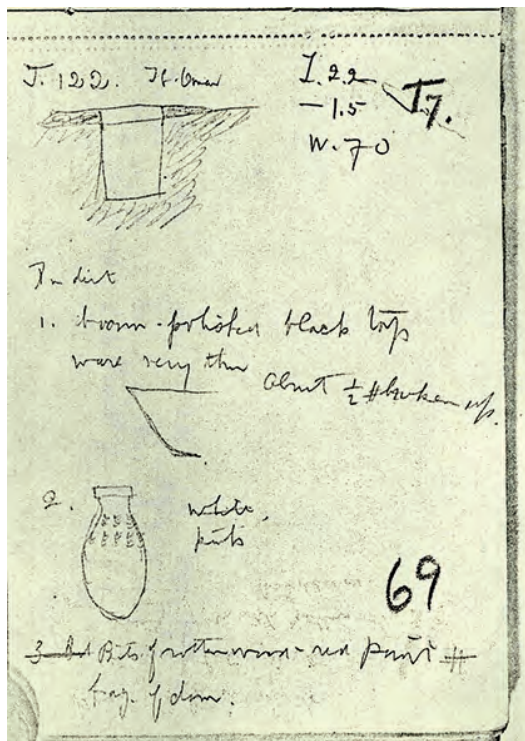


Figure 119: Tomb 122 Field Notes. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

There are seven more pottery artifacts and a chert knife at PAHMA that the museum has assigned to "122" as the provenience; this number could refer to this tomb if Reisner

neglected to record these objects, but alternatively, they might have come from a room with that designation near the North Palace.⁵⁹³

Tomb 224: This tomb contained a scarab that is inscribed with a cartouche but unfortunately the name is difficult to interpret.⁵⁹⁴ Alongside this thoroughly Egyptian artifact, however, the tomb shows several indicators of Nubian traditions. The tomb contained a complete Kerma cup, 5.4 cm tall and 7 cm greatest diameter (6-7350, Figure 120). The cup finds a parallel in Reisner's type Bkt. I-13.⁵⁹⁵ Also, the shape of the tomb was ovoid, not rectangular as was the Egyptian tradition (Figure 121). It was oriented East-West which fits with the preferred direction of Kerma burials.⁵⁹⁶



Figure 120: Kerma ware beaker, 6-7350, from Tomb 224. Image by the author.

⁵⁹³ Green's notes on the excavation work that he supervised are rather piecemeal and incomplete. In the area west of the Palace's enclosure wall were a suite of rooms with numbers ranging from 107 to 146 (Hearst Expedition Map 17), but not all of the numbers in the series were indicated on the map, while many chambers are unnumbered. For many of these contexts, no descriptive notes are provided in Green's notebooks and unfortunately, such is the case with the number 122. There is a chamber 121 on Map 17 with several unnumbered rooms surrounding it, but the room numbers that are given sometimes jump around in order, so it cannot be assumed that 122 was adjacent to 121.

⁵⁹⁴ The scarab appears to have a sun disc at the top as would be expected for most royal names, representing the god Re. Two lines descend at the bottom of the name and it is tempting to see the remains of Gardiner sign F9, the leopard head that is part of the word *phity* and would point to the scarab being inscribed for *Nb-phity-R* (Ahmose). The scarab from Tomb 224 should not be confused with another scarab inscribed for Thutmose III that is also registered under the same PAHMA number (6-8908); the Thutmose III scarab matches the field notes for Tomb 239.

⁵⁹⁵ Reisner, *Excavations at Kerma, Parts IV-V*, 330-31, Fig. 226 no. 2.

⁵⁹⁶ Gratien, *Kerma Essai de Classification*, 193.

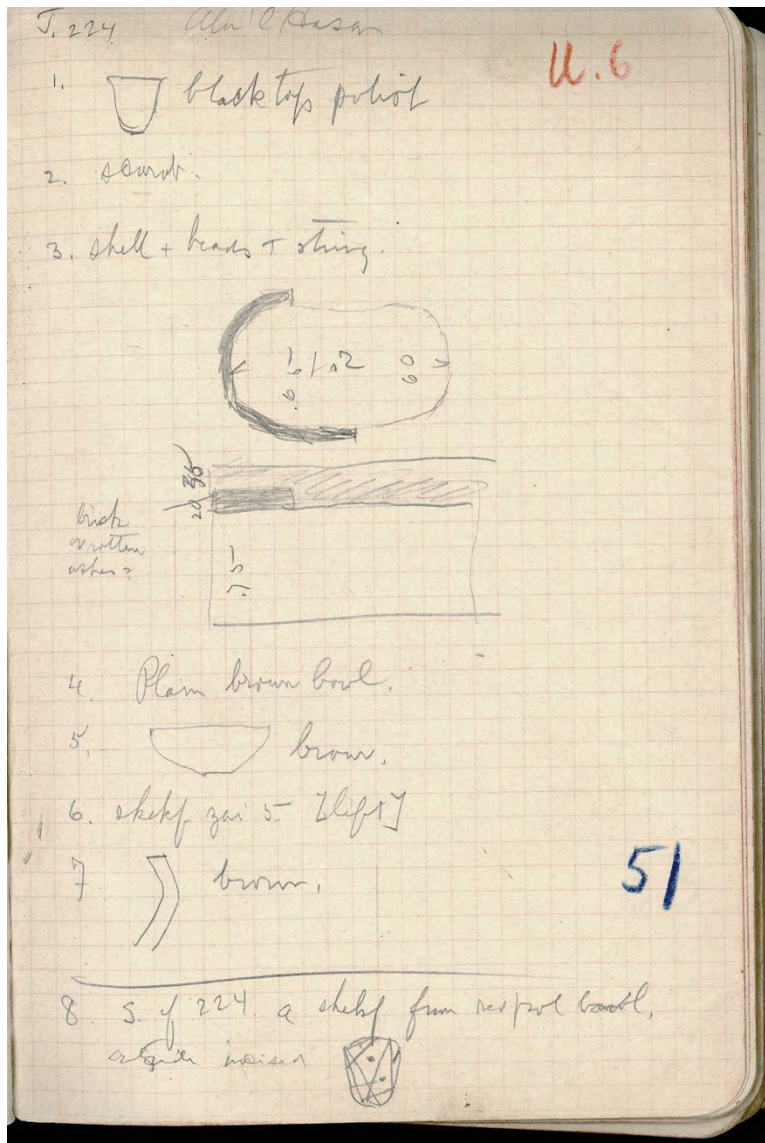


Figure 121: Tomb 224 Field Notes. Image by the author.

Also, a conus shell was found together with small faience beads and string (6-8908). The other pottery from the tomb is unfortunately not identified at PAHMA, but Reisner described object 4 as a “plain brown bowl,” for object 5 he sketched another bowl that he described as being brown, for object 6 he listed “shekf zai 5” (“sherd like 5”) which he left in the tomb, and object 7 was a brown rim sherd featuring a carinated angle. Without having these bowls available for analysis it is difficult to be sure, but the profiles are noticeably different from the usual funerary forms and they may have been cooking pots or other domestic forms such as storage jars.⁵⁹⁷ While bowls used for cooking in both the Nubian and Egyptian tradition usually had a restricted opening, open cooking bowls of

⁵⁹⁷ Bettina Bader, personal communication, July 9, 2019. Cf. Bourriau 1990, Fig. 4.5 no. 14.

rough ware with a flattened base are attested at Kerma, but these usually had a pitted surface.⁵⁹⁸ The fragment with the strongly carinated profile finds a possible parallel in an Egyptian cooking pot style of the early 18th Dynasty from Elephantine,⁵⁹⁹ and the simple, hemispheric bowl with flat base also is attested as a domestic form from that time period at the site, although most of the Elephantine hemispheric bowls were given a red wash on the exterior and burnished in the interior.⁶⁰⁰ The eighth object that he associated with this tomb was found outside the tomb to its south; it was a sherd from a red polished bowl that had been incised on its exterior with intersecting lines and two dots. I am not aware of any parallels to this sherd.

A darkened semi-circular line on Reisner's plan sketch seems to be related to the elevation view below, where he describes the dark feature as "brick or rotten ashes?" Without having access to reinvestigate this tomb it remains impossible to be sure what this material consisted of, but one possibility is that it might have been a layer of burnt dung. Pan-Grave burials at Hierakonpolis and Armant have been found with this substance placed at the bottom of the grave pits, which may be related to modern nomadic practices of burning goat dung in cemeteries to protect the interments from the predations of wild animals.⁶⁰¹ However, this layer of unidentified material in Tomb 224 was apparently located 75 cm from the bottom of the grave, not on the floor of the pit as noted at Hierakonpolis and Armant.

In addition to these two nearly intact vessels, Tombs 54, 110, and 193 contained what were likely sherds of Kerma ware, although none of the objects mentioned in the field notes have been matched with artifacts at PAHMA. In these cases, I have based my presumption that they are Kerma ware on the inclusion of the adjective "thin" to describe the ware, as this is a hallmark of the fine Kerma ware. In these contexts with just one or two small sherds, it is less clear whether the sherd was part of an intentionally buried funerary offering (perhaps even an intact pot at the time of the funeral) or if it came to be in the tomb accidentally through disturbance during looting. Because the Kerma culture extended into the reign of Thutmose III in the mid-18th Dynasty,⁶⁰² it is not easy to say how many of these sherds were introduced to the site during the period of time the palace was inhabited versus those that may have been brought in the subsequent century during which the cemetery was in use.

Each of these contexts will now be presented in turn.

⁵⁹⁸ Reisner, *Excavations at Kerma, Parts IV-V*, 450-51, Fig. 324 nos. 2, 5.

⁵⁹⁹ Anne Seiler, "Stadt und Tempel von Elephantine 25./26./27. Grabungsbericht: XXI. Zur Formentwicklung der Keramik der 2. Zwischenzeit und der Frühen 18. Dynastie," *MDAIK* 55 (1999): 221-23, Abb. 53, no. 2.

⁶⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, 206-08, Abb. 46, no. 1.

⁶⁰¹ de Souza, "Crossed Lines," 134-35.

⁶⁰² Gratien, *Kerma Essai de Classification*, 221-22.

Tomb 54 was located just to the north of House A in the village. A "flower pot" and tall ovoid jar with incised lines around the neck were found in the bottom of the shaft, while large dishes, storage jars, and an offering stand were in the loculus along with two skulls. Sherds in the tomb included a curving "thin black sherd" that presumably was Kerma ware (not identified at PAHMA) as well as an incised black ware sherd (6-6403, to be discussed below), but their exact location in the tomb was not recorded.

Tomb 110 was very badly looted and only contained two nearly-intact vessels, which were Egyptian beakers; the rest of the finds were sherds of various pottery types including what appear to be two Kerma ware sherds. They were described as "bit of thin polished black top black [ware]" and "bit of thin polished black top red [ware] with holes." The mention of drilled holes appears to indicate that this vessel had been repaired in antiquity. Neither of these sherds are linked with objects at PAHMA.

Tomb 193 contained "1 frag. black top pol. thin" which I take to refer to Kerma ware. This sherd (not identified at PAHMA) may date to the original burial as attested by a few intact early 18th Dynasty artifacts such as "flower pots", or just as likely it may have entered intrusively from the surface along with a piece of a rough, incised platter (a type known only from domestic contexts) when the tomb was reused in the early 19th Dynasty, as evidenced by the presence of blue-painted pottery, faience shabtis, and an amulet inscribed with the name of Seti I.

In addition, there is a sherd of Kerma ware (6-8824) that PAHMA has attributed to Tomb 178, object 3. However, this provenience should be questioned, as the field note description for this object is "painted *shekf* [sherd]" and Kerma ware is not painted. Also, the author has identified a marl jar sherd that does bear faint traces of paint as well as a field mark reading 178. This Kerma ware sherd does have a light colored post-depositional residue, but this would not easily be mistaken for painted decoration. The artifact at the museum does not have a visible field number to verify its original context. This sherd 6-8824 might be one of the missing fragments from the above tombs.



Figure 122: Kerma ware sherd attributed to Tomb 178. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8824).

Another sherd at the museum is catalogued under 6-9177 and is listed as being of uncertain provenience. This fragment is certainly another instance of Kerma ware with its S-shaped profile being characteristic of the tulip bowls.



Figure 123: Kerma ware sherd, uncertain
Image by the author.

provenience (6-9177).

Nubian Incised Wares (Pan-Grave and Kerma cultures): Sherds of cooking pots with incised decoration were found in seven tombs in the cemetery (Tombs 19, 54, 80, 103, 116, 118, and 123). This type of pottery is found in both Pan-Grave and Kerma cultural contexts, but there are slight differences in the production of the rims that can help to distinguish them.

Tomb 19 contained a rim fragment of black ware with incised lines forming a criss-cross pattern, according to Reisner's sketch in his field notes. This sherd is not identified with a specific artifact at PAHMA. The tomb was oriented E-W alongside a mudbrick wall and had one loculus. Human remains were not mentioned. The presence of a bowl with white painted spots points to a date between the Second Intermediate Period and the earliest 18th Dynasty, as does the form of the alabaster kohl jar found in the tomb.⁶⁰³ Ashes and coal dust in great quantity were found just north of the tomb in a small space defined by mudbrick walls. This may have been left over from the domestic usage of the area or might be associated with ritual activity for this tomb. If the nearby deposit of ash was from a hearth, the sherd of Nubian ware that was found in the tomb may be from a cooking pot that fell into the tomb when it was looted.

Tomb 54 contained a rim sherd of Pan-Grave incised ware from a cooking pot (6-6403, Figure 118). The context of this tomb and a brief summary of its contents is provided in the sub-section above on Kerma Ware. As with the Kerma Ware fragment from this tomb, this sherd 6-6403 might have entered the context intrusively from the surface of the domestic room in which the tomb was dug. The rim of the sherd was left plain then a horizontal line was inscribed, below which a pattern of comb-impressed parallel lines was made. This horizontal line delineating the rim area from the decorated

⁶⁰³ See Section 3.12.1 for the kohl jar and Section 3.16.8.2 for the white spotted decoration.

body is associated with Pan-Grave culture pottery (rather than that of the Kerma culture)⁶⁰⁴ and is commonly found in the timeframe of the late 17th Dynasty – early 18th Dynasty.⁶⁰⁵ The identification of this Pan-Grave vessel fragment means that Bourriau's 1990 assessment that the Nubian cultural presence at Deir el-Ballas was exclusively Kerma⁶⁰⁶ now needs to be reviewed. Similar Pan-Grave sherds with incised line body decoration and a plain rim set off by a horizontal incision have been found at Dendera (associated with the Isis Temple), and at South Abydos in a refuse deposit at the mortuary temple of Senwosret III as well as in the Ahmose Temple Complex and among the fallen bricks of the pyramid of Queen Tetisheri.⁶⁰⁷



Figure 124: Pan-Grave black-topped incised ware, Tomb 54. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Tomb 80 contained traces of a coffin with a rounded end (indicating that it was likely anthropoid) and pottery such as biconical jars, beer jars, tall storage jars, and ten beakers, some of which contained vegetable husks and fragments of dom fruit. A small sherd of Nubian incised ware (6-6435, Figure 119), a faience cylinder bead, two flint chips and charcoal were also found in the tomb; these may have been part of the intentional burial deposit or they may have entered intrusively when the tomb was looted. Reisner mentioned finding coals at the bottom of the shaft which may imply that material from a domestic hearth (including the cooking ware sherd) could have accidentally

⁶⁰⁴ Aaron DeSouza, personal communication November 13, 2018. See also Natasha Ayers and Nadine Moeller, "Nubian Pottery Traditions During the 2nd Millennium BC at Tell Edfu," in *Nubian Pottery from Egyptian Cultural Contexts of the Middle and Early New Kingdom: Proceedings of a Workshop Held at the Austrian Archaeological Institute at Cairo, 1-12 December 2010*, ed. Irene Forstner-Müller and Pamela Rose (Vienna: Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut Wien, 2012), 107-11.

⁶⁰⁵ de Souza, "Paint It Black," 76-78.

⁶⁰⁶ Bourriau, "The Pottery," 16.

⁶⁰⁷ de Souza, "Crossed Lines," Pl. 106; Budka, "Ahmose and Tetisheri Project," Fig. 1, no. 1; 109 footnote 53.

entered the tomb. The finely incised pattern on this sherd is similar to a Kerma culture sherd from Tell Edfu that Ayers dates to the late Second Intermediate Period–early 18th Dynasty.⁶⁰⁸

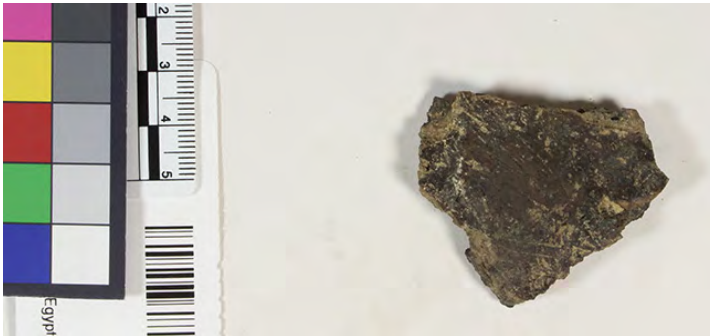


Figure 125: Nubian incised ware sherd, Tomb 80. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-6435).

Tomb 103 was oriented E-W close to the wall of a room. This shaft tomb contained a sherd of Nubian incised ware (6-6504, Figure 120) as well as a wavy-necked bottle, Nile silt ware with red polish and white spots, a Nile silt beaker, and a faience bead. The notes also mention tall jars that had been smoothed around their bases (in contrast to the usual hand-trimming seen in the early New Kingdom pottery of this site). The pit was shallow and no human remains were recorded, so this may or may not have been used as a burial place. The lines on this Nubian sherd are spaced rather widely but their regular spacing seems to indicate that a comb-type implement was used to make the design.



Figure 126: Nubian incised ware sherd, Tomb 103. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-6504).

⁶⁰⁸ Ayers and Moeller, 113, Fig. 8, ED 2547.N.2.

Tomb 116 was a shaft tomb oriented N-S, and contained a scarab incised with a standing male figure facing two uraei (Appendix 3). This design finds comparanda from the Second Intermediate Period.⁶⁰⁹ The tomb contained a sherd of brown ware that had four parallel lines in one direction and more lines combed in a perpendicular direction, according to Reisner's sketch. The sherd has not been located at PAHMA. Another sherd described as being "black and pitted" was also found; this is likely Kerman mat-impressed ware (discussed below), although without the actual artifact to examine this can only be suggested. Egyptian forms such as beer jars, red polished dishes, and a marl bowl with vertical rim were also in the tomb's assemblage.

Tomb 118 was located just to the north of the Workers' Village. Oriented E-W, it was a simple shaft. The contents included fragments of an incised ware bowl (6-8968, Figure 121), a Nile silt beaker with flaring mouth and incised lines around the rim, and fragments of red polished bottles, marl saucers, a marl sherd with incised wavy lines, and Nile silt beer jars. The Nubian incised ware bowl has incised lines extending to the rim which is characteristic of the Kerma culture dating between the late Second Intermediate Period to the early 18th Dynasty.⁶¹⁰



Figure 127: Kerma culture incised ware cooking bowl, Tomb 118. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8968).

⁶⁰⁹ Brunton, Pl. XIX, nos. 40 and 41.

⁶¹⁰ Ayers and Moeller, 111.

Tomb 123 was a simple shaft tomb that was oriented N-S, dug to the northwest of Building A near the Workers' Village. The tomb contained a rim sherd of Nubian incised ware (not located at PAHMA) on which the criss-cross lines were at angles that made a diamond-shaped pattern. The fact that the pattern extends to the top of the rim indicates that this is a Kerma culture bowl, as Pan-Grave bowls leave the rim unincised. Another artifact from the assemblage was part of a large marl jar with an incised pattern of wavy and straight lines. Remains of storage jars and a burnished beaker were also found.

Nubian Black-topped Burnished Ware: Sherds of Nubian black-topped burnished ware were found in four tombs.

Tomb 45 was oriented E-W, this shaft tomb contained one complete beaker containing vegetable husks. There were also several fragments of other pottery forms including a burnished Nile silt bowl and "black top polished ware." Additionally, a sherd of "black ware" was recorded which may have been Nubian, but also might have been imported from Cyprus or even an Egyptian imitation of Black Lustrous Ware (no further detail is available to determine with certainty).

Tomb 111 was a shaft tomb oriented N-S. This tomb contained two large beakers, one of which was decorated with a white-painted band around its middle and which was found with grain husks and a bit of string inside. There were sherds of dishes, a beer jar, a beaker, the bottom of another large beaker, and a sherd of burnished ware (6-9733, Figure 122).



Figure 128: Black-topped burnished ware, Tomb 111. Left: interior, Right: exterior. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-9733).

Tomb 164 was a shaft tomb with two loculi containing beakers, flaring dishes, small saucers, a tall jar with black-painted concentric bands, and the base of a Hs jar. Additionally, Reisner recorded "one piece black top" among the pottery sherds (object not identified at PAHMA).

Lastly, Tomb 213 was oriented E-W alongside wall of a room and had a loculus to the south. The opposite, north side of the shaft was slightly carved out as well. Along with Egyptian pottery such as a wide storage jar, a beaker, and fragments with bichrome

petal and bird-on-wire motifs, sherds of Nubian black top burnished ware and mat-impressed ware were found in this tomb. The burnished ware has not been identified at PAHMA, but the mat-impressed ware will be discussed next.

Mat-impressed Ware: In addition to black top polished ware, sherds of Kerma mat-impressed ware (TEMP 2015.0555, Figure 123) were found in Tomb 213. The ware gets its name from the texture given to the exterior of these bowls, which was apparently done by pressing a woven mat against the clay before firing. Citing Rose, de Souza argues that “mat impressions are not, strictly speaking, decoration. The mat-impressed surface is instead a result of the manufacturing process whereby the pot was built on a woven reed mat.”⁶¹¹ However, if the potter had wanted to smooth away the impression left by the mat, he or she could have done so and the fact that this texture was purposefully left on the pots can then be taken as a decoration.



Figure 129: Mat-impressed ware, Tomb 213 (TEMP 2015.0555). Image by the author.

Oriented E-W along the inner wall of a room at the northern edge of the village, Tomb 213 had a loculus to the south (75 cm wide and 80 cm high). The opposite, north side of the shaft was slightly carved out as well. Along with Egyptian pottery with petal and bird-on-wire motifs, fragments of Nubian black top polished ware and Kerma mat-impressed ware were found in this tomb. The mat-impressed sherds represent about one-third of a cooking bowl. All of the pottery found in this tomb was in a very fragmentary state, so it seems to have been subjected to a high degree of destruction during looting. No human remains were recorded to estimate how many interments may have been made in this space, but the dates of the pottery range from the Second Intermediate Period (the mat-impressed Kerma cooking bowl) to the reign of Thutmose III or possibly Amenhotep II (bichrome petal designs), which implies that the tomb was reused at least once.

⁶¹¹ de Souza, "Crossed Lines," 115.

This Classic Kerman style has parallels at other sites in Egypt during the late Second Intermediate Period and early 18th Dynasty, including Tell Edfu.⁶¹² Another tomb that likely contained this ware is Tomb 116, as the notes describe a fragment as being “black and pitted.” Mat-impressed ware was also recorded by the Hearst Expedition from several domestic contexts at Deir el-Ballas and additional fragments were found in the 1980s during Lacovara’s seasons at the site.⁶¹³

Uncertain Black Ware: In addition to the above-described various Nubian wares, Tombs 45, 181, and 241 each contained what was described in the field notes as a black potsherd. These fragments could have been additional examples of a Nubian fabric or possibly Black Lustrous Ware (either Cypriot or Egyptian), but the description in the field notes is too vague to be sure and the location of the actual objects is unknown so it is not possible to examine them to make a determination.

3.16.10.4 Excursus: Egyptian-Nubian Hybridity at Deir el-Ballas

There are multiple lines of evidence pointing to Nubian cultural presence at the site of Deir el-Ballas. These include the architecture of the North Palace, which used the engineering technique of building the structure on casemate foundations. Lacovara notes that this technique has its earliest appearance at Kerma before being adopted at Egyptian sites.⁶¹⁴ In addition, the palace was decorated with faience tiles similar to those found in royal burial contexts at Kerma, and Minor notes that the manufacturing process seems to be a Nubian one.⁶¹⁵ Both of these factors indicates that the workforce that built the palace and surrounding supportive buildings had a Kerman component. Other domestic remains that are associated with Nubian culture are bone threaders and fragments of an open-work leather kilt found by Lacovara in the houses west of the palace.⁶¹⁶ Another indication of the presence of Nubians at Deir el-Ballas are the sherds of a variety of Nubian ceramic wares that were recorded in the Hearst Expedition field notes as coming from houses, the palace, and Cemetery 1-200.⁶¹⁷ The Nubian pottery found in Cemetery 1-200 included two nearly intact vessels of Kerma ware with its characteristic thin walls and highly polished surface, as well as Nubian mat-impressed, polished, and incised cooking ware. In some cases, the actual artifacts are identified at PAHMA (museum numbers provided in

⁶¹² Ayers and Moeller, 111, Fig. 4 d and Fig. 9, 2562.N.2.

⁶¹³ Bourriau, "The Pottery," 18, Fig. 4.1.4, Pl. XIVb.

⁶¹⁴ Lacovara, "Development of the New Kingdom Royal Palace."

⁶¹⁵ Minor.

⁶¹⁶ Cynthia L. Shartzter, "House E," in *Deir el-Ballas: Preliminary Report on the Deir el-Ballas Expedition, 1980-1986*, ed. Peter Lacovara, ARCE Reports 12 (Winona Lake: Eisenbrauns, 1990), 7.

⁶¹⁷ The areas that are lacking any record of Nubian wares are Cemetery 1200-1300, the South Kom, as well as the poorly-recorded Cemetery 500.

the preceding Table 25), while for the remainder the sketches in Reisner's field notes show that these were Nubian incised wares.⁶¹⁸

The dating of the Kerma pottery phases as initially outlined by Gratien was aligned with changes in the Egyptian political situation, with *Kerma classique* equated with the Second Intermediate Period. This floruit of fine pottery manufacturing ended with the destruction of the Western and Eastern Deffufas and the abandonment of the site: "L'occupation de Kerma et des autres sites semble se terminer brutalement au début du Nouvel Empire. Les sites semblent abandonnés. Ceci correspond au retour des Egyptiens et à la conquête de la Nubie par Amosis et ses successeurs. Il semble que la région se soit momentanément vidée ou que l'égyptianisation ait été particulièrement rapide." The final phase is *Kerma récent* when less well-made examples of Kerma pottery were produced under the Egyptian occupation of the 18th Dynasty.⁶¹⁹ However, Gratien also reported that at Sai almost every tomb of the early 18th Dynasty up to the reign of Thutmose III contained sherds of tulip vessels with black tops, orange bodies and the gray band associated with *Kerma classique* ware, although the fabric was slightly different and included more mica. This ware was included in tombs that otherwise exhibited "egyptianization" with the abandonment of Kerman traditions such as including animal sacrifices and placing human burials on beds in a flexed position; as well, more Egyptian objects were placed in the tombs.⁶²⁰ Lacovara also noted that the *Kerma classique* extends into the early 18th Dynasty, based on associated Egyptian ceramics of this period including monochrome decorated jars⁶²¹ (discussed above in Section 3.16.8.4). Indeed, the fact that numerous campaigns to subdue Nubia were undertaken by a series of Egyptian kings – from Kamose to Thutmose III – indicates that the process by which the Kerma culture was vanquished was not instantaneous and took at least eighty years.⁶²²

Most of the tombs that can be proven to have contained Nubian pottery were located in the vicinity of the large building labelled "A" in the Hearst Expedition's map of the cemetery (Figure 130 top). This area includes the two tombs that held a nearly-intact Kerma ware vessel, which were adjacent to one another to the west of Building A. This building was located to the west of the main densely-built settlement area, which is shown on Figure 130 bottom. Two additional tombs located at the far north edge of the Workers' Village also definitely contained Nubian pottery, included the mat-impressed cooking bowl. The different types of wares are color-coded in the following maps with pink representing Kerma ware, green for black-topped burnished ware, blue for incised ware, and yellow for mat-impressed ware. Tombs that may have contained Nubian pottery (as

⁶¹⁸ Details and images of this pottery as well as references are provided in the foregoing section.

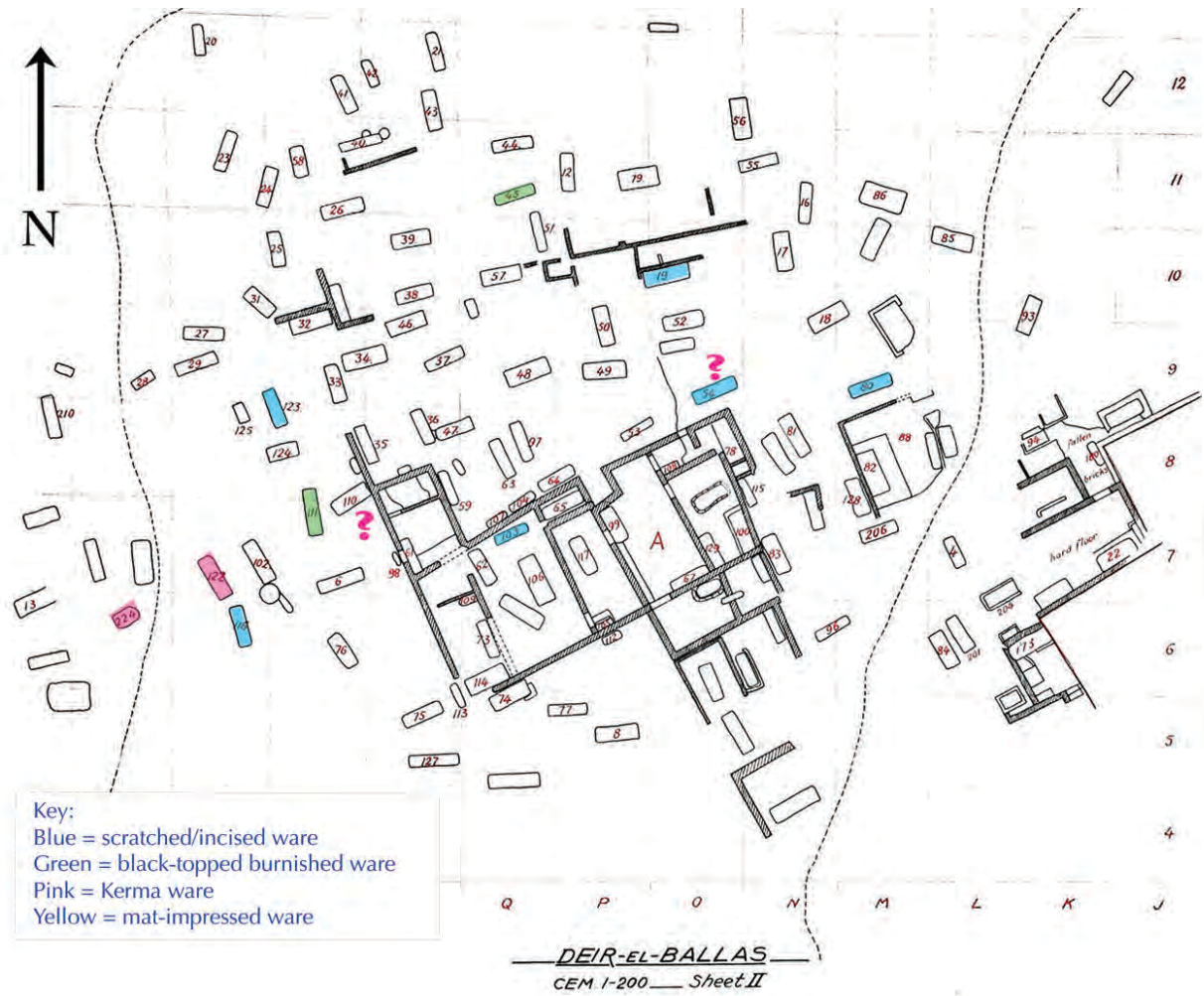
⁶¹⁹ Gratien, *Kerma Essai de Classification*, 221.

⁶²⁰ *Ibid.*, 222.

⁶²¹ Lacovara, "The Internal Chronology of Kerma."

⁶²² Anthony Spalinger, "Covetous Eyes South: The Background to Egypt's Domination over Nubia by the Reign of Thutmose III," in *Thutmose III: A New Biography*, ed. Eric Cline and David O'Connor (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 2006), 347.

described in the field notes but not verifiable through examination of the artifacts) are denoted with a question mark in the same color that corresponds to the key for the type of ware.



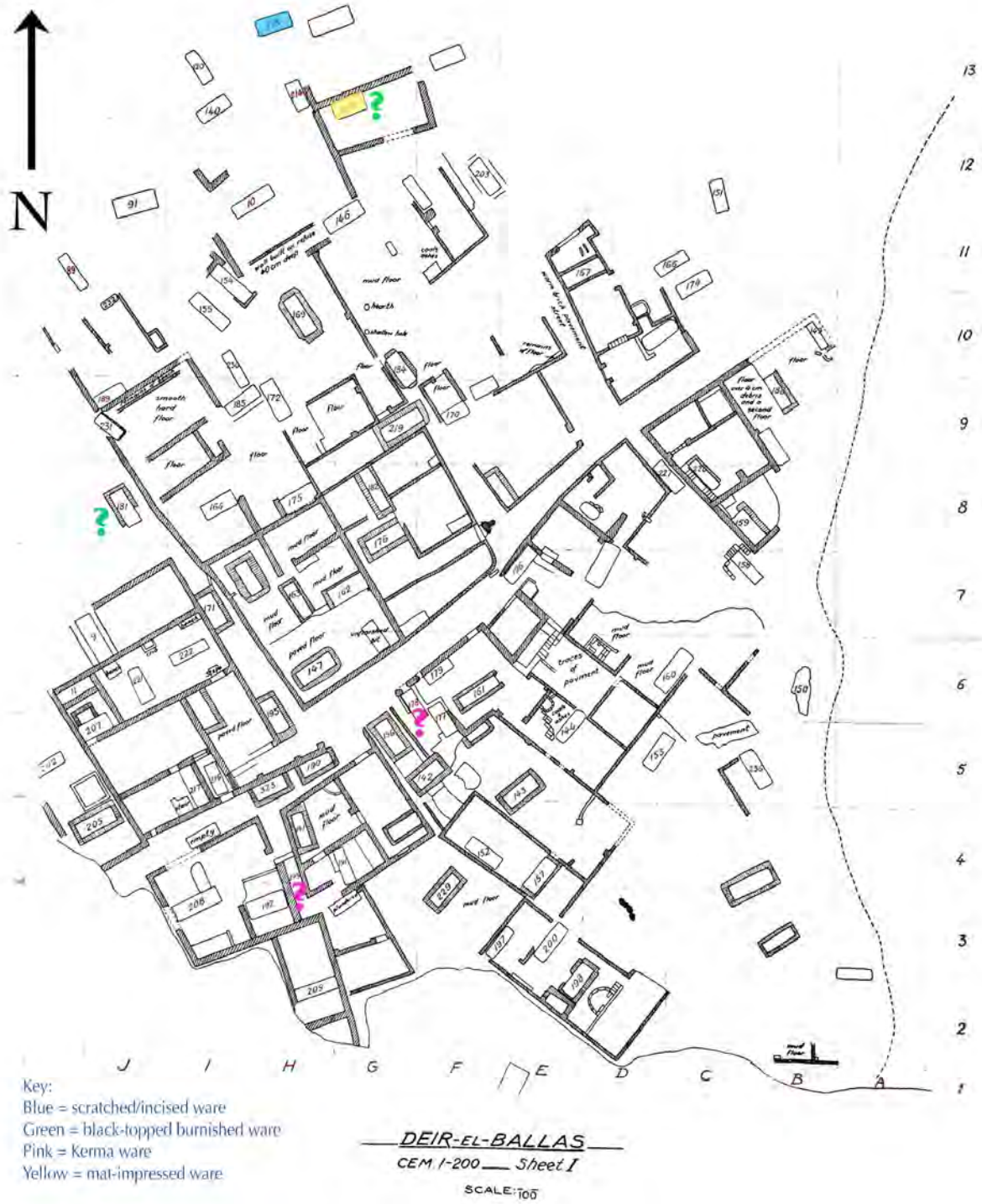


Figure 130: Nubian pottery findspots, Cemetery 1-200. Top: western section of settlement (Building A). Bottom: eastern section of settlement (Workers' Village). Maps courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, annotated by the author.

The cooking ware sherds could have come from the surface of the area in which the tombs were dug and have intrusively fallen into the tomb shafts during looting. In support of this possibility, Reisner's field notes mention that there were "ashes and dust of coals in great quantity" just north of Tomb 19.⁶²³ These ashes and coals might indicate an ancient cooking area. But on the other hand, it is interesting that Reisner did not note any Nubian sherds on the surface in this area nor among the surface finds in the Workers' Village, although a variety of Egyptian wares were so noted (cf. Section 3.5). In contrast, numerous sherds of Nubian incised and mat-impressed ware were recorded from other domestic areas of the site, such as the houses west of the palace.⁶²⁴ Bourriau interpreted this abundance of Nubian cooking ware as an indication that "Nubians belonging to the Kerma culture were living at Deir el-Ballas, possibly as servants, with cooks among them."⁶²⁵ Looking more broadly at the evidence of Nubian cooking ware in non-funerary contexts across Egypt, Nubian sherds have also been found in bakery contexts at Karnak North, South Abydos, and Ayn Asil, "suggesting a possible link between Nubians and food preparation."⁶²⁶ Thus, it remains difficult to say whether the Nubian cooking sherds found in the Cemetery 1-200 tomb shafts were part of the intentional grave goods or not.

Bourriau's research in the 1980s on the Deir el-Ballas ceramics represents an important contribution to the understanding of the late 17th-early 18th Dynasty population at the site including the Nubian contingent. Her publication on the pottery in the 1990 *Preliminary Report* on Deir el-Ballas is the most thorough publication to date on this material and is frequently cited in studies of other Egyptian sites of this time period. However, several of her observations should be updated based on the additional information from the author's archival research and the subsequent conclusions should now be revised.

1. Bourriau felt that all of the Nubian pottery at Deir el-Ballas should be ascribed to the Kerma culture, not the Pan-Grave culture; she further argued that the Pan-Grave culture only overlapped with the "earliest type of Kerma graves" in Egypt whereas the Nubian material from Deir el-Ballas dates between the late Second Intermediate Period and early 18th Dynasty up to the reign of Amenhotep I.⁶²⁷

As has been discussed above, a sherd of Pan-Grave cooking ware was found in Tomb 54, identifiable by the incised line that delineates the rim area from the lower body. Thus, the Nubian presence at Deir el-Ballas was apparently more

⁶²³ Hearst Expedition field notebook D-2, p. 129.

⁶²⁴ F.W. Green, "Notes on Northern Kom at Der-El-Ballas, February-April, 1900 (Typed Copy)," (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 1900), 9-10, 14-15, 23.

⁶²⁵ de Souza, "Crossed Lines."

⁶²⁶ *Ibid.*, 164.

⁶²⁷ Bourriau, "The Pottery," 16.

complex and multi-cultural than previously understood, and it included both Kerma and Pan-Grave elements.

2. Bourriau noted that much of the Nubian pottery is cooking pottery and Nubian ware is the only cooking pottery found in the settlement.⁶²⁸

The first point still holds true, with a greater number of cooking ware sherds found in the tombs of Cemetery 1-200 than the fine Kerma beaker ware, and even more cooking ware fragments described in Green and Lythgoe's notes on domestic contexts. However, more caution is advisable regarding the claim that the *only* cooking ware in the settlement was Nubian. The pottery found by Lythgoe and Green in the houses was very incompletely described, and only a tiny fraction of the material that was excavated appears to have been sent to PAHMA where it can be analyzed. In many cases, their notes refer to "usual 18th Dynasty" pottery which may very well have included cooking ware. The caveat must be repeated that "absence of evidence is not evidence of absence." Nubian ware is the only cooking pottery **recorded** from the settlement, but the houses were too incompletely recorded to know if any Egyptian cooking pots were found by Lythgoe.

3. Bourriau stated that no Nubian cooking pottery was found in the cemetery.⁶²⁹

Further archival research has demonstrated that Nubian cooking pottery was found in at least 10 tombs (summarized in Table 25 above).

4. Tombs containing Kerma ware were in no way different from the rest.⁶³⁰

Tomb 224 is the exception to this statement. Its ovoid shape is distinctly different from the usual, Egyptian rectangular shaft grave.

However, the small number of burials with Kerma ware at Deir el-Ballas reinforces the pattern noted by Bourriau, who observed that these people "were few in number, and came into Egypt sporadically, in small family groups or singly. There is no evidence as in the Pan-grave cemeteries of a process of Egyptianization taking place within a single community. Graves from the same site (Abydos) show different degrees of assimilation of Egyptian customs. The graves are also much richer in both Nubian and Egyptian artefacts than the Pan graves, and they are scattered widely between Saqqara and

⁶²⁸ Ibid., 17.

⁶²⁹ Ibid.

⁶³⁰ Ibid.

Thebes with a concentration in Upper Egypt at Abydos."⁶³¹ The single oval burial in Cemetery 1-200, Tomb 224, fits this pattern, where the style of the grave itself suggests that someone familiar with Nubian funerary customs created this resting place for the deceased, but its anomalous nature shows that there was not a large Kerma-culture community living alongside the Egyptians here. Bourriau also noted that in the cases where the burial is "in every respect Egyptian except for the presence of 'Classic' Kerma pottery among the grave goods" the burial might be that of an Egyptian rather than an Egyptianized Nubian.⁶³² This situation is identical to the case of Tomb 122 at Deir el-Ballas with its rectangular tomb shape and inclusion of culturally Egyptian objects such as a mummy mask.

A similar case of mixed burial traditions can be seen in the burial of a woman and child that Petrie discovered in Gurna.⁶³³ The burial contained an Egyptian rishi-style coffin but also a set of Kerma cups. As Roehrig points out, this burial has been interpreted as that of a Nubian woman who was acculturated into Egyptian society, but "it seems equally possible that she was from an Upper Egyptian family that through connections with Nubia, either as traders or in military service, had developed a taste for Nubian crafts."⁶³⁴ This latter scenario may suit the owner of Tomb 122, whose burial place was made according to Egyptian cultural tradition. On the other hand, I would argue that the owner of Tomb 224 was almost certainly a Nubian who, moreover, had a Nubian family or colleagues at Deir el-Ballas who carved the tomb in the ovoid shape that is representative of their cultural background.

Another case to consider is Tomb 54, which contained a sherd of Kerma ware as well as part of the rim of a Pan-Grave cooking pot. One or both of these sherds may have been intrusive, but if they were part of the intentional burial assemblage that would be noteworthy that material from these two cultures was included in the same grave. As of 1981, Bourriau observed that pottery of the Pan-Grave and Kerma cultures had not been attested together, however, a 17th Dynasty tomb at Dra Abu el-Naga contained both a *Kerma classique* beaker and two black-topped bowls that de Souza suggests are from the Pan-Grave culture.⁶³⁵

Discussing burials at Tombos, Nubia that exhibit both Egyptian and Nubian cultural elements, Buzon and Smith note that such a mixture of grave goods reflects

⁶³¹ Janine Bourriau, "Nubians in Egypt During the Second Intermediate Period: An Interpretation Based on the Egyptian Ceramic Evidence," in *Studien zur Ägyptischen Keramik*, ed. Dorothea Arnold (Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern, 1981), 36.

⁶³² *Ibid.*, 31.

⁶³³ Petrie, *Qurneh*, 6-9, Pl. XXII - XXIX.

⁶³⁴ Roehrig, "Kerma Cup," 21-22.

⁶³⁵ de Souza, "Crossed Lines," 165.

“entanglements and a new hybrid culture conditioned by individual choices.”⁶³⁶ Likewise, the display of distinctly Kerma vessels during the funerals for these individuals at Deir el-Ballas could represent a culturally hybrid *habitus* that included a deliberate display of Nubian feasting traditions.⁶³⁷ These Kerma vessels do not by themselves equate with usage by ethnically Nubian individuals; Walsh posits that the presence of Kerma cooking and serving vessels in Egyptian contexts may indicate “an engagement with Kerma commensality practices, foodways, and material paraphernalia by Egyptians.”⁶³⁸ But in contrast to the elaborate sacrificial burials at Kerma of multiple individuals that contained storage vessels for beer as well as sets of the fine serving bowls and cups,⁶³⁹ the Deir el-Ballas tombs had at most only one semi-intact vessel and the tombs seem to have been made for a single interment.⁶⁴⁰ Thus, the communal drinking and/or feasting that is indicated by the sets of drinking vessels and multiple burials at Kerma is not apparent in the Deir el-Ballas context. Also, while Walsh may be correct that some Egyptians experimented with using Kerma vessels, we cannot assume that all of the contexts that contained Nubian ceramics were due to the actions of Egyptian individuals. For example, in analyzing evidence from Tell el-Dab’a, Walsh interprets the existence of Nubian-style cooking pots that were made in local Egyptian clays as an indication of “Egyptian attempts to replicate Kerma or Nubian ceramics.”⁶⁴¹ First of all, given the location of Avaris, this experimentation might have been conducted by Hyksos individuals rather than Egyptians. However, I would argue that an equally plausible (if not more compelling) scenario would be that ethnic Nubians living at Avaris needed to make new cookpots and had to make

⁶³⁶ Michele R. Buzon and Stuart T. Smith, "Identity, Commemoration, and Remembrance in Colonial Encounters: Burials at Tombos During the Egyptian New Kingdom Nubian Empire and Its Aftermath," in *Remembering the Dead in the Ancient Near East: Recent Contributions from Bioarchaeology and Mortuary Archaeology*, ed. Benjamin W. Porter and Alexis T. Boutin (Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2014), 208.

⁶³⁷ *Ibid.*, 201.

⁶³⁸ Carl Walsh, "Kerma Ceramics, Commensality Practices, and Sensory Experiences in Egypt During the Late Middle Bronze Age," *JAEI* 20 (2018): 36.

⁶³⁹ Elizabeth Minor, "One More for the Road: Beer, Sacrifice and Commemoration in Ancient Nubian Burials of the Classic Kerma Period," in *Current Research in Egyptology 2017: Proceedings of the Eighteenth Annual Symposium, University of Naples, "L'orientale" – 6 May 2017*, ed. Ilaria Incordino, et al. (Oxford: Archaeopress, 2018).

⁶⁴⁰ No human remains were recorded for either Tomb 122 or 224. In the case of Tomb 122 at least, there is strong circumstantial evidence of an interment, as a piece of painted plaster was found in the tomb that Reisner described as being part of a mummy's headdress. Regarding the other context, Tomb 224, as Reisner did not record human remains for approximately half of the tomb-like contexts in the cemetery, we cannot be sure if 1) there was originally a body present that was disinterred during subsequent looting, leaving the tomb devoid of human remains, 2) there were human remains but Reisner failed to record them, or 3) the deposit was made for some purpose other than as a human burial. However, the size of the pit seems suited to one individual, and not several as seen at Kerma.

⁶⁴¹ Walsh, 35-36.

use of the local clay. Indeed, Walsh notes that the Kerma sherds at Tell el-Dab'a were found in settlement refuse contexts where they were discarded after breaking from use.⁶⁴²

To conclude, there is strong circumstantial evidence of Nubians, primarily of the Kerma culture, living at Deir el-Ballas. Two tombs contained fine Kerma serving vessels and up to four more may have contained sherds of this ware. While such decorative pottery was used for public usage and display and might have arrived through trade or as exotic objects obtained by Egyptians,⁶⁴³ the Nubian cooking ware belongs in the realm of the private *habitus*. As Smith notes, "if we assume the association of cooking vessels with the private domain and serving vessels with public contexts, then the use of Kerma style cookpots by women in private spaces might reflect a Nubian identity, which unlike the use of pots in feasting, was not important to the demonstration of status and external (imperial) relations."⁶⁴⁴ Remains of cooking vessels were found in ten tombs without doubt, and two additional tombs may have also held this type of pottery. Sherds of mat-impressed Kerman cooking pots were also found in Room 140 of the suite of rooms west of the palace, along with "the usual 18th Dynasty pottery."⁶⁴⁵ The usage of the area for food preparation is underscored by the presence of an "earthenware kneading slab" and ox bones in Room 126, which was a small room built into the corner of Room 140.⁶⁴⁶ On the other hand, a wall in the adjacent Room 137 was decorated with the image of a goddess wearing the bovine horns and sundisc usually affiliated with Hathor as well as a fragment of a hieroglyphic inscription.⁶⁴⁷ This indicates a more ritually-charged context than a normal utilitarian cooking area, and the presence of hieroglyphs reveals that this was an elite context that was likely connected with serving the palace.

Despite official ideology pronounced by the Egyptian king that treated Nubians as enemies and "other", Egyptians and Nubians did interact and perhaps intermarried.⁶⁴⁸ Minor notes the paradox between the historical narrative that only describes warfare between Egyptians and Nubians versus the evidence at Deir el-Ballas of co-option and perhaps even cooperation between Kerman artisans and the Egyptian palace as the manufacturing style of the faience tiles that decorated the palace is identical to that of the

⁶⁴² Ibid., 36.

⁶⁴³ Ibid.

⁶⁴⁴ Stuart T. Smith, "Pharaohs, Feasts and Foreigners: Cooking, Foodways, and Agency on Egypt's Southern Frontier," in *The Archaeology and Politics of Food and Feasting in Early States and Empires*, ed. Tamara L. Bray (New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 2003), 56-57.

⁶⁴⁵ Notebook D-9, p. 48.

⁶⁴⁶ Notebook D-9, p. 46; Hearst Expedition Map 17.

⁶⁴⁷ Notebook D-9, p. 9-10; Hearst Expedition Map 17.

⁶⁴⁸ Smith, 54. Smith mentions this possibility in the context of the Egyptian garrisons comprised mostly of males that were located within Nubian territory, but it is also quite possible that Kamose's campaign into Nubia may have resulted in bringing back prisoners of war that included women (as attested in the autobiography of Ahmose son of Ibana).

tiles found in royal monuments at Kerma⁶⁴⁹ and even the casemate architecture of the North Palace and South Kom may have its origin with Kerman engineers. Even while the rulers of the three main power-centers of the Second Intermediate Period – Avaris, Thebes, and Kerma – were battling for control of the Nile Valley, goods were flowing as seen in the increase in Upper Egyptian marl pottery that was excavated at the Second Cataract fort of Askut.⁶⁵⁰ This Egyptian-made pottery was arriving in Nubia in greater amounts than in the previous Middle Kingdom period, even though the Egyptian commandants of the neighboring fort at Buhen had given their allegiance to the Kerman ruler,⁶⁵¹ demonstrating that the reality “on the ground” during the Second Intermediate Period was much more complex and sometimes contradictory to the narrative of Egypt as the embodiment of *mꜣꜥt* that must crush “wretched Kush”, the embodiment of chaos.⁶⁵²

3.16.10.5 Egyptian Black Lustrous Ware

Tomb 8 contained a black polished ware pot (6-8264) that was an Egyptian product made of Nile silt in imitation of Cypriot BLW.⁶⁵³ An expedition photograph (Figure 112 above) shows that the pot has a flat base, baggy globular body, and a somewhat restricted neck flaring to a flange rim, and I was able to match the pot in this photograph with the actual artifact in the Hearst Museum that had previously been of uncertain provenience (Figure 131). Horizontal burnishing marks are visible across the body of the pot. The pot originally contained a bronze spoon, implying that it was used for kohl or some other cosmetic unguent. The tomb also contained a large number of beakers, some of which were decorated with a black-painted rim indicating a date in the reign of Thutmose III at the latest.

⁶⁴⁹ Minor, "Faience Tiles from Deir el-Ballas and Kerma: New Evidence of Egyptian-Nubian Relations at the Foundation of the New Kingdom."

⁶⁵⁰ Stuart T. Smith, *Wretched Kush: Ethnic Identities and Boundaries in Egypt's Nubian Empire* (London; New York: Routledge, 2003), 116-17. Smith notes that marl clays are only found in Egypt and thus must have been imported to the Nubian forts. In the Middle Kingdom, marl vessels accounted for 4.3% of the pottery at Askut, tripling to 12.9% during the Second Intermediate Period, and then reaching 17.1% in the New Kingdom.

⁶⁵¹ "Pharaohs, Feasts and Foreigners," 43.

⁶⁵² *Ibid.*, 58; *Wretched Kush*, 167-71.

⁶⁵³ I thank Natasha Ayers for her guidance in showing me a sherd of imported ware to compare with my photographs of this piece from Deir el-Ballas. The section of the fabric of 6-8264 is dark grey with the black surface seemingly applied to the exterior, whereas genuine Cypriot BLW has a section that transitions to black within the fabric itself (personal communication, Natasha Ayers, November 13th, 2018). Imitation ware is known from other sites as well, for example Eriksson notes that the black lustrous pottery found at Kom Rabia (Memphis) is made of Egyptian silt clay (Eriksson, "Fine Wares from Crete and Cyprus.")



Figure 131: Black Lustrous Ware kohl jar, Tomb 8, 6-8264. Image by the author.

Tomb 147 included two juglets in its assemblage, one of which (6-6744) appears to be marl based on its mixture of buff to pinkish colors but the other juglet (6-6743, Figure 132) is black with concentric burnishing lines around the body and vertical marks on the neck. The spout is broken off, enabling us to see the fabric which seems to be the Egyptian version of BLW rather than a genuine import.⁶⁵⁴ This tomb contained a “flower pot” and beer jar, as well as beakers with black-painted rims. A blue-painted sherd (6-6765) was also found in the tomb, but as suggested above (Section 3.16.8.6), it appears to have been a later, intrusive object.

Egyptian BLW juglet sherds have been found in a context that the excavators date to the late Middle Kingdom (13th Dynasty) at Kom Rabia, Memphis, where they were found together with Late Cypriote BR I ware.⁶⁵⁵

⁶⁵⁴ As with the kohl pot (6-8264) mentioned above, the section shows that only the surface is black while the section is lighter.

⁶⁵⁵ Eriksson, "Fine Wares from Crete and Cyprus," 246.



Figure 132: Black Lustrous Ware juglet, Tomb 147, 6-6743. Image by the author.

3.17 Clay Objects

3.17.1 Female Figurines

There were three contexts in Cemetery 1-200 in which a part of a female figurine was recorded: Tomb 21, Pit 149, and Pit 187.⁶⁵⁶ Tomb 21 and Pit 149 contained a head only, while the notes for Pit 187 describe “half of doll”, presumably a fragment consisting of a torso and legs. The figurine fragments from Tomb 21 and Pit 149 have not been matched with specific objects, but from examination of the fragments held at PAHMA I have identified the previously unprovenienced figurine for Pit 187. We will now look more closely at the architecture and assemblages of these three contexts from Cemetery 1-200 before delving into the possible significance of these figurines.

Tomb 21 was a simple shaft cut into the hillside to the west of the main village. It was 2 m long (typical of tombs for adult burials) 50 cm wide, but just 63 cm deep. Reisner noted that the tomb had been broken into by *sebbakhin*.⁶⁵⁷ The assemblage was small, consisting of one burnished Nile silt beaker, the head of a Type 3 figurine of baked clay (see discussion below regarding figurine typology and Figure 128 for examples), a piece of wood, and bits of mummy cloth.

⁶⁵⁶ As the following discussion of these contexts will reveal, the context numbered 21 was certainly a tomb, but 149 and 187 were both pits to which different interpretations can be applied, so I will refer to them with the more neutral term “Pit”.

⁶⁵⁷ *Sebbakhin* is the Arabic term for modern people who dig out ancient mudbrick (*sebbakh*) to reuse it as fertilizer on the local fields.

Pit 149 was a narrow, shallow pit dug into the corner of a room at the extreme northeastern edge of the Workers' Village. The pit was oriented local N-S. It is unclear if this was an interment as there is no mention of human remains, the pit was very shallow (50 cm), and the length was just 170 cm which is 30 cm shorter than a regular adult burial. Thus, if it was an interment, it would most likely have been a child's burial from which the remains had disappeared; Reisner observed that the pit had been plundered. The assemblage is difficult to interpret; it contained the head of a female figurine in addition to a marl dish (6-6783), small juglet (6-6782), and a wooden plank with a tongue joint. These objects are sometimes found in graves but also could come from domestic, daily life contexts. For instance, the plank could have been part of a coffin but could also have derived from some other furniture item, and the juglet and dish might have been votive objects from a ritual interment. The figurine fragment was described as "head of a doll baby" and no sketch was provided, so it is impossible to determine which type it represented.

Tomb 187 was an unusual feature (Figure 133) built within a house. There was a nearly square trapezoidal pit (the sides measured 140, 172, 175, and 170 cm) dug 50 cm deep into the earth and lined with brick. In the middle of this space, a long pit (170 cm long and 65 cm wide) was dug another 50 cm deep. To the west of the deeper central pit, the floor of the chamber was dug 20 cm deep and two bricks were stacked in this hole.

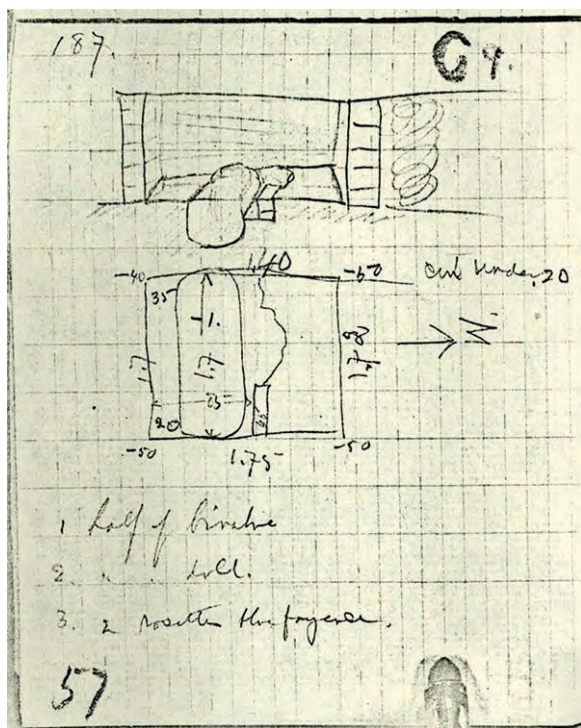


Figure 133: Tomb 187, Notebook D-4 p. 57. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

The objects found were half of a bivalve shell, half of a female figurine, and two blue faience rosette beads, although their precise find-spots within this context were not recorded. The figurine (6-9629) is very small at 4.7 cm tall. It is preserved from the waist down. The legs are truncated, ending like a rounded peg with no feet indicated. This style is seen in figurines of Pinch's Type 1 that date between the 12th Dynasty to the end of the Second Intermediate Period⁶⁵⁸ and contrasts with the other Type 3 figurines from Deir el-Ballas that have long, attenuated legs and small feet. No arms are preserved or indicated with incisions on the thighs; impressed dots depict the navel, a double cowry belt around front and back of the hips, and hip dimples. A clay lump adhering to the back may indicate that there was a child figurine with her originally.⁶⁵⁹



Figure 134: Female figurine (6-9629). Images by the author.

The architectural context in which this figurine was found is quite unusual. If this substructure was intended for a human burial it would be a unique design. Moreover, no human remains were mentioned and the length is not quite the normal 2 m for an adult burial. Even if it were for a child's burial, the square chamber in which the narrow pit was dug is anomalous. More likely is that it was made for some other type of ritual interment. The two stacked bricks are intriguing; while there is no clear proof of their significance (if

⁶⁵⁸ Pinch, *Votive Offerings to Hathor*, 198-99.

⁶⁵⁹ See below for a further discussion of Pinch's typology. Figurines of Types 1 occasionally have a child being carried on the adult's left hip and examples of Types 2 and 3 are known that have a child clinging to the adult's back (ibid., 198-203; Castel, Gout, and Soukiassian, 20, Fig. 12; William C. Hayes, *The Scepter of Egypt: A Background for the Study of the Egyptian Antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. I. From the Earliest Times to the End of the Middle Kingdom* (New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1953), 221, Fig. 136).

any), one possibility to consider is that they might have been birth-bricks.⁶⁶⁰ If so, this entire deposit might have been related to a birth event.

Intriguingly, these latter two contexts (149 and 187) were located very close to one another at the eastern edge of the Workers' Village (Figure 134). Pit 149 was located in grid B-10 of the Hearst Expedition map, while Pit 187 was less than 10 m away in grid C-9.⁶⁶¹ The precise location of 187 was not mapped but it was somewhere in grid C-9 (outlined in dashed green line in Figure 135 below). The most likely position is the small, nearly square trapezoidal area (highlighted in yellow) which would seem to match the measurements given in the field notes for Pit 187 and which has three sides that are approximately equal and one shorter side. However, the shorter side on the map is the north edge of the trapezoid, while according to the cardinal directions indicated on Reisner's field note sketch, the short side was to the south. Perhaps Reisner wrote the direction incorrectly, or wall that is angled on the map was drawn incorrectly, or a final possibility is that the pit was dug in one of the two other rooms that are in grid C-9.

⁶⁶⁰ To date, there is only known birth brick from ancient Egypt which was identifiable as such by the Hathoric and apotropaic iconography painted on it (Josef Wegner, "A Decorated Birth-Brick from South Abydos: New Evidence on Childbirth and Birth Magic in the Middle Kingdom," in *Arcchaism and Innovation: Studies in the Culture of Middle Kingdom Egypt*, ed. David P. Silverman, William Kelly Simpson, and Josef Wegner (New Haven and Philadelphia: Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, Yale University and University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, 2009). Textual and iconographic sources demonstrate that women in labor placed their feet on birth bricks and squatted to give birth while female assistants supported them (Wegner, p. 471-473). The decorated unfired mudbrick, from the mayoral residence in the Middle Kingdom settlement at South Abydos, was identical in material and size to the standard mudbricks used for construction of the town (Wegner, p. 449) indicating that there must have been innumerable mudbricks from ancient Egyptian settlement areas that were also used for this purpose but have gone unrecognized. Perhaps related was Reisner's discovery of four bricks with marks on them from Tomb 176. The marks are only attested in Reisner's journal, where he sketched three semi-circular impressions (Notebook D-4, p. 34).

⁶⁶¹ The Hearst Expedition maps appear to use a 5 x 5 m grid system, based on the relative size of the tombs which are usually 2 m in length.

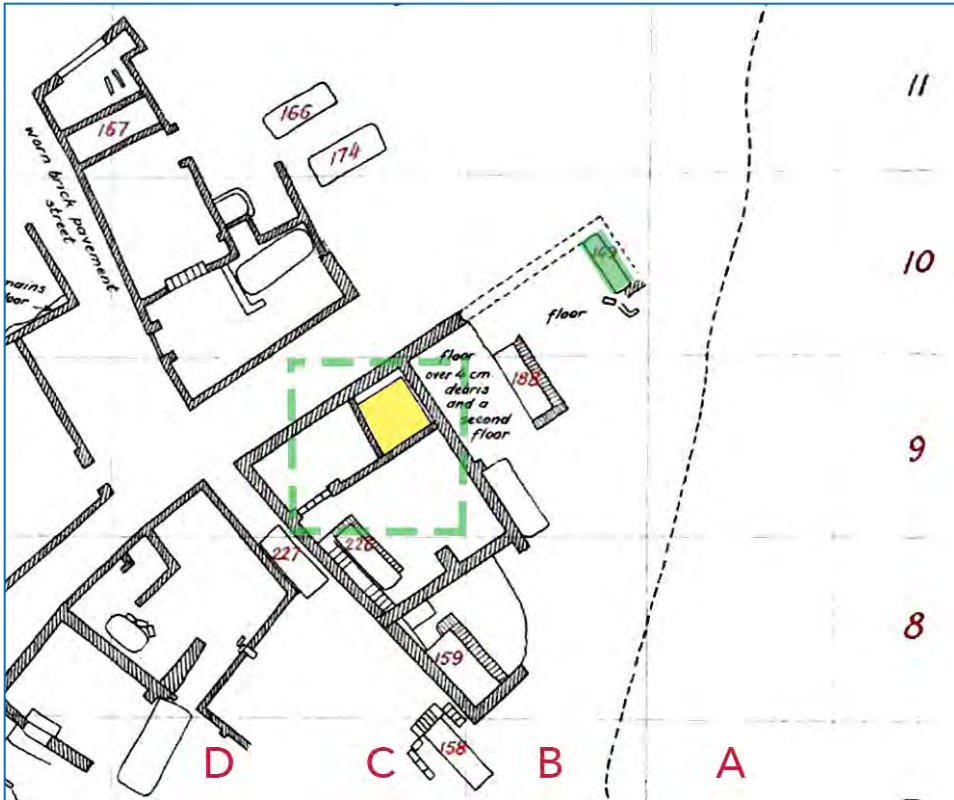


Figure 135: Map of Workers' Village/Cemetery 1-200, northeast corner, indicating locations of two female figurine fragments in likely ritual contexts. Pit 149 is located in grid B-10, Pit 187 is located in grid C-9, most likely the highlighted yellow area. Adapted from Hearst Expedition Map 22, courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts Boston.

Thus, the evidence concerning the contexts for these three figurine fragments in Cemetery 1-200 is mixed. Tomb 21 was a shaft that was 2 m in length and thus had dimensions typical of many burial shafts, and it also contained a piece of wood and bits of mummy cloth. Although human remains were not mentioned in the field notes, this circumstantial evidence indicates it was likely a normal burial. However, the other two pits (149 and 187) were shallower than normal tombs and contained artifacts that could point to their being a ritual deposit. We may note that a head was found in Pit 149 and a body in the nearby Pit 187. Might these have been from the same figurine?

Although the head fragment that was reported in 149 has not been linked with specific artifacts at PAHMA to allow us to answer that question, several excavation photos show a collection of these objects that the Hearst Expedition discovered across the site; one example is provided below (Figure 135). These figurines can be related to the typology defined by Pinch in her magisterial work on votive offerings to Hathor.⁶⁶² Pinch delineated six main varieties of figurines, beginning with Type 1 that dates to the Middle

⁶⁶² Pinch, *Votive Offerings to Hathor*, 198-209, Pl. 46-51.

Kingdom through Type 6 that is widely attested at Amarna.⁶⁶³ The types that were found at Deir el-Ballas fall in the Type 2 and 3 categories, with almost all being Type 3. Unlike the earlier Type 1 and later Types 4-6 which are more naturalistic and rendered using typical Egyptian artistic conventions, Types 2 and 3 exhibit very abstracted facial features – long horizontal incisions represent the eyes and eyebrows, the nose has a beak-like appearance, and no mouth is indicated. Although ears are not separately modeled, the wide head usually has piercings on either side. In Type 2, the head has a wide, flat shape with incised lines at the top representing hair, while in Type 3 the top of the head of the figure is disc-shaped, pierced with numerous holes around the circumference as seen in Figure 136.



Figure 136: Type 3 Female Figurines from Deir el-Ballas. Hearst Expedition photo B-1539. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

The function of these holes in the disc-shaped heads is shown by some figurines excavated from other sites such as western Thebes and Gebel Zeit, which have preserved

⁶⁶³ By the Amarna period, the style of female figurines was predominantly Type 6, according to Pinch's typology. Pinch identified over 60 female figurines from the city of Amarna of which only one was Type 4, one was Type 5, and the rest were Type 6; Stevens has expanded on this study, finding three additional figurines that could be Type 4 or 5 and at least 40 more examples of Type 6. *Ibid.*, 198-209; Stevens, *Private Religion at Amarna*, 85-88.

the attachment of a “wig” made of strings with pellets of mud adhering to them (Figure 137), identical to the wigs found on paddle dolls.⁶⁶⁴



Figure 137: Type 3 figurine from Gebel Zeit, Louvre E 27257. Image by the author.

Both Type 2 and 3 figurines are abundantly adorned with jewelry, in the form of incised dots around the hips representing a girdle, an applied rope of clay around the shoulders that is decorated with dots representing the beads of a necklace, and either dots or an actual piercing on either side of the head for earrings. Some have also been found wrapped in linen and adorned with actual jewelry such as metal earrings and bead necklaces.⁶⁶⁵ The abstracted heads and facial features of these figurines have elicited descriptions such as “crude” or even “barbaric.”⁶⁶⁶ However, Waraksa notes that the “many and varied embellishments...reveal that these figurines are the products of a multi-stage manufacturing process that likely took place within a workshop setting, and should hardly be considered ‘crude.’”⁶⁶⁷

The Type 3 figurines are sometimes described as dating to the Second Intermediate Period.⁶⁶⁸ In an early (1980) publication of the figurines found at Gebel Zeit, Mey cites the

⁶⁶⁴ Morris, 71, 99-101, Fig. 3, Fig. 15. Morris points out the further connection between paddle dolls and menat necklaces because the dolls’ bodies are shaped very much like the counterpoise of the menat; further it has been suggested that the beads of the necklace/dolls’ wigs might have been shaken to make an apotropaic rustling sound.

⁶⁶⁵ Hayes, *Scepter*, 16-17, Fig. 6; Paule Posener-Kriéger, “Les Travaux de L’institut Français D’archéologie Orientale en 1984-1985,” *BIFAO* 85 (1985): Pl. LXV; Castel, Gout, and Soukiassian, 104.

⁶⁶⁶ Hayes, *Scepter*, 18.

⁶⁶⁷ Waraksa, 49.

⁶⁶⁸ For example, in an exhibition catalogue of artifacts from Leiden, a Type 3 figurine is dated to the Second Intermediate Period, Dynasty 15 or 16, and the text implies that its style was a Hyksos

1953 typology of Desrouches-Noblecourt and states that these figurines were typical of the Middle Kingdom but perhaps could extend up to the Hyksos period.⁶⁶⁹ And indeed, Type 3 figurines are found in Second Intermediate Period contexts, for example at Abydos one was found in Tomb 428 during Garstang's excavations in 1907 with an assemblage whose pottery and stone kohl jars date the tomb to this period⁶⁷⁰ and an example of a Type 3 woman with a similarly-modeled female child were found wrapped together in linen in a 17th Dynasty man's burial in a rishi coffin from western Thebes; this assemblage is now at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.⁶⁷¹ However, to date all of these abstract-style figurines to the Second Intermediate Period at the latest is not an accurate assessment of the lifespan of these objects, which actually remained popular into the reign of Thutmose III. The fact that they extended into the early New Kingdom was noted already by Peet in 1914 in his brief discussion of the figurines that he excavated at Abydos.⁶⁷² Also, Hayes made a similar observation as he described the mother and child figurines at the MMA, "It is worth noting that the barbaric crudity exhibited by these figures is a characteristic of the class of object to which they belong, not primarily of the period in which they were made, since altogether similar figures, indistinguishable from our Seventeenth Dynasty specimens, were produced during both the Twelfth and the Eighteenth Dynasties."⁶⁷³ He also remarked that they were not confined to Egypt but were also found in many areas of the Near East including Persia, Syria, and Cyprus.⁶⁷⁴

Evidence of the continued usage of the Type 3 figurines to the middle of the 18th Dynasty can be found from a variety of sites. Many such figurine fragments were found among the votive offerings of this time period dedicated to Hathor near Deir el-Bahri.⁶⁷⁵ At Gebel Zeit, thanks to subsequent excavation and study, Mey's original estimate of a Middle Kingdom date has been revised and the 128 figurines found at the site have now been interpreted as dating from the Second Intermediate Period into the early 18th

influence (*Life and Death under the Pharaohs: Egyptian Art from the National Museum of Antiquities in Leiden, the Netherlands*, (Perth: Western Australian Museum, 1997), 152.

⁶⁶⁹ Peter Mey, "Installations Rupestres du Moyen et du Nouvel Empire au Gebel Zeit sur la Mer Rouge," *MDIK* 36 (1980): 310. Mey grappled with the discrepancy between the fact that these figurines were termed "concubines du mort" but he found numerous examples in a clearly non-funerary context at Gebel Zeit, and wondered if they were meant to be helpful amulets, perhaps to provide water to the population that was eking out a living in the arid, mountainous environment of the site (pp. 317-318). He did not question the early dating of the figurines, even though in his article almost all of the other material culture finds (stelae, pottery, beads, amulets, and scarabs) dated to the New Kingdom.

⁶⁷⁰ Steven Snape, "Mortuary Assemblages from Abydos" (University of Liverpool, 1986), 488.

⁶⁷¹ Hayes, *Scepter*, 16-17.

⁶⁷² T. Eric Peet, *The Cemeteries of Abydos, Part II*, EEF Memoir 34 (London: Kegan Paul, 1914), 64.

⁶⁷³ Hayes, *Scepter*, 18.

⁶⁷⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶⁷⁵ Hall, 14 and 16; Pl. XXIV no. 2, XXXII no. 8 and 9.

Dynasty,⁶⁷⁶ in accordance with the rest of the material culture evidence from the site including scarabs bearing 18th Dynasty royal names such as Thutmose III.⁶⁷⁷ From Abydos, Tomb D11 included a stone kohl pot with a monkey figurine holding it as well as the torso and legs of a Type 3 female figurine that is directly comparable to the type commonly found at Deir el-Ballas;⁶⁷⁸ such kohl pots with monkeys are first attested in the reign of Thutmose III/Hatshepsut. Similar figurines have also been found in the early 18th Dynasty rubbish layer at Tell Edfu⁶⁷⁹ and one is known from the Mut Precinct at Karnak, which was established under the reign of Hatshepsut.⁶⁸⁰

Theories concerning the meaning and function of these figurines has developed since their identification as “dancing girls” or servants⁶⁸¹ or “concubines du mort”⁶⁸² by early Egyptologists. The fact that they are found in women’s and children’s graves as well as men’s graves, in Hathoric chapel contexts both near large population centers (Deir el-Bahari in western Thebes) and at remote mining sites (Gebel Zeit), and abundantly in domestic contexts as well has dispelled this limited reading of the figurines as objects whose purpose was to sexually stimulate (male) tomb owners.⁶⁸³ To explain their presence in tombs, Pinch has suggested that these objects were “offered to, or placed in the vicinity of, higher powers such as the spirits of the dead or deities associated with fertility” and that they could also be “included in the funerary equipment of both males and females to ensure the fertility of the deceased in the afterlife and/or to assist in their rebirth.”⁶⁸⁴ Regarding the figurines found in tomb fill, these artifacts could also have been votive objects that were ritually added to a tomb context at some point after the burial as part of communication between the living and the dead (see Section 1.3.3).

Waraksa calls for a broad reading of these figurines’ meaning: “what is usually referred to as the Egyptian concern with fertility – a concept that is clearly exuded by the imagery of the nude female figures – might be better thought of as a more general concern with health that includes, but is not restricted to, the ability to have sexual relations and/or to procreate.”⁶⁸⁵ Egyptian magico-medical texts provide at least two spells that call for these figurines to be used. One is a spell to repel snakes found on a papyrus dating to the Middle Kingdom (pTurin 54003). Interestingly, the Turin spell calls the figurine *sin pw n*

⁶⁷⁶ Louvre Museum exhibit, personal observation, May 2018.

⁶⁷⁷ Posener-Kriéger, 297-98, Pl. LXV.

⁶⁷⁸ Maclver and Mace, Pl. L, top left.

⁶⁷⁹ Emilie Sarrazin, personal communication, October 31, 2018.

⁶⁸⁰ Waraksa, 24-27.

⁶⁸¹ H.E. Winlock, "The Museum's Excavations at Thebes," *BMMA* 27, no. March (1932): 36.

⁶⁸² Christiane Desroches-Noblecourt, "'Concubines du Mort' et Mères de Famille au Moyen Empire," *BIFAO* 53 (1953).

⁶⁸³ Pinch, *Votive Offerings to Hathor*, 211-15.

⁶⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, 225.

⁶⁸⁵ Waraksa, 144.

Ast, “this clay [figurine] of Isis”⁶⁸⁶ providing an identity, at least in this case, for the figurine. Another spell found on a 19th Dynasty papyrus (pLeiden I 348 aims to cure a stomachache by equating the patient with Re who is suffering in his belly. The magician speaks the words of the spell “over a female figure of clay (rpyt nt sint). As for any suffering in the belly the affliction shall go down from him into the female figure of Isis (tA rpyt Ast) until he is healthy.”⁶⁸⁷ Waraksa offers the interpretation that nude female figurines are the archaeological remains of the Isis figurines named in the spells, although they do not represent the goddess in her standard form.

The Deir el-Ballas fragments consist of either heads and necks, sometimes extending to the upper chest area, or the lower part of figurines that have been broken at the waist. The fact that the figurines found at Deir el-Ballas were discovered in a broken state follows a recurring pattern known for these objects. Discussing examples from Karnak, Jacquet noted that this breakage point is not at the weakest point of the figurines and indicates that the breakage might have occurred intentionally as part of their usage.⁶⁸⁸ Waraksa expanded on this idea to emphasise that the breakage did not happen accidentally from being dropped or other careless treatment, but rather the figurines were purposefully “snapped” into two pieces.⁶⁸⁹ Based on her suggested linkage between the figurines and the magical spells mentioned above, she hypothesizes that the figurines were “deliberately broken because they had absorbed a threat in a ritual of transference.”⁶⁹⁰

Many more the Deir el-Ballas figurines were noted as coming from the houses at the site compared with the few found in Cemetery 1-200. The usage of figurines suggested by Waraksa as a magico-medical implement may have applied to the figurines from domestic contexts, including the two found in the eastern sector of the Workers’ Village in Pits 149 and 187. In these situations, the figurines might have been deemed to have protective agency for general health issues as described in the magical spells or for a more fertility-specific purpose such as a successful conception or a safe birth.

On the other hand, the context to the west of the main village, Tomb 21, was almost certainly used as a tomb, given that mummy cloth was found in it. The disrupted nature of the burial, having been broken into by *sebbakhin*, does not permit us to

⁶⁸⁶ Ibid., 155-57.

⁶⁸⁷ Joris F. Borghouts, *The Magical Texts of Papyrus Leiden I 348* (Leiden: Brill, 1971); Waraksa, 170-74.

⁶⁸⁸ Jean Jacquet, *Karnak Nord IX* (Cairo: IFAO, 2001), 62, no. 101.

⁶⁸⁹ Waraksa, 20. Citing Moorey, Waraksa reports that experimental research has been conducted on Judean pillar figurines, replicas of which were dropped from a height onto a hard surface to observe the breakage pattern that would result from accidental damage. The researchers found that the damage on these figurines was different from the patterns found in the archaeological artifacts (P.R.S. Moorey, *Idols of the People: Miniature Images of Clay in the Ancient Near East* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003), 66).

⁶⁹⁰ Waraksa, 166.

determine whether the figurine head was part of the original burial equipment interred with the deceased or perhaps a later votive deposit placed in the fill of the tomb shaft by a living relative. In either case, however, these figurines were accorded significance and power by the people who used them; they are a material manifestation and reminder of the agency that the Deir el-Ballas community believed that they wielded.⁶⁹¹

3.17.2 Animal Figurine

An enigmatic animal figurine (6-6962) was found in Tomb 171 (Figure 138). It measures 5 cm high, 9 cm long, and 6 cm wide. As the head and tail are broken off, it is difficult to be sure of the identity of this creature. Made of Nile silt clay and placed on a pottery base, the figurine is painted white with red stripes. The forward-curving angle of the legs that lie on the base seem unnatural and are thus difficult to interpret.



Figure 138: Figurine from Tomb 171 (6-6962). Left: left-hand side, Middle: top view, Right: right-hand side of figurine. Images courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

The tomb from which this figurine came contained the remains of three individuals, one of whom Reisner took to be a female, although on what basis the field notes do not specify. The tomb's assemblage contained plaits of human hair, so this may have been the reason for Reisner's assessment of the interment being that of a woman. Other objects in the assemblage were three scarabs, a tall stand, beakers (one with black-painted rim), storage jars, bowls and dishes. One of the scarabs (6-8817) has a parallel from the reign of Amenhotep I that was found at Gurob.⁶⁹² Thus a timeframe in the early 18th Dynasty is indicated for this figurine, but what exactly its identity and symbolism are remain enigmatic. A similar decorative style with red-painted lines on figurines is known from the Aegean, but not on any objects shaped like this example, and additionally the Aegean figurines date to 1350 B.C. at the earliest,⁶⁹³ thus at least 100 years after the burial at Deir el-Ballas.

⁶⁹¹ See Section 1.3.3 for a further discussion of materiality and agency regarding these figurines.

⁶⁹² Brunton and Engelbach, Pl. XXIII.

⁶⁹³ Personal communication, Kim Shelton, May 17, 2019. I thank Kim for looking at this figurine and providing her assessment of whether it might be Aegean-inspired.

3.17.3 Clay Rattles

Two clay rattles were found at the site of Deir el-Ballas, one certainly from Tomb 130 (6-6734) and another possibly from Tomb 146 (Figure 139). These handmade objects have a bulbous, hollow end tapering to a long point that has several protrusions. The object from Tomb 130 is sketched in the field notes for this tomb, so that attribution is definitely correct. It is made of a pinkish marl clay and is 10 cm long with a greatest diameter on the bulbous end of 5 cm. However, the provenience of the second example (6-6732, made of white marl clay, 12.3 cm long with a greatest diameter of 5 cm) is uncertain. In the photograph register that provides the provenience of objects in the expedition's photograph C-9611, the second rattle was identified with the number "146" but there is no mention of this type of artifact in the notes for Tomb 146. It actually may have come from Room 146 by the North Palace. The expedition map number 17 shows the complex of houses that Green excavated to the west of the palace's enclosure wall, including a room that is labeled both 142 and 146. Green's notes do not mention a Room 146 but his notes regarding Room 142 describe a variety of objects that he uncovered: fragments of bovine figurines, the head of a terracotta duck, a faience cylinder bead, a square flint flake, mud jar stoppers, a shell spindle whorl, a blue glass ear stud, and a sharpened piece of bone.⁶⁹⁴ There is no description of an object that can be incontrovertibly linked to the rattle, although perhaps he interpreted the rattle's bulbous shape with a long protrusion as a "head of a terracotta duck." In examining the artifact itself for clues, there is no field mark on the rattle to allow us to identify whether the handwriting was Green's or Reisner's, so it must remain an open question whether it came from a funerary or domestic context.



Figure 139: Clay rattles. Top: 6-6732. Bottom: 6-6734. Image by the author.

⁶⁹⁴ Notebook D-8, page 11.

There are several comparanda that can be discussed in relation to these two rattles. At Amarna, pieces of four possible rattles have been recorded but only one is intact. They were all found in domestic contexts, either the North Suburb or the Main City. The Amarna rattles are described as having a gazelle or ibex-like head.⁶⁹⁵ The example found in House T.36.5 at Amarna was 11.5 cm long and 5 cm wide, thus very similar in size to the Deir el-Ballas examples. However, the head is much more clearly rendered on the Amarna example, with a long snout, two ears placed to either side of the head, and a long, curving horn at the top.⁶⁹⁶

Another parallel for this type of object was found in Tomb D79 at Abydos.⁶⁹⁷ Mace dated the Abydos example to between the 13th and 17th Dynasties, as it was found in a tomb that also contained two fragmentary birth tusks.⁶⁹⁸ The Abydos example was painted with white spots which are not observed on the Deir el-Ballas rattles, but the shape of these rough, handmade objects is similar although the “neck” of the Abydos rattle is shorter and thicker than either of the Deir el-Ballas objects. Mace described the Abydos rattle as being animal-shaped due to the protuberances at its narrow end, but the published sketch is difficult to interpret. The Deir el-Ballas examples also have protuberances (perhaps horns or ears?) but they are broken off, so any specific identification is not possible.

Another complete rattle and top of a second one were excavated by Garstang at Abydos from Tomb E255;⁶⁹⁹ he described the rattles as depicting a gazelle head but these artifacts have protrusions that seem more schematic, with the better-preserved example flaring out something like the top of a pomegranate fruit, although I would not argue that a pomegranate is being depicted. The Garstang rattles are painted red with white on the bottom and tops as well as small, white dots over the main part of the object. The presence of a Cypriot Base-Ring I juglet in the assemblage indicates a date in the early 18th Dynasty for these rattles, and a scarab of Amenhotep II pinpoints the date to this reign as a *terminus post quem*.

From the Birabi area east of Deir el-Bahari, a model donkey carrying panniers and a cow-headed rattle both made of pottery were found in the debris filling the doorway of the tomb of an 11th Dynasty royal official.⁷⁰⁰ As the rattle was found in fill it is nearly impossible to date, although the nearby finds of a burnished Nile silt bowl with white-

⁶⁹⁵ Stevens, *Private Religion at Amarna*, 205-06.

⁶⁹⁶ Frankfort and Pendlebury, 50, Pl. XXXIV. 2.

⁶⁹⁷ Maclver and Mace, Plate LIV no. 35.

⁶⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, 100, no. 79; Pl. XLIV.

⁶⁹⁹ John Garstang, *El Arábah: A Cemetery of the Middle Kingdom; Survey of the Old Kingdom Temenos; Graffiti from the Temple of Sety*, BSAE and Egyptian Research Account (London: Bernard Quaritsch, 1901), 12; Pl. XVII.

⁷⁰⁰ Alan H. Gardiner, "The Tomb of a Much-Travelled Theban Official," *JEA* 4 (1917): 31, Pl. VII, citing Howard Carter's excavation notes.

painted rim and white dots in the interior, a shabti figure inscribed with the names Ahmose and Ahhotep, as well as an intrusive rishi coffin in the courtyard may point to a date in the late 17th Dynasty for the rattle as well.

Lastly, Petrie published two pottery rattles in his *Objects of Daily Use*,⁷⁰¹ one of which (no. 368, UCL 30028) does seem to have an animal head with a prominent snout at the opposite end from the bulbous body. The provenience of this rattle is uncertain; according to the Petrie Museum it may have been collected or purchased at Thebes, and it is dated to Dynasty 12.⁷⁰² The other rattle (no. 369, UCL 59266), while similar to the Abydos examples in being red with white spots, is definitely not therioform. The neck flares slightly from the globular body then has a flat top across the mouth.⁷⁰³ Petrie attributed the provenience of this rattle to Thebes and tentatively dated it to the 18th Dynasty.⁷⁰⁴ Both rattles have been demonstrated to contain several pottery pellets inside the globular end, confirming their function as rattles.

As we have just seen, the provenienced examples of rattles demonstrate that these objects could come from domestic or funerary contexts. They have been described as “baby rattles” by MacIver and Mace and likewise were classified with children’s toys by Petrie. However, Petrie also included female figurines in this category, which are generally agreed to have much deeper levels of religious significance and agency as they are found in temple contexts as well as in homes and tombs.⁷⁰⁵ Neither Mace nor Garstang discussed the human remains, if any, that were found in the tombs that contained rattles, so we cannot ascertain whether they were burials of adults or children. At Deir el-Ballas, Tomb 130 that definitely contained a rattle was indeed a child’s burial. The other objects in the assemblage included plaits of braided hair, a wooden box, bone inlay panels, six beakers (most of which contained food offerings of grain husks or dates; one of the beakers with husks also held a small scarab), and dom nuts.

On the other hand, Tomb 146 contained the burials of two individuals who appear to be adults, as Reisner used his default descriptions of the remains when he noted that there was a skeleton and second skull without specifying an approximate age. He did not specify, as he did elsewhere, that the remains were those of children. Reisner provided a detailed list of the grave goods, but as mentioned above, a rattle was not among the list of artifacts that he noted and it could just as easily come from Room 146 near the North Palace as from this tomb.

If the rattles were indeed children’s toys, they may have also served a simultaneous apotropaic function by virtue of the sound they produced. Menat necklaces were objects

⁷⁰¹ William Flinders Petrie, *Objects of Daily Use* (London: BSAE, 1927), 59; Pl. LI.

⁷⁰² <http://petriecat.museums.ucl.ac.uk/detail.aspx#44396>, accessed October 15, 2018.

⁷⁰³ <http://petriecat.museums.ucl.ac.uk/detail.aspx#29103>, accessed October 15, 2018.

⁷⁰⁴ Petrie, *Objects of Daily Use*, 59.

⁷⁰⁵ Discussed in Sections 1.3.3 and 3.17.1.

associated with a soft rattling or rustling sound that, like the metallic jingling of sistra, was thought to pacify the goddess Hathor.⁷⁰⁶ Also, the ritual of “pulling the papyrus” or “rustling the papyrus” for Hathor is attested from the Old Kingdom into the Saite period.⁷⁰⁷ The verb indicating the action of this ritual, sSS, is onomatopoeic for the rustling sound made by the papyrus; it can also be related to the word for sistrum, sSS.t⁷⁰⁸ which is the nominal form of this verb. Such a pacifying sound from these rattles might have soothed a child during life as it was concurrently thought to please the goddess who was associated with fertility and rebirth in the afterlife, making a rattle an appropriate toy for daily use as well as a potent grave gift.

3.18 Organic Remains

Reisner recorded many instances of food offerings from the tombs of Cemetery 1-200, but unfortunately only a few samples survive in the Hearst Museum today. According to the excavation field notes, 66 of the 197 tombs (33%) contained some sort of food offering. By far, the most popular food offering that was observed was husk of cereal grain. Reisner noted the presence of “vegetable husks” or “grain husks” in 71 beakers, and “organic stuff” or “vegetable dust” in another seven beakers. It is not clear whether this grain was raw, malted, or the residue of beer. Because almost all of the containers are now cleaned out⁷⁰⁹, it will now be necessary to use phytolith analysis or chemical residue analysis to attempt to understand the ancient contents. However, there is one mass of grain husks still extant at the museum (6-8455) that has been analyzed at the macro-level by Amr Khallaf Shahat, who determined that it is finely-processed chaff with just a few spikelets of emmer wheat (*Triticum turgidum ssp. dicoccon*). If the many instances of “grain husks” were as thoroughly processed as this one sample, there would not be any nutritional value to them and they might have been used as a packing material⁷¹⁰ or perhaps a symbolic representation of grain. However, Reisner’s use of the term “husk” implies that the structure was still somewhat intact and not reduced to tiny, straw-like pieces. If there were fragments of grain still mixed with the chaff, this would indicate that the beakers contained *srmt*, an intermediate product in the beer brewing process that was itself a valued food commodity.⁷¹¹ *Srmt* consists of coarsely-processed malted and cooked

⁷⁰⁶ Pinch, *Votive Offerings to Hathor*, 279.

⁷⁰⁷ Hartwig Altenmüller, “Der Himmelsaufstieg des Grabherrn: Zu den Szenen des *Zšš W3d* in den Gräbern des Alten Reiches,” *SAK* 30 (2002).

⁷⁰⁸ *Wb.* III, 486, 18-19; 487, 1-7.

⁷⁰⁹ It is uncertain whether the organic remains were removed by Reisner’s team as they packed the artifacts to send to California, or if they were cleaned out by museum staff at some point after they arrived. Perhaps the first scenario is the most likely, as a few vessels at the museum do still contain some organic remains.

⁷¹⁰ Such a use is attested at Saqqara, personal communication from Menna Allah el-Dorry, January 2019.

⁷¹¹ Samuel, 554-55.

grains, with husks still surrounding the malted grains. While the chaff portion would have been indigestible, the grain fragments would have a sweetish flavor and indeed, in texts the adjective “sweet” is often used in conjunction with *srmt*.⁷¹² *Srmt* may have been eaten by “chewing and sucking out the edible parts and spitting out the chewed fibrous debris”, similar to the way sugar cane is eaten today.⁷¹³ In addition to the descriptions of “grain husks” and “vegetable husks”, Reisner described the remains in several tombs as “mass of organic material” (Tomb 147), “substance like rotten wood” (Tomb 148), and “sweet-smelling residue” (Tomb 183). Although we cannot be absolutely sure without having the remains available to analyze, it is possible that these vessels contained *srmt*.

Dom fruit (*Hyphaene thebaica*) was the next most common food offering after grain; it was found in 34 tombs. Numerous other fruit species were also recovered from the cemetery, although in very small quantities. These include dates (*Phoenix dactylifera*), perseas (*Mimusops laurifolia*), desert date (*Balanites aegyptiaca*), *nabq* (*Ziziphus spinachristi*), grapes (*Vitis vinifera*), pomegranate (*Punica granatum*), sycamore figs (*Ficus sycomorus*), watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*), and juniper berries (*Juniperus phoenicea*).⁷¹⁴ Shahat has also identified a few spikelets of barley and wheat that were found along with these fruit specimens.

Table 26 below gives all of the available information on food offerings from the field notebooks, with clarifications and corrections made to Reisner’s initial identifications of some of the fruit species when possible. For example, two tombs contained pits which Reisner tentatively called “olive pits?” but examination of the samples at PAHMA by Amr Shahat has revealed that they are examples of *balanites aegyptiaca*, the desert date. In other cases, the actual botanical artifacts are not identified at PAHMA and cannot be examined to determine the exact species; in these instances, Reisner’s verbatim description is included, as in the example from Tomb 18 “vegetable husks and fig-like fruit.”

Table 26: Food Offerings, Cemetery 1-200

Tomb	Food Offering
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⁷¹² Ibid., 555; Alan H. Gardiner, *Ancient Egyptian Onomastica. Text, Volume 2* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1947), 234, no. 563.

⁷¹³ Samuel, 555.

⁷¹⁴ Species have been identified by Amr Khallaf Shahat based on microscopic inspection of the remains at PAHMA. The results of our preliminary study “Social Archaeology of Food at Deir el-Ballas: An Archaeobotanical Study of the Non-Elite Cemetery Food Offerings” will be published in a forthcoming peer-reviewed monograph from the IFAO.

5	Dom fruit (1); "vegetable matter (grain husks?); "grain husks"
6	"Clayey wad mixed with vegetable matter"; "vegetable husks"
8	"Vegetable husks"
9	Dom fruit (3); "vegetable husks"; "vegetable matter"
10	Dom fruit (3); "Vegetable husks"; from beaker "rotten something inside (mud?)"
18	Honeycomb; "vegetable husks and fig-like fruit"
20	Dom fruit (2)
45	"Vegetable husks"
46	"Vegetable husks"
52	"Traces of organic stuff"; leaves (species not specified)
59	Date (1), Sycomore fig (1)
65	Dom fruit (1)
75	Dates (2)
80	Dates (10); "Vegetable husks"; "Vegetable matter"
81	"Nut (?); "Vegetable husks"
82	"Vegetable husks"
84	"Vegetable matter"
85	Dom fruit (1, fragment); leaves (2, uncertain species)
89	Dates (21)
91	Dom fruit (1); "Vegetable husks (grain?); "Vegetable husks"; "Dried fruits"
102	Pomegranate (1); Dom fruits (uncertain number)
104	Dom fruit (1); "one small fruit"
105	Dom fruit (1 fragment)
109	Dom fruit (1)

110	"Grain husks"
111	"Grain husks"
114	"Vegetable dust"; "Vegetable husks"
117	"Vegetable husks"
119	Dom fruit (1); leaves (uncertain species)
120	"Organic (vegetable?) matter"; "Grain husks"
122	Dom fruit (1 fragment)
128	Dom; Nabq (<i>Ziziphus spina-christi</i> (L.) Willd) (7); Dates (6), Pomegranate (fragments), Grapes (21 pips), Juniper berries (<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i>) (36); "Grain husks"
130	Dom fruit (1, broken); "Nut" (1, species uncertain); Dates (number not specified); "Grain husks"
140	"Grain husks"
142	"Grain husks"
143	Dom fruit (4)
144	"Grain husks"
147	Dom fruit (1); "mass of organic material" (possibly cake of malted grains)
148	"Substance like rotten wood" (possibly cake of malted grains)
152	Dom fruit (1)
163	Dom fruit (2), Grapes (34 pips); Roots found in beer jar may be from grains
165	Dom fruit (4)
167	Dom fruit (1)
168	Fish bone from dorsal fin (possibly food offering or tool)
172	Dom fruits (number not specified); Date (1)
175	Dom fruit (1)
176	"Vegetable husks"

180	"Figs?" (3); Dom fruit (1)
183	"Sweet smelling residue"
186	Dom fruit (3)
190	Dom fruit (1); Desert dates <i>balanites</i> (2); "Grain husks"
192	"Vegetable husks"
202	Dom fruit (1)
204	"Vegetable matter"
205	Desert date <i>balanites</i> (1)
206	"Grain husks"
212	"Grain husks"
214	Dom fruit (1)
228	"Dried fruits" (not specified)
229	Dom fruit (1); Leaves (unspecified species)
241	Dom fruit (1)
244	Grape (3 pips); Watermelon (<i>C. lanatus</i> , 5 whole seeds and 6 fragments); Dom fruit (1, fragments)
253	Dates (number not specified)
255	"Melon seeds"; "Date seeds"; "Grain husks"
257	Emmer wheat spikelets (2); Pomegranate (fragments); Nabq (4); Grape pips (7); Dates (3); Persea nuts (7)

Overall, the botanical remains found in Cemetery 1-200 represent many species that were native to Upper Egypt, such as barley, wheat, dom, dates, figs, *nabq*, and desert dates, as well as species from other regions that became absorbed into Egyptian foodways and cultural beliefs. The latter include species that originated in the Near East such as grapes, juniper berries, and pomegranate. Some of these species were introduced to Egypt very early, such as grape that became indigenized as early as the 1st Dynasty, as attested

by ivory labels of this date that show a wine press.⁷¹⁵ The grape was absorbed into funerary practice by the Old Kingdom as attested by the prominent presence of wine (irp) in the offering formulae of 4th Dynasty stelae such as that of Wepemnofret (PAHMA 6-19825), Kanefer (6-19807), and Nefer (6-19801).

Pomegranate may have come to Egypt from the Near East as early as the 12th Dynasty. This attestation comes from an 1884 publication by Schweinfurth of some botanical remains that he saw in a display case in the Boulaq Museum in Giza that reportedly came from a 12th Dynasty context at Dra Abu el-Naga; unfortunately, this report is not able to be reconfirmed given our current understanding of pottery dating.⁷¹⁶ While the fruit itself was probably correctly identified, the Egyptological understanding of the material culture upon which the 12th Dynasty dating estimate was made could be faulty. A secure identification of pomegranate comes from Tell ed-Dab'a (Avaris) in a level corresponding to the Second Intermediate Period,⁷¹⁷ and it became absorbed into Egyptian culture as shown by the depictions of the tree and its fruit in Theban tombs of the 18th Dynasty.⁷¹⁸ For instance, pomegranate was listed among the trees in the orchard belonging to Ineni, who lived from the reign of Amenhotep I to that of Thutmose III, in his Theban tomb (TT 81).⁷¹⁹ Thus, pomegranate was a relative newcomer to Egyptian foodways in the early 18th Dynasty, but its incorporation into Egyptian culture increased greatly in the reign of Thutmose III, perhaps as a result of greater interaction with Levantine peoples; the tree had a long history of cultivation in this region. Thutmose III included numerous depictions of pomegranate trees bearing unusually large numbers of fruit in his Akh-Menu monument at Karnak (the "botanical garden" depicting exotic plants encountered during his campaigns).⁷²⁰ Following Thutmose III's depiction of the fruit in the Akh Menu, pomegranate fruit became a typical element depicted on the table of

⁷¹⁵ Mary Anne Murray, "Viticulture and Wine Production," in *Ancient Egyptian Materials and Technologies*, ed. Paul T. Nicholson and Ian Shaw (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000), 577.

⁷¹⁶ G. Schweinfurth, "Further Discoveries in the Flora of Ancient Egypt," *Nature* 29 (1884): 314. The author reported on the various species that he saw in a display case at the Boulaq Museum (the precursor to the Egyptian Museum in Cairo) that were believed to be found in a 12th Dynasty context at Dra Abu el-Naga. However, the associated material culture was not described and it is impossible to re-identify the pottery or other associated objects from Schweinfurth's cursory explanation.

⁷¹⁷ Ursula Thanheiser, "Die Pflanzenreste," in *Tell el-Dab'a XI: Areal a/V, Siedlungsrelikte der Späten 2. Zwischenzeit*, ed. Irmgard Hein and Peter Jánosi (Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 2004), 378.

⁷¹⁸ Christian de Vartavan and Victoria Asensi Amoros, *Codex of Ancient Egyptian Plant Remains* (London: Triade Exploration, 1997), 218; Murray, "Fruits, Vegetables, Pulses and Condiments," 625.

⁷¹⁹ Nathalie Beaux, *Le Cabinet de Curiosités de Thoutmosis III: Plantes et Animaux du "Jardin Botanique" de Karnak*, OLA 36 (Leuven: Peeters, 1990), 199.

⁷²⁰ *Ibid.*, 200-01.

offerings in tombs and on the walls of temples, and even became integrated into poetical metaphors and literature.⁷²¹ The three tombs at Deir el-Ballas that contained pomegranate can be dated to the reign of a Thutmose king based on a scarab inscribed "*Dḥwty-ms*" (Tomb 128), the period between the late 17th Dynasty and the reign of Thutmose III (Tomb 257) and to the New Kingdom generally (Tomb 102) based on the pottery.

Wood of the juniper family is known in Egypt as early as the 3rd Dynasty, although the exact species has not been determined.⁷²² The earliest secure identification of *Juniperus phoenicea* fruit itself of which I am aware is the tomb of Kha and Meryt (TT 8) at Deir el-Medina. Kha served as chief royal architect from Thutmose III to Thutmose IV and died in the reign of Amenhotep III.⁷²³ Assuming the juniper berries in Kha's tomb were harvested near the time of his burial, the samples we have from Deir el-Ballas's Tomb 128 appear to be the earliest known occurrence of this fruit in Egypt, as the pottery assemblage dates to the reign of Thutmose III at the latest.

Another foreign cultivar that was introduced to Egypt is watermelon. The watermelon seeds (*C. lanatus*) found in the cemetery are interesting, as the heretofore earliest reliable record of this domesticated type of watermelon in an Egyptian context comes from Amarna.⁷²⁴ However, there is debate among archaeobotanists about other published *Citrullus* seeds from earlier contexts that were identified as wild varieties but which also might be the domesticated variety, *C. lanatus*.⁷²⁵ The Deir el-Ballas samples identified by Amr Shahat have been reviewed by archaeobotanists Claire Newton, Christine Hastorf, and Marijke Van der Veen who have confirmed the species identification.⁷²⁶

⁷²¹ Ibid., 200.

⁷²² de Vartavan and Asensi Amoros, 90. The samples are Cairo Museum sp. 2803 and 2789.

⁷²³ H.R. Hall, "Reviewed Work(s): Relazione Sui Lavori Della Missione Archeologica Italiana in Egitto (Anni 1903-1920); II. La Tomba Intatta Dell' Architetto Cha by E. Schiaparelli," *JEA* 14, no. No. 1/2 (1928): 203.

⁷²⁴ Chris J. Stevens and Alan J. Clapham, "Botanical Insights into the Life of an Ancient Egyptian Village: Excavation Results from Amarna," in *Archaeology of African Plant Use*, ed. Chris J. Stevens, et al. (Walnut Creek: Left Coast Press, 2014).

⁷²⁵ Krystyna Wasylikowa and Marijke van der Veen, "An Archaeobotanical Contribution to the History of Watermelon, *Citrullus Lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai (Syn. *C. Vulgaris* Schrad.)," *Vegetation History and Archaeobotany* 13 (2004). Wasylikowa and van der Veen note that there are other published records of *Citrullus* remains that are earlier, but the subspecies identification is uncertain. One of these samples came from a predynastic mummy from Naga ed-Der and although it was identified in the publication as being *C. vulgaris* var. *colocynthoides* Schweinf., Wasylikowa and van der Veen believe it actually resembles the cultivated *C. lanatus*. (p. 214, citing F. Netolitzky (1943) "Nachweise von Nahrungs- und Heilmitteln in den Trockenleichen von Naga-ed-der (Ägypten). " *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Instituts für Ägyptische Altertumskunde in Kairo, Erstes Ergänzungsheft*, 5-33.)

⁷²⁶ Amr Khallaf Shahat, personal communication, November 2018.

There is, however, a question concerning which tomb the watermelon seeds came from. The samples at PAHMA (6-7482) are attributed to Tomb 244 object 4, but the field notes for Tomb 244 are unlike Reisner's usual, thorough notation of tomb contents and only mention "19 pots" which were not numbered, sketched, or described. We might accept that the watermelon seeds (along with the three grape seeds, a small dom fruit fragment, and sandy soil matrix that are all part of the same PAHMA accession number) came from this tomb, because presumably the package that Reisner sent from Egypt gave this tomb attribution. However, there is another factor to consider. In his notes for another tomb, Tomb 255, Reisner does mention botanical remains, and these include the only instance of his recording "melon seeds" as well as the more commonly-found "date seeds" and "grain husks." There is no other PAHMA accession number containing melon seeds of which I am aware. Thus, it is possible that the watermelon seeds actually derived from Tomb 255. Reisner might have missed the three small grape seeds, and thus neglected to mention them in his notes for Tomb 255, or alternately, the watermelon seeds might have become combined with the grape and dom samples (presumably from Tomb 244) at some point in packing the material to ship to California. In either case, whether the watermelon seeds were discovered in Tomb 244 or 255, both tombs contain pottery with black-painted rims, indicative of a date between the late Second Intermediate Period through the reign of Thutmose III.

Overall, the presence of food offerings in one-third of the tombs in Cemetery 1-200 indicates that it was a common though not universal practice to include some nourishment for the deceased to use in the afterlife. In considering the percentage of tombs with preserved food offerings, we should consider the taphonomy at the site as well – there might have been additional botanical samples that disappeared through natural processes or were thrown out of the tombs when they were looted. Additional samples might have been missed because the excavation methods of 1900 did not include today's techniques of dry-sieving and flotation which enable the recovery of much more botanical information.⁷²⁷ Thus, an even higher percentage of the tombs may have originally been provided with food. Particularly since these non-elite graves had almost no iconographic or textual artifacts such as stelae that would magically provide the desired offerings to the deceased, the provision of actual food was likely important. However, the quantities of food supplied in the tombs are quite small. For instance, the number of dom fruit discovered ranges from one to at most five fruits in a single tomb. It is not particularly surprising that these non-elite tombs did not contain evidence of offerings of meat or poultry as are found in more elite tombs, but another missing category of food is loaves and cakes. In contrast, the burials in the East Cemetery of Deir el-Medina contained a

⁷²⁷ Amr Shahat and Victoria Jensen, "Social Archaeology of Food at Deir el-Ballas: An Archaeobotanical Study of the Non-Elite Cemetery Food Offerings," in *Feeding a Civilization: Food and Drink in Egypt and Sudan*, ed. Mennat-Allah El Dorry, Bibliothèque D'étude (Cairo: IFAO, forthcoming).

wide variety of such goods.⁷²⁸ This difference may be due to taphonomy, with the burials of Deir el-Medina being placed higher in the arid mountainside away from the humidity of the floodplain accounting for the excellent preservation seen in the assemblages.⁷²⁹ Cemetery 1-200 is located in the low desert but not as far from the floodplain, and the poor preservation of wooden coffins and reed basketry attests to the higher rates of decay at Deir el-Ballas.

3.19 Conclusion

Cemetery 1-200 was the largest and best-recorded cemetery of the three necropolei at Deir el-Ballas, consisting of almost 200 tombs. The intensive re-use of an abandoned settlement area as a necropolis is unique among Egyptian sites. The tombs provide evidence of burials possibly as early as the late 17th Dynasty to the reign of Seti I in the early 19th Dynasty.

The architecture of the tombs reflects a middle-class, non-elite population,⁷³⁰ with a greater expenditure of effort than is seen in other non-elite necropolei such as Amarna's South Tombs Cemetery. The most common grave substructure consisted of a burial shaft with or without a loculus along one or both sides. There were only twelve tombs that had separate chambers excavated as part of the burial substructure, and of these, four contained burials dating to the end of the pharaonic occupation of the site in the late 18th-early 19th Dynasties.

By far, the most intensive use of Cemetery 1-200 occurred in the reign of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III, as demonstrated by multiple lines of evidence including inscribed scarabs, styles of cosmetic equipment such as stone kohl jars and bronze razors, and perhaps most importantly, pottery consisting of many forms of Egyptian vessels as well as imports from Nubia and the Eastern Mediterranean. In general, the population had extremely limited access to the written word; only two stelae were recovered from the cemetery and no papyri or linens survived that might have been inscribed with funerary spells.⁷³¹ Such fragile materials may have disappeared through the centuries. The poor taphonomy of wood in the cemetery has robbed us of much of the information that might have been gleaned from decorated coffins, as only one coffin preserved a name but fragments of many more decorated coffins were recorded. Also, Reisner's lack of training in analyzing human remains and the fact that the skeletons' whereabouts are now unknown means that many questions about the individuals who were buried in this cemetery and the demography of the community as a whole are now unanswerable.

⁷²⁸ Bruyère, *Deir el Médineh 2*, 106-08, Fig. 26, Fig. 52.

⁷²⁹ *Ibid.*, passim. Wooden coffins, furniture including woven seats on chairs, reed basketry, and linen clothing were among the types of objects that survived remarkably intact at Deir el-Medina.

⁷³⁰ A sociological examination of the Deir el-Ballas population is provided in Chapter 9.

⁷³¹ See Section 9.2 for a discussion of this topic.

Chapter 4: Cemetery 500

4.1 Introduction

Cemetery 500 is the closest cemetery in proximity to the North Palace, lying about 120 meters west of the southwest corner of the palace's enclosure wall (Figure 140). Other features of the built environment nearby include an integrated group of rooms, located immediately to the west of the palace enclosure along its northern edge. These rooms contained clay female figurines and Nubian cooking ware sherds, and one wall was decorated with a scene of a goddess wearing a Hathoric crown; Green hypothesized that this was a decoration for the women's quarters associated with the palace.⁷³² There were a few stand-alone houses located in the shallow valley just north-east of Cemetery 500. Also, more walls were built after the tombs of Cemetery 500 were dug into the gebel; Lythgoe noted that there were walls "in the neighborhood of these tombs" and that one such wall was built directly across the mouth of Tomb 501, but he did not map them.

Cemetery 500 is the smallest cemetery at Deir el-Ballas, consisting of just fourteen tombs. However, these fourteen tombs were larger in volume than those in either Cemetery 1-200 or Cemetery 1200-1300; almost all of them had one or two separate, well-cut chambers extending from the central burial shaft. All of the tombs were oriented east-west with the exception of Tomb 512 which was oriented north-south.

The average number of burials per tomb is much higher than for the other two necropolei at the site. In Cemetery 500, remains of between 0 and 15 individuals were recorded from each tomb, resulting in an average of 4.92 per tomb. This high figure is influenced by two tombs in particular: Tomb 504 contained remains of at least twelve interments and Tomb 505 contained fifteen.

It is quite regrettable that the field notes mention very few material culture finds, making it impossible to reconstruct specific tomb assemblages. Lythgoe's notes for the cemetery describe the architecture of the tombs and give a count of how many human skulls he found in each tomb, which indicates the minimum possible number of interments. However, Lythgoe's notes are completely silent regarding any material culture finds until the last tomb he recorded in the cemetery, Tomb 508, for which he mentioned a few pottery objects. The only other documentation of material culture was made by Reisner, who recorded five small objects from Tomb 504 in his notebook on March 29, 1900 (interleaved among his entries for Cemetery 1-200), so apparently he stopped by and observed the work going on under Lythgoe's supervision. For one of the objects he mentions an inscription for Thutmose III, which at least gives some chronological information, but none of these five items can be incontrovertibly matched with specific

⁷³² Green, "Notebook D-9," 9.

objects either at PAHMA or the MFA. To my knowledge, only one pottery sherd at PAHMA is marked with a provenience from this cemetery; this will be presented below.

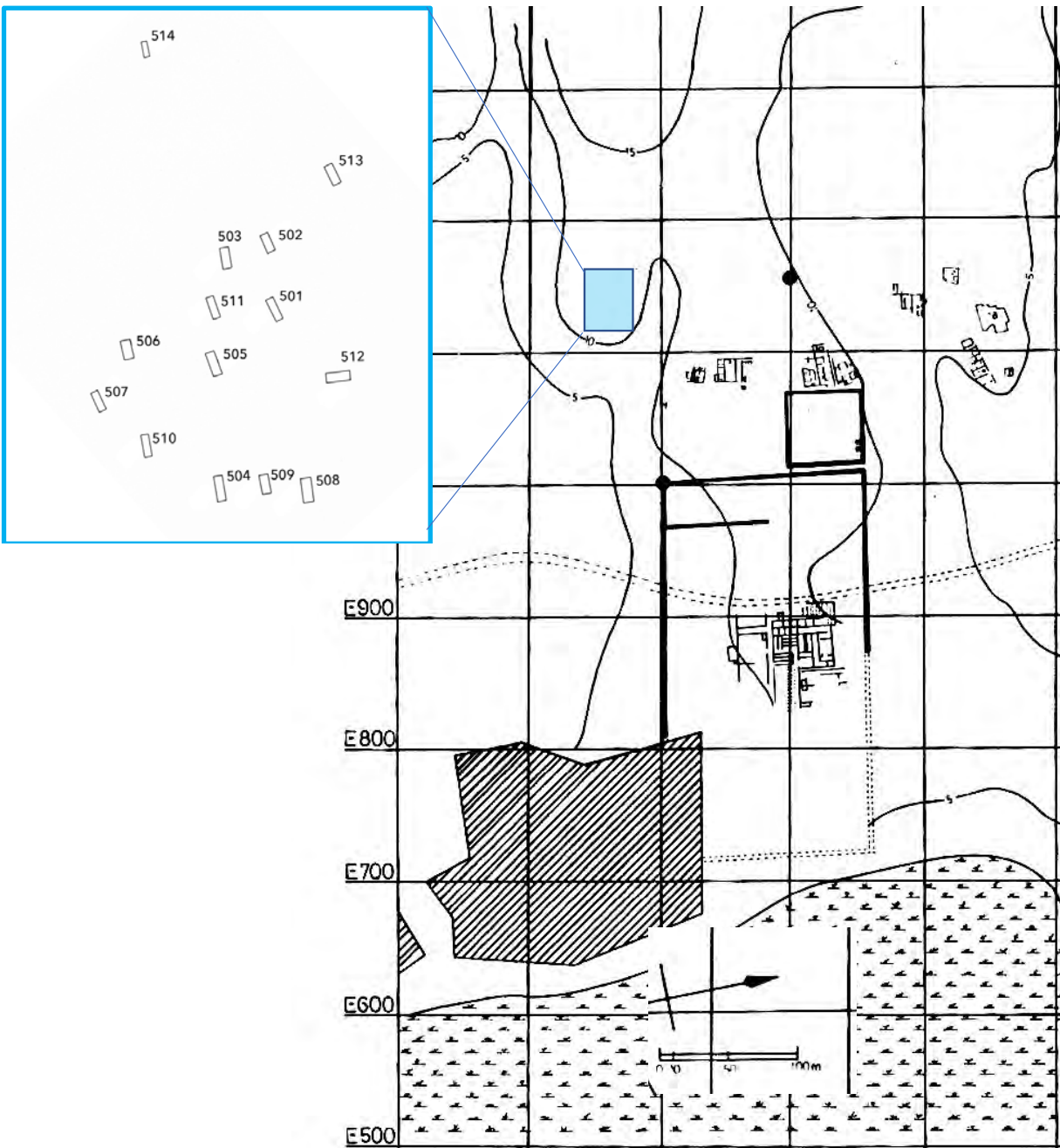


Figure 140: Map of Cemetery 500 (adapted from maps by Peter Lacovara at the MFA, used with permission)

While only one sherd at PAHMA bears an original field mark confirming that it came from this area, both PAHMA and the MFA have numerous objects that have been registered as coming from Cemetery 500. However, it is extremely problematic to assume that objects that are listed only as coming from "Cemetery 500" without a specific tomb attribution are, in fact, from this cemetery. This is due to the fact that Lythgoe's notebook (Notebook D-13) describes his work on houses, Cemetery 1200-1300, as well as Cemetery 500. This notebook was inscribed on the front in a later hand with "Cem 500." Subsequently, museum employees both at PAHMA and the MFA have assigned a Cemetery 500 provenience to **all** objects mentioned in the notebook, even though Cemetery 1200-1300 and the houses are completely separate contexts and actually constitute the great majority of the information. Thus, as an example, the objects at PAHMA that are registered as coming from Cemetery 500 also mention "Mound A", "Mound B", etc. and this designation refers to the houses that Lythgoe excavated at the north end of the site. The nature of the finds, which are mostly worked pieces of chert, also reinforces the domestic nature of the provenience.

The only objects that can unequivocally be associated with Cemetery 500 are the three pottery sherds sketched by Lythgoe from Tomb 508, one bichrome painted sherd that is marked 509 in Lythgoe's hand, and the small finds that Reisner noted from Tomb 504, mentioned above. The bichrome sherd is part of PAHMA 6-9622, a museum number that is assigned to 25 fragments but none of the other objects bears a field mark indicating its origin at the site. One of the numerous, unmarked sherds registered under this number is also painted but it features a wadjet eye painted in blue, indicating a later date between Amenhotep II to the Ramesside era. The other fragments include a small ostrakon with Coptic writing, two small faience tile pieces, and numerous fragments of Roman-era barbotine relief ware and sherds with stamped designs. It is impossible to reconstruct the reasons for all of these disparate objects being catalogued under one museum number: Were they found in one context at the site, or did they originate from multiple contexts? Were they shipped together by the excavators as a unit, or did the museum staff put them together for reasons that are lost to us?

As scant as it is, the recorded information provides us with the knowledge that at least some of the burials in Cemetery 500 occurred in or after the reign of Thutmose III, which matches the timeframe seen in Cemetery 1-200 and 1200-1300. Lacovara noted that the floor of one of the nearby houses just to the north of Cemetery 500 (House A) showed evidence of reoccupation sometime after it had been abandoned and partially decayed.⁷³³ It is possible that this renovation of the floor occurred during the Thutmose period, during the century after the abandonment of the palace when the cemeteries were being used. However, it can't be excluded that the reoccupation occurred in the Coptic period. The North Palace was reused as a Coptic monastery in the early centuries CE, and Cemetery 500 was the closest source of ready-made tombs. It may be that some of the

⁷³³ Lacovara, *Preliminary Report*, 3; *ibid.*

human remains discovered in these chambers actually date to this much later period. No Coptic pottery is clearly recorded as coming from the cemetery, but the Roman-era pottery sherds mentioned above (6-9622) may have been found together with the bichrome sherd that is marked 509.

If we had a record of the assemblages found in the tombs of Cemetery 500, it would have been extremely interesting to learn if they dated back to the foundation of the palace. As this cemetery is situated nearest to the palace, is located directly to its west (the cardinal direction associated with the afterlife), and also has the most labor-intensive tomb architecture, it may have been the original cemetery that was built to accommodate burials of some of the palace inhabitants during the time that the palace was actively in use. The higher-level courtiers who passed away during this period could afford to have their remains returned to Thebes for burial, but people of a middle or lower socioeconomic status might have been interred in these tombs. Regretably, we are lacking information on whether there was late 17th Dynasty pottery or other burial goods in these tombs. The only material we have dates to the reign of Thutmose III and possibly the late 18th Dynasty-19th Dynasty (see section 4.6 below on pottery). It must remain an open question whether the Thutmoside burials were a later re-use of some of the tombs in Cemetery 500 or if they were created at this time.

4.2 Tomb Architecture Styles

The tombs of Cemetery 500 are noticeably more spacious and involved a greater investment of manpower to excavate than the tombs of Cemetery 1-200 or 1200-1300. The simplest tombs in Cemetery 500 consist of a shaft with one separate chamber excavated at its end; this style is on the complex end of the spectrum of styles found in the other two cemeteries. Cemetery 500 included two shafts with a loculus and a chamber, as well as six tombs with two separate chambers extending from the shaft and one tomb with a complex suite of chambers (Table 27 and Figure 141).

Table 27: Cemetery 500 Tomb Architecture, Numbers and Percentages

ARCHITECTURE:	Number	Percentage
Shallow Pit	0	0.00%
Simple Shaft	0	0.00%
Shaft with One Loculus	0	0.00%
Shaft with Two Loculi	0	0.00%
Shaft with Separate Chamber	5	35.71%
Shaft with Loculus and One Chamber	2	14.29%
Shaft with Two Chambers	6	42.86%
Complex Chambers	1	7.14%
Ovoid	0	0.00%

Insufficient Data	0	0.00%
TOTAL	14	100.00%

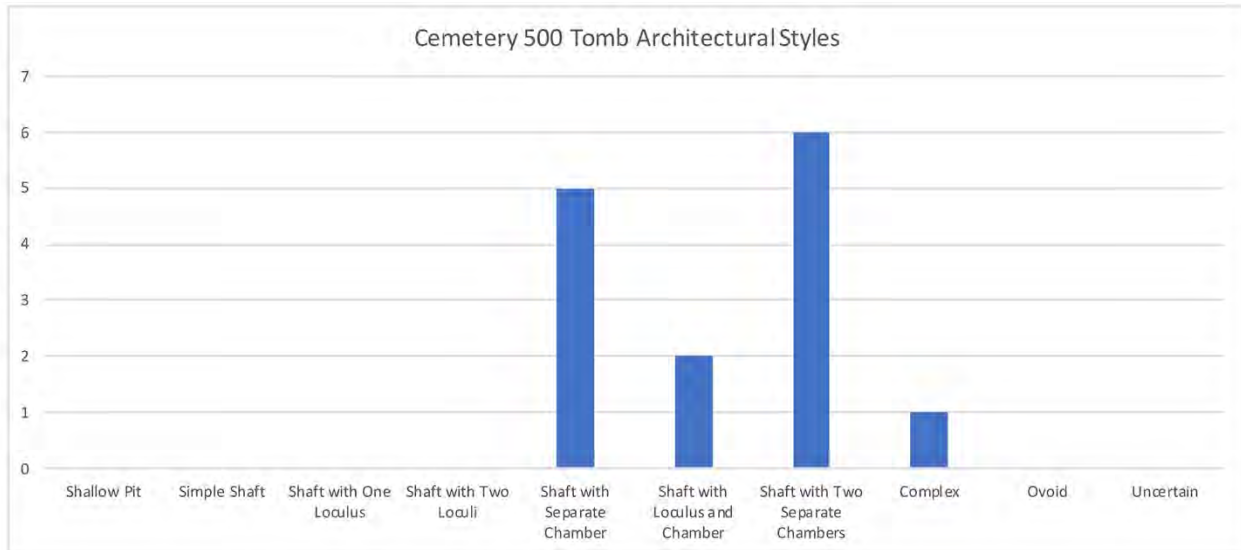


Figure 141: Cemetery 500 Tomb Architecture, Bar Chart

Lythgoe went into great detail in his field notes concerning the architecture in this cemetery. He described the mudbrick that he found around the mouths of some of the shafts and the extant height of any partition walls at the bottom of the shafts, and carefully measured and drew the tombs' chambers and loculi. This attention to detail concerning the architecture and the almost complete silence regarding material culture finds makes one wonder if Lythgoe was charged with documenting the structures and human remains and perhaps Green was assigned to record the material culture; the field notebooks held at the MFA are missing part of Green's notebooks, so perhaps this information was recorded but is now lost.

4.3 Human Remains

The number of individuals per tomb remains in this cemetery varied widely, with five tombs containing the remains of one individual and one tomb containing the remains of at least fifteen persons. For two tombs (502 and 503) the field notes are silent concerning human remains; they do not specifically state that none were found. Excluding the two tombs with no mention of human remains, the remaining 12 tombs had an average of 4.92 individuals (minimum).

For the human remains that were recorded, no information or hypotheses about individuals' age or sex was given by Lythgoe. The tombs with large numbers of interments indicate re-use over time, perhaps during the 18th – 19th Dynasties, or perhaps also including additional interments from the Coptic phase of the site. Without substantiating evidence provided by material culture such as pottery, it is impossible to be sure of the dates of these burials.

Table 28: Hypothesized Minimum Interments, Cemetery 500

Tomb	Minimum Individuals
501	7
502	(not mentioned)
503	(not mentioned)
504	12
505	15
506	1
507	5
508	1
509	7
510	1
511	6
512	2
513	1
514	1
TOTAL	59

4.4 Stone Sarcophagus Lid

A fragment of a limestone sarcophagus lid was discovered in the fill of one of the rooms of the North Palace (Figure 142). It is impossible to securely connect this funerary object with Cemetery 500, but it is mentioned here because there is a possibility that the lid originated in this cemetery and was looted and left behind in the palace. The style of

the face suggests that it dates to the late 18th Dynasty,⁷³⁴ so perhaps it is further evidence of renewed activity at Deir el-Ballas either in the reign of Amenhotep III or after the Amarna period as seen also in the few tombs of Cemetery 1-200 and 1200-1300 that had blue-painted pottery, funnel-necked jars, amphorae, and other objects of the late 18th-early 19th Dynasties. The high quality of the carving implies that its owner had greater socio-economic standing than most of the people interred in the other two cemeteries (for comparison, one can look at the two stelae from Cemetery 1-200 that are described in section 3.7), and as already discussed in this chapter, Cemetery 500 has the largest, most well-cut tombs of the site. These facts, plus the proximity of Cemetery 500 to the palace, make this the most logical provenience.



Figure 142: Fragment of sarcophagus lid, limestone, found in Room 303 of the North Palace. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-21632).

Stylistically, the face resembles other sarcophagi from the late 18th Dynasty, for example the sarcophagus of Merymose (EA 1001) in the British Museum.⁷³⁵ Merymose's sarcophagus dates to the reign of Amenhotep III, and the similar treatment of the eye on the PAHMA lid may indicate a similar production date. Anthropoid coffins of stone became common for elites beginning in the latter part of the 18th Dynasty, specifically the reign of Amenhotep III, extending into the Ramesside 19th – 20th Dynasties. Earlier stone coffins of white limestone echoed the white-painted wooden coffins of the early 18th Dynasty, but in the reign of Amenhotep III harder stones such as basalt and granite were favored.⁷³⁶ Thus, the material of the Deir el-Ballas lid may indicate that it is earlier than

⁷³⁴ Peter Lacovara, personal communication, July 2018.

⁷³⁵ My heartfelt thanks to Kea Johnston for sharing her expertise in coffins and providing me with this parallel object.

http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/collection_object_details.aspx?objectId=124884&partId=1&museumno=1001&page=1

⁷³⁶ Ikram and Dodson, 193-94, 212.

the reign of Amenhotep III, or could be due to the factor of limited access to harder stones at this provincial site.

4.5 Scarabs, Jewelry, and Amulets

The MFA has amuletic and jewelry pieces listed in its inventory that are attributed to Cemetery 500. However, as mentioned in the Introduction to this chapter, objects from houses as well as Cemetery 1200-1300 were conflated with Cemetery 500 and all have been given the provenience "Cemetery 500" both at the MFA and PAHMA. The detailed provenience data given in the MFA's records for these objects shows that the tomb numbers actually are in the 1200-1300 range, and thus none of them originated in Cemetery 500.

The only small objects that can be linked to a specific tomb are five items from Tomb 504 that were described very briefly by Reisner in his field notebook. Reisner's list consists of the following: "beads, blue glaze, about 40; poor scarab [sketch of a sphinx], rounded plate [inscribed for] Thutmose III; goose; ring." Presumably, "goose" refers to a goose-shaped amulet or perhaps a cosmetic spoon in the form of a goose. None of these items has been definitively matched with an artifact at either PAHMA or the MFA, but there are two objects at PAHMA that might possibly be the scarab and the rounded plaque.

PAHMA 6-7625 is a blue-glazed small rounded plaque, on one side there is a Maat feather with a uraeus in front of it and a neb basket (?) above, on other side it is inscribed Men-kheper-ka-Re (Thutmose III). PAHMA 6-7626 is a steatite scarab inscribed with a sphinx wearing Blue Crown in front of which is a hqa scepter. These two objects are included with many other small finds having a provenience of "Tomb 600" according to their PAHMA registration, but there is no such tomb number at Deir el-Ballas. It is unclear how this attribution came to be applied to these artifacts at the museum. 6-7625 is the only rounded glazed plaque in all of the small finds from the site, and the fact that it also happens to be inscribed with the nomen of Thutmose III makes it a possible, perhaps even likely, candidate for the missing object from Tomb 504. Also, the fact that the next object to be accessioned at the museum, 6-7626, bears a striking similarity to the description of the scarab with the sphinx adds to the circumstantial clues that these might be the missing objects from Tomb 504. Photographs of these objects are included in Appendix 3.

4.6 Pottery

Lythgoe recorded pottery for only one tomb in this cemetery, Tomb 508 (Figure 143). This was his last entry for the cemetery, as he did not document the tombs in the same sequence as their assigned numbers. Lythgoe noted just three fragments of vessels: a globular Nile silt jar that appears to have a funnel mouth, a tall marl jar with incised lines

around the neck, and the shoulder and neck of a Nile silt vessel painted with black and red paint. This latter artifact had two concentric bands around the base of the neck and long petal shapes descending onto the shoulder.

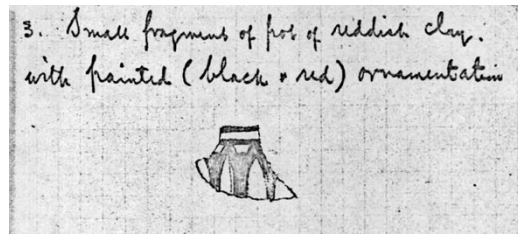
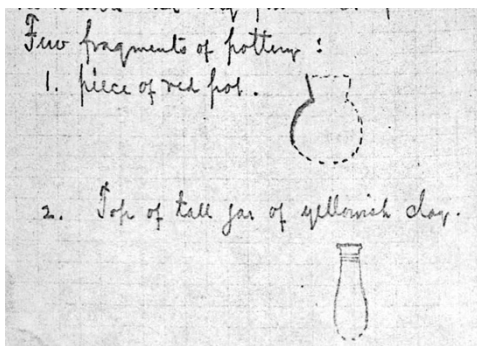


Figure 143: Notes on Pottery from Tomb 508 by Albert Lythgoe. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Bichrome ware such as this last vessel is common in the early to mid-18th Dynasty, while a funnel neck generally indicates a date between the reign of Amenhotep II at the earliest into the 19th Dynasty, assuming this simple sketch is accurate. The tall ovoid jar is a form that persists in usage during the New Kingdom and thus does not provide a fine-grained chronological indicator.⁷³⁷ This tomb was looted, as evidenced by the fragmentary nature of this pottery as well as the fact that the remains of one individual but no skull were found. The pottery might be dated to the reign of Amenhotep II-Thutmose IV, when the first funnel necks appear and bichrome pottery was quite popular. But it is also possible that the tomb was used in the early 18th Dynasty and then reused a generation or two later in the late 18th-early 19th Dynasty.

In the case of the other two cemeteries, sometimes excavation photographs and artifacts at PAHMA fill in information that is missing from the field notebooks. However, there do not appear to be any photographs that were taken of the work in Cemetery 500. And unfortunately, there is just one pottery sherd at PAHMA that is inscribed with a tomb number in the 501-514 range that can be attributed to this cemetery. This is the bichrome fragment from 6-9622 mentioned above in the introduction to this cemetery (Figure 144).

⁷³⁷ See discussion in Section 3.16 (with references) for these pottery forms and decorative treatments.

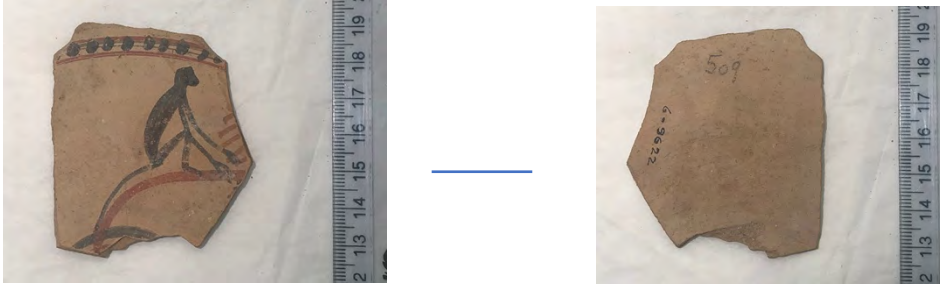


Figure 144: Bichrome sherd with monkey, Tomb 509 (6-9622). Images by the author.

The sherd is marked 509 in Lythgoe's hand, thus establishing its provenience from this tomb. It appears to come from a thin-walled, shallow bowl made of marl clay. The decoration features a monkey seated on a red line (likely representing a branch) who is reaching for small, dark dots that probably represent fruit. A series of thin, red lines above the monkey's hands may denote the fronds of the tree. The birds-on-wire motif above the monkey figure as well as the color scheme help date this sherd to the mid-18th Dynasty, most likely in the reign of Amenhotep II or Thutmose IV.⁷³⁸

4.7 Conclusion

Cemetery 500 is the most elite cemetery at Deir el-Ballas based on the investment of work that went into carving out the substructures, yet it is the least well-documented. Lythgoe took great care to describe the architecture thoroughly and listed the human remains in the tombs of this cemetery. However, it is a mystery why he did not record any material culture finds until the last tomb in his notebook. Perhaps the tombs were badly looted – given their location close to the palace and their more impressive architecture, they may have been particularly targeted by ancient looters as well as the antiquities dealers that Quibell described as having worked the site before the Hearst Expedition arrived. However, it seems inconceivable that the other tombs in this cemetery were swept completely clean and did not contain at least some pottery sherds. Indeed, Reisner's notes on small finds from Tomb 504 and Lythgoe's pottery sketches for Tomb 508 indicate that there were material culture objects still extant but Lythgoe did not record them from the other tombs.

As suggested above, one possible explanation for the lack of documentation of either pottery or small finds such as beads and amulets is that Lythgoe did not deem it worthwhile to record broken sherds from these disturbed contexts. Whatever the reason, the paucity of information on material culture leaves us with many unanswered questions, such as whether the cemetery was initiated during the lifetime of the palace in the late 17th Dynasty, whether the Thutmose burials represent subsequent reuse or if they were the initial occupants of these tombs, how much activity may have taken place in the later

⁷³⁸ Discussed (with references) in Section 3.16.8.4.

18th and early 19th Dynasties, and whether interments were added to the tombs in the Coptic era.

Chapter 5: Cemetery 1200-1300

5.1 Introduction

Cemetery 1200-1300 is located at the far north end of the site, on the southern and western slopes of a knoll (“North Hill”) that rises above the surrounding desert (Figure 145 and 146).

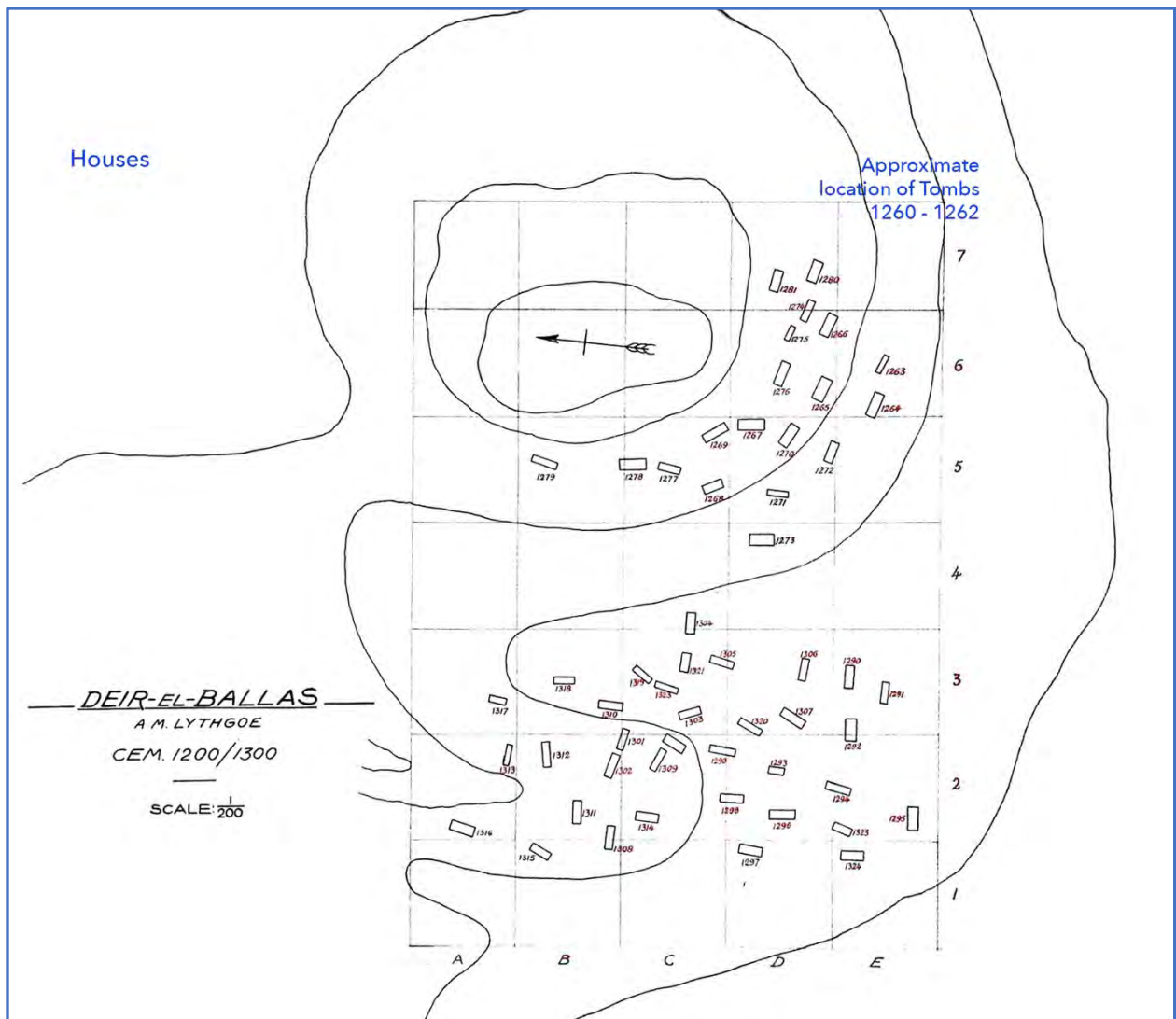


Figure 145: Map of Cemetery 1200-1300 by Lythgoe, annotated by the author. Image courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts.



Figure 146: View of Cemetery 1200-1300 looking east, Lythgoe photo MMA 3385. Image courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

There was a total of 57 tombs in this cemetery.⁷³⁹ In the plain to the north of this hill, Lythgoe excavated sixteen mounds most of which proved to be houses (Figure 147).⁷⁴⁰ Lythgoe assigned letters A-N to the house mounds to identify them. The first few tombs that Lythgoe described (1260-1262) were located near “Mound M” but on his field notebook sketch of the house mounds in the area he wrote “M” in two places. The expedition did not produce a final map of the north houses showing their location on a grid but did draw up a map of the nearby tombs. When comparing Lythgoe’s sketch of the mound locations with the expedition’s final map of the cemetery area, one of the “M” labels is directly at the location of Tombs 1263 and 1264, so this is apparently an error and the other designation to the east of the mapped tombs is more likely; this is the location that I have annotated on the map above as being the approximate location of Tombs 1260-1262.

⁷³⁹ Several more burials were discovered near or within the North End houses; these are described in Chapter 6.

⁷⁴⁰ Field notebook D-13, p. 24 is Lythgoe’s sketch of the mounds and their relationship to the hill. There are two points on the southern side of the hill labeled “M”; this is the location where he states that he found the burials starting with number 1255.

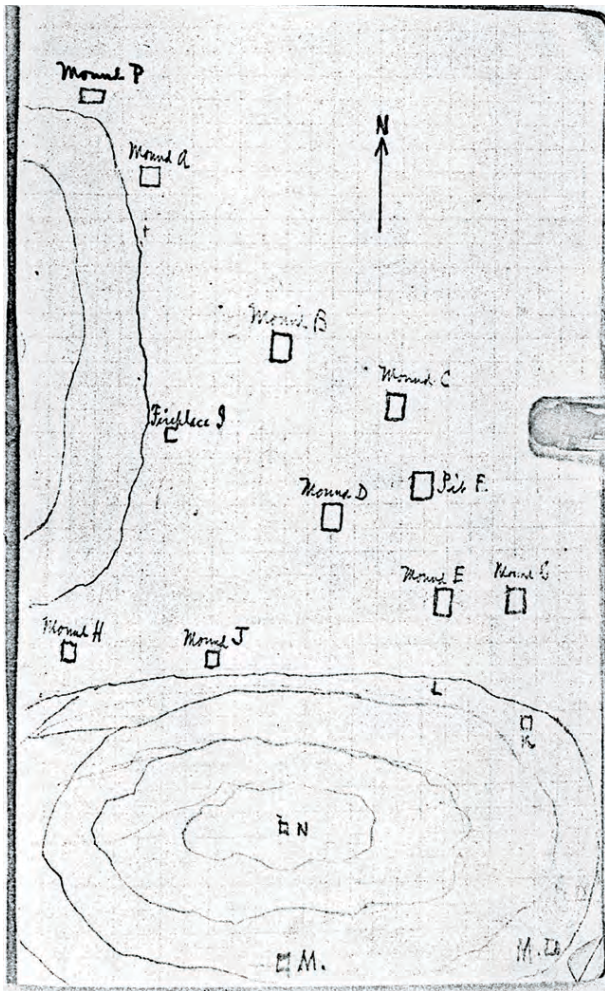


Figure 147: Houses to the north of North Hill/Cemetery 1200-1300, from Notebook D-13, p. 24. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

It is possible, indeed likely, that the same population who lived in this area buried their dead in the nearby necropolis. Regrettably, though, Lythgoe's field notes at this early point in his work at the site do not even include any description or sketches of what he found in the houses; he merely provided a number with the caption "Pottery"⁷⁴¹ but almost none of the artifacts have been identified at PAHMA. The pottery from some of the other houses at the site was better documented, however, and includes early New Kingdom forms that are identical to those of the Cemetery 1200-1300 burials, such as beakers, bowls, and tall ovoid storage jars. Additionally, there are strictly domestic forms that are attested from the houses, such as thick Nile silt platters with incised decoration in

⁷⁴¹ Field notebook D-13, pp. 4-33.

their interiors ("fish dishes"⁷⁴²); narrow, pointed-bottom jars with cup-shaped mouths (discussed in Section 3.16.6.7); and a spinning bowl, identifiable by the two loops in its interior.⁷⁴³

Cemetery 1200-1300 was sited on the southern side of the hill so that it had a view of the North Palace, as well as the houses in the low plain to the west of the palace and beyond to the South Hill with the Workers' Village/Cemetery 1-200, as Lythgoe's excavation photo M3338 shows (Figure 148).

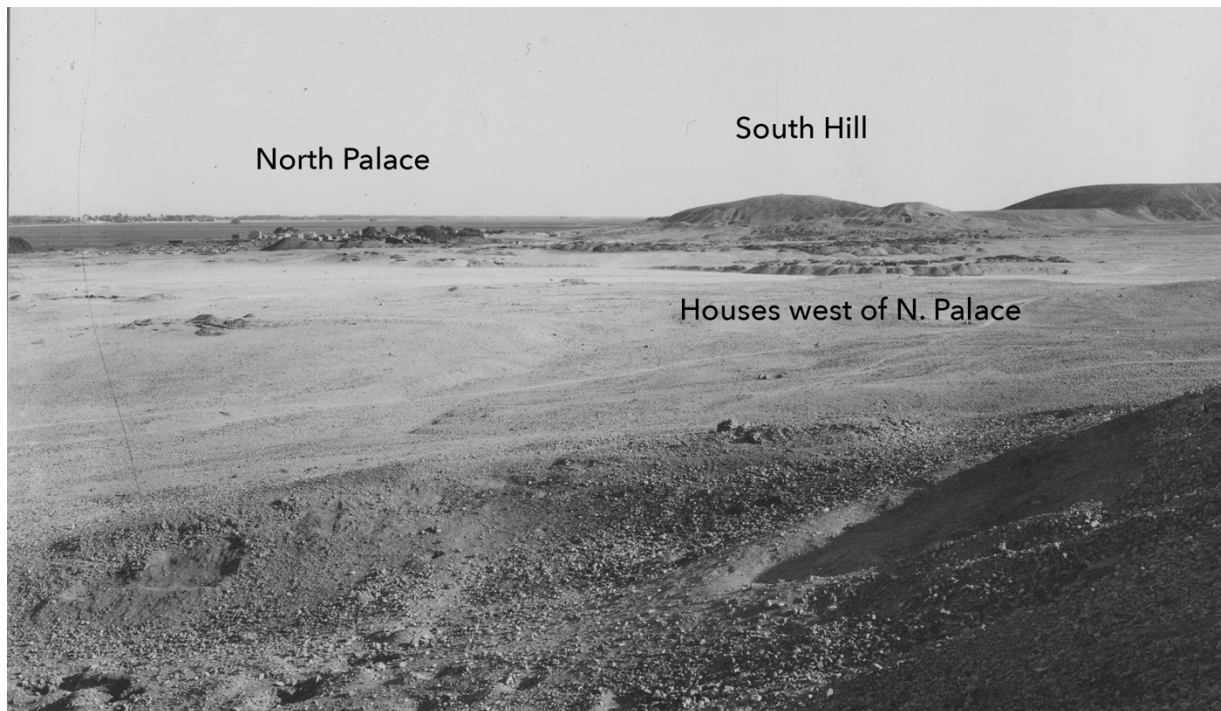


Figure 148: View from Cemetery 1200-1300 looking south, Lythgoe photo MMA 3338, annotated by the author. Image courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

⁷⁴² Bettina Bader, "Oval Plates with Incised Decoration (Fish Dishes)," in *The Survey of Memphis VIII: Kom Rabia: The Middle Kingdom and Second Intermediate Period Pottery*, ed. Janine Bourriau and Carla Gallorini, EES Excavation Memoir 108 (London: Egypt Exploration Society, 2016).

⁷⁴³ A thorough analysis of the domestic pottery from Deir el-Ballas – to the extent that it can be reconstructed based on the very incomplete field notes and paucity of artifacts that were sent to PAHMA – would be an extremely valuable research endeavor that is, however, beyond the scope of this dissertation. A few examples, however, are House 1361 which contained a pointed-bottom jar with cup-shaped mouth (discussed in Section 3.16.6.7) (Field notebook D-13, p. 101); House 1390 which held many types of dishes, bowls, beakers and jars attested in the cemeteries as well as a spinning bowl, and a heavy flat-bottomed, incised platter (Field notebook A-1, pp. 2-3); and House 1395 in which were found another heavy incised platter and pointed-bottom jar with cup-shaped mouth (Field notebook A-1, p. 9).

I will return to the possible significance of this siting and the fact that all three cemeteries had views of the North Palace in Section 11.3.

5.2 Tomb Architecture Styles

The architecture of the tombs of Cemetery 1200-1300 is quite similar to Cemetery 1-200, with a preponderance of simple shaft tombs and tombs with one or two loculi (Table 29, Figure 149). This stands in contrast to Cemetery 500 with its high proportion of tombs with separate chambers. In Cemetery 1200-1300, 77.2% of the tombs (n=44) were pits or shafts with loculi; the most common type was a shaft with one loculus (36.8%, n=21). On the other hand, more complex subterranean architecture including a separate chamber or two off of the main burial shaft only comprised 7% of the tombs (n=4).⁷⁴⁴

No evidence of superstructures was recorded. The only mention made by the excavator of architecture near the surface consists of mudbrick linings near the mouth of the burial shaft.

Table 29: Cemetery 1200-1300 Tomb Architectural Styles, Numbers and Percentages

ARCHITECTURE:	Number	Percentage
Shallow Pit	2	3.5%
Simple Shaft	10	17.5%
Shaft with One Loculus	21	36.8%
Shaft with Two Loculi	11	19.3%
Shaft with Separate Chamber	1	1.8%
Shaft with Loculus and One Chamber	1	1.8%
Shaft with Two Chambers	2	3.5%
Complex Chambers	0	0.00%
Ovoid	0	0.00%
Uncertain: Insufficient Data	9	15.8%
TOTAL	57	100.00%

⁷⁴⁴ The tombs with separate chambers were 1295, 1296, 1315 and 1316.

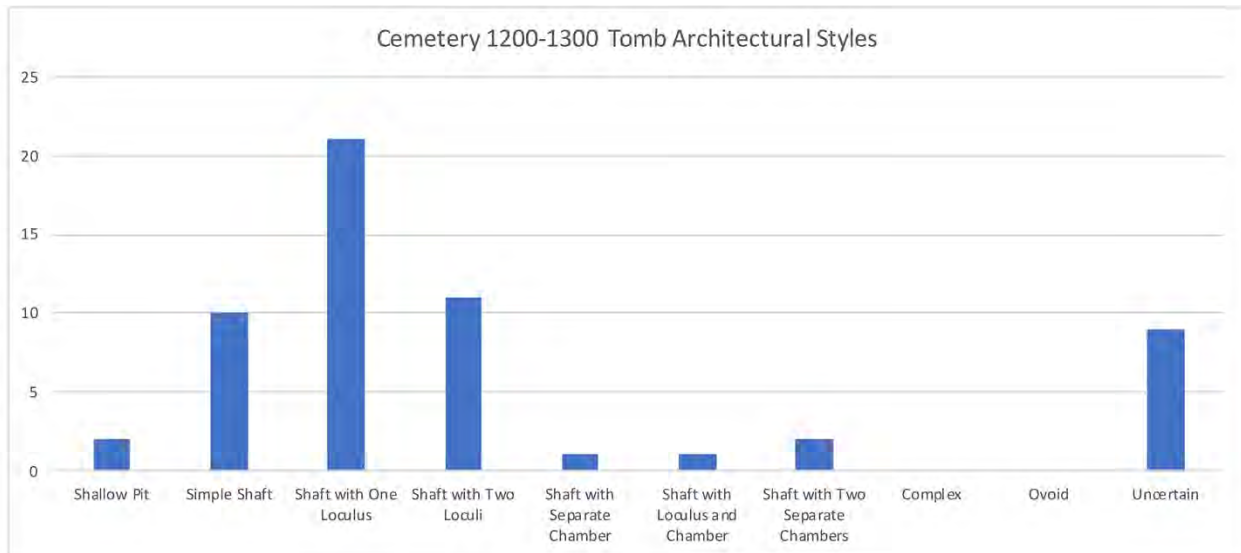


Figure 149: Cemetery 1200-1300 Tomb Architectural Styles, Bar Chart

There were only two shallow pit features in this cemetery. One of them was Tomb 1260.5 (this burial is described in the field notebook between numbers 1260 and 1261 but was unnumbered, so I have assigned it the number 1260.5). It was a child's burial in a wooden coffin, that had been placed in a pit that measured 50 cm wide by 70 cm long and was 90 cm deep. Tomb 1261 was the second shallow pit and was located just five feet east of the preceding burial. There were no remains of a body and only two pottery vessels found "not in original position" according to Lythgoe. This pit measured 50 cm wide by 150 cm long and was 60 cm deep, and thus was considerably shorter and shallower than the normal dimensions for an adult burial. Tomb 1261 might possibly have been an offering deposit for the child's burial just to the west, or perhaps it originally contained another child burial in which the body had disappeared by the time Lythgoe excavated it.

There are nine tombs for which Lythgoe's notes do not provide information about the underground architecture, so they are listed in the table above as "uncertain: insufficient data."⁷⁴⁵ The tomb numbers are included on the map of the cemetery, so we do know that the numbers were used. Indeed, for six of them there is evidence of objects from their assemblages, either in the form of expedition photographs or objects marked with these tomb numbers that are registered at PAHMA.

5.3 Human Remains

For 28 of the 57 tombs (49.1%) of this cemetery, the field notebooks mention human remains, either a brief written description or a sketch of bones in the tomb sketch.

⁷⁴⁵ They are Tombs 1297, 1300, 1304, 1305, 1312, 1319, 1322, 1323, and 1324.

Additionally, for four tombs Lythgoe mentioned specifically that there were no human remains visible. Two of these instances were in substructures that were smaller than a normal tomb, so these cases might have been children's burials in which the remains had disintegrated, or perhaps they were ritual interments of objects only. Three additional tombs in the cemetery were mapped and their numbers are listed in the notebook (1322, 1323 and 1324) but no records were made on those pages, so it is impossible to say what sort of assemblage – including human remains – they might have contained. Moreover, given the incomplete nature of quite a few of the tomb entries in the notebook, when interpreting Lythgoe's field notes we cannot assume from his silence on the matter of human remains that there were in fact none. For the human remains that Lythgoe did describe, most tombs (n=20) contained evidence of just one interment, but there were up to 10 documented per tomb (Table 29).

The tomb with the evidence of the most burials was Tomb 1310, which contained the remains of at least ten individuals; it also had the highest number of extant artifacts in the cemetery with a minimum count of 56 artifacts. It had a particularly deep shaft (3 meters instead of the normal 2 meters) and had two loculi. The tomb with the next-highest number of burials in the cemetery was Tomb 1295, which contained evidence of six interments. This was one of the four tombs in the cemetery that had a more labor-intensive substructure consisting of a separate chamber as well as one loculus, and like Tomb 1310 was also 3 meters deep. However, evidence of just sixteen objects was found in Tomb 1295.

In the case of 23 tomb-like structures where Lythgoe was silent on the presence or lack of human remains, it is likely that many if not all of these substructures originally contained a burial, as the architectural styles and the assemblage of objects found in the substructures are identical to those of tombs that do explicitly mention them. There are a couple of possibilities to account for this lack of information in the field notes. Almost all tombs in the cemetery were looted to varying degrees, so in the situations where indeed no human remains were extant it is possible that the interment was thrown out of the burial shaft during this looting. Some other tombs may have still contained bones but Lythgoe may not have deemed them worthy of description. Given Lythgoe's frequently-used method of making photographs of tomb assemblages to document them and not taking the trouble to also list and sketch the objects in his notebook, this latter scenario is definitely possible.

In Cemetery 1-200 excavated by Reisner, there were many tombs for which human remains were not mentioned but there was circumstantial evidence of an interment from evidence such as mummy cloth, coffins, or stelae. Lythgoe's notes for Cemetery 1200-1300 only contain one analogous situation, Tomb 1263, which was a simple shaft containing a coffin. Lythgoe's notes on this tomb are silent regarding human remains and the only object he mentioned was a scarab (but unfortunately gave no description of its decoration), however, an expedition photograph that he took depicts the assemblage which consisted of several narrow ovoid jars, beakers, a "flower pot", and five dom fruit.

This is an excellent example of the partial information that Lythgoe recorded in his field notes, demonstrating that “absence of evidence is not evidence of absence” and the field notes alone cannot be trusted to provide a clear picture of what was originally found in the tomb.

There is one context that could either be a ritual deposit or a child’s burial. Number 1317 was a simple pit, smaller than a typical tomb (1.65 m long, .55 m wide at bottom, and 1.25 m deep). It contained one beaker and one ring-base bowl at the northern end. Lythgoe noted that there were “no traces of the skeleton, not even bones of any sort.” As the substructure is too small for an adult burial, this might have been a child’s burial from which the remains have disappeared, or perhaps it was only a deposit of the two pottery objects. Erring on the conservative side, for the purposes of calculating the minimum number of interments in this cemetery I will assume that there was no burial here.

Altogether, the total minimum number of individuals that I have calculated, based on the available direct evidence, is 53.

Table 30: Hypothesized Minimum Interments, Cemetery 1200-1300

A. Minimum Number of Interments per Tomb	B. Number of Tombs	C. Number of Interments (A x B)
1	20	20
2	2	4
3	3	9
4	1	4
6	1	6
10	1	10
MINIMUM INTERMENTS:		53

This is almost certainly undercounting the total number of interments in the cemetery, as I have **not** assumed an interment for the tomb-like substructures that contained typical grave goods but for which no mummy cloth, coffin, or human remains are attested (n=23). Another three tomb-numbers had no field notes whatsoever concerning their contents or lack thereof, so although there may have been bodies buried originally, these cases are also not included in the estimation of the minimum number of interments. And lastly, as discussed above, there were four instances where Lythgoe

excavated pits that contained objects but he specifically noted that no human remains were present. If each of these contexts originally included just one burial, that would add 30 individuals to the count for the cemetery, for an estimated total of 83 individuals.

In Cemetery 1-200, Reisner gave his opinion about the possible sex of 20% of the burials, however, in Cemetery 1200-1300, Lythgoe does not mention the sex of the skeletons at all. Similarly, age was rarely mentioned in the field notes for this cemetery, but Lythgoe did specify that two burials were of children. The remaining 51 individuals whose remains were found in the cemetery (96%) are assumed to be adults of uncertain age.

In addition to the human skeletal remains that were recorded from Cemetery 1200-1300, there was a unique deposit in Tomb 1273 of six dogs' skulls that were found on the floor of the loculus of its southern end. The human remains in this tomb consisted of a skull and other bones that were discovered in the upper earth at the northern end of the tomb.

5.4 Stelae

No stelae were recorded from Cemetery 1200-1300.

5.5 Coffins

Lythgoe recorded just seven coffins as being present in this cemetery (Table 31). As in Cemetery 1-200, many were nearly destroyed by the time they were excavated. The only visual evidence that is preserved of any coffin from the cemetery is a wooden face (Figure 150) that Lythgoe photographed as part of the assemblage of Tomb 1314. The artifact itself has not been identified at PAHMA or the MFA.



Figure 150: Coffin face from Tomb 1314, from Hearst Expedition photo B-1164. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Based on the expedition photograph, the face appears to have been painted a light color, so this may have come from a white-painted anthropoid coffin that was a popular style in Thebes in the early 18th Dynasty.⁷⁴⁶ Other objects in the assemblage of Tomb 1314 included a “flower pot”, a form that was most common in the reign of Hatshepsut-Thutmose III, which aligns with the usage of white coffins. In his study of this type of coffin, Barwik notes that there is no differentiation based on facial color of coffins made for women versus men; for both sexes, the faces are either gilded or painted yellow.⁷⁴⁷ Thus, this coffin could have belonged to a person of either sex.

The other coffins from the cemetery all appear to be wooden boxes. Unlike Cemetery 1-200, in which Reisner described a number of painted coffins, Lythgoe did not mention any decoration at all on any of the coffins from Cemetery 1200-1300.

Table 31: Coffins, Cemetery 1200-1300

Tomb	Description	Measurements
1260.5	Fragments of wooden box (child’s burial)	70 cm long x 50 cm wide x 25 cm deep
1263	Impression of the outside of the coffin at the bottom of shaft	175 cm long x 38 cm wide
1275	Simple wooden coffin. Inside measurements recorded. Wood was about 1.25 inches (3 cm) thick.	140 cm long x 25 cm wide
1293	Wooden coffin containing burial, found 60 cm above floor level	no measurements
1308	Impression of rectangular coffin, but wood had completely disappeared	no measurements
1313	Fragments of wood from coffin	no measurements
1314	Painted face of wooden coffin found in upper fill in the loculus	no measurements

While only seven of the 57 tombs of this cemetery (12.3%) were recorded to have evidence of having held a coffin, the same taphonomic issues that impacted the wooden remains in Cemetery 1-200 also held sway here. Lythgoe’s notes indicate that two of the seven coffins were attested only by their impressions in the tomb and that the wood had completely disappeared. Thus, as with the human remains, the percentage of tombs that originally might have originally contained coffins could be significantly higher than the present evidence attests, but to what extent is impossible to say.

⁷⁴⁶ Barwik.

⁷⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, 21.

5.6 Scarabs and Inscribed Jewelry

Seven tombs in Cemetery 1200-1300 were reported to have contained scarabs, representing 12% of the tombs (Table 32, see also Appendix 3 for detailed descriptions of the designs and photographs). The current location(s) of the scarabs from Tombs 1302 and 1310 are unknown, but the other examples were all retained by Reisner as part of the “study collection” that he kept with him at Giza, so they were not sent on to the University of California with the bulk of the Hearst Expedition’s finds at the completion of the excavations at Deir el-Ballas. Upon Reisner’s death at Giza, these scarabs and other jewelry items were sent with his other belongings to the MFA, where most of them have now been accessioned. There is only one royal name attested in the scarabs from Cemetery 1200-1300, which is Thutmose III (from Tomb 1291).

Table 32: Scarabs, Cemetery 1200-1300

Tomb	Description	Museum No. (if known)
1291	Scarab, inscribed Menkheperre (Thutmose III) in cartouche flanked by uraei, nwb sign below, winged sun disc above	MFA Eg.Inv. 5034
1291	Scarab, steatite	MFA 47.2191
1298	Cowroid scarab, large, green-glazed	MFA 47.2187
1298	Scarab, small, blue faience	MFA 47.2188
1299	Scarab, illegible inscription, possibly includes Imn	MFA 47.2192
1302	Scarab, inscribed Imn R' with large bird (Horus or Nekhbet) above with down-stretched wings	–
1302	Scarab or scaraboid shown in excavation photo, not clear enough to discern the inscription	–
1306	Lentoid/scaraboid bead, green glaze, cruciform design with pendant uraei	MFA 47.2190
1309	Rosette bead, inscribed wdn (“offerings”)	MFA 47.2189
1310	Two scarabs (<i>no further details provided in field notes</i>)	–

5.7 Amulets, Jewelry, and Beads

In addition to the inscribed beads and scarabs described above, other beads without inscription and amulets were also recorded as coming from eight tombs in this

cemetery (Table 33). Several of these artifacts are currently held at the MFA. The only jewelry items from the cemetery that were sent to PAHMA are blue cylindrical beads that were found adhering to a Nile silt beer jar (6-8022) along with fragments of faience, and thus were included in the description of the jar when it was accessioned at PAHMA. Today, however, the jar has been cleaned and the beads and faience have become separated from the jar's catalog number and their current locations are unknown.

Table 33: Amulets, jewelry, and beads, Cemetery 1200-1300

Tomb	Description	Museum No. (if known)
1266	Beads (<i>no further details provided in field notes</i>)	–
1277	Two beads (<i>no further details provided in field notes</i>)	–
1291	Thin discoid faience beads in pale green, black, and blue; two silver (?) leech earrings; one round gold bead; one small carnelian bead; one round amethyst (?) bead; one long cylindrical bead in blue faience	MFA 47.2191
1298	Two small stick-shaped pieces of bronze; two tiny blue-glazed amulets, one of which is apparently Bes	MFA 47.2187
1302	Beads (<i>no further details provided in field notes</i>)	–
1309	Small cylindrical object, possibly faience or bronze (<i>attested in photo B-1168 of tomb assemblage</i>)	–
1316	Blue cylindrical beads (<i>found adhering to Nile silt beer jar when accessioned at PAHMA</i>)	6-8022
1333	Large round faience beads (n=38)	–

5.8 Cosmetic Equipment

5.8.1 Stone Kohl Jars

Five stone kohl jars and one lid were recorded from this cemetery, with four tombs containing one jar each and one tomb, 1310, holding two. Tomb 1310 in general contained a large quantity of artifacts and had evidence of ten burials, far more than any other tomb in the cemetery, so the fact that there were multiple kohl jars is not surprising. Only two of the artifacts have been identified at PAHMA (Table 34). Unlike Cemetery 1-200 which had a variety of forms including not only undecorated stone vessels but also decorated kohl jars made of stone and faience as well as wooden kohl tubes, all of the known jars from Cemetery 1200-1300 were undecorated stone vessels.

Table 34: Stone kohl jars and lids, Cemetery 1200-1300

Tomb	Description	PAHMA No. (if known)
1276	Alabaster lid for kohl jar	–
1302	Dark stone kohl jar, wide base, wide flange top, part of rim broken	–
1303	Limestone kohl jar, residue with galena inside	6-7860
1310	Alabaster kohl jar, rounded shoulder, flat base, rim mostly broken off	–
1310	Alabaster kohl jar	–
1316	Alabaster kohl jar, wide body, flat base; kohl inside	6-8025

Both of the extant kohl jars (6-7680 and 6-8025) were drilled straight down rather than having the interior of the vessel hollowed out along its contours, a feature diagnostic for the 18th Dynasty.⁷⁴⁸ The kohl jar from Tomb 1302 also seems to have been of the characteristic early 18th Dynasty style, based on the expedition photograph (Figure 151). See the discussion in Section 3.12 and 3.12.1 concerning the background and references concerning the chronological implications of these forms.



Figure 151: Stone kohl jar from Tomb 1302, from Hearst Expedition photo B-1168. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

5.8.2 Stone Bowl

In addition to the alabaster kohl and unguent jars mentioned in the previous section, Tomb 1316 also contained a rim fragment of a finely-worked carinated bowl made of indurated limestone (6-8023, Figure 152). This is the only object of its kind from Deir el-Ballas but it has a parallel in the assemblage from the tomb of the three foreign wives of Thutmose III at Deir el-Bahari in western Thebes.⁷⁴⁹ The royal examples are described by Lilyquist as being made of green marble, whereas the Deir el-Ballas object is

⁷⁴⁸ Aston, 146-48; nos. 60, 63-66.

⁷⁴⁹ Lilyquist, *Three Foreign Wives*, 219, Fig. 146 and 47.

cream-colored mottled with pink. It is highly polished and is the only example of which I am aware of this type of stone from the site. Such bowls are depicted in banquet scenes from Theban tombs as containers for drink and ointment.⁷⁵⁰



Figure 152: Carinated stone bowl from Tomb 1316 (6-8023). Images by the author.

5.8.3 Bronze Razor

One bronze “knife” – in fact a razor – was found in Tomb 1310. The object is not identified at PAHMA but is seen in the expedition photo of the tomb’s assemblage (Figure 153), allowing us to identify it as the *dg3* type from the early 18th Dynasty (see Section 3.12.8 for a discussion of this type of artifact, with references).

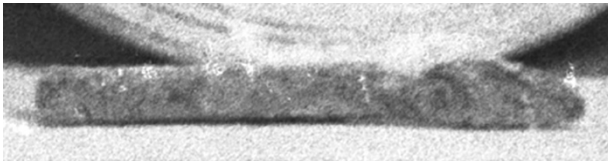


Figure 153: Bronze razor, from Hearst Expedition photo B-1147. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

5.8.4 Other Cosmetic Equipment

There are numerous categories of other cosmetic equipment that were represented in Cemetery 1-200 but are not mentioned in the field notes from Cemetery 1200-1300 nor are they seen in expedition photos or in the collections at PAHMA or the MFA. Such articles include kohl applicators, bronze tweezers, wigs or hair extensions, and shells (used as cosmetic containers).

⁷⁵⁰ Ibid., 150, with citations.

5.9 Household Objects

5.9.1 Bovine Horn

A cow or ox horn (6-8020, Figure 154) was discovered in Tomb 1315. As with the similar object from Tomb 157 in Cemetery 1-200 (6-8298, see discussion of parallels and function in Section 3.13.1 above), this was likely used as a container, perhaps for oil. The horn from Tomb 1315 was cut at both ends and incised around the larger opening. Oil horns are seen in figural pottery vases of the 18th Dynasty made in the form of women, such as the British Museum's object EA 54694 and the Louvre's E 11276.⁷⁵¹



Figure 154: Horn, Tomb 1315. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8020).

5.9.2 Bronze

Other than the one bronze razor presented above under cosmetic equipment, only a few, small pieces of bronze were recorded as coming from Cemetery 1200-1300, and they were in too fragmentary a condition to be able to discern their original form or function. "Fragments of bronze" were found in Tombs 1264 and 1276, while two small stick-shaped pieces of bronze (MFA 47.2187) are attributed to Tomb 1298.

5.9.3 Other Household Objects

Several categories of household objects that were attested in the graves of Cemetery 1-200 are lacking in the records of this cemetery. These include basketwork, wooden boxes, or inlay made of bone or ivory. Given the severe degradation of wood and similar organic material in the cemetery as well as the extensive looting of the tombs,

⁷⁵¹Roehrig, "Figure Vases," 237-38.

there may well have been such objects originally placed in the burials, but no evidence has survived.

5.10 Faience Objects

In addition to jewelry pieces such as scarabs, rings, and beads, several tombs held fragments of tiles from the North Palace. Additional fragments of faience were mentioned in Lythgoe's notes but were not described in detail and cannot be matched with specific artifacts at PAHMA.

Table 35: Faience objects, Cemetery 1200-1300

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
1264	Fragment of faience	–
1273	Fragment of blue faience	–
1302	Fragments of blue-glazed ware	–
1308	Faience tile fragment, green	6-7896
1311	Faience tile fragments (2)	6-7984 and 6-7985
1311	Fragment of round lily tile	6-9144
1312	Faience tile fragment	6-8004
1314	One small thick piece (tile? or center of bowl?), one rim fragment of round lily tile with two irregular lines in black paint on interior	6-8009
1316	Fragments of faience (found adhering to side of beer jar)	–
1318	Faience tile fragment, blue	–
1326	Faience tile fragments	–

5.10.1 Tiles

Of interest is the predominance of tile fragments among the pieces of faience found in this cemetery. In Cemetery 1-200, two tombs (Tomb 182 and 193) held a fragment of tile (Section 3.15.2). As shown in Table 35, Cemetery 1200-1300 had six tombs that contained a fragment of this colorful decoration that had once adorned the abandoned palace. These six contexts represent 10.5% of the tombs in the cemetery. The tombs that contained the tile fragments are clustered toward the top of the western knoll on its

southern-facing hillside. This location is over 800 m from the North Palace, implying that the tiles were intentionally brought over to this area (Figure 154). A discussion regarding why these tiles were included as grave goods and their possible agency as material culture that connected the later population to the royal palace is provided in Section 11.3.



Figure 155: Cemetery 1200-1300 find-spot of faience tiles relative to the North Palace. Image courtesy of GoogleEarth with Hearst Expedition map overlay by Michael Black.



Figure 156: Faience tile from Tomb 1311. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7985).

In addition to rectangular tiles (Figure 156), there were fragments of two rounded tiles with a lily flower decoration⁷⁵² that were found in the cemetery. One is fragment 6-

⁷⁵² Minor, "Faience Tiles from Deir el-Ballas and Kerma: New Evidence of Egyptian-Nubian Relations at the Foundation of the New Kingdom," 13-14.

9144 (Figure 157). This fragment from Tomb 1311 is decorated with raised, thin petals painted black as well as wider, triangular shapes indicated by a black outline to show additional petals.

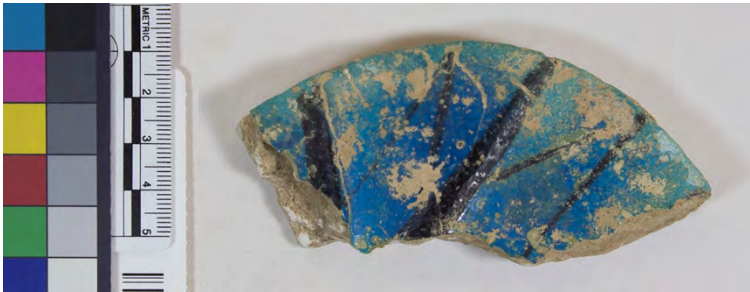


Figure 157: Faience lily flower tile fragment from Tomb 1311. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7985).

Another similar, rounded edge sherd was found in Tomb 1314 along with a smaller tile fragment that could be from the same lily blossom tile or another tile (6-8009, Figure 158). The latter is now a squarish shape, but all four sides are broken off.



Figure 158: Faience lily flower tile fragment from Tomb 1314. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8009).

5.10.2 Other

Four tombs in the cemetery contained fragments of faience that were not described in enough detail to enable an understanding of what sort of object they came from, and they have not been matched with artifacts at PAHMA. These pieces found in Tombs 1264, 1273, 1302 and 1316 might have come from tiles, from marsh bowls, or another type of vessel.

5.11 Pottery

This section on pottery is organized in the same fashion and with the same purpose as the pottery section presented in Chapter 3 above for Cemetery 1-200. As was true for Chapter 3, the following is not a comprehensive corpus of all forms found in Cemetery 1200-1300, but rather presents those forms and decorative treatments that assist in determining the approximate date of the burials or that provide insight into funerary practices in the cemetery. Discussions of parallels for the below-listed pottery types as well as the chronological and functional analysis with citations of relevant literature can be found in the corresponding sections presented above for Cemetery 1-200.

For the different vessel types described below, the prevalence – that is, how many of a certain type were found in the cemetery and the percentage of tombs that contained that type – is based on the archival evidence gathered from Lythgoe’s field notes, excavation photos, and artifacts identified at PAHMA. It should be remembered that there are 13 tombs for which there are no pottery notes or photos,⁷⁵³ and thus the actual occurrence of many of the ceramic types would have been higher than this minimum number represented in the reported documents. Even for the tombs where Lythgoe mentioned pottery, he almost always neglected to describe the sherds, thus giving an incomplete picture of the variety and quantity of pottery that was found.⁷⁵⁴ Thus, the numbers and percentages of various pottery types given below should be viewed as minimum reconstructable numbers that undercount the actual occurrences of the pottery in the cemetery.

5.11.1 Beakers

Beakers were a popular grave good in this cemetery; there were a total of 120 beakers recorded in 34 tombs (60% of the tombs). As with the examples from Cemetery 1-200, they can be made of a silt (Nile B) or marl (Marl B) fabric. The marl examples are invariably undecorated, but the Nile silt beakers could either be plain, painted with red slip, or burnished in vertical strokes. The red-slipped or burnished Nile silt beakers were sometimes decorated with a black-painted band around the rim (see Section 3.16.8.3). The only noticeable difference between the beakers found in this cemetery compared with Cemetery 1-200 is that no record was made of them containing grain husks or other food offerings such as small fruits. See Section 3.16.1 for the discussion of function, chronology, and parallels to this vessel type.

⁷⁵³ These are Tombs 1265, 1279, 1280, 1296, 1297, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1311, 1312, 1322, 1323, and 1324.

⁷⁵⁴ For example, for Tomb 1270 Lythgoe wrote “among fragments of pottery was form like 1267, no. 4 and also small cup of brown clay” (Notebook D-13, p. 47). The information for Tomb 1273 only mentions “No pots found whole. Fragments of regular 18th [Dynasty] pottery including one bowl. Also fragments of blue glaze” (Notebook D-13, p. 49).

5.11.2 “Beer” Jars

Fifteen examples of beer jars can be identified as coming from twelve different tombs in the cemetery (21% of the tombs). In some cases, the jars are known to have been in a tomb’s assemblage because they are shown in an excavation photo, while in other cases Lythgoe mentioned finding this form in his tomb notes. See Section 3.16.2 for the discussion of function, chronology, and parallels to this vessel type.

5.11.3 “Flower Pots”

Two “flower pots” were recorded in Cemetery 1200-1300, one each in Tomb 1271 and 1314. Neither has a hole perforating its base, although this is the more common characteristic of the “flower pots” from Cemetery 1-200. The “flower pot” from Tomb 1271(6-7718) was decorated with bands of black paint around its exterior rim when it was discovered, while the example from Tomb 1314 (6-8219) has a cream-colored slip. See Section 3.16.3 for the discussion of function, chronology, and parallels to this vessel type.

5.11.4 Bowls

A total of 56 bowls of various sizes are known from the cemetery, which were found in 25 tombs (44% of the tombs). Most were the type that are medium size with either a vertical rim or slightly recurving rim and ring base. At least twenty tombs contained at least one example of this form, while three tombs (1290, 1299, and 1312) held bowls with carinated rims. A variety of decorative treatments were given to some of these bowls, such as black-painted rims, burnishing, white-painted dots, red-painted rims and splashes. These vessels will be specifically listed under these different decorative treatments below. See Section 3.16.4 for the discussion of function and parallels to this vessel type.

5.11.5 Dishes

5.11.5.1 Large dishes

Large, open dishes in both marl and Nile silt clays were commonly found in Cemetery 1200-1300. Forty-two such dishes were recorded from 24 different tombs (42% of the tombs). See Section 3.16.5.1 for the discussion of function and parallels to this vessel type.

5.11.5.2 Small dishes

Small dishes only appeared in 8.8% of the tombs in Cemetery 1200-1300, with fourteen examples reported from five tombs. Tombs 1312 and 1314 contained one small dish each, Tomb 1304 contained two, Tomb 1310 contained four, and Tomb 1307 had

the highest number with five of these dishes. See Section 3.16.5.2 for the discussion of function and parallels to this vessel type.

5.11.6 Jars

5.11.6.1 Round-based ovoid jars

As with Cemetery 1-200, this type of tall storage jar was a commonly-found form in Cemetery 1200-1300. Thirty-two of these jars were found in 22 tombs (38.6% of tombs). See Section 3.16.6.2 for the discussion of function and parallels to this vessel type.

5.11.6.2 Funnel-necked jars

There were no true funnel-necked jars recorded from Cemetery 1200-1300, in which the joint where the top of the shoulder meets the beginning of the neck is narrower than the aperture of the mouth. This form was not common in Cemetery 1-200, but it was found in a few of the tombs that date to the late 18th-early 19th Dynasties.

5.11.6.3 Amphorae

As was the case with Cemetery 1-200, amphorae were not common but were attested in Cemetery 1200-1300. Tomb 1316 held an early type of amphora (Figure 159), with its rounded shape suggesting a date in the early-mid 18th Dynasty.⁷⁵⁵ The expedition photograph shows that the handles were broken off when it was discovered and the mouth also seems to be shorter than expected so was probably also broken off; the mouth was covered with a piece of linen. The jar has not been identified at PAHMA so its contents and any definitive answer about whether it was a Canaanite import or Egyptian imitation remain unknown.

⁷⁵⁵ It is unclear from the expedition photograph whether this jar was made of Canaanite fabric (Type A1) or Marl D from Egypt (Type B1 in Aston's typology). Aston, "Amphorae in New Kingdom Egypt," Fig. 1, a-c; Fig. 6, a-c.



Figure 159: Amphora, Tomb 1316, from Hearst Expedition photo C-1749. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Tomb 1296 held a Marl D amphora (Figure 160). The profile of the vessel with its tall, slightly bulging neck and high shoulder finds a parallel in Aston's Type B1 dating between Amenhotep III to Ramesses II.⁷⁵⁶ This date accords well with most of the other pottery from the tomb, which also features late 18th Dynasty styles such as a blue-painted jar.



Figure 160: Amphora, Tomb 1296 (TEMP 2015.0964). Image by the author.

5.11.6.4 Wavy-necked Jars

One example of a wavy-necked jar (6-7764, Figure 161) was found in Tomb 1281. It is made of a fine marl clay and has red bands painted on its neck and body. As mentioned in the discussion of this type of object in Cemetery 1-200, this style of decorative bottle was popular for a long period in the New Kingdom, so it does not provide close dating information (see Section 3.16.6.6).

⁷⁵⁶ Ibid., Fig. 7, b-e.



Figure 161: Wavy necked bottle, 6-7764 from Tomb 1281. Image by the author.

5.11.6.5 Bottle

with Cup-like Quatrefoil-shaped mouth

Tomb 1304 contained a narrow marl jar (6-7871, Figure 162), 17 cm in height, whose neck widens into cup-shaped mouth with a rim that has been pinched in on four sides into a quatrefoil shape. This bottle is very similar to the example from Tomb 128 in Cemetery 1-200, discussed above in Section 3.16.6.7.



Figure 162: Bottle with quatrefoil mouth. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7871).

5.11.6.6 Hs-jars

Although this specialized form had a long-standing tradition of use in funerary rituals and is commonly depicted in tomb scenes, no examples are known from Cemetery

1200-1300. This contrasts with the numerous examples, mostly fragmentary, discovered in Cemetery 1-200 (Section 3.16.6.8). The fact that so many *hs* jars were found in a broken state may indicate that they were ritually smashed at the conclusion of the funerary meal (see discussion concerning “kill holes”, Section 3.16.9). If this also occurred in Cemetery 1200-1300, it may be that Lythgoe simply did not record the fragments. As mentioned above (Section 5.11), he frequently limited his remarks in his notes to a general acknowledgement that there were pottery sherds of 18th Dynasty types, and only sketched whole vessels.

5.11.7 Offering Stands

In contrast to Cemetery 1-200 where offering stands were relatively common, there was only one such object known to have come from Cemetery 1200-1300. Tomb 1308 contained the bottom portion of a Nile silt offering stand (6-7917, Figure 163) that bears traces of white paint.



Figure 163: Offering stand fragment, Tomb 1308 (6-7917). Image by the author.

5.11.8 Decorative Treatments

5.11.8.1 Incised Parallel Lines

Vessels with incised decoration were recorded for seven tombs (12.3% of tombs) as shown in Table 36. One example of this type of decoration is shown as Figure 164. For the discussion of parallels and possible chronological implications of this type of decoration, see Section 3.16.8.1.

Table 36: Pottery with Incised Parallel Lines, Cemetery 1200-1300

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
1266	Marl cup, tall vertical sides, short curved incised lines in groups of 4 to 6, incised lines on rim; h. 8 cm	6-7699
1296	Tall narrow marl bottle, incised lines in groups of 8 on shoulder (made with comb)	6-7822
1304	Wide ovoid marl jar, wide mouth, a single wavy line on shoulder, row of incised dots on rim; greatest d. 20 cm	6-7870
1312	Pinkish marl bowl carinated rim fragment, four parallel wavy lines incised on interior	6-7993
1319	Tall marl jar, slender with high shoulder and slightly constricted neck, greenish color, groups of 5 parallel incised lines on shoulder, single incised lines on rim; h. 30 cm	6-8033
1329	Very tall marl jar, slender with high shoulder and slightly constricted neck, groups of parallel incised curved lines on neck and shoulder, carinated rim with notches in bottom; h. 47 cm	6-8034
1335	Tall marl bottle, high shoulder, flattened roll rim, incised parallel wavy lines around shoulder; measurements not available	6-8039

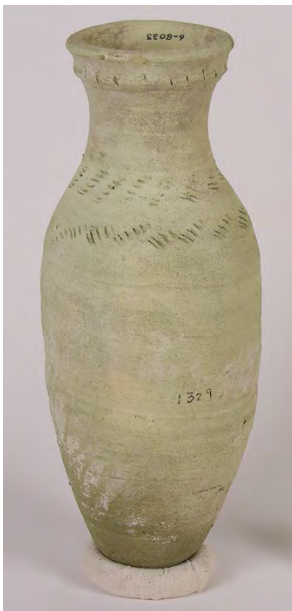


Figure 164: Jar with incised parallel lines. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8033).

5.11.8.1 White-painted Pottery

Cemetery 1200-1300 contained some of the same types of white-painted decoration that were also seen in Cemetery 1-200. For the discussion of parallels and possible chronological implications of these decorations, see Section 3.16.8.2.

White Rim:

Only one pottery vessel from the cemetery appears to have been decorated with a white-painted rim (6-7864, Figure 165). It was a flaring dish with a flat base and was found in Tomb 1304.



Figure 165: Dish with white-painted rim. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7864).

White Dots:

One pottery fragment (6-8079) provided evidence of decoration with deliberately-made dots of white paint. This sherd of a bowl was found in Tomb 1272. The expedition photographs of the tomb's assemblage (B-1172 and C-1752) show that it had two concentric rows of white dots in the interior, although the white paint has now nearly vanished.

White Rims and Splashes:

Two vessels with white-painted rims and splashes were recorded from the cemetery, one each from Tomb 1304 and 1306. As seen in Table 37, the first example was a small saucer while the second example was a large, wide-bodied jar.

Table 37: Pottery with White-painted Rims and Splashes, Cemetery 1200-1300

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
1304	Nile silt saucer, footed, red-slipped with splashes of white paint in interior	6-7878
1306	Wide Nile silt carinated jar, wide mouth with short vertical neck, rope marks on widest point, red-slipped, white paint splashed around rim	6-7882

White Bands:

Two large jars are known from Cemetery 1200-1300 that had white bands painted on their surfaces. This type of decoration was also seen in Cemetery 1-200. Its possible ritual significance is discussed in Section 3.16.8.2.

Table 38: Pottery with White-painted Bands, Cemetery 1200-1300

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
1276	Large Nile silt jar, wide ovoid body, wide mouth, incised lines around rim, red-slipped, white paint in horizontal band around rim and belly and vertical band from belly to mouth	–
1295	Large, wide Nile silt jar, no neck, wide mouth, incised lines under rim and on shoulder, white-painted horizontal and vertical bands; h. 26 cm	6-23666

White Color Applied Overall:

This type of white-painted decoration was found on 15 objects from eight tombs in this cemetery (14% of the tombs). In particular, it was a favored decoration in Tomb 1310 where it was used on two jars and three large dishes (Figure 166). For a discussion of the possible significance of this surface treatment, see Section 3.16.8.2.

Table 39: Pottery with Overall White-painted Surface, Cemetery 1200-1300

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
1264	Red-slipped Nile silt dish, white paint inside and outside; d. 27 cm.	6-7691
1264	Wide Nile silt jar, carinated body painted white, wide mouth with rolled rim, rope marks around belly	–
1266	Deep Nile silt dish, almost like "flower pot" in shape; scant traces of white paint/slip; h. 11.5 cm, d. 28 cm	6-7697
1271	Deep Nile silt bowl, flaring sides, beveled rim, flat base, more smoothly finished and open form than "flower pots", no finger marks; white paint in interior; h. 15 cm, d. 28 cm	6-7715
1279	Nile silt dish, white paint inside and outside, irregular shape; d. 28 cm	6-7756
1308	Nile silt dish, painted white inside and out, irregular shape (bent while still malleable); d. 18 cm	6-7903
1308	Nile silt dish, painted white inside and out, irregular shape (bent while still malleable); d. 20 cm	6-7913
1308	Nile silt offering stand, traces of white paint; bottom portion was all that was found, extant h. 19 cm	6-7917
1310	Large globular Nile silt bottle, narrow neck, flattened roll rim, white paint on exterior, parallel incised lines on belly and shoulder; h. ~30 cm	6-7927
1310	Marl jar, narrow ovoid body, wide neck and mouth, incised lines on neck, traces of white paint on exterior and inside mouth; h. 33 cm	6-7928
1310	Nile silt dish, irregularly formed, traces of white paint/residue in interior; d. 28 cm	6-7960
1310	Nile silt dish, flaring lip, irregular body, painted white inside and out, scratch marks in interior; d. 24 cm	6-7963
1310	Nile silt dish, irregular shape, ring burnished interior, black lines in groups of 3 on rim, traces of white paint in interior; d. 29 cm	6-7965
1312	Pinkish dish, white paint inside and outside; d. 25 cm	6-8001
1314	Pinkish dish, traces of white paint and gray stains inside; d. 25 cm	6-8010



Figure 166: White-painted Nile silt dish. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7903).

5.11.8.2 Black-painted Pottery

There were 23 pottery vessels with black-painted rims discovered in 15 tombs in the cemetery (26.3% of the tombs), as well as a tall jar found with a burial in House H nearby. This decoration is also seen in a nearby domestic context, as House L contained a beaker with a black-painted rim. Of the 23 vessels in Cemetery 1200-1300 proper, sixteen were beakers and seven were bowls. Another type of decoration made with black paint is the application of groups of three dots or short lines, which the potter appears to have applied with his fingers. This decoration is almost always confined to the interior rims of large, flaring Nile silt dishes with burnished interiors – there was one such example found in Tomb 1279 and six in Tomb 1310 – but the ring-burnished bowl with black-painted rim from Tomb 1293 is an exception to this rule, where the black lines were placed on the exterior of the rim (Figure 167).



Figure 167: Burnished Nile silt bowl with black-painted decoration. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7799).

Table 40: Pottery with Black-painted Decoration, Cemetery 1200-1300

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
1267	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-7703
1274	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-7732
1274	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-7734
1276	Nile silt bowl, black-painted rim, highly polished and lightweight	6-7738
1279	Nile silt dish, ring burnished interior, black dots on rim in groups of three; d. 28 cm	6-7750
1290	Nile silt bowl, recurving rim, burnished, black-painted rim	–
1291	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-7786
1292	Nile silt bowl, burnished, black-painted rim	–
1292	Nile silt bowl, burnished, black-painted rim	–
1293	Nile silt bowl, burnished inside and on vertical portion of exterior near rim; black-painted rim, four groups of three thick black stripes descending from rim on exterior	6-7799
1298	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, kill hole in bottom, black-painted rim	6-7825
1298	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-7900
1298	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-7827
1299	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-7831
1301	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-7848
1303	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, rim pinched in	6-7862
1304	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-7875
1308	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-7911
1309	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-7919

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
1310	Thin Nile silt bowl, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-7932
1310	Nile silt bowl, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-7930
1310	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-7968
1310	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim	6-7943
1310	Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim	6-7949
1310	Nile silt dish, ring burnished interior, four groups of three dots on rim; d. 26 cm	6-7938
1310	Nile silt dish, ring burnished interior, rim decorated with black dots in groups of three; d. 27.5 cm	6-7956
1310	Nile silt dish, ring burnished interior, black dots on rim in groups of three; d. 27.5 cm	6-7958
1310	Nile silt dish, burnished interior, three groups of three dark brown dots on rim; d. 26 cm.	6-7961
1310	Nile silt dish, irregular shape, ring burnished interior, black lines in groups of three on rim, traces of white paint in interior; d. 29 cm	6-7965
1310	Nile silt dish, flange rim, ring burnished interior, black dots on rim in groups of three; d. 22 cm	6-7969

5.11.8.3 Cypriot-inspired Monochrome and Bichrome Decoration

Similar to the assemblages from Cemetery 1-200, there were many examples of pottery found in this cemetery that were decorated with designs inspired by Cypriot imports.

Table 41: Pottery with Monochrome or Bichrome Decoration, Cemetery 1200-1300

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
1264	Marl jar fragments, bird-on-wire motif on large shoulder sherd, one small body sherd undecorated	6-7677

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
1279	Pinkish marl pitcher, tall wide vertical neck, globular body, loop handle from mid-neck to shoulder, two brown concentric lines at base of neck and groups of descending vertical lines; mouth damaged and clay on body spalling when found; h. 14 cm	6-7754
1279	Squat carinated buff jar, wide vertical neck, roll rim, much-faded dark red paint - thick band at top of shoulder, descending lines at angles; h. 7 cm	6-7749
1291	Brownish-buff flask, broad flat bottom and baggy body, dots and rings on shoulder (bird-on-wire), short vertical neck, roll rim; mouth broken when found; h. 11 cm.	6-7821
1291	Pitcher with one vertical handle, globular body, tall wide vertical neck, ledge rim; mouth half broken away and some spalling on body when found; per field notes decorated with "dull red polish and brown lines"	–
1293	Marl pitcher, very tall wide neck, globular body, one arching loop handle from shoulder to middle of neck, dark brown and red concentric lines at base of neck, dark brown vertical lines and "ladder" design on body; h. 15 cm.	6-7802
1293	Marl pitcher, tall wide neck, ledge rim, globular body, one arching loop handle from shoulder to middle of neck, dark brown and red concentric lines at base of neck, dark brown vertical lines and "ladder" design on body; h. 15 cm	6-7802
1299	Shallow Marl A2 bowl, carinated rim, short brown lines in groups on rim; broken, part missing when found; d. 22.5 cm.	6-7836
1308	Fragment of large buff jar with red and black decoration: concentric bird-on-wire motif with red and black lines on either side; at a diagonal angle, two plant stems (?) -- long thick line with short lines coming out from "stem" -- with red line in between them	6-7909

From Tomb 1293 came a pitcher (6-7802) made of Marl A2 fabric (Figure 168).⁷⁵⁷ The vessel has a globular body, a very tall and wide neck with one arching loop handle connected from the shoulder to the middle of the neck. It has dark brown and red concentric lines the base of the neck, with dark brown vertical lines and a "ladder" design descending onto the body from the concentric bands. As discussed in Section 3.16.8.4 above, both the form and design of these pitchers point to a date in the reign of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III.

⁷⁵⁷ Bourriau, unpublished research notes on marl fabrics.



Figure 168: Bichrome decorated pitcher, Tomb 1293. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7802).

A vessel that is unique among the Deir el-Ballas material is a broad flask⁷⁵⁸ (Figure 169) from Tomb 1291 (6-7821). This container finds a parallel in a cosmetic flask of unknown provenience held at the Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire in Brussels (E.5336) as well as archaeologically-provenienced examples from Deir el-Medina⁷⁵⁹ and Qau.⁷⁶⁰ Such baggy jars probably imitate stone vessels that were used to hold unguents, and indeed one example from Deir el-Medina was found containing a yellowish fatty substance.⁷⁶¹ Bourriau dates this form with its horizontal decoration to the reigns of Thutmose III – Thutmose IV.⁷⁶²



Figure 169: Baggy flask, Tomb 1291 (6-7821). Image by the author.

⁷⁵⁸ Holthoer, 145-46, Pl. 33.

⁷⁵⁹ Bourriau, "58 Cosmetic Flask."

⁷⁶⁰ Brunton, Pl. 28, no. 136.

⁷⁶¹ Bourriau, "58 Cosmetic Flask."

⁷⁶² Ibid.

Lastly, a body sherd from a bichrome decorated vessel (6-7909) has been attributed to Tomb 1308 in the PAHMA registration system (Figure 170).⁷⁶³ The decoration includes the typical double line painted in red and black, with the “birds on a wire” motif in the middle. However, an unusual feature is seen at the top of Figure 169, where a black diagonal line has small marks of paint emerging from the line on either side along its length. This might be a floral design indicating leaves on a stem. Traces of a second, similar line are seen at the top of the sherd, with a plain red line painted in between the two black ones.



Figure 170: Bichrome painted sherd, Tomb 1308 (6-7909). Image by the author.

Other pottery found in this tomb include a Cypriot Base-Ring Ware I juglet, a bowl with red-painted rim and splashes, and a beaker with black-painted rim. While bichrome ware such as this sherd with the birds-on-wire motif began in the reign of Thutmose III but gained in popularity in the following reign of his son Amenhotep II and the red-painted rims and splashes also extend into the reign of Amenhotep II, black-painted rims are thought to end in the reign of Thutmose III, leading to an estimated date for this tomb assemblage in the reign of Thutmose III.

5.11.8.4 Red-painted Rims and Splashes

Red-painted rims and splashes in the interior of open pottery forms were seen in six tombs (10.5% of the tombs). As discussed in Section 3.16.8.5 above, this style of decoration has been dated to the narrow window of the reigns of Thutmose III and his successor, Amenhotep II.

⁷⁶³ The sherd is marked 1308 in ink on the reverse side, but the handwriting is not quite the same as Lythgoe’s usual hand. No traces of an original pencil mark are visible. This sherd does not appear in the photograph of the tomb’s assemblage (B-1156), but Lythgoe might have omitted this sherd. Lythgoe mentions fifteen pots and four fragments coming from this tomb in his journal (Notebook D-13, p. 68) but only sixteen pottery pieces are shown in the photograph, so three are missing from the photo.

Table 42: Pottery with Red-painted Rims and Splashes, Cemetery 1200-1300

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
1264	Nile silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior; d. 14 cm.	6-7682
1290	Nile silt bowl, recurving rim, red-painted rim and splashes in interior; d. 15 cm.	6-7777
1291	Nile silt dish, red-painted rim and splashes inside; d. 20 cm.	6-7792
1291	Nile silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes; full of matter including several fenugreek seeds; d. 19 cm.	6-7789
1300	Pinkish Nile silt dish, red-painted rim and splashes inside. Dark brown stains and tiny white dots in interior. Scratches (pre-firing) in interior; d. 21 cm.	6-7846
1307	Nile silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior, white and dark brown stains on exterior; d. 16 cm.	6-7894
1308	Nile silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes, white residue (calcium carbonate or slip?) on interior and exterior; d. 19 cm.	6-7902

5.11.8.5 Blue-painted Pottery

Only two tombs in this cemetery contained blue-painted pottery. As discussed above in Section 3.16.8.3, this decorative treatment is first seen in the reign of Amenhotep II, becomes very popular in the reign of Amenhotep III to the Amarna period, then gradually tapers off in the Ramesside era.

Table 43: Pottery with Blue-painted Decoration, Cemetery 1200-1300

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
1296	Globular bottle, short vertical neck with two perforations, wider rim (flaring on inside, squared off on outside), cream-colored slip, traces of two concentric lines in blue paint on shoulder and at juncture of shoulder to neck	6-7820
1300	Globular Nile silt bottle, narrow neck with cup-shaped mouth painted blue with red lines encircling, rounded bottom. Interior dark gray, red fabric, cream colored exterior. Top portion only extant when found.	6-7853

Tomb 1296: This tomb consisted of a shaft with a small, square chamber excavated off both short ends of the shaft. Lythgoe only sketched the plan of the tomb and did not photograph its assemblage, but there are seven artifacts registered at PAHMA as coming from this tomb, including this small globular jar with traces of blue paint around

the shoulder and rim (Figure 171). An amphora found in this tomb (TEMP 2015.0964, Figure 158) likely dates to Amenhotep III at the earliest. However, a narrow marl bottle with parallel incised lines (6-7822) was also found in the tomb, and this decoration is usually dated between the Second Intermediate Period into the reign of Thutmose III. Thus, the pottery indicates that the tomb may have been reused but no indication of the minimum number of individuals found in the tomb was given by Lythgoe to help support this conclusion.



Figure 171: Globular jar with blue-painted bands, Tomb 1296. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7820).

Tomb 1300: The top of an elaborately modeled blue-painted bottle (6-7853, Figure 172) was found in Tomb 1300. This form (without painted decoration) is paralleled by jars found at Qantir (Ramesseid)⁷⁶⁴ and Ghurob (late 18th-early 19th Dynasty).⁷⁶⁵ A bottle with similar painted decoration was found in Deir el-Medina tomb 1164.⁷⁶⁶ As blue-painted ware first develops in the reign of Amenhotep II, it is possible that this bottle is an early attestation of this type of decoration. A Nile silt bowl with red-painted rim and splashes was also in this tomb's assemblage, indicating either an early date for the blue-painted ware or that the tomb was reused later in the 18th-early 19th Dynasty. A wide carinated storage jar with wide mouth ("meat jar") was also found in Tomb 1300, and this type also finds parallels in Aston's phase 2B⁷⁶⁷ as well as continuing on into the 21st Dynasty.⁷⁶⁸

⁷⁶⁴ Aston, *Die Keramik des Grabungsplatzes Q1*, 300-01, nos. 958, 59, 60. My thanks to Anna Wodzinska for suggesting this reference.

⁷⁶⁵ Petrie, *Kahun, Gurob and Hawara*, 33-34, Pl. XXI, no. 57; Brunton and Engelbach, Pl. XXXIX no. 80D.

⁷⁶⁶ Nagel, 71, fig. 55 and fig. 56, no. 10.

⁷⁶⁷ Aston, "New Kingdom Pottery Phases," Fig. 5, 1/35.

⁷⁶⁸ *Die Keramik des Grabungsplatzes Q1*, 478.



Figure 172: Blue-painted jar with cup mouth, Tomb 1300 (6-7853). Image by the author.

The cup-shaped mouth of this vessel as well as the simplicity of the painted decoration is extremely similar to the fragment found in Tomb 193 in Cemetery 1-200 (Figure 104).

5.11.9 Kill Holes

As was also seen in Cemetery 1-200, a number of vessels from this cemetery exhibited intentionally-made holes known as “kill holes” (Figure 173). The purposeful damage was inflicted on vessels of a variety of shapes, such as beakers, open dishes, and jars with tall, narrow necks. Another similarity across the site was the high number of these objects made of light-colored marl clay rather than the reddish Nile silt that would seem to be more appropriate to a ritual entitled “the Breaking of the Red Vases” (see discussion above in Section 3.16.9).

Table 44: Pottery with “Kill Holes”, Cemetery 1200-1300

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
1274	Marl beaker, small hole in bottom	6-7735
1281	Pinkish marl dish, bottom broken perhaps intentionally	6-7731
1296	Very tall marl jar, ovoid body with very tall narrow neck, flaring to top, beveled rim; long hole in body is either a kill hole or damage during excavation	6-7818
1298	Nile Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, kill hole in bottom, black-painted rim	6-7825
1299	Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, kill hole in bottom	6-7834
1304	Marl globular jar, very slender neck, kill hole in body	6-7869
1310	Marl dish, kill hole in bottom	6-7966



Figure 173: Marl bottle with kill hole, Tomb 1304. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7869).

5.11.10 Imported Wares

5.11.10.1 Cypriot/Eastern Mediterranean

At least four tombs in Cemetery 1200-1300 contained vessels imported from the Eastern Mediterranean in their burial assemblages (Table 45). While still quite rare, this is a higher rate of occurrence (7% of tombs) than that seen in Cemetery 1-200, where only three similar vessels were attested from nearly 200 tombs (1.5% of tombs).

Table 45: Cypriot/Eastern Mediterranean Imported Pottery, Cemetery 1200-1300

Tomb	Description	PAHMA number if known
1264	Upper portion of Cypriot base ring I juglet - thin brown jar, slender neck; d. 6.5 cm	6-7690
1264	Fragments of Cypriot Base Ring I ware (possibly belong with 6-7690)	6-23604
1264	Upper portion of pilgrim flask	6-7687
1295	Pedestal and globular base fragment of Cypriot Base Ring I juglet; fragmentary when found, extant height 6 cm	6-7809
1299	Red Lustrous Wheel-made Ware spindle bottle	–

1308	Cypriot Base Ring I juglet, h. 15.5 cm	6-9763
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Red Lustrous spindle bottle: A tall Red Lustrous wheel-made spindle bottle was found in Tomb 1299. The bottle was in nearly perfect condition, with just a small break in the handle. Its current location is unknown, but it is attested in an expedition photo of the assemblage from the tomb (Figure 174). This type of imported ware is discussed in Section 3.16.10.1.



Figure 174: Red Lustrous Wheel-made Ware spindle bottle, Tomb 1299, from Hearst Expedition photo C-1750. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Base Ring I ware:

Three tombs in the cemetery contained Base Ring I ware. The upper portion of a Base-Ring I juglet was found in Tomb 1264 (6-7680, Figure 175). In addition, several body sherds of this same ware are catalogued under 6-23604; these might represent fragments from the same vessel or possibly a second one from the same tomb.



Figure 175: Base Ring I juglet, Tomb 1264. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7690).

Tomb 1295 contained a fragment consisting of the bottom of a globular body and the pedestal base of Cypriot Base Ring I juglet (6-7809, Figure 176). As preserved, the fragment is 6 cm tall.



Figure 176: Base Ring I juglet, Tomb 1295. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7809).

Lastly, Tomb 1308 contained an intact Cypriot Base Ring I juglet (6-9763, Figure 177).



Figure 177: Base Ring I juglet, Tomb 1308. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-9763).

Pilgrim flask: The top portion of a pilgrim flask, consisting of the narrow neck flanked by round handles that characterize this form (Figure 178), was found in Tomb 1264. Holthoer notes that these pilgrim bottles “are often found in Egypt together with foreign vessels which could indicate their foreign origin as well, however, not excluding a possible local manufacture.”⁷⁶⁹ This co-occurrence of pilgrim flasks with imported pottery holds true for Tomb 1264, as the tomb also contained a fragmentary Base Ring I juglet. This type of vessel has prototypes known from Cyprus and Syria-Palestine; Holthoer asserts that pilgrim bottles only appear in Egypt slightly before the reign of Amenhotep III, and hypothesizes that they might have been introduced to Egypt as a result of the Syrian campaigns of Amenhotep II.⁷⁷⁰ However, similar pilgrim flasks have been found in Harageh tomb 387 and Qau tomb 7618, both of which are dated to the early 18th Dynasty; the latter included beakers with black-painted rims which indicates a date no later than Thutmose III.⁷⁷¹ An additional parallel dating to the reign of Thutmose III is the tomb of Maket at Kahun, which contained (in addition to two pilgrim flasks) a Red Lustrous Ware spindle bottle, numerous Base-Ring I juglets, and bichrome pitchers and necked jars characteristic of this reign.⁷⁷²

⁷⁶⁹ Holthoer, 99.

⁷⁷⁰ Ibid. Holthoer cites Hayes concerning this dating, but Hayes was actually referring to a double vessel in which the pilgrim flask is connected with a small drop-shaped jar. Hayes rather vaguely states that the pilgrim flask was “recently introduced into Egypt” as of the reign of Amenhotep III but did not provide specifics. Hayes, *Scepter*, 276-77, Fig. 169.

⁷⁷¹ Aston, “Cemetery W at Gurob,” 56, Fig. 6.

⁷⁷² Petrie, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob*, Pl. XXVII; Aston, “New Kingdom Pottery Phases,” 145.



Figure 178: Pilgrim flask fragment (6-7687). Image by the author.

5.11.10.2 Nubian

In contrast to Cemetery 1-200, no Nubian pottery was recorded from this cemetery. We should bear in mind that Lythgoe did not provide thorough lists of pottery (including sherds) from each tomb in this cemetery, and in many cases our only evidence for the original assemblage is the photograph that he took of its pottery. Thus, we are missing evidence from the tombs for which we have no photographs nor field notes. On the other hand, if the recorded information accurately reflects the finds from Cemetery 1200-1300, this could indicate that there was a segregation of sorts between areas of the site that exhibited culturally Nubian pottery and this region that only had Egyptian and Eastern Mediterranean pottery.

5.12 Clay Figurines

One of the more intriguing material culture artifacts to emerge from Deir el-Ballas were clay figurines of animals and humans. Excavation photos that were in the possession of F.W. Green were found at Cambridge; the photos include a series of images that show various assemblages of these figurines.⁷⁷³ The current location of many of these artifacts is unknown. As will be discussed below, two female figurine fragments and one animal figurine were discovered in Cemetery 1200-1300. Many of the additional figurines shown in these Cambridge photographs may have come from domestic contexts at the site, either individual houses or the North Palace. Green's notes about the rooms west of the palace mention fragments of numerous female figurines coming from this area, including a seated woman nursing a child⁷⁷⁴ made in the same abstracted style denoted by Pinch's Type 3.

⁷⁷³ These negatives were held at Cambridge University, Green's last place of employment. In 1981, Barry Kemp very thoughtfully sent them to Peter Lacovara when the latter was working on Deir el-Ballas for his dissertation, so the images could be together with the rest of the archival information from the Hearst Expedition's work at the site. The photographs are now housed at the MFA.

⁷⁷⁴ Green, "Northern Kom Typed Notes." Green's original notebook is missing, but the typed version records the missing manuscript that describes several figurines found in this area. There was a torso of a female figurine (from neck to waist extant) in Room 114 (p. 8), and a lower body

Green also recorded a “seated dog” figurine nearby. He also found female figurine fragments in the ruins of the palace itself.⁷⁷⁵ However, because Lythgoe’s notebook pages for several tombs in Cemetery 1200-1300 are incompletely filled out with no information provided about any artifacts, it is also possible that some of the other figurines in these photos may have originated in additional tombs.

5.12.1 Female Figurines

The top portion of a Type 3 female figurine was discovered in Tomb 1307. The artifact is shown in expedition photo B-1539 (Figure 179, top row, fourth object from left). This tomb assemblage also contained a bowl with red-painted rim and splashes, indicating a date between the reigns of Thutmose III-Amenhotep II.

Another Type 3 figurine head is shown in Figure 179 (top row, first object from left) and has a mark on the top of the head that appears to read 1306. Other than a sketch showing that the tomb had a loculus, that page of Lythgoe’s field notebook was blank with no information recorded about its contents, so we cannot verify if the figurine came from that context, and there is no diagnostic information from the tomb’s assemblage to assist with dating.

A torso, extant from the waist to the knees (Figure 179, bottom row, third object from left), seems to be marked 1319. The page in Lythgoe’s field notebook for this tomb was blank other than the tomb number at the top of the page. A pottery assemblage photo (B-1166) includes two vessels but no other types of finds. One of the vessels has incised parallel lines, a style that was popular from the Second Intermediate Period into the reign of Thutmose III.

fragment (from waist to knees extant) of a different figurine was found 10 m to the northeast of the first one (p. 9). In “Trench 119 part of W building about 6 m. S of 115” was found the seated woman nursing a child (only woman’s body extant with head, extremities, and child missing) (p. 10). On the east side of “Houses 114 etc.” in a context numbered 120 was found a clay figurine of a “sitting dog.” (p. 11). In “Trench 101 124” another body fragment of a Type 3 figurine was found (from waist to knees extant) (p. 12). Further notes on Room 114 record another Type 3 figurine that was broken in three parts but was only missing the feet (p. 13).

⁷⁷⁵ Ibid., 18-19. In Room 202 of the palace, which also contained a wooden sledge, the torso of a Type 3 figurine was found, along with 18th Dynasty pottery and fragments of faience tiles. Another Type 3 torso was in a context labeled G. 125, as was a pillar-shaped female figurine (MFA 47.1675). G. 125 was a group of Roman/Coptic houses and contained a mixture of the earlier pharaonic material as well as the more recent artifacts contemporaneous with the houses.

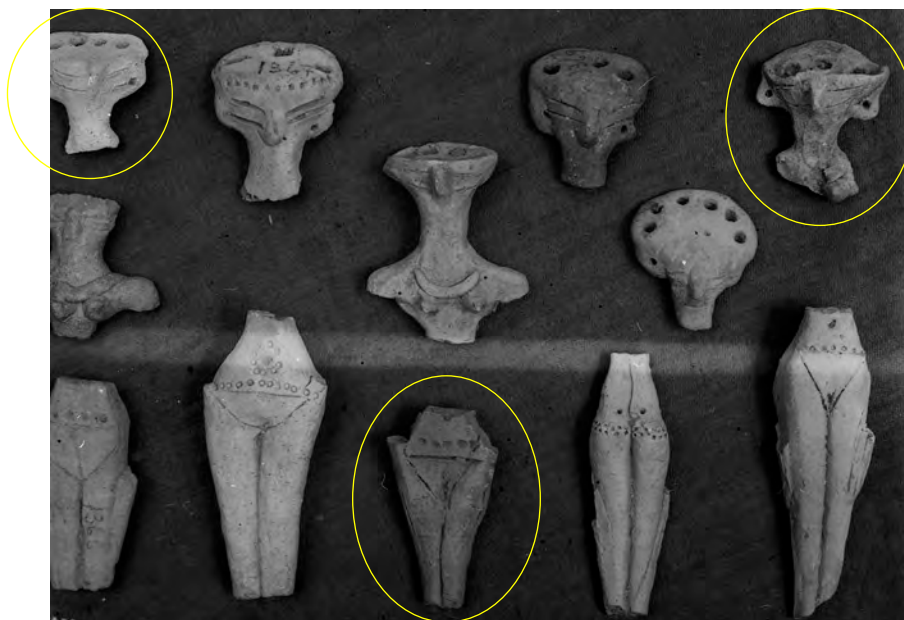


Figure 179: Female figurines, Hearst Expedition photo B-1539. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

5.12.2 Animal Figurines

While most of the animal figurines shown in the expedition photographs are of unknown provenience and are now lost, there is one such figurine depicting a stylized seated baboon that was also included in the assemblage photograph of Tomb 1321 (B-1166 and C-1747), providing a secure provenience. Unfortunately, the figurine's current location is unknown. This baboon figurine was also included in several photographs taken by the Hearst Expedition to document the variety of figurines and models that were found at the site (Figure 180, where the figurine from Tomb 1321 is circled).

The tomb in which the baboon figurine was found was badly plundered, according to Lythgoe. There were two skulls and scattered bones in the tomb. Only two beakers and a small jar were found in the shaft filling, and the figurine was discovered in the upper part of the pit.⁷⁷⁶

⁷⁷⁶ Notebook D-13, p. 82.



Figure 180: Various figurines and models, Cambridge excavation photos. Images courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

As with the Type 3 female figurines, these animal figurines have extremely close parallels in objects from Gebel el-Zeit, a galena mining site on the Red Sea. Indeed, my identification of this abstractly-rendered animal as a baboon is thanks to the Louvre's exhibit information concerning a very similar animal figurine, E 27290⁷⁷⁷ from that site (Figure 181).

⁷⁷⁷ Castel, Gout, and Soukiassian, Pl. V, no. 11.



Figure 181: Seated baboon figurine, Louvre E 27290. Image by the author.

The Gebel el-Zeit excavators reported that there were “statuettes de babouins ithyphalliques, en terre cuite, une main à portée de bouche, l’autre tenant le phallus” but they do not indicate how many such figurines were discovered in total.⁷⁷⁸

Monkey figurines were extremely popular at the site of Amarna, with over 200 attested in stone or pottery that were excavated from the Main City, North Suburb, and Workmen’s Village.⁷⁷⁹ One example is a figurine of a seated animal (identified by the excavators as a “monkey and young”) that was found under the stairs of the front room.⁷⁸⁰ A rope of clay crosses the chest of the main figurine, which the excavators interpreted as being the infant. Other monkey figurines were shown partaking in human activities, such as playing instruments or rowing a boat.

These small animal figurines are mute testimonials to ancient thoughts and beliefs, but the precise meaning(s) of these intriguing artifacts is difficult to say. The Amarna figurines that were doing human activities might have had an altogether different significance – perhaps akin to the animals shown on the satirical papyri or possibly as toys for children – than the overtly sexual examples from Gebel el-Zeit. The baboon figurine from Tomb 1321 does not have a phallus or limbs preserved to determine whether it was in the same pose as the examples known from Gebel el-Zeit, but it does seem to be seated on its haunches. The ithyphallic type may be a reference to the god Babi who allowed the deceased to have sex in the afterlife.⁷⁸¹ On the other hand, if the figurine from Tomb 1321 was merely seated, the baboon might be identified with the dawn gods who aided the rising sun. This latter role recalls the ubiquitous imagery on Middle Kingdom birth tusks

⁷⁷⁸ Ibid., 104.

⁷⁷⁹ Stevens, *Private Religion at Amarna*, 106-07.

⁷⁸⁰ Peet and Woolley, Pl. XXIII, no 1.

⁷⁸¹ Pinch, *Handbook of Egyptian Mythology*, 113.

and the Abydos birth brick, which have been argued to equate the woman who is giving birth with Hathor and the child with the sun god;⁷⁸² using sympathetic magic and mythological precedent, just as the sun is able to pass the dangers of the Underworld and be born successfully every morning, so too the new baby will survive the harrowing experience of birth. Thoth is another god who can be depicted as a baboon, and it is in this form that he appears most often on the birth tusks.⁷⁸³ In a Ramesside magical text, he commands demons that are the protectors of the sun.⁷⁸⁴

Other mythological references may be embedded in these baboon figurines. Thoth disguises himself as a baboon when he is sent to entreat the Distant Goddess, the Sun's Eye who is raging in Nubia and must be pacified and brought back to Egypt.⁷⁸⁵ Khonsu, the son of Amun and Mut, had ferocious qualities and was invoked in spells to counteract demons. Khonsu took a baboon form in his role as "Keeper of the Books of the End of the Year"; these books listed the people who would die during the year.⁷⁸⁶ Figurines such as those from Deir el-Ballas and Gebel el-Zeit might have been used in rituals to propitiate this dangerous form and invoke his merciful alter-ego.

5.13 Organic Remains

Dom fruit were the most plentiful foodstuff recorded in this cemetery and were found in at least four tombs (1263, 1302, 1309, and 1313). The expedition photo of Tomb 1264 shows ten small fruits, most likely to be identified as *ficus sycomorus*, contained in a ring-burnished Nile silt bowl. The field notes indicate that Tomb 1335 contained a date and some leaves; unfortunately, the latter are not preserved at PAHMA so the species cannot be identified.

Other botanical remains were found in addition to fruit. Tomb 1291 included a marl bottle that contained a clump of chaff that is currently 3 cm in diameter (6-7797), as well as a Nile silt bowl with red-painted rim and splashes (6-7789) that contained dried soil and several fenugreek seeds.⁷⁸⁷ Unlike the frequent attestations of "vegetable husks" or "grain husks" contained in beakers that Reisner noted in his records of Cemetery 1-200, Lythgoe did not mention any similar practice in the tombs of Cemetery 1200-1300. However, because of Lythgoe's less-thorough record keeping compared with Reisner, it is certainly possible that some of the beakers from his cemetery also contained grain offerings.

⁷⁸² Wegner; Altenmüller, "Die Apotropaia und Die Götter Mittelägyptens."; Quirke, *Birth Tusks*.

⁷⁸³ Altenmüller, "Die Apotropaia und Die Götter Mittelägyptens," 156.

⁷⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, 144.

⁷⁸⁵ Pinch, *Handbook of Egyptian Mythology*, 72-73.

⁷⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 155.

⁷⁸⁷ Botanical identifications are courtesy of Amr Khallaf Shahat, and I thank him for his collaboration on this material.

An unusual organic find from the cemetery came from Tomb 1295, which included a marl globular jar that contained a large quantity of small fish scales (6-7813). I am unaware of any similar offerings of fish scales from other cemeteries to shed light on the possible meaning of this grave gift.

5.14 Conclusion

Overall, Cemetery 1200-1300 bears many similarities to Cemetery 1-200 in terms of both architectural style and burial assemblages. There was no evidence of superstructures recorded, while the substructures consisted largely of shafts that often had one or two loculi; 73% of the tombs were made in this manner. Only 4% of the tombs had a separately defined chamber or chambers. However, the architectural information was not recorded for 15.7% of the tombs, so we cannot be sure what the final percentages would have been for the cemetery.

The recorded grave goods consisted primarily of pottery with occasional discoveries of toiletry objects such as stone kohl jars and a bronze razor. Like Cemetery 1-200, Cemetery 1200-1300 contained Cypriot/Eastern Mediterranean imported wares. The burial assemblages of Cemetery 1200-1300 seem to date primarily to the early 18th Dynasty, with just two tombs containing blue-painted pottery that would indicate a later date in the mid 18th-early 19th Dynasty. Both contexts with blue-painted ware were poorly recorded which makes them difficult to analyze, but the style of the other pottery found in one (Tomb 1300) could date to the reign of Thutmose III's successor, Amenhotep II, and thus represent continuity in the usage of the cemetery. The other tomb with blue-painted pottery (Tomb 1296) also held an amphora that finds parallels beginning in the reign of Amenhotep III through Ramesses II, and thus might indicate reuse of the tomb at some point in this time period. No evidence specifically pointing to an early 19th Dynasty date such as the inscribed scarab and amulet naming Seti I that were found in Cemetery 1-200 are known from this cemetery. Otherwise, the commonly-attested forms and decorative treatments such as jars with incised parallel lines, beakers with black-painted rims, bowls with red-painted rims and splashes of paint, and pitchers with bichrome decoration all signify usage in the early-mid 18th Dynasty. However, a difference between the two is the fact that no Nubian pottery was recorded from Cemetery 1200-1300.

Only seven of the 57 tombs of this cemetery (12.3%) contained evidence of having held a coffin, but the same taphonomic issues that impacted the wooden remains in Cemetery 1-200 also held sway here. Tomb 1314 contained the only secure evidence of an anthropoid coffin from the entire site of Deir el-Ballas, but the preserved (or at least recorded) portion consists only of a painted wooden face. Any texts that might have been inscribed on the painted body of the coffin – and that might have provided further information about the identity of the deceased – are lost. Furthermore, no stelae were

found in the cemetery, so this source of information about the people buried here also is lacking.

One of the notable finds in the tombs of Cemetery 1200-1300 were faience tiles that had come from the abandoned palace. 10.5% of the tombs in the cemetery (n=6) contained these fragments.

Chapter 6: Recorded Tombs Outside the Cemeteries at Deir el-Ballas

6.1 Introduction

In the Hearst Expedition's field notes, there are 24 burials recorded that may date to the Second Intermediate Period – New Kingdom that were made outside the realm of the three primary cemeteries.⁷⁸⁸ These include seven burials located beside house walls of the community that was in the vicinity of Cemetery 1200-1300, seven tombs on the north hillside of the Southern Kom, two shallow burials that were found in the open *khor* between the South Kom and South Hill (1334 and 1335), a shaft tomb with a secondary burial placed in the shaft (1325-1326), and one burial aligned with the walls of House 1358. In addition, five burials were indicated on maps of houses that have lost their identifying number. Unfortunately, none of these locations were mapped precisely; in some cases, we have a vague idea of the area where they were but for the latter four contexts we have no information to help identify their locations. Also, the material culture remains associated with most of these burials have been lost. Lythgoe apparently numbered the pots and in his field notes he refers to photographs that he took of some of the tombs (e.g. for Tomb 1330 he says "See photo Roll 26"⁷⁸⁹), but the notes are so vague that it is not possible to link any of the extant photographs of unidentified burials with a specific tomb number.

A rock-cut tomb in the side of the South Kom (Tomb X) appears to date to the late Old Kingdom. It is the only evidence of a construction at Deir el-Ballas prior to the main usage period in the late 17th-early 18th Dynasties. Tomb X had a roll-shaped lintel over the doorway and traces of painted decoration remained on the east wall (see description in the following section). This tomb is included in this section for thoroughness in describing the pharaonic burials at the site, but it is outside the realm of analysis of funerary behavior and patterns that is the main goal of this dissertation.

6.2 Architectural Styles and Human Remains

The table below provides all the available information concerning the burials that were found outside of the three main cemetery areas at the site. The burials had very few

⁷⁸⁸ A few burials of the Coptic period were also noted in some of the houses and in the area of the Der (North Palace), but this time period is beyond the scope of this dissertation. Houses with Coptic burials either within or just outside them include House 1353 (Albert Lythgoe, "Typed Notes on the Southern Kom at Der-el-Ballas, 1901," in *Hearst Expedition Archives* (Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, 1901), 18). and House 1354 (*ibid.*, 26). Three Coptic child burials were found in Room 210 of the North Palace (F.W. Green, "Hearst Expedition Notebook D-9," *ibid.*, ed. University of California Berkeley (1900), 58, 64).

⁷⁸⁹ Notebook D-13 p. 89.

associated grave goods, and of these artifacts that were mentioned in the field notes even fewer are linked with specific objects at PAHMA but museum numbers are given in the table below when they are available. Four of the burials were definitely children, and three additional pits were small and likely contained child burials. Eleven adult burials were found in these various locations, and another seven contexts likely were adult interments.

Table 46: Description of Burials outside the Main Cemeteries

Number:	Location:	Style:	Description
House E	North End houses	shallow pit	A burial of a small child was found just under the floor of Chamber X of House E. There were no objects associated with the body, which was wrapped in mummy cloth and placed upon a woven reed mat.
House H, Burial X	North End houses	shallow pit	This burial was placed in wooden coffin oriented N-S just outside House H. The head was to the south, with the face turned to the west. Two pots were found above the head; one of these is identified at PAHMA and is a tall Nile silt jar with black-painted decoration (6-7648).
House H, Burial Y	North End houses	shallow pit	This was an interment of two individuals oriented E-W, one placed above the other in a wooden coffin. The top body was covered with a mummy cloth and a coarse mat; the coffin was too short for the body so the legs were bent at the knees. Objects found near the burial include pottery (not described and not identified at PAHMA), a scarab (not described further), and a sea shell.
House J, Burial Z	North End houses	shallow pit	This burial was located perpendicular to a long interior wall of Chamber I of House J. Dimensions and details concerning the human remains were not recorded, but it appears to be a small pit with rounded corners, so perhaps it was a child burial. The notes mention "pots" from the burial, but the artifacts were not described and have not been identified at PAHMA.
1255-A	North End houses	shallow pit	Against the eastern exterior wall of a house in Mound M, a child burial was found at a depth of 60 cm oriented N-S. The body was placed in a narrow wooden coffin, traces of which remained; the body was wrapped with mummy cloth. There were no objects associated with the burial.

Number:	Location:	Style:	Description
1255-B	North End houses	shallow pit	Against the northern interior wall of a house in Mound M, a coffin was found immediately below the floor surface oriented E-W. There were two burials in this coffin, with one head at each end; the bodies were wrapped with mummy cloth. The notes mention pots (exact number not recorded) being found close to the head at the eastern end of the coffin, but only one object at PAHMA (a tall ovoid marl jar, 6-7665) has been associated with this burial.
1256	North End houses	shallow pit	Just to the west of the house room that contained burial 1255-B was found traces of another burial, oriented N-S. The mummy was no longer present, however, three pots were found close to the head at the northern (head) end of the pit. No objects at PAHMA have been identified with this tomb number, so further description is not possible.
1325	unknown	shallow pit	This burial of a small child was a later interment made in the mouth of pit 1326 at a depth of 75 cm. No information about an assemblage was recorded, so it is impossible to date.
1326	unknown	shallow pit	This tomb was not mapped, and it is unclear whether Lythgoe had moved from the northern end of the site to work on the Southern Kom when he excavated this tomb. The architecture was apparently a pit or simple shaft that was completely cleaned out except for a few fragments of pottery (forms not specified), glazed tiles, and five flint chips found at the bottom. No mention was made of human remains.

Number:	Location:	Style:	Description
Tomb X	South Kom, north side	rock-cut tomb	<p>This tomb was not mapped but based on a reference to it in the description of Tomb 1332 it must have been located on the northern side of the Southern Kom. The tomb's entrance (1.75 m high) faces to the north. The face of the hill was cut back to make a shallow rectangular courtyard (575 cm wide, depth not recorded) and the doorway (160 cm high, 65 cm wide, thickness of wall 60 cm) had a lintel that was cut with a roll at the back. Beyond the doorway was a rectangular chamber 395 cm wide and 155 cm deep. The tomb was hollowed out of loose broken limestone and then lined with bricks laid in alternative rows of headers and stretchers about 30 cm thick. A layer of plaster was spread over the brick, then it was painted with scenes, part of which remained on the eastern end. The extant painting shows a series of tall unguent jars, and there is also a bed with a small figure of a man wearing a short kilt on top of the bed; he appears to be reaching across it. The field notes mention two being found 1 foot above the level of the tomb's floor near the entrance. PAHMA has two pottery artifacts that are ascribed to this tomb, but one is a Nile silt offering stand (6-8124) while the other a globular marl jar with a kill hole (6-8140). No mention is made of human remains in the field notes.</p>
1327	South Kom, north side	shaft with one loculus	<p>This tomb was not mapped but was recorded immediately after Tomb X and thus is likely to have been located on the northern side of the Southern Kom. It was oriented E-W and contained a terracotta coffin that was painted dark red. The lid of the coffin was broken but the lower part was in good condition. Within it were the disordered remains of a skeleton. Only one pot is mentioned in the notes, a globular jar with flaring neck that was found in the shaft at the level of the top of the loculus.</p>
1328	South Kom, north side	shallow pit	<p>This tomb was not mapped but was recorded in the notebook in proximity to other tombs that were located on the northern side of the Southern Kom. The only traces of this burial were the coffin-shaped pit, about 50 cm below the surface. One piece of a wooden coffin was the only thing found.</p>

Number:	Location:	Style:	Description
1329	South Kom, north side	shallow pit	This tomb was not mapped but was recorded in the notebook in proximity to other tombs that were located on the northern side of the Southern Kom. No dimensions or sketch of architecture were recorded. The burial contained the bottom of a small wooden coffin (presumably for a child) with a small jar in position at one end.
1330	South Kom, north side	unclear	This tomb was located on the northern side of the Southern Kom. No dimensions or sketch of architecture were recorded. The burial contained a skeleton and four pots; two were found in position near the head while two jars were found about 2 m away on the same level. The fourth jar (6-8035) had a pot mark; the location of this pot at PAHMA is currently unknown.
1332	South Kom, north side	shallow pit	This was a "crude burial" in the side of the hill to the east of Tomb X. A sharpened cedar stick was laid across the skeleton. One large marl jar (6-8036) was found about 1 m from burial. This interment may be the complete skeleton that is seen in photo B-1582, to the left (east) of the doorway of Tomb X.
1333	South Kom, north side	simple shaft	This tomb was a square chamber (1.5 m x 1.5 m) 1m in depth, roughly hollowed out of the gebel, located in the northern side of the South Kom east of Tomb X. In it were small fragments of a wooden coffin and parts of a skeleton, as well as 38 large, round faience beads.
1334	<i>khor</i> between the South Kom and South Hill	unclear	This burial consisted of a small child in a wooden box. No further information was recorded.
1335	<i>khor</i> between the South Kom and South Hill	shallow pit	This was a simple burial in a pit about 1 m deep, located in the plain south of 1334. The body had no mummy wrapping and was laid on its back with the head toward the north and feet crossed. About 30 cm north of the head were a jar (6-8037), a bottle, "leaves of some tree" (unidentified species), and a date.

Number:	Location:	Style:	Description
1358	House 1358, location unknown	shallow pit	Under the floor of House 1358 (location unknown) was found a poor burial in a pit 50 cm deep. The burial ran underneath one of the walls of the house, so presumably predated the construction of the house. The body was oriented N-S with the head to the south. The body was laid on its back with the head to the south with hands clasped over abdomen and legs straight down. It was wrapped in coarse mummy cloth and laid upon rush matting laced together with cord. Two "vases" (beakers?) were found with the body, one was above the body just below the floor level and the second one was by the right ear. A shell was found next to the crown of the head. None of the objects is identified at PAHMA.
Uncertain House 1	location unknown	unclear	Four burials are indicated on the plan of this house. They are all oriented N-S and are located in the northeast corner of the building. One of the burial pits is shown as running underneath an exterior wall of the house.
Uncertain House 2	location unknown	unclear	A small ovoid burial pit was indicated on the plan of this house, with its size indicating it was a child's burial. It is roughly in the center of a room that is part of a two-room structure that is external to the main area of the house.

House E: A burial of a small child was found just under the floor in the room in the northwest corner of House E (Figure 182). There were no objects associated with the body, which was wrapped in mummy cloth and placed upon a woven reed mat. Next to the burial was a slightly curving wall made of a single course of mudbricks, indicated in dotted lines in Lythgoe's plan of the house.

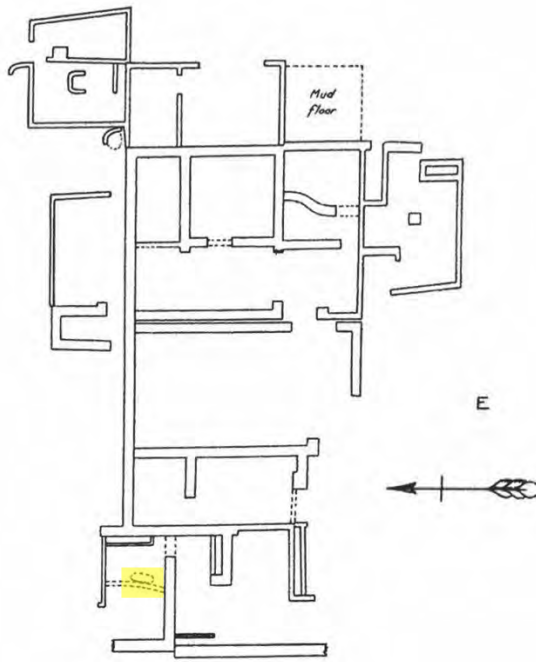


Figure 182: House E from Hearst Expedition Map 9. Image courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

House H: The burial labeled X was found in wooden coffin that was oriented N-S in a room abutting the eastern wall of House H (Figure 183). The head was to the south, with the face turned to the west. Two pots were found above the head; one of these is identified at PAHMA and is a tall Nile silt jar with black-painted decoration (6-7648).

Burial Y was an interment of two individuals oriented E-W, one placed above the other in a wooden coffin. The top body was covered with a mummy cloth and a coarse mat; the coffin was too short for the body so the legs were bent at the knees. Objects found near the burial include pottery (not described in Lythgoe's notes and not identified at PAHMA), a scarab (also not described further), and a sea shell.

Another pit running diagonally to Burial Y was found to contain two pots that again were not sketched nor described.

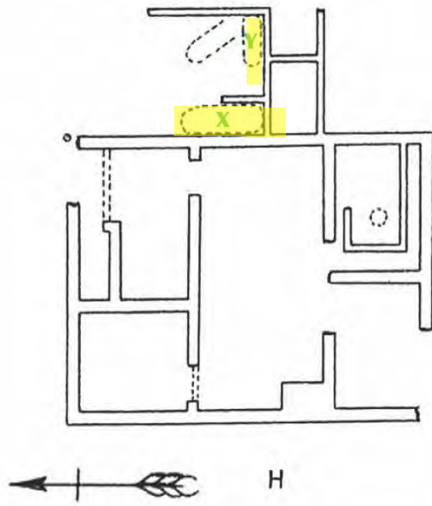


Figure 183: House H from Hearst Expedition Map 9. Image courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

House J: This burial was located perpendicular to a long interior wall of Chamber I of House J. Dimensions and details concerning the human remains were not recorded, but it appears to be a small pit with rounded corners, so it is likely that it was a child burial. The notes mention "pots" from the burial, but the artifacts were not described and have not been identified at PAHMA.

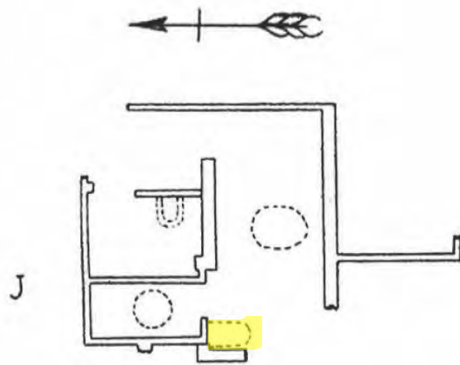


Figure 184: House J from Hearst Expedition Map 9. Image courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

The other round features indicated by dotted lines were pits; the large pit in the southern room contained pottery and flint, while the smaller round pit in the western room contained pottery, bronze needle and bone fragments, and fragments of faience.⁷⁹⁰

House 1358: The location of this house on the site is unknown. A burial was found underneath one of the walls of the house, so presumably was made prior to the construction of this room. Based on the sketch, the burial appears to be that of an adult.

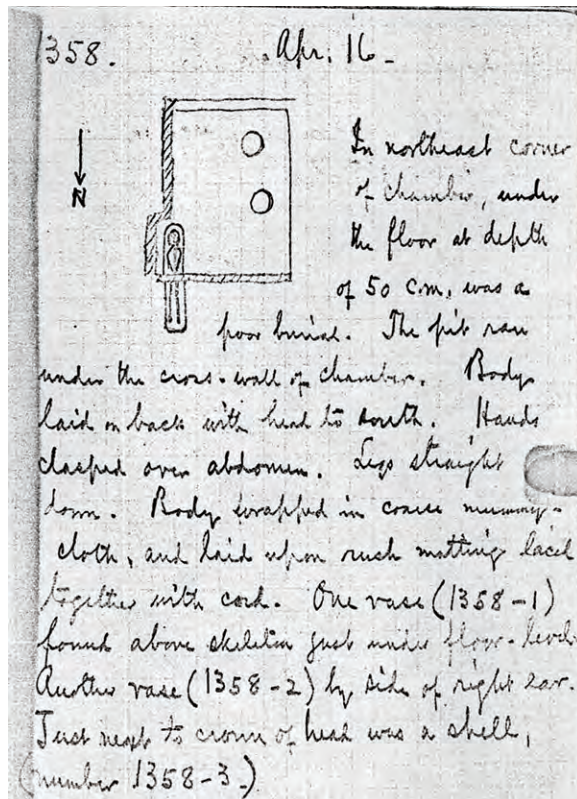


Figure 185: Burial 1358 from Notebook D-13. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Uncertain House 1: Hearst Expedition Map 11 shows the plans of four houses from the site. The map is labeled "A.M. Lythgoe Houses No. 1353, 1395 and 2 others", indicating that already in 1901 when Lythgoe was drawing up the maps, the identity of two of the houses he had excavated had become detached from any notes or other information to document their contents and location at the site. To further add to the uncertainty, none of the four houses that is shown is labeled. Only House 1395 can be

⁷⁹⁰ Notebook D-13, p. 26.

matched with one of the house plans on Map 11, because Reisner sketched the layout of six of its rooms in his field notes.⁷⁹¹ Which of the other three houses was 1353 is unknown, as Lythgoe did not sketch House 1353 when he wrote notes in his journal about its contents.⁷⁹²

Two of the four houses on the map had burials indicated. Both of these houses might or might not be 1353, so I have labeled them Uncertain House 1 and 2 for the purposes of this discussion. The first of these shows four burials in the northeastern section. Near Mound M at the northern end of the site, Lythgoe recorded four burials in the vicinity of a building there, but these burials shown in the figure below must be different ones because their alignment is different. Under his number 1255 near Mound M, Lythgoe sketched two burials that were perpendicular to each other, whereas the burial pits shown in the plan of Uncertain House 2 were all roughly parallel.

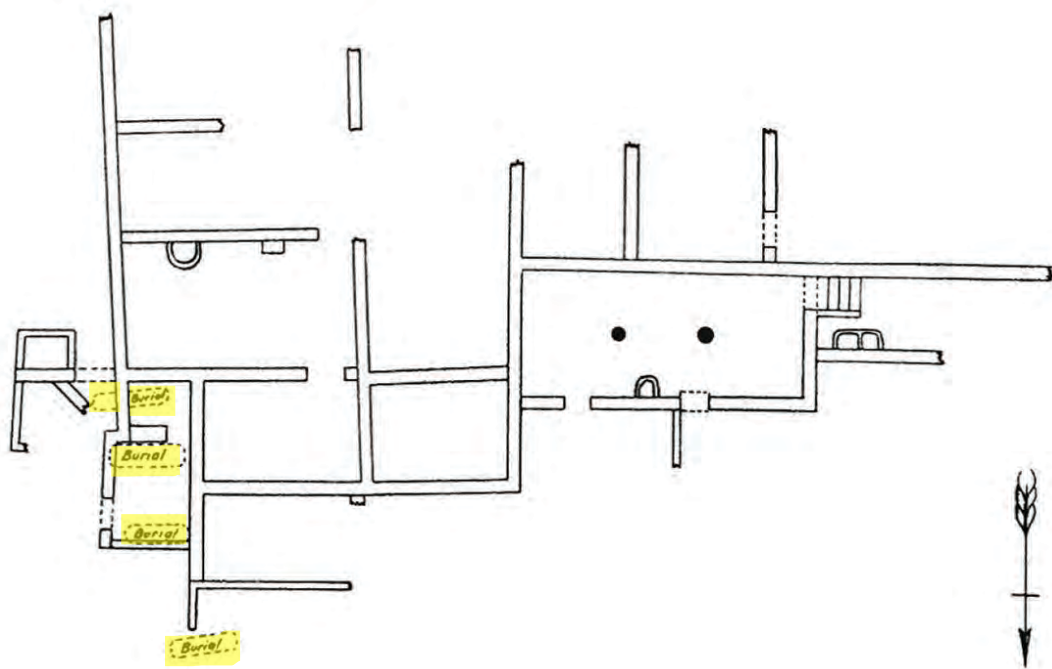


Figure 186: Uncertain House 1 from Hearst Expedition Map 11. Image courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

⁷⁹¹ Notebook A-1, p. 9. This is one of the few houses recorded by Reisner, who mostly focused on Cemetery 1-200 before leaving the site in the late May of 1900 to work at el-Ahawiwah while Lythgoe was left in charge at Deir el-Ballas.

⁷⁹² Notebook D-13, p. 97.

Uncertain House 2: An ovoid burial pit was indicated on the plan of this house. It is roughly in the center of a room that is part of a two-room structure that is external to the main area of the house. Based on its shape and apparently small size, this appears to have been a child burial.

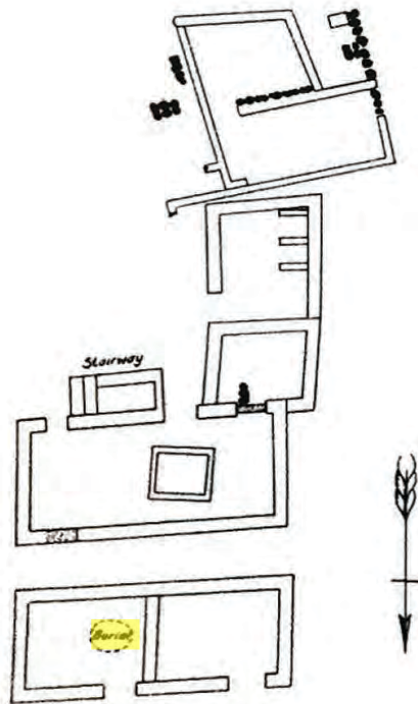


Figure 187: Uncertain House 2 from Hearst Expedition Map 11. Image courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Tomb X: Tomb X is the only feature across the site of Deir el-Ballas that predates the construction of the palace and affiliated buildings in the late 17th Dynasty. Based on the roll-shaped lintel and its painted decoration it seems to date to the late Old Kingdom.⁷⁹³ It was carved into the natural hill at the far south end of the site that would later be converted into the monumental, two-platform South Kom. There are several photographs that were taken of Tomb X. One shows the location of the tomb in the hillside as well as an intact body that had been buried nearby (Figure 188). The latter is likely burial 1332 since this is described as being east of Tomb X (see description in the table above).

⁷⁹³ Lacovara, "Hearst Excavations at Deir el-Ballas," 120.

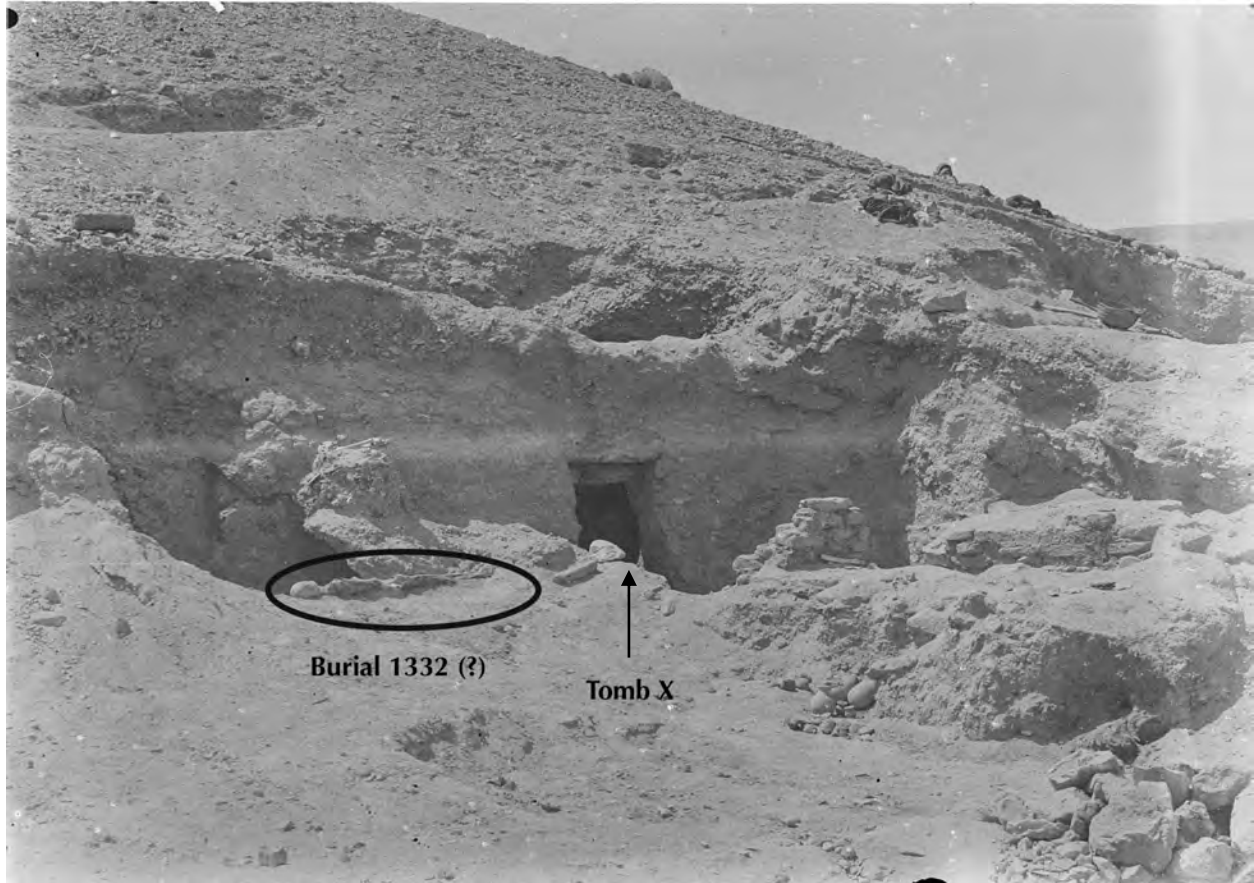


Figure 188: Rock-cut Tomb X and Burial 1332, Hearst Expedition photo B-1582. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

Another photograph captured the remaining painted decoration on the eastern wall (Figure 189). The top register is only partially preserved, with the bottom portion extant but difficult to interpret. At the left edge, there appear to be the feet of some sort of furniture made in the shape of bovine legs. The next register, while cut off to the right and left, is preserved to its full height. From the left, there are two tall unguent jars painted to resemble stone. Then follows a wooden bed with the wood grain clearly indicated and a white mattress on top. A small figure of a kilted man kneels on top of the bed, apparently reaching forward, perhaps to smooth the linens. Under the bed is another legged piece of furniture, perhaps a long chest. In the register below, the remains of more tall unguent jars are visible.



Figure 189: Painted decoration in rock-cut Tomb X, Hearst Expedition photo B-1584. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

6.3 Coffins

Of the 19 burials recorded outside the main cemetery areas, there is evidence for nine coffins. However, several of the interments that were discovered outside the main cemetery areas did not have any evidence of having been placed in a coffin; these include the child burial in House E and another child burial, numbered 1325, that was placed in the top of pit 1326. Another burial placed in House J without a coffin appears to have also been for a child, as the size of the rounded burial pit is smaller than the usual dimensions for an adult burial. However, adult burials (1330, 1332, 1335) were also found for which no coffin was recorded.

Matting was also mentioned in two cases: in House E, a child's body was wrapped in mummy cloth and placed on a mat. Also, the burial underneath one of the walls of House 1358 was described as having been wrapped in a reed mat. The location of this house at the site is unknown.

Pottery coffin: A terracotta sarcophagus was described as being found in Tomb 1327, which was a shaft with one loculus.⁷⁹⁴ This tomb was recorded immediately after Tomb X (the rock-cut painted tomb), so it is likely that this tomb was also located on the north-facing hillside of the South Kom. The coffin was painted dark red. It was 155 cm long, 33 cm tall, and had a maximum width of 41 cm at the middle, tapering to 31 cm wide at the rounded head and foot ends. There was a cover that was slightly bowed upwards, the edges of which overlapped the body of the coffin. Only one pot was discovered in the tomb, which according to Lythgoe's sketch had a globular body and a narrow, flaring neck. Neither the pottery coffin nor the ceramic vessel is identified at PAHMA.

In terms of comparanda, two pottery coffins were recorded from Cemetery Y at Hu. The date of these burials could range between the 12th Dynasty (Petrie mentions that the cemetery also contained wooden coffins exhibited the mutilated hieroglyphs common in the Middle Kingdom) to the incipient 18th Dynasty (daggers and axes similar to those of Ahmose, Kamose, and queen Ahhotep were found in some burials).⁷⁹⁵ The New Kingdom burials of Qau and Badari produced three plain pottery coffins. The excavator, Brunton, only provided an estimated date for one of them which he placed in the early 18th Dynasty.⁷⁹⁶ At Gurob, pottery coffins are also attested from Tombs 13, 16, 65, 242, 255 but these examples appear to have all had a face molded on the lid, whereas Lythgoe did not record any similar elaboration on the pottery coffin he discovered.⁷⁹⁷

⁷⁹⁴ Notebook D-13 p. 86.

⁷⁹⁵ Petrie and Mace, 51.

⁷⁹⁶ The coffins came from graves 635CC, 699, and 3506. Brunton, 16.

⁷⁹⁷ Brunton and Engelbach, Pl. XVI-XVIII.

Wood: Eight burials found outside the main cemeteries were contained in wooden coffins: House H burial X, House H burial Y, 1255-A, 1255-B, 1328, 1329, 1333, and 1334. There was no record of any of the coffins being decorated in any way. Two of these contexts (House H burial Y and 1255-B) contained two individuals in each coffin. The interments were presumably adults as no mention was made of their being children.

6.4 Pottery

Most of the burials that were placed outside the main cemetery areas were either children's interments or those of "poor" adults that were provided with minimal grave goods. For the burials that were provisioned with ceramic vessels, a few of these vessels have been matched with artifacts at PAHMA but many more are only known through the brief mentions of the pottery in the field notes. Where the PAHMA number for a vessel found with a burial is known, it is given in Table 46 above.

One of the interments (Burial X) placed along an exterior wall of House H at the northern end of the site contained an unusual pottery vessel, both in terms of its form and its decoration. This tall, red-slipped jar has a strongly flaring mouth and black-painted design with squiggles descending down the body (Figure 190).

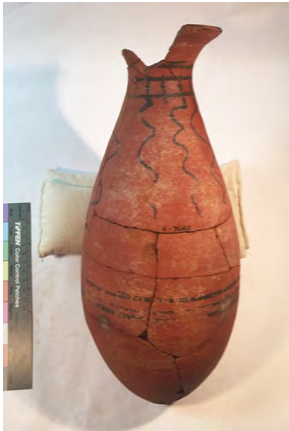


Figure 190: Black-painted jar (6-7648). Image by the author.

Another jar that may have come from Burial X, Y or Z is a globular marl vessel (Figure 191). The registration information at PAHMA attributes this jar to "Tomb X – Z".



Figure 191: Globular jar from Tomb X-Z. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8140).

Tomb 1332 was a “crude burial” in the side of the hill to the east of Tomb X. A sharpened cedar stick was laid across the skeleton. One large marl jar (6-8036, Figure 192) was found about 1 m from burial. This interment may be the complete skeleton that is seen in photo B-1582, to the left (east) of the doorway of Tomb X (Figure 188).



Figure 192: Marl jar from Tomb 1332. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8036).

From Tomb X, the rock-cut tomb from the late Old Kingdom, the field notes mention “two jars” being found in the tomb near the door, but PAHMA just has one ceramic object attributed to this tomb, and it is a tall potstand (6-8124, Figure 193). The the jarstand has an uneven appearance compatible with an earlier date of production, but its provenience is debatable since it does not match the description of finds in the field notes.



Figure 193: Tall stand possibly from Tomb X. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8124).

Burial 1335 was located somewhere in the shallow valley between the South Kom and South Hill. This was a simple burial in a pit about 1 m deep. The body had no mummy wrapping and was laid on its back with the head toward the north and feet crossed. About 30 cm north of the head were a jar (6-8037), a bottle, “leaves of some tree” (unidentified species), and a date. Only one of the two pottery vessels has been identified at PAHMA (Figure 194). The surface of the jar is quite worn, but still retains some traces of red slip.



Figure 194: Jar from Burial 1334. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8037).

6.5 Conclusion

Based on the partial information available from the Hearst Expedition’s field records, a total of 25 individuals who might have lived in the period between the site’s

foundation in the late 17th Dynasty to the end of the New Kingdom are known to have been buried outside the main cemetery areas at Deir el-Ballas.⁷⁹⁸ Four of these burials were children and another three contexts were small pits or contained small coffins that point to a likely interment of a child. The other eighteen can be presumed to have been adults based on the information from the field notes. Some of these burials were placed in pits on the north-facing hillside of the South Kom or in the shallow valley between the South Kom and the South Hill, but there were also at least seven houses at the site that had burials placed within or near to their walls.

It was a common (although not dogmatically required) practice in pharaonic Egypt to place burials of small children within the home,⁷⁹⁹ so it is not unexpected to find four of the seven children's burials that were outside the cemeteries at Deir el-Ballas associated with a house. We do not see the organized segregation of infant and child burials that was evident at Deir el-Medina,⁸⁰⁰ nor even a cluster of such burials as observed at Abydos.⁸⁰¹ Rather, there is a great variety in the ways the bodies of deceased children were treated. This subject will be considered at greater depth in Section 9.5.

The adult burials placed near houses are less easily explained. The few that were found placed underneath the wall of a room were most likely earlier than the construction of the building that covered the burial. However, when adult burials were found parallel to walls this would seem to imply that the wall was a landmark already in existence when the burial was made adjacent to it. A similar phenomenon was seen at Amarna where the burials placed alongside walls are presumed to date to just after the abandonment of that particular part of the city (discussed above in Section 3.3). We should remember that the many buildings at Deir el-Ballas – of which Lythgoe excavated 70 – were not built in one moment. The site continued to be occupied for over 100 years from the late 17th Dynasty until at least the reign of Thutmose III – Amenhotep II, seems to be abandoned during the Amarna period (based on the complete lack of material suggestive of this era), and was again sparsely populated in the early 19th Dynasty. Due to the poor recording of the buildings, we can only note that some houses contained material that is compatible with a date in the early 18th Dynasty, while information is completely lacking for dozens of

⁷⁹⁸ For purposes of the focus of this dissertation, I am excluding the late Old Kingdom tomb (Tomb X) as well as the few Coptic burials from the monastery that was built upon the ruins of the palace. These earlier and later uses of the site are mentioned in the Hearst Expedition field notes but have not yet been examined or published in detail.

⁷⁹⁹ Loretta Kilroe, "Precious Deposits: New Interpretations of Infant Jar Burials in Ancient Egypt and Sudan," in *Current Research in Egyptology 2014: Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Symposium. University College London and King's College London, April 9-12, 2014*, ed. Massimiliano S. Pinarello, et al. (Oxford and Philadelphia: Oxbow, 2014), 218.

⁸⁰⁰ Harrington, *Living with the Dead*, 141.

⁸⁰¹ Diana Craig Patch, "Third Intermediate Period Burials of Young Children at Abydos," in *The Archaeology and Art of Ancient Egypt: Essays in Honor of David B. O'Connor*, ed. Zahi Hawass and Janet Richards, ASAE Cahier 36 (Cairo: Supreme Council of Antiquities of Egypt, 2007).

houses. It is entirely possible that a situation similar to that at Amarna held true at Deir el-Ballas, with some houses being abandoned over time and being used as burial sites for a few interments while the living community had shifted to a different area for their dwelling place.

Chapter 7: Funerary Objects from Uncertain Locations at Deir el-Ballas

7.1 Introduction

In the course of the transfer of the Deir el-Ballas artifacts to California and their registration at the Hearst Museum, provenience data was lost on a large number of objects. Some objects' field marks rubbed off during the process of their being packed and shipped, while others (especially artifacts from houses and the palace) apparently were not marked by Green. This chapter aims to present the now-anonymous material at PAHMA that might have come from a funerary context at the site. In the early 18th Dynasty a variety of domestic vessels such as storage jars, beakers, bowls, and dishes were provided as grave goods, so while many of the unprovenienced pottery vessels at PAHMA are likely to have come from tombs they might also have been discovered in domestic contexts. Other artifacts such as a bronze mirror with its handle in the form of woman has the same indeterminate provenience, as it could have been a daily-life object that was found in the palace, the settlement, or in a tomb. If it did come from a tomb, because it exhibits fine workmanship we may hypothesize that it may have come from the more affluent Cemetery 500, whose tomb contents were not recorded (see Chapter 4). Other possible scenarios are that it may have been purchased by Reisner while he was working at the site, or it may have come from the few New Kingdom tombs that the Hearst Expedition cleared at Keft before beginning work at Deir el-Ballas.⁸⁰² In addition to the material that could conceivably have come from a domestic context or a tomb, the museum also holds several specifically funerary objects such as shabtis and stelae which will be presented below.

7.2 Stela

A limestone stela (6-19888, Figure 195) was found by Green in Room 133 of the suite of rooms that was built to the west of the North Palace.⁸⁰³ It was being reused as a column base, and thus it must predate the construction of this room. The material culture finds from these west rooms are similar to those from the palace itself, so they appear to be contemporaneous.⁸⁰⁴ It is most likely that the stela was brought to Deir el-Ballas from

⁸⁰² Some expedition photographs mix objects from the two sites. For example, M3356 and M3365 from Lythgoe's photo album at the Metropolitan show two human-headed canopic jars (6-16449a, b and 6-1650a, b) together with a number of unusual artifacts that are known to have been excavated at Deir el-Ballas. According to the PAHMA registration information, the canopic jars came from Pit 2 at Keft; this attribution is based on an expedition photo register.

⁸⁰³ Green, "Northern Kom Typed Notes," 19.

⁸⁰⁴ This includes female figurines of Pinch's Type 3, Nubian cooking pottery, and early 18th Dynasty pottery forms such as beakers (Green, "Northern Kom Typed Notes," *passim*).

another site, as was the case with numerous other inscribed limestone blocks that also were reused as column bases in the North Palace and the South Kom.⁸⁰⁵

The stela was published by Lutz in his 1927 listing of stelae as “Provenance unknown.”⁸⁰⁶ The stela is presented here in order to clarify that this funerary object was found at Deir el-Ballas in a secondary use context; it did **not** originate in one of the tombs at the site.



Figure 195: Limestone stela of Mutisenebti, 6-19888, from excavation photo B-1555. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

⁸⁰⁵ See expedition photos B-1527 to 1531, B-1590, C-1715, and C-1725 to 1727. Photos of them in situ are B-2654 (South Kom) and B-1517 and 1518 (North Palace). C-1776 shows workers sawing one of the bases to make it thinner before shipment to California.

⁸⁰⁶ Lutz, 8, no. 80; Pl. 41.

The stela is inscribed for a woman named Mutisenebti (*Mwt=i snb.ti*) who bore the title *ḥkr nsw*.⁸⁰⁷ Rather than the usual depiction of a son presenting offerings to the seated deceased honoree, Mutisenebti depicted her mother Wadjet in this secondary position on the right side of the scene. Unlike the expected position where the person on the right is standing and making the offerings, Wadjet is seated and her arm gesture mirrors that of Mutisenebti, indicating that the mother, too, is a recipient of the funerary offerings. Wadjet bears the title Servant of the Ruler (*b3k.t ḥk3*) while Mutisenebti's father, Min-nakht, was a Follower of the King (*šms nsw*). He is shown in the leftmost of the three registers below the main scene, where Mutisenebti's other family members are also shown as beneficiaries.

7.3 Stone sarcophagus lid

As mentioned above in the chapter on Cemetery 500 (Section 4.4), a fragment of an anthropoid limestone sarcophagus lid was found in the fill of Room 303 in the North Palace.⁸⁰⁸ The fragment consists of the left side of a face and is life-size or somewhat larger. The object is now at the Hearst Museum (6-21632). It is possible that this lid originated in Cemetery 500, which is the closest cemetery to the palace and had the most spacious burial chambers, indicating a higher socio-economic affluence compared with the other two cemeteries. No stone sarcophagi were mentioned in any tombs of Cemetery 1-200 or 1200-1300, the two cemeteries that were reasonably well documented. The lack of material culture descriptions for Cemetery 500, however, leaves open the possibility that there might have been remnants of a stone sarcophagus in one of its tombs. Unlike the stela of Mutisenebti discussed above whose style predates the building and occupation of the palace, this sarcophagus fragment appears to date to the mid-18th Dynasty at the earliest. Thus, it would seem to have been used at the site after the palace was abandoned at the beginning of the 18th Dynasty. As to how it ended up in the North Palace, perhaps during the search for salable antiquities by local dealers it might have been brought from a tomb but discarded at the palace. Or if the tombs of Cemetery 500 were reused by the Coptic population who built their monastery atop the palace, it might have been unearthed at that point and moved to the Der.

7.4 Offering slabs

A photograph that was among the property of F.W. Green found at Cambridge shows an assortment of stone artifacts, among which there appear to be simple offering slabs (Figure 196). One is carved with two hands reaching toward a central depression. None of the objects in the photograph are identified at PAHMA or the MFA, and their specific provenience from the site is equally unknown. To my knowledge, there is no mention of any of these objects in the Hearst Expedition field notes.

⁸⁰⁷ Marée, "A Sculpture Workshop at Abydos," 267, footnote 169.

⁸⁰⁸ Notebook D-9, page 74.



Figure 196: Stone offering slabs and other objects, Cambridge expedition photograph. Image courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

7.5 Shabtis

Seven shabtis or portions thereof were recovered from Deir el-Ballas whose precise provenience is not possible to determine based on the extant evidence. The shabtis were made of various materials: limestone, pottery, and wood. Other than the two faience shabtis that were included in an excavation photograph of the small finds from Tomb 193, no other shabtis were mentioned or photographed in the documentation from any of the tombs at the site, and indeed even those two examples from Tomb 193 were not specifically listed in the field notes. Thus, it is possible that some of these shabtis discussed below came from poorly-recorded Cemetery 500, Cemetery 1200-1300, or even Cemetery 1-200.

Reisner photographed an assemblage that included the three limestone shabtis together with two mould-made pottery shabtis and the two pottery rattles from the site (Figure 197). In the photo register he noted the provenience for the rattles, but no such indication is given for any of the shabtis.⁸⁰⁹ As noted in Section 3.17.3 above, one rattle was certainly excavated from Tomb 130 in Cemetery 1-200, while the second one might have come from Tomb 146 or from a room with that number located near the North

⁸⁰⁹ Notebook FAN 49, notes for photograph C-9611.

Palace. The reasoning for including these two objects types together in one photograph is perplexing, but it may add weight to the supposition that all of the objects shown were excavated at the site. On the other hand, it is possible that these shabtis were purchased by Reisner, Lythgoe, or Green while they were working at the site,⁸¹⁰ but it would seem unlikely that they would have photographed purchased items alongside others that are known to have been excavated, and the fragmentary state of several of them also argues against their having been purchased.



Figure 197: Expedition photograph C-9611. Bottom row, from left: 6-8498, 6-8496, 6-8494, 6-8495, and 6-8497. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California.

The shabtis will now be presented in detail.

7.5.1 Limestone shabtis

Of the three limestone shabtis, two have texts carved into them while the third one has a line of text painted down the center. The two engraved shabtis were inscribed with personal names incorporating the goddess Meretseger; they do not include the usual

⁸¹⁰ Reisner mentions ushabtis in a list of objects that he purchased in January, 1900 before work commenced at Deir el-Ballas (Notebook D-2, p. 3, 7). Six shabtis were purchased for 100 piasters, one was bought for 1 piaster, and two more were bought for one pound. Two additional shabtis are mentioned on p. 8 but these are inscribed with names that do not match the ones shown in Expedition photo C-9611. There are 21 purchased shabtis listed in the PAHMA collections database, some of which should presumably represent those listed in Reisner's notes.

shabti spell in which the figurine is exhorted to answer when the deceased is called upon to do labor in the afterlife.⁸¹¹

The first shabti we will consider (6-8498, Figure 198) is a fragment consisting of the middle of the body from the hands to the knees; two incised lines above the clenched fists indicate that the hands are holding implements, likely hoes. The long, descending end of the hoe can be seen at the right edge of the figurine. From the middle of the 18th Dynasty, particularly after the Amarna period, shabtis could be provided with agricultural implements in their hands but earlier shabtis had empty hands or occasionally were holding amuletic symbols⁸¹² so this attribute helps to date the shabti to the mid-late 18th Dynasty at the earliest.



Figure 198: Limestone shabti fragment. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8498).

The back of the shabti preserves an incised cross-hatched rectangle at the top. This represents a basket that the shabti carried over its shoulders.⁸¹³ This type of object also

⁸¹¹ Stewart notes that the spell is first attested as Coffin Text spell number 472, which was “to be spoken over a figure of the owner as he was on earth, made of tamarisk or sidder wood, and placed in the tomb-chapel of the deceased.” This spell later became Book of the Dead Chapter 6: “Spell for causing a shabti to do work for his master in the netherworld: O shabti, which has been made for this N [personal name], if this N is detailed for his duty, or an unpleasant task [lit. obstacle] is imposed on him there as a man at his duties, here we are, you shall say. If this N is detailed for that which is to be done there, to cultivate the new fields, to irrigate the riverbanks, to convey the sand of the west to the east and vice-versa, here we are, you shall say.” (Stewart, 14).

⁸¹² Ibid., 16.

⁸¹³ Hans Schneider, *Shabtis: An Introduction to the History of Ancient Egyptian Funerary Statuettes with a Catalogue of the Collection of Shabtis in the National Museum of Antiquities at Leiden*, 3 vols., vol. 1 (Leiden: Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden, 1977), 192-93. This type of shabti

appears in the late 18th Dynasty. An ink inscription reading “Der” is visible on the back but no more specific context is legible.

The front is inscribed for “The Osiris Meretseger” but it is broken at the bottom, so if there were any additional hieroglyphs completing the name they are missing. The scribe appears to have switched the door-bolt and bread-loaf signs, or perhaps added the t-glyph as an afterthought, as it is not required in the orthography of this goddess’s name. The name Mer(et)seger is attested in the Middle Kingdom but more frequently in the New Kingdom, according to Ranke.⁸¹⁴

The second shabti (6-8496, Figure 199) is complete and is 18.5 cm tall. There are traces of black paint on the back of the wig, and the hoe that the figure holds is painted red. A faint grid of red lines on the back underneath the wig represents a basket. The front band of inscription reads: *w^cb[y] wsr wnn* , the left side is labeled *twt* while the back gives an inscription that includes the owner’s name: *ḥd.t n mrsgr* . Beginning in the New Kingdom, the usual opening to the shabti spell is *shd Wsr [N]* which begins with the s-causative verb meaning to “make bright” or perhaps better, a nominal form meaning “The Illuminated” as it is followed by “the Osiris N” indicating that the deceased person has successfully achieved the afterlife.⁸¹⁵ However, as it is spelled on this shabti the initial s-glyph is missing while a t ending has been added, giving the word *ḥd.t*. *Ḥd.t* as a noun can refer to daylight,⁸¹⁶ a goddess of this name,⁸¹⁷ or can allude to Nekhbet or Hathor as “The White One”.⁸¹⁸ The inscription on this shabti is also missing the usual epithet *Wsr*, equating the deceased with Osiris. Similarly, the word *twt* “statue” that appears on the shabti’s side has an unusual orthography; the phoneme glyphs are missing the second bread loaf sign for t, and they should precede the determinative rather than coming behind it.⁸¹⁹ The inscription down the front of the shabti is similarly unusual, with the addition of two diagonal strokes after the word *w^cb* (“pure”) and what appears to be an incomplete version of the divine name Wennefer following Osiris. So perhaps what we have on this object is the work of a less-accomplished scribe, who was not completely successful at copying traditional phrases.

with the implements indicated on the front and a basket on the back are Schneider’s Type VB4. Schneider lists one example like this from the late 18th Dynasty but most of the stone shabtis of this variant date to the 19th Dynasty.

⁸¹⁴ Ranke, 1, 157, no. 27.

⁸¹⁵ Stewart, 47; Maartin J. Raven, "Magic and Symbolic Aspects of Certain Materials in Ancient Egypt," *Varia Aegyptiaca* 4, no. 3 (1988): 238-39.

⁸¹⁶ Wb. III, 208, 13.

⁸¹⁷ Wb. III, 208, 17.

⁸¹⁸ Wb. III, 210, 19-20.

⁸¹⁹ Alan H. Gardiner, *Egyptian Grammar: Being an Introduction to the Study of Hieroglyphs*, 3rd ed. (Oxford: Griffith Institute, 1957), 447, A53.



Figure 199: Limestone shabti. Image A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8496). courtesy of the Phoebe

The name of the deceased is Meretseger, with the female determinative indicating the gender. This shabti may or may not have been made for the same person as the fragmentary one discussed above (6-8498). One problem in trying to understand whether they represent the same owner is that the end of the name is broken off on 6-8498. Secondly, there are stylistic differences between the two that indicate that they are the work of two craftsmen. For instance, the basket is incised on the back of the fragment 6-8498 but is painted on the complete shabti 6-8496, the name of the deceased appears on the front of the fragmentary shabti but on the back of the complete one, and the carving of the texts is generally more confident and clear on the latter.

It is perhaps surprising to find one or possibly two personal names incorporating Meretseger at this distance from the Western Peak, or Gurn, at Thebes that is most strongly associated with her.⁸²⁰ But if it is correct to assume that these shabtis were indeed

⁸²⁰ Ashraf Iskander Sadek, *Popular Religion in Egypt During the New Kingdom*, Hildesheimer Ägyptologische Beiträge (Hildesheim: Gerstenberg Verlag, 1987), 118-21; Bernard Bruyère, *Meretseger à Deir el Médineh*, MIFAO (Cairo: IFAO, 1929-30).

excavated at Deir el-Ballas (as opposed to having been purchased while the team was working at the site), this evidence points to the religio-cultural connections between the population living and dying at Deir el-Ballas and the Theban capital.

The third limestone shabti (6-8494, Figure 200) is 20 cm tall and has fragments of orange-ochre paint adhering between the lips and in the collar area on the upper body as well as yellowish paint on the face under the eye and nose. The front band of inscription was painted in orange ochre but is now illegible.⁸²¹ Additionally, there is irregular black staining on the lower half of the object as if it was burned, or perhaps this is remains of paint; the back side of the shabti is painted black from the bottom of the wig to the feet, with orange tools added across the shoulders.



Figure 200: Limestone shabti with painted decoration. Images courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8494).

Like the two other stone shabtis mentioned above, the tools that are painted on the figure give an indication of its date, as shabtis prior to the late 18th Dynasty usually have empty hands or occasionally may hold an amuletic symbol. It is only after the Amarna

⁸²¹ In Reisner's note in the photograph journal (FAN 49), he also listed this inscription as "illegible."

period that agricultural implements were commonly shown as being held in the hands.⁸²² Thus, this shabti likely dates to the late 18th or early 19th Dynasties.

7.5.2 *Moulded pottery shabtis*

Several pottery shabtis are attributed to the site of Deir el-Ballas. Two of them (6-8497 and 6-8495, Figure 197 above) were mould-made in two pieces, a front half and a back half, which would have originally been adhered together. 6-8495 is 19 cm high. The back half is intact but the front half only preserves the lower legs of the figurine. 6-8497 is similar to 6-8495 and was probably made from the same mould. Both the front and back halves are intact with the exception of the head which is missing; the extant height is 15 cm.

A third, fragmentary pottery shabti (6-9778, Figure 201) consists of the top portion from the head to the hands, and measures 7 cm in height. This artifact was tentatively attributed to a context numbered 1371 when it was registered at PAHMA. This number is not connected with any field notes or maps, to my knowledge; Lythgoe's entries in Notebook D-13 end with House 1370 and the next notes in the sequence pick up again with House 1390 in Reisner's notebook A-1. Given that Lythgoe excavated 70 houses at the site, the missing numbers likely referred to a house. It is possible that during looting episodes at the site, the object could have been brought up from a tomb context and then dropped in the vicinity of a house. However, another possibility is that House 1371 was one of the several houses at the site that contained burials, such as the two houses whose numbers have been lost that were described in Chapter 6 and included in Table 46. The burials would have presumably been made either before the construction of the building or after its abandonment.

Unlike the two other pottery examples described above, this shabti was manufactured in one piece. The top of the head exhibits scrape marks where the wet clay was pared away to create a more rounded profile on the back of the head.

⁸²² Stewart, 16-18. The earliest attestation of a shabti holding hoes is that of Thutmose IV.



Figure 201: Fragmentary pottery shabti (6-9778). Images by the author.

Pottery shabtis date from the 17th Dynasty through the Third Intermediate Period,⁸²³ so the material does not provide much chronological distinction. However, several somewhat similar moulded pottery shabtis from Asyut have been dated to the 19th – 20th Dynasties.⁸²⁴ No other artifacts at PAHMA are attributed to context 1371, so we do not have any additional evidence to assist us with interpreting the context from which this shabti came.

7.5.3 *Wooden shabti*

One wooden shabti (6-8100) is provenienced to Deir el-Ballas. Measuring 16 cm in height, the object is fragmented into numerous pieces but can be somewhat reconstructed (Figure 202). The shabti still retains black paint on the wig and yellow paint on the face and body. Again, as with the limestone and pottery examples, no specific tomb at the site can be affiliated with this artifact.

Stick shabtis have been found as a common burial object in 17th and early 18th Dynasty burials at Dra Abu el-Naga⁸²⁵ but this example is a later development from those simple, roughly carved types as it has a delineated face and wig and the shabti is painted. The use of wood for shabtis phased out after the New Kingdom⁸²⁶ implying that this must

⁸²³ Ibid., 34.

⁸²⁴ Jan Moje, *The Ushebtis from Early Excavations in the Necropolis of Asyut, Mainly by David George Hogarth and Ahmed Bey Kamal*, The Asyut Project 4 (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 2013), 58-60, Fig. 21; 63-64, Fig. 26.

⁸²⁵ Galán, "Three Burials," 113; Paul Whelan, *Mere Scraps of Rough Wood? 17th-18th Dynasty Stick Shabtis in the Petrie Museum and Other Collections*, Egyptology (London: Golden House Publishing, 2007).

⁸²⁶ Stewart, 41.

date prior to the Third Intermediate Period. A very similar wooden shabti from Asyut, also simply carved with a long, slender appearance, has been dated to the 18th Dynasty.⁸²⁷



Figure 202: Wooden shabti. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8100).

7.6 Jewelry, Scarabs, and Amulets

Numerous museum catalogue numbers at PAHMA contain jewelry elements that are of uncertain provenience. In addition to being found in tombs, beads and scarabs were recorded in the field notes from houses as well as the palace, so these artifacts may have originated from a non-funerary context. In the table below, a suggested provenience is provided if there is some evidence pointing toward the original find-spot.

⁸²⁷ Moje, 45, Fig. 13. According to Moje, the shabti is in the Città del Vaticano, Museo Gregoriano Egizio 38094 (old 3843).

Table 47: Jewelry of Uncertain Provenience

Description	PAHMA number	Possible original context
Beads - 75 small carnelian seed beads, 1 faience cylinder with grooves, 2 white shell disc beads. The only field notes for Tomb 38 describe white and blue beads. However, these carnelian beads were also registered at PAHMA as coming from this tomb, presumably on the basis of information packed with them when they were shipped from Egypt.	6-6365	Tomb 38?
Bead - blue glazed, cylindrical, broken. Not mentioned in field notes for this tomb, but PAHMA registration card attributes this bead to Tomb 49.	6-6382	Tomb 49?
Beads - (a) small seed beads on original string (4 cm long). Pattern: 4 larger brown beads, 3 tiny blue beads. (b) blue glaze cylindrical bead (9 mm long, 4 mm wide). PAHMA card attributes to Tomb 56 but this tomb was described by Reisner as being empty.	6-6407	Tomb 56?
Bead - dark blue, spherical, glazed, mottled with darker color. PAHMA card attributes to Tomb 60 but there are no field notes for Tomb 60.	6-6408	Tomb 60?
Beads – garnet (6). PAHMA card attributes to “Tomb 119 (?)”; there is no mention of beads in the field notes for this tomb.	6-6557	Tomb 119?
Beads - round faience (2). Not mentioned in field notes for this tomb but were accessioned at PAHMA under the same number with a scarab that was definitely from this tomb.	6-8775	Tomb 142?
Beads: Long cylinder beads of faience (5 pieces), one half of a large round bead (10 mm diam), one petal shaped pendant (20 mm long, 7 mm wide), one biconical bead (10 mm diam, 5 mm wide), one round fruit-shaped bead with grooves (10 mm diam), one very small biconical disc (5 mm diam, 2 mm wide), one rounded cylinder (10 mm long, 3 mm diam), 2 small fragments of a marsh bowl with black paint, 9 small seed beads (3 mm diam), one larger seed bead (7 mm diam), one round bead (5 mm diam), one round bead (7 mm diam), one intact shell (15 mm long, 12 mm wide, 6 mm tall).	6-8130	Tomb X/ Cemetery 1-200 surface
Faience beads, cylindrical, over 200	6-7618	“Tomb 600”
Faience appliqués of Four Sons of Horus	6-7619	“Tomb 600”
Large faience scarab appliqué	6-7620	“Tomb 600”
Large faience scarab appliqué	6-7621	“Tomb 600”
Faience ring	6-7622	“Tomb 600”

Description	PAHMA number	Possible original context
Small faience scaraboid	6-7623	"Tomb 600"
Carnelian scarab	6-7624	"Tomb 600"
Small, rounded plaque, faience, inscribed <i>Mnhprkzr</i> (Thutmose III)	6-7625	"Tomb 600"; likely Tomb 504
Faience scarab, inscribed with sphinx wearing Blue Crown, <i>hkz</i> scepter in front of face, <i>ntr nfr</i> behind head	6-7626	"Tomb 600"; likely Tomb 504
Beads: (a) 8 irregular hand-molded spheres of faience, (b) 1 blue glass barrel bead, (c) 10 small faience double seed beads, strung, black and white, (d) faience seated Isis nursing Horus amulet, pierced to be strung, 2 cm high, (e) 1 tiny faience cylinder bead	6-7627	"Tomb 600"
Ring	6-7628	"Tomb 600"
Faience ring	6-7633	"Tomb 600"
Faience ring, broken	6-7634	"Tomb 600"
Faience pendant, floral motif	6-7635	"Tomb 600"
Penannular earring, ivory	6-7636	"Tomb 600"
Faience cylinder beads, 11	6-7637	"Tomb 600"
Faience cylinder beads, several hundred	6-7638	"Tomb 600"
Beads (4): Faience: Two long, thin cylinders (2.5 cm and 1.7 cm long, both 3 mm wide) and one biconical disc (1 cm diam, 3 mm wide). Lapis or dark blue glass: one rounded cylinder (14 mm long, .5 mm wide). The location of the "West End ghadim [fill]" is uncertain.	6-8096	West end ghadim
Three faience beads: two dark blue lentoid (1.2 cm long), one turquoise blue discoid (1.1 cm diam)	6-8932	West end ghadim
Bead, blue glass, round. The provenience is recorded as "Der D" which could possibly refer to House D at the northern end of the site. No information was recorded on the finds from that house to confirm this provenience.	6-8119	Uncertain
Beads and one blank scarab: One thin faience cylinder (14 mm long, 3 mm wide). One almost round faience bead (8 mm diam, 5 mm wide). One irregular round bead (imitating fruit?) (5 mm x 5 mm). One elongated dark glass bead (10 mm long, 4 mm wide). One tiny faience scarab (8 mm long, 4 mm tall). Found in box with 6-8129.	6-8126	Uncertain

Description	PAHMA number	Possible original context
Beads and fragment of marsh bowl. Beads: round carnelian 5 mm diam, round pale faience (10 mm), blue faience ball with incisions (imitating fruit?) (6 mm), light blue cylinder bead, broken (10 mm long), dark blue, flattened (scarab?) (7 mm long, 3 mm high), pale blue stone seed bead (4 mm x 1.5 mm). Marsh bowl rim fragment, black paint on edge (14 mm x 8 mm)	6-8289	Uncertain
Necklace of small faience and carnelian beads	6-8399	Uncertain
Beads: 7 faience narrow cylindrical, one large pottery, one medium pottery, one black shiny sphere, several small faience	6-8484	Uncertain
Large pottery beads, cylindrical (3)	6-8633	Uncertain
Faience beads: c) one tiny fragment of moulded faience (.4 long); d) one broken faience bead (.6 long)	6-8866	Uncertain
Beads: 3 fragments of blue cylinders, one blue glass sphere, one curved piece of uncertain material	6-9154	Uncertain
Beads: Long, thin cylindrical faience beads (over 100). Several spherical faience beads	6-9178	Uncertain
Beads: black faience rounded discs (on string 40 cm long), blue faience cylinder beads, spherical beads, blue and white glass lentoid bead, minute fragments of papyrus and wood	6-9180	Uncertain
Large pottery bead, cylindrical	6-9194	Uncertain

The large pottery beads listed above (6-8484, 6-8633, 6-9194) have been mentioned in the discussion under Section 3.11.6. These unprovenienced beads could possibly belong with the other catalogue numbers that are ascribed to Tomb 174, which was the only context from which this type of bead was recorded. However, there may have been other locations at the site where such beads were discovered but we are lacking documentation to prove this.

Two PAHMA catalogue numbers contain hundreds of faience cylindrical beads (6-7638, 6-9178) that may have come from a bead-net (or perhaps more than one such garment) that would have covered a mummy. The dating of funerary bead-nets is not precisely understood, but by the Third Intermediate Period (21st to 26th Dynasties) this type of garment was very popular and has been found placed over the wrapped mummies of both men and women.⁸²⁸

⁸²⁸ Robert S. Bianchi, "163 Bead-Net Shroud," in *Gifts of the Nile: Ancient Egyptian Faience*, ed. Florence Dunn Friedman (London, New York: Thames and Hudson, 1998).

Amuletic ornaments were consistently incorporated into the decorative and symbolically protective bead-netting.⁸²⁹ Such apotropaic elements include winged scarabs representing Khepri and the Four Sons of Horus. The winged scarab appears around the 18th–20th Dynasties as part of a rectangular pectoral ornament, and later is included by itself at chest height with the Four Sons of Horus arranged in a row or two rows underneath it.⁸³⁰ Thus, the two large scarab appliqués at PAHMA (6-7620, 6-7621) may be related to a bead-net (Figure 203). The scarabs are both 5.3 cm long. Holes around the edges of the scarab would allow thread to be passed through to attach the amulet to the mummy bandages. Usually this type of appliqué also includes separately-molded wings that would have been sewn on the mummy on either side of the central scarab, but such wing elements are not identified at PAHMA.



Figure 203: Two scarab appliqués. Image courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-7620 (left), 7-7621 (right)).

Lastly, 6-7619 consists of faience appliqués depicting the Four Sons of Horus (Figure 204). The profiles of the various faces – human, baboon, jackal, and falcon – are summarily indicated on these appliqués.⁸³¹ As seen on the two scarabs mentioned above, these amulets also have small holes drilled in them for sewing them to the mummy bandages. There are eleven fragments, representing at least six figures. Traces of red and yellow ochre painted stripes can be seen on the blue Hapy amulet (top row, second from right) while a design in yellow and red is clearly extant on one of the Duamutef appliqués (far right, middle). There is just one human profile and one baboon, but two jackals with their characteristic pointy ears and two falcons with projecting beaks can be seen. This

⁸²⁹ Flora Silvano, "Le Reticelle Funerarie Nell' Antico Egitto: Proposte di Interpretazione," *Egitto e Vicino Oriente* 3 (1980).

⁸³⁰ *Ibid.*, 86, Fig. 1-6.

⁸³¹ The Four Sons of Horus were protective deities who guarded an important organ of the body: the jackal-headed Duamutef guarded the stomach, the human-headed Imsety guarded the liver, the baboon-headed Hapy guarded the lungs, and the falcon-headed Qebehsenuef guarded the intestines. They are familiar from canopic jars in which the mummified organs were placed, but in the 21st Dynasty the organs were no longer treated in this manner but were placed in linen packages after they were separately embalmed and these packages were returned to the body. In the same time period, these apotropaic amulets representing the Four Sons make their appearance on the outside of the mummy (Friedman, 246).

(along with the two large scarabs) may imply that there were at least two mummies decorated with this type of amulet. All of the appliques are broken, perhaps as a result of looters breaking apart the netting to search for valuable amulets or jewelry that might have been wrapped within the mummy's linen bandages.



Figure 204: *Faience appliques of the Four Sons of Horus (6-7619)*. Image by the author.

A set of Four Sons of Horus appliques at the British Museum (EA 26230) displays much more detailed representation of the faces and mummiform bodies. These amulets have been dated to the period between the late New Kingdom to the early Third Intermediate Period, most likely in the 21st Dynasty.⁸³²

It is difficult to be sure what the provenience of these cylindrical beads and appliques was, given the inexplicable context called "Tomb 600, Mound E" that does not match any location from the field notes. There are a total of 23 catalogue numbers that are attributed to this hypothetical Tomb 600 according to the PAHMA registration records.⁸³³ If the number 600 was a mis-reading of 500 by early PAHMA staff who catalogued the material, the artifacts listed under this provenience could perhaps be the missing objects from Cemetery 500. The scarab and plaque inscribed for Thutmose III mentioned above in Chapter 4 seem to match the artifacts recorded by Reisner as having come from a tomb in Cemetery 500, and they, too, have the perplexing provenience of "Tomb 600" in the PAHMA records.

If these cylindrical beads do represent mummy nets and their associated amuletic appliques, and if they were excavated from the site (as opposed to having been purchased

⁸³² Ibid.

⁸³³ It may be significant that at least 200 of the cylindrical beads were catalogued directly followed by the Sons of Horus appliques which were followed in turn by the two scarab appliques, so perhaps they were packed together with some intention of treating them as a group. However, the catalogue number with the extremely large quantity of cylindrical beads appears farther down the register.

there), this provides intriguing evidence possibly pointing to later pharaonic usage than any of the other types of material culture that we have from the site. The next earliest artifacts are the two amulets from Cemetery 1-200 that are inscribed for Seti I (1294 – 1279 BC) that were discussed in Section 3.11.1. If the mummy bead-net dated to the beginning of the 21st Dynasty (1069 BC) when the use of this type of funerary equipment arose, this would represent a gap of over 200 years in the available evidence of occupation at the site.⁸³⁴

7.7 Cosmetic Equipment

There are two bronze mirrors with female figure handles from the site that are now registered at PAHMA. One of them (5-194) is in excellent condition; this mirror is noted in the PAHMA records as having been purchased by Reisner, and this attribution appears to be corroborated by a list from field notebook D-2 of purchased objects and the price that was paid for them.⁸³⁵ However, the other mirror (6-8234, Figure 205) is shown in excavation photos C-1694 and C-1695 with other bronze objects that were excavated, which would point to its possibly being from a tomb or domestic context at the site rather than having been purchased. The metal on this mirror is badly corroded.

⁸³⁴ Based on the chronology in Shaw, "Oxford History of Ancient Egypt", 485.

⁸³⁵ Notebook D-2, p. 2 and 7. The price was 5 piasters. The PAHMA registration card claims that this mirror was collected July-October 1905, but this is the only purchased mirror from Egypt in the museum's database and thus should match Reisner's note in his book D-2. Perhaps he kept the mirror (as he did other objects) with him at Giza until Mrs. Hearst ended her financial support in 1905.



Figure 205: Bronze mirror with female figure handle (6-8234). Image by the author.

No field mark is visible on the object to allow us to re-connect this artifact with its provenience. Similar examples have been excavated from Semna, Qustul, Buhen, Aniba, and Abusir. They can be dated between the reigns of Hatshepsut to Amenhotep III.⁸³⁶

7.8 Pottery

There are over 300 pottery vessels and sherds from Deir el-Ballas that have lost their provenience, which may have originated in either a tomb, a house, or the North Palace. In the course of my research on the material in the Hearst Museum, I have been able to re-associate many objects that had been listed as "uncertain provenience" with their original source at the site by identifying the original field marks or, in a few cases, correcting a misattribution to the wrong tomb when the material was accessioned. However, these 300-some vessels still remain whose original field marks have disappeared from the artifact and which are not unique enough to be matched with a specific object mentioned in the field notes or expedition photographs. These include commonly-found forms such as beakers, dishes, bowls, and jars. The following section will not present all of these artifacts, but only those objects that are of an unusual form or that have noteworthy decorative treatment.

⁸³⁶ Christine Lilyquist, "215. Mirror with Egyptian Figure," in *Tegypt's Golden Age: The Art of Living in the New Kingdom, 1550-1085 B.C.*, ed. Anonymous (Boston: Museum of Fine Arts, 1982).

7.8.1.1 “Hathor” or “Milk” Jar

The Hearst Museum holds a jar made of Nile silt that bears two small applied lumps of clay that suggest breasts (6-9103) (Figure 206). The museum’s registration information does not include its provenience from Deir el-Ballas and in my examination of the jar I did not find an original field mark giving its context. To date I have not found a mention in the field notes of an object matching this artifact to be able to determine if it came from a tomb, domestic context, or the North Palace. It is 17.5 cm tall and has a maximum diameter of 8.6 cm, made of cream-slipped Nile silt clay. The vessel has extremely thick walls, leaving little room for contents inside. The pointed base is partially broken away and the top of the neck is entire broken, so the original rim style is unknowable. Three parallels to 6-9103 are given by Seiler in her study of pottery from Dra Abu el-Naga;⁸³⁷ these jars are similar in their tall, slender shape and in the two small applied knobs of clay that have been placed on the high shoulder of the vessels. However, in the case of the Dra Abu el-Naga “milk jars,” the walls are an average thickness similar to normal pottery which contrasts with the extremely heavy walls of the Deir el-Ballas example (Figure 206, right). Seiler dates the examples from Dra Abu el-Naga to the middle of the 17th Dynasty.



Figure 206: Hathor/Milk Jar (6-9103). Images by the author.

⁸³⁷ Seiler, *Tradition und Wandel*, Faltafel 5, nos. 4, 5, and 6.

7.8.2 Offering Stand

A portion of a marl offering stand (6-8164) cannot be matched with a specific tomb context, because although the field notes indicate that many tombs contained fragments of this type of object, Reisner's descriptions are not detailed enough to allow a secure match to one particular tomb. Tall stands were also used in houses, so it is possible that this object may have come from a domestic context.

7.8.3 Decorative Treatments

Following are the unprovenienced pottery vessels with various decorative treatments at PAHMA; these artifacts do not have visible field marks that would enable them to be associated with their original assemblage.

7.8.3.1 White-painted pottery

Five different pottery vessels having white-painted decoration have lost their provenience from the site. There are three jars with evidence that they had an overall white-painted surface, a bowl fragment with white dots, and a small dish with white-painted rim and splashes.

Table 48: White-painted Pottery of Uncertain Provenience

Description	PAHMA number
Red globular jar, flaring mouth, painted white; h. 12 cm	6-8265
Red polished jar, sharply carinated body, short wide neck, wide mouth. White paint (?) on exterior and interior; h. 16 cm	6-8190
Large Nile silt jar, high shoulder, almost no neck, flattened roll rim, remains of white wash, potmark like two parentheses marks (); h. 36 cm	6-8220
Fragment of Nile silt bowl, red-slipped, black-painted rim, interior decorated with white dots	6-8638
Small Nile silt dish, white-painted rim and splashes; d. 11 cm	6-8669

7.8.3.2 Black Bands

Eighteen beakers and four bowls decorated with a black-painted rim have lost their provenience from the site. These are likely to be equated with some of the missing

beakers and bowls that were recorded in the field notes but that have not been matched with specific artifacts at PAHMA.

Table 49: Black-painted Pottery of Uncertain Provenience

Description	PAHMA number
Nile silt bowl, red-slipped inside and outside, black-painted rim, base ring; d. 14 cm	6-6340
Two partially-reconstructed Nile silt bowls, red-slipped exterior, ring burnished interior, black-painted rims; d. 15 cm	6-8138
Rim fragment of Nile silt bowl, red-slipped inside and outside, black-painted rim, white dots in interior. Approximately 20% extant, original d. 17 cm	6-8638
Nile silt bowl, ring burnished interior, black-painted rim; d. 15.5 cm	6-23662
Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; h. 15 cm	6-6201
Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; h. 15 cm	6-6686
Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; h. 14 cm	6-7326
Unevenly-made Nile silt beaker, black-painted rim, red-slipped, splashes of black paint on exterior and interior; h. 15 cm	6-7432
Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim; h. 16 cm	6-8092
Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, rim broken; h. 14 cm	6-8227
Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; h. 15 cm	6-8228
Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, thick black band painted on rim; h. 14 cm	6-8230
Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim; h. 15 cm	6-8421
Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim; h. 15 cm	6-8548
Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, uneven body; h. 16 cm	6-8551
Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; h. 14 cm	6-8556
Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; h. 15 cm	6-8557
Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; h. 15 cm	6-8560
Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; h. 15 cm	6-8561
Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; h. 14 cm	6-8563

Nile silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim; h. 14 cm	6-8566
Nile silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; h. 14 cm	6-8569

7.8.3.3 Bichrome (Red and Black)

One bichrome fragment from a decorated jar is housed at PAHMA but cannot be linked with a particular context at Deir el-Ballas. It is a large marl jar body fragment with the birds-on-wire motif on the shoulder surrounded by red and black concentric lines (6-8696).

7.8.3.4 Blue-painted Pottery

Two blue-painted sherds are catalogued at PAHMA as coming from the site, but do not bear an original field mark and cannot be matched with a description from the field notes. One is a sherd painted with a wadjet eye which is part of museum number 6-9622; this number also included a bichrome sherd decorated with a scene of a monkey, as well as numerous Roman-era pottery fragments (discussed above in Section 4.6). As mentioned in the chapter on Cemetery 500, the sherd with the monkey is marked “509” in Lythgoe’s hand, thus providing a secure provenience for that fragment, but it is uncertain if the other sherds that were catalogued under this number (including this blue-painted wadjet eye) also belong to this context or not. None of the other sherds that are part of 6-9622 bear field marks indicating their provenience.

The second blue-painted sherd (6-9092) has a petal design executed in black, red, and blue paint.

7.8.4 Kill Holes

There are three unprovenienced pottery vessels bearing intentional “kill holes” that cannot be matched with a specific context from the original field notes.

Table 50: Pottery with Kill Holes of Uncertain Provenience

Description	PAHMA number
Marl jar, bulging near bottom, hole in side 2 cm long, 5 mm wide; h. 19.5 cm	6-8176
Nile silt dish, red-slipped, flat bottom, large hole in bottom broken out, uneven rim - hastily thrown; d. 24 cm	6-8191

Nile silt bowl, red-slipped exterior, burnished interior, kill hole in center, ring base; d. 14 cm	6-8508
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7.9 Figurines

7.9.1 Female Figurines

Female figurines were found in three of the main contexts at Deir el-Ballas: the North Palace, houses, and tombs. Partial female figurines were found in three areas of Cemetery 1-200 (discussed in Section 3.17.1) and three tombs in Cemetery 1200-1300 (Section 5.12.1). Reisner retained a number of these figurines with him at Giza until his death, so although they came from the University of California Hearst Expedition they are now among the artifacts that were sent to his employer at the time, the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Some of the figurines at the MFA can be securely provenienced to locations in the North Palace, but those that are still of uncertain provenience are listed below. Likewise, a few of the artifacts held at PAHMA retain an original field number identifying them as coming from various houses that Lythgoe excavated, but the following fragments with PAHMA numbers are of uncertain provenience.⁸³⁸

Table 51: Female Figurines of Uncertain Provenience

Description	Museum number
Pottery female figurine, bottom half. Feet broken off, top (from top of pubic triangle) broken off. Arms blended on thighs, pubic triangle and pudenda incised on front, beads of girdle around lower hips on back.	6-8260
Pottery female figurine, bottom half. Broken at torso above belly button and at knees. Fingers indicated with incised scratches on sides of thighs, row of dots (bead girdle) around hips, large pubic triangle.	6-8624
Limestone female figurine, drilled holes for earrings (only one actually perforates), rope-like necklace, disc-like breasts. Top of head, arms, and middle of torso broken.	6-8625
Fragment of pottery female figurine, lower legs only from knees to feet, feet are joined together	6-8674
Pottery female figurine head, Type 3, with headdress perforated	6-9625

⁸³⁸ It should be noted that some of Green's excavation photos that were held at Cambridge University show even more figurines than are attested either at PAHMA or the MFA. A future research project of the author is to examine unprovenienced figurine fragments at the MFA and possibly Cambridge to see if these missing artifacts can be found and matched with the excavation photographs.

Pottery female figurine, waist to knees preserved, bracelet indicated on wrist, long scratches denote fingers on sides of thighs, cowry belt around front and back, belly button, hip dimples	6-9628
Pottery female figurine, waist to knees preserved, large pubic triangle, long scratches denote fingers on sides of thighs, double cowry belt around front and back, belly button, hip dimples	6-9630
Fragment of pottery female figurine, lower legs only from knees to feet preserved, one leg broken off higher than the other one.	6-9631
Pottery female figurine torso, shoulders to waist preserved, conical breasts, two incised lines crossing across back shoulders - Khener dancer costume. Arms, head, and lower body missing.	6-9632
Pottery female figurine head, Type 3, six holes in headdress plus earring holes, two parallel horizontal lines for eyes	6-9633
Pottery female figurine head, Type 3, burned	6-9637
Pottery female figurine, torso	MFA Eg. Inv. 6724a
Pottery female figurine lower body, row of dots above the large pubic triangle, pudenda lightly indicated, fingers indicated by incised lines on side thighs, dots on the back, broken at upper ribcage and along right side body but feet intact	MFA 47.1677
Pottery female figurine torso, row of small dots above pubic triangle, pudenda incised, irregular triple row of dots on the back, broken just above navel and at knees	MFA 47.1678
Pottery female figurine head, Type 3, five holes in headdress, traces of applied necklace with small impressed dots on right side of neck	MFA 47.1679
Pottery female figurine, Type 3, four holes in headdress, pierced ears, eyes indicated by diverging lines, row of small dots along top of forehead, applied plastic necklace with impressed dots, row of impressed dots above pubic triangle, pudenda indicated by short line, hands blend into the thighs, legs taper to two small feet. The figure is now broken off below breasts but an excavation photo shows the figurine reconstructed with all joining fragments except for part of left arm.	MFA 47.1680

7.9.2 Animal Figurine

A painted limestone figurine of a mother monkey lying on a bed and holding a baby was found at the site (6-8267, Figure 207), but apparently its provenience information was lost by the time that expedition photographs were taken. It is shown in

several photos along with other monkey-themed objects such as kohl jars, but unlike the other artifacts in the photo register notebook, this figurine is not given a provenience. I am unaware of any exact parallels for this piece, but it recalls fertility figurines of women who are depicted lying on beds holding babies. At Amarna, over 200 stone and pottery figurines of monkeys were excavated, of which at least 35 depict a monkey with a smaller monkey or monkeys, which are presumably their offspring.⁸³⁹



Figure 207: Figurine of mother monkey and baby lying on bed. Images courtesy of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California (6-8267).

7.10 Organic Remains

A number of botanical samples, most of them fruit of the dom palm, are accessioned at PAHMA but have become disassociated from their original context information. It is very likely that these are the same fruit that were recorded as coming from various tombs, whose current location is unknown. For instance, there are 28 tombs at Deir el-Ballas for which dom fruit was recorded as being present but the specific sample is not linked with its provenience.

⁸³⁹ Stevens, *Private Religion at Amarna*, 106-10.

Table 52: Botanical Remains of Uncertain Provenience

Description	PAHMA number
Date pits (<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>), 25	6-9176
Sycomore fig (<i>Ficus sycomorus</i>), 1	6-8297
Desert dates (<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>), 7 endocarps	6-8297
Mass of cereal husk and fine chaff (<i>Triticum turgidum ssp. dicoccon</i>)	6-8455
Dom fruit (<i>Hyphaene thebaica</i> Mart.), 3 (1 complete and two mostly intact)	6-8492
Dom fruit (<i>Hyphaene thebaica</i> Mart.), 1	6-8711
Dom fruit (<i>Hyphaene thebaica</i> Mart.), 1	6-8712
Dom fruit (<i>Hyphaene thebaica</i> Mart.), 1 macro-fossilized	6-8276
Dom fruit (<i>Hyphaene thebaica</i> Mart.), 3 (1 whole fruit, 1 with some exocarp preserved and hole cut in endocarp, and 1 small endocarp). This catalogue number is attributed to Tomb 110 on the PAHMA registration card, but no dom was mentioned in the field notes for that tomb.	6-6510
Dom fruit (<i>Hyphaene thebaica</i> Mart.), 1 whole fruit and tiny fragments	6-8259

7.11 Conclusions

The objects presented in this chapter demonstrate the challenge of working with an archival collection to try to reconstruct the archaeological proveniences of artifacts that were excavated over a century ago. In the course of my research with the objects at the Hearst Museum, I have been able to identify proveniences for several dozen artifacts but hundreds remain unprovenienced because either they were not given a field mark to denote their find-spot or the mark had rubbed off before it arrived at the museum.

With the overall dearth of inscribed material from the site, having several funerary objects that bear texts like the shabtis presented above should have been able to shed some light on the individuals who lived and died at Deir el-Ballas, but their contextual information is lost and we cannot reconnect them with their related assemblages, let alone the human remains of their owners. The shabtis, bronze mirror, scarab and Four Sons of Horus appliqués, and perhaps the offering slabs might have come from the badly disturbed Cemetery 500 with its larger tomb chambers perhaps indicating higher-status occupants. This cemetery presumably endured the most looting by antiquities dealers before Quibell's arrival in 1894, and then may have been subjected to further disturbance

during his unrecorded work at the site. This seems to be the most logical hypothesis for how the fragment of the finely carved limestone sarcophagus lid came to be found in a room at the North Palace, if a dealer pulled it up from a tomb and then discarded it at the palace.

At any archaeological site, natural taphonomy and human actions in the past play a large role in determining what evidence remains to be interpreted. In the case of a hastily conducted excavation at the very beginning of the 20th century, there are even more gaps in the available information. Interpreting archaeological information is akin to trying to solve a jigsaw puzzle that is missing many pieces due to the disappearance of data over time; in this case, poor recording has resulted in our having some puzzle pieces but the information is missing that would have allowed us to use them to complete the picture. These unprovenienced artifacts provide some raw data concerning the site as a whole, but because we lack their specific contexts we are left with even more questions regarding the implications of their meaning.

Chapter 8: Synthesis of Data from the Cemeteries

8.1 Introduction – Chronology and Typology

In the preceding chapters on the individual cemeteries, the various types of objects that were found – such as coffins, stelae, cosmetic and toiletry articles, and pottery – have been presented. When possible, comparanda have been discussed as well, to assist in determining the chronological range and social significance of the Deir el-Ballas artifacts. These comparanda have been drawn from museum collections and publications of other Upper Egyptian sites to provide important information for establishing the relative dates assigned to the Deir el-Ballas tombs. For example, Brunton's 1930 publication of Qau and Badari is particularly helpful as it contained graves dating to the Middle Kingdom, Second Intermediate Period, and New Kingdom.⁸⁴⁰ Some of the diagnostic artifacts such as scarabs and pottery that were found in the Second Intermediate Period and New Kingdom graves are excellent parallels to objects found at Deir el-Ballas. Also mirroring the pattern seen at Deir el-Ballas, in the cemeteries of Qau the great majority of New Kingdom burials date to the early 18th Dynasty up to the reign of Thutmose III, then the 19th Dynasty was represented by just a few tombs.⁸⁴¹ This may point to a general, regional abandonment of these Upper Egyptian towns in the mid-late 18th Dynasty, followed by a return of a much smaller population after the Amarna period.

Pottery is by far the most prevalent material of the Deir el-Ballas tomb assemblages. Using relative dating based on specific pottery forms and styles, we can attempt to estimate when individuals were interred. Given the dearth of inscriptional evidence from the site, this relative dating is all the more important to try to understand the chronological evolution of the cemeteries. As mentioned previously, the pottery that has been presented is not an exhaustive catalog of all artifacts found at Deir el-Ballas. Rather, I have selected the forms and decorative treatments that are chronologically significant, are most pertinent to discussions of funerary ritual practices, or provide information about interactions with other cultures (e.g., Cypriot and Nubian pottery). Regarding the level of precision that can be obtained regarding dates, some pottery types were in use for an extended period of time, while others (such as bowls with red-painted rims and splashes, for example) are thought to be restricted to a much narrower temporal range.⁸⁴² Depending on a specific tomb's assemblage, there may be artifacts that were recorded that help to narrow the range, such as inclusion of beakers decorated with black-painted rims that point to a time period no later than the reign of Thutmose III. In other cases, some tombs' pottery consisted of forms that were popular throughout the New Kingdom such as tall ovoid storage jars and large flaring dishes, so a more specific timeframe cannot be supported by the evidence.

⁸⁴⁰ Brunton.

⁸⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 13.

⁸⁴² Aston, "Making a Splash."

The evidence of coffins at Deir el-Ballas covers a time frame ranging from possibly as early as the late 17th Dynasty (dug-out log coffins) to the late 18th Dynasty (the yellow-painted coffin from Tomb 178 and possibly also the limestone coffin fragment found in the North Palace, if it was indeed from Cemetery 500). We are lacking detailed information concerning the coffins from Cemetery 1200-1300, but where the field notes provide information, they indicate that coffins were of the rectangular box form made of wood. The only exception is the photograph of a wooden face included in the assemblage from Tomb 1314 that indicates that this tomb contained an anthropoid coffin (discussed in Section 5.5). The fact that the face appears to be painted white points to a date in the early 18th Dynasty through the reign of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III.⁸⁴³ However, most burials across the site of Deir el-Ballas appear to have been placed in simple wooden boxes that do not provide specific chronological information.

It should be noted that almost all tombs were looted to varying extents. Only four tombs in Cemetery 1-200, one child burial in Cemetery 1200-1300, and five simple interments placed near houses appeared to be intact since the interment, while 35 tombs in Cemetery 1-200 and just five tombs in Cemetery 1200-1300 were partially looted but contained an area that was undisturbed. All of the tombs in Cemetery 500 are presumed to have been heavily looted, since all of the human remains were reported to be fragmentary and disturbed.⁸⁴⁴

However, the tomb assemblages from Cemetery 1-200 and 1200-1300, incomplete as they may be, are still worth examining. In a study of both religious and daily-life artifacts from non-elite graves at Qau, Matmar, and Gurob of the 18th and 19th Dynasties, Goulding's statistical analysis revealed a very low probability of difference between the contents of disturbed and undisturbed tombs.⁸⁴⁵ She notes that in future research, more weight can be attached to disturbed graves, which is significant because it validates the usefulness of studying excavation reports of the early 20th century.⁸⁴⁶

8.2 Phase Divisions

In dating the tombs of Deir el-Ballas, I am following the scheme of phases developed by David Aston.⁸⁴⁷ Aston studied well-dated tomb contexts of the New Kingdom to build upon and refine earlier pottery-based dating phases of Merrillees (1968),

⁸⁴³ Barwik.

⁸⁴⁴ Albert Lythgoe, "Hearst Expedition Notebook D-13," in *Hearst Expedition Archives*, ed. University of California Berkeley (Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, 1900), 106-21.

⁸⁴⁵ Goulding, 17, Table 7. The 2 x 2 contingency table resulted in a chi-squared test result of 0.21 with a p-value of 0.65.

⁸⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 35.

⁸⁴⁷ Aston, "New Kingdom Pottery Phases."

Hope (1985), and Bourriau (1981 and 1990). His model proposes the following divisions⁸⁴⁸ (approximate dates taken from the Oxford History of Ancient Egypt):⁸⁴⁹

1. Early Dynasty XVIII

Ahmose – Thutmose II (1550 – 1479 BC)

2. Mid Dynasty XVIII

A. Hatshepsut – Thutmose III (1479 – 1425 BC)

B. Amenhotep II -Thutmose IV (1425 – 1390 BC)

3. Late Dynasty XVIII – Dynasty XIX

A. Amenhotep III – Horemheb (1390 – 1295 BC)

B. Ramesses I – Merenptah (1295 – 1203 BC)

4. Late Dynasty XIX – Dynasty XX

Amenmesse – Ramesses XI (1203 – 1069 BC)

For each of the tomb contexts in my database, I have entered the phase(s) that are indicated by any diagnostic artifacts such as pottery, scarabs, coffins, stelae, or other material culture. In addition to Aston's New Kingdom phases, my database has a value for the foregoing Second Intermediate Period as well as the much later Coptic era in order to capture information on all of the time periods for which material culture is attested at the site. I also created values that cover broader periods of time than the individual phases provided by Aston. Some of the tombs can be dated narrowly to one of the phases on the basis of specific pottery forms or decorative treatments, but others can not; for instance, the most prevalent sources of chronological information from the Deir el-Ballas cemetery material were beakers and other vessels decorated with a black-painted rim. Because this decoration is known to have been popular from the late 17th Dynasty through the reign of Thutmose III,⁸⁵⁰ many tombs are given a date in this rather wide range, c. 1560 – 1425 BC. Other tomb assemblages can only be assigned a general date in the New Kingdom, thus "New Kingdom" is a value in the chronology field. Still other tombs have no record of material culture and thus are categorized as "No information."

⁸⁴⁸ Ibid., 140.

⁸⁴⁹ Ian Shaw, *Oxford History of Ancient Egypt* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000), 484-85.

⁸⁵⁰ Bourriau, "Drinking Cup." See further discussion and references in Section 3.16.8.3.

8.3 Chronological Analysis of the Cemeteries

The following table shows the numbers of tombs in Cemetery 1-200, 500, and 1200-1300 that are datable to the time periods indicated on the Y-axis. It should be noted that some tombs will have multiple values on this table if the tomb was reused and material culture from more than one phase was detected. The category “no information” is used for tombs that did not have any datable material culture recorded; this includes most of the tombs from Cemetery 500, which unfortunately were very poorly recorded.

Table 53: Dating of Tomb Assemblages from All Cemeteries

Cemetery	Possible late 17th Dyn	Phase I	Phase 2A	Late 17th – 2A	Phase 2B	Phase 3A	Late 17th – 3A	Phase 3B	New Kingdom	No Info
1-200	17	10	44	50	3	3	25	3	35	67
500	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	11
1200-1300	1	1	9	18	2	1	12	–	9	5

As seen in the table above, seventeen tombs in Cemetery 1-200 may date as early as the late 17th Dynasty but some of the objects that point to this early date could be stylistic hold-overs or heirlooms (e.g., stone kohl jars or scarabs) from the prior generation. The time period in question – the reigns of Seqenenre Tao and Kamose – is of uncertain length but likely not very long, with Seqenenre establishing Deir el-Ballas presumably as an adult and then dying at the hands of the Hyksos at an age between 35 to 40⁸⁵¹ and only a date of Year 3 attested for Kamose.⁸⁵² While Ahmose’s coronation is taken as the onset of the 18th Dynasty, he seems to have been a child when his predecessor Kamose died, and only came of age and was able to defeat the Hyksos later in his reign, perhaps in his year 17 or 18.⁸⁵³ Assuming that Seqenenre was at least 18 years of age when he began to establish Deir el-Ballas and that Kamose did not have a significantly longer reign than the extant data attests, it appears that the palace may have been occupied for a period of about 40 years maximum. While it would be of utmost interest to be able to identify those

⁸⁵¹ Shaw, 162.

⁸⁵² Janine Bourriau, "The Second Intermediate Period," in *The Oxford History of Ancient Egypt*, ed. Ian Shaw (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000), 199.

⁸⁵³ Ahmose’s Karnak stela praising his mother, Ahhotep, implies that she held power as queen regent (discussed in the Historical Excurses at the end of Section 1.5 above). The orthography of the moon sign in Ahmose’s name changes in his year 17-18, which has been suggested to perhaps correspond with the date the country was reunified (Betsy M. Bryan, "The 18th Dynasty before the Amarna Period (c. 1550 – 1352 BC)," *ibid.* (Oxford; New York), 209).

tombs that date to the period of time in which the palace was actively in use and distinguish them from the later tombs, the pottery does not offer any major breaks in tradition to provide a clear horizon. Rather, as noted by Aston, "the pottery of New Kingdom Phase 1 is, in reality, a last, latest development of forms which had already developed in the Second Intermediate Period."⁸⁵⁴ Some of the distinctive decorations of the Second Intermediate Period such as white-painted spots and so-called "scrabble ware" (i.e., parallel incised lines) continue into the early 18th Dynasty, with the latter persisting into the reign of Thutmose III. Indeed, given that Deir el-Ballas was the seat of the Theban ruling family, we should not expect to see radically different pottery between the time prior to the reunification and the following period after the Thebans vanquished the Hyksos and ruled the entire country.

Phase 1 covers the reigns from Ahmose to Thutmose II, a period of about 70 years. Ten tombs in Cemetery 1-200 had material that indicates a date in this specific range, such as scarabs of Amenhotep I and Thutmose I. More common were tombs that had material – usually the ubiquitous black-rimmed beaker – that can be placed in the more general time frame between the late 17th Dynasty into Phase 2A. Forty-nine tombs in Cemetery 1-200 and 19 tombs in Cemetery 1200-1300 can be dated to this longer span of time.

While there is a considerable continuity of forms and decoration in the time span from Phase 1 to 2A, some new features appear in the reign of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III to set this time period apart, allowing us to distinguish numerous tombs that can be dated to this specific reign. Forty-four tombs in Cemetery 1-200, one tomb in Cemetery 500, and nine in Cemetery 1200-1300 can be assigned to Phase 2A. In addition to clues from the pottery assemblages, there is a spike in the number of scarabs naming Thutmose III compared with the rulers who preceded him in the Deir el-Ballas material, leading to the question of why this occurred. It may be due to the length of his reign, 54 years, compared with the shorter reigns of Ahmose (25 years), Amenhotep I (21 years), Thutmose I (12 years), or Thutmose II (13 years).⁸⁵⁵ Also, scarab production may have been more of a priority for Thutmose III, for reasons that are invisible in the historical record. While it is important not to equate scarabs bearing the name of a certain king with an assumption that the burial was made during his reign because such scarabs could be heirlooms or commemorative objects made by a later king, the associated pottery also points to a manufacture date in his reign, allowing us to connect the two types of material culture chronologically.

Does the marked increase in burials in the reign of Thutmose III reflect an influx of new settlers to the Deir el-Ballas community? The site may have experienced population growth through the early 18th Dynasty kings' policy of rewarding soldiers with land

⁸⁵⁴ Aston, "New Kingdom Pottery Phases," 142.

⁸⁵⁵ Regnal dates are estimations and are the subject of continuing debate. These regnal lengths are based on the Oxford History of Ancient Egypt (Shaw, 484-85).

(discussed below in Section 9.2), which, given Thutmose III's numerous campaigns and long-lived reign, might explain the preponderance of burials containing scarabs with his name as well as contemporary pottery. Alternatively, we can ask if the apparent increase in the number of people living and dying at the site was simply the result of the natural increase of the three to four generations who lived there after the abandonment of the palace.

The following phase, 2B, covers the reigns of Amenhotep II and Thutmose IV, a period of about 35 years. Just a few tombs can be clearly dated to this phase, based on pottery decorated with either blue paint or with figural bichrome designs in red and black that make their appearance in the reign of Amenhotep II.⁸⁵⁶ This includes two tombs in Cemetery 500, two in Cemetery 1200-1300, and three in Cemetery 1-200.

A significant group of tombs can only be dated generally between the late 17th Dynasty through Phase 2A, usually determined by the presence of black-painted rims on some of the pottery vessels. This group consists of 50 tombs in Cemetery 1-200 and 18 tombs in Cemetery 1200-1300.

Another large group of tombs can be given only a general date between the late 17th Dynasty into Phase 3A. This includes 25 tombs in Cemetery 1-200 and 12 in Cemetery 1200-1300. These tombs held pottery that consisted of general forms that persisted in usage for a long period of time; however, the presence of beakers indicates that they must date no later than the Amarna period when this form is last attested. It should be noted that no specifically "Amarnan" material was recorded from Deir el-Ballas, nor any material such as inscribed scarabs that can be attributed to Amenhotep III. Thus, the population seems to all but vanish in the reigns of Amenhotep III and Akhenaten, followed by just a few burials that can be dated to the late 18th to early 19th Dynasties. Just one tomb in Cemetery 1200-1300 and three in Cemetery 1-200 contained pottery of Phases 3A while three additional tombs in Cemetery 1-200 include material dating to Phase 3B. It is uncertain why the site was depopulated in the Amarna period. Perhaps the residents may have been relocated to help with the project of establishing the new capital at Amarna, but this can only be suggested as one possibility.⁸⁵⁷

Looking at the subsequent time periods, the only evidence datable to the Third Intermediate Period was the faience scarabs, Sons of Horus appliqués, and long cylindrical beads that appear to be from a mummy net that are of uncertain provenience and may have been purchased rather than excavated from the site (discussed in Section 7.6), followed by two demotic papyri dating to the early Ptolemaic period, which also

⁸⁵⁶ Hope, "Innovation in the Decoration of Ceramics."

⁸⁵⁷ Kemp notes that "several tens of thousands of people" moved to Amarna when it was founded and proposes that the entire population of Deir el-Medina was transferred to Amarna's Workmen's Village, to follow the movement of the royal necropolis from western Thebes to Akhenaten's new capital (Kemp, *The City of Akhenaten and Nefertiti*, 155, 91).

may have been purchased (discussed in Section 1.5). The next major period of use after the early 19th Dynasty does not appear until the Coptic era in the early centuries CE, when the palace was reused as a monastery.

In the following maps, the tombs of Cemetery 1-200 and 1200-1300 are color-coded by their estimated dates to show the spatial relationship between tombs of these various time periods and to elucidate diachronic changes as the cemeteries grew over time.



Figure 208: Map of Cemetery 1-200 with Dated Tomb Assemblages

The Cemetery 1-200 map reveals diachronic patterning of both the earliest and latest tomb assemblages. Some tombs contained material that possibly dates to the late 17th Dynasty; a few tombs are shaded to indicate that the material could date to either the late 17th Dynasty or the earliest phase of the 18th Dynasty. The earliest tombs seem to have been to the west of the dense village structures in the area that appears in the center of the above map. Some of these tombs appear to be freestanding and not associated with any surface architecture (e.g., Grid S-V) while others were built in relationship with the multi-room Building A (particularly Grid P-Q) with two tombs placed centrally within a room and others dug alongside walls of the building. A couple of tombs in the main village area (Tomb 186 and 190) contained objects that may be dated between the late 17th Dynasty through Phase I, such as a serpentine kohl jar (6-7046) and a dish with white-painted dots (6-7036). Unless those areas of the village were already abandoned during the period when the palace was occupied, we may suggest that these tombs should be dated on the later end of the spectrum, i.e., at some point in Phase I.

Some tombs included objects that were indisputably Phase 1, such as scarabs of Amenhotep I and Thutmose I. There were not many tombs that could be specifically pinned to this time period, but those few that were identifiable can be found scattered in the more densely-built eastern area of the village as well as the central area in the vicinity of Building A.

The tombs representing Phase 2A, the reign of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III, are found prolifically in the main village area as well as spreading to the west as far as 80 m west of Building A.

A few tombs contained material that can be specifically dated to Phase 2B, the reign of Amenhotep II-Thutmose IV. The most common diagnostic for this time period was pottery vessels decorated with birds-on-wire as well as petal motifs in black and red paint. Some tombs represent the cusp between Phase 2A – 2B, so although the birds-on-wire motif becomes most popular in the reign of Amenhotep II, if a tomb contained this decoration but also contained vessels with black-painted rims then it was dated to the previous reign of Thutmose III (see chronological discussion with references in Section 3.16.8.3 and 3.16.8.4 above).

Many of the tombs could not be assigned to a specific phase because their assemblages indicate a broader date – some range from the late 17th Dynasty through the reign of Thutmose III, some from the late 17th Dynasty through the reign of Akhenaten, while others can only be broadly dated to the New Kingdom. Of course, these tombs would have been built and used during a specific reign, but the objects found in them are not specific enough to provide a narrow timeframe.

Lastly, the tombs containing material of the post-Amarna date (Phase 3A and 3B) can be seen to cluster in the central village area (Grid E-H) towards the south (Grid 2-6), which is higher on the slope of the hillside.

Turning now to the map of Cemetery 1200-1300, Figure 209 shows the dates that can be assigned to its tombs.

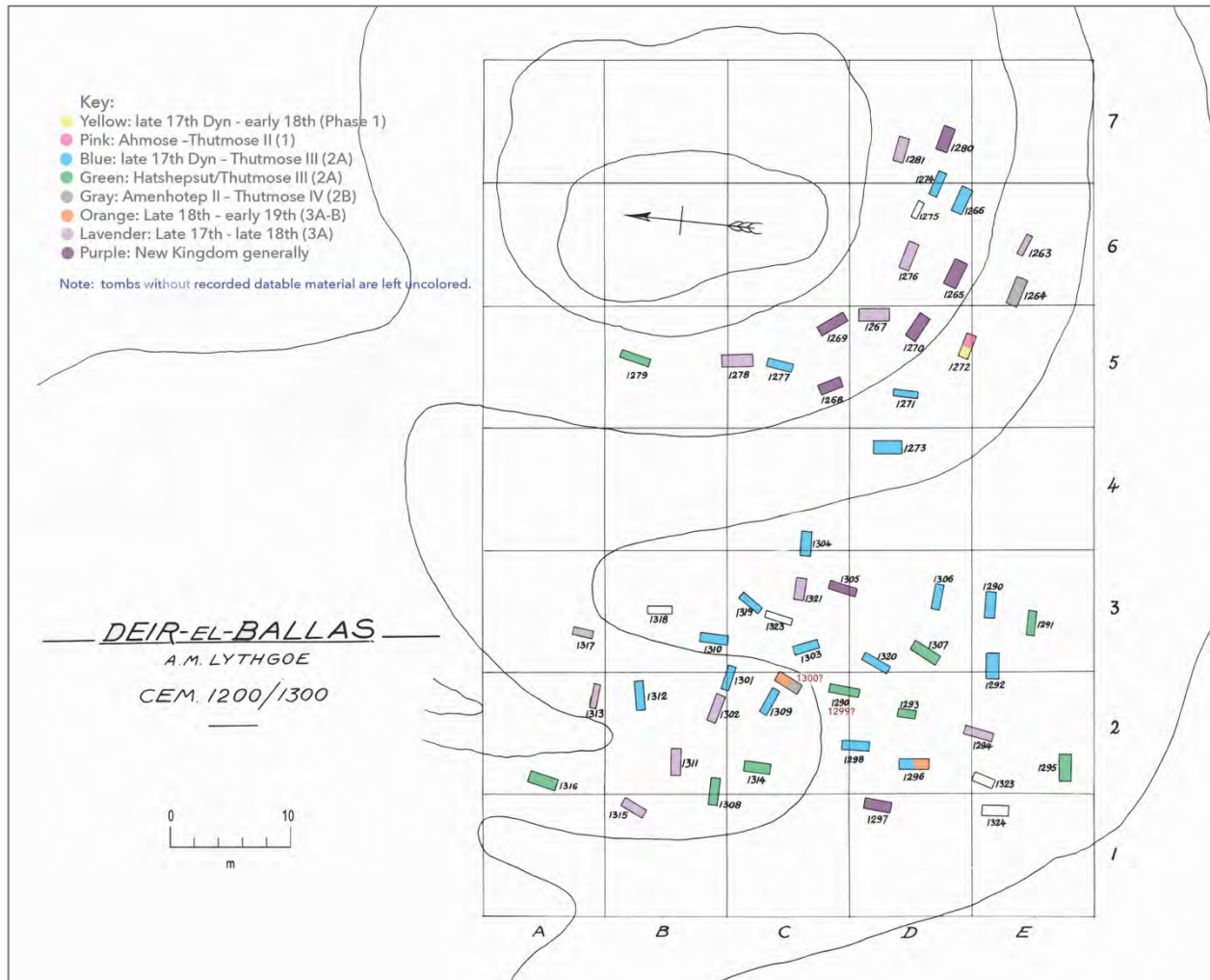


Figure 209: Map of Cemetery 1200-1300 with Dated Tomb Assemblages

Only one tomb in Cemetery 1200-1300 had material clearly indicative of an early date (from the late 17th Dynasty into Phase 1 of the 18th Dynasty). This was Tomb 1272, which contained a Nile silt bowl with white-painted dots in the interior.

There are nine tombs representing material that can be specifically dated to Phase 2A. The tombs of this phase are most predominant in the western part of the cemetery, but there is one along the western hillside of the eastern knoll, as well. In addition to these nine tombs that are clearly datable to Phase 2A, the following Phase 2B is possibly represented by two tombs, Tombs 1264 and 1300. The assemblages from both of these tombs contained material that begins in Phase 2A (red-painted rims and splashes on bowls, Cypriot ware, and the birds-on-a-wire motif) but continues to be found in Phase 2B.

Two tombs contained material that dates to Phase 3A or 3B. These were relatively near one another approximately 10 m apart in the center of the western group of tombs. One of these, Tomb 1300, contained a bowl with red-painted rim and splashes that dates to Phase 2A-2B (discussed above) as well as a blue-painted bottle that finds parallels in the late 18th-early 19th Dynasties (Phase 3A-3B), indicating that it was likely reused. This tomb was not labeled on Lythgoe's map of the cemetery and on the other hand, there was only one tomb left unlabeled, so I suggest that the tomb can be assigned to this location as the most likely possibility. The other tomb with objects of later date was Tomb 1296. As with Tomb 1300, Tomb 1296 contained an earlier artifact, a jar with incised parallel lines that should date to the reign of Thutmose III at the latest, in addition to blue-painted ware and an amphora that dates stylistically to the late 18th-early 19th Dynasties.

As was the case with Cemetery 1-200, an unknowable number of the tombs that are color-coded blue would have been created during either Phase 1 or 2A. Lavender- or purple-colored tombs may have been used during this time period or later but it is only possible to suggest a more general date based on the pottery.

8.4 Tomb Types

The substructures of the tombs of Deir el-Ballas exhibit a range of architectural types, which can be broken down into the following categories:

- Shallow pit (<1 m depth)
- Simple shaft (\geq 1 m depth)
- Shaft with one loculus
- Shaft with two loculi
- Shaft with one separate chamber
- Shaft with a loculus and one separate chamber
- Shaft with two separate chambers
- Ovoid
- Complex
- Uncertain (architecture not recorded in field notes)

The distribution of tombs according to substructure already has been presented in the chapters for each of the three cemeteries, but this information is gathered below to provide the data in one comparative chart:

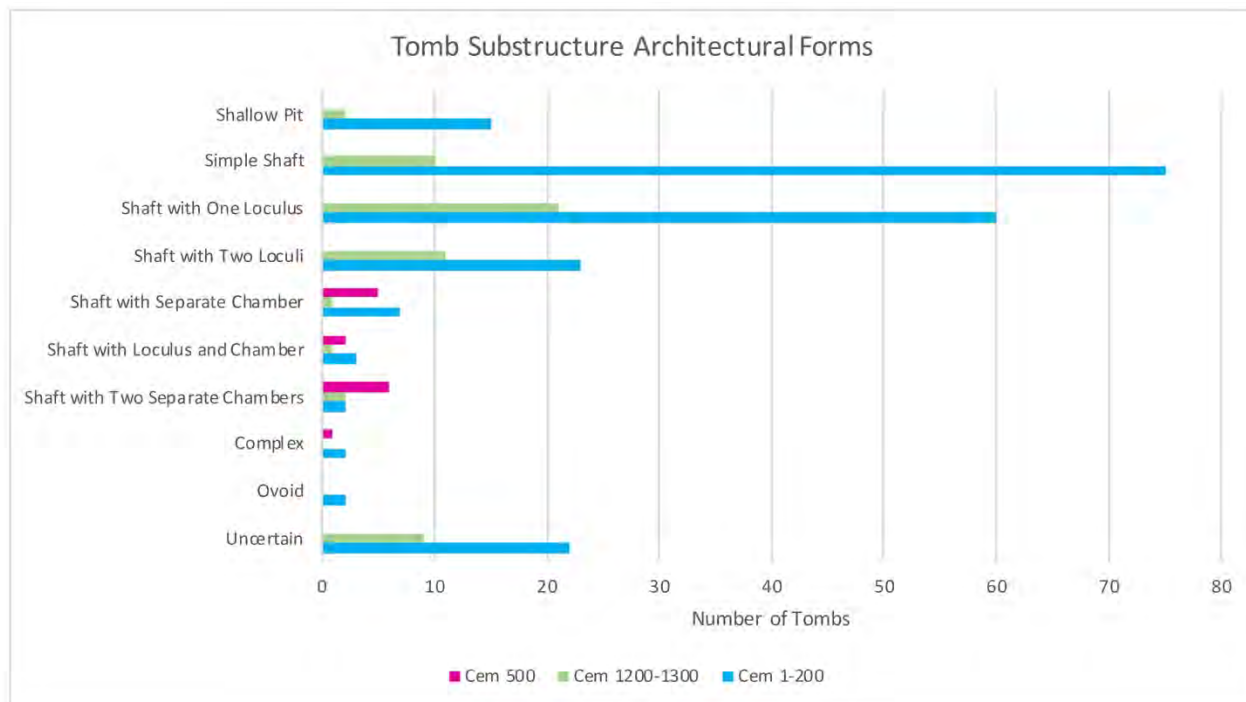


Figure 210: Tomb Substructure Architectural Forms, All Cemeteries

In Figure 208, the preponderance of simpler tomb types (shallow pit, simple shafts, and shafts with one or two loculi) in Cemetery 1-200 and 1200-1300 stands in contrast to the absence of such simple tombs in Cemetery 500, which instead consists mostly of tombs with one or two separate chambers that were dug off the end(s) of the burial shaft. The material culture recorded from the tombs of Cemetery 1-200 and 1200-1300 was generally consistent, and featured pottery from the early 18th Dynasty with just a few indications of late 18th-early 19th Dynasty wares. It is truly unfortunate that the sherds from Cemetery 500 were not collected and described, to allow us to make a comparative analysis with the other burial sites. As hypothesized in the discussion of Cemetery 500 (Chapter 4), both the larger tomb sizes as well as the cemetery's closer proximity to the palace may have meant that it was reused in the Coptic period when the palace was repurposed as a monastery. It may also have been particularly targeted by antiquities dealers who were working at the site in the late 1800s before the arrival of Quibell and the Hearst Expedition. However, the few sherds of pharaonic wares that are known from the cemetery offer at least a partial glimpse into the period of time that it was in use (Phase 2A-2B) although more sherds would have provided additional data to expand our knowledge.

8.4.1 Architectural Variations

In order to distinguish between shallow surface pits and deeper shafts, I have categorized those pits that are less than 1 m in depth as "pits" while any pit that was

recorded as being 1 m or deeper is categorized as a “simple shaft.” This bifurcation is artificial because pits representing a spectrum of depths occurred in the cemeteries, but it allows us to make a broad distinction between shallow holes that occasionally held an adult burial but more frequently contained a child’s burial or interment of objects only versus a “standard” adult burial in a shaft that usually was 2 m in depth.

Bourriau has noted that while shallow pits are associated with poorer burials up to the end of the 12th Dynasty, there is evidence after this period of such simple substructures being used for whole communities representing a range of socioeconomic levels; for example, at the site of Hu, a cemetery dating to the Second Intermediate Period consisted entirely of such shallow graves although some burials were made in painted and inscribed coffins indicating a certain amount of wealth.⁸⁵⁸ Indeed, even high-elite burials of the late 17th Dynasty at Dra Abu el-Naga were discovered in simple pits, such as the anonymous woman and child excavated by Petrie.⁸⁵⁹ As well, a cemetery at Saqqara of early 18th Dynasty tombs dating to the reigns of Ahmose and Amenhotep I that are described as “rich” consists of shallow surface burials.⁸⁶⁰ These examples should alert us to the fact that expenditure on a tomb’s substructure does not automatically equate to socioeconomic status. As cited below (Section 9.1) in the discussion on what characterizes “non-elite”, the combination of tomb architecture, number of grave goods, and diversity of grave goods must be viewed as a whole in order to appraise the socioeconomic class of the tomb owner.

Of the early 18th Dynasty burials at Deir el-Ballas, some of the wealthiest assemblages (i.e., those including numerous scarabs and other jewelry as well as more toiletry objects such as stone kohl jars) were found in simple shaft tombs. These include Tombs 129b and 163. Another example is Tomb 182 which was a shaft with one loculus. Only one of the tombs that consisted of a shaft leading to a separate chamber held a significant amount of amuletic jewelry (Tomb 193). Details concerning the architectural forms and lists of objects found in each tomb are provided in Appendix 1.

8.4.2 Orientation of Tombs

In general, Egyptian burials were ideally to be made in a North-South direction with the head at the northern end of the shaft, but in reality burials were made in a variety of orientations determined by the local configuration of the ground.⁸⁶¹ At Amarna’s South Tombs Cemetery, there is no common orientation despite the symbolic significance of the sunrise over the eastern horizon for which the site was named. Burials on the hillside

⁸⁵⁸ Bourriau, "Mace’s Cemetery Y," 49.

⁸⁵⁹ Petrie, *Qurneh*.

⁸⁶⁰ Bryan, 211.

⁸⁶¹ Bourriau, "Body Position," 2. Bourriau notes that this circumstance prevailed at Buhen as well as at Hu.

tended to be placed perpendicularly to the slope of the wadi with the head placed uphill while on flatter ground the closely-packed burials exhibit varying orientations that the excavators described as “suggestive of an attempt to maintain what was presumably a family grouping.”⁸⁶²

In Cemetery 1-200, 98 tombs were oriented East-West and 82 were oriented North-South. Most burials follow the orientation of the surrounding walls on the surface, whether the shaft was dug alongside a wall, in the center of a room, or sometimes perpendicular to a wall (see Figure 208 above).

Cemetery 1200-1300 consists of two small hills with a valley separating them (see Figure 209 above). This cemetery shows a similarly even split between orientations with 25 tombs oriented East-West and 25 tombs oriented North-South; the remaining seven tombs were at an intermediate angle. On the eastern knoll, the burials are all placed perpendicularly to the rising slope of the hill so that the burials on the southern face are oriented East-West, then moving to the southwest side of the hill the burials follow the curvature and are oriented Northwest-Southeast, until along the western face of the hill the burials are placed in a North-South orientation. In the small valley the preference seems to be for North-South orientation, and a mixture of orientations is seen on the western hill.

On the other hand, the burials in Cemetery 500 exhibit remarkable uniformity as 13 of the 14 tombs were oriented East-West. Only one, Tomb 512, had the burial shaft oriented North-South (see Figure 141 in Chapter 4).

In none of these cases is there any evidence to assert that varying orientations are somehow suggestive of an attempt to maintain a family group of tombs, as was proposed above for the Amarna South Tombs cemetery.

8.4.3 Superstructures

No superstructures were noted by either Reisner or Lythgoe in their excavations in the three cemeteries. In Cemetery 1-200, the pre-existing walls of the Workers' Village might have served to delineate courtyards for some of the tombs that were dug within their confines, but no specifically funerary elements such as emplacements for offerings can be traced. Similarly, in the Middle Kingdom cemeteries at Haraga no surface architecture was preserved, but the fact that funerary stelae were found in the upper fill of several shaft graves led Richards to propose that above-ground structures, perhaps small mudbrick mastaba chapels, may have originally existed to house these stelae but the structures may have since been eradicated by scouring winds at the site.⁸⁶³ We can contrast this hypothetical situation at Haraga with the evidence at hand for Deir el-Ballas, where the

⁸⁶² Kemp, *The City of Akhenaten and Nefertiti*, 257-60.

⁸⁶³ Richards, *Society and Death in Ancient Egypt*, 93-94.

mudbrick walls of the nearby rooms provide clear confirmation that such surface architecture had survived at the site. Moreover, there were two stone stelae discovered in Cemetery 1-200, one each for Tomb 76 and Tomb 245. The location of the latter tomb was not recorded, but Tomb 76 was positioned approximately 4 m to the west of Building A and no above-ground architecture was recorded in the vicinity. This small stela might have been erected at the ground level of the tomb, perhaps akin to the situation at the South Tombs Cemetery at Amarna where simple stelae have been found demarking shallow pit graves. At this cemetery, stones were often laid over the shallow graves and the stelae were mortared into the stones to provide a footing.⁸⁶⁴ For Tomb 76, we do not have a detailed record of the situation in which its stela was found, whether it was in the tomb's fill or affixed somehow at the surface.

In Cemetery 500, Lythgoe mentioned that there were walls on the surface "in the neighborhood" of the tombs and he observed that one such wall had been built across the mouth of a burial shaft, indicating that it postdated the interment.⁸⁶⁵ However, no walls are shown on Lythgoe's map of the cemetery, so the extent and features of the surface architecture in the area are now lost.

8.5 Burial Positions

Most burials at Deir el-Ballas were too disturbed to permit an analysis of the position in which the deceased was laid to rest. As mentioned in the discussion of the two largest cemeteries (1-200 and 1200-1300), the notes for only about half of the tombs provide any specific mention of human remains, and in many of these cases only the presence of skulls or other disarticulated bones was noted, but the bodies had apparently been too badly disarranged to know how they had been interred. In Cemetery 500, most of the 14 tombs were noted to have contained human remains but these are only described as a count of skulls that gives a sense of the minimum number of original interments but no information whatsoever about burial positions. However, from the notes for Cemetery 1-200 there are 39 cases where the skeleton was intact enough and was recorded so we can know how it had been placed in the tomb (Table 54). In addition, several Hearst Expedition photographs depict burials that have not yet been matched with a tomb number from the field notebooks. These photographs must depict some of the numerous burials that were not recorded with sufficient detail to be able to match the photograph to a field-note description.

⁸⁶⁴ Kemp, *The City of Akhenaten and Nefertiti*, 256.

⁸⁶⁵ Notebook D-13, p. 115.

Table 54: Burial Positions and Estimated Date of Interments

Tomb	Position	Decorated Coffin?	Date
8 (north burial #1)	on back, head to east, arms crossed right over left over the stomach area	wood coffin, decoration not mentioned	non-diagnostic NK pottery
8 (south burial)	on back, head to west	traces of wood only	black-painted rims, Black Lustrous Ware
9 (west burial)	on back, head to north	not mentioned	the other loculus contained a decorated coffin and a scarab of Thutmose III, but the body was too disturbed to indicate its position
13	on side, extended	wood coffin, decoration not mentioned	SIP-style scarab
14	on side, legs flexed somewhat, head to south facing east	body on cloth and reeds laid lengthwise	kohl tube dates to Hatshepsut at earliest
16	on back, head to south	wrapped in reed matting	unclear
7/84	on back	decorated coffin	black-painted rim
113	small child (1-2 years), on back, head to south, possibly facing west	not mentioned	unclear
114	on side, head to west	decorated coffin	black-painted rim
128 loculus	on back, head to north, hands crossed over pelvis	not mentioned	Thutmose I-III scarab, black-painted rims
128 shaft	on back, head to south	not mentioned	Thutmose I-III scarab, black-painted rims
129b	on right side, head to north facing west	not mentioned	Thutmose III scarab
140	on back, head to west	wood coffin, decoration not mentioned	SIP-style scarabs, anhydrite kohl jar

Tomb	Position	Decorated Coffin?	Date
143 south locus	on back, head to west	not mentioned	non-diagnostic NK pottery
146	on back, head to west, hands over pelvis	traces of wood only	Hatshepsut – Thutmose III pottery (bichrome ware, flower pots)
153 locus A	on back, head to east, hands over pelvis, feet crossed left over right	traces of painted plaster and wood	non-diagnostic NK pottery
153 locus B	on back, head to east, hands over pelvis		Thutmose I scarab found in pelvic area
163	on back, head to north	traces of wood	Senenmut scarab (r. Hatshepsut)
174 (south burial)	on back, head to west facing north	Not mentioned	non-diagnostic NK pottery
174 (north burial #1)	on back, head to west, head turned slightly to right, hands over pelvis	Not mentioned	non-diagnostic NK pottery
174 (north burial #2)	on back, head to east, head turned slightly to right (body in same space as #1 but head at other end)	not mentioned	non-diagnostic NK pottery
180	child burial (5-7 years) on side, orientation not indicated	wood coffin, decoration not mentioned	black-painted rims
190	on back, head to west, hands over pelvis		kohl jar SIP–Amenhotep I, black-painted rims
191 (west burial)	skeleton 1.6 m long, on back, head to south, hands over pelvis	traces of wood	black-painted rims, jar with horizontal basket handles
191 (east burial)	skeleton 1.35 m long (subadult), on back, head to south, hands over pelvis	not mentioned	black-painted rims, jar with horizontal basket handles
203	on back, head to north	wood coffin indicated in sketch	black-painted rim
218 (east burial)	on back, head to north, hands over pelvis	traces of wood coffin	black-painted rims

Tomb	Position	Decorated Coffin?	Date
221 (west burial)	on back, head to north, hands over pelvis	wood coffin, decoration not mentioned	Thutmose I, queen Ahmose scarabs
221 (east burial)	on back, head to north, hands over pelvis	not mentioned	black-painted rims
222	on back, hands over pelvis, feet crossed, orientation not indicated	wood coffin, decoration not mentioned	Amenhotep I scarab and SIP coiled-cord style scarab held in hands
228 (two bodies in one coffin)	1. large skeleton on back, head to south facing east 2. small skeleton directly on top of first, on back, head to north	wood coffin, decoration not mentioned	non-diagnostic NK pottery
229 (north loculus, north burial)	on back, head to west, hands over pelvis	wood coffin, decoration not mentioned	scarab, amuletic design
229 (north loculus, south burial)	on back, head to west	wood coffin, decoration not mentioned	no material culture recorded
229 (south loculus)	on back, head to west	wood coffin, decoration not mentioned	Thutmose III – Amenhotep II (red rim and splashes)
230	on back, knees slightly flexed and pointed to right, head to south	none	non-diagnostic NK pottery
231	on back, head to south	wood coffin, decoration not mentioned	non-diagnostic NK pottery
243	two skeletons at top level of chamber, placed immediately on top of each other, feet intertwined so one must have been on back and the other on stomach	none	no material culture recorded
Uncertain tomb (photo C-1680)	adult burial on right side, knees just slightly flexed; orientation not discernible from photo	not visible in photo	non-diagnostic NK pottery

Tomb	Position	Decorated Coffin?	Date
Uncertain tomb (photo B-1581)	child burial on back; orientation not discernible from photo	not visible in photo	unclear – no pottery visible in photo
Uncertain tomb (photo B-1104)	adult burial prone on stomach, head turned to left; orientation not discernible from photo	traces of wood	unclear – no pottery visible in photo
Uncertain tomb (photo B-1074)	adult burial on back, head to side; orientation not discernible from photo	not visible in photo	unclear – no pottery visible in photo

From her study of intact burials from the Middle Kingdom to the early 18th Dynasty, Bourriau notes that the preferred body position changed over time. The earlier preferred tradition had been to lay the body on its side with the legs slightly flexed; over the course of the Second Intermediate Period this changes to a preference for a supine position where the body is laid straight on its back with the hands placed over the pudenda. However, these two methods of laying the body to rest were never absolute during either time period; they were both used concurrently with a general trend over time for fewer side-burials and more frequent supine burials.⁸⁶⁶ Already in the mid-12th–13th Dynasties, 43% of burials were supine while in the Second Intermediate Period (late 13th Dynasty to early 17th Dynasty) 71% were placed on their backs. Most of the burials that were still placed on their sides in this time period were from the site of Qau, north of Abydos. In the early 18th Dynasty, this trend continues with supine burials accounting for 81% and side burials occurring in 19% of the sample analyzed by Bourriau.⁸⁶⁷ She sees an association between burial position and type of coffin, noting that supine burials can be placed in anthropoid or plain rectangular coffins, but when a rectangular coffin is inscribed there is a tendency to place the body on its side so it faces the eye panel on the exterior.⁸⁶⁸

Looking at the available Deir el-Ballas data, we see that 35 burials were placed on their backs while six were on their sides and two were prone on their stomachs.⁸⁶⁹ If the

⁸⁶⁶ Bourriau, "Body Position."

⁸⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, 7-19.

⁸⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, 17.

⁸⁶⁹ One of the prone burials is only attested through an expedition photograph (B-1104) and it is not known which tomb this photograph depicts. The other prone burial was found in Tomb 243 lying on top of a supine burial; both of these bodies were found at the top of a burial shaft and thus were later, intrusive burials. Both of these instances are of uncertain date as no pottery or other material culture was recorded. Prone burials are rare but not unknown in Egypt, for example, Individual 114 from the South Tombs Cemetery at Amarna was a woman aged between 40-50 who was buried face downwards (Kemp, *The City of Akhenaten and Nefertiti*, 225, Fig. 6.32). However, arriving at an explanation for this unusual interment position is very difficult.

burials whose positions were recorded can be taken as a representative sample of the cemetery, then supine burials account for 81% while side-position burials constitute 14%. Thus, the overall ratio of supine-burials to side-burials is consistent with Bourriau's findings for the early 18th Dynasty. However, the correlation noted by Bourriau of side-placement of burials being associated with decorated coffins cannot be corroborated with the Deir el-Ballas data where two side-burials were in wooden coffins, another was simply placed on reeds and cloth, and for two such burials a container is not mentioned. Indeed, just one of the side-position burials at Deir el-Ballas was noted to be within a decorated coffin.

8.6 Multiple Burials and Reuse of Tombs

The same caveat regarding the incomplete recording of human remains by the Hearst Expedition that pertained to the analysis of body positions also holds true for any attempt to interpret the frequency and implications of multiple burials in a single tomb versus single burials. Of the 317 tomb-sized features with typical burial assemblages located across the entire site, the field notes mention human remains for only 148 (46.7%). In addition, I have made an assumption of a minimum number of individuals (MNI) of 1 for contexts that had no human remains recorded but that contained strong circumstantial evidence of having contained a burial, such as mummy cloth, coffins, or a funerary stela. Of course, there might have been multiple interments in these contexts or possibly (but less likely) none at all. Thus, an MNI of 1 seems to be the most logical estimate for these cases. Lastly, this analysis of MNI **excludes** the numerous instances of tomb-like substructures that contained daily-life objects that are similar to a normal burial assemblage but had neither specifically funerary artifacts as described above nor a record of human remains.

This section will now present the preserved information concerning multiple burials, followed by an examination of the evidence for diachronic reuse of tombs.

8.6.1 Multiple Burials

The term "multiple burials" covers a wide range of situations, from double interments of a child with an adult to mass graves containing an almost-indistinguishable number of bodies. Miniaci has recently published a thoughtful discussion of the phenomenon of multiple burials that presents a theoretical model for classifying the disparate circumstances in which plural interments are found;⁸⁷⁰ his study will be used as

Possible reasons might include haste in depositing the body in the ground or perhaps even an intentional disrespect for the deceased, but any such interpretation can only be conjecture.

⁸⁷⁰ Gianluca Miniaci, "Multiple Burials in Ancient Societies: Theory and Methods from Egyptian Archaeology," *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 29, no. 2 (2018).

a basis for understanding the multiple burials recorded at Deir el-Ballas. Miniaci notes that

the body has been often considered the real ontological centre of the burial itself with all of the other countable objects intended as radiating projections supporting the body-nucleus. The practice of multiple burials disrupts such a perception as it juxtaposes horizontal, multidirectional perspectives: the role of a new body entering among older bodies and objects, and of the multiple bodies and objects themselves...Sequential multiple burials reinforce the transformation of dead bodies into part of the burial equipment itself, reducing the centrality of the body and disrupting the narrative tied to individual biographies, increasing an 'artefactual' perception.⁸⁷¹

A variety of factors must be considered to uncover the particular meaning of an archaeological deposit containing multiple individuals. The architecture of a tomb impacts the interpretation of a multiple burial: for instance, more than one body in a single tomb chamber is notably different from a tomb with a single shaft leading to two or more loculi or chambers, each of which contains a single interment. Miniaci characterizes the former as a "direct multiple burial" and the latter as an "indirect multiple burial" in which individual interments are isolated from each other by an architectural blockade such as a door or a wall but are intentionally part of a single funerary space.⁸⁷²

Another key parameter is temporality. Burials may be **primary** (deposited in an original interment place and not moved), delayed (with a lapse of time between the moment of death and the act of interment, as in the case of mummification), or **secondary** (moved from their original location). Regarding multiple burials, additional temporal variables are whether they were **simultaneous** (multiple burials placed in the tomb in a single event), **sequential** (additional burials deposited in a tomb within a limited range of time), or **intrusive** (additional burials deposited after a considerable period of time, implying a lack of continuity of familial connection to the original interments).⁸⁷³

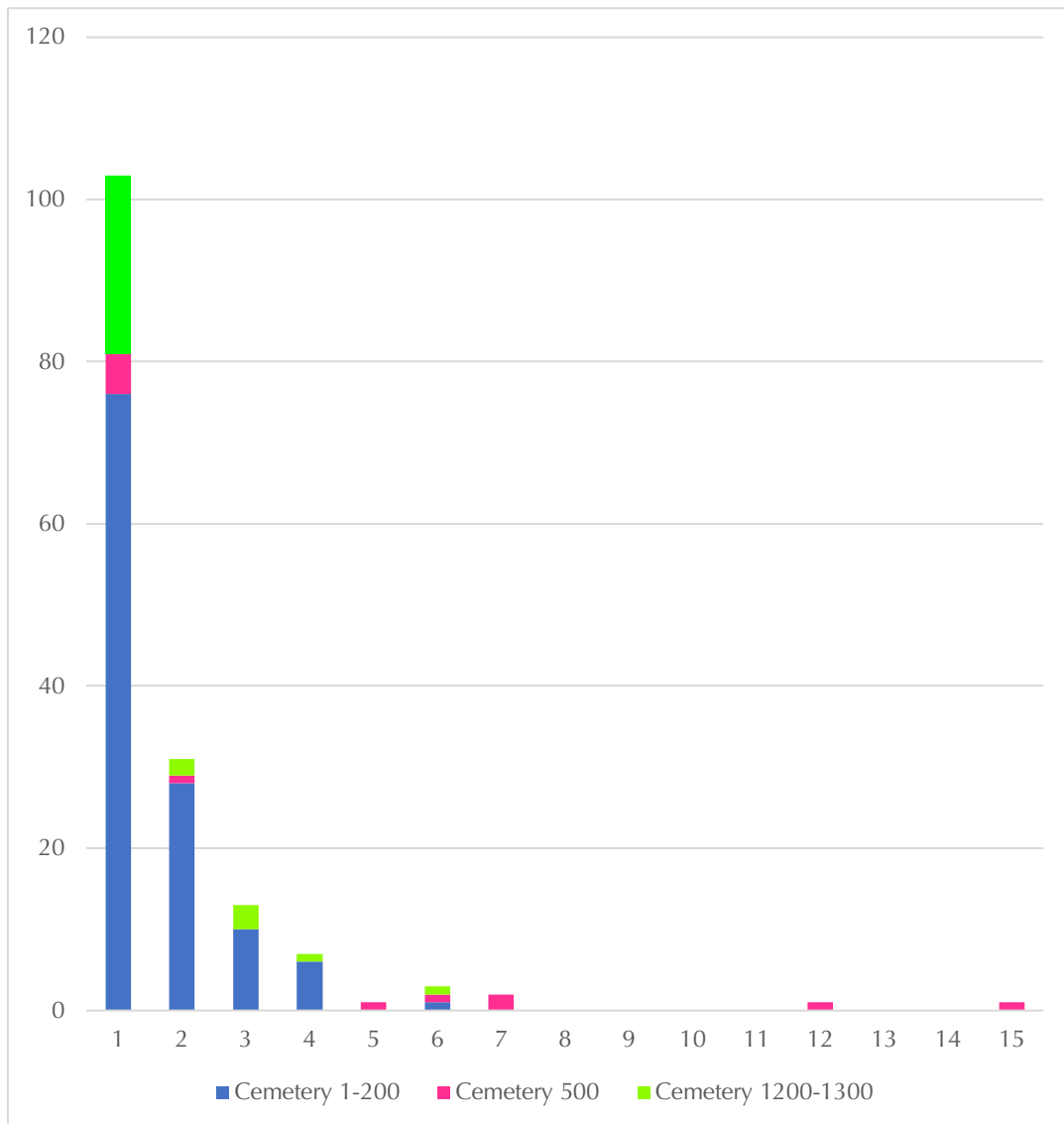
To begin our analysis of Deir el-Ballas, we will start with an overview of the data. The following table provides a comparative overview of the number of single versus multiple inhumations in the three cemeteries.

⁸⁷¹ Ibid., 287.

⁸⁷² Ibid., 291.

⁸⁷³ Ibid., 219-295.

Table 55: Minimum Number of Individuals per Tomb



As shown by the pink bars in the table above, Cemetery 500 provides starkly different data concerning multiple burials when compared with the other two cemeteries. Five of the 12 tombs with recorded human remains (41.67%) contained evidence of a single burial, while one tomb contained remains of two individuals. On the other hand, six tombs (50%) contained the remains of between 5 and 15 individuals. Tomb 507 contained 5 individuals, Tomb 511 held six interments, and Tombs 501 and 509 each contained at least seven bodies. Moreover, two other tombs were used for an unusually high number of interments, with evidence of at least 12 individuals recorded in Tomb 504 and at least 15 individuals in Tomb 505. These high numbers may point to the use of these chambers as interment places over an extended period. The presence of a scarab of Thutmose III as well as bichrome painted ware demonstrates that the cemetery was used

in the same timeframe as the other two, Cemeteries 1-200 and 1200-1300, and some if not all of these burials may date to the 18th Dynasty. However, the ruins of the North Palace were reused as the basis of a Coptic monastery in the early centuries CE and Cemetery 500 may have been chosen as the burial place for this later community. Cemetery 500's proximity to the Deir as well as the considerably larger size of the tomb substructures (see Section 4.2) may have appealed to this new population, providing a convenient location for interring their deceased. Thus, an uncertain proportion of the human remains found in Cemetery 500 may have dated to the Coptic era, but because the material culture found in the area was not described in detail, we do not have any positive evidence based on pottery or other artifacts. In Miniaci's model for classifying multiple burials, the high number of individuals found in these two tombs approaches what could be termed a "mass burial" but this is modified by other factors such as the time span covered by the tomb's use (which is uncertain but could include the Coptic era) and the nature of the deposition, which cannot be ascertained due to the extremely disturbed state of the tombs and is further exacerbated by Lythgoe's minimal recording of the finds. We do not have enough information from these commingled burials to determine the nature of the death (for instance, whether the bodies might have shared a common cause of death such as an epidemic and been buried at one time). The burials all might have been primary burials or they could represent secondary relocation of the individuals; such stored multiple burials occur "when agentive human action creates a non-simultaneous reburial of multiple individuals for the purpose of storage or depot, without consideration of social bonds, time and mode of death."⁸⁷⁴

In contrast to Cemetery 500, the records for Cemetery 1-200 and 1200-1300 indicate that single interments were the norm. In Cemetery 1-200, 62.81% of the tombs contained a single interment (n=76); Cemetery 1200-1300 also contained predominantly individual burials, as a single interment was recorded for 75.86% of the tombs that mentioned human remains (n=22).

Regarding double burials, a significant portion of the Cemetery 1-200 tombs contained two individuals (n=28, 23.14%) but only two such tombs were recorded in Cemetery 1200-1300 (6.9%). Both of the double burials in the latter (Tombs 1290 and 1321) were found in substructures that consisted of a burial shaft and one loculus to the side. Lythgoe only recorded "two skulls and bones" in each of these contexts, which apparently were badly looted as the pottery was also in fragmentary condition and scattered throughout the fill. Whether these burials occurred at the same time (simultaneous) or after a brief interlude (sequential) is impossible to say.

More information is discernable from the Cemetery 1-200 records, and despite the fact that almost all tombs were badly looted and disturbed, the field notes reveal a number of different scenarios in which two burials were discovered in a single tomb context. A description of the human remains and what can be deduced from the material culture

⁸⁷⁴ Miniaci, 299.

found in each tomb is provided in Appendix 1. Many of the double burials were found with pottery that seems to be uniform in date (n=13)⁸⁷⁵, those burials could have been either simultaneous or sequential. Even more indefinite are cases where the material culture recorded in the notes does not indicate a specific time-frame, making it impossible to determine whether the burials were simultaneous, sequential, or intrusive (n=7).⁸⁷⁶ Two tombs (11 and 222) were described such that re-use is clearly indicated and simultaneous burial is ruled out, because a second coffin was found higher in the shaft above an older interment.

Regarding burials of more than two individuals, Cemetery 1-200 contained 10 tombs for which three individuals were recorded, six tombs with remains of four individuals, and one tomb in which the remains of at least six individuals were recorded.⁸⁷⁷ From Cemetery 1200-1300 came three tombs with at least three individuals, one tomb with four individuals, one tomb with six individuals, and lastly, one tomb with remains of 10 individuals.⁸⁷⁸ For most of the tombs with more than two inhumations in Cemetery 1-200, the pottery appears to be from the same early 18th Dynasty time period and it is not possible to know if these bodies were interred in one occasion or if they occurred in separate episodes over a short period of time. In some cases, bones were found in the shaft fill and may not have been part of the original interment(s). As noted in Section 3.6, many tombs were recorded that contained the looted remains of normal assemblages of grave goods but for which no mention was made of skeletal remains; these bodies might have been thrown out of their original tomb and then might have fallen into the shaft of a neighboring tomb. Such a situation may have occurred in Tomb 9, for example, where in addition to a partial burial found in one loculus and a complete skeleton in the other loculus, two skulls and various other bones were found high in the fill of the shaft. However, some simultaneous burials can be suggested in instances where two bodies were placed within the same coffin. One such example is Tomb 174, a shaft tomb with one loculus that contained three skeletons. One skeleton was simply laid on the ground with no trace recorded of a coffin or other container such as matting, but the other two skeletons (an adult and a child) were laid within a single coffin, with the adult's head to the west and the child's head to the east. Whether all three bodies were laid to rest at the same time must remain a matter of conjecture.

⁸⁷⁵ Tombs 54, 84, 86, 128, 146, 153, 170, 176, 182, 218, 221, 234, and 237.

⁸⁷⁶ Tombs 104, 172, 173, 188, 195, 197, and 226.

⁸⁷⁷ Three individuals – Tombs 8, 20, 165, 171, 174, 183, 227, 228, 229, 241; four individuals – Tombs 9, 80, 119, 204, 210 and 238; and six individuals – Tomb 18.

⁸⁷⁸ Three individuals – Tombs 1264, 1294, 1302; four individuals – Tomb 1292; six individuals – Tomb 1295; and 10 individuals – Tomb 1310.

8.6.2 Reuse of Tombs

The evidence for reuse of tombs can be found either in the recorded human remains or can be inferred from the presence of pottery of different time periods. The former includes situations that provide clear indications of reuse, for example, where coffins were placed in a burial shaft above the level of the floor, as well as situations where the state of the human remains merely suggests that reuse occurred, such as those cases where a tomb contained one or more disturbed burials as well as another skeleton that was still intact. This latter circumstance may represent the re-opening of a tomb in order to inter a second family member as a sequential burial, rather than an unconnected reuse separated by time where there are no social ties between the individuals who were buried. The table below only includes those tombs where this second situation of separate reuse seems to be indicated.

The other type of evidence based on pottery alone was quite rare at Deir el-Ballas, with only a few tombs providing artifacts from distinctly different phases of the New Kingdom. In some cases, this may be indicative of reuse in separate episodes, while other situations may represent intrusive sherds that entered the tomb during a later looting episode.

Table 56: Tombs with Evidence of Reuse

Tomb	Evidence for Reuse
11	Additional coffin with interment placed in tomb shaft
147?	One blue-painted sherd found among typical Phase 2A pottery assemblage; likely intrusive and used as digging tool
193	Pottery includes forms from early 18th Dynasty (Phase 1-2A) as well as material from the early 19th Dynasty (Phase 3B)
198	Pottery ranges from Phase 2A to 3A
204	Jar of late Second Intermediate Period type, other pottery of Phase 2A; four interments recorded
210	Faience stela in late Second Intermediate Period style, pottery ranging up to mid-18th Dynasty (Phase 2B); four interments recorded
222	Coffin containing adult with a scarab of Amenhotep I was found below a child's burial that included a scarab of Thutmose III
228	Additional coffin containing two skeletons placed in tomb shaft
239	Loculus contained pottery of Phase 2A while a separate chamber contained material from Phase 2B

1293	Additional coffin with interment placed in tomb shaft
1296	Pottery includes forms from late 17th - early 18th Dynasty (Phase 1-2A) as well as material from the late 18th Dynasty (Phase 3A)
1300	Pottery includes forms from mid 18th Dynasty (Phase 2A-2B) as well as material from the early 19th Dynasty (Phase 3B)

8.7 Conclusions

In attempting to synthesize the information available from the cemeteries of Deir el-Ballas, we are confronted with the difficulty presented by the incomplete record of the work undertaken by the Hearst Expedition. Of the three main cemeteries at Deir el-Ballas, two were recorded with sufficient precision to be able to interpret the time period(s) of their usage. These are Cemeteries 1-200 and 1200-1300. For the third cemetery, Cemetery 500, only the architecture was thoroughly described while just a few artifacts found in the tombs were recorded in merely a few cases. Cemetery 1-200 was the largest cemetery with the greatest number of tombs, and fortunately Reisner was the individual who recorded this cemetery because his notes are the most thorough of the three men who worked for the Hearst Expedition. Cemetery 1200-1300 was excavated by Lythgoe, and the photographs captured by him of many of the tomb assemblages compensate somewhat for his lack of detailed note-taking. None of the excavators was an expert in bioarchaeology and the vague descriptions of the human remains that were found reflect their lack of training in this area. Furthermore, almost all of the burials were quite disturbed so reconstructing the original burial position is only possible for a small percentage of the burials, and only in Cemetery 1-200 where this information was recorded by Reisner.

Architecturally, the tombs of Cemetery 500 exhibit almost complete uniformity in their orientation. As well, they have the largest subterranean chambers, demonstrating a greater expenditure of time and effort in their construction than the tombs of the other two cemeteries. These facts may indicate that the tombs of Cemetery 500 were built under the auspices of the palace. However, we lack further evidence in the form of datable pottery or other material culture that would help to substantiate this hypothesis. In contrast, the tombs of Cemetery 1-200 and 1200-1300 were more modest constructions, usually consisting of a burial shaft with a loculus or two carved at the bottom. The tombs seem to be oriented based on convenience in relation to the surrounding architecture (in Cemetery 1-200) or the topography of the hillside (in Cemetery 1200-1300).

The picture that emerges of the chronological development of Deir el-Ballas is based heavily upon these latter two cemeteries. There are several tombs that could date from the late 17th Dynasty into Phase I of the 18th Dynasty, and in Cemetery 1-200 these form a loose cluster in the center of the necropolis where they likely formed the original core of the cemetery that would later expand into the nearby village area to the east as

well as out into the open area to the west. Interestingly, this same central area (in the vicinity of Building A) was also the location where Nubian pottery was found in quite a few of the tombs (see Section 3.16.10.4). Significant areas of the Workers' Village (if not the entire settlement) seem to have been abandoned during Phase I, as tombs containing Phase I material were found in several of the rooms and corridors of the former settlement. The reuse of the settlement as a necropolis accelerated during Phase 2A with numerous tombs being added to the built environment, as well as out in the open area to the west. At the same time, a similar expansion of tombs was seen at the north end of the site in Cemetery 1200-1300.

The number of tombs clearly datable to the next period, Phase 2B or the reigns of Amenhotep II – Thutmose IV, drops off precipitously at the site with only a very few tombs in each of the three cemeteries presenting material culture of this time period. No clear evidence of occupation during the reigns of Amenhotep III – Akhenaten is present in the Deir el-Ballas material, so it is possible that the site was entirely abandoned at this time. The only possible exception to this lack of material is the stone sarcophagus lid that was found in the North Palace and may possibly have come from Cemetery 500; the lid seems to date to around the reign of Amenhotep III based on its material and style. Subsequently, there are just a few tombs in Cemetery 1-200 and 1200-1300 that date to the late 18th – early 19th Dynasties, perhaps representing a small population that returned to the site following the Amarna period. Most of these burials dating to Phase 3A-3B were placed in older tombs, although one (Tomb 245) that was located far to the west of the Workers' Village may have been a new construction but its architecture and list of contents were not recorded so we cannot know for certain. There is a long gap between the last New Kingdom evidence – a scarab and lentoid bead inscribed for Seti I – and the later repurposing of the palace as a Coptic monastery in the late Roman period. We will now examine in greater detail who these individuals who were buried in the cemeteries of Deir el-Ballas might have been.

Chapter 9: Interpretation of the Deceased Persons' Social Status, Burial Customs, and Cultural Differentiation

9.1 Defining "Non-elite" in New Kingdom Egypt

Based on the simple tomb architecture and lack of inscribed materials such as stelae, decorated tomb walls, statues, or Books of the Dead, I have characterized the burials of Cemeteries 1-200 and 1200-1300 as "non-elite." There is not enough recorded information about material culture remains from Cemetery 500 to assess the status of those individuals, although the larger tomb sizes and closer proximity to the palace might indicate that at least the initial burials in those tombs were of individuals of a higher socioeconomic rank than the other two cemeteries. But in any case, the tombs of Cemetery 500 were not the final resting places of the highest courtiers who served the palace, as funerary monuments for these elite men have been found in the Theban necropolis (see Section 10.1.1 below). As a beginning point in discussing the population who were buried at Deir el-Ballas, we should begin by defining what is meant by "elite" versus "non-elite."

Grajetzki provides this definition of "elite": "In sociology, as in general usage, 'elite' denotes a small leading group within a society, enjoying a privileged status, with access to and command of a disproportionate quantity of resources, often supported by individuals of lower social status within the structure of a group."⁸⁷⁹ Richards defines "elite" as "the nonproducing population in society supported by surplus."⁸⁸⁰ This group includes a hierarchical range of positions, with the king at the top, followed by the highest-ranking ministers, then provincial nobles⁸⁸¹ and mid-level royal government officials. Any individuals who are not members of this privileged group can be termed "non-elite" but there is a gradation of social status within this large category, as well. The non-elite includes merchants, soldiers, craftsmen and -women, and the largest group, those involved with food production. There is variation even within this latter population involved in agricultural production, as the Wilbour Papyrus indicates that some could own large or small plots of land; other agriculturalists were attached to institutions or individuals under conditions that are assumed to be similar to medieval serfdom.⁸⁸² The bottom of the non-elite gradation may perhaps be illustrated by the burials that have been excavated at the South Tombs Cemetery of Amarna. These individuals were placed in shallow pits in the desert surface, often wrapped in linen or reed matting but without any evidence of embalming having been performed on the bodies. Among the approximately 3000 burials excavated so far in this cemetery, only occasionally was evidence of a

⁸⁷⁹ Grajetzki, "Class and Society," 181.

⁸⁸⁰ Richards, *Society and Death in Ancient Egypt*, 16.

⁸⁸¹ David O'Connor, "New Kingdom and Third Intermediate Period," in *Ancient Egypt: A Social History*, ed. Bruce G. Trigger, et al. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983), 192.

⁸⁸² Grajetzki, "Class and Society," 195; O'Connor, "New Kingdom," 191-92.

wooden coffin or a stone stela found, and there is a dearth of grave goods including even pottery.⁸⁸³ Some socioeconomic diversity is apparent in the South Tombs Cemetery, with about 5% of the graves containing a decorated wooden coffin,⁸⁸⁴ but in general the burials are poor – there was minimal effort expended to dig the resting place and very few goods were placed with the deceased. In contrast, the burials of Deir el-Ballas are usually 2 m deep and there was much more evidence for wooden coffins and greater quantities of pottery interred with the deceased.

In his study of intact tomb assemblages of the 17th and 18th Dynasties from Thebes, Stuart Tyson Smith notes that “there are no dramatic socio-cultural breaks that would indicate a sharp class division. On the contrary, there is a gradual increase in the number and variety of goods as we go up the scale, suggesting that Kemp’s model of a graded society with a strong middle class is the correct one.”⁸⁸⁵ The term “middle class” has been used to describe the higher levels of the non-elite, but not without its detractors. Grajetzki finds the term evocative of the socio-economic group who “dominate the life style of a large section of society in the Western world” and thus feels the term “middle class” projects a modern worldview onto ancient Egypt.⁸⁸⁶ Another critique of the term “class” in general is that it invokes a Marxist “nuances of identity, self-interest, and interlevel tension”⁸⁸⁷ but as used by Richards and others, myself included, “middle class” is simply used to denote the socioeconomic position of individuals of a variety of professions who were in the middle of a hierarchy: they were not as privileged as elites who held governmental positions but they had more economic power than the poorest agriculturalists or workers such as those buried at the Amarna South Tombs Cemetery. O’Connor places middle-ranking bureaucrats and priests, military officers, wealthy farmers, and artisans in this intermediate socio-economic position, and relegates to the “lower class” various occupations such as soldiers, minor officials and priests, tenant-

⁸⁸³ Barry J. Kemp, "Tell el-Amarna, 2006-7," *JEA* 93 (2007): 11-35; *The City of Akhenaten and Nefertiti*, 256-63. According to a paper presented by Gretchen Dabbs in Cairo in January 2019, just twenty undecorated coffins and twenty decorated coffins have been excavated from the South Tombs cemetery (“The Bioarchaeology of the North Tombs Cemetery at Tell el-Amarna, even more unexpected results from Akhenaten’s capital city”, Joint Conference on the Bioarchaeology of Ancient Egypt & The International Symposium on Animals in Ancient Egypt, January 13, 2019).

⁸⁸⁴ *The City of Akhenaten and Nefertiti*, 262; Stevens, "Death and the City," 117. Stevens hypothesizes that the burials in decorated coffins might be the remains of family members connected with the elite owners of the nearby rock-cut tombs, whose burial places are otherwise unaccounted for.

⁸⁸⁵ Stuart T. Smith, "Intact Tombs of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Dynasties from Thebes and the New Kingdom Burial System," *MDAIK* 48 (1992): 197. Smith references Barry J. Kemp, *Ancient Egypt: Anatomy of a Civilization* (London: Routledge, 1989), 294-317.

⁸⁸⁶ Grajetzki, "Class and Society," 181.

⁸⁸⁷ Richards, *Society and Death in Ancient Egypt*, 16.

farmers, peasants, and slaves.⁸⁸⁸ I would argue that the minor government officials and priests were likely literate, and this distinction should place them higher in the societal hierarchy into the middle class. Another point of interest is that one of the groups mentioned in the Wilbour Papyrus's account of landholders is "citizeness,"⁸⁸⁹ indicating that some women were members of the middle class on their own merits.

Lemos has developed three "sociological profiles" to clarify "blurred notions such as 'poor' vs. 'rich' or 'elite'."⁸⁹⁰ His "elite" category includes those who occupied positions within the bureaucracy and were identified in their decorated tombs, the "sub-elite" category is vaguely defined as "those who circulated more or less effectively in various social contexts", while people in the "non-elite" category were not able to "effectively negotiate their position in society [because] they did not have wider opportunities of access to goods."⁸⁹¹ By analyzing cemetery data from Fadrus, Nubia (early 18th Dynasty), Amarna (late 18th Dynasty), and Gurob (19th-20th Dynasty), Lemos divided tombs into either the non-elite or sub-elite category based on the tomb architecture. Tombs that were pits or shafts with a loculus were deemed to be "non-elite" while more complicated architecture is categorized as "sub-elite." However, when the material culture artifacts were then sorted based on this categorization, this resulted in some "non-elite" tombs containing certain valuable goods (e.g. mirror and headrests) that were not attested in the "sub-elite" tombs. Lemos concludes that "interchanges of different material patterns associated with different burial types shed light into the mechanisms of interaction allowed in specific contexts [between] distinct social groups"⁸⁹² but it seems that his method of determining these supposedly distinct social groups is flawed. Just as some tombs built in a simpler style at Fadrus contained valuable objects (e.g., daggers, jewelry, coffins, masks, razors, tweezers),⁸⁹³ some of the most extensive assemblages of valuable goods at Deir el-Ballas also came from simply-built tombs. Tomb 129b was a simple shaft that contained toiletry items and a basket holding a wig and a box of jewelry; Tomb 163, too, was a simple shaft but it contained bronze razor, several stone cosmetic vessels, and a collection of scarabs including the one naming Senenmut. A more nuanced and accurate method of understanding expression of socioeconomic strata was developed by Janet Richards in her study of Middle Kingdom burial practices at Haraga. She examined the tombs in terms of three variables: grave size, assemblage wealth, and assemblage diversity. Richards found that these variables were not strongly associated; in other words,

⁸⁸⁸ O'Connor, "New Kingdom," 192-93. This group is discussed in greater detail in the following section.

⁸⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, 192, Table 3.2.

⁸⁹⁰ Rennan Lemos, "Material Culture and Social Interactions in New Kingdom Non-Elite Cemeteries," in *Current Research in Egyptology 2016: Proceedings of the Seventeenth Annual Symposium*, ed. Julia M. Chyla, et al. (Oxford: Oxbow, 2017), 123.

⁸⁹¹ *Ibid.*, 124.

⁸⁹² *Ibid.*, 128.

⁸⁹³ *Ibid.*, 131-32, Chart 8.1.

grave size did not correlate to assemblage wealth or diversity, and the three variables “may represent different methods of expressing social and economic status.”⁸⁹⁴ Thus, tomb architecture alone is not a viable way to determine social standing but should be considered in combination with the grave goods both in terms of different categories and types of material used to make them, as well as their quantity in order to achieve an overall picture of the deceased person’s socioeconomic status.

9.2 Who Were the Residents of Deir el-Ballas?

Social differentiation can be viewed from the local, regional, and national scales.⁸⁹⁵ During the active usage of the palace, there must have been elites living at Deir el-Ballas who were part of the king’s entourage (including the literate individuals who produced the hieratic ostraca from the site). However, the small, provincial community that continued on at the site after the royal court returned to Thebes seems to have been restricted to a range of poor to moderately affluent individuals who did not leave behind any textual records indicating any titles that would place them in an elite or upper middle class stratum.

What types of occupations might the residents of Deir el-Ballas held? There was likely a range of activities that individuals undertook, and a spectrum of relative status within the community. There is very little textual information from pharaonic Egypt to help shed light on the question of lower- and middle-class occupations and their interrelations, but a few relevant papyri have survived. One important source is the Heqanakht letters of the Middle Kingdom; a collection of this man’s letters and accounts were found in the fill of a tomb at Deir el-Bahari in western Thebes. Heqanakht was a farmer who owned or rented numerous tracts of land and he also had a position as a ka-priest that provided additional income to his family from the tomb endowment. He travelled to fulfill his ka-priest duties in Thebes from whence he wrote letters home to his family, giving instructions regarding what to plant, which fields to lease, and trying to solve inter-family squabbles from afar. His grown sons helped with fieldwork, and the accounts show that Heqanakht also hired an estate manager, an agricultural foreman, and labourers who farmed the land and cared for his herd of cattle.⁸⁹⁶ An additional source of revenue for the family was textile production; the family wove cloth that could be sold to finance the land leases.⁸⁹⁷ However, despite his extensive land-holdings and dealings, Heqanakht had to contend with economic insecurity. When a poor inundation occurred,

⁸⁹⁴ Richards, *Society and Death in Ancient Egypt*, 114-17.

⁸⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, 13.

⁸⁹⁶ James P. Allen, *The Heqanakht Papyri* (New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2002), 18-19, Account V; 111-12.

⁸⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, 15, Letter I; Christopher J. Eyre, "Village Economy in Pharaonic Egypt," in *Agriculture in Egypt from Pharaonic to Modern Times*, ed. Alan K. Bowman and Eugen Rogan, Proceedings of the British Academy 96 (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999), 48-49.

Heqanakht trimmed the family members' salaries by half.⁸⁹⁸ But overall, Heqanakht seems to have held a comfortable middle-class position as a wealthy farmer, overseeing agricultural work and related loans and leases. Very likely these same categories of positions involved with farming that are mentioned in the Heqanakht accounts – laborers, foremen, estate managers, and property owners – were to be found at Deir el-Ballas.

Women also held a range of positions in society. There is a female workshop overseer attested in the Heqanakht papyri⁸⁹⁹ as well as service positions such as a hairdresser and housemaids who were servants (*b3k.t*) to Hekanakht's mother and wife.⁹⁰⁰ In another letter from this series, Allen translates the term *b3k.t* as slave-laborers.⁹⁰¹ Women were involved in processing flax plants to turn them into a usable form for spinning thread from the fibers. One of the Heqanakht accounts shows that a woman was paid a monthly salary of grain for the production of linen from sheaves of flax. Allen notes that the commission and salary were quite large and indicate that the woman mentioned in the account, Sitnebsekhtu, "was not the only laborer in this enterprise, though she was evidently responsible for it. From her 7 sacks per month she presumably had to feed herself, pay for her workers and equipment, and perhaps net a surplus for her own needs."⁹⁰² Based on the salaries that Heqanakht gave to his family members, it seems that Sitnebsekhtu employed three or four workers of which she was the *im.t-r*, or "overseer."⁹⁰³ Although we do not have textual information concerning a possible hierarchy of overseers and workers who wove cloth in domestic textile workshops at Deir el-Ballas, this sort of activity is well-attested in the material record from the site. Numerous houses excavated by Lythgoe contained spindle whorls, bone threaders, and loom weights, and Reisner discovered a spinning bowl in a house that he cleared at the site. Lacovara's excavations in the 1980s revealed a spinning bowl, a pottery spindle whorl, bone threaders, fragments of cloth, and a loom emplacement in one of the houses west of the palace.⁹⁰⁴

Moreover, women could own land in their own right, according to the list of landholders in the Wilbour Papyrus which included 131 female land-holders.⁹⁰⁵ The

⁸⁹⁸ Allen, *The Heqanakht Papyri*, 16-17, Letter II; 171.

⁸⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, 18, Letter IV.

⁹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, 16, Letters I and II.

⁹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, 21, Letter P.

⁹⁰² *Ibid.*, Account VII; 173-75.

⁹⁰³ *Ibid.*, 175.

⁹⁰⁴ Cynthia L. Scharzter, "House E," in *Deir el-Ballas: Preliminary Report on the Deir el-Ballas Expedition, 1980-1986*, ed. Peter Lacovara, American Research Center in Egypt Reports 12 (Winona Lake: Eisenbrauns, 1990), Fig. 2.1-2.8.

⁹⁰⁵ Alan H. Gardiner, *The Wilbour Papyrus: Volume II Commentary* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1948), 76. The Wilbour papyrus was a land survey conducted in the reign of Ramesses V (c. 1150 BC) that covered the geographical region from the north of Medinet el-Fayum (ancient Crocodilopolis) to modern-day El-Minya.

women were given the title $\text{ḥ}(t) n n\dot{i}wt$, which has been translated literally as “living one of the town”, “townswoman”, or “citizeness” but which likely should be equated with the male form anx which means “freeman”; thus the female version has the meaning “freewoman” and is associated with married or widowed women in the New Kingdom.⁹⁰⁶ The title $\text{ḥ}(t) n n\dot{i}wt$ is found in hieratic documents and seems to be the secular equivalent to the female title found in funerary monuments, nbt-pr “mistress of the house.” The use of $\text{ḥ}(t) n n\dot{i}wt$ in judicial, legal, and economic documents “emphasized the individual’s status as a legal person in her own right.”⁹⁰⁷ In five cases, land was worked by children of a deceased $\text{ḥ}(t) n n\dot{i}wt$, pointing to the hereditary nature of land-ownership; entries in the papyrus for male landholders, $\text{ḥ} n n\dot{i}wt$, also reveals that the owner was deceased and the land was now m-drt msw=f , in the hand of his children.⁹⁰⁸

Katary’s analysis of the landholdings listed in the Wilbour Papyrus demonstrated that women smallholders held land in areas that were also associated with male owners from military and military-related occupations such as $\text{w}^{\text{r}}\text{w}$ “soldier” and ḥry iḥw “stablemaster.” The women landowners may have been the wives, widows, or perhaps daughters of military men.⁹⁰⁹ Other military titles represented in the Wilbour papyrus were charioteers (kt), grooms (mri), Sherden mercenaries and their retainers (šmsw n3 Šrdn) and standard-bearers (t3y sryt Šrdn), quarter-masters ($\text{w}^{\text{r}}\text{rtw}$), shield-bearers (kr^{r}), scouts ($\text{ḥ}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{r}}$), and scribes of the army (sš msw).⁹¹⁰ There are several ancient sources that describe the practice of kings rewarding their soldiers with plots of land during the 18th Dynasty. For example, in the autobiography of Ahmose son of Ibana in his tomb at el-Kab, this successful soldier recounts the rewards of gold and captured prisoners as well as portions of land that were awarded to him after various campaigns both in Nubia and the Levant under Kings Ahmose, Amenhotep I, and Thutmose I. After a victory against a Nubian rebel, Ahmose mentions that he and all of the ship’s crew received three captives and five arurae of land.⁹¹¹

⁹⁰⁶ Sally L.D. Katary, “Land Tenure in the New Kingdom: The Role of Women Smallholders and the Military,” in *Agriculture in Egypt from Pharaonic to Modern Times*, ed. Alan K. Bowman and Eugen Rogan, Proceedings of the British Academy 96 (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999), 71-72.

⁹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, 72-73.

⁹⁰⁸ Gardiner, *Wilbour Papyrus II*, 76.

⁹⁰⁹ Katary, 76.

⁹¹⁰ Gardiner, *Wilbour Papyrus II*, 79-82. The Sherden are first known from Egyptian textual sources in the Amarna letters, thus post-dating the main occupation period of Deir el-Ballas. Gardiner (p. 80) notes that Ramesses III founded estates in the 10th Upper Egyptian nome (and possibly elsewhere) for the benefit of his Sherden mercenaries, but this foreign population was likely not a significant presence in Egypt in the earlier 18th Dynasty.

⁹¹¹ Miriam Lichtheim, *Ancient Egyptian Literature: Volume II: The New Kingdom* (Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1976), 13.

Priestly titles were another category found in the Wilbour papyrus, with 112 ordinary priests (*wꜥb*) listed as land-owners.⁹¹² This title is one of the very few attested from the archaeological finds at Deir el-Ballas, with the late 18th Dynasty stela from Tomb 245 being dedicated to a *wꜥb* priest whose name is missing. However, this stela provides us with the name and title of the sister of the deceased priest, who was Mistress of the House *Mwt-nfrt* (this stela is presented in detail in Section 3.7.1.3).

An additional priestly title, *ḥm Ḳmn-Rꜥ* (“prophet” of Amun-Re) was found on a scarab from Tomb 142. In this case, it would seem likely that the scarab was a gift to a different, presumably lower status individual with whom it was buried rather than it representing a deceased priest of this high rank being buried at Deir el-Ballas. There is no evidence for a temple of Amun in the Deir el-Ballas settlement so the priest for whom the scarab was manufactured may have lived in the Theban region. On the other hand, it is possible that the individual may have traveled between the two locations, and perhaps he originally came from Deir el-Ballas where his family decided to bury him (see Section 10.2.1 for a more in-depth discussion of this case).

Agricultural titles, not surprisingly, were also very common in the Wilbour papyrus. The general term for a cultivator (*ihwty*) was associated with 109 names. This title may refer either to a tenant-farmer or “merely a humble field-labourer” according to Gardiner.⁹¹³ Other agricultural titles were herdsman (*mniw*) of cattle, goats, and sheep, a “fattener of cattle” (*wšꜥ ihw*), and bee-keeper (*bity*). There were also fishermen (*wḥꜥ*), members of a ship’s crew (*ist mnš*), and the interesting title “tender (literally ‘approacher’) of crocodiles” (*sprw msh (?)*).⁹¹⁴ This last title may denote men who are seen in tomb reliefs going back to the Old Kingdom who stand in the prows of papyrus boats and hold their hands in a protective gesture to keep these dangerous predators away while cattle are being driven through water. A detailed analysis of the professions and specific locations covered by the Wilbour papyrus found that these titles were not evenly distributed; closer to the Nile there was a preponderance of cultivators, while in the Fayum the equine workers and herdsmen were the main occupations.⁹¹⁵ We lack a fine-grained textual source to permit us to reconstruct the frequency of various professions such as these at Deir el-Ballas.

While military, priestly, and agricultural titles were common among the small landholders in the Wilbour papyrus, other professions were also attested, albeit in fewer numbers. The titles found in the document include *ikd* (builder or potter), *ḥmww*

⁹¹² Gardiner, *Wilbour Papyrus II*, 84.

⁹¹³ *Ibid.*, 82.

⁹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 82-83. Gardiner provides the traditional translation of “bee-keeper” but notes the jar-determinative and cites a Coptic descendent word “honey-dealer”, but these two functions would most likely be intertwined.

⁹¹⁵ Koichiro Wada, “Provincial Society and Cemetery Organization in the New Kingdom,” *SAK* 36 (2007): 381.

(carpenter), *hmty* (coppersmith), *sh̄ty* (weaver), *š̄sy* (alabaster-worker) and *w̄tw* (embalmer).⁹¹⁶ Not all of these professions might have existed at Deir el-Ballas, such as the coppersmith, alabaster-worker, or even embalmer as the bodies do not provide evidence of more extensive post-mortem treatment than being wrapped in linen. However, evidence for weaving at the site has been cited above and a very likely occupation for some of the ancient residents of Deir el-Ballas involves work in the pottery industry. The community is located near a rich source of marl clay, which still today supports a thriving hand-made pottery industry that produces thousands of storage vessels for distribution in Upper Egypt. In the ceramic assemblages from the Hearst Expedition's excavations at the site, vessels are commonly made of either reddish-brown Nile silt clays or marl clays that range from white to salmon pink in color. Nordström and Bourriau note that large storage jars made of the Deir el-Ballas Nile D fabric also have been found at el-Tarif in western Thebes and Karnak North in Second Intermediate Period contexts.⁹¹⁷ They also report that Marl B fabric, which occurs in the Second Intermediate Period and early 18th Dynasty, is most common in Upper Egypt. Neutron Activation Analysis of samples from Deir el-Ballas show good agreement with those found at Kom Rabi'a (Memphis) where Marl B became common in the early 18th Dynasty; Nordström and Bourriau suggest that the ware may have been imported into the North from the South at this time.⁹¹⁸ Thus in looking for the people behind this pottery, we might expect that some of these craftsmen who produced the artifacts found from Memphis to Thebes were part of the community at Deir el-Ballas during the period that the cemeteries were used in the early 18th Dynasty.

The Heqanakht papyri shed light on how far-flung a middle-class individual's economic interests could be. In his recent translation of the papyri, James Allen suggests that Heqanakht's home was near Memphis, one of the fields referenced in the letters was located in or near the Fayum, and another was at Abydos, while Heqanakht's administrative duties as a ka-priest required his presence in Thebes.⁹¹⁹ Thus, in considering the lifestyles of the population that lived at Deir el-Ballas, they were not all necessarily confined to the local village. Some individuals may have travelled 40 km upstream to the religious center of Thebes for important occasions such as festivals, and moreover, some may have had business that took them to the capital at Memphis or to various locations throughout the country.

A more careful and better-recorded excavation of the houses at the site by the Hearst Expedition might have provided data that would illuminate the particular activities and crafts that were practiced in and near these structures, such as Lacovara's discovery of

⁹¹⁶ Gardiner, *Wilbour Papyrus II*, 82.

⁹¹⁷ Nordström and Bourriau, 175.

⁹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 179.

⁹¹⁹ Allen, *The Heqanakht Papyri*, 121-26.

a weaving emplacement in one of the houses west of the palace.⁹²⁰ The better-controlled excavations of houses at Amarna, for example, have enabled the identification of specific craftwork in individual houses (which actually suggested that various individuals undertook a diverse range of crafts within a household); this information in turn leads to the ability to analyze and compare neighborhoods. There are still problems in identifying the activities that leave less debitage than others, and also many early excavations focused on the interiors of domestic rooms and ignored external areas such as streets and courtyards in which many household and craft activities actually took place.⁹²¹ The implication is that future excavation at Deir el-Ballas on these neglected domestic and public areas might prove fruitful in revealing a much more nuanced understanding of the activities that took place at the site.

In summary, as Eyre notes, local family-based enterprises were the basic unit of the social and economic structure. "The great estate is to be envisaged as a lordship, not a bureaucracy, and the rural population as individuals, working to their own economic advantage within the socio-economic constraints of their village or estate, not a regimented mass."⁹²² Although they can be broadly defined as "non-elite", the occupations and social status of the Deir el-Ballas population were likely quite diverse, with a variety of professions filled by different individuals and a spectrum of socio-economic statuses ranging from servants who worked in houses and fields to a middle-class of craftsmen and craftswomen who made pottery and textiles, as well as retired army veterans and their families.

9.3 Access to Material Resources and the Written Word

At least when the palace was active, some of the population of Deir el-Ballas were literate as evidenced by the numerous hieratic ostraca found at the site that were used to track the resources moving through the site (discussed in Section 1.5).

After the abandonment of the palace when the court relocated to Thebes, it is unknown how much of the remaining population might have been literate. Estimates for literacy in general in ancient Egypt range from 1%⁹²³ to 10%.⁹²⁴ A low literacy rate for the

⁹²⁰ Scharzter, 6-7, Fig. 2.1-2.13.

⁹²¹ Ian Shaw, "Identity and Occupation: How Did Individuals Define Themselves and Their Work in the Egyptian New Kingdom?," in *Invention and Innovation: The Social Context of Technological Change 2: Egypt, the Aegean and the Near East, 1650-1150 B.C. Proceedings of a Conference Held at the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge, 4-6 September 2002*, ed. Janine Bourriau and Jacke Phillips (Oxford: Oxbow Books, 2004).

⁹²² Eyre, "Village Economy in Pharaonic Egypt," 52.

⁹²³ John Baines, "Literacy and Ancient Egyptian Society," *Man* 18 (1983).

⁹²⁴ H. Te Velde, "Scribes and Literacy in Ancient Egypt," in *Scripta Signa Vocis: Studies About Scripts, Scriptures, Scribes and Languages in the Near East Presented to J.H. Hospers by His Pupils, Colleagues and Friends*, ed. H. L. J. Vanstiphout (Groningen: Egbert Forten, 1986).

population buried at Deir el-Ballas is indicated by the fact that there is very little written material from the tombs. Only two stelae were found in Cemetery 1-200 and none were extant in Cemetery 1200-1300. Of those two stelae, the one from Tomb 76 exhibits several hieratic signs among the hieroglyphic ones, indicating the work of a scribe who was unaccustomed to creating monumental texts.

The coffins provide a similar picture of the community having access to only partially-trained scribes. Only two tombs retained a coffin with discernible written text, while a third (Tomb 141) preserved part of an image of a mummiform divinized figure. The only information we have about the first coffin, from Tomb 37, is that it bore a woman's name, while the second coffin from Tomb 178 has text that is garbled (see Section 3.8.2 above). In addition to these coffins, in several instances Reisner noted the presence of color on fragments of wood that he found in Cemetery 1-200, although his records do not give any clearer indication of the type of decoration they once bore. Thus, due to the extremely poor preservation of wood in the cemetery, it is probable that there was a greater number of decorated coffins than the existing evidence can corroborate. However, the number of these coffins that might have borne text is unknowable.⁹²⁵

An interesting counterpoint to this dearth of competent inscriptions is the Hearst Medical Papyrus, which came from one of the houses located between the South Kom and the South Hill.⁹²⁶ The date of the Hearst papyrus has been stated by Grapow to be

⁹²⁵ A comparison can be made to the burials in the East Cemetery at Deir el-Medina. Despite the fact that this community is generally considered to have a high literacy rate, the early 18th Dynasty burials do not provide the same level of such evidence as the later Ramesside tombs with their decorated walls and funerary equipment. In fact, of the East Cemetery tombs of adults published by Bruyère, only two of the four coffins containing males were decorated and all were anepigraphic. Of the nine coffins containing females, all bore polychrome decoration and/or inscriptions; the six that were inscribed with texts bore the name of the deceased but no titles, and the writing of the names is faulty and unsure (Claudia Näser, "Zur Interpretation Funerärer Praktiken im Neuen Reich: der Ostfriedhof von Deir el-Medine," in *Begegnungen: Antike Kulturen im Niltal. Festgabe für Erika Endesfelder, Karl-Heinz Priese, Walter Friedrich Reinecke, Steffen Wenig*, ed. Caris-Beatrice Arnst, Ingelore Hafemann, and Angelika Lohwasser (Leipzig: Wodtke und Stegbauer, 2001), 382).. Thus, the early 18th Dynasty inhabitants of Deir el-Medina appear to have had very limited access to well-trained scribes, similar to the situation at Deir el-Ballas.

⁹²⁶ Reisner, *Hearst Medical Papyrus*, 1. Reisner relates the story told to him by the Egyptian man who brought the papyrus to him. The man had found the roll contained in a pot "among the house walls between the southern *kom* and the southern cemetery [i.e., Cemetery 1-200]" in 1899, the year before the Hearst Expedition arrived at the site. Reisner continued, "The roll had not been opened since antiquity as was manifest in the set of the turns, the fine dust, and the casts of insects." Reisner dated the papyrus to "about the same period as the Ebers" based on the paleography as well as the provenience. Regarding the latter, Reisner noted that all of the houses that they excavated dated between the 12th through the 18th Dynasties or in the Coptic period with no evidence of occupation in between, and he dismissed the Coptic period as being out of the question as the date of the papyrus. It is unclear what evidence Reisner took to indicate a date

close in date and perhaps somewhat younger than the Ebers Medical Papyrus.⁹²⁷ This latter document bears a reference (in a different hand from the main text) to the 9th year of the reign of Amenhotep I; in his palaeographical study, Möller states that the text of the Ebers papyrus itself should date to the reign of Ahmose or the beginning of Amenhotep I's reign.⁹²⁸ Möller notes that some of the signs in Ebers have been taken from the Hearst which is of the same age, but perhaps is insignificantly younger.⁹²⁹ On the other hand, Nunn has made the more specific assertion that the Hearst papyrus "is believed to date from the reign of...Thutmose III" but does not cite a source for this claim.⁹³⁰ Thus, the dating of the papyrus is ambiguous – following Möller, if the Ebers dates as early as the reign of Ahmose, the Hearst could also have been written slightly later in his reign and thus date to the time when the palace was active. But if the Hearst papyrus dates to the early 18th Dynasty after the abandonment of the palace, this would demonstrate the presence of a literate doctor among the other members of the community at this time. Reisner noted that while both the Hearst and Ebers papyri shared some common sources for their respective collections of spells and remedies, "The Hearst papyrus, found in a mud brick house in a provincial town, probably served as a book of reference for the local physician, and, less carefully arranged than Ebers, seems to have been made for this very purpose. The Ebers papyrus, on the other hand, coming from Thebes, bearing the marks of a riper knowledge and of a more systematic arrangement, may have been a collection belonging to some one of the great Theban priesthoods."⁹³¹

The type of inscribed object that has survived in greater numbers from the cemeteries of Deir el-Ballas is the scarab:

as early as the 12th Dynasty for the houses at Deir el-Ballas. None of the material that I have examined in person or seen represented in the field notes and photographs points to this early of a date.

⁹²⁷ Hermann Grapow, *Grundriss der Medizin der Alten Ägypter II: Von den Medizinischen Texten: Art, Inhalt, Sprache und Stil der Medizinischen Einzeltexte Sowie Überlieferung, Bestand und Analyse der Medizinischen Papyri* (Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 1955), 92.

⁹²⁸ Georg Möller, *Hieratische Paläographie: Die Aegyptische Buchschrift in Ihrer Entwicklung von der Fünften Dynastie bis zur Römischen Kaiserzeit: Erster Band bis zum Beginn der Achtzehnten Dynastie* (Leipzig: J.C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, 1909), 20.

⁹²⁹ *Ibid.* The exact phrasing describes the Hearst papyrus as "der so gut wie gleichaltrig, vielleicht um ein Unbedeutendes jünger."

⁹³⁰ John F. Nunn, *Ancient Egyptian Medicine* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1996), 35. As Möller and Grapow were distinguished experts in palaeography compared with Nunn's primary background as a medical doctor, I would favor following the earlier scholars' assessment over Nunn's unsubstantiated statement.

⁹³¹ Reisner, *Hearst Medical Papyrus*, 4. It should be added that all houses, even palaces, were built of mudbrick, so describing the Deir el-Ballas physician's house with this term to indicate that it was impoverished is somewhat misleading; the houses of the elite Theban priests would have been constructed of the same material.

Table 57: Number and percentages of tombs with scarabs

Cemetery	number of tombs with scarab(s)	percentage of tombs with scarab(s)
Cemetery 1-200	39	17.4%
Cemetery 500	Insufficient information*	Insufficient information*
Cemetery 1200-1300	4	7.4%

**Due to the lack of excavation records on material culture from Cemetery 500, it is not possible to analyze the original grave goods quantitatively. Only two tombs in the cemetery had any information about their assemblages provided; one of these included an inscribed plaque naming Thutmose III.*

As can be seen in Appendix 3, many of these scarabs included royal names, some had an inscription for offerings or apotropaic glyphs, while others were entirely figural or geometric. To what extent the individuals at Deir el-Ballas who possessed these scarabs were actually able to read their inscriptions must remain an open question. There was likely a gradation in Egyptian society concerning literacy, with a small percentage who were fully skilled in writing but a larger proportion of individuals who might have been familiar with divine and royal names or commonly-used signs such as the *ꜥnh*.⁹³² There is a range of tomb assemblages at Deir el-Ballas, with most containing only pottery grave goods, but others included more variety of materials such as stone vessels and bronze toiletry tools that could indicate a higher socio-economic position in the community. The few tombs with large numbers of scarabs and amulets also had this type of diverse funerary offerings, so possession of multiple text-bearing scarabs seems to be correlated with relative wealth in the cemetery. On the other hand, most tombs only contained one or two scarabs, and their assemblages range widely from containing just a few other objects (e.g., Tombs 13, 85) to consisting of a large quantity of pottery as well as valuable toiletry items (e.g., Tombs 9, 128, and 153).

The overall paucity of textual material in the Deir el-Ballas cemeteries contrasts strongly with the evidence from Thebes, where the names and titles of men who held various governmental and religious positions and their wives are documented through decorated tomb walls, stelae, statues, funerary cones, and Books of the Dead. While Smith's study of intact tombs of the 17th and 18th Dynasty revealed that only the highest status private individuals were provided with a Book of the Dead,⁹³³ many of the other burials in his sample contained other objects such as coffins that included texts. Even some household objects are inscribed with text, such as wooden kohl tubes that name the

⁹³² Baines, 583.

⁹³³ Smith, "Intact Tombs," 201.

particular seasons when each type of kohl was to be used.⁹³⁴ Literacy was also prevalent at the unique site of Deir el-Medina, the government-run village in western Thebes that housed the craftsmen who decorated the royal tombs in the Valley of the Kings.

9.4 Types of Funerary Goods Missing from Deir el-Ballas

Having focused exclusively on what was found at Deir el-Ballas, it is also informative to consider what types of funerary offerings were **not** discovered at the site. This viewpoint can help us identify and understand markers of socio-economic ranking. It can also elucidate the limits of cultural contact at different points in time in the life of this community.

Tell el-Yahudiya juglets: For instance, a specific type of pottery that is found at Second Intermediate Period sites is Tell el-Yahudiya juglets. This dark-brown to black ware is distinctive due to the patterns of punctate dots filled with white paste that cover the surface of the juglets in decorative patterns of bands and triangles. Named after its occurrence at a site in the northeast Delta, it is prevalent in the northeast Delta including sites such as Tell el-Maskhuta in the Wadi Tumilat⁹³⁵ and particularly at the Hyksos capital, Avaris, but these juglets have also been found in Nubia, Cyprus and Syria-Palestine.⁹³⁶ Kaplan's 1980 study revealed that there are two families of types, Egyptian and Levantine. The form of the ware is Levantine, but the decoration and firing techniques are foreign to the Levant – but interestingly, they are common in Nubia, indicating a flow of technological information between the two regions.⁹³⁷ Early forms of the pottery (c. 1700 BC) are attested in the Delta, at Lisht and Kahun, and along the Nile Valley at Hu, Luxor, Elephantine, and possibly Edfu.⁹³⁸ However, at the end of the Second Intermediate Period, c. 1600 BC (equivalent to the Theban 17th Dynasty), the number of Upper Egyptian sites with Tell el-Yahudiya ware shrinks – it is found at Abydos and Hu, then no examples are known until the Nubian sites of Aniba and Buhen.⁹³⁹ Its omission from the Deir el-Ballas ceramic repertoire may be due to the hostile relations between the Theban ruling family and the Hyksos in this time period, a reflection in material culture of the political contest between the Hyksos and Theban rulers described in the Kamose stela. The discovery of Tell el-Yahudiya ware in Second Intermediate Period contexts to

⁹³⁴ For example, British Museum EA5337.

⁹³⁵ Carol A. Redmount, "On an Egyptian/Asiatic Frontier: An Archaeological History of the Wadi Tumilat" (The University of Chicago, 1989), 249.

⁹³⁶ Manfred Bietak, "Tell el-Jahudija-Keramik," in *Lexikon der Ägyptologie*, ed. W. Helck and Wolfhart Westendorf (Wiesbaden: 1986).

⁹³⁷ Maureen F. Kaplan, *The Origin and Distribution of Tell el Yahudiyeh Ware*, Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology (Göteborg: Paul Åströms Förlag, 1980).

⁹³⁸ Bietak, "Tell el-Jahudija-Keramik," Abb. 2.

⁹³⁹ *Ibid.*, Abb. 3.

the north of Deir el-Ballas at Hu and Abydos⁹⁴⁰ might indicate the geographical limit of the Theban rulers, with Deir el-Ballas being close to the northernmost boundary.

Mycenaean stirrup jars: We have seen that Eastern Mediterranean wares were imported to Deir el-Ballas in the early 18th Dynasty, as evidenced by the Base Ring I and Red Lustrous Ware vessels that were found in the cemeteries. However, another type of imported Mediterranean pottery that is found at Egyptian sites of the later 18th Dynasty into the 19th Dynasty is Mycenaean stirrup jars, and these are absent from the Deir el-Ballas repertoire. Small jars of Mycenaean fine ware were used to import scented oils, while large coarse vessels contained olive oil.⁹⁴¹ The earliest securely-dated stirrup jars were excavated from the tomb of the vizier Aper-El at Saqqara from the reign of Amenhotep III.⁹⁴² Examples of both large and small stirrup jars are attested from Amarna and Deir el-Medina.⁹⁴³ The absence of this vessel type at Deir el-Ballas may be due in part to the small number of tombs that post-date the reign of Thutmose III; only 10 tombs at the site contained pottery such as blue-painted ware that is datable to the same time period when Mycenaean wares were being imported to Egypt. But the lack of stirrup jars in these later tombs may also indicate that the Deir el-Ballas population did not have the economic means to afford this luxury import, whereas the craftsmen of the village of Deir el-Medina did have access to these vessels.

Funerary equipment: Specifically funerary articles, made expressly as equipment for burials, are commonly found in many elite New Kingdom tombs but were lacking at Deir el-Ballas with the exception of coffins to contain the interments. The missing artifacts include Books of the Dead (inscribed either on linen or papyrus), heart scarabs, and canopic jars. The use of linen shrouds inscribed with spells from the Book of the Dead is first attested in connection with the royal family and their closest entourage in the late 17th Dynasty to the beginning of the 18th Dynasty, then from the early 18th Dynasty to the reign of Amenhotep II other members of the Theban high elite also were provided with such texts.⁹⁴⁴ Heart scarabs are large versions of the scarab amulet that were inscribed with Chapter 30B of the Book of the Dead, which asks the heart not to testify against the owner in the Weighing of the Heart judgment. Such scarabs began to be produced in the 13th Dynasty, becoming common in elite burials of the 18th Dynasty then phasing out of use in the Greco-Roman era.⁹⁴⁵ Goulding notes that the non-elite cemeteries at Qau-

⁹⁴⁰ Ibid.; Petrie and Mace, Pl. XXXVI no. 186 and 87.

⁹⁴¹ Nordström and Bourriau, 183.

⁹⁴² P.M. Warren and Vronwy Hankey, *Aegean Bronze Age Chronology* (Bristol: Bristol Classical Press, 1989), 148-53; Vronwy Hankey, "Stirrup Jars at el-Amarna," in *Egypt, the Aegean and the Levant: Interconnections in the Second Millennium BC*, ed. W. Vivian Davies and Louise Schofield (London: British Museum Press, 1995), 116.

⁹⁴³ Nordström and Bourriau, 183; Hankey, 117.

⁹⁴⁴ Lucía Díaz-Iglesias Llanos, "Two Early Shrouds Inscribed with Book of the Dead Spells from Dra Abu el-Naga," *Revue d'égyptologie* 68 (2018): 1.

⁹⁴⁵ Wilkinson, 33-39.

Badari, Matmar, and Gurob also lacked heart scarabs “possibly because even the mass-produced heart scarabs were unaffordable to the non-elite of society.”⁹⁴⁶ Similarly for Deir el-Medina, Näser points out that the burials in the East Cemetery lacked Books of the Dead and mummy masks, as well as every-day objects that had been modified for funerary purposes, such as game boards with funerary inscriptions.⁹⁴⁷

Funerary statuettes depicting the tomb owner (“ka statues”) provide a substitute body for the deceased person’s spirit to inhabit in order to partake of the food and drink offerings. They are a common element of elite Theban tombs in the New Kingdom, either as engaged statues carved out of the rear wall of the tomb chapel or as separate statues carved in the round. Even some of the tombs at Deir el-Medina contained such statues made of limestone or wood, where they were discovered still wearing necklaces made of blue beads and wrapped in bandages, some with food offerings placed on a stool before them.⁹⁴⁸ No such ka statues were recorded from the burials at Deir el-Ballas.

Canopic jars are containers found in elite burial contexts that were used to hold four major organs that were removed from the body during mummification after they were separately embalmed. The jars represent the Four Sons of Horus (see discussion under Section 7.6). However, none were found at Deir el-Ballas, where almost all of the human remains were completely skeletized and no evidence of intentional mummification was mentioned either by Reisner or Lythgoe in their notes on the human remains, again pointing to a lower socio-economic range for the community.

Meat and Fowl: Another missing category of grave goods is meat, either mummified fowl and sections of beef, or evidence in the form of bones of what had been a fresh food offering at the time of the burial. Offering lists dating back to the Old Kingdom include beef and fowl as essential funerary gifts in order to sustain the ka of the deceased, and this tradition continued through the Middle Kingdom and New Kingdom.⁹⁴⁹ As well as being depicted iconographically and in offering lists on the decorated tombs walls of elite tombs, actual specimens of such food goods are attested in elite and sub-elite tombs, such as Deir el-Medina. The tombs of the Eastern Cemetery at Deir el-Medina date to the same Thutmoside time period as the floruit of the Deir el-Ballas cemeteries, but there are noticeable differences in the quantities and varieties of food offerings found by Bruyère in this high middle-class cemetery of royal workmen in western Thebes when compared with the material recovered from Deir el-Ballas. Bruyère noted that the meats from Deir el-Medina were generally cooked, perhaps only smoked or salted, but the preservation was very poor and they were generally reduced to dust with only bones remaining intact. Cut pieces of meat, a duck, and a pigeon could be identified. A few fish were also included as food offerings, although these are not part of the traditional offering

⁹⁴⁶ Goulding, 19.

⁹⁴⁷ Näser, 380.

⁹⁴⁸ Ibid., 380-81.

⁹⁴⁹ Bruyère, *Deir el Médineh 2*, 101.

list.⁹⁵⁰ Näser commented that the burials in the East Cemetery tended to contain beer and fruit as substitutes for the wine and beef found in elite tombs;⁹⁵¹ the common inclusion of “beer residue” in the tombs at Deir el-Medina is similar to the “grain husks” attested from Cemetery 1-200 at Deir el-Ballas.

Breads and Cakes: Likewise, there was no evidence recorded of loaves of bread or cakes from any of the tombs at Deir el-Ballas. In contrast, Bruyère stated that all of the tombs including the poorest ones in the Eastern Cemetery at Deir el-Medina contained some quantity of breads or cakes.⁹⁵² This difference could be due to poor preservation at Deir el-Ballas, as its cemeteries were closer to the humidity of the floodplain than those of the site of Deir el-Medina. The whole bread and cakes found by Bruyère had been placed in woven reed baskets and in ceramic “flower pots” while small fragments of bread were found in linen bags given as funerary gifts.⁹⁵³ While there were only a very few, poorly preserved examples of reed basketry and no linen bags found at Deir el-Ballas, there were numerous tombs containing “flower pots” that could conceivably have held breads that had disintegrated by the time Reisner and Lythgoe excavated them.

Furniture: Furniture is another category lacking at Deir el-Ballas. Head rests, beds, stools, and tables are not documented from any of the tombs, while remains of only three reed baskets were noted.⁹⁵⁴ Taphonomy may have played a large role, as the wooden coffins that were found in the tombs were recorded as being ant-eaten and reduced to dust in many cases. But alternatively, it may have been impractical for this non-elite population to place wooden furniture in the tombs if they did not have the means to replace these valued objects. In contrast, the high-ranking, titled elites of the Theban area whose tombs perforate the western hillside from Dra Abu el-Naga to Gurnet Marai frequently depicted funeral processions with porters bringing such furniture to their tombs, and actual examples of such furnishings are amply attested from the craftsmen’s tombs at Deir el-Medina.⁹⁵⁵

In summary, there is a rather limited repertoire of grave goods that were found in the tombs at Deir el-Ballas. By far, the predominate type of artifact is pottery, with a small subset of tombs containing cosmetic equipment, beads and other jewelry, as well as scarabs.

⁹⁵⁰ Ibid., 108.

⁹⁵¹ Näser, 380.

⁹⁵² Bruyère, *Deir el Médineh 2*, 106. An interesting observation made by Bruyère was the presence of three cakes made in the form of human figurines (two female, one male). Two of these cakes were found in the tombs of children.

⁹⁵³ Ibid., 107.

⁹⁵⁴ A bowl in Tomb 9 contained a fragment of woven reed, Tomb 17 also a bowl that contained a “bit of basketwork”, and Tomb 129b included a reed basket that held a wig and jewelry.

⁹⁵⁵ Bruyère, *Deir el Médineh 2*, 45-51, Figs. 19-24.

9.5 Burials of Children

The spatial distribution of children's burials at Deir el-Ballas is notably different from the New Kingdom cemeteries at both Ghurob and Deir el-Medina. These latter two settlements had separate necropolei for children, but no such area consisting solely of children's burials is known at Deir el-Ballas. The disposition of children's interments in the in various contexts at the site is described in the table below. There may have also been children interred in Cemetery 500, but no record was made to distinguish them from adult-sized skeletal remains. In all, the remains of 22 children were documented with another five contexts that have circumstantial evidence pointing to their being children's burials. 16 children's bodies were recorded from Cemetery 1-200 and another two tombs contained small coffins that likely represent two more individuals. Two children's burials were found in Cemetery 1200-1300. From the houses at the site (which had very uneven recording made of their contents), we know of two certain child burials and two more likely ones based on the size of the pits. From non-cemetery, non-domestic areas at the site came another two certain child burials and one more possible burial.

Table 58: Children and adolescent burials

Tomb	Description	Container	Grave Goods	Location
Cemetery 1-200				
5	Child's skull	Decorated coffin	5 pottery vessels, food (grain husks, dom fruit)	W8
11	Child (original burial), on top was a separate coffin containing an adult	Wooden coffin	5 pottery vessels	K6
104	Child just getting teeth, buried with adult (female?)	not mentioned	Netting, rope, dom fruit, "small fruit"	Q7
105	Human remains not mentioned, but this was a small pit with wood that appears to be from a coffin	Wood clinging to bricks lining shaft	Wood and plaster, dom fruit	P6
113	Small child, 1-2 years old, teeth coming through	not mentioned	3 pottery vessels, fragments of cloth	R5
130	Bones of a child	not mentioned	Pottery rattle, bone inlay pieces, wooden box, 6 pottery vessels, dom fruit, "nut", plaits of hair, scarab	L6

Tomb	Description	Container	Grave Goods	Location
158	Human remains not mentioned, but coffin was small	Wooden coffin (132 x 33 cm)	3 pottery vessels	C7
165	Bones of a child found mixed with two adults	wood fragments	2 pottery vessels, bronze tweezers, scaraboid (Thutmose III), Bes amulet, heart amulet, beads, 4 dom fruit	not recorded
170	Two children: 1) mummy of child, 2) skeleton of child who was just getting adult teeth	not mentioned	4 scarabs (Ahmose, Thutmose III), faience plaque, one sandal	F9
173	Child and skeleton of man	not mentioned	4 pottery vessels, two bronze pieces	K6
174	Child skeleton sharing space with adult skeleton, second adult skeleton nearby	not mentioned	Large pottery beads, two pieces of lead, limestone spindle whorl, 12 pottery vessels	C11
180	Child, 5-7 years (?)	Wooden coffin	8 pottery vessels, faience beads, sycamore figs and dom fruit	K8
195	Child and adult skeletons	not mentioned	2 gold "ring buttons", limestone kohl tube, 8 pottery vessels	H5
212	Child skeleton, 5-8 years (second teeth forming)	Wooden coffin	4 pottery vessels, grain husks	not recorded
222	Child (bones disturbed from robbing). This child's coffin was placed in a shaft above an earlier adult burial in its own coffin	Wooden coffin	Scarab (Thutmose III)	I6
223	Stillborn child	Wooden box	No grave goods	not recorded
232	Child	not mentioned	2 pottery vessels	J10
Cemetery 1200-1300				

Tomb	Description	Container	Grave Goods	Location
1260.5	Child	Wooden box	no grave goods	near M
1320	Child? Sketch shows body with disproportionately large head	not mentioned	1 pottery vessel, 2 dom fruit	D3
House burials				
House E	Child	wrapped in cloth and laid on mat	no grave goods	North End Houses
House J	Child? Small pit marked "Burial Z"	not mentioned	indeterminate number of pottery vessels	North End Houses
1255A (House M)	Child	wrapped in cloth, wooden coffin	no grave goods	North End Houses
Uncertain House 2	Child? Small burial pit indicated on house plan	unknown	unknown	not recorded
Separate child burials				
1325	Child (added to mouth of pit with earlier burial)	not mentioned	no grave goods	not recorded
1329	Child? Small coffin	Wooden coffin	1 pottery vessel	S Kom
1334	Child	Wooden coffin	no grave goods	valley between S Hill and S Kom
Possible adolescent burials				
107	Skeleton of a young person (ends of bones, skull, teeth, size of bones), possibly male	dug-out log coffin	1 pottery vessel	Q7
191	Skeleton, 1.35 m long, wrapped in cloth; buried next to larger skeleton that was in a coffin	none	10 pottery vessels, beads, kohl jar	G4

Tomb	Description	Container	Grave Goods	Location
204	Two "small" skulls as well as two others, one identified as male	Print of coffin, but not sure which bodies had been interred within it	14 pottery vessels	L7
253	Small skeleton, traces of cloth	none	Jewelry piece, date seeds, sherds of 3 pottery vessels	past the South-West corner of Cemetery 1-200

As the data in the table illustrates, there was a wide variety in treatment of children's burials. They could be placed within the realm of a formal cemetery, in the floor of a house, or in an isolated location. The number of documented children's burials, especially neonates and infants who would have been most susceptible to health problems, is much lower than an expected, demographically representative sample should be for the Deir el-Ballas community, but this phenomenon has been noted across ancient Egyptian sites.⁹⁵⁶ For example, Richards notes the under-representation of juveniles in the cemeteries at Abydos and suggests that the few burials found in houses at Wah-Sut may account for some of these missing individuals.⁹⁵⁷ In fact, burial of small children within the house is still practiced today in Egypt.⁹⁵⁸ At Deir el-Ballas, we only have four burials of children attested from domestic contexts, but house burials may have been more prevalent at the site than our evidence can confirm, as Lythgoe excavated a total of 70 houses but was not systematic in recording them and we lack notes and plans for dozens of these structures. Also, part of the community seems to have lived on the low desert edge of the floodplain underneath the modern village, as was revealed by test trenches

⁹⁵⁶ Yann Tristant, "Les Enterrements D'enfants dans L'égypte Prédynastique et Pharaonique," in *L'enfant et la Mort dans L'antiquité II: Types de Tombes et Traitement du Corps des Enfants dans L'antiquité Gréco-Romaine: Actes de la Table Ronde Internationale Organisée à Alexandrie, Centre D'études Alexandrines, 12-14 Novembre 2009*, ed. Marie-Dominique Nenna, *Études Alexandrines* 26 (Alexandria: Centre d'Études Alexandrines 2012), 19; Baines and Lacovara, 14. Tristant cites a statistic of 20% of babies dying in their first year, and among the survivors another 30% of the children would not live past the age of five.

⁹⁵⁷ Richards, *Society and Death in Ancient Egypt*, 66, 97, 169-70.

⁹⁵⁸ Personal communication, Mahmoud El-Tayyib, April 9, 2019. On the West Bank of Luxor, if a baby dies, the family buries the body in the house because the child has not yet achieved social presence in the community that would warrant the usual three-day funeral that accompanies a burial in the cemetery. Also, because they cannot speak yet, they are considered to be innocent of sin so they do not require religious absolution for any wrong-doing in order for their souls to go to heaven.

dug by the Egyptian antiquities authorities in the 1980s, but further excavation in this area is not possible.

From the evidence that we do have, all of the children who were buried in houses, in isolated locations, and in Cemetery 1200-1300 were single interments. However, in Cemetery 1-200, 65% were buried alone (n=11), while 35% were laid to rest with another individual: one was placed in the same tomb with another child while in five other tombs a child's body was found with one or more adults. There was no noticeable clustering of children's burials in the cemetery. The tombs were interspersed among adult interments and could be placed either alongside walls of the Workers' Village or in the center of rooms. Only one (Tomb 5) was located to the west of the settlement walls. Of the 18 children indicated for Cemetery 1-200, half were provided with a wooden coffin (n=9), one of which was decorated, while for the others the field notes do not describe of any sort of burial container other than an occasional mention of the presence of linen cloth nearby. Other types of containers known from other sites such as bodies being wrapped in reed matting or being placed in jars, baskets, or anthropoid coffins are not identified from Deir el-Ballas. Burials in non-cemetery locations were often very simple with infrequent provision of pottery or food. In contrast, only one of the Cemetery 1-200 child interments, that of a stillborn baby, lacked grave goods. Food offerings, usually dom fruit but also sycamore figs or grain, were relatively abundant for the child burials in this cemetery, included in seven tombs (41%).

While it is beyond the scope of this dissertation to conduct a full examination of burial treatments for children in ancient Egypt and the implications for ideas of personhood, a few other sites with children's burials dating to the New Kingdom can be compared to the Deir el-Ballas evidence. In the Eastern Cemetery at Deir el-Medina, children, neonates and stillborn infants had a segregated cemetery at the lowest level of the hillside, closest to the village. The bodies were placed in a variety of container types: amphorae and large jars, reed baskets, rectangular wooden coffins, or very occasionally in roughly-hewn anthropoid coffins carved from the trunk of a sycamore fig.⁹⁵⁹ A few pottery vessels were placed with the bodies, such as open dishes and bowls and storage jars and tall flasks; sometimes food offerings were found, but apparently there was no jewelry with the bodies.⁹⁶⁰

At Ghurob as well there was a separate cemetery for infants, who were buried in ovoid pottery jars. The mouths of the jars were broken open in order to fit the body inside, implying that they were not originally made for this purpose. No grave gifts were mentioned by Loat in his brief publication, and none are visible in the photo he included among the plates.⁹⁶¹ However, older children at Ghurob received more elaborate burials.

⁹⁵⁹ Bruyère, *Deir el Médineh 2*, 11-15.

⁹⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, 13.

⁹⁶¹ W. Leonard S. Loat, *Gurob*, British School of Archaeology in Egypt and Egyptian Research Account (10) (London: Bernard Quaritch, 1904), 2, Pl. VII no. 4.

A study of children's burials from Ghurob showed that scaraboid amulets were interred with the bodies in nine tombs.⁹⁶² Four of the nine burials dated to the early 18th Dynasty including the reign of Thutmose III, one dated to the reign of Amenhotep III, one was dated to the 18th Dynasty without further specification possible, while the remaining three burials were generally placed in the 18th-19th Dynasties. Rather than the traditional scarab beetle form, there was an emphasis on cowroid forms or other fertility-related forms such as frogs and fish. The inscriptions on the bottoms of these scaraboids consisted of amuletic symbols or phrases such as *wꜣt*-eyes, uraei, papyrus plants, and *ꜥnh*, *nfr*, and *nb*-symbols, rather than royal names. Although these children were provided with these apotropaic amulets, the containment of the body itself was usually simple and involved minimal expenditure, as most of these children's bodies were wrapped in reed matting or placed in a simple coffin made of reed.

This pattern is quite different from the evidence that emerges from the children's burials at Deir el-Ballas. Five of the 26 children's burials across the site of Deir el-Ballas were found with scarabs, all of which were the usual beetle-shaped form. Among these scarabs, there was a preponderance of royal names or iconography. Only Tomb 130 contained a scarab decorated with a papyrus plant, which signifies fertility through both its name (*wꜣd*, which has a cluster of meanings including to be green, to thrive, to flourish, and to be fresh⁹⁶³) as well as its connection with the protection of the baby Horus in the marshes of Chemmis.⁹⁶⁴ On the other hand, children's burials in Tombs 165, 170, 212 and 222 contained scarabs with a royal symbol or the name of Ahmose or Thutmose III. These may have been thought to provide divine protection by utilizing the power of the king as an intermediary to the gods.⁹⁶⁵ Turning to the burial containers, wooden coffins were more common at Deir el-Ballas for children's burials than at Ghurob, whereas Deir el-Ballas had no preserved evidence of a child's burial being wrapped in matting. This organic material might have disintegrated before the Hearst excavators worked at the site, but this is doubtful; *halfa* grass matting is preserved at the site in copious amounts between courses of mudbricks in the South Kom monument, despite being exposed to the elements.⁹⁶⁶

Regarding adolescents, there is scant and inconclusive evidence from Deir el-Ballas for this population. Reisner only identified one skeleton (from Tomb 107) as belonging to "a young person" based on the ends of the bones, eruption of teeth, and size of the body. He did not specify what features he saw, so a more precise understanding of the deceased's age is not possible to reconstruct. This body was contained in a dug-out log

⁹⁶² Magdalena Stoof, "Kauroide und Skaraboide in Kindergräbern des Neuen Reiches im Alten Ägypten," *Altorientalische Forschungen* 22, no. 1 (1995).

⁹⁶³ Wb I, 263-266.

⁹⁶⁴ Pinch, *Handbook of Egyptian Mythology*, 80.

⁹⁶⁵ Wilkinson, 30-31.

⁹⁶⁶ Personal observation, 2016-2018.

coffin. This type of roughly-hewn coffin has also been found containing children's and adolescents' burials in the Theban area including Deir el-Medina,⁹⁶⁷ the Ramesseum,⁹⁶⁸ and Dra Abu el-Naga.⁹⁶⁹

Four other individuals buried in Cemetery 1-200 may also have been adolescents because the human remains were described as being small, but again lacking precise bioarchaeological information I can only suggest that they might have been in this age group. The burials were interspersed among other burials of adults in the cemetery and do not appear to have been segregated by age. In contrast, at Deir el-Medina older adolescent children were interred further up the slope of the hill above the graves of neonates and younger children. There were two adolescents placed in dug-out log coffins similar to the few found in the younger children's cemetery, but mostly the adolescents' bodies were found in anthropoid coffins no different from the adults other than in their smaller size. Bruyère noted that they had considerably less funerary furniture in their tombs than adults, but the photo he presented of an assemblage found with an adolescent burial would not be considered small by Deir el-Ballas standards, as it included a large amphora, four tall storage jars, a beer jar, several open dishes apparently containing foodstuffs, and several small jars.⁹⁷⁰

A rigorous methodology of classifying the children's and adolescents' remains by age is impossible to apply to most of the burials from Deir el-Ballas because the Hearst Expedition team (as was the case with so many other excavators in the 19th – early 20th

⁹⁶⁷ Bruyère, *Deir el Médineh* 2, 15; Janot, "Inhumations D'enfants à Deir el-Medineh." Janot studied three children's burials from Tomb 1372 in the Eastern Cemetery, two of which were in dug-out log type coffins with lids that had cursorily carved faces, lappet wigs, and projecting feet similar to rishi coffins. The children were four and six years old according to their dental development. The third interment was a 7- to 8-year-old in a rectangular coffin with four projecting legs and a sloping top. All three coffins had been white-washed and were found with a pottery assemblage in the tomb that dates to the reigns of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III.

⁹⁶⁸ "Inhumations D'enfants Ramesseum." Three children's burials were found to the north of the Ramesseum between the northern processional way and the "Chapel of the White Queen." They were in close proximity to one another, but each was in a different type of container. The burial in the dug-out log contained a 12-month-old child and was accompanied by a tall jar with black-painted bands that dates to the early 18th Dynasty up to the reign of Thutmose III (see discussion in Section 3.16.8.3). The lid consisted of two pieces and was very simple with no rishi-style face or feet carved. The second interment was a 9-month-old baby who was placed in a footed wooden box that also contained an open dish, while the third was a 10-year-old child who was wrapped in reeds with no grave goods discovered nearby.

⁹⁶⁹ Galán, "Three Burials." Two children's burials were made in roughly-hewn coffins carved from sycamore trunks. One contained an 11-year-old boy and the other held a 5-year-old child whose sex cannot be determined. Interestingly, both of these dug-out log coffins were purposefully placed on their left side, with rocks used to hold the coffin in this position. Both of these burials were placed directly into the ground with no other funerary equipment.

⁹⁷⁰ Bruyère, *Deir el Médineh* 2, 15, Fig. 5.

centuries)⁹⁷¹ had no bioarchaeological expertise so they did not record basic metrics and evidence for disease and trauma. The current location of the human remains of both children and adult individuals is unknown, so we are lacking the types of paleopathological information that are now gathered and studied in ancient populations such as cribra orbitalia, linear enamel hypoplasia, and other indicators of physiological stress⁹⁷² that would shed light on the lives and causes of death in this population. But despite this lack of bioarchaeological information, the social position of children is visible in the tombs and associated grave goods that accompanied their bodies. Although children's burials in the cemetery are only partially preserved due to ancient looting, the archaeological remains indicate that many children received funerary treatments equivalent to adults such as sometimes being interred in coffins, being provided with pottery vessels and food offerings, and occasionally receiving jewelry and scarabs.⁹⁷³

9.6 Multicultural Indicators at Deir el-Ballas

By far, the largest component of material culture from the Deir el-Ballas cemeteries was Egyptian-made pottery. However, there are some examples of imports from other cultures at the site. From Nubia came both cooking wares and fine serving vessels of the Kerma culture. These ceramic wares as well as other indications of Nubian influence at the site such as casemate architecture and faience manufacturing have been discussed above in Section 3.16.10.4 on Egyptian-Nubian hybridity. The presence of Middle Nubian cooking ware at the Deir el-Ballas settlement led Bourriau to the interpretation that Kerma culture Nubians were living at site "possibly as servants, with cooks among them."⁹⁷⁴ However, this is a rather narrow range of possibilities, and the casemate architecture may point to some of the Nubian individuals being engineers or architects, while others were engaged in manufacturing faience. Still others might have been soldiers who came with their families and brought the cooking ware familiar to them.

The other cultural sphere that is represented at Deir el-Ballas is the Eastern Mediterranean. Ceramic wares from this region were rare, but examples were found in both documented cemeteries, 1-200 and 1200-1300. One example of a distinctive Red Lustrous Wheel-made spindle bottle, and a few Cypriot Base-Ring I juglets or sherds thereof were found each cemetery (see presentation of these artifacts in Section 3.16.10.1 and 5.11.10.1). Eriksson has argued that these foreign wares were brought to Egypt as a result of the Thutmose military campaigns in the Levant, culminating in the reign of Thutmose III⁹⁷⁵ who expanded the Egyptian sphere of influence in the region by engaging

⁹⁷¹ Tristant, 18.

⁹⁷² Simon Mays et al., "Child Bioarchaeology: Perspectives on the Past 10 Years," *Childhood in the Past* 10, no. 1 (2017).

⁹⁷³ Tristant, 49.

⁹⁷⁴ Bourriau, "The Pottery," 17.

⁹⁷⁵ Eriksson, "Relations between Egypt and Cyprus."

in nearly annual campaigns for nineteen years, establishing a firm foothold in coastal cities from whence he could provision his forces, and having local chiefs declare their loyalty to him which was reinforced by bringing some of their children and “brothers” to Egypt.⁹⁷⁶ The king’s Annals on the walls of Karnak temple tell of prisoners of war who were brought to Egypt and impressed into the service of the temple; also, some of these captives were given to Egyptian soldiers as slaves.⁹⁷⁷ While it is possible that some of the imported Eastern Mediterranean wares found in Egyptian contexts were brought by some of these captives, the Base Ring Ware and Red Lustrous Ware spindle bottles are generally considered to have entered Egypt as trade items, containing precious scented oils and in the case of the Base Ring Ware, occasionally opium.⁹⁷⁸ Thus, it is much more likely that the vessels were brought by Syrian merchants or perhaps by Egyptian soldiers returning from Thutmoside campaigns to these foreign lands. In contrast to the Nubian pottery that consists of open forms such as bowls and cups for cooking and serving food, the Eastern Mediterranean vessels are closed forms with very restricted necks, much more suitable for transporting valuable liquids over a long distance. Eastern Mediterranean daily-life pottery forms such as cooking vessels that might have been brought by members of a foreign community are absent.

9.7 Conclusions

In summary, the population that was buried in the cemeteries of Deir el-Ballas can be categorized as non-elite due to several factors: 1) the general lack of access to the written word, with only two stelae and very few decorated coffins found, 2) of those inscribed objects, the only titles provided were of a low-level priest (*wꜥb*) and a mistress of

⁹⁷⁶ Donald B. Redford, "The Northern Wars of Thutmose III," in *Thutmose III – a New Biography*, ed. Eric Cline and David O’Connor (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2006), 332.

⁹⁷⁷ Diamantis Panagiotopoulos, "Foreigners in Egypt in the Time of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III," *ibid.* The Annals of Thutmose III at Karnak list the goods brought back from his military campaigns, which include captive men, women, and children. The practice of awarding prisoners to soldiers is attested in the autobiography of Ahmose, son of Ibana, on his tomb wall at el-Kab.

⁹⁷⁸ Robert S. Merrillees, "Opium Trade in the Bronze Age Levant," *Antiquity* 36, no. 44 (1962); *Cypriote Bronze Age Pottery*, 154-61; Klaus Koschel, "Opium Alkaloids in a Cypriote Base Ring I Vessel (Billbil) of the Middle Bronze Age from Egypt," *Ägypten und Levante* 6 (1996); Shlomo Bunimovitz and Zvi Lederman, "Opium or Oil? Late Bronze Age Cypriot Base Ring Juglets and International Trade Revisited," *Antiquity* 90, no. 354 (2016); Steele and Stern. As reported by Steele and Stern, Red Lustrous Ware spindle bottles from Egypt contained fats, probably plant oils (see discussion in Section 3.16.10.1). The contents of the Base Ring Ware juglets have been a point of contention since Merrillees’ proposal that the vessels resemble the capsule of the opium poppy and were meant to advertise these contents. Residue analysis has produced mixed results with Koschel finding opium alkaloids in one vessel but Bunimovitz and Lederman discovering perfume residues in the vessels they tested. As Merrillees noted (*Cypriote Bronze Age Pottery*, 160), the vessels may well have been reused after the original contents were spent, so residue analysis will only provide a picture of the last contents held in a particular juglet.

a house (*nb.t pr*), and 3) the undecorated graves were usually modest subterranean structures furnished with basic equipment for the sustenance of the deceased. While these grave assemblages indicate a population that was clearly below the rank of the titled elite who held high offices for the state and temples, they also show a greater access to disposable material culture and expenditure for grave construction than is evidenced at the lowest socio-economic level of the population, as exemplified at the Amarna South Tombs Cemetery.

While we do not have detailed evidence specific to the individuals who lived and worked at Deir el-Ballas regarding their occupations, other sources such as the Wilbour papyrus can be drawn upon to suggest possible livelihoods in which this population might have engaged. Similar to the titles of the small landholders of the Wilbour papyrus, a range of crafts and agricultural jobs were likely undertaken by individuals in the community; moreover, there is specific evidence for textile manufacturing in at least one home (and the discovery of spindle whorls and spinning bowls in other houses points to this activity being rather widespread in the community). Another occupation that likely would have figured prominently is pottery production, given the availability of marl clay in the area. This resource was used to produce the vessels found in the tombs of Deir el-Ballas and was likely exported to other regions of Egypt as well. Other residents might have been soldiers who were given land upon completion of their service in the many foreign campaigns that characterize the early 18th Dynasty.

A portion of the Deir el-Ballas society appears to have consisted of ethnic Nubians. The sherds of Kerma culture cooking bowls found in numerous domestic contexts as well as in tombs in Cemetery 1-200 point to the presence of a population that was familiar with this ware and used it instead of Egyptian-style cooking pots, and the existence of an ovoid tomb containing a Kerma tulip cup in the cemetery is further evidence of the presence of Kerma culture Nubian individuals at the site.

The archaeological remains of children's burials at Deir el-Ballas indicate that many children received funerary treatments equivalent to adults such as sometimes being interred in coffins, being provided with pottery vessels and food offerings, and occasionally receiving jewelry and scarabs. There was no segregation of children's burials relative to those of adults, but rather they were found interspersed among adult burials in the cemetery as well as being found under the floors of several houses. Even the scarabs that were provided to deceased children were decorated with royal iconography similar to those accompanying adult burials; this fact stands in contrast to the children's burials at Gurob, where the shapes and decorations of the scarabs and scaraboids were overwhelmingly focused on the theme of fertility.

Chapter 10: The Relationship of Deir el-Ballas with Thebes

10.1 The Problem of the Location of the Late 17th Dynasty Necropolis and the Early-mid 18th Dynasty Settlement

As the previous chapters have demonstrated, most of the tombs at Deir el-Ballas seem to post-date the reign of Ahmose based on the pottery assemblages and other chronological indicators such as scarabs. Very few tombs have assemblages that could be placed at the beginning of the lifespan of the settlement during the reigns of Seqenenre Taa, Kamose, and Ahmose, however, because there is so much continuity in the pottery it is extremely difficult to distinguish between burials made in this time span from those occurring in the subsequent Phase 1 through the reign of Thutmose II. Thus, an important question arises: where are the burials of the individuals who died during the early period when the palace was inhabited?

A corollary problem is identifying the location of the settlement(s) that had housed all the individuals who were buried during the height of the cemetery usage in the reign of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III.

To address the first question of where the burials of the late 17th Dynasty population are, we should first note that the population serving the palace would have been representative of a range of social statuses. Positions at the high end of the socio-economic scale would have included high courtiers, butlers, military officials, and scribes, while workers would have been required to cook and serve food, maintain the animals that were being brought to the site, and build the palace, administrative and storage buildings, and homes. I hypothesize that Cemetery 500 may have been built to accommodate burials during the lifetime of the palace and associated settlement, but this cannot be tested as the tombs were not recorded with enough attention to the material culture finds. The other place we can look for burials of the elite individuals who died while serving the royal family is at the dynasty's Theban homeland.

10.1.1 Royal and Elite Burials at the Cusp of the 17th-18th Dynasties

Royal and elite burials of the late 17th Dynasty are clustered at the northern end of the Theban necropolis at a site called Dra Abu el-Naga.⁹⁷⁹ The royal burials found here include Kamose and a queen Ahhotep⁹⁸⁰ as well as a mudbrick tomb chapel complex that

⁹⁷⁹ Winlock, "Kings of the Seventeenth Dynasty," 217.

⁹⁸⁰ The topic of whether there is one or two queens bearing this name is debated (F.-J. Schmitz, "Untersuchungen zu Zwei Königinnen der Frühen 18. Dynastie, Ahhotep und Ahmose," *CdE* 53 (1978); Marianne Eaton-Krauss, "The Coffins of Queen Ahhotep, Consort of Seqeni-en-Re and Mother of Ahmose," *ibid.* 65 (1990); Roth; Marianne Eaton-Krauss, "Encore: The Coffins of Ahhotep, Wife of Seqeni-en-Re Tao and Mother of Ahmose," in *Ägypten-Münster*:

has tentatively been attributed to prince Ahmose-Sapair.⁹⁸¹ In addition to these archaeological finds, several Egyptian judicial texts from the late 20th Dynasty discuss a visit to the royal tombs in this area to evaluate their condition after an episode of grave robbery; the papyri list the names of the kings and princes whose tombs were located on the Dra Abu el-Naga hill.⁹⁸² The names include Seqenenre Taa and another king "Seqenenre Taa Taa" which is likely a scribal mistake for Senakhtenre, the father of Seqenenre.⁹⁸³

Elites who served the late 17th Dynasty rulers were also buried at Dra Abu el-Naga and nearby in the area of the Asasif. While far from exhaustive, some examples include Hery, the owner of Theban Tomb 12 (TT12) at Dra Abu el-Naga who held the titles scribe, butler, and overseer of the double granary of the royal wife and king's mother Ahhotep.⁹⁸⁴ The stela of Kares (CG 34003) who was chief steward of the king's mother Ahhotep and overseer of the double house of gold and the double house of silver was discovered at Dra Abu el-Naga as well.⁹⁸⁵ And a stela currently at the Metropolitan (19.3.32) that was found

Kulturwissenschaftliche Studien zur Ägypten, Dem Vorderen Orient und Verwandten Gebieten, ed. A.I. Blobaum (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2003). There are two royal coffins of very different styles inscribed with the name of a queen Ahhotep. The Dra Abu el-Naga coffin (CG28501) is in the late 17th Dynasty style that finds parallels in the coffins of Seqenenre Taa and his possible daughter Satdjehuty (BM EA29770). Roth notes that both Kamose's and this Queen Ahhotep's coffins were found near to one another by Mariette, and both contained similar grave goods (Roth, 362). Significantly, this coffin lacks the important title *mw t nsw*, mother of a king, but that title is present on the other monumental coffin (CG 610006) also inscribed for a King's Great Wife Ahhotep that was found in the Deir el-Bahari cache of royal burials. This second coffin is of the same monumental style as two coffins of other royal women who died in the early part of the 18th Dynasty (the coffins of Ahmose-Nefertari and Merytamun), and it is known from textual sources that Ahhotep, the mother of Ahmose and Ahmose-Nefertari, lived at least 10 years into the reign of her grandson, Amenhotep I (see discussion of the stela of Kares below), so presumably she would have been furnished with a coffin of the style currently in vogue upon her death. Another point to consider is that the grave goods found with the Dra Abu el-Naga coffin were royal gifts bearing the names of Kamose and the early orthography of the name of Ahmose (used until his Year 20); if this was indeed the mother of Ahmose who survived her son and lived well into the reign of her grandson Amenhotep I, we might expect to have found objects inscribed with Amenhotep's name. However, as the evidence stands, both the location and the grave goods fit very well with a queen who was the wife of Kamose and outlived him slightly to be buried in the early reign of Ahmose.

⁹⁸¹ Galán, "Three Burials," 116-17.

⁹⁸² Winlock, "Kings of the Seventeenth Dynasty." The papyri are pMayer A and B, pAbbott, and pAmherst (T. Eric Peet, *The Great Tomb-Robberies of the Twentieth Egyptian Dynasties* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1930).

⁹⁸³ Winlock, "Kings of the Seventeenth Dynasty," 243-45.

⁹⁸⁴ José M. Galán, "The Funerary Banquet of Hery (TT 12), Robbed and Restored," *ibid.* 97 (2011): 147-49.

⁹⁸⁵ *Urk.* IV, 45-49, Pierre Lacau, *Stèles du Nouvel Empire (Nos 34001-34064)*, Catalogue General du Musée du Caire (Cairo: IFAO, 1909), 7-9, pl. 4. Kares's stela informs us that he lived into the

in a disturbed context in the Asasif depicts a deceased man named Aametju whose title was herald of the king's mother (*wḥm mwt nsw*). Interestingly, although he also calls himself "the real and beloved familiar of the king" (*ḥr nsw mꜣꜥ mry=f*) the king is not named while in the center of the lunette at the top of the stela is an inscription *mwt nsw iꜣḥ-ḥtp*, king's mother Ahhotep, with the queen's name enclosed within a cartouche.⁹⁸⁶

Thus, it seems that some elites who died while serving the late 17th Dynasty royal family at Deir el-Ballas desired – and were able to afford – to have their tombs prepared in Thebes near their royal patrons and have their bodies sent there when they passed.⁹⁸⁷ However, not all of the Deir el-Ballas population would necessarily have had the means to follow this pattern. The topic of the possible burial locations of these non-elite individuals is addressed next.

10.1.2 Evidence for Burials at Deir el-Ballas at the Cusp of the 17th-18th Dynasties

A total of fifteen tombs, fourteen from Cemetery 1-200 and one from Cemetery 1200-1300, can perhaps be ascribed to the time period of the late 17th Dynasty into the very earliest 18th Dynasty reign of Ahmose. This interpretation is based on relative dating of pottery and other artifacts. These include dug-out log coffins, anhydrite kohl jars, beakers with flaring rims, and kohl jars that are hollowed out rather than being drilled straight down. Scarabs with scroll designs are also a possible indicator of an early date for the burial, although it must be remembered that these objects as well as the kohl jars could be heirlooms deposited well after their date of manufacture. Many tombs at Deir el-Ballas can be placed securely in the early part of the 18th Dynasty due to the inclusion of specific pottery forms (e.g., jars with basket handles, red-painted rims and red splashes, Cypriot imports) and the presence of scarabs naming rulers from Amenhotep I through Thutmose III. However, there are no scarabs of Seqenenre Tao or Kamose, and there is only one scarab naming Ahmose. The latter was found in Tomb 170 that contained two children's bodies, and also contained another scarab naming Thutmose III. The tomb was a shallow, simple pit. As we lack stratigraphic information from the excavation, it cannot be ascertained whether these burials occurred in two separate episodes, one in Ahmose's generation and the other added approximately 100 years later in Thutmose III's reign, or if the two children were buried simultaneously in the reign of Thutmose III. In the latter case, the child with the Ahmose scarab might have been given an heirloom, or – due to its

10th year of Amenhotep I, thus after the abandonment of Deir el-Ballas. This stela is also evidence of the longevity of Queen Ahhotep who survived her son Ahmose and lived at least this long into the reign of her grandson, Amenhotep I.

⁹⁸⁶ Hayes, *Scepter*, 53.

⁹⁸⁷ Another location for "rich" burials of the earliest 18th Dynasty (Ahmose and Amenhotep I) has been found at Saqqara, but these must post-date the expulsion of the Hyksos and the reunification of the country (Bryan, 211-12).

sharp detail and lack of wear – the scarab could have been made in the reign of Thutmose III in honor of his deified royal ancestor.

In order to analyze the Cemetery 1-200 tombs whose assemblages indicate that they could date to the period when the palace was occupied, I have plotted their locations on the map of the cemetery. This map, presented above in Section 8.3, shows which tombs were excavated outside the Workers' Village versus those that were placed within walls of the settlement area (Figure 208). It is noteworthy that most of these early burials cluster to the west of the Workers' Village in the vicinity of Building A, which consists of a series of rooms that do not appear to be domestic; their actual function is difficult to interpret.⁹⁸⁸ Most of the early tombs are located to the north and west away from the remains of walls, so those could easily have been built while the building was in use. On the other hand, three tombs with early assemblages are placed within rooms of Building A. It is quite possible that the building itself evolved over time; thus, where there are burials with early assemblages placed near or within walls, one possibility is that this part of the building had already been abandoned while the other part of the building to the east may still have been in use.

10.1.3 Settlement Locations at Deir el-Ballas after the Abandonment of the Palace

As the discussion of Cemetery 1-200 above (Chapter 3) shows, the former domestic rooms of the Workers' Village were cut into and densely reused for early 18th Dynasty burials. Thus, it seems reasonable to assert that this village was abandoned after the court left the palace at the beginning of the 18th Dynasty, which allowed the remaining populace to reuse the abandoned settlement area as a necropolis. However, whether this process was sudden or gradual is unclear. A few areas showed evidence of renovation over time. For example, Reisner noted the presence of a second mud floor that had been built on top of 4 cm of debris and an underlying, original floor in a room on the east side of the village.⁹⁸⁹ Also, a narrow mudbrick wall was built on 40 cm of "refuse" about 2 m south of Tomb 10 and immediately due (local) west of Tomb 146,⁹⁹⁰ both of which have assemblages dating to the reign of Thutmose III. Otherwise, the notes concerning the remains of walls and floors do not mention any evidence of over-building that would point to an extended period of use. Moreover, renovations such as new walls might have served a funerary purpose, such as delineating the area associated with a new burial, rather than necessarily being a settlement feature.

On the north end of the site, Cemetery 1200-1300 contained pottery and other material culture that indicates a similar period of use in the early 18th Dynasty,

⁹⁸⁸ Nadine Moeller, personal communication, May 21, 2019.

⁹⁸⁹ Map 22, grid B-9 and C-9.

⁹⁹⁰ Map 22, grid H-11.

particularly in the reign of Thutmose III, followed by a small number of tombs dating to the later 18th-early 19th Dynasty. This funerary pattern raises the question: where were the homes of the population that remained at Deir el-Ballas throughout this time period? There are two main locations to examine in order to answer this question: the domestic buildings that the Hearst Expedition identified scattered across the low desert of the site, and the area underneath the modern village.

Seventy houses were excavated by the Hearst Expedition. The work was primarily undertaken by Lythgoe but Reisner also took notes on a few domestic contexts. In a report to the University of California, Reisner mentioned that “a large mass of important material was obtained on house plans, details of construction, on the relation between pottery in use and that in the tombs, and on burial customs”⁹⁹¹ but he and Lythgoe never published this information and the existing field notes and photographs do not give thorough information on each of the houses. For the most part, Lythgoe only wrote the most general descriptions for his finds, such as “pottery,” “scarab,” or “beads.” It is lamentable that thorough records were not made during the excavation, as this information could shed light on how many houses dated to the original occupation of the site during the period of time the palace was in use versus others that may have been built subsequently; we should not assume that all 70 of the houses were built and in use at the same time.

Only a small proportion of the houses are roughly locatable on a map, such as the thirteen houses at the north end of the site (labeled A to M) that Lythgoe sketched in his notebook. For several others we have finished drawings of the room layouts but their locations were not identified on the site maps (and some of these are even lacking the number assigned to the house; for example, the caption for Map 11 is “A.M. Lythgoe Houses. No 1353, 1395 and 2 others” and the large, complex building drawn on Map 7 has no label identifying it so that it might be linked with its artifacts). Moreover, there are many house numbers for which there are no sketches or descriptions at all. Even Reisner, who was usually careful in his recording, was uneven in his note-taking regarding houses that he excavated. In his notes on Cemetery 1-200, he listed objects found in some Houses/Rooms that are presumably within the Workers’ Village as these notes were interleaved with descriptions of tombs in the area, but the domestic contexts are not labeled on the map. In another notebook, Reisner recorded varying amounts of information on Houses 1390 – 1395 (see below). Even though we lack specific locations for these houses, we might have been able to interpret the pottery and other domestic artifacts from the houses if they had been marked with their context number but exacerbating the problem is the fact that very little pottery or other domestic artifacts from those homes is identified at PAHMA. Indeed, the whereabouts of the vast bulk of the finds that emerged from Lythgoe’s excavations are unknown, including the material from all of the houses that were located at the north end of the site near the tombs of Cemetery 1200-1300.

⁹⁹¹ Reisner, "Report 1899-1905," 2.

Out of the seventy houses that Lythgoe excavated, only two houses have been identified at PAHMA as the provenience for some of the domestic artifacts from the site. House 1401 is listed as the provenience for nine chert tools, but no pottery or other object types are registered with this provenience. There is just one house number, 1402, for which PAHMA has registered something approximating the number of artifacts that match the quantities and varieties of material noted in the field notebooks. From this house came six stone tools, a kohl jar with significant traces of galena inside (6-8053), a bivalve shell, a sherd of decorated faience, and pottery objects including a spindle whorl, a tall stand, storage jars, bowls, and a beaker. A tall jar with a wide, almost cylindrical body (6-8050) has parallel wavy lines incised around the top of the shoulder, a decorative style that is also attested in the cemeteries.

Although many of the houses were not recorded in great detail, there are some exceptions that help date the occupation time periods of a few of these houses. Reisner wrote a few pages in one of his notebooks concerning Houses 1390-1395, providing sketches of the architectural layout that shows the placement of objects and gives more informative descriptions of them.⁹⁹² One such house that contained a wide variety of domestic pottery was House 1390, which Reisner describes as being located “east of the high hill” – presumably the South Hill (Figure 207).

⁹⁹² Notebook A-1, pages 2-9.

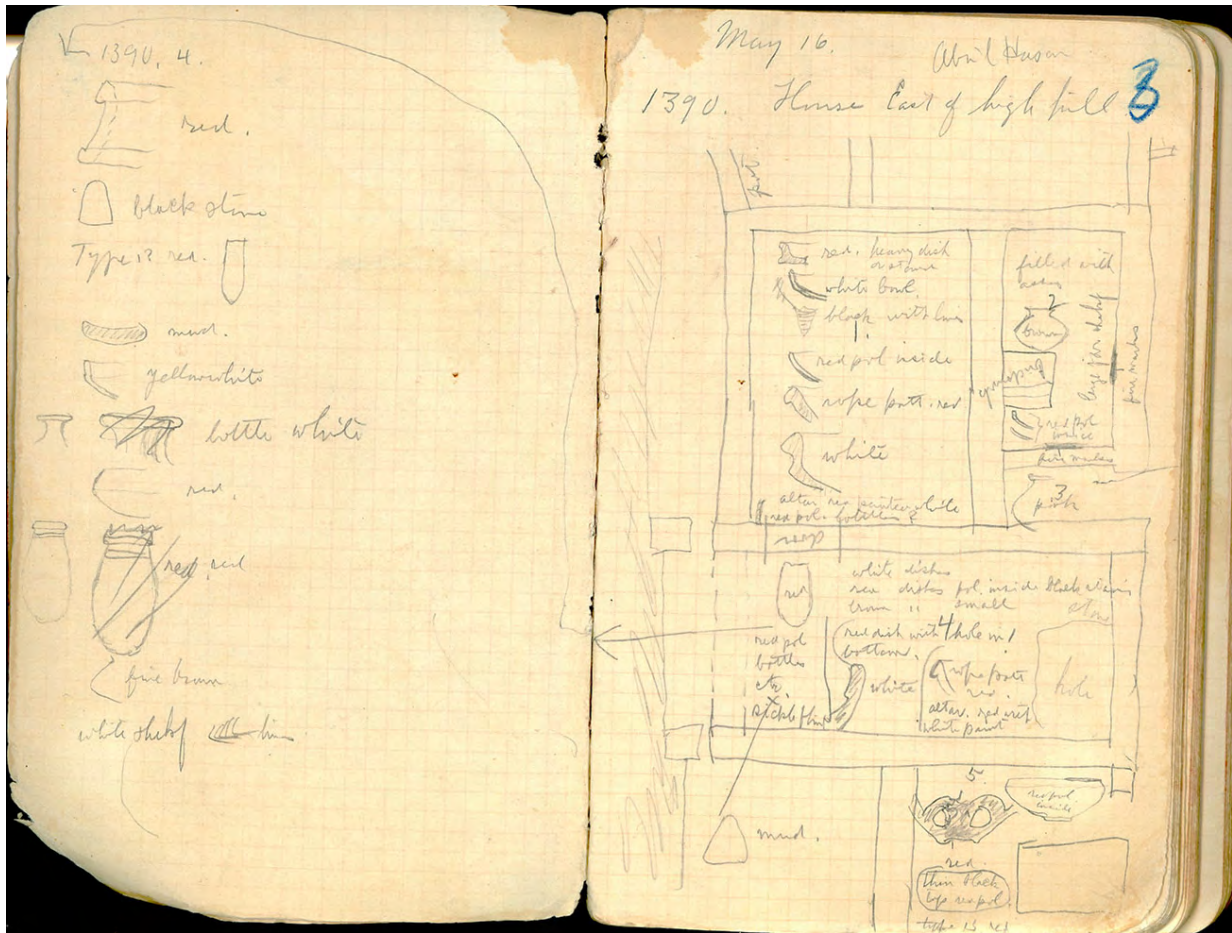


Figure 211: House 1390 domestic finds, Reisner notebook A1. Author's photograph from MFA archive.

The domestic artifacts recorded by Reisner include some daily life pottery forms that were also commonly included as grave gifts, such as beakers, “altars” (tall stands for holding food or incense), short potstands, bottles, biconical jars, and bowls. Other objects and tools, however, were not generally placed in tombs. These include a bowl with two pottery rings attached to the center for spinning thread, mud jar stoppers, flat platters with incised treatment in their interiors, Nubian cooking pottery, and stone grinding and cutting tools such as pounders and sickle blades. Only rarely were examples of the latter, primarily domestic group found in tomb contexts. These include one base of a spinning bowl, one fragment of a rough Nile silt platter, and several sherds of Nubian cooking pottery. It is notable that these forms were never found intact in tombs, but only as sherds found in the fill. Thus, the presence of such sherds in the tombs may have been the result of an accidental, later deposition when domestic objects from the surface might have fallen into the shafts of looted tombs.

Although Reisner never published a full account of his work at Deir el-Ballas, he does mention it in passing as part of his account of how the Hearst Medical Papyrus came

to be in his possession. In his discussion of the papyrus's provenience, Reisner states that the houses at the site date between the 12th Dynasty through the 18th Dynasty and then further occupation occurred in the Coptic period.⁹⁹³ His assessment that Deir el-Ballas was settled in the 12th Dynasty is not compatible with modern assessments of the pottery that was recorded in the field notebooks and with the limited number of artifacts from a domestic provenience that are identified at PAHMA.⁹⁹⁴

During the 1980s, Peter Lacovara returned to the site and examined five domestic structures to the west of the palace's enclosure walls. Three of these were large houses (temporarily designated A, B, and C by Lacovara) that were built in a cluster, separated only by narrow alleyways. The houses were 5 m x 10-20 m in size and had outdoor areas for keeping animals and preparing food.⁹⁹⁵ House A provided evidence that its floor had partially decayed and then been renovated, indicating a period of abandonment and reuse. Nearby, House D was a large structure consisting of a rectangular court surrounded by smaller rooms; in the courtyard were foundation pits for a reed structure as well as jar emplacements.⁹⁹⁶ The other house in the area was designated House E, and it preserved original deposits that had not been disturbed during the Hearst Expedition's work at the site. The building consists of two units separated by a passageway oriented east-west, and color variation between the bricks of the two sections indicates that it may have been built in two different phases.⁹⁹⁷ As a whole, House E was 25+ m square with at least two silos on the west side of the exterior and with a loom emplacement located in one of the interior rooms. A spinning bowl, spindle whorl, fragments of leather and textiles, bone threaders, sherds of marl "scrabble ware" with parallel incised lines, beer jars, and fragments of two Type 3 female figurines were recovered from the house. These objects point to a date between the Second Intermediate Period to the early 18th Dynasty. Interestingly, some of the material culture finds parallels in Kerma (e.g., the bone threaders) and from the Theban tomb of the Nubian Maiherperi (fragments of an open-work leather kilt).⁹⁹⁸

In addition to these independent houses that are known from the Hearst and Lacovara excavations, there was a settlement of indeterminate size and layout just to the south of the North Palace. The Egyptian Antiquities Organization conducted soundings on the periphery of the modern village near the palace in the 1980s and discovered walls and pottery characteristic of the late Second Intermediate Period to early New Kingdom (mentioned in Section 2.1 above, cf. footnote 88). The extent of this settlement area is

⁹⁹³ Reisner, *Hearst Medical Papyrus*, 1.

⁹⁹⁴ At this early time in Egyptian archaeology, excavators did not have a thorough understanding of relative dating of pottery and misattributions are common (Carol Redmount, personal communication, May 23, 2019).

⁹⁹⁵ Lacovara, *Preliminary Report*, 3.

⁹⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, 3-4.

⁹⁹⁷ Scharzter, 6.

⁹⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, 7.

unknown, as the areas underneath the existing houses could not be accessed. However, the continued occupation of this location to the present day attests to its convenient location. The modern village's homes, work-spaces, and animal pens are on the arid low desert terrace, where they would have been safe from the high waters of the inundation before the Aswan High Dam was built, but they are also right at the edge of the floodplain, adjacent to the agricultural land that supports the local community.

10.2 Evidence for Connections between Deir el-Ballas and Thebes in the Early–Mid 18th Dynasty

This section will discuss the possible connections between the provincial population at Deir el-Ballas with the religious capital of Thebes, to be followed by a presentation of its regional differentiation. In considering the possible links between Deir el-Ballas and Thebes, the mobility of a non-elite population must first be addressed. Mobility in ancient Egypt was not restricted to the elite, as the historical record provides evidence that in addition to officials, physicians, priests, and scribes, other travelers include craftsmen, traders, messengers, and common workers.⁹⁹⁹ There were numerous reasons that an individual might travel: by royal edict as part of a military or mining expedition, to perform sacral duties or to undertake a pilgrimage, to conduct trade (as exemplified by the Tale of the Eloquent Peasant), or even to comply with a requirement to serve in a *corvée* labor force.¹⁰⁰⁰ While most travel would have presumably been undertaken by men, there are cases of women travelling. One such example is a woman who lived in the reign of Ramesses II who moved from Heliopolis to Thebes to marry her future husband; additionally, at least twenty chantresses from different cities ranging from Thebes to Piramesse travelled to Heliopolis to perform their religious duties and partake in a special feast.¹⁰⁰¹ The preferred method of travel utilized the Nile river, with a wide variety of privately-owned boats attested for transporting goods or passengers, but the water-borne traffic was complemented by overland routes used by individuals traveling by donkey, on foot, or transporting goods using carts and wagons drawn by oxen.¹⁰⁰²

Regarding specific evidence of travel by residents of Deir el-Ballas, there is no direct proof but some of the material found in the cemeteries may point indirectly to a

⁹⁹⁹ Heidi Köpp-Junk, Heiko Riemer, and Frank Förster, "Mobility in Ancient Egypt – Roads and Travel in the Nile Valley and Adjacent Deserts," in *Mobility in Prehistoric Sedentary Societies: Papers of the CRC 806 Workshop in Cologne, 26-27 June 2015*, ed. Silvine Scharl and Birgit Gehlen, *Kölner Studien zur Prähistorischen Archäologie* 8 (Leidorf: Rahden/Westf., 2017), 279.

¹⁰⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, 281.

¹⁰⁰¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁰² Heidi Köpp-Junk, "Pharaonic Prelude – Being on the Move in Ancient Egypt from Predynastic Times to the End of the New Kingdom," *JAEI* 12 (2016): 23. Travel speeds on the Nile range from 33 km/day to 73 km/day for sailing north to south (*ibid.*, p. 23), indicating that the journey from Deir el-Ballas to Thebes could be accomplished in a day. Downstream journeys in the other direction, south to north, provide even more variable data, ranging from 17 to 130 km/day (*ibid.*)

connection between individuals at Deir el-Ballas and the regional center at Thebes. If we are correct in identifying the name Sedjefa-tawy, "The Provisioner of the Two Lands," as the name of the settlement at Deir el-Ballas while the palace was in active use, this name is last attested in the Ahmose Tempest stela. The name of the community who continued to live at the site after the court removed itself to Thebes and Memphis is not known from any sources, thus if there are documents from Thebes referring to Deir el-Ballas, they are not currently linked to the site. The non-elite population at Deir el-Ballas had extremely limited access to written documents and they have not left us with a textual record such as the rich data from Deir el-Medina that might have described their relationship with the power-center at Thebes. However, a few clues from the material culture found at the site permit us to examine the connections between Deir el-Ballas and Thebes as well as differences in ritual practice.

10.2.1 Theban Names and Titles on Scarabs

Scarabs inscribed with the names of Egyptian royalty were found in numerous tombs at Deir el-Ballas (see Appendix 3 for complete list). Similar scarabs have been found in widely disparate locations, as far away as Syria/Palestine and Nubia.¹⁰⁰³ Thus, their presence at Deir el-Ballas does not necessarily imply a particularly close association between the site and Thebes, the nation's religious center and the location of royal mortuary complexes in the New Kingdom. However, unlike royal name scarabs that were widely distributed, a scarab inscribed for Senenmut is a unique object that ties at least one individual buried at Deir el-Ballas with this high official who was so active in reshaping the Theban landscape in the reign of Hatshepsut. The inscription on the scarab gives Senenmut's title *imy-rꜥ pr n `Imn* ("Overseer of the House of Amun" is the literal translation but the title is usually rendered "Steward of Amun"). It also provides Senenmut's maternal pedigree, *ms n ḥꜣt-nfr* ("born of Hatnofer"). The tombs of Senenmut as well as his parents are located in Western Thebes,¹⁰⁰⁴ so it is apparent that this scarab found at Deir el-Ballas was a gift to another individual and obviously does not imply that the tomb at our site was the burial place of either individual named on the scarab. The scarab was found in Tomb 163 along with a collection of other scarabs and amulets. The assemblage is relatively affluent for the site, so although the style of the tomb's substructure was just a simple shaft, perhaps the owner of the tomb was one of the wealthier individuals in the community.

¹⁰⁰³ For example, scarabs of Thutmose III have been found at Beth Shean, Beth Shemesh, Tell Abu Huwam, Tell el-Ajjul, Tell ed-Duweir, Tell el-Fara, and Tell en-Nasbeh in the Levant and at Semna in Nubia. (Bertrand Jaeger, *Essai de Classification et Datation des Scarabées Menkhéperre*, *Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis, Series Archaeologia* (Fribourg; Göttingen: Éditions Universitaires; Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1982), 428-29).

¹⁰⁰⁴ Senenmut has two funerary monuments in the Theban necropolis, TT 71 at Sheikh Abd el-Gurna (his mortuary chapel) and TT 353 at Deir el-Bahari which was intended to be his burial place (Dorman, "The Tombs of Senenmut,"). His parents were buried together in a small chamber that was cut into the forecourt of TT 71 along with six additional mummies who are assumed to be close family members (Dorman, "Tomb of Ramose and Hatnefer,").

How this scarab came to be in the possession of the person buried in Tomb 163, either during his/her lifetime or as a grave gift placed in the tomb by a friend or relative, is unknowable as is any possible personal connection they may have had with Senenmut or Hatnofer.

A well-worn faience scarab inscribed *ḥm Ḳmn-Rꜥ* ("Prophet" of Amun-Re) from Tomb 142 is perhaps another indication of a Deir el-Ballas – Thebes connection, because no temples to state gods such as Amun-Re are known at this provincial settlement. At Deir el-Ballas, the only known building that might be of a religious nature is one chapel-like structure located on the eastern flank of the South Hill; scant traces of further denuded walls in its vicinity may represent additional chapels but the architectural remains were too obliterated to allow more than a hypothetical suggestion for such a function.¹⁰⁰⁵ However, it is logical that the community would have had buildings for the religious observances of its residents. The Chapel 1 building is approximately 5.5 m wide and 17 m long, is oriented roughly east-west, and consists of two irregular courts that precede a "densely constructed feature strongly reminiscent of a pylon", behind which lay a final court or room.¹⁰⁰⁶ Given its position at the highest and most posterior location in the axis of the building, this back room is mostly likely the sanctuary of the chapel but due to time limits it was not able to be excavated,¹⁰⁰⁷ so future work at the site would be necessary to understand its architectural form and to allow us to glean more information about its possible use and the deities (or perhaps ancestor cults) for whom it was constructed. If the interpretation is correct that it was a small chapel, the chapels near the villages at Deir el-Medina and Amarna can serve as comparanda.¹⁰⁰⁸

Looking first at the evidence from Deir el-Medina, the small chapels located immediately north of the village walls served a variety of functions as evidenced by the votive material found in their vicinity. Representations of various gods (including Taweret, Meretseger, Renenutet, Hathor, Ptah, and a ram-headed form of Amun) and royal ancestors were found in these buildings.¹⁰⁰⁹ The chapels also appear to have served as places for family ancestor worship, as an ancestor bust was discovered just east of Chapel C.V. 1213 and a fragment of an *ꜣḥ Ḳꜥr n Rꜥ* stela was discovered in the chapel dedicated by Seti I to Hathor and Amun.¹⁰¹⁰ Moreover, thanks to the high levels of literacy in this

¹⁰⁰⁵ Richards, "Chapel 1," 11, Fig 3.1.

¹⁰⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰⁷ Ibid., 13.

¹⁰⁰⁸ Richards, "Chapel 1," 11.

¹⁰⁰⁹ Ann Bomann, *The Private Chapel in Ancient Egypt: A Study of the Chapels in the Workmen's Village at el-Amarna with Special Reference to Deir el-Medina and Other Sites*, Studies in Egyptology (London; New York: Kegan Paul International, 1991), 69-73.

¹⁰¹⁰ Ibid., 69, 72. Bomann notes that the workmen who were portrayed on *ꜣḥ Ḳꜥr n Rꜥ* stelae were usually the more elite individuals in the society, and also that this type of monument came into existence in the late 18th Dynasty but was primarily used in the 19th-20th Dynasties (Bomann,

community, textual evidence has survived that illuminates the organization of staffing for the chapels. A group of twelve men and women served as officiants for the chapels, and a guardian (*iry* or *s3wty*) was also employed, who Bruyère hypothesized would have lived in rooms adjacent to the chapels.¹⁰¹¹ *B3k.w* ("servants") were in charge of chapel equipment.¹⁰¹² There were numerous *w3b* priests of gods (including Ptah, Mut, and various forms of Amun) and the deified king Amenhotep I.¹⁰¹³ Several attestations of *hm-ntr* priests are known from Deir el-Medina, but most of these titles pertain to the cult of the deified royal family and only one person was a *hm-ntr* of Amun;¹⁰¹⁴ his service would much more likely have been connected with the form of Amun worshipped in the chapel built by Seti I at the village than at the large, state temples across the river at Karnak or Luxor.

Similarly, the 24 shrines found near the Amarna Workmen's Village demonstrate that such small, community-based chapels were built to provide a place for families to assemble and share meals as well as serving as a location for formal worship of deities. The excavations at Amarna produced evidence of these communal meals but very little votive material in the shrines, although such objects as small stelae, amulets of deities, and pottery figurines were more prolifically attested from domestic contexts at the site.¹⁰¹⁵ Among the textual evidence that was found at the chapels were references to the Aten, Amun, Isis and Shed; the material culture evidence and architectural features point to worship of Hathor and/or Isis, Nut, Re-Harakhty, Min, Wepwawet and Renenutet.¹⁰¹⁶ In her study of these chapels, Bomann argues that the chapels may also have served the residents of the Workmen's Village as a place for the ancestor cult of their relatives who had passed away a generation or more before and who were buried elsewhere.¹⁰¹⁷ A similar situation could pertain to Deir el-Ballas, as a new royally-sponsored community that brought settlers from elsewhere in Egypt, uprooting them from connection with their traditional family burial plots.

The excavations of Chapel 1 in the 1980s revealed several offering bowls and pot stands within the area that was available to the researchers (i.e., excluding the rear room that they were not able to excavate). On the surface in the vicinity of the chapel, the head

72). Both of these factors may explain the lack of *3h ikr n R3* stelae at Deir el-Ballas, which had a less literate population and was primarily occupied in the early-mid 18th Dynasty.

¹⁰¹¹ Bernard Bruyère, *Rapport sur les Fouilles de Deir el Médineh (1929)*, FIFAO 7, Vol. 2 (Cairo: IFAO, 1930), 11-12.

¹⁰¹² Bomann, 71.

¹⁰¹³ Bruyère, *Rapport 1929*, 13-15; Bomann, 71.

¹⁰¹⁴ Bruyère, *Rapport 1929*, 12.

¹⁰¹⁵ Kemp, "How Religious Were the Ancient Egyptians?," 30.

¹⁰¹⁶ Bomann, 68. For instance, a stela found in one of these chapels contains funerary offering texts "for the ka of" two individuals as well as iconography representing divine protection against scorpions by the deities Shed and Isis, showing a mixture of funerary and divine usages (Kemp, *The City of Akhenaten and Nefertiti*, 236-37, Fig. 7.8).

¹⁰¹⁷ Ibid.

of a bovine Hathor figurine was found; this head could have been from a free-standing figurine such as the ones mentioned in Lythgoe's field notes for the houses or possibly one that was attached in the interior of a bowl, as seen in the examples from Tomb 10. Many similar, simply-modeled Hathor cows made of clay were found as votive offerings near the Hathor chapels of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III at Deir el-Bahari.¹⁰¹⁸ The overall paucity of votive material discovered by Lacovara's excavations at Chapel 1 does not argue against the function of the building as a community shrine, based on the similar situation at Amarna where chapels did not contain much votive material. This small chapel would likely have been staffed by community members in a similar fashion to the Deir el-Medina chapels with a guardian and *bꜣk*, *wꜥb* and even *ḥm* priests of the deity or deities. It is possible that the chapel might have included Amun among the divinities worshipped therein, especially if the chapel had been established by the king during the period of the active usage of the palace (analogous to the chapel built by Seti I at Deir el-Medina for the craftsmen of that village). However, the higher title *ḥm* ("prophet") of the main state god Amun-Re seen on the scarab from Tomb 142 is perhaps more likely to be associated with the large temples at Thebes where such titles are well-attested. If the scarab was the personal property of the individual buried in Tomb 142, it may be that he served at the temple of Amun at Karnak while having his home base at Deir el-Ballas. The case of Heqanakht of the 11th Dynasty, with his far-flung agricultural holdings and leased land as well as his position as ka-priest in western Thebes, shows that individuals might have a sacerdotal position at Thebes although they hailed from another part of the country. On the other hand, it is possible that the scarab was a gift or came into the possession of this Deir el-Ballas individual through some other means and the title inscribed on it does not directly correlate to the deceased's religious duties during his or her lifetime. An analogous situation to the latter proposal occurred at Deir el-Medina, where Tomb p1370 in the non-elite East Cemetery contained a scarab naming the First Prophet of Amun Hapuseneb, a high official who served in the reign of Hatshepsut.¹⁰¹⁹

10.2.2 *Shabtis of Meretseger*

Regretably, we do not have the specific provenience for the two limestone shabtis inscribed with a theophoric name referring to the goddess Meretseger. Because they are not matched with any identifiable tomb context described in the field notes, the possibility exists that these artifacts might have been purchased by Reisner or Lythgoe at the site (as discussed above in Section 7.4.1). If this was the case, then the shabtis cannot be used as evidence of a connection between Deir el-Ballas and Thebes, as they might have originated at the latter site. However, if they were found in a burial at Deir el-Ballas, the

¹⁰¹⁸ Pinch, *Votive Offerings to Hathor*, 162-63, Pl. 36; Hall, "Smaller Finds," 14-15, Pl. XXIV and XXXII.

¹⁰¹⁹ Näser, 376. Hapuseneb's burial place is TT 67, which has a decorated tomb chapel befitting this high official, whereas the two individuals buried in this simple Deir el-Medina tomb are anonymous.

name inscribed on the shabtis could point to a Theban origin of the tomb owner. Meretseger was a goddess who was particularly revered in western Thebes, as she was associated with the mountain that towers over the necropolis.¹⁰²⁰

10.2.3 Hathor Bowls

The three bowls with bovine Hathor figurines in their centers that were discovered in Tomb 10 offer a possible connection with Thebes. As discussed in detail in Section 3.16.4.2, there are analogous bronze examples that came from western Thebes (although their exact original provenience is uncertain, as they were discovered in a pit that was dug in the upper fill levels of the courtyard of Rekhmire by individuals in the 19th century AD). In addition to the bronze vessels, the same type of carinated bowl with the cow figurine in the center is depicted on the north wall of the Hathor Chapel at Deir el-Bahari, where it is being carried onboard a boat as part of a procession of offerings that are being brought to Hathor. The bowl on the temple relief is painted white, presumably in imitation of silver. It is likely that a large number of Egyptians from all walks of life were present for these impressive festival occasions that the temple reliefs immortalize, and it is possible that an individual from Deir el-Ballas saw these fancy votive vessels wrought of precious metals and found inspiration for the pottery examples that were found in Tomb 10.

10.3 Differentiation in Funerary Practices at Deir el-Ballas

Having looked at the possible connections between Deir el-Ballas and Thebes, we now turn to a discussion of the differences that are discernible between the funerary practices of the two communities; one a provincial satellite and the other a major center of royal religious activity. I will begin by discussing the differences in tomb architecture between the two sites.

As mentioned in Section 1.3.2, the architecture of burial places in ancient Egypt was designed to perform two primary functions: to provide a sealed, underground chamber that would enclose and protect the mummified body of the deceased, and to provide an above-ground, publicly-accessible locus where descendants could make offerings to and communicate with the deceased.¹⁰²¹ In the hillsides of Western Thebes, many elite government officials of the early-mid 18th Dynasty built rock-cut tombs topped with pyramidal structures and shrines and fronted by courtyards that fulfilled these purposes, and these tombs are well-known for the scenes of funerary rituals, banquets,

¹⁰²⁰ Bruyère, *Meretseger à Deir el Médineh*; Marta Arranz Cárcamo, "Diosas Serpiente in la Religiosidad Egipcia: El Caso de la Iconografía de Meretseger y Renenutet," *Boletín de la Asociación Española de Egiptología* 25 (2016): 155-59.

¹⁰²¹ Harrington, *Living with the Dead*, 86-93.

hunts, and notable occasions from the official's career that decorate their walls.¹⁰²² However, more modest burial places also share the hillsides of western Thebes, for example at Dra Abu el-Naga¹⁰²³ and the Assasif.¹⁰²⁴ Although undecorated, these early 18th Dynasty complexes, too, include three main elements: a courtyard defined by mudbrick walls, in the center of which an underground burial area was dug, and a publicly-accessible locus for interaction such as a small mudbrick chapel with an emplacement for an offering table.¹⁰²⁵ At Dra Abu el-Naga, some of the courtyards were fronted with a mudbrick pylon. The burial location consists of a vertical shaft that often has two chambers at the bottom (excavated from opposite sides of the shaft) to accommodate multiple burials.¹⁰²⁶

A few tombs found in Cemeteries 1-200 and 1200-1300 at Deir el-Ballas were this labor-intensive in their underground construction, but most burials were placed in even more modest accommodations, such as plain vertical shafts, or shafts that had a loculus or possibly two carved out at the bottom (cf. Sections 3.2 and 5.2). Cemetery 500 is the only burial location that had a preponderance of this subterranean building style of multiple chambers dug off of the vertical shaft, and as well, it held the most burials per tomb (as discussed above in Sections 4.2 and 4.3).

In addition to the generally simpler underground facilities, the tombs at Deir el-Ballas do not appear to have had superstructures. While a superstructure for making offerings was part of the ideal Egyptian burial and is often encountered in more elite tombs, it is not unheard of for lower-status burials to lack a superstructure. Such is the case in the published tombs from the East Cemetery at Deir el-Medina.¹⁰²⁷ Neither Reisner (recording the details of Cemetery 1-200) nor Lythgoe (describing Cemetery 500 and 1200-1300) made any mention of any sort of chapel or emplacement of offering stones. The latter two cemeteries do not appear to have any any surrounding architecture such as

¹⁰²² Peter F. Dorman, "Family Burial and Commemoration in the Theban Necropolis," in *The Theban Necropolis: Past, Present and Future*, ed. Nigel Strudwick and John H. Taylor (London: British Museum Press, 2003), 30, 40. Although, as Dorman notes, "The fact remains that, despite the several hundred decorated Theban tombs thus far catalogued from the New Kingdom (each ostensibly associated with a single owner), there are a huge number of officials (and their family members) that must be unaccounted for: where were they buried, and where could they have hoped for commemoration?" (p. 40).

¹⁰²³ Daniel Polz, "Bericht über Die Erste Grabungskampagne in der Nekropole von Dra' Abu el-Naga/Theben West," *MDAIK* 48 (1992); "Bericht über Die 2. und 3. Grabungskampagne in der Nekropole von Dra' Abu el-Naga/Theben West," *MDAIK* 49 (1993); "Bericht über Die 4. Grabungskampagne in der Nekropole von Dra' Abu el-Naga/Theben West," *MDAIK* 51 (1995).

¹⁰²⁴ Ambrose Lansing, "The Egyptian Expedition, 1915-16," *BMMA* 12 (November 1917), Supplement (1917): 11, Fig. 7.

¹⁰²⁵ Dorman, "Family Burial and Commemoration in the Theban Necropolis," 36.

¹⁰²⁶ *Ibid.*; Seiler, "Archäologische Fassbare Kultpraktiken," 185.

¹⁰²⁷ Näser, 374.

courtyard walls, but in the anomalous situation of Cemetery 1-200 being placed in the abandoned workers' settlement, for some tombs the old domestic walls may have served such a purpose. Certain tomb shafts were indeed dug in the center of these rooms, analogous to the situation in Thebes where tomb shafts were placed in the center of a defined courtyard, but many other tombs were excavated directly alongside walls and a significant portion of the cemetery lay outside the region of the settlement entirely. Much of the pottery found on the surface of Cemetery 1-200 consists of forms that were used in both domestic and funerary settings (cf. Section 2.4), and thus it is difficult to determine if they were residual evidence of funerary cult activity or not. A *ḥs* jar found in House 131 (cf. Section 3.16.6.8) is one likely indicator of cultic activity near the tombs in Cemetery 1-200, though unfortunately the location of this domestic context was not recorded and it is only the fact that Reisner's notes on these rooms are inserted in the middle of his sequential numbering and descriptions of tombs that leads to the suggestion that they were likely in the same area. Other forms that Reisner found on the surface near certain tombs, such as open dishes and fragments of offering stands (cf. Section 3.4), could have been evidence of cult offerings to the deceased but they also might just be remnants of the earlier domestic usage of the area or even burial goods that were tossed out of the graves during looting and then left on the surface.

In thinking about where the families of deceased persons might have made offerings, Harrington reminds us that activities related to mortuary cults need not necessarily have taken place at the tombs themselves.¹⁰²⁸ A separate chapel located away from the gravesites may have served this purpose. For instance, at Amarna the gardens containing private chapels that adjoined large houses might have been the sites of funerary banquets as well as location for adoration of the royal family.¹⁰²⁹ As discussed in greater detail above in Section 10.2.1, chapels are known from workers' settlements at Amarna and Deir el-Medina, and may also have occurred at Deir el-Ballas. Near the Amarna Workers' Village in the desert, 24 chapels were excavated. With 72 houses in the walled community, this results in one chapel for approximately three houses.¹⁰³⁰ The Amarna chapels provide evidence of both funerary and divine cult and were also possibly used for worship of deceased family members as well. The literate community at Deir el-Medina provides more definitive evidence of this practice, as *ꜣḥ ḫꜣr n Rꜥ* stelae were discovered in four of the village's chapels.¹⁰³¹ At Deir el-Ballas, a building was identified as a chapel by Lacovara's team in the 1980s. Small offering bowls that were red-burnished and jar stands were found in the two courts of the chapel; the rearmost room that would have been the sanctuary has not yet been excavated, so any remaining evidence that would point to its function remains to be investigated.¹⁰³² Based on its

¹⁰²⁸ Harrington, *Living with the Dead*, 94.

¹⁰²⁹ Kemp, *The City of Akhenaten and Nefertiti*, 232-33.

¹⁰³⁰ *Ibid.*, 236-37.

¹⁰³¹ Demarée, 182-84.

¹⁰³² Richards, "Chapel 1."

location, it might have been a community chapel for family gatherings on feast days. While it lacks specifically funerary indicators such as memorials to specific ancestors (e.g., stelae or ancestor busts), such a family chapel still might have served as a location for the family to provide offerings to their deceased relations. If, as suggested in Section 10.1.3, some of the ancient population was settled in the area now occupied by the modern village just south of the North Palace, this chapel on the eastern flank of the South Hill would have been ideally located between the houses and the tombs of Cemetery 1-200.

For Cemeteries 500 and 1200-1300, no analogous nearby chapel-like structures are known nor is there any clear evidence of cultic offerings from the surface near the tombs. We should remember that the site was already considered “worked over” by Quibell, who then did further excavation without recording it (cf. Section 2.2.1), and this disturbance may have destroyed whatever evidence of cultic activity there might have been. There are just two locations recorded amid Lythgoe’s notes for the tombs of Cemetery 1200-1300 that might possibly be funerary chapels, although this interpretation is far from clear. He recorded a context numbered 1285 that consisted of two chambers with low walls located at the bottom of the slope to the west, in which he found pieces of faience, shell, and flint chips.¹⁰³³ Also, his number 1286 was described as a large chamber surrounded by low walls at the bottom of the slope; no material was recorded from this context.¹⁰³⁴

Homes are another possible site for offerings to be made to ancestors, as witnessed at both Deir el-Medina and Amarna. For example, individual homes at Amarna sometimes contained stelae of private individuals receiving funerary offerings, implying some sort of ancestor cult in these homes.¹⁰³⁵ Unlike Deir el-Medina, no inscribed objects such as *ꜣḥ iḳr n Rꜥ* stelae were recovered from the houses at Deir el-Ballas, nor were any figurines that resemble ancestor busts recorded.¹⁰³⁶ *ꜣḥ iḳr n Rꜥ* stelae are a phenomenon that appeared in the late 18th Dynasty but become much more prevalent in the

¹⁰³³ Lythgoe, "Notebook D-13," 48.

¹⁰³⁴ *Ibid.*, 49.

¹⁰³⁵ Stevens, *Private Religion at Amarna*, 145-49. Such examples of individuals before offering tables include the upper part of a round-topped stela (obj. 37607, Fig. 11.5.21) which may have come from House Q47.14 in the Main City and a roughly-cut painted stela (obj. 13/14.586, ÄMP 24987, Fig. 11.5.24) from House P47.24 in the Main City.

¹⁰³⁶ In contrast to Deir el-Medina, Moreno-García lists a number of sites – Amarna, Kom Rabi’a, Gurob, Malkata, Deir el-Ballas and Sesebi – where figurines were a typical artifact associated with domestic cult but “cult emplacements such as altars were simple and unadorned, and domestic reliefs, statues and stelae were rare.” Paradoxically, he sees the use of the latter as the “growing influence of the palatial culture into the private sphere” expressed at Deir el-Medina, yet most of the sites he listed that **lack** these objects were actually royal cities, unlike the craftsmen’s village. Juan Carlos Moreno García, "Oracles, Ancestor Cults and Letters to the Dead: The Involvement of the Dead in the Public and Private Family Affairs in Pharaonic Egypt," in *Perception of the Invisible: Religion, Historical Semantics and the Role of Perceptive Verbs*, ed. Anne Storch (Köln: Rüdiger Köppe, 2010), 151.

subsequent Ramesside era,¹⁰³⁷ so their absence at Deir el-Ballas might be due to the fact that only a handful of tombs date to this later period. In addition to chronological considerations, the socioeconomic standing of the Deir el-Ballas residents was lower than the literate craftsmen who lived at Deir el-Medina. Given the lack of literacy evidenced by the Deir el-Ballas population, prayers directed to the ancestors might have been made orally and thus are not archaeologically retrievable. Some of the Deir el-Medina *šh ikr n R^c* stelae include exhortations for the living to “make voice-offerings (*pri-hrw*) to the *šhw* in your house” and represent the living family presenting incense offerings to the ancestors,¹⁰³⁸ activities that would not leave archaeological traces.

In addition to the architectural differences, the realm of grave goods – in particular the pottery and food offerings – also shows a marked differentiation between Thebes and Deir el-Ballas. Two areas of the Theban landscape, Dra Abu el-Naga and Deir el-Medina, are particularly relevant as comparanda to Deir el-Ballas, both in terms of chronological overlap and because they reflect a range of socio-economic positions. In her study of the archaeological remains of pottery found in the German concession at Dra Abu el-Naga, Seiler differentiates between the pottery found on the floors of the burial chambers (“Beigabenkeramik”) that was part of the original burial assemblage and was intended for the use of the deceased in the afterlife versus that found in the shaft fill that presumably originated from the above-ground chapel area and would have been used in the funerary meal after the interment as well as the offering cult (“Kultkeramik”). According to Seiler, the Beigabenkeramik consists of three categories: prestige vessels, model vessels, and containers. The first category included imported wares that were containers for valuable commodities like cosmetics. Model vessels were not functional but their form symbolized the intended contents, according to Seiler. The last category, containers, exhibited changes over time. In the 13th Dynasty these could be used or even broken vessels from the settlement that were considered suitable for the next life, but in 17th - early 18th Dynasty, Seiler notes that the Beigabenkeramik had a more ritual appearance as the objects were almost always made of marl clay or if a vessel was made of reddish Nile clay it was given a white coating to imitate the light color of marl.¹⁰³⁹

Seiler asserts that “none of the vessels from tombs of the Seventeenth Dynasty can definitely be identified as containers for food provisions. Instead, all vessels show definite marks of ritual use.”¹⁰⁴⁰ The lack of visible food remains in the Beigabenkeramik led Seiler to conclude that the pottery that was interred with the deceased followed a “Prinzip der magischen Versorgung”, magically providing the necessary sustenance.¹⁰⁴¹ In comparison, of the eighteen Deir el-Ballas tombs that seem to be the earliest from the site

¹⁰³⁷ Demarée, 187.

¹⁰³⁸ *Ibid.*, 285-86, footnote 25.

¹⁰³⁹ Seiler, “Archäologische Fassbare Kultpraktiken,” 187; *Tradition und Wandel*, 49-50.

¹⁰⁴⁰ “Second Intermediate Period in Thebes,” 49.

¹⁰⁴¹ *Tradition und Wandel*, 162.

and thus possibly dating to the late 17th Dynasty, there is very little evidence of food offerings but it is not completely absent. Moving into the early 18th Dynasty tombs at Dra Abu el-Naga, Seiler notes the presence of handled jars and amphorae (that would presumably have held liquids) as well as the presence of imported vessels in the Beigabenkeramik.¹⁰⁴² In discussing pottery and stone vessels from the reign of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III, Susan Allen has stated that containers for precious oils and medicines outnumber those for foodstuffs in burials.¹⁰⁴³ However, this is not the pattern that emerges from the Deir el-Ballas data, where beakers, large dishes, bowls, and storage jars are the most common grave offerings and small pottery or stone jars for cosmetics are relatively rare. The presence of grain or vegetable husks and fruit in a large number of beakers from the site demonstrates the utility of these vessels as food containers. Likewise, in the Thutmoside burials of Deir el-Medina's eastern cemetery, food offerings were quite common, and they were presented in containers made of woven reed or pottery.¹⁰⁴⁴ Furthermore, Näser's study of the deposition of pottery and offerings in the East Cemetery points out that "flower pots" (*wsh*-Gefäße), bowls, open dishes, and baskets were used as "Präsentkörbe" to leave a variety of offerings for the deceased. Such pottery was of the common, Nile silt ware that Seiler would categorize as belonging to the Kultkeramik rather than Beigabenkeramik, but the fact that these vessels have been found intact and still holding their original food contents demonstrates that they were intentionally placed as grave goods in the non-elite Deir el-Medina tombs. Näser proposes that these vessels were presented to the deceased during the burial ritual by various individuals, as they were found grouped around the sarcophagi in the back of the chamber, followed by other objects such as furniture and cosmetic equipment.¹⁰⁴⁵

The other category presented by Seiler is the Kultkeramik; this pottery was found in the upper levels of tomb shafts and consisted of pottery that had been used in above-ground rituals. Seiler differentiated three uses for Kultkeramik: the first are vessels used to present offerings to a statue or stela of the deceased while the second are vessels that were used by families visiting the tombs on a festival day and then left at the tomb.¹⁰⁴⁶ The forms used as cult ceramics such as dishes and bowls strongly resemble the types used in the households of the settlement and included "nicht nur Teller und Trinkgefäße, also das komplette Repertoire zur Ausstattung eines Festmahles am Grab."¹⁰⁴⁷ Seiler includes plates, bowls, flower pots, ovoid storage jars, beer jars, and beakers in this category.¹⁰⁴⁸ However, as we have seen in Chapters 3 and 5, these forms were very commonly found in the burial chambers at Deir el-Ballas. Although most tombs were heavily disturbed, some

¹⁰⁴² "Archäologische Fassbare Kultpraktiken," 187.

¹⁰⁴³ Allen, "Pottery and Stone Vessels," 223.

¹⁰⁴⁴ Bruyère, *Deir el Médineh* 2.

¹⁰⁴⁵ Näser, 378-80.

¹⁰⁴⁶ Seiler, *Tradition und Wandel*, 51.

¹⁰⁴⁷ "Archäologische Fassbare Kultpraktiken," 187.

¹⁰⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

had semi-intact areas that show that beakers, bowls, and dishes were placed around the body of the deceased, and some large storage jars were built into the mudbrick partition wall that protected the burial from the filling of the shaft. Regarding surface finds, unlike the necropolis at Dra Abu el-Naga where domestic pottery must have been brought up to a specifically funerary area, the Workers' Village/Cemetery 1-200 at Deir el-Ballas witnessed a diachronic shift in function, initially being a settlement and subsequently being reused as a necropolis. As discussed in Section 3.4, numerous surface contexts in this area contained pottery that could have served either a domestic or funerary function but it is not possible to differentiate between them.

The third classification within the Kultkeramik is red-polished pottery that had been broken in the apotropaic rite of "The Breaking of the Red Pots."¹⁰⁴⁹ Purposefully-made holes were attested on a variety of closed pottery forms at Dra Abu el-Naga,¹⁰⁵⁰ but Seiler reports that having a red color was a prerequisite for their use in the ritual act of destroying the enemy ("Feindesvernichtung") while the pottery remains of the funerary meal consisted of a wider range of vessel forms seen in everyday life such as plates, bowls, drinking vessels and containers for beer and/or wine.¹⁰⁵¹

In stark contrast, the Deir el-Ballas material exhibiting "kill holes" includes numerous open bowls and dishes as well as closed forms. Moreover, (as noted in Sections 3.16.9 and 5.11.9) much of the ritually-killed pottery was made of pale marl clay. Thus, while they do appear to have enacted a ritual "killing" of vessels as part of the funeral, the residents of Deir el-Ballas did not strictly follow the elite tradition attested both in the Theban region as well as at the capital in Memphis that the vessels must be red. The bowls and dishes that were given holes appear to have been part of the wide range of household ceramic forms that were brought to the graves either to serve a funerary meal or to be deposited in the tomb for the use of the deceased in the afterlife.

In addition to the clear "kill holes" seen on some vessels, most tombs at Deir el-Ballas contained sherds of very fragmentary pottery that could possibly have been broken intentionally but there are no distinctive traces of ritually-inflicted damage, making it difficult to distinguish how prevalent this practice was. This broken pottery might have been intentionally smashed or it might have just become broken through other processes such as looting. Intentionally smashed vessels are known from other sites, such as tomb K 91.7 at Dra Abu el-Naga, which included two ovoid jars in the burial chamber that were filled with burned organic material and a great quantity of sherds. These fragments were reconstructed by the excavators as forming six complete vessels – the sherds of three bowls with red-painted rims and a small offering dish were contained in one of the ovoid

¹⁰⁴⁹ Seiler, *Tradition und Wandel*, 51, 180.

¹⁰⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, Abb. 37 (small beaker); Abb. 40 (large beaker); Abb. 46 and 47 (bottles); Abb 48 (hes vase); 8; Faltafel 3, nos. 4 and 10 (wide-mouthed jars); Faltafel 6, no. 4 (large beaker); Faltafel 7, no. 4 (wide-mouthed necked jar); and Faltafel 8, nos. 5 and 7 (bottles).

¹⁰⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 179.

jars, while the other jar contained the fragments of a small dish and a bowl that had a hole in its base. The discovery of a hammerstone with traces of use in one of the offering dishes nearby offers proof that these dishes were intentionally broken.¹⁰⁵²

Another difference between Deir el-Ballas and the capital cities is the evidence (or lack thereof) for feasting on beef at the funeral, although this of course may have more to do with socioeconomic differences rather than regional preferences. An oft-depicted scene in the decorated tombs of the Theban elite is the leading of cattle to the graveside where they are slaughtered. As seen in the tomb of Horemheb at Saqqara, cattle were slaughtered simultaneously with the Breaking of the Red Pots (cf. Figures 110 and 111 above). Moreover, the sacrifice of a bull or calf had symbolic significance and was an integral part of the Opening of the Mouth ceremony, by which the mummy of the deceased as well as statues of the individual were magically animated and made able to breathe, eat, drink, and regain full use of his or her body.¹⁰⁵³ The heart and foreleg of the slaughtered calf or bull were brought to the priest who performed the Opening of the Mouth. The foreleg was used as a symbolic adze to strike open the mouth of the statue or mummy, which "suffused the inanimate deceased with the essence of life...The violence inherent in the slaughter and butchery required in order to present the foreleg and heart was a necessary stage in transferring life and health from one being to another."¹⁰⁵⁴ The meat would then presumably have been prepared to serve the guests at the funeral feast, along with much of the other food offerings that had been brought to the graveside while a portion was consecrated and placed in the tomb for the use of the deceased.¹⁰⁵⁵ At Dra Abu el-Naga, archaeological evidence of these feasts was found in trash pits, where animal bones were found alongside sherds of the vessels from the funeral meal.¹⁰⁵⁶ This is not a phenomenon we see at Deir el-Ballas, neither in terms of pits with animal bones being recorded nor even broken pottery that was interred separately from the human burial. The only instance of which I am aware that might possibly be a ritual meal interment near a tomb is a pit that was found to the east of Tomb 59. This pit contained a small potsherd, a date, a sycomore fig, and a number of small beads. The small quantity of food offerings is characteristic of the cemetery overall, and the evidence does not approach the quantities of either pottery or food remains as published from the Theban necropolis.

¹⁰⁵² "Archäologische Fassbare Kultpraktiken," 196-97.

¹⁰⁵³ Salima Ikram, "Afterlife Beliefs and Burial Customs," in *The Egyptian World*, ed. Toby Wilkinson (London, New York: Routledge, 2007), 345; Taylor, 190-92.

¹⁰⁵⁴ Harrington, *Living with the Dead*, 44.

¹⁰⁵⁵ Ikram, 345.

¹⁰⁵⁶ Seiler, *Tradition und Wandel*, 179.

10.4 Conclusions

Deir el-Ballas was an active royal residence in the reigns of Seqenenre Tao to Ahmose, but the royal family as well as elite members of the community who served them had their burials made back in the Theban homeland. However, at least some of the community's non-elite population were buried at Deir el-Ballas, as burials with material assemblages that could date to this late 17th Dynasty period were found in specific sectors of Cemetery 1-200. It is also likely that Cemetery 500 was originally established as the necropolis for local community members who died during the palace's period of active use. However, this supposition cannot be tested because all of the tombs of this cemetery were badly looted and the excavators made almost no record of whatever fragmentary material culture remained.

Most of the cemetery evidence from across the site dates to the early 18th Dynasty, with an apparent peak of usage in the reign of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III. The structures of the Workers' Village must have been abandoned, perhaps in stages, as the area was reused as a burial ground that gradually became densely filled with tomb shafts. After the courtiers moved back to Thebes, the remaining population or new immigrants likely reoccupied some of the houses that were located in the shallow valleys across at the site, as shown by evidence of restoration of floors, as well as adding new buildings, according to the needs of the new inhabitants. It is quite unfortunate that these houses were not more carefully excavated and recorded by Lythgoe, to enable a close analysis of the pottery and other small finds and to understand the phases of construction of the buildings and the possible functional differentiation of their rooms and courtyards. Another settlement area was located just to the south of the palace, according to soundings conducted by the Egyptian authorities in the 1980s that revealed ancient mudbrick walls and pottery. This area would have been conveniently located to access Cemetery 1-200, the chapel on the flank of the South Hill, as well as the nearby fields but today it is covered with modern houses and cannot be accessed for further archaeological study.

The New Kingdom population at Deir el-Ballas exhibits some possible ties to the religious capital at Thebes, but also shows differentiation in some of the funerary customs. Some of the differences may be ascribed to the particular region, such as the preponderance of marl clay vessels in the ceramic assemblage which is likely a result of the abundance of this natural resource in the region. Marl vessels were even used for the "Killing of the Red Pots" that is a well-known funerary ritual from Thebes and Memphis, indicating that to this population at least, the color of the vessel was not of primary importance. Other differences, such as the lack of meat remains in the tombs, may be better attributed to the lower socioeconomic standing of the population at Deir el-Ballas compared with Thebes, including the craftsmen of Deir el-Medina.

Chapter 11: Summary and Conclusions

As Barry Kemp remarked in his review of Dorothy Downes' publication of Garstang's unpublished excavations at Esna in 1905-06, "The romance of excavating has always had greater appeal than the mixed pleasures of publication, and the result is, universally, a legacy of unpublished archaeological records. To the person who undertakes the chores that others have left uncompleted must go a great measure of sympathy and admiration."¹⁰⁵⁷ In selecting the cemetery material from Deir el-Ballas as the subject of this dissertation, my goal was to make public one of the least-published bodies of material stored at the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology (PAHMA) and to share the results of the Hearst Expedition's excavations from over a century ago. Although the work was scientific by the standards of the day, the recording was quite uneven, leaving many gaps. More information was lost when the artifacts were sent to the University of California without a copy of the field notes or the presence of a member of the expedition team to assist with cataloguing the material and providing essential information about the objects' original contexts. Reisner never published his work at the site as he moved on to larger projects such as his work at Naga ed-Der, the Giza plateau, and Kerma. Past research on the cemetery material by Lacovara, Bourriau, Merrillees and others is summarized above, but overall very few objects have been analyzed or published until this dissertation research was undertaken. Reconstructing the Deir el-Ballas tomb assemblages to the extent possible from the archival material of original field notes, maps, and photographs as well as through examination of hundreds of the objects themselves, this doctoral research has managed to reconnect numerous artifacts with their original proveniences. Although the picture remains incomplete with many frustrating gaps in the record, we can now have a somewhat clearer idea of the community who lived and died at the site in the mid-second millennium BCE.

The built environment of Deir el-Ballas consists of a palace that was in use from the reign of Seqenenre into that of Ahmose (c. 1560–1525 BCE); a monumental, two-level platform at the south end of the site (South Kom); over 70 individual houses and administrative buildings; and a small, densely built domestic area (the Workers' Village) that was built on the flank of the South Hill facing the palace. It is very likely that the ancient name of the settlement was Sedjefatawy, the Provisioner of the Two Lands, a name that is mentioned in the Tempest Stela of Ahmose. This moniker accords well with the evidence found on hieratic ostraca from the site that list supplies of food, animals, boats, and humans. Located to the north of Thebes across the river from the strategically important city of Coptos, the palace and its associated supporting community were likely the gathering place for resources that were needed as the Theban kings set out to engage the Hyksos in battle.

¹⁰⁵⁷ Barry J. Kemp, "Reviewed Work(s): The Excavations at Esna 1905-1906 by Dorothy Downes," *JEA* 64 (1978). I thank Peter Lacovara for suggesting this article to me.

Three main cemetery areas were developed at the site in addition to several isolated burials that were placed in houses, on the face of the South Kom, or in the open valley between the South Kom and South Hill. The three main cemeteries are Cemetery 1-200, Cemetery 500, and Cemetery 1200-1300. The largest of these was Cemetery 1-200, which covers the area of the Workers' Village as well as extending to the west. There were approximately 200 recorded tombs in this cemetery, but more unnumbered tombs were indicated on the Hearst Expedition maps. The typical tomb architecture consisted of a simple rectangular shaft usually 2 m in depth, at the bottom of which a niche ("loculus") or two was often dug away to receive a coffin and grave goods. Human remains were only recorded in about half of the tombs but many of the other contexts contained similar assemblages of objects and sometimes fragments of coffins and other circumstantial evidence that they were originally used as burial places. Of the tombs with recorded human remains, most were single interments but about a quarter of the tombs contained remains of two individuals and there were a few tombs with more interments. In some of these cases, the additional human remains were found high in the fill level of the shaft and could possibly have fallen into the context after having been thrown out of a neighboring tomb that was then found devoid of such remains when Reisner excavated it. The artifacts recorded from the tombs point to a period of usage from the late 17th Dynasty into the early 19th Dynasty in this cemetery. The evidence is most abundant for the early 18th Dynasty through the reign of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III; the latter reign seems to be the peak of the community's size. The number of tombs dating to the subsequent mid-late 18th Dynasty diminishes rapidly, there was no evidence dating to the Amarna period, and only a few tombs contained material dating from the late 18th-early 19th Dynasties. After the reigns of Seti I-Ramesses II, the next known material was deposited in the Coptic era in the early centuries CE. Cemetery 1-200 is the only necropolis that contained Nubian pottery among the contents of some of its graves.

Cemetery 500 was located on a slight rise in the valley directly west of the palace's enclosure wall and consisted of fourteen tombs. Almost no material culture was recorded from this cemetery, making its interpretation very uncertain. The style of tomb architecture was more elaborate than that of the other two cemeteries, with most tombs having one or two separate chambers that were excavated off of the short ends of the burial shaft. A notably higher number of interments per tomb was recorded in Cemetery 500, but some of these burials might have been added in the Coptic period when the nearby palace was reused as a monastery. This cemetery might have been subjected to particularly intense looting in antiquity as well as in the 19th century, given its more spacious tomb sizes and its proximity to the palace. What little material culture was recorded indicates that at least part of its usage dates to the reign of Thutmose III to Amenhotep II. Given its location and the tomb architecture, it can be hypothesized that this cemetery may have been built during the active period of usage of the palace in the late 17th Dynasty. Additionally, all of the tombs of this cemetery save one were oriented in the same direction, unlike the other cemeteries which exhibit a variety of orientations. This homogeneity may be another indicator that the cemetery was instituted under royal

direction during the period that Deir el-Ballas was a royal Residence. However, the poor recording of the material culture from the tombs makes it impossible to verify or disprove this idea.

Cemetery 1200-1300 was at the north end of the site, where nearly 60 tombs were dug into the southern face of two knolls. This cemetery was also positioned such that it faced toward the location of the palace to its south. Both in terms of architectural style and grave goods, Cemetery 1200-1300 was very similar to Cemetery 1-200. The tombs were usually shafts with loculi, with only a few tombs consisting of a shaft with a large, defined chamber at the bottom. As well, the artifacts dated to the same timeframe with a similar preponderance of early–mid 18th Dynasty material and small number of tombs containing late 18th–early 19th Dynasty pottery. As was the case in Cemetery 1-200, of those tombs with recorded human remains, most contained single interments but there was a significant percentage with a minimum of two burials and a few tombs contained evidence of multiple burials.

The population that was buried in the two sufficiently recorded cemeteries of Deir el-Ballas can be categorized as non-elite due to several factors: 1) the general lack of textual inscriptions on grave goods, with only two stelae and very few decorated coffins found, 2) of those inscribed objects, the only titles provided were of a low-level priest (*wꜥb*) and a mistress of a house, and 3) the undecorated graves were usually modest subterranean structures furnished with basic equipment for the sustenance of the deceased. The residents of Deir el-Ballas likely held occupations in a range of activities, and there was probably a spectrum of relative status within the community. Some of the community may have derived from non-elite families who chose to stay at Deir el-Ballas when the royal court departed, but the population may have been augmented new settlers, perhaps military veterans who were rewarded for their service with a land grant, a practice that is well attested in the early-mid 18th Dynasty. The highest socio-economic level represented in the tomb material can be described as being “middle-class”, that is, individuals who had more resources than the lowest social levels such as subsistence farmers and slaves but who were not in the higher levels of courtiers and officials who had access to decorated tombs like those seen in Thebes. Only 17% of the tombs in Cemetery 1-200 and 9% in Cemetery 1200-1300 contained stone cosmetic vessels; rarer still were other toiletry objects like bronze razors or tweezers. Scarabs or other amuletic jewelry items were more common, however, with many burials containing one scarab or a few beads. A few individuals in Cemetery 1-200 were found interred with a collection of scarabs and other jewelry elements, and very occasionally the scarabs were set in a bronze, silver, or gold bezel. One scarab found in Tomb 163 was inscribed with the name and title of Hatshepsut’s chief steward Senenmut, perhaps indicating some connection between the deceased individual and the family of this high official, if not the man himself. Of course, as most tombs at the site were looted, there originally may have been more valuable objects such as these that were no longer extant when Reisner and Luthgoe recorded their finds.

The grave goods consisted primarily of pottery, almost all of which were local, Egyptian-made vessels. Many popular forms such as small beaker jars, globular storage jars, ring base bowls, and large open dishes were made in both Nile silt clays as well as the pale marl clay that is an abundant resource at the site. However, some imported wares from the Eastern Mediterranean such as Cypriot Base-Ring I ware and Red Lustrous Wheel-made ware also were found that demonstrate trading connections (however indirect those might have been) between Deir el-Ballas and the wider world.

The presence of Nubian cooking wares and fine Kerma ware in both domestic and funerary contexts at the site is another sign of intercultural interactions. Previously published studies of Deir el-Ballas asserted that all of the Nubian pottery found at the site could be ascribed to the Kerma culture and that no Nubian cooking ware was found in the cemeteries.¹⁰⁵⁸ However, the author's research has shown that there were at least 10 tombs in Cemetery 1-200 that contained fragments of Nubian cooking pots made in a variety of styles, including mat-impressed ware, incised ("scratched") ware, and black-top burnished ware. Regarding the implications of this pottery, although we cannot exclude that cooking wares made in a Nubian tradition were imported and used by ethnically Egyptian individuals, it would seem more probable to suggest that these pots indicate that ethnically Nubian individuals were part of the society at Deir el-Ballas, where they retained some of their cultural *habitus*. In particular, an ovoid tomb containing a Kerma tulip cup indicates that at least one individual was buried in accordance with Nubian traditions, as that style of grave is typical of Middle Nubian cultures but is not an Egyptian tradition. In 1990, Bourriau published a statement that the tombs containing Kerma pottery were in no way different from the rest,¹⁰⁵⁹ but our understanding should be adjusted in light of this new research. This ovoid grave also contained an object of Egyptian material culture, a scarab with a royal cartouche (unfortunately illegible), that reveals the complex hybridity of this individual, or more accurately, of the surviving individuals who buried the deceased.¹⁰⁶⁰ Also, one of the incised sherds has a rim treatment that is characteristic of the Pan-Grave culture rather than the Kerma culture, indicating a more complex situation than was previously published.

The tombs containing Nubian pottery were mostly clustered to the north and west of Building A, a multi-chambered construction whose function is unclear. Another tomb containing a large portion of a mat-impressed bowl was located to the north of the main area of the Workers' Village. There are no firmly demonstrable instances of Nubian pottery from tombs that were dug within the rooms of the village itself. In this area, Reisner's notes only indicated the presence of sherds of black wares that might be Nubian

¹⁰⁵⁸ Bourriau, "The Pottery," 17.

¹⁰⁵⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁶⁰ Mike Parker Pearson, "The Powerful Dead: Archaeological Relationships between the Living and the Dead," *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 3, no. 2 (1993). As Pearson notes, "the dead do not bury themselves" and funerary practices are the result of decisions made by the survivors that may actually vary from the intentions of the deceased (p. 203).

but could also be Cypriot wares or Egyptian imitations; the sherds have not been identified at PAHMA and cannot be examined for further clarification. The two tombs that contained vessels of fine Kerma ware were located to the west of Building A in very close proximity to each other, but any further significance such as a familial relationship cannot be demonstrated. Interestingly, the tombs that had assemblages of Egyptian material culture suggestive of an early date (i.e., possibly late 17th Dynasty) also were concentrated in the area surrounding Building A. These observations suggest that this area may have been the earliest location of burials in Cemetery 1-200, and that the ethnically Nubian population at the site may also date to this time period. If the faience tiles used to embellish the palace were produced by Nubian craftsmen, as is implied by the similarity in manufacturing technique with the tiles found at Kerma, this supports the interpretation that individuals from the Kerma culture were living at the site while the Residence was being built and furnished. The faience decoration might have been part of the initial building phase under Seqenenre Tao, or it is possible that it was added later in the reign of either Kamose or Ahmose. Both of the latter two kings conducted military campaigns into Nubia and it is possible that they brought back prisoners of war who were skilled craftsmen. However, there were continued campaigns into Nubia under the subsequent kings of the early 18th Dynasty, culminating in Thutmose III's final subjugation of the Kerman capital, so additional influxes of immigrants from Nubia to the site would certainly have been possible.

In reconstructing the history of Deir el-Ballas, it is reasonable to envision not only Kings Seqenenre and Ahmose whose names are attested from the palace living at the site but also royal women such as queen Ahhotep, who raised her children in the North Palace as she carried out the business of running the Theban territory and quelling dissent until Ahmose was old enough to take the reins of power. The entire royal family of this time period was venerated by later generations of the New Kingdom, but particular attention was given to her daughter Ahmose Nefertari, who was married to her brother Ahmose and gave birth to the next king, Amenhotep I. Ahmose Nefertari was accorded divine prerogatives during her lifetime as shown by her titles "God's Wife" and "God's Hand." Along with her husband Ahmose, this queen received cult offerings for generations at their monuments at Abydos; she and her son Amenhotep were also widely worshipped in the Theban area.

While we lack textual or iconographic evidence to prove that the non-elite population who lived at Deir el-Ballas participated in the worship of the late 17th–early 18th Dynasty royal family, the indications mentioned above from surrounding sites such as Thebes and Abydos inform us that this social-religious phenomenon was widespread in the timeframe during which Deir el-Ballas was occupied. Connections between Deir el-Ballas and Thebes demonstrate that the site – while retaining some regional differentiation in funerary practices particularly in the use of marl pottery – was not entirely separate from the sphere of influence of the country's religious capital. Using the lens of landscape archaeology, it is suggested that the non-elite cemeteries of Deir el-Ballas were

intentionally placed to have a visual connection with the palace due to the cultural memory of the Theban royal family having occupied this place. Moreover, faience tiles that had decorated the palace were discovered in several tombs in Cemetery 1-200 and 10% of the tombs in Cemetery 1200-1300. Without written or iconographic confirmation, we cannot be certain of the meaning(s) attributed to these material objects. These tiles may have been included as grave goods simply due to the symbolism of their blueish-green color being related to fertility and rebirth. However, it is also conceivable that they may have had a stronger significance as material embodiments of royal potency, a tangible reminder of the presence of the royal family brought from the palace to an individual's tomb. The ancient Egyptian king was a divine being who acted as the intermediary between his people and the gods, and in the New Kingdom the deified royal family of the late 17th–early 18th Dynasty – including queens, princes, and princesses as well as kings – were also seen in such a role. By building their tombs within sight of the palace, sometimes even including material that had adorned the royal residence, the non-elite population at Deir el-Ballas may have been intentionally hoping that their deceased relatives could connect with and benefit from the intercessory power of the royal family.

The attraction of the ancient Egyptian kings and queens was not limited to their contemporaneous subjects, but it extends to the present day with the modern preoccupation with “treasures” of the pharaohs. The exquisitely made products of the royal workshops continue to fascinate modern audiences, drawing crowds to museums in order to gaze in awe at the wealth and power that these artifacts represent. As well, Egyptological scholarship, particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries but continuing even now, has emphasized the many impressive royal and elite monuments with their beautifully rendered iconographic scenes and informative textual records. A counter-current exists, however, that values the common pottery and other material remains that speak to the lives of ordinary ancient Egyptians, the individuals who comprised the vast majority of the society that supported the elites. The grave gifts at Deir el-Ballas – the simple beaker jars filled with grain husks, the bowls, dishes and storage jars, and the occasional sweet like the fruit of the dom palm – mutely recall the unpretentious goods enjoyed by the living as well as the families' hope for the comfort and sustenance of their deceased relative in the afterlife. Returning to Kemp's quotation at the beginning of this chapter, by “undertaking the chores that others have left uncompleted” and bringing the Deir el-Ballas cemetery material to light in this publication, it is hoped that the soldiers, potters, weavers, farmers, and others who lived and died at Deir el-Ballas may be remembered and better understood.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: List of Tombs and Associated Objects, organized by Cemetery

Appendix 2: List of Names and Titles

Appendix 3: Scarabs and Inscribed Jewelry Objects

Appendix 1: List of Tombs and Associated Objects

The following appendix is a product of the author's Filemaker database that was created to digitize the Hearst Expedition's hand-written field notes and to gather the data from the expedition field notes, photographs, and maps into an integrated, searchable format. The records presented in this appendix include basic information about each tomb including the location, architectural style, dimensions, condition (i.e., looted or intact), minimum number of objects, and approximate dating. As well, any record of human remains, coffins, or food offerings is presented for each tomb. If there were expedition photos of the tomb or its assemblage, the photograph numbers are given and the presence or lack of other visual documentation such as sketches in the original field notes are noted. A brief narrative description is provided that summarizes the author's reading of the field notes.

Lastly, a list of all objects from each tomb is provided in this appendix. Information was entered from the field note descriptions and sketches, supplemented when possible by data from the PAHMA registration cards as well as observations and measurements of actual artifacts at the museum. For each object recorded in the notes that has been successfully linked with an artifact at the museum, the appendix record gives the museum number (either at PAHMA or the MFA). Information about specific objects (including photographs in most cases) can be accessed through the online collections portal at each museum by searching on the object's museum number:

PAHMA: <https://portal.hearstmuseum.berkeley.edu>

MFA: <https://www.mfa.org/collections>

The original field notebooks, glass plate negatives, and maps from the Hearst Expedition are held at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (<http://mfa.org>). Also, a small quantity of artifacts from the site are held at the MFA. Copies of the archival documentation as well as most of the Deir el-Ballas artifacts are held at the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum, University of California Berkeley (<https://hearstmuseum.berkeley.edu>).

I extend my heartfelt thanks to Michael Black at the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology for sharing his Filemaker programming expertise, without which producing this complex report would not have been possible.

Tomb #: 1

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: X11

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

A rectangular feature oriented N-S is marked "1" on the site map but the field notes give contradictory information about it. Reisner's notes for the first day of excavation on February 16, 1900 begin by describing a "pit in debris" that contained a flint and a bowl with a kill hole in the bottom. However, a listing of all tombs and their locations on the map in field notebook FAN 49 states that this feature was empty.

Objects:

Field Object #: 1-1

Description: Flint

Field Object #: 1-2

Description: Bowl, base ring, modeled lip, hole in bottom

Tomb #: 2

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: X11

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 50 Width: – Length: –

Condition: Possible ritual interment

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: Coptic

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This is not a burial, but rather a pit 50 cm deep oriented E-W that contained a group of corrugated amphorae (exact number not given), one with writing on neck. Based on the description, this is likely a Coptic deposit.

Objects:

Field Object #: 2-1

Description: Corrugated amphora, two vertical handles attached at shoulder and middle of neck, pointed bottom - Coptic

Field Object #: 2-2

Description: Large pitcher, one vertical handle attached from shoulder to rim of vessel, footed bottom, lines around top of shoulder - Coptic

Tomb #: 3

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: X9

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Rectangular feature oriented N-S marked "3" on map. The hole was described by Reisner as being a "possible grave but very small"; exact dimensions are not given, and human remains were not described. It contained three pottery objects: a marl bowl, a deep silt dish, and the bottom of a silt beaker.

Objects:

Field Object #: 3-1

Description: Marl bowl, vertical rim with incised lines on exterior

Field Object #: 3-2

Description: Silt bowl, deep, red-slipped, possibly burnished, flat bottom

Field Object #: 3-3

Description: Bottom of silt beaker

Tomb #: 4

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: L7

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 60 Length: 190

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Rectangular grave oriented N-S; no dimensions or further details provided regarding the architecture. 10 cm down in the fill was a high-shouldered jar with wide neck, covered with a small marl dish. At 80 cm depth was a tall ovoid jar with rolled rim.

Objects:

Field Object #: 4-1

Description: Medium marl jar, high shoulder, vertical wide neck, direct rim, pointed bottom

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 4-2

Description: Small dish

Field Object #: 4-3

Description: Tall ovoid jar, rounded bottom, body tapers directly to rolled rim, no neck

Tomb #: 5

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: W8

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 7

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: piece of child's skull, bits of linen, hair

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Fragments of ant eaten wooden coffin. Red, blue, yellow, black lines.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1); "vegetable matter (grain husks?)" ; "grain husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented NW - SE, this was a child's burial in a painted wooden coffin. No dimensions were recorded. Food offerings included one beakers containing grain husks, another containing "vegetable matter (grain husks?)" and a dom fruit. One jar had "kill" hole in its side.

Objects:

Field Object #: 5-1 Museum #: 6-8077

Description: Marl beaker, originally contained vegetable matter

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 5-2

Description: Ovoid jar, large piece knocked out of surface of side, rope pattern around belly, short, flaring mouth

Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Rim diameter: 11 cm
Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: 5-3
Description: Silt beaker, burnished

Field Object #: 5-4
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, originally contained grain husks

Field Object #: 5-5
Description: Dom fruit, whole

Field Object #: 5-6 Museum #: 6-8095
Description: Piece of painted wooden coffin, red, blue, yellow, and black lines

Field Object #: 5-7? Museum #: 6-6211
Description: Silt dish, red slipped band around exterior rim, burnished interior (ring burnished but also diagonally); broken when found
 Greatest diameter: 29 cm
 Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 5-3 or 4 Museum #: 6-6209
Description: Beaker, red, bottom half
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Tomb #: 6

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: S7

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: 135 Length: 250

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 20

Phase: Phase 1 (Ahmose-Thutmose II)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: "Clayey wad mixed with vegetable matter"; "vegetable husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1153 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Shaft oriented E-W, with a brick partition wall 1 m high in the bottom separating a southern chamber (A) from the shaft area (B). In the northern wall of the shaft, 55 cm above the floor level, was a second chamber (C), which was 75 cm wide and 80 cm tall. Chamber A contained objects 1-13, placed along the north and west walls. Red stains were noted in the southwest corner of this chamber. Chamber B was 230 cm in length and 65 cm wide. In the loose dirt of this area were found several large bowls and a well-made scarab of Amenhotep I (objects 14-19). Behind the brick wall that had closed off Chamber C, one marl beaker and traces of blue color were found.

Objects:

Field Object #: 6-1 Museum #: 6-6418

Description: Red squat biconical jar, wide vertical neck, flange rim, red-polished, semicircular piece broken out of rim when found

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Rim diameter: 6 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 6-2

Description: Large dish, red painted, polished inside, base ring

Field Object #: 6-3 Museum #: 6-6222
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, tapering toward top, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 6-4 Museum #: 6-6221
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 6-5 Museum #: 6-6220
Description: Silt beaker, red polish much worn off
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 6-6 Museum #: 6-6212
Description: Squat marl biconical jar, short wide neck, red and brown line decoration
Greatest diameter: 14.3 cm
Rim diameter: 8 cm
Height: 10 cm

Field Object #: 6-7
Description: Large narrow jar, white pottery

Field Object #: 6-8
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, vegetable husks inside

Field Object #: 6-9
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, originally had traces of vegetable matter

Field Object #: 6-10
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, part of mouth broken away when found

Field Object #: 6-11
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks

Field Object #: 6-12 Museum #: 6-6215

Description: Marl beaker, traces of white paint on exterior
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 6-13 Museum #: 6-6223
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, tapering toward top, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 6-14 Museum #: 6-6213
Description: Silt bowl, ring burnished interior and band around exterior
Greatest diameter: 31 cm
Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 6-15 Museum #: 6-6217
Description: Silt bowl with recurving/straight rim, red slipped outside, ring burnished interior
Greatest diameter: 20 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 6-16
Description: Large bowl of rough ware, red surface (2 mm), black inside

Field Object #: 6-17 Museum #: 6-8721
Description: Silt bowl, carinated, five lines on exterior incised around vertical rim, broken when found
Greatest diameter: 12 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 6-18 Museum #: 6-6218
Description: Silt bowl, red-slipped with carinated vertical rim, incised lines on exterior of rim, red splashes on interior rim, part missing when found
Greatest diameter: 13 cm
Height: 4.6 cm

Field Object #: 6-19 Museum #: 47.1681
Description: Scarab, green glazed, inscribed with the god Heh kneeling on nb sign, holding two palm ribs (rnpt), 'nx and nfr signs near him and before him nTr nfr nb t3.wy Dsr-k3-r' (the Good God, Lord of the Two Lands, Amenhotep I)
Length: 3 cm

Field Object #: 6-20

Description: Narrow, tall marl jar, roll rim

Tomb #: **8**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: P5

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: Width: 135 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 27

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 3

Sex: M

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Large man, complete skeleton, north edge of chamber, head to east. Right arm crossed over left. Silt beaker with vegetable husks under head; silt beaker at feet

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Middle skeleton - Head and some bones found near feet of intact male. Middle skeleton shoved to one side onto the large male.

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: South - Body in south edge of chamber, head to west. Objects 34-42 with this burial.

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: North edge of main chamber: coffin sketched for male burial

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Box holding skeleton in northern loculus

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Perhaps from a coffin: Bits of wood found in Chamber B

Food Offering: "Vegetable husks", part of dom fruit

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1154 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The shaft was oriented E-W, leading to two loculi at the bottom. In the northern loculus was the skeleton of a large male in a coffin. Near the feet of this burial were found a skull and some other bones from the middle burial that had been shoved to one side onto the intact male. Two large jars and a large bowl were placed at feet of the middle burial, another large jar and a small broken bowl were near where the head would have been originally. Beakers containing "vegetable husks" and a bowl with a dom fruit were in this area. The southern loculus (B) was protected by an intact partition wall and contained a skeleton and six beakers (some with unidentified food offerings, one with a flint in it), a deep dish, bits of wood, and a Black Lustrous Ware kohlr pot with a bronze spoon in it.

Objects:

Field Object #: 8-1

Description: Large, tall marl jar, widest point of belly rather low, rope pattern around belly, body tapers directly to rolled rim

Field Object #: 8-2

Description: Large, tall marl jar, widest point of belly rather low, rope pattern around belly, body tapers directly to rolled rim

Field Object #: 8-3 Museum #: 6-8212

Description: Silt jar, very tall, red slipped, ovoid body with smooth transition to flaring mouth, 3 black encircling lines on body, 3 bands on neck, side dented in before firing; rim partially broken when found

Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 50 cm

Field Object #: 8-4 Museum #: 6-6226

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior, 3 circular holes drilled

Greatest diameter: 27 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 8-5

Description: Small bowl, broken, one side missing

Field Object #: 8-6

Description: Small silt bowl, flaring sides, either footed or has a prominent base ring

Field Object #: 8-7

Description: Small, flat silt dish, edge chipped

Field Object #: 8-8 Museum #: 6-6467

Description: Large silt beaker, red polished, top missing when excavated

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 8-9

Description: Small silt bowl, white-painted, base ring, vertical sides; part of dom fruit inside when found

Field Object #: 8-9

Description: Part of dom fruit

Field Object #: 8-10

Description: Marl beaker, vegetable husks inside

Field Object #: 8-11

Description: Silt beaker, vegetable husks inside

Field Object #: 8-12

Description: Small silt bowl, base ring, vertical sides, found broken in mouth of object 21 (tall silt ovoid jar)

Field Object #: 8-13

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, vegetable husks inside, found in situ under head of skeleton

Field Object #: 8-14

Description: Silt beaker, burnished

Field Object #: 8-15 Museum #: 6-6230

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 8-16
Description: Marl beaker, white

Field Object #: 8-17
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 8-18 Museum #: 6-6232
Description: Marl beaker, misshapen; originally found with "something inside"
 Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 4 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 8-19
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim; originally contained flint in mouth

Field Object #: 8-20 Museum #: 6-6227
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, particularly heavy, found broken in pieces
 Greatest diameter: 6.3 cm
 Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
 Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 8-21
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; originally contained "something inside (vegetable)"

Field Object #: 8-22 Museum #: 6-8264
Description: Black Lustrous Ware jar, baggy globose body, medium neck flaring to flange rim; rim mostly broken away and contained a bronze spoon (broken in two) when found
 Greatest diameter: 11 cm
 Rim diameter: 9 cm
 Height: 10 cm

Field Object #: 8-23
Description: Copper kohl applicator, small spoon on one end, broken in two when found

Field Object #: 8-24
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, surface worn

Field Object #: 8-25 Museum #: 6-6233

Description: Deep silt dish, red slip inside and around exterior of rim
Greatest diameter: 27 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 8-26
Description: Bits of wood

Tomb #: 9

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: J6

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 245 Width: 145 Length: 240

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 61

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 4

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: skull found in chamber fill

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: skull found in chamber fill

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: skull and long bone found in sealed chamber

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: articulated skeleton

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements
Description: Coffin wood in powder. Painted outside red, black, yellow, and white on drab plaster.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (3); "vegetable husks"; "vegetable matter"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B 1150, B-1151 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb shaft was oriented N-S in the middle of the Workers' Village. There were two loculi at the bottom of the shaft. One was protected behind an intact wall, but the burial within consisted only of a skull and a long bone, indicating that the burial had been disturbed and then resealed. An articulated skeleton was found in the other loculus; this likely represents the last burial or at least the interment that followed the disturbed one.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6236

Description: Rounded bottom of silt jar

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 9-1

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, originally contained coal

Field Object #: 9-2 Museum #: 6-6241

Description: Marl beaker, originally contained vegetable husks

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 9-3 Museum #: 6-6242

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, originally contained traces of vegetable matter

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 9-4

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black painted rim, originally contained coal

Field Object #: 9-5 Museum #: 6-6244

Description: Marl bowl, straight rim

Greatest diameter: 21 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 9-6 Museum #: 6-6245

Description: Marl bowl, straight rim

Greatest diameter: 21 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 9-7 Museum #: 6-6247
Description: Marl beaker, pinkish, originally contained vegetable husks
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 9-8 Museum #: 6-6248
Description: Marl beaker, originally contained vegetable husks, found upright
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 9-9
Description: Silt beaker, burnished

Field Object #: 9-10 Museum #: 6-6249
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 9-11
Description: Very tall narrow silt jar, body tapers to rolled rim
 Height: 47 cm

Field Object #: 9-12 Museum #: 6-6276
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 9-13
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped; originally contained vegetable matter

Field Object #: 9-14 Museum #: 6-6250
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 4 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 9-15 Museum #: 6-6243

Description: Small silt flaring dish

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 9-16 Museum #: 6-6251

Description: Silt bowl with recurving rim, red-painted rim and splashes

Greatest diameter: 20 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 9-17

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 9-18 Museum #: 6-6252

Description: Small red flaring cup, burnished inside and out, foot and rim chipped

Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm

Rim diameter: 3.5 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 9-19

Description: Flaring dish

Field Object #: 9-20 Museum #: 6-6253

Description: Narrow marl jar, broadest near bottom, flattened roll rim

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 28 cm

Field Object #: 9-21 Museum #: 6-8201

Description: Marl bottle, painted white, ovoid body, long narrow neck, flaring mouth, rolled rim; stoppered when found

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Rim diameter: 8 cm

Height: 28 cm

Field Object #: 9-22 Museum #: 6-6256

Description: Large marl pointed bottom jar, high shoulder, smooth transition to wide neck, flattened roll rim with ridge at bottom

Greatest diameter: 19 cm

Rim diameter: 8 cm

Height: 43 cm

Field Object #: 9-23 Museum #: 6-6254

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 9-24 Museum #: 6-6238

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4.7 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 9-25b Museum #: 6-6255

Description: Tall marl jar, high shoulder, medium height neck, flattened roll rim

Greatest diameter: 19 cm

Rim diameter: 8 cm

Height: 43 cm

Field Object #: 9-25

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 9-26 Museum #: 6-6257

Description: Marl pot stand

Greatest diameter: 8 cm

Height: 4.5 cm

Field Object #: 9-27 Museum #: 6-7156a

Description: Bronze "dega" razor, narrow, gentle indentation between handle and short blade. Rotted wood and yellow paint were found nearby, perhaps remnants of the handle

Width: 1.8 cm

Length: 17 cm

Field Object #: 9-28 Museum #: 6-8607

Description: Bronze razor, wide

Width: 3.7 cm

Length: 10.8 cm

Field Object #: 9-29 Museum #: 6-6258

Description: Marl bowl, base ring but rounded bottom emerges under the ring, straight rim. Originally contained dom fruit.

Greatest diameter: 20 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 9-30
Description: Small alabaster vase (likely a kohl jar)

Field Object #: 9-31
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped

Field Object #: 9-32 Museum #: 6-6259
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 9-33 Museum #: 6-6261
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 9-34 Museum #: 6-8608
Description: Bronze hinged tweezers/toiletry implement
 Width: 1 cm
 Length: 8.4 cm

Field Object #: 9-35 Museum #: 6-6262
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 13.5 cm

Field Object #: 9-36 Museum #: 6-6361
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 9-37a Museum #: 6-6263
Description: Marl bowl, straight rim, broken and almost half missing, contained fragment of woven reed when found
 Greatest diameter: 14 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 9-37 Museum #: 6-6270

Description: Marl beaker, white

Greatest diameter: 6.2 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 9-38a Museum #: 6-6234

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior

Greatest diameter: 25 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 9-38 Museum #: 6-6246

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 9-39a Museum #: 6-6260

Description: Pink marl dish

Greatest diameter: 25.5 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 9-39 Museum #: 6-6264

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 9-40a Museum #: 6-6265

Description: Pinkish marl dish

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 9-40 Museum #: 6-8752

Description: Scarab, steatite, glaze partly gone, inscribed Menkheperre (Thutmose III) nfr nTr

Width: .9 cm

Length: 1.12 cm

Field Object #: 9-41a Museum #: 6-6266

Description: Pinkish marl dish, a few globs of clay adhering to base and exterior

Greatest diameter: 25 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 9-41 Museum #: 6-6267

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 9-42a Museum #: 6-6237

Description: Pinkish marl dish

Greatest diameter: 24 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 9-42 Museum #: 6-6268

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 9-43 Museum #: 6-6235

Description: Marl pot stand

Greatest diameter: 7.5 cm

Height: 3.5 cm

Field Object #: 9-44 Museum #: 6-8229

Description: Narrow marl jar, baggy ovoid body, flaring mouth with rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 18 cm

Field Object #: 9-45 Museum #: 6-6272

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 9-46 Museum #: 6-6269

Description: Pinkish marl deep dish, dark stains in interior

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 9-47 Museum #: 6-6271

Description: Silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior; white paint in interior and on exterior

Greatest diameter: 15.5 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 9-48 Museum #: 6-6240
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 9-49 Museum #: 6-8547
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 3 cm
Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 9-50 Museum #: 6-6239
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 9-51 Museum #: 6-6275
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 9-52
Description: Clay lump, divot in center like crude cup. Jar stopper?

Field Object #: 9-53 Museum #: 6-6273
Description: Wooden kohl tube and applicator, in fragments when found

Field Object #: 9-54
Description: Silt beaker, burnished

Field Object #: 9-55 Museum #: 6-6231
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 13.5 cm

Field Object #: 9-56 Museum #: 6-6406

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 9-57 Museum #: 6-6274

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 9-58

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 9-59

Description: Clay lump, divot in center like crude cup. Jar stopper?

Field Object #: 9-60 Museum #: 6-6224

Description: Biconical silt jar, burnished, bulging at middle, straight rim with slight flange

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 10 cm

Field Object #: 9-61 Museum #: 6-6210

Description: Silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes inside; originally contained three fruits (one large intact dom, two smaller dom nuts)

Greatest diameter: 18.5 cm

Height: 6.2 cm

Tomb #: **10**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: H12

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: 80 Length: 270

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 56

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 170 cm x 45 cm

Description: shown in sketch

Food Offering: Dom fruit (3); "Vegetable husks"; from beaker "rotten something inside

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1067, B-1068 tomb; B-1155 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Shaft oriented E-W, depth not given. The tomb had two loculi and contained a great deal of pottery as well as several alabaster kohl jars and one limestone jar in the form of a monkey holding the pot. This tomb contained three silt bowls that had a bovine figure of Hathor in the center, and two bowls with uraei in the middle. The tomb contained numerous bowls, beakers, and small offering dishes; two "flower pots"; a small biconical jar with neck and flange rim; another small jar with painted decoration, horizontal handles, and tall, wide neck with flange rim; a tall bottle, and a globose jar with wide mouth and two small vertical handles. Human remains were not mentioned but the presence of a coffin implies at least one original interment. Food offerings included vegetable husks in some of the beakers and, although not mentioned in the field notes, three dom fruit are shown in the tomb's assemblage photo.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Two dom fruit and one dom nut

Field Object #: 10-1 Museum #: 6-6277

Description: Globose silt jar, red slipped, wide mouth, two vertical handles from top of shoulder to rim

Greatest diameter: 24 cm

Rim diameter: 11 cm

Height: 27 cm

Field Object #: 10-2 Museum #: 6-8249

Description: Silt jar, tall wide neck, painted decoration of horizontal bands around rim and base of neck, vertical bands down body, horizontal basket handles (broken when found)

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Rim diameter: 8 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 10-3 Museum #: 6-6516

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 10-4 Museum #: 6-6283

Description: Silt dish, red slip in interior and white splashes in thin layer inside

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 10-5

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 10-6 Museum #: 6-6284

Description: Travertine kohl jar, small, bulging, flanged rim

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 6 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 10-7

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 10-8 Museum #: 6-6285

Description: Marl bottle, incised lines on neck, ovoid body, rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 19 cm

Field Object #: 10-9 Museum #: 6-8661

Description: Medium silt carinated bowl, Hathor cow in center, red slip, white paint splotches on interior and on cow's body, thick white band on interior rim

Greatest diameter: 22.5 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 10-10 Museum #: 6-6289

Description: Silt beaker, misshapen near mouth

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 10-11 Museum #: 6-6290

Description: Medium silt carinated bowl with Hathor cow inside, large piece broken out of rim when found

Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Height: 10 cm

Field Object #: 10-12

Description: Deep silt bowl, flat base, rounded profile, red band on rim, painted red and polished inside

Field Object #: 10-13 Museum #: 6-6291

Description: Reddish dish, red slip inside and wide band around exterior rim

Greatest diameter: 25.5 cm

Height: 7.5 cm

Field Object #: 10-14 Museum #: 6-6278

Description: Rough silt 'flower pot', 4 cm diam hole made in bottom before firing

Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Height: 21 cm

Field Object #: 10-15 Museum #: 6-6292

Description: Silt beaker, trace of black band around rim, two black stripes (accidental?) near mouth

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 10-16 Museum #: 6-6293

Description: Marl bowl, vertical/slightly flaring sides

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 10-17

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, originally contained "rotten something inside (mud?)"

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 10-18 Museum #: 6-6300

Description: Silt dish, red slip on interior, white painted rim, white spots and splashes

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 10-19 Museum #: 6-6288

Description: Rough flaring 'flower pot', base roughly worked out with fingers, 2.5 cm diam hole in bottom

Greatest diameter: 24 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 23 cm

Field Object #: 10-20 Museum #: 6-6549

Description: Alabaster lid for kohl jar

Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 10-21 Museum #: 6-6294

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5.3 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 10-22

Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 10-23 Museum #: 6-6295

Description: Marl dish

Greatest diameter: 26.5 cm

Height: 6.5 cm

Field Object #: 10-24 Museum #: 6-6296

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 10-25 Museum #: 6-6280

Description: Carinated silt bowl, red-slipped outside and ring burnished inside, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 10-26 Museum #: 6-6297

Description: Travertine kohl jar, small, flanged

Greatest diameter: 4.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 10-27

Description: Small biconical jar, wide tall neck, flange rim

Field Object #: 10-28 Museum #: 6-6299

Description: Silt bowl, red slipped inside and out, white spots in interior, stump emerging from center (likely uraeus that is broken off), rounded S-shaped profile, unevenly thrown (base ring is off-center); rim broken off all the way around.

Greatest diameter: 13.5 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 10-29

Description: Marl bowl, base ring, sides flaring to vertical; piece missing when found

Field Object #: 10-30 Museum #: 6-6301

Description: Travertine lid for kohl jar

Greatest diameter: 4.5 cm

Field Object #: 10-31 Museum #: 6-6304

Description: Pinkish bowl, vertical sides, a few dark stains in interior

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 10-32 Museum #: 6-6302

Description: Small silt jar, sharply biconical body, wide vertical neck, rolled rim, pinkish slip, red lines around base of neck and middle of belly, vertical lines in groups of 5 on upper body

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Rim diameter: 6 cm

Field Object #: 10-33

Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 10-34
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 10-35
Description: Silt bottle, red polished, high shoulder, ovoid body, narrow tall neck, rim broken when found

Field Object #: 10-36 Museum #: 6-6303
Description: Red bowl, red burnishing lines in interior, red slip around exterior of rim; broken and mended, one piece missing from rim
 Greatest diameter: 26 cm
 Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 10-37
Description: Marl bowl, base ring, sides flaring to vertical; originally contained ashes

Field Object #: 10-38 Museum #: 6-6316
Description: Silt beaker, red polished
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 10-39 Museum #: 6-6305
Description: Pinkish marl bowl, rim chipped, dark stains on exterior and interior
 Greatest diameter: 13 cm
 Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 10-40 Museum #: 6-6306
Description: Silt dish, red slipped interior, white painted rim and splotches, dark gray stains in interior
 Greatest diameter: 16 cm
 Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 10-41
Description: Silt bowl, ring burnished interior, black-painted rim, base ring; broken when found

Field Object #: 10-42 Museum #: 6-6409
Description: Carinated silt bowl with Hathor figurine inside (6 cm long 3 cm high), red slipped inside and out, white painted rim, white splashes in interior
 Greatest diameter: 14.5 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 10-43
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 10-44
Description: Silt dish, strongly flaring profile, flat base, white painted rim; broken when found

Field Object #: 10-45
Description: Fragment of carinated silt bowl with white painted rim and splashes

Field Object #: 10-46
Description: Silt dish, strongly flaring profile, flat base, white painted rim; rim chipped when found

Field Object #: 10-47 Museum #: 6-6281
Description: Carinated silt bowl, red slipped inside and out, white splashes and rim (interior)
 Greatest diameter: 15 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 10-48 Museum #: 6-6308
Description: Carinated silt bowl, red slipped inside and out, white painted rim and splashes
 Greatest diameter: 14 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 10-49 Museum #: 6-6307
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 10-50 Museum #: 6-6309
Description: Carinated silt bowl, uraeus in centered slipped inside and out, white painted rim, white spots in interior
 Greatest diameter: 15 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 10-51 Museum #: 6-7039
Description: Silt dish, red slip in interior, white painted rim; broken when found
 Greatest diameter: 14 cm
 Height: 3.5 cm

Field Object #: 10-52 Museum #: 6-6310

Description: Carinated silt bowl, red slipped inside and outside, white painted rim, white splotchy spots in interior

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 10-53 Museum #: 6-9084

Description: Carinated silt bowl, red slipped inside and outside, white painted rim, white splashes in interior

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 10-54

Description: Alabaster kohl jar, small, edges of rim broken when found

Field Object #: 10-55

Description: Silt beaker, brown polish

Field Object #: 10-56 Museum #: 6-6419

Description: Blackened limestone kohl jar, held by upright figure of monkey, two holes drilled in side of tube. Possibly some light green sediment (kohl) at bottom.

Width: 1.5 cm

Height: 5.3

2 cm

Length: 3 cm

Field Object #: 10-22 or 49 Museum #: 6-6286

Description: Marl beaker, pinkish

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 10-44 or 46 Museum #: 6-8632

Description: Flaring dish, medium size, red slipped, wide white band on rim and splashes

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 10-22, 33, 34, 43, or 49 Museum #: 6-6298

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Tomb #: **11**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: K6

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 148 Width: 40 Length: 224

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 5

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)
beakers last known at Amarna (Phase 3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: Disturbed skeleton found in coffin

Sex: Unknown
Age: Child
Description: Skull found in lower burial surrounded by 5 beakers. Size of coffin indicates child burial

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 40 w x 220 l
Description: Rotten wooden box with skeleton disturbed

Measurements: 30 w x 135 l
Description: Small coffin containing skull and five beakers

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Shaft oriented E-W, surrounded by brick walls. At the bottom was a small coffin, 135 cm long x 30 cm wide x 22 cm tall presumably for a child which contained a skull and five beakers clustered in one end. This was covered by approximately 10 cm of fill, then there

was a full-size coffin (220 long x 40 wide) containing a disturbed skeleton higher up in the shaft. No grave goods were mentioned in connection with the second, presumably later interment, so it cannot be dated.

Objects:

Field Object #: 11-1
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 11-2
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 11-3 Museum #: 6-6203
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 11-4 Museum #: 6-6324
Description: Silt beaker, red polished
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 11-5
Description: Silt beaker, red polish, broken when found

Tomb #: 12

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: P11

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 135 Width: 65 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Shaft oriented N-S. Measurements of the tomb indicate a full size tomb shaft, but there was no mention of any human remains. The assemblage consisted of a broken scarab with cross-hatch design and some pottery sherds (not described).

Objects:

Field Object #: 12-1 Museum #: 6-8131b

Description: Scarab, faience, inscribed with diagonal diamond shapes, broken when found

Tomb #: 13

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: V6

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 65 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Intact

Min. # of Objects: 4

Phase: Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: M

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Male skeleton, turned on side at full length. Traces of cloth.

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 175 long, 37 to 28 wide

Description: Wooden box ruined by salt

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This simple shaft tomb was oriented E-W. Two large jars with kill holes were found outside the coffin at the foot end. The coffin contained a male skeleton, turned on its side. A scarab of glazed steatite with a design of spirals and two ankh signs was found in the dirt in the bottom of the coffin.

Objects:

Field Object #: 13-1 Museum #: 6-6317

Description: Silt ovoid jar, red-slipped, short flaring neck with smooth transition to body, dark stains in interior; originally had kill hole per field sketch, but due to later breakage and loss, can't see this feature now

Greatest diameter: 16.5 cm

Rim diameter: 9.5 cm

Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 13-2

Description: Marl ovoid jar, flaring neck with smooth transition to body, incised lines around neck,

rolled rim, hole in belly
Rim diameter: 11 cm
Height: 33 cm

Field Object #: 13-3 Museum #: 6-8754
Description: Scarab, glazed steatite, inscribed with spiral design and 'nx signs
Length: 1.14 cm

Field Object #: 13-4 Museum #: 6-8131a
Description: Bead - 1 blue glaze cylinder

Tomb #: **14**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: W7

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 100 Width: 210 Length: 170

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 8

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Body appears to be on side in sketch, legs flexed somewhat. Head to south, facing east. Under skeleton, pieces of cloth, coarse and reeds or straw laid lengthwise. Comb under head.

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented NW - SE, this tomb was in the open area to the west of the settlement and had two loculi. A skeleton was laid on pieces of coarse cloth and reeds/straw that were laid lengthwise. The knees were slightly flexed and the body was on its side facing east. A wooden comb lay under the head. In addition to the body position being anomalous, the tomb contained an unusual assemblage - several flints were placed near the head, as well as a faience drop-shaped object. Also, a single kohl tube, a bronze dipper, and a scarab bearing the amuletic phrase "all offerings" (nb wdn) were found in the grave. On the other hand, no pottery is mentioned which is unusual for this cemetery.

Objects:

Field Object #: 14-1 Museum #: 6-8132a

Description: Faience object, teardrop shaped, perhaps model persea fruit
Length: 3 cm cm

Field Object #: 14-2? Museum #: 6-8501

Description: Copper kohl applicator, club shaped
Length: 8.8 cm

Field Object #: 14-2
Description: Wooden kohl tube, rotted when found, and bronze applicator

Field Object #: 14-3 Museum #: 6-8755
Description: Scarab, glazed steatite, inscribed nb wdn ("all offerings")
Length: 1.13 cm

Field Object #: 14-4
Description: Flint

Field Object #: 14-5
Description: Flint

Field Object #: 14-6
Description: Flint

Field Object #: 14-7
Description: Comb

Field Object #: 14-8
Description: Flint

Tomb #: 15

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: -

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 148 Width: - Length: 250

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Presence of coffin implies at least one interment.

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 55 cm high

Description: *Sketch of coffin consisting of two side boards and one end board*

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The field notes call this "Wall tomb 15"; it was not identified on the map. No plans were recorded of the architectural construction but it seems most probable that it was a simple shaft near a wall of the workers' village. The tomb contained two marl storage jars and a shell; the two jars are depicted intersecting a wall, with jar #2 and possibly jar #1 embedded in it. The tomb also contained a coffin, of which the two side boards and one end board were drawn. Although human remains were not mentioned, the presence of a coffin implies at least one interment.

Objects:

Field Object #: 15-1

Description: Marl ovoid jar, rolled rim, medium size

Field Object #: 15-2

Description: Very tall marl ovoid jar, no neck, body tapers to rolled rim, rope lines around belly

Field Object #: 15-3

Description: Shell

Field Object #: 15-1 or 2 Museum #: 6-8123

Description: Marl jar base fragment, pointed, smooth finish rather than hand-trimmed, vertical burnishing marks

Height: 7.5 cm

Tomb #: **16**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: N11

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: 45 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Mummy on back, head to South. Wrapped in reed mat (knocked to pieces).
Chin on chest.

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S, this shaft tomb contained a mummy on its back with the head to the south. The head was tilted forward so that the chin was resting on the chest. The body was wrapped in a reed mat. Two pots were found at the head end of the shaft, one was a red polished bottle with a tall neck and flange lip and the other a beer jar.

Objects:

Field Object #: 16-1

Description: High shouldered ovoid silt jar, red polish, tall narrow neck, flanged rim, pointed bottom

Rim diameter: 6.5 cm

Height: 22 cm

Field Object #: 16-2? Museum #: 6-6322

Description: Silt beer jar, relatively smooth body, roughly worked out at base with the fingers

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 16-2

Description: Silt "beer jar", roughly worked out at base with the fingers

Tomb #: 17

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: N10

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 115 Width: 80 Length: 215

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 4

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Bits of mummy cloth, dark brown hair.

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S, this shaft tomb contained only mummy cloth and dark brown hair as remnants of the burial. Grave goods included a large, deep bowl that contained some basketwork, a bronze needle the end of which was wrapped with thread, and a piece of wood.

Objects:

Field Object #: 17-1 Museum #: 6-6312

Description: Basket fragments

Field Object #: 17-2

Description: Deep silt dish, flat bottom, irregular form (twisted in kiln)

Greatest diameter: 30 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 17-3

Description: Copper needle, end wrapped with thread

Field Object #: 17-4

Description: Piece of wood

Tomb #: **18**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: N10

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 160 Width: 130 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 29

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 6

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skulls and two long bones shown in sketch; notes mention six skulls altogether

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skulls and two long bones shown in sketch; notes mention six skulls altogether

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skulls and two long bones shown in sketch; notes mention six skulls altogether

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skulls and two long bones shown in sketch; notes mention six skulls altogether

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skulls and two long bones shown in sketch; notes mention six skulls altogether

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skulls and two long bones shown in sketch; notes mention six skulls altogether

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Bits of coffin paint like Tomb 9. Yellow, white, black, red.

Food Offering: Honeycomb; "vegetable husks and fig-like fruit"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, this tomb had traces of the brick partition wall at the bottom of the shaft. The loculus was 80 cm tall and 60 cm deep. Objects 1-5 and 19-29 were clustered in one short end of the loculus. Objects 13-18 were found in loose dirt. The assemblage included a Cypriot spindle bottle and Egyptian silt pottery with black painted rims. Food offerings included a honeycomb that was found in a large silt jar and vegetable husks and fig found in a red polished beaker. A total of six skulls were found, and there were coals throughout the tomb.

Objects:

Field Object #: 18-1

Description: Very large silt jar, ovoid with wide mouth, rolled rim, incised lines around outer mouth

Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Rim diameter: 11 cm

Height: 46 cm

Field Object #: 18-2 Museum #: 6-6438

Description: Very tall marl jar, direct rim and no neck, incised lines around outer mouth

Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Rim diameter: 11 cm

Height: 46 cm

Field Object #: 18-3

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Greatest diameter: 6.1 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 18-4 Museum #: 6-8739
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped; broken when found, most of rim missing
 Greatest diameter: 6.1 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 18-5 Museum #: 6-6329
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, traces of black around rim
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 18-6 Museum #: 6-6424
Description: Silt bottle, rolled rim, narrow tall neck flaring toward top, red polished; neck and rim fragment only when found
 Rim diameter: 6 cm

Field Object #: 18-7
Description: Silt bowl, flat base, rounded profile, red band around rim

Field Object #: 18-8 Museum #: 6-6328
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 18-9 Museum #: 6-6330
Description: Red lustrous ware Cypriot spindle bottle, upper part extant when found
 Greatest diameter: 8 cm
 Rim diameter: 4 cm

Field Object #: 18-11 Museum #: 6-6331
Description: Silt beaker, burnished
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 4 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 18-12 Museum #: 6-6287
Description: Small silt jar, traces of red polish, flanged rim, rim broken when found
 Greatest diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 4.5 cm

Field Object #: 18-13 Museum #: 6-6325

Description: Squat reddish jar, biconical body, wide vertical neck, flanged rim; painted red and dark brown concentric circles around belly and neck, brown stripes on top of flange rim; white residue inside

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Rim diameter: 6 cm

Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 18-14 Museum #: 6-8742

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; broken when found

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Field Object #: 18-15 Museum #: 6-6463

Description: Marl dish, pinkish, white and gray stains in interior, possible kill hole in center bottom but a crack goes through this area

Greatest diameter: 25 cm

Height: 7.5 cm

Field Object #: 18-16

Description: Marl bowl, small flat base, nearly vertical rim with incised lines around rim

Field Object #: 18-17

Description: Silt bowl, very wide and shallow, tall ring base, incised lines around outer rim

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 18-18 Museum #: 6-6333

Description: Silt bowl, red-painted rim and spots in interior

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 18-19 Museum #: 6-6326

Description: Large wide-mouthed red-slipped jar, incised lines on neck; originally contained honeycomb

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 26 cm

Field Object #: 18-20 Museum #: 6-6335

Description: Marl beaker, greenish color, organic residue and fragments inside

Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 18-21 Museum #: 6-6334

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 18-22

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, polish spoiled

Field Object #: 18-23

Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 18-24

Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Field Object #: 18-25 Museum #: 6-6336

Description: Marl beaker, pinkish-buff color, a little misshapen

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 18-26 Museum #: 6-6337

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 18-27

Description: Alabaster kohl jar, high shoulder, rather narrow neck, flange mouth

Greatest diameter: 5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 18-28 Museum #: 6-6358

Description: Marl beaker, pink

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 18-29

Description: Silt beaker, red polished, originally contained vegetable husks and fig-like fruit

Tomb #: 19

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: O10

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 300 Width: 80 Length: 240

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 12

Phase: Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W alongside a mudbrick wall, this tomb had one loculus. Human remains were not mentioned. The presence of a bowl with white painted spots points to a Second Intermediate Period date, as does the form of the alabaster kohl jar found in the tomb. Ashes and coal dust in great quantity were found just north of the tomb in a small space defined by mudbrick walls. This may have been left over from the domestic usage of the area, or associated with ritual activity for this tomb. If the nearby deposit of ash was from a hearth, the sherd of Nubian ware that was found in the tomb may be from a cooking pot that fell into the tomb when it was looted.

Objects:

Field Object #: 19-1 Museum #: 6-6347

Description: Travertine kohl jar, globose body, short flaring foot and rim, interior bored out to match rounded profile (SIP)

Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 19-2 Museum #: 6-6342

Description: Shallow silt dish, heavy flattened rim

Greatest diameter: 24 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 19-3 Museum #: 6-8687

Description: Partial silt bowl, ring burnished interior, red slipped exterior, base ring, traces of white dots in interior; partial when found

Greatest diameter: 20.5 cm

Height: 7.5 cm

Field Object #: 19-4

Description: Deep silt bowl, flaring profile to tall recurving sides, small flat bottom, incised lines around rim; broken when found

Field Object #: 19-5 Museum #: 6-6348

Description: Beads, triple blue bead (2.5 mm), 1 spherical (5 mm)

Field Object #: 19-6

Description: Deep silt bowl, small base ring, rounded sides to recurving rim, burnished with criss-crossing burnishing lines in interior

Field Object #: 19-7

Description: Sherd of Nubian black ware with incised cross-hatch criss-crossing lines, sherd is roughly square

Field Object #: 19-8 Museum #: 6-6339

Description: Marl beaker, horizontal trimming marks; broken when found

Greatest diameter: 6.4 cm

Field Object #: 19-9 Museum #: 6-6341

Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 19-10

Description: Fragment of white marl ware with potmark shaped like upside-down V

Field Object #: 19-11 Museum #: 6-6346

Description: Silt bowl, recurving rim, base ring; broken when found

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Rim diameter: 7 cm

Field Object #: 19-12 Museum #: 6-6343

Description: Silt beer jar

Greatest diameter: 11.5 cm
Rim diameter: 9.4 cm
Height: 26 cm

Tomb #: 20

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: T12

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 120 Width: 40 Length: 150

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 3

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: 3 skulls, bones in confusion

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: 3 skulls, bones in confusion

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: 3 skulls, bones in confusion

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (2)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S, this shaft tomb had brick facing at the tomb's mouth. The only items found beside badly disturbed human bones of at least three individuals were two dom fruit.

Objects:

Field Object #: 20-1
Description: Dom fruit (2)

Tomb #: **21**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: R12

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 63 Width: 50 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Mummy cloth present in tomb

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S, the tomb was broken into by sebbakhin so the hillside it was cut into was denuded. There was no mention of human remains, however, bits of wood and mummy cloth were found implying at least one interment. Only one pottery vessel was found, a silt beaker. The head of a female figurine was found in the tomb, which may have been part of the original assemblage of grave gifts, a later votive offering, or, given how shallow the tomb was and its disturbance by sebbakhin, it may have been a domestic item that entered the tomb context at a later date.

Objects:

Field Object #: 21-1 Museum #: 6-6353

Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 21-2

Description: Pottery female figurine head

Field Object #: 21-3

Description: Piece of wood and bits of mummy cloth

Tomb #: **22**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: J7

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, built into the corner of a room. No tomb sketch or measurements were provided so the architectural style is unclear; human remains were not mentioned. The assemblage included a squat biconical jar with monochrome pendant line decoration as well as two marl beakers.

Objects:

Field Object #: 22-1 Museum #: 6-6354

Description: Squat biconical necked jar, monochrome decoration: black concentric lines around neck and pendant lines in groups of 2, 3 and 4; neck and rim broken off when found

Greatest diameter: 8.5 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 22-2 Museum #: 6-8088

Description: Pinkish marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 22-3 Museum #: 6-7397

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Tomb #: **23** Location: Cemetery 1-200 Map Grid: T11

Style: Shaft with one loculus
Dimensions: Depth: 120 Width: 60 Length: 210
Condition: Tomb: no objects recorded
Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:
Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N
No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S, with one loculus (60 cm wide and 50 cm high) excavated to the east. No objects or human remains were recorded.

Tomb #: **24**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: S11

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 140 Width: 70 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Presence of coffin implies at least one interment

Coffin(s):

Description: Perhaps from a coffin: Bits of painted plaster: black and white, red and light green

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S, the tomb had traces of brickwork along the side of the shaft. There was one complete loculus (60 cm wide by 60 cm high) and one partial one (60 cm wide but roof not completely carved out). There were bits of painted plaster decorated black and white, red and light green, that likely came from a coffin or another funerary object. Pottery included fragments of a small red-slipped bowl with white painted rim and a dish with red-polished interior; additionally a box containing small beads was found.

Objects:

Field Object #: 24-1

Description: Fragment of bowl, red polish inside

Field Object #: 24-2

Description: Fragment of small dish, dark red, white painted rim

Field Object #: 24-3
Description: Small beads in general box

Tomb #: **25** Location: Cemetery 1-200 Map Grid: S10

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 100 Width: 60 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: no objects recorded

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

 Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

 No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

 This shaft tomb was oriented N-S. Only measurements were provided - the notes contain no mention of any finds or human remains.

Tomb #: **26**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: S11

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: 80 Width: 70 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Empty/Unused (?)

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W. Only measurements were provided and there is no mention of any finds or human remains. Perhaps an unfinished tomb, as hypothesized by Reisner.

Tomb #: 27

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: T9

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 120 Width: 80 Length: 120

Condition: Tomb: no objects recorded

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W. Only measurements provided - no mention of any finds or human remains.

Tomb #: **28**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: U9

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: 130

Condition: Uncleared

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Small pit, 1.3 m long, oriented E-W. Not cleared by Reisner.

Tomb #: 29

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: T9

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 110 Width: 50 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: no objects recorded

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W. Only measurements provided - no mention of any finds or human remains.

Tomb #: **30**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: -

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 80 Width: 35 Length: 110

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Location not provided on map. Only measurements provided - no mention of any finds or human remains. Small size could be for a child's burial or interment of objects only.

Tomb #: **31**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: T10

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 60 Width: 40 Length: 130

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented NW - SE. Only measurements provided - no mention of any finds or human remains. Small size could be for a child's burial or interment of objects only.

Tomb #: **32**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: S9

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: 80 Length: 220

Condition: Uncleared

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, the map shows this tomb was built into a corner of mudbrick walls. Depth not provided, as Reisner only measured the length and width of this tomb and did not clear it.

Tomb #: 33

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: S9

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 100 Width: 55 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: no objects recorded

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N - S. Only measurements provided - no mention of any finds or human remains.
Normal size of a burial shaft, so this is categorized as a tomb.

Tomb #: **34**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: R9

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 212 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W. Depth measurement not provided, but from sketch it appears to be the usual 2 m. A side loculus, 95 cm wide, was separated from the central shaft area by a brick partition wall, which still stood two-thirds of the height from the floor to the ceiling of the side chamber. A large ovoid jar was embedded in the base of this wall. There were also traces of brickwork within the shaft. There was no mention of human remains.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Tall ovoid storage jar, rope marks around belly, mouth broken off when found

Tomb #: 35

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: R8

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 130 Width: 45 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Empty/Unused (?)

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S, built next to mudbrick wall. Found empty.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6363

Description: Small, thin red-slipped dish

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Height: 3 cm

Tomb #: **36**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: R8

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 100 Width: 60 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Traces of mummy cloth

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S, the shaft had bricks in one corner, perhaps acting as facing material. Traces of mummy cloth were found but no other objects or human remains were recorded.

Tomb #: 37

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: R9

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 130 Width: 70 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Sex: F

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Bits of wooden coffin with woman's name

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Bits of wooden coffin with woman's name

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, the tomb contained bits of a wooden coffin on which a woman's name could be read. The name is sx.t, a field-goddess. No further artifacts were recorded.

Objects:

Field Object #: 37-1

Description: Bits of wooden coffin with name of deceased woman Sekhet

Tomb #: **38**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: R10

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 190 Width: 60 Length: 185

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, the tomb had one loculus set off from the shaft by a partition wall. The specific findspots are not noted, but the assemblage included several long ivory beads, one half of an ivory bracelet, and blue faience beads. There is no mention of human remains or any pottery. Reisner dated this particular tomb to the late Middle Kingdom, but on what basis is not apparent. In addition to the beads that match the description from the field notes, PAHMA has registered a string consisting mostly of carnelian beads with a blue faience bead and two white shell beads to this tomb as well, but the reasoning behind attributing these additional beads to this tomb is unknown.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6365

Description: Beads - 75 small carnelian seed beads, 1 faience cylinder with grooves, 2 white shell disc beads

Width: 2 mm cm

Field Object #: 38-1 Museum #: 6-8758

Description: Beads - ivory, long, cylindrical, same length 52 mm

Greatest diameter: .5 cm

Length: 5.2 cm

Field Object #: 38-2 Museum #: 6-8759

Description: Ivory bracelet, half

Field Object #: 38-3 Museum #: 6-8756

Description: Beads - long, cylindrical blue faience, a couple of which are "candy-cane striped" with black, some double (stuck side to side), one triple, two petal shaped pendants, some round beads, two ivory (?) beads

Field Object #: 38-3 Museum #: 6-8757

Description: String of blue and red faience discoid beads
Length: 10 cm

Tomb #: **39**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: R10

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 210 Width: 75 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: no objects recorded

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, this tomb had one side chamber set off by a mudbrick partition wall. There is no mention of any finds or human remains.

Tomb #: **40**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: R11

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 150 Width: 45 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Empty/Unused (?)

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 0

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, this narrow shaft was thickly plastered and slightly dome shaped. There was a circular pit adjoining it on the eastern end. It was found empty.

Tomb #: **41**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: S12

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 100 Width: 70 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 0

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S on the hillside, this tomb was broken into by sebbakhin and found empty.

Tomb #: **42**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: R12

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 100 Width: 50 Length: 140

Condition: Tomb: Empty/Unused (?)

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 0

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This pit was oriented N-S on the hillside, and was found empty.

Tomb #: **43**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: R12

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 145 Width: 65 Length: 195

Condition: Tomb: Empty/Unused (?)

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 0

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This pit was oriented N-S, and was found empty.

Tomb #: **44**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Q11

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 160 Width: 65 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 0

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, only one object was recorded from this tomb, a blue glass bead.

Objects:

Field Object #: 44-1

Description: Small, light blue glass bead

Tomb #: **45**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Q11

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 140 Width: 60 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 5

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: "Vegetable husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, this shaft tomb contained one complete beaker containing vegetable husks. There were also several fragments of other pottery forms including a burnished silt bowl, "black top polished ware" and "black ware" which may have been imported from Nubia or Cyprus (no further detail is available to determine with certainty). Bits of wood were the only other reported find in the tomb; human remains were not mentioned.

Objects:

Field Object #: 45-1 Museum #: 6-6368

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 45-2 Museum #: 6-6370

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior, red slip on exterior rim, base ring; broken when discovered

Greatest diameter: 30 cm

Height: 10 cm

Field Object #: 45-3

Description: Sherd of black top polished ware

Field Object #: 45-4

Description: Fragment of black ware, neck of vessel

Field Object #: 45-5

Description: Bits of wood

Tomb #: **46**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: R9

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 11

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: mummy cloth

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: "Vegetable husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, but no dimensions were recorded for this tomb. The assemblage included a large number of beads (not described further) and seven beakers, four of which contained vegetable husks. There were also three clay sealings, one of which had a fragment of cloth adhering to the underside. No large jars were mentioned from this tomb, so perhaps the clay sealings were placed on the beakers to hold in liquid contents. The painted plaster that was found may have originated in a coffin; mummy cloth was also found but no mention was made of human remains. The contents of the tomb were covered with fallen bricks, which may indicate that there was originally a superstructure or vault.

Objects:

Field Object #: 46-1

Description: Beads

Field Object #: 46-2 Museum #: 6-6373

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks

Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14.2 cm

Field Object #: 46-3 Museum #: 6-6375
Description: Marl beaker, originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 46-4
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks

Field Object #: 46-5 Museum #: 6-6376
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 46-6 Museum #: 6-6377
Description: Marl beaker, originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 46-7
Description: Clay sealing, thick dome shape

Field Object #: 46-8
Description: Clay sealing, thick dome shape

Field Object #: 46-9
Description: Clay sealing, rounded shape with fragments of cloth adhering to underside

Field Object #: 46-10 Museum #: 6-6374
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 46-11 Museum #: 6-6378

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Tomb #: **47** Location: Cemetery 1-200 Map Grid: R8

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 190 Width: 65 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Bits of mummy cloth

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, perpendicular to Tomb 36. The only find mentioned is bits of mummy cloth.

Tomb #: **48**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Q9

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 170 Width: 100 Length: 240

Condition: Tomb: Empty/Unused (?)

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 0

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, the tomb had one loculus to the north that was 80 cm tall. The tomb was found empty.

Tomb #: **49**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: P9

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 170 Length: 250

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 14

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1757 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, one side chamber to the north that was 170 cm tall. The ceiling of the chamber was broken in antiquity, thus was not so high originally. The width of the chamber varied from 115 cm at the eastern end to 100 cm at the western end. There were the remains of a brick partition wall separating the chamber from the bottom of the shaft. One intact beaker was found as well as sherds of different forms of jars, dishes, and an offering stand.

Objects:

Field Object #: 49-1 Museum #: 6-6518

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; lots of sandy sediment inside

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 49-2

Description: Marl sherd with groups of 6 parallel incised lines, whitish green fabric

Field Object #: 49-3

Description: Silt bowl sherd, carinated, white painted rim, white splashes in interior

Field Object #: 49-4

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, fragment when found

Field Object #: 49-5

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, fragment when found

Field Object #: 49-6

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, fragment when found

Field Object #: 49-7

Description: Marl beaker, fragment when found

Field Object #: 49-8

Description: Silt beaker, red polished, fragment when found

Field Object #: 49-9

Description: Jars, yellowish ware

Field Object #: 49-10

Description: Fragments of tall jars, reddish pink ware

Field Object #: 49-11

Description: Beer jar, fragmentary when found

Field Object #: 49-12 Museum #: 6-6790

Description: Silt dish, irregular rim, three black dots on rim, red-slipped around rim exterior, ring-burnished interior, tan residue in interior, black stain (burning?) in very center

Greatest diameter: 23 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 49-12

Description: Fragments of silt dishes, ring burnished

Field Object #: 49-13

Description: Fragments of marl dishes, pink fabric

Field Object #: 49-14

Description: Piece of wood with fragment of plaster

Field Object #: 49-15
Description: Silt fragment, likely stem of offering stand

Field Object #: 49-16
Description: Fragments, red polished bottles

Tomb #: 50	Location: Cemetery 1-200	Map Grid: P9
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Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Empty/Unused (?)

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

There are no field notes for this tomb, however, it is shown on the map and was oriented N-S. In the tomb register it is listed as being empty.

Tomb #: 51

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Q10

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 120 Width: 40 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 0

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S, this narrow tomb contained a few potsherds (description not recorded) but was otherwise empty. It would seem that the human remains were thrown out of the tomb during looting.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: A few potsherds (not described)

Tomb #: 52

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: O9

Style: Complex chambers

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 22

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skull found in first chamber, one vertebra also visible in photo (B-1062)

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: "Traces of organic stuff"; leaves (species not specified)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1062 and 1063 tomb

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The shaft of this tomb was oriented E-W, and a series of two chambers were excavated further to one end - either the east or west (the direction was not provided in the field notes). A mudbrick wall faced one side of the first chamber, and another wall sealed the second chamber. Unique to this cemetery, this wall was plastered and painted with red, black, yellow, and blue; about half of this wall had been broken in antiquity and loosely bricked up again. Large dishes, storage jars, an alabaster kohl pot and lid, as well as a skull were found in the first chamber; five beakers were in the corner of the second chamber.

Objects:

Field Object #: 52-1 Museum #: 6-6384

Description: Large marl dish, thick, beveled flaring rim, flat bottom

Greatest diameter: 32 cm

Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 52-2 Museum #: 6-6385

Description: Deep pinkish marl dish, everted rim

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 11 cm

Field Object #: 52-3 Museum #: 6-6423

Description: Silt jar, ovoid, incised lines around neck, flattened roll rim; mouth broken when found

Greatest diameter: 14.5 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 23 cm

Field Object #: 52-4 Museum #: 6-6386

Description: Tall marl jar, incised lines on neck, roll rim

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 33 cm

Field Object #: 52-5 Museum #: 6-6387

Description: Marl dish with white self-slip

Greatest diameter: 29 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 52-6 Museum #: 6-6789

Description: Marl bowl, flaring sides to straight rim, base ring; originally had leaves inside

Greatest diameter: 21.5 cm

Height: 8.5 cm

Field Object #: 52-7 Museum #: 6-6388

Description: Alabaster kohl jar, small, bulging at middle, flanged rim, rim chipped when found

Greatest diameter: 5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 4.5 cm

Field Object #: 52-8 Museum #: 6-9760d

Description: Alabaster lid for kohl jar, beveled along edge

Greatest diameter: 3.2 cm

Field Object #: 52-9

Description: Bottom of silt jar, white paint, fragmentary when found

Field Object #: 52-10 Museum #: 6-6389

Description: Pinkish marl dish, shallow, wide flange rim

Greatest diameter: 28 cm

Height: 4.5 cm

Field Object #: 52-11 Museum #: 6-6390
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, white stains
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 4 cm
 Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 52-12 Museum #: 6-6391
Description: Beaker, pinkish, rather heavy and crudely made; originally contained "traces of organic stuff"
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 17 cm

Field Object #: 52-13 Museum #: 6-6392
Description: Marl beaker, dark pink
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 52-14 Museum #: 6-6393
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 52-15 Museum #: 6-8425
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 7 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 52-16 Museum #: 6-6394
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 52-17
Description: Copper needle

Field Object #: 52-18 Museum #: 6-6395
Description: Marl dish, brown stains and whitish substance in interior

Greatest diameter: 28 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 52-19 Museum #: 6-6396
Description: Marl carinated bowl, misshapen
Greatest diameter: 22 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 52-20 Museum #: 6-6397
Description: Slender, tall marl jar, footed, top broken off when found
Greatest diameter: 10.5 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 30.5 cm

Field Object #: 52-21
Description: Squat jar, yellow-pink, very wide body, short wide neck, flange rim; broken when found

Field Object #: 52-22
Description: Painted marl fragment, two red parallel lines with black squiggle in between them

Tomb #: 53

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: P8

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 130 Width: 55 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, a simple shaft built immediately north of a standing wall. Sherds of a ring-burnished dish and a marl jar were the only recorded finds, as Reisner noted that the tomb had been plundered.

Objects:

Field Object #: 53-1
Description: Silt dish, red polish inside

Field Object #: 53-2 Museum #: 6-6412
Description: Tall marl jar, rolled rim, incised lines around neck
Greatest diameter: 13 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 32 cm

Tomb #: 54

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: O9

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 160 Length: 235

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 16

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: skull

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: skull

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1759 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W just to the north of House A, the tomb had a loculus measuring 56 cm wide and 70 cm tall, set off from the shaft by a mudbrick partition wall. On the other side was a niche carved 40 cm up from the floor of the shaft, 35 cm deep and 50 cm tall. A "flower pot" and tall ovoid jar with incised lines around the neck were found in the bottom of the shaft, while large dishes, storage jars, and an offering stand were in the loculus along with two skulls. Sherds including Kerma ware and incised black ware were also found in this tomb, but their exact location was not recorded.

Objects:

Field Object #: 54-1
Description: Silt dish, deep, tall flaring sides, flat base, white surface

Field Object #: 54-2

Description: Silt ovoid jar, incised lines around neck, rolled rim, white surface

Field Object #: 54-3

Description: Silt bowl, deep, tall flaring sides to vertical rim, base ring, red-painted interior

Field Object #: 54-4 Museum #: 6-6413

Description: Large marl ovoid jar, rolled rim, incised line around neck

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 29 cm

Field Object #: 54-5 Museum #: 6-6404

Description: Marl dish, deep, flat base

Greatest diameter: 24 cm

Field Object #: 54-6 Museum #: 6-6405

Description: Marl dish, flaring open form

Greatest diameter: 27 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 54-7 Museum #: 6-6399

Description: Marl jar, ovoid, flattened roll rim

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: 54-8 Museum #: 6-6401

Description: Pinkish marl ovoid jar, rolled rim, incised lines on smooth transition neck, rounded base

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Field Object #: 54-9 Museum #: 6-6414

Description: Large marl jar, wide ovoid body, green from overfiring, incised lines around neck, rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 32 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 34 cm

Field Object #: 54-10 Museum #: 6-23641

Description: Tall marl incense burner, base and all of stem, in partial condition when discovered

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 54-11

Description: Silt bowl, rounded profile, base ring, red polished interior; half of vessel discovered

Field Object #: 54-12

Description: Curving sherd of thin black ware (probably Kerma ware)

Field Object #: 54-13 Museum #: 6-6403

Description: Pan-Grave scratched-ware sherd, brownish exterior with black rim, black inside.
Exterior design in oblique incised lines, incised horizontal line separates rim from body

Field Object #: 54-14 Museum #: 6-6402

Description: Wide, shallow marl bowl, lipped rim fragments

Field Object #: 54-15

Description: Marl beaker, bottom portion only discovered

Field Object #: 54-16

Description: Sherds of a tall ovoid marl jar, greenish color

Tomb #: 55

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: N11

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: no objects recorded

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

No field notes concerning this tomb, which was oriented E-W according to the map.

Tomb #: 56

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: O12

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 150 Width: 70 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Empty/Unused (?)

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S, this simple shaft was found empty.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6407

Description: Beads - (a) small seed beads on original string (4 cm long). Pattern: 4 larger brown beads, 3 tiny blue beads. (b) blue glaze cylindrical bead (9 mm long, 4 mm wide)

Tomb #: 57

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: O10

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 95 Width: 80 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Empty/Unused (?)

Min. # of Objects:

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, this tomb was considered by Reisner to have been unfinished.

Tomb #: **58**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: S11

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 55 Width: 70 Length: 155

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S, this pit was not as long as most tombs. It was broken open by sebbakhin. No objects or human remains were recorded, so it is not possible to determine if it was originally a tomb (for a child) or a deposit of objects only.

Tomb #: **59a**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: R8

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 120 Width: 80 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb number includes a simple shaft oriented N-S that was dug immediately east of a mudbrick wall. The shaft was 200cm in length, 80 cm wide at top narrowing to 50 cm at the bottom, and 120 cm deep. The shaft was completely plundered with no extant human remains or objects. Just to the east of it was a small pit containing a small potsherd, a date seed, a small fruit, and a number of small beads that might have been a post-funerary offering associated with this tomb.

Tomb #: **59b**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: R8

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 50 Width: 45 Length: 100

Condition: Possible ritual interment

Min. # of Objects: 4

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Date (1), sycamore fig (1)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Just to the east of Tomb 59 was a small pit, 100 cm long by 45 cm wide by 50 cm deep, which contained a small sherd of a burnished bowl, a date, a sycamore fig, and a number of small beads. This may have been a post-funeral deposit associated with the neighboring tomb. I have labeled this feature 59b.

Objects:

Field Object #: 59-1

Description: Sherd of silt dish, red polished

Field Object #: 59-4 Museum #: 6-8129d

Description: Beads: Thin blue faience cylinder bead (20 mm long, 3 mm wide), 72 blue seed beads with some original string

Greatest diameter: .3 cm

Length: 2 cm

Field Object #: 59-2 and 3 Museum #: 6-8128

Description: One date seed and part of its shell, and one complete fig (ficus sycomorus)

Tomb #: **61**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: R7

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 80 Width: 50 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Empty/Unused (?)

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Built in the southwest corner of Room L, oriented N-S. The pit broke through the pavement and part of the wall of the room; according to Reisner it was apparently never used as a tomb. It may have been incomplete, as the depth was 45 cm at the northern end and 80 cm at the southern end. Two potsherds were found, which showed wear from being used as digging instruments so cannot be presumed to be part of an original assemblage.

Objects:

Field Object #: 61-1

Description: Sherds, worn from being used for digging

Tomb #: **62**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Q7

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 70 Length: 205

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 13

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S, this tomb had one loculus to the west. In the southwest corner there was a hole, possibly natural, running south. The objects found included beads, half of an alabaster kohl pot lid, four small silt saucers, and numerous other forms in broken condition. There was no mention of human remains.

Objects:

Field Object #: 62-1

Description: Beads

Field Object #: 62-2

Description: More than half of lid of alabaster kohl pot

Greatest diameter: 5.8 cm

Field Object #: 62-3

Description: Silt beaker, red polish, worn

Field Object #: 62-4

Description: Part of silt bowl, red polish inside, base ring, recurving rim; discovered in partial condition

Field Object #: 62-5

Description: Part of silt bowl, red polish inside, base ring, recurving rim; discovered in partial condition

Field Object #: 62-6

Description: Bowl, silt, rim broken; rusty red brown ware; flat bottom, corrugated (?) profile, vertical rim

Field Object #: 62-7

Description: Fragment of bottle (?), thick, fine red polish outside

Field Object #: 62-8

Description: Small dish, rusty red brown ware
Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Field Object #: 62-9 Museum #: 6-6417

Description: Small silt dish
Greatest diameter: 10 cm
Height: 3.7 cm

Field Object #: 62-10

Description: Small dish, rusty red brown ware
Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Field Object #: 62-11

Description: Small dish, rusty red brown ware
Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Field Object #: 62-12

Description: Fragments of brown ware, red slipped with black bands outside (n=13)

Field Object #: 62-13

Description: Triangular potsherd, red painted, lines at top

Field Object #: 62-14

Description: Bottom of dish, worn, polish inside (?)

Field Object #: 62-8, 10 or 11 Museum #: 6-6410

Description: Small flaring dish, small base

Greatest diameter: 10.5 cm
Height: 3.5 cm

Tomb #: 63	Location: Cemetery 1-200	Map Grid: Q8
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Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 90 Width: 50 Length: 110

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S, the only object found in this small pit was one silt potsherd with impression of rope on it. From this limited information, it is impossible to tell if it was originally intended as a child's burial place or if it was used for another purpose. Pots with rope impressions are still produced at Deir el-Ballas so this sherd cannot be used for dating.

Objects:

Field Object #: 63-1 Museum #: 6-8099
Description: Large sherd of rough brown dish, rope pattern, fragment when found

Tomb #: **64**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: P8

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 190 Width: 80 Length: 215

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 15

Phase: Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Presence of coffin implies at least one interment

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Painted plaster from wooden coffin; red, white, black and blue

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, built immediately north of a mudbrick wall. The tomb had a rounded side chamber excavated to the south. Numerous objects were found, including various pottery forms, faience, alabaster, and plaster from a wooden coffin that was painted red, white, black and blue. However, there was no specific mention of any human remains.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8585

Description: Wood, curved like a headrest. four holes drilled (perhaps to attach to the stand).

Width: 6 cm

Height: 3 cm

Length: 14 cm

Field Object #: 64-1 Museum #: 6-7679

Description: Silt dish, red polish in interior (worn), red slip around exterior of rim; in four pieces

when found

Greatest diameter: 24 cm

Height: 6.5 cm

Field Object #: 64-2

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 64-3

Description: Small dish, red brown ware, beveled rim

Field Object #: 64-4

Description: Small cylindrical cone of alabaster; game piece?

Field Object #: 64-5

Description: Small jar, red polish, flat base, rounded lower body to midpoint then carinated and upward swooping; flange rim. Half broken away.

Field Object #: 64-6

Description: Sherd - red polished bowl with clearly defined white spots inside

Field Object #: 64-7

Description: Faience fragment, shaped like continent of Africa

Field Object #: 64-8

Description: Painted plaster from wooden coffin; red, white, black, blue

Field Object #: 64-9

Description: Half of large dish with rope pattern

Field Object #: 64-10

Description: Piece of wood with peg holes

Field Object #: 64-11

Description: Fragment of red polish dish

Field Object #: 64-12

Description: Fragment of red painted jar (thin)

Field Object #: 64-13

Description: Fragment of yellow ware, jar rim with flattened roll

Field Object #: 64-14

Description: Fragment of yellow ware, jar shoulder, decreasing diameter to short, vertical neck, direct rim.

Field Object #: 64-15

Description: Fragment of pink marl ware with whitish surface, bowl with base ring, rounded body, flattened roll rim

Tomb #: **65**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: P8

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 110 Width: 55 Length: 215

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 12

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Fragments of bones

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, the tomb was built within the confines of a small room and had mudbrick walls around the mouth that extended above the surface level. Numerous pottery forms were found (bowls with ring bases, a "flower pot", a beer jar, a burnished silt bottle and a convex rim sherd with black- and red-painted concentric bands and small triangles), as were dom fruit, a mud jar seal, wood with peg holes, and fragments of bones.

Objects:

Field Object #: 65-1

Description: Marl bowl, base ring, flaring to vertical rim

Field Object #: 65-2

Description: Mud seal

Field Object #: 65-3

Description: Marl bowl, yellowish fabric, tall vertical rim, incised around rim, base ring, half broken

off when found

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 65-4

Description: Silt "flower pot", top broken off when found, hole in bottom

Field Object #: 65-5

Description: Rim sherd, decorated with painted design: Thin black line, underneath is a red line, and under the red line was a wide black band with small, upward-pointing triangles.

Field Object #: 65-6

Description: Marl rim sherd, rolled rim and carinated, probably from bowl of an offering stand

Field Object #: 65-7

Description: Silt bowl rim sherd, direct rim and rounded profile, red polish

Field Object #: 65-8

Description: Silt bowl rim sherd, flaring body angled to straight rim

Field Object #: 65-9

Description: Bottom fragment of silt "beer jar"

Field Object #: 65-10 Museum #: 6-6852

Description: Silt bottle fragment, upper shoulders to neck, horizontal burnishing

Greatest diameter: 8 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 65-10

Description: Top fragment of silt bottle, sloping shoulder to vertical neck, red polish

Field Object #: 65-11

Description: Wood with peg holes

Field Object #: 65-12

Description: Dom fruit

Tomb #: **67**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: O7

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 75 Width: 55 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: fragments of mummy cloth, coffin

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Remnants of wooden coffin and its cast

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, the tomb was built exactly in the southeast corner of Room A in the Workers' Village. It contained the remnants of a wooden coffin as well as fragments of mummy cloth. However, there was no specific mention of human remains. No objects were listed in the field notes as coming from this tomb, but there is a red-slipped storage jar at PAHMA that is marked with this tomb number.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6420

Description: Tall silt jar, red slipped, medium width, no neck but flaring mouth

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 26 cm

Tomb #: 73

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Q6

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 115 Width: 55 Length: 110

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 7

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Sex: M

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: One skull, male

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S along a mudbrick wall to the east, this shaft tomb contained a skull that Reisner described as male. The assemblage included a piece of wood covered with plaster as well as pottery fragments of a large bowl, a beer jar, an offering stand, and a large jar.

Objects:

Field Object #: 73-1

Description: Fragment of large marl bowl with knob on outside of rim, flaring body, vertical rim, rope marks around exterior rim

Field Object #: 73-2

Description: Board with plaster, roughly rectangular, mortised on one side and one perforation at top center

Field Object #: 73-3

Description: Short scantling, plaster

Field Object #: 73-4

Description: Cylindrical, wavy red ware (beer jar), top broken off

Field Object #: 73-5

Description: Red polish fragment, part of stem of offering stand

Field Object #: 73-6

Description: Base of rounded-bottom silt jar

Field Object #: 73-7

Description: Rim sherd, ovoid silt jar, short wide neck with flaring rim

Tomb #: 74

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Q5

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 110 Width: 80 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 7

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The tomb shaft was oriented E-W along a mudbrick wall to its north. No human remains were mentioned, but the tomb contained a small red polished jar, a bowl with carinated rim, silt and marl dishes, a large wide-mouthed jar, and beer jars.

Objects:

Field Object #: 74-1

Description: Part of small red polished pot, spherical body, flat bottom, flaring mouth

Field Object #: 74-2

Description: Silt carinated bowl

Field Object #: 74-3

Description: Silt dishes with white surface

Field Object #: 74-4

Description: Silt dishes with red polish inside

Field Object #: 74-5

Description: Fragment of silt ovoid jar, pink slip, lines incised around neck, rolled rim

Field Object #: 74-6

Description: Cylindrical red ware (beer jar?)

Field Object #: 74-7

Description: Cylindrical red ware, wavy and rough (beer jars)

Tomb #: 75

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: R5

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 140 Width: 75 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Coffin implies presence of burial originally

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Corner of coffin still in position close to NW corner; painted decoration in checkerboard design and vertical lines

Food Offering: Dates (2)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, this shaft tomb contained fragments of a painted coffin, the corner of which was still in position in the northwest corner of the shaft. The extant decoration was a checkerboard-like pattern of white, red, green, black, and yellow. There were also fragments of two silt dishes and date seeds found in the tomb. Human remains were not recorded.

Objects:

Field Object #: 75-1

Description: Fragment of coarse red dish, flaring sides, flat bottom

Field Object #: 75-2

Description: Fragment of coarse red dish, flaring sides, flat bottom

Field Object #: 75-3

Description: Fragment of wooden coffin, decorated in checkerboard pattern - white, red, green, black, yellow

Field Object #: 75-4

Description: Two date seeds

Tomb #: **76**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: S6

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: M

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: No human remains mentioned, but stela indicates a deceased man

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1691 (stela)

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S, the tomb had a large loculus with rounded corners. It was located just west of the large House A of the Workers' Village. Measurements were not recorded. The only objects mentioned in the notes are a scarab and a stela. The stela is inexpertly made, and depicts a deceased male seated on a large chair and holding a lily blossom, being presented a Hes jar and long-necked bottle by a female. The deceased's name is Meh; no title is given. The inscription at the bottom is partly broken off but includes the traditional epithets of Osiris as Lord of Djedu and Abydos, requesting a funerary offering. The scarab is inscribed with an ankh flanked by nefer signs, with a neb basket at the bottom. No pottery or other objects were recorded.

Objects:

Field Object #: 76-1 Museum #: 6-8760

Description: Scarab, green glaze, inscribed with 'nx in center, flanked by nfr signs, nb underneath

Length: 1.11 cm

Field Object #: 76-2 Museum #: 6-19865

Description: Limestone stela of Meh; deceased is seated on chair, woman standing before him

holding juglet and hes jar
Height: 25 cm

Tomb #: 77

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: P5

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: no objects recorded

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W. No field notes for this tomb, but it does appear on the map.

Tomb #: **78**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: O8

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 125 Width: 70 Length: 195

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 5

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S, tucked into corner of the walls of a small room. The tomb had a small loculus extending 40 cm from the main shaft. Pottery (a marl beaker and fragments of an ovoid jar with flaring mouth, a high-shouldered, handle-less amphora with vertical neck, and a burnished silt ovoid jar) and bits of wood were recorded, but not any human remains.

Objects:

Field Object #: 78-1

Description: Wide mouthed jar, red polished and red painted; upper fragment

Height: 22 cm

Field Object #: 78-2

Description: Upper part of high-shouldered jar with vertical, wide neck

Rim diameter: 11 cm

Field Object #: 78-3

Description: Upper part of ovoid jar with flaring, wide mouth

Rim diameter: 11 cm

Field Object #: 78-4 Museum #: 6-6362

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 78-5
Description: Bits of wood

Tomb #: 79

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: P11

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 120 Width: 90 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 8

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Fragments of mummy cloth

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Perhaps from a coffin: Painted wood, painted white plaster (red, white, blue, yellow, white, light red)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, the shaft had two loculi at the bottom; one was 50 cm wide and 60 cm tall, the other was slightly deeper compared to the shaft and was 80 cm wide. The assemblage consisted of a piece of faience, a large bivalve shell, and pottery objects including the top of an offering stand, a beaker, and a large deep bowl. Fragments of mummy cloth and a coffin imply a burial, though no human remains are mentioned.

Objects:

Field Object #: 79-1

Description: Piece of faience

Field Object #: 79-2

Description: Large bivalve shell

Field Object #: 79-3

Description: Roughly circular piece of pottery with worn edge

Field Object #: 79-4

Description: Offering stand, upper bowl and beginning of stem, red ware painted white

Field Object #: 79-5

Description: Silt beaker, red polish

Field Object #: 79-6

Description: Bowl, base ring, rounded profile to vertical rim; edge broken when found

Field Object #: 79-7

Description: Painted wood, painted white plaster. Colors: red, green, blue, yellow, white, light red.

Field Object #: 79-8

Description: Large tall marl jar, lines incised around mouth, rope lines around belly; fragment

Tomb #: **80**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: M9

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 23

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 4

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: skull, one leg bone. Head to west (?)

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: skull

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: 1 of 2: two skeletons on floor under shaft

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: 2 of 2: two skeletons on floor under shaft

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements
Description: Cast left by plastered wood indicated in sketch. Looks like rounded end of coffin; perhaps a dug-out log coffin that was plastered or an anthropoid coffin

Food Offering: Dates (10); "Vegetable husks"; "Vegetable matter"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Shaft oriented E-W. No elevation or plan sketch was provided, but the presence of a loculus is indirectly attested by the description of the placement of the human remains. In the sketch of where the objects were placed, Reisner indicated that there were traces of a coffin made of plastered wood, which had a rounded shape at the top. The rounded top is reminiscent of the dug-out log coffins of the rishi type, although not enough evidence is provided in the notes to be certain and it might have been an anthropoid coffin. A brick was found perpendicular to the top of the coffin. Two skulls were in the chamber - in line with the coffin remains, one skull and a leg were found closer to the southern wall, while the other skull and some mummy cloth was found closer to the northern wall. Reisner also mentions that there was a deposit of mummy dust and coals on the floor directly under the shaft and that there were two skeletons located here; this implies that the first two partial human remains and coffin were in a loculus. The pottery included biconical jars, beer jars, tall storage jars, and beakers some of which contained vegetable husks. A small sherd of Nubian scratched ware and two flint chips were also found in the tomb; these may have been part of the intentional burial deposit or they may have entered intrusively when the tomb was looted.

Objects:

Field Object #: 80-1 Museum #: 6-8761

Description: Beads, cylindrical, faience, one triple and three singles.

Field Object #: 80-2 Museum #: 6-6437

Description: Buff dish, dark burning stain in interior

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 80-3 Museum #: 6-8193

Description: Beer jar, tall and narrow, hole in the bottom

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Height: 25.5 cm

Field Object #: 80-4a Museum #: 6-6428

Description: Silt bottle, red polished, roll rim, narrow tall neck flaring toward top, narrow ovoid shoulder; top portion only when found

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Rim diameter: 6.4 cm

Field Object #: 80-4 Museum #: 6-6439

Description: Silt beer jar, roughly worked out with fingers at base, solid base, top missing when found

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Height: 22.5 cm

Field Object #: 80-5 Museum #: 6-6426
Description: Bottom of large red jar

Field Object #: 80-6
Description: Marl beaker, white

Field Object #: 80-7 Museum #: 6-6433
Description: Marl beaker, originally contained vegetable matter
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5.2 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 80-8
Description: Marl beaker, pinkish; originally contained vegetable husks

Field Object #: 80-9 Museum #: 6-6434
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks

Field Object #: 80-10 Museum #: 6-6355
Description: Marl storage jar, biconical, wide flaring mouth with rolled rim, lines around bottom of neck

Field Object #: 80-11 Museum #: 6-6427
Description: Slender marl bottle, high shoulder, tall neck, flattened roll rim, encircling incised lines on shoulder
 Greatest diameter: 7 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 18.5 cm

Field Object #: 80-12
Description: Large tall marl jar, lines incised around mouth, rope lines around belly

Field Object #: 80-13 Museum #: 6-6431
Description: Marl beaker, pinkish
 Greatest diameter: 5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 80-14

Description: Biconical silt jar, flaring mouth, painted white
Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 80-15

Description: Silt beaker, red polished; originally contained traces of vegetable husks

Field Object #: 80-16 Museum #: 6-6430

Description: Marl beaker, originally held vegetable husks

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 80-17

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained dates and vegetable husks

Field Object #: 80-18 Museum #: 6-6429

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 80-19 Museum #: 6-6432

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 80-22

Description: Two flint chips

Field Object #: 80-17, 20 and 21 Museum #: 6-6435

Description: Faience cylinder bead (#20), two sherds of Nubian scratched ware with evidence of burning inside (cooking pot) (#21), 10 pieces dom fruit (likely from beaker #17), 5 pieces charcoal

Tomb #: **81**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: N8

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 220 Width: 130 Length: 205

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 11

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Perhaps from a coffin: Fragment of wood with white plaster

Food Offering: "Nut (?); "Vegetable husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S, the tomb had one well-cut rectangular loculus excavated to the east, 50 cm wide and 90 cm high. One course of mudbrick partition wall in the bottom of the shaft; Reisner noted that the bricks were irregular but one "perfect" brick measured 32 x 15 x 12 cm. Human remains were not mentioned, but the assemblage included a scarab, a shell, faience beads, an alabaster bowl, and pottery bowls, jars, and beakers with vegetable husks in them. Additionally, a fragment of wood with white plaster was found that may have been from a coffin.

Objects:

Field Object #: 81-1 Museum #: 6-23704

Description: Scarab, faience, inscribed with hes jar surrounded by two lily flowers

Width: 1.5 cm

Height: 1 cm

Length: 2 cm

Field Object #: 81-2

Description: Shell

Field Object #: 81-3
Description: Two fragments long cylindrical blue glaze beads

Field Object #: 81-4
Description: Bottom of alabaster bowl

Field Object #: 81-5 Museum #: 6-6436
Description: Silt bowl, red polished inside and on outer rim, vertical rim, piece broken out of rim when found
 Greatest diameter: 16 cm
 Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 81-6
Description: Marl beaker, traces of vegetable husks

Field Object #: 81-7
Description: Marl beaker, with nut (?), vegetable husks

Field Object #: 81-8
Description: Marl ovoid jar, broken

Field Object #: 81-9
Description: Tall silt ovoid jar, rope marks on lower belly, in fragments when found

Field Object #: 81-10
Description: Fragment of red polished ware, black inside

Field Object #: 81-11
Description: Fragment of wood, white plaster

Tomb #: **82**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: M8

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 240 Width: 185 Length: 230

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 18

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skull shown in sketch

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: "Vegetable husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The shaft was oriented N-S along a mudbrick wall to the west, mudbricks were also used along all sides of the mouth of the shaft. Two loculi extended to the east and west; they were both 40 cm wide, one was 75 cm high and the other was 80 cm high. No mention of human remains appears in the written notes but a skull was indicated on the sketch, accompanied by seven beakers and three large dishes. Many of the beakers contained vegetable husks. Fragments of beer jars, more beakers, a red polished bottle, a white faience bead and a piece of wood were also found. On the surface south of this tomb was found part of a silt offering stand.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Silt offering stand, red polished, part of bowl only

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Field Object #: 82-1 Museum #: 6-6442

Description: Marl beaker, originally contained vegetable husks

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 82-2 Museum #: 6-8571

Description: Silt beaker, red polished, originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 6.6 cm

Field Object #: 82-3 Museum #: 6-6449

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 82-4 Museum #: 6-6450

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 82-5 Museum #: 6-6451

Description: Marl beaker, originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 82-6 Museum #: 6-6441

Description: Marl beaker, originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 82-7 Museum #: 6-6440

Description: Marl beaker, originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 82-8 Museum #: 6-6446

Description: Pinkish marl dish, buff self-slip in interior
Greatest diameter: 25 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 82-9

Description: Lump of Nile mud, found inside #8
Length: 45 cm

Field Object #: 82-10 Museum #: 6-6452
Description: Pinkish marl dish
Greatest diameter: 27 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 82-11
Description: Pinkish dish
Greatest diameter: 27 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 82-12
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; originally contained vegetable husks

Field Object #: 82-13
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; originally contained 14 "small fruits"

Field Object #: 82-14 Museum #: 6-6443
Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior, both interior and exterior were covered by white paint (?), red slipped band around exterior rim, flaring rim, ring base (two sherds)
Greatest diameter: 25 cm
Height: 7.5 cm

Field Object #: 82-14 Museum #: 6-6444
Description: Silt bowl, rim fragment, burnished lines

Field Object #: 82-14 Museum #: 6-6445
Description: Silt bowl, red slip outside, red polish inside (partially eroded); much of rim broken off
Greatest diameter: 20 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 82-14 Museum #: 6-6447
Description: Red dish, rim fragment, burnished lines

Field Object #: 82-14 Museum #: 6-6448
Description: Silt dish, deep, ring burnished interior; profile sherd
Greatest diameter: 28 cm
Height: 10.2 cm

Field Object #: 82-15
Description: Beer jars, fragments

Field Object #: 82-16
Description: Fragment of bottle, red polished

Field Object #: 82-17 Museum #: 6-8129a
Description: Bead: a) white cylinder, faience
 Greatest diameter: .3 cm
 Length: .8 cm

Field Object #: 82-18
Description: Piece of wood
 Length: 45 cm

Tomb #: **83**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: N7

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S along a mudbrick wall to the west according to the expedition map. No field notes discuss this tomb, but two PAHMA objects are marked with this tomb number: a very tall and narrow jar of pinkish fabric and a wider, biconical silt jar that has a white coating.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6453

Description: Very tall, narrow pinkish marl ovoid jar, some white slip on exterior

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 50 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6454

Description: Wide-bodied ovoid pink marl jar, wide mouth, white slip

Greatest diameter: 19 cm

Rim diameter: 11 cm

Height: 28 cm

Tomb #: **84**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: L6

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 130 Width: 80 Length: 180

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 6

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: Skeleton found in one of the coffins

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: Second coffin implies another burial

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 32 cm wide
Description: Wood has mostly rotted away leaving a cast of box. Paint and thin coat of plaster from outside of box still sticking to surface of cast. Box was painted black, white, red, yellow, and blue

Measurements: 38 cm wide
Description: Wood has mostly rotted away leaving a cast of box.

Food Offering: "Vegetable matter"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1065 tomb

Elevation: Y N

Tomb Plan: Y N

Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb, oriented N-S, was originally designated #7 and then renumbered #84. It contained two wooden boxes side by side, one slightly lower than the other. Their sides were bent in by the weight of the sand and the boxes were nearly filled with sand. The sand had solidified in mortar-like mass and wood had mostly rotted away, leaving a cast of the boxes. There was paint and thin coat of plaster from the outside of one of the boxes still sticking to the surface of the cast. The box was painted black, white, red, yellow, and blue. The coffins were both of overlapping board construction, pinned by perpendicular pegs through the end of one board into the edge of the other. A skeleton was found in one of the coffins, with a small biconical necked jar, a bowl, and a storage jar just outside the coffin at the head end. Inside the coffin, a silt beaker with traces of vegetable matter was found by the head. No objects or human remains were recorded for the second coffin, so it is unclear if this was a simultaneous or sequential use of the tomb.

Objects:

Field Object #: 84-1 Museum #: 6-6456

Description: Small marl biconical jar, buff slipped, wide vertical neck, flange rim

Greatest diameter: 8 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 84-2

Description: Silt bowl, vertical rim, base ring

Field Object #: 84-3

Description: Small dish, being used as lid to #4, edge broken when found

Field Object #: 84-4

Description: Large ovoid jar, rolled rim, broken when found; fabric appears to be marl in the excavation photo

Field Object #: 84-5 Museum #: 6-6457

Description: Silt beaker, red polished, originally contained vegetable matter

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4.7 cm

Height: 13.5 cm

Field Object #: 84-6

Description: Silt beaker, red polished, black -painted rim

Tomb #: **85**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: L10

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 150 Width: 80 Length: 120

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 6

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: M

Age: Elderly

Description: Skeleton of old man, abundance of mummy cloth

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Perhaps from a coffin: Fragments of wood mentioned in context with mummy

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1, fragment); leaves (2, uncertain species)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented NW - SE, this burial contained the skeleton of an old man with abundant mummy cloth. There were also fragments of wood that might be been the remains of a coffin. The length of the tomb was recorded as 1.2 m in the field notes, however, it is shown on the map as being the usual length of approximately 2 m. No sketch or photograph of the burial was provided but assuming the body was extended as is normal for this time period, this would also indicate a tomb length of at least 2 m. The objects associated with this tomb were found the fill dirt, and included food offerings and a much worn scarab.

Objects:

Field Object #: 85-1

Description: Large, tall silt jar, rope pattern around lower belly

Field Object #: 85-2

Description: Beer jar

Field Object #: 85-3

Description: Fragment, base of large jar with rounded bottom, red paint

Field Object #: 85-4

Description: Fragment of dom

Field Object #: 85-5

Description: Two leaves

Field Object #: 85-6 Museum #: 6-8762

Description: Scarab, blue glaze worn, inscribed with wadjet eye and uncertain sign

Length: 1.11 cm

Tomb #: **86**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: M11

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 230 Width: 158 Length: 240

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 11

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 1 of 2: two skulls shown in sketch

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 2 of 2: two skulls shown in sketch

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1078 tomb

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented NW - SE, the tomb had one loculus that measured 82 cm wide at the west end and 80 cm at the east end. It was separated from the base of the shaft by a brick partition wall, constructed of loose bricks that were piled up in a diagonal manner to a height of 35-50 cm. Two skulls were found along the north wall of the loculus, while most of the pottery was clustered near the northwest corner. The tomb was too disturbed to ascertain whether the burials were simultaneous or sequential.

Objects:

Field Object #: 86-1 Museum #: 6-6462

Description: Silt bowl, deep, everted flange rim, flat base, white splashes inside, like "flower pot" form but smooth

Greatest diameter: 28 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 86-2 Museum #: 6-23700?

Description: Silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior, piece missing from rim when found

Greatest diameter: 19.5 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 86-3 Museum #: 6-8707

Description: Silt carinated bowl, noticeable ridge at bottom of carination, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 23.5 cm

Height: 10 cm

Field Object #: 86-4 Museum #: 6-6460

Description: Silt dish, flaring sides, flat base

Greatest diameter: 26.5 cm

Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 86-5 Museum #: 6-6464

Description: Pinkish marl dish

Greatest diameter: 25 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 86-6 Museum #: 6-6461

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 86-7 Museum #: 6-6458

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 86-8 Museum #: 6-6465

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 86-9

Description: Large, tall silt jar, perhaps white painted, lines around lower belly, rolled rim

Field Object #: 86-10

Description: Large, tall silt jar, perhaps white painted, lines around lower belly, rolled rim; part of rim and neck broken away when found

Field Object #: 86-11 Museum #: 6-6466

Description: Marl jar, rolled rim, ovoid body

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Rim diameter: 7 cm

Height: 21 cm

Tomb #: **87**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: K13

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

On the map, a circular pit at northern extremity of the cemetery was labeled with this tomb number. No field notes are extant regarding it. In the list of tombs (FAN 49 p. 11) number 87 is described as "bir in wady."

Tomb #: **89**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: N13

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 140 Width: 60 Length: 235

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 5

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Head north, mummy disturbed except legs, much cloth

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Board in bottom under mummy

Food Offering: Dates (21)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Tomb oriented N-S, simple shaft style. The mummy was disturbed except for the legs; the head was at the northern end of the shaft and a scarab was found in the vicinity of the ribcage. The burial also included the upper portion of a Cypriot juglet, a silt drinking cup, a silt beaker containing date seeds, and a stone rubber.

Objects:

Field Object #: 89-1 Museum #: 6-8763

Description: Scarab, blue glazed, inscribed with k3 ams in center, nfr at bottom, R' at top; T-shaped object with looping lines, perhaps a seal?

Length: 1.14 cm

Field Object #: 89-2 Museum #: 6-6469

Description: 21 whole dried dates, a few fragments; grain husks

Length: 1.2 cm cm

Field Object #: 89-2 Museum #: 6-6468

Description: Silt beaker, red polished, sandy sediment inside, originally contained date seeds

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 89-3 Museum #: 6-6471

Description: Cypriot juglet, three sherds comprising top part of vessel from mid-body to neck and handle (bottom and top of vessel missing when Reisner found them)

Width: .2 cm

Height: 3 cm

Length: 6 cm

Field Object #: 89-4 Museum #: 6-6470

Description: Medium silt bowl, red slip on exterior, vertical-to-slightly carinated rim, round bottom

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 89-4 Museum #: 6-8083

Description: Red dish, broken part missing

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 89-5

Description: Stone rubber, spherical

Tomb #: **90**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 8

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

There is no page in the field notes about this tomb, and it is not indicated on the map. However, PAHMA has a marl beaker designated 90-8, implying that there was a tomb number 90 and that there were at least eight objects in this tomb.

Objects:

Field Object #: 90-8 Museum #: 6-6472
Description: Marl beaker, dark sediment inside
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Tomb #: **91**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: J11

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 130 Width: 110 Length: 245

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 25

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: mummy cloth

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Perhaps from a coffin: Traces of rotted wood

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1); "Vegetable husks (grain?)" ; "Vegetable husks"; "Dried fruits"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1064 tomb

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Shaft oriented E-W, with one loculus (50 cm wide) to the south separated by a mudbrick wall that was preserved six courses high at one end. Some bricks measured 35 x 18 x 8, while others measured 30 x 15 x 8. The objects were clustered in the loculus behind the partition wall. There were traces of rotted wood and mummy cloth at the south wall, implying a burial although no human remains were recorded. In addition to a large assemblage of pottery, much of which contained food offerings, there was an alabaster kohl jar with metallic paste inside it and also a fragment of a faience offering tablet with a depiction of a woman with an ankh in front of her face. Some of the beakers had black-painted rims, indicating a date prior to or during the reign of Thutmose III.

Objects:

Field Object #: 91-1 Museum #: 6-6473

Description: Silt dish, red slipped interior and wide band of slip around exterior rim

Greatest diameter: 26 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 91-2
Description: Upper part of tall silt jar, flattened roll rim
Height: 32 cm

Field Object #: 91-3 Museum #: 6-6475
Description: Large silt red-slipped biconical jar, flaring mouth ("meat jar"); originally contained "vegetable husks (grain?)"
Greatest diameter: 22 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 27 cm

Field Object #: 91-4 Museum #: 6-6485
Description: Silt bowl "drinking cup", red slip outside, red polished inside, concentric burnishing lines in interior, body rises from base ring to make it seem footed
Greatest diameter: 17 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 91-5 Museum #: 6-6486
Description: Silt bowl "drinking cup", red slipped outside, red polished inside
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 91-6 Museum #: 6-6484
Description: Silt bowl, red-slipped, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 91-7 Museum #: 6-6483
Description: Silt bowl, red slipped exterior, ring burnished interior, undulating profile
Greatest diameter: 14 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 91-8 Museum #: 6-6477
Description: Small silt beaker, red polished (bad state); originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 91-9 Museum #: 6-6477

Description: Silt beaker, red polished, originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 91-10 Museum #: 6-6481
Description: Marl beaker; originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 91-11
Description: Dom fruit (1)

Field Object #: 91-13 Museum #: 6-6487
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 13.5 cm

Field Object #: 91-14 Museum #: 6-6488
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 15.5 cm

Field Object #: 91-15 Museum #: 6-6480
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, squashed before firing; originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 91-16 Museum #: 6-6489
Description: Red-slipped jar, crudely made/thick, smooth transition from ovoid body to vertical neck; originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 8 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 91-17 Museum #: 6-6490
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim; originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15.5 cm

Field Object #: 91-18

Description: Alabaster kohl pot, rim broken, metallic paste inside

Field Object #: 91-19

Description: Small dish, base ring, dark red ware

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Field Object #: 91-20 Museum #: 6-6491

Description: Small brown dish

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Height: 3.5 cm

Field Object #: 91-21

Description: Small dish, base ring, dark red ware; originally contained dried fruits

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Field Object #: 91-22 Museum #: 6-6492

Description: Marl beaker, originally contained vegetable husks

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 91-23 Museum #: 6-6478

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim and fingerprints/splotches on body

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 91-25 Museum #: 6-8764 a

Description: Faience stela, inscribed, 4 x 5 x .8 cm

Height: 4 cm

Length: 5 cm

Field Object #: 91-8 or 12 Museum #: 6-6479

Description: Silt beaker, red polished, originally contained vegetable husks

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 91-8 or 12 Museum #: 6-6482
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, originally contained vegetable husks
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Tomb #: **92** Location: Cemetery 1-200 Map Grid: I10

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 180 Width: 85 Length: 230

Condition: Tomb: Empty/Unused (?)

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Simple shaft tomb oriented E-W, apparently found empty as no objects were mentioned.
Located on Map 20.

Tomb #: **93**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: K10

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: no objects recorded

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

There are no field notes concerning this tomb, but it was located on the map. The shaft is oriented NE-SW.

Tomb #: **94**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: K8

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: 100

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

There are no field notes for this number, but it is located on the map. It was a small pit (approximately 1 m long) oriented E-W, aligned with mudbrick walls of a room. There is insufficient information to tell if this feature might have been built for a child's burial or for a non-funerary purpose.

Tomb #: **95**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

There are no field notes for this number, nor is it located on map. It is unclear if this number was used.

Tomb #: **96**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: N6

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: no objects recorded

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

There are no field notes for this number, but it is located on the map. The pit/shaft was oriented E-W.

Tomb #: 97

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Q8

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 90 Width: 50 Length: 190

Condition: Tomb: no objects recorded

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This was a simple pit oriented N-S, that Reisner found plundered. He noted that it was one meter east of and parallel to no. 63.

Tomb #: **98**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: R7

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: 25 Length: 80

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

There are no field notes, but it is located on map, where the feature is depicted as being very small. Based on the map, I estimate the length at 80 cm and width at 25 cm. There is insufficient information to tell if this feature might have been built for a child's burial or for a non-funerary purpose.

Tomb #: 99

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: P7

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: 205

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: One skull, tibia, and arm bones displaced within coffin

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Coffin shown in sketch, wider toward head end

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The tomb was oriented N-S in the corner of Room A. The width and depth were not provided. A coffin with some human remains (skull, tibia, and arm bones) was found in the loculus, which was separated from the shaft by a mudbrick partition wall. The three beakers found in this tomb were all located at the head end of the coffin; two of them contained traces of organic matter.

Objects:

Field Object #: 99-1 Museum #: 6-6494

Description: Silt beaker, mouth squashed in before firing, red polished, signs of burning on exterior

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 99-2 Museum #: 6-6495

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; originally contained traces of organic matter and blackish dust

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 99-3 Museum #: 6-6496
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 14 cm

Tomb #: **100**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: N7

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Fragments of coffin wood and mummy cloth

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Fragments of coffin wood were clinging to west wall

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S in the corner of a room, a mudbrick wall was built around the other two sides of the shaft to completely frame it. Inside along the west wall were fragments of coffin wood and mummy cloth, implying a burial though no human remains were recorded. In the fill was one marl beaker.

Objects:

Field Object #: 100-1

Description: Marl beaker, white

Tomb #: **101**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: N7

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 0 Width: – Length: –

Condition: Empty Pit

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

On the sketch for Tomb 100, the label "101" is written beside the superstructure wall of Tomb 100. The sketch indicates that there is no shaft beneath 101; it was a pit that was only as deep as the brickwork and did not extend down into the gebel. No objects are associated with this pit.

Tomb #: **102**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: T7

Style: Complex chambers

Dimensions: Depth: 150 Width: 55 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 8

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Infant

Description: Remnants of a wooden box clinging to one side of the pit, possibly a child's coffin

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 70 x 30 maximum

Description: Remnants of a wooden box clinging to one side of the pit, possibly a child's coffin

Food Offering: Pomegranate (1); Dom fruit (uncertain number)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This group of substructures consists of a rectangular shaft oriented N-S; just touching its southern edge was a round pit 2 m deep and 1 m diameter, and at this pit's southeast edge was a small rectangular pit (70 cm x 35 cm, 1 m deep) containing remnants of a wooden box. It is not possible to know whether they were dug at different times for different purposes and just happened to join so Reisner described them all together, or if they were intentionally made together. Eight objects were recovered from the area, but with one exception (a lamp that was found in the circular hole) it is unclear from which of these three features they came. No mention was made of human remains, and some if not all of the objects may have been from domestic contexts rather than funerary; the pottery could serve either purpose. There was a stratum of black ash mixed with dirt in the large rectangular pit.

In the small rectangular feature, remnants of a wooden box were found clinging to the side; this could possibly have been a child's coffin but there is not enough evidence to be sure. An intact pomegranate and dom fruit were found in the tomb.

Objects:

Field Object #: 102-1 Museum #: 6-6501

Description: Large ovoid marl jar, rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Rim diameter: 8 cm

Height: 27 cm

Field Object #: 102-2 Museum #: 6-6500

Description: Marl "drinking cup" bowl, sandy residue in interior; broken when discovered

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 102-3

Description: Silt cup, very tall vertical rim with incised lines around mouth, angular body, flat base; rim broken when found

Field Object #: 102-4

Description: Small lamp from hole

Field Object #: 102-5

Description: Small pomegranate, perfect

Field Object #: 102-6

Description: Dom fruits

Field Object #: 102-7 Museum #: 6-6498

Description: Silt ovoid jar, flaring mouth

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Height: 24.3 cm

Field Object #: 102-8

Description: Twig

Length: 40 cm

Tomb #: **103**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Q7

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 80 Width: 55 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 8

Phase: Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W close to the wall of a room, this pit contained a silt beaker, half of a faience bead, and a sherd of Nubian scratched ware as well as sherds of a wavy-necked bottle, a lipped rim bowl, beer jars, and siltware with red polish and white spots. The notes also mention sherds of tall jars that were smoothed around their bases (in contrast to the usual evidence of hand-trimming with a tool that is seen in the early 18th Dynasty pottery of this site).

Objects:

Field Object #: 103-1

Description: Half of blue glaze bead

Field Object #: 103-2 Museum #: 6-6503

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 103-3 Museum #: 6-6504

Description: Brownish pottery body sherd, incised parallel lines on exterior (Nubian scratched ware); interior completely blackened (cooking pot)

Field Object #: 103-4

Description: Sherd - marl rim with lip, similar in profile to bowl of offering stand

Field Object #: 103-5

Description: Sherd - top of red ovoid jar, rolled rim

Field Object #: 103-6

Description: Sherd - wavy-necked bottle

Field Object #: 103-7

Description: Sherd - tall jar, smoothed at bottom

Field Object #: 103-8

Description: Sherd of red polished ware with white spots

Tomb #: **104**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Q7

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 70 Width: 50 Length: 150

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 4

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: F

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Two skeletons, one of a grown person, female (?)

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: Small child just getting its teeth. Feet and upper body of child well preserved; apparently unwrapped. Coarse cloth wrappings in abundance.

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1); "one small fruit"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This double burial was placed in a rather small pit, oriented E-W alongside a house wall. There were two skeletons, one of a grown person, thought by Reisner to possibly be female, the other of a small child just getting its teeth. The feet and upper body of the child were well preserved; the body appeared unwrapped. However, coarse cloth wrappings were found in abundance, and the assemblage also included a dom fruit, a piece of netting, two pieces of rope, and one small fruit (not described further). No pottery was extant to assist in dating these two burials.

Objects:

Field Object #: 104-1

Description: Dom fruit

Field Object #: 104-2
Description: One piece of netting

Field Object #: 104-3
Description: Two pieces of rope

Field Object #: 104-4
Description: One small fruit

Tomb #: **105**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: P6

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 75 Width: 80 Length: 103

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: Small pit with possible remains of coffin could have been a child's burial

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Fragment of wood clinging to bricks on north side

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1 fragment)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This was a small, shallow shaft built into corner of a room of a house and oriented E-W. Perhaps it was a child's grave. A mudbrick wall several courses high was built at the bottom of the shaft along the east and north sides of the shaft, but only a few centimeters of space was cleared behind these walls, so a full loculus was not excavated. Along the narrow dimension of the shaft, the width at the mouth was 80 cm but at the bottom of the shaft it is just 37 cm wide between the mudbrick wall and the opposite facing wall. The length of the shaft was just 103 cm, and the northern mudbrick wall reduced the usable space to 95 cm long. These walls were composed of black bricks 28 x 15 x 8 and yellow bricks 30 x 15 x 10 cm. Human remains are not recorded, but the objects found include fragments of dom fruit and bits of wood and plaster; a fragment of wood (perhaps a child's coffin?) was found clinging to the bricks on the north side. Another small tomb of this size (#112) that definitely contained a coffin was just on the other side of the house wall.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6509
Description: Dom fruit

Field Object #: 105-1
Description: Bits of wood and plaster

Field Object #: 105-2 Museum #: 6-6507
Description: Fragments of dom fruit

Field Object #: 105-3 Museum #: 6-6506
Description: Fragment of wood clinging to brick
Width: 2 cm
Height: .4 cm
Length: 5 cm

Tomb #: **106**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Q7

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 110 Width: 100 Length: 265

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 16

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty
Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Presence of a coffin implies a burial

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Part of floor of wooden coffin left in tomb. Coffin was made from a hollow log (?) like 117.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Large shaft tomb, oriented N-S in center of a room. The tomb had rounded corners at the bottom of the shaft. The presence of a coffin (a hollowed-out log) implies that a burial was originally present, although no human remains were mentioned. In addition to this dug-out log coffin, the tomb contained a hemispherical bowl with a base ring and a lipped bowl that point to a date in the SIP. Other pottery could date from the SIP to the early 18th Dynasty, such as bowls with burnished interiors and black-painted rims. Other finds include the rim of a large bowl with a fluted rim, and a piece of coarse silt ware with a handle.

Objects:

Field Object #: 106-1

Description: Tall jar, white, piece gone from rim, rope lines around lower belly

Field Object #: 106-2
Description: Marl beaker, white

Field Object #: 106-3
Description: Marl beaker, white, broken in four pieces when found

Field Object #: 106-4
Description: Red polished fragment of stem from offering stand

Field Object #: 106-5
Description: Large silt beaker, red-slipped, broken in five when found
Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: 106-6
Description: Rim fragment of large bowl (?), recurving body with fluted rim and rope pattern

Field Object #: 106-7
Description: Stopper, Nile mud, U-shaped profile

Field Object #: 106-8
Description: Rim fragment of bowl, lipped rim, red polish inside

Field Object #: 106-9
Description: Half of bowl, red polish inside

Field Object #: 106-10
Description: Part of hemispherical bowl with base ring, red polish inside; two pieces from rim missing when it was found

Field Object #: 106-11
Description: Bottom of silt beaker, red polish

Field Object #: 106-12
Description: Rim sherd of silt dish, red polish inside

Field Object #: 106-13
Description: Part of marl bottle, high shouldered, narrow neck, pink ware with yellow-white surface; broken diagonally

Field Object #: 106-14

Description: Vertical handle from jar of rough brown ware

Field Object #: 106-15

Description: Thin rim sherd, burnished, black-painted rim; likely from shallow bowl "drinking cup"

Field Object #: 106-16

Description: Fragments of beer jar

Field Object #: 106-17

Description: Fragments of broad dishes; red, white, and brown ware

Tomb #: **107**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Q7

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 90 Width: 35 Length: 120

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: M

Age: Adolescent

Description: Mummy cloth, skeleton of a young person (ends of bones, skull, teeth, size of bones) Skin of breast well preserved. Male (?).

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Part of wooden coffin floor. One rounded piece with bark (?) on exterior - dug out log coffin

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was a rather small shaft, oriented E-W alongside a house wall. Part of a wooden coffin floor was found that curved upward; it possibly had bark on its exterior. The human remains were those of a young person, perhaps an adolescent, as Reisner noted his age estimated based on the ends of the bones, the skull and teeth, and size of the bones. He did not give further details to help corroborate or refine his thoughts about the deceased's age. Reisner also noted that the skin of the breast was well preserved and thought the body might be male. The only object found in the tomb was a beer jar.

Objects:

Field Object #: 107-1

Description: Beer jar, broken when found

Field Object #: 107-2

Description: Slightly rounded piece of wooden coffin, possibly has bark on exterior

Tomb #: **108**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: O8

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 20 Width: 40 Length: 90

Condition: Possible ritual interment

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 40 x 90

Description: Perhaps from a coffin: Rectangular box, wood much decayed in corner of room close against walls. Floor and parts of sides preserved. The box may or may not be a child's coffin.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

In a small pit oriented E-W in the corner of a room, a decayed wooden box measuring 40 x 90 cm was found at a depth of 20 cm. The dimensions of the box make it possible that it was a child's coffin; however, human remains were not mentioned. No objects were recorded, making it difficult to know if this was an interment or just a box placed in the pit for another purpose.

Objects:

Field Object #: 108-1

Description: Rectangular wooden box, much decayed

Tomb #: **109**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Q6

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 65 Width: 50 Length: 100

Condition: Possible ritual interment

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Small pit in corner of room, oriented E-W. It was plundered and contained just one dom fruit. Reisner noted that it was either broken through the floor as a secondary use of the room, perhaps a place for canopic jars, or it may have been an original part of the room that was plastered over with a floor that was subsequently broken open by thieves. Another possibility given the presence of the dom fruit is that it might have been a child's burial but the human remains have disappeared.

Objects:

Field Object #: 109-1

Description: Dom fruit

Tomb #: **110**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: S7

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 170 Width: 70 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 17

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Human remains were not recorded, but fragments of wood and painted plaster may indicate the original presence of a coffin

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Perhaps from a coffin: Fragments of wood, and two bits of plaster, very white with black lines.

Food Offering: "Grain husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Shaft oriented E-W, perpendicular to a long house wall. Human remains were not recorded, but fragments of wood and painted plaster may indicate the original presence of a coffin. Notable finds in the tomb include two sherds of Kerma ware, one of which had holes, presumably an ancient repair. About 2 m north of the tomb an intact open silt dish with white spots and a white rim was found; a small flaring marl cup and silt bowl with ring burnishing were found in the dirt of the surface 3 meters north of this tomb. These may have been used for post-funerary offerings.

Objects:

Field Object #: 110-1

Description: Small flaring marl cup, yellow-white, flat bottom

Field Object #: 110-2 Museum #: 6-6515

Description: Shallow bowl "drinking cup", ring burnished interior, red slip exterior

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Height: 4.5 cm

Field Object #: 110-3 Museum #: 6-6514

Description: Silt beaker, red-polished, originally had rim half broken away and contained grain husks

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 110-4

Description: Marl beaker, rim broken when found

Field Object #: 110-5

Description: Silt sherd, slightly concave, dark red polish outside, black inside

Field Object #: 110-6 Museum #: 6-6512

Description: Thick buff rim fragment

Width: 3.3 cm

Length: 16 cm

Field Object #: 110-7

Description: Bit of thin polished black topped black ware (probably Kerma ware)

Field Object #: 110-8

Description: Bit of thin polished black topped black ware, rim/red with holes (Kerma)

Field Object #: 110-9

Description: Rim sherd, bowl with vertical rim, red polish inside

Field Object #: 110-10

Description: Rim sherd, bowl or dish with flaring convex rim, red polish inside

Field Object #: 110-11

Description: Rim sherd, bowl or dish with flaring body and direct rim, red polish inside

Field Object #: 110-12

Description: Rim sherd, bowl or dish with flaring body and direct rim, red paint

Field Object #: 110-13

Description: Rounded bottom fragment, red paint, white band around middle

Field Object #: 110-15

Description: Two bits of plaster, very white with black lines

Field Object #: 110-16

Description: Fragments of wood

Field Object #: 110-17

Description: Deep flaring dish, red with white dots and white painted rim

Tomb #: **111**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: S7

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 190 Width: 50 Length: 230

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 7

Phase: Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: A few bones

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: "Grain husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1757 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Shaft oriented N-S, slightly more true to magnetic North than the local North followed by house walls and most tombs. There were traces of brickwork around the mouth of the tomb. This tomb contained two large beakers, one of which was decorated with a white band around its middle and which was found containing grain husks and a bit of string. The rounded bottoms of these jars may indicate a date before the introduction of the faster wheel in the early 18th Dynasty that produces a more tapered bottom. Additional finds included a burnished rim sherd of a carinated bowl with painted decoration, a beer jar, a beaker, the bottom of another large beaker, and a sherd of Nubian black-top polished ware. The surviving human remains were limited to a few bones (not recorded in detail).

Objects:

Field Object #: 111-1 Museum #: 6-6520

Description: Large red-slipped beaker, nearly uniform diameter; rim broken and mended, piece missing

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Rim diameter: 7.8 cm

Height: 22 cm

Field Object #: 111-2 Museum #: 6-6521

Description: Large red-slipped beaker, white band painted around belly, nearly uniform diameter; originally contained grain husks and bit of string

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Rim diameter: 7.7 cm

Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: 111-3 Museum #: 6-6517

Description: Large red-slipped beaker, white band painted around belly and rim, white splotches, nearly uniform diameter; rim broken when found

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Height: 23 cm

Field Object #: 111-4 Museum #: 6-9733

Description: Sherd of burnished ware, curved, interior surface is black with horizontal burnishing, exterior is mottled brown and black, 4 mm thick

Width: .4 cm

Height: 3 cm

Length: 5 cm

Field Object #: 111-5

Description: Tall jar

Field Object #: 111-6

Description: Beer jar

Field Object #: 111-7 Museum #: 6-6519

Description: Very large, flat bowl, carinated lipped rim fragment, smooth finish, top of rim burnished and painted with ticks in brown paint, two concentric brown lines on exterior in the carination with a red line in between

Greatest diameter: 38 cm

Height: 6.5 cm

Length: 17 cm

Field Object #: 111-7

Description: Pans, red polish inside

Field Object #: 111-8

Description: Beaker

Tomb #: **112**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: P6

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 75 Width: 40 Length: 125

Condition: Possible ritual interment

Min. # of Objects: 9

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Small pit located alongside an E-W house wall; on the opposite side of the wall is a similar sized-pit, number 105. No mention of human remains, and the length of the pit is not sufficient for an adult burial so perhaps this was a ritual interment or a burial of a child in which the remains have disappeared. Pottery in the deposit included the top of a jar (perhaps an amphora?) with wavy tall, vertical neck, and the bottom part of a beer jar and six other jar bottoms.

Objects:

Field Object #: 112-1

Description: Marl jar, yellowish, wide vertical neck slightly wavy, sloping shoulders

Field Object #: 112-2

Description: Flat-bottomed silt ovoid jar, painted red, slightly wavy; top broken off when found

Field Object #: 112-3

Description: Rounded bottom fragment of large brown silt jar, painted white

Field Object #: 112-4

Description: Small marl flat base, thin, flaring sides

Field Object #: 112-5
Description: Broken bottom (of jar)

Field Object #: 112-6
Description: Broken bottom (of jar)

Field Object #: 112-7
Description: Broken bottom (of jar)

Field Object #: 112-8
Description: Broken bottom (of jar)

Field Object #: 112-9
Description: Broken bottom (of jar)

Tomb #: **113**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: R5

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 60 Width: 45 Length: 120

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 6

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: Burial of small child (head to S. [face west?]; 1-2 years old teeth coming through, suture of skull open

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Small, shallow pit containing a burial of a small child (1-2 years of age) oriented N-S in line with a nearby house wall. A beer jar was found in the southwest corner of the burial pit at the head end. A silt bowl and a sherd that was possibly from an offering stand were also found in the pit. Fragments of wood and cloth were also noted, as well as sherds of burnished pottery that Reisner thought had entered this context from nearby tombs.

Objects:

Field Object #: 113-1

Description: Beer jar, rough brown ware, slightly wavy, high shoulder ovoid, flat base, neck and short flaring rim (Type BB4)

Field Object #: 113-2

Description: Sherd, top of offering stand with hollow stem and center portion of the offering bowl. Inside of ware black, surface white and red

Field Object #: 113-3

Description: Silt bowl, vertical rim, lines incised around rim, flat bottom

Field Object #: 113-4
Description: Fragments of wood

Field Object #: 113-5
Description: Fragments of cloth

Field Object #: 113-6
Description: Fragments of red polish and other coarse red pottery from other tombs

Tomb #: **114**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Q6

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 150 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 28

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: M

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skeleton lying on side with head to west, face to north, but probably disturbed; head outside in dirt

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Perhaps from a coffin: Bits of wood with peg holes and drab plaster with white, black, yellow, and red paint

Food Offering: "Vegetable dust"; "Vegetable husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Tomb oriented E-W, along walls in corner of room. There was one loculus; the measurements for the total tomb size are estimated from the sketch. There was a double partition wall (two bricks wide with small space between them) at the base of the shaft, very irregularly built in a curve. The inner wall had sunk down past its lower courses and only the top was visible. The field notes mention a skeleton lying on its side but which was disturbed as the head was outside in the dirt. Another entry is "male skeleton" - it's uncertain if Reisner was describing the sex of the skeleton first mentioned, or if this is a second interment. Only one partial skeleton is shown in the tomb sketch, so I am assuming it is a clarification regarding the first skeleton. The objects were clustered around the intact legs of the burial, except objects 10 and 11 which were at the west end of the shaft, abutted by the partition wall. The notes mention bits of wood with peg holes and drab plaster with white, black, yellow, and red paint, which may be from a coffin.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6539

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 114-1 Museum #: 6-6531

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 5.8 cm

Rim diameter: 5.2 cm

Height: 12.6 cm

Field Object #: 114-2 Museum #: 6-6527

Description: Small, handmade, red-slipped jar, straight neck. Model? Originally contained "vegetable dust." Sandy sediment inside.

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 114-3

Description: Medium silt ovoid jar with flaring mouth, red painted

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 114-4 Museum #: 6-6538

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15.5 cm

Field Object #: 114-5

Description: Black stone kohl jar, flat base, globose body with high, rounded shoulder, no neck or rim (broken?). Drilled straight down with narrow cavity for kohl.

Field Object #: 114-6 Museum #: 6-6524

Description: Tiny marl model jar, white slip, bulging at middle. Lots of sediment inside

Greatest diameter: 5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 114-7 Museum #: 6-6534

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, originally contained vegetable dust

Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 114-8 Museum #: 6-6540
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 114-9 Museum #: 6-8170
Description: Small jar, pink marl fabric, biconical body, straight neck, flanged rim. White slip with reddish brown painted line encircling join of neck to body, from which long vertical lines in groups of 2, 3, and 4 drop to midpoint of body.
 Greatest diameter: 9 cm
 Rim diameter: 6 cm
 Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 114-10
Description: Large marl jar, ovoid, with beveled roll rim

Field Object #: 114-11 Museum #: 6-23643
Description: Silt dish, base ring, red slip outside rim, ring burnished inside
 Greatest diameter: 28 cm
 Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 114-13 Museum #: 6-6530
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, black painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 114-15
Description: Marl beaker, fragment when found

Field Object #: 114-16 Museum #: 6-6541
Description: Marl beaker, rim broken when found, originally contained vegetable husks
 Greatest diameter: 7 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 114-17 Museum #: 6-6542
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, black painted rim; cracked to pieces when found

Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 114-18 Museum #: 6-6543
Description: Silt beaker, red polished; sediment inside
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 114-19 Museum #: 6-6533
Description: Silt beaker, dark red polish; sandy sediment inside
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5.5 cm
Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 114-20 Museum #: 6-6536
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 114-21 Museum #: 6-6544
Description: Marl spherical jar, narrow opening at top, neck/rim broken off and most of body broken off when found

Field Object #: 114-22 Museum #: 6-6545
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 114-24
Description: Sherds - bowl with vertical sides, base ring, "red lines"
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 114-25 Museum #: 6-6535
Description: Marl rim fragment of bowl from offering stand
Width: 6 cm
Length: 12 cm

Field Object #: 114-26

Description: Sherd - very thin, gently concave, red polish inside, black painted rim

Field Object #: 114-27

Description: Sherd - marl rim, outward angled bevel, straight form below

Field Object #: 114-12 or 14 Museum #: 6-6529

Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 114-12 or 14 Museum #: 6-6537

Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 13 cm

Tomb #: **115**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: N8

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 180 Width: 70 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 7

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This shaft tomb was oriented N-S adjacent to house walls; the northern end of the shaft was excavated with a slight bend to the west thus going under the wall. Objects 1-3 were found in the center of the shaft; there was no mention of human remains. The assemblage included two beer jars that had black-painted rims, a pot stand, and fragments of silt bottles and marl bowls.

Objects:

Field Object #: 115-1

Description: Beer jar, broad black band around rim

Field Object #: 115-2

Description: Beer jar, broad black band around rim

Field Object #: 115-3 Museum #: 6-6547

Description: Pot stand, pink

Greatest diameter: 8.5 cm

Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 115-4 Museum #: 6-8082

Description: Silt bottle, red polished with vertical burnishing, flaring almost flange lip, long narrow neck, and top of shoulder

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Rim diameter: 6 cm
Height: 22 cm

Field Object #: 115-5
Description: Rim sherd of large red polished jar

Field Object #: 115-6
Description: Marl bowl, base ring, top broken off

Field Object #: 115-7
Description: Marl bowl, angular recurving rim with two incised lines

Tomb #: **116**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: T6

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 150 Width: 80 Length: 215

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 6

Phase: Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This shaft tomb was oriented N-S, and contained a scarab incised with a standing male figure facing two uraei. This decoration finds comparanda from the Second Intermediate Period from *Qau and Badari III* Plate XIX, #40 and 41. Also, fragments of Nubian scratched and mat-impressed ware were found as well as Egyptian forms such as beer jars, red polished dishes, and a marl bowl with vertical rim. No human remains were recorded.

Objects:

Field Object #: 116-1 Museum #: 6-8770

Description: Scarab, white with green glaze, inscribed with striding figure in short kilt with raised arm. Two uraei, both face the figure. Nb sign at bottom.

Length: 1.8 cm

Field Object #: 116-2

Description: Sherd, black, pitted (Tell el-Yahudiya ware?)

Field Object #: 116-3

Description: Sherd, brown, four parallel lines incised across, more lines incised perpendicularly down

Field Object #: 116-4

Description: Silt beer jars

Field Object #: 116-5

Description: Red polished dishes

Field Object #: 116-6

Description: Marl bowl with vertical rim, lines incised around exterior, whitish fabric

Tomb #: **117**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: P7

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 170 Width: 70 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: M

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: One skull, male

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: In his notes describing the dugout log coffin of Tomb 106, Reisner mentions that a similar coffin came from Tomb 117.

Food Offering: "Vegetable husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Shaft oriented N-S in center of a room, loculus carved to the west, which was broken on all sides perhaps by thieves. Measurements not recorded. The assemblage consisted of a marl beaker containing vegetable husks; a small silt pot with very wide, short body; and an anhydrite jar. A skull was found that Reisner sexed as male. The tomb apparently contained a coffin that was dug from a single log because in his notes describing the dugout log coffin of Tomb 106, Reisner mentions that a similar coffin came from Tomb 117. The combination of the dugout log coffin and the anhydrite jar could point to a date in the 17th Dynasty for this burial. However, the tomb was placed in the center of a room in House A, so unless this structure was already abandoned at this early date, the burial should be dated to the latter part of the reign of Ahmose at the earliest.

Objects:

Field Object #: 117-1 Museum #: 6-6552

Description: Marl beaker, originally contained vegetable husks

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 117-2 Museum #: 6-6551
Description: Small squat biconical jar; semicircular piece broken out of rim when found
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 117-3 Museum #: 6-6553
Description: Anhydrite jar, originally contained cloth
Greatest diameter: 3.4 cm
Rim diameter: 2 cm
Height: 3 cm

Tomb #: **118/215**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: H14

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 150 Width: 90 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 7

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty
Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, this tomb was originally numbered 118 and seven objects were taken from it; then it was accidentally re-excavated and given the number 215. Located just to the north of the Workers' Village, it was a simple shaft with remains of brickwork (two courses high) in the southeast corner of its floor. The contents included a handmade Nubian incised ware bowl, a silt beaker with flaring mouth and incised lines around the rim, and fragments of red polished bottles, marl saucers, a marl sherd with incised wavy lines, and silt beer jars. Human remains were not recorded.

Objects:

Field Object #: 118-1 Museum #: 6-6577

Description: Silt beaker, red slip, flaring mouth, slight lines around mouth

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 6 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 118-2 Museum #: 6-6582

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 118-3 Museum #: 6-8968
Description: Fragments of Kerma culture scratched ware cooking pot
Width: .7 cm
Height: 10 cm
Length: 13 cm

Field Object #: 118-4
Description: Red polished bottles, fragments

Field Object #: 118-5
Description: Marl saucers, fragments

Field Object #: 118-6
Description: Beer jars, fragments

Field Object #: 118-7 Museum #: 6-6580
Description: Large marl jar body/shoulder sherd, incised decoration of 6 parallel wavy lines, 6 straight concentric lines, and 6 parallel wavy lines on shoulder
Greatest diameter: 21 cm

Tomb #: **119**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: F13

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 120 Width: 122 Length: 180

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 17

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 4

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 1 of 2: Two skeletons broken and jammed together in side chamber

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 2 of 2: Two skeletons broken and jammed together in side chamber

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 1 of 2: Two other skulls in dirt

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 2 of 2: Two other skulls in dirt

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1); leaves (uncertain species)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Shaft tomb with a loculus to the west; the pottery was clustered at the southern end of the chamber. The field notes locate this tomb in square F13, but the only tomb drawn in that

area is oriented E-W, whereas this one should be oriented N-S based on the sketch in the field notes. Two skeletons were found broken and jammed together in the side chamber; two additional skulls were found in the fill. The assemblage included jars, dishes, and beakers, as well as a double pot that is painted with dark red lines. Netting, dom fruit, and leaves were also discovered in this tomb.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6555

Description: Rim fragment of shallow marl bowl, recurving rim; possibly part of spinning bowl?

Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Height: 7.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6557

Description: Beads - garnet (6)

Field Object #: 119-1 Museum #: 6-6565

Description: Marl bowl "drinking cup"

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 119-2 Museum #: 6-6559

Description: Red slipped ovoid jar, incised lines on neck, rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Rim diameter: 9.5 cm

Height: 24.5 cm

Field Object #: 119-3

Description: Tall silt ovoid jar, baggy, rolled rim

Field Object #: 119-4 Museum #: 6-6556

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 119-5 Museum #: 6-6566

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 119-6 Museum #: 6-6562

Description: Small pink double jar, wide necks and flange rims, dark red lines encircling neck and

descending from shoulder in groups of 3 or 4; broken in two when found

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 3 cm

Height: 6 cm

Length: 12.5 cm

Field Object #: 119-7 Museum #: 6-6567

Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 119-8 Museum #: 6-6568

Description: Brown silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 119-10 Museum #: 6-6569

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 119-11 Museum #: 6-6561

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 119-12 Museum #: 6-6563

Description: Silt beaker, brown

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 119-13

Description: Silt tall ovoid jar, rope pattern around lower belly, rolled rim

Field Object #: 119-15 Museum #: 6-6560

Description: Silt bottle, red polished with vertical burnishing, rolled rim, tall flaring narrow neck; mouth/neck fragment, possibly top of hes jar

Rim diameter: 7.7 cm

Field Object #: 119-16

Description: Netting, dom fruit, and leaves

Field Object #: 119-17 Museum #: 6-6585

Description: Marl jar sherd, white slip, decorated with a red band between two black ones; edges worn from use

Field Object #: 119-9 or 14 Museum #: 6-23642

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior, red slip around outer rim

Greatest diameter: 27 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 119-9 or 14 Museum #: 6-6570

Description: Silt dish, shallow with flaring rim, ring burnished interior

Tomb #: **120**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: I13

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 120 Width: 70 Length: 215

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 10

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: "Organic (vegetable?) matter"; "Grain husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Rather shallow shaft tomb, oriented N-S, and filled with unburned bricks. Might these have been from a collapsed superstructure? There were no human remains recorded. A figural scarab was found in the tomb; the pottery assemblage included dishes, bowls, a beer jar, storage jars, and a beaker. One bowl contained grain husks, while a large dish contained "organic (vegetable?) matter."

Objects:

Field Object #: 120-1 Museum #: 6-8766

Description: Scarab, green glaze. Right angle with curl descending, connects to lotus bud (?), nb signs at top and bottom.

Length: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: 120-2 Museum #: 6-6572

Description: Red jar, base

Field Object #: 120-3 Museum #: 6-9095

Description: Small marl bowl, straight vertical rim with three incised lines around mouth; originally held grain husks

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 120-4 Museum #: 6-6574

Description: Silt dish, red polish ring burnished interior, red slipped wide band around exterior of rim, base ring. Stains in interior; originally contained "organic (veg?) matter"

Greatest diameter: 27 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 120-5 Museum #: 6-23644

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior, red slipped band around exterior of rim; broken when discovered

Greatest diameter: 24 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 120-6

Description: Silt beer jar

Field Object #: 120-7

Description: Pieces of wood

Field Object #: 120-8

Description: Silt beaker with black-painted rim, fragment

Field Object #: 120-9

Description: Very large, tall marl storage jar, fragment

Field Object #: 120-10

Description: Fragment of marl bowl with vertical rim

Field Object #: 120-11 Museum #: 6-6573

Description: Silt carinated bowl rim fragment, dark red slip, dark brown lines around lower carination ridge, five short strokes in brown paint on rim

Greatest diameter: 29 cm

Height: 10 cm

Tomb #: **121**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 5

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skull

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Tomb not located on map and no dimensions were recorded, but it was apparently oriented E-W as the sketch indicates that the loculus was dug to the north. A skull, a flaring dish, and an alabaster kohl pot were found in the eastern end of the loculus; the remaining objects came from the fill.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7024

Description: Silt jar, red slipped, round bottom - bottom portion only

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Field Object #: 121-1 Museum #: 6-6579

Description: Silt dish, flange rim, ring-burnished interior, black dots on rim in groups of three

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 121-2 Museum #: 6-6584

Description: Alabaster kohl jar, small flanged lip

Greatest diameter: 5 cm

Rim diameter: 2 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 121-3 Museum #: 6-6581

Description: Medium size flat dish, red slipped, white spots and splashes in interior, white painted rim, edge chipped when found

Greatest diameter: 17 cm

Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 121-4 Museum #: 6-6576

Description: Marl jar, gently biconical body, wide vertical neck, slight flattened roll at rim

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 121-5

Description: Cylindrical jar, flat bottom, direct rim, of rough red ware (beer jar)

Tomb #: **122**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: T7

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 150 Width: 70 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 5

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: part of a painted headdress (plaster on cloth) from a mummy mask

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1 fragment)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Simple shaft tomb oriented N-S. Nothing was *in situ*, but the fill contained part of a painted headdress (plaster on cloth) that presumably came from a mummy mask, indicating at least one individual was buried there originally. The tomb also contained narrow marl jar with incised wavy lines, a Kerma ware bowl, and a dom fruit. Bits of rotten wood with red paint could perhaps be the remains of a coffin. Other sherds at PAHMA are attributed to this tomb, but were not mentioned in the field notes.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6586

Description: Marl jar, rounded base, well smoothed; fragment

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: TEMP 2015.0596

Description: Marl ovoid jar, rolled rim, smooth transition neck with incised lines

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Rim diameter: 8 cm

Height: 29 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6593

Description: Silt beer jar, roughly worked out at base with fingers, narrow base, ovoid with high shoulder and rim, surface worn

Greatest diameter: 13.5 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 22 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6595

Description: Smallish silt bowl, red slip on exterior, incised lines around outside of rim, recurving rim, footed with flat bottom; bottom piece and one rim fragment extant

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: TEMP 2015.0404

Description: Beer jar, body fragment

Field Object #: 122-1 Museum #: 6-6590

Description: Kerma ware bowl, slightly flaring rim, orange fabric with band of gray/white/red and black top, handmade, interior black polished; originally broken when excavated

Greatest diameter: 21 cm

Height: 7.5 cm

Field Object #: 122-2 Museum #: 6-6594

Description: Marl ovoid jar, 2 parallel bands of small curved incised lines in groups of 4 on shoulder, flattened roll rim, sandy sediment inside

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Rim diameter: 8 cm

Height: 28 cm

Field Object #: 122-3

Description: Bits of rotten wood, red paint

Field Object #: 122-4

Description: Fragment of dom fruit

Field Object #: 122-5

Description: White plaster on cloth. Inside: white plaster. Outside: green with yellow stripes - headdress

Tomb #: **123**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: S8

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 150 Width: 50 Length: 190

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 6

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

A simple shaft tomb oriented N-S, dug to the northwest of Building A in the Workers' Village. The tomb contained a sherd of Nubian scratched ware and part of a large marl jar with an incised pattern of wavy and straight lines. Remains of storage jars and beakers were also found. Human remains were not documented.

Objects:

Field Object #: 123-1

Description: Black rim sherd, slightly concave, roughly rectangular, criss-cross lines incised making diamond pattern; lines extend to rim indicating Kerma culture

Field Object #: 123-2

Description: Large jar rim sherd, wide mouth, white fabric, 5 parallel wavy lines around shoulder, straight lines around the short, vertical neck, mouth curves inward slightly

Field Object #: 123-3

Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Field Object #: 123-4

Description: Base of flaring cup, red polished

Field Object #: 123-5

Description: Base of white marl jar, pointed bottom

Field Object #: 123-6

Description: Tall white marl jar

Tomb #: 124	Location: Cemetery 1-200	Map Grid: S8
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Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 120 Width: 70 Length: 150

Condition: Tomb: Empty/Unused (?)

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Shallow shaft with traces of a brick curb, oriented E-W. The curb points to the usage of this shaft as a tomb, but the short length of the shaft (150 cm) would indicate that it might have been made to hold a child's burial rather than an adult. The shaft was found empty, so either it was not used or it was completely cleaned out by looters.

Tomb #: 125

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: T8

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 70 Width: 50 Length: 100

Condition: Possible ritual interment

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

A shallow pit oriented N-S, to the west of Tomb 123. The pit was too small for an adult tomb, so perhaps it was an interment of funerary banquet or offering dishes. An unspecified number of beer jars and simple marl dishes were found there.

Objects:

Field Object #: 125-1

Description: Cylindrical jar

Field Object #: 125-2

Description: Marl dish, pink

Tomb #: **126**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

There are no field notes for this tomb and it was not located on expedition maps, however two silt beakers at PAHMA are attributed to Tomb 126. The beakers do not retain any legible field marks for verification.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6604

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, trace of black paint on rim

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6605

Description: Silt beaker, vertical polishing

Greatest diameter: 5.8 cm

Rim diameter: 5.1 cm

Height: 12.5 cm

Tomb #: 127

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: R5

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: no objects recorded

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

No field notes were recorded, but there is a tomb with this number on the map, oriented E-W.

Tomb #: **128**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: M8

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Intact

Min. # of Objects: 28

Phase: Phase 1 (Ahmose-Thutmose II)
Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Articulated skeleton in loculus, head in north end, supine with head turned to side.

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Articulated skeleton, supine, head to south. Toilet articles, copper needle, and pink beaker with grain husks near head. Two bowls (#23 & 24) and offering stand (25) near feet.

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom; Nabq (*Ziziphus spina-christi* (L.) Willd); Dates, Pomegranate, Grapes,

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1738, C-1739 assemblage; B-1041, B-1042, B-1069 tomb

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S along a house wall. No dimensions were recorded. The bottom of the shaft was lined with bricks on the eastern side; to the west was a loculus. Two mostly intact burials were found in the tomb, and the grave goods included alabaster kohl jars, a bronze razor, fruit and grain offerings, and various pottery forms including dishes, storage jars, small biconical jars, a bottle with quatrefoil mouth, and many beakers. The burial in the eastern side at the base of the shaft was supine and had its head to the south. The burial in the loculus had its head to the north, with the head turned to the side. Just two molars are

visible in the excavation photo (B-1069) so possibly this was a teenager. Eight beakers and a jar were clustered near the head and a kohl jar and biconical jar, jar with fruit, two beakers and a bowl were placed near the feet. A scarab inscribed "Thutmose" provides evidence that this tomb dated to the early 18th Dynasty, but in which king's reign is uncertain. The black-painted rims on some of the pottery indicates that it must be Thutmose I, II, or III.

Objects:

Field Object #: 128-1b Museum #: 6-6608

Description: Silt jar, biconical body, wide vertical neck and flange rim, dark vertical and X-shaped lines on body

Rim diameter: 6 cm

Height: 10 cm

Field Object #: 128-1a Museum #: 6-8767

Description: Scarab, green glaze, inscribed Djehutymes (Thutmose)

Length: 1.6 cm

Field Object #: 128-2

Description: Alabaster kohl pot, tall form, high shoulder, with applicator

Field Object #: 128-3

Description: Bronze razor, MK form

Field Object #: 128-4 Museum #: 6-6619

Description: Marl beaker, pink, originally contained grain husks

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 128-5

Description: Tall jar, rope lines

Field Object #: 128-6

Description: Marl beaker, white

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 128-7

Description: Marl beaker, white

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 128-8a Museum #: 6-6621

Description: Silt globose jar, white slip, flaring neck, rolled rim; originally contained nabq, pomegranate, juniperus berries, dates and grapes - see 6-6626

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 128-8b Museum #: 6-6626

Description: Nabq (*Ziziphus spina-christi* (L.) Willd), date seeds, pomegranate, grapes, juniperus berries (*Juniperus phoenicea*) from jar 6-6621

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 128-9 Museum #: 6-8454

Description: Silt bowl, flanged lip, vertical body, footed on base ring, ring burnished inside and outside

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 128-10 Museum #: 6-6607

Description: Silt biconical jar, wide vertical neck and flange rim, dark band on neck and vertical descending stripes, groups of stripes on top of rim

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 128-11

Description: Alabaster kohl pot, very wide, narrow drilled hole for kohl

Field Object #: 128-12

Description: Wooden kohl applicator

Field Object #: 128-13

Description: Bronze needle (in two pieces)

Field Object #: 128-14,
17 or 20 Museum #: 6-6616

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 128-14,
17 or 20 Museum #: 6-8555
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 4 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 128-14
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 7 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 128-15 Museum #: 6-6614
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim; sediment inside
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 128-16 Museum #: 6-6625
Description: Marl beaker, pink
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 128-17
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 7 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 128-18 Museum #: 6-6615
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 128-19 Museum #: 6-6620
Description: Narrow marl ovoid jar, footed, neck opens to cup-like quatrefoil mouth
 Greatest diameter: 7 cm
 Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 128-20
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 128-21 Museum #: 6-6618
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 128-22
Description: Marl beaker, white
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 128-23 Museum #: 6-23645
Description: Pinkish marl dish, broken and mended in excavation photo
Greatest diameter: 24.5 cm
Height: 7.3 cm

Field Object #: 128-23 Museum #: 6-23658
Description: Pinkish dish, flaring profile, broken with piece missing from rim when found
Greatest diameter: 28 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 128-24 Museum #: 6-6612
Description: Large pinkish marl dish
Greatest diameter: 30 cm
Height: 8.5 cm

Field Object #: 128-25 Museum #: 6-6610
Description: Offering stand
Greatest diameter: 14 cm
Height: 29 cm

Field Object #: 128-26
Description: Marl beaker, white
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 128-27 Museum #: 6-6617

Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 128-28

Description: Dom fruit

Field Object #: 128-6, 7, 22 or 26 Museum #: 6-6613

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Tomb #: **129-a**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: G14

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 220 Width: 205 Length: 280

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 42

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty
Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: coffin was present in the tomb

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Impression of end of coffin

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1766 objects on ground, B-1066 tomb

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

In the field notes, Reisner seems to have repeated the number 129, using it for two different tombs in different areas of the cemetery. This one I have designated 129a. It consisted of a larger-than-average shaft oriented E-W. Two courses of a partition wall were found at the base of the shaft, with a well-defined loculus measuring 140 cm wide by 90 cm tall. No human remains were mentioned specifically, but evidence for a coffin was found so I am presuming at least one burial was originally present.

Objects:

Field Object #: 129a-1 Museum #: 6-6638

Description: Small brown jar, bulging sharply at middle, traces of white slip, uneven rim. Model?

Greatest diameter: 5 cm

Rim diameter: 3 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 129a-2 Museum #: 6-6639

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 129a-3

Description: Silt beaker, top broken off when found

Field Object #: 129a-4 Museum #: 6-6640

Description: Reddish silt bowl, white paint inside and out

Greatest diameter: 25 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 129a-5

Description: Silt dish

Field Object #: 129a-6 Museum #: 6-6636

Description: Large red ovoid jar, smooth transition flaring neck and rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 34 cm

Field Object #: 129a-7 Museum #: 6-6641

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 129a-8 Museum #: 6-6642

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 129a-9

Description: Pieces of two large dishes, one ring burnished inside

Field Object #: 129a-10

Description: Pieces of two large dishes, one ring burnished inside; may be pieces belonging to #9

Field Object #: 129a-11 Museum #: 6-6643
Description: Silt beaker, red polish, darker band around mouth but not black
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 129a-12 Museum #: 6-6644
Description: Small jar, rough brownish ware, traces of white slip on exterior, bulging sharply at middle, flange rim. Model?
 Greatest diameter: 5 cm
 Rim diameter: 3.5 cm
 Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 129a-13
Description: Silt bottle
 Greatest diameter: 16 cm
 Rim diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 34 cm

Field Object #: 129a-14
Description: Silt dish, ring burnished inside, broken when found

Field Object #: 129a-15 Museum #: 6-6645
Description: Small red dish, about 12 small holes poked into interior center
 Greatest diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 129a-16 Museum #: 6-6646
Description: Small red dish
 Greatest diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 129a-17 Museum #: 6-6632
Description: Small brownish silt dish
 Greatest diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 129a-18
Description: Silt dish, broken when found

Field Object #: 129a-19 Museum #: 6-6651

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 129a-20 Museum #: 6-6647

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 129a-21 Museum #: 6-6629

Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 129a-22

Description: Dish, red ware, chipped; left in tomb

Field Object #: 129a-23 Museum #: 6-6648

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Field Object #: 129a-24 Museum #: 6-6649

Description: Silt beaker, vertical burnishing lines, deep groove below middle made before firing

Field Object #: 129a-25 Museum #: 6-6650

Description: Marl bowl, straight vertical rim, incised lines around rim

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 129a-26 Museum #: 6-6627

Description: Very large silt jar, ovoid body, three rope lines around belly, smooth transition neck to wide mouth with rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 30 cm

Rim diameter: 13 cm

Height: 38 cm

Field Object #: 129a-27 Museum #: 6-6652

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 129a-28 Museum #: 6-6653

Description: Small silt dish, 7 holes poked into center with sharp instrument, foot roughly worked out with fingers

Greatest diameter: 10.5 cm

Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 129a-29

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, fat form

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 129a-30 Museum #: 6-6628

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, cracked in firing

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 129a-31 Museum #: 6-6654

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 129a-32 Museum #: 6-6635

Description: Large silt jar, red slipped, ovoid body with high shoulder, pointy base, wide vertical neck, most of neck and rim broken away when found

Greatest diameter: 15.5 cm

Height: 26 cm

Field Object #: 129a-33 Museum #: 6-6634

Description: Marl offering stand, base only

Greatest diameter: 17 cm

Height: 17 cm

Field Object #: 129a-34 Museum #: 6-6655

Description: Small silt dish, 12 holes poked in interior with stick

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Height: 2 cm

Field Object #: 129a-35

Description: Sherds of beer jars

Field Object #: 129a-36

Description: Fragments of marl bowls, straight rim with incised lines around rim

Field Object #: 129a-37

Description: Sherds of silt bowls, straight rim with incised lines around rim

Field Object #: 129a-38

Description: Sherds of silt bottles, burnished, ovoid with high shoulder, long narrow neck, flange rim

Field Object #: 129a-39

Description: Sherds of large silt dishes, ring burnished interior

Field Object #: 129a-40? Museum #: 6-7026

Description: Large silt ovoid jar, red slipped, kiln hole in body, ridge at base of neck, neck and mouth broken off when found

 Greatest diameter: 24 cm

 Height: 40 cm

Field Object #: 129a-40

Description: Sherds of tall jars

Tomb #: **129-b**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: O7

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 8

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty
Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Body on right side, head to north, face to west. All objects found at feet of the deceased.

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1059 and B-1060 tomb, B-1101 tomb north end, B-1103 tomb south end with basket; B-1177 and 1178 photo of wig and basket; B-1179, B-1180, B-1181 jewelry

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This is a second tomb, also numbered 129, which I have designed 129b. It consisted of a simple shaft oriented N-S in the corner of a room. The grave goods consisted of toiletry items and a basket with a lid, in the midst of which was a wig and a box containing jewelry. The objects were clustered at the feet of the deceased. Two beakers and a wide storage jar were also found in the tomb.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-22940

Description: 31 gold laminated copper rosettes, some badly corroded
Greatest diameter: 1.6 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-22941

Description: 17 gold laminated copper Taweret amulets
Greatest diameter: 1.6 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-22946
Description: Cowroid bead, carnelian, inscribed with design on base - likely bent flower stem (wdn)
Length: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-22943a-d
Description: Faience wallet beads (4)
Greatest diameter: 1.6 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-22944
Description: Scarab, faience, inscribed Menkheperre (Thutmose III)
Length: 1.6 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-22945
Description: Scarab, faience, inscribed with lily blossom and two buds emerging from nb sign
Length: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-22948
Description: Faience bead in form of trussed duck (?)
Greatest diameter: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-22949
Description: Scaraboid, faience, inscribed with tilapia fish with lotus bud (?) emerging from mouth
Length: 1.6 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-22950
Description: Faience bead imitating cowrie shell
Greatest diameter: 1.6 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-22951
Description: Scarab, faience, inscribed with Red Crown, 'nx
Length: 1.6 cm

Field Object #: 129b-1 Museum #: 6-22942
Description: Conus shell, drilled at one end
Greatest diameter: 2.5 cm

Field Object #: 129b-2 Museum #: 6-22938
Description: Bronze tweezers, corroded
Greatest diameter: 1.5 cm

Length: 5.8 cm

Field Object #: 129b-3 Museum #: 6-22939
Description: Wooden kohl applicator, rounded at one end
Length: 7.3 cm

Field Object #: 129b-5 Museum #: 6-6630
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 129b-6
Description: Wide silt jar, red slipped, carinated body
Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Field Object #: 129b-7 Museum #: 6-6631
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 129b-8
Description: Reed basket containing wig

Tomb #: **130**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: L6

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 14

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: F

Age: Child

Description: Bones of a child (mixed up); girl? (*Sex based on presence of plaits of human hair in the grave*)

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1, broken); "Nut" (1, species uncertain); Dates; "Grain husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb number is labeled on Hearst Expedition Map 20, however, on Map 21 the same tomb is numbered 201. If this was Tomb 130, it was oriented N-S. According to the field notes, the tomb was a simple shaft contained a child's burial. No dimensions were given on the tomb sketch. The shaft was lined with mudbrick on the floor and partly up the sides. Five beakers, one of which contained a small scarab, were clustered at the southern end of the chamber, while a dom fruit and a beaker containing husks were at the northern end. Unusual objects in the assemblage were a clay rattle and four rectangular pieces of ivory or bone inlay decorated with incised circles.

Objects:

Field Object #: 130-1 Museum #: 6-6734

Description: Silt rattle

Greatest diameter: 5 cm

Length: 10 cm

Field Object #: 130-2 Museum #: 6-6667a

Description: Ivory/bone inlay fragments of box decorated with incised design in circles, ends

perforated

Width: 17-20 mm cm

Length: 8 cm, 10.5 cm, 4.8 cm cm

Field Object #: 130-3 Museum #: 6-6659

Description: Marl beaker, traces of dark sediment inside

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 130-4

Description: Marl beaker, originally contained grain husks

Field Object #: 130-5 Museum #: 6-6660

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black painted rim; originally contained husks and a scarab

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 130-6 Museum #: 6-6656

Description: Large beaker, bright red polished, originally contained dates

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 17 cm

Field Object #: 130-7 Museum #: 6-6658

Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 130-8 Museum #: 6-8768

Description: Scarab, inscribed with design of two papyrus umbels connected at middle, uncertain object above and below

Length: .8 cm

Field Object #: 130-9 Museum #: 6-6661

Description: Silt beaker, red polished, rim chipped, originally contained husks

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 130-10

Description: One dom, broken

Field Object #: 130-11
Description: One nut, hard (dom?)

Field Object #: 130-12
Description: Wooden box

Field Object #: 130-13
Description: Plaits of hair, three ply

Field Object #: 130-14
Description: Seal of jar

Tomb #: **140**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: I13

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 220 Width: 70 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 31

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: *Skeleton sketched in tomb notes, no description. Axis of mummy = head to West.*

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 187 x 43 x 45

Description: Coffin slightly bent in by weight of mortar. Heavy imprint of coffin on walls.

Food Offering: "Grain husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1755 objects on ground; B-1070, B-1071 and B-1085 tomb, B-1105 tomb west half, B-1106 tomb east half

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, the shaft had a small loculus (50 cm wide and 70 cm tall) that contained the imprint of a coffin and a burial. When the tomb was created, the bottom of the shaft was not entirely excavated, leaving a 45 cm wide by 40 cm deep area of gebel remaining opposite the loculus. The assemblage included a very tall beer jar with flaring lip found upright at the head end of the tomb, and toward the foot end were 18 beakers, a large silt jar, and an anhydrite kohl jar. The tomb also contained two lead earrings and four scarabs with figural design. The kohl jar and scarabs would fit a late 17th Dynasty date but may have been heirlooms. A sherd decorated with "birds-on-wire" motif (exact find spot unknown) points to a later date, in the reign of Thutmose III at the earliest, but it might have been intrusive.

Objects:

Field Object #: 140-1 Museum #: 6-6687

Description: Tall, almost cylindrical marl jar, tapering toward flat bottom, flaring lip
Greatest diameter: 11 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: 140-2 Museum #: 6-6684
Description: Pinkish marl dish
Greatest diameter: 25 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 140-3
Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Field Object #: 140-4 Museum #: 6-6683
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 140-5
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, originally contained grain husks

Field Object #: 140-6
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, originally contained grain husks

Field Object #: 140-7 Museum #: 6-6677
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 140-8 Museum #: 6-6966
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 14.5 (sic) cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 140-9 Museum #: 6-6689
Description: Anydrite jar, small, high shoulder, lots of kohl residue inside
Greatest diameter: 9 cm
Rim diameter: 13 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 140-10
Description: Silt beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 140-11 Museum #: 6-6670
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 140-12
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 140-13
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 140-14
Description: Silt beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 140-16
Description: Silt beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 140-17
Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Field Object #: 140-18 Museum #: 6-6673
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 140-19

Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 140-20

Description: Very tall silt jar, direct rim, rope lines on body

Field Object #: 140-21 Museum #: 6-6676

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 140-22

Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 140-23 Museum #: 6-6685

Description: Marl bowl rim fragment, carinated rim decorated on outside with black lines and dots (birds on a wire motif) with carefully-formed, round dots; vessel misshapen before firing

Greatest diameter: 17 cm

Field Object #: 140-24 Museum #: 6-8774

Description: Silver earrings

Greatest diameter: 3.6 cm

Field Object #: 140-25 Museum #: 6-8769

Description: Scarab, white, inscribed with mn sign over spiral "S", nb signs top and bottom

Length: 1.4 cm

Field Object #: 140-26 Museum #: 6-8765

Description: Scarab, green glaze. Striding figure in short kilt; two uraei, one faces the figure the other faces away; neb sign at bottom

Length: 2.1 cm

Field Object #: 140-27 Museum #: 6-8771

Description: Scarab, white, inscribed with two lizards

Length: 1.5 cm

Field Object #: 140-28 Museum #: 6-8772

Description: Scarab, white with pale green glaze, inscribed with large kheper beetle (Khepri)

Length: .9 cm

Field Object #: 140-29
Description: Sherd: red polish pans

Field Object #: 140-30
Description: Sherd: beer jar

Field Object #: 140-31 Museum #: 6-8057
Description: Bottom of marl dish, white slip, base ring, four parallel zigzag lines incised in spiral pattern starting from base

Field Object #: 140-3, 5, 6, or 17 Museum #: 6-6671
Description: Silt beaker, red polished
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm

Field Object #: 140-3, 5, 6, or 17 Museum #: 6-6679
Description: Silt beaker, red polished
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 140-3, 5, 6, or 17 Museum #: 6-6680
Description: Silt beaker, red polished
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 140-3, 5, 6, or 17 Museum #: 6-6681
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, worn
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 140-3, 5, 6, or 17 Museum #: 6-6674
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, very faint traces of black paint on rim
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 140-12, 13, 19, or 22 Museum #: 6-6672
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 140-12, 13, 19, or 22 Museum #: 6-6675
Description: Marl beaker, white
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 140-12, 13, 19, or 22 Museum #: 6-6678
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
 Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 140-12, 13, 19, or 22 Museum #: 6-6682
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 7 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 16 cm

Tomb #: **141**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: H4

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 180 Width: – Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 6

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: fragments of a painted coffin, white background

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Fragment of painted wooden coffin. Colors: red, yellow, black, white
(*sketch of god's head and shoulders, snake glyph above head. Hair black, face yellow, white background and shoulder*)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S and built into the corner of a room. The fill level in the room at the time of the tomb's construction was 95 cm deep; the tomb had a rough mudbrick wall surrounding the shaft and was excavated 75 cm further down into the gebel. No mention of human remains but there were fragments of a painted coffin, so I am assuming a minimum of one interment. The objects found in the tomb are not described in the field notes (just noted as "few fragments of the usual pottery") but the number must be at least six, as there is a marl dish at PAHMA with that object number on it.

Objects:

Field Object #: 141-6 Museum #: 6-6690

Description: Base of marl dish (fragmentary when found)

Field Object #: 141-7 Museum #: 6-6690
Description: Fragments of painted wooden coffin, depicting god's head

Tomb #: **142**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: F5

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 210 Width: 100 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 9

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: "Grain husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1766 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Shaft oriented E-W with loculus on the southern side, mudbrick wall two courses high surrounded the mouth of the shaft. The objects clustered in eastern end of the chamber except a bronze and faience ring (inscribed Mn-xpr-R¹) and a faience scarab (inscribed Hm Imn-R¹) which were more in the center. The assemblage included a blackened limestone kohl pot inscribed with two hippo deities and a hawk, silt beakers containing grain husks, a dish decorated with triplets of black marks on the rim, and a bowl with red-painted rim and splashes of red paint inside. There was no mention of human remains.

Objects:

Field Object #: 142-1 Museum #: 6-6691

Description: Limestone kohl jar, small, bulging at shoulder, design of Horus falcon with descending wings, clutching two shen rings in talons, two Taweret figures covering sides

Greatest diameter: 5 cm

Rim diameter: 3 cm

Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 142-2 Museum #: 6-8776

Description: Bronze finger ring with block-seal setting of blue green faience, inscribed on one side: Imn-R¹; Hq3 xpr m3't (Thutmose III is the ruler of Maat). Other side: In upper portion, Imn-R¹. In lower, Kheper on nb sign, flanked by Maat feathers

Length: 1.7 cm

Field Object #: 142-3 Museum #: 6-8775a
Description: Scarab of blue faience, worn, inscribed Hm Imn-R' (Servant of Amun Re)
Length: 1.7 cm

Field Object #: 142-3 Museum #: 6-8775b
Description: 2 round faience beads
Greatest diameter: .3 cm

Field Object #: 142-4 Museum #: 6-6321
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, fat form
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 142-5 Museum #: 6-6693
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, fat form, originally contained grain husks
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 142-6 Museum #: 6-6697
Description: Silt dish, ring-burnished interior and red-slipped around rim exterior, black dots in groups of three on rim
Greatest diameter: 26 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 142-7 Museum #: 6-6696
Description: Silt bowl, red-painted rim, red splashes in interior, black stains in interior (from incense or use as a lamp?)
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 142-8 Museum #: 6-6692
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, fat form
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 142-9 Museum #: 6-6749
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, fat form
Greatest diameter: 7.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 18 cm

Tomb #: **143**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: E5

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: 170 Length: 300

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 23

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skeleton in sealed south loculus, but skull was broken implying previous looting

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: coffin in north loculus implies burial

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 180 length

Description: Print of coffin

Food Offering: Dom fruit (4)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1046, B-1047, B-1048, B-1049 tomb; C-1763 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Shaft built in middle of a room, askew from the walls in a NE - SW orientation. The mouth of the shaft was surrounded by mudbrick. Evidence of a coffin was found in the northern loculus, and there was also a southern loculus still sealed behind a mudbrick wall and fill that contained a skeleton, for a minimum total of two burials. The skull of the body in the sealed loculus was broken, so while the skull may have been damaged by the excavators or

from being crushed by falling dirt, the original burial may have been looted but was restored when the second coffin was placed in the north loculus. A bowl with red painted rim and splashes indicates a date for at least one of these interments in the reign of Thutmose III.

Objects:

Field Object #: 143-1 Museum #: 6-6698
Description: Narrow marl ovoid jar, incised lines on shoulder, rolled rim

Field Object #: 143-2
Description: Silt dish, red polish inside, flaring rim; broken and left on site
Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Field Object #: 143-3
Description: Silt dish, red polish inside; broken, left on site
Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Field Object #: 143-4
Description: Marl dish, pinkish, flaring sides, flat base; broken and left on site

Field Object #: 143-5
Description: Tiny footed model jar, high shoulder, vertical neck

Field Object #: 143-6 Museum #: 6-8581
Description: Small bulging footed model jar, wide mouth
Greatest diameter: 4 cm
Rim diameter: 2 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 143-7 Museum #: 6-8521
Description: Tiny footed model jar, unevenly made
Greatest diameter: 4 cm
Rim diameter: 2.5 cm
Height: 4.5 cm

Field Object #: 143-8 Museum #: 6-6702
Description: Marl beaker, red fabric with cream self-slip inside and outside
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 143-9 Museum #: 6-6703
Description: Silt beaker, red slip

Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 6 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 143-10 Museum #: 6-6700
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, rim chipped
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 143-11
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 143-12 Museum #: 6-6704
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, vertical burnishing, two semicircular pieces missing from rim.
Broken when discovered.
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 143-13
Description: Small jar, reddish, globose body, wide vertical neck, flange/roll rim, dark bands around belly and neck

Field Object #: 143-14 Museum #: 6-6701
Description: Silt dish, red-painted rim and splashes in interior; originally contained 4 dom fruits
Greatest diameter: 26 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 143-15 Museum #: 6-6705
Description: Bowl or jar, bottom fragment. Flat foot, painted white with thin red stripes. Bettina thinks it is an intrusive late piece.

Field Object #: 143-16
Description: Marl bowl, base ring, vertical sides

Field Object #: 143-17
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 143-18
Description: Marl jar, wide flat base, baggy profile, broken off at shoulder

Field Object #: 143-19

Description: Marl bowl, base ring, vertical sides; broken when found

Field Object #: 143-20

Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 143-21

Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 143-22

Description: Silt beaker, red

Field Object #: 143-23

Description: Silt beaker, red

Field Object #: 143-11, 17, 20, or 21 Museum #: 6-6699

Description: Marl beaker, pink

 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

 Rim diameter: 4.3 cm

 Height: 14.5 cm

Tomb #: **144**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: E5

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 115 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 9

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: "Grain husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The tomb was built in a room and is aligned with the house walls, which are oriented NE-SW. No human remains were mentioned, but typical funerary pottery including beakers with grain husks, storage jars, and an alabaster kohl pot were present and seem to be in their original placement.

Objects:

Field Object #: 144-1 Museum #: 6-6706

Description: Tall silt jar, red slipped, high shoulder, tall wide neck, rim missing

Greatest diameter: 20 cm

Height: 35 cm

Field Object #: 144-2

Description: Tall jar, pink marl, baggy ovoid body, smooth transition to wide mouth, rolled rim

Field Object #: 144-3 Museum #: 6-6714

Description: Pinkish marl dish

Greatest diameter: 27 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 144-4

Description: Marl beaker, originally contained grain husks
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 144-5 Museum #: 6-6710
Description: Marl beaker, originally contained grain husks
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 144-6
Description: Alabaster kohl pot

Field Object #: 144-7 Museum #: 6-6711
Description: Marl beaker, originally contained grain husks
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 144-8 Museum #: 6-6715
Description: Marl beaker, originally contained grain husks
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 144-9
Description: Marl dish, pink, broken

Tomb #: **145**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: D7

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 160 Width: 190 Length: 240

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 12

Phase: Phase 2B (Amenhotep II-Thutmose IV)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Description: Unopened in modern times but no bones inside.

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The tomb was oriented NE-SW aligned with nearby house walls. I have estimated the depth at 160 cm based on the sketch that shows the other dimensions. There were two loculi - one small one to the north (60 cm high and approximately 30 cm wide) and a larger one to the south (80 cm high and 80 cm wide). Reisner noted that the tomb appeared to be unopened in modern times but must have been looted in antiquity as there were no bones inside and nothing was in place except perhaps a tall storage jar decorated with a painted design of concentric bands and pendant petals, which was found along the north wall.

Objects:

Field Object #: 145-1 Museum #: 6-6721

Description: Travertine kohl jar, small, high shoulder, flanged lip

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 145-2 Museum #: 6-6717

Description: Very large marl ovoid jar, gently flaring mouth, two black lines with a red one in the middle encircling neck and body, possibly whitewashed or postdepositional; bottom of vessel missing when found

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Rim diameter: 10.5 cm

Field Object #: 145-3 Museum #: 6-6989

Description: Pinkish marl dish

Greatest diameter: 25 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 145-3

Description: Dish, marl

Field Object #: 145-4 Museum #: 6-6718

Description: Marl beaker, rim chipped

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 145-5 Museum #: 6-6716

Description: Marl beaker, broken and mended, pieces missing

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 145-6 Museum #: 6-6720

Description: Beaker, red slipped

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 145-7 Museum #: 6-6694

Description: Beaker, red, fat form

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15.5 cm

Field Object #: 145-8 Museum #: 6-6719

Description: Marl bottle, rolled rim, narrow neck, incised lines on neck

Greatest diameter: 8 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 17 cm

Field Object #: 145-9 Museum #: 6-8188

Description: Marl jar, high shoulder, tall neck with encircling lines and pendant triangles; lines and birds-on-wire motif on shoulder. Mouth broken when found but pieces were present.

Greatest diameter: 20 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 39 cm

Field Object #: 145-10
Description: Small dish, lopsided

Field Object #: 145-11 Museum #: 6-8777a
Description: Faience amulet - crocodile on hippo

Field Object #: 145-12 Museum #: 6-8777b
Description: One round carnelian bead. One round bead incised like fruit (?)

Tomb #: **146**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: G11

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 220 Length: 255

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 20

Phase: Phase 1 (Ahmose-Thutmose II)
Phase 2B (Amenhotep II-Thutmose IV)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Area A: Skeleton on back, hands on pelvis, head to W

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Area B: Skull

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 190 cm long x 32 cm wide x 50 cm high

Description: Traces of coffin in Area A, contained skeleton and grave goods

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1079 - tomb two flower pots and a cranium, B-1086 - decorated jar in situ in tomb, B-1099 and 1100 tomb west end; C-1755 - objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, aligned with nearby house walls. One brick partition wall was at the bottom of the shaft, while another went through the center of the large loculus, creating a space 50 cm wide at the farthest, southern edge (Area A). In Area A were traces of a wooden coffin containing a burial and grave goods (alabaster pots, beakers, bowls, and a small wooden model boat). A large, basket-handled jar was placed outside the coffin at the head end. Area B was in the middle between Area A and the 50 cm tall partition wall in the shaft, and

contained two "flower pots" and a skull (photo B-1079). Area C is the area at the bottom of the shaft itself (50 cm wide). Atop the mudbrick partition wall was a tall, narrow jar with bichrome design (photo B-1086). Mudbricks are indicated on the sketch in the shaft from the top of the partition wall up a height of 65 cm; it is unclear if this was a solid brick fill to protect the tomb or an encasing wall.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6732

Description: Marl rattle
Greatest diameter: 5 cm
Rim diameter: 2.3 cm
Length: 12.3 cm

Field Object #: 146-1 Museum #: 6-6724

Description: Tall alabaster unguent vase, globose body, wide tall neck, slightly flaring rim with flange, pedestal
Greatest diameter: 8 cm
Rim diameter: 7 cm
Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 146-2 Museum #: 6-6731

Description: Pinkish buff bowl, vertical sides, white self-slip on exterior
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 146-3 Museum #: 6-6737

Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.1 cm
Rim diameter: 5.7 cm
Height: 13.8 cm

Field Object #: 146-4 Museum #: 6-6723

Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 146-5 Museum #: 6-6741

Description: Marl bowl, vertical rim
Greatest diameter: 20 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 146-6 Museum #: 6-6736 a

Description: Wooden boat model, partial when found

Field Object #: 146-7 Museum #: 6-6739 a, b

Description: Medium size travertine jar and lid: (a) kohl jar, bulging at shoulder, broad flanged rim; (b) lid

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Height: 7.3 cm

Field Object #: 146-8 Museum #: 6-6729

Description: Marl "flower pot", flaring toward top, roughly worked out with fingers at base, hole in bottom 5.4 cm wide, corrugated body

Greatest diameter: 24 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 146-9

Description: Marl "flower pot", flaring toward top, roughly worked out with fingers at base, corrugated body; broken, left in tomb

Field Object #: 146-10 Museum #: 6-6730

Description: Marl "flower pot", flaring toward top, roughly worked out with fingers at base, hole in bottom 6 cm diam.

Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 146-11 Museum #: 6-6742

Description: Large pinkish marl jar, biconical body, tall straight neck with flanged lip, two vertical "basket" handles on shoulder, traces of white paint on neck and body

Greatest diameter: 24 cm

Rim diameter: 12 cm

Height: 32 cm

Field Object #: 146-12 Museum #: 6-6735

Description: Tall marl jar, black and red decoration - birds-on-wire, long pendant triangles; part of rim missing when found

Greatest diameter: 17 cm

Height: 40 cm

Field Object #: 146-13 Museum #: 6-8279

Description: Travertine kohl jar, high shoulder, rather narrow neck, flange mouth; trace of green kohl inside

Greatest diameter: 5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 146-14

Description: Bronze "dega" razor, long and narrow, slight indentation between handle and short

blade, flaring at butt end

Field Object #: 146-15 Museum #: 6-8778

Description: Scarab in bronze bezel setting, inscribed with sphinx wearing Blue Crown with uraeus, arm raised. Cobra above him, facing same direction.

Field Object #: 146-16 Museum #: 6-8779

Description: Scarab, inscribed with standing Taweret holding knife

Field Object #: 146-17 Museum #: 6-8780

Description: Scarab, inscribed with net and two scorpions (Neith and Selqet)

Field Object #: 146-18 Museum #: 6-8782 a

Description: Tilapia fish amulet, carnelian

Width: .6 cm

Length: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: 146-19 Museum #: 6-8782 b

Description: Tilapia fish amulet, carnelian

Width: .6 cm

Length: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: 146-20 Museum #: 6-8781

Description: Bead ,white (limestone? white faience?)(.6 cm diam) and fragment of faience finger ring (1.6 cm long)

Tomb #: **147**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: H6

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 145 Length: 215

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 23

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)
Phase 3A (Amenhotep III-Horemheb)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1); "black hard mass" in beer jar (possibly cake of malted grains)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W within the walls of a room, the mouth of shaft was lined with mudbricks. The tomb had one loculus (55 cm wide by 80 cm tall) to the north behind an intact brick partition wall. A "flower pot", large silt bowl, and beer jar were in the east end of the chamber, while a black juglet, two silt beakers, and another "flower pot" were along the western edge. No information is given about the location of the remaining finds: another juglet, open dishes, several beakers, and two model jars. Some of the beakers were decorated with black-painted rims, indicating a date in the reign of Thutmose III at the latest. One blue-painted sherd and a fragment of a spinning bowl were also listed among the objects from this tomb but it is unclear whether they were part of a burial assemblage or intrusive objects found in the fill. The blue-painted sherd appears to have been intentionally broken on all its edges and perhaps was used as a digging tool.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6781

Description: Silt beaker, traces of red slip

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 147-1 Museum #: 6-23646

Description: Silt 'flower pot', cream slip, 3.5 cm diam hole in bottom
Greatest diameter: 25.5 cm
Height: 19 cm

Field Object #: 147-1 Museum #: 6-6758
Description: rim sherd only
Greatest diameter: 25 cm
Height: 18 cm

Field Object #: 147-2 Museum #: 6-6760
Description: Silt dish, red slip, red and white splotches in interior
Greatest diameter: 25 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 147-3 Museum #: 6-6756
Description: Silt beer jar, white slip inside and outside; contained a "black hard mass" of organic material when excavated
Greatest diameter: 13 cm
Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 147-4 Museum #: 6-6743
Description: Black globose juglet, burnished in concentric lines on body, vertically on neck; long slender neck with vertical loop handle, spout broken when found
Greatest diameter: 8.5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 147-5 Museum #: 6-6762
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 147-7 Museum #: 6-6755
Description: Silt "flower pot", no hole in base, cream slip
Greatest diameter: 24 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 147-8
Description: Silt dish

Field Object #: 147-9 Museum #: 6-6763
Description: Small pinkish model jar, bulging at middle white slip

Greatest diameter: 5 cm
Rim diameter: 3 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 147-10 Museum #: 6-6764
Description: Tiny brown model jar, white slip, bulging at middle
Greatest diameter: 5 cm
Rim diameter: 3 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 147-11 Museum #: 6-6750
Description: Silt beaker, vertical burnishing, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Field Object #: 147-12 Museum #: 6-6747
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 147-14 Museum #: 6-6745
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 147-15 Museum #: 6-6748
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 147-16 Museum #: 6-6744
Description: Pink jug, biconical body, slender neck with vertical loop handle, spout broken when found
Greatest diameter: 8 cm
Height: 12 cm

Field Object #: 147-17 Museum #: 6-6761
Description: Brown silt bowl, outside corrugated, beveled rim, red-painted rim and splashes in interior
Greatest diameter: 25 cm
Height: 10 cm

Field Object #: 147-18 Museum #: 6-6759
Description: Flaring bottom of silt offering stand, black horizontal lines.
 Greatest diameter: 12 cm
 Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 147-19 Museum #: 6-6757
Description: Spinning bowl fragment - carinated marl bowl, finger marks near center where a protrusion had been attached, and one off-center attachment now broken off. Fragmentary when found.
 Greatest diameter: 25 cm
 Height: 10 cm

Field Object #: 147-20 Museum #: 6-6765
Description: Pinkish jar fragment, blue painted with crossed red and black lines
 Width: 8.5 cm
 Height: 5.7 cm

Field Object #: 147-21 Museum #: 6-6752
Description: Silt dish rim fragment, red-painted rim and splashes in interior; rim pinched in

Field Object #: 147-22
Description: Jar, high shoulder, vertical neck (broken off?), pointed bottom (also broken?), thick red polish

Field Object #: 147-23
Description: Dom fruit

Field Object #: 147-6 or 13 Museum #: 6-6746
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 147-6 or 13 Museum #: 6-6754
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Tomb #: **148**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 220 Width: 130 Length: 230

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 24

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: coffin implies a burial

Coffin(s):

Description: Piece of a coffin, 12 x 25 cm

Food Offering: "Substance like rotten wood" in flower pot (possibly cake of malted grains)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1764 - objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb is not located on the map, so its orientation can not be determined. It had one loculus which was apparently broken through at the bottom according to the sketch; Reisner noted that the gebel here was rotten and possibly cut out by hand. The area broken through connected with the chamber of Tomb 165 (which is also not located on the map). In Tomb 148, two large dishes and a bowl were in the loculus, while dishes, two flower pots and a beaker were found under the shaft. The tomb contained both silt bowls with red-painted rims and splashes, diagnostic of the reign of Thutmose III-Amenhotep II, and a marl bowl with parallel incised lines and a beaker with black-painted rim, which end in the reign of Thutmose III. There was no mention of human remains, however part of a coffin was found so there was likely at least one original interment.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6774

Description: Brown jar, rim fragment

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6776
Description: Pink bowl fragment

Field Object #: 148-1 Museum #: 6-6772
Description: Silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior, scratch marks in interior
 Greatest diameter: 15 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 148-2 Museum #: 6-6769
Description: Brown silt dish, rim broken and mended
 Greatest diameter: 22 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 148-4 Museum #: 6-6727
Description: Large silt dish, red-slipped inside and on external rim, painted white inside and out, incised vertical marks on underside like the paring tool skipped as the potter was hand-trimming the shape
 Greatest diameter: 28 cm
 Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 148-5 Museum #: 6-6767
Description: Rough silt "flower pot", flaring, corrugated body, solid base (no hole), roughly worked out at base with fingers; originally contained "substance like rotten wood"
 Greatest diameter: 24 cm
 Height: 20 cm

Field Object #: 148-6 Museum #: 6-6766
Description: Silt "flower pot", hole in bottom, originally contained "substance like rotten wood"
 Greatest diameter: 25 cm
 Height: 13.5 cm

Field Object #: 148-7 Museum #: 6-6768
Description: Marl "drinking" bowl, recurving rim, base ring
 Greatest diameter: 14 cm
 Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 148-8 Museum #: 6-6771
Description: Silt beaker, rim pinched in, wide dark brown band around rim, red-slipped, traces of white paint (?)
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 148-9 Museum #: 6-6775

Description: Marl dish

Greatest diameter: 24 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 148-10

Description: Small red-slipped dish, roundish profile

Greatest diameter: 10.5 cm

Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 148-11 Museum #: 6-6777

Description: Small red-slipped dish

Greatest diameter: 10.5 cm

Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 148-12

Description: Small red-slipped dish

Greatest diameter: 10.5 cm

Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 148-14 Museum #: 6-6770

Description: Brownish silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior

Greatest diameter: 18.5 cm

Height: 5.8 cm

Field Object #: 148-15 Museum #: 6-6778

Description: Small pinkish marl bowl, carinated rim, incised parallel lines in groups on inside

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 148-16 Museum #: 6-9096

Description: Silt saucer

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 148-17 Museum #: 6-9097

Description: Silt saucer

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 148-18 Museum #: 6-8086
Description: Silt jar, wide mouth, biconical body, incised lines on rim, red slip, white paint in broad stripes around neck and belly, and vertical lines connecting the two
 Greatest diameter: 20 cm
 Rim diameter: 11 cm
 Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 148-19
Description: Small red-slipped dish, roundish profile
 Greatest diameter: 10.5 cm
 Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 148-20 Museum #: 6-6779
Description: Small reddish dish, dark gray interior (from burning incense?)
 Greatest diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 148-21 Museum #: 6-6780
Description: Small silt dish; white, red and brown stains
 Greatest diameter: 11 cm
 Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 148-22
Description: Piece of a wooden coffin, 12 x 25
 Width: 25 cm
 Length: 12 cm

Field Object #: 148-23? Museum #: 6-8437
Description: Silt offering stand, traces of white paint, base only
 Greatest diameter: 14 cm
 Height: 17 cm

Field Object #: 148-23
Description: Base of a pottery offering stand

Field Object #: 148-24
Description: Beer jar, poor condition

Field Object #: 148-3 or 13 Museum #: 6-23661
Description: Silt dish, red slip on interior and around exterior of rim
 Greatest diameter: 26 cm
 Height: 9.5 cm

Field Object #: 148-3 or 13

Description: Silt dish, red slip on interior and around exterior of rim

Tomb #: **149**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: B10

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 50 Width: 50 Length: 170

Condition: Possible ritual interment

Min. # of Objects: 4

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was a narrow, shallow pit dug into the corner of a room and oriented N-S. It is unclear if this was an interment as there is no mention of human remains, and it was very shallow (50 cm) as well as not being the length of a regular adult burial. Thus, if it was an interment, it may have been a child's burial. The assemblage is difficult to interpret; it contained the head of a female figurine in addition to a marl dish, small juglet, and a wooden plank with a tongue joint. These objects are commonly found in graves but also could come from domestic, daily life contexts. The plank could be part of a coffin but could also be from some other furniture item. The assemblage might have been placed in this pit after enactment of a magico-medical ritual involving the female figurine.

Objects:

Field Object #: 149-1 Museum #: 6-6783

Description: Pinkish marl dish

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 149-2 Museum #: 6-6782

Description: Small juglet, bulging body, slender neck with flanged rim, one vertical loop handle

Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm

Rim diameter: 3 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 149-3

Description: Head of female figurine

Field Object #: 149-4
Description: Plank with wooden tongue joint

Tomb #: **150** Location: Cemetery 1-200 Map Grid: B6

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Possible ritual interment

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This feature was a roughly-cut hole in the wadi containing an alabaster pot and a small silt pot; Reisner dismissed its identification as a tomb.

Objects:

Field Object #: 150-1 Museum #: 6-6784
Description: Alabaster kohl jar, bulging, flanged rim
Greatest diameter: 8 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 150-2
Description: Small jar, bulging at middle, flat wide base, wide straight neck. Model?

Greatest diameter: 4.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 6 cm

Tomb #: **151**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: C12

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 45 Width: 80 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 5

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: One skeleton shoved aside

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Wooden coffin plastered

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Tomb oriented N-S, located in an open area far from house walls. Despite its being shallow (45 cm), it was definitely a burial as it contained a coffin and human remains. No pottery was mentioned, but three amuletic objects were found: a wadjet eye amulet inscribed "Amun-Re", a scarab decorated with a Hathor head, and another scarab with a scroll design.

Objects:

Field Object #: 151-1 Museum #: 6-8783
Description: Wadjet eye amulet, faience, inscribed Imn R'

Field Object #: 151-2 Museum #: 6-8784
Description: Scarab, green glaze, inscribed with Bat sistrum

Field Object #: 151-3 Museum #: 6-8785
Description: Scarab, green glaze, inscribed with wadjet eyes facing four directions (?)

Field Object #: 151-4 Museum #: 6-8541

Description: Rope made of strands of hemp (?) held with twisted grass (?)

Tomb #: **152**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: F4

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 125 Length: 195

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 13

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skull and thigh bone [left]

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented NW-SE alongside the wall of a room, with loculus (70 cm tall and 70 cm wide) carved to the west running under the wall. This tomb features traces of a superstructure, as brick walls were present surrounding the shaft above the surface level. The assemblage included bichrome ware, beer jars, beakers, bowls, storage jars, and a dom fruit. The combination of black-painted rims which end in the date of Thutmose III and bichrome ware that begins in his reign provides a dating estimate in this reign. The human remains of a skull and femur were left in the tomb.

Objects:

Field Object #: 152-1 Museum #: 6-6794

Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 152-2 Museum #: 6-6794

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 152-3 Museum #: 6-6795

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 152-4 Museum #: 6-6792

Description: Silt bowl, recurving rim, burnished interior, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 18 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 152-5 Museum #: 6-6788

Description: Small marl bowl, reddish fabric with traces of buff slip, vertical rim, incised lines around exterior rim

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 152-6 Museum #: 6-6786

Description: Tiny brown jar, traces of white slip on exterior, bulging at middle, rim broken.

Greatest diameter: 4 cm

Rim diameter: 3 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 152-7 Museum #: 6-6791

Description: Large marl jar, black pendant triangles on neck, red and black concentric lines

Rim diameter: 11 cm

Field Object #: 152-7 Museum #: 6-6793

Description: Large ovoid marl jar (bottom section and one sherd), three thin lines encircling middle - dark brown, red, dark brown. Smooth finish. Maybe part of 6-6791 (object #7)

Greatest diameter: 16.8 cm

Height: 20 cm

Field Object #: 152-8

Description: Dom fruit

Field Object #: 152-9 Museum #: 6-6787

Description: Beads: one cylindrical, two series of joined round beads (6 and 4)

Field Object #: 152-10 Museum #: 6-6785

Description: Shoulder fragments of silt bottle, incised lines, pinkish slip (joins with 6-8599)

Greatest diameter: 9 cm
Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 152-10 Museum #: 6-8599
Description: Corrugated neck of silt bottle, flaring rim, ovoid shoulder, missing bottom of object when found; joins with 6-6785.
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 152-11
Description: Beer jars

Field Object #: 152-12
Description: Tall jars

Field Object #: 152-13
Description: Fragment of marl bowl, flaring sides angle to to incurving rim

Tomb #: **153**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: D5

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 250 Width: 230 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Intact

Min. # of Objects: 24

Phase: Phase 1 (Ahmose-Thutmose II)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: (*Chamber A*): Head to east, hands on pelvis(?), feet crossed (?) left over right.

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: (*Chamber B*): Head to east, spine, pelvis and thighs in position. Scarab found in pelvic area

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Traces of painted plaster and wood in Chamber A.

Food Offering: "ash colored organic matter"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1743 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented NE-SW parallel to nearby wall, this tomb had two loculi behind intact mudbrick partition walls. Area A (90 cm tall by 65 cm wide) was to the south, and contained an intact skeleton with its head to the east and hands on pelvis. Only traces of painted plaster and wood remained of a coffin. Two tall ovoid jars were incorporated in the partition wall, one at each end. A marl dish was placed against the wall near the skeleton's torso, a squat jar

with wide neck was near the feet, while a beaker and another dish were against the wall at the foot end of the loculus. Area B, the northern loculus, also had a tall jar built into the partition wall. A silt dish containing organic matter was at the feet, a scarab with the name of Thutmose I was found at the pelvic region (presumably originally held in the hands), while dishes, beakers, jars, a kohl jar and dipper, and a scarab inscribed with amuletic signs were piled around the head.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6829

Description: Silt dish, red-painted rim, red splashes in interior, also white paint in interior and traces on exterior

Greatest diameter: 27 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8786b

Description: Green faience poppy amulet, carnelian bead, and top of human molar

Field Object #: 153-1 Museum #: 6-6798

Description: Tall marl jar, narrow ovoid shape, rolled rim, rope lines around belly

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 32 cm

Field Object #: 153-2

Description: Tall marl jar, narrow ovoid shape, rolled rim, rope lines around belly, broken when found

Field Object #: 153-3 Museum #: 6-8090

Description: Marl dish

Greatest diameter: 28 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 153-4 Museum #: 6-6803

Description: Marl beaker, dark residue in interior

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 153-5 Museum #: 6-6809

Description: Silt biconical jar, wide vertical neck, flange lip, white slip on exterior, dark painted lines encircling neck and shoulder

Greatest diameter: 10.2 cm

Rim diameter: 7.3 cm

Height: 9.8 cm

Field Object #: 153-6
Description: Pinkish dish, painted white

Field Object #: 153-7
Description: Scarab, color gone, with striding sphinx wearing atef crown, cartouche of Thutmose I (Aa-kheper-ka-Re) over its back, cobra before it at its feet, standing on nb sign

Field Object #: 153-8
Description: Tall marl jar, narrow ovoid shape, rolled rim, rope lines around belly

Field Object #: 153-9 Museum #: 6-6800
Description: Silt dish, red polished inside and slipped along exterior rim; originally contained "light organic matter - ash colored"
 Greatest diameter: 25 cm
 Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 153-10 Museum #: 6-6797
Description: Marl dish, white encrustation in interior
 Greatest diameter: 27.5 cm
 Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 153-11
Description: Tall marl jar, narrow ovoid shape, rolled rim, rope lines around belly
 Greatest diameter: 13 cm
 Rim diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 32 cm

Field Object #: 153-12 Museum #: 6-6801
Description: Pinkish dish, thick white residue inside (paint?), white paint on exterior
 Greatest diameter: 27.5 cm
 Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 153-13 Museum #: 6-6808
Description: Narrow marl jar, flattened roll rim
 Greatest diameter: 13 cm
 Rim diameter: 9 cm
 Height: 29 cm

Field Object #: 153-14
Description: Alabaster kohl jar with butt of wooden applicator

Field Object #: 153-15 Museum #: 6-6810
Description: Siltstone implement - hair pin? 6 incised lines on blunt end.
Width: 6 mm tapering to a point cm
Length: 10 cm

Field Object #: 153-16 Museum #: 6-6806
Description: Marl beaker
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 13.5 cm

Field Object #: 153-17
Description: Pinkish dish, painted white
Greatest diameter: 27 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 153-18 Museum #: 6-6804
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, worn
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 153-19 Museum #: 6-6811
Description: Marl beaker, black stains on exterior
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 153-20 Museum #: 6-6807
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 153-21 Museum #: 6-23647
Description: Pinkish marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 153-22
Description: Tall marl jar, narrow ovoid shape, rolled rim, rope lines around belly

Field Object #: 153-23 Museum #: 6-6805

Description: Marl beaker

 Greatest diameter: 6 cm

 Rim diameter: 5 cm

 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 153-24 Museum #: 6-8786a

Description: Scarab, white (faience or limestone?), inscribed with complex design of ka arms and facing wadjet eyes, djed column, swt-plants

Tomb #: 154**Location:** Cemetery 1-200**Map Grid:** I11**Style:** Shaft with two loculi**Dimensions:** Depth: 200 Width: 280 Length: 275**Condition:** Tomb: Looted**Min. # of Objects:** 13**Phase:** Phase 1 (Ahmose-Thutmose II)
Phase 2B (Amenhotep II-Thutmose IV)**Human Remains:** Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N**Coffin(s):** No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.**Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:**Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N**Narrative Description:**

Oriented NW-SE aligned with nearby brickwork, but askew to the general pattern of house walls in the area that are more true to N-S. There were two loculi: Area A (70 cm high and 70 cm wide) contained Objects 8-13; Area B (85 cm high and 108 cm wide) lay behind a mudbrick partition wall preserved to seven courses. A decorated marl jar fragment at PAHMA (6-9098) bears an original field mark indicating it came from this tomb, although it was not mentioned in the field notes. The partial jar exhibits two basket handles and a bichrome decoration of birds-on-wire motif and a pendant lily blossom. This object should date to the reign of Amenhotep II, or perhaps Thutmose III at the earliest. In addition to pottery, a collection of carnelian, faience and glass beads, amulets, and scarabs was found. The scarab is paralleled by an example from Gurob dating to the reign of Amenhotep I, so it might have been an heirloom. No human remains were mentioned for this tomb, but in the northwest corner was a hole leading into a "communal burial", no. 155.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-9098

Description: Fragments of marl jar, vertical neck with flange rim, two basket handles, red and black painted decoration of "birds-on-wire" motif, pendant lily blossom

Greatest diameter: 20 cm

Field Object #: 154-1 Museum #: 6-6816

Description: Narrow silt ovoid jar, red slipped, white band painted on neck, white splashes on exterior, pointed bottom, flaring mouth

Greatest diameter: 13 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: 154-2 Museum #: 6-23677

Description: Silt dish

Field Object #: 154-3 Museum #: 6-6822

Description: Silt biconical jar, wide vertical neck, flange mouth; red polishing and dark brown paint stripes around shoulder and neck

Greatest diameter: 11 cm
Rim diameter: 7.4 cm
Height: 10.3 cm

Field Object #: 154-4 Museum #: 6-6818

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior

Greatest diameter: 26 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 154-5 Museum #: 6-6823

Description: Silt beaker, red slip, wavy mouth, body wider than normal, fat form

Greatest diameter: 7.5 cm
Rim diameter: 6 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 154-6 Museum #: 6-8787

Description: Beads and Amulets: Scarab, fish amulet, small round bead, and 14 pendants of carnelian; 1 long barrel bead (diorite stone or glass?); silvery-white glass fish amulet; small light blue lily blossom bead (glass or faience?)

Field Object #: 154-6 Museum #: 6-8787a

Description: Scarabaenid, green glazed, inscribed with lily blossom

Field Object #: 154-7 Museum #: 6-6821

Description: Marl bowl, white self-slip inside and out, tall vertical sides, incised line around exterior, small piece missing from rim when found

Greatest diameter: 11 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 154-8 Museum #: 6-6815

Description: Medium size open dish, red slip in interior, irregularly thrown, stains in interior

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 154-9 Museum #: 6-6813

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 154-10 Museum #: 6-6814

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 154-11 Museum #: 6-6820

Description: Silt beaker, fat form, traces of red slip

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 154-12 Museum #: 6-6819

Description: Silt beer jar, mouth pinched into very oblong shape before firing, cream-colored slip, corrugated body, bottom roughly marked with fingers

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 154-13 Museum #: 6-6812

Description: Marl jar, biconical, flaring wide mouth

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 21 cm

Tomb #: 155

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: I10

Style: Shaft with two separate chambers

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 1 of 2: two skulls visible in excavation photos

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 2 of 2: two skulls visible in excavation photos

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1087 tomb south chamber, B-1088 tomb north chamber

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Located parallel to 154 on the map, this was described as a "communal burial" in Reisner's notes. He gives no further information to elucidate how many individuals, any objects found, or the architectural style. However, two excavation photos were taken that show two chambers. In the south chamber were remains of at least one individual (skull and femur) and decayed wood fragments; in the north chamber another skull can be seen in the debris.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6824

Description: Silt ber jar, corrugated body, finger marks at base, small hole in bottom, body narrows at top, uneven mouth; broken and mended, two loose pieces, part missing

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 24 cm

Tomb #: **156**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: G5

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 185 Width: 65 Length: 205

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 8

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S aligned with nearby house walls; the mouth of the shaft was also surrounded by a mudbrick wall. Pottery finds include a dish, a bowl, a wide storage jar, a small model jar, and beakers including one with black-painted rim. A hemispherical cup may indicate an early date to the burial. There was no record of human remains.

Objects:

Field Object #: 156-1 Museum #: 6-6707

Description: Red slipped bowl, straight sides, incised lines around rim

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 156-2 Museum #: 6-6825

Description: Red dish, burnished lines, red slip on exterior and around rim on exterior

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 156-3

Description: Small model jar, brown ware, flat base, slightly rounded body, vertical neck

Field Object #: 156-4

Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 156-5 Museum #: 6-6708

Description: Red slipped ovoid jar, rolled rim, irregular shape to body and rim, incised lines encircling neck, dark gray interior

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 156-6 Museum #: 6-6709

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 156-7

Description: Silt bowl, base ring, rounded body to vertical rim, red burnishing inside, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 156-8 Museum #: 6-6712

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 156-8

Description: Silt beaker, black-painted rim

Tomb #: 157

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: E4

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 250 Width: 90 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 7

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented NE-SW in the corner of a room; a mudbrick curb was also added around mouth of this tomb. The assemblage included an alabaster kohl pot and lid, a beer jar, an offering stand, a beaker, the horn of a cow, and a scarab that depicts a seated falcon-headed lion surmounted by a uraeus and sun disc. There was no mention of human remains.

Objects:

Field Object #: 157-1 Museum #: 6-8789

Description: Scarab, white, small, inscribed with seated lion (griffin?) with one forepaw raised, above whom is sun disk and uraeus.

Field Object #: 157-2 Museum #: 6-6828

Description: Blackened limestone kohl jar, flanged rim, bored straight down

Greatest diameter: 4.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 4.5 cm

Field Object #: 157-3 Museum #: 6-6827

Description: Alabaster lid for kohl jar

Greatest diameter: 5 cm

Field Object #: 157-4 Museum #: 6-6826

Description: Beer jar, tall, silt with buff slip

Greatest diameter: 12.5 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 157-5 Museum #: 6-6831
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 157-6
Description: Base of offering stand, white

Field Object #: 157-7 Museum #: 6-8298
Description: Cow horn

Field Object #: 157-7
Description: Cow horn

Tomb #: **158**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: C7

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 120 Width: 63 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: No mention of human remains but coffin implies burial; size of coffin implies child

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 132 x 33

Description: Box, alternate overlapping construction. Small size may have been a child's coffin

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented NW-SE aligned with nearby house walls, with additional brickwork around mouth of shaft. Contained a coffin, thus implying a burial, but there is no mention of human remains. The coffin was 132 cm long so this seems to have been a child's burial. The assemblage consisted of three pottery vessels: a wide storage jar, a beaker, and a large dish with black paint marks on the rim.

Objects:

Field Object #: 158-1 Museum #: 6-6835

Description: Large globose silt jar, white slipped, rolled rim, 2 rope marks on belly

Greatest diameter: 28 cm

Rim diameter: 11 cm

Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: 158-2 Museum #: 6-6833

Description: Marl beaker

 Greatest diameter: 6 cm

 Rim diameter: 5 cm

 Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 158-3 Museum #: 6-6832

Description: Silt dish, ring-burnished interior and red-slipped around rim exterior, black dots in groups of three on rim

 Greatest diameter: 26 cm

 Height: 6 cm

Tomb #: **159**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: C8

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 140 Width: 55 Length: 205

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1758 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Shaft tomb oriented NW-SE, built into corner of a room. Only one object was mentioned in the notes, a dish that was "blackened and stained" with a hole in its bottom (perhaps used as a lamp). However, the field photograph shows a second object, a large, intact marl dish. No human remains were mentioned, but the size of the pit is typical for a shaft burial.

Objects:

Field Object #: 159-1

Description: Silt dish or bowl, blackened and stained, hole in bottom, about 1/3 broken away when found

Field Object #: 159-2

Description: Marl dish

Tomb #: **160**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: C6

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 190 Width: 230 Length: 270

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 32

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1758 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented NE-SW alongside house wall, the tomb had one loculus to the south separated from the shaft by a well-built, intact mudbrick wall. However, no human remains were mentioned in the field notes. Objects 1-3 and 18-32 were found in the tomb fill; 4-17 were in the loculus.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6844
Description: Large brown pot fragment

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6848
Description: Rim fragment from very wide shallow bowl, pinkish marl, vertical rim with three lines of rope marks underneath
Greatest diameter: 38 cm
Height: 7 cm
Length: 19.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6850
Description: Silt bowl "drinking cup", ring burnished interior, red slip exterior
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6853
Description: Silt beaker, plain

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6857
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 160-1 Museum #: 6-6845
Description: Pinkish jar, squat, tall wide vertical neck flaring to flanged lip, two horizontal loop handles on shoulders, red and maroon-brown lines encircling neck
 Greatest diameter: 14 cm
 Rim diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 17 cm

Field Object #: 160-2 Museum #: 6-6940
Description: Silt biconical jar, traces of red slip, vertical neck with flanged lip, dark brown encircling lines and dots on lip; had hole in body surrounded by spalling of clay fabric when it was found that may be a kill hole or just unintentional damage
 Greatest diameter: 13 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 160-3 Museum #: 6-6841
Description: Silt jar, squat, red polished, biconical body, vertical neck to flange rim, 3 groups of dark encircling lines on neck, shoulder, and widest point of belly
 Greatest diameter: 15 cm
 Rim diameter: 9 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 160-4 Museum #: 6-6856
Description: Silt dish, deep, ring burnished interior, wide band of red slip around exterior rim
 Greatest diameter: 28 cm
 Height: 10 cm

Field Object #: 160-5 Museum #: 6-6836
Description: Large silt globose jar, yellowish white slip, small hole in side (possibly kill hole or just accidental damage)
 Greatest diameter: 24 cm
 Rim diameter: 9 cm
 Height: 31 cm

Field Object #: 160-6 Museum #: 6-6847

Description: Large silt globose jar, gently biconical, flattened roll rim, yellowish white slip, crack extending down from rim when found

Greatest diameter: 23 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: 160-7 Museum #: 6-7948

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 160-8 Museum #: 6-6840

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 160-9 Museum #: 6-6858

Description: Marl beaker, pinkish

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 160-10 Museum #: 6-6843

Description: Marl beaker, pinkish

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 160-11

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Field Object #: 160-12

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Field Object #: 160-13 Museum #: 6-6849

Description: Silt bowl, recurving rim, base ring, red polished interior, red slip on exterior

Greatest diameter: 20 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 160-14 Museum #: 6-6837

Description: Silt beaker, pink slipped
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 160-15 Museum #: 6-6860
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6.8 cm
Rim diameter: 5.2 cm
Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 160-16
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Field Object #: 160-17 Museum #: 6-6951
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 6 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 160-18
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Field Object #: 160-19 Museum #: 6-9737
Description: Silt model jar, white slip
Greatest diameter: 3.5 cm
Rim diameter: 2.5 cm
Height: 4.5 cm

Field Object #: 160-20 Museum #: 6-6861
Description: Small brown silt dish
Greatest diameter: 10 cm
Height: 2.5 cm

Field Object #: 160-21 Museum #: 6-6842
Description: Very wide red-slipped bowl, vertical rim, grayish blue paint on rim and at juncture of vertical rim to flaring body, 3 encircling rope lines
Greatest diameter: 36 cm
Height: 11 cm

Field Object #: 160-22 Museum #: 6-6839
Description: Medium size silt dish, red slip in interior, traces of white paint on exterior, white and

gray stains in interior
Greatest diameter: 18 cm
Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 160-23 Museum #: 6-6862
Description: Marl bowl, vertical rim, bottom knocked out when found
Greatest diameter: 12 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 160-24
Description: Marl bowl "drinking cup", vertical rim, very small base ring
Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Field Object #: 160-25 Museum #: 6-6859
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 160-26 Museum #: 6-9736
Description: Silt model jar, white slip
Greatest diameter: 2 cm
Rim diameter: 2 cm
Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 160-27
Description: Silt bowl "drinking cup", burnished inside

Field Object #: 160-28 Museum #: 6-6838
Description: Silt beer jar, red slip, relatively smooth surface, deep finger prints near base
Greatest diameter: 11 cm
Rim diameter: 8 cm
Height: 22.5 cm

Field Object #: 160-29 Museum #: 6-6846
Description: Silt dish, red-slipped inside and around exterior of rim, two sets of three black dots (fingerprints) on rim
Greatest diameter: 27 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 160-30 Museum #: 6-8790
Description: Copper needle

Field Object #: 160-31 Museum #: 6-8791

Description: Faience kohl applicator or bead, cylindrical but thicker at one end, spiraling painted stripe

Width: .5 cm

Length: 3.8 cm

Field Object #: 160-32 Museum #: 6-8792

Description: Scarab, white, design badly eroded and illegible

Length: 1 cm

Field Object #: 160-11, 12, 16, or 18 Museum #: 6-7005

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Greatest diameter: 6.2 cm

Rim diameter: 4.2 cm

Height: 15.5 cm

Tomb #: **161**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: F6

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 350 Width: 165 Length: 230

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 8

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W in center of a room, with brick curb around three of the four sides of the shaft's mouth. A mudbrick partition wall sealed the loculus from the shaft, but no mention was made of any human remains. The loculus was dug to the south, and measured 50 cm wide by 80 cm tall. The assemblage included a flower pot, small dishes, a tall storage jar, a fragment of an offering stand, a small rim sherd of faience marsh bowl, and a small double bead of faience.

Objects:

Field Object #: 161-1 Museum #: TEMP 2015.0972

Description: Ovoid marl jar, rounded bottom, smooth transition neck with incised lines, flaring mouth with rolled rim

Height: 33 cm

Field Object #: 161-2

Description: Small dish

Field Object #: 161-3

Description: Small dish

Field Object #: 161-4 Museum #: 6-6863 a

Description: Faience fragment, may be rim of marsh bowl. Black paint on rim, triangular design

extending downward

Field Object #: 161-5 Museum #: 6-6863 b
Description: Beads: 2 small joined beads

Field Object #: 161-6
Description: Silt flower pot

Field Object #: 161-7
Description: Fragment of flower pot, red slipped

Field Object #: 161-8
Description: Fragment of pot stand, painted white

Tomb #: **162**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: G7

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 300 Width: 170 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 26

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: skull

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W aligned with the walls of a room, this particularly deep tomb (300 cm) had one loculus (100 cm tall and 70 cm wide) excavated to the north, set apart from the shaft by a partition wall four courses high. Objects 1-13 were clustered at one end of the space, #14 was along the wall in the center of the chamber, and a skull and objects 15-22 were in a group toward the other end (cardinal directions not given).

Objects:

Field Object #: 162-1

Description: Tall jar, mouth broken

Field Object #: 162-2 Museum #: 6-6872

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 162-3 Museum #: 6-6876

Description: Alabaster kohl jar, flat rimmed base, nearly vertical sides to nearly horizontal shoulder, narrow neck, very wide, thin flange rim, edge broken when found

Greatest diameter: 7.5 cm
Rim diameter: 8 cm
Height: 8.5 cm

Field Object #: 162-4 Museum #: 6-6874

Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 162-5 Museum #: 6-6587

Description: Silt beaker, traces of red polish and black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6.2 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 162-5 Museum #: 6-8744

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5.3 cm

Field Object #: 162-6 Museum #: 6-6871

Description: Silt beaker, dark red slip, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 162-7 Museum #: 6-6870

Description: Tiny brown jar, bulging in middle, 2 perforations in rim for suspension
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 162-8

Description: Rough bowl

Field Object #: 162-9 Museum #: 6-6867

Description: Medium biconical silt jar, wide mouth, flaring neck ("meat jar")
Greatest diameter: 20.5 cm
Rim diameter: 11 cm
Height: 22.5 cm

Field Object #: 162-10 Museum #: 6-6866
Description: Silt bowl, recurving rim, base ring, red-slipped
 Greatest diameter: 15 cm
 Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 162-11
Description: Tiny brown jar, flat bottom, high shoulder, flange rim

Field Object #: 162-12
Description: Tiny brown jar, flat bottom, unevenly made with high shoulder on one side and wide center on other, flange rim, rim broken when found

Field Object #: 162-13 Museum #: 6-6873
Description: Silt beaker, bright red slip, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 4 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 162-14
Description: Marl jar, gently biconical, wide medium height vertical neck, rolled rim
 Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: 162-15 Museum #: 6-6865
Description: Marl dish, thick white paint in interior, kill hole in center of bottom 8 mm diam
 Greatest diameter: 22.5 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 162-16 Museum #: 6-6796
Description: Silt dish, red-slipped inside and along exterior rim, black dots on rim in four groups of three
 Greatest diameter: 29 cm
 Height: 8.5 cm

Field Object #: 162-17
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 162-18 Museum #: 6-6864
Description: Marl bowl, vertical rim with incised lines, edge broken when found
 Greatest diameter: 13 cm
 Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 162-19 Museum #: 6-6868

Description: Silt dish, light red slip on interior and around exterior rim, three faint groups of three black dots on rim

Greatest diameter: 27 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 162-20 Museum #: 6-6945

Description: Silt bowl, heavy beveled rim, red slip on rim and splashes in interior

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 162-21 Museum #: 6-8204

Description: Silt bowl, recurving rim, flat base, red-painted rim, red splashes in interior; white stripe in interior

Greatest diameter: 20 cm

Height: 6.5 cm

Field Object #: 162-22 Museum #: 6-6875

Description: Silt bowl with recurving rim, ring burnishing inside, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 162-23 Museum #: 6-8793 a

Description: Oval plaque, on one side a griffin couchant, sun disc above; on other side Kheper beetle in center with two uraei facing outward

Length: 1.6 cm

Field Object #: 162-24 Museum #: 6-8793 b

Description: Wooden peg, small

Length: 6 cm

Field Object #: 162-25 Museum #: 6-8794

Description: Stone kohl applicator, grayish white (limestone?)

Length: 5 cm

Field Object #: 162-26

Description: Two beads, one carnelian and one faience

Tomb #: **163**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: H7

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 210 Width: 70 Length: 230

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 29

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Bones resting on rotten board (bottom of coffin)

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Rotten board under skeleton. Foot end of coffin supported by brick.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (2), Grapes (34 seeds); Roots found in beer jar may be from grains

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1061 tomb; C-1744 assemblage; B-1190 and 1191 amulets and jewelry

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This simple shaft tomb was oriented N-S in the center of a room in the Workers' Village. It had a brick curb around the mouth of the shaft on all sides except the short southern end. Partial human remains were found resting on the bottom of the wooden coffin. This tomb retained several valuable objects: The field notes mention three kohl pots, a bronze blade, and several scarabs including one with the name and title of Senenmut, Steward of the Temple of Amun. In addition to the objects listed in the field notes, excavation photos show twenty additional small objects from Tomb 163 (see photo B-1190 and B-1191). These include a faience necklace, earrings, bronze tweezers, and glass amulets of Taweret, Sekhmet, and Bes.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7156b
Description: Tip of a bronze "dega" razor
Width: 1.3 cm
Length: 2.8 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6889
Description: Red bowl, rim fragment

Field Object #: 163-1 Museum #: 6-6892 a, b
Description: Dark stone kohl jar, bulging at shoulder, flanged rim outside; lid
Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm
Rim diameter: 6.5 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 163-2 Museum #: 6-6893 a, b
Description: Dark stone kohl jar, bulging at shoulder, flanged rim; lid. Hole bored straight down.
Greatest diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 163-3 Museum #: 6-6894 a, b
Description: Travertine kohl jar and lid: (a) globose, rimless jar, bulging sharply at middle; (b) lid (does not fit the jar), broken (6 cm diam)
Greatest diameter: 8 cm
Rim diameter: 3 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 163-4 Museum #: 6-8795
Description: Scarab, brown glaze on back, inscribed imy-r' pr Imn Snnmwt ms n H3t-nfr (Overseer of the House of Amun, Senenmut, born of Hat-nefer)
Length: 1.8 cm

Field Object #: 163-5 Museum #: 6-8796
Description: Scarab, carnelian, on flat side are 9 dots

Field Object #: 163-6 Museum #: 6-8797
Description: Bronze "dega" razor, narrow, indentation between handle and short blade, end broken when found

Field Object #: 163-7 Museum #: 6-6878
Description: Brownish "flower pot" jar, flaring, finger marks at base, hole in bottom 4 cm diam.
Greatest diameter: 23 cm

Field Object #: 163-8 Museum #: 6-6887

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 163-9

Description: Marl beaker, pinkish

Field Object #: 163-10 Museum #: 6-6895

Description: Dom fruit, date, and grapes

Field Object #: 163-10 Museum #: 6-6881

Description: Marl beaker, originally contained fruit including one date, and a scarab

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 163-11 Museum #: 6-6882

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 163-12 Museum #: 6-8798

Description: Scarab, light brown, inscribed with design of spiral S with two space-fillers (papyrus umbels ?)

Field Object #: 163-13 Museum #: 6-6896

Description: Very squat buff jar, bulging sharply at middle, flanged lip. Red and dark brown lines on body and rim. Finely polished and very dense fabric - may be marl or imported

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Rim diameter: 7 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 163-14 Museum #: 6-6891

Description: Marl bowl "drinking cup"

Greatest diameter: 14.7 cm

Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 163-15 Museum #: 6-6897

Description: Silt bowl "drinking cup", ring burnished interior
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 163-16 Museum #: 6-6313
Description: Deep silt dish, ring burnished interior, red slip around exterior rim
Greatest diameter: 28 cm
Height: 10 cm

Field Object #: 163-17 Museum #: 6-8799
Description: Three spherical carnelian beads
Greatest diameter: .3 cm

Field Object #: 163-18 Museum #: 6-6890
Description: Dark pinkish jar, biconical body, vertical neck with flanged lip, dark line around base of neck, groups of 4-5 lines descending onto body, glossy coating in interior
Greatest diameter: 8 cm
Rim diameter: 16 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 163-19 Museum #: 6-6888
Description: Silt bowl, tall vertical sides, bright red slip inside and outside, five incised lines on exterior rim
Greatest diameter: 11 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 163-20 Museum #: 6-6802
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 163-21 Museum #: 6-6884
Description: Marl beaker, pinkish
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5.5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 163-22 Museum #: 6-6886
Description: Marl beaker, pinkish
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 163-23 Museum #: 6-6885

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 163-24 Museum #: 6-6880

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 163-25

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, bottom trimmed vertically

Field Object #: 163-26 Museum #: 6-6883

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped horizontally, black-painted rim, lip irregular

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 15.5 cm

Field Object #: 163-27

Description: Marl "handle of jar", looks like it could be the interior double loop of a spinning bowl.

Field Object #: 163-28 Museum #: 6-6877

Description: Deep bowl, like flower pot but smooth finish, finger marks at base, no hole in bottom

Greatest diameter: 28 cm

Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 163-29 Museum #: 6-8101

Description: Silt beer jar, roughly worked out at bottom with fingers; originally had roots inside

Greatest diameter: 12.5 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 163-30 Museum #: 6-8938

Description: Glass amulet of Taweret, multicolored

Length: 1.9 cm

Field Object #: 163-31 Museum #: 6-8939d

Description: Glass amulet of Taweret, dark blue
Length: 2.5 cm

Field Object #: 163-32 Museum #: 6-8939e
Description: Glass amulet of Taweret, turquoise blue and silver color

Field Object #: 163-33 Museum #: 6-8939a
Description: Glass amulet of a pomegranate/opium poppy, teal color
Length: 2 cm

Field Object #: 163-34 Museum #: 6-8803
Description: Heart amulet in black and white glass, top chipped
Width: 1.9 cm
Height: 1.2 cm

Field Object #: 163-35 Museum #: 6-8939f
Description: Scarab pendant, glass, greenish brown and blue
Length: 1.8 cm

Field Object #: 163-36 Museum #: 6-8939c
Description: Silvery black and white glass bead, like bilbil shape
Length: 1.5 cm

Field Object #: 163-37 Museum #: 6-8939b
Description: Faience wedjat eye from finger ring
Length: 2.2 cm

Field Object #: 163-38 Museum #: 6-8936
Description: Cartouche-shaped bead, glazed steatite, inscribed on one side with standing figure (Thoth? or god determinative?) with sun disc and uraeus above head, arm raised in front of himself (?), and another uraeus before him; on other side uraeus wearing white crown next to lily plant
Width: 1.3 cm
Length: 2.1 cm

Field Object #: 163-39 Museum #: 6-8941
Description: Faience finger ring, hard to make out the indistinct decoration but likely a Hathor head by the shape
Greatest diameter: 1.4 cm

Field Object #: 163-40 Museum #: 6-8939h
Description: Amulet of crouching animal (?), faience

Length: 1.4 cm

Field Object #: 163-41 Museum #: 6-8802

Description: Bes amulet, faience

Greatest diameter: .6 cm

Width: 1.1 cm

Height: 2.6 cm

Field Object #: 163-42 Museum #: 6-8939g

Description: Standing Sekhmet amulet, faience

Length: 2.3 cm

Field Object #: 163-43 Museum #: 6-8943

Description: Small rectangular block-bead of carnelian

Width: 7 cm

Length: 1.2 cm

Field Object #: 163-44

Description: Bronze finger ring, corroded

Field Object #: 163-45 Museum #: 6-8800b

Description: Bronze tweezers, large

Field Object #: 163-46 Museum #: 6-8944

Description: Calcite ear stud (hemisphere with projecting tang coming out of flat side)

Greatest diameter: 1.5 cm

Width: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: 163-47 Museum #: 6-8937a

Description: Penannular earring, dark blue faience

Field Object #: 163-48 Museum #: 6-8945

Description: Bone needle, small, perforated

Length: 4 cm

Field Object #: 163-49 Museum #: 6-8937b

Description: Penannular earring, dark blue faience

Field Object #: 163-50 Museum #: 6-8942

Description: Necklace, faience, very thin blue discs and thicker white discs. 69 cm total length.

Tomb #: **164**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: 18

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 255 Width: 235 Length: 245

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 35

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: odd bones

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1760 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W in center of room. On the map, no indication is given of a brick curb around the mouth of the shaft, but this is indicated on the field note sketch. The tomb had two loculi separated with partition walls: the northern one was 80 cm tall and 65 cm wide, while the southern one was 70 cm tall and 80 cm wide. The partition walls were made of rough brick work that was mud plastered; a large hole was present in one of them, presumably the work of ancient tomb robbers. Objects 1-9 were found in the northern loculus and Objects 11-24 are shown clustered in the west end of the southern loculus. There was only a brief mention of "odd bones" indicating human remains from the tomb. The two tall silt jars with black-painted bands around the mouth and body is paralleled by a tomb at Gurob dating to the reign of Amenhotep I (Aston 2003 Fig. 1b).

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6899

Description: Small brown dish, footed; white slip, with dark gray spots in interior (perhaps from burning?)

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 164-1

Description: Marl bowl, vertical rim, spiral line around rim, yellowish surface

Field Object #: 164-2 Museum #: 6-6908

Description: Marl bowl "drinking cup", vertical rim, yellowish surface

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 164-3

Description: Marl beaker, pink

Field Object #: 164-4

Description: Marl beaker, white

Field Object #: 164-5 Museum #: 6-6910

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.1 cm

Rim diameter: 5.5 cm

Height: 14.2 cm

Field Object #: 164-6 Museum #: 6-6913

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5.2 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 164-7

Description: Tall narrow jar, rope lines around belly, rolled rim

Field Object #: 164-8

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior, flat bottom

Field Object #: 164-9

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior, flat bottom

Field Object #: 164-10 Museum #: 6-6904

Description: Narrow marl jar, smooth transition from ovoid body to wide neck, rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 31 cm

Field Object #: 164-11 Museum #: 6-6898
Description: Red polished beaker, rim squashed before firing, rim chipped
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 4 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 164-12 Museum #: 6-6906 and TEMP 2015.0152
Description: Tall ovoid silt jar, flaring mouth, red-slipped with wide black concentric bands on the rim, neck, and belly
 Greatest diameter: 14 cm
 Rim diameter: 9 cm
 Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: 164-13 Museum #: 6-6903
Description: Tall ovoid silt jar, red slipped, incised lines on neck
 Greatest diameter: 11 cm
 Rim diameter: 6 cm
 Height: 20 cm

Field Object #: 164-14 Museum #: 6-6914
Description: Small brownish silt dish
 Greatest diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 2.5 cm

Field Object #: 164-15
Description: Small brownish silt dish

Field Object #: 164-16 Museum #: 6-6902
Description: Medium size red slipped jar, rolled rim, incised lines on neck
 Greatest diameter: 11 cm
 Rim diameter: 6 cm
 Height: 20 cm

Field Object #: 164-17
Description: Small brownish silt dish

Field Object #: 164-18 Museum #: 6-6911
Description: Silt bottle-shaped jar, red slipped, incised lines on neck; mouth broken when found
 Greatest diameter: 9 cm
 Rim diameter: 6 cm
 Height: 19 cm

Field Object #: 164-19 Museum #: 6-6912
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 6.3 cm
 Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
 Height: 13.5 cm

Field Object #: 164-21
Description: Small brownish silt dish

Field Object #: 164-22 Museum #: 6-6505
Description: Small silt dish
 Greatest diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 164-25
Description: Tall ovoid silt jar, flaring mouth, red slipped with wide black concentric bands at rim, neck, and belly
 Greatest diameter: 14 cm
 Rim diameter: 9 cm
 Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: 164-26
Description: Silt jar, red slipped, incised lines on neck

Field Object #: 164-28 Museum #: 6-6901
Description: Small squat jar, white slipped, wide vertical neck with flanged rim, gently biconical body, body decorated with vertical lines in groups separated by X's in reddish brown paint.
 Greatest diameter: 7.8 cm
 Rim diameter: 5.7 cm
 Height: 7.5 cm

Field Object #: 164-29 Museum #: 6-6900
Description: Squat red polished jar, black dots on shoulder, faint black lines around widest point of belly, very fine fabric
 Greatest diameter: 10.5 cm
 Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 164-30
Description: Fragment of black-top ware

Field Object #: 164-31

Description: Base of Hes jar - flat foot, narrow body becoming wider

Field Object #: 164-32

Description: Base and stem of silt offering stand, red polished with vertical burnishing
Height: 28 cm

Field Object #: 164-33

Description: Small brownish silt dish

Field Object #: 164-34

Description: Small brownish silt dish

Field Object #: 164-35

Description: Small brownish silt dish

Field Object #: 164-7 or 26 Museum #: 6-6905

Description: Large brownish jar, broken

Field Object #: 164-23 or 24 Museum #: 6-6907

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 164-23 or 24 Museum #: 6-6909

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 15 cm

Tomb #: **165**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with loculus and chamber

Dimensions: Depth: 195 Width: 230 Length: 340

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 7

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 3

Sex: M

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: bones of at least three individuals including one man

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: notes mention "teeth" but don't record which ones were present

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: bones of an adult individual, indeterminate sex

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Wood of coffin

Food Offering: Dom fruit (4)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb is not identified on the map, so its context in the cemetery is unknown. However, the notebook sketch indicates that the shaft was oriented E-W with the separate burial chamber (115 cm tall, 220 cm long, and 235 cm wide) dug further to the east. The length of

the shaft is marked as 1.2 m on the sketch, but based on the proportions of the adjacent chamber this seems to be a mistake and it should be about 2 m long like all other full-sized tombs in the cemetery. The depth is calculated as the shaft depth (140 cm) plus 55 cm additional depth of burial chamber. There was also a loculus (110 cm wide and 100 cm high) carved out of the northern side of the shaft. The eastern end of the burial chamber connected with Tomb 148, but its location is also not identified on the map. Jewelry, bronze tweezers, and amulets were found but their context was not recorded; from the chamber came the bones of at least three individuals including one man and one child, wood from a coffin, and four dom fruit. A scarab inscribed for Thutmose III provides a terminus post quem for the tomb.

Objects:

Field Object #: 165-1 Museum #: 6-6915

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished, whitish material in interior that shows scraping marks

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 165-2

Description: Silt beer jar

Field Object #: 165-3 Museum #: 6-8800a

Description: Tweezers

Field Object #: 165-4 Museum #: 6-8801

Description: Oval plaque "scaraboid", blue glazed faience, inscribed on both sides: Sphinx wearing Blue Crown facing cartouche (Mn-xpr-R'), nfr nTr nb t3wy, long narrow sign under the sphinx. On other side: Imn-R' flanked by nb signs

Width: 1.1 cm

Length: 1.6 cm

Field Object #: 165-5, -6, -7 Museum #: 6-8804

Description: Necklace of faience disc beads in black and pale green, with small Bes and Heart amulets (modern stringing). Bes 1.3 cm tall. Heart (made of diorite) 1.5 cm tall. Discs 6 mm diameter, 2 mm wide.

Tomb #: **166**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: C11

Style: Shaft with two separate chambers

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 200 Length: 535

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 14

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)
Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Bones in southern chamber

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Perhaps from a coffin: Pieces of rotten wood in southern chamber

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The shaft (0.8 m wide and approximately 2 m long) was oriented E-W, with two large chambers projecting to the north and south. The northern chamber was 1.5 m high, 2 m wide, and 1.35 m long and had rounded corners. The southern chamber was rectilinear and measured 0.9 m tall, 1.65 m wide and 2 m long. The placement of objects 1-4 were sketched along the edges of the southern chamber; number 5 was not used and the location of Object 6, a Nile bowl with red-painted rim and splashes, was not specified. Objects 7-11 were all surface finds and include domestic objects such as a flint scraper and a rubbing stone, as well as artifacts that could be domestic or funerary: two bichrome pottery vessels, a beer jar, and a marl bowl. From an unspecified context came a small Nile clay object that Reisner thought might be the feet of a shabti figurine as well as a scarab with spiral design.

Objects:

Field Object #: 166-1 Museum #: 6-6916

Description: Silt dish, white paint inside and out

Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 166-2 Museum #: 6-6917

Description: Marl dish, wide flaring edges and deep center, hole in bottom where it was cut off with string

Greatest diameter: 23 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 166-3

Description: Silt dish, beveled modeled rim

Field Object #: 166-4 Museum #: 6-6869

Description: Silt jar, white coating on surface, narrow with high shoulder, smooth transition neck to slightly flaring mouth, applied semicircle of clay on shoulder

Greatest diameter: 10.5 cm

Rim diameter: 7 cm

Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 166-4? Museum #: 6-6918

Description: Silt potsherd

Field Object #: 166-6 Museum #: 6-6921

Description: Large silt bowl, beveled rim, red-painted rim and splashes, part missing from rim when found

Greatest diameter: 29 cm

Height: 10 cm

Field Object #: 166-13 Museum #: Eg. Inv. 6724b

Description: Feet of shabti (?) - small, red clay.

Field Object #: 166-14 Museum #: 6-8806

Description: Scarab, worn, inscribed with 6 lines radiating from center, ending in circles

Length: 1.17 cm

Tomb #: **167**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: D11

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 170 Width: 102 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 4

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: M

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skeleton, 1 man

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Sketch shows box at bottom of shaft

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1763 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W within the walls of a room, the tomb had one small loculus (60 cm high and 32 cm wide) to the south. At the base of the shaft were yellow and black bricks, some very large measuring 40 x 20 x 10; some smaller at 28 x 15 x 8. The sketch appears to show a coffin at the bottom of the shaft, and Reisner noted the presence of a man's skeleton as well as a small quantity of grave goods: one marl beaker, one globose jar with a wide vertical neck, a silt dish, and three dom fruit.

Objects:

Field Object #: 167-1

Description: Marl beaker, white

Field Object #: 167-2 Museum #: 6-6929

Description: Silt jar, pink wash/slip, bulging with high shoulder, vertical wide neck "meat jar" but

with vertical neck

Greatest diameter: 20 cm

Height: 22 cm

Field Object #: 167-3

Description: Deep silt dish, ring burnished interior, all edges broken

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Field Object #: 167-4

Description: Dom fruit

Tomb #: **168**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid:

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 250 Width: 155 Length: 243

Condition: Tomb: Intact

Min. # of Objects: 25

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: one skeleton

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Fish bone from dorsal fin (possibly food offering or tool)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Not located on map, but the sketch shows that this tomb was oriented E-W with a loculus (100 cm tall, 70 cm wide) cut out to the north. The wall protecting the loculus was found intact. From the field notes, it appears that Reisner at first thought that the tomb was empty but he was only looking at the burial shaft; then when he opened the wall, he found the skeleton and objects. The assemblage included dishes, beakers (including some with black painted rims), storage jars, miniature vessels, an alabaster kohl jar, a bronze stick, a fish bone, and a blank scarab.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6854

Description: Two rim sherds from very large red bowl, painted blue and red petal design on pink background

Field Object #: 168-1 Museum #: 6-6932

Description: Small silt dish, white slip in interior, white rim and paint splashes

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 168-2 Museum #: 6-6941

Description: Large marl globose jar "meat jar", greenish from overfiring, irregularly formed
Greatest diameter: 21 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 29 cm

Field Object #: 168-3 Museum #: 6-6934

Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.6 cm
Rim diameter: 5.7 cm
Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 168-4

Description: Marl beaker, white

Field Object #: 168-5 Museum #: 6-6936

Description: Marl beaker, pinkish
Greatest diameter: 8 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 168-6 Museum #: 6-6942

Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.2 cm
Rim diameter: 5.2 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 168-7

Description: Marl beaker, white

Field Object #: 168-8 Museum #: 6-6939

Description: Marl beaker, pinkish
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 168-9 Museum #: 6-8076

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 168-10 Museum #: 6-6937
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 168-11 Museum #: 6-6935
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 168-12
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Field Object #: 168-13
Description: Small silt model jar, flaring mouth, high-shouldered body, flat base with hole

Field Object #: 168-14
Description: Small silt model jar, slightly flaring mouth on tall neck, globular body, flat base with hole

Field Object #: 168-15 Museum #: 6-6931
Description: Silt dish, red slipped, white painted rim and spots/splashes in interior
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 168-16 Museum #: 6-6943
Description: Silt dish, white painted rim, white splotches in interior
Greatest diameter: 14 cm
Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 168-17 Museum #: 6-6933
Description: Pinkish marl dish
Greatest diameter: 25 cm
Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 168-18 Museum #: 6-8807
Description: Bronze rod
Width: .4 cm
Length: 4 cm

Field Object #: 168-19 Museum #: 6-6944
Description: Alabaster kohl jar, small flanged rim, 3 small feet
Greatest diameter: 3 cm
Rim diameter: 2.5 cm
Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 168-20 Museum #: 6-8808
Description: Fish spur, probably from dorsal fin
Length: 6.2 cm

Field Object #: 168-21 Museum #: 6-8809
Description: Scarab, unfinished/blank
Length: 1.75 cm

Field Object #: 168-22? Museum #: 6-8930
Description: Small cylindrical bead of crystalline blue turquoise-color stone
Length: .6 cm

Field Object #: 168-22
Description: Bead

Field Object #: 168-4 or 7 Museum #: 6-6938
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14.5 cm

Tomb #: **169**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: H10

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 270 Width: 150 Length: 240

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 9

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S and placed in the center of a large room; a brick curb was built around the mouth of the shaft. A brick partition wall protected a rectilinear loculus (80 cm tall, 50 cm wide) carved to the west. This wall appears to be intact in the field elevation sketch, but no human remains are mentioned and the placement of the objects was not recorded. The assemblage included six beakers, two storage jars, and a ring made of bone/ivory. The presence of plaster painted red, yellow, and black was noted but no further details are provided to know if it might have come from a coffin or not.

Objects:

Field Object #: 169-1 Museum #: 6-6946

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 169-2 Museum #: 6-6949

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 6 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 169-3 Museum #: 6-6952

Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 169-4 Museum #: 6-6950
Description: Marl beaker, white
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 169-5 Museum #: 6-6947
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 169-6 Museum #: 6-6948
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 169-7
Description: Marl jar, wide biconical body, short wide vertical neck, rolled rim
Greatest diameter: 30 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: 169-8 Museum #: 6-6954
Description: Very tall brownish silt jar, thin body, flattened roll rim, three encircling rope lines on belly
Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Field Object #: 169-9 Museum #: 6-8811
Description: Ivory penannular earring
Greatest diameter: 2.1 cm
Width: .4 cm

Tomb #: **170**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: F9

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 60 Width: 53 Length: 170

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 6

Phase: 2A
1

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: Mummy of child, much mummy cloth, head to west ?

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: Skeleton of child just getting second teeth

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W at southern end of a small room. This shallow burial contained two children's bodies, one of which was mummified and retained much mummy cloth while the other was the skeleton of a child just getting his/her adult teeth. No pottery was recorded, however a single sandal sole with thongs attached was found as were four scarabs and a faience plaque. The amulets were inscribed with the names of Ahmose (Nebpehtyra) and Thutmose III (Menkheperkara and Menkheperra). There is no sketch or further information to interpret whether the burials were simultaneous or successive.

Objects:

Field Object #: 170-1 Museum #: 6-8812

Description: Scarab, brown, inscribed with striding lion, indistinct sign above its back

Length: 1.13 cm

Field Object #: 170-2 Museum #: 6-8813
Description: Scarab, brown steatite, inscribed Neb-Pehty-Re (Ahmose I)

Field Object #: 170-3 Museum #: 6-8814
Description: Scarab, inscribed Menkheperkara (Thutmose III before his year 16)
Length: 1.05 cm

Field Object #: 170-4 Museum #: 6-8815
Description: Scarab, inscribed Menkheperre (Thutmose III)
Length: 1.1 cm

Field Object #: 170-5 Museum #: 6-8816
Description: Rectangular plaque, faience, with design on both sides. like a house subdivided into rooms?
Width: .3 cm
Height: .8 cm
Length: 1.1 cm

Field Object #: 170-6
Description: Sandal, sole and thongs

Tomb #: **171**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: 17

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 168 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 18

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 3

Sex: F

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 1 of 3: Three skulls, one apparently a woman, and skeletons

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 2 of 3: Three skulls, one apparently a woman, and skeletons

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 3 of 3: Three skulls, one apparently a woman, and skeletons

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S along the wall of a house, this tomb had one loculus to the south (70 cm wide and 120 cm tall but top seems to have been broken out and inadvertently enlarged). Remains of at least three individuals were found. Amid the pottery vessels, an unusual object was an animal figurine made of pottery, painted in red stripes. The head was missing when it was excavated, and the legs are bent at an unusual angle that make the species difficult to identify.

Objects:

Field Object #: 171-1 Museum #: 6-8817

Description: Scarab, inscribed with lily flower design
Length: 1.14 cm

Field Object #: 171-2 Museum #: 6-8818
Description: Scarab, glaze nearly gone, inscribed nb nfr wdn (?)
Length: 1.13 cm

Field Object #: 171-3 Museum #: 6-8819
Description: Scarab of carnelian or red jasper, inscribed with two lotus buds (?), curl of red crown (?)
Length: 1.12 cm

Field Object #: 171-4 Museum #: 6-6961
Description: Squat marl jar, wide vertical neck, direct rim, base ring; broken when discovered
Greatest diameter: 9 cm
Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 171-5 Museum #: 6-6958
Description: Offering stand, marl, edges of top bowl broken away when found
Greatest diameter: 16.5 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 171-6 Museum #: 6-6690
Description: Marl bowl, yellowish buff color, direct rim, vertical side 3.5 cm tall with one incised line around exterior, flaring profile with small flat bottom; broken with most of rim missing when found
Greatest diameter: 11 cm
Height: 7.6 cm

Field Object #: 171-7 Museum #: 6-6962
Description: Animal figurine on base, decorated with red lines, head and tail broken off when found
Width: 6 cm
Height: 5 cm
Length: 9 cm

Field Object #: 171-8 Museum #: 6-6957
Description: Plain silt dish, deep
Greatest diameter: 27 cm
Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 171-9
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 171-10
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 171-11
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 171-12
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 171-13
Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Field Object #: 171-14
Description: Hair plaits

Field Object #: 171-15 Museum #: 6-6959
Description: Small silt dish
 Greatest diameter: 11 cm
 Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 171-16
Description: Fragments of marl tall storage jars, high shoulder

Field Object #: 171-16
Description: Fragments of red polished ovoid silt jars, high shouldered, with tall narrow necks and flange rims

Field Object #: 171-17
Description: Fragments of large silt dishes, ring burnished

Tomb #: **172**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: 17

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 210 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 5

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: F

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 1 of 2: skeleton

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 2 of 2: skeleton, apparently female according to Reisner

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom fruits (number not specified); Date (1)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S aligned with nearby house walls. The tomb had two loculi: the eastern one had traces of the brick partition wall and measured 70 cm tall and 50 cm wide, while the western one was 100 cm tall and 40 cm wide. Two skeletons were in the tomb but their position is unknown. A beaker and tall jar were found near a wall, but it is not possible to say in which loculus. In addition, the assemblage included a small dish, a silt bowl with recurving rim, and food offerings of dom fruit and a date.

Objects:

Field Object #: 172-1 Museum #: 6-6970

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 172-2

Description: Tall ovoid jar, rolled rim, smooth transition neck, rope lines around lower belly

Field Object #: 172-3 Museum #: 6-6963

Description: Small brown silt dish

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Height: 3.4 cm

Field Object #: 172-3 Museum #: 6-6969

Description: Marl bowl "drinking cup"

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 172-4 Museum #: 6-6968

Description: Silt bowl, ring burnished; broken into three main pieces when found

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 172-5

Description: Dom fruits and one date

Tomb #: **173**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: K6

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 140 Width: 170 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 5

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: M

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 1 of 2: Two skeletons, man and child

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: 2 of 2: Two skeletons, man and child

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W in the corner of a room, the tomb had one loculus that was 60 cm high. At its floor it was 90 cm wide but at the ceiling it was just 65 cm wide. The tomb contained the burials of a man and a child, as well as two bronze objects (no further description given in the field notes), a storage jar and a red-burnished bowl.

Objects:

Field Object #: 173-1

Description: Two bronze objects

Field Object #: 173-2

Description: Globular silt jar, medium neck width opening to flaring mouth

Field Object #: 173-3

Description: Silt bowl, rounded sides, base ring, red polished; broken when found

Field Object #: 173-4

Description: Rim sherd of silt bowl, strongly carinated rim, red polished

Field Object #: 173-5

Description: Rim sherd of silt bowl, vertical rim with v-shaped ridge extruding on outside

Tomb #: **174**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: C11

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 16

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 3

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: South burial: Adult skeleton on back, head to west facing north

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: North burial: Adult skeleton, on back, head to west, head slightly to right, hands on pelvis

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: North burial: Child skeleton with clay beads sharing space with adult burial, head at other end

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1076, B-1093, B-1094, B-1095, B-1096, B-1097, B-1098, B-1107 tomb

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, outside of the walls of a house. The tomb had one loculus set off by a low brick partition wall. The field notes for this tomb are sparse, instead Reisner refers to having taken eight photographs. He listed just four small finds in the notes but many other objects are identifiable in the photos including typical pottery such as large dishes and beakers located above the head of the north skeleton. In the southern half of the tomb, two burials

were placed in one coffin, apparently an adult and a child. Behind the child's head was a string of at least 30 large pottery beads. Two pieces of lead and a limestone disc were also in the tomb which may have had an amuletic or magical function.

Objects:

Field Object #: 174-1 Museum #: 6-6972
Description: Large pottery beads, cylindrical (19)
Width: 12 mm to 18 mm cm
Length: 16 mm to 30 mm cm

Field Object #: 174-1 Museum #: 6-6983
Description: Beads: string of 102 large pottery beads

Field Object #: 174-1 Museum #: 6-8291
Description: Large pottery beads, cylindrical (41)

Field Object #: 174-2 Museum #: 6-6975
Description: Lead circular disc with perforation, perhaps a sinker
Greatest diameter: 2.4 cm
Width: .5 cm

Field Object #: 174-3 Museum #: 6-6976
Description: Lead rectangular piece bent double, leaving opening for string possibly a sinker
Width: .6 cm
Length: 1.8 cm

Field Object #: 174-4 Museum #: 6-6974
Description: Limestone circular piece with perforation in center (spindle whorl)
Greatest diameter: 3.2 cm

Field Object #: 174-5 Museum #: 6-6971
Description: Silt dish, ring burnished, white paint in interior
Greatest diameter: 28 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 174-6
Description: Large bowl, flange rim, rounded profile, base ring

Field Object #: 174-7
Description: Medium marl bowl, flaring profile to vertical rim, base ring

Field Object #: 174-8
Description: Medium marl bowl, flaring profile to vertical rim, base ring

Field Object #: 174-9
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 174-10
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 174-11
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 174-12
Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Field Object #: 174-13
Description: Silt dish, white splashes on exterior

Field Object #: 174-14
Description: Silt dish

Field Object #: 174-15
Description: Silt beaker

Field Object #: 174-16
Description: Marl beaker

Tomb #: 175

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: H8

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 220 Width: 162 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 4

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Bones of one skeleton

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W in the corner of a room, the tomb had a rectilinear loculus to the north (70 cm high and 60 cm wide) and traces of a brick partition wall. Three pieces of pottery were recorded - a Nile silt beaker with black-painted rim and two large dishes, one of marl and the other Nile silt that was burnished and decorated with black-painted fingermarks in triplets on the rim. The pottery was found clustered in a corner, but where this corner was in the tomb is not clear. Bones of one skeleton were found.

Objects:

Field Object #: 175-1 Museum #: 6-6964

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished with white painted interior and exterior, flat bottom, unevenly thrown

Greatest diameter: 28 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 175-2

Description: Silt beaker, red, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 175-3

Description: Silt dish, ring-burnished interior, three black finger marks in groups of three on rim

Field Object #: 175--4

Description: Dom fruit

Field Object #: 176-12

Description: Two faience cylinder beads

Field Object #: 176-13

Description: Clay object, long shape

Tomb #: **176**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: G8

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 220 Width: 162 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 15

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 1 of 2: Two skeletons [left]

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 2 of 2: Two skeletons [left]

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: "Vegetable husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1762 objects on groundb

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Built within a room and oriented E-W, to tomb had an additional curb of mudbrick added around the mouth of the shaft. There was one rectilinear loculus, 80 cm tall and 50 cm wide. Two skeletons were discovered in the tomb, but their positions were not recorded. The assemblage included beakers with vegetable husks, dishes, bowls, a tall storage jar, and several silt saucers with black and red painted rims. There were also four bricks with marks on them (perhaps birth bricks?) and a fragment of plaster painted black and yellow.

Objects:

Field Object #: 176-1 Museum #: 6-6984

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 176-2 Museum #: 6-8084
Description: Marl beaker, white, originally contained vegetable husks
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 5.5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 176-3 Museum #: 6-6981
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
 Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 176-4 Museum #: 6-6982
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 176-5 Museum #: 6-6986
Description: Marl beaker, contained vegetable husks
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 10 cm

Field Object #: 176-6
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 7 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 176-7 Museum #: 6-6980
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 176-8 Museum #: 6-6979
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 7 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 176-9 Museum #: 6-6977

Description: Pinkish dish, faint sooty stains in interior
Greatest diameter: 25 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 176-10
Description: Tall ovoid jar, rope marks on belly, rolled rim
Height: 40 cm

Field Object #: 176-11 Museum #: 6-6978
Description: Silt bowl, ring burnished inside, base ring
Greatest diameter: 17 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 176-13
Description: Silt saucers, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 176-13
Description: Silt saucers, red painted rim

Tomb #: 177

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: F5

Style: Shaft with separate chamber

Dimensions: Depth: 220 Width: 162 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 14

Phase: Phase 2B (Amenhotep II-Thutmose IV)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Leg bones in place, head to north.

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: One coffin

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The shaft was oriented N-S in the room of a house, and the tomb also had a square chamber (110 cm high, 210 cm long and 200 cm wide) that opened off the northern end of the shaft. Three globular jars were in the "pit" (presumably the shaft?), while the chamber contained more jars of various shapes, an offering stand, a bowl with a kill hole, and beads. Reisner believed that this tomb was broken into during excavation of the adjacent, later Tombs 178 and 179.

Objects:

Field Object #: 177-1

Description: Marl ovoid jar, medium-height vertical neck, rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 18 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 26 cm

Field Object #: 177-2 Museum #: 6-6987

Description: Red globose jar, wide flaring neck, small "meat jar", rope marks around belly, some

white paint on exterior
Greatest diameter: 18 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 18 cm

Field Object #: 177-3
Description: Marl globose jar, wide flaring mouth, small "meat jar"

Field Object #: 177-4 Museum #: 6-6988
Description: Silt jar, cream slip, bulging at middle, flaring mouth, "meat jar"
Greatest diameter: 20 cm
Rim diameter: 12 cm
Height: 26 cm

Field Object #: 177-5 Museum #: 6-8110
Description: Marl ovoid jar, medium-height vertical neck, rolled rim
Greatest diameter: 18 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 26 cm

Field Object #: 177-6 Museum #: 6-6990
Description: Globose silt jar with wide, vertical funnel neck and direct rim, red slip
Greatest diameter: 12 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 17 cm

Field Object #: 177-7 Museum #: 6-6994
Description: Silt globose jar, very wide vertical neck, slightly flaring rim; red slipped, three encircling stripes of blue paint: scant traces of band around rim, one wide band at top of shoulder, one medium width band at center of body.
Greatest diameter: 11 cm
Rim diameter: 7 cm
Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 177-8 Museum #: 6-6991
Description: Small silt jar, red slipped, bulging at middle, slightly flaring neck, direct rim
Greatest diameter: 8 cm
Rim diameter: 6 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 177-12
Description: Offering stand, broken when found

Field Object #: 177-13 Museum #: 6-6993

Description: Red bowl, incised lines, recurving rim, red slip on exterior, beige inside, hole in center bottom (may be intentional kill hole or an accident from making the vessel too thin)

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 177-14 Museum #: 6-8820

Description: Beads: faience seed beads, 8 carnelian seed beads, one large barrel shaped garnet (1 cm long, .9 cm wide), one long thick cylinder, dull reddish brown color (1.9 cm long, .7 diam).

Field Object #: 177-14 Museum #: 6-8822

Description: Four ivory penannular earrings and one half-earring (one large 1.7 cm, one and a half medium 1.5 cm, two small 1.2 cm). One of the small rings has traces of green and black. Rounded, bottom fragment of stone pendant bead, pierced for suspension (1.3 cm long, 1.2 wide, .6 thick)

Field Object #: 177-14 Museum #: 6-8821

Description: Small finger ring, broken, with serpent goddess (Wadjet, Meretseger or Renenutet?) on papyrus umbel

Greatest diameter: 1.4 cm

Field Object #: 177-14 Museum #: 6-8823

Description: Beads: brown and white seed beads, thin blue and white faience disks, plump discs in black, plump biconical discs in reddish brown and blue-green

Field Object #: 177-9, 10 or 11 Museum #: 6-6996

Description: Silt beer jar, cream-colored slip, roundish body, inward curving rim, roughly worked out at bottom

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Field Object #: 177-9, 10 or 11 Museum #: 6-6997

Description: Silt beer jar, cream-colored slip, corrugated, inward curving rim, light finger marks near base

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 23 cm

Field Object #: 177-9, 10, or 11

Description: Beer jar

Tomb #: **178**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: G6

Style: Shaft with separate chamber

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: Length:

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 4

Phase: 3A
3B

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: No mention of human remains, but skull and other bones visible in photo in the coffin

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Decorated coffin with funerary text and deities including Anubis on sides.

Background painted dark green with yellow signs. On lid: Djed column and goddess with outstretched wings.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1089 tomb

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The shaft is oriented N-S in the corner of a room. It's not possible to calculate volume of tomb exactly; the sketch shows three interconnected tombs (177, 178, and 179) and not all measurements are given. The pit of 178 was 70 cm wide and likely 200 cm long, the chamber was approximately 170 x 200 if it was the same as 177. The tomb contained several badly rotten wooden coffins, but the design of one was sketched in the notes. The preserved decoration shows funerary deities and texts but the name of the deceased is not present on the extant portion. No mention was made of human remains in the field notes, but the excavation photo shows a skull and clavicle in the coffin. A few pottery objects were recorded as coming from the shaft but no record was made of what objects were in the chamber.

Objects:

Field Object #: 178-1

Description: Amphora, high shoulder, straight neck with top broken off, vertical handles on either side of upper body, tapering down to pointed bottom

Field Object #: 178-2 Museum #: 6-6992

Description: Very tall narrow storage jar, high shoulder, straight neck, direct rim, body tapering toward bottom, round kiln hole in lower body

Greatest diameter: 25 cm

Rim diameter: 11 cm

Height: 87 cm

Field Object #: 178-3 Museum #: 6-8824

Description: Sherd of Kerma ware, black

Width: .3 cm

Height: 3 cm

Length: 2 cm

Field Object #: 178-3 Museum #: 6-8986

Description: Sherd of large marl vessel, faint writing (Coptic ostrakon?)

Field Object #: 178-4 Museum #: 6-6995

Description: Mud crucible, lots of coarse chaff

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 178-5

Description: Wood coffin with inscriptions and figures

Tomb #: 179

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: G6

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 45 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Empty/Unused (?)

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B 1089

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The shaft is oriented E-W along the wall of a room. It's not possible to calculate the volume of Tomb 179 exactly; the sketch shows a pit 210 cm long but the width is not provided; I estimate it was 45 cm based on the sketch. An unfinished chamber was begun at the east end of the pit. I assume the shaft was 2 m deep, since it ran into the chamber of 177 which was that deep. No objects are associated with this tomb, either in field notes or PAHMA records; perhaps it was not used.

Tomb #: **180**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: K8

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 300 Width: 40 Length: 140

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 10

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: Bones of a child, skull joined up, teeth through and worn (5-7 years?)

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 80 x 22

Description: Coffin misaligned with chamber

Food Offering: "Figs?" (3); Dom fruit (1)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1077 tomb, C-1759 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The narrow shaft was oriented N-S along the wall of a house, and contained a child's burial. The skull was joined up and the teeth had erupted and were worn; Reisner estimated the age at 5-7 years. The body was placed on its side in a coffin with the offering pottery, fruit, and beads placed around the torso.

Objects:

Field Object #: 180-1 Museum #: 6-7003

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, traces of black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 180-2 Museum #: 6-7004

Description: Marl beaker, white self-slipped, incised lines (accidental?)
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 180-3 Museum #: 6-7002
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 180-4 Museum #: 6-7001
Description: Marl bottle, incised lines around neck, flange rim
Greatest diameter: 9 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 20 cm

Field Object #: 180-5 Museum #: 6-8826
Description: Faience discoid beads (12)
Greatest diameter: 1.2 cm
Width: .3 cm

Field Object #: 180-6
Description: Fragments of offering stands

Field Object #: 180-7
Description: Fragments of dishes

Field Object #: 180-8
Description: Fragments of tall jars

Field Object #: 180-9
Description: Fragments of beer jars

Field Object #: 180-10
Description: Three figs (?)

Field Object #: 180-11
Description: One dom fruit

Tomb #: **181**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: K8

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 150 Width: 75 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 4

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S parallel to a nearby house wall; a brick curb surrounded most of the mouth of the shaft. There was no mention of human remains, and only two complete pieces of pottery, a burnished silt bowl and a tall marl storage jar. Unusual objects in this assemblage include a piece of thick lead wire (perhaps a ring that's now twisted out of shape?), a black and white glass bead, and a sherd of Kerma ware.

Objects:

Field Object #: 181-1 Museum #: 6-8827

Description: Beads: 1 lead ring, twisted; 1 glass flattened cylinder, black and white striped; 12 blue seed beads; 1 red faience seed bead

Field Object #: 181-2

Description: Rim fragment, carinated silt bowl, ring burnished inside

Field Object #: 181-3

Description: Marl jar, yellowish color, tall ovoid form, spiral around neck, rolled rim

Field Object #: 181-4

Description: Sherd of black ware (could be Nubian burnished ware, Kerma ware, or Black Lustrous Wheelmade ware)

Tomb #: **182**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: G8

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 150 Width: 125 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 63

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: M

Age: Elderly

Description: Skull of old man in chamber, sutures grown up; an irregular thin spot on each side of head. Could belong to skeletal remains in either East or West coffin.

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Pelvis and femurs in West coffin; legs and feet in East coffin

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 50 x 180

Description: East Coffin - contained legs and feet still articulated

Measurements: 41 x 200

Description: West Coffin - narrower but longer than East coffin, contained two femurs, a pelvis, and objects 1-16

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1733 and 1734 pottery, B-1182 and 1183 contents of jewel box

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S in the room of a house, with a brick curb built around the mouth of the shaft. Two coffins containing partial skeletons were in the loculus; the skull of an old man was

found in the same context as two small boxes containing 39 scarabs and other jewelry items, as well as two alabaster kohl jars. Objects 1-14 were clustered along the west side of the west coffin. Object 18, a large carinated jar, was placed outside the east coffin at the foot end. The aforementioned skull could have come from one of the coffins or may represent a third interment, but given the fact that the nearby jewelry boxes contained some gold that had escaped looting, it seems most likely that the skull (and the jewelry boxes) were within the coffin at the head end. The tomb also contained an imported Cypriot juglet, though its exact placement was not recorded.

Objects:

Field Object #: 182-1

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 182-2

Description: Silt dish, plain, broken when found

Field Object #: 182-3 Museum #: 6-7007

Description: Shallow silt bowl, red-painted rim (worn on top edge), red splashes in interior

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 182-4 Museum #: 6-6359

Description: Silt dish, plain

Greatest diameter: 24 cm

Height: 7.5 cm

Field Object #: 182-5

Description: Marl dish, pinkish, broken when found

Field Object #: 182-6 Museum #: 6-7020

Description: Red polished beaker, vertical burnishing lines, surface worn

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 182-7 Museum #: 6-7015

Description: Red polished beaker, vertical burnishing, a bit misshapen

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 182-8

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 182-9 Museum #: 6-7018

Description: Silt ovoid jar, red slip around mouth, pinkish self-slip, 2 perforations in straight rim. Roughly trimmed at bottom. White specks in interior.

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14.3 cm

Field Object #: 182-10 Museum #: 6-7021

Description: Marl jar shaped like a beaker with rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 182-11 Museum #: 6-7009

Description: Marl beaker, broken and partially mended

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 182-12

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Field Object #: 182-13 Museum #: 6-7023

Description: Travertine unguent jar, wide flat base, baggy body, rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 182-14 Museum #: 6-6499

Description: Faience kohl jar held by squatting monkey

Field Object #: 182-15 Museum #: 6-7016

Description: Red polished beaker, vertical burnishing lines

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 182-16 Museum #: 6-7022

Description: Silt bowl, recurving rim, base ring, red band on rim

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 182-17 Museum #: 6-7019

Description: Pinkish marl cup, vertical rim

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 182-18 Museum #: 6-7542

Description: Large silt biconical jar, flattened roll rim, vertical burnishing

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: 182-19 Museum #: 6-7014

Description: Red-brownish Cypriot juglet, tapering toward bottom, small flat base, long slender neck with long handle, flanged lip. Residue inside base visible through the breaks.

Greatest diameter: 8 cm

Rim diameter: 3 cm

Height: 17 cm

Field Object #: 182-20 Museum #: 6-7010

Description: Faience fragment (thick tile)

Width: 4.5 cm

Height: 2.3 cm

Length: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 182-21

Description: Silt jar (likely a beer jar), flat bottom, roundish body with high shoulder, top broken off when found

Field Object #: 182-22

Description: Silt "beer" jar, roundish body, half of rim broken off

Field Object #: 182-23

Description: Wooden box

Field Object #: 182-24 Museum #: 6-8831

Description: Wooden box

Field Object #: 182-25 Museum #: 6-22956

Description: Scarab, carnelian, design of six lines radiating from center

Length: .95 cm

Field Object #: 182-26 Museum #: 6-22906
Description: Carnelian necklace with 8 gold amuletic pendants
Height: 20.3 cm

Field Object #: 182-27 Museum #: 6-22952
Description: Scarab, white, tiny cartouche with Menkheperre (Thutmose III), r-mouth (?), ka arms, brazier, tawy
Length: 1.6 cm

Field Object #: 182-28 Museum #: 6-22953
Description: Scarab, white, inscribed Maatkare (Hatshepsut), two vertical signs to left, one vertical sign (papyrus umbel?) in front of Maat.
Length: 1.6 cm

Field Object #: 182-29 Museum #: 6-22954
Description: Scarab, white with traces of blue, inscribed Menkheperre mry Imn (Thutmose III beloved of Amun)
Length: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: 182-30 Museum #: 6-22955
Description: Scarab set in gold alloy, inscribed with k3 arms (?) or lily bud (wdn) in center, nb at top and bottom
Length: .95 cm

Field Object #: 182-31 Museum #: 6-22957
Description: Bronze finger ring with part of rectangular gold bezel. Would have held a plaque, now missing
Greatest diameter: 2.22 cm

Field Object #: 182-32 Museum #: 6-7011
Description: Stone fragment, crumbling
Width: .9 cm
Length: 1.5 cm

Field Object #: 182-33 Museum #: 6-8832
Description: Two round-headed pegs of ivory (ear studs)
Length: 1.5 cm

Field Object #: 182-34 Museum #: 6-8833

Description: Scarab, glazed steatite, inscribed Imn-Re flanked by nb signs
Width: .98 cm
Length: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: 182-35 Museum #: 6-8853
Description: Green stone (jaspar?) amuletic bead carved in form of a trussed duck
Width: .6 cm
Height: .5 cm
Length: .8 cm

Field Object #: 182-36 Museum #: 6-8854
Description: Lentoid bead with flat bottom, brown-green stone well polished (likely steatite)
Length: 1.6 cm

Field Object #: 182-37 Museum #: 6-8855
Description: Faience pendant bead in form of lily flower
Length: 1.2 cm

Field Object #: 182-38 Museum #: 6-8859
Description: Beads (4): round, two glass (both .5 diam), two carnelian (.8 and .4 diam)

Field Object #: 182-39 Museum #: 6-8851
Description: Lentoid bead with flat bottom, blueish green
Width: .6 cm
Height: .4 cm
Length: 1 cm

Field Object #: 182-40 Museum #: 6-8834
Description: Scarab, light brown, surface worn, inscribed Imn-R'
Length: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: 182-41 Museum #: 6-8835
Description: Scarab, light brown, inscribed with large 'nx sign
Length: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: 182-42 Museum #: 6-8836
Description: Scarab, blue glaze, inscribed with falcon standing on snake, uraeus snake behind him
Length: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: 182-43 Museum #: 6-8837
Description: Scarab, brown with traces of green glaze, inscribed with nb, Hes jar (?), nfr, sun disc

with stroke underneath
Length: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: 182-44 Museum #: 6-8838
Description: Scarab, white, inscribed Djehuty-mes Ha mi R' (Thutmose appearing like Re), nb sign above ibis
Length: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: 182-45 Museum #: 6-8839
Description: Scarab, blue glaze, inscribed with sun disc, nb sign, three papyrus umbels
Length: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: 182-46 Museum #: 6-8840
Description: Scarab, brown, inscribed Menkheperre (Thutmose III)
Length: 1 cm

Field Object #: 182-47 Museum #: 6-7013
Description: Travertine kohl jar, very small, flanged rim
Greatest diameter: 3.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 182-48 Museum #: 6-7012
Description: Serpentine pedestal for kohl jar with 4 feet, incised lines, one corner broken
Width: 3 cm
Height: 1.7 cm
Length: 3 cm

Field Object #: 182-49 Museum #: 6-7008
Description: Travertine unguent jar, footed, globose body, wide tall neck, slight rim, finely carved with thin walls, orange stain in interior (residue of unguent)
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 182-50 Museum #: 6-8841
Description: Scarab, brown, inscribed with kheper between nfr and nTr, nb t3wy mry lmn (the Good God Kheper, the Lord of the Two Lands, beloved of Amun)
Length: .9 cm

Field Object #: 182-51 Museum #: 6-8842
Description: Scarab, brown with traces of green glaze, inscribed lmn R' between two nb signs

Length: .9 cm

Field Object #: 182-52 Museum #: 6-8843
Description: Scarab, brown with traces of green glaze, inscribed Menkheperre (Thutmose III)
Length: .8 cm

Field Object #: 182-53 Museum #: 6-8844
Description: Scarab, brown with traces of green glaze, inscribed nb wdn (all offerings)
Length: .75 cm

Field Object #: 182-54 Museum #: 6-8845
Description: Scarab, brown, inscribed Menkheperre (Thutmose III)
Length: .65 cm

Field Object #: 182-55 Museum #: 6-8846
Description: Scarab, carnelian, inscribed Imn-Ra between two nb signs
Length: 1.6 cm

Field Object #: 182-56 Museum #: 6-8847
Description: Scarab, carnelian; difficult to interpret the lightly-incised inscription but seems to be Maat-ka-Ra
Length: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: 182-57 Museum #: 6-8848
Description: Scarab, carnelian, inscribed Imn-R' between two neb signs
Length: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: 182-58 Museum #: 6-8849
Description: Scaraboid, diorite, no inscription visible on photo
Length: 1.2 cm

Field Object #: 182-59 Museum #: 6-8850
Description: Cowroid, steatite with traces of green glaze, inscribed with Djed pillar in center flanked by nb signs

Field Object #: 182-60 Museum #: 6-8852
Description: Scarab, dark blue (faience or lapis?), no discernible inscription from photo

Field Object #: 182-61 Museum #: 6-8856
Description: Scaraboid, brown, inscribed with nb signs and two other signs that are difficult to

interpret

Length: .8 cm

Field Object #: 182-62 Museum #: 6-8857

Description: Lentoid, amethyst, geometric design of 4-directional wadjet eye (?) (like cross with four curling lines emerging from the center)

Length: 1.6 cm

Field Object #: 182-63 Museum #: 6-8858

Description: Cowroid, green glaze, top has incised decoration along edge, bottom inscribed Imn-R' flanked by neb signs

Tomb #: **183**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 280 Width: 180 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 16

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 3

Sex: F
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: Three skulls, one a woman (?)

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: Three skulls, one a woman (?)

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: Three skulls, one a woman (?)

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: "Sweet smelling residue"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The tomb is not identified on the map, but the field note sketch informs us that the shaft was oriented E-W and had remains of a brick curb around the mouth. Two loculi were defined by mudbrick partition walls: the northern loculus measured 70 cm tall and 50 cm wide, while the southern one was 80 cm tall and 55 cm wide. Three skulls were found in the tomb, though their exact location was not recorded. Reisner guessed that one of them might be that of a woman.

Objects:

Field Object #: 183-1 Museum #: 6-7028
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 183-2 Museum #: 6-7032
Description: Silt beaker, plain reddish-brown
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 183-3 Museum #: 6-7035
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 183-4 Museum #: 6-7025
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 13.5 cm

Field Object #: 183-5 Museum #: 6-7030
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 4 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 183-6 Museum #: 6-7031
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
 Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 183-7 Museum #: 6-7029
Description: Red polished beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 4 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 183-8 Museum #: 6-7230
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 183-9
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 183-10 Museum #: 6-7027
Description: Marl beaker, rim chipped
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 183-11 Museum #: 6-7017
Description: Biconical silt jar, highly polished, wide vertical neck, flange rim
 Greatest diameter: 15 cm
 Rim diameter: 8 cm
 Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 183-12 Museum #: 6-7034
Description: Marl bowl, base ring, intentional kill hole in bottom
 Greatest diameter: 14 cm
 Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 183-13
Description: Fragment of rim, protruding beveled lip, red-painted rim and splashes

Field Object #: 183-14 Museum #: 6-7024?
Description: Fragment - top of globose bottle, very tall and narrow neck, slightly thicker mouth

Field Object #: 183-15 Museum #: TEMP 2015.0596
Description: Marl ovoid jar, rolled rim, smooth transition neck, originally contained "sweet smelling residue"
 Greatest diameter: 11 cm
 Rim diameter: 7 cm

Field Object #: 183-16
Description: Fragment - top of marl jar, rolled rim, wide vertical neck, angular widening at shoulder, then body drops straight down. Two horizontal lines (incised?) around top of body. Bottom missing.

Tomb #: **184**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: G10

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 185 Width: 130 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1759 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S near a house wall; a mudbrick curb was built around the mouth of the shaft. The loculus (70 cm tall and 60 cm wide) was built to the west and was separated by a brick partition wall. Only two objects were mentioned in the notes, one of which was a *hes* jar and the other a bowl with a black painted rim.

Objects:

Field Object #: 184-1 Museum #: 6-7000

Description: Hes jar - Bright red, highly polished, slender neck with flange rim

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Rim diameter: 7 cm

Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: 184-2

Description: Silt bowl, ring burnished, black-painted rim

Tomb #: **185**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: 19

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 110 Width: 70 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Empty/Unused (?)

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This shaft was oriented E-W, and was found empty.

Tomb #: **186**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: J9

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 160 Width: 60 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 10

Phase: Phase 1 (Ahmose-Thutmose II)
Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: One skeleton

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (3)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This shaft tomb was oriented E-W along a house wall, and contained a skeleton of unknown sex or age. The position of the skeleton was not recorded. The assemblage included a silt bowl with ring burnishing and a white painted rim and spots. The bowl also has a "kill hole" in its center. Other objects found were a lid of a greywacke kohl pot, three dom fruit, bits of wood, and some rough cloth that was plastered and painted white, blue, and red. Sherds of red polished bottles and dishes, a marl offering stand, and a silt offering stand were also found.

Objects:

Field Object #: 186-1 Museum #: 6-7036

Description: Silt bowl, ring burnished interior, white painted rim and dots, kill hole in bottom

Greatest diameter: 24 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 186-2 Museum #: 6-9128

Description: Lid of kohl jar, dark grey (siltstone)

Field Object #: 186-3
Description: Three dom fruits

Field Object #: 186-4
Description: Rough cloth, plastered and painted white, blue, and red

Field Object #: 186-5
Description: Bits of wood

Field Object #: 186-6
Description: Silt bottles, red polished

Field Object #: 186-7
Description: Fragments of silt dishes, red polished

Field Object #: 186-7 Museum #: 6-6459 b
Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior
 Greatest diameter: 28 cm
 Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 186-8
Description: Fragments of marl offering stand

Field Object #: 186-9
Description: Fragments of silt offering stands

Field Object #: 186-10
Description: Fragments of marl bottle, wide shoulder, narrow medium-height neck, wide flange rim
(possible hes vase?)

Tomb #: 187

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: C9

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 100 Width: 175 Length: 172

Condition: Possible ritual interment

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty**Human Remains:** Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:**Coffin(s):** No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.**Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:**Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N**Narrative Description:**

Tomb 187 was an unusual feature built within a house. There was a nearly square pit (sides measuring 140, 172, 175, and 170 cm) dug 50 cm deep into the earth and lined with brick. In the middle of this space, a long pit (170 cm long and 65 cm wide) was dug another 50 cm deep. To the west of the deeper central pit, the floor of the chamber was dug away 20 cm deep and two bricks were stacked in this hole. The objects found were half of a bivalve shell, half of a female figurine, and two blue faience rosette beads, although their precise locations within this context were not recorded. It is unclear if this was intended for a human burial (although no human remains are mentioned and the length is not quite the normal 2 m for an adult burial), or some other type of ritual interment. The two stacked bricks are intriguing; while there is no clear proof of their significance (if any), one possibility to consider is that they might have been birth-bricks. If so, this entire deposit might have been related to a birth event.

Objects:

Field Object #: 187-1 Museum #: 6-8682
Description: Half of bivalve shell

Field Object #: 187-2 Museum #: 6-9629
Description: Pottery female figurine, very small, preserved from waist down; legs are truncated ending like a rounded peg; no arms preserved or indicated with incisions on thighs; impressed dots

depict double cowry belt around front and back, belly button, and hip dimples; clay lump on back may indicate presence of child with her originally, or perhaps a hair ornament

Height: 4.7 cm

Field Object #: 187-3 Museum #: 6-8866b

Description: Faience beads: b) one rosette (1.4 diam, .3 wide)

Field Object #: 187-3 Museum #: 6-8866a

Description: Faience beads: a) one disc (1.4 cm diam, .2 wide)

Tomb #: **188**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: B9

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 140 Width: 65 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: F

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 1 of 2: 2 skulls (one a woman)

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 2 of 2: 2 skulls (one a woman)

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Print of coffin

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S in the corner of a room, the simple shaft had a brick lining around the mouth 60 cm high to hold out loose fill. It was dug a further 80 cm into the gebel, for a total depth of 140 from the surface. A wall of loose bricks was placed in the bottom of the shaft, next to which was the print of a coffin. Two skulls were noted, one of which was female. The only grave goods found were two small model jars and a bowl.

Objects:

Field Object #: 188-1

Description: Small silt jar, flat bottom, flaring mouth, white paint

Field Object #: 188-2

Description: Small silt jar, flat bottom, flaring mouth, white paint

Field Object #: 188-3

Description: Bowl

Tomb #: **189**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: J9

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

According to the map, Tomb 189 was oriented E-W in the corner of a room and appears to be of a normal size for a burial pit or shaft, approximately 2 m long and 75 cm wide. No dimensions were recorded so the depth is uncertain. The field notes only consist of a partial sketch of the eastern end of the shaft; an alabaster kohl pot and beads were the only objects recorded.

Objects:

Field Object #: 189-1 Museum #: 6-7038

Description: Travertine kohl jar, very small, bulging, flanged lip; galena inside

Greatest diameter: 3.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 3.5 cm

Field Object #: 189-2 Museum #: 6-8867

Description: Necklace of small white faience beads (thin discs .3 cm diam, .1 cm wide), 3 blue faience beads. Total length 43 cm.

Tomb #: **190**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: H5

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 13

Phase: Phase 1 (Ahmose-Thutmose II)
Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skeleton (*in South Chamber*) still holds together; head loose. Body on back, hands over pelvis

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1); Desert dates *balanites* (2); "Grain husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W along a house wall, the tomb had a brick curb built around mouth of the shaft. No measurements were recorded for the tomb. The tomb had two loculi behind mudbrick partition walls. The bricks of the northern loculus were mostly 30 x 15 x 9 and box made, but some were 32 x 16 x 9; they were assembled with mud mortar. Dishes and beakers, some containing grain husks and balanites seeds, were found clustered at the western end of the northern loculus. No mention was made of human remains in this side. The southern loculus had a wall mostly constructed of box-made, large bricks (32 x 17 x 9) assembled without mortar. This loculus contained a mostly intact skeleton and an abundant amount of mummy cloth. A serpentine kohl jar, one beaker, and a dom fruit were found near the head, while another beaker was near the left femur. The style of the kohl jar dates between the SIP to the reign of Amenhotep I.

Objects:

Field Object #: 190-1 Museum #: 6-7046

Description: Black stone kohl jar (serpentine), tall body with high shoulder, flaring mouth; green kohl remaining inside

Greatest diameter: 4 cm

Rim diameter: 3.5 cm
Height: 6.5 cm

Field Object #: 190-2 Museum #: 6-7047
Description: Silt beaker, red polished
 Greatest diameter: 6.3 cm
 Rim diameter: 4.7 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 190-3
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, originally contained grain husks

Field Object #: 190-4 Museum #: 6-7049
Description: Balanites pits (2)
 Length: 2.2 cm

Field Object #: 190-4 Museum #: 6-7048
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim; contained two balanites pits
 Greatest diameter: 6.9 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 190-5 Museum #: 6-7040
Description: Marl dish, dark brown stains in interior, exterior slightly rilled
 Greatest diameter: 27 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 190-6 Museum #: 6-7041
Description: Pinkish silt bowl, irregular rim, scant traces of white
 Greatest diameter: 13.3 cm
 Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 190-7
Description: Small silt jar, flat bottom, globose body, flaring mouth, painted white

Field Object #: 190-8 Museum #: 6-7045
Description: Marl bowl, straight sides, base ring
 Greatest diameter: 14 cm
 Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 190-9 Museum #: 6-7042

Description: Rough silt bowl, red slipped, traces of white paint in interior
Greatest diameter: 23 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 190-10 Museum #: 6-7051
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 190-11 Museum #: 6-7050
Description: Silt beaker, black-painted rim, kill hole in bottom
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 190-12 Museum #: 6-7043
Description: Dom fruit

Field Object #: 190-13
Description: Silt bowl, red polished, painted (?) white

Tomb #: **191**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: G4

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 240 Width: 165 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 12

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: (West): Articulated skeleton, 1.6 m long, head to south, hands together over pelvis. Traces of wood but not cloth or flesh.

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adolescent

Description: (East): Articulated skeleton, 1.35 m long, head to south, hands over pelvis, shoved slightly against east wall. Underside wrapped in coarse cloth (not mummified?)

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Traces of wood near west skeleton, Reisner considered this evidence of a coffin

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1761 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S in the room of a house, the tomb had one loculus to the west behind a mudbrick partition wall that had a large hole broken into its center. In the chamber two skeletons were found next to each other, with the heads to the south. The east skeleton was wrapped in coarse cloth, and Reisner noted that it did not seem to have been mummified. This body was 1.35 m tall, thus was likely a subadult. The west skeleton (1.6 m tall) was

found with its hands together over the pelvis; there were traces of wood but no mummy cloth. The two burials seem to have been disturbed not long after interment, as the bones remained articulated although they were shoved over to one side of the chamber. Grave goods included beakers, small biconical jars including one with horizontal basket handles, bowls, a dish, a black stone kohl jar, and beads. Plaster that had been painted red, black, and yellow was noted but no further details were recorded regarding the design or possible source of this item.

Objects:

Field Object #: 191-1
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 191-2
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 191-3
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Field Object #: 191-4
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Field Object #: 191-5
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 191-6
Description: Black stone kohl jar, flat base, globose body with high, rounded shoulder, no neck or rim (broken?). Drilled straight down with narrow cavity for kohl.

Field Object #: 191-7 Museum #: 6-7053
Description: Pinkish jar, squat, wide vertical neck, flanged rim, black lines, horizontal loop handles on body (one broken off when found)
 Greatest diameter: 8 cm
 Rim diameter: 7 cm
 Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 191-8
Description: Reddish silt jar, high shouldered, wide vertical neck, rolled rim; fabric rotten when found

Field Object #: 191-9
Description: Globose silt jar, open flaring mouth ("meat jar")

Height: 19 cm

Field Object #: 191-10 Museum #: 6-7054
Description: Silt dish, red slip on inside and around exterior rim.
 Greatest diameter: 27 cm
 Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 191-11 Museum #: 6-7055
Description: Medium silt bowl, red slip in and out, base ring, rounded profile
 Greatest diameter: 15 cm
 Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 191-12 Museum #: 6-8868
Description: Necklace of small faience seed beads, blue spaced with black, one cowrie shell bead.
Ancient string? Total length 31 cm

Tomb #: **192**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: H3

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 180 Length: 255

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 25

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: remains of a coffin implies a burial

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Two boards end of a coffin

Food Offering: "Vegetable husks"; Barley spikelet (1) embedded in mud jar seal

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W in the center of a room, this particularly large tomb had one loculus to the north (100 cm tall and 100 cm wide). No mention was made of human remains, but there were two boards that Reisner described as being the end of a coffin. An unusual object in the assemblage were sherds from a jar that had applied decoration depicting hands holding breasts. The tomb also contained many beakers, most containing vegetable husks; small saucers; a bowl with red painted rim and splashes, two mud objects (possibly jar seals), an offering stand, a beer jar, biconical jars, and fragments of a flower pot and more beakers.

Objects:

Field Object #: 192-1 Museum #: 6-6967

Description: Silt beaker, red polished, originally contained vegetable husks

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 192-2 Museum #: 6-7071

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 192-3 Museum #: 6-7072

Description: Red polished beaker, vertical burnishing, originally contained vegetable husks

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 192-4 Museum #: 6-7073

Description: Marl beaker, originally contained vegetable husks

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 192-5 Museum #: 6-7067

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained vegetable husks

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 192-6 Museum #: 6-6525

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 5.8 cm

Rim diameter: 5.3 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 192-6

Description: Marl beaker, originally contained vegetable husks

Field Object #: 192-7 Museum #: 6-7074

Description: Marl beaker, originally contained vegetable husks

Greatest diameter: 6.3 cm

Rim diameter: 5.4 cm

Height: 13.5 cm

Field Object #: 192-8

Description: Marl beaker, originally contained vegetable husks

Field Object #: 192-9 Museum #: 6-7068

Description: Large silt beaker, red slipped

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 6 cm

Height: 18.5 cm

Field Object #: 192-10 Museum #: 6-7076

Description: Marl dish

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 192-11 Museum #: 6-7065

Description: Small silt dish, footed, red slipped exterior. Light and dark gray stains in interior.

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 192-12 Museum #: 6-7063

Description: Small biconical silt jar, vertical wide neck, flange rim, red and brown concentric lines

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 192-13 Museum #: 6-7056

Description: Small brown silt dish, spiral in center. Black stain on interior - incense?

Greatest diameter: 10.7 cm

Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 192-14 Museum #: 6-7057

Description: Small silt dish, footed, part missing, white painted rim

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 192-15 Museum #: 6-7070 a

Description: Mud jar stopper, d 4 cm., barley grain embedded in it

Greatest diameter: 4 cm

Field Object #: 192-16 Museum #: 6-7070 b

Description: Mud jar stopper fragment, chaff

Field Object #: 192-17

Description: Beer jar, broken

Field Object #: 192-18

Description: Small silt dish

Field Object #: 192-20 Museum #: 6-7058

Description: Silt bowl rim fragment, flaring body to vertical sides, red polished, black rim

Field Object #: 192-21

Description: Two boards, end of a coffin

Field Object #: 192-22 Museum #: 6-7061

Description: Large marl jar, two body sherds

Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Field Object #: 192-22 Museum #: 6-7077

Description: Large marl fragments, design in relief of hands holding breasts ("milk jar")

Greatest diameter: 23 cm

Field Object #: 192-23 Museum #: 6-7062

Description: Marl pot stand, white slip on exterior; broken when found

Greatest diameter: 14.5 cm

Height: 11.3 cm

Field Object #: 192-24 Museum #: 6-7064

Description: Silt jar, biconical body, wide mouth with rolled rim, red polished, black concentric lines around belly, neck, and rim, missing entire base when found.

Greatest diameter: 20.5 cm

Rim diameter: 11 cm

Height: 22 cm

Field Object #: 192-25 Museum #: 6-7059

Description: Silt bowl, red slip, white splashes in interior, 3 incised lines around outside of rim; rim broken when found

Greatest diameter: 12.5 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 192-26

Description: Flower pot, broken

Field Object #: 192-27
Description: Beakers, various

Tomb #: 193

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: H4

Style: Shaft with separate chamber

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 83

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty
Phase 3B (Ramesses I-Merenptah)**Human Remains:** Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N**Coffin(s):** No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.**Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:**

Excav. Photo(s): B-1142, 1158, 1159, 1161 assemblage; B-1190 and 1191 amulets and jewelry

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N**Narrative Description:**

Oriented N-S between two house walls, this tomb had door sockets to separate the chamber from the shaft. Measurements were not recorded. A fragment of a rough platter was also found in the tomb, which may be an intrusive object that fell into the shaft from a domestic context. A fragment of Kerma ware, beakers with black painted rims, and two "flower pots" were also found, these are usually indicative of a mid-18th Dynasty date at the latest. On the other hand, two pottery objects with blue paint and funnel neck jars are indicative of a mid-late 18th Dynasty period of production at the earliest. An amphora has a form paralleled by examples attested from the reign of Ramesses II (Aston 2004 Fig 8). This early 19th Dynasty date is substantiated by a lentoid amulet inscribed with Seti I's name that also came from the tomb. A large number of beads, rings, amulets, and two faience shabtis were not mentioned in the field notes but are attributed to this tomb in excavation photos. The combination of artifacts typical of the early 18th as well as the late 18th-early 19th Dynasties indicates that the tomb was likely reused.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7126
 Description: Alabaster kohl jar, small, worn, rim broken
 Greatest diameter: 7 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7078

Description: Faience tile fragments (2). a) blue surface top and one side; b) blue surface preserved on top only, rest roughly broken away

Width: 1.5 cm

Height: 1.7 cm

Length: 3.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7083

Description: Red jar fragment

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7087

Description: Silt fragment, cream slip, two concentric lines in red paint with wide blue band in between

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7090

Description: Silt jar, rim fragment

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7096

Description: Silt dish, broken

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7123

Description: Red dish rim fragment

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7124

Description: Pink jar rim fragment

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8498

Description: Stone shabti, fragment from hands to knees, inscription "Osiris Meretseger...", hands hold incised hoes or flails

Width: 4.8 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7084

Description: Marl "drinking cup"

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8180

Description: Silt jar, red slipped, ovoid body, funnel neck

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Rim diameter: 11 cm

Height: 26.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8218
Description: Silt jar, red slipped, ovoid body, funnel neck
 Greatest diameter: 14 cm
 Rim diameter: 11 cm
 Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8871
Description: Lentoid amulet inscribed s3 r' st mry-n-ptH (Seti I)
 Length: 5.2 cm

Field Object #: 193-1 Museum #: 6-7098
Description: Very tall silt ovoid jar, red-slipped, wide mouth, flattened roll rim
 Greatest diameter: 20 cm
 Rim diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 39 cm

Field Object #: 193-2 Museum #: 6-7099
Description: Very tall, narrow marl jar, two incised lines on neck
 Greatest diameter: 19 cm
 Rim diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 46 cm

Field Object #: 193-3 Museum #: 6-7170
Description: Silt globose jar, wide mouth with short flaring neck. Exterior blackened by fire.
 Greatest diameter: 21 cm
 Rim diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 193-4 Museum #: TEMP 2015.0108
Description: Large silt jar, ovoid, high shoulder, wide vertical neck slightly flaring at top, direct rim, red slipped
 Greatest diameter: 19.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 15 cm
 Height: 36 cm

Field Object #: 193-5 Museum #: 6-7109
Description: Red-slipped funnel-neck jar, high shoulder, large splash of white on one side
 Greatest diameter: 14 cm
 Rim diameter: 9 cm
 Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: 193-6 Museum #: 6-6493
Description: Silt biconical jar, red slipped, wide flaring mouth
 Greatest diameter: 17 cm
 Rim diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 18.5 cm

Field Object #: 193-6
Description: Silt biconical jar, flaring mouth; small "meat jar"

Field Object #: 193-7 Museum #: 6-7115
Description: Silt jar, gently biconical, wide mouth with rolled rim, buff slip on part of exterior; whitish sediment inside
 Greatest diameter: 15 cm
 Rim diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: 193-8 Museum #: 6-7130
Description: Silt ovoid jar, broadest near bottom, wide neck and slightly flaring mouth, red-slipped with black bands around rim, neck, and belly, faint design on shoulder area
 Greatest diameter: 16 cm
 Height: 27.5 cm

Field Object #: 193-9 Museum #: 6-23648
Description: Silt bottle, squat, deeply corrugated neck, red slipped
 Greatest diameter: 9 cm
 Rim diameter: 6 cm
 Height: 17 cm

Field Object #: 193-10 Museum #: 6-7103
Description: Large, roughly made silt beaker. Heavy. Slightly thickened rim
 Greatest diameter: 8 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 193-11 Museum #: 6-7114
Description: Marl beaker, slightly wider than normal, traces of yellow ochre, dark grayish green on exterior. A few tiny shiny specks on exterior near the paint - copper?
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 6 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 193-12 Museum #: 6-7105

Description: Tall biconical silt jar, smooth transition to tall wide neck and flaring rim, rough
Greatest diameter: 14 cm
Rim diameter: 8 cm
Height: 26 cm

Field Object #: 193-13 Museum #: 6-7128
Description: Flaring "flower pot", corrugated body, hole in bottom 4 cm diam, does NOT have noticeable finger marks in base
Greatest diameter: 28 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 193-14 Museum #: 6-7118
Description: Flaring silt "flower pot", everted mouth, corrugated body, hole in bottom 3 cm diam, worked out at bottom with fingers
Greatest diameter: 29 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 193-15 Museum #: 6-7131
Description: Silt bowl, vertical rim
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 193-16
Description: Silt bowl, vertical rim
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 193-17
Description: Silt bowl, vertical rim
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 193-18 Museum #: 6-7095
Description: Silt bowl, vertical rim, broken when found
Greatest diameter: 16 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 193-19 Museum #: 6-7133
Description: Small pinkish cup, bulging near bottom, five black and red encircling lines. Interior of vessel worn; perhaps held something slightly corrosive?
Greatest diameter: 8 cm
Rim diameter: 7 cm
Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 193-20 Museum #: 6-7097
Description: Marl bowl, deep, attempt at base ring but center protrudes
 Greatest diameter: 16 cm
 Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 193-21 Museum #: 6-7094
Description: Marl bowl "drinking cup"
 Greatest diameter: 15 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 193-22 Museum #: 6-7134
Description: Silt bowl, traces of white-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 16.5 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 193-23 Museum #: 6-9738
Description: Small silt dish
 Greatest diameter: 11.7 cm
 Height: 3.2 cm

Field Object #: 193-24
Description: Tall mud cone (stopper for amphora)

Field Object #: 193-25
Description: Thin bowl sherd, black inside (probably Kerma ware)

Field Object #: 193-26
Description: Silt Hes jar bottom fragment, narrow flat base

Field Object #: 193-27 Museum #: 6-7091
Description: Silt jar bottom fragment, narrow flat base, red polished - Hes jar
 Rim diameter: 4.2 cm
 Height: 12 cm

Field Object #: 193-27 Museum #: 6-7102
Description: Silt jar shoulder fragment, red polished, high and clearly defined shoulder. Hes jar? Like 6-6911. Join with 6-7091?
 Width: 13 cm
 Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 193-28

Description: Top of bottle, narrow neck broken off, concentric painted bands around shoulder in black, red, and "magenta" paint. Herringbone design.

Field Object #: 193-29

Description: Offering stand, marl, bowl broken off when found

Field Object #: 193-30 Museum #: 6-7135

Description: Large pinkish marl jar, gently biconical body, wide mouth with vertical roll rim, rope imprint on midpoint of belly

Rim diameter: 17 cm

Field Object #: 193-31

Description: Fragment of platter, rough ware, wide flat base, low rim

Field Object #: 193-32 Museum #: 6-8221

Description: Large silt jar, high shoulder, tall funnel neck, red fabric, traces of white slip

Greatest diameter: 15.5 cm

Rim diameter: 11 cm

Height: 27.5 cm

Field Object #: 193-33

Description: Medium-small silt jar, globular body, wide flaring mouth

Field Object #: 193-34 Museum #: 6-7125

Description: Large marl bottle, medium height narrow neck flaring toward top, mouth broken off, wide globose body, rounded bottom

Greatest diameter: 20 cm

Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: 193-35 Museum #: 6-7080

Description: Large silt jar, ovoid, high shoulder, funnel neck, direct rim, red slipped

Greatest diameter: 14.5 cm

Rim diameter: 11.5 cm

Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: 193-36 Museum #: 6-7089

Description: Ovoid marl jar with high shoulder, very tall narrow neck flaring toward rim, rim broken off when found

Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: 193-36 Museum #: 6-7136

Description: Marl ovoid bottle, narrow opening at top (4 cm); neck completely broken off - see 6-7089

Greatest diameter: 17 cm

Height: 22 cm

Field Object #: 193-37 Museum #: 6-7132

Description: Small silt globose bottle, pinkish slip, narrow neck and mouth, red and blue encircling lines on shoulder

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 193-38 Museum #: 6-7117

Description: Very slender grayish pointed bottom jar, handmade

Greatest diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 193-39 Museum #: 6-7110

Description: Two potsherds, ornate cup-like mouth from a large jar; white washed and decorated with blue, red, and brown lines

Field Object #: 193-40 Museum #: 6-7092

Description: Silt oil lamp, round bottom, broad flanged lip; broken and mended, soot in interior

Greatest diameter: 13.5 cm

Height: 3.5 cm

Field Object #: 193-41 Museum #: 6-7137

Description: Pinkish marl bowl, light splotches (white wash or slip?), soot on one edge of interior

Greatest diameter: 19.5 cm

Height: 7.5 cm

Field Object #: 193-42 Museum #: 6-8886

Description: Beads (19) mostly round, of glass, faience, carnelian and amethyst

Field Object #: 193-43 Museum #: 6-8878

Description: Faience beads: two cylindrical, broken on one end. Four cylindrical but widening toward one end (3.5 cm long). One roughly flattened disc (1.7 diam), rough on one edge with indications of breaks (perhaps was a pendant loop?)

Field Object #: 193-44 Museum #: 6-8876

Description: Amulet of Osiris seated, faience
Length: 2 cm

Field Object #: 193-45 Museum #: 6-8877
Description: Amulet of Mut (female wearing double crown), standing, lower legs broken off, faience
Length: 3.1 cm

Field Object #: 193-47 Museum #: 6-8870
Description: Shabti, greenish glaze
Height: 4.8 cm

Field Object #: 193-48 Museum #: 6-8869
Description: Shabti, pale blue glaze, black wig
Width: 1.5 cm
Height: 4.9 cm

Field Object #: 193-49 Museum #: 6-8883
Description: Half of ivory hemisphere with boring, broken - perhaps a spindle whorl that was not completed?
Greatest diameter: 3.2 cm

Field Object #: 193-50 Museum #: 6-8879
Description: Finger ring with ankh setting, large, greenish faience
Greatest diameter: 2.3 cm

Field Object #: 193-51 Museum #: 6-7138
Description: Alabaster kohl jar, baggy, short narrow neck, flange rim (chipped when found)
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 193-52 Museum #: 6-7108
Description: Silt globose jar, red-slipped, flaring mouth "meat jar"
Greatest diameter: 18 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 22 cm

Field Object #: 193-53 Museum #: 6-7106
Description: Marl biconical jar, flaring mouth; small "meat jar"
Greatest diameter: 16 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 18 cm

Field Object #: 193-54 Museum #: 6-7129
Description: Marl jar, biconical, flaring mouth "meat jar"
Greatest diameter: 22 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 28 cm

Field Object #: 193-55 Museum #: 6-7082
Description: Marl bottle, ovoid body, long slender neck flaring toward top
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 37 cm

Field Object #: 193-56 Museum #: 6-7079
Description: Small amphora, Marl D, wide body, vertical burnishing lines, two vertical handles on shoulder, wide tall vertical neck
Greatest diameter: 12.5 cm
Rim diameter: 7 cm
Height: 22 cm

Field Object #: 193-57 Museum #: 6-7139
Description: Tall silt jar, red slipped which is partially covered with white slip, flattened roll rim
Greatest diameter: 18 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: 193-58 Museum #: 6-7069
Description: Marl jar, greenish from overfiring, ovoid with high shoulder, funnel neck, irregularly shaped
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Rim diameter: 11 cm
Height: 26 cm

Field Object #: 193-59 Museum #: 6-7113
Description: Marl jar, high shoulder, flaring wide neck, direct rim; large piece broken out of neck when found
Greatest diameter: 14 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 193-60 Museum #: 6-7093
Description: Silt ovoid jar, red slipped, incised lines on neck, flattened roll rim, white paint on incised lines and around belly, three vertical white stripes connect neck to belly. Possible hieratic inscription,

but too faded to read per Niv Allon.

Greatest diameter: 16.5 cm

Rim diameter: 8.5 cm

Height: 23.5 cm

Field Object #: 193-61 Museum #: 6-7088

Description: Pinkish juglet, high shoulder, very slender neck with flanged lip, handle missing when found

Greatest diameter: 8 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 18 cm

Field Object #: 193-62 Museum #: 6-8880

Description: Finger ring, wadjet eye design, black faience with traces of white and pale green

Greatest diameter: 2 cm

Field Object #: 193-63 Museum #: 6-8884

Description: Bronze finger ring with carved stone setting. One side inscribed with Bes in profile, holding knife, Sa sign in front of his legs. Other side has Taweret holding ankh, knife in front of her legs

Field Object #: 193-64 Museum #: 6-8885

Description: Faience finger rings: one complete with cartouche Imn-R' nb nst t3wy (Amun Re Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands), one piece of underside of ring, one piece preserving just the top of another cartouche.

Greatest diameter: 2.1 cm

Field Object #: 193-65 Museum #: 6-8885b

Description: Fragment of faience finger ring

Field Object #: 193-66 Museum #: 6-8882

Description: Ivory penannular earring, small

Greatest diameter: 1.2 cm

Field Object #: 193-67 Museum #: 6-8873

Description: Bronze rod

Width: .4 cm

Length: 4 cm

Field Object #: 193-68 Museum #: 6-8874

Description: Wadjet eye amulet, carnelian, carved on both sides

Width: .9 cm

Length: 1.2 cm

Field Object #: 193-69 Museum #: 6-8872

Description: Heart amulet, carnelian, flat on one side, pierced for suspension

Width: 1.6 cm

Length: 2.5 cm

Field Object #: 193-70 Museum #: 6-8881

Description: Polished lump of amber (?) or agate

Width: 1 cm

Length: 1.4 cm

Field Object #: 193-71

Description: Fragments of silt dishes, ring burnished interiors

Field Object #: 193-72

Description: Fragments of wood painted red, black, and yellow

Field Object #: 193-73

Description: Sherd of black top polished ware, thin (probably Kerma ware)

Field Object #: 193-74 Museum #: 6-7111

Description: Beer jar, corrugated, roughly worked out at base with fingers, remains of black paint around rim

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Height: 23 cm

Field Object #: 193-74

Description: Silt "beer" jars

Field Object #: 193-81

Description: Large storage jar, red fabric, high shoulder, tall flaring funnel neck, direct rim

Field Object #: 193-82

Description: Large marl storage jar, high shoulder, tall flaring funnel neck, direct rim

Field Object #: 193-83

Description: Large marl storage jar, high shoulder, tall flaring funnel neck, direct rim

Field Object #: 193-84 Museum #: 6-7120

Description: Silt jar, red slip on exterior partially covered by buff slip, biconical, flaring mouth, "meat jar"

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 22 cm

Field Object #: 193-85 Museum #: 6-7086

Description: Wide ovoid silt jar, red slipped, white paint in large splash on neck/shoulder, wide slightly flaring mouth, bottom almost flat but small point remains in center

Greatest diameter: 15.5 cm

Rim diameter: 9.6 cm

Height: 20.5 cm

Field Object #: 193-86 Museum #: 6-7104

Description: Marl Hes jar, slender body with high shoulder, narrowish neck and flanged mouth

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Rim diameter: 8 cm

Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: 193-87 Museum #: 6-7100

Description: Very large, narrow, marl storage jar, high shoulder, vertical neck

Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 52 cm

Field Object #: 193-88 Museum #: 6-7119

Description: Silt beaker, black band, rim broken

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 193-89 Museum #: 6-7140

Description: Small pinkish dish, thin, slightly irregular/wavy. Clear marks of cord that cut off the base.

Greatest diameter: 11.3 cm

Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 193-90 Museum #: 6-7141

Description: Small silt dish, fragment

Field Object #: 193-91

Description: Small silt jar, ovoid body, very wide neck, piece broken out of rim when found

Field Object #: 193-92 Museum #: 6-7085
Description: Fragment of small silt dish, white painted
 Greatest diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 193-92 Museum #: 6-7122
Description: Fragment of small silt dish, string cut base, white painted
 Greatest diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 2.3 cm

Field Object #: 193-93 Museum #: 6-7142
Description: Silt bowl, white painted rim, white splashes on interior and exterior
 Greatest diameter: 14.5 cm
 Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 193-82 or 83 Museum #: 6-7127
Description: Large marl storage jar, high shoulder, tall flaring funnel neck, direct rim
 Greatest diameter: 18 cm
 Rim diameter: 12 cm
 Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: 192-58, 82, or 83 Museum #: 6-7107
Description: Large marl jar, high shoulder, flaring tall neck, incised encircling lines
 Greatest diameter: 18 cm
 Rim diameter: 11 cm
 Height: 29 cm

Field Object #: 193-15, 16, or 17 Museum #: 6-7081
Description: Red slipped bowl, body is rounded then vertical, beveled rim
 Greatest diameter: 15 cm
 Height: 7 cm

Tomb #: **194**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb number was apparently not used: not located on map and no field notes.

Tomb #: **195**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: H5

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 225 Width: 135 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 10

Phase: Phase 3B (Ramesses I-Merenptah)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: skeleton

Sex: Unknown
Age: Child
Description: one skeleton of a child

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): MAYBE B-1075

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S along a house wall, the tomb had one loculus (80 cm wide at the top and 55 cm wide at the bottom, 90 cm high). Bricks were used at the mouth of the shaft, 40 cm high above the surface and descending 55 cm below surface level in the shaft. At the base of the shaft, a brick partition wall 30 cm wide separated the loculus from the shaft; a tall jar was embedded in this partition wall. Two bowls, a dish, and a beaker were clustered at one end of the chamber (direction not indicated). Two skeletons were found in the tomb, one an adult and one a child, though their position was not indicated. Unusual objects in the assemblage include two gold "ring buttons" and a limestone kohl jar decorated with images of a monkey and a human figure who is likely either a female Nubian or a dwarf.

Objects:

Field Object #: 195-1
Description: Two gold ring buttons

Field Object #: 195-2

Description: Silt bowl, red painted rim, rounded body, edge chipped when found

Field Object #: 195-3

Description: Marl dish, pink

Field Object #: 195-4

Description: Marl beaker, white

Field Object #: 195-5 Museum #: 6-7143

Description: Limestone kohl container (double tube) with figure of dwarf or Nubian and monkey in relief, blackened and worn when found

Field Object #: 195-6

Description: Silt bowl, ring burnished interior, straight rim, flaring body, base ring

Field Object #: 195-7

Description: Small silt bowl, broken when found

Field Object #: 195-8

Description: Silt "beer" jars

Field Object #: 195-9

Description: Tall narrow jar, rolled rim

Field Object #: 195-10

Description: Tall jar, flange rim, wide vertical neck, high, angular shoulder; shoulder and mouth were the only extant portion when found

Tomb #: **196**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: E7

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 210 Width: 82 Length: 240

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 10

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: M

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: One skeleton, male

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Coffin shown in sketch

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented NE-SW in the corner of a room, this shaft tomb had one male skeleton in a coffin (position of the body not sketched). The assemblage included two marl beakers, a white amulet and a bead, and potsherds of a wide mouthed silt storage jar, a marl bowl, and a silt bottle with wavy neck.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7155

Description: Travertine kohl jar, high shoulder, narrow body; kohl inside

Greatest diameter: 4.3 cm

Height: 6.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7154

Description: Pinkish dish, broken

Field Object #: None

Description: Bone needle

Field Object #: None
Description: Silt "beer" jars

Field Object #: None
Description: Fragments of incised silt fish platters

Field Object #: None
Description: Top of narrow jar ("torpedo" shape)

Field Object #: 196-1
Description: Marl beaker, white

Field Object #: 196-2 Museum #: 6-7157
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 196-3 Museum #: 6-8892c
Description: White stone amulet pendant, elongated heart amulet shape
 Greatest diameter: .3 cm
 Width: .6 cm
 Length: 1.7 cm

Field Object #: 196-4 Museum #: 6-8892b
Description: Dark blue double cylinder bead, faience (?)
 Width: .4 cm
 Length: .6 cm

Field Object #: 196-5
Description: Fragment of silt jar, wide mouth with rolled rim, smooth transition to body

Field Object #: 196-5
Description: Fragment of marl bowl, straight rim, rounded body

Field Object #: 196-7 Museum #: 6-7153
Description: Silt bottle fragment, corrugated neck
 Rim diameter: 5 cm

Field Object #: 196-8

Description: Fragments of "beer" jars

Field Object #: 196-9 Museum #: 6-7159

Description: Red globose jar, wide flaring mouth, "meat jar"; tan sediment inside

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 20 cm

Tomb #: **197**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: E3

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 112 Length: 217

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 5

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Two skeletons, one possibly a woman, the other certainly a man.

Sex: M

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Two skeletons, one possibly a woman, the other certainly a man.

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1757 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented NE-SW in the corner of a room, this tomb had one loculus at floor level (58 cm wide and 80 cm high) and another small one (40 cm wide and 70 cm high) on the opposite side of the shaft, the floor of which was 60 cm above the tomb's floor level. Four courses of the brick partition wall were extant. A tall storage jar and three beakers were found in the narrow space between the partition wall and the edge of the shaft. Two skeletons were present, though their positions were not recorded. Reisner thought that one was possibly a woman, the other was certainly a man.

Objects:

Field Object #: 197-1 Museum #: 6-7160

Description: Tall narrow marl jar, three incised lines around neck

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 35 cm

Field Object #: 197-2 Museum #: 6-7167

Description: Marl beaker

Rim diameter: 6 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 197-3 Museum #: 6-7161

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 197-4 Museum #: 6-7168

Description: Marl beaker, small hole in bottom but seems to be from cutting the form too much rather than intentional "kill hole"

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 197-5

Description: Small silt pot

Tomb #: 198

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: E2

Style: Shaft with separate chamber

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: 230 Length: 230

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 43

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)
Phase 3A (Amenhotep III-Horemheb)**Human Remains:** Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N**Coffin(s):** No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.**Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:**

Excav. Photo(s): B-1091 and B-1092 tomb; B-1142 and B-1161 pottery assemblage; C-1768 and C-1769 pottery on ground; C-1736 and C-1737 blue painted funnel jar

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N**Narrative Description:**

Oriented NE-SW in the center of a room, with mudbrick surrounding almost the entire mouth of the shaft. No measurements were recorded, but its sketch looks similar to T. 199, which had a well-defined chamber off of the burial shaft that was 2.3 m x 2.3 m. There were more objects shown in the two excavation photos of the tomb's assemblage than Reisner listed in the field notes. After Reisner's catalog of the first 33 objects, another page lists T. 198 objects 1-10. In my database of objects I have renumbered them consecutively to follow the first 33. The pottery seems to straddle Phases 2A - 3A. A pitcher with pendant line decoration finds parallels in the reign of Thutmose III (Phase 2A), the numerous funnel-necked jars are a type that begins in 2A and continues to grow in popularity in the later 18th Dynasty (2B-3A), the three amphorae include plumper forms attested in Phase 2B and a more slender one similar to Phase 3A. Lastly, a large storage jar with a wide, rounded neck decorated with blue paint indicates a date after Amenhotep II; this form is attested from Phase 3A-4 (mid 18th Dynasty to the early 20th Dynasty).

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6624

Description: Buff globose jar, wide flaring mouth ("meat jar")

Greatest diameter: 19 cm

Rim diameter: 11 cm

Height: 26 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7178

Description: Large alabaster (travertine) globose jar, straight neck with flanged lip, 1 vertical loop handle, other broken off

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7174

Description: Marl jar, gently biconical, flaring wide mouth, small "meat jar"

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Rim diameter: 6 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7175

Description: Marl globose jar, flaring wide neck, "meat jar"

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7177

Description: Marl globose jar, flaring wide neck, small "meat jar"

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 18 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7182

Description: Pink dish fragments

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7198

Description: Silt jar shoulder fragment, dark red slip, blue band at juncture with neck 1.3 cm wide minimum.

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7203

Description: Marl globose jar, wide flaring mouth, "meat jar"

Greatest diameter: 18 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 22 cm

Field Object #: 198-1 Museum #: 6-7201

Description: Marl, gently biconical "meat jar", flat bottom, small hole in belly (1.3 x .6 cm) may be intentional kill hole or just a chip out of the surrounding crack

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 20 cm

Field Object #: 198-2
Description: Marl globose jar, flaring wide neck, small "meat jar"

Field Object #: 198-3
Description: Marl globose jar, flaring wide neck, small "meat jar"

Field Object #: 198-4 Museum #: 6-7199
Description: Marl jar, gently biconical, wide flaring mouth, "meat jar"
Greatest diameter: 16 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 21 cm

Field Object #: 198-5 Museum #: 6-7172
Description: Marl globose jar, wide neck, "meat jar"
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 17 cm

Field Object #: 198-6 Museum #: 6-7191
Description: Marl biconical jar, wide vertical neck, rolled rim
Greatest diameter: 14 cm
Rim diameter: 8 cm
Height: 17 cm

Field Object #: 198-7 Museum #: 6-7180
Description: Marl, gently biconical jar, "meat jar", small kill hole in side
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 18 cm

Field Object #: 198-8 Museum #: 6-7171
Description: Marl globose jar, "meat jar"
Greatest diameter: 17 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 18 cm

Field Object #: 198-9 Museum #: 6-7205
Description: Large marl globose jar, wide mouth, flattened roll rim
Greatest diameter: 19 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 26 cm

Field Object #: 198-10
Description: Ovoid silt jar, high shoulder, wide flaring rim

Field Object #: 198-11
Description: Marl ovoid jar, high shoulder, funnel neck
Greatest diameter: 14 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 26 cm

Field Object #: 198-12 Museum #: 6-7179
Description: Pinkish ovoid jar, high shoulder, tall and wide flaring mouth, rim broken
Greatest diameter: 14 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 26 cm

Field Object #: 198-13 Museum #: 6-7202
Description: Marl high shouldered bulging jar, funnel neck almost entirely broken off
Greatest diameter: 19 cm
Height: 29 cm

Field Object #: 198-14 Museum #: 6-7173
Description: Dark red globose silt jar, red slipped, wide flaring mouth "meat jar"
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 20 cm

Field Object #: 198-15
Description: Globose silt jar, red slipped, wide flaring mouth "meat jar", rim broken when found

Field Object #: 198-16 Museum #: 6-7187
Description: Marl globose jar, wide vertical neck
Greatest diameter: 17 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 26 cm

Field Object #: 198-17 Museum #: 6-7200
Description: Large marl jar, wide ovoid, wide vertical neck, flattened roll rim
Greatest diameter: 18 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: 198-18 Museum #: 6-7204
Description: Marl globose jar, straight wide neck, flattened roll rim
Greatest diameter: 14 cm
Rim diameter: 17 cm
Height: 18 cm

Field Object #: 198-19 Museum #: 6-7184
Description: Silt globose jar, high shoulder, wide mouth with short vertical rim, white paint on about half of exterior; broken in two when found
Greatest diameter: 16 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 23.5 cm

Field Object #: 198-20 Museum #: 6-7181
Description: Silt "beer" jar, short neck, cream slip, roughly worked out at base with fingers
Greatest diameter: 13 cm
Rim diameter: 8.5 cm
Height: 21 cm

Field Object #: 198-21 Museum #: 6-7192
Description: Silt "beer" jar, short neck, cream slip, rilled sides, base roughly worked out with fingers
Greatest diameter: 14 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 21 cm

Field Object #: 198-22 Museum #: 6-7195
Description: Marl jar, nearly straight body, slightly narrower neck and rolled rim
Greatest diameter: 9 cm
Rim diameter: 7.5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 198-23 Museum #: 6-7997
Description: Silt jar, red slipped, tall corrugated neck
Greatest diameter: 10 cm
Rim diameter: 6 cm
Height: 19 cm

Field Object #: 198-24 Museum #: 6-7186
Description: Marl pitcher, tall vertical neck, globose body, one vertical loop handle from shoulder to mid-neck, beveled rim, 2 dark bands around base of neck and vertical lines in groups of 1-2-3 on body.

Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Rim diameter: 7.5 cm
Height: 22 cm

Field Object #: 198-25 Museum #: 6-7188

Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 198-26 Museum #: 6-7183

Description: Tall slender marl amphora, corrugated neck, vertical loop handles, small roundish kill hole in body
Greatest diameter: 20 cm
Rim diameter: 8 cm
Height: 56 cm

Field Object #: 198-27 Museum #: 6-7194

Description: Tall marl amphora, vertical handles, flattened roll rim, tall wide neck, wide shoulders tapering to pointed base; mouth broken when found
Greatest diameter: 22 cm
Rim diameter: 8 cm
Height: 57 cm

Field Object #: 198-28 Museum #: 6-6207

Description: Tall funnel necked silt jar, red slipped
Greatest diameter: 12 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 198-29 Museum #: 6-7176

Description: Very large silt jar, ovoid body, funnel neck, cream slip with wide blue bands, thin black and red bands, pendant triangle design on neck and body; broken when found
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 11 cm
Height: 33 cm

Field Object #: 198-30 Museum #: 6-7197

Description: Silt jar shoulder fragment, buff slip, wide neck, encircling dark brown, red, blue and green bands
Greatest diameter: 17 cm
Rim diameter: 8 cm

Field Object #: 198-31
Description: Potsherd with hieratic writing

Field Object #: 198-32
Description: Tall marl jar, roll rim, smooth neck, ovoid widest near bottom; rim broken when found
Height: 37 cm

Field Object #: 198-33 Museum #: 6-7185
Description: Tall marl jar, roll rim, smooth neck, ovoid widest near bottom; kill hole in side (2 cm x 1.5 cm)
Greatest diameter: 16 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 36.5 cm

Field Object #: 198-34
Description: Marl bowl, flaring to rounded profile, slight indentation then rounded rim

Field Object #: 198-36 Museum #: 6-7189
Description: Marl bowl, flaring to rounded profile, slight indentation then rounded rim
Greatest diameter: 21 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 198-37 Museum #: 6-8719
Description: Medium silt dish
Greatest diameter: 22 cm
Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 198-38 Museum #: 6-7190
Description: Pinkish marl dish, medium size
Greatest diameter: 19.5 cm
Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 198-39
Description: Silt globose jar, wide flaring mouth, "meat jar"
Greatest diameter: 12 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 198-40
Description: Marl globose jar, wide flaring mouth, "meat jar"

Field Object #: 198-41
Description: Marl globose jar, wide flaring mouth, "meat jar"

Field Object #: 198-42
Description: Silt globose jar, wide flaring mouth, "meat jar"

Field Object #: 198-43
Description: Tall funnel necked silt jar, red slipped
Greatest diameter: 12 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 198-44 Museum #: 6-8113
Description: Canaanite (?) amphora - Pinkish jar, wide at shoulder tapering toward bottom, neck broken off, loop handles
Greatest diameter: 20 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 42 cm

Field Object #: 198/199-1
Description: Marl pottery object, not specified

Field Object #: 198/199-2
Description: Marl pottery object, not specified

Field Object #: 198/199-3
Description: Red slipped silt pottery object, not specified

Field Object #: 198/199-4
Description: Silt pottery object, not specified

Field Object #: 198/199-5
Description: Silt pottery object, not specified

Field Object #: 198/199-6
Description: Tall funnel necked silt jar, red slipped

Field Object #: 198/199-7
Description: Marl gently biconical jar, wide mouth, flattened roll rim, small "meat jar"

Field Object #: 198/199-8

Description: Marl globose jar, straight wide neck

Field Object #: 198/199-9

Description: Large marl globose jar, wide mouth, flattened roll rim

Field Object #: 198/199-10

Description: Silt dish, medium size

Tomb #: **199**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: E1

Style: Shaft with separate chamber

Dimensions: Depth: 90 Width: 2.3 Length: 2.3

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Filled to depth of 30 cm with dust, wood and bones

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Perhaps the wood was remains of coffins - "filled to depth of 30 cm with dust, wood and bones"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented NE-SW; the pit and chamber were not perfectly at right angles to each other and the chamber was slightly irregular. No mention of pottery, but the tomb was filled to a depth of 30 cm with dust, wood, and bones. No further detail was provided to allow an estimate of the number of individuals buried here.

Tomb #: **200**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: E3

Style: Shaft with separate chamber

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: no objects recorded

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 0

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The sketch of T. 200 appears to be a shaft with a separate chamber, perhaps with a doorway connecting to the chamber of Tomb 198. On the map, the shaft of 200 is oriented NE-SW to the northwest of Tomb 198. No measurements were given, no objects were listed, and no human remains were described.

Tomb #: **201**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 180 Width: 65 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 4

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Presence of coffin implies at least one interment

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 190 x 50 x 40

Description: Print of coffin in ghadim, 3 cm space on either side at bottom of shaft.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1762 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Tomb 201 was a simple pit with a brick wall around the mouth; this wall was broken away for the most part. On Map 21, this tomb number appears in square L6, however, the feature it was identified with was labeled as Tomb 130 on the first map of the cemetery (Map 20). The drawing on the map does not indicate any brickwork around the mouth, but this tomb is described with having this feature. Thus, the position of Tomb 201 can not be confidently stated. There was no mention of human remains, but the trace of a coffin and four pottery objects (a beaker, bowl, and two storage jars) were described.

Objects:

Field Object #: 201-1

Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 201-2

Description: Marl gently biconical jar, wide mouth, rolled rim "meat jar"
Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: 201-3
Description: Base of a large marl jar

Field Object #: 201-4 Museum #: 6-7209
Description: Deep marl bowl, vertical rim, white self-slip inside and out
Greatest diameter: 22 cm
Height: 9 cm

Tomb #: **202**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: K5

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 220 Width: 172 Length: 240

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 21

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: F

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: One skull (woman?)

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W in center of a room, this tomb had two loculi with one to the north (55 cm wide) and the other to the south (62 cm wide). A large dish and a beaker were in the west end of the south loculus; no other objects' positions were recorded. In addition to a wide range of pottery objects (offering stands, bowls including one with red-painted rim and splashes of red paint inside, the other with red splashes only, a wavy-necked bottle, a small saucer, and a tall storage jar), the tomb contained a small dom fruit, half of a wooden comb, and a skull that Reisner thought might be female.

Objects:

Field Object #: 202-1 Museum #: 6-23669
Description: Pinkish marl bowl, a little unevenly thrown
Greatest diameter: 29 cm
Height: 8.5 cm

Field Object #: 202-2 Museum #: 6-7210
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 15.3 cm

Field Object #: 202-3 Museum #: 6-8582

Description: Wooden comb, half

Width: 3 cm

Length: 4 cm

Field Object #: 202-4 Museum #: 6-7214

Description: Silt bowl, large, red splashes in interior, flat base, rounded profile

Greatest diameter: 30 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 202-5 Museum #: 6-7212

Description: Silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 202-6 Museum #: 6-7211

Description: Silt bowl, ring burnished interior, black painted rim, edge broken when found

Greatest diameter: 20 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 202-7

Description: Tall ovoid silt jar, wide mouth, red slipped, rim broken when found

Field Object #: 202-8 Museum #: 6-7236

Description: Silt bottle, red slipped, flange mouth, tall narrow neck, incised lines on top of shoulder, black interior; top fragment only

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Field Object #: 202-9

Description: Fragment of silt dish, ring burnished

Field Object #: 202-10

Description: Fragment of silt dish, ring burnished

Field Object #: 202-11

Description: Fragment of silt dish, ring burnished

Field Object #: 202-12
Description: Fragment of silt dish, red slipped

Field Object #: 202-13
Description: Fragment of marl bottle, lines around shoulder, corrugated neck

Field Object #: 202-14
Description: Fragments of silt beer jars

Field Object #: 202-15
Description: Fragments of silt beakers, red polished

Field Object #: 202-16
Description: Fragments of small silt dishes

Field Object #: 202-17
Description: Fragments of silt offering stand

Field Object #: 202-18
Description: Fragments of marl offering stand

Field Object #: 202-19
Description: Fragments of marl bowl, vertical rim "drinking cup"

Field Object #: 202-20
Description: Wood

Field Object #: 202-21
Description: Small dom fruit

Tomb #: **203**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: F12

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 95 Width: 85 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 10

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Spine, one arm, and both legs shown in sketch; body on back, head to north.

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1762 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The shaft was oriented N-W parallel to nearby house wall. The sketch of the tomb shows that the bottom of the shaft was cut with one loculus to the east (58 cm wide), and at the base of the shaft the center was cut down 30 cm deeper than the sides, leaving narrow mastabas along the north and south walls. Remains of one individual were recorded, and the one beaker from this tomb was next to the torso. The assemblage included several medium-sized bottles, one beaker, and a small model jar, as well as sherds of offering stands, large ring-burnished dishes, and large storage jars.

Objects:

Field Object #: 203-1 Museum #: 6-7216
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, black painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 203-2
Description: Half of bivalve shell, edge worn

Field Object #: 203-3

Description: Small model silt pot, footed bottom, globose body, flaring mouth

Field Object #: 203-4 Museum #: 6-7218

Description: Pinkish marl ovoid bottle, uneven flat base, rim broken off when found

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 3.5 cm

Height: 12.5 cm

Field Object #: 203-5 Museum #: 6-7217

Description: Marl bottle, rim broken when found

Greatest diameter: 8 cm

Rim diameter: 3.8 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 203-6 Museum #: 6-7219

Description: Red-slipped silt bottle, ovoid body, tall neck, rim broken off when found

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Height: 21 cm

Field Object #: 203-7

Description: Fragments of marl beaker

Field Object #: 203-8

Description: Fragments of marl offering stands

Field Object #: 203-9

Description: Fragments of silt dishes, ring burnished

Field Object #: 203-10

Description: Fragments of large jars

Tomb #: **204**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: L7

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 280 Width: 218 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 13

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)
Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 4

Sex: M
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: Four skulls, 1 of a man, 2 small

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: Four skulls, 1 of a man, 2 small

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adolescent
Description: Four skulls, 1 of a man, 2 small

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adolescent
Description: Four skulls, 1 of a man, 2 small

Coffin(s):

Measurements: –
Description: Print of box in ghadim

Food Offering: "Vegetable matter"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1754 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W parallel to nearby walls. The tomb depth is estimated from the sketch, which shows 140 cm from bottom to midpoint of shaft. The tomb length is estimated at 200 cm based on the map. The tomb had two loculi: the northern one (73 cm wide and 80 cm high) had one course of brickwork remaining of its partition wall, while the southern one (65 cm wide and 85 cm high) had a nearly intact partition wall made of molded bricks with no mortar. The placement of just five pots were sketched, indicating that three beakers, a storage jar and a model jar were in the western end of one of the loculi. Remains of at least four individuals were found, but their locations were not recorded. The presence of so many interments as well as pottery covering a 100-year period (a jar of late 17th Dynasty type as well as pottery typical of Phase 2A, the reign of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III) point to the tomb probably having been reused.

Objects:

Field Object #: 204-1 Museum #: 6-7220

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 204-2 Museum #: 6-7221

Description: Marl beaker, originally contained vegetable matter

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 204-3 Museum #: 6-7228

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 204-4 Museum #: 6-7231

Description: Marl jar, gently biconical, wide flaring mouth

Greatest diameter: 20 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: 204-5 Museum #: 6-7223

Description: Tiny pinkish-brown model jar

Greatest diameter: 4 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 204-7 Museum #: 6-7234

Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 204-8 Museum #: 6-7226

Description: Marl bottle, ovoid body, narrow tall neck flaring to flange rim, very narrow aperture
Greatest diameter: 11 cm
Rim diameter: 6 cm
Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: 204-9 Museum #: 6-7224

Description: Biconical marl jar, tall wide neck flaring to flanged lip. Dark brown and reddish brown lines in groups of three, two horizontal loop handles (one broken off when found)
Greatest diameter: 13.5 cm
Rim diameter: 6.5 cm
Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 204-10 Museum #: 6-7225

Description: Narrow silt bottle, cream slip, red and black encircling lines on neck, tall neck, carinated mouth with upper and lower ridge, body seems handmade but neck wheel-made. Originally contained vegetable matter.
Greatest diameter: 9 cm
Rim diameter: 6.5 cm
Height: 23 cm

Field Object #: 204-11 Museum #: 6-7229

Description: Silt dish, ring-burnished interior, black dots in groups of three on rim
Greatest diameter: 22 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 204-12 Museum #: 6-7232

Description: Very large marl bowl, inside decoration of incised parallel wavy lines spiraling out from center, beveled flattened roll rim, base ring
Greatest diameter: 49 cm
Height: 20.7 cm

Field Object #: 204-13 Museum #: 6-8292

Description: Silt offering stand, traces of white paint on exterior, burnt material (incense?) in top

bowl; part of base and all edges of rim of bowl broken away when found

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Rim diameter: 13 cm

Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 204-14 Museum #: 6-7227

Description: Large silt jar, red slipped, wide biconical body, short neck, rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 25 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 30 cm

Tomb #: **205**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: J4

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Desert date *balanites* (1)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The Hearst Expedition's maps show that the tomb was oriented E-W in the center of a room and had a brick curb built around the mouth of the shaft. No sketches were made of the tomb's elevation or plan and dimensions were not recorded, but based on the map, the shaft appears to be of a normal size for a tomb. The recorded assemblage consists of a bead in the form of a fish, a blank scarab, and a fig. No mention was made of any human remains or funerary pottery.

Objects:

Field Object #: 205-1 Museum #: 6-8893

Description: Tilapia fish amulet, carnelian

Width: .9 cm

Length: 1.7 cm

Field Object #: 205-2 Museum #: 6-8894

Description: Small scaraboid bead, blue faience, no decoration on either side

Width: .6 cm

Length: .8 cm

Field Object #: 205-3 Museum #: 6-8895

Description: Balanites, intact (1) and ficus sycomorus fig

Width: 1.7 cm

Length: 2.7 cm

Tomb #: **206**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: M7

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 110 Width: 120 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 9

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: "Grain husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W, perpendicular to nearby house wall. The tomb had one loculus to the south (50 cm wide and 80 cm high). A tall ovoid storage jar and two beakers were at one end of the chamber, four more beakers were scattered toward the center, and a tall Nile silt jar was in a corner. All of the beakers in this tomb contained grain husks.

Objects:

Field Object #: 206-1 Museum #: 6-7241

Description: Tall narrow marl jar

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 36 cm

Field Object #: 206-2 Museum #: 6-7242

Description: Marl beaker, originally contained grain husks

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 206-3 Museum #: 6-7243

Description: Marl beaker, originally contained grain husks

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 206-4 Museum #: 6-7235
Description: Marl beaker, originally contained grain husks
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 206-5 Museum #: 6-7244
Description: Silt beaker, red slip, black painted rim, originally contained grain husks
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 206-6 Museum #: 6-7238
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, originally contained grain husks
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 13.5 cm

Field Object #: 206-7 Museum #: 6-7239
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 206-8 Museum #: 6-7237
Description: Pink marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 206-9
Description: Tall ovoid silt jar, rolled rim, broken when found

Tomb #: **207**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: J5

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 210 Width: 138 Length: 245

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 26

Phase: Phase 2B (Amenhotep II-Thutmose IV)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: M

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: One skull (male?)

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W in the corner of a room, the tomb had one loculus (83 cm wide and 90 cm high). The shaft was not completely cut out at the bottom, but was roughly cut into irregular "steps." The assemblage included a marl bowl with a kill hole, and a narrow jar whose top and bottom were broken off that may have been a *hes* vase. Potsherds included some with designs of petals and bird-on-wire motif.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7247

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7252

Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 207-1
Description: Pinkish marl tall ovoid jar, rolled rim

Field Object #: 207-2
Description: Marl bottle, high shoulder, tall flaring neck, flattened roll rim
Height: 20 cm

Field Object #: 207-3
Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Field Object #: 207-4 Museum #: 6-7256
Description: Silt bowl, rounded profile, base ring, red slip outside and red polish inside, faint indication of black painted rim
Greatest diameter: 19 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 207-5
Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Field Object #: 207-6 Museum #: 6-7249
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 207-7 Museum #: 6-7257
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 207-8
Description: Two large marl dishes, broken when found

Field Object #: 207-9 Museum #: 6-7248
Description: Marl bowl, base ring, kill hole in bottom, something (leather?) stuck to outside
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 207-10 Museum #: 6-7250
Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 207-11 Museum #: 6-6411
Description: Silt Hes jar, red-slipped, high shoulder tapering to narrow base, vertical neck, top and bottom broken off when found
Greatest diameter: 9 cm
Height: 26 cm

Field Object #: 207-12 Museum #: 6-7254
Description: Silt bowl, rim decorated with black band and broad lines in groups of 3 pendant from black band on outside
Greatest diameter: 14 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 207-13
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, broken when found

Field Object #: 207-14
Description: Fragments of brown silt bowl, red splashes

Field Object #: 207-15
Description: Wood

Field Object #: 207-16
Description: Fragment of marl offering stand, top portion

Field Object #: 207-17 Museum #: 6-8649
Description: Bottom portion of silt Hes jar, vertical burnishing lines, body tapers to 3.5 cm then has flaring foot. Very bottom is still rounded, so doesn't stand. Dark sediment inside.
Greatest diameter: 10.5 cm
Height: 17 cm

Field Object #: 207-18 Museum #: 6-7253
Description: Large marl dish, base ring, s-shaped rim like an incense burner
Greatest diameter: 40 cm
Height: 17 cm

Field Object #: 207-19 Museum #: 6-7251
Description: Large marl jar body fragment, red concentric line and black birds-on-wire motif

Greatest diameter: 27 cm

Field Object #: 207-20

Description: Pottery fragment, jar shoulder with red concentric lines and black pendant triangle motif in between

Field Object #: 207-21

Description: Fragment of marl bowl, straight rim, two incised lines around rim, yellowish white fabric

Field Object #: 207-22

Description: Fragments of large silt dishes, ring burnished interiors

Field Object #: 207-23

Description: Fragment of silt offering stand, base only

Field Object #: 207-24

Description: Fragment of pinkish marl bowl, carinated rim, flat base

Field Object #: 207-25

Description: Fragment of marl offering stand, base and stem only

Greatest diameter: 17 cm

Field Object #: 207-26

Description: Fragment of silt ovoid jar, beveled rim, incised lines around neck, red painted (dark red)
- perhaps polished

Greatest diameter: 17 cm

Tomb #: **208**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: I3

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 12

Phase: Coptic

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1102 tomb; C-1765 amphorae on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W in a room, the pit contained 10 amphorae lined up in a row. No measurements were recorded to indicate the architecture. A complete *hes* jar was sketched on the same page in the field notes but its relationship to the amphorae or the tomb in general is unclear. Reisner noted that this was an old tomb which was apparently reused for storage in the Roman/Coptic era.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7528

Description: Silt amphora, corrugated body, pointed bottom, vertical loop handle, rim broken (Coptic/Roman)

Greatest diameter: 19 cm

Rim diameter: 7 cm

Height: 56 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8664

Description: Amphora, finely corrugated, two vertical handles, straight neck; Roman era

Rim diameter: 6 cm

Field Object #: 208-1

Description: Large amphora, corrugated body, top broken off

Field Object #: 208-2

Description: Large amphora, corrugated body, top broken off

Field Object #: 208-3

Description: Large amphora, corrugated body, tall vertical neck with two strap handles connecting neck to shoulder, rim broken off

Field Object #: 208-4

Description: Large amphora, corrugated body, tall vertical neck with two strap handles connecting neck to shoulder, rim broken off

Field Object #: 208-5

Description: Large amphora, corrugated body, tall vertical neck with two strap handles connecting neck to shoulder, rim broken off

Field Object #: 208-6

Description: Large amphora, corrugated body, tall vertical neck with two strap handles connecting neck to shoulder, rim broken off

Field Object #: 208-7

Description: Large amphora, corrugated body, tall vertical neck with two strap handles connecting neck to shoulder, rim broken off

Field Object #: 208-8

Description: Large amphora, corrugated body, tall vertical neck with two strap handles connecting neck to shoulder, rim broken off

Field Object #: 208-9

Description: Large amphora, corrugated body, tall vertical neck with two strap handles connecting neck to shoulder, rim broken off

Field Object #: 208-10

Description: Large amphora, corrugated body, top broken off

Field Object #: 208-11

Description: Beaker

Tomb #: **209**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: H2

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: 300 Width: 140 Length: 230

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 12

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: One skeleton

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Perhaps from a coffin: "Piece of wood" mentioned right after skeleton in the field notes

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W within a room, the shaft had traces of brick work around its mouth. There was one loculus to the north (80 cm high and 87 cm wide), separated by an irregular mudbrick partition wall (the bricks were not laid in perfect rectilinear alignment with the walls, but curve a bit). Three dishes and three beakers were clustered along the north wall near the eastern end. Other pottery included a carinated necked jar painted with black bands, a wide storage jar, and two bowls that were burnished inside with a black-painted rim, one of which had a rounded profile while the other was carinated. A skeleton was found in the tomb but its position was not recorded.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8121

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7265

Description: Silt dish, ring-burnished interior, red-slipped around exterior of rim; inside rim decorated with black dots in groups of 3, some white (wash or calcium carbonate?) on exterior and interior

Greatest diameter: 25 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 209-1

Description: Marl dish, pink

Field Object #: 209-2

Description: Silt dish, base ring, flaring sides

Field Object #: 209-3

Description: Silt dish, base ring, flaring sides

Field Object #: 209-4 Museum #: 6-7263

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 209-5

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped

Field Object #: 209-6 Museum #: 6-7264

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, broken when found

Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 209-7 Museum #: 6-7261

Description: Silt dish, ring-burnished interior, red slip around outer rim, black finger print dots on rim in groups of three

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 8.5 cm

Field Object #: 209-8 Museum #: 6-7266

Description: Pink squat biconical jar, tall wide neck, flange rim, encircling red and black lines

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 209-9

Description: Silt biconical jar, short wide neck, rolled rim, red-slipped

Field Object #: 209-10 Museum #: 6-7258

Description: Silt carinated bowl, ring burnished interior and around exterior rim on carination, black painted rim; part missing when found

Greatest diameter: 15.5 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 209-11

Description: Silt bowl, burnishing inside, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 209-12

Description: Fragments of large jar

Tomb #: **210**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: V8

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 53 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 11

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty
Phase 2B (Amenhotep II-Thutmose IV)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 4

Sex: M
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: One male skull

Sex: M
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: One male skull

Sex: F
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: skull - also, faience stela shows deceased woman

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: skull

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S, west of settlement area. Four skulls were noted, two of which were identified as male. One of the other burials must have been female because the assemblage included a piece of faience that was decorated with a scene of a woman smelling a lily flower. A scarab

with the sema-tawy motif, an amethyst bead, and a faience bead were also found. Pottery included two large silt dishes that were painted white, which leaned up against the short south wall of the shaft; two sharply biconical jars; a tall narrow storage jar with vertical neck; and sherds of beer jars. Given the number of interments and the range of material culture that included the early 18th Dynasty style faience stela as well as the mid-18th Dynasty pottery, this tomb seems to have been reused.

Objects:

Field Object #: 210-1 Museum #: 6-8896

Description: Scarab, blue glaze partly gone, inscribed with sema-tawy motif, papyrus marsh (M15) on top

Length: 1.8 cm

Field Object #: 210-2

Description: Large marl dish

Field Object #: 210-3

Description: Large dish, painted white, broken when found

Field Object #: 210-4 Museum #: 6-8764 b

Description: Faience stela inscribed, 3 x 1.5 x 1.5

Height: 3 cm

Length: 1.5 cm

Field Object #: 210-5

Description: Small marl jar, sharply biconical, wide vertical neck, flange rim; rim broken when found

Field Object #: 210-6

Description: Marl jar, biconical, wide flaring mouth; rim broken when found

Field Object #: 210-7

Description: Tall narrow marl jar, high shoulder, tall slightly flaring neck

Height: 32 cm

Field Object #: 210-9

Description: Fragment of biconical jar with wide flaring mouth ("meat jar")

Field Object #: 210-10 Museum #: 6-8897a

Description: Spherical white stone bead, probably amethyst

Greatest diameter: .6 cm

Field Object #: 210-11 Museum #: 6-8897b

Description: Faience cylinder bead

Width: .5 cm

Length: 2.4 cm

Tomb #: **211**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: W8

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented NW-SE and located to the west of the settlement. There are no field notes for this tomb but it was indicated on the map. Two objects at PAHMA are marked with this tomb number: a plain silt bowl and another silt bowl with ring burnished interior and red slipped exterior rim.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7271
Description: Silt bowl, ring burnished, exterior red slip
Greatest diameter: 20 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7272
Description: Small brown silt bowl
Greatest diameter: 8 cm
Height: 3 cm

Tomb #: **212**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 20 Width: 55 Length: 165

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 15

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)
Phase 3B (Ramesses I-Merenptah)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: Skeleton of child about 5-8 (second teeth forming, first teeth rotting); position not recorded

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 110 cm long x 35 cm wide

Description: Fragments of wooden coffin

Food Offering: "Grain husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Not located on map, but the sketch indicates that this shallow pit was dug in the corner of a room, oriented N-S. The interment was a child aged about 5-8 years that had been placed in a wooden coffin. The pit also contained a ring-burnished dish, a small jar, a medium sized jar, and a beaker containing grain husks. In the fill nearby were found faience and carnelian beads and a scarab inscribed for Seti I.

Objects:

Field Object #: 212-1 Museum #: 6-7280

Description: Large silt dish, ring burnished interior, red slip around exterior of rim; edges broken when found

Greatest diameter: 29 cm

Height: 8.6 cm

Field Object #: 212-2

Description: Biconical silt jar, flaring mouth, red slipped (small "meat jar")

Field Object #: 212-3 Museum #: 6-7277

Description: Large silt ovoid jar, pinkish slip, incised lines on neck, flattened roll rim

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Rim diameter: 9.5 cm

Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: 212-4 Museum #: 6-7273

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, originally dirty, contained grain husks

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 212-6

Description: Mud lamp

Field Object #: 212-7

Description: Fragments of silt dish, red polish inside and outside, flaring sides, wide base ring

Field Object #: 212-8

Description: Bottom of silt bowl cut off all around, thick; used as cover?

Field Object #: 212-11

Description: Silt dish, red polished inside

Field Object #: 212-12

Description: Long, thin, silt "torpedo" vessel, rounded recurving rim, restricted neck, high shoulder, very pointy bottom

Field Object #: 212-13

Description: Long, thin, silt "torpedo" vessel, rounded recurving rim, restricted neck, high shoulder, very pointy bottom

Field Object #: 212-14

Description: Long, thin, silt "torpedo" vessel, rounded recurving rim, restricted neck, high shoulder, very pointy bottom

Field Object #: 212-15

Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Tomb #: **213**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: G13

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 255 Width: 153 Length: 165

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 21

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1757 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W along the inner wall of a room at the northern edge of the village, the tomb had a loculus to the south (75 cm wide and 80 cm high). The opposite, north side of the shaft was slightly carved out as well. Along with Egyptian pottery with petal and bird-on-wire motifs, fragments of Nubian black top polished ware and Kerma mat-impressed ware were found in this tomb. The mat-impressed sherds represent about one-third of a cooking bowl. An incense burner with traces of burnt remains was found. No human remains were recorded to estimate how many interments may have been made in this space, but the dates of the pottery range from as early as the late 17th Dynasty (the mat-impressed Kerma cooking bowl) to the reign of Thutmose III or possibly Amenhotep II (bichrome petal designs).

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7283

Description: Small silt bowl, bottom fragment

Field Object #: 213-1 Museum #: 6-8605

Description: Large silt jar, baggy biconical body, smooth transition neck, medium-width mouth, beveled rim, rope marks around mid and lower belly, pink slip

Field Object #: 213-2

Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 213-3 Museum #: 6-7284

Description: Neck and shoulder fragment of pink marl bottle, band of parallel notched lines on shoulder; partial when excavated

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Field Object #: 213-4 Museum #: 6-7285

Description: Silt jar fragment, gently biconical, pinkish-cream slip, birds-on-wire motif with red and black lines at midpoint of belly; fragmentary when excavated

Greatest diameter: 27 cm

Field Object #: 213-5

Description: White marl sherd, pendant triangle design in dark red paint; fragmentary when excavated

Field Object #: 213-6

Description: Silt beer jar; fragmentary when excavated

Field Object #: 213-7

Description: Red dishes painted white; fragmentary when found

Field Object #: 213-8

Description: Rim fragment of offering stand bowl, extended beveled rim, painted white, black stains on top

Field Object #: 213-9

Description: Marl rim sherd, thick roll rim flattened into bevel on outside

Field Object #: 213-10

Description: Body sherd, red with black concentric bands

Field Object #: 213-11

Description: Fragment from pinkish marl bowl, recurving rim

Field Object #: 213-12

Description: Bowl of silt offering stand, black stains on top

Greatest diameter: 19 cm

Field Object #: 213-13

Description: Fragment of silt bottle, red polished, globose body and narrow vertical neck; both top

and bottom missing when found
Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Field Object #: 213-14
Description: Tall ovoid jar, rope pattern around body

Field Object #: 213-15
Description: Fragment from silt bowl, recurving rim, red polish inside

Field Object #: 213-16
Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Field Object #: 213-17 Museum #: 6-7281
Description: Silt bowl fragment with knob on outside just under rim, ring burnished interior, red slip on exterior. Knob has pre-firing hole in its top (.7 cm diam), but it does not pierce through.
Greatest diameter: 47 cm

Field Object #: 213-18 Museum #: 6-7282
Description: Pot stand, uncertain fabric, white slip on exterior
Greatest diameter: 11 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 213-19 Museum #: 6-7287
Description: Rim fragment of silt dish, carinated rim with beveled roll, dark red polish interior, red slip exterior
Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Field Object #: 213-20
Description: Fragment of black top polished ware (probably Nubian black-top burnished ware since it wasn't described as being thin)

Field Object #: 213-21 Museum #: 6-7286
Description: Sherds of reddish brown to black handmade bowl, mat impression on outside (Kerma culture) - 3 rim fragments, one body sherd

Tomb #: **214**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: H13

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 140 Width: 85 Length: 185

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)
Phase 2B (Amenhotep II-Thutmose IV)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S along a house wall, the tomb had a small loculus (15 cm wide and 70 cm high). The tomb depth is estimated based on the notebook sketch. The tomb contained a plain silt dish, a silt bowl with red painted rim and splashes, and a dom nut. No mention was made of any human remains.

Objects:

Field Object #: 214-1

Description: Large silt dish, red slipped interior and around exterior of rim

Field Object #: 214-2

Description: Silt bowl with red-painted rim and splashes in interior, base ring, rounded profile

Field Object #: 214-3

Description: Dom nut

Tomb #: **216**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: I5

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 130 Width: 60 Length: 195

Condition: Tomb: no objects recorded

Min. # of Objects: -

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S within a small room. No objects were recorded from this shaft. Apparently it was plundered and was also used to access and plunder the neighboring tomb, #217.

Tomb #: **217**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: I5

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 130 Width: 60 Length: 195

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 7

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Lower legs and feet bones shown in sketch.

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1768 and C-1769 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S within a small room. Apparently it was accessed from the neighboring Tomb 216 and plundered. A tall jar remained *in situ* placed in the corner of the chamber and three beakers were on the floor nearby. Additional sherds including a large silt dish are seen in an excavation photo of pottery assemblages placed on the ground. The sketch shows lower leg bone and feet bones in the chamber as well. The notes mention the presence of plaster that was painted red and black, but no information about its context (was it from the wall or from an object such as a coffin?) is given.

Objects:

Field Object #: 217-1

Description: Tall marl ovoid jar, rolled rim

Field Object #: 217-2 Museum #: 6-7293

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 217-3 Museum #: 6-7292

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 217-4 Museum #: 6-6350

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 217-5

Description: Silt dish, broken when found

Field Object #: 217-6

Description: Base of large silt jar, broken when found

Field Object #: 217-7

Description: Silt biconical jar

Tomb #: **218**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 210 Width: 198 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 30

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty
Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: West burial: Vertebrae and ribs shown in sketch. Head to north.

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: East burial: Skeleton minus ribs and skull shown in sketch along eastern wall.
Body on back, head to north, hands over pelvis.

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Sketch notes that there was a rotten end of a coffin extant for the eastern burial.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The tomb is not identified on the map, but was oriented N-S with two loculi. The western loculus (85 cm high and 50 cm wide) contained remains of a human torso at its northern end, with the head to the north. Two storage jars, two large dishes, a bowl and two beakers were also clustered at the northern end of the chamber. The eastern loculus (80 cm high and 70 cm wide) had only one brick remaining of a partition wall. A tall jar, half broken away, was embedded in between the brick and the northern wall of the chamber. An alabaster

kohl jar, several small saucers and beakers, a bowl and a large dish surrounded the head of the burial in this chamber, while a tall storage jar, a large dish and a saucer were at the foot end. In addition to these objects whose findspots were sketched, an additional ten pottery vessels were found including a ring-burnished bowl with white dots painted inside and a fragment of a red-slipped jar with concentric black bands on the shoulder.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7310
Description: Thin silt dish, medium size, white painted on interior
Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7294
Description: Silt fragment, base of large jar
Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Field Object #: 218-1 Museum #: 6-7312
Description: Tall marl ovoid jar, incised lines around neck, rolled rim
Greatest diameter: 16 cm
Rim diameter: 9.5 cm
Height: 36 cm

Field Object #: 218-2 Museum #: 6-23649
Description: Reddish silt dish, white residue in interior
Greatest diameter: 29 cm
Height: 8.5 cm

Field Object #: 218-3
Description: Large carinated jar, spiral line around neck, short flaring neck, rolled rim, gray ware
Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Field Object #: 218-4 Museum #: 6-7313
Description: Marl bowl, vertical rim, incised lines around rim, base ring "drinking cup"
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 218-5 Museum #: 6-7309
Description: Buff-pinkish marl dish
Greatest diameter: 25 cm
Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 218-6 Museum #: 6-7259
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 218-7 Museum #: 6-7314
Description: Marl beaker
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 218-8 Museum #: 6-7315
Description: Alabaster kohl jar, flanged rim
Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 218-9 Museum #: 6-7314
Description: Silt beaker, red
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 218-10 Museum #: 6-7308
Description: Pinkish dish, irregularly thrown
Greatest diameter: 27 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 218-11
Description: Marl beaker
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 218-12 Museum #: 6-7260
Description: Small buff saucer, base uneven
Greatest diameter: 9 cm
Height: 2.5 cm

Field Object #: 218-13 Museum #: 6-7301
Description: Small marl dish, rim chipped, hole in bottom from cutting off from the wheel too close
Greatest diameter: 8.5 cm
Height: 1.5 cm

Field Object #: 218-14
Description: Brownish silt bowl, rounded profile, ring base, red-painted interior, white-painted rim

Field Object #: 218-15 Museum #: 6-7316
Description: Small marl dish, hole in bottom from cutting off from the wheel too close, wavy rim
 Greatest diameter: 8 cm
 Height: 2 cm

Field Object #: 218-16 Museum #: 6-7303
Description: Small marl dish
 Greatest diameter: 10.5 cm
 Height: 2.5 cm

Field Object #: 218-17
Description: Ovoid marl bottle, tall narrow slightly flaring neck with rolled rim
 Greatest diameter: 12 cm
 Rim diameter: 7 cm
 Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 218-18 Museum #: 6-7297
Description: Pinkish marl dish, hole in bottom
 Greatest diameter: 27.5 cm
 Height: 7.5 cm

Field Object #: 218-19 Museum #: 6-7304
Description: Small marl dish
 Greatest diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 2 cm

Field Object #: 218-20 Museum #: 6-7302
Description: Small marl dish, hole in bottom from cutting off too close to the wheel, wavy rim
 Greatest diameter: 7 cm
 Height: 1.5 cm

Field Object #: 218-21 Museum #: 6-7317
Description: Small-medium size silt dish, footed, wide white band on rim
 Greatest diameter: 12 cm
 Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 218-22 Museum #: 6-7295
Description: Bottle of uncertain fabric, white slip, tall narrow slightly flaring neck with rolled rim
 Greatest diameter: 12 cm
 Rim diameter: 7 cm
 Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 218-23 Museum #: 6-7296

Description: Pinkish marl dish

Greatest diameter: 20 cm

Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 218-24 Museum #: 6-7296

Description: Marl dish, small

Field Object #: 218-25 Museum #: 6-7318

Description: Marl dish, medium size, thicker than usual

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 218-26 Museum #: 6-7305

Description: Small marl dish, unevenly cut off of wheel at bottom

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Height: 2 cm

Field Object #: 218-27 Museum #: 6-7319

Description: Very small marl dish, small hole in bottom from cutting off the wheel with string

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Height: 2 cm

Field Object #: 218-28 Museum #: 6-7298

Description: Silt bowl, ring burnished interior

Greatest diameter: 19 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 218-29 Museum #: 6-7300

Description: Silt dish with red polish and white dots in interior, pink slip around exterior of rim, 3.5 diameter band; broken when found

Greatest diameter: 28 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 218-30 Museum #: 6-7306

Description: Silt jar sherds (2 that join), two concentric black bands on top of shoulder transition to neck

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Width: 8 cm

Height: 8 cm

Tomb #: **219**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: G9

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 150 Width: 90 Length: 260

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 6

Phase: Phase 1 (Ahmose-Thutmose II)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W in a narrow room, a mudbrick curb was built around the shaft's mouth. Bricks were placed in the bottom of the shaft along the walls, but were unevenly laid. The shaft width was 90 cm but the bricks took up part of this width, leaving a space 50 cm wide on the floor. The pottery was clustered at one end of tomb (direction not marked), with some vessels lying under the tumbled bricks. One of these objects was a small globular juglet with a vertical loop handle; the juglet has black bands painted around the body and short stripes on the handle and rim. The form is similar to a juglet dated to the incipient 18th Dynasty, Phase 1 (Aston 2003 Fig. 1b, #37) and the painted decoration of black bands and ticks in groups of three at the mouth is also seen in the reigns of Ahmose-Amenhotep I (Bourriau et al. 2005 p. 122).

Objects:

Field Object #: 219-1 Museum #: 6-23650

Description: Silt beaker, slightly flattened mouth

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 219-2

Description: Fragment of large silt dish, red polish inside

Field Object #: 219-3

Description: Silt bowl, red polish inside

Field Object #: 219-4 Museum #: 6-7321

Description: Imitation (?) Mycenaean or Cypriot or Syro-Pal juglet: globular body, slender flaring neck with one vertical loop handle attached just under the rim, pink slip, black encircling lines in pairs, ticks on rim

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Rim diameter: 3 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 219-5

Description: Large gently biconical silt jar, wide mouth, rolled rim, red slipped

Height: 32 cm

Field Object #: 219-6 Museum #: 6-7320

Description: Brown silt dish, traces of white paint on interior and exterior

Greatest diameter: 17 cm

Height: 4 cm

Tomb #: **220**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Empty/Unused (?)

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb is not identified on the map, and the notes just show a simple, empty pit with no measurements recorded. It may not have been used.

Tomb #: **221**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: J6

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 230 Width: 170 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Intact

Min. # of Objects: 36

Phase: Phase 1 (Ahmose-Thutmose II)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: East loculus: Skeleton lying on back, head to north. Upper body (skull, ribs and arms) articulated; pelvis and legs not shown. Body laid on its back, head to the north

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: West loculus: Skeleton under the objects in the coffin. Scarabs, fly amulet, and beads found by the hands.

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 180 cm long x 40 cm wide

Description: In north [*mistake for west*] chamber was a wooden coffin with sides bulging in as if by weight of sand. Planks very thin, c. 1.5 cm

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1741 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S in the center of a room, this tomb had two loculi. The dirt of the burial shaft was hard packed with few potsherds. In the west loculus was a wooden coffin with sides bulging in as if by weight of sand. Its planks were very thin, c. 1.5 cm. Pieces of the coffin's sides adhered to the wall. Large dishes of silt and marl, a small silt dish, and the base of a marl jar were found outside the coffin at the foot (south) end. A tall storage jar with a dish

placed upside down on top as cover was found leaning against the north end of the coffin. The coffin contained a skeleton laid on its back with hands over the pelvis; three scarabs, a fly amulet, and beads were found by the hands of this skeleton. Also within the coffin were two stone kohl jars, a narrow jar, a bowl and two large dishes. Another bowl and large dish were placed on top of the coffin. The east loculus contained the head, torso, and arms of a second burial, also laid on its back. Nine beakers, an alabaster kohl jar, and a carinated jar were clustered around the head. Four more beakers were found along the left arm and a scarab lay where the hands would have been placed over the pelvis. Two more beakers were located near the feet.

Objects:

Field Object #: 221-1 Museum #: 6-7325
Description: Travertine kohl jar with flanged rim and four legs, and lid
 Greatest diameter: 5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5.5 cm
 Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 221-2 Museum #: 6-8901
Description: Scarab in gold setting, inscribed with Horus falcon over sphinx
 Length: 1.2 cm

Field Object #: 221-3 Museum #: 6-8902 a
Description: Scarab, white stone or faience, inscribed Aakheperkare (Thutmose I) s3 Imn

Field Object #: 221-4 Museum #: 6-8902 b
Description: Scarab, inscribed Hm.t nsw IH-ms (King's wife Ahmose)

Field Object #: 221-5 Museum #: 6-8903
Description: Fly amulet, limestone, traces of black
 Length: 1 cm

Field Object #: 221-6 Museum #: 6-8904
Description: Beads: 17 faience, one carnelian sphere

Field Object #: 221-7 Museum #: 6-8902 c
Description: Scarab, inscribed with Horus falcon and gold sign

Field Object #: 221-8
Description: Marl jar, narrow ovoid form, wide vertical neck

Field Object #: 221-9 Museum #: 6-7333

Description: Marl jar, slender, pointed bottom, three incised lines on neck, smooth transition to wide, tall flaring neck, flattened roll rim

Greatest diameter: 8 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: 221-10

Description: Alabaster kohl jar, worn

Field Object #: 221-11 Museum #: 6-7330

Description: Marl beaker, contained ashes

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 221-12 Museum #: 6-7341

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 221-13 Museum #: 6-7336

Description: Silt jar, red slipped, sharply biconical body with high shoulder, wide flaring mouth

Field Object #: 221-13 Museum #: 6-7338

Description: Silt jar, high shouldered biconical, wide tall flaring mouth, pointed bottom

Field Object #: 221-14 Museum #: 6-8135

Description: Silt beaker, red polished, vertical burnishing

Greatest diameter: 6.1 cm

Rim diameter: 4.8 cm

Height: 13.5 cm

Field Object #: 221-15 Museum #: 6-7457

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 221-16 Museum #: 6-7339

Description: Pinkish marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 221-17 Museum #: 6-7342
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, vertical burnishing
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 221-18 Museum #: 6-7328
Description: Silt beaker, red polished
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 221-19 Museum #: 6-7396
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 221-20
Description: Alabaster kohl jar, flanged rim

Field Object #: 221-21
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, broken when discovered

Field Object #: 221-22
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, broken

Field Object #: 221-23
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, broken

Field Object #: 221-24
Description: Marl beaker, broken

Field Object #: 221-25 Museum #: 6-7331
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 221-26 Museum #: 6-7327

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 221-27 Museum #: 6-7337

Description: Silt bowl, gently carinated rim, rounded bottom

Greatest diameter: 17 cm

Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 221-28 Museum #: 6-7335

Description: Marl drinking bowl, edge broken when found

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 221-29 Museum #: 6-7340

Description: Deep silt dish, ring burnished inside, slightly irregular

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 221-30 Museum #: 6-7323

Description: Marl bowl "drinking cup", straight rim, base ring

Greatest diameter: 15.3 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 221-31 Museum #: 6-7343

Description: Marl dish, pinkish-buff

Greatest diameter: 26.5 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 221-32

Description: Large silt dish, ring burnished inside, broken when discovered

Field Object #: 221-33

Description: Small silt dish

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 221-34 Museum #: 6-7334

Description: Marl hemispherical bowl, rounded bottom, about half of rim broken when found

Greatest diameter: 13 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 221-35
Description: Marl dish, pinkish-buff, broken when discovered
Greatest diameter: 26.5 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 221-36
Description: Wide silt jar, red-slipped, biconical, wide mouth, rolled rim

Field Object #: 221-37
Description: Small saucer

Field Object #: 221-38
Description: Silt rim fragment, carinated, small marks on top edge (could be incisions or paint, can't tell from sketch)

Tomb #: **222**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: 16

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 165 Width: – Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 6

Phase: Phase 1 (Ahmose-Thutmose II)
Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown
Age: Child
Description: Bones of child (robbed)

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: Undisturbed skeleton in wooden coffin underneath child burial. Lying on back, feet crossed, hands together over pelvis holding two scarabs

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 175 cm long x 60 cm wide x 40 cm high
Description: Coffin containing adult skeleton

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Simple shaft cut 130 cm deep in the center of a room (width not recorded), oriented E-W, with further hole excavated 35 cm deeper in the southeast corner to hold the body of a child (looted). This smaller hole (125 cm long) was plastered with mud. A scarab of Thutmose III included with the child's burial. Under the child's burial was another small wooden box that rested on a larger one containing an undisturbed adult skeleton. This larger coffin was 55-60 cm high, 40 cm wide, and 175 cm long. The adult burial had two scarabs in the hands including one inscribed for Amenhotep I, an alabaster kohl pot at the feet, and a silt beaker

by the skull. A large marl jar was outside the coffin at the head end.

Objects:

Field Object #: 222-1 Museum #: 6-8905

Description: Scarab, likely steatite, green glaze, inscribed Menkheperre (Thutmose III)

Length: 1.14 cm

Field Object #: 222-2

Description: Large marl jar, high shouldered, wide vertical rim broken off when found

Field Object #: 222-3 Museum #: 6-8906

Description: Scarab, white stone or faience, entwined rope design enclosing nefer sign, silver or lead

(?) setting, SIP style

Width: 1 cm

Length: 1.8 cm

Field Object #: 222-4 Museum #: 6-8907

Description: Scarab, white stone or faience, inscribed Djoser-ka-Re (Amenhotep I)

Length: 1.16 cm

Field Object #: 222-5

Description: Alabaster kohl jar

Field Object #: 222-5

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Tomb #: 223

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 20 Width: 18 Length: 60

Condition: Tomb: no objects recorded

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Infant

Description: Bones of small child (still born); position not recorded

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 60 cm long x 18 cm wide x 18 cm high

Description: Wooden box containing stillborn child

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This shallow pit was not recorded on the map, so its orientation can not be determined, nor can we say whether it was located in a room in the village or out in the open area to the west. It contained the burial of a stillborn infant in a wooden box. Bricks were placed under part of the coffin and along one end. No objects are listed in field notes, so it is not possible to estimate a date for this burial.

Tomb #: **224**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: U6

Style: Ovoid

Dimensions: Depth: 135 Width: 65 Length: 120

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 8

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Built to the west of the settlement, this is one of only two non-rectilinear tombs in the Deir el-Ballas cemeteries. The tomb was ovoid, 65 cm wide at one end and 60 cm wide at the other, and 120 cm in length. The curve of the wider end was delineated under the surface by a 20 cm deep feature comprised of either brick or rotten ashes. The pit was 135 cm deep and contained an intact Kerma ware tulip cup as well as a scarab inscribed for Thutmose III, providing the *terminus post quem*. Other objects in the assemblage were a conus shell, beads and string; a silt dish, a silt bowl, and a rim sherd with recurving rim. No record was made of human remains. South of the tomb was found a sherd from a red polished bowl that was incised with lines and dots.

Objects:

Field Object #: 224-1 Museum #: 6-7350

Description: Kerma tulip cup, flaring, exterior has red lower body and black top, interior is shiny and black

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 2 cm

Height: 5.4 cm

Field Object #: 224-4

Description: Plain brown bowl

Field Object #: 224-5

Description: Brown bowl, rounded profile, flat bottom

Field Object #: 224-6

Description: Fragment of brown bowl, rounded profile, flat bottom

Field Object #: 224-7

Description: Rim fragment of brown bowl, angled inward

Field Object #: 224-8

Description: Fragment of red polished bowl, exterior incised with crossing lines and two small dots.
SIP? Tell el-Yahudiya ware?

Field Object #: 224-2 and 3 Museum #: 6-8908

Description: Scarab (1.2 cm long), faience, inscribed Menkheperre (Thutmose III); conus shell (2 cm long); faience seed beads (9 cm total) & string (16 cm)

Tomb #: **225**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Not identified on the map, and there are no field notes for this number.

Tomb #: **226**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: C8

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 160 Width: 60 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: Two skulls, a few bones

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: Two skulls, a few bones

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented NW-SE parallel to a house wall, this looted shaft tomb contained two skulls, a few broken potsherds, and bones (unspecified).

Objects:

Field Object #: 226-1
Description: Pottery fragment

Field Object #: 226-2
Description: Pottery fragment

Field Object #: 226-3
Description: Pottery fragment

Tomb #: 227

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: C8

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 155 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 6

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 3

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 1 of 3: Three skulls and bones in ghadim

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 2 of 3: Three skulls and bones in ghadim

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 3 of 3: Three skulls and bones in ghadim

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented NW-SE parallel to a house wall, this tomb had one loculus excavated to the west (60 cm wide and 80 cm tall). A partition wall two courses wide and two courses tall separated the loculus from the shaft. The heavily disturbed burials of three individuals were found in the fill, and all pottery was fragmentary. The forms attested were a large "torpedo shaped" silt storage jar, the mouth of a burnished silt bottle (likely a hes vase), a carinated rim of a marl bowl, a silt bottle with high, angular shoulder that was burnished horizontally, small dishes, and marl jars (form not specified).

Objects:

Field Object #: 227-1

Description: Bowl rim fragment, pink fabric, flaring then vertical profile, beveled roll rim, rope pattern on body

Field Object #: 227-2

Description: Large jar, brown silt, rolled rim, ovoid body; upper portion only shown in sketch

Field Object #: 227-3 Museum #: 6-7324

Description: Rim and neck of silt bottle, red polished, flange rim, narrow, vertical neck, possibly from Hes jar

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 227-4 Museum #: 6-7352

Description: Silt jar shoulder fragment, burnishing in vertical lines on lower body, concentric on shoulder

Field Object #: 227-5

Description: Fragments of small dishes

Field Object #: 227-6

Description: Fragments of yellowish marl jars

Tomb #: **228**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: X8

Style: Shaft with loculus and chamber

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 155 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 58

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)
Phase 2B (Amenhotep II-Thutmose IV)
Phase 3A (Amenhotep III-Horemheb)
Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 3

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Large skeleton in coffin placed amid fill in shaft. Body on back, head to south, face turned to east.

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Small skeleton in coffin placed amid fill in shaft. Body on back, lying directly over large skeleton but with head to north.

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Bones of skull, forearm and other bits of bones found in large chamber amongst the pottery

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 175 cm long x 40 cm wide x 30 cm high

Description: Coffin placed in the shaft (secondary usage)

Food Offering: "Dried fruits" (not specified)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1084, B-1044, B-1045 tomb

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S to the west of the settlement. The tomb architecture included both a loculus and a chamber. The loculus measured 130 cm long, 50 cm deep and 50 cm high; it contained a tall marl jar decorated with the birds-on-wire motif and two beakers. In the large chamber (approximately 3 m x 3 m), bones of skull, forearm, bits of other bones, pieces of rotten wood, and dried fruits were found underneath and amidst over 60 pottery objects. Under a small biconical jar were three large silt ring-burnished dishes and rib bones. Nearby, under a beaker were three large marl dishes. One of the beakers from this tomb is of a form that dates to the Second Intermediate Period. The only scarab from the tomb has a figural design that dates to the early 18th Dynasty. However, sherds of a handled jar that were decorated with bird-on-wire motif and floral designs were also found; this combination appears in the reign of Amenhotep II.

Midway up the shaft, resting on top of a mass of loose bricks and fill was a coffin measuring 40 cm wide by 30 cm high by 175 cm long. The coffin contained two skeletons: a large one in the bottom with its head to the south, head facing east, and directly on top of it was a small skeleton with the head to the north. In the north end of the coffin were a marl beaker, a beer jar, and a broken sherd of unspecified form. This reuse must have taken place in the mid-late 18th Dynasty (Phase 3A) at the latest, given the presence of a beaker which is a form that disappears after the Amarna period.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7356
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7367
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7368
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.3 cm
Rim diameter: 5.5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7379

Description: Small silt bowl, red slipped exterior, ring burnishing in interior, rather thick walls
Greatest diameter: 12 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 228-1
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 228-2
Description: Silt beer jar, roughly worked out at bottom

Field Object #: 228-3 Museum #: 6-7362
Description: Tall marl bottle, bird-on-wire motif on shoulder, group of 3 lines on neck and rim (brown-red-brown); organic contents looks like straw/husks
Greatest diameter: 18 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 33 cm

Field Object #: 228-4 Museum #: 6-7375
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 228-5 Museum #: 6-7359
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 228-6b Museum #: 6-8909
Description: Scarab, white, inscribed with ornate figural design
Length: 1.16 cm

Field Object #: 228-6a
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 228-7a Museum #: 6-7361
Description: Large ovoid jar, high shoulder, wide tall neck that transitions smoothly to shoulder, beveled ridge on neck 1 cm below rim
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 32.5 cm

Field Object #: 228-7b
Description: Alabaster kohl jar

Field Object #: 228-8 Museum #: 6-7382
Description: Medium size silt jar, red polished, biconical body, short wide neck, flange rim, rim chipped. Vertical burnishing lines on neck and lower body, concentric burnishing on upper body
Greatest diameter: 12 cm
Rim diameter: 8 cm
Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 228-9
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 228-10
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 228-11
Description: Silt "flower pot", hole in bottom
Rim diameter: 10 cm

Field Object #: 228-12
Description: Silt dish

Field Object #: 228-13 Museum #: 6-7386
Description: Wide marl beaker, incised lines around rim, irregular shape (squashed before firing)
Greatest diameter: 9 cm
Rim diameter: 6 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 228-14 Museum #: 6-7384
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 228-15 Museum #: 6-7364
Description: Silt beer jar, cream slip, roughly worked out at bottom
Greatest diameter: 13.5 cm
Rim diameter: 9.7 cm
Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 228-16

Description: Medium size silt jar, red polished, biconical body, short wide neck, flange rim.

Horizontal burnishing lines on neck and lower body, vertical burnishing on upper body

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Rim diameter: 8 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 228-17 Museum #: 6-7385

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished, pink slip around exterior of rim

Greatest diameter: 27 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 228-18 Museum #: 6-7378

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior, exterior and interior painted white; possibly used as lamp or incense burner

Greatest diameter: 24.5 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 228-19 Museum #: 6-7376

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 228-20 Museum #: 6-7373

Description: Medium size silt jar, wide neck, biconical body, flat bottom. Vertical burnishing on neck and lower body, horizontal burnishing on upper body. White sediment inside, seems to have been scraped with sharp tool - paint?

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Rim diameter: 8 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 228-21

Description: Large jar, baggy gently carinated body, smooth transition neck to rolled rim, rope pattern on body

Height: 38 cm

Field Object #: 228-22

Description: Silt bowl, red polish inside, vertical rim, flaring profile, base ring, discovered in fragments being used as lid for large jar.

Field Object #: 228-23 Museum #: 6-7387
Description: Marl biconical jar, wide vertical neck, rolled rim
 Greatest diameter: 24 cm
 Rim diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 28 cm

Field Object #: 228-24 Museum #: 6-7388
Description: Biconical marl jar, encircling rope lines repaired by daubing clay
 Greatest diameter: 30 cm
 Rim diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 31 cm

Field Object #: 228-25
Description: Silt dish, red polish inside

Field Object #: 228-26 Museum #: 6-7389
Description: Small silt dish, rim chipped
 Greatest diameter: 11 cm
 Height: 2 cm

Field Object #: 228-27 Museum #: 6-7381
Description: Small silt dish
 Greatest diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 2 cm

Field Object #: 228-28 Museum #: 6-7390
Description: Pink dish
 Greatest diameter: 20 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 228-29
Description: Pink dish, broken and left in tomb

Field Object #: 228-30 Museum #: 6-7391
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 228-31 Museum #: 6-7360
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 228-32
Description: Silt bowl

Field Object #: 228-33 Museum #: 6-7353
Description: Small silt jar (model?), irregular, traces of white paint in interior
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 228-34
Description: Pink marl dish
Greatest diameter: 20 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 228-35 Museum #: 6-7380
Description: Marl dish
Greatest diameter: 24 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 228-36
Description: Silt dish, white surface
Greatest diameter: 25 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 228-37 Museum #: 6-7377
Description: Marl bowl, vertical rim, base ring, broken when found
Greatest diameter: 23 cm
Height: 8.5 cm

Field Object #: 228-38 Museum #: 6-7392
Description: Narrow marl bottle, ovoid body
Greatest diameter: 8 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 19 cm

Field Object #: 228-39 Museum #: 6-7383
Description: Narrow marl bottle, incised lines around neck, roll rim
Greatest diameter: 7.3 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 16.8 cm

Field Object #: 228-40 Museum #: 6-7371

Description: Top portion of marl bottle, pinkish, high shoulder, tall narrow neck flaring to flange rim; possibly a Hes jar, though without the bottom it cannot be confirmed

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Rim diameter: 6 cm

Height: 22 cm

Field Object #: 228-50? Museum #: TEMP 2015.0727

Description: Marl jar fragments, decorative design in black and red paint of water lily blossoms and buds, birds-on-wire design, two vertical handles; fragmentary when found

Greatest diameter: 20 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Field Object #: 228-50 Museum #: 6-8653

Description: Fragment from very large jar, loop handles, black and red designs of bird-on-wire around neck and belly, plus vertical lines to create panel between handles. In panel - pendant lily blossom

Field Object #: 228-51

Description: Pinkish marl bowl, tall vertical sides, incised lines around rim, broken when discovered

Field Object #: 228-52 Museum #: 6-7354

Description: Silt model jar

Greatest diameter: 5.3 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 6.5 cm

Field Object #: 228-53 Museum #: 6-7365

Description: Bowl and stem of marl offering stand, dark gray stains in interior

Greatest diameter: 19 cm

Rim diameter: 3 cm

Height: 12.5 cm

Field Object #: 228-54

Description: Pink dish, fragments

Field Object #: 228-55

Description: Pink dish, fragments

Field Object #: 228-56

Description: Fragments of silt bowl, red polish inside, vertical rim, flaring profile, base ring

Field Object #: 228-57 Museum #: 6-7355

Description: Silt bowl, rim fragment. Red slip in exterior, traces of red polish in interior but much eroded.

Greatest diameter: 23 cm

Field Object #: 228-58 Museum #: 6-7369

Description: Silt globose jar, cream slip, neck missing when discovered

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 228-59

Description: Silt "flower pot", no hole in bottom

Field Object #: 228-60

Description: Silt dish, red polish inside

Field Object #: 228-61

Description: Silt dish, red polish inside

Field Object #: 228-62

Description: Silt dish, red polish inside

Field Object #: 228-63 Museum #: 6-7370

Description: Pinkish marl dish

Greatest diameter: 28.5 cm

Height: 6.3 cm

Field Object #: 228-64 Museum #: 6-7363

Description: Pinkish marl dish

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 228-65 Museum #: 6-7372

Description: Pinkish marl dish

Greatest diameter: 21 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 228-66
Description: Bit of blue paint

Field Object #: 228-67
Description: Dried fruits

Tomb #: **229**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: F3

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 28

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 3

Sex: F

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: North chamber #1: "Possibly female", head to west, complete skeleton, kohl pot with wooden dipper tucked beside head, scarab in hands at groin

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: North chamber #2: Only leg bones in place within coffin. Head would have been to the west.

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: South chamber: only bones of right lower leg in place. Head would have been to the west.

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Burial 1 (North chamber, north edge): Wood rotted away but cast is preserved

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Burial 2 (North chamber, south edge): Wood rotted away but cast is preserved

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Burial 3 (South chamber): wood rotted away but cast is preserved

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1); Leaves (unspecified species)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Measurements were not recorded, but the tomb was oriented NE-SW in the center of a large room, and the mouth was surrounded by a brick curb. At the bottom of the shaft, two loculi were closed off by brick partition walls which were both intact. The northern wall was two courses wide (30 cm), while the southern wall was one course wide (15 cm). In the larger, northern loculus were two coffins (wood rotted away) each with a burial. The northernmost body was an intact skeleton labeled by Reisner as "possibly female", which had an alabaster kohl jar and wooden dipper tucked into the neck on the right side. There was a bowl inside the coffin near the head and also a scarab held in the hands, over the pelvis. The second burial in the North chamber consisted only of leg bones in place. Both of these coffins were set against the west wall, leaving a 40 cm space to the east which contained 17 artifacts (their description is lost; the page describing objects 3-20 is missing from the field notebook).

In the south loculus, one coffin (containing only the bones of the lower right leg) was placed centrally with pottery bowls and dishes packed between the coffin and the loculus wall at both the head and foot end. A bowl with red-painted rim and splashes contained a dom fruit. Other pottery in this context included a beaker with black painted rim indicating a date in the reign of Thutmose III at the latest as well as a tall storage jar with birds-on-wire motif. The dots were carefully painted and are round, as opposed to later (Phase 2B) examples of this motif where the "birds" are hastily painted short lines placed on the concentric band ("wire").

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7351

Description: Wide marl jar, greenish, gently biconical, incised lines around bottom of neck, short wide neck flaring to rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 20 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 27 cm

Field Object #: 229-1a Museum #: 6-7393

Description: Travertine kohl jar, high shoulder, rim completely broken away, lower half darker in color; lots of galena kohl inside

Greatest diameter: 4.5 cm

Rim diameter: 2 cm

Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 229-1b
Description: Wooden kohl applicator

Field Object #: 229-2 Museum #: 6-8910
Description: Scarab, inscribed with nfr sign flanked by Maat feathers and uraei

Field Object #: 229-3
Description: Bowl

Field Object #: 229-4
Description: Unknown object (page from field notes missing)

Field Object #: 229-5
Description: Unknown object (page from field notes missing)

Field Object #: 229-6
Description: Unknown object (page from field notes missing)

Field Object #: 229-7
Description: Unknown object (page from field notes missing)

Field Object #: 229-8
Description: Unknown object (page from field notes missing)

Field Object #: 229-9
Description: Unknown object (page from field notes missing)

Field Object #: 229-10
Description: Unknown object (page from field notes missing)

Field Object #: 229-11
Description: Unknown object (page from field notes missing)

Field Object #: 229-12
Description: Unknown object (page from field notes missing)

Field Object #: 229-13

Description: Unknown object (page from field notes missing)

Field Object #: 229-14

Description: Unknown object (page from field notes missing)

Field Object #: 229-15

Description: Unknown object (page from field notes missing)

Field Object #: 229-16

Description: Unknown object (page from field notes missing)

Field Object #: 229-17

Description: Unknown object (page from field notes missing)

Field Object #: 229-18

Description: Unknown object (page from field notes missing)

Field Object #: 229-19

Description: Unknown object (page from field notes missing)

Field Object #: 229-20

Description: Unknown object (page from field notes missing)

Field Object #: 229-21

Description: Silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes, base ring; dom fruit inside

Field Object #: 229-22

Description: Silt dish, red slipped; leaves inside

Field Object #: 229-23

Description: Silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes, ring base

Field Object #: 229-24

Description: Silt dish, red slipped; leaves inside

Field Object #: 229-25 Museum #: 6-7394

Description: Tall ovoid marl jar, decorative band of brown and red lines and brown dots (birds-on-wire motif) on neck, open mouth, rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 16 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 36 cm

Field Object #: 229-26
Description: Large silt bowl, red slipped, base ring

Field Object #: 229-27
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 229-28
Description: Marl dish, pink

Tomb #: **230**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: I10

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 80 Width: 55 Length: 235

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Mummy, somewhat damaged, wrapped in cloth and lying slightly on right side, legs partially flexed, head to south

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1050, B-1052, B-1053 tomb

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb consisted of a simple, shallow pit oriented N-S in a large room. It contained one mummy, somewhat damaged, wrapped in cloth and lying slightly on right side, head to south. Two large dishes were placed near the head.

Objects:

Field Object #: 230-1

Description: Medium bowl

Field Object #: 230-2

Description: Large dish

Tomb #: **231**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: J9

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 5

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: one skeleton, lying on back, head to south

Coffin(s):

Measurements: –

Description: Traces of wooden box alongside body

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1081, B-1082 tomb

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The tomb was oriented NW-SE, askew to the nearby room walls, and had a brick curb around the mouth. No tomb measurements were recorded. It was a simple shaft containing one skeleton, lying on its back, head to the south. Three beakers were clustered around the head, one large dish was propped up against the tomb wall behind the head, and a large globular jar was also near the head. Traces of a wooden box were noted alongside the body at the western wall.

Objects:

Field Object #: 231-1

Description: Large globose jar, wide flaring mouth

Field Object #: 231-2

Description: Large dish

Field Object #: 231-3
Description: Beaker

Field Object #: 231-4
Description: Beaker

Field Object #: 231-5
Description: Beaker

Tomb #: **232**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: J10

Style: Ovoid

Dimensions: Depth: 50 Width: 35 Length: 120

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: Skull, spine, and one femur present; based on tomb dimensions seems to be a small child

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented E-W perpendicular to a room wall, this shallow ovoid pit contained a skull, spine, and one femur; based on the tomb dimensions it seems to be a small child. Two objects were shown at feet of the burial - a beaker and a medium sized ovoid jar with flaring mouth.

Objects:

Field Object #: 232-1

Description: Narrow ovoid jar, wide flaring mouth

Field Object #: 232-2

Description: Beaker

Tomb #: **233**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Delta

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Located to the west of the settlement, the rectangular shape labeled 233 is oriented true N-S. On the map it appears within a large circle, perhaps representing a surrounding pit. The only field note for Tomb 233 is one object, a red beaker-like jar with flattened roll rim; the jar is burnished vertically. There was no mention of human remains. Given the sparse notes, it is difficult to say whether this was a badly looted tomb or just an object that was buried in a pit, so it is categorized as "insufficient information."

Objects:

Field Object #: 233-1 Museum #: 6-7398

Description: Small silt jar, vertically burnished, similar to beaker but with flattened roll rim

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Tomb #: **234**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Zeta

Style: Shaft with separate chamber

Dimensions: Depth: 290 Width: 160 Length: 240

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 23

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 1 of 2: Skeleton (position not recorded)

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 2 of 2: Skeleton (position not recorded)

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1740 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented true E-W and located at the far western side of the settlement, the burial shaft led to a separate rectangular chamber, which was askew to the shaft. The chamber itself was 1.8 m high and measured 2 m x 1.6 m. Two skeletons were discovered in the tomb, but their location or any further details were not recorded. In addition to a significant quantity of pottery (14 objects) including a bowl with red-painted rim and splashes, the grave contained a faience kohl pot in the form of a monkey, three scarabs inscribed for Thutmose III and Hatshepsut, a bronze ring with a steatite rectangle inscribed for Thutmose III, a bivalve shell, and a few faience and glass beads.

Objects:

Field Object #: 234-1 Museum #: 6-8261

Description: Limestone kohl jar, held by incised monkey, Bes figure on one side of tube, Taweret on other side. On front is jackal head on legs. Engraving filled with yellow paste. Small holes perforated

at top to hold lid (missing).

Width: 2.3 cm

Height: 7.5 cm

Length: 4 cm

Field Object #: 234-2

Description: Scaraboid, small almost rectangular shape, inscribed Menkheperre (Thutmose III)

Field Object #: 234-3 Museum #: 6-7402

Description: Half baked clay beaker, irregular rim - incompletely finished

Rim diameter: 6 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 234-4 Museum #: 6-7403

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior, flaring rim, slightly irregular in shape

Greatest diameter: 29 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 234-5 Museum #: 6-7406

Description: Pinkish marl dish

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 6.5 cm

Field Object #: 234-6 Museum #: 6-7407

Description: Silt dish, light red-painted rim and splashes in interior

Greatest diameter: 23 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 234-7 Museum #: 6-7399

Description: Silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior, slight foot; cracked when found

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 234-8 Museum #: 6-7404

Description: Reddish silt bowl, recurving rim

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 234-9 Museum #: 6-23698

Description: Marl bowl "drinking cup", recurving rim, base ring

Greatest diameter: 14.5 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 234-10

Description: Pinkish bowl "drinking cup", recurving rim, base ring, rim broken when found

Greatest diameter: 14.5 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 234-11 Museum #: 6-7401

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 234-12 Museum #: 6-7409

Description: Small silt carinated bowl, white painted rim and splashes inside, red slip inside and outside

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Height: 3.5 cm

Field Object #: 234-13 Museum #: 6-7410

Description: Brownish silt globose jar, wide vertical mouth

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Rim diameter: 8 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 234-14 Museum #: 6-9743

Description: Bivalve shell fragment

Field Object #: 234-15

Description: Small silt jar, red polished, carinated body, medium height wide neck, flange rim

Field Object #: 234-16 Museum #: 6-7400

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5.5 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 234-17 Museum #: 6-8913

Description: Scarab, blue glazed, inscribed Maatkare nb t3wy (Hatshepsut, lord of the two lands), over gold sign at bottom and large, flanking ostrich feathers (Maat) on either side

Height: 2 cm

Field Object #: 234-18 Museum #: 6-8914

Description: Bronze ring with white faience rectangular plaque, designs in greenish blue: Bat sistrum on one side flanked by uraei; Menkheperre (Thutmose III) flanked by Maat feathers and neb signs on other side

Width: 1 cm

Length: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: 234-19 Museum #: 6-8915

Description: Scarab, faience, very small, inscribed with cruciform design with pendant uraei

Width: 1 cm

Length: 1.3 cm

Field Object #: 234-20

Description: Silt "beer" jar

Field Object #: 234-21

Description: Silt stand (offering or pot?)

Field Object #: 234-22

Description: Silt dishes, ring burnished interior

Field Object #: 234-23 Museum #: 6-8912

Description: Beads: very small, faience

Tomb #: 235

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Y8

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 400 Width: 180 Length: 230

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 11

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1043 tomb

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S to the west of the settlement, this deep shaft had a brick partition wall and one loculus (70 cm wide, height not recorded) at its bottom. The southeast corner of the shaft was broken and connected with the chamber of Tomb 228. Ten pottery vessels (bowls, dishes, one beaker, and a squat carinated necked jar were found *in situ* in an unspecified corner of the loculus; a second carinated necked jar was listed in the tomb contents but its position was not sketched.

Objects:

Field Object #: 235-1 Museum #: 6-7415

Description: Pinkish marl bowl, vertical rim, base ring

Greatest diameter: 21 cm

Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 235-2

Description: Pinkish marl bowl, vertical rim, base ring

Greatest diameter: 21 cm

Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 235-3

Description: Fine silt jar, cream slip, two dark bands around base of neck with groups of four lines descending to belly, paint ticks on rim, wide biconical body, wide vertical neck, rolled rim, bottom

slightly flattened
Greatest diameter: 12 cm
Height: 17 cm

Field Object #: 235-4 Museum #: 6-7416
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 235-5
Description: Marl dish, white

Field Object #: 235-6
Description: Pinkish marl bowl, vertical rim, base ring
Greatest diameter: 21 cm
Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 235-7
Description: Marl dish, white

Field Object #: 235-8 Museum #: 6-7417
Description: Marl bowl, exterior white, interior salmon pink, vertical rim, base ring
Greatest diameter: 20 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 235-9 Museum #: 6-7418
Description: Marl bowl, recurving rim, unevenly thrown with rounded bottom higher than base ring
Greatest diameter: 21 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 235-10 Museum #: 6-7413
Description: Marl beaker
Rim diameter: 5.5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 235-11 Museum #: 6-7414
Description: Small silt biconical jar, red polished, wide mouth with flattened roll rim, neck cracked when found
Greatest diameter: 9 cm
Rim diameter: 6 cm
Height: 7 cm

Tomb #: **236**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: B5

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 150 Width: 90 Length: 230

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 19

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

A simple shaft tomb oriented N-S aligned with house walls. Apparently the shaft was skewed as it was dug down, so the bottom is at an angle approximate 30 degrees different from the top. No human remains were mentioned, but an assemblage of pottery was recorded including pot stands, beakers, bowls, offering stands, and at least seven beer jars. A small rim sherd of a faience bowl was also recorded.

Objects:

Field Object #: 236-1

Description: Small silt model jar

Field Object #: 236-2 Museum #: 6-7420

Description: Silt bowl, carinated rim, red slipped

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 236-3

Description: Rim fragment of faience bowl

Field Object #: 236-4 Museum #: 6-7436

Description: Small marl biconical jar, neck broken off when found

Greatest diameter: 8.5 cm

Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 236-5 Museum #: 6-7421
Description: Brown corrugated beer jar, roughly worked out at bottom with fingers
 Greatest diameter: 12 cm
 Rim diameter: 8 cm
 Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: 236-6 Museum #: 6-7422
Description: Marl pot stand, broken when found
 Greatest diameter: 11.5 cm
 Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 236-7 Museum #: 6-7423
Description: Bowl and upper stem of marl offering stand
 Greatest diameter: 14.5 cm
 Height: 13.5 cm

Field Object #: 236-8
Description: Fragment of silt beaker, red polished

Field Object #: 236-9
Description: Fragment of marl beaker

Field Object #: 236-10
Description: Fragment of silt beer jar, roughly worked out at bottom with fingers

Field Object #: 236-11
Description: Fragment of silt beer jar, roughly worked out at bottom with fingers

Field Object #: 236-12
Description: Fragment of silt beer jar, roughly worked out at bottom with fingers

Field Object #: 236-13
Description: Fragment of silt beer jar, roughly worked out at bottom with fingers

Field Object #: 236-14
Description: Fragment of silt beer jar, roughly worked out at bottom with fingers

Field Object #: 236-15

Description: Fragment of silt beer jar, roughly worked out at bottom with fingers

Field Object #: 236-16

Description: Fragment of large jar

Field Object #: 236-17

Description: Fragment of large silt offering stand

Field Object #: 236-18

Description: Fragment of marl offering stand

Field Object #: 236-19

Description: Fragment of marl offering stand

Tomb #: 237

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Zeta

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 190 Width: 80 Length: 225

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 12

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: F

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skeleton with much cloth and hair, all mixed up. Skull female?

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skeleton with much cloth and hair, all mixed up.

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1756 pottery and skull on ground, C-1684 tomb

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The tomb is a rather wide shaft (80 cm), oriented E-W far to the west of the settlement. There was one course remaining of a brick dividing wall at the bottom of the shaft, although no loculus was carved out to the side. Two skeletons with much cloth and hair were present, although all mixed up. One skull was tentatively identified by Reisner as female. The tomb contained a scarab inscribed for Thutmose III, as well as large dishes, beakers, bowls, tall jars, and beer jars.

Objects:

Field Object #: 237-1

Description: Silt dish

Field Object #: 237-2

Description: Marl dish

Field Object #: 237-3 Museum #: 6-8917

Description: Scarab, faience, inscribed with seated god (Heh?) sitting on thick boat-like shape, holding rnp branches that enclose the name Menkheperre (Thutmose III)

Length: 1.16 cm

Field Object #: 237-4

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Field Object #: 237-5

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Field Object #: 237-6

Description: Fragment of silt beaker, red slipped

Field Object #: 237-7

Description: Fragment of marl bowl, incised lines on exterior rim

Field Object #: 237-8

Description: Fragment of tall jar

Field Object #: 237-9

Description: Fragments of red slipped bowls

Field Object #: 237-10

Description: Fragments of red-slipped bowls with black-painted rims

Field Object #: 237-11

Description: Fragment of silt beer jar

Field Object #: 237-12

Description: Fragment of red polished jar, small

Tomb #: **238**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Zeta

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 270 Width: 3.65 Length: 215

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 11

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 4

Sex: F
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: 1 of 3: Skull, tentatively identified as female

Sex: F
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: 2 of 3: Skull, tentatively identified as female

Sex: F
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: 3 of 3: Skull, tentatively identified as female

Sex: M
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: Skull

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 45 wide
Description: coffin print

Measurements: 40 wide
Description: coffin print

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The tomb was oriented NE-SW and was located to the west of the settlement. The burial shaft led to two loculi at the bottom that were delineated with brick partition walls. The north wall stood four courses high while the south wall was three courses high. These walls were irregularly built (not quite at right angles and curving slightly) of bricks measuring 37 x 15 x 10 or 37 x 18 x 10 and yellow mud mortar. In the northern chamber (130 cm wide and 100 cm high) were the prints of two coffins. The coffin against the northern wall was 45 cm wide and a marl bowl was found in the western end of the coffin; right next to it was another coffin, 40 cm wide, containing a similar marl bowl and four large pottery beads. On the chamber floor adjacent to the coffins was a large carinated marl jar the mouth of which was covered by another marl bowl. In the southern chamber (90 cm wide and 100 cm high) were found an ovoid silt jar and a large marl dish. Additional fragments from the tomb include a long corrugated bottle neck, a tall narrow marl neck flaring at the top, a large marl bowl, and a silt bowl with black painted rim. Four skulls were in the tomb, three of which Reisner tentatively identified as female. No indication is given of their findspots.

Objects:

Field Object #: 238-1 Museum #: 6-7419
Description: Pinkish marl bowl, ring base
 Greatest diameter: 14 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 238-2 Museum #: 6-7428
Description: Marl bowl, ring base
 Greatest diameter: 13.5 cm
 Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 238-3 Museum #: 6-7426
Description: Large pottery beads, cylindrical (4)

Field Object #: 238-4
Description: Marl bowl, used as cover for large jar
 Greatest diameter: 13.5 cm
 Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 238-5 Museum #: 6-7429
Description: Large marl jar, biconical, wide short neck with rolled rim
 Greatest diameter: 22 cm
 Rim diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 27 cm

Field Object #: 238-6

Description: Silt ovoid jar, red slipped, rolled rim, incised line on neck
Height: 28 cm

Field Object #: 238-7 Museum #: 6-7425

Description: Pinkish marl dish, crack
Greatest diameter: 23 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 238-8

Description: Tall corrugated marl neck, rolled rim, broken off at shoulder
Rim diameter: 6 cm

Field Object #: 238-9

Description: Tall narrow marl neck, flaring to rolled rim, broken off at shoulder
Rim diameter: 8.5 cm

Field Object #: 238-10 Museum #: 6-7427

Description: Marl dish, white interior, pink exterior
Greatest diameter: 20 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 238-11 Museum #: 6-7424

Description: Silt bowl, red-slipped, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 15.5 cm
Height: 5 cm

Tomb #: 239

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Eta 9

Style: Shaft with loculus and chamber

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 32

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)
Phase 2B (Amenhotep II-Thutmose IV)**Human Remains:** Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N**Coffin(s):** No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.**Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:**Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N**Narrative Description:**

The shaft was oriented true E-W and located far to the west of the settlement. No measurements were provided and no mention was made of human remains. There was one loculus along the northern side of the shaft containing a scarab naming Thutmose III, six beakers (including one with black-painted rim), six large dishes, a ring-based bowl, and a kohl jar made of black and white stone (likely diorite or serpentine). These objects were clustered at the western end of the loculus. Attached to the western end of the shaft was a large rectangular chamber containing storage jars, bowls, a beer jar, and a two-handled amphora that can be dated to Phase 2B. Three amulets (two depicting Taweret and one wadjet eye) were found in this chamber. Thus it appears that the tomb was made in the reign of Thutmose III when the loculus was used, then reused later in the 18th Dynasty when apparently the chamber was added to the west end of the shaft.

Objects:

Field Object #: 239-1 Museum #: 6-8918

Description: Scarab, faience, inscribed Menkheperre (Thutmose III)

Length: 1.15 cm

Field Object #: 239-4 Museum #: 6-7431

Description: Silt beaker, vertical burnishing, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 239-5 Museum #: 6-7444
Description: Marl dish, thrown unevenly, stains in interior
 Greatest diameter: 21 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 239-6 Museum #: 6-7445
Description: Pinkish marl dish, center of interior rough where additional clay was added
 Greatest diameter: 23 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 239-7 Museum #: 6-7446
Description: Marl dish, white slipped, rim broken when found
 Greatest diameter: 22 cm
 Height: 6.5 cm

Field Object #: 239-8 Museum #: 6-7440
Description: Silt dish, ring-burnished interior, three sets of three black dots on rim, base ring
 Greatest diameter: 28 cm
 Height: 6.5 cm

Field Object #: 239-9 Museum #: 6-7430
Description: Deep red silt beaker, flaring mouth, residue inside
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 6.5 cm
 Height: 18 cm

Field Object #: 239-10 Museum #: 6-7447
Description: Marl bowl, rounded rim
 Greatest diameter: 15 cm
 Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 239-11 Museum #: 6-7448
Description: Marl dish
 Greatest diameter: 22 cm
 Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 239-12
Description: Kohl jar, black and white stone (diorite?), wide flat base, high shoulder, smallish mouth

Field Object #: 239-13

Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 239-14
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 239-15 Museum #: 6-7449
Description: Marl dish
 Greatest diameter: 25 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 239-16 Museum #: 6-7442
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, wider than normal
 Greatest diameter: 8 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 239-17 Museum #: 6-7438
Description: Brown silt bowl, traces of cream slip or could be post-depositional residue
 Greatest diameter: 21 cm
 Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 239-18 Museum #: 6-7441
Description: Tall marl amphora, tapering to narrow base, vertical loop handles
 Height: 45 cm

Field Object #: 239-19
Description: Marl jar, medium width body between ovoid and globose, medium height wide vertical neck, rolled rim
 Greatest diameter: 20 cm
 Rim diameter: 9 cm
 Height: 28 cm

Field Object #: 239-20
Description: Large globose marl jar, medium height narrow flaring neck, flange rim

Field Object #: 239-21 Museum #: 6-7450
Description: Marl bowl, vertical rim, base ring "drinking cup"
 Greatest diameter: 21 cm
 Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 239-22 Museum #: 6-23663

Description: Marl globular jar, pointed bottom, wide flaring mouth
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 21 cm

Field Object #: 239-2 or 3 Museum #: 6-7433
Description: Silt beaker, broken when found

Field Object #: 239-23 Museum #: 6-7439
Description: Medium silt dish, bottom rounded (trimmed but not quite flat)
Greatest diameter: 24 cm
Height: 6.5 cm

Field Object #: 239-2 or 3 Museum #: 6-7443
Description: Silt beaker, top missing
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Field Object #: 239-24
Description: Large bowl

Field Object #: 239-25 Museum #: 6-8919
Description: 3 carnelian penannular earrings, 1.3 - 1.4 diam

Field Object #: 239-26 Museum #: 6-8920
Description: 3 small ivory penannular earrings, 1.1 diam
Greatest diameter: 1.1 cm

Field Object #: 239-27 Museum #: 6-8921
Description: Two Taweret amulets, faience, from different molds. One 2.2 cm long, one 2.4 cm long.

Field Object #: 239-28 Museum #: 6-8922
Description: Wadjet eye amulet, reddish brown faience
Width: .4 cm
Height: 1.4 cm
Length: 2.5 cm

Field Object #: 239-29 Museum #: 6-8923
Description: Green kohl, in form of tubes

Field Object #: 239-30 Museum #: 6-7434

Description: Brown corrugated "beer jar", roughly worked out at base with fingers, widening toward top then recurving, open hole mouth, light gray stains on exterior

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 21 cm

Field Object #: 239-31

Description: Silt ovoid jar, tall wide vertical neck, rolled rim

Field Object #: 239-32

Description: Unknown object

Tomb #: **240**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Xi 9

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

No dimensions or sketch of tomb architecture was provided. The only record is the presence of a lid of a kohl pot. No mention was made of human remains. It is difficult to say whether this was a badly looted tomb or a ritual (or even accidental) interment of the one object. There are several unlabeled features in the map grid where 240 was located, so it is uncertain which shape on the map represents this context.

Objects:

Field Object #: 240-1

Description: Lid of kohl jar

Tomb #: **241**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Pi 7

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 310 Width: 145 Length: 235

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 24

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 3

Sex: M
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: 1 of 2: Skull, certainly male

Sex: M
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: 2 of 2: Skull, certainly male

Sex: Unknown
Age: Adult/Not mentioned
Description: Skull

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements
Description: Wood of coffin, plaster - yellow, black, red

Food Offering: Dom fruit (1)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The shaft was oriented NE-SW and located far to the west of the settlement. The shaft was dug 310 cm deep; between 60-100 cm depth the shaft was widened into the *tufla*, forming a niche (no measurement given regarding exactly how wide). At the bottom of the shaft was a

loculus to the west, 1 m high and 60 cm wide. Five beakers and a bowl were clustered in the southwest corner of the loculus. Interesting finds include a fragment of black pottery (possibly Nubian or Cypriot, no description was provided), a piece of faience decorated with what appears to be the White Crown of Upper Egypt, a bowl with red rim and splashes, more beakers, dishes, and jars. Bits of cloth, the wood of a coffin, painted plaster, and dom fruit were also found. Three skulls were found, of which Reisner thought two were certainly male. The location of these other objects and the human remains was not given.

Objects:

Field Object #: 241-1 Museum #: 6-7460

Description: Silt beaker, black band

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 241-2

Description: Silt beaker

Field Object #: 241-3 Museum #: 6-7455

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 12 cm

Field Object #: 241-4 Museum #: 6-7465

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim, rather roughly made

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 241-5

Description: Silt beaker

Field Object #: 241-6 Museum #: 6-7466

Description: Brown bowl, piece chipped out of rim. White stains inside.

Greatest diameter: 23 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 241-7 Museum #: 6-7452

Description: Silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 241-8 Museum #: 6-7462

Description: Marl bowl, ring base, thrown a little unevenly, rim chipped, stains on interior

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 241-9 Museum #: 6-7459

Description: Silt beaker, flaring at top, red slipped

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 6.5 cm

Height: 18 cm

Field Object #: 241-10

Description: Silt beaker

Field Object #: 241-11 Museum #: 6-7456

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 241-12 Museum #: 6-7454

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 12 cm

Field Object #: 241-13 Museum #: 6-7458

Description: Small biconical silt jar, wide vertical neck, red slip on bottom half, white slip on top half, 2 groups of dark brown encircling lines at belly and on neck; large hole in bottom seems to be intentional kill hole

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Rim diameter: 6 cm

Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 241-14 Museum #: 6-7467

Description: Shallow silt dish, ring burnishing in interior

Greatest diameter: 27 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 241-15

Description: Black potsherd (could be Nubian, Levantine, or imitation)

Field Object #: 241-16

Description: Fragment of blue faience, decorated with the top of a double crown

Field Object #: 241-17

Description: Fragment of large marl jar, neck with encircling line, rolled rim 10 cm wide
Rim diameter: 10 cm

Field Object #: 241-18

Description: Fragment of large silt jar, flaring shoulder (either globose or high shoulder ovoid), short, wide neck with encircling line
Rim diameter: 11 cm

Field Object #: 241-19

Description: Fragment of bowl of marl offering stand

Field Object #: 241-20

Description: Fragment of marl beaker

Field Object #: 241-21

Description: Fragment of tall jar

Field Object #: 241-22

Description: Wood of coffin, plastered and painted yellow, black and red

Field Object #: 241-23

Description: Bits of cloth

Field Object #: 241-24

Description: Dom fruit

Field Object #: 241-2, 5, or 10 Museum #: 6-7453

Description: Silt beaker, worn surface

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 241-2, 5, or 10 Museum #: 6-7461

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped, unevenly fired

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Tomb #: **242**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Pi 6

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 300 Width: 156 Length: 235

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 6

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented true E-W, the shaft was dug 300 cm deep and the mouth of the pit was covered with an additional 30 cm of tufl chips. At the bottom of the shaft was a loculus, 58 cm wide, set off by a brick partition wall surviving to six courses high. The bricks were mold made and scraped by hand, were yellow and black in color, and measured 30 x 15 x 8 to 30 x 18 x 9. The headers at each end projected into the loculus, as they were laid perpendicular to the wall. Three bowls, a tall storage jar, and a silt beaker with black-painted rim were clustered in an unidentified corner of the chamber, and another bowl with red-painted rim was found in an unknown area of the tomb. No mention was made of human remains.

Objects:

Field Object #: 242-1 Museum #: 6-7470

Description: Silt beaker, black rim

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 242-2 Museum #: 6-6695

Description: Silt bowl, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 15.5 cm

Height: 5.2 cm

Field Object #: 242-3 Museum #: 6-7464

Description: Silt dish, ring-burnished interior, three groups of three black dots on rim, white paint on exterior and traces in interior

Greatest diameter: 25 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 242-4 Museum #: 6-7463

Description: Very tall ovoid jar, 5 rope lines around belly

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 58 cm

Field Object #: 242-5 Museum #: 6-7469

Description: Silt bowl, red slipped, carinated, 5 incised lines around exterior of rim, piece broken out of rim when found

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: 242-6 Museum #: 6-7468

Description: Silt bowl, recurving rim painted red, some splashes on exterior but none in interior, base broken off; broken when found

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Height: 5 cm

Tomb #: **243**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Two skeletons, one immediately on top of the other, feet intertwined

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Two skeletons, one immediately on top of the other, feet intertwined

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

No dimensions given or indication of any grave goods, and the tomb is not identified on the map. At the level of the top of the burial chamber were two skeletons, one immediately on top of the other, their feet intertwined. These two simultaneous burials must have been a reuse of the tomb as they were found intact at the top of the burial chamber.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7471

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Tomb #: **244**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Pi 5

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 19

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Pelvis, skull, and long bones visible in tomb photos; pelvis appears to be female

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Grape; Watermelon; Dom fruit (fragments)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058 tomb

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented true E-W, the shaft descends to one loculus, which was completely closed off by a brick partition wall. No dimensions were given. Also, there is no mention of human remains in the field notes or sketch, but bones are clearly visible in tomb photos, including a pelvis. The field notes do not list the objects but only remark that there was a total of 19 pots. In the excavation photos, at least 14 beakers and one large dish can be seen. Moreover, PAHMA has other pottery forms (small silt saucers, small biconical jar) that have original field marks giving Tomb 244 as the findspot. The one silt beaker from the tomb at PAHMA has a black painted rim.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7473

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7477

Description: Large silt beaker, burnished, worn, rim chipped, sediment inside

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 18 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7479

Description: Wide silt ovoid jar, red slipped, incised lines below rim, wide mouth slightly squashed before firing, slight roll rim, flattened base

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Rim diameter: 8 cm

Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7480

Description: Small silt biconical jar with wide neck and flange rim, red and black encircling lines on neck and shoulder; four sets of two black lines on top of rim

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Rim diameter: 6.5 cm

Height: 10 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-23659

Description: Narrow marl jar, incised lines around shoulder, roll rim, mouth somewhat flattened before firing

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Rim diameter: 9.5 cm

Height: 37 cm

Field Object #: None

Description: Large dish

Field Object #: None

Description: Beaker

Field Object #: None

Description: Beaker

Field Object #: None

Description: Beaker

Field Object #: None

Description: Beaker

Field Object #: None
Description: Beaker

Field Object #: None
Description: Beaker

Field Object #: None
Description: Beaker

Field Object #: 244-2 Museum #: 6-7478
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 7 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 244-4 Museum #: 6-7482
Description: (a) Earth; (b) Three grape seeds, five complete and five fragmented watermelon seeds,
one unidentifiable piece of cereal chaff, and one dom mesocarp

Field Object #: 244-5 Museum #: 6-7476
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 244-6 Museum #: 6-7474
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 7 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 244-8 Museum #: 6-7483
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 244-12 Museum #: 6-7484
Description: Small silt dish
 Greatest diameter: 9.5 cm
 Height: 2 cm

Field Object #: 244-13 Museum #: 6-7481

Description: Small silt dish

Greatest diameter: 10.5 cm

Height: 2.4 cm

Field Object #: 244-14 Museum #: 6-7485

Description: Small silt dish

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Height: 2 cm

Field Object #: 244-17 Museum #: 6-7475

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Tomb #: 245

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Xi7

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: Phase 3A (Amenhotep III-Horemheb)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: M

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Stela shows deceased couple

Sex: F

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Stela shows deceased couple

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

No field notes appear to have been written for this tomb, so we have no idea of its architecture nor a list of its contents. It is not identified on the expedition maps, but the list of tomb locations in FAN 49 gives the map grid coordinates as Xi 7. The completed maps from the Hearst Expedition do not extend this far; presumably the Xi column is to the west of the extant map. There are two objects associated with this tomb at PAHMA: a fragmentary funerary stela and faience beads. The stela shows a woman presenting lily flowers to a deceased couple. Also, an expedition photo of pottery types shows a 3-handled amphora that came from this tomb.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7486

Description: Beads: 14 large faience discs (16 mm diam, 1 mm thick), 3 tiny faience discs, 1 carved faience bead

Greatest diameter: 1.6 cm
Width: .1 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8120
Description: Sandstone stela, woman named Mwt-nfr offering to deceased couple
Width: 25 cm
Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8959
Description: Large marl biconical jar with three small vertical handles on shoulder, smooth transition to tall flaring neck, direct rim, small kiln hole in body
Height: 27 cm

Tomb #: **246**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: Xi 9

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1080 tomb; C-1681, C-1682, C-1683 tomb

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

There are no field notes for this tomb. It is not identified on the expedition maps, but the list of tomb locations in FAN 49 gives the map grid coordinates as Xi 9. The completed maps from the Hearst Expedition do not extend this far; presumably the Xi column is to the west of the extant map. However, there are several photos of the interior, which show a mud brick partition wall at the bottom of the shaft and two large pottery jars (one a beer jar, the other a large high-shouldered storage vessel with stopper still in place). The wall of the tomb was roughly plastered by hand.

Objects:

Field Object #: 246-1

Description: Silt beer jar

Field Object #: 246-2

Description: Large high-shouldered jar, smooth transition to short neck, stopper in place when found

Tomb #: **247**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 35 Width: 40 Length: 85

Condition: Empty Pit

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Small, shallow pit, empty when excavated. Not identified on map.

Tomb #: **248**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

No field notes, not identified on map; this number may not have been used.

Tomb #: **249**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

No field notes, not identified on map; this number may not have been used.

Tomb #: **250**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Possible ritual interment

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: Coptic

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This is likely not a tomb - the notes for this number (250) describe that a one handled jug was found under limestone chips, outside the grid of the mapped cemetery. The findspot was 5 m south of "last SW peg", location uncertain.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7490

Description: Flint spear point, broken

Tomb #: **251**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Possible ritual interment

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This is likely not a tomb - a Bes amulet was found in a pit under limestone chips, outside the grid of the mapped cemetery. The findspot was 2 m northeast of "last SW peg", location uncertain.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8924
Description: Bes amulet, blue glaze with yellow tips
Greatest diameter: .7 cm
Width: 1.7 cm
Height: 3.7 cm

Tomb #: **252**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: 65 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: skeleton, position not recorded

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: skeleton, position not recorded

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Traces of wooden coffin

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb is located outside the grid established for Cemetery 1-200. It appears to have been a simple shaft, as the measurements are 2 .1 m x .65 m; no depth is provided. Traces of a wooden coffin were found, as well as two skeletons. In the fill were a large marl bowl with strongly flaring profile, two marl beakers, and other potsherds including red polished bowls.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-16507

Description: Bottom portion of marl beaker, hand trimmed horizontally at bottom

Greatest diameter: 6.2 cm

Field Object #: 252-1 Museum #: 6-7494
Description: Deep marl bowl, small center well (10 cm diam), flaring sides
 Greatest diameter: 22 cm
 Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 252-2
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 252-3
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 252-4 Museum #: 6-7274
Description: Silt bowl, burnished inside and outside, base ring, curving profile
 Greatest diameter: 19.5 cm
 Height: 6.5 cm

Tomb #: 253

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: -

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: - Width: 80 Length: 230

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 5

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adolescent

Description: Small skeleton (could be subadult or small adult), position not recorded

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dates (number not specified)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb is located outside the grid established for Cemetery 1-200; the field notes say that the location was "5 N 7 E and 1.30 N from last SW peg; east of tape." A burial shaft descended to one loculus to the west delineated from the shaft by a partition wall; no depth is provided. One small skeleton was found, perhaps a subadult, with traces of cloth. The tomb had been plundered from the east, but still contained a red stone set in gold, date seeds, and sherds from coarse silt ware with a red painted rim, a thick pan, and marl ware of unspecified form.

Objects:

Field Object #: 253-1 Museum #: 6-22892

Description: Red stone (likely carnelian but possibly red jasper), lentoid, set in gold. Geometric design on bottom: a line bisects across its width with an "x" shape in each half.

Field Object #: 253-2

Description: Date seeds

Field Object #: 253-3

Description: Silt ware, coarse, with red painted rim

Field Object #: 253-4

Description: Fragment of thick pottery "pan"

Field Object #: 253-5

Description: Fragments of marl ware, form not specified

Tomb #: **254**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The tomb number is listed in the field notes but no further information was given (dimensions, sketches or object list). It is not identified on the map, and possibly the number was not used.

Tomb #: 255

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: -

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: - Width: - Length: -

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 15

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Coffin implies presence of burial

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Coffin - red, black, yellow, white dull

Food Offering: Melon; Dates; "Grain husks"

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

No dimensions were given, and the tomb is not identified on the map. The tomb was described by Reisner as a pit with its mouth bricked up, covered with a 1 m deep layer of tuff chips. It contained 15 pottery objects as well as a coffin decorated with red, black, yellow, and dull white. Black-painted rims on some of the pottery indicate a date from the late 17th Dynasty to the reign of Thutmose III. Reisner noted the presence of melon and date seeds, as well as grain husks in one of the beakers. There was no mention of human remains, but it is likely that it was originally an interment given the presence of the coffin.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-9745

Description: Dish rim fragment

Field Object #: 255-1 Museum #: 6-7501

Description: Marl ovoid bottle, narrow neck with very narrow internal diameter (broken when found), flange lip, large hole in side

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Rim diameter: 6 cm

Height: 23.5 cm

Field Object #: 255-2 Museum #: 6-7502

Description: Small marl bottle, corrugated neck, top broken off when discovered

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 255-3 Museum #: 6-7499

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained grain husks

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 255-4 Museum #: 6-7503

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 255-5 Museum #: 6-7504

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15.5 cm

Field Object #: 255-6 Museum #: 6-7505

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 7.6 cm

Rim diameter: 6 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 255-7 Museum #: 6-7506

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 255-8 Museum #: 6-7507

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 255-9
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 255-10 Museum #: 6-7500
Description: Marl bowl "drinking cup", vertical rim, two incised lines on exterior of rim, broken when found
Greatest diameter: 13.5 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 255-11
Description: Watermelon and date seeds

Field Object #: 255-12 Museum #: 6-7498
Description: Very large, tall ovoid silt jar, bottle shaped, red-slipped with black bands around neck and shoulder, thick black band around rim, rope marks around belly, flaring irregular mouth (rim and neck squashed before firing)
Greatest diameter: 19 cm
Rim diameter: 11 cm
Height: 40 cm

Field Object #: 255-13
Description: Fragments of silt bowl "drinking cup", vertical rim

Field Object #: 255-14
Description: Fragments of silt bowl with black-painted rim

Field Object #: 255-15
Description: Fragments of silt "beer jar"

Tomb #: **256**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 10

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty
Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1770, C-1771 pottery on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

No location or dimensions were recorded and the tomb is not identified on the map. The tomb assemblage consisted of 10 objects including beakers, storage jars, red-polished bottle with a ridge on the neck and flaring mouth that is painted black, small bottles, and a squat biconical necked jar with painted pendant-line decoration that were found in the fill. No mention was made of human remains.

Objects:

Field Object #: 256-1

Description: Large silt beaker, burnished, broken when found

Field Object #: 256-2 Museum #: 6-7512

Description: Silt beaker, vertical burnishing

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 256-3 Museum #: 6-7511

Description: Marl beaker, white

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 256-4 Museum #: 6-7513

Description: White slipped squat biconical jar, wide neck and mouth, two thick brown encircling lines at base of neck, thin vertical brown lines on body in groups of 4, 2, and 1

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Rim diameter: 6 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 256-5 Museum #: 6-7509

Description: Red ovoid bottle, burnished concentrically around upper half, vertically on bottom half, ridge on neck, thick black band around rim, rim broken when found

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Rim diameter: 3.5 cm

Height: 18 cm

Field Object #: 256-6 Museum #: 6-7514

Description: Silt bottle, globose body, medium height flaring neck, white slip/wash on exterior

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 256-7 Museum #: 6-7508

Description: Silt jar, red slipped, gently biconical, flattened roll rim

Greatest diameter: 21 cm

Rim diameter: 10.5 cm

Height: 29 cm

Field Object #: 256-8

Description: Large silt beaker, burnished, broken when found

Field Object #: 256-9

Description: Large silt beaker, burnished, broken when found

Field Object #: 256-10 Museum #: 6-7515

Description: Silt bottle, globose body, medium height flaring neck, white slip/wash

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 246-1, 8 or 9 Museum #: 6-7510

Description: Red polished beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Tomb #: **257**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Emmer wheat spikelets (3); Barley spikelet (1); Pomegranate (fragments);

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

No location or dimensions were recorded, and this deposit is not identified on the map. This small assemblage consisted of persea seeds, and one silt beaker containing wheat spikelets, a pomegranate fragment, jujube, grape seeds, and dates. No mention was made of human remains. The lack of contextual information makes it impossible to say whether this beaker and its associated foodstuffs were a funerary offering.

Objects:

Field Object #: 257-1 Museum #: 6-7519

Description: Persea seeds, one date

Field Object #: 257-2 Museum #: 6-7520

Description: Silt beaker, vertically burnished, black-painted rim, originally contained grain, dates, nabq, and grapes (6-7517)

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 257-3 Museum #: 6-7517

Description: Emmer wheat spikelets (2), pomegranate fragments, Nabq (4), grape seeds (7), dates (3)

Tomb #: **258**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: -

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 250 Width: 65 Length: 215

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 4

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

No location given, not identified on map. Deep shaft tomb with one loculus to the north, set off by brick partition wall five courses high. No mention of human remains. Four pottery artifacts were found clustered at one of the short ends of the chamber - a flaring dish containing a broken globose jar, a beer jar, and a beaker.

Objects:

Field Object #: 258-1

Description: Deep marl bowl, small center well, flaring sides

Field Object #: 258-2

Description: Silt globose jar, red slipped, roundish ovoid body, rolled rim, neck broken off when found but mended by Reisner

Field Object #: 258-3

Description: Silt "beer jar"

Field Object #: 258-4

Description: Beaker

Tomb #: **259**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: –

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: no objects recorded

Min. # of Objects: 14

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

No field notes, not identified on map. However, a silt beaker at PAHMA is marked 259-14, indicating that this tomb had at least 14 objects.

Objects:

Field Object #: 259-14 Museum #: 6-7521

Description: Silt beaker, irregular rim

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Tomb #: **323**

Location: Cemetery 1-200

Map Grid: H5

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: no objects recorded

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

There are no notes for this tomb, but it is labeled on Map 22.

Tomb #: **1260.5**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid:

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 90 Width: 50 Length: 70

Condition: Tomb: Intact

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: Body placed on left side, face to north. Legs flexed tightly to fit in box, arms straight down in front of body

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 70 cm long x 50 cm wide x 25 cm deep

Description: Fragments of wooden box remained

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): Roll 23, #11 tomb

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This burial is described in the field notebook between numbers 1260 and 1261, so I have numbered it 1260.5. In the slope of the hill at M, a wooden box was discovered that contained the intact body of a child. The body was on its left side, facing north, with legs tightly flexed and arms straight down in front of body. There were no associated grave goods with the burial.

Tomb #: **1261**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: -

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 60 Width: 50 Length: 150

Condition: Possible ritual interment

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 0

Description: No remains of body

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

In the slope of the hill at M, this shallow pit was located five feet east of the child burial 1260.5. There were no remains of a body. Two pottery vessels were found out of position - a wide, deep dish and a bottle. The length of the pit (1.5 m) is not as long as usual for a tomb, so this may have been for offerings for the child burial located just to the west, or it may have been another child burial in which the body has disintegrated.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-6592

Description: Marl jar, tall ovoid body, smooth transition neck, rolled rim, incised lines around neck

Field Object #: None

Description: Large dish

Tomb #: **1262**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 85 Width: 110 Length: 205

Condition: Possible ritual interment

Min. # of Objects: 6

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 0

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Oriented N-S, this pit was devoid of remains of a coffin or body. Lythgoe's notes mention five pots and a flint chip that were found scattered on the bottom of the pit, which was buried beneath 90 cm of accumulated debris. Only one object at PAHMA, a marl beaker, has been associated with this tomb. The other four vessels were not described in the field notes.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7671

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None

Description: Four pots (not illustrated or described further)

Field Object #: None

Description: Flint chip

Tomb #: **1263**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: E6

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 130 Width: 48 Length: 185

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 14

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: presence of coffin implies at least one interment

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 175 x 38

Description: Impression of the outside of the coffin at the bottom of shaft

Food Offering: Dom fruit (5)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): Roll 23 #9 (tomb); B-1172 and C-1751 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and contained a coffin at the bottom of the shaft with a space of about 5 cm between each side of the coffin and the wall of the shaft. No objects were mentioned in the field notes other than a scarab; however, a photograph depicts the assemblage which consisted of several narrow ovoid jars, beakers, a large, deep bowl resembling a flower pot, and five dom fruit.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8706

Description: Tall marl storage jar, incised lines around neck, rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 14.5 cm

Rim diameter: 10.5 cm

Height: 34 cm

Field Object #: 1263-1 Museum #: 6-7667

Description: Squat red polished jar, sharply biconical, wide neck and flange rim; rim broken when found

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Rim diameter: 8.5 cm

Height: 10.5 cm

Field Object #: 1263-2

Description: Tall marl jar, rolled rim, incised lines around neck, small piece missing from rim when found

Height: 31 cm

Field Object #: 1263-3 Museum #: 6-8202

Description: Tall marl jar, rolled rim, belly slightly flattened before firing

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Rim diameter: 8 cm

Height: 27 cm

Field Object #: 1263-4 Museum #: 6-7668

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 1263-5

Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 1263-6 Museum #: 6-8715

Description: Deep silt bowl, flat base, flaring mouth, surface worn, pieces missing from rim when found

Greatest diameter: 29.5 cm

Height: 12 cm

Field Object #: 1263-7

Description: Tall marl jar, rolled rim

Height: 28 cm

Field Object #: 1263-8

Description: Tall marl jar, rolled rim, somewhat wide body, incised lines around neck

Height: 27 cm

Field Object #: 1263-9 Museum #: 6-7669
Description: Very small silt beaker, red polished, heavy, dark sediment inside
Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 11.5 cm

Field Object #: 1263-10 Museum #: 6-7673
Description: Silt beaker, red polish, worn, discolored gray and brown, stained inside and out
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1263-11
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 1263-12 Museum #: 6-7674
Description: Silt beaker, red slip, mouth very worn
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 1263-13
Description: Five dom fruit

Field Object #: 1263-14
Description: Scarab

Tomb #: **1264**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: E6

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 240 Width: 215 Length: 230

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 23

Phase: Phase 2B (Amenhotep II-Thutmose IV)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 3

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Three skulls found, two of which were in the northern loculus

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: 10 sycamore figs

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1166 and C-1747 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and had loculi excavated to the north and south sides of the shaft. Four courses of mudbrick partition walls remained to separate the loculi from the shaft. The northern loculus was 90 cm wide and its ceiling was 120 cm high near the shaft, diminishing to 90 cm high at the northern edge. The southern loculus was 60 cm wide and its ceiling was 140 cm high near the shaft, diminishing to 70 cm high at the southern edge. The field notes mention an unspecified number of pots and a few fragments of faience and bronze; 13 pottery objects are shown in photos of the tomb assemblage and even more artifacts are attributed to this tomb according to PAHMA records, for a total count of 21 pottery pieces. Including non-pottery items (fruit that was shown in the excavation photo and the faience and bronze mentioned by Lythgoe), the reconstructable total is 24 objects. Two skulls were retrieved from the northern loculus and a third skull came from an unrecorded location in the tomb.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7678

Description: Silt dish, large, burnished inside, red slip around exterior rim

Greatest diameter: 26.5 cm

Height: 8.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7675
Description: Small silt bowl, red-slipped exterior, incised lines around exterior below rim
 Greatest diameter: 12 cm
 Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7681
Description: Silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior
 Greatest diameter: 13 cm
 Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7682
Description: Silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior
 Greatest diameter: 14 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7684
Description: Deep silt jar, red slipped, like very large beaker
 Greatest diameter: 11.5 cm
 Height: 27.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7685
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 7 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7687
Description: Upper portion of pilgrim flask - neck of marl bottle, two loop handles; broken when found
 Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7688
Description: Small silt bowl, red-slipped exterior, incised lines around exterior below rim; part broken away when found
 Greatest diameter: 13 cm
 Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7689
Description: Silt bowl, plain; one rim sherd
 Greatest diameter: 13 cm
 Height: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7691
Description: Red-slipped silt dish, white paint inside and outside
 Greatest diameter: 27 cm
 Height: 8.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7692
Description: Silt bowl, ring burnished interior, red slip on outside
 Greatest diameter: 16 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7693
Description: Silt bowl "drinking cup", red paint splashed on rim and in interior
 Greatest diameter: 17 cm
 Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-23604
Description: Potsherds - some Cypriot ware Base Ring I ware (possible join to 6-7680)

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-23651
Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior
 Greatest diameter: 25 cm
 Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: None
Description: 10 small fruits, probably sycomore figs, found in ring-burnished bowl

Field Object #: None
Description: Wide silt jar, carinated body, wide mouth with rolled rim, rope marks around belly

Field Object #: None
Description: Wide silt jar, carinated body painted white, wide mouth with rolled rim, rope marks around belly

Field Object #: 1264 Museum #: 6-7677
Description: Marl jar fragments, bird-on-wire motif on large shoulder sherd, one small body sherd undecorated. The dots ("birds") are carefully done so they are round.
 Greatest diameter: 20 cm

Field Object #: 1264-C Museum #: 6-7680

Description: Upper portion of Cypriot base ring I juglet - thin brown jar, slender neck
Greatest diameter: 7.5 cm
Rim diameter: 3 cm

Field Object #: 1264 Museum #: 6-7683
Description: Red dish, irregular shape, red slip inside and outside, some white paint on exterior
Greatest diameter: 26 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 1264-A
Description: Fragments of faience

Field Object #: 1264-A
Description: Fragments of bronze

Field Object #: 1264-11 Museum #: 6-7676
Description: Silt beaker, faint traces of red slip

Tomb #: **1265**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D6

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 150 Width: 150 Length: 225

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and had one loculus excavated to one side of the shaft (direction not recorded). Two courses of a mudbrick partition wall remained to separate the loculus from the shaft. The loculus was 80 cm wide and its ceiling was 75 cm high. No objects or human remains are recorded in the field notes. However, an ovoid marl jar at PAHMA is marked 1265.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7694

Description: Tall ovoid marl jar, medium width neck, flaring mouth with rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Rim diameter: 18 cm

Height: 26 cm

Tomb #: **1266**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D6

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 180 Width: 245 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 9

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1170 and C-1730 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and had two loculi excavated to the north and south sides of the shaft. Up to five courses of a mudbrick partition wall remained to separate the loculi from the shaft. The northern loculus (65 cm wide and 80 cm high) contained two pottery dishes. The southern loculus (65 cm wide and 80 cm high) contained a tall ovoid jar and a smaller, wide-mouthed jar (6-7700). At the western edge of the central area at the bottom of the shaft were two beer jars and a cup with incised parallel curved lines; scattered beads were also found in this central area. No human remains are mentioned in the field notes.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7695
Description: Silt dish, partial (broken when found)

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7698
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7752
Description: Beer jar, cream slip, slightly rounded body, direct rim

Greatest diameter: 14 cm
Rim diameter: 9.5 cm
Height: 23 cm

Field Object #: 1266 A Museum #: 6-7697
Description: Deep silt dish, almost like "flower pot" in shape; scant traces of white paint/slip
Greatest diameter: 28 cm
Height: 11.5 cm

Field Object #: 1266 B Museum #: 6-7699
Description: Marl cup, tall (5 cm) vertical sides, short curved incised lines in parallel groups of 4 to 6, incised lines on rim
Greatest diameter: 10 cm
Height: 8.3 cm

Field Object #: 1266 C Museum #: 6-7700
Description: Marl jar, flaring wide mouth, broadest near bottom
Greatest diameter: 9.5 cm
Rim diameter: 7 cm
Height: 11 cm

Field Object #: 1266 C
Description: Tall ovoid marl jar, rolled rim

Field Object #: 1266 B
Description: Silt beer jar

Field Object #: 1266 B
Description: Silt beer jar

Field Object #: 1266 B
Description: Beads

Tomb #: **1267**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D5

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 180 Width: 215 Length: 260

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 14

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skull found in shaft near surface

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1170 and C-1730 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S, and had one loculus excavated to the east side of the shaft. Six courses of a mudbrick partition wall remained to separate the loculus from the shaft. The loculus (85 cm wide and 135 cm high) contained an ovoid marl jar in the northwest corner, while numerous beakers, dishes, bowls, and beer jars were found out of their original positions. The excavation photo of the tomb's pottery shows eight objects, while the PAHMA database registers 14 artifacts as coming from this tomb. A skull was found high in the fill of the shaft, indicating at least one interment.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7670

Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7710

Description: Large marl biconical jar, wide mouth with incised concentric lines around outer rim; short, notched lines in diagonal groups of 7 on upper shoulder; broken when found

Greatest diameter: 24 cm
Rim diameter: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7711
Description: Silt bowl, recurving rim, red-slipped, ring burnished interior
Greatest diameter: 21 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7701
Description: Silt dish, red slipped

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7713
Description: Marl jar fragment

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7706
Description: Silt bowl, recurving rim, ring burnished interior, red slipped exterior, base ring
Greatest diameter: 19.5 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7707
Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior, red slip around exterior of rim
Greatest diameter: 29 cm
Height: 7.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7705
Description: Silt beaker, red polished
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7712
Description: Silt dish, red polish in interior, red slip on exterior of rim
Greatest diameter: 27 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7703
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7702

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None

Description: Silt beer jar

Field Object #: None

Description: Ovoid marl jar, medium width body, slightly flaring mouth, incised lines around neck

Field Object #: 1267 A Museum #: 6-7708

Description: Silt bowl, red slip inside and around exterior rim

Greatest diameter: 25.5 cm

Height: 8.5 cm

Field Object #: 1267 B Museum #: 6-7709

Description: Lower part of large marl jar. Perhaps joins with 6-7710? Three large pieces, two of which fit to form the base. Slightly over-fired, greenish hue.

Greatest diameter: 28 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 1267 A Museum #: 6-7704

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Tomb #: **1268**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D5

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 120 Width: 80 Length: 190

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented NW-SE, and was a simple shaft. No human remains were mentioned, and only one object was recorded which was fragments of a red polished dish.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Silt dish, red polish in interior, red slip on exterior of rim; broken when found

Tomb #: **1269**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: C5

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 190 Width: 210 Length: 250

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: One skull and broken bones scattered widely

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented NW-SE, and originally had one loculus to the west (80 cm wide and 56 cm high). Only one object was found - a bowl with straight rim and ring base, which was found about two feet above the floor of the shaft. The tomb also contained one skull and broken bones scattered widely.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Bowl with straight rim and base ring

Tomb #: **1270**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D5

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 180 Width: 155 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and had one loculus to the north (70 cm wide and 100 cm high). At the base of the shaft there were three steps cut from the decomposed limestone matrix. The remains of a brick partition wall stood two courses high at the eastern end. No human remains were mentioned, and the only objects described were fragments of a beer jar and a small silt cup with vertical sides. The tomb depth is estimated based on the sketch.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Cup with vertical sides and rounded base

Field Object #: None

Description: Beer jar, fragmentary when found

Tomb #: **1271**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D5

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 155 Width: 100 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 6

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Few scattered vertebrae

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S, and had one loculus to the east (55 cm wide and 55 cm high). The remains of a brick partition wall stood two courses high. A few scattered vertebrae were the only surviving evidence of the interment. In addition to a large dish, a "flower pot", and a large, deep bowl with carinated rim mentioned in the field notes, two beer jars and a bottle are also held at PAHMA that are attributed to this tomb.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7714

Description: Upper part of bottle shaped jar

Greatest diameter: 14.5 cm

Rim diameter: 6.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7715

Description: Deep silt bowl, flaring sides, beveled rim, flat base, more smoothly finished and open form than "flower pots", no finger marks; white paint in interior

Greatest diameter: 28 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7717

Description: Very tall and narrow beer jar, roughly worked out with fingers at bottom
Rim diameter: 9.5 cm
Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7718
Description: Silt "flower pot", red-slipped, bottom roughly worked out with fingers, no hole in bottom
Greatest diameter: 28 cm
Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: None
Description: Large silt dish, fragmentary when found

Field Object #: None
Description: Large silt beaker, rounded bottom, direct rim, part of mouth broken off when found
Height: 30 cm

Tomb #: **1272**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D5

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 155 Width: 100 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 11

Phase: Phase 1 (Ahmose-Thutmose II)
Possible Second Intermediate Period

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Few scattered bones found in tomb

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1169 and C-1752 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and had one loculus to the north (100 cm wide and 105 cm high). The remains of a brick partition wall stood three courses high. A few scattered bones were the only surviving evidence of the interment. A storage jar was found on the floor of the shaft at the western end near the partition wall, all other objects were from disturbed contexts.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8079

Description: Fragment of silt bowl, burnished with traces of white painted dots inside, red slipped outside, base ring; broken when found

Greatest diameter: 8 cm

Height: 4.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7720

Description: Silt beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7721

Description: Silt beer jar, corrugated body, smoothly made for this type of jar, flat base, solid bottom and none of the typical finger gouges, mouth uneven (squashed before firing)

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Rim diameter: 9.5 cm

Height: 23 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7722

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7724

Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7727

Description: Marl dish, gray stains on interior

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 6.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8000

Description: Marl beaker, white

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5.3 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8604

Description: Silt beaker, traces of red polish

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-23652

Description: Silt dish, red slip around exterior of rim, traces of burnishing in interior; broken when found

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 8.5 cm

Field Object #: 1272 A Museum #: 6-7719

Description: Pinkish marl dish
Greatest diameter: 26 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 1272 A Museum #: 6-7725
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, large holes from burned out inclusions
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1272 B Museum #: 6-7726
Description: Silt jar, wide ovoid body, red-slipped, incised lines around neck, wide mouth with rolled rim
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Rim diameter: 9.6 cm
Height: 26.5 cm

Tomb #: **1273**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D4

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 160 Width: 155 Length: 225

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Human skull and bones were found at the northern end of the tomb in the upper levels of fill

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S, and had one loculus to the east (55 cm wide and 50 cm high). Only scant remains of the partition wall remained at the southern end of the tomb. A human skull and scattered bones were found at the northern end of the tomb in the upper levels of fill. At floor level, the skulls of six dogs were found at the southern end of the loculus. In addition to fragments of "18th dynasty pottery" including one bowl, a fragment of blue faience was found. I have entered 3 as the minimum number of artifacts retrieved, but the actual number was certainly more.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Fragment of blue faience

Field Object #: None

Description: Fragments of "usual 18th Dynasty pottery"

Tomb #: **1274**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D6

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 220 Width: 160 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 7

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Fragments of skeleton found through the earth in the shaft

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and had one loculus to the north (55 cm wide and 85 cm high). Two courses of the partition wall remained. Only one object was mentioned in the notes and shown on a sketch, a bowl that was found at the eastern end of the loculus. However, PAHMA has seven pottery objects attributed to this tomb.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7729

Description: Marl bowl "drinking cup"

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7730

Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7732

Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7733
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7734
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7735
Description: Marl beaker, small hole in bottom
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7745
Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior, plain exterior, flange rim
Greatest diameter: 28 cm

Tomb #: 1275

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D6

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 100 Width: 37 Length: 152

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skull, scattered bones, and fragments of mummy cloth, all out of original position

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 25 x 140

Description: Simple wooden coffin. Inside measurements recorded. Wood was about 1.25 inches thick.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and was a simple shaft with a coffin at the bottom. The shaft was about 5 cm larger than the coffin on all sides. A skull, scattered bones, and fragments of mummy cloth were all out of original position when excavated. No objects were mentioned in the notes, but a small pottery object (perhaps the leg of an animal figurine?) at PAHMA is marked 1275.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7744

Description: Silt pottery fragment, traces of red slip, possibly leg of animal figure (hippo?). Black core of fabric at top where this piece has broken off of something.

Greatest diameter: 2.3 cm

Height: 4 cm

Tomb #: **1276**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D6

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 210 Width: 130 Length: 230

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 10

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: One skull and scattered bones

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1172 and C-1751 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and had one loculus to the north (70 cm wide and 110 cm high), set off from the shaft by a mudbrick partition wall. The remains of one interment were recorded. A wide storage jar ("meat jar") with a bowl placed over its mouth were found in the loculus. The tomb also contained at least six beakers according to the excavation photo and PAHMA records, and the field notes mention that an alabaster jar lid was found in the shaft and small fragments of bronze were found in the loculus. Fragments of a handmade Nile silt bowl with burning in the interior (likely a cooking pot) as well as a spindle whorl also came from this tomb.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Large silt jar, wide ovoid body, wide mouth, incised lines around rim, red slipped, white paint in horizontal band around rim and belly and vertical band from belly to mouth

Height: 27 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7737

Description: Pottery spindle whorl, hole in center

Greatest diameter: 2.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7738
Description: Silt bowl, black-painted rim, highly polished and lightweight
 Greatest diameter: 13.5 cm
 Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7741
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7742
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Field Object #: None
Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Field Object #: 1276-B Museum #: 6-7739
Description: Silt beaker, red polished
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 4 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1276-B Museum #: 6-7740
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 1276-B
Description: Alabaster lid for kohl jar

Field Object #: 1276-A
Description: Fragments of bronze

Field Object #: 1276-B Museum #: 6-7736

Description: Fragments from base of handmade, burnished silt vessel (cooking bowl?), blackened interior

 Greatest diameter: 18 cm

 Height: 4 cm

Tomb #: 1277

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: C5

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 200 Width: 60 Length: 210

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skull and scattered bones found in upper earth

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S, and was a simple shaft in design. No whole pots survived but there were fragments of 18th Dynasty pottery and two beads (not described further, and not identified at PAHMA to allow further analysis). The remains of one interment were recorded.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Pottery fragments

Field Object #: None

Description: Two beads

Tomb #: **1278**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: C5

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 145 Width: 190 Length: 250

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 0

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S, and had a loculus to the east (70 cm wide and 95 cm high). Scant remains of the mudbrick partition wall remained near the center of the floor. There were no bones found, and only two beakers in the southern end of the loculus.

Objects:

Field Object #: 1278-B
Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Field Object #: 1278-B
Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Tomb #: **1279**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: B5

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 11

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S, and had a loculus to the east (dimensions not recorded) still protected by a mudbrick partition wall in the center of the floor. Human remains were not recorded. Eleven objects were sketched in the tomb plan; they were spread along the eastern wall of the loculus. It is possible to match a few but not all of the PAHMA objects with specific object numbers. There are a total of 21 items at PAHMA attributed to this tomb but some of the PAHMA-catalogued artifacts are sherds that join together to form single vessels; the total number of pottery objects found in the tomb is likely just eleven. The pottery includes a bichrome pitcher, indicative of a date in the reign of Hatshepsut/Thutmose III.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7746

Description: Silt dish, red slipped inside and around exterior rim

Greatest diameter: 28 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7748

Description: Bottom fragment of silt beer jar, cream-colored slip on exterior, deep finger marks

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7749

Description: Squat carinated buff jar, wide vertical neck, roll rim, much-faded dark red paint - thick

band at top of shoulder, descending lines at angles.

Greatest diameter: 9 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7750

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior, black dots on rim in groups of three

Greatest diameter: 28 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7751

Description: Silt bowl or platter (?) fragments, handmade, buff slip

Width: 15 cm

Length: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7753

Description: Silt beaker

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7754

Description: Pinkish marl jug, tall vertical neck, globose body, loop handle from mid-neck to shoulder, two brown concentric lines at base of neck and groups of descending vertical lines; mouth damaged and clay on body spalling when found

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Rim diameter: 7 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7755

Description: Marl dish

Greatest diameter: 25.5 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 1279-1 Museum #: 6-7778

Description: Silt beer jar, corrugated body

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 22 cm

Field Object #: 1279-5 Museum #: 6-7756

Description: Silt dish, white paint inside and outside, irregular shape

Greatest diameter: 28 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 1279-6 Museum #: 6-23653

Description: Marl dish

Greatest diameter: 23 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 1279-9 Museum #: 6-7758

Description: Silt beer jar, roughly worked out at bottom with fingers

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 23.5 cm

Tomb #: **1280**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D7

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 230 Width: 90 Length: 205

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 4

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and was a simple pit. Human remains were not mentioned, nor were objects. However, three artifacts at PAHMA are attributed to this tomb: a silt dish with ring burnished interior, a rim sherd from a dish, and a tall ovoid marl jar. Also, a narrow, high-shouldered jar of Nile silt belonging to this tomb was included in an expedition photo of a pottery type assemblage, for a total of four known objects from this tomb.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7759

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior, red slip exterior

Greatest diameter: 28 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7760

Description: Pottery bowl rim fragment

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7761

Description: Narrow marl jar, rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 29 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7768

Description: Silt dish, red polish inside

Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: None

Description: Narrow silt jar, high shoulder, flattened roll rim

Height: 25 cm

Tomb #: **1281**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D7

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 220 Width: 160 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 6

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Scattered bones of a single skeleton

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and had one loculus (60 cm wide and 100 cm high) to the north. The partition wall was preserved up to six courses high at the eastern end. In the western end of the shaft was a roughly hollowed chamber (60 cm wide and 55 cm high; likely unfinished), that extended for a meter further to the west. Six pottery vessels were found out of position in the shaft filling; the forms included red burnished beakers, a bottle with wavy neck, a large dish, a burnished silt bottle, and a beer jar.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7762

Description: Silt beer jar

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7764

Description: Marl bottle, long wavy corrugated neck, globose body, red bands on neck and body

Greatest diameter: 8 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 19 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7765

Description: Neck of large red jar
Rim diameter: 8 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7766
Description: Bottom portion of marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7763
Description: Marl beaker fragment, pinkish

Field Object #: None
Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Field Object #: 1281-B Museum #: 6-7731
Description: Pinkish marl dish, bottom broken perhaps intentionally
Greatest diameter: 22.5 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 1281-B Museum #: 6-7767
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, residue inside
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 14 cm

Tomb #: **1290**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: E3

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 230 Width: 115 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 21

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 1 of 2: Two skulls and scattered bones were found in lower earth of shaft

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 2 of 2: Two skulls and scattered bones were found in lower earth of shaft

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1171 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

There are two tombs labeled 1290 on Lythgoe's map of the cemetery, but only one (located in map grid E3) is oriented E-W which matches the field note description. This tomb had one loculus (55 cm wide and 95 cm high) to the south. The partition wall was preserved up to three courses high, and there were slight traces of a single row of bricks around the mouth of the tomb 10 cm below the surface. Twelve early 18th Dynasty vessels were depicted and described in the field notes, only some of which were included in the excavation photo of the tomb's assemblage. Additional objects that were not described in the field notes are also attributed to this tomb in the PAHMA database, including several small pots and a mold for amulets in the form of a leg, for a total of 21 objects in the assemblage. The remains of at least two individuals were recorded.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7769

Description: Silt cup, thick, red polished exterior, coil-made, rim shaved to slight recurving profile
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7770

Description: Pinkish marl dish
Greatest diameter: 26 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7771

Description: Pinkish marl bowl "drinking cup", piece broken out of rim when found
Greatest diameter: 11 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7772

Description: Narrow marl ovoid jar, incised lines on neck
Greatest diameter: 16 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 33 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7773

Description: Large marl globose jar, very short wide neck, rolled rim
Greatest diameter: 32 cm
Rim diameter: 11 cm
Height: 36 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7775

Description: Pinkish marl bowl, recurving rim, base ring
Greatest diameter: 20 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7776

Description: Silt carinated bowl, polished inside and out, base ring
Greatest diameter: 21 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7777

Description: Silt bowl, recurving rim, red-painted rim and splashes in interior
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7779

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-9101
Description: Very large, narrow silt jar, ovoid body tapering to wide mouth, vertical scraping on base, rope marks around belly; large "torpedo jar"

Field Object #: None
Description: Silt dish, ring burnished

Field Object #: None
Description: Silt dish, ring burnished

Field Object #: None
Description: Silt dish, ring burnished

Field Object #: None
Description: Marl carinated bowl, base ring

Field Object #: None
Description: Marl carinated bowl, base ring

Field Object #: None
Description: Silt bowl, burnished, black-painted rim, base ring, roundish profile

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-9751
Description: Bowl fragments

Field Object #: None
Description: Large marl bottle, globose body, tall narrow neck, flattened roll rim
Height: 28 cm

Tomb #: **1291**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: E3

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 270 Width: 120 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 20

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: The broken skull and jaw bone and lower leg bones were charred, while the center of the body (vertebrae and hip) showed no traces of fire.

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Cereal chaff

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1742 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and had one loculus (55 cm wide and 85 cm high) to the north. The tomb had been subjected to fire, which blackened the ceiling of the loculus and left charcoal on the floor; the remains of one individual were also partially charred from the fire. The only object mentioned in the notes was a scarab with the cartouche of Thutmose III (now in the possession of the MFA, Eg. Inv. 5034). No pottery was recorded, but there are 19 beakers, bowls, and jars at PAHMA from this tomb, some of which also bear witness to the fire. The excavation photo of the assemblage shows organic remains still visible in many of the open ceramic forms, and PAHMA has a clump of cereal chaff attributed to this tomb.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7784

Description: Pinkish marl bowl, vertical rim, base ring

Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7785

Description: Marl bowl, recurving rim, base ring
Greatest diameter: 21 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7797
Description: Marl jar, bottle shaped, slightly uneven, high shoulder, long neck slightly flaring to rolled rim. Contents- round clump of "vegetable husks", 3 cm diam
Greatest diameter: 8 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 18 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7796
Description: Marl beaker, pink, contained charred material
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7795
Description: Brownish silt jar, handmade, bottle shaped, ring of small depressions on body
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 12 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7794
Description: Marl beaker, exterior stained, dark sooty residue in interior
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7793
Description: Small marl bottle, narrow body, tall flaring neck, roll rim. Model?
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 10 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7792
Description: Silt dish, red-painted rim and splashes inside
Greatest diameter: 20 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7791
Description: Silt bowl, red splashes in interior, beveled rim
Greatest diameter: 20 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7790

Description: Brown silt dish, stains in interior, signs of burning on exterior

Greatest diameter: 23 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7789

Description: Silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes; full of matter including several fenugreek seeds

Greatest diameter: 19 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7786

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: Eg.Inv. 5034

Description: Scarab, inscribed Menkheperre (Thutmose III)

Field Object #: None

Description: Pitcher with one vertical handle, globose body, tall wide vertical neck, flange rim; mouth half broken away and some spalling on body when found

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None

Description: Small marl jar, biconical body, tall wide flaring neck, mouth broken off when found

Height: 12 cm

Field Object #: None

Description: Very small marl jar, narrow ovoid body, tall wide flaring neck

Height: 10 cm

Field Object #: 1291-B Museum #: 6-7780

Description: Marl bowl, vertical rim, base ring, slightly irregular in height

Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 1291-A Museum #: 6-7781

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 1291-A Museum #: 6-7782

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 1291-B Museum #: 6-7783

Description: Ovoid jar, angular concentric ridge at bottom of neck
Greatest diameter: 8 cm
Rim diameter: 6 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1291-A Museum #: 6-7798

Description: Hemispherical marl bowl
Greatest diameter: 12.5 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 1291-A Museum #: 6-7788

Description: Marl beaker, exterior fire-blackened on one side
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 1291-A Museum #: 6-7787

Description: Marl beaker, small
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 11.6 cm

Field Object #: 1291-A Museum #: 6-7821

Description: Brownish-buff alabastron, broad flat bottom and baggy body, dots and rings on shoulder (bird-on-wire), short vertical neck, roll rim; mouth broken when found
Greatest diameter: 11 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 11 cm

Field Object #: 1291-A Museum #: 47.2191

Description: Thin discoid faience beads in pale green, black, and blue; two silver (?) leech earrings; one round gold bead; one small carnelian bead; one round amethyst (?) bead; one long cylindrical

bead in blue faience; one steatite scarab

Tomb #: **1292**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: E3

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 240 Width: 215 Length: 215

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 6

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 4

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Four skulls and scattered bones found in tomb fill

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and had two loculi (the northern one was 65 cm wide and 80 cm high, while the southern one was 50 cm wide and 80 cm high). The disturbed remains of at least four individuals were found in the fill. A large dish was found at the bottom of the shaft at the western end, and a beer jar was in the southern loculus, also at the western end. Fragments of additional bowls with black-painted and red-painted rims were also observed. Not mentioned in the excavation notes is a marl beaker that is marked with this tomb number, now at PAHMA.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7828

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None

Description: Silt bowl, burnished, black-painted rim

Field Object #: None

Description: Silt bowl, burnished, black-painted rim

Field Object #: None

Description: Silt bowl "drinking cup" with red-painted rim

Field Object #: 1292 B

Description: Large dish

Field Object #: 1292 C

Description: Silt beer jar

Tomb #: **1293**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D2

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 295 Width: 220 Length: 220

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 16

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 60 cm above shaft floor was a burial in a wooden coffin

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Wooden coffin containing burial, found 60 cm above floor level.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1167, C-1748 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S, and had two loculi carved to either side of the shaft. Unusually, the loculi were excavated 55 cm deeper than the central shaft. The western loculus "A" (50 cm wide, entrance height at shaft 65 cm, total height 120 cm) contained a silt bowl with decorative black ticks. A bichrome juglet was found in the central shaft area ("B"), and several bowls and jars were clustered at the north end of the eastern loculus "C" (50 cm wide, entrance height at shaft 180 cm, total height 235 cm). An intrusive burial was placed in the shaft, and no mention was made of any other human remains that may have been original.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7799

Description: Silt bowl, burnished inside and on vertical portion of exterior near rim; black-painted rim, four groups of 3 thick black stripes descending from rim on exterior

Greatest diameter: 24 cm

Height: 9.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7801

Description: Silt dish, shallow, red slip inside

Greatest diameter: 27 cm

Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7802

Description: Marl pitcher, very tall wide neck, globose body, one arching loop handle from shoulder to middle of neck, dark brown and red concentric lines at base of neck, dark brown vertical lines and "ladder" design on body

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1293-C Museum #: 6-7800

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 9 cm

Tomb #: **1294**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: E2

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 240 Width: 95 Length: 240

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 3

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 1 of 3: Three skulls and fragments of bone

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 2 of 3: Three skulls and fragments of bone

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 3 of 3: Three skulls and fragments of bone

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S, and had one loculus (50 cm wide and 80 cm high) carved to the west of the shaft. The loculus was cut 10 cm lower than the shaft, and remains of two courses of the brick partition wall remained. The tomb was thoroughly plundered; remains of three individuals were found but only two intact pots and hardly any fragments of others. One of the vessels was a silt beaker now held at PAHMA but the other object was not described and is not identified in the PAHMA database.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7803

Description: Silt beaker, red slip

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 16 cm

Tomb #: **1295**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: E2

Style: Shaft with loculus and chamber

Dimensions: Depth: 300 Width: 185 Length: 440

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 16

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 6

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 1 of 6: Six skulls found scattered through fill, together with other bones

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 2 of 6: Six skulls found scattered through fill, together with other bones

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 3 of 6: Six skulls found scattered through fill, together with other bones

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 4 of 6: Six skulls found scattered through fill, together with other bones

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 5 of 6: Six skulls found scattered through fill, together with other bones

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 6 of 6: Six skulls found scattered through fill, together with other bones

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Fish scales (food offering?)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1169 and C-1752 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and had one loculus (95 cm wide and 90 cm high) carved to the south of the shaft as well as a roughly square chamber (175 cm at widest point, 225 cm on longest side) to the west of the shaft. Remains of the brick partition wall separating the loculus from the shaft were found. Six skulls were found scattered through the fill, together with other bones. The pottery from this tomb included storage jars, dishes, the neck and mouth of an extremely large jar, a handmade narrow beaker, and the footed bottom of a Cypriot Base Ring vessel.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7805

Description: Narrow, handmade cylindrical jar, deep, straight; like a child making a beaker by hand?
Top broken off when found

Greatest diameter: 4 cm

Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7807

Description: Silt beaker, fat form, red slipped, surface eroded

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7808

Description: Red bowl rim fragment

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7809

Description: Pedestal and globular base fragment of Cypriot Base Ring I juglet; fragmentary when found

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7810

Description: Pointed bottom of marl jar

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7813

Description: Marl globose jar, wide vertical neck with rolled rim. Bag containing contents - small fish scales

Greatest diameter: 18 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 23 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7812

Description: Gently biconical silt jar, pink wash, wide vertical neck, rim broken off when found

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7811

Description: Dark red globose jar, pointed bottom, thick flaring/rounded rim, irregular ("meat jar")

Greatest diameter: 18 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 20 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-23666

Description: Large, wide silt jar, no neck, wide mouth, incised lines under rim and on shoulder, white-painted horizontal and vertical bands

Greatest diameter: 17.5 cm

Rim diameter: 8.5 cm

Height: 26 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-23670

Description: Tall narrow jar like large beaker, pinkish brown silt fabric, baggy ovoid shape narrowing to direct rim (no distinct neck), traces of white paint around exterior of mouth and white band on lower body

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Rim diameter: 6.5 cm

Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: None

Description: Fragments of brown silt dish, rough

Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Field Object #: None

Description: Fragments of brown silt dish, rough

Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Field Object #: None

Description: Fragments of silt bowl, burnished, base ring

Greatest diameter: 18 cm

Field Object #: None

Description: Fragments of tall, narrow silt jar, red polished

Height: 40 cm

Field Object #: None

Description: Neck and rim of enormous jar, diameter of mouth approximately 20 cm

Field Object #: None

Description: Ovoid jar with smooth transition to wide vertical neck, direct rim

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: 1295 B Museum #: 6-7804

Description: Marl jar, buff self-slip, broadest at bottom, tapering toward neck; neck broken off and missing when found

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1295-B Museum #: 6-7814

Description: Brown silt dish, heavy, rim chipped when found

Greatest diameter: 20 cm

Height: 5 cm

Tomb #: 1296**Location:** Cemetery 1200-1300**Map Grid:** D2**Style:** Shaft with two separate chambers**Dimensions:** Depth: – Width: – Length: –**Condition:** Tomb: Looted**Min. # of Objects:** 7**Phase:** 17th-early 18th Dynasty
Phase 3A (Amenhotep III-Horemheb)**Human Remains:** Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y NNo Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N**Coffin(s):** No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.**Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:**Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N**Narrative Description:**

This tomb was oriented N-S. At either end of the shaft, a narrow opening leads to a small, square chamber. No dimensions were recorded, but if the shaft was the usual 200 cm long by 50 cm wide and the sketch is roughly to scale, then these two auxiliary chambers would be about 50 cm square. The field notes do not mention any human remains or objects, but seven pottery items at PAHMA are attributed to this tomb, including a globose jar with traces of blue painted concentric bands, pointing to a date in the reign of Amenhotep II at the earliest. Part of an amphora with hieratic on it was also found, and the style of the jar dates to the late 18th Dynasty-early 19th Dynasty. However, a tall jar with parallel incised lines on the shoulder was also found in the tomb and this style usually is dated between the Second Intermediate Period into the reign of Thutmose III, so the tomb appears to have been reused.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7820

Description: Globose bottle, short vertical neck with two perforations, wider rim (flaring on inside, squared off on outside), buff slip, two concentric lines in blue paint on shoulder and at juncture of shoulder to neck

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: TEMP 2015.0964
Description: Large amphora, vertical loop handles, hieratic text on shoulder
Greatest diameter: 21 cm
Rim diameter: 9.2 cm
Height: 56 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7818
Description: Very tall marl jar, ovoid body with very tall narrow neck, flaring to top, beveled rim; long hole in body is either a kill hole or damage during excavation
Greatest diameter: 16 cm
Rim diameter: 9.2 cm
Height: 38 cm

Field Object #: 1296-B Museum #: 6-7823
Description: Tall narrow marl jar, beveled roll rim
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 28 cm

Field Object #: 1296 B Museum #: 6-23654
Description: Red silt jar, wide neck with flaring rim, slightly ovoid body, pointed bottom, white coating on the exterior might be traces of white wash or calcium carbonate
Greatest diameter: 12 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 23 cm

Field Object #: 1296-B Museum #: 6-7822
Description: Tall narrow marl bottle, parallel incised lines in groups of 8 on shoulder
Greatest diameter: 8 cm

Field Object #: 1296-7 Museum #: 6-7245
Description: Wide ovoid silt jar, incised lines around rim, red-slipped, wide mouth with rolled rim
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Rim diameter: 10.3 cm
Height: 27 cm

Tomb #: **1297**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D1

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S. There are no field notes for this tomb so its architecture and contents are unknown, but it is located on the map. No objects are associated with the tomb at PAHMA, but an expedition photo of marl jar types (B-1141) includes one vessel from this tomb, a marl jar with high shoulder and tall neck.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Large ovoid jar, high shoulder, ledged rim, wide tall neck that transitions smoothly to shoulder

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 34 cm

Tomb #: **1298**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D2

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 8

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S and it had a loculus on either side of the shaft. In the western loculus were found eight beakers lined up along the northern wall. No mention was made of human remains, and dimensions were not recorded.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7825

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, kill hole in bottom, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7900

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 1298-B Museum #: 6-7824

Description: Silt beaker, red, sandy sediment inside

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 17 cm

Field Object #: 1298-B Museum #: 6-7826

Description: Silt beaker, traces of red polish

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1298-B Museum #: 6-7827

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1298-C Museum #: 47.2187

Description: Large green-glazed cowroid scarab; two small stick-shaped pieces of bronze; two tiny blue-glazed amulets, one of which is apparently Bes

Field Object #: 1298-C Museum #: 47.2188

Description: Small faience scarab, blue glaze

Tomb #: **1299**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: C2

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: 15

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1750 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S and it had a loculus on either side of the shaft. No mention was made of human remains or objects, and dimensions were not recorded. However, an excavation photo shows an assemblage that included a Cypriot spindle bottle as well as typical early 18th Dynasty pottery, and a scarab at the MFA is also attributed to this tomb. Tomb 1299 is not labeled on Lythgoe's map of the cemetery, but there are two tombs with a label 1290. The field notes describe Tomb 1290 as being oriented E-W, so I am assuming the tomb in map grid E3 with that orientation is the correct match, while the other tomb labeled 1290 in map grid C2 that is oriented N-S could be a mistake for 1299.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7829

Description: Marl bottle, heavy, narrow neck with very narrow opening, double roll at mouth

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 28 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7830

Description: Very small, red slipped, globose jar

Greatest diameter: 4.5 cm

Rim diameter: 3.5 cm

Height: 5.3 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7831
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7839
Description: Lower part of beer jar, roughly worked out at base
 Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7841
Description: a) Bottle shaped jar, very large. b) organic contents
 Greatest diameter: 30 cm
 Rim diameter: 12 cm
 Height: 58 cm

Field Object #: None
Description: Red Lustrous Wheel-made Ware spindle bottle

Field Object #: 1299-B Museum #: 6-7832
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1299-B Museum #: 6-7834
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, kill hole in bottom
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 1299-B Museum #: 6-7833
Description: Silt dish, misshapen, red slipped inside and wide band around outer rim
 Greatest diameter: 26 cm
 Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 1299-B Museum #: 6-7835
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 1299-A Museum #: 6-7836
Description: Shallow marl bowl, carinated rim, short brown lines in groups on rim; broken and part missing when found
 Greatest diameter: 22.5 cm
 Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 1299-B Museum #: 6-7837
Description: Marl biconical jar, short wide neck, flange rim
 Greatest diameter: 16 cm
 Rim diameter: 9 cm
 Height: 20 cm

Field Object #: 1299-C Museum #: 6-7838
Description: Marl biconical jar, wide vertical neck, roll rim
 Greatest diameter: 17 cm
 Rim diameter: 9 cm
 Height: 22 cm

Field Object #: 1299-B Museum #: 6-7840
Description: Large, wide marl bottle, biconical almost globose body, medium height neck with rolled rim
 Greatest diameter: 23 cm
 Rim diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 27.5 cm

Field Object #: 1299-A Museum #: 47.2192
Description: Scarab, difficult to interpret the inscription
 Width: .6 cm
 Length: 1 cm

Tomb #: **1300**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: C2

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 6

Phase: Phase 2B (Amenhotep II-Thutmose IV)
Phase 3B (Ramesses I-Merenptah)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1749 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

On the map of the cemetery, there is one unnumbered tomb and all other tombs in the series are accounted for on the map except Tomb 1300, so the unlabeled one likely represents this tomb. The tomb was oriented N-S, but without a sketch of its architecture, it is impossible to say more about its style or size. The page for this tomb in the field notebook was blank, but there is an excavation photo showing four pottery vessels that came from this context, including the top of a blue-painted bottle with a cup-shaped mouth. In addition to the pottery shown in the photograph, PAHMA has two other pottery pieces that are attributed to this tomb. The bowl with red-painted rim and splashes dates to Phase 2A-2B but the blue-painted bottle has parallels from the Ramesside era, thus this tomb may have been reused.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7853

Description: Globose silt bottle, narrow neck with cup-shaped mouth painted blue with red lines encircling, rounded base. Fabric: interior dark gray, red core, cream colored exterior. Only top portion was extant when found.

Greatest diameter: 18 cm

Height: 27 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7843

Description: Bottle shaped jar, very tall, encircling notched lines
Greatest diameter: 13 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 60 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7844
Description: Base of reddish silt jar, cream slip

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7845
Description: Large globose silt jar, red slipped, wide mouth with rolled rim
Greatest diameter: 19 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7846
Description: Pinkish silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes inside. Dark brown stains and tiny white dots in interior. Scratches (pre-firing) in interior.
Greatest diameter: 21 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7842
Description: Slender, tall cylindrical silt jar, red slipped, bulging slightly at bottom, slight ridge at neck
Greatest diameter: 7.5 cm
Rim diameter: 6 cm
Height: 20 cm

Tomb #: **1301**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: C2

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 140 Width: 115 Length: 210

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 5

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Scattered bones but no skull

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1749 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and had one loculus (50 cm wide and 80 cm high) to the north with traces of the brick partition wall extant. Remains of at least one individual were recorded, and the assemblage included four beakers and one deep dish.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7847
Description: Potsherd - red bowl rim fragment

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7848
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7849
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7850

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 6 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7851

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7852

Description: Large silt bowl, interior of rim painted red

Greatest diameter: 29 cm

Height: 9 cm

Tomb #: **1302**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: B2

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 220 Width: 150 Length: 220

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 10

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 3

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Three skulls found

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (5)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1168 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and had one loculus (70 cm wide and 80 cm high) to the north. Remains of three individuals were recorded, including one skull that was found on the floor of the loculus in the eastern end. The assemblage included beakers, dishes, and a tall jar, as well as an alabaster kohl jar, five dom fruit, a scarab, and beads and fragments of faience.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7854

Description: Marl dish, slightly irregular, dark stain in interior

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7855

Description: Marl dish, flaring, unusual dark gray stains - incense burner?

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7856

Description: Silt beaker, irregular rim

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7857

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8656

Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None

Description: Five dom fruit

Field Object #: None

Description: Beads

Field Object #: None

Description: Fragments of blue glazed-ware

Field Object #: None

Description: Scarab, inscribed Imn R' underneath bird (Horus or Nekhbet) with downstretched wings

Field Object #: None

Description: Dark stone kohl jar, wide base, wide flange top

Field Object #: None

Description: Hemispherical object with hole in center - worked dom?

Tomb #: **1303**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: C3

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 7

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1171 and C-1735 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented NW-SE, and had two loculi, one on either side of the shaft. No dimensions were recorded, nor any mention made of human remains. However, an expedition photo of the assemblage shows an alabaster kohl jar, two large ovoid jars, one dish, and three beakers.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Very tall marl jar, three encircling incised lines on neck, rope marks on belly

Field Object #: 1303 B Museum #: 6-7858

Description: Very tall marl jar, three encircling incised lines on neck, very smooth surface

Greatest diameter: 21 cm

Rim diameter: 12 cm

Height: 44 cm

Field Object #: 1303 B Museum #: 6-7859

Description: Pinkish marl dish, flaring rim

Greatest diameter: 25 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 1303 A Museum #: 6-7860
Description: Limestone kohl jar, residue with galena inside
Greatest diameter: 4 cm
Rim diameter: 2 cm
Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 1303 B Museum #: 6-7861
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 1303 B Museum #: 6-7862
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim, rim pinched in
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 1303 B Museum #: 6-7863
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Tomb #: **1304**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: C4

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 16

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1157 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, according to the cemetery map. The field notes omit this tomb so no architectural plan nor dimensions were recorded, nor any mention made of human remains. However, an expedition photo of the assemblage shows 13 objects. The expedition photo appears to have only included a selection of the complete assemblage, as there are [sixteen vessels identified with this tomb at PAHMA](#). There were jars and bottles including one with quatrefoil cup-shaped mouth. Beakers, small saucers, wide dishes and a bowl were also among the assemblage.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7864

Description: Silt dish, pinkish red slip, white painted rim

Greatest diameter: 24 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7865

Description: Pink marl bowl, vertical rim, base ring

Greatest diameter: 22 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7866
Description: Marl bottle, high shoulder, narrow neck, pointed bottom
 Greatest diameter: 9 cm
 Rim diameter: 4 cm
 Height: 18 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7867
Description: Tall marl ovoid jar, wide mouth, incised lines on neck
 Greatest diameter: 15 cm
 Rim diameter: 8 cm
 Height: 34 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7868
Description: Marl globose bottle, slender long neck
 Greatest diameter: 17 cm
 Rim diameter: 6 cm
 Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7869
Description: Marl globose jar, very slender neck, kill hole in body
 Greatest diameter: 15 cm
 Rim diameter: 4 cm
 Height: 23 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7870
Description: Wide ovoid marl jar, wide mouth, a single wavy line on shoulder, row of incised dots on rim
 Greatest diameter: 20 cm
 Rim diameter: 9 cm
 Height: 28.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7871
Description: Narrow marl jar, bulging near bottom, flat footed bottom, widens above neck into cup-shaped mouth, rim pinched in on four sides in quatrefoil shape
 Greatest diameter: 7 cm
 Rim diameter: 3.5 cm
 Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7872
Description: Marl jar, high shoulder, pointed bottom, tall wide neck
 Greatest diameter: 8 cm
 Rim diameter: 4 cm
 Height: 18.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7873
Description: Small pink marl saucer, wide flat bottom
 Greatest diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 2 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7875
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7876
Description: Pinkish marl dish
 Greatest diameter: 25 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-23655
Description: Pinkish marl dish
 Greatest diameter: 26.5 cm
 Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7878
Description: Silt saucer, footed, red slipped with splashes of white paint in interior
 Greatest diameter: 11 cm
 Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7877
Description: Pinkish marl dish
 Greatest diameter: 24 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7866
Description: Marl bottle, high shoulder, narrow neck, pointed bottom
 Greatest diameter: 9 cm
 Rim diameter: 4 cm
 Height: 18 cm

Field Object #: 1304-6 Museum #: 6-7874
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 7 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Tomb #: **1305**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: C3

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 10

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S, according to the cemetery map. The field notes omit this tomb so no architectural plan nor dimensions were recorded, nor any mention made of human remains. However, two objects at PAHMA are attributed to this tomb - a marl jar and a silt dish. The dish has a clearly-written object number 10 on it, indicating the minimum number of objects originally in the tomb.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7880
Description: Tall marl jar, two incised lines on neck
Greatest diameter: 16 cm
Height: 34 cm

Tomb #: **1306**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D3

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 4

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W with a loculus to the south. The tomb was sketched but no further notes were taken. However, three silt jars at PAHMA are attributed to this tomb. Also, a Type 3 female figurine head is shown in expedition photo B-1539 (1/1) and the object appears to be marked 1306. A lentoid scaraboid bead with cruciform pattern at the MFA is attributed to this tomb (47.2190).

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7881

Description: Wide mouth silt jar, globose, red slipped, short flaring neck

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 18 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7882

Description: Wide silt carinated jar, wide mouth with short vertical neck, rope marks on widest point, red slipped, white paint splashed around rim

Greatest diameter: 18 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 20 cm

Field Object #: 1306 B Museum #: 6-7883

Description: Silt ovoid jar, red slipped, wide vertical neck, flattened roll rim
Greatest diameter: 10 cm
Rim diameter: 6 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1306-B Museum #: 47.2190
Description: Lentoid/scaraboid bead, steatite with green glaze, cruciform design with pendant uraei
Width: 1.1 cm
Length: 2 cm

Tomb #: **1307**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D3

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 13

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S with a loculus carved on either side of the shaft. Only a sketch of the tomb plan was entered in the field notes. Dimensions were not recorded, nor any mention made of human remains or objects. However, 13 pottery objects at PAHMA are attributed to this tomb, some marked with the findspot in the tomb. A marl dish and tall bottle were found in the center of the shaft (A), while beakers and small offering dishes were found in Loculus C. From Loculus B came a bowl with red-painted rim and splashes indicating a date in the reign of Thutmose III-Amenhotep II. A tall marl jar came from an uncertain location in the tomb. Additionally, in an excavation photo the head of a Type 3 female figurine was marked with this tomb number.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7884

Description: Tall marl jar, wide mouth, incised line on neck

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 35 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7891

Description: Small silt dish

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7893

Description: Small silt dish

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Height: 2 cm

Field Object #: None

Description: Head of Type 3 female figurine

Field Object #: 1307 C Museum #: 6-7886

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 1307 C Museum #: 6-7887

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1307 C Museum #: 6-7888

Description: Small silt dish

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: 1307 A Museum #: 6-7890

Description: Tall marl bottle, high shoulder, long neck, flat roll rim, small flaw hole in body near bottom

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Rim diameter: 8 cm

Height: 36 cm

Field Object #: 1307 C Museum #: 6-7892

Description: Small silt dish

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Height: 2 cm

Field Object #: 1307 B Museum #: 6-7894

Description: Silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes in interior, white and dark brown stains on exterior

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 1307 C Museum #: 6-7895

Description: Marl beaker, rim chipped

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1307 C Museum #: 6-7889

Description: Small silt dish

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Height: 2 cm

Tomb #: **1308**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: B2

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 19

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skeleton found in position in coffin, with head towards the west

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Impression of rectangular coffin, but wood had completely disappeared

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1156, C-1745 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and was found partially intact with a burial in a wooden box coffin in the loculus. Dimensions were not recorded. Fourteen pottery items were in the head end of the coffin, including dishes, bowls, a storage jar, a complete Cypriot Base Ring I juglet, and beakers; at the foot of the coffin was a single pot (uncertain type, perhaps the tall storage jar 6-23656 that was found full of contents). One bowl has a red-painted rim and splashes while other pottery had black-painted rims, dating this tomb to the reign of Thutmose III. A potstand, partial offering stand, and one other sherd (probably the top of a bottle with narrow neck flaring to a rolled rim) were recovered from the shaft fill. A large fragment of a pale green faience tile was also found in the tomb, though its location was not mentioned.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8195

Description: Large biconical silt jar, incised encircling lines on neck, rope lines on widest part of body

Greatest diameter: 21 cm
Rim diameter: 9.5 cm
Height: 29 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7896
Description: Faience tile fragment, very pale green, edge of thick rectangular piece
Width: 3 cm
Height: 2.4 cm
Length: 5.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7903
Description: Silt dish, painted white inside and out, irregular shape (bent while still malleable), chip on rim when found
Greatest diameter: 18 cm
Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7904
Description: Neck and top of shoulder of silt bottle, red slipped
Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7908
Description: Tall dark silt beaker with flaring rim, pinkish slip. Hand trimming has different look from usual beakers - it is horizontal at the base, then vertical in the middle of the body
Greatest diameter: 6.6 cm
Rim diameter: 6.5 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7909
Description: Fragment of large buff jar with red and black decoration: concentric bird-on-wire motif with red and black lines on either side; at a diagonal angle, two plant stems (?) -- long thick line with short lines coming out from "stem" -- with red line in between them

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7897
Description: Marl jar rolled rim, tall vertical neck fragment, possibly from an amphora
Rim diameter: 11 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-23656
Description: Large silt jar, high shoulder, smooth transition to long neck, rolled rim, pointed bottom, traces of white slip and splashes of red paint; seems to be full of contents, possibly sealed with linen wad, in expedition photo
Greatest diameter: 19 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 37 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-9763

Description: Cypriot base ring I juglet

Greatest diameter: 7.5 cm

Rim diameter: 1.8 cm

Height: 15.5 cm

Field Object #: 1308-2

Description: Medium size jar, biconical, rope marks around belly, short vertical neck and direct rim, white slip

Height: 17 cm

Field Object #: 1308-3 Museum #: 6-7899

Description: Silt dish

Greatest diameter: 24 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 1308-5 Museum #: 6-7910

Description: Silt bowl fragments - see 6-7898

Field Object #: 1308-5 Museum #: 6-7898

Description: Silt bowl with straight rim, incised line at rim, ring burnished interior (worn), red slipped or polished exterior (worn)

Greatest diameter: 17 cm

Field Object #: 1308-6 Museum #: 6-7911

Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 1308-7 Museum #: 6-7912

Description: Silt bowl, recurving rim, base ring

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 1308-8 Museum #: 6-7913

Description: Silt dish, painted white inside and out, irregularly modeled

Greatest diameter: 20 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 1308-10 Museum #: 6-7879

Description: Silt dish, pink slip in interior

Greatest diameter: 25 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 1308-11 Museum #: 6-7905

Description: Silt pot stand, red-slipped

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 1308-12 Museum #: 6-7915

Description: Pinkish marl dish

Greatest diameter: 24 cm

Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 1308-13 Museum #: 6-7902

Description: Silt bowl, red-painted rim and splashes, white residue (calcium carbonate or slip?) on interior and exterior

Greatest diameter: 19 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 1308-16 Museum #: 6-7916

Description: Potstand, Nile B, large chip out of rim when found

Greatest diameter: 10 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 1308-18 Museum #: 6-7917

Description: Silt offering stand, traces of white paint; bottom portion was all that was found

Greatest diameter: 18.6 cm

Height: 19 cm

Tomb #: **1309**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: C2

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 12

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (2)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1168 assemblage; C-1753 objects on ground

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and had a loculus on either side of the shaft. Dimensions were not recorded. No mention was made of human remains or objects, but an expedition photo shows three large dishes, a marl bottle, five beakers and two dom fruit. A rosette bead and another small object (not possible to identify, but possibly a cylindrical bead or bronze object) also appear in the photo.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7921

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7923

Description: Marl dish

Greatest diameter: 24 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: None
Description: Dom fruit

Field Object #: None
Description: Cylindrical object (possibly faience or bronze)

Field Object #: 1309 B Museum #: 6-7918
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 5.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 4 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 1309 C Museum #: 6-7919
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5 cm

Field Object #: 1309 B Museum #: 6-7920
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 4.5 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 1309 A Museum #: 6-7922
Description: Marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6.5 cm
 Rim diameter: 5.5 cm
 Height: 14.5 cm

Field Object #: 1309 A Museum #: 6-7924
Description: Marl dish
 Greatest diameter: 25 cm
 Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 1309 C Museum #: 6-7925
Description: Marl bottle-shaped jar, narrow neck, globose almost biconical body, pointed bottom, rolled rim
 Greatest diameter: 18 cm
 Rim diameter: 7 cm
 Height: 27 cm

Field Object #: 1309 A Museum #: 6-7926

Description: Pinkish marl dish
Greatest diameter: 25 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 1309-B Museum #: 47.2189
Description: Rosette bead, inscribed wdn (offerings)

Tomb #: **1310**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: B3

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: 300 Width: 310 Length: 245

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 56

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 10

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Five skulls were found but the number of femurs found indicate that there must have been at least twice as many burials originally. Bones found scattered throughout fill.

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1146, 1147, 1160, 1163 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S, and had a loculus on either side of the shaft. Loculus B (90 cm wide and 125 cm high) was to the west and Loculus C (110 cm wide and 125 cm high) was to the east. There was a partition wall between the shaft and B that was 30 cm wide, with the bricks laid cross-wise to the axis and in a slanting position. The partition wall between the shaft and C were in the normal position, aligned with the axis of the tomb. In the shaft area about four feet from the bottom were found two scarabs, a bronze knife, an alabaster jar, and a small stone jar. On the floor of the shaft, a large silt storage jar was found in the northern end. In Loculi B and C were found the following: Loculus B: northern end, pots 2-9 as well as another small alabaster jar; southern end, pots 10-25. Loculus C: northern end, pots 26-36, southern end, pots 37-51. Although only five skulls were found, the great number of femurs found show there must have been at least twice as many burials as that originally. Bones were found in no regular order, but scattered throughout filling.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7929

Description: Marl globose jar almost biconical, wide neck, rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 18 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 23 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7931
Description: Silt beaker
 Greatest diameter: 7 cm
 Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7932
Description: Thin silt bowl, red-slipped, black-painted rim
 Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7933
Description: Small silt dish
 Greatest diameter: 10 cm
 Height: 2 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7934
Description: Pinkish marl dish
 Greatest diameter: 24 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7936
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7937
Description: Silt bowl, incised lines
 Greatest diameter: 12 cm
 Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7939
Description: Marl globose bottle, very fine fabric, flaring neck (semicircular break), white residue on exterior (post-depositional)
 Greatest diameter: 13 cm
 Rim diameter: 7 cm
 Height: 17 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7941
Description: Silt beaker, red polished
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 4 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7945

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None

Description: Alabaster kohl jar, rounded shoulder, flat base, rim mostly broken off

Field Object #: None

Description: Dark stone flaring cup with flat base and flange rim (unguent jar)

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: None

Description: Scarab

Field Object #: None

Description: Scarab

Field Object #: None

Description: Bronze "dega" razor

Field Object #: None

Description: Alabaster kohl jar

Field Object #: 1310-1 Museum #: 6-7946

Description: Large silt jar, tall wide neck, rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 18 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 32 cm

Field Object #: 1310-3 Museum #: 6-7947

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 1310-4 Museum #: 6-7944

Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1310-5 Museum #: 6-7942

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1310-6 Museum #: 6-7950

Description: Short silt beer jar, ovoid body, flat bottom roughly worked out with fingers, buff-pink slip
Greatest diameter: 14 cm
Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 1310-7 Museum #: 6-7951

Description: Marl bowl, straight rim, base ring
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 1310-8 Museum #: 6-7952

Description: Pinkish marl dish
Greatest diameter: 22 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 1310-9 Museum #: 6-7953

Description: Silt dish
Greatest diameter: 25 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 1310-10 Museum #: 6-7928

Description: Marl jar, narrow ovoid body, wide neck and mouth, incised lines on neck, traces of white paint on exterior and inside mouth
Greatest diameter: 15 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 33 cm

Field Object #: 1310-11 Museum #: 6-7954

Description: Tall marl jar, gently corrugated neck and body
Greatest diameter: 13 cm
Rim diameter: 8 cm
Height: 35 cm

Field Object #: 1310-12 Museum #: 6-7955

Description: Pinkish marl dish

Greatest diameter: 24.5 cm

Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 1310-13 Museum #: 6-7956

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior, rim decorated with black dots in groups of three

Greatest diameter: 27.5 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 1310-14 Museum #: 6-7940

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1310-14 Museum #: 6-7957

Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 1310-15 Museum #: 6-7958

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior, black dots on rim in groups of three

Greatest diameter: 27.5 cm

Height: 6.5 cm

Field Object #: 1310-16 Museum #: 6-7927

Description: Large globose silt bottle, narrow neck, flattened roll rim, white paint on exterior, parallel incised lines on belly and shoulder

Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: 1310-17 Museum #: 6-8606

Description: Silt bowl "drinking cup", straight rim, incised lines around rim, red slipped exterior

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 1310-18 Museum #: 6-7960

Description: Silt dish, irregularly formed, traces of white paint/residue in interior

Greatest diameter: 28 cm

Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 1310-19 Museum #: 6-7961

Description: Silt dish, burnished interior, three groups of three dark brown dots on rim

Greatest diameter: 26 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 1310-21 Museum #: 6-7930
Description: Silt bowl, red-slipped, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 14 cm
Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 1310-22 Museum #: 6-7962
Description: Silt beaker, red polished, larger and heavier than the typical example of this form
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 18 cm

Field Object #: 1310-23 Museum #: 6-7963
Description: Silt dish, flaring lip, slightly irregular body, painted white inside and out, scratch marks in interior
Greatest diameter: 24 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 1310-24 Museum #: 6-7964
Description: Marl dish
Greatest diameter: 25 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 1310-25 Museum #: 6-7965
Description: Silt dish, irregular shape, ring burnished interior, black lines in groups of three on rim, traces of white paint in interior
Greatest diameter: 29 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 1310-26 Museum #: 6-7966
Description: Marl dish, kill hole in bottom
Greatest diameter: 19 cm
Height: 4 cm

Field Object #: 1310-27 Museum #: 6-7967
Description: Marl beaker

Field Object #: 1310-29 Museum #: 6-7968
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1310-30 Museum #: 6-7969
Description: Silt dish, flange rim, ring burnished interior, black dots on rim in groups of three
Greatest diameter: 22 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 1310-32 Museum #: 6-7970
Description: Small silt dish
Greatest diameter: 11 cm
Height: 2 cm

Field Object #: 1310-33 Museum #: 6-7971
Description: Small silt dish
Greatest diameter: 10 cm
Height: 2 cm

Field Object #: 1310-34 Museum #: 6-7972
Description: Small silt dish
Greatest diameter: 9 cm
Height: 2 cm

Field Object #: 1310-35 Museum #: 6-7943
Description: Silt beaker, red-slipped, black-painted rim
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 1310-37 Museum #: 6-7959
Description: Silt beaker, red slipped
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 6 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1310-39 Museum #: 6-7973
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1310-41 Museum #: 6-7938

Description: Silt dish, ring burnished interior, four groups of three dots on rim
Greatest diameter: 26 cm
Height: 7 cm

Field Object #: 1310-41 Museum #: 6-7974
Description: Silt beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 1310-42 Museum #: 6-7975
Description: Marl dish
Greatest diameter: 25 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: 1310-43 Museum #: 6-7976
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 7 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1310-45 Museum #: 6-7977
Description: Pinkish marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 1310-48 Museum #: 6-7978
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 1310-50 Museum #: 6-7949
Description: Silt beaker, burnished, black-painted rim

Field Object #: 1310-51 Museum #: 6-7979
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 16 cm

Tomb #: **1311**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: B2

Style: Shaft with two loculi

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 14

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and had a loculus on either side of the shaft. Measurements were not recorded. Loculus B was to the west and Loculus C was to the east. There was no record in the field notes of human remains or objects, but 14 objects at PAHMA are registered as coming from this tomb, including three faience sherds from Loculus C, two of which are tile fragments and one of which is the rim of a marsh bowl. Beakers, large dishes, and storage jars were the pottery forms found in the tomb.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7980

Description: Silt beaker, red slipped

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7982

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7988

Description: Silt beaker, red polished
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7989
Description: Silt beaker, red polished
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 16 cm

Field Object #: 1311 A Museum #: 6-7983
Description: Silt dish, ring burnished inside, slip outside, flange rim, base ring
Greatest diameter: 26 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 1311 C Museum #: 6-7984
Description: Faience tile fragment
Width: 3 cm
Height: 1.5 cm
Length: 3 cm

Field Object #: 1311 C Museum #: 6-7985
Description: Faience tile fragment, corner piece
Width: 3 cm
Height: 1.7 cm
Length: 4 cm

Field Object #: 1311 A Museum #: 6-7986
Description: Pinkish marl dish
Greatest diameter: 23 cm
Height: 5 cm

Field Object #: 1311 B Museum #: 6-7987
Description: Marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 15 cm

Field Object #: 1311 B Museum #: 6-7990
Description: Pinkish marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 6.3 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 13 cm

Field Object #: 1311 B Museum #: 6-7991

Description: Tall marl jar

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 29 cm

Field Object #: 1311 B Museum #: 6-8694

Description: Tall silt storage jar, red slipped, ovoid body, smooth transition neck, flaring rim

Greatest diameter: 16 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 33 cm

Field Object #: 1311 C Museum #: 6-9144

Description: Faience rounded lotus tile rim fragment, black paint

Width: 1.3 cm

Height: 4 cm

Length: 10 cm

Tomb #: **1312**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: B2

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 15

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W. Measurements were not recorded and no sketch of the tomb architecture was made. There was no record in the field notes of human remains and the only mention of objects is that "there was no order to pottery." Fifteen objects at PAHMA are registered as coming from this tomb, including a fragment of faience tile, numerous marl beakers, and the rim of a shallow marl bowl with incised wavy lines.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7993

Description: Pinkish marl bowl carinated rim fragment, four parallel wavy lines incised on interior
Greatest diameter: 17 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7994

Description: Small silt model jar, footed
Greatest diameter: 4 cm
Rim diameter: 3 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7996

Description: Pinkish marl beaker
Greatest diameter: 5 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7998

Description: Marl beaker, white

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7999

Description: Small marl dish, footed, finger marks on base

Greatest diameter: 11 cm

Height: 3 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8001

Description: Pinkish dish, white paint inside and outside

Greatest diameter: 25 cm

Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8002

Description: Neck of marl jar, broken

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8003

Description: Pink marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 4.5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8004

Description: Faience tile fragment

Width: 4.5 cm

Height: 1.5 cm

Length: 8 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8005

Description: Pointed bottom of pinkish marl beaker (?), evenly broken across the top to form a cup shape. Roughly modeled on outside.

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8006

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 7 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8007

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-23657

Description: Marl dish, traces of white slip

Greatest diameter: 26 cm

Height: 7 cm

Tomb #: **1313** Location: Cemetery 1200-1300 Map Grid: A2

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 140 Width: 50 Length: 210

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 4

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skull found in filling

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Fragments of wood from coffin

Food Offering: Dom fruit

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This shaft tomb was oriented E-W, and contained the remains of a wooden coffin. One skull was found, though no other bones were extant. A dom fruit was found at the western end of the shaft; a beaker and two miniature pots were found out of position about 10 cm high in the fill.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Beaker

Field Object #: None

Description: Model pot

Field Object #: None

Description: Model pot

Field Object #: None
Description: Dom fruit

Tomb #: **1314**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: C2

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: Width: Length:

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 8

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Head of skeleton found on floor of loculus

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Painted face of wooden coffin found in upper fill in the loculus

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1164 and C-1746 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S, and had one loculus. Measurements were not recorded. The head of the deceased person was found on the floor of the loculus, and the painted face from the coffin was found in the upper fill of the loculus. Five pottery objects were in the loculus as well: a large marl dish at one end, a beaker in the center, and a biconical storage jar, "flower pot", and small dish were at the other end. A scatter of beads was also sketched but outside the tomb, so these may have been found on or near the surface. Fragments of faience tile were also found, but their context was not recorded.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8009

Description: Faience fragments - one small thick piece (tile), one rim fragment of rounded lotus tile

Width: 6 cm

Height: 1.4 cm

Length: 7 cm

Field Object #: None
Description: Wooden face from coffin

Field Object #: 1314-1 Museum #: 6-8012
Description: Large silt jar, red-slipped, biconical body, wide mouth
 Greatest diameter: 22 cm
 Rim diameter: 9 cm
 Height: 29.5 cm

Field Object #: 1314-2 Museum #: 6-8219
Description: Silt flower pot, no hole in bottom, cream slip
 Greatest diameter: 25 cm
 Height: 23 cm

Field Object #: 1314-3 Museum #: 6-8013
Description: Pinkish marl beaker
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Rim diameter: 4 cm
 Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 1314-4 Museum #: 6-8010
Description: Pinkish dish, traces of white paint and gray stains inside
 Greatest diameter: 25 cm
 Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 1314-5 Museum #: 6-8008
Description: Small silt dish, footed
 Greatest diameter: 11 cm
 Height: 3 cm

Tomb #: **1315**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: B1

Style: Shaft with two separate chambers

Dimensions: Depth: 275 Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 12

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1164 and C-1746 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S, and had a separate chamber at either end of the shaft. There was originally bricking around the mouth of the shaft, which was 90 cm wide and 200 cm long. The chambers were roughly square: the northern one (B) measured 215 cm wide at the northern end and 195 cm wide at the southern end near the shaft and was 175 cm long. The southern chamber (C) was more trapezoidal, being 175 cm wide at the northern end by the entrance to the shaft and 210 cm wide at the far southern end; the east wall was 140 cm long and the west wall was 170 cm long. Both chambers were 100 cm tall. Human remains were not recorded. Objects were marked on the tomb sketch but not mentioned in further detail, however an excavation photo shows some items from this tomb including two flint knives, a worked bovine horn, a tall ovoid storage jar with restricted mouth, a biconical storage jar, two ring-base bowls, a large dish, a globose jar with tall neck, a beaker, and a silt bottle with wavy neck and rolled rim.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8014

Description: Large marl biconical jar, wide neck, rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 30 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 36 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8016
Description: Slender marl bottle, wavy neck, flaring mouth with roll rim
 Greatest diameter: 8 cm
 Rim diameter: 6 cm
 Height: 22 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8017
Description: Flint knife, caramel colored chert
 Length: 10 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8018
Description: Marl bowl, very thin
 Greatest diameter: 16 cm
 Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8020
Description: Ox horn, cut at both ends, incised line around mouth
 Greatest diameter: 6 cm
 Length: 21 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8024
Description: Pink marl globose jar, wide tall neck; handle was attached at top of shoulder; neck broken when found
 Greatest diameter: 17 cm
 Rim diameter: 8.3 cm
 Height: 24 cm

Field Object #: None
Description: Flint knife, dark chert
 Length: 11 cm

Field Object #: None
Description: Marl jar, globose body, tall and wide neck, roll rim, neck mostly broken when found

Field Object #: None
Description: Small, round, dark object like saucer with fluted edge

Field Object #: None
Description: Marl bowl, traces of dark staining inside (used as lamp or for incense?)

Field Object #: 1315-3 Museum #: 6-8021

Description: Silt beaker, thin layer of brown sediment inside
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: 1315-4 Museum #: 6-8019
Description: Marl dish, unevenly thrown, one small splash of red paint inside
Greatest diameter: 23.5 cm
Height: 7 cm

Tomb #: **1316**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: A2

Style: Shaft with separate chamber

Dimensions: Depth: 280 Width: 205 Length: 470

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 8

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: One skull and a few scattered bones of a single burial were found in the chamber

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): C-1749 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S, and had one separate chamber at the northern end of the shaft. There was originally bricking around the mouth of the shaft, which was 95 cm wide and 250 cm long. The chamber measured 205 cm wide, 220 cm long, and 130 cm tall; it was dug 10 cm lower than the floor of the shaft. One skull and a few scattered bones of a single burial were found in the chamber. Objects were marked on the tomb sketch as being clustered in the southwest corner of the chamber, but not described in further detail, however an excavation photo shows some items from this tomb including a broken beer jar, a globose storage jar, an amphora with handles broken off but linen still covering the mouth, a marl bowl, two small alabaster jars, and half of a finger-ring.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8022

Description: Silt beer jar, wider toward top and recurving to hole mouth, roughly worked out at bottom with fingers, originally found with faience fragments and blue cylindrical beads adhering to it; mouth broken when found

Greatest diameter: 15 cm

Rim diameter: 8 cm

Height: 22.1 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8023
Description: Stone bowl carinated rim fragment, indurated limestone
Width: 6 cm
Length: 6.5 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8025
Description: Alabaster kohl jar, wide body, flat base; kohl inside
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 4 cm
Height: 6 cm

Field Object #: None
Description: Finger ring, white faience or stone, half extant when found

Field Object #: 1316-1 Museum #: 6-23674
Description: Large silt jar, red slipped, flaring mouth, wide almost biconical body, rope marks around belly
Greatest diameter: 22 cm
Rim diameter: 10.5 cm
Height: 25 cm

Field Object #: 1316-2 Museum #: 6-8026
Description: Marl bowl, slightly recurving sides
Greatest diameter: 20 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 1316-2 Museum #: 6-8026
Description: Marl bowl, slightly recurving sides
Greatest diameter: 20 cm
Height: 8 cm

Field Object #: 1316-3
Description: Wide amphora, mouth sealed with linen, handles broken off when found

Field Object #: 1316-4
Description: Alabaster unguent jar, footed, globose body, wide tall neck, slight rim, finely carved with thin walls

Tomb #: **1317**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: A3

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 125 Width: 55 Length: 165

Condition: Possible ritual interment

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 0

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S, and was a simple shaft, at 1.65 m it was shorter than the typical tomb length of 2 m. No traces were found of a skeleton. There were two vessels in the bottom of the shaft, a beaker and a bowl. Perhaps this was a child's burial and the bones disintegrated or were thrown out during looting, or it might have been a ritual deposit.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8027
Description: Lower fragment of silt jar, round bottom
Greatest diameter: 10 cm
Height: 10 cm

Field Object #: 1317-1 Museum #: 6-8029
Description: Pinkish bowl, rounded body, rim chipped
Greatest diameter: 20 cm
Height: 9 cm

Field Object #: 1317-2 Museum #: 6-8030
Description: Marl beaker, pinkish
Greatest diameter: 6 cm
Rim diameter: 5 cm
Height: 14 cm

Tomb #: **1318**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: B3

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 4

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: A skull and a few bones were found scattered in the tomb

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S, and was a simple shaft; dimensions were not recorded. A skull and a few bones were found scattered in the tomb. According to the field notes, the tomb contained one pot, a few fragments of pottery, a flint chip, and a piece of blue glazed faience tile. The actual objects have not been identified at PAHMA, so no further details about the type of pottery can be stated.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Pot (no further description given)

Field Object #: None

Description: Few fragments of pottery (no further description given)

Field Object #: None

Description: Flint chip

Field Object #: None

Description: Piece of blue glazed tile

Tomb #: **1319**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: C3

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1166 and C-1747 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented NE-SW, according to the map of the cemetery. This tomb was not described in the field notes so dimensions were not recorded, no sketch was made of the architecture, and no information about the burial(s) is preserved. However, an excavation photo shows two large marl jars that came from this tomb, one of which (6-8033) has incised parallel lines.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8033

Description: Tall Marl B jar, slender with high shoulder and slightly constricted neck, greenish color, groups of 5 parallel incised lines on shoulder, single incised lines on rim, white paint (?) on exterior

Greatest diameter: 12 cm

Rim diameter: 8 cm

Height: 30 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8032

Description: Marl jar, wide ovoid body, rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 26 cm

Tomb #: **1320**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: D3

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: 17th-early 18th Dynasty

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: Sketch shows a complete skeleton with head and body on its side facing west; the head is disproportionately larger than the body, indicating it is likely a child

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Food Offering: Dom fruit (2)

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1166 and C-1747 assemblage; Roll 25 no. 1 and 4

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented N-S, and was a simple shaft or pit. The tomb sketch shows two dom fruit placed behind the head of the deceased, who was placed in a rectangular hole that was just tall enough to fit the skeleton. The head of the deceased, as sketched, seems disproportionately large, so perhaps this was a child's burial. An excavation photo shows one large storage jar that came from this tomb, although it was not indicated in the sketch.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Tall ovoid storage jar, high shoulder, tall neck with applied ridge about 1 cm below rim, incised parallel lines on shoulder

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8034

Description: Very tall marl jar, slender with high shoulder and slightly constricted neck, groups of parallel incised curved lines on neck and shoulder, carinated rim with notches in bottom

Greatest diameter: 21 cm

Rim diameter: 9 cm

Height: 47 cm

Tomb #: **1321**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: C3

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 230 Width: 170 Length: 215

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 4

Phase: 17-Late 18 (3A)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 1 of 2: Two skulls and scattered bones

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 2 of 2: Two skulls and scattered bones

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1166 and C-1747 assemblage

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was oriented E-W, and was a shaft with a loculus to the south. Some bricking remained around the mouth of the shaft, and up to three courses of the partition wall protecting the loculus remained at the eastern end. Two skulls and scattered bones were found. Two beakers and a medium-size jar were found in the shaft fill, and a small clay figurine of a seated baboon was found in the upper fill.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8028

Description: Marl beaker

Greatest diameter: 6 cm

Rim diameter: 5 cm

Height: 14 cm

Field Object #: None
Description: Silt beaker, red polished

Field Object #: None
Description: Small marl figurine of a seated baboon

Field Object #: None
Description: Medium silt jar, high shoulder, tall neck, rolled rim, mouth broken when found
Height: 13 cm

Tomb #: **1322** Location: Cemetery 1200-1300 Map Grid: C3 or

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

 Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

 No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

There are no notes in the field notebooks for this tomb, nor is it listed on the map. However, there are two tombs labeled with the following number, 1323 on the map, so it seems likely that one of the two should be labeled 1322. No objects at PAHMA are registered as having come from this tomb.

Tomb #: **1323**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: C3 or

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

There are no notes in the field notebooks for this tomb. However, there are two tombs labeled with this number, 1323, on the map: one in C3 and the other in E2. Both were oriented N-S. There was no label for the preceding number (1322) on the map, so it seems likely that one of the two should be labeled 1322. No objects at PAHMA are listed as having come from this tomb.

Tomb #: **1324**

Location: Cemetery 1200-1300

Map Grid: E1

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

No Positive Burial Evidence but Regular Assemblage: Y N

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

There are no notes in the field notebooks for this tomb. However, it is labeled on the cemetery map and was oriented N-S. No objects at PAHMA are listed as having come from this tomb.

Tomb #: **501**

Location: Cemetery 500

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with two separate chambers

Dimensions: Depth: 360 Width: 240 Length: 675

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 7

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: East Chamber - at least four skeletons, bits of mummy cloth

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: West Chamber - 2 1/2 skulls

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb's shaft was oriented E-W, and had two side chambers projecting to the east (210 cm long, 245 cm wide, and 90 cm high) and west (230 cm long, 190 cm wide, and 105 cm high). At the entrance to the east chamber, a 10 cm projection seems to act as a door jamb. Both Lythgoe and Reisner took notes on this tomb, with Reisner noticing more human remains than Lythgoe had counted. The east chamber contained at least four skeletons along with mummy cloth, and the west chamber contained two and a half skulls. No objects were listed in either field notebook.

Tomb #: **502**

Location: Cemetery 500

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with two separate chambers

Dimensions: Depth: 370 Width: 200 Length: 595

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb's shaft was oriented E-W, and had two side chambers projecting to the east (210 cm long, 245 cm wide, and 90 cm high) and west (230 cm long, 190 cm wide, and 105 cm high). At the entrance to the chambers, 10 cm projections act as door jambs. Neither human remains nor objects were listed.

Tomb #: **503**

Location: Cemetery 500

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with separate chamber

Dimensions: Depth: 440 Width: 300 Length: 465

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb's shaft was oriented E-W, and had one side chamber projecting to the west (225 cm long, 170 cm wide, and 160 cm high). Traces of a brick wall sealing the chamber from the shaft were noted. Neither human remains nor objects were listed.

Tomb #: **504**

Location: Cemetery 500

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with two separate chambers

Dimensions: Depth: 320 Width: 160 Length: 680

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 5

Phase: Phase 2A (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 12

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: From Chamber A came 4 skulls and scattered bones, from B came 8 skulls and other bones.

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb's shaft was oriented E-W, and had two side chambers. Chamber A (235 cm long, 160 cm wide, and 130 cm high) projected to the west. Chamber B (205 cm long, 125 cm wide, and 120 cm high) projected to the east. Lythgoe did not mention any objects, but Reisner listed five small finds including a "rounded plate" inscribed for Thutmose III. No description of any pottery was given by either excavator.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7626

Description: Scarab, steatite, inscribed with sphinx wearing Blue Crown, hq3 scepter

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7625

Description: Blue glazed small rounded plaque, on one side Maat feather with uraeus in front of it, nb basket (?) above, on other side MenkheperkaRe (Thutmose III)

Field Object #: 504-1

Description: Beads, blue faience, about 40

Field Object #: 504-2

Description: Scarab with sphinx, in poor condition when found

Field Object #: 504-3

Description: Rounded plate (faience?) inscribed for Thutmose III

Field Object #: 504-4

Description: Goose-shaped object (likely amulet or vessel), unknown material (likely faience, stone, or ivory)

Field Object #: 504-5

Description: Ring

Tomb #: 505

Location: Cemetery 500

Map Grid: -

Style: Complex chambers

Dimensions: Depth: 307 Width: 535 Length: 675

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: -

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 15

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: in Chamber C 15 skulls were found and many scattered bones

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb's shaft was oriented E-W, and had three chambers projecting from it. Chamber A (210 cm long, 180 cm wide, and 95 cm high) projected to the east. Chamber B (225 cm long, 105 cm wide, and 85 cm high) projected to the north. Chamber C (230 cm long, 310 cm wide, and 110 cm high) projected to the southwest. No description of any pottery or other objects given by either excavator. One of the chambers contained 15 skulls and many scattered bones.

Tomb #: **506**

Location: Cemetery 500

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with two separate chambers

Dimensions: Depth: 300 Width: 150 Length: 556

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: No skulls found in this tomb and only few scattered bones

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb's shaft was oriented E-W, and had two chambers projecting from it. Chamber A (195 cm long, 105 cm wide, and 100 cm high) projected to the west and had one course of bricks remaining across the doorway. Chamber B was trapezoidal, with maximum dimensions of 175 cm long, 150 cm wide, and 100 cm high; it projected to the east. No description of any pottery or other objects given by either excavator. No skulls were found in the tomb, but scattered bones were mentioned implying at least one individual was interred here.

Tomb #: **507**

Location: Cemetery 500

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with loculus and chamber

Dimensions: Depth: 260 Width: 295 Length: 425

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 5

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Five skulls and scattered bones were found in various parts of Chamber C.

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb's shaft was oriented E-W, and had one loculus and one chamber projecting from it. Chamber A (200 cm long, 75 cm wide) was the the base of the shaft. Chamber B was a loculus projecting to the south and separated from the shaft by a partition wall of which one course of mudbricks remained; it was dug 10 cm deeper than the shaft. Chamber C was a trapezoidal chamber with maximum dimensions of 295 cm wide and 225 cm long, the ceiling was 140 cm high. No description of any pottery or other objects given by either excavator. Five skulls and scattered bones were found in various parts of Chamber C.

Tomb #: **508**

Location: Cemetery 500

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with loculus and chamber

Dimensions: Depth: 350 Width: 160 Length: 420

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: Phase 2B (Amenhotep II-Thutmose IV)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: No skulls and only a few bones found

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb's shaft was oriented E-W, and had one loculus and one chamber projecting from it. The loculus was a niche (55 cm wide, 230 cm long) carved along the northern wall of the shaft, which was originally sealed by a mudbrick wall. The chamber was a long rectangle in shape, 190 cm long and 70 cm wide; the ceiling was 95 cm high. One course of mudbricks remained at the doorway to the chamber. A few bones were found, implying at least one burial. A few fragments of pottery were noted: piece of a silt jar with wide flaring mouth; the top of a tall, narrow marl jar; and a small fragment of a silt pot painted black and red with bands around the neck and petal motifs dropping onto the shoulder.

Tomb #: **509**

Location: Cemetery 500

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with two separate chambers

Dimensions: Depth: 440 Width: 200 Length: 605

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: Phase 2B (Amenhotep II-Thutmose IV)

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 7

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 7 skulls and many bones in the two chambers

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb's shaft was oriented E-W, and had two chambers projecting from it. Chamber A to the west was roughly square (195 cm long and 200 cm wide); the ceiling was 95 cm high. Chamber B to the east was rectangular (230 cm long and 130 cm wide); the ceiling was 86 cm high. Seven skulls and many bones were found in the two chambers. No objects were recorded, but one decorated sherd at PAHMA is marked 509 in Lythgoe's hand. The fragment has an image of a monkey in a tree and the bichrome style dates it to Phase 2B.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-9622

Description: Pottery sherds with decoration - bichrome ware with monkey figure and bird-on-wire motif; blue-painted ware with Wadjet eye

Tomb #: **510**

Location: Cemetery 500

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with separate chamber

Dimensions: Depth: 270 Width: 135 Length: 415

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: scattered bones

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb's shaft was oriented E-W, with one chamber projecting from it to the west. The chamber was roughly rectangular (195 cm long, 135 cm wide, and 140 cm tall); the ceiling was excavated 25 cm higher than the doorway creating a rounded lintel about 20 cm in width. Scattered bones were found in the tomb, implying at least one burial. No objects were recorded.

Tomb #: **511**

Location: Cemetery 500

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with separate chamber

Dimensions: Depth: 350 Width: 220 Length: 440

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 6

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Five intact skulls and fragments of one or two others together with other parts of skeletons

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb's shaft was oriented E-W, with one chamber projecting from it to the west. The chamber was roughly square (220 cm long, width not recorded but appears to be same as length, and 90 cm tall). Five skulls and fragments of one or two others together with other parts of skeletons were found in the chamber. No objects were recorded.

Tomb #: **512**

Location: Cemetery 500

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with separate chamber

Dimensions: Depth: 310 Width: 135 Length: 395

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 1 of 2: Two skulls and a few scattered bones.

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 2 of 2: Two skulls and a few scattered bones.

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb's shaft was oriented N-S, the only tomb in this cemetery that is not oriented E-W. It had one chamber projecting from it to the south. The chamber was trapezoidal with the longest side 170 cm long and shorter side 135 cm. Both ends were 135 cm wide, and it was 80 cm tall). Two skulls and a few scattered bones were found. No objects were recorded.

Tomb #: **513**

Location: Cemetery 500

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with separate chamber

Dimensions: Depth: 350 Width: 220 Length: 440

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: The scattered bones of a single skeleton found in chamber.

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb's shaft was oriented E-W, with one chamber projecting from it to the west. The chamber was rectangular (130 cm long, 200 cm wide, height not recorded), and one course of the brick sealing wall was preserved. The scattered bones of a single skeleton were found in the chamber. No objects were recorded.

Tomb #: **514**

Location: Cemetery 500

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with two separate chambers

Dimensions: Depth: 490 Width: 195 Length: 535

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skull and bones of one skeleton in Chamber A were only remains found.

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb's shaft was oriented E-W, with two chambers projecting from it. To the west, Chamber A was slightly trapezoidal (190-200 cm long, 175-195 cm wide, 110 cm high). The remains of a single skeleton were found in this chamber. To the east, Chamber B was rectangular (185 cm long, 100 cm wide, and 90 cm high). No objects were recorded.

Tomb #: **1334** Location: Khor between South Kom and South Hill Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Intact

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: small child

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Wooden box

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This burial was located in the *khor* north of the South Kom. It consisted of the burial of a small child in a wooden box.

Tomb #: **1335**

Location: Khor between South Kom and South Hill

Map Grid: –

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 100 Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Intact

Min. # of Objects: 4

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Body laid on back with head to north and feet crossed; no mummy wrapping

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This was a simple burial in a shaft about 1 m deep, located in the plain south of 1334. The body had no mummy wrapping and was laid on its back with the head toward the north and feet crossed. About 30 cm north of the head were a jar, a bottle, leaves (unidentified species), and a date.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Leaves

Field Object #: None

Description: Date

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8037

Description: Silt jar, red-slipped, ovoid body, rolled rim

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Rim diameter: 8 cm

Height: 22 cm

Tomb #: **1255-A**

Location: North End Houses

Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 60 Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Intact

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: Child burial in narrow wooden coffin, no pottery

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Narrow wooden coffin

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): Roll 23, #10 tomb

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Against the eastern exterior wall of a house in Mound M, a child burial was found at a depth of 60 cm oriented N-S. The body was placed in a narrow wooden coffin, traces of which remained; the body was wrapped with mummy cloth. There were no objects associated with the burial.

Tomb #: **1255-B**

Location: North End Houses

Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: 50 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 1 of 2: double burial in one wooden coffin, one head at each end, both bodies wrapped in mummy cloth

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: 2 of 2: double burial in one wooden coffin, one head at each end, both bodies wrapped in mummy cloth

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 37 x 180

Description: Wooden coffin containing two bodies

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): Roll 23, #8 tomb

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Against the northern interior wall of a house in Mound M, a coffin was found immediately below the floor surface oriented E-W. There were two burials in this coffin, with one head at each end; the bodies were wrapped with mummy cloth. The notes mention pots (exact number not recorded) being found close to the head at the eastern end of the coffin, but only one object at PAHMA (a tall ovoid jar) has been associated with this burial.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-7665
 Description: Tall marl jar, ovoid, rolled rim
 Greatest diameter: 14 cm
 Rim diameter: 8.5 cm
 Height: 27 cm

Tomb #: 1256	Location: North End Houses	Map Grid: –
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Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: 50 Length: 200

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 0

Sex: Unknown
 Age: Adult/Not mentioned
 Description: Mummy gone

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Just to the west of the house room that contained burial 1255-B was found traces of another burial, oriented N-S. The mummy was no longer present, however, three pots were found close to the head at the northern (head) end of the pit. No objects at PAHMA have been identified with this tomb number, so further description is not possible.

Objects:

Field Object #: None
 Description: Three pots (not illustrated or described further)

Tomb #: **1285**

Location: North End Houses

Map Grid: –

Style: Domestic context

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Domestic context

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Located at the bottom of the slope of the hill to the west, the feature numbered 1285 consisted of two chambers with low walls in which were found pieces of faience, shell, and flint chips. This was most likely a domestic space, given the assemblage and the fact that the feature was on the surface.

Tomb #: **1286** Location: North End Houses Map Grid: –

Style: Domestic context

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Domestic context

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

The feature numbered 1286 was a large chamber located on the surface at the bottom of the slope of the hill at letter M on Lythgoe's map. No artifacts were mentioned in the notes.

Tomb #: **House H**

Location: North End Houses

Map Grid: -

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: - Width: - Length: -

Condition: Tomb: Intact

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase:

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This burial was placed in wooden coffin oriented N-S just outside House H. The head was to the south, with the face turned to the west. Two pots were found above the head; one of these is identified at PAHMA and is a tall silt jar with black painted decoration.

Objects:

Field Object #: 750 Museum #: 6-7648

Description: Very tall silt jar, bottle shaped, red-slipped, black designs painted - painted rim, three concentric lines around belly, two lines encircling neck with long, wavy vertical lines descending

Greatest diameter: 15.5 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 36 cm

Tomb #: **House E**

Location: North End Houses

Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Intact

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase:

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: Burial of small child under floor, body wrapped in mummy cloth and placed on woven reed mat

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

A burial of a small child (oriented E-W) was found just under the floor of Chamber X of House E. There were no objects associated with the body, which was wrapped in mummy cloth and placed upon a woven reed mat.

Tomb #: **House H** Location: North End Houses Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Intact

Min. # of Objects: 6

Phase:

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 2

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: two bodies, one over the other, head of the top mummy to the east

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Wooden coffin contained two bodies, one over the other

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This was an interment of two individuals oriented E-W, one placed above the other in a wooden coffin. The top body was covered with a mummy cloth and a coarse mat; the coffin was too short for the body so the legs were bent at the knees. Objects found near the burial include pottery (not described and not identified at PAHMA), a scarab (not described further), and a sea shell.

Tomb #: **House J** Location: North End Houses Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase:

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skeletal remains not described, but this feature within the house is labeled a burial

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This burial was located perpendicular to a long interior wall of Chamber I of House J. Dimensions and details concerning the human remains were not recorded, but it appears to be a small pit with rounded corners, so perhaps it was a child burial. The notes mention "pots" from the burial, but the artifacts were not described and have not been identified at PAHMA. I have entered two objects as the minimum number of artifacts included with this burial.

Tomb #: **1327**

Location: South Kom

Map Grid: –

Style: Shaft with one loculus

Dimensions: Depth: 250 Width: 210 Length: 220

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Remains of skeleton in disordered condition

Coffin(s):

Measurements: 155 cm long x 41 cm wide x 33 cm deep

Description: Terracotta coffin painted dark red, rounded edges

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was not mapped, but was recorded immediately after Tomb X and thus is likely to have been located on the northern side of the Southern Kom. It was oriented E-W and contained a terracotta coffin that was painted dark red. The lid of the coffin was broken but the lower part was in good condition. Within it were the disordered remains of a skeleton. Only one pot is mentioned in the notes, a globular jar with flaring neck that was found in the shaft at the level of the top of the loculus.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Globose jar, flaring neck and rolled rim

Tomb #: **1328**

Location: South Kom

Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 50 Width: 55 Length: 200

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Description: No human remains found, but there was a piece of coffin

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Piece of wooden coffin

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was not mapped, but was recorded in the notebook in proximity to other tombs that were located on the northern side of the Southern Kom. The only traces of this burial were the coffin-shaped pit, about 50 cm below the surface. One piece of a wooden coffin was the only thing found.

Tomb #: **1329**

Location: South Kom

Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 50 Width: 55 Length: 200

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: coffin described as small perhaps implies a child's burial

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: bottom of a small wooden coffin

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): Roll 26, #4

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was not mapped, but was recorded in the notebook in proximity to other tombs that were located on the northern side of the Southern Kom. No dimensions or sketch of architecture were recorded. The burial contained the bottom of a small wooden coffin with a "small jar" in position at one end.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Small jar

Tomb #: **1330**

Location: South Kom

Map Grid: –

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Partially looted/partially intact

Min. # of Objects: 4

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: skeleton

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): Roll 26

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was located on the northern side of the Southern Kom. No dimensions or sketch of architecture were recorded. The burial contained a skeleton and four pots; two were found in position near the head while two jars were found about 2 m away on the same level. The fourth jar had a pot mark.

Objects:

Field Object #: 1330-1

Description: Pot

Field Object #: 1330-2

Description: Pot

Field Object #: 1330-3

Description: Jar

Field Object #: 1330-4 Museum #: 6-8035

Description: Marl jar, globose, potmark on one side

Greatest diameter: 28 cm
Rim diameter: 9 cm
Height: 37 cm

Tomb #: **1332**

Location: South Kom

Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Intact

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Skeleton

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): skeleton seen in B-1582?

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This was a crude burial in the side of the hill east of Tomb X. A sharpened cedar stick was laid across skeleton. One large jar was found about 1 m from burial. This interment may be the complete skeleton that is seen in photo B-1582, to the left (east) of the doorway of Tomb X.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8036

Description: Marl jar, flattened roll rim, ovoid body

Greatest diameter: 13 cm

Rim diameter: 8 cm

Height: 22 cm

Field Object #: None

Description: Sharpened cedar stick

Tomb #: **1333**

Location: South Kom

Map Grid: –

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: 100 Width: 150 Length: 150

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 1

Phase: New Kingdom

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Parts of skeleton

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Fragments of wooden coffin

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was a square chamber (1.5 m x 1.5 m) 1m in depth, roughly hollowed out of the gebel, located in the northern side of the South Kom east of Tomb X. In it were small fragments of a wooden coffin and parts of a skeleton, as well as 38 large, round faience beads.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Large, round faience beads (38)

Tomb #: **Tomb X** Location: South Kom Map Grid: –

Style: Rock cut

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: 395 Length: 215

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 2

Phase:

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): B-1582, 1583, 1584, 1585

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was not mapped, but based on a reference to it in the description of Tomb 1332 it must have been located on the northern side of the Southern Kom. The tomb's entrance (1.75 m high) faces to the north. The face of the hill was cut back to make a shallow rectangular courtyard (575 cm wide, depth not recorded) and the doorway (160 cm high, 65 cm wide, thickness of wall 60 cm) had a lintel that was cut with a roll at the back. Beyond the doorway was a rectangular chamber 395 cm wide and 155 cm deep. The tomb was hollowed out of loose broken limestone and then lined with bricks laid in alternative rows of headers and stretchers about 30 cm thick. A layer of plaster was spread over the brick, then it was painted with scenes, part of which remained on the eastern end. The extant painting shows a series of tall unguent jars, and there is also a bed with a small figure of a man wearing a short kilt on top of the bed who appears to be reaching across it. Only two jars are mentioned in the notes, and PAHMA has two pottery artifacts that are ascribed to this tomb. One is a handmade silt offering stand and the other a globose marl jar with a kill hole. No mention is made of human remains in the field notes.

Objects:

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8124

Description: Tall pot stand, red slipped, traces of white paint, handmade? Old Kingdom?

Greatest diameter: 14 cm

Rim diameter: 10 cm

Height: 17 cm

Field Object #: None Museum #: 6-8140

Description: Marl jar, globose, no neck, rolled rim, kill hole in side
Greatest diameter: 24 cm
Rim diameter: 10 cm
Height: 28 cm

Tomb #: **Tomb in**

Location: Unknown

Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 5

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Circumstantial Evidence of Burial (coffin, mummy cloth, stela): Y N

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: interment inferred based on presence of coffin

Coffin(s):

Measurements: no measurements

Description: Painted wooden coffin

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This burial was oriented E-W and was just inside the wall of Room H of House 1 in the Workers' Village. Dimensions were not recorded and there is no mention of human remains. However, the notes do mention a painted wooden coffin, implying at least one burial. Unfortunately, no further information was written about the coffin's decoration. Pottery included high-shouldered beer jars, two large storage jars, and a silt dish.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Beer jar, high shoulder, wide short neck

Field Object #: None

Description: Beer jar, high shoulder, wide short neck

Field Object #: None

Description: Ovoid marl jar, wide mouth, flattened roll rim

Field Object #: None

Description: Ovoid silt jar, wide mouth, flattened roll rim

Field Object #: None

Description: Silt dish

Tomb #: **1325**

Location: Unknown

Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 75 Width: 30 Length: 75

Condition:

Min. # of Objects: 0

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N

Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Child

Description: Small child burial

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Excav. Photo(s): Roll 26, # [blank] = B-1580 and 1581?

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This burial of a small child was a later interment made in the mouth of pit 1326 at a depth of 75 cm. No information about an assemblage was recorded, so it is impossible to date.

Tomb #: **1326** Location: Unknown Map Grid: –

Style: Simple shaft

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Looted

Min. # of Objects: 8

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

This tomb was not mapped, and it is unclear whether Lythgoe had moved from the northern end of the site to work on the Southern Kom when he excavated this tomb. The architecture was apparently a pit or simple shaft that was completely cleaned out except for a few fragments of pottery (forms not specified), glazed tiles, and five flint chips found at the bottom. Burial 1325 was a later interment made in the mouth of this pit.

Objects:

Field Object #: None

Description: Fragments of pottery (not illustrated or described further)

Field Object #: None

Description: Fragments of faience tiles

Field Object #: None

Description: Five flint chips

Tomb #: **1331**

Location: Unknown

Map Grid: –

Style: Unclear

Dimensions: Depth: – Width: – Length: –

Condition: Insufficient information

Min. # of Objects: –

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals:

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

No field notes and no objects at PAHMA for Tomb 1331, so perhaps this number was skipped.

Tomb #: **1358**

Location: Unknown

Map Grid: –

Style: Shallow pit

Dimensions: Depth: 50 Width: – Length: –

Condition: Tomb: Intact

Min. # of Objects: 3

Phase: Insufficient information to date

Human Remains: Recorded? Y N Minimum individuals: 1

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult/Not mentioned

Description: Body laid on back with head to south with hands clasped over abdomen and legs straight down. The body was wrapped in coarse mummy cloth, and laid upon rush matting laced together with cord

Coffin(s): No evidence for coffin(s) recorded.

Visual Documentation from Hearst Expedition:

Elevation: Y N Tomb Plan: Y N Object Placement sketch: Y N

Narrative Description:

Under the floor of House 1358 was found a poor burial in a pit 50 cm deep. The body was oriented N-S with the head to the south. The body was wrapped in coarse mummy cloth, and laid upon rush matting laced together with cord. Two "vases" (beakers?) were found with the body, one was above the body just below the floor level and the second one was by the right ear. A shell was found next to the crown of the head.

Appendix 2: List of Names and Titles

A. Private Individuals















Name	Title	Translation	Tomb	Object Type	Museum Number
—	<i>ḥm Ḳmn-Rḥ</i>	Servant of Amun-Re	142	Scarab	6-8775a
<i>Sh.t</i>	—	Field goddess	37	Coffin	n/a
<i>Snmwt</i>	<i>imy-r' pr Ḳmn ms n Ḥzt-nfr</i>	Senenmut, steward of the temple of Amun, born of Hatnefer	163	Scarab	
<i>Mḥ</i>	—		76	Stela	6-19865
<i>Mwt-nfr.t</i>	<i>sn.t=f, nb.t pr</i>	his sister, Mutnefret, mistress of the house	245	Stela	6-8120
—	<i>wḥb</i>	Wab-priest	245	Stela	6-8120


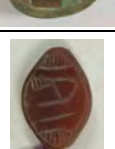






B. Royalty















Inscription	Name	Tomb	Object Type	Museum Number(s)
<i>Nb-pḥty-Rḥ</i>	Nebpehtyra Ahmose	170	Scarab	6-8813
<i>Dsr-k3-Rḥ</i>	Djeserkara Amenhotep (I)	6	Scarab	MFA 47.1681
<i>Dsr-k3-Rḥ</i>	Djeserkara Amenhotep (I)	222	Scarab	6-8907
<i>ḥ3-ḥpr-k3-Rḥ</i>	Aakheperkara Thutmose (I)	153	Scarab	—
<i>ḥ3-ḥpr-k3-Rḥ</i>	Aakheperkara Thutmose (I)	221	Scarab	6-8902a
<i>ḥm.t nsw Ḳḥ-ms</i>	King's wife, Ahmose	221	Scarab	6-8902b
<i>M3ḥt-k3-Rḥ</i>	Maatkare Hatshepsut	182	Scarabs	6-22953 and 6-8847
<i>M3ḥt-k3-Rḥ</i>	Maatkare Hatshepsut	234	Scarab	6-8913










<i>Mn-hpr-R^c</i>	Menkheperre Thutmose (III)	182	Scarabs	6-22952, 6-22954, 6-8840, 6-8843 and 6-8845
<i>Mn-hpr-R^c</i>	Menkheperre Thutmose (III)	170	Scarab	6-8815
<i>Mn-hpr-k3-R^c</i>	(early form of Thutmose III's name)	170	Scarab	6-8814
<i>Mn-hpr-R^c</i>	Menkheperre Thutmose (III)	234	Scarabs	6-8194 and another scarab not identified at a museum
<i>Mn-hpr-R^c</i>	Menkheperre Thutmose (III)	9	Scarab	6-8752
<i>Mn-hpr-R^c</i>	Menkheperre Thutmose (III)	129b	Scarab	6-22944
<i>Mn-hpr-R^c</i>	Menkheperre Thutmose (III)	142	Scarab	6-8776
<i>Mn-hpr-R^c</i>	Menkheperre Thutmose (III)	222	Scarab	6-8905
<i>Mn-hpr-R^c</i>	Menkheperre Thutmose (III)	237	Scarab	6-8917
<i>Mn-hpr-R^c</i>	Menkheperre Thutmose (III)	239	Scarab	6-8918
<i>Mn-hpr-k3-R^c</i>	early form of Thutmose III's name	504?	Scarab	6-7625
<i>Mn-hpr-R^c</i>	Menkheperre Thutmose (III)	1291	Scarab	MFA Eg.Inv. 5034
<i>Dḥwty-ms</i>	Thutmose (uncertain whether I, II, III, or possibly IV, but most likely was Thutmose III because all the other scarabs in this context were inscribed Menkheperre or Hatshepsut)	182	Scarab	6-8838
<i>Sth(y) mr n Pth</i>	Maatmenre Seti (I)	193	Lentoid bead	6-8871
<i>M3^ct-mn-R^c</i>	Maatmenre Seti (I)	near 212	Scarab	6-8900



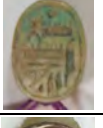








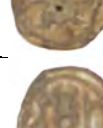

Appendix 3: Scarabs and Inscribed Jewelry


Description	Tomb #	Current Location	Museum #	Type of Inscription	Photograph
Cemetery 1-200					
Scarab, green glaze, inscribed <i>Mn-ms-t-r</i> (Seti I)	Fill near Tomb 212	PAHMA	6-8900b	Royal name	
Four objects: Scaraboid, blue faience (blank); dark blue glass scaraboid (blank); light blue faience bead with rosette design, underside engraved with two long-stalked lily blossoms (<i>wdn</i>) and <i>nb</i> sign ("all offerings" - see photograph); fragment of tiny faience scarab	Section 2	PAHMA	6-8133	Blank Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, green glazed, inscribed with the god Heh kneeling on <i>nb</i> sign, holding two palm ribs (<i>npt</i>), <i>nh</i> and <i>nfr</i> signs near him and before him <i>ntr nfr nb ts.wy dsr-k3-r</i> (the Good God, Lord of the Two Lands, Amenhotep I)	6	MFA	47.1681	Royal name Deity	
Scarab, steatite, glaze partly gone, inscribed <i>Mn-hpr-r nfr ntr</i> (Thutmose III)	9	PAHMA	6-8752	Royal name	
Scarab, faience, inscribed with diagonal diamond shapes, broken when found	12	PAHMA	6-8131b	Geometric	
Scarab, glazed steatite, inscribed with double spirals at top and bottom. In center, long dividing line, on either side an <i>nh</i> in an oval.	13	PAHMA	6-8754	Spirals Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, glazed steatite, inscribed <i>nb n wdn</i> (all offerings)	14	PAHMA	6-8755	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, green glaze, inscribed with <i>nh</i> in center, flanked by <i>nfr</i> signs, <i>nb</i> underneath	76	PAHMA	6-8760	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, faience, inscribed with hes jar surrounded by two lily flowers	81	PAHMA	6-23704	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, blue glaze worn, inscribed with <i>wdst</i> eye and uncertain sign, possibly lily bud (<i>wdn</i>)?	85	PAHMA	6-8762	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, blue glazed, inscribed with <i>k3 ams</i> in center, <i>nfr</i> at bottom, <i>R</i> at top. T-shaped object with looping shape encircling two lower signs; possibly <i>nh</i> or <i>htpwt</i> (offering table)?	89	PAHMA	6-8763	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, white with green glaze, inscribed with striding figure in short kilt with raised arm. Two uraei, both face the figure. <i>Nb</i> sign at bottom.	116	PAHMA	6-8770	Royal symbol	
Scarab, green glaze. Right angle with curl descending, connects to lotus bud (?), <i>nb</i> signs at top and bottom.	120	PAHMA	6-8766	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, green glaze, inscribed with large Thoth on standard in center. Small <i>hpr</i> beetle above, "s" bolt to right, <i>nfr</i> sign to left, and <i>ms</i> sign below (Thutmose)	128	PAHMA	6-8767	Royal name	

Description	Tomb #	Current Location	Museum #	Type of Inscription	Photograph
Scarab, faience, inscribed (<i>Mn-hpr-re</i>), <i>nfr nfr nb tswy</i> , winged scarab at bottom (Thutmose III)	129b	PAHMA	6-22944	Royal name	
Scarab, faience, inscribed with lily blossom and two buds emerging from <i>nb</i> sign	129b	PAHMA	6-22945	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scaraboid, faience, inscribed with tilapia fish with lotus bud (?) emerging from mouth	129b	PAHMA	6-22949	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, faience, inscribed with Red Crown, ' <i>nh</i> ' sign, <i>nb</i> basket	129b	PAHMA	6-22951	Amuletic phrase or symbol Royal symbol	
Cowroid bead, camelian, inscribed with design on base - likely bent flower stem (<i>wdn</i>)	129b	PAHMA	6-22946	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, inscribed with design of stylized ' <i>nh</i> ' (?)	130	PAHMA	6-8768	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, green glaze. Striding figure in short kilt; two uraei, one faces the figure the other faces away; <i>nb</i> sign at bottom	140	PAHMA	6-8765	Royal symbol	
Scarab, white, inscribed with <i>mn</i> sign over double scroll design, <i>nb</i> signs top and bottom	140	PAHMA	6-8769	Amuletic phrase or symbol Spirals	
Scarab, white, inscribed with two lizards	140	PAHMA	6-8771	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, white with pale green glaze, inscribed with large <i>hpr</i> beetle (Khepri)	140	PAHMA	6-8772	Deity	
Scarab of blue faience, worn, inscribed <i>hmn 'Imn-R'</i> ("Prophet" (lit. Servant) of Amun Re), <i>nb</i> signs top and bottom	142	PAHMA	6-8775a	Title	
Bronze finger ring with block-seal setting of blue-green faience, inscribed on one side: <i>Mn-hpr-R</i> ; <i>hks Ms't</i> (Thutmose III is the ruler of Maat). Other side: <i>Mn-hpr-R</i> , flanked by <i>Ms't</i> feathers	142	PAHMA	6-8776	Royal name Deity	
Scarab in bronze bezel setting, inscribed with sphinx wearing Blue Crown with uraeus, arm raised. Cobra above him, facing same direction.	146	PAHMA	6-8778	Royal symbol	
Scarab, inscribed with standing Taweret holding knife	146	PAHMA	6-8779	Deity	

Description	Tomb #	Current Location	Museum #	Type of Inscription	Photograph
Scarab, inscribed with net and two scorpions (Neith and Selqet)	146	PAHMA	6-8780	Deity	
Scarab, green glaze, inscribed with Bat sistrum	151	PAHMA	6-8784	Deity	
Scarab, green glaze, inscribed with <i>w3dt</i> eyes facing four directions (?)	151	PAHMA	6-8785	Amuletic phrase or symbol Geometric	
<i>W3dt</i> eye amulet, faience, inscribed on reverse <i>Imn R</i>	151	PAHMA	6-8783	Amuletic phrase or symbol Deity	
Scarab, white (faience or limestone?), inscribed with complex design of <i>k3</i> arms at top flanked by <i>swt</i> -plant (Gardiner M23), two facing <i>w3dt</i> eyes, <i>nb</i> , <i>snkh</i> and <i>swt</i> -plants flanking central <i>dd</i> column, <i>mwb</i> at bottom	153	PAHMA	6-8786a	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab with striding sphinx wearing atef crown, cartouche of Thutmose I (<i>3-4pr-k3-R</i>) over its back, cobra before it at its feet, standing on <i>nb</i> sign	153	Unknown		Royal name Royal symbol	
Scarab, carmelian	154	PAHMA	6-8787	Blank	---
Scarabaeid, green glazed, inscribed with lily blossom with two thin lines rising from the sides - uraei or buds?	154	PAHMA	6-8787a	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, white, small, inscribed with seated lion (griffin?) with one forepaw raised, above whom is sun disk and uraeus.	157	PAHMA	6-8789	Royal symbol	
Scarab, white, design badly eroded and illegible	160	PAHMA	6-8792		
Scarab, brown glaze on back, inscribed <i>imy-r' pr Imn Sn-n-mwt ms n Hst-nfr</i> (Overseer of the House of Amun, Senenmut, born of Hat-nefer)	163	PAHMA	6-8795	Private name Title	
Scarab, carmelian, on flat side are 9 dots	163	PAHMA	6-8796	Geometric	
Scarab, light brown, inscribed with design of spiral S with two space-fillers (papyrus umbels?)	163	PAHMA	6-8798	Spirals	
Scarab pendant, glass, greenish brown and blue	163	PAHMA	6-8939f	Blank	
Cartouche-shaped bead, glazed steatite, inscribed on one side with standing figure (with a bird head representing Ra-Horakhty or Horus, or god determinative?) with sun disc and uraeus above head, large linear shape emerging from chest (arm?), and another uraeus before him; on other side uraeus wearing the double crown next to lily plant	163	PAHMA	6-8936	Deity	


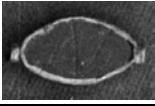



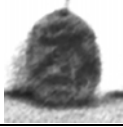
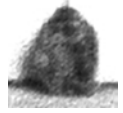
Description	Tomb #	Current Location	Museum #	Type of Inscription	Photograph
Faience finger ring, hard to make out the indistinct decoration but possibly a Hathor head by the general shape	163	PAHMA	6-8941	Deity	
Oval plaque "scaraboid", blue glazed faience, inscribed on both sides: Sphinx wearing Blue Crown facing cartouche (<i>Mn-hpr-R</i>), goddess snake above and behind sphinx, long narrow sign under the sphinx. On other side: <i>Imn-R</i> flanked by <i>nb</i> signs	165	PAHMA	6-8801	Royal name Deity	
Scarab, worn, inscribed with 6 lines radiating from center, ending in circles	166	PAHMA	6-8806	Geometric	
Scarab, unfinished/blank	168	PAHMA	6-8809	Blank	
Scarab, brown, inscribed with striding lion, indistinct sign above its back	170	PAHMA	6-8812	Royal symbol	
Scarab, brown steatite, inscribed <i>Nb-Phty-R</i> (Ahmose I)	170	PAHMA	6-8813	Royal name	
Scarab, inscribed <i>Mn-hpr-k3-r</i> (Thutmose III before his year 16)	170	PAHMA	6-8814	Royal name	
Scarab, inscribed <i>Mn-hpr-r</i> (Thutmose III) in cartouche on left side, large Maat feather on right	170	PAHMA	6-8815	Royal name	
Rectangular plaque, faience, with geometric design on both sides	170	PAHMA	6-8816	Geometric	
Scarab, inscribed with lily flower design	171	PAHMA	6-8817	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, glaze nearly gone, inscribed <i>nfr</i> connected to vertical sign (<i>hm?</i> <i>rnp?</i>), <i>nb</i> signs on top and bottom	171	PAHMA	6-8818	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab of carnelian or red jasper, inscribed with two lotus buds (?), curl of red crown (?)	171	PAHMA	6-8819	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Faience finger ring with serpent goddess (perhaps Wadjet, Meretseger or Renenutet?) on a papyrus umbel	177	PAHMA	6-8821	Deity	
Scarab, carnelian, design of six lines radiating from center	182	PAHMA	6-22956	Geometric	

Description	Tomb #	Current Location	Museum #	Type of Inscription	Photograph
Scarab, white, tiny cartouche with <i>Mn-hpr-r</i> (Thutmose III), <i>r</i> -mouth (?), <i>k3</i> arms, brazier (Q7)?, <i>tswy</i>	182	PAHMA	6-22952	Royal name	
Scarab, white, inscribed <i>M3-r-k3-r</i> (Hatshepsut), two vertical signs to left, one vertical sign (papyrus umbel?) in front of Maat.	182	PAHMA	6-22953	Royal name	
Scarab, white with traces of blue, inscribed <i>Mn-hpr-r mry Tmn</i> (Thutmose III beloved of Amun)	182	PAHMA	6-22954	Royal name Deity	
Scarab set in gold alloy, inscribed with <i>k3</i> arms or lily bud (<i>wdn</i>) in center, <i>nb</i> at top and bottom	182	PAHMA	6-22955	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, glazed steatite, inscribed <i>Tmn-R</i> flanked by <i>nb</i> signs	182	PAHMA	6-8833	Deity	
Scarab, light brown, surface worn, inscribed <i>Tmn-R</i> , tall vertical sign - perhaps Maat feather?	182	PAHMA	6-8834	Deity	
Scarab, light brown, inscribed with large ' <i>nh</i> ' sign	182	PAHMA	6-8835	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, blue glaze, inscribed with falcon standing on snake, uraeus snake behind him	182	PAHMA	6-8836	Royal symbol	
Scarab, brown with traces of green glaze, inscribed with <i>nb, h3 jar</i> (?), <i>nfr</i> , sun disc with stroke underneath - <i>hrw nfr</i> ?	182	PAHMA	6-8837	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, white, inscribed <i>dhwtj-ms h3 mi R</i> (Thutmose appearing like Re), <i>nb</i> sign above ibis	182	PAHMA	6-8838	Royal name Deity	
Scarab, blue glaze, inscribed with sun disc, <i>nb</i> sign, three papyrus umbels	182	PAHMA	6-8839	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, brown, inscribed <i>Mn-hpr-r</i> (Thutmose III)	182	PAHMA	6-8840	Royal name	
Scarab, brown, inscribed with <i>hpr</i> between <i>nfr</i> and <i>nfr</i> , <i>nb tswy mry Tmn</i> (the Good God Kheper, the Lord of the Two Lands, beloved of Amun)	182	PAHMA	6-8841	Deity Royal name	

Description	Tomb #	Current Location	Museum #	Type of Inscription	Photograph
Scarab, brown with traces of green glaze, inscribed <i>Imn-R</i> between two <i>nb</i> signs	182	PAHMA	6-8842	Deity	
Scarab, brown with traces of green glaze, inscribed <i>Mn-hpr-r</i> (Thutmose III)	182	PAHMA	6-8843	Royal name	
Scarab, brown with traces of green glaze, inscribed <i>nb wdn</i> (all offerings)	182	PAHMA	6-8844	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, brown, inscribed <i>Mn-hpr-r</i> (Thutmose III)	182	PAHMA	6-8845	Royal name	
Scarab, carnelian, inscribed <i>Imn</i> between two <i>nb</i> signs	182	PAHMA	6-8846	Deity	
Scarab, carnelian; difficult to interpret the lightly-incised inscription but seems to be <i>Mst-k-R</i> (Hatshepsut)	182	PAHMA	6-8847	Royal name	
Scarab, carnelian, inscribed <i>Imn-R</i> between two <i>nb</i> signs	182	PAHMA	6-8848	Deity	
Scaraboid bead, diorite or serpentine, no inscription visible on photo	182	PAHMA	6-8849	Blank	
Cowroid bead, steatite with traces of green glaze, inscribed with <i>dd</i> pillar in center flanked by <i>nb</i> signs	182	PAHMA	6-8850	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, dark blue (faience or lapis?), no discernible inscription from photo	182	PAHMA	6-8852	Blank	
Scaraboid bead, brown, inscribed with <i>nb</i> signs at top and bottom and several other signs that are difficult to interpret; perhaps <i>Imn-R</i> ?	182	PAHMA	6-8856	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Cowroid bead, amethyst, inscribed with cruciform design (four-direction <i>wst</i> eye design?)	182	PAHMA	6-8857	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Cowroid bead, green glaze, top has incised decoration along edge, bottom inscribed <i>Imn-R</i> flanked by <i>nb</i> signs	182	PAHMA	6-8858	Deity	
Finger ring, <i>wst</i> eye design, black faience with traces of white and pale green	193	PAHMA	6-8880	Amuletic phrase or symbol	

Description	Tomb #	Current Location	Museum #	Type of Inscription	Photograph
Finger ring with <i>ꜥnh</i> setting, large, greenish faience	193	PAHMA	6-8879	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Bronze finger ring with carved stone setting. One side inscribed with Bes in profile, holding knife, <i>s3</i> sign in front of his legs. Other side has Taweret holding <i>ꜥnh</i> , knife in front of her legs	193	PAHMA	6-8884	Deity	
Faience finger rings: one complete with cartouche <i>ꜥmn-Rꜥ nb nst t3wy</i> (Amun Re, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands), one piece of underside of ring, one piece preserving just the top of another cartouche.	193	PAHMA	6-8885	Deity	
Lentoid amulet inscribed <i>s3 Rꜥ Stꜥ mry-n-Pth</i> (son of Ra, Seti I, beloved of Ptah)	193	PAHMA	6-8871	Royal name	
Small scaraboid bead, blue faience, no decoration on either side	205	PAHMA	6-8894	Blank	---
Scarab, blue glaze partly gone, inscribed with <i>sms-t3wy</i> motif, papyrus marsh (M15) on top	210	PAHMA	6-8896	Amuletic phrase or symbol Royal symbol	
Scarab in gold setting, inscribed with Horus falcon over sphinx, <i>nb</i> at bottom	221	PAHMA	6-8901	Royal symbol	
Scarab, white stone or faience, inscribed <i>ꜥ3-hpr-k3-re s3 ꜥmn</i> (Thutmose I, son of Amun)	221	PAHMA	6-8902 a	Royal name Deity	
Scarab, inscribed <i>ꜥmn.t nsw ꜥh-ms</i> (King's wife Ahmose)	221	PAHMA	6-8902 b	Royal name	
Scarab, inscribed with Horus falcon with downstretched wings, holding <i>sn</i> sign. <i>Nwb</i> (gold) sign at bottom.	221	PAHMA	6-8902 c	Royal symbol	

Description	Tomb #	Current Location	Museum #	Type of Inscription	Photograph
Scarab, likely steatite, green glaze, inscribed <i>Mn-hpr-R' nfr nfr</i> (the Good God, Thutmose III)	222	PAHMA	6-8905	Royal name	
Scarab, white stone or faience, entwined rope design enclosing nefer sign, silver or lead (?) setting	222	PAHMA	6-8906	Amuletic phrase or symbol Spirals	
Scarab, white stone or faience, inscribed <i>Dsr-k3-R'</i> (Amenhotep I), <i>nb</i> at top and bottom.	222	PAHMA	6-8907	Royal name	
Scarab, faience, inscribed with cartouche but reading uncertain	224	PAHMA	6-8908	Royal name	
Scarab, white, inscribed with ornate figural design, cruciform center	228	PAHMA	6-8909	Geometric	
Scarab, inscribed with <i>nfr</i> sign flanked by <i>Mst</i> feathers and uraei, on left a circle and line - perhaps the god's name <i>R'</i> or perhaps reading <i>hrw</i> (day)?	229	PAHMA	6-8910	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab, blue glazed, inscribed <i>Mst-k3-r' nb tswy</i> (Hatshepsut, lord of the two lands), over <i>nwb</i> gold sign at bottom and large, flanking ostrich feathers (<i>Mst</i>) on either side	234	PAHMA	6-8913	Royal name	
Scarab, faience, very small, inscribed with cruciform design consisting of four pendant uraei	234	PAHMA	6-8915	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scaraboid, small, almost rectangular shape, inscribed <i>Mn-hpr-R'</i> (Thutmose III)	234	Unknown		Royal name	
Bronze ring with white faience rectangular plaque, designs in greenish blue: Bat sistrum on one side flanked by uraei; <i>Mn-hpr-R'</i> (Thutmose III) flanked by <i>Mst</i> feathers and <i>nb</i> signs on other side	234	PAHMA	6-8914	Royal name Deity	
Scarab, faience, inscribed with seated god (Heh?) sitting on thick boat-like shape, holding <i>nprt</i> branches that enclose the name <i>Mn-hpr-R'</i> (Thutmose III). To left, <i>nb tswy</i> (Lord of the Two Lands); to right, two indistinct glyphs	237	PAHMA	6-8917	Royal name Deity	

Description	Tomb #	Current Location	Museum #	Type of Inscription	Photograph
Scaraboid, faience, inscribed <i>Mn-hpr-R</i> (Thutmose III)	239	PAHMA	6-8908	Royal name	
Red stone (likely carnelian but possibly red jasper), lentoid, set in gold. Geometric design on bottom: a line bisects the bead across its width with an "x" shape in each half.	253	PAHMA	6-22892	Geometric	
Cemetery 500					
Scarab, steatite, inscribed with sphinx wearing Blue Crown, <i>hk3</i> scepter	504?	PAHMA	6-7626	Royal symbol	
Plaque, blue glazed, small and rounded, on one side <i>M3t</i> feather with uraeus in front of it, <i>nb</i> basket (?) above, on other side <i>Mn-hpr-k3-R</i> (Thutmose III)	504?	PAHMA	6-7625	Royal name	
Cemetery 1200-1300					
Scarab, inscribed <i>Mn-hpr-r</i> in cartouche flanked by uraei, <i>nwb</i> sign below, winged sun disc above (Thutmose III)	1291	MFA	Eg.Inv. 5034	Royal name	
Scarab, steatite (not photographed)	1291	MFA	47.2191		---
Cowroid, large green-glazed (underside not visible in photo to determine if it is inscribed or not)	1298	MFA	47.2187		---
Scarab, small, blue faience (underside not visible in photo to determine if it is inscribed or not)	1298	MFA	47.2188		---
Scarab (difficult to interpret the inscription from the photograph)	1299	MFA	47.2192		
Scarab, inscribed <i>Imn R</i> , large bird (Horus or Nekhbet) above with downstretched wings, illegible glyph above bird	1302	Unknown		Deity	
Scarab or scaraboid bead (current location unknown and image from excavation photo too indistinct to interpret)	1302	Unknown			
Lentoid/scaraboid bead, steatite with green glaze, cruciform design with pendant uraei	1306	MFA	47.2190	Geometric Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Rosette bead, inscribed <i>wdu</i> (offerings)	1309	MFA	47.2189	Amuletic phrase or symbol	
Scarab (no description in field notes)	1310	Unknown			---
Scarab (no description in field notes)	1310	Unknown			---