

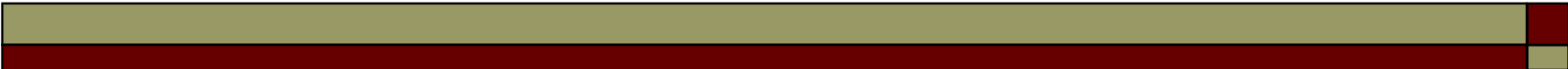
E8, Week 3, Monday

The tomb: architecture and
archaeology: Royal and
Private tombs

HPAH5085/6085

Exhibiting the Past: Ancient Egypt, death
and modern representation

Dr. Katharina Zinn



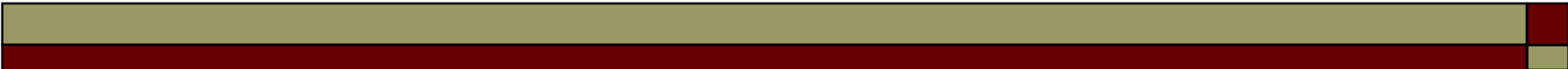
Reading

□ Royal Tombs:

- Taylor: Death. 136-147. 178-185.
- Taylor. BoD. 104-111.
- Ikram. Death. 139-161.

□ Private Tombs:

- Taylor: Death. 147-162. 170-174.
- Ikram. Death. 162-181.



Additional Reading

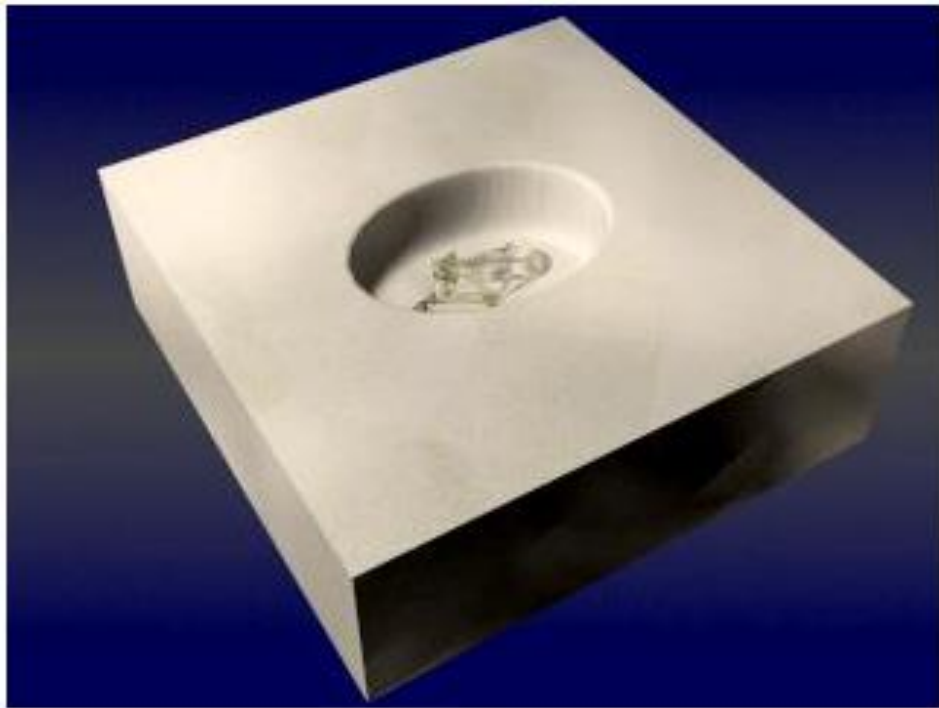
- ❑ Lehner, M. 1997. *The Complete Pyramids*. London: Thames & Hudson.
- ❑ Verner, M. (2003). *The pyramids : their archaeology and history*. London.
- ❑ David, R. (1986). *The pyramid builders of Ancient Egypt : a modern investigation of Pharaoh's workforce*. London.
- ❑ Arnold, D. 2003. *The encyclopaedia of ancient Egyptian architecture*. New York: Tauris.
- ❑ Wilkinson, R. H. 2000. *The Complete Temples of Ancient Egypt*. London: Thames&Hudson.

Additional Reading

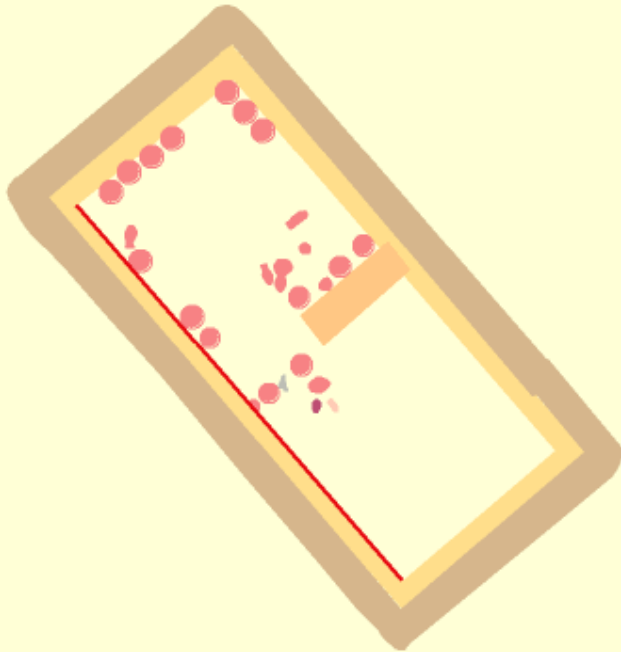
- Haeny, G. 1997. New Kingdom “Mortuary Temples” and “Mansions of Years” In: Shafer, B. *Temples of Ancient Egypt*. Ithaca: Cornell.
- D. Arnold. 1978. Vom Pyramidenbezirk zum 'Haus für Millionen Jahre', in: MDAIK 34 (1978) 1-8.
- R. Stadelmann. 1979. Totentempel und Millionenjahrhaus in Theben. In: MDAIK 35 (1979). 303-321.
- Snape, St. (2011). *Ancient Egyptian Tombs: The Culture of Life and Death*. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Martin, G. T. (1991). *The Hidden Tombs of Memphis: New Discoveries from the Time of Tutankhamun and Ramesses the Great*. London: Thames and Hudson.

Surface Burial (Pre- and Early Dynastic Egypt):

easiest way to bury a person; earliest time: very common for all people; later = normal way to bury poorer people



Hierakonpolis Tomb 100

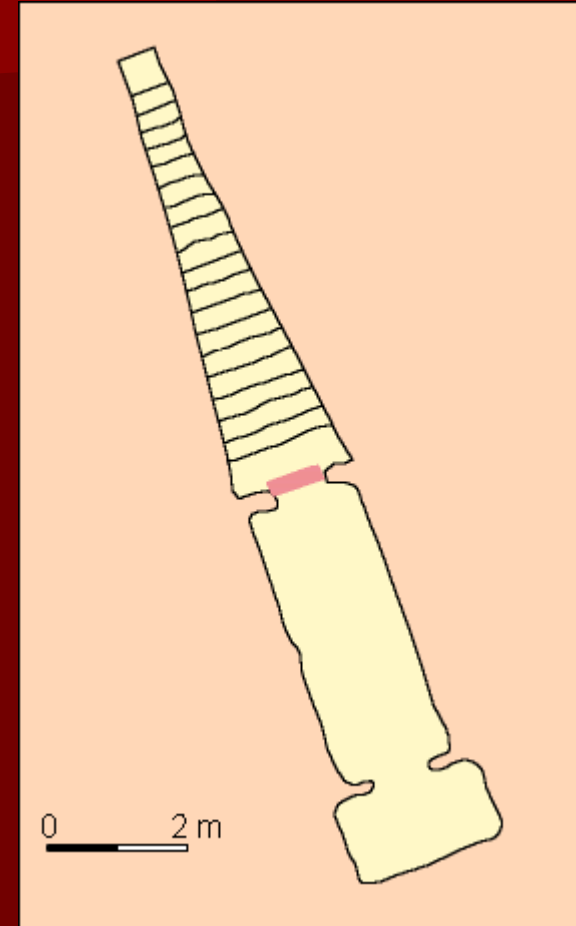


Tomb types: staircase Tomb

buried in rectangular holes, but tombs increased in size and depth: more difficult to bring burial goods in → Solution tomb staircase from mid 1st dyn. (changes in religious belief?); staircase entrance outside superstructure → tomb already built during lifetime; typical for the second half 1st dyn. to 3rd

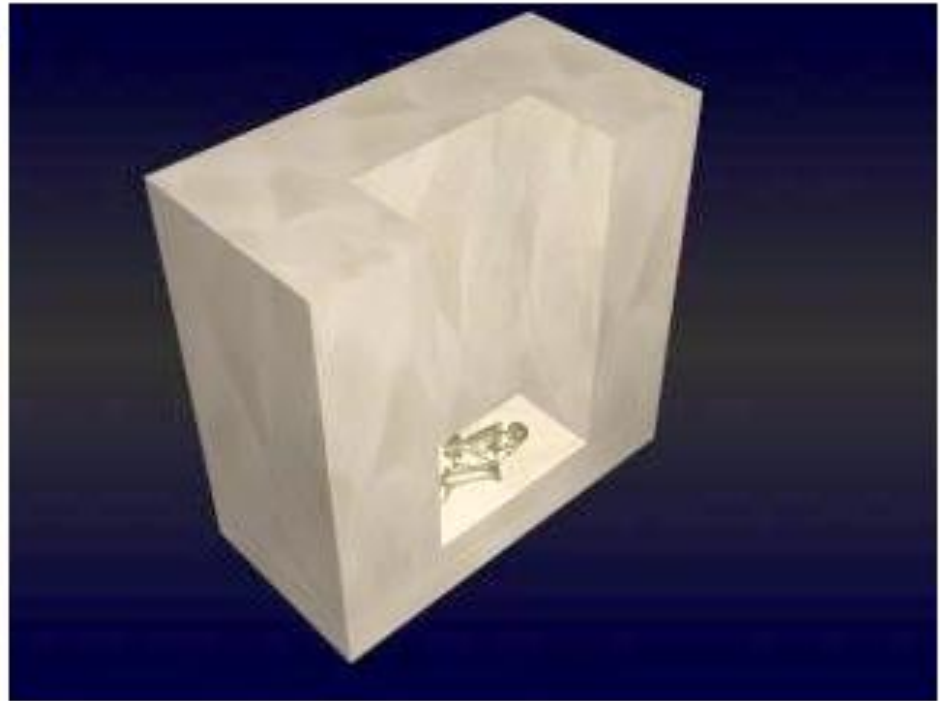


Qau cemetery 400 Tomb 507



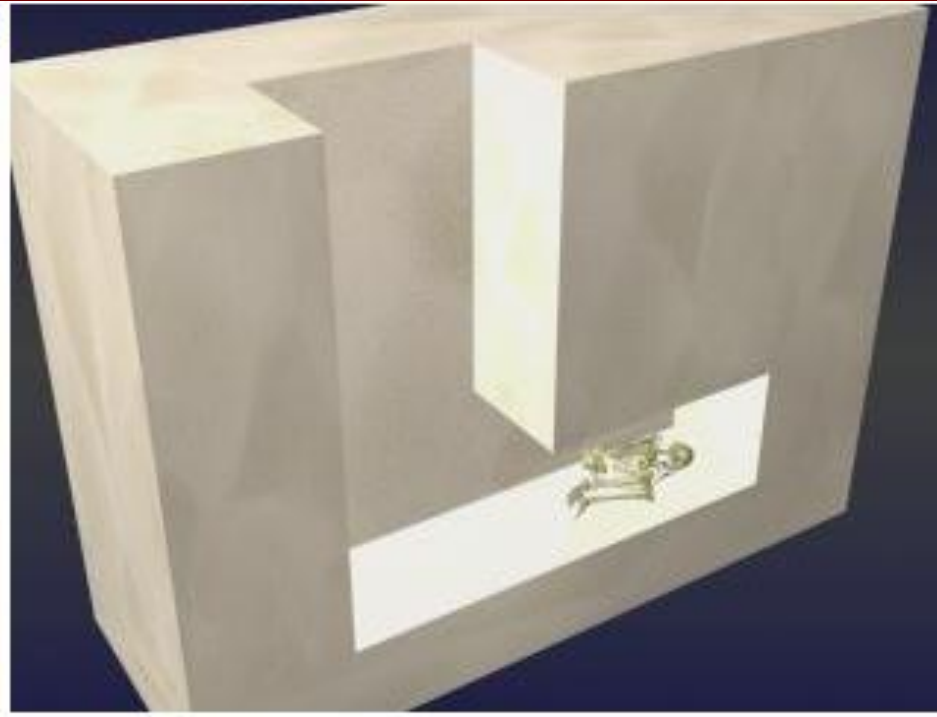
Shaft Tombs (from 3rd dyn.)

modest burials

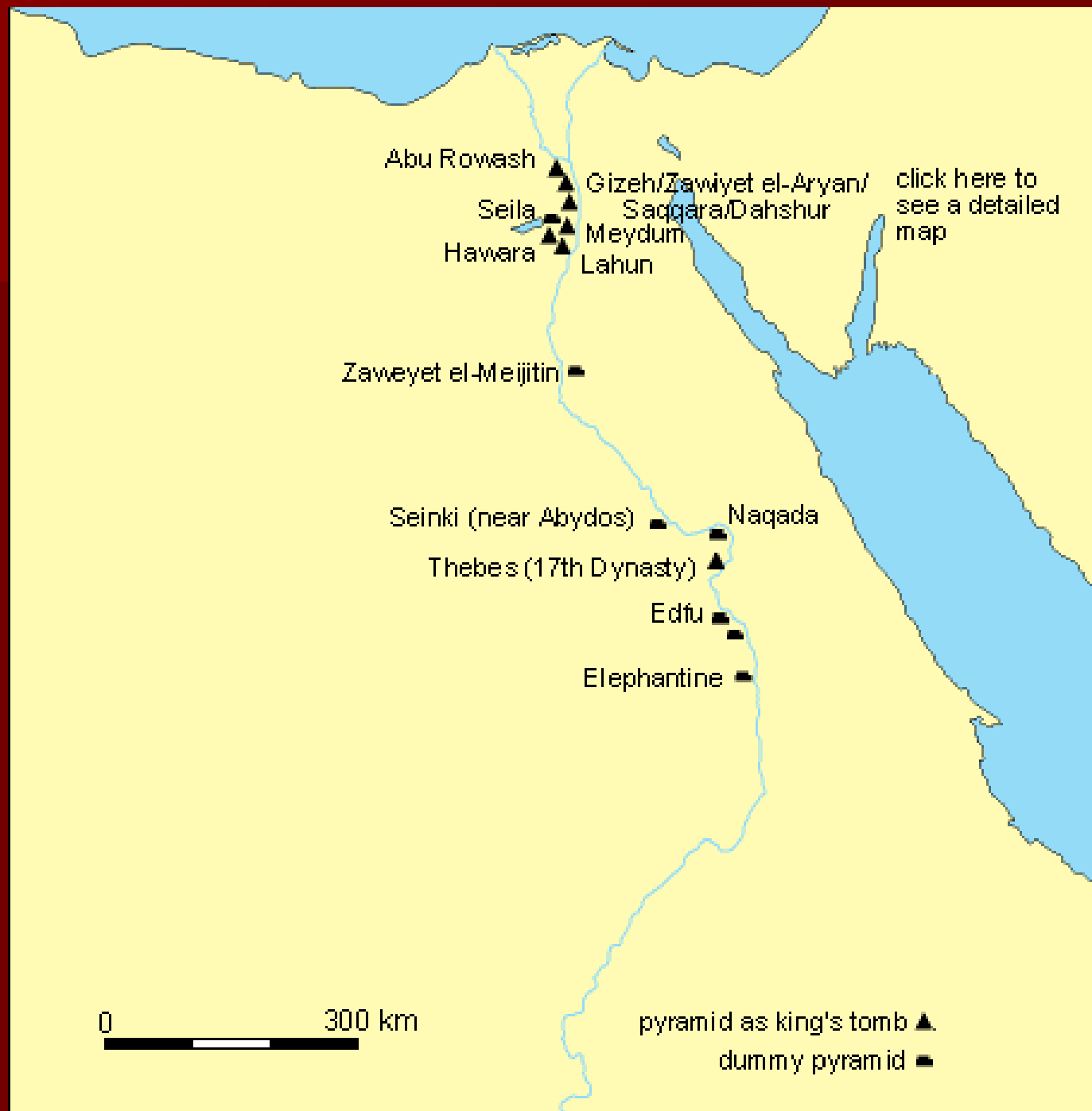


Variation: Shaft Tomb with Chamber:

most common tomb type for Egyptian upper class in OK,
sometimes also for less wealthy people; some tombs
have two or more chambers

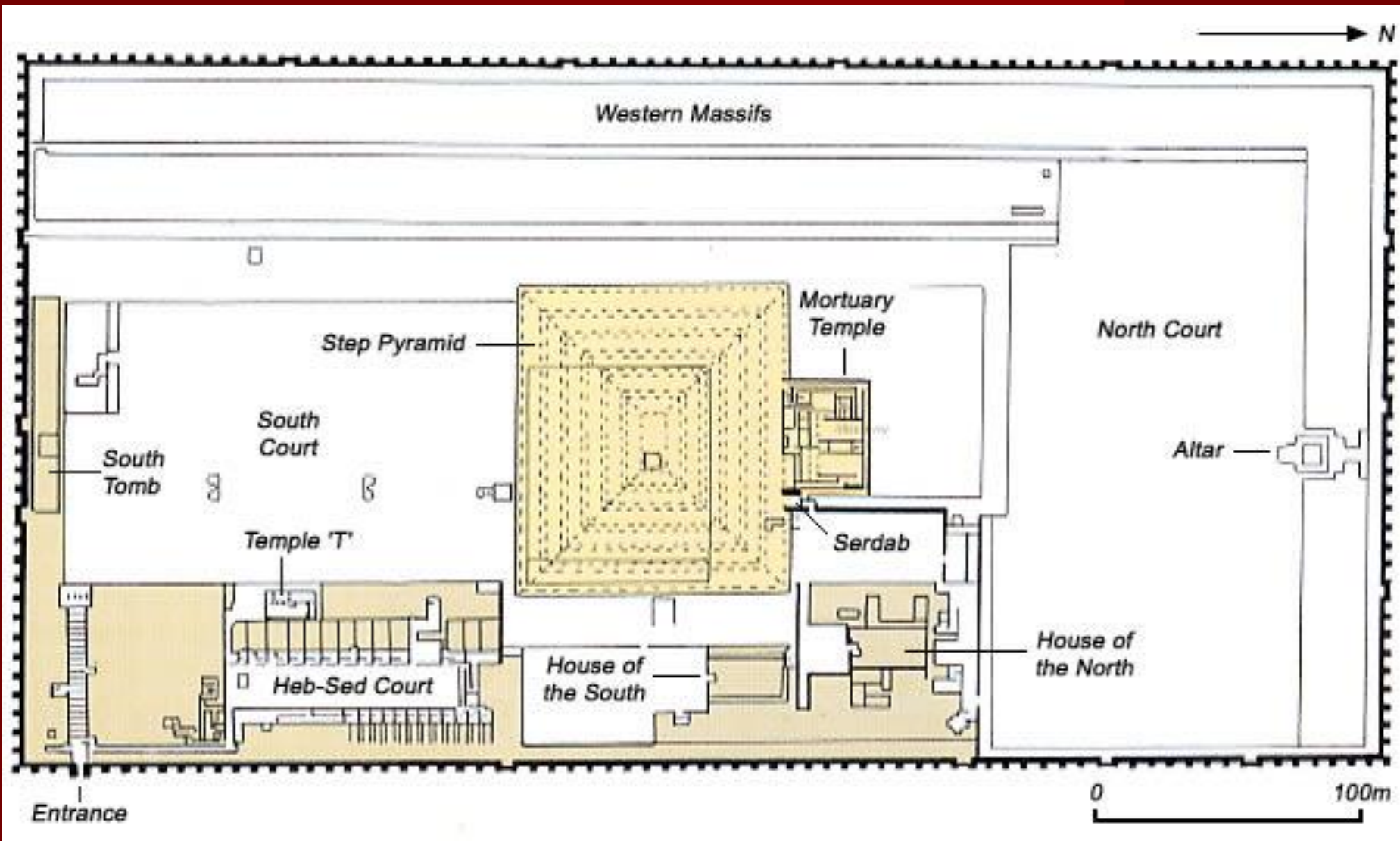


Royal tombs OK: Map of pyramids



Djoser Pyramid Sakkara





Going back and tracing development

Earliest temple: HK29A

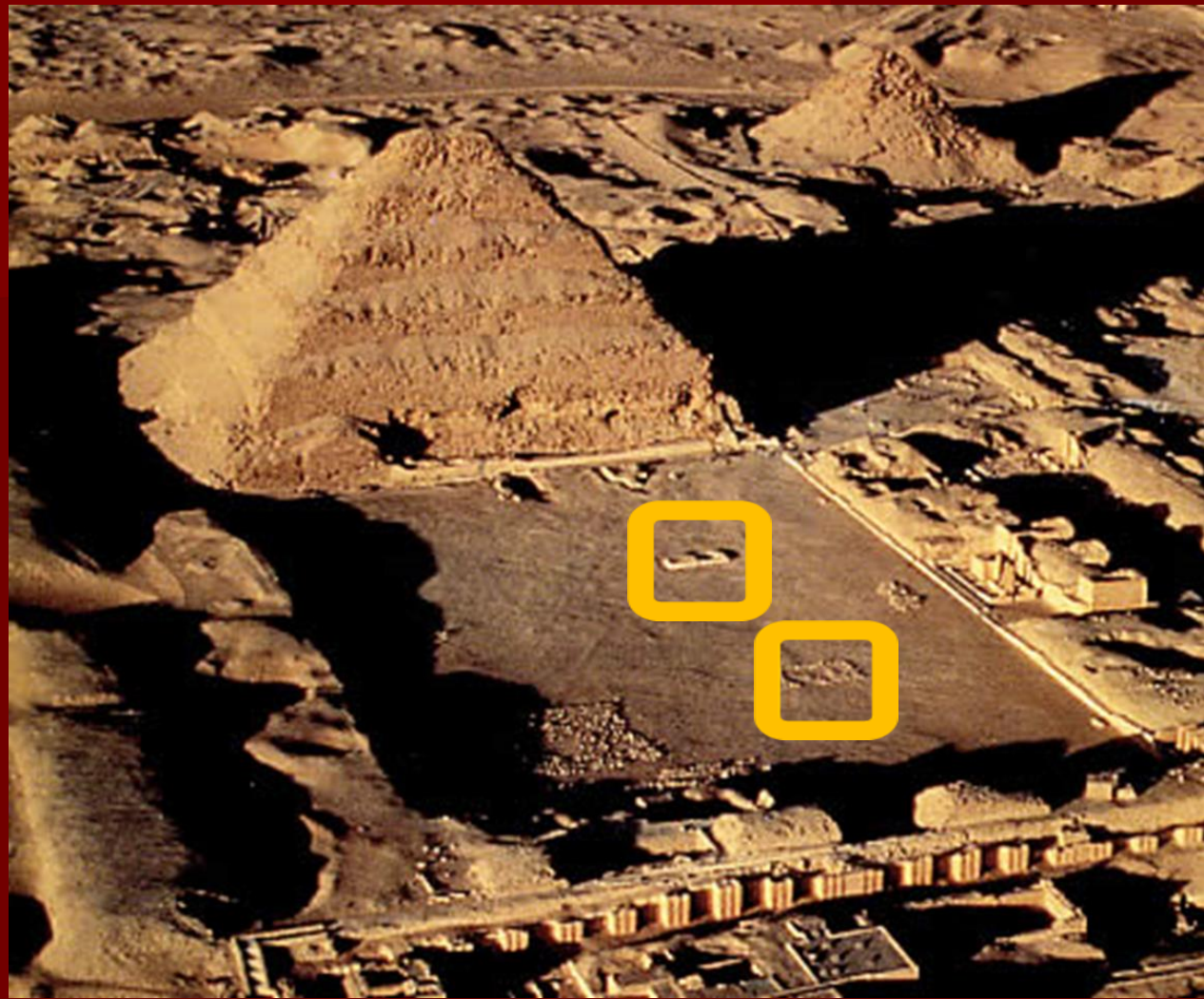


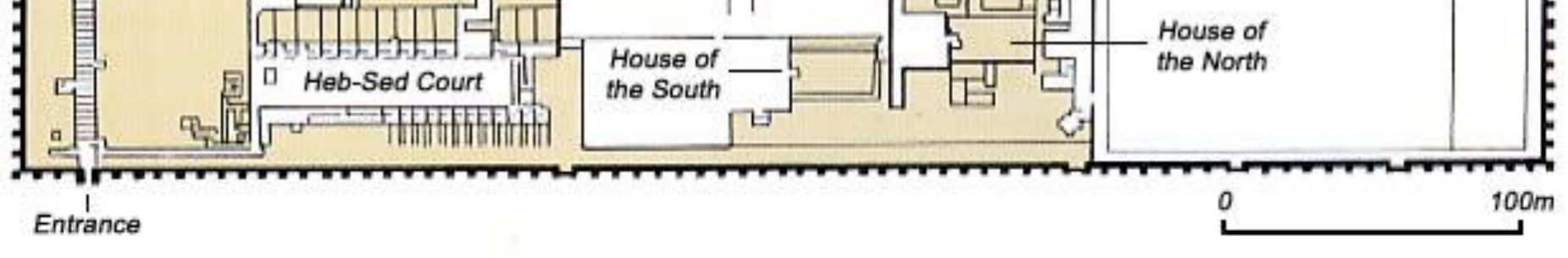
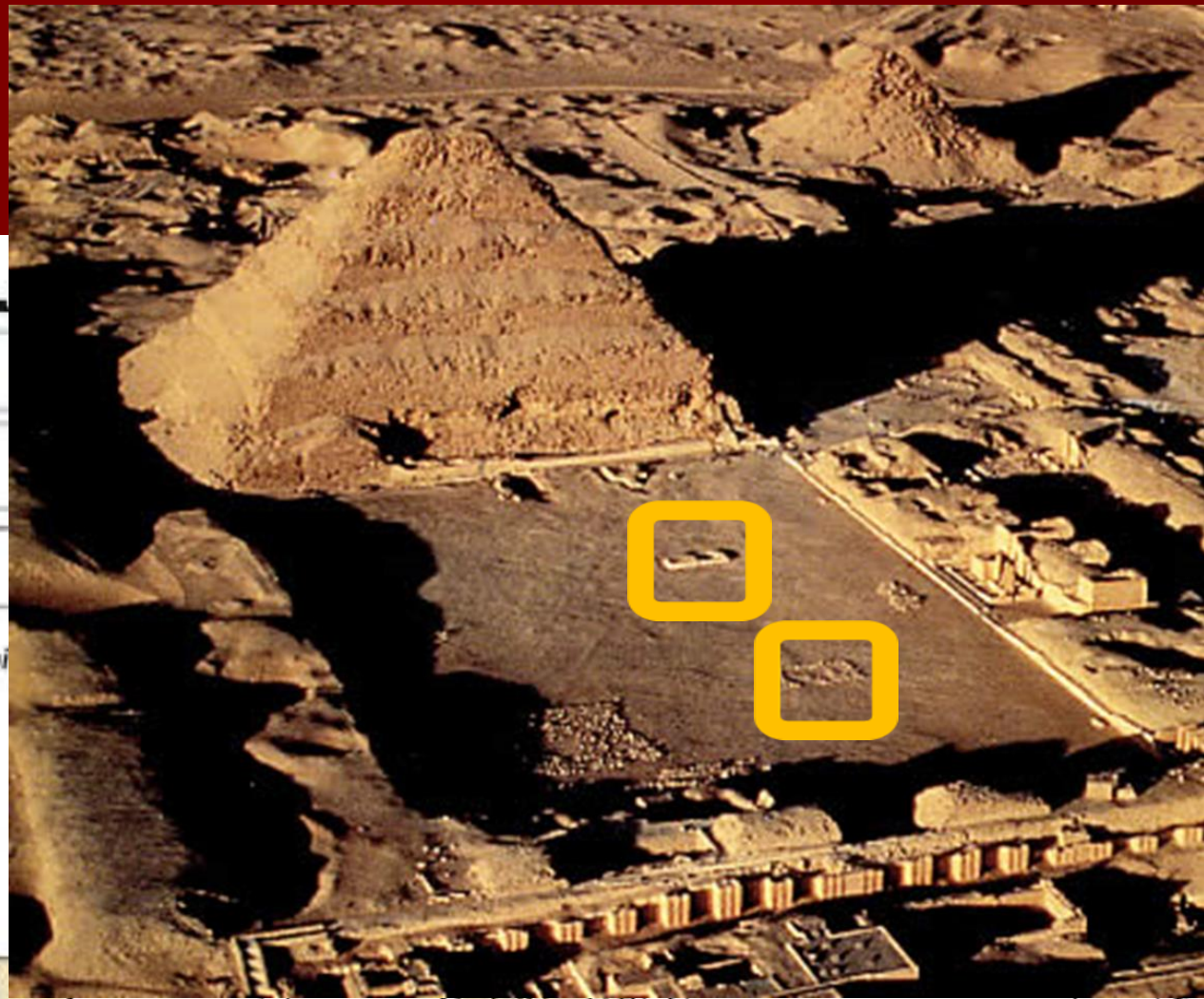
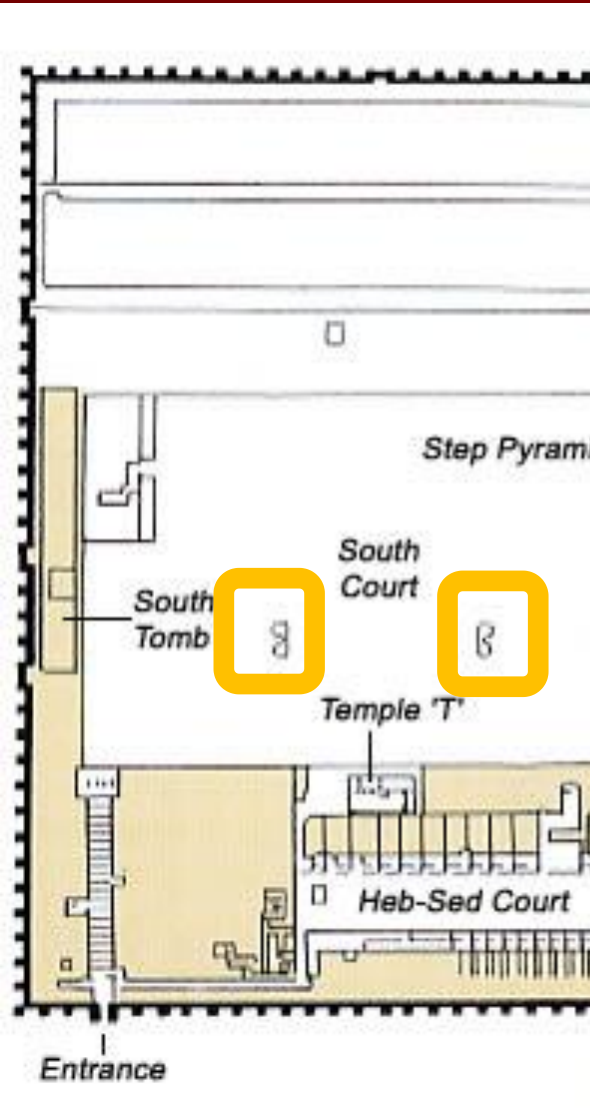


Temple
HK29a

Narmer-
Macehead

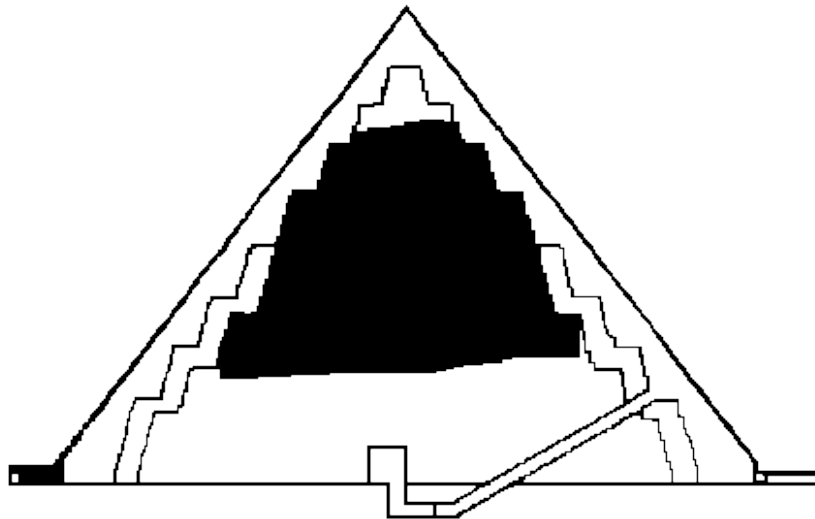






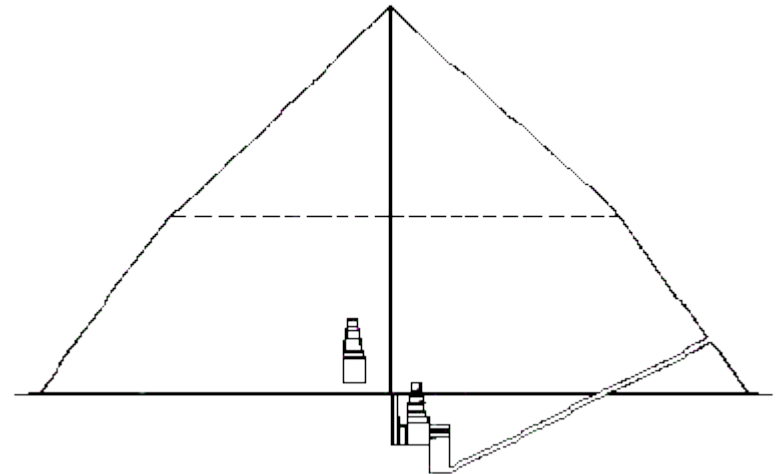
Pyramid of Huni/Snofru

Stepped pyramid core



First attempt to built a “real pyramid” after move of residence from Meidum to Dahsur (between regnal year 12-15)

Ground sunk → change of angle



Snefru

Meidum: started by Huni



Dahsur: Bent Pyramid



Snefru

Meidum: started by Huni



Dahsur: Bent Pyramid



Dahsur: Red Pyramid



Red Pyramid (Dahsur)



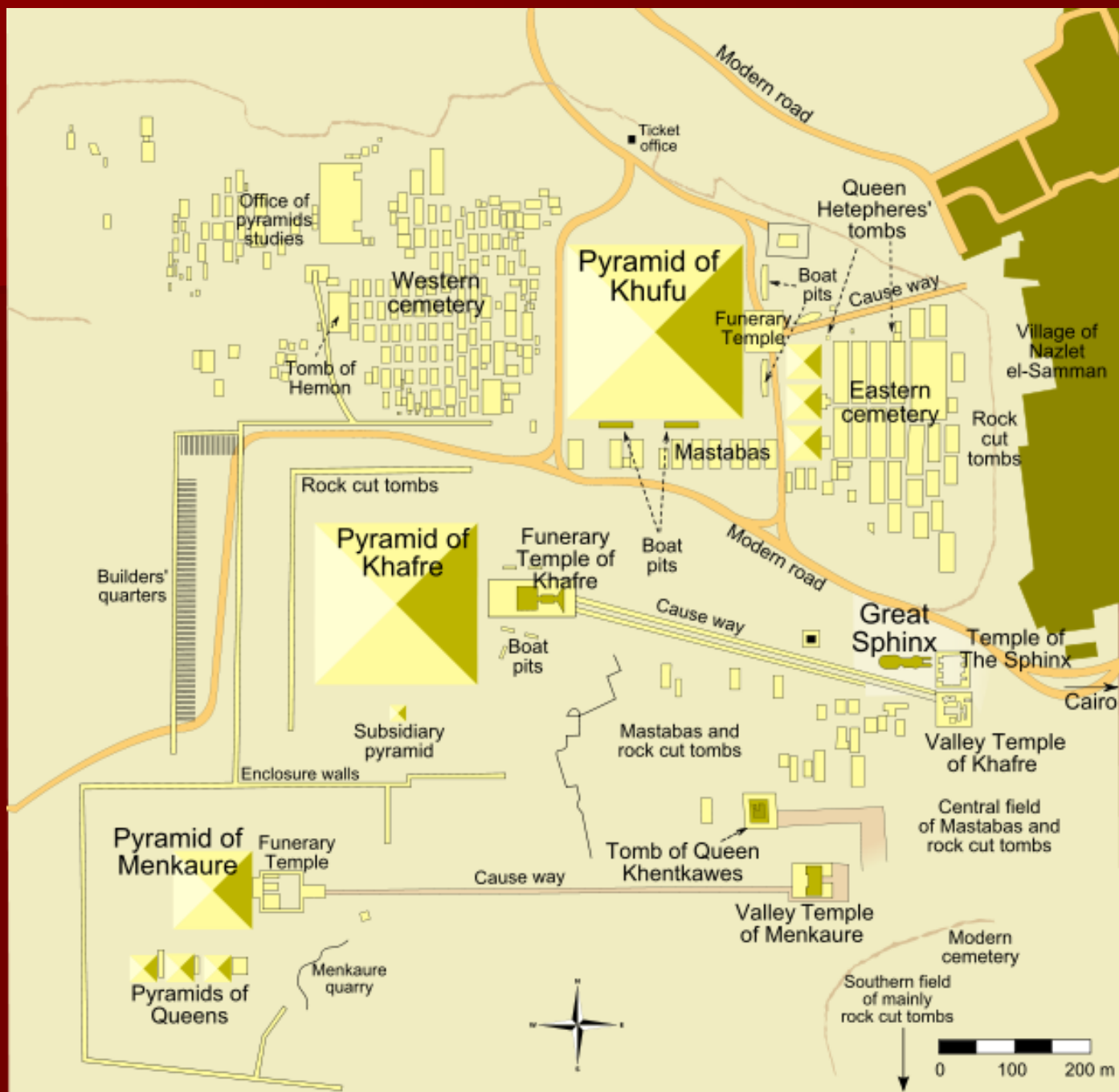
- ***Dd-snfrw (Enduring like Snefru)***
- Made from local red sandstone
- Works started in the year 29
- largely robbed equipment (traces of a fire), scant reminders of the mummy of Snefru were found

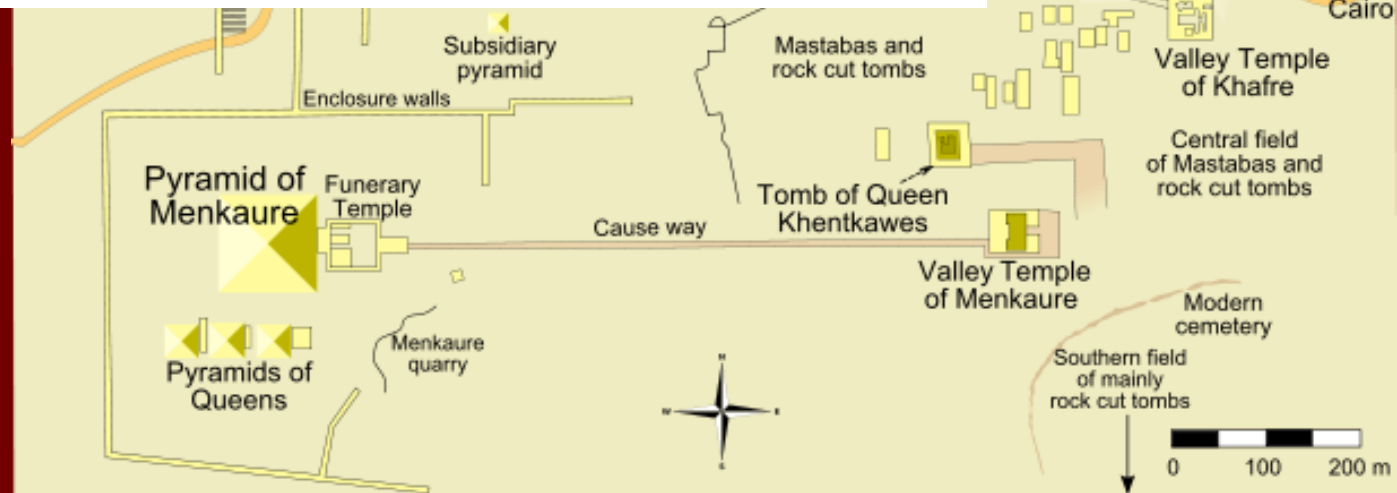
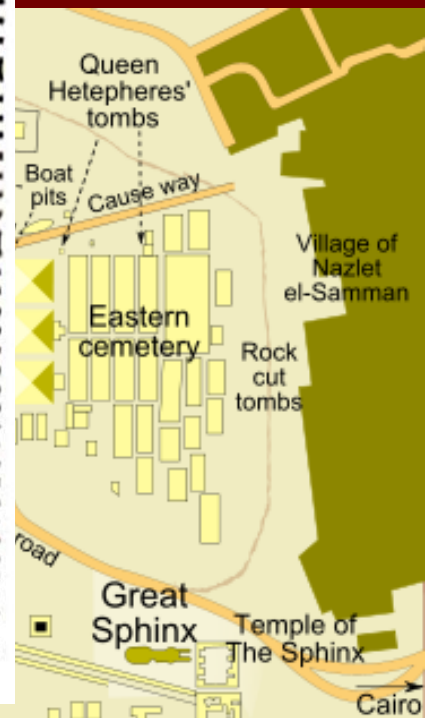
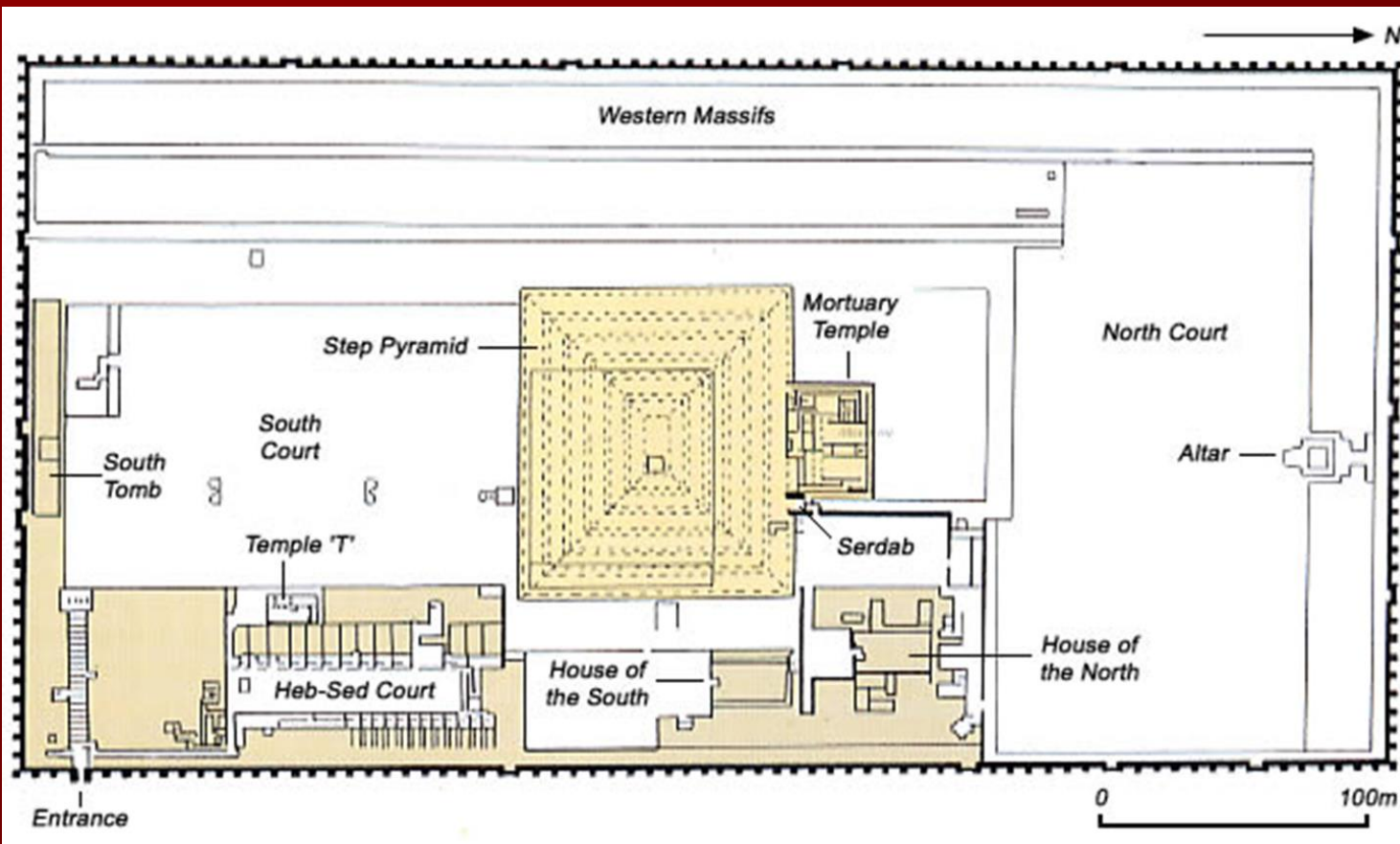


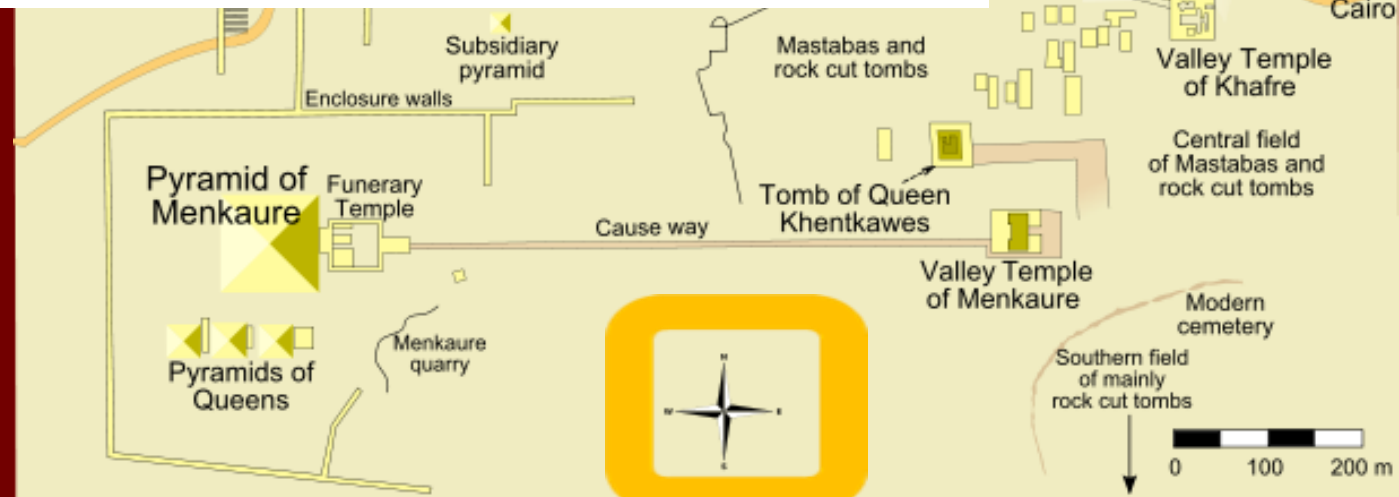
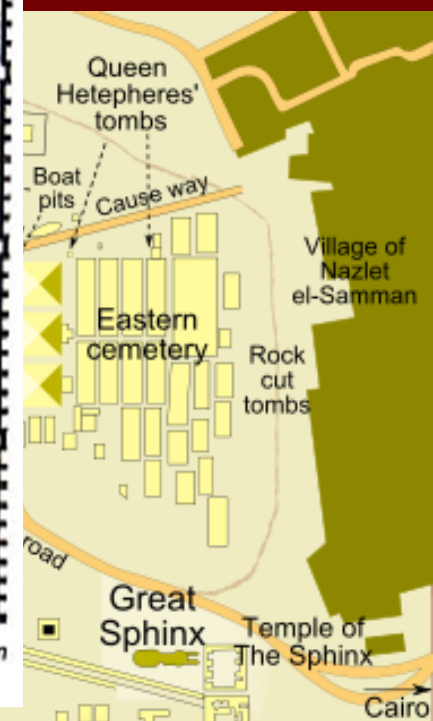
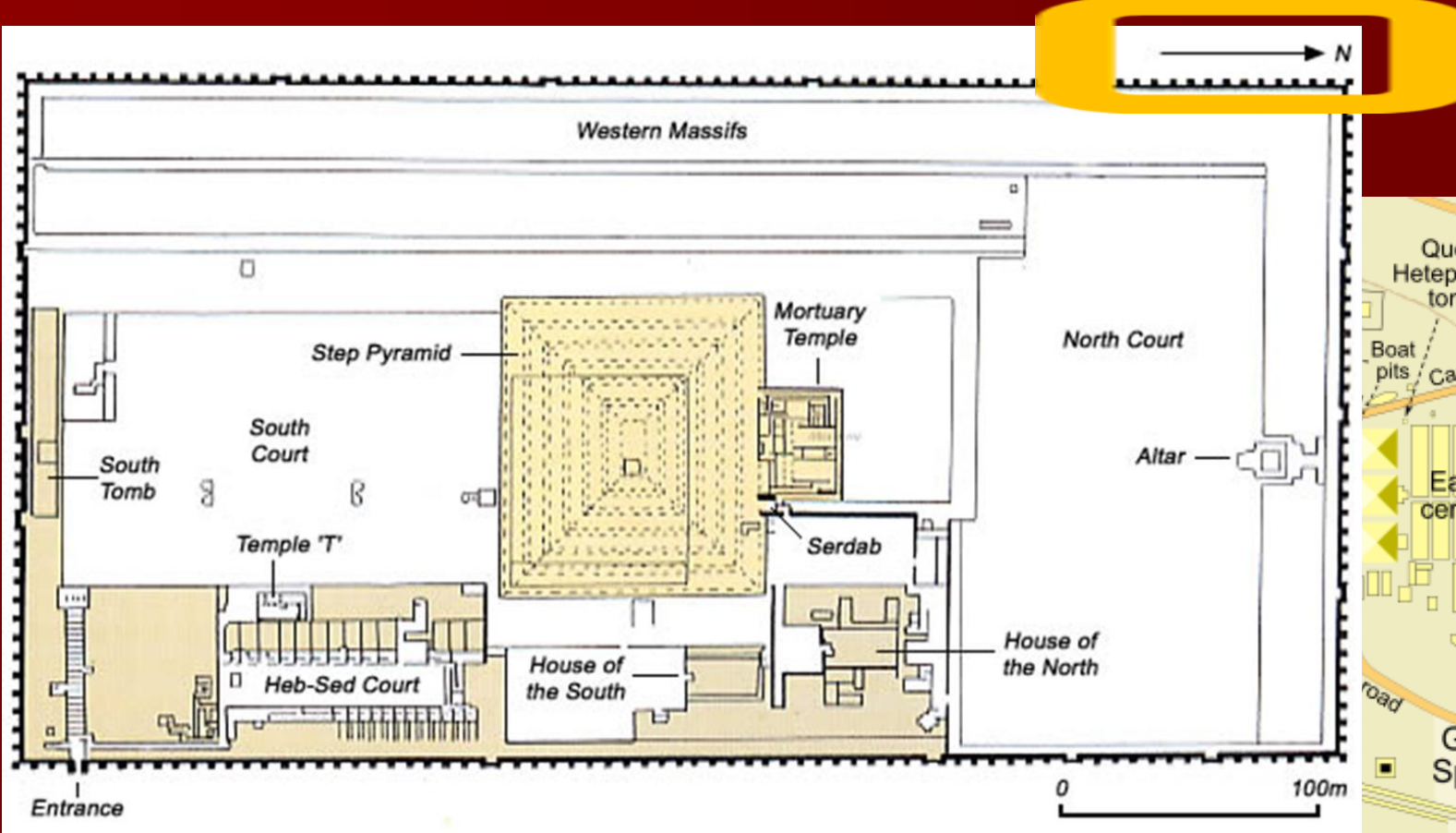
dd-snfrw (Enduring like Snefru)

Giza - Plateau

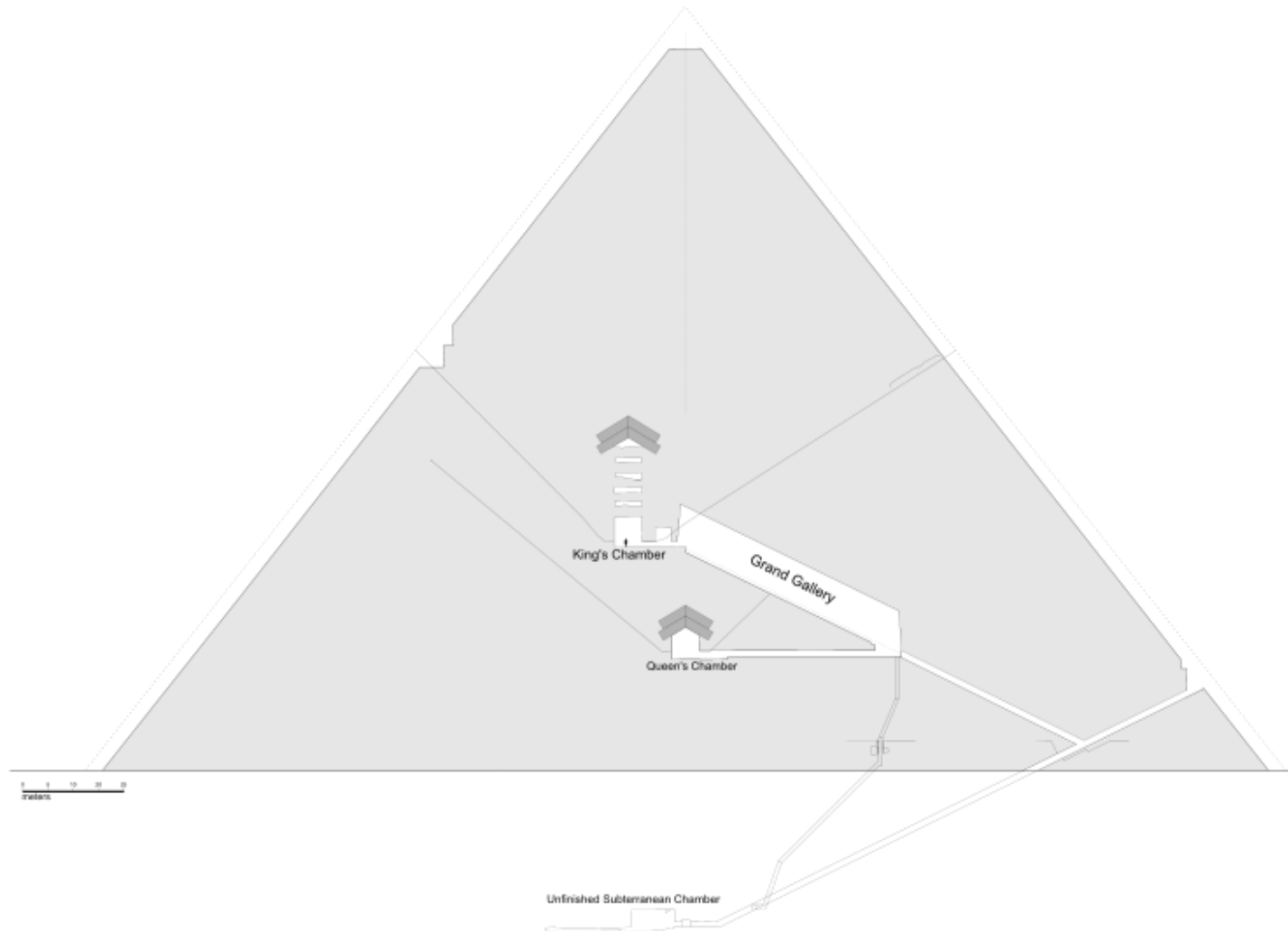






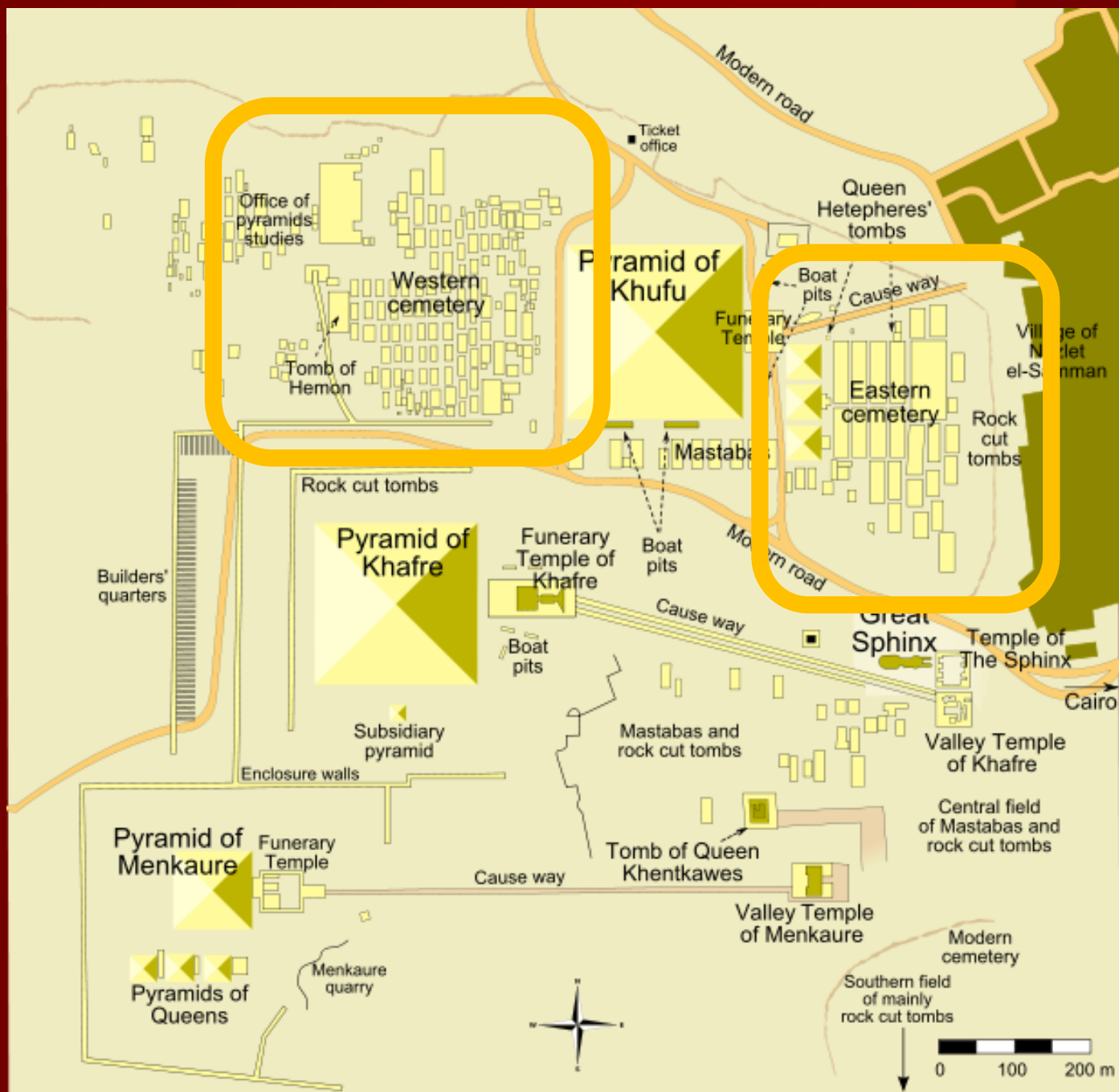


Inside Pyramids: Great Pyramid



Valley temple (reconstruction)





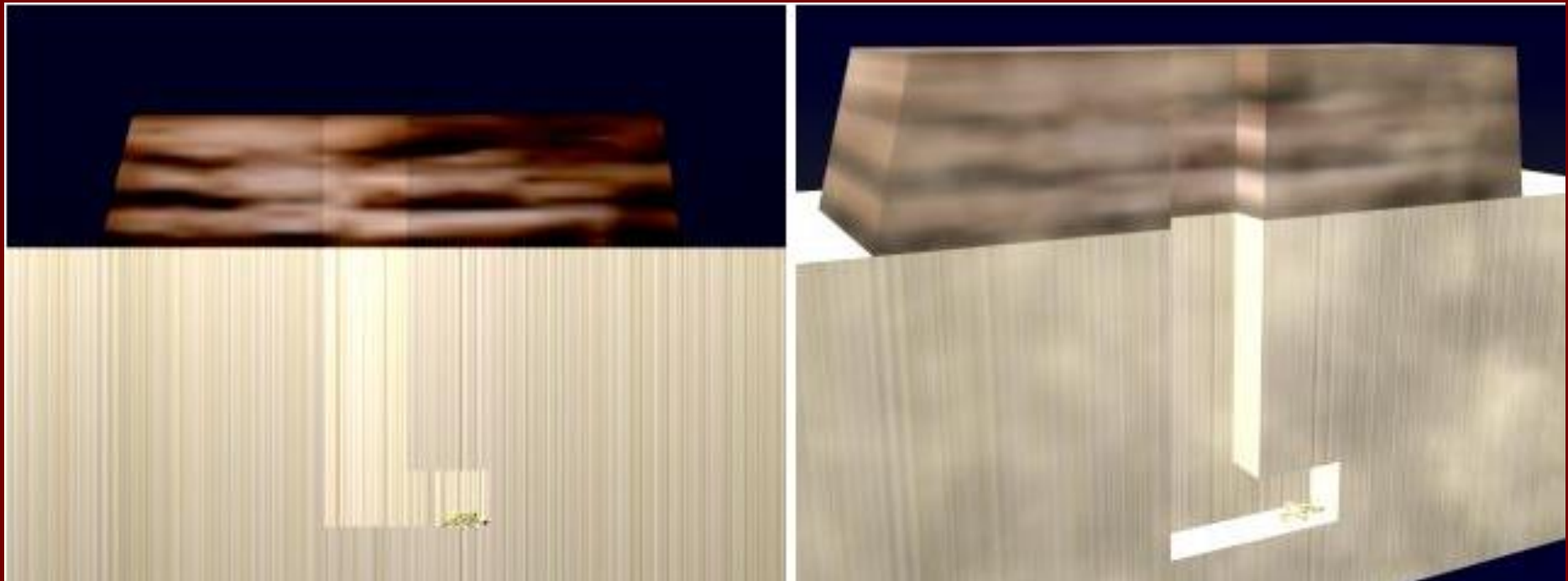
Detail of the mastaba tomb of Babaef at Giza, excavated by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston Expedition.

- ❑ Mastaba =
 - ❑ rectangular structures with sloping sides
 - ❑ enclose vertical shafts to underground burial chambers
 - ❑ OK tomb form for high officials + family

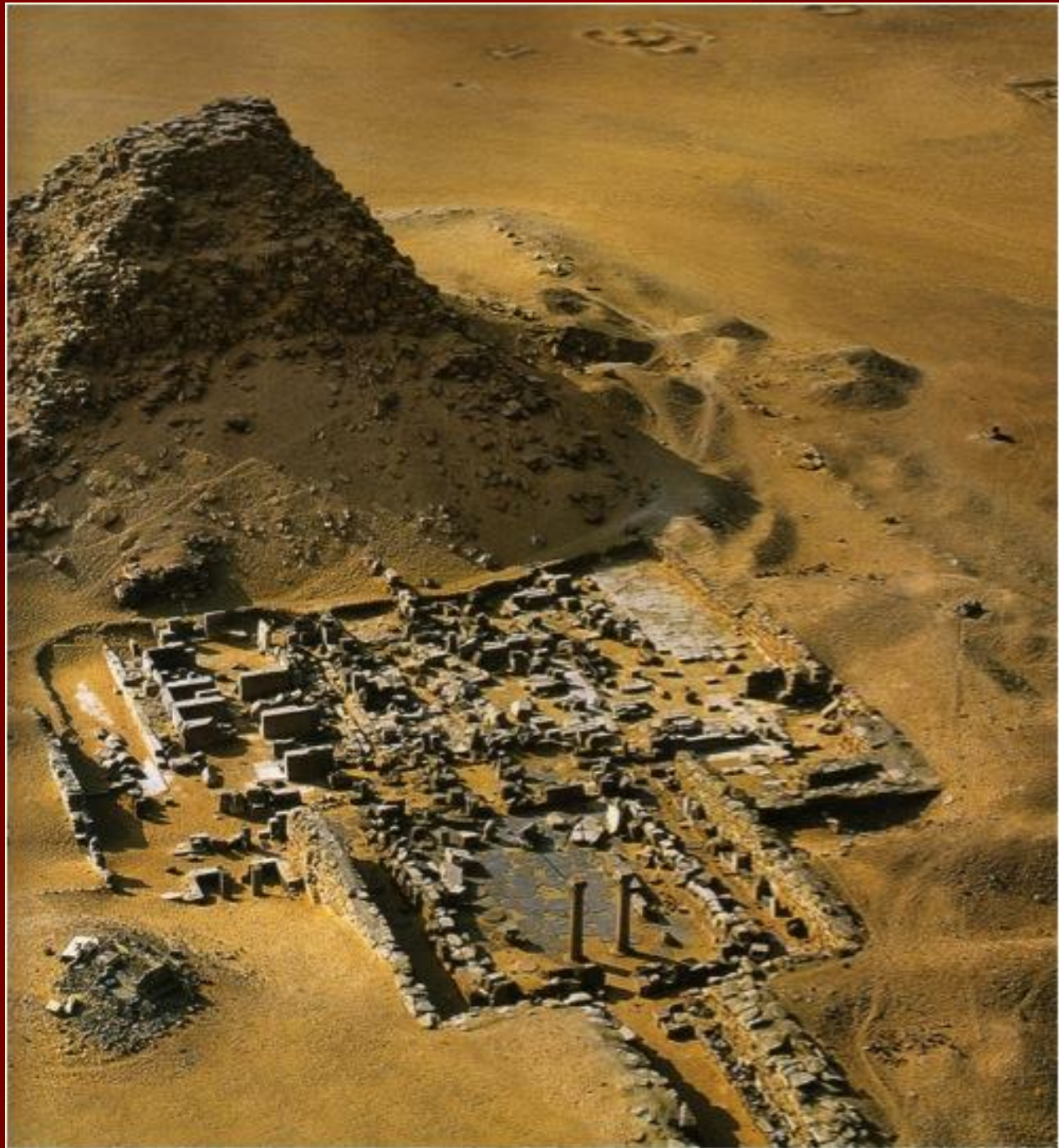


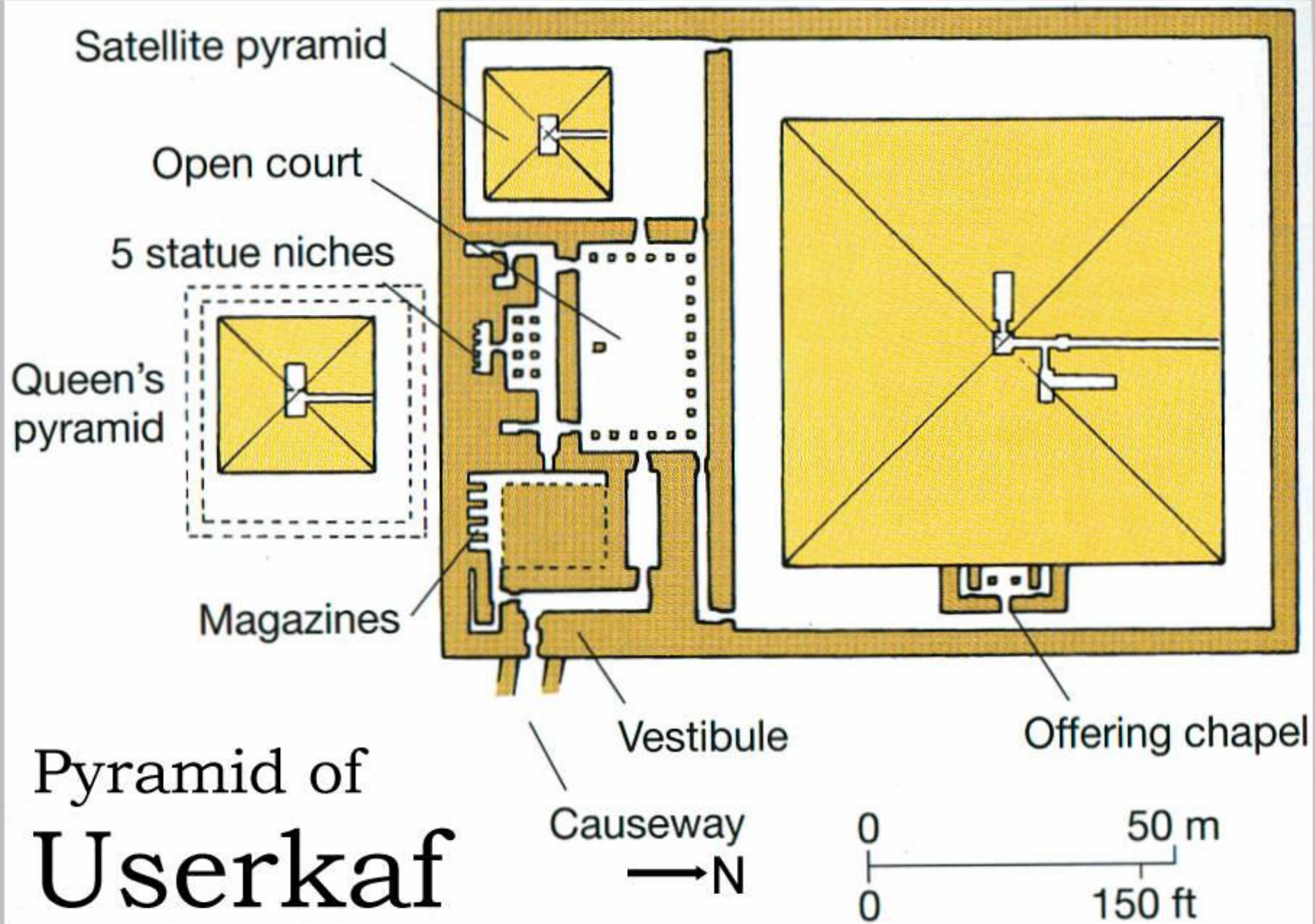
Tomb types: mastaba

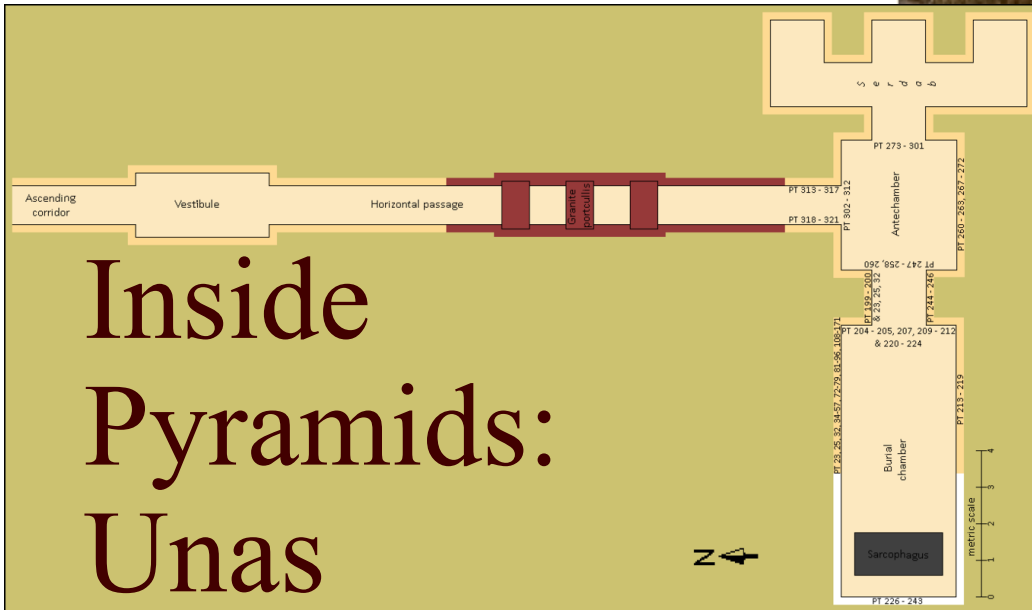
structure or marker on the surface (mostly destroyed) → Arabic word 'mastaba' = 'bench' for the massive rectangular structures found above ; some rooms for offerings inside, decorated with reliefs or paintings; one or more shafts lead to burial chambers (tomb owner and family)



Pyramid Sahure

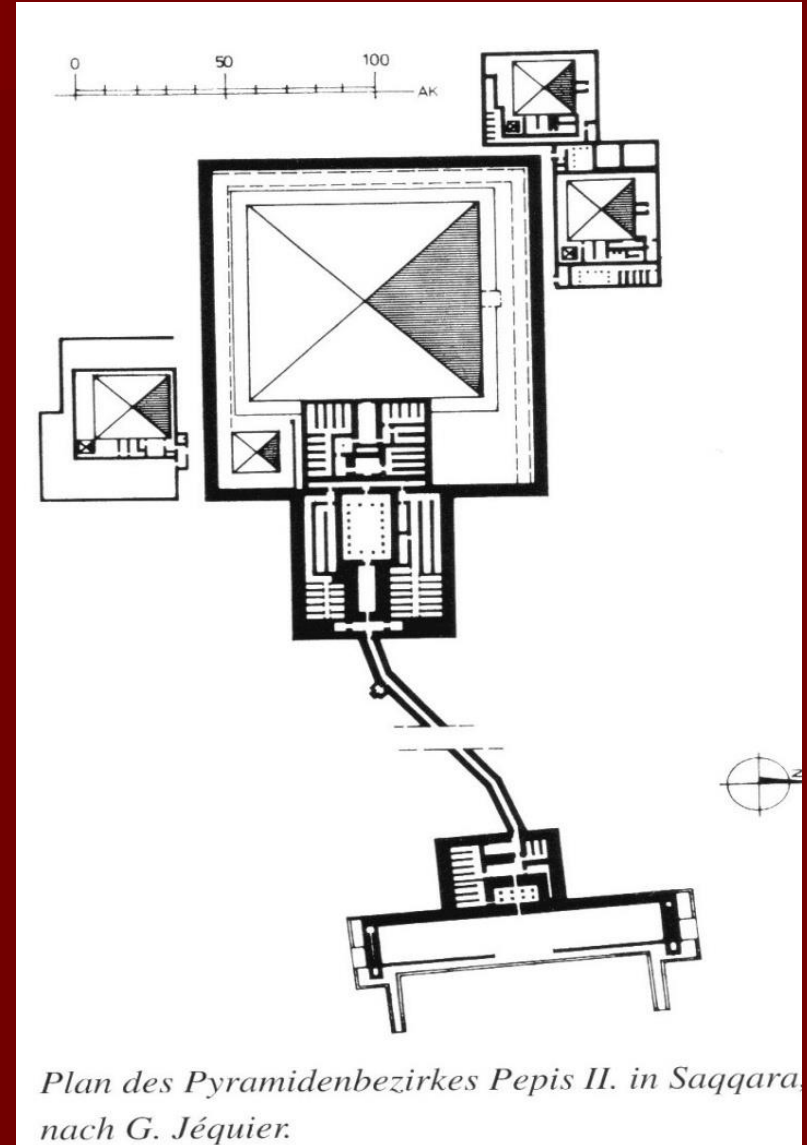
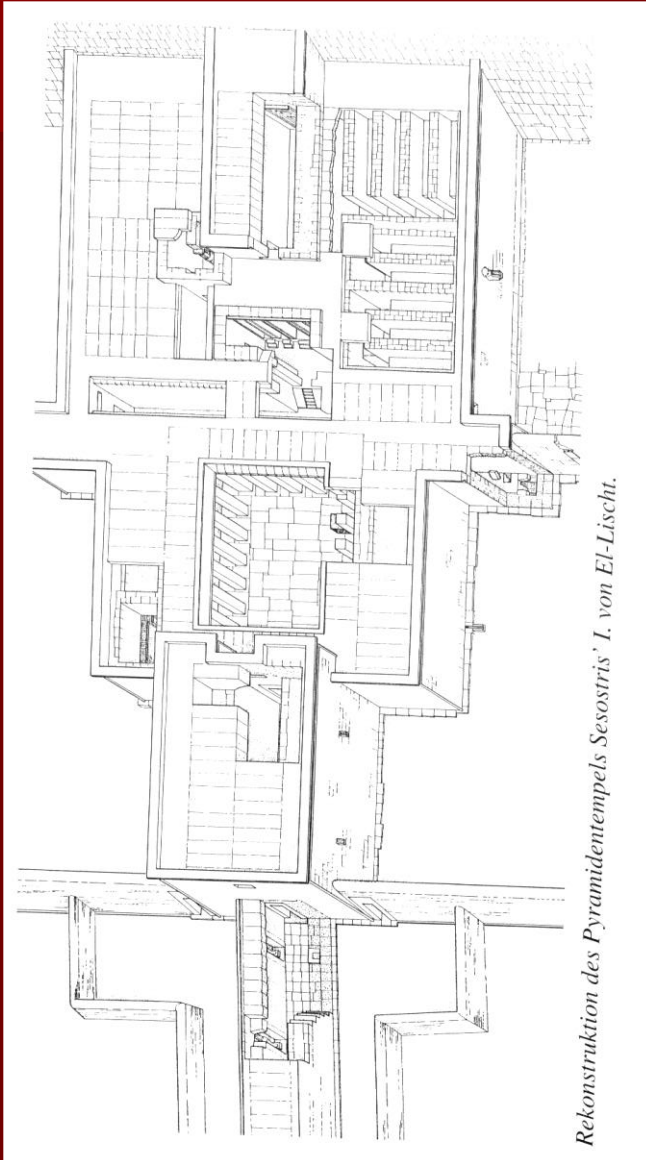






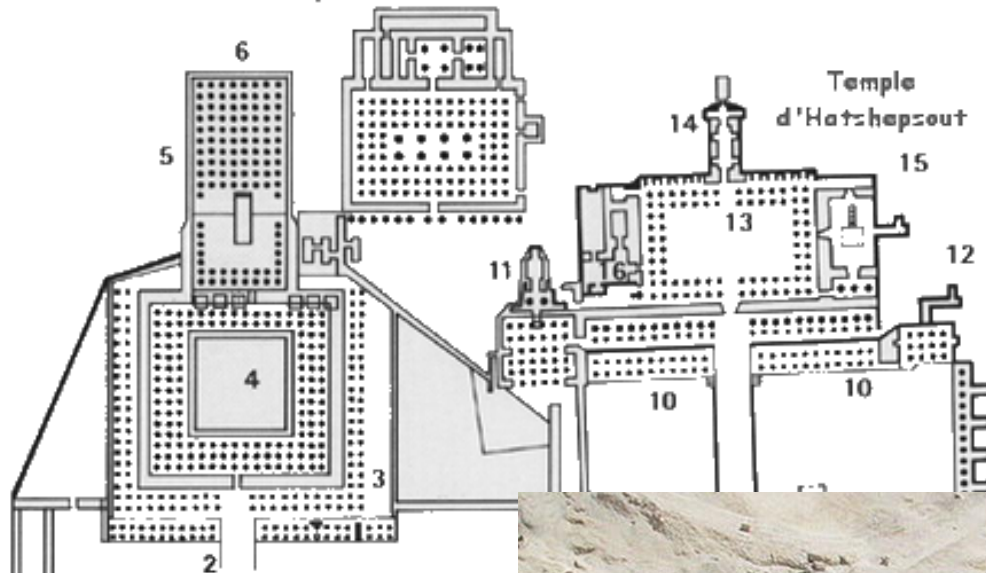
MK: back to tradition

Pyramid-Temples Senwosret I and Pepi II



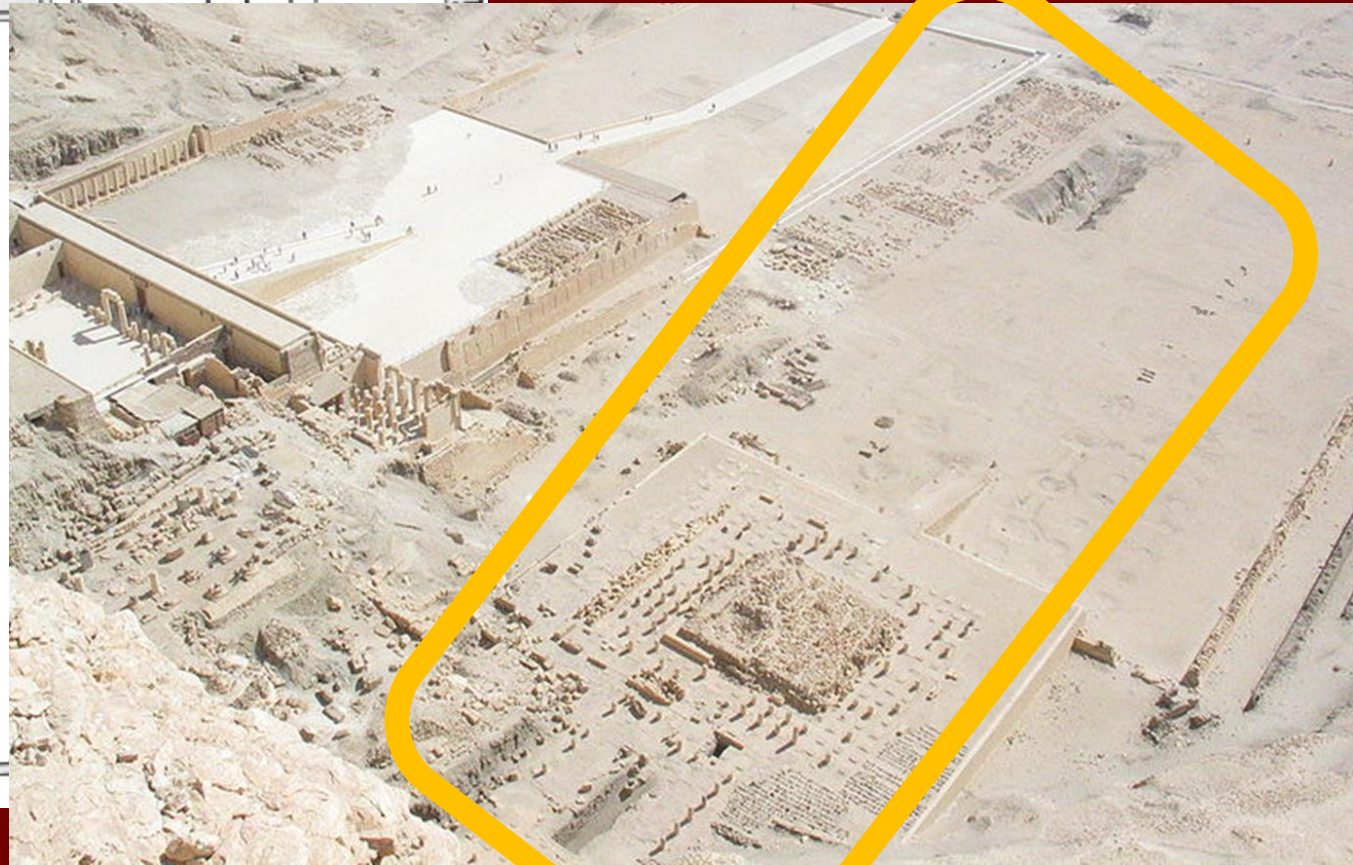
Deir el-Bahari (MK)

Temple de Thoutmôsis III

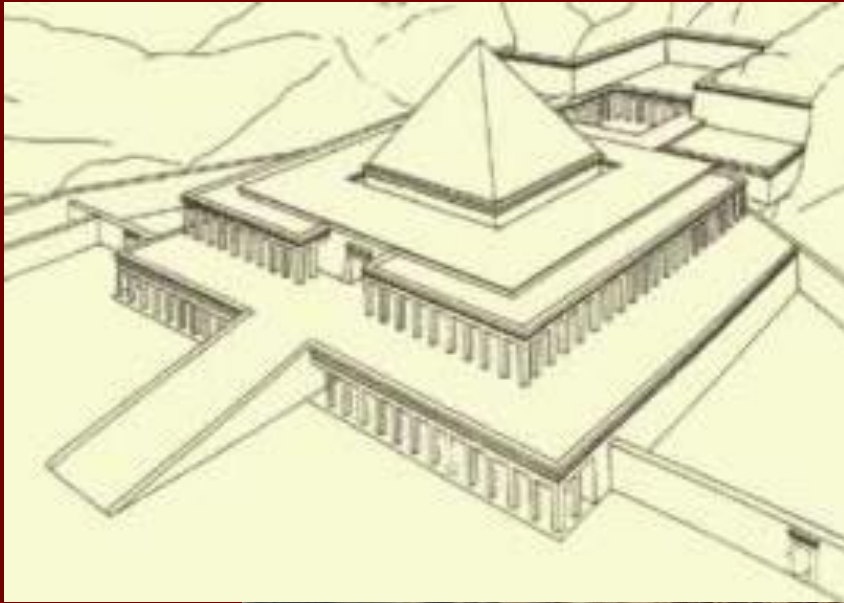


Temple de Mentouhotep

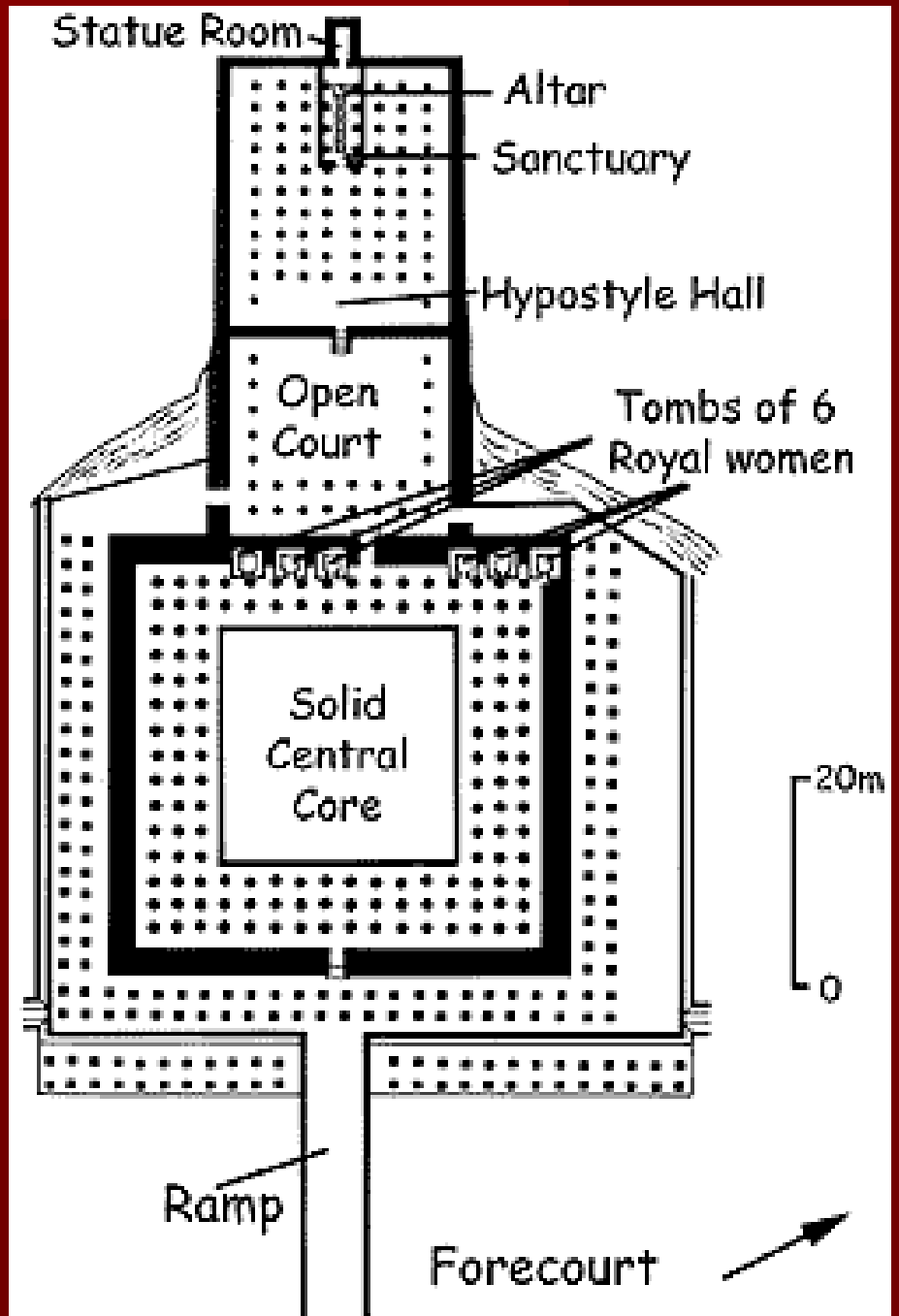
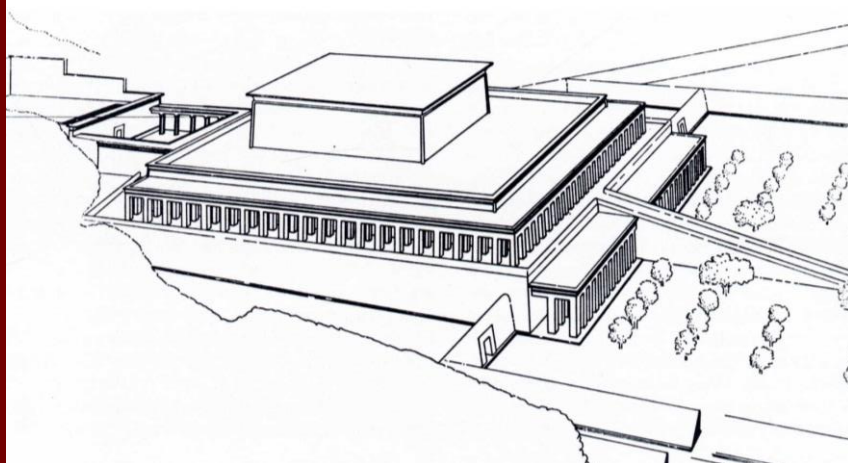
1. Bab el-Hosan
2. Vestibule inférieur
3. Terrasse avec colonnade
4. Tumul
5. Salle hypostyle
6. Sanctuaire



Mortuary complex Mentuhotep II - Pyramid or not?



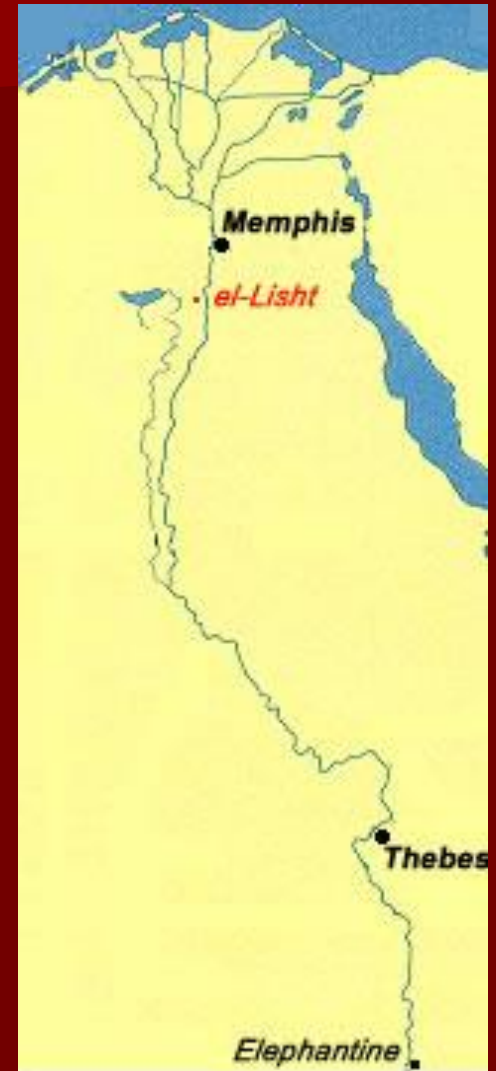
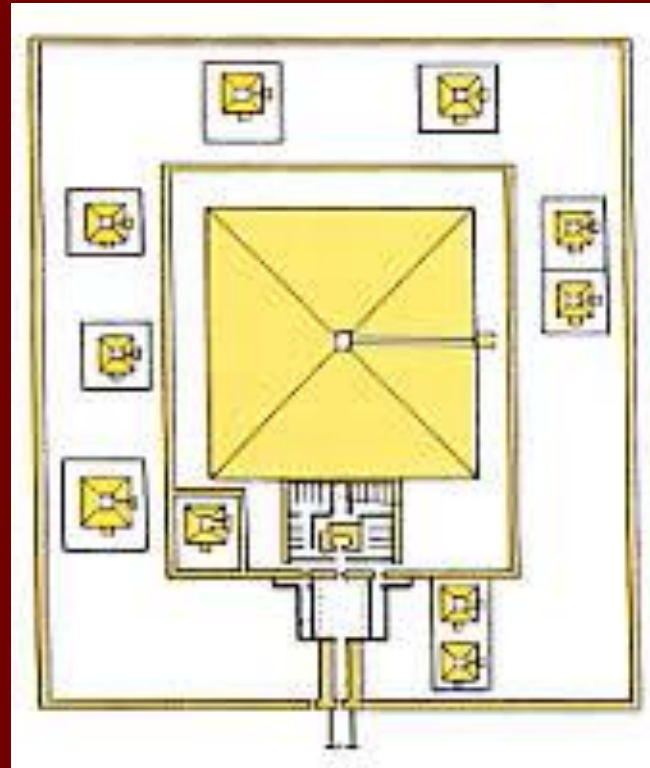
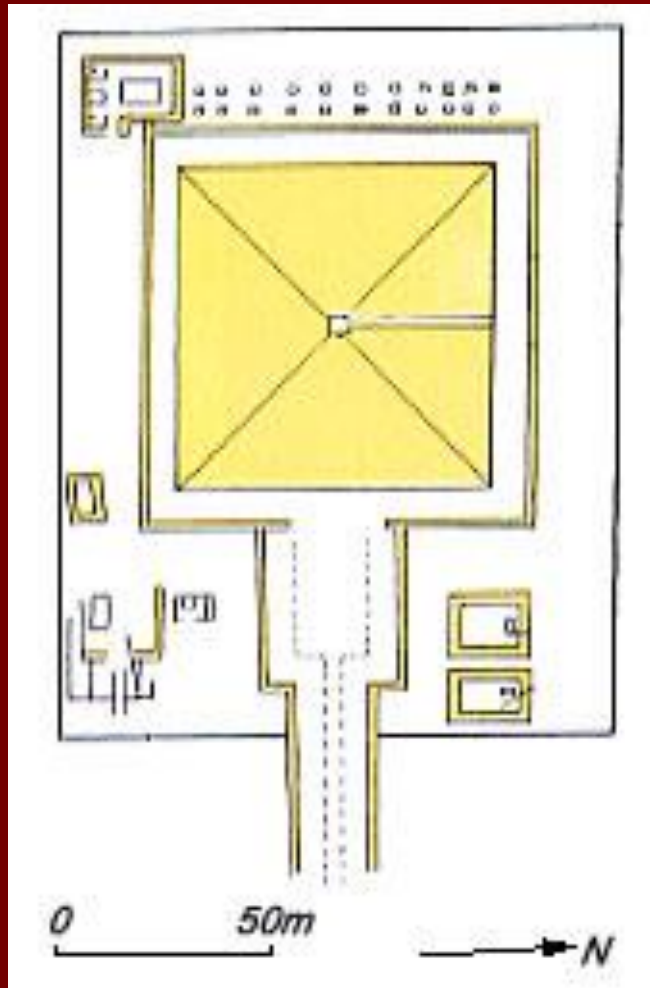
The temple



Unusual funerary complex

- ❑ built on several levels
- ❑ was approached by a 16-metre-wide (150-ft) causeway, leading from a valley temple (no longer existent)
- ❑ mortuary temple: forecourt (enclosed by walls on 3 sides), terrace on which stands a large square structure (maybe represents primeval mound arising from waters of chaos)
- ❑ faces east → likely to be connected with the sun cult of Re and the resurrection of the king
- ❑ eastern part of forecourt: opening (called the Bab el-Hosan – 'Gate of the Horseman') leads to underground passage and unfinished tomb or cenotaph with seated statue of the king

Lisht – Amenemhet I, Senwosret I



Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III in Abydos

severely damaged, excavated by Josef Wegner (Penn Museum Philadelphia), believed to be actual burial place and not cenotaph (Arnold)

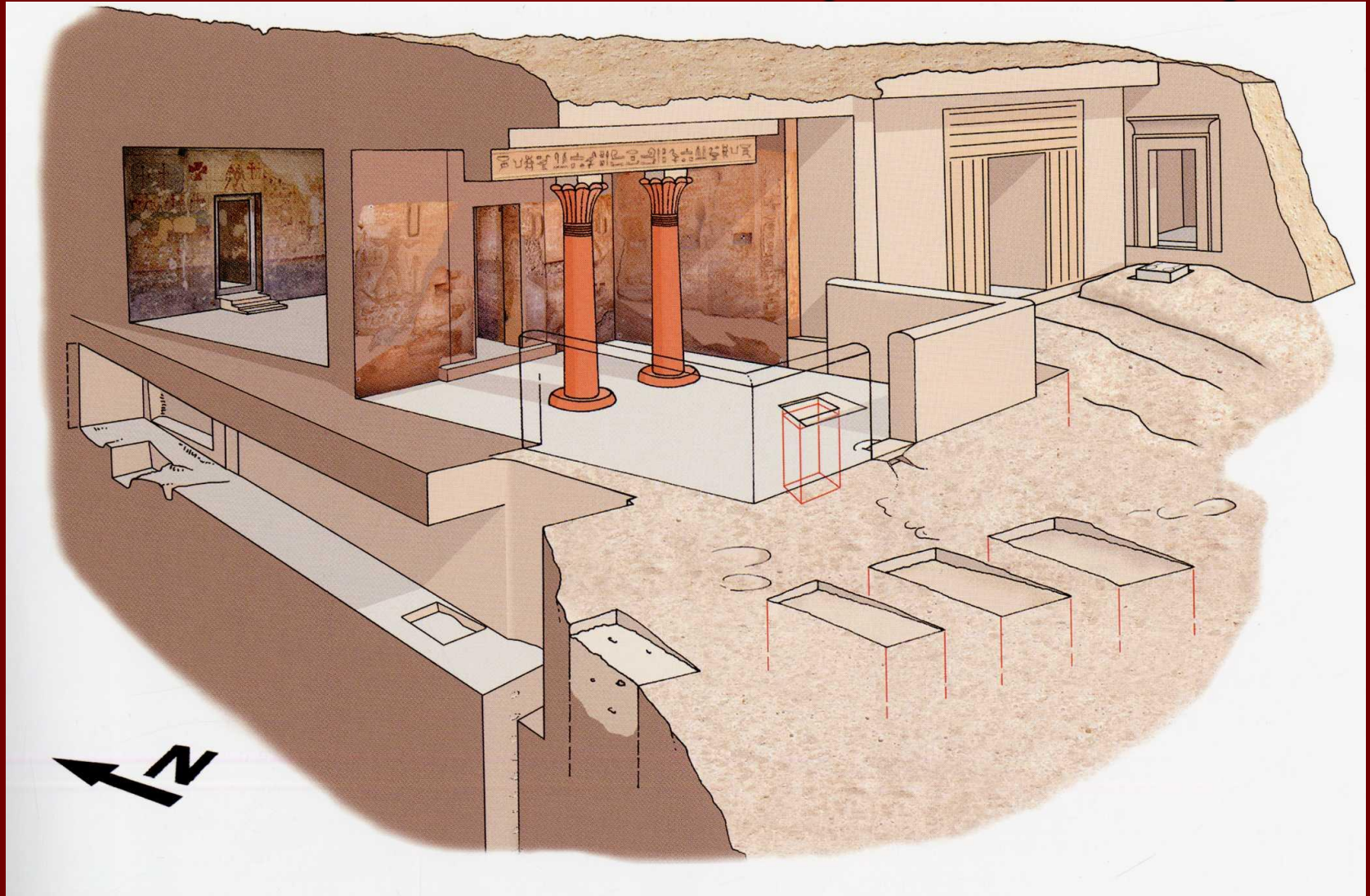
<http://www.penn.museum/research/research-egyptian-section/790-excavations-at-the-mortuary-complex-of-pharaoh-senwosret-iii-at-abydos.html>



SIII: First hidden royal tomb (on Anubis-Hill)



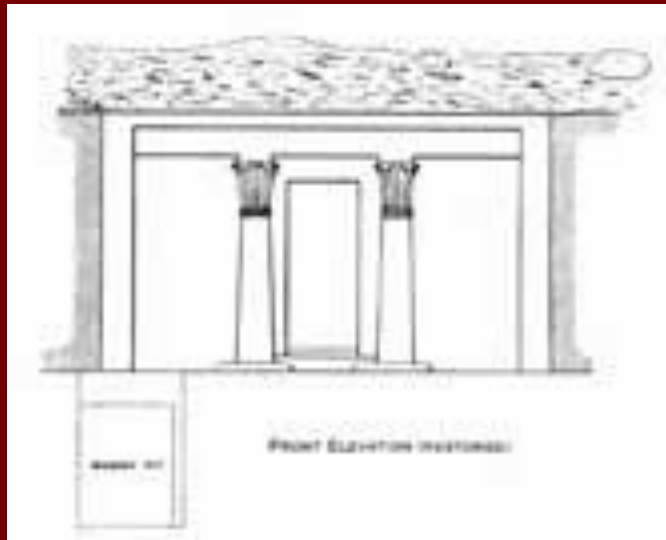
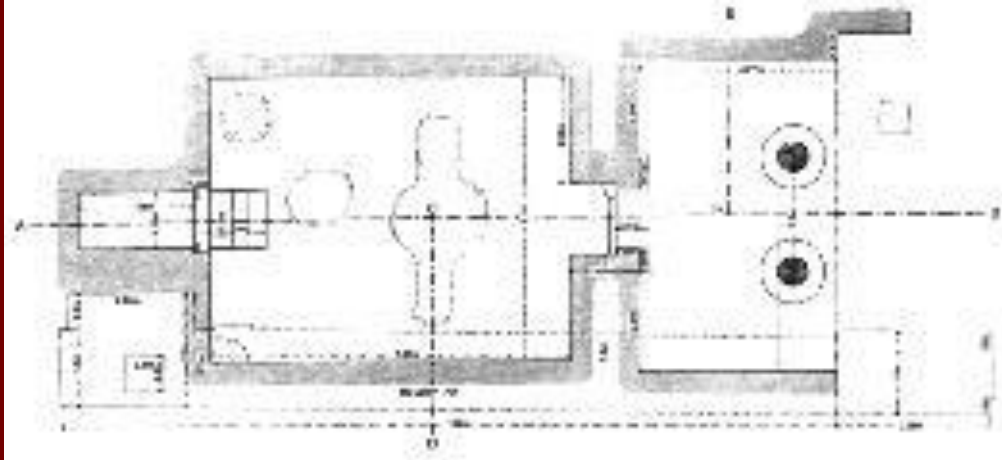
Tombs of El-Bersheh –MK (rock cut tombs in the provinces)



Tomb of Nomarch Djehutjhotep



Tomb of Nomarch Djehutjhotep



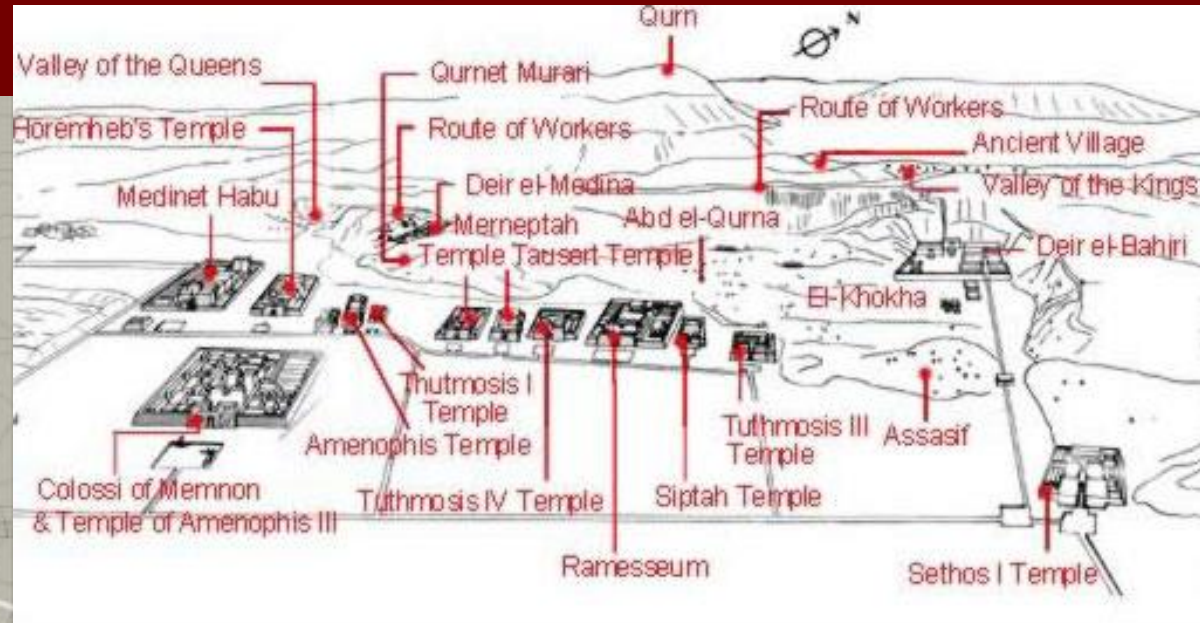
New Kingdom – Royal tombs

- ❑ CHANGE: Separation of tomb and mortuary temple
- ❑ Mortuary temple now called “Houses/Temples of Millions of Years” = temples within the Valley, each built by individual kings or queens
 - for the worship of the deceased kings, and were even used for his worship while he lived
 - Amun = principal deity at Thebes, Pharaoh was considered his son → celebration of this union: yearly **Beautiful Feast of the Valley**: renewal royal power
 - sed-festival (to renew the king's strength + vitality of all Egypt)

Tomb and Temple in NK

Valley of the Kings

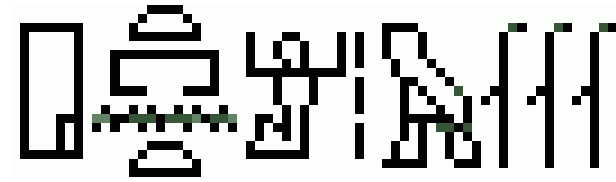
Temples on West Bank



Tomb and Temple in NK

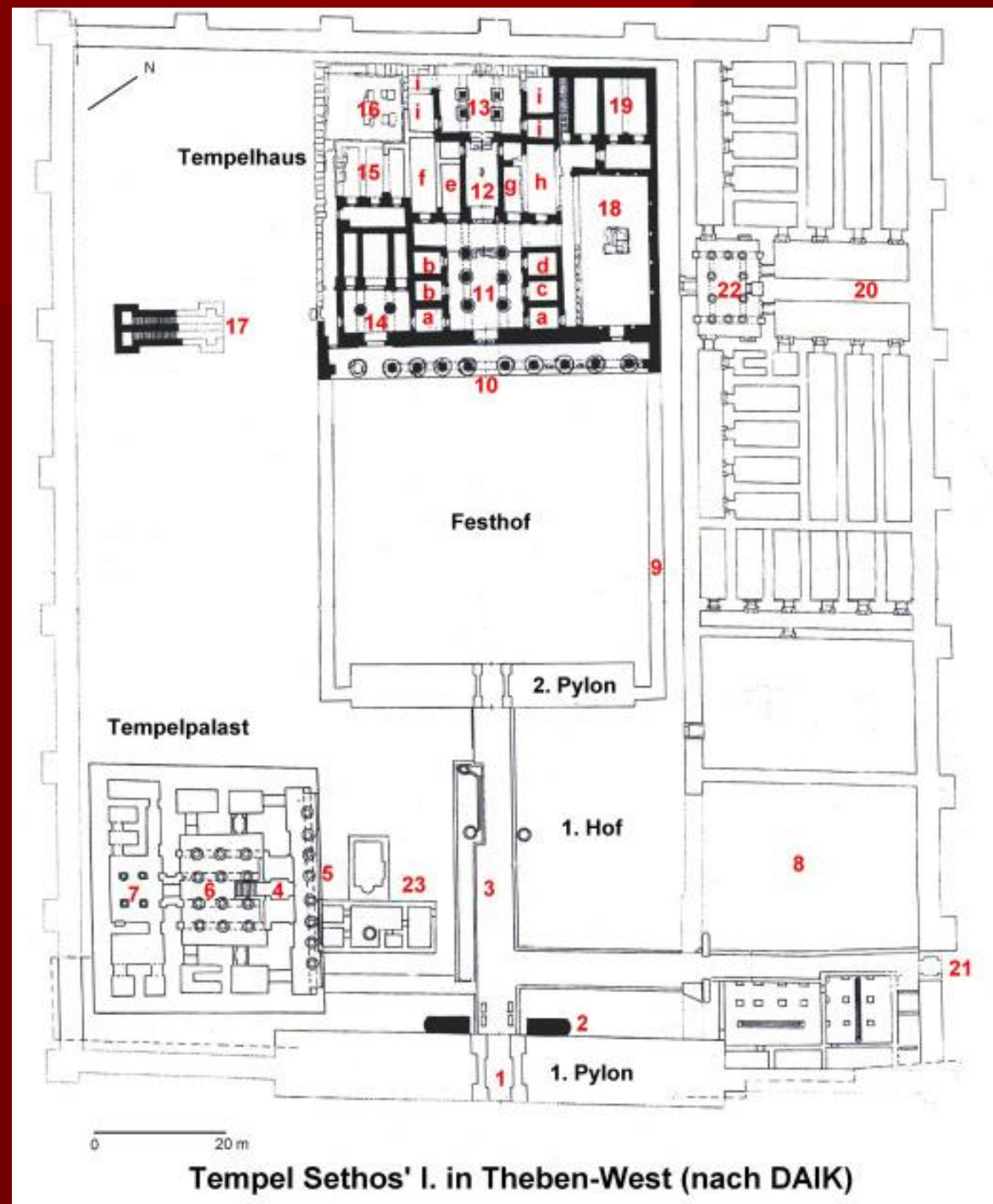


Mansion of Millions of Years



- replacing the *ka*-chapels, pyramid superstructures + adjacent mortuary temples
- cult of the king + dedicated to Amen/Ptah/Re, Hathor, Re-Harakhte, Anubis, and Sokar
- memorial temples + royal cult temples: honored dead king through eternity, kept king's cult alive, guaranteeing him eternal deification
- barque shrines for gods
- incorporated in festivals while the tombs off limits
- economic unit
- storerooms of the Ramesseum: capable of storing grain for 15 to 20 thousand people

House of Millions of Years Seti I Gurna, Thebes



KV17

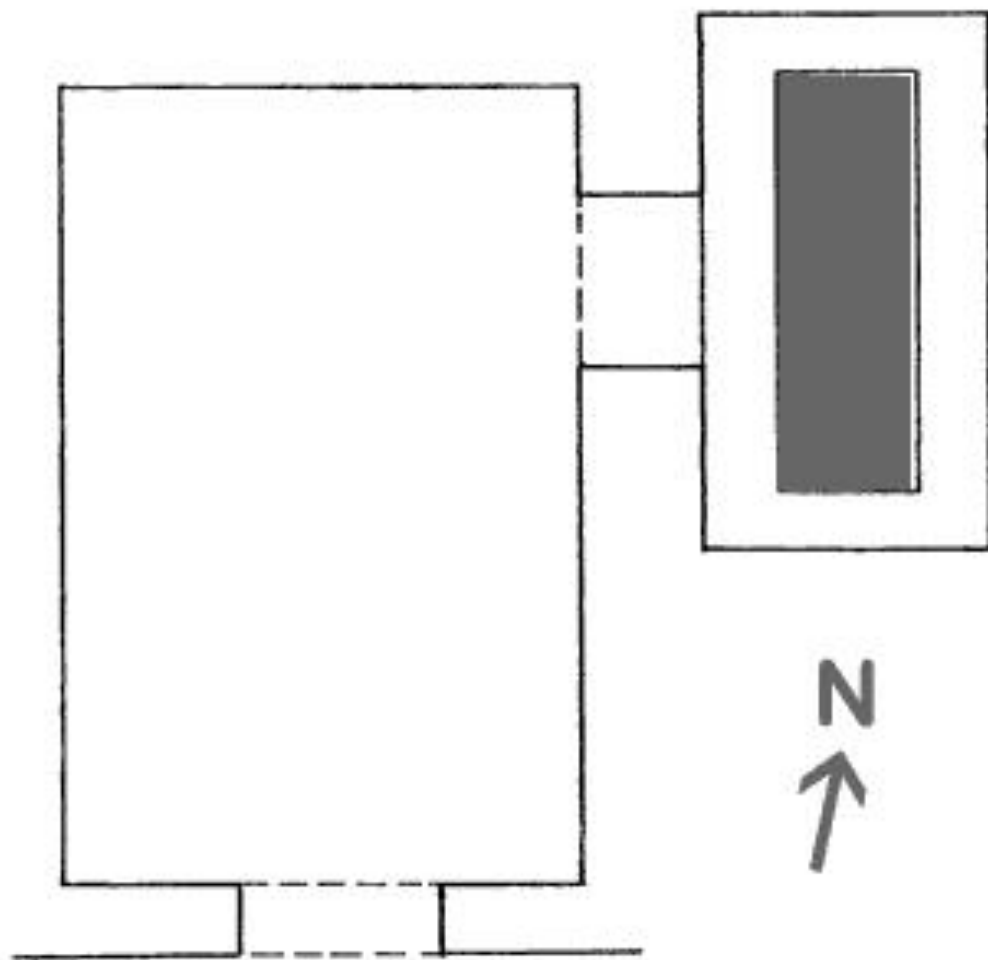
Seti I



The tomb of Ahmose, Son of Ibana at El Kab (no. 5)

The warrior hero: serving under the rules of Seqen-En-Re Taa II,
Kamose, Ahmose I and Thutmosis I.





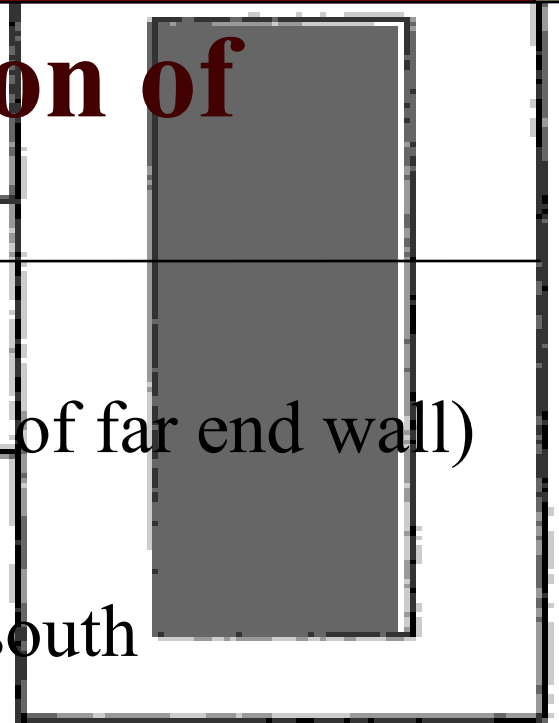
plan



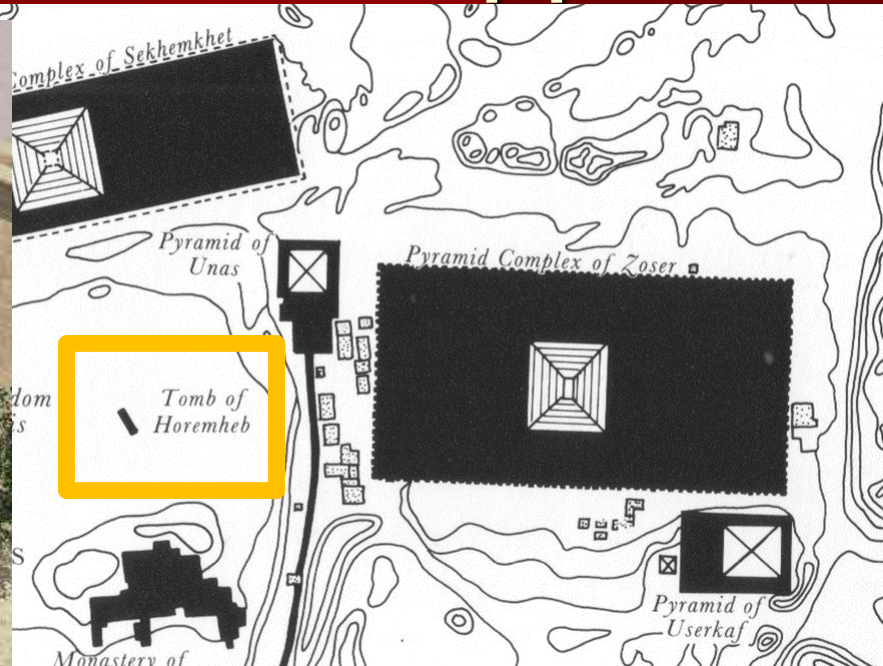
view north (rear) / view south (entry)

The tomb of Ahmose, Son of Ibana at El Kab (no. 5)

- ❑ Rectangular chamber
- ❑ Almost north-south axis (from entry of far end wall)
- ❑ Axis = greater than the width
- ❑ Arched ceiling, also oriented north-south
- ❑ Entry via an opening in the cliff face
- ❑ End of the east wall: opening to small annexe (oblong: north-south axis = longest)
- ❑ Floor of this chamber is almost totally occupied by a burial shaft.

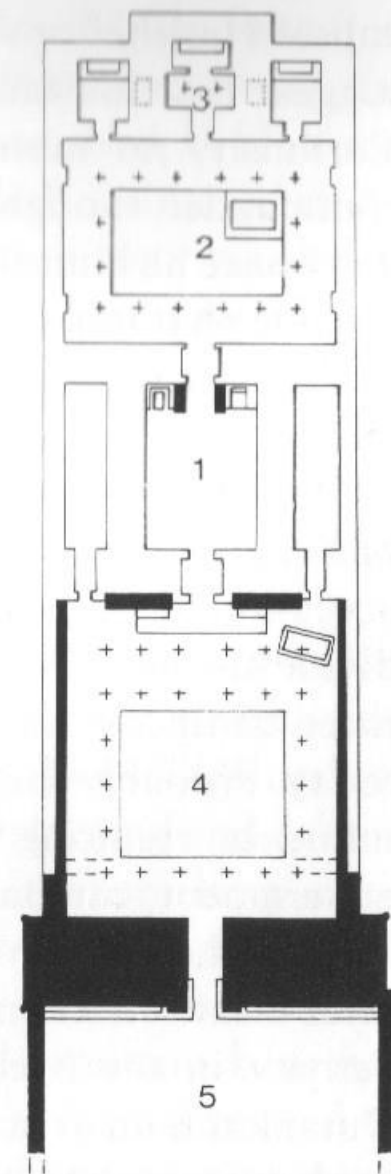
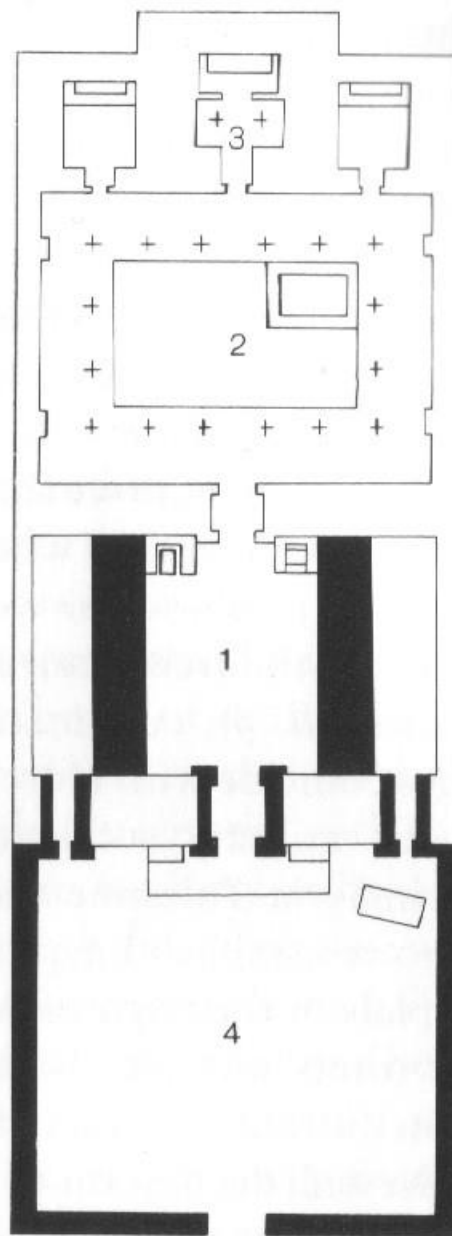
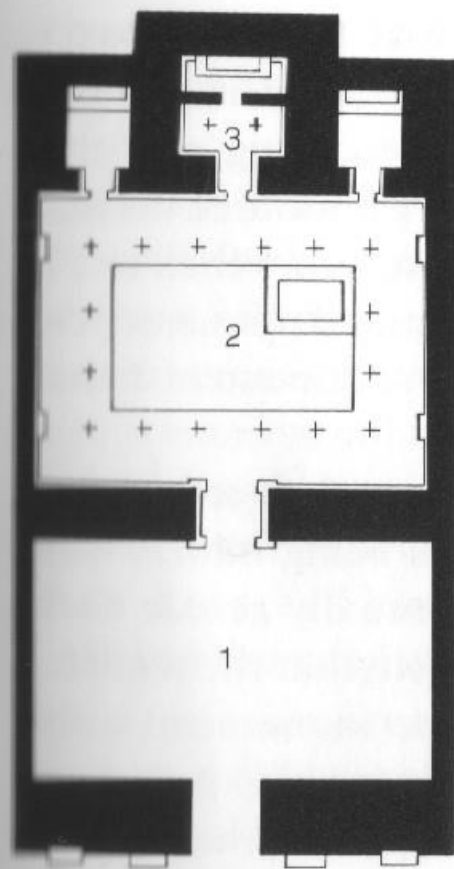


Tomb of Horemheb in Saqqara



Martin:
"Temple Tomb"





3 stages to built

1. Rock cut shaft in interior colonnade court (2) with enclosed forecourt (1) and backwards cult room, flanked by chapels (3)
2. Original forecourt was converted into statue room and side rooms (addition of cross walls and doorways – still marked as (1)), addition of new large forecourt (4)
3. New forecourt (4) transformed into outer colonnaded court with massive pylon gateway, new forecourt in front (5)

Leiden





New Kingdom Tombs

- ❑ Rock cut tombs in Thebes and elsewhere
- ❑ Saqqara: rock cut tombs, late 18th dyn.
development to “temple” tomb (Horemheb)
- ❑ Famous for their paintings and painted reliefs

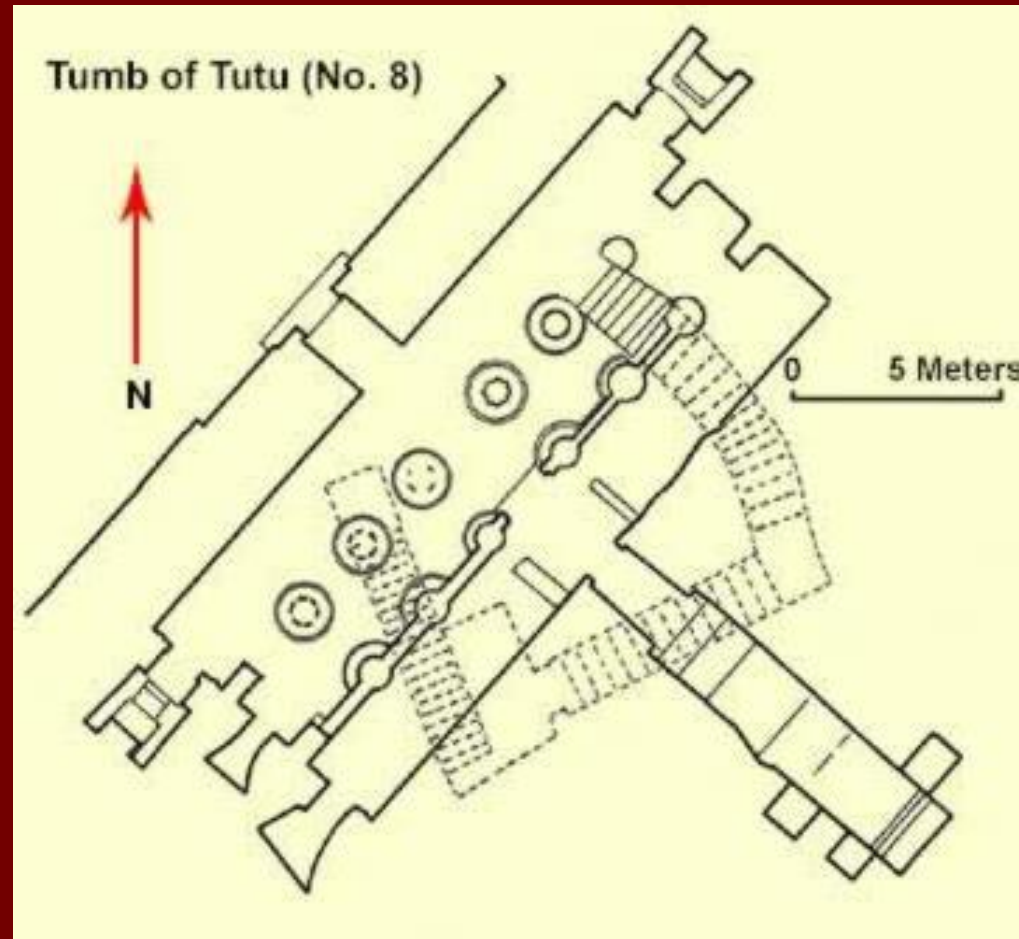
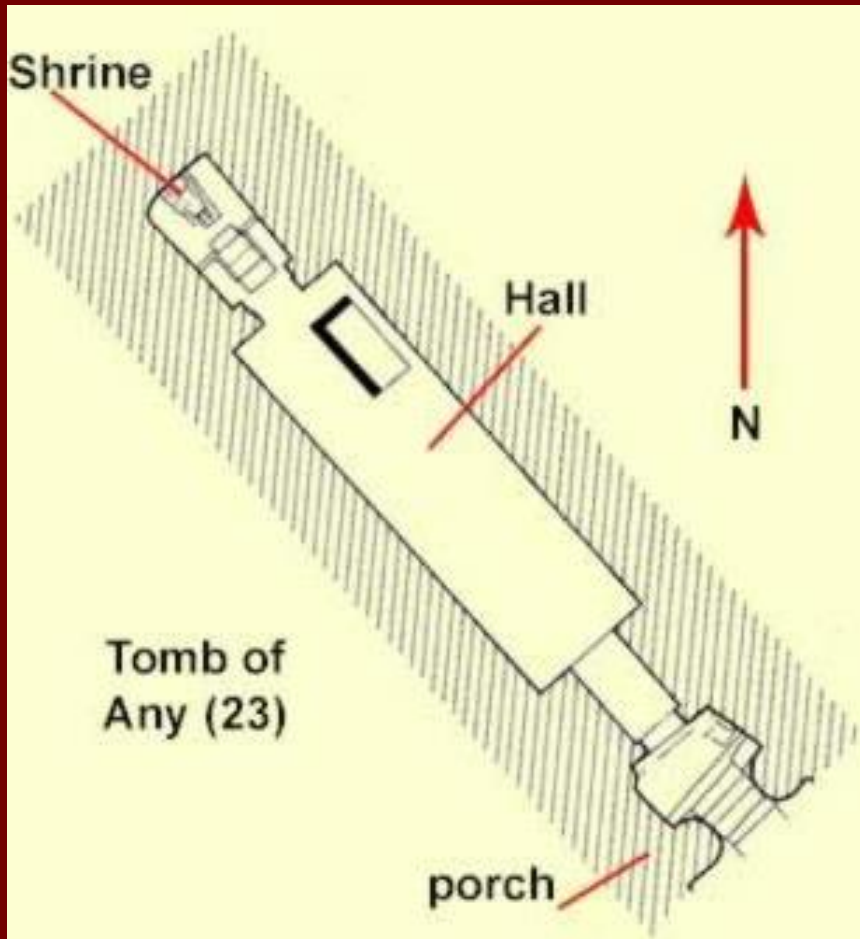
NK tombs famous for their reliefs: TT ? (Nebamun) - Counting the geese



TT55: Ramose



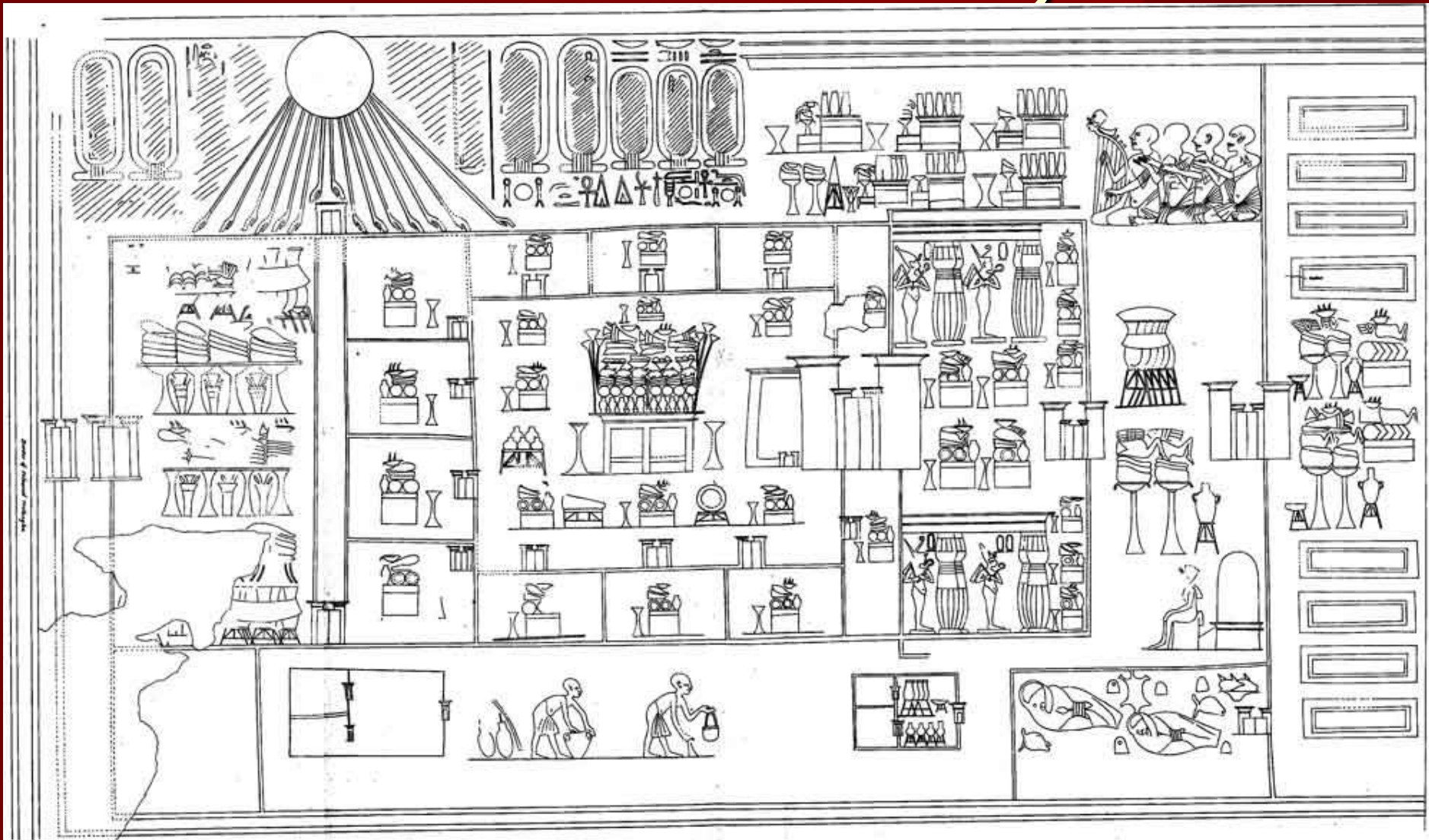
Typical private tombs NK (Amarna + Thebes)



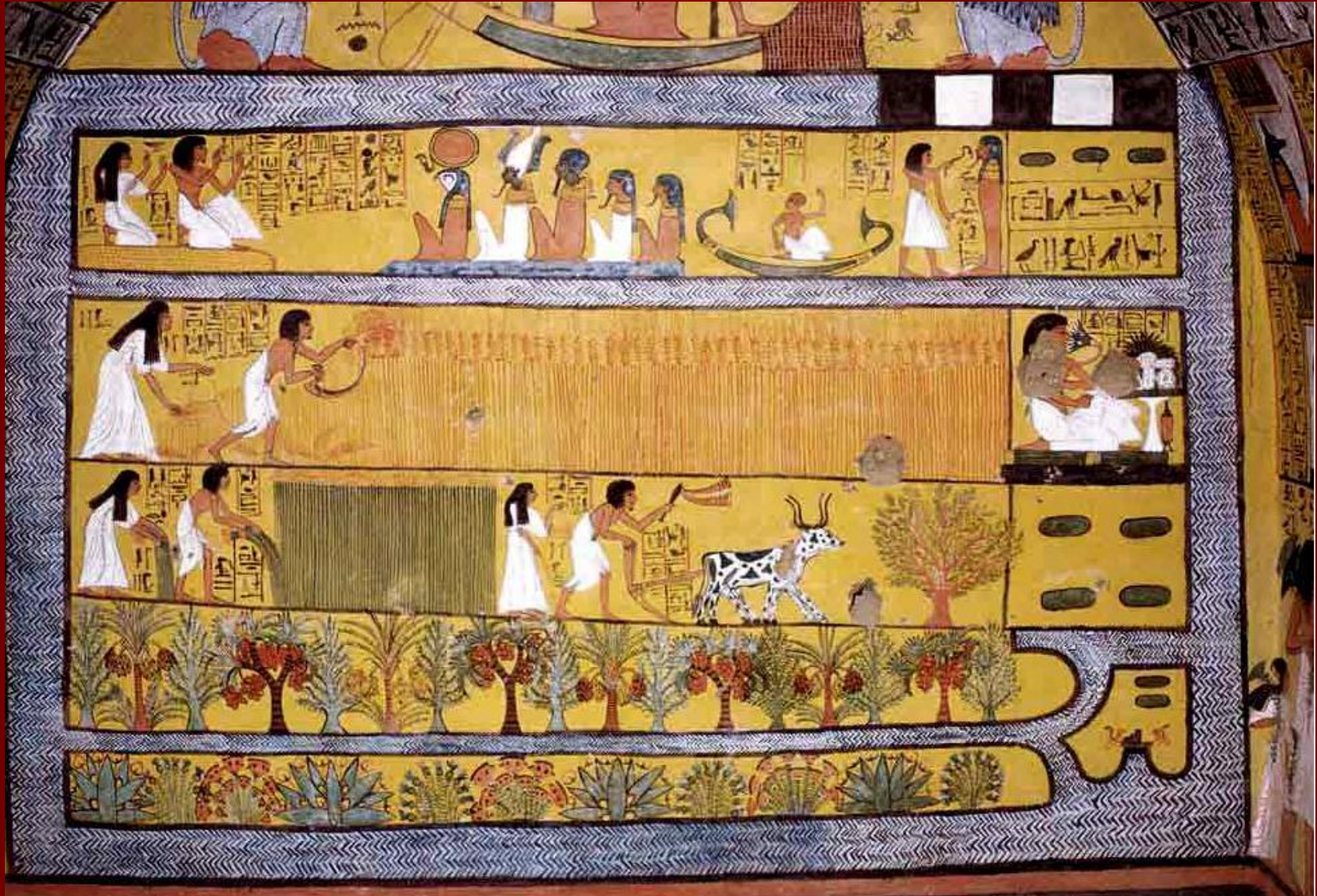
Royal Palace (Amarna Tomb Meryre)



Aten Temple: whole scene (pl. 33 Garies Davies)



This photograph captures the interior of an ancient Egyptian tomb, showcasing a large wall covered in vibrant paintings. The scenes depict the deceased engaged in various activities, including farming, sailing, and feasting, surrounded by hieroglyphs and a decorative border. The paintings are arranged in horizontal registers, separated by a blue and white zigzag border. The top register shows the deceased in a boat, sailing on a river. Below this, the middle register depicts the deceased in various domestic and agricultural activities, such as plowing, sowing, and harvesting. The bottom register features a row of stylized trees and plants, likely representing the deceased's estate. The entire wall is covered in hieroglyphs, which are arranged in columns and rows, providing a narrative of the deceased's life and achievements. The colors used in the paintings are primarily red, black, white, and yellow, with some green and blue accents. The overall style is characteristic of ancient Egyptian art, with a focus on depicting the deceased in a state of eternal life and prosperity.



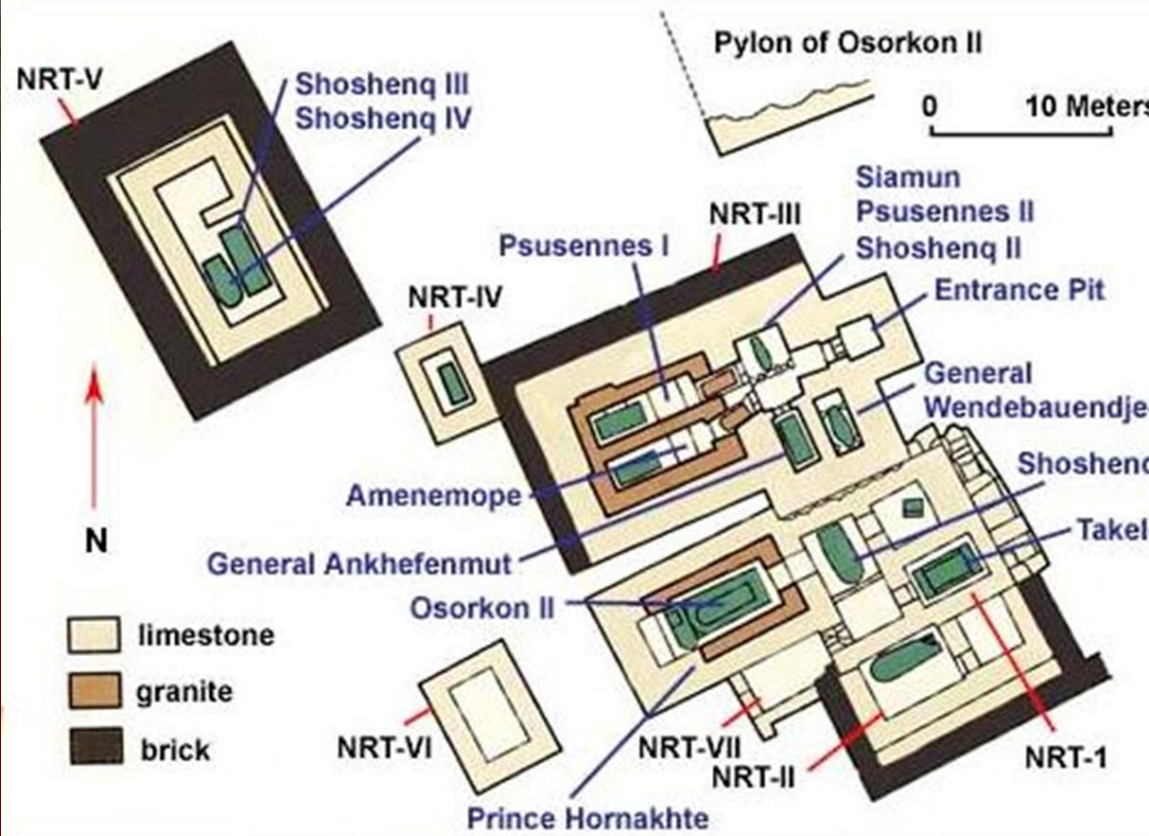
Tomb architecture TIP (Third Intermediate Period)

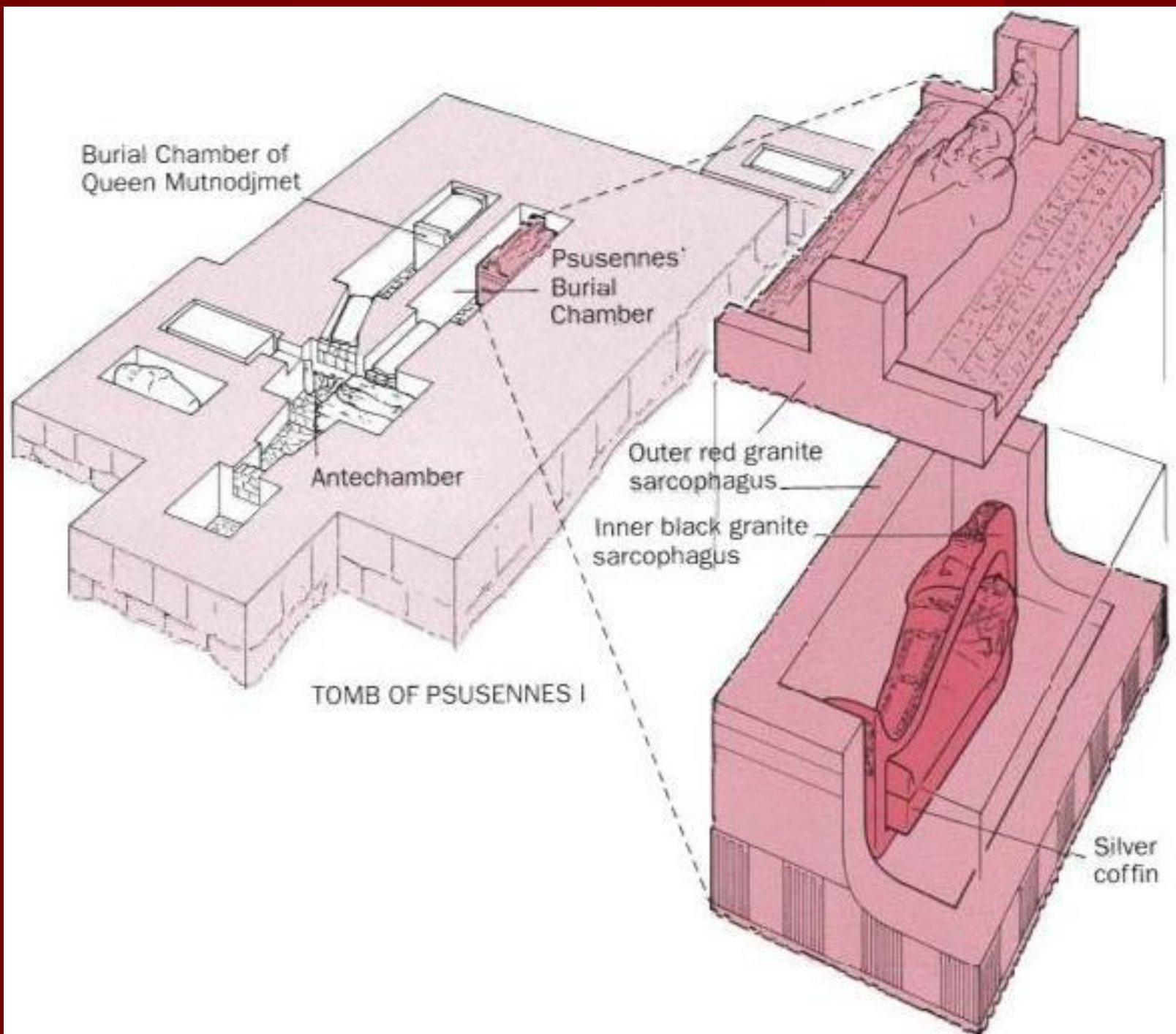
- ❑ little building projects
- ❑ Temple precincts (offered sanctity and safety in turbulent times) = favored for burial sites for royal and nonroyal persons

**TIP: small royal tombs in temples, but wealthy
grave goods and richly decorated coffins**



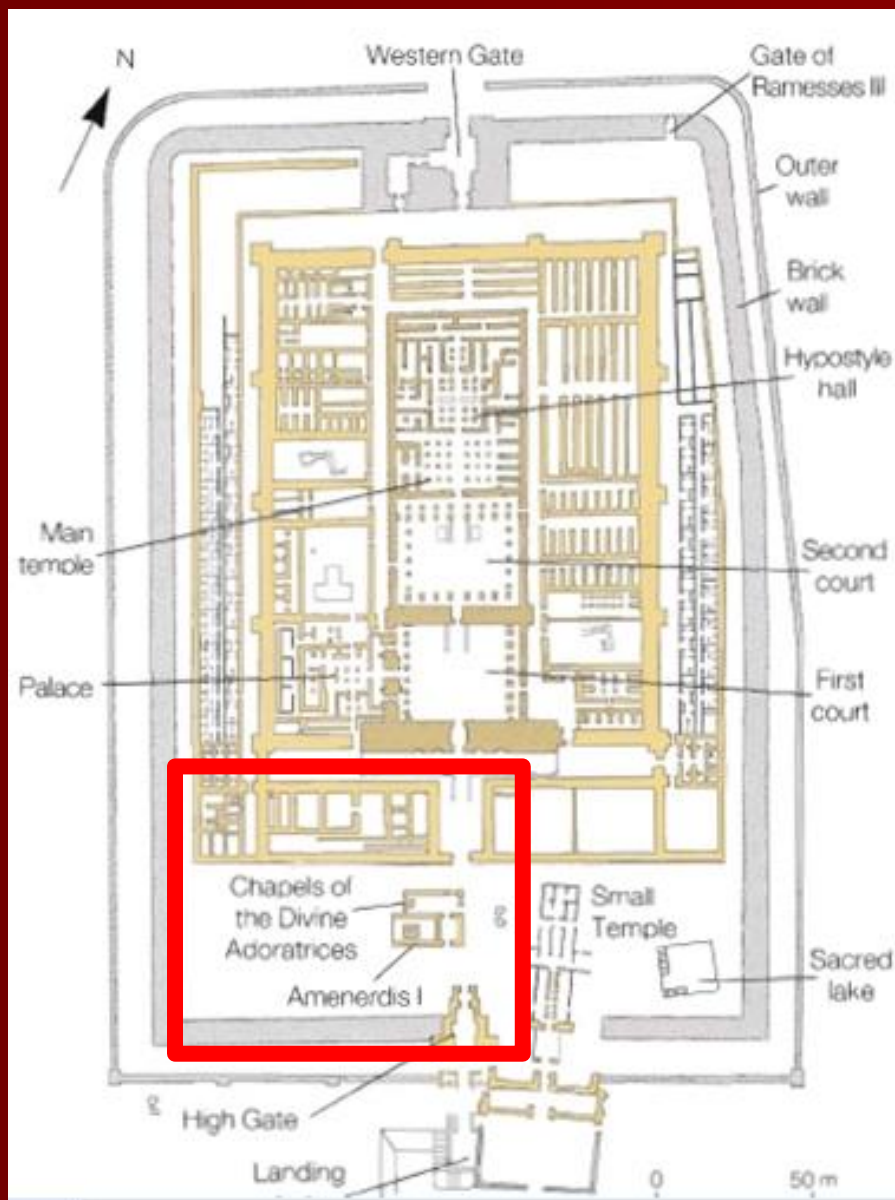
**Tanis, tomb
Sheshonq III**





Tomb architecture TIP (Third Intermediate Period) (cont.)

- Emphasis on the king as the child/son of a divine pair in architecture:
 - emergence and development through the first millennium of the *mammisi* (birth house) = subordinate temple where the birth of a juvenile god identified with the sun god and the king was celebrated



Middle Egypt: Tuna el-Gebel – Tomb of Petosiris



- Petosiris is a senior priest of god Thoth at Hermopolis
- form of miniature temple with 4 floral columns
- Reliefs exquisite and unique blend of Greek and Pharaonic elements
- chapel dedicated to Petosiris father and brother
- burial chamber accesses through a shaft