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THE ROYAL TOMB AT EL-ʿAMARNA

The Rock Tombs of El-ʿAmarna, Part VII

BY

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I

THE OBJECTS

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TO THE MEMORY OF
JOHN AND HILDA PENDLEBURY

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PREFACE

A WORD of explanation is necessary to account for the appearance of this volume, devoted to objects from the 'Amarna Royal Tomb, in the series *Archaeological Survey of Egypt*, which hitherto has been exclusively concerned with epigraphic work. Originally it had been the author's intention to prepare first a volume of facsimiles of the remaining scenes and inscriptions in the tomb, with appropriate commentary. A second volume was to have dealt with the objects. Political events, however, prevented the work from being carried out as intended at the site in the winter of 1969–70. The objects are therefore published first, partly as an earnest of good intentions, but more especially in the hope that they will stimulate discussion and bring to light other fragments—objects or reliefs—from the Royal Tomb, which can then be studied in the second volume. The epigraphic work will be carried out at the earliest opportunity.

The 'Amarna Age is fraught with problems for the student, not least because much of the evidence is still unpublished or imperfectly known. So much depends on the cumulative evidence of seemingly mundane inscriptions and objects, which individually may not be of particular significance. The objects from the Royal Tomb, now scattered in various museums and collections, are a case in point. Many of them would not ordinarily have merited individual treatment in an archaeological report. Indeed, if such fragments had been excavated in the town-site at El-'Amarna many would perhaps have been discarded as useless or devoid of much importance. Brought together here, it is hoped that information of some historical interest may be wrested from them.

Hitherto there has been no connected account of the archaeological activity which has taken place in the Royal Tomb and Royal Wâdi. The present work is based on a number of disparate sources of unequal value. Some of the written records are sketchy in the extreme, some have not survived at all. For instance, there is no list of the objects found during J. D. S. Pendlebury's work in the Royal Wâdi in 1935.[1] Much of the surviving material has been traced in museums and private collections and catalogued by the present writer. For fragments which cannot be located we are reliant on the brief records of the excavators.

Measurements throughout are in centimetres, unless otherwise stated, fragmentary objects being orientated in their correct plane for the purposes of measurement. Where details of *breaks* are given the measurement is made from a point mid-way across each break, unless otherwise noted. In the case of shabtis, etc., descriptions are made from the point of view of the object and not of the onlooker.

[1] Some objects are mentioned in Pendlebury's *Notes*, and further information is supplied from the Journal d'entrée of the Cairo Museum.

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Miss Joan Pendlebury has kindly allowed this volume to be dedicated to the memory of her father, whose work did so much to illuminate a baffling if intriguing period of Egyptian history, and of her mother, whose kindness and hospitality in Cambridge in the initial stages of the work will long be remembered by the author.

The inking of the drawings of the reconstructed sarcophagus and sarcophagi fragments was carried out by Miss A. Tuckwell and Mr. G. A. Denning.

Finally, a tribute must be paid to the skill and care of the printers and readers of the Oxford University Press in the production of this volume.

ABBREVIATIONS AND JOURNALS CITED

Am. Res. Center in Egypt. Newsletter	*American Research Center in Egypt. Newsletter.* Cairo, 1951–
ASAE	*Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte.* Cairo, 1900–
BM	British Museum
BMFA	*Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts.* Boston, 1903–
BMMA	*Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.* New York, 1905–
Bouriant, *Atonou*	Bouriant–Legrain–Jéquier, *Monuments pour servir à l'étude du culte d'Atonou en Égypte*
Brooklyn Mus. Bull.	*Brooklyn Museum Bulletin.* Brooklyn, 1939–1960
Bull. Hist. Med.	*Bulletin of the History of Medicine.* Baltimore, 1939–
Bull. des Musées Royaux	*Bulletin des Musées Royaux.* Brussels, 1902–
CAH	*Cambridge Ancient History*
Cat.	Catalogue
CCG	*Catalogue général des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire*
CdE	*Chronique d'Égypte.* Brussels, 1925–
Christ's College Mag.	*Christ's College Magazine.* Cambridge, 1886–
CM	Cairo Museum
COA	Peet–Woolley–Frankfort–Pendlebury, *City of Akhenaten*
EEF	Egypt Exploration Fund
EES	Egypt Exploration Society
fr.	fragment
ht.	height
JdE	Journal d'entrée: accessions register of the Egyptian Museum, Cairo
JEA	*Journal of Egyptian Archaeology.* London, 1914–
JNES	*Journal of Near Eastern Studies.* Chicago, 1942–
Medelhavsmuseet Bull.	*Bulletin of the Museum of Mediterranean and Near Eastern Antiquities—Medelhavsmuseet.* Stockholm, 1961–
MIFAO	*Mémoires publiés par les membres de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale du Caire*
MMA	Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
n.	note
PM	Porter–Moss, *Topographical bibliography of Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic texts, reliefs and paintings*
PSBA	*Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology.* London, 1878–1918
RdE	*Revue d'Égyptologie.* Paris, 1933–
Rend. della Reale Accad. dei Lincei	*Rendiconti della Reale Accademia dei Lincei. Classe di Scienze Morali, Storiche e Filologiche.* Rome, 1892–1940
RSM	Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh
RT	*Recueil de Travaux.* Paris, 1870–1923
RTA	Davies, *The rock tombs of El Amarna*
RW	Royal Wâdi
Spec. Reg.	Special Register of the Egyptian Museum, Cairo
Temp.	Temporary Register of the Egyptian Museum, Cairo
UC	University College London
Wb.	Erman–Grapow, *Wörterbuch der aegyptischen Sprache*
ZÄS	*Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache.* Leipzig–Berlin, 1863–

INTRODUCTION

My attention was first drawn to the ʿAmarna Royal Tomb by some remarks of the late Professor W. B. Emery, made one evening at Ṣaqqâra during the winter of 1965. He was reminiscing about his first season in Egypt as a student in 1923 at the Egypt Exploration Society's El-ʿAmarna excavation, and of a visit he had made at that time with Stephen Glanville to the Royal Tomb. Professor Emery's description of it prompted me to find out more about it. It transpired that an important monument of the ʿAmarna Period—as well as the objects found in it—was only partly published and largely unstudied, thus hampering a critical assessment of the true situation concerning the death and burial of Akhenaten and of the end of the ʿAmarna Period. The upshot was that the Egypt Exploration Society agreed to sponsor my publication of the tomb.

At his accession Akhenaten would doubtless have put in hand the construction of a royal tomb in the Theban necropolis, and work on the elaborate funerary furnishings would have started immediately in the royal workshops. Some of the objects made for Akhenaten and found in the tomb of Tutʿankhamūn[1] perhaps were intended for the Theban tomb of Akhenaten, but were left behind in Thebes after the transfer of the capital to El-ʿAmarna, to be brought out later for Tutʿankhamūn's burial by the royal storekeepers because of the lack of a full complement of tomb furnishings for Tutʿankhamūn, who died unexpectedly at the age of about eighteen.

When Akhenaten first decided to build his capital at El-ʿAmarna he marked its boundaries by a number of stelae cut into the rocks of the surrounding hills. On three at least of these stelae (K, X, and M), probably of Year 5, he caused to be inscribed the following statement:

> There shall be made for me a tomb in the e[astern] mountain [of Akhetaten]. My burial shall be [made] therein in the multitude of jubilees which the A[ten my father hath ordained for me], and the burial of the Great Royal Wife Nefertiti shall be made therein in the [multitude of years] . . . [and the burial of] the King's Daughter Meritaten [shall be made] therein in the multitude of years. If I die in any town of the north, south, west, or east in the multitude of years, I will be brought back and my burial made in Akhetaten. If the Great Royal Wife [Neferti]ti, may she live! die in any town of the north, south, west, or east in the [multitude of years, she shall be brought back and her burial made in Akhetaten. If the King's Daughter Meritaten die] in any town of the north, south, west, or east in the multitude of years, she shall be brought back and her burial made in Akhetaten.[2]

The location of the Royal Tomb

The Royal Tomb is situated in a small side wâdi branching off on the north side of the main Wâdi Abû Ḥaṣâh el-Baḥri (called by Bouriant[3] Darb el-Hamzaouï, 'Hamza's Highway'), which runs east–west in the desert between the two groups of rock-tombs cut into

[1] Those connected with Akhenaten appear to be nos. 54ee, 54ff, 54vv, 256 4t, 261a, 281a, 291a, 300a, 596a, 620(40), and an un-numbered sealing. Cf. also objects of Akhenaten, Smenkhkarēʿ, or Meritaten, nos. 1k, 46gg, 48h, 79+574, 101s, 256a, 256b(4), 261p(1), 262, 405, 448, 620(13), 620(41), 620(42), and un-numbered gold sequins. For these see Murray–Nuttall, *Handlist to Howard Carter's Catalogue*. I am grateful to Prof. J. R. Harris for the above list. Cf. Aldred, *Egypt* (*CAH*, rev. ed.), 24.

[2] Davies, *RTA* v. 30, with pls. xxx, lines 17–19 (Stela K), xxxii, lines 19–21 (Stela X) = Sandman, *Texts*, 114 (lines 15–16), 115 (lines 1–16).

[3] Bouriant, *Atonou*, 1. Since the discovery of the Royal Tomb the wâdi has also been called Darb el-Melek, 'The King's Highway', see Bouriant, loc. cit.; Baedeker, *Egypt and the Sudân*, 6th ed. (1908), 222; 7th ed. (1914), 217; 8th ed. (1929), 251. German eds., 7th (1913), 221; 8th (1928), 243. The Tomb is no. 26 in the ʿAmarna series.

the hills behind the great plain east of El-ʿAmarna. The grandeur of the desert scenery here is well described by Pendlebury:

> A high and barren plateau, littered with huge cannon-ball-like lumps of ferrous limestone, and gashed by a succession of stony wâdis, stretches out nearly two hundred miles to end abruptly at the Red Sea. East of the Nile at El-Amarna only a depth of twenty miles of this hinterland has been mapped, west from the Red Sea another forty. What lies in the intervening hundred miles? Did the Ancients know as little about this territory as we do? Personally I doubt it, for time and time again, in all parts of Egypt, have we had proof of the wonderful pioneering instinct of the Ancient Egyptian in his quest for the mineral riches of the earth . . . To get these raw materials from mine and quarry to the hands of the artisans, roads must have been made across the vast stretches of barrenness that form such a major part of Egypt. Many of these roads have not been trodden by the foot of man for two thousand years. Countless miles have been obliterated by swinging sandstorms and rocky avalanches, but here and there traces still remain.[1]

In this desolate area Akhenaten selected a place for the Royal Tomb. Practically all traces of the road to it have been washed away by centuries of turbulent floods roaring down from the hinterland into the wâdi and the plain. Estimates of the distance of the tomb from the entrance to the main wâdi, from the town-site, or from the Nile, are not consistent in the published accounts.[2] The writer agrees with the statement of Bouriant, who took two hours to walk to the tomb from the entrance to the Wâdi Abû Ḥaṣâh el-Baḥri.[3]

In addition to the Royal Tomb, several other tombs have been noted in the vicinity, all incomplete and for the most part merely preliminary cuttings in the rock.[4] Presumably these were intended for other members of the royal family and for highly-favoured officials. The most complete account of the location of these tombs is given by Miss Elizabeth Thomas.[5]

[1] Pendlebury, *Lecture*, [1].

[2] Petrie, *Journal*, 82: 'About 4 miles from the mouth [of the main wâdi] in a narrow ravine'; id., *History of Egypt*, ii^{7}, 220: 'seven miles from the river'; Daressy, *RT* 15 (1893), 62: 'à six kilomètres dans la montagne'; Baedeker, *Egypt*, 4th ed. (1898), 199: 'The Tomb of Amenophis IV is situated near several other rock tombs, about 9 m. from the river'; 5th ed. (1902), 209: 'The reputed Tomb of Amenophis IV . . . situated about 5½ M. distant [from Tell el-'Amarna]; 6th ed. (1908), 222: 'About 6½ M. from Tell el-'Amarna'; 7th ed. (1914), 217, and 8th ed. (1929), 251, give the same distance as the 6th ed. The German eds., 7th (1913), 221, and 8th (1928), 243, both give *c.* 11 km from Tell el-'Amarna; Pendlebury, *ASAE* 31 (1931), 123: 'some eleven kilometres from the village of El-Till'; id., *Lecture*, 3: 'some eight miles east of the plain'; Thomas, *Royal necropoleis*, 87: 'Approximately 5 km. up the [royal] wadi Petrie places three tombs on the right, then "Akhenaten's Tomb" about 500 m. beyond in a tributary on the left'. Cf. also Chubb, *Nefertiti lived here*, 110.

[3] Bouriant, *RT* 18 (1896), 145.

[4] It is hoped to provide details of these in the second volume.

[5] Thomas, op. cit., 87–8. Newberry, *EEF Archaeological Report, 1892–1893*, 12 notes 'a group of four large tombs excavated in the hill. They are apparently royal, for among them is the last resting-place of the great Khuenaten'; Petrie, *Seventy years in archaeology*, 141 mentions 'three unopened tombs in the hills, but as I was forbidden to touch that part, they remain unopened after forty years'. Possibly these were the tombs in the Main Wâdi cleared by Pendlebury in 1931–2 (*ASAE* 31 (1931), 124). For plans of the Royal Wâdi see Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, pl. XXXIV; id., *Journal*, 82; Porter–Moss, *Topographical bibliography*, iv. 194. Sheet XII–1 S.W. of the *Survey of Egypt* (1:50,000, 2nd ed. 1914, repr. with corrections 1919) covers the area. In addition to the 'Unfinished Tomb of King Amenophis IV' the 'Tomb of the Princesses' is marked to the NE of the former, perhaps the same as the 'small unfinished tomb to north on east side of wady', examined by Pendlebury (*Field Notebook*, 19 Dec. 1931). The data for the town-site and the surrounding hills were supplied to the surveyors by the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft. Borchardt refers to the Royal Tomb as 'das irrtumlich sogennante Grab des Königs: die Gruft der königlichen Prinzessinnen' (quoted by Hayes, *Royal sarcophagi*, n. 6). The present writer is particularly indebted to Mr. Hilary Waddington, three of whose drawings, made in December 1931, mark the position and provide sketch-plans and sections of certain tombs in the Main Wâdi and Royal Wâdi (pls. 2–5).

PREVIOUS WORK AT THE ROYAL TOMB

THE following sources are available for reconstructing the work—official and unofficial—which has taken place in the Royal Tomb and Royal Wâdi.

Published sources[1]

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2. Bouriant, 'Notes de voyage. § 21.—Tombeau royal d'Hadgi-Qandil'. *RT* 18 (1896), 144–50.
3. Bouriant–Legrain–Jéquier, *Monuments pour servir à l'étude du culte d'Atonou en Égypte* (*MIFAO*, viii), 1–23, with pls. I–XIII and erratum on p. [133].
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5. Kamal, 'Fouilles du Service des Antiquités à Tell el-Amarna en 1934'. *ASAE* 35 (1935), 193–6.

Unpublished sources

1. *Journal* of W. M. F. Petrie, 22 Oct. 1891 to 23 Apr. 1892, written while he was excavating in the town-site of El-'Amarna. Excerpts from the Journal, relating to the Royal Tomb, are quoted by Petrie practically verbatim in his *Seventy years in archaeology*, 140–1. A xerox copy of the original MS. Journal is now in the Petrie Museum, University College London.
2. *Field Notebook* of the Egypt Exploration Society's Expedition to the Royal Tomb, 18 December 1931 to 10 January 1932, in the handwriting of J. D. S. Pendlebury and Stephen R. Sherman, listing the daily finds as they came up. This notebook was in the possession of the late S. R. Sherman, until he handed it over to the present writer in October 1968.
3. *Diaries* of the Egypt Exploration Society's Expeditions at the town-site of El-'Amarna, 1931–2, 1933–4, and 1934–5, giving dates and brief details of the work carried out in the Royal Tomb and Royal Wâdi. Now in the archives of the Egypt Exploration Society.
4. *Notes* in five foolscap pages, by J. D. S. Pendlebury, on the objects found during the Expeditions of 1931–2 and 1935 to the Royal Tomb and Wâdi. The objects[2] are classified by material, and some measurements and rough sketches are given. The *Notes* were handed to the present writer by Miss Joan Pendlebury in April 1970.
5. Manuscript of 1½ quarto pages, entitled *The Excavations*, by J. D. S. Pendlebury, describing briefly the work carried out by him in the Royal Tomb and Wâdi in 1931–2 and 1935. The original is in the possession of Miss Joan Pendlebury. Evidently this manuscript and the *Notes* mentioned above were Pendlebury's preliminary working-up of the material for publication.
6. Typescript of eleven foolscap pages, of a *Lecture* delivered by J. D. S. Pendlebury

[1] The principal sources only are enumerated here. Secondary sources will be alluded to throughout the course of the work. Cf. also *PM* iv. 235–6.

[2] Some of the material listed in the *Notes* was never entered in the Journal d'entreé of the Cairo Museum, but was entered in the Temporary Register of the Museum (no. $\frac{7|4}{35|2}$: 'Packing-case containing scraps of stone, pottery, faience, etc.' The case cannot at the moment be located. Further information will be provided, if available, in the second volume.

before the Egypt Exploration Society on the environs of El-ʿAmarna, including the Royal and private tombs.[1] The original is in the possession of Miss Joan Pendlebury.

7. Soft-pencil *Tracings* of the scenes and inscriptions in the Royal Tomb, made in 1934–5 by H. W. Fairman and R. S. Lavers. Now in the archives of the E.E.S.
8. Set of photographic *Negatives* and *Prints* of the scenes and inscriptions in the Royal Tomb, made in 1934–5 by J. D. S. Pendlebury and S. R. Sherman. Also a set of negatives and prints showing the excavators at work in the Royal Wâdi in the same years, a set of photographs of parts of the Royal Wâdi and Main Wâdi Abû Ḥaṣâh el-Baḥri, probably taken by J. D. S. Pendlebury, and photographs of certain objects found by him during the clearance of the Royal Tomb and adjacent dumps in 1931–2. Now in the archives of the E.E.S.
9. Four *Sketch-Plans* of the Royal Tomb and Wâdi and the Main Wâdi, made in November and December 1931 by J. H. S. Waddington. One original plan and ozalid copies of the others in the possession of J. H. S. Waddington.[2]

The re-discovery of the tomb

The exact date of the re-discovery of the Royal Tomb by the local villagers is something of a mystery. Petrie, writing early in 1892, says:[3]

> The tomb was found some four or five years ago by the Arabs, & has been rifled by them of all that they thought saleable. Then they sold the secret of it to the government; but it is hard to get to the bottom of the matter, as accounts vary. Alexandre [Barsanti] professes to have discovered the tomb by his unaided abilities on 30 Dec/91, while some days before that an official said he knew all about it, that it had been known for two years to them, & that he could shew the place. Then A. [Barsanti] told me that Daressy had come here on 1 Jan [1892] to see it, & D. seemed to know all about the place as I went up with him.[4] Yet Sayce was told that D. had only seen it first the day we were there. Then one of the workmen muttered to me that they had been clearing it for *four months* past. The truth of the business will probably never be set down, & certainly not if Grébaut has his way, for he has telegraphed to Alexandre [Barsanti] to stop clearing it till *he* comes, so that he may pick up something to say he discovered it. . . . Alexandre began on it, certainly by 1 Jan, & when I went with him on 20 Jan [1892] he said he had been to the tomb six times, so two days out of three the men were left to rake about without supervision.

Petrie's opening statement implies the years 1887–8 for the discovery, a date also favoured by Budge.[5] There is, however, a certain amount of evidence to suggest an even earlier date: items of jewellery,[6] allegedly from the Royal Tomb, came on to the antiquities market in 1882 and

[1] Perhaps the lecture delivered on 22 and 26 July 1932, mentioned in Egypt Exploration Society, *Report*, 1932 (London, [1933]), 23. The re-excavation of the Royal Tomb is also referred to in id., *Report*, 1931 (London, [1932]), 13.

[2] See pls. 2–5. There are also sketch-plans in Petrie, *Journal*, 83, and in the Daressy MSS. in the Collège de France, Paris (Arch. E. 27). The published plans of the Royal Tomb are those of Newberry, *EEF Arch. Report*, *1892–3*, 12; Bouriant, *RT* 18 (1896), 144–5; id., *Atonou*, 5, fig. 1; Baedeker, *Egypt*[8], 251; Baikie, *Eg. antiquities in the Nile Valley*, 264; Thomas, *Royal necropoleis*, 93. Cf. *PM* iv. 226.

[3] Petrie, *Journal*, 84–5; cf. id., *Seventy years in archaeology*, 140. In his *History of Egypt*, ii[7]. 220, Petrie states merely that 'the tomb was discovered by the natives many years ago'.

[4] Petrie was at this time (early 1892) at work on the town-site. In the words of the *Journal*, 81–2: 'I had known that there was some work going on [in the Royal Tomb], but preferred not to put my nose in before convenient to Alexandre. He asked Sayce to come & see it next day with [the] Spicers & myself. So I followed up the iron gates which they were transporting, next morning, & went up the valley with Daressy & Alexandre, the first European beside them to enter the place.'

[5] Budge, *Tutānkhâmen*, 104: 'This tomb was found in 1887–8 by native diggers, who cut out the cartouches of the king and sold them to travellers.' Cf. Thomas, op. cit., 88: 'The royal tomb was first discovered by natives in the late 1800's,' and an entry under 19 Dec. 1890 in the diary of Mrs. Emma B. Andrews, *A Journal on the Bedawin*, *1889–1912* (typewritten copy in the Egyptian Dept. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York): 'Then we pass Tell el-Amarnah, with the famous grotto tombs, where not long since the grave of Khu-en-aten (Amenophis IV), the sun worshipper was discovered.'

[6] Discussed in detail below, pp. 75–81, where arguments are presented for the qualified acceptance of the circumstantial evidence for the rediscovery of the tomb in the early 1880s.

were immediately acquired by W. J. Loftie and later sold to the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.[1] Since it is known that the Edinburgh objects were accessioned in 1883, if the authenticity of their provenance be accepted, it is reasonable to infer that the tomb was found in the very early 1880s. Obviously the exact date of the rediscovery will always remain obscure. The statement of Dickerman,[2] though misleading in giving the impression that the tomb was first opened in 1890–1, is valuable for the evidence it provides about the mummy found in the tomb or in the wâdi outside.[3] Maspero[4] merely adds to the confusion by wrongly giving both the date of the discovery and the name of the excavator in the subsequent official clearance of the tomb.

Such then is the 'evidence' for the finding of the Royal Tomb. Attention may now be turned to the official, as opposed to the illicit, excavations in the Tomb.

The Barsanti expedition, 1891–1892

The official discovery[5] of the Royal Tomb was made by Alessandro Barsanti for the Service des Antiquités on 28 December 1891, when all the chambers of the tomb were inspected, and various fragments of granite sarcophagi[6] and 'fine nummulitic limestone'[7] were removed from rooms E and *alpha*. The entrance to the tomb was at this time still encumbered with debris,[8] despite the depredations of the local villagers involved in the prior clandestine excavations. It has been noted above that Barsanti began a clearance of the tomb almost immediately, and work went on presumably until at least 20 January 1892.[9]

It is not clear from the published accounts precisely which areas in the tomb were cleared, wholly or partially, by this or the subsequent Barsanti expedition, which began in August 1892.[10] The duration of this second mission is unrecorded, save that it was 'long'.[11] Presumably

[1] Blackman, *JEA* 4 (1917), 44, 7: 'In the early eighties some natives discovered in a tomb, apparently that of Ikhnaton at El-Amarna, a quantity of gold jewelry. . . . Loftie, it seems, purchased from the natives most of what they had found, and these articles were at once acquired from him by the late Mr. Talbot Ready, a London dealer, for the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh. But Loftie had not sufficient money with him at the time to secure the 'winding-sheets' or the two rings here published. The latter he bought for Mr. Andrew Lang and Sir Rider Haggard the following winter (1883 or 1884). . . . Professor Petrie tells me that the natives knew of Ikhnaton's tomb at El-Amarna long before the Government authorities. Consequently any amount of things may have come from it in 1882–5, or when its inadequately supervised clearance was being undertaken by the Department of Antiquities in 1891–2.' Cf. Pendlebury, *Tell el-Amarna*, 169–70 (also quoted by Thomas, op. cit., 89): 'No objects which must have come from her (Nefertiti's) burial were found in the Royal Tomb. The only clue we have is that in the 'eighties of the last century a body of men was seen marching down from the high desert with a golden coffin, and shortly afterwards appeared golden objects bearing her name, whether genuine or faked it is hard to say'; Aldred, *Akhenaten*, 243: 'In 1882 some natives illicitly digging in the central wady at Amarna first uncovered the Royal Tomb and evidently found in it, or near it, a cache of jewellery which had probably been overlooked, or abstracted, hidden away and never retrieved, during the transfer of the royal burials to another place'; id., *Bull. Hist. Med.* 36 (1962), 297. J. H. S. Waddington (in a letter of 17 May 1971) mentions the story of a district officer at Mallawi (opposite El-'Amarna) in the early 1920s, whose name was perhaps Carpenter, who is said to have seen a party of tomb robbers carrying a large, very heavy object at dead of night down from the hills behind El-'Amarna, but he did not interfere as he was not sufficiently armed to cope with such a gang. Similar stories are told of many sites in Egypt.

[2] In Mariette, *Monuments of Upper Egypt* (1890), 329. See also below, Cat. 51.

[3] For discussion see below, pp. 36–7.

[4] Maspero, *Struggle of the nations*, 330 n. 2: 'The Arabs opened it in 1891, and Grébaut has since completely excavated it.' For the latter statement cf. p. 4 above.

[5] Barsanti, *Rend. della Reale Accad. dei Lincei* (*Cl. di Scienze morali, Storiche e Filologiche*), ser. 5, vol. 3 (1894), 245; Bouriant, *Atonou*, 1; Thomas, *Royal necropoleis*, 88. Petrie, *Journal*, 84; id., *Seventy years in archaeology*, 140, gives 30 Dec. 1891 as the date of the official discovery.

[6] Barsanti, op. cit., 246–7; Bouriant, *RT* 18 (1896), 144–5; id., *Atonou*, 2–3, 14–15; Daressy, *RT* 15 (1893), 62; Engelbach, *ASAE* 31 (1931), 102 n. 2; Pendlebury, ib., 123; *PM* iv. 236; Thomas, loc. cit.; Aldred, *Bull. Hist. Med.* 36 (1962), 297. No record of the exact *locus* of each fragment of granite was kept by this or subsequent expeditions. Such a record might have been of service in allocating the original sarcophagi to specific chambers in the tomb.

[7] The 'frammenti del sarcofago, che era di bel calcare bianco' of Barsanti, op. cit., 247, and the 'beau calcaire blanc' and 'beau calcaire nummulitique' of Bouriant, *Atonou*, 3, 10, presumably refer to the alabaster fragments which formed part of the canopic chest and other funerary objects. Cf. Thomas, op. cit., 290, and below, Cat. 9–50.

[8] Barsanti, op. cit., 246; Bouriant, *Atonou*, 2.

[9] See p. 4.

the long corridor (B) was largely free of debris, but in the area (A on the plan) at the foot of the sarcophagus slide near the entrance to the tomb Barsanti found, during this second expedition, a number of fragmentary shabtis of Akhenaten,[1] which had doubtless been dropped there by the original plunderers, or by the locals in the early 1880s. It is apparent too that the suite of rooms opening off on the right hand side of the main corridor and leading to an unfinished chamber (6) was relatively unencumbered,[2] except that in room 4 a small stela, overlooked by the plunderers and in good condition, was found.[3]

There is some evidence to suggest that the principal object of Barsanti's attention was the main burial chamber (E). Bouriant, whose epigraphic expedition to the Royal Tomb followed the work of Barsanti, observes, in describing room E, that 'l'emplacement du sarcophage forme un dénivellement au milieu de la pièce, mais il est inutile d'ajouter que du sarcophage lui-même il ne reste absolument rien'.[4] From this it is permissible to infer that the chamber had been cleared to floor level, since the sarcophagus plinth is only a centimetre or so in height.[5] This is confirmed too by the fact that the expedition of the Egypt Exploration Society in 1931–2 had very little work to do in room E.[6] It has been noted above[7] that fragments of alabaster and granite were found in this chamber by Barsanti. Pendlebury records[8] a rumour that Barsanti began to dig the shaft (D on the plan) in front of the entrance to E, but abandoned it. Finally Daressy appears to have been the only observer to record the presence of shreds of mummy wrappings in the debris of the tomb,[9] and a destroyed mummy outside the entrance.[10] The significance of both is discussed below.[11]

The Bouriant epigraphic expedition, 1894

The inscriptions and reliefs in the Royal Tomb were recorded as part of an epigraphic expedition to El-'Amarna in 1893–4, led by the then Director of the Mission Archéologique Française, Urbain Bouriant. The expedition entered the Royal Wâdi in January 1894.[12]

The copies of the scenes and inscriptions,[13] which are not facsimiles and are in some respects inaccurate, were the responsibility of Bouriant and of Gustave Jéquier, who also took most of the photographs.[14] All the inscribed rooms were dealt with, save the badly-damaged main burial chamber (E),[15] and a plan and section of the

[1] Barsanti, loc. cit.; Bouriant, *RT* 18 (1896), 144; id., *Atonou*, 3–8; Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, 17; Pendlebury, *ASAE* 31 (1931), 123, *PM* iv. 235; Thomas, op. cit., 89. See below, p. 38.

[2] At least there was little or nothing in these rooms for the 1931–2 expedition to clear (letters from J. H. S. Waddington, 13 Jan. 1970 and Prof. H. W. Fairman, 14 Oct. 1971). Bouriant's remark (*Atonou*, 14) refers to this area: 'Le déblaiement de cette partie du tombeau ne fournit rien d'autre.'

[3] See below, Cat. 395.

[4] Bouriant, *RT* 18 (1896), 145.

[5] Thomas, op. cit., 88.

[6] Prof. H. W. Fairman remembers that it was necessary to do a little excavation or clearance there [letter of 14 Oct. 1971], and this is confirmed by the *Field Notebook*.

[7] P. 5 and nn. 6–7.

[8] *Field Notebook*, 21 Dec. 1931: 'Story from locals that Barsanti only half dug a pit in the tomb itself then filled it in.'

[9] Daressy, *RT* 15 (1893), 62: 'Les inscriptions de sa tombe furent martelées, le sarcophage du roi et celui de sa deuxième fille Aten-Makt furent mis en pièces: c'est à peine si l'on a retrouvé dans les décombres quelques lambeaux de bandelettes.'

[10] Sayce, *Reminiscences*, 282; Pendlebury, *Tell el-Amarna*, 31–2; Thomas, op. cit., 89; cf. Dickerman in Mariette, *Monuments of Upper Egypt*, 329; Aldred, *Akhenaten*, 243; Aldred–Sandison, *Bull. Hist. Med.* 36 (1962), 297.

[11] pp. 36–7.

[12] Bouriant, *Atonou*, 4; cf. id., *RT* 18 (1896), 144–5.

[13] *PM* iv. 235–6.

[14] Whether Jéquier's photographic record was complete or not is unrecorded. In any event no photographs of the Royal Tomb survive in the possession of Jéquier's family [letter from Prof. Michel Jéquier, 18 Feb. 1970], or in the archives of the Institut français d'archéologie orientale, Cairo. Such a record would have been invaluable in view of subsequent destruction in the tomb.

[15] A fragment of one scene only from this room was published, Bouriant, *Atonou*, 10, fig. 3.

tomb were made,[1] the section omitting the shaft D. The final publication, *Monuments pour servir à l'étude du culte d'Atonou en Égypte* (pp. 1–23), with description and commentary by Georges Legrain, appeared in 1903. In this volume some of the material found by the previous Barsanti expeditions was published.[2]

The Pendlebury expedition, 1931–1932

In December 1931 the Service des Antiquités invited the Egypt Exploration Society to re-excavate the area outside the Royal Tomb, and to re-examine the interior of the tomb itself, including the shaft. A grant was made by the Service to cover the expenses, and the Society had the honour of being the first foreign expedition to undertake work for the Department.[3]

Outside the tomb was a large dump some seventy metres long and varying from five to ten metres broad. The depth was, in places, as much as four metres. The dump consisted of three layers. Above lay the débris thrown out of the tomb by Barsanti; below this came the deposit left by the original desecrators of the tomb, while at the bottom was a layer of chips from the cutting of the tomb itself.[4]

The work on Barsanti's dump, starting at the north end, began with twelve men and twelve boys on 18 December 1931,[5] and continued until the expedition closed down on 10 January 1932, the supervisors being J. D. S. Pendlebury (18 to 20 December), J. H. S. Waddington (21 to 23 December and 29 to 30 December), and S. R. Sherman (from 26 December). The objects recovered from the dumps were given running numbers from 1 to 219, prefixed by the letters RW (Royal Wâdi).[6] The area used for re-dumping was carefully examined by the excavators before being used.[7]

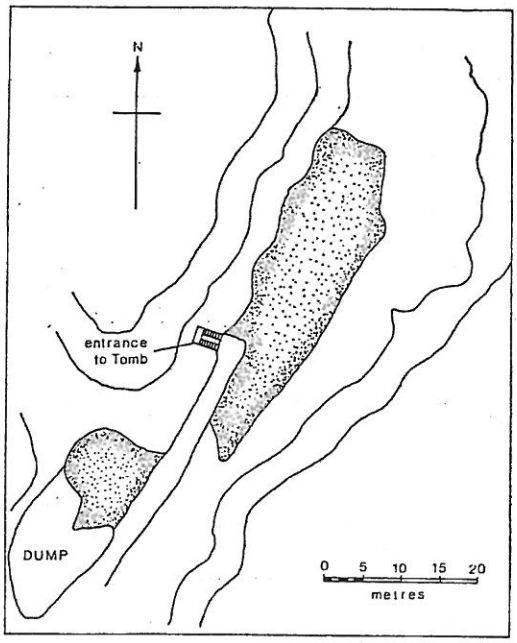


FIG. 1. Sketch plan of the Royal Wâdi at El-'Amarna in January 1932.

The dotted section indicates the area excavated by J. D. S. Pendlebury to bedrock in 1931–2. The area marked 'dump' indicates the debris dumped on the bed of the Wâdi by the 1931–2 Expedition.

After *ASAE* 31 (1931), 125

Fragmentary objects were found daily in the

[1] Presumably by J.-E. Gautier, see Bouriant, op. cit., 5, fig. 1; cf. p. iii.

[2] The shabtis, pp. 6–8; the stela, pp. 12–14; a granite fragment, p. 15.

[3] Pendlebury, *ASAE* 31 (1931), 123; id., *JEA* 18 (1932), 143; id., *Excavations*, [1].

[4] Id., *ASAE* 31 (1931), 123-4.

[5] 'Early in the morning before the men arrived, I picked up from the surface a large number of fragments of the granite sarcophagi, some inscribed . . . as well as a great many pieces of the rim and corners of at least two sarcophagi. More pieces turned up when excavation was begun. From below the surface also came a number of pieces of worked alabaster as well as a large number of fragments in soft limestone with apparently an impression of matting on the back and indecipherable marks in part' (18 Dec. 1931). The source of this and subsequent quotations, unless otherwise stated, is the *Field Notebook*.

[6] These RW numbers are cited in the Catalogue (pp. 13 ff.) wherever it has proved possible to identify the objects in the Cairo Museum with those listed in the *Field Notebook*.

[7] 19 Dec.: 'Continued work from north end of dump, at the same time trenching base of hillside to west for possible tombs before dumping. No trace of tomb. Examined small unfinished tomb to north on east side of wady. Nothing. Also trenched small patch high up on hill to east where a sherd was found. No results. In main dump got right down to bedrock, i.e., cleared original dump as well as Barsanti's,

deposit outside the tomb,[1] and material, apparently of the Roman period, was noted along the floor of the wâdi, beginning 100 m south of the tomb and extending to a distance *c.* 3 m north of the tomb entrance.[2] At the lowest level of the dump the spoil of the early workmen was encountered,[3] and in addition to the usual granite and alabaster fragments numerous broken shabtis were found, particularly in the area of the tomb entrance.[4]

Excavation was begun on 28 December 1931 in the shaft[5] of the tomb (D on the plan), the objects from which were assigned the numbers RW 301–61 to distinguish them from the objects in the dump. At a depth of 2·50 m the fill in the NW corner of the shaft consisted mainly 'of large dressed stones'.[6] The floor of the shaft was reached at a depth of 3·12 m,[7] and was completely cleared by 3 January. Many blocks of dressed limestone, measuring 53 × 25 × 22 cm, were found near the floor level, doubtless similar to the stones mentioned immediately above, and very probably the original blocking of the door of the main burial chamber, demolished by the original plunderers. Preliminary work was begun the same day on the clearing of the 'inner' tomb-chamber (E), over the floor of which was found a deposit of dried mud and dust, varying from 50 to 5 cm in depth.[8] The floor was found to be of natural rock with no pits in it. Finds from this room were allotted the serial numbers RW 401–22.

The dumps were completely worked through by 9–10 January, when the excavation finished. The spoil-heaps of the expedition were cleared up and arranged in such a way as to run off the greatest amount of water from the tomb-entrance during the rainy season. In addition the workmen 'trenched dumps outside the tomb in the main wadi and outside the [two] tombs in the small wadi south of the main wadi. Dumps prove to be builders' *radim* only. All three of the tombs investigated also, and prove to be unfinished ones only.'[9]

Some time after the Expedition's work was completed, robbers broke into the tomb and removed many fragments of the plaster reliefs from the walls of the Meketaten chambers.[10]

for about another ten yards. Plenty more granite turning up, some inscribed, as well as one corner of base . . . More worked alabaster and a large number of pieces of soft limestone apparently forming a rim with a rounded top to some straight or rectangular thing of a large size. Some pieces of inscribed limestone, very soft. Most objects from Barsanti's dump.'

[1] 20 Dec.: 'Continued dump, about half or rather more finished. Plenty more inscribed granite turning up as well as a large number of fragments of a beautifully worked alabaster sarcophagus [subsequently identified as a canopic chest] . . . These all came from below Barsanti's dump.' 21 Dec.: 'Continued work on dump to north and east of tomb . . . More granite, some of it inscribed. More pieces of . . . the inscribed granite bowl, inscribed for Thothmes III [Cat. 413. The material is actually diorite]. More pieces of the alabaster canopic chest.'

[2] 22 Dec.: 'Continuation of work on dump. Up to within metres 3 north of mouth of tomb, 50–100 m. south of tomb, are stone circles with Roman pottery [see pl. 2]. This also occurs between Barsanti's dump and the original one . . . More inscribed granite.'

[3] 26 Dec.: 'Dump to east of tomb-mouth consists mainly of large blocks of sandstone . . . In the crevices between these stones are many pieces of worked and inscribed granite' [see pl. 2].

[4] 27 Dec.: 'Continued work on dumps to north and east of tomb-mouth, & finished off that to north . . . Many broken pieces of ushabti kept coming from close to beginning of tomb-shaft. Many more pieces of worked or inscribed granite, mainly from east dump.'

[5] The *Field Notebook* (28 Dec.) refers to this as the 'first chamber of the tomb', but clearly the shaft is meant: by the end of the first day a deposit 1·5 m deep had been removed half way across the area, in which numerous pieces of granite and alabaster were found. The whole area was cleared to this depth next day. Pendlebury remarks: 'Alabaster and granite still turning up. The finds in fact are much the same as in the dump outside.' The shaft is also mentioned by id., *ASAE* 31 (1931), 124, and Thomas, op. cit., 88.

[6] 1 Jan. 1932: No details are given. On this day many pieces of 'black granite were removed from the shaft and from the dump east of the tomb-entrance'.

[7] 2 Jan. The finds this day from the shaft include fragments of a large bowl (Cat. 413) and 'several good pieces of alabaster'.

[8] 3 Jan. Trenching in the dumps north and south of the tomb-entrance was begun next day: '*Jebel* was soon reached in the north, and work discontinued there . . . Dump to south proves to be rich in fragments of granite, alabaster, and faience.'

[9] *Field Notebook*, 9 Jan. 1932. Cf. also p. 2, n. 5.

[10] Referred to briefly in the *Diaries* of the Egypt Exploration Society's expedition to the town-site of El-'Amarna, 16 Jan. 1933 and 12 Jan. 1934. There is a short account of the

Unofficial work in the Royal Wâdi, 1934

The remote location of the Royal Tomb and Wâdī, and the impossibility of stationing permanent guards at the site, has always been a severe problem to the Antiquities Administration.

In the summer of 1934, rumours having been wildly current as to the existence of further buried treasure, the villagers of the Amarna district, reinforced by a large contingent from El-Bersha, conducted a joyously illicit dig of their own, during the course of which they pulled down a great deal of the cliffs nearby in the hopes of discovering another tomb. They were dispersed by the prompt action of the Inspector of Antiquities, Moharram Effendi Kamal, who confiscated such antiquities as had been found.[1]

According to Kamal,[2] no less than five unauthorized excavations had taken place in the Royal Wâdi before the end of April 1934, at a distance some 35–40 m from the tomb to the south.[3] It is clear that a number of objects which appeared on the antiquities market shortly afterwards originated in this clandestine work.

The Antiquities Service expedition, 1934

On the recommendation of Moharram Kamal, the Service des Antiquités sent a small expedition to conduct a sondage in the Royal Wâdi, headed by the Inspector of El-Minya, and work was carried out between 23 and 28 May 1934.

On the first day, 30 m south[4] of the entrance to the tomb, the excavators discovered fragments of uninscribed stone, and pieces of the feet of red sandstone and granite shabtis. Later, towards the middle of the valley, heads of shabtis were found, as well as other objects which had become lodged behind rocks washed into the wâdi by floodwaters. Most of the objects were discovered no more than 20 cm below the surface, though the work was carried down to a depth of 1 m.

In addition to this sondage, the various small recesses in the valley, and the tracks which led to them, were examined, as well as the area to the north of the tomb-entrance, but without result.[5]

Twelve of the shabtis found during the campaign were published by Kamal.[6] Three shabti fragments, among thirty-four objects submitted to the Cairo Museum for export by the dealer, Maurice Nahman, in 1937, were found to join pieces which had been found in the Antiquities Service sondage, and it is clear that Nahman's objects originated in the clandestine work in the Royal Wâdi in 1934.[7]

The Pendlebury expedition, 1935

The Royal Tomb, owing to its remote situation, was in continual danger of fresh raids, and a systematic search of the whole area was necessary, which would finally prove or disprove the existence of a second tomb.

Accordingly, the Service again paid the Society the compliment of asking it to undertake the work, and for some six weeks in February, March, and April 1935, at the conclusion of the work on the Great Palace, Mr. & Mrs. Pendlebury scoured the whole of the valley as well as making various tests in the main wady without. It can safely be said that no other tomb exists in the small wady, and that if there is another one it is at some distance away.

It is doubtful, however, if rumours will ever be stilled. The detailed accounts of entrances to tombs given by more than one participant in the great raid [of 1934] proved to have no foundation whatsoever in fact, despite the insistence on secrecy on the part of the informers, and no doubt stories are now current of how during the final excavation one of the workmen

finds made during the 1931–2 season at the Royal Tomb in *CdE* 8 (1933), 96–7 (from *Bourse Égyptienne*, 28 Jan. 1932).

[1] Pendlebury, *Excavations*, [1].

[2] Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 193.

[3] The direction can be inferred from Kamal's subsequent remarks, op. cit., 194.

[4] See n. 3 above.

[5] Kamal, loc. cit.

[6] Ibid. 194–6. See below, Cat. 53, 65, 130, 135, 156, 160, 180, 181, 210, 215, 226, 229. Cf. 133. Fragments of faience and stone, mentioned by Kamal, op. cit., 196, have not been located in the Cairo Museum. Details will be supplied, if available, in the second volume. The granite sarcophagi fragments, mentioned loc. cit., are among those published below, Cat. 1, 3–8.

[7] Kamal, *ASAE* 39 (1939), 381–2.

saw a flight of steps leading down, which he concealed from the directorial eye for future exploration!

The whole of the earth in the [royal] valley has been turned over at least once, and in addition the dumps of chips from the original hollowing of the tomb were removed[1] . . . In addition to this the dumps outside the other tombs as well as the deposit inside them were trenched without the discovery of a single object. In every case, however, there were a number of dolerite pounders, which had been used for the smoothing of the tomb walls.

In the circumstances little in the way of stratigraphic evidence could be hoped for. All we can say for certain is that the cutting of the tomb began later than Year 6 of Akhenaten's reign, since the ostracon . . . found in one of the dumps of chips bore that date, a conclusion to which we should have been forced in any case since the city itself was not founded until that year.

Since many of the fragments, both of the canopic chests and of the sarcophagi, were found in the shaft inside the tomb it seems probable that they were broken up *in situ*. From the fact, however, that a quantity of fragments found outside displayed a weathering impossible in the short time since the first clearance of the tomb in 1892, some indeed having been carried by occasional torrents right down to the main wady, it is clear that the contents of the tomb were brought up from it at the time of the destruction and scattered to the winds.[2]

In addition to the exploratory work, the Society completed its task by planning the tomb and copying all the wall-scenes and inscriptions. The original tracings were made in three weeks by H. W. Fairman (who was responsible for the inscriptions), Ralph Lavers, and J. D. S. Pendlebury. A complete photographic record was also made of the walls. When the work in the tomb was finished, a stone wall 40 cm thick was built up in the entrance, leaving only enough space for a small steel door with a Yale lock.[3]

[1] In the chippings were found an ostracon (Cat. 269), dated to Year 6, and other objects.

[2] Pendlebury, op. cit., [1]–2; id., *JEA* 21 (1935), 129–30.

[3] Id., *Lecture*, 3–4; *JEA* 21 (1935), 129. On the work Professor H. W. Fairman writes (letter of 14 Oct. 1971): 'We excavated and removed everything from the junction with the main wadi up to the far end of the Royal Wadi where there is a big step up (we even tested above the step). We removed *everything* in the Royal Wadi, all the dumps, heaps and scree, and brushed the bed rock. We also scraped and brushed the sides of the wadi to a height of several feet above the floor of the wadi as it was before we began to clear. We also tested the small wadi on the south side of the main wadi, roughly opposite the entrance to the Royal Wadi. This contains the beginnings of workings of unfinished tombs. I doubt if this was thorough, but my recollection is that every apparent tomb entrance was completely cleared and brushed and tested, but I do not think there was an absolutely clean clearance down to *gebel* on the floor of the wadi. Stephen Sherman did all this, Ralph Lavers and I being fully occupied in recording the Royal Tomb, but of course we used to run over to see what was happening. I myself went up and down the main wadi on foot searching for possible workings, and often went over the *gebel* all round the top of the Royal Tomb looking for traces and likely sites. On at least three occasions I climbed out of the wadi and walked over the high desert to the North Dig House. Each time I tried to take a slightly different route, but eventually slid down the cliffs to the north of the North Tombs, and so to the house. . . . I ranged all along the whole edge of the cliffs, searching all the time but never found anything. I think we did the whole area pretty thoroughly.'

THE INTERIOR OF THE ROYAL TOMB

(cf. PLAN, PLATE 4)

A FULL description of the interior of the tomb will be provided in the second volume. Brief details only are given here, based partly on the notes of J. D. S. Pendlebury, together with a plan and section made in 1931 by J. H. S. Waddington, and published here with his kind permission.[1]

The entrance is cut into the floor of the Royal Wâdi, the doorway facing roughly east. The plan diverges somewhat from orthodox Eighteenth Dynasty lines, but is partly analogous if the main axis only is considered.[2] First there is a flight of steps on each side of a smooth inclined plane for the lowering of the sarcophagus, descending to the entrance (A). This leads to a sloping corridor (B), completely undecorated and uninscribed. Then comes another flight of steps (C), similar to the first, leading to a platform which gives abruptly on to a shaft (D), 3·12 m deep, which barred access to the main burial chamber. In the wall opposite the shaft and on a level with the platform is the doorway of the principal burial chamber (E). Along the left side runs a dais, from the edge of which rise two columns (one broken away) supporting the roof. The right-hand side of the room is about twice the area of the left, and in the middle of the floor-area is the emplacement for the sarcophagus, raised a centimetre or so above the ground. In one corner of the room is a projected but unfinished continuation (F). All the walls of E had been plastered to present a smooth surface for the artist to work upon, but the chamber has borne the brunt of the iconoclastic frenzy of Akhenaten's opponents, and almost nothing is left of the scenes and inscriptions which once covered its walls.

Retracing our way back up the stairs, an opening is encountered to the left at the top. This leads to three rooms (*alpha*, *beta*, and *gamma*), the first and last of which are decorated with mourning scenes for the princess Meketaten. Leaving the Meketaten chambers and passing again into the main corridor, a short way along on the left a doorway gives access to an unfinished suite of six rooms (1–6).

[1] The original letters and numbers of the rooms assigned by Bouriant (*RT* 18 (1896), 144–5) are retained to avoid confusion. It will be noted that Mr. Waddington has observed the beginning of a door on the left-hand side of the descending corridor, opposite the entrance to the Meketaten suite (pl. 4).

[2] For a useful account of the tomb see Thomas, *Royal necropoleis*, 87–9.

THE CATALOGUE[1]

Note: The abbreviation Cat. throughout refers to objects in the present Catalogue. Wherever possible the items in the various categories have been identified with the objects listed in the *Field Notebook*, and such items are prefixed by the letters RW (Royal Wâdi). A concordance of objects according to location will be found on pp. 112–13. Certain unidentified fragments are illustrated on pl. 63, some of which may be identical with unlocated objects described in the Catalogue.

The following Cairo Museum numbers[2] are cited in the Catalogue:

JdE: *Journal d'entrée*, the accessions register of the Museum
Spec. Reg.: The *Special Registers* of the Museum curators
Temp.: *Temporary Register*
CCG: *Catalogue Général*, the published catalogues of various classes of objects

The Catalogue consists of the following classes of objects:

A. The Reconstructed Sarcophagus
B. Sarcophagi Fragments
C. The Canopic Chest
D. Alabaster Fragments, probably originally from the Canopic Chest
E. Fragments of other Alabaster Boxes or Chests
F. Human Remains
G. Shabtis of Akhenaten
H. Shabti of Nefertiti
I. Unfinished Shabtis
J. Ostraca, Jar inscriptions and Sealings
K. Jewellery and Scarabs
L. Objects in Faience
M. Objects in Glass
N. Objects in Alabaster, other than Boxes or Chests
O. Objects in Limestone
P. Other Stones
Q. Metal, other than Gold
R. Pottery
S. Wood and other Organic Materials
T. Gypsum Plaster
U. Gypsum Plaster Reliefs
V. Miscellaneous Fragments

A. The reconstructed sarcophagus

1 Sarcophagus.[3] Plates 6–9; 19. Pink, grey, and white granite, polished. Reconstructed from numerous fragments[4] and restored with cement,

[1] The Temporary Register of the Cairo Museum also contains entries under the following numbers:

$\frac{7|4}{32|1}$: 'Box containing stone fragments and fragments of shabtis', found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb and Royal Wâdi, 1931–2. In the Journal d'entrée the impression is given that all the objects from this box were entered in the Journal (nos. 59381–59454). It is evident, however, that only the most important pieces (or the pieces so regarded by Pendlebury and R. Engelbach, who was Curator at the time) were removed from the Temp. Register. The location of the remaining fragments in the Museum is unknown.

$\frac{7|4}{32|2}$: 'Box containing sherds, inscribed alabaster fragments, wooden and faience scraps, etc.', found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb and Royal Wâdi, 1931–2. See remarks above.

$\frac{9|8}{34|3}$: 'Box containing various fragments of faience and stone', found by the Antiquities Service Expedition in the Royal Wâdi, 1934–5 (cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 193–6). A note in the Temp. Reg. indicates that this box was sent to the Museum Laboratory for the reconstruction of the fragments in 1944. Its present location is unknown.

$\frac{7|4}{35|2}$: 'Packing-case containing scraps of stone, pottery, faience, etc.', from Pendlebury's Expedition in the Royal Wâdi, 1935. Present location unknown.

[2] In general see [B. V. Bothmer], 'Cairo Museum numbers'. *Am. Res. Center in Egypt Newsletter* 23 (1956), 13–20, to which add now the Special Registers of the individual Curators of the Museum (white numbers on a black ground).

[3] The lid has not been restored. Pieces of it are probably represented in fragments of Type 2 in Cat. 3.

[4] The fragments utilized in the reconstruction include the

tinted pink and mottled to simulate the original material. Cairo Temp. $\frac{3|3}{70|2}$. The restored sarcophagus is slightly assymetrical. Length: Side B, top 287·0 cm, bottom 285·0 cm. Side D, top 288·5 cm, bottom 286·0 cm. Width: Side A, top 125·5 cm, bottom 121·5 cm. Side C, top 122·0 cm, bottom 121·0 cm. Ht. 132·0 cm. Thickness of walls 9·0 cm. Ht. of rim 4·5 cm. Ht. of decorated base 21·5 cm (a small fragment of the original base has been incorporated in Side D, the remainder has been simulated in cement). Interior depth (to inner rim) 105·5 cm. The interior is undecorated, the walls are not absolutely level[1] and appear never to have been polished. All the corners of the interior are rounded. Corner a of the interior is original, as are parts of corners b and d. The floor of the sarcophagus is modern. The original may have had a depression at each corner for the reception

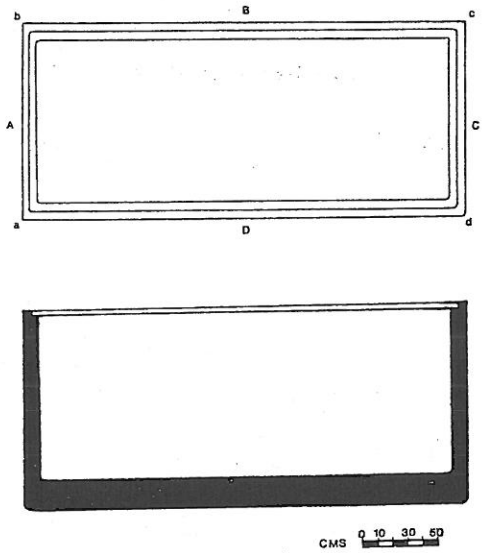


FIG. 2. Plan and longitudinal section of the reconstructed sarcophagus

of a funerary bier.[2] There are no pry-bar sockets

fragment formerly registered as Cairo Temp. $\frac{31|10}{17|3}$ (corner), as well as pieces taken doubtless from $\frac{8|11}{14|2-10}$ and $\frac{9|8}{34|2-3}$.

on the exterior. The fragments of the sarcophagus were found in the Royal Tomb and in the dump outside by Barsanti (1891–2) and Pendlebury (1931–2).

Decoration

Side A

In the centre at the top, the sun-disk is carved in bold raised relief, with uraeus and pendent *ʿankh*. Only a fragment of the bottom of the disk and a trace of the uraeus and *ʿankh* survive, the rest being made up with cement. The rays of the sun (incised) pour down over the inscription below.

Side B

In the centre at the top, the disk, uraeus, and pendent *ʿankh* in bold relief. Most of the disk and the entire uraeus (apart from a chip broken from the head) have survived, as has the top of the *ʿankh*. The rays of the sun (incised), terminating in human hands holding *ʿankh*-signs (nine hands and the thumb of another have survived) pour down over the inscriptions. At each corner at the top was another similar disk with rays pouring down. The example on the right hand side has been completely made up with cement (the left hand example has not been modelled in the restoration), except for a fragment with incised rays, one ending in a human hand holding an *ʿankh* to the nostrils of a figure of the queen, which acts as a support for the corner of the sarcophagus (see below).

Side C

Similar to A originally, but only a trace of the disk has survived, together with the bottom half of the *ʿankh*. The rest of the disk has not been modelled in the restoration.

Side D

Similar to B. Most of the central disk has survived, and the uraeus is complete. A trace of

[1] Cf. the sarcophagus of Ay, *PM* i², pt. 2, 551.
[2] As in the sarcophagus of Ay, see n. 1 above.

the top of the pendent *ʿankh* remains. The rays are incised, eleven rays with hands holding *ʿankh*-signs over the inscriptions surviving. Similarly, at each corner at the top was a disk with uraeus and pendent *ʿankh*. Of the left-hand example most of the disk and uraeus have survived (the head of the uraeus has been broken off) as has the oval top of the *ʿankh*. Of that on the right, the top of the disk has been remodelled in cement, but the uraeus, apart from a flake off one side, and the entire pendent *ʿankh* have survived.

At each exterior corner of the sarcophagus there is a figure of Nefertiti, modelled in bas-relief, acting as a support in place of the proscribed tutelary goddesses Isis, Nephthys, Neith, and Selkis of former times. The arms of the queen are outstretched, palms flat along each side of the sarcophagus. She wears an elaborate crown (see fig. 3), supporting a sun-disk with double uraei (drawn at the side of the crown but meant of course to be seen from the front), surmounted by the feathers of Maʿat, the goddess of Truth. Her braided wig is held in position by a fillet, and over her brow is the

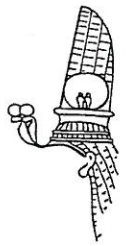


FIG. 3

double uraeus with disks. One lappet of the wig falls down over the queen's shoulder. Her eyes are modelled in relief (the pupil is not represented) and the ears are marked with indentations which indicate the piercing of the lobes for earrings. The eyebrows are rather boldly modelled. Nefertiti wears the diaphanous pleated dress familiar from many other ʿAmarna monuments.

Corner a

Only the top of the Maʿat feathers have survived, the rest has been restored in cement.

Corner b

The head of the queen, the wig, and the upper part of the body (and the lappet of the wig) as well as the right arm have survived, as have the top of the left arm and the uraei over the brow. The modelling of the drapery of the dress is clearly seen. A fragment of the lower part of the legs, showing the dress falling to the ground, likewise remains.

Corner c

See Cat. **2**.

Corner d

The head (apart from the lower part of the face) and the diadem have survived entire. Two parts of the left arm remain, including the outstretched palm. The rest of the figure, including the lappet of the wig, has been restored in cement.

The ownership of the Sarcophagus is assigned below (p. 30) in connection with the sarcophagi fragments of Type 1, and on p. 104.[1]

Bibl.: Thomas, *Royal necropoleis*, 88.

2 Corner c of the reconstructed sarcophagus (Cat. **1**) with the head of Nefertiti in bas-relief. In this instance her crown is decorated with a frieze of uraei. Plate 20. Pink, grey, and white granite. Berlin (D.D.R.) 14524. Ht. (with the head of the queen) 29·0 cm. Max. width 14·0 cm. Ht. of inscribed side 26·5 cm. Max. width 18·0 cm. From the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.[2]

[1] No attempt is made here to reconstruct the texts on the four sides of the sarcophagus. Dr. Labib Habachi promises us a study of the inscriptions, upon which he worked when the reconstruction of the sarcophagus was first undertaken in the Cairo Museum Laboratory in the 1930s. The sarcophagus has recently been dismantled and rebuilt.

[2] 'Das Stück wurde 1899 durch Dr. Reinhardt käuflich in Ägypten erworben, der Kauf wurde durch Herrn James Simon finanziert, der auch die deutschen Amarna-Grabungen finanziell sicherte.' This information and the measurements are kindly supplied by Dr. habil. Wolfgang Müller.

Inscription[1]

The surviving incised inscription is as follows:

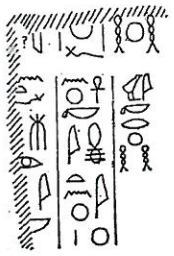


FIG. 4

Bibl.: Schäfer, *Kunstwerke aus El-Amarna*, ii, pl. 15; cf. pp. 9–10; id., *Amarna in Religion und Kunst*, pl. 56; id., *ZÄS* 55 (1918), 3, Abb. 3, with pl. 1, 5; *PM* iv. 236; Lange, *König Echnaton und die Amarna-Zeit*, pl. 52; cf. p. 141, 52; Leeuw, *De Godsdienst van het Oude Aegypte*, pl. 25.

B. Sarcophagi fragments.[2] Cairo Temp. $\frac{3|3}{70|1}$

Six different types of granite have been identified in the fragments from the Royal Tomb and Royal Wâdi.

Type 1. Pink, white, and grey granite, the pink predominating. Exemplified in the reconstructed sarcophagus (Cat. 1). Number of surviving fragments, other than those incorporated in the reconstructed sarcophagus = 151.

Type 2. Grey, pink, and a few spots of white granite, the grey predominating. 'Mottled' appearance, and with a polished surface. Number of surviving fragments = 186.

Type 3. Red, jet-black, grey, and white granite, the red predominating. Surface highly polished. Hieroglyphic signs deeply cut, and in sunk relief where appropriate (e.g. ⊙, 𓇋), and even in the Aten rays. Number of surviving fragments = 222.

Type 4. Grey granite, surface polished. Number of surviving fragments = 1, uninscribed.[3]

Type 5. Grey granite, with small red, pink, and white speckles. Number of surviving fragments = 2.[4]

Type 6. Grey, light pink, and white granite, the grey predominating. Number of surviving fragments = 181.

[1] The inscription was generously collated in Berlin through the kindness of Dr. habil. W. Müller, who notes: 'Kolumne 1 u. 2 ⌓ sehr wahrscheinlich. Kolumne 3 keine 𓏺, *ntf* eindeutig, nach *ms* sicher 𓄿, und nach *i* sicher ⌓ o. ⌓. Zeichen in der oberen Inschrift vor 𓎛 undefinierbar, und breiter unten etwas abgeschrägter Balken, ob 𓏺 ?'

[2] Cf. Aldred, *Egypt* (*CAH*, rev. ed.), 22. These fragments appear to include those formerly registered under Cairo Temp. $\frac{8|11}{14|2-10}$ (Barsanti, 1891), $\frac{7|4}{32|1}$ (Pendlebury, 1931–2), and $\frac{9|8}{34|2-3}$ (Kamal, 1934), which were transferred to the Museum Laboratory for reconstruction in 1944. One sarcophagus (Cat. 1) was re-assembled. Most of the fragments not utilized were transferred to the basement of the Cairo Museum, where they were found in 1970 by the present writer, with the valued co-operation of Dr. M. Abd el-Qader Selim, Curator of the Museum. All the surviving fragments were numbered and crated in eight boxes by the writer in January and February, 1970. Those numbered 1–167 were found at the Museum Laboratory. Nos. 168–743 were located in five boxes in the basement of the Museum. All the fragments are now registered under Temp. $\frac{3|3}{70|1}$. The contents of the eight boxes are as follows: No. 1: Frags. 1–292. No. 2: Frags. 293–385. No. 3: Frags. 386–500. No. 4: Frags. 501–47. No. 5: Frags. 548–87. No. 6: Frags. 588–666. No. 7: Frags. 667–730. No. 8: Frags. 731–43. Another 'Fragment of sarcophagus of Akhenaten' in 'Black granite' is registered in the Cairo Museum as JdE 36275. It was purchased in 1903. No other details are given, and its location in the Museum is not noted in the Journal d'entrée. It is probable that every piece in the Museum sent from the Royal Tomb and Wâdi has been accounted for, though this is not certain. The only entries in the *Field Notebook* relating to sarcophagi fragments are RW 34, 141 (found in the dump outside the Royal Tomb), 347–50 (found in the Shaft D), 418, 419, 422 (found in the main burial chamber E). Uninscribed fragments of sarcophagi were apparently mostly discarded by the excavators.

[3] This fragment, found in the basement of the Museum with the other fragments, is hardly from one of the sarcophagi since a single fragment only survives. It is catalogued with the sarcophagi fragments because it is registered in the Cairo Museum with the other granite fragments from the Royal Tomb.

[4] Both these fragments are probably from an inscribed object other than a sarcophagus, cf. note 3 above.

It should be emphasized that the arrangement of the fragments into Types is in a sense provisional. An element of doubt about the allocation of certain of the pieces could only be resolved by a long and painstaking examination of every fragment with a view to a reconstruction of the individual objects.[1] Such a reconstruction presents considerable difficulties, since it is clear that a large number of fragments were thrown away or disappeared after the original spoliation of the Royal Tomb. To delay publication of the fragments despite the difficulties noted above seems unnecessary, therefore facsimile copies of the inscribed surfaces, together with a catalogue are here published.

The drawings (Plates 10–15) are published in numerical order, 1–743, blank fragments, including pieces of cavetto cornice and torus mouldings, being excluded. The Catalogue, divided according to the type of granite (Types 1–6), gives details of the individual fragments, necessarily brief, since most of the information is available in the Plates. Flakes or small pieces with no surviving smooth (worked) undersurface are denoted in the Catalogue by an asterisk (*). The fragments inscribed with names or titularies of the Royal Family or of the Aten are discussed on pp. 26–9.

In describing the fragments for the Catalogue it was found that they belonged originally to the following objects:

Type 1: Fragments, mostly of the base, of the Reconstructed Sarcophagus (Cat. 1).[2]
Type 2: Fragments of the lid of a sarcophagus.
Type 3: Fragments of the lid of a sarcophagus.
Type 6: Fragments of a sarcophagus.

CATALOGUE OF SARCOPHAGI FRAGMENTS

Note: The measurement, given in centimetres, represents the thickness unless otherwise stated.

Nos. 358–414 are uninscribed fragments of lids. The measurement given is the height.

3 Type 1

1.	9·3	In 3 pieces, rejoined
2.	9·0	
3.	9·0	Corner fragment. Inner surface curved on right side
4.	8·5	
5.	9·0	In 2 pieces, rejoined
6.	9·0	
7.	9·0	In 2 pieces, rejoined
8.	8·5	
9.	9·0	Fragment of base with inscription immediately above
10.	9·0	
11.	9·0	
12.	9·5	Rays of Aten disk
13.	9·0	
14.	8·3	
15.	8·5	Presumably lower part of cartouche in bold relief
16.	9·3	
17.	9·4	
18.	9·0	
19.	9·2	
20.	9·0	
21.	9·2	
22.	8·9	
23.	8·7	
24.	8·7	
25.	9·0	
26.	7·4	In 2 pieces, rejoined
27.	7·7	
28.	8·0	
29.	7·0	Probably beginning of corner. Interior surface slightly curved at left side
30.	7·5	In 2 pieces, rejoined
31.	8·0	
32.	8·0	
36.	9·0	Fragment of base with inscription immediately above
37.	5·5	Fragment of base
38.	8·0	Part of an arm. Interior surface rounded: corner
39.	8·0	In 3 pieces, rejoined. Includes part of base. Interior surface curved at bottom (thick. 15·0)

[1] There was no opportunity in Cairo for a logical arrangement of the fragments. Accordingly each piece was numbered and drawn by the writer as it came to hand.

[2] Rejected deliberately in the reconstruction.

46*.	7·5	
47*.	3·0	
48*.	5·0	
49*.	7·0	
51*.	5·5	
52*.	5·0	
53*.	6·0	
54*.	4·0	
56*.	5·7	
58*.	5·8	
59*.	5·5	
60*.	12·0	
61*.	4·5	
63*.	2·5	
64*.	5·3	
66*.	11·8	
70*.	3·5	
71*.	6·8	
72*.	4·0	
73*.	5·0	
76*.	5·2	
77.	5·0	
78.	9·0	
79*.	6·5	
80*.	5·3	
82*.	4·0	Sun disk? Exterior surface curved
83*.	3·1	
86*.	7·8	
87*.	5·5	
88*.	4·5	Part of the dress of Nefertiti
89*.	3·7	Part of the dress and arm of Nefertiti
90*.	6·0	Part of the side of the body (?) of Nefertiti. Left side in raised relief
91*.	3·3	Part of the arm of Nefertiti
92*.	4·5	Part of the side of Nefertiti
93*.	3·0	Part of the side of Nefertiti
105.	4·8	
106.	4·9	
107.	5·0	
108.	5·0	
110.	4·8	Possible trace of burning along top of fragment
111.	5·0	Beginning of corner. Interior surface curved on right side
112.	11·5	Part of base
113*.	16·5	Corner of base. Undersurface rough. Corner is single line in centre of frag. in illustration
114.	7·0	Part of base
115.	7·5	Part of base
116*.	13·5	Part of base (?)
117*.	8·0	Part of base
118*.	12·8	Part of base
119*.	6·0	Part of base
121*.	8·0	Corner of base. Undersurface rough. Corner is line on left side of double line in centre of fragment in illustration
122*.	18·5	Part of base
123*.	9·5	Part of base
125*.	6·7	Part of base
126*.	4·1	Part of base
127*.	4·3	Part of base
128*.	12·0	Irregularly-shaped fragment. No worked surface
129*.	7·0	Part of base
130.	9·0	Fragment with cartouche
131*.	5·2	Part of base
132*.	4·0	Part of base. Left side curved: beginning of corner?
133*.	10·0	Part of base
134*.	6·8	Part of base
135*.	6·5	Part of base. Undersurface rough
136*.	8·3	Part of base
137*.	5·5	Part of base
138*.	3·0	Part of base
139*.	8·5	Part of base
140*.	11·0	Part of base. Undersurface rough
141*.	3·0	Part of base
142*.	4·2	Part of base
143*.	7·5	Part of base
144*.	10·3	Part of base
145*.	3·3	Part of base
146*.	8·3	Part of base
147*.	7·0	Corner of base. Corner is line on right side of double line in centre of fragment in illustration
148*.	7·5	Part of base. Undersurface rough. Trace of burning at bottom right
149.	17·0	Part of base. Traces of burning
150*.	13·5	Part of base. In 2 pieces, rejoined. Undersurface rough
151*.	8·0	Part of base
152*.	3·0	Part of base
153*.	5·7	Part of base
154*.	2·5	Part of base
155*.	5·0	Part of base
156*.	7·0	Part of base
157*.	9·0	Part of base
158*.	8·0	Part of base
159*.	3·3	Part of base
160*.	6·5	Part of base
161*.	6·5	Part of base
162*.	4·0	Part of base
163*.	3·0	Part of base
164*.	5·5	Part of base
165*.	16·5	In 3 pieces, rejoined. Part of the foot of Nefertiti on right
166.	9·0	
167.	9·0	
214*.	3·3	
232.	10·1	In 2 pieces, rejoined. Beginning of corner: interior surface curved. Large patch of

		bitumen[1] on interior surface and across break on left side. Small spots of bitumen on right break
239*.	8·0	
253*.	4·3	Excavator's no. 51
267*.	6·2	
273.	5·0	Excavator's no. 97
321.	5·0	
561*.	20·4	Corner of base. Bottom right-hand corner was broken off in antiquity and made good with yellowish plaster. Panel at top slightly sunk
563*.	10·8	Presumably fragment of the dress of Nefertiti, curved
584.	5·0	
593*.	8·5	Sun-disk in deeply sunk relief. Excavator's no. 75
610.	5·2	
612.	4·7	
643*.	2·0	
644*.	2·3	
648.	5·1	
669.	6·6	
684*.	5·2	
690*.	2·1	
725.	26·5	(ht.) Corner fragment of base. In 2 pieces, both badly decayed. Undersurface rough. In the side of the base at the front there is a hole 2·0 cm. in diam., tapering to *c.* 1·5 cm. This is partially filled with white gypsum.[2] This joins another hole cut through the base. A third hole (a cone-shaped cavity) is cut into the base. Tail of serpent apparently unfinished (see illustration)

4 Type 2

44*.	9·5	
81*.	4·0	
95*.	9·5	Splash of bitumen on upper surface
96*.	8·1	
97*.	3·3	Two worked surfaces
98*.	6·8	
99*.	3·3	
100*.	4·5	Three worked surfaces
102*.	5·7	
170.	10·5	Uninscribed
173.	16·3	Top and undersurfaces curved. Plate 20
180*.	5·0	
183*.	2·5	
190*.	3·8	
191*.	10·0	Part of torus moulding
193.	11·8	Undersurface slightly curved
195*.	4·4	
197*.	8·7	Two worked surfaces
198.	12·0	
201*.	8·4	
204*.	4·3	Fragment of cornice
205*.	8·0	
206*.	2·5	Two worked surfaces. Excavator's no. 56
208*.	8·0	
215.	6·5	
216*.	9·0	Corner fragment. Two inscribed surfaces. The corner is the line between the two vertical borders in the centre of the fragment in illustration
222*.	14·0	Three worked surfaces (two inscribed). The corner is the single line between the two columns of text in illustration

[1] Many of the sarcophagi fragments are splashed with a black substance, both on the flat surfaces and on the *breaks*. From the latter it is clear that this took place *after* the sarcophagi had been broken up. Thus the splashes cannot represent traces of the 'bitumen' or resin poured in or over the sarcophagi for ritualistic purposes, as for example in the sarcophagus of Tutʿankhamūn (cf. p. 31, n. 5). It is possible that the splashes fell from torches or brands carried by the ancient despoilers or by modern plunderers.

Three samples were collected for analysis from Fragments 95, 225, and 230. Through the kind offices of Mr. T. G. H. James these were submitted to the British Museum Research Laboratory and later to the Scientific Department of the National Gallery.

The British Museum reports as follows: 'All three samples were shown to contain magnesium, titanium, silicon, iron, aluminium and traces of copper, silver, lead, sodium and barium by means of emission spectroscopy. When small pieces were burnt on a nickel spatula the material melted and bubbled slightly as some volatile matter was evolved. There was a slight tarry aromatic odour. A black tarry residue was left which would not burn away.'

The National Gallery reports: 'Mr. White of this Department has looked at [the sample] very carefully by infrared spectroscopy, thin-layer and gas chromatography and made comparisons with known materials. We find that it is undoubtedly bitumen. Examined by the above methods it very closely resembles a modern sample of "soft bitumen". This no doubt was obtained as the residue of the distillation of crude petroleum, but is presumably closely similar to native bitumen in which the volatiles have been lost by natural evaporation. The sample was quite distinct from coal and wood tars, and there was nothing to suggest that it was resinous or fatty in origin. Our findings do not, of course, help to decide if the material was applied in ancient or modern times.'

Thanks are extended to Dr. A. E. A. Werner and Mr. W. A. Oddy (British Museum), and to Mr. John S. Mills (National Gallery) for their generous co-operation.

[2] A specimen was examined by the British Museum Research Laboratory, with the following result: 'This was shown by emission spectroscopy to contain calcium with smaller amounts of silicon, aluminium, iron, manganese, strontium and traces of copper, barium, titanium, phosphorus and sodium. Chemical tests showed that carbonate and sulphate are present. It is possible to conclude that the material is a mixture of calcium sulphate (gypsum) and calcium carbonate (calcite, i.e., limestone or marble).'

223*.	19·0	Two worked surfaces (one inscribed)
241*.	6·9	
244*.	6·3	Corner fragment, inscribed on two surfaces. The corner lies between the two fragments in illustration
245*.	13·0	Corner fragment, inscribed on two surfaces. The corner is the line between the two borders on left side of the fragment in illustration
246.	16·3	Undersurface very slightly curved
247.	17·5	Undersurface curved, inscribed on two surfaces. Corner is the line between the two borders in centre of the fragment in illustration
256*.	5·8	
262.	5·2	Fragment of cornice
263.	4·9	Fragment of cornice
265*.	4·8	Fragment of cornice
268*.	4·8	Fragment of cavetto cornice
270.	4·5	Fragment of cornice. Splash of bitumen on the break at the back
271*.	7·0	
277*.	4·1	
281*.	6·9	
288*.	6·9	
299.	16·5	In two pieces, rejoined. Upper surface convex, undersurface concave. Left edge smooth. Plate 20
300*.	14·0	Upper surface convex. Similar to No. 299. Plate 15
301*.	13·0	Corner fragment. Corner is the line on left side of the fragment in illustration
319.	12·2	
323*.	14·8	
329.	11·5	Undersurface curved
330*.	8·8	
339*.	7·3	
344*.	2·8	
345*.	2·7	
346*.	6·6	Upper surface curved
347*.	4·5	Corner fragment
359.	8·3	Fragment of cavetto cornice
361.	8·5	Fragment of cavetto cornice
362.	7·5	
363.	7·5	Undersurface curved. Beginning of corner
364.	5·5	In two pieces, rejoined. The interior is shaped. A V-shaped mark is painted on one end
366*.	5·7	Fragment of cavetto cornice
367*.	7·5	ditto
368*.	4·9	ditto
369*.	5·8	ditto
370*.	5·3	ditto
371*.	7·0	ditto
372*.	5·1	ditto
373*.	5·5	ditto
374*.	11·8	
375*.	10·0	In two pieces, rejoined
376*.	5·5	Fragment of cavetto cornice
377*.	6·0	ditto
378*.	5·7	ditto
379*.	5·5	ditto
380*.	6·0	ditto. In two pieces, rejoined
381*.	6·9	ditto
382*.	7·3	ditto
383*.	5·8	ditto
384*.	6·5	ditto
424.	5·3	ditto
425*.	11·0	ditto
426*.	5·2	ditto
433*.	11·5	ditto
434*.	6·0	ditto
438*.	15·5	
439*.	7·9	Fragment of cavetto cornice
441*.	6·0	Corner of cavetto cornice
442*.	10·9	Fragment of cavetto cornice
448*.	5·7	ditto
451*.	5·5	ditto
452*.	4·7	ditto
454*.	5·1	ditto
455*.	7·5	ditto, corner
456*.	8·0	ditto
457*.	8·1	
458*.	5·3	Fragment of cavetto cornice
460*.	8·7	ditto
462*.	5·0	ditto
464*.	5·0	ditto
465*.	6·0	ditto
468*.	6·0	ditto, corner
470*.	13·5	ditto
471*.	13·0	ditto
474*.	5·5	ditto
476*.	4·9	ditto
477*.	6·2	ditto
478*.	5·0	ditto
479*.	5·4	ditto
484*.	12·0	ditto, corner
486*.	10·0	ditto
489*.	1·8	ditto
491*.	6·0	ditto
495*.	6·2	ditto
497*.	14·0	ditto
499*.	9·9	ditto
500*.	7·4	ditto. In two pieces, rejoined
503*.	22·8	ditto, corner. Undersurface curved
504*.	17·5	ditto
505*.	20·5	ditto. Another fragment was joined on the left in modern times: adhesive remains
506*.	18·0	Undersurface curved
507*.	17·5	Fragment of cavetto cornice
509*.	18·5	ditto. Another fragment was joined on the right in modern times: adhesive remains
511*.	14·4	Corner fragment, undersurface curved.

		Another fragment was joined on the right in modern times: adhesive remains
513*.	13·6	Fragment of cavetto cornice
514*.	12·5	ditto
515*.	11·5	ditto
516*.	10·0	
517*.	8·0	Undersurface curved
519*.	13·5	
521*.	6·5	Fragment of cavetto cornice
527*.	9·0	Undersurface curved: corner?
528*.	6·0	Fragment of cavetto cornice
529*.	14·0	
530*.	13·0	
531*.	16·5	
535*.	14·0	
536*.	15·5	
537*.	16·4	Joins No. 546
538*.	6·2	Fragment of cavetto cornice
543*.	13·8	ditto
546*.	16·0	In two pieces, rejoined. Joins No. 537
547*.	16·8	
549*.	14·5	In two pieces, rejoined
551*.	21·3	Fragment of corner. Undersurface rounded
552*.	23·0	Undersurface slightly curved
553*.	15·3	
554*.	12·0	
556*.	20·0	
557*.	24·5	Undersurface curved at top
558*.	20·0	
559*.	28·7	Undersurface curved at top
562.	17·9	
567*.	8·7	Corner at left
568*.	14·3	Corner at right. Another fragment was joined above in modern times: adhesive remains
573*.	16·5	
578*.	6·4	Edge at left
580.	7·4	Undersurface slightly curved on left side
586*.	12·5	
596*.	6·6	Corner at right
598*.	7·9	Corner at bottom
609*.	10·4	Edge at top
613*.	11·5	
621.	6·2	Another fragment was joined on the left in modern times: adhesive remains. Top edge survives
624*.	5·5	Top curved. On one surface the top of the Aten disk is very deeply carved. The spring of the curve is on the left of the cartouche in illustration
629*.	11·2	Corner fragment
637*.	4·9	
647*.	13·1	
653.	6·4	Undersurface curved
656*.	12·0	Top surface curved
657*.	12·4	ditto
658*.	12·9	Edge at left
659.	7·0	Undersurface curved
661.	7·0	ditto. Another fragment was joined on the right side in modern times: adhesive remains
663*.	14·3	Edge at left
667*.	13·4	Edge at left
679*.	6·8	Edge at top
685*.	5·4	
688*.	2·5	Corner fragment. Corner lies between the two fragments in illustration. On right hand fragment the second and fourth cols. are sunk
689*.	1·4	Corner fragment. Edge at top
697.	13·1	Undersurface curved
712.	6·0	
716*.	13·4	Top surface curved. A note is written on the back in black-ink: 'Tomb. Xuaten [*sic*] Tell-Amarna Oct—1891'.[1] Plate 20
731.	12·8	Undersurface curved on left
733.	13·5	Undersurface curved
735.	12·0	Minute splashes of bitumen on left side and across break on right
742.	11·3	Edge begins below

5 Type 3

74*.	2·8	Fragment of cornice
101*.	4·0	Two inscribed worked surfaces
109.	4·8	
168.	12·0	In three pieces, rejoined. Two worked surfaces. Undersurface curved on left side with beginning of curve at top
169.	12·0	
171.	11·8	In two pieces, rejoined
172*.	13·5	Upper surface slightly curved. First cartouche altered: ⊙ cut over ☥. Plate 15
174.	12·0	
175*.	11·9	In two pieces, rejoined
176.	12·0	
177.	12·0	In two pieces, rejoined
178*.	4·0	Top left is part of the lower portion of a deeply-incised Aten disk
179*.	5·5	Fragment of cornice. A very small part of the polished upper surface remains

[1] This fragment is frequently cited in the 'Amarna Coregency controversy, see *PM* iv. 236; Bouriant, *Atonou*, 15; Legrain, *Répertoire généalogique*, no. 286; Gauthier, *Livre des rois*, ii. 320, with n. 2; 351; Sandman, *Texts from the time of Akhenaten*, no. cxci; Fairman, in Pendlebury, *City of Akhenaten*, iii. 155; Helck, *MIO* 2 (1954), 198, 6; Smith, *Art and architecture*, 278 n. 37; Kitchen, *Suppiluliuma and the Amarna pharaohs*, 7–8 n. 2; Campbell, *Chronology of the Amarna Letters*, 9–10; Redford, *History and chronology of the Eighteenth Dynasty of Egypt*, 102–4; Giles, *Ikhnaton*, 64, 70. It was found in the Royal Tomb, Room *alpha*, east corner.

181*.	4·1	
182*.	7·0	Fragment of cornice
184*.	2·4	Two worked surfaces, uninscribed. Corner is the line on the left side of the fragment in illustration
185*.	2·0	
186*.	3·5	Two worked surfaces, one inscribed. Corner is the right edge of the fragment in illustration
187*.	3·8	
188*.	6·5	Corner fragment, uninscribed. Corner is the line at top of the fragment in illustration
189*.	9·0	Fragment of cornice
192*.	12·0	Undersurface curved
194.	3·8	In two pieces, rejoined. Fragment of torus moulding
196*.	6·5	Fragment of cornice
199*.	7·1	
200*.	11·1	
202*.	6·2	Two worked surfaces
203*.	7·8	
207*.	8·3	
209*.	7·7	
210*.	9·0	
211*.	6·2	Two worked surfaces, one uninscribed
212*.	6·8	Fragment of cornice. Trace of burning at top right
213*.	4·0	Corner fragment. Two inscribed surfaces. Corner is the line below the cartouches and inscription in illustration
293.	11·8	
294.	11·8	
295.	12·3	Another fragment was joined (left and below) in modern times: adhesive remains
296.	12·0	
297.	12·0	
298*.	5·9	
302*.	9·5	In three pieces, rejoined. Two inscribed surfaces. Edge is the line above the horizontal border in illustration
303.	5·0	Fragment of top edge
305.	5·7	In two pieces, rejoined
315.	16·0	Undersurface curved. Corner is the line on the left side of vertical border in illustration
331*.	8·4	
332*.	7·5	
333*.	3·0	Corner fragment
334*.	4·6	
335*.	4·3	Corner at top of fragment
336*.	3·8	
337*.	6·3	Corner at top of fragment
338*.	4·2	
341*.	6·9	
343*.	3·3	
348*.	4·3	
349*.	5·5	
350*.	4·1	Edge at left of fragment
351*.	4·3	
352*.	5·1	
353*.	2·7	
354*.	2·2	
355*.	2·7	
356*.	1·2	
357*.	2·9	Uninscribed
358*.	28·0	Corner of cavetto cornice
360.	7·5	Fragment of cavetto cornice
365*.	5·7	ditto
385.	21·0	Undersurface curved
386*.	15·0	In five pieces, rejoined
387*.	20·0	In four pieces, rejoined. Fragments of cavetto cornice and torus moulding
388*.	27·5	In three pieces, rejoined
389*.	20·5	Fragment of cavetto cornice and torus moulding
390*.	18·0	ditto
391*.	13·8	In two pieces, rejoined
392*.	8·9	ditto. Another fragment was joined on the left in modern times: adhesive remains
393*.	6·5	ditto. Another fragment was joined on the right in modern times: adhesive remains
394*.	8·3	
395*.	10·5	
396*.	8·3	
397*.	11·9	
398*.	6·8	
399*.	6·8	
400*.	6·5	
401*.	7·2	
402*.	9·0	
403*.	7·0	
404*.	6·5	
405.	3·9	Fragment of cornice
406.	4·0	ditto
407.	4·3	ditto
408.	3·9	ditto
409.	4·2	ditto
410.	4·5	ditto
411.	4·0	ditto
412.	3·5	ditto
413.	3·9	ditto
414.	3·8	ditto
415.	11·8	ditto
416*.	10·8	Undersurface slightly curved: beginning of corner? Another fragment was joined at the top in modern times: adhesive remains
417*.	8·5	Fragment of cornice
418*.	13·3	ditto. Undersurface curved
419*.	7·0	ditto
420*.	7·2	ditto
421*.	6·2	ditto
422*.	7·2	ditto

181*.	4·1	
182*.	7·0	Fragment of cornice
184*.	2·4	Two worked surfaces, uninscribed. Corner is the line on the left side of the fragment in illustration
185*.	2·0	
186*.	3·5	Two worked surfaces, one inscribed. Corner is the right edge of the fragment in illustration
187*.	3·8	
188*.	6·5	Corner fragment, uninscribed. Corner is the line at top of the fragment in illustration
189*.	9·0	Fragment of cornice
192*.	12·0	Undersurface curved
194.	3·8	In two pieces, rejoined. Fragment of torus moulding
196*.	6·5	Fragment of cornice
199*.	7·1	
200*.	11·1	
202*.	6·2	Two worked surfaces
203*.	7·8	
207*.	8·3	
209*.	7·7	
210*.	9·0	
211*.	6·2	Two worked surfaces, one uninscribed
212*.	6·8	Fragment of cornice. Trace of burning at top right
213*.	4·0	Corner fragment. Two inscribed surfaces. Corner is the line below the cartouches and inscription in illustration
293.	11·8	
294.	11·8	
295.	12·3	Another fragment was joined (left and below) in modern times: adhesive remains
296.	12·0	
297.	12·0	
298*.	5·9	
302*.	9·5	In three pieces, rejoined. Two inscribed surfaces. Edge is the line above the horizontal border in illustration
303.	5·0	Fragment of top edge
305.	5·7	In two pieces, rejoined
315.	16·0	Undersurface curved. Corner is the line on the left side of vertical border in illustration
331*.	8·4	
332*.	7·5	
333*.	3·0	Corner fragment
334*.	4·6	
335*.	4·3	Corner at top of fragment
336*.	3·8	
337*.	6·3	Corner at top of fragment
338*.	4·2	
341*.	6·9	
343*.	3·3	
348*.	4·3	
349*.	5·5	
350*.	4·1	Edge at left of fragment
351*.	4·3	
352*.	5·1	
353*.	2·7	
354*.	2·2	
355*.	2·7	
356*.	1·2	
357*.	2·9	Uninscribed
358*.	28·0	Corner of cavetto cornice
360.	7·5	Fragment of cavetto cornice
365*.	5·7	ditto
385.	21·0	Undersurface curved
386*.	15·0	In five pieces, rejoined
387*.	20·0	In four pieces, rejoined. Fragments of cavetto cornice and torus moulding
388*.	27·5	In three pieces, rejoined
389*.	20·5	Fragment of cavetto cornice and torus moulding
390*.	18·0	ditto
391*.	13·8	In two pieces, rejoined
392*.	8·9	ditto. Another fragment was joined on the left in modern times: adhesive remains
393*.	6·5	ditto. Another fragment was joined on the right in modern times: adhesive remains
394*.	8·3	
395*.	10·5	
396*.	8·3	
397*.	11·9	
398*.	6·8	
399*.	6·8	
400*.	6·5	
401*.	7·2	
402*.	9·0	
403*.	7·0	
404*.	6·5	
405.	3·9	Fragment of cornice
406.	4·0	ditto
407.	4·3	ditto
408.	3·9	ditto
409.	4·2	ditto
410.	4·5	ditto
411.	4·0	ditto
412.	3·5	ditto
413.	3·9	ditto
414.	3·8	ditto
415.	11·8	ditto
416*.	10·8	Undersurface slightly curved: beginning of corner? Another fragment was joined at the top in modern times: adhesive remains
417*.	8·5	Fragment of cornice
418*.	13·3	ditto. Undersurface curved
419*.	7·0	ditto
420*.	7·2	ditto
421*.	6·2	ditto
422*.	7·2	ditto

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423*. 7·5 ditto
427*. 5·9 ditto. In two pieces, rejoined
428*. 8·2 ditto
429*. 9·5 Corner of cornice. In two pieces, rejoined
430*. 9·5
431*. 8·9 Fragment of cavetto cornice
432*. 25·0 Undersurface curved
435*. 6·4 Fragment of cornice
436*. 7·6 ditto
437*. 6·9 ditto
440*. 10·2 ditto
443*. 7·9 ditto
444*. 8·3 ditto. In two pieces, rejoined
445*. 3·8 Fragment of torus moulding
446*. 14·3 Fragment of cornice
447*. 6·4 ditto
449*. 6·6 ditto
450*. 12·5 Fragment of undersurface of lid
453*. 7·5 Fragment of cornice
459*. 6·9 ditto
461*. 15·0 ditto
463*. 7·0 ditto
466*. 7·0 ditto
467*. 7·5 ditto, corner fragment
469*. 6·3 ditto
472*. 7·4 ditto
473*. 6·8 Fragment of torus moulding and beginning of cornice. Another fragment was joined on one side in modern times: adhesive remains
475*. 5·0 Fragment of torus moulding
480*. 5·5 ditto. Another fragment was joined on one side in modern times: adhesive remains
481*. 4·2 ditto
482*. 4·1 ditto. Another fragment was joined on one side in modern times: adhesive remains
483*. 7·5 Fragment of cornice
485*. 4·3 Fragment of torus moulding
487*. 3·5 ditto
488. 3·5 Fragment of cornice, partly chamfered
490*. 4·8 Fragment of cornice
492*. 2·0 Fragment of torus moulding
493*. 4·0 ditto
494*. 6·5 Fragment of cornice
496*. 9·0 ditto
498*. 6·5 ditto
501. 12·5 ditto
502*. 19·2 Undersurface curved. Another fragment was joined on the right side in modern times: adhesive remains
508*. 17·0 Fragment of torus moulding and corner of cornice. Another fragment was joined on the left in modern times: adhesive remains
510*. 12·5 Corner fragment. Undersurface curved
512*. 16·0 Fragment of torus moulding and cornice. Another fragment was joined on the left in modern times: adhesive remains
518*. 13·5
520*. 25·0 Curved fragment
522*. 6·0 Fragment of cornice
523*. 9·6 ditto. In two pieces, rejoined
524*. 10·2 ditto ditto
525*. 7·7 ditto
532*. 21·8 Undersurface curved
533*. 8·0 Fragment of cornice
534*. 7·9 ditto
539*. 9·0 ditto
540*. 13·4 ditto. In two pieces, rejoined
541*. 11·5
542*. 7·4 ditto. In two pieces, rejoined. Another fragment was joined on right side in modern times: adhesive remains
544*. 10·5 ditto. Another fragment was joined on the right side in modern times: adhesive remains
545*. 6·3 ditto
548*. 33·0 Fragment of torus moulding and cornice. Another fragment was joined to the top right in modern times: adhesive remains
550*. 16·2 Another fragment was joined to the left side in modern times: adhesive remains
555*. 14·0
564. 11·0 Aten rays
565. 11·7 ditto
566. 12·5 ditto. Undersurface curved
575*. 11·2
577*. 8·5
585*. 6·8
592. 5·0 Beginning of corner. Undersurface curved on right side. Edge at top
594*. 13·4
597*. 12·5
599*. 6·7
600*. 6·0 Aten rays in sunk relief
601. 11·8 ditto
614*. 10·4 ditto
615*. 8·3 ditto. Two are sunk
617*. 5·7 ditto
618*. 9·0 ditto
623. 11·8 ditto
625*. 10·8 Corner fragment
626*. 4·6 Aten rays
627*. 7·3 ditto
630*. 11·8
632*. 7·0 Aten rays. Two are sunk
634*. 6·7 ditto
636*. 4·9
638*. 6·8
641*. 3·4
645. 10·0 Edge at bottom

649*. 8·2 Edge at right. Aten rays are carved as follows, from left to right: incised, sunk relief, sunk relief, incised, incised. The area between the two central arms is sunk
651. 11·5
654. 12·7 Hand of an Aten ray
660*. 10·9
662*. 10·0
664*. 7·4 Corner at bottom right
666*. 4·5 Probably the Aten rays
681. 6·4
683*. 8·0 Rēʿ in bold sunk relief
692*. 2·3
693*. 2·2 Aten rays
699. 6·5 Fragment worked on two sides. The inscribed side is much damaged. On the other side the Aten disk with uraeus is carved in bold relief. Edge at top
700*. 6·0
702*. 6·3
708*. 11·0 Corner at right
709. 11·4 Aten rays
710*. 10·9 Corner fragment. Edge at top
715. 11·0 Undersurface curved
717. 6·0 Corner fragment, undersurface curved. Corner is the line between the two central borders in illustration
722. 12·2 In two pieces, rejoined. Another fragment was joined above in modern times: adhesive remains
723. 11·9 Aten disk in very deep sunk relief. The head of the uraeus was separately attached and is now missing, but the slot remains. Another fragment was joined below in modern times: adhesive remains
724. 11·6 In two pieces, rejoined
726*. 13·0 Corner lies between the two fragments in illustration
730. 11·7 Undersurface curved. Corner is the single line on left side of fragment in illustration
741. 12·3 Aten rays
743. 12·0

6 Type 4

340*. 6·1 Uninscribed

7 Type 5

342*. 3·2 Exterior surface slightly curved
727*. 21·0 Fragment of corner of cavetto cornice, presumably from a lid

8 Type 6

33. 6·0
34. 7·0 Interior surface slightly curved
35. 7·5
40*. 11·0
41*. 12·2
42*. 12·9
43*. 5·0
45*. 13·0
50*. 5·0
55*. 8·2
57*. 4·8
62*. 8·7
65*. 3·2 In two pieces, rejoined
67*. 8·8
68*. 5·4
69*. 6·0
75*. 4·3
84*. 12·0
85*. 5·8
94*. 14·0 Second worked surface cut at right angles
103*. 5·0
104. 5·5 Interior surface very slightly curved on left side. Beginning of corner?
120*. 6·8 Part of base
124*. 11·3 ditto, blank
217*. 3·8
218. 8·0 In four pieces, rejoined. Interior surface curved on right: beginning of corner. Traces of red pigment represent the folds of Akhenaten's dress left uncut by the sculptor. There are also traces of the sculptor's guidelines on the arm of the king. From the thickness of the fragment it doubtless comes from near the base of the sarcophagus
219. 7·2 In two pieces, rejoined
220*. 14·5
221. 15·8
224. 12·3–13·5
225. 10·0–13.0 In three pieces, rejoined. There are splashes of bitumen across the break on the lower part of the centre fragment and on the top of the rim and on the break of the right-hand fragment
226. 10·0–12·5 In two pieces, rejoined. Similar to no. 225. Splashes of bitumen on the rim, top of the break, and right side of right hand fragment. Minute splashes on the interior surface of the other fragment
227. 10·5–13·0 Similar fragment. Splashes of bitumen across the break at left hand side, and minute splashes on rim at left side
228. 12·0–13·0 Similar fragment. Splashes of bitumen across break at left side, and traces on exterior surface
229. 5·5–6·6 Similar fragment. In two pieces, rejoined. Splashes of bitumen on break at left side, and minute traces on interior surface

230. 5·5–6·5 Similar fragment. In two pieces, rejoined. Interior surface curved on right side: beginning of corner

231*. 7·5 Two worked surfaces. Corner is the line between the two borders on right side of illustration

233. 8·8 Interior surface curved

234*. 13·0 Excavator's no. 88

235*. 13·5

236*. 10·0

237*. 9·5

238*. 7·2

240*. 8·0

242. 7·0

243*. 4·0

248*. 11·8

249*. 7·0

250. 7·4

251. 11·8 Interior surface curved: beginning of corner

252*. 8·7

254*. 6·5 Eye modelled in relief

255. 7·0 Interior surface curved at bottom left: beginning of corner

257*. 5·8 Excavator's no. 144

258*. 8·8

259*. 10·0 Uninscribed

260*. 9·9

261*. 7·9

264. 6·4

266. 7·0

269*. 5·5

272*. 7·8

274*. 6·9

275*. 5·0

276*. 5·3

278. 9·0

279*. 8·1

280*. 8·5

282*. 7·0

283. 6·4

284*. 8·0

285*. 9·9

286*. 8·0

287*. 9·5

289*. 4·8 The line across ⟦ appears to be deliberate

290*. 7·3

291*. 5·3

292. 6·0

304. 6·5 Another fragment was joined on the right side in modern times: adhesive remains

306. 13·8

307*. 16·4

308. 12·0 In three pieces, rejoined. Fragment of centre of top edge. Two splashes of bitumen on the break of left fragment at the back

309. 7·2

310. 8·1 In two pieces, rejoined

311*. 7·4

312. 14·0 Interior surface curved. Part of base?

313. 13·7

314. 15·0 In two pieces, rejoined. Interior surface slightly curved: beginning of corner. Corner is line between the two vertical borders in centre of fragment in illustration

316. 15·1

317*. 13·5 Corner fragment. Another fragment has been joined to the left side in modern times: adhesive remains. Corner is the line between the two vertical borders on right side of fragment in illustration

318. 13·0

320. 17·5 Interior surface curved: corner. Minimum thick. 10·5 cm where undamaged

322. 14·0

324. 15·2 Uninscribed

325. 15·4

326. 6·5

327. 6·4 Excavator's no. 67

328. 14·5

526*. 5·8 (thick.) Fragment of base

560. 14·6

569. 6·4

570. 13·4

571. 8·0

572. 12·2

574. 13·7

576. 7·0 Corner fragment? Inner surface curved. Human figure

579*. 6·0 Fragment of base

581*. 7·2

582. 7·3

583*. 13·0

587. 6·8

588*. 11·8 Corner fragment. Corner is the line between the two panels in illustration

589. 7·2

590. 6·9

591*. 16·4 Corner fragment. Corner lies between the two fragments in illustration

595*. 14·5

602*. 13·1

603*. 15·7

604*. 11·4

605*. 13·8

606. 6·6 Splash of bitumen below on left side

607. 14·3

608*. 10·4

611. 7·0 Arm, bracelet and drapery outlined in red pigment: doubtless artist's guide-lines. Minute traces of blue pigment elsewhere. Human figure

616*. 12·0

619*.	8·5	Human figure. Excavator's no. 86 or 98
620*.	16·0	Fragment of base
622.	6·0	
628*.	4·0	
631*.	12·1	Possibly part of human figure
633*.	3·2	Probably fragment of base
635.	3·5	
639*.	6·5	
640*.	5·6	
642*.	8·5	Probably fragment of base
646.	7·2	Interior surface curved on right side: beginning of corner
650*.	6·7	Edge at right
652*.	14·1	Edge at right
655*.	13·5	
665.	6·5	
668*.	5·9	Corner fragment. Corner is the line between the two borders in illustration
670*.	5·2	Corner fragment. Corner is the line between the two borders in illustration
671*.	10·8	
672*.	9·6	Second and fourth columns are sunk
673.	15·5	
674*.	13·5	
675*.	9·1	
676.	7·0	
677.	15·5	
678.	6·9	
680.	6·3	
682*.	9·0	Corner fragment. Human figure. Corner is the line between the two borders on right side of illustration
686*.	3·6	
687*.	5·0	Excavator's no. 100
691*.	1·9	
694.	7·2	
695*.	10·0	
696*.	9·4	
698*.	16·0	
701*.	13·7	
703*.	13·6	Splashes of bitumen across the break at top
704.	7·0	Excavator's no. 9
705*.	8·2	
706.	12·5	Corner fragment
707*.	14·2	
711.	6·3	Probably sides of cartouches
713.	7·0	Joins no. 721
714.	15·0	
718.	9·0	
719.	15·2	
720.	6·5	In two pieces, rejoined. Splash of bitumen on left side at the top
721.	6·8	Joins no. 713. Another fragment was joined on right side in modern times: adhesive remains
728.	7·0	In two pieces, rejoined. Another fragment was joined on the left side in modern times: adhesive remains
729.	12·8	
732.	13·5	
734.	7·0	
736*.	13·8	Splashes of bitumen on inscribed surface and across breaks
737.	13·8	
738*.	13·0	Inscriptions deeply incised
739.	8·0	
740.	6·0	

ROYAL NAMES AND ATEN TITULARY OCCURRING ON THE RECONSTRUCTED SARCOPHAGI AND FRAGMENTS

The following names and titularies are mentioned:

I. *The reconstructed sarcophagus*

Side A: Prenomen and nomen of **Akhenaten.**
Name of **Nefertiti.**
Later 'didactic' name of the **Aten.**[1]

Side B: Prenomen of **Akhenaten.**
Name of **Nefertiti.**
Later 'didactic' name of the **Aten.**

Side C: Prenomen and nomen of **Akhenaten.**
Name of **Nefertiti.**
Earlier 'didactic' name of the **Aten.**

Side D: Prenomen and nomen of **Akhenaten.**
Name of **Nefertiti.**
Later 'didactic' name of the **Aten.**
Title of the **Aten,** [*nb*] *ḥb*(*w*)-*sd*, *nb pt* . . .[2]

II. *Sarcophagi Fragments, Type 1, originally from the reconstructed sarcophagus*

fr. 58: Titles of **Akhenaten,** *s3* [*Rʿ*], *ʿnḫ m* [*mɜʿt*].

[1] For the earlier and later names of the Aten see Gunn, *JEA* 9 (1923), 168 ff.

[2] For the titles of the Aten as an indication of date see Fairman, in *COA* iii. 182.

66: Prenomen of **Akhenaten**, *Nfr-[ḫpr]w-[Rᶜ] Wᶜ-n-Rᶜ*.
105: ditto, *[Nfr-ḫpr]w-[Rᶜ] Wᶜ-n-Rᶜ*.
107: Nomen of **Akhenaten**, *ȝḫ-n-Ỉ[t]n*.
232: Nomen and epithet of **Akhenaten**, *sȝ Rᶜ ȝḫ-n-Ỉtn, ḥȝ m ḫᶜw·f*.
584: Nomen of **Akhenaten**, *ȝḫ-[n]-Ỉ[tn]*.
1: Name of **Nefertiti**, *Nfr-nfrw-Ỉtn Nfrt-ỉty*.
3: Title and name of **Nefertiti**, *ḥmt-nsw wrt, [Nfr-nfrw-Ỉ]t[n Nfrt-ỉty]*.
593: Title of **Nefertiti**, *ḥmt-[nsw] wrt*.
648: Name of **Nefertiti**, *Nfr-nfrw-Ỉtn . . .*
28: Later 'didactic' name of the **Aten**.
60: Fragment of the name of the **Aten**, *. . . -m-ȝḫt*.

COMMENT: From the predominance of the later form of the Aten name, the carving of the inscriptions on the sarcophagus presumably post-dates Year 9.[1] However, the sole mention of the earlier Aten name (Side C) is of considerable interest, suggesting that the work was actually in hand during the transitional period, which may have been Year 9 of Akhenaten.

The texts, apart from the titularies, are not particularly informative. The references to *sȝ·f* and *sȝ·ỉ* on Side B, and also *[sȝ ?]·f* on Side D, make it probable that the sarcophagus originally bore a text addressed to Akhenaten by the Aten.

Minor fragments of no consequence have been misplaced in the reconstruction. The decoration of the corners each with a protecting figure in relief—in this instance Nefertiti—was an innovation introduced in the ʿAmarna Period,[2] and was adopted by Akhenaten's successors Tutʿankhamūn, Ay, and Ḥoremḥeb, their sarcophagi being protected at each corner by the four tutelary goddesses, Isis, Nephthys, Neith, and Selkis.

III. *Sarcophagi fragments, Type 2*

173: Prenomen of **Amenophis III**, *[Nb]-mȝᶜt-Rᶜ*. Originally another cartouche was on the right.
299: Prenomen of **Amenophis III**, the name of Queen **Tiy**, and the prenomen of **Akhenaten**, all beneath the sign for 'heaven', *Nb-[m]ᶜȝt-[Rᶜ]; Tỉy; Nfr-ḫprw-Rᶜ Wᶜ-n-Rᶜ*. There is no space for another cartouche on the left.
300: Prenomens of **Amenophis III** and **Akhenaten**, and the name of Queen **Tiy**. A fragment of the *ḫpr*-sign in the name *Nfr-ḫprw-Rᶜ Wᶜ-n-Rᶜ* survives in the cartouche on the right, followed by cartouches of *[Nb]-mȝᶜt-Rᶜ* and *Tỉy*.
716: Prenomens of **Amenophis III** and **Akhenaten**, *Nb-mȝᶜt-Rᶜ; Nfr-ḫprw-Rᶜ Wᶜ-n-Rᶜ*. Originally another cartouche was on the right (doubtless containing the name of **Nefertiti**) and possibly another on the left (with the name of Queen **Tiy**).
222: Titles of **Akhenaten**, *[nsw bỉ]t[y], ᶜnḫ m [mȝᶜt]*.
245: Probably part of the titulary of **Akhenaten**, *[nsw bỉ]t[y, nb] tȝwy*.
624: Prenomen of **Akhenaten**, *Nfr-ḫprw-[Rᶜ Wᶜ-n]-Rᶜ*.
657: The same, *Nfr-[ḫprw-Rᶜ] Wᶜ-[n]-Rᶜ*.
216: Probably part of the name of **Nefertiti**, *[Nfr-nfrw- Ỉtn Nfrt-ỉt]ty*.
301: Title of **Nefertiti**, *ḥmt-nsw wrt*.
246: Title of the **Aten**, *[nb] šnn(t) nb Ỉtn*.
609: Later 'didactic' name of the **Aten**.
653: Fragment of the name of the **Aten**, *. . . m rn·[f] . . .*
656: Earlier 'didactic' name of the **Aten**.
659: Later 'didactic' name of the **Aten**.
712: The same.

[1] Cf. Fairman, op. cit., 153.

[2] Unless the four protecting goddesses were employed in a similar position by Amenophis III, the lid only of whose sarcophagus survives, for which see Hayes, *Royal sarcophagi of the XVIII Dynasty*, 123–31, with pls. XVI, XVII, I, XIX, I, XX. Canopic chests similarly decorated were introduced by Amenophis II, cf. Hamza, *ASAE* 40 (1940), 541, with pl. LVI, 1.

COMMENT: From the presence of both an example of the earlier form of the Aten name and examples of the later form, the object represented by these fragments was probably inscribed in the transitional period of the 'didactic' names, like the reconstructed sarcophagus, about Year 9.

IV. *Sarcophagi fragments, Type 3*

302: Prenomen of **Akhenaten**, *nsw bity Nfr-ḫpr[w]-Rᶜ* [*Wᶜ-n-Rᶜ*], preceded by the phrase . . . *[Ỉ]tn m ȝḫt-Ỉtn.*

594: Title and nomen of **Akhenaten**, *nb tȝwy [ȝḫ-n]-Ỉtn.*

168: Title of **Nefertiti**, *ḥmt-nsw [wrt].*

169: Title and name of **Nefertiti**, *[ḥmt-nsw] wrt, mr[t]·f, nb[t] tȝwy, [Nfr-nfrw]-Ỉ[tn] . . .*

176: Name of **Nefertiti**, *Nfr-nfr[w-Ỉtn Nfrt-iity].*

717: Title and name of **Nefertiti**, *[ḥmt-nsw] wrt, mrt·f, Nfr-nfrw-Ỉtn Nfrt-iity.*

303: Title of a princess, presumably **Meketaten**, *sȝt nsw n ḫt·f.*

315: The same, *sȝt nsw n [ḫt·f].*

592: Title and name of Princess **Meketaten**, *[sȝt nsw n ḫ]t·f, mrt·f, [Mkt]-Ỉtn.*

699: The same, *sȝt nsw n ḫt·f, mrt·f, [Mkt-Ỉ]t[n].*

726: Title and name of Princess **ᶜAnkhesenpaaten**, and title of **Nefertiti**, *sȝt nsw n ḫt·f, [ᶜnḫ]·s-n-pȝ-Ỉ[t]n, [ms] n [ḥmt-nsw wrt] . . .*

168: Later 'didactic' name of the **Aten**, and titularies of **Akhenaten** and **Nefertiti.**

172: Later 'didactic' name of the **Aten**, and title of **Akhenaten.** The *Rᶜ* has been surcharged over *ᶜnḫ* in the Aten name.

COMMENT: The presence of the name of Meketaten on these fragments is a reasonable indication that they represent part of her sarcophagus. The name of ᶜAnkhesenpaaten is unexpected, but may indicate that at the time of the death of Meketaten she had achieved a new status. On the other hand the sarcophagus may originally have borne the name of ᶜAnkhesenpaaten and another or other of her sisters, as well as the names of the king and queen, to honour the deceased Meketaten.

V. *Sarcophagi fragments, Type 6*

248: Prenomen of **Amenophis III**, *[Nb]-mȝᶜ[t-Rᶜ].*

314: Prenomen of **Amenophis III** and title of Queen **Tiy**, *Nb-mȝᶜt-[Rᶜ]; ḥmt-nsw wrt [Tỉy].*

704: Prenomen of **Amenophis III**, *Nb-[mȝᶜt-Rᶜ].* For the sign above *nb* in the illustration read ⏥.

43: Title of Queen **Tiy**, *mwt-n[sw]*, with the top of a cartouche below. The *mwt* is written phonetically.

45: Probably the remains of the name of Queen **Tiy** in a cartouche.

286: The same.

290: Remains of the name of Queen **Tiy** in a cartouche, the border of which is shown at the left.

313: Title and name of Queen **Tiy**, *mwt-nsw T[ỉy].* The *mwt* is written phonetically.

317: Possibly the remains of the name of Queen **Tiy** in a cartouche at the right, with the back of a royal figure on the left.

604: Probably the remains of the name of Queen **Tiy** in a cartouche.

670: Epithet and title of Queen **Tiy**, . . . *mrt·f, mwt-[nsw] . . .* The *mwt* is written phonetically.

682: Probably the remains of the name of Queen **Tiy** in a cartouche, with the back of a royal figure on the left.

698: Title of Queen **Tiy**, *mwt-nsw.* The *mwt* is written phonetically.

104: Titles, presumably of **Akhenaten**, *nsw bity, nb tȝwy.*

225: The same, *nsw bity, wr pḥ[ty], ḥry-ḥr [mȝᶜt] . . .*

668: Nomen of **Akhenaten**, *[ȝḫ]-n-[Ỉtn].*

231: Title of **Nefertiti**, *[ḥmt]-nsw wrt.*

316: The same, *ḥmt-nsw [wrt].*

671: Name of **Nefertiti**, *Nfr-nfr[w]-Ỉ[tn] . . .*

218: Name of Princess **Meritaten** and title and name of **Nefertiti**, . . . *[mrt]·f,*

Mrt-ỉtn, ms n ḥmt-nsw wrt Nfr-nfrw-ỉtn Nfrt-ỉỉty, with the remains of an inscription in an adjoining column, [*ḥmt*]-*nsw* [*w*]*r*[*t*], *mrt·f* . . . Akhenaten, Nefertiti, and **Meketaten** face left, presumably in the act of worshipping the Aten. The rendering of the fingers of Nefertiti is noteworthy. Probable related fragments, either of this scene or of a similar scene on the opposite side of the sarcophagus: 50: Part of the royal dress. 65: Bird, probably part of food offerings. 249: Part of royal torso, showing characteristic navel. 254: Royal head, facing right, wearing uraeus. 309: Hand, probably of Akhenaten, holding a libation vessel in the shape of an *ꜥankh*. 310: Flowers as offerings, with a hand of the Aten ray at the top left. 311: Flowers as offerings. 611: Hand holding a cord or implement. 640: Flowers as offerings. 650: Food-offerings, with the hands of the Aten above. 694: Royal head facing left, with uraeus and Aten hands above, one holding an *ꜥankh* to the nostrils. 718: Altars, with part of a royal figure at the right.

103: Title and name of Princess **Meketaten**, with titles and prenomen of **Akhenaten** and titles and name of **Nefertiti**, *nsw bỉty, ꜥnḫ m mɜꜥt*,[1] *nb tɜwy, Nfr-ḫprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-*[*n-Rꜥ*]; [*ḥmt-nsw*] *wrt, mrt·f, Nfr-nfr*[*w-ỉ*]*tn Nfrt-*[*ỉỉty*]; *sɜt nsw n ḫt·f, M*[*kt*]*-ỉtn, ms* [*n*] *ḥmt-nsw wrt* . . .

251: Title, presumably of Princess **Meketaten**, *sɜt nsw n ḫt·f, mrt·f* . . .

219: Titles of the **Aten**, *ỉtn ꜥnḫ, wr nb ḥb*(*w*)-[*sd*] . . . *nb šnn*(*t*) *nb ỉtn, nb* . . . *pr-ỉtn* . . .

226: Later 'didactic' name of the **Aten.**

227: The same.

229: The same.

230: The same.

292: Title of the **Aten**, [*nb*] *ḥb*(*w*)*-sd.*

304: Titles of the **Aten**, *ỉtn ꜥnḫ, wr nb ḥb*(*w*)*-sd*, [*nb šnn*(*t*)] *nb ỉtn, nb pt, nb tɜ m* . . . [*ɜḫt*]*-ỉ*[*tn*].

589: Later 'didactic' name of the **Aten.**

590: Remains of the titulary of the **Aten** in a cartouche above. Below, titles of the **Aten**, *nb šnn*(*t*) *nb* [*ỉtn*], *nb pt, nb tɜ m pr-*[*ỉtn*] . . .

622: Later 'didactic' name of the **Aten.**

646: The same.

675: Name of the **Aten.**

678: The same.

713: Titles of the **Aten**, [*nb*] *pt, nb tɜ m* . . . *m ɜḫt-ỉtn.*

720: The same, *m rn·f* . . . [*nb šn*]*n*(*t*) *nb* [*ỉtn*] . . .

734: Titles and remains of the prenomen of **Akhenaten**, and the later 'didactic' name of the **Aten.**

COMMENT: The name of Princess Meketaten and the later name of the Aten throughout indicate that the sarcophagus represented by these fragments was that of Meketaten. The presence of the name of the eldest Princess Meritaten may be accounted for as above (see COMMENT to IV). It is hardly the sarcophagus prepared presumably for Meritaten before her marriage, in accordance with the instructions contained in the Boundary Stelae of Year 4,[2] in view of the later Aten names. None of the inscriptions on these fragments, with the exception of no. 172, bears any sign of alteration or surcharging.

[1] Written with the seated goddess Maꜥat sign.

[2] See above, p. 1, and cf. Aldred, *Egypt* (*CAH*, rev. ed.), 10.

OWNERSHIP OF THE SARCOPHAGI IN THE ROYAL TOMB

On the basis of the titularies and names the sarcophagus and fragments can be allocated as follows:

Reconstructed sarcophagus (Cat. 1) + Fragments of Type 1 = Sarcophagus of **Akhenaten**

Fragments of Type 2 = Lid of the sarcophagus of **Akhenaten**

Fragments of Type 3 = Lid of the sarcophagus of **Meketaten**

Fragments of Type 6 = Sarcophagus of **Meketaten**

The possible appearance[1] of the section through the sarcophagi and lids is as follows:

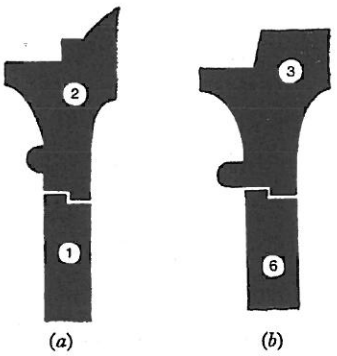


FIG. 5. (*a*) Section through the sarcophagus (Cat. 1 and Fragments, Type 1) and lid (Fragments, Type 2) of Akhenaten. (*b*) Section through the sarcophagus (Fragments, Type 6) and lid (Fragments, Type 3) of Meketaten. *Not to scale*

C. The Canopic chest

9 Canopic chest of Akhenaten, with separate cover. Plates 21–2. Alabaster. Reconstructed in 1939 by M. Hamza from various fragments,[2] with the missing portions supplied in plaster. Cairo JdE 59454. Ht. of chest 76·5 cm. Ht. of lid (front) max. 22·0 cm. Ht. of lid (back) 18·0 cm. Width (front) 60·0 cm. Depth 60·0 cm. Ht. of supporting falcons at the corners (incl. disk) 47·3 cm. Ht. of base and frieze of *tyet* and *djed* amulets 23·0 cm. Ht. of large cartouches 14·2 cm. Ht. of inscription around lid 5·5 cm, measured from the bottom of the lid to the border immediately above the cartouches.

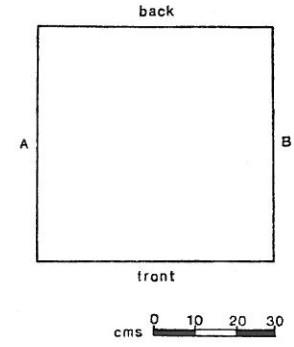
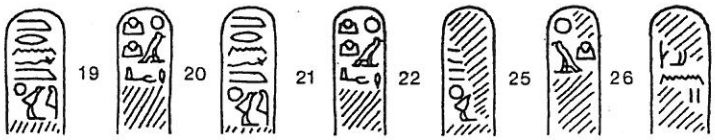


FIG. 6

Inscriptions

In the reconstructed canopic chest the front and both sides of the cover each have 26 cartouches, the back having 29. The surviving inscriptions, which are all incised, consist of the early 'didactic' names of the Aten. None survives on the front or on the left[3] side of the cover. The inscriptions are as follows:

Right side (B)

CARTOUCHE 18  19 20 21 22 25 26

[1] Conjectural reconstruction, not to scale, based on small fragments.

[2] Including a fragment, formerly from Cairo Temp. $\frac{21|3}{26|11}$, a box of miscellaneous alabaster fragments.

[3] Directions from the point of view of the onlooker.

Back CARTOUCHE 1  There is also a trace, presumably  at the bottom of the second cartouche.

The canopic chest conforms in most particulars to the other extant royal canopic chests of the Eighteenth Dynasty, which appear to have been used only for Pharaohs and not for their consorts or families. In the reconstruction the following original material[1] is incorporated:

a. *Front*

1. On the left side, a fragment of the feathering of the upper part of the falcon's wing.
2. A fragment from the point where the wings of the two falcons meet.
3. Lower part of the tail of the right falcon and the tips of the wings of the left falcon.
4. Part of the base with frieze of *tyet* and *djed*.

b. *Back*

5. Fragments of the feathering of the wings of the left falcon, and part of the tips of the wing of the right falcon.
6. Fragments of the base, including the upper border and *tyet* and *djed* elements.

c. *Left Side*

7. Fragments of the rim and much of the base, including the upper border and *tyet* and *djed* elements.

d. *Right Side*

8. Part of the base of the cartouche on the right side.
9. Tail and part of the feathering of the left falcon.
10. Part of the claw and *shen*-amulet of the right falcon.
11. Fragments of the base, including the upper border and *tyet* and *djed* elements.

e. *Cover*

Largely reconstructed in plaster, presumably over wood.

The original chest[2] was carved from one solid block of alabaster, and has the customary four cylindrical receptacles, each with a lid (see Cat. **10**) in the form of the head of Akhenaten, which held the royal viscera. The base of the chest is decorated with pairs of *tyet* and *djed* amulets carved in bold relief, and at each corner of the chest is placed a falcon of Rēʿ-Ḥarakhty, wearing a sun-disk and uraeus, and with wings outstretched in a protective embrace, each claw grasping a *shen* amulet. Two pairs of double cartouches above the falcons' wings on each side doubtless originally contained the names of Rēʿ-Ḥarakhty[3] or conceivably of Akhenaten, but are almost entirely reconstructed in plaster.

The cover of the chest is in the shape of the sloping roof of the Upper Egyptian shrine[4] with cavetto cornice and torus roll surmounting a frieze of cartouches which originally contained the early names of the Aten.

The absence of bitumen or resin[5] in the canopic chest from the Royal Tomb has been alluded to by several writers,[6] and the assumption made that the chest was never used, and that Akhenaten therefore was never buried in the tomb prepared for him. Three points here call for remark:

1. The actual canopic coffins or jars which would have contained the viscera have not been found. These were presumably of a precious material, and were placed inside the cylindrical compartments of the canopic chest, as in the Tutʿankhamūn examples.[7]

[1] Hamza, *ASAE* 40 (1940), 538–40, with pl. LII, A.
[2] Cf. Hamza, op. cit., pls. LIII, A, LIV.
[3] Cf. id. ib., 539.
[4] Piankoff, *The shrines of Tut-Ankh-Amon*, 41–2.
[5] Lucas–Harris, *Ancient Egyptian materials*[4], 312–16.
[6] e.g., Pendlebury, *Tell el-Amarna*, 62; Aldred, *Egypt* (*CAH*, rev. ed.), 21–2.
[7] *PM* i[2], pt. 2, 574 (usurped from Smenkhkarēʿ).

2. It cannot automatically be assumed that the ritual feature of pouring bitumen or resin over or in the canopic jars was a regular feature of the funerary rites of the 'Amarna royal family.[1]

3. The canopic chest, as it now exists, is largely a skilful reconstruction in plaster. Plate 22 of the present publication shows the lower portion in course of reconstruction, and this, apart from a few isolated fragments replaced in position in the upper part[2] is really all that exists of the original chest. The walls of the compartments cut to receive the canopic jars are a plaster reconstruction, even though Hamza appears to have incorporated some original fragments.[3] It follows that any conclusions drawn from the absence of resin or bitumen in these compartments or on the canopic chest must be tentative in the extreme.[4] There is no certain evidence to prove that the chest was never used.

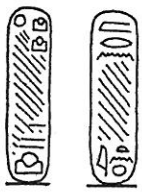
None of the surviving alabaster fragments can be ascribed with any certainty to hypothetical canopic chests of Nefertiti and Meketaten. Indeed it is unlikely that they were provided with them.[5]

Bibl.: Pendlebury, *ASAE* 31 (1931), 124; Hamza, *ASAE* 40 (1940), 537–43; Fairman, *JEA* 47 (1961), 38; Aldred, *JEA* 47 (1961), 43–4, 47–8, 57; id., *Akhenaten*, 87, 152–3, 168, 227, with pl. 110; id., *Egypt* (*CAH*, rev. ed.), 21–2; Cairo, *Egyptian Museum. Brief description of the principal monuments* (1968 pr.), 138, 6323; Thomas, *Royal necropoleis*, 89, 287.

10 Lid from one of the compartments of the canopic chest, originally in the form of the head (now broken off) and shoulders of Akhenaten, and bearing the early names of the Aten. Plate 22. In three fragments, rejoined and partly made up with plaster. Cairo Spec. Reg. 13253 (= *CCG* 18492)+Temp. $\frac{24|7}{32|1}$ (= Spec. Reg. 13252)+Temp. $\frac{24|7}{32|2}$ (= Spec. Reg. 13254. RW 45). Ht. 11·5 cm. Width 20·1 cm. Depth 18·3 cm. Break (neck) 6·5 × 5·6 cm (incl. beard). Inner measurement of undersurface 16·0 × 14·4 cm. A fragment of the top of the beard survives. On each side of the head a protecting falcon is modelled in relief, with each head surmounted by the disk and uraeus, and the falcons grasping *shen* amulets. The back of the neck of Akhenaten is bare. A rebated flange[6] 1·2 cm high and 0·5 cm wide under the lid allows it to slot into the opening of the cylindrical compartment. The lid is now in position in the reconstructed chest. Three casts have been made to represent the other lids. The first fragment (Spec. Reg. 13253) of the lid was found in the Royal Tomb at an unspecified date. The second and third fragments were found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb in 1931–2.

Inscriptions

Incised in two pairs of cartouches on each side of the ceremonial beard.

Right: 

Left: 

Bibl.: Bissing, *Steingefässe* (*CCG*), no. 18492; Legrain, *Répertoire onomastique*, no. 302, B; *PM* iv. 236; Hamza, *ASAE* 40 (1940), pls. LII, B; LIII, B; cf. pp. 538–9; Aldred, *JEA* 47 (1961), 43 n. 4; 44.

D. Alabaster fragments, probably originally from the canopic chest

11 Fragment with incised wavy lines, probably part of the feathering of the falcon Rēʿ-Ḥarakhty,

[1] But cf. the canopic jars from Theban Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, Tomb 55 (Lucas–Harris, op. cit., 313).

[2] See above, p. 31.

[3] Hamza, op. cit., 538. An examination of the interior of these compartments shows that these are not now visible, and must have been covered with plaster during the course of restoration.

[4] As a matter of fact one fragment (RW 55) is described as 'Part of alabaster canopic chest, showing stains at different levels', but this is too vague a description to use as evidence without a proper examination of the fragment itself, which has probably been incorporated in the reconstructed chest.

[5] See above, p. 31.

[6] As in the Tutʿankhamūn examples, see Fox, *Tutankhamun's treasure*, pl. 45.

from one of the sides of the canopic chest. Plate 23. Cairo Temp. $\frac{28|3}{48|3}$ = Spec. Reg. 13249. Ht. 5·5 cm. Max. width 5·7 cm. Max. thick. 1·5 cm. Exact provenance unrecorded, but apparently from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

12 Fragments, including three stained with marks of iron.[1] Cairo. No details available.[2] The marks of metal may possibly represent the traces of the original fastenings of the canopic chest.[3] Mentioned in *Notes*, Unworked stones, 2. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935.

13 Edge of the cornice from the cover of the canopic chest, the top bearing the remains of an incised inscription. Plate 23. Cairo JdE 59437. RW 41. 10·0×8·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

14 Fragment of the cornice from the cover of the canopic chest. Plate 23. Cairo JdE 59438. 7·8×4·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2.

15 Fragment of the cornice from the cover of the canopic chest. Plate 23. Cairo JdE 59439. Ht. 5·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2.

16 Lid from a canopic vase in the form of the head of Akhenaten. Plate 23. Very badly broken and chipped. Cairo JdE 59388 = Spec. Reg. 13251. RW 61. Ht. 12·5 cm. Width 7·0 cm. Depth 6·0 cm. A fragment of the band of the headdress over the brow and the bottom of the lobe of the right ear (chipped) survive. The eyes are carefully outlined, the nose and much of the face are chipped away. The corners of the mouth survive. On the right shoulder is seen the sun-disk and uraeus, originally surmounting a protecting falcon of Rēʿ-Ḥarakhty, as in Cat. **10**. The lid is hollow and rounded underneath, in contrast to Cat. **10**. Probably therefore the lids were not absolutely identical, one or more being hollowed, the remainder not.[4] Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

17 Fragment of the cover of the canopic chest, with the remains of an incised inscription. Plate 23. Cairo JdE 59440. Ht. 6·0 cm. Length 8·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2. It is inscribed: *dì ʿnḫ* . . . [*s*] *m ḥrw·f*

18 Fragment of the wings of Rēʿ-Ḥarakhty from one of the sides of the canopic chest. Plate 23. Cairo JdE 59441. Ht. 14·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2.

19 Fragment of the wings of Rēʿ-Ḥarakhty from one of the sides of the canopic chest. Plate 23. Cairo JdE 59442. Ht. 7.0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2.

20 Fragment of the lid of one of the compartments of the canopic chest. Plate 23. In two pieces. Cairo JdE 59443. Width 8.0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2.

21 Fragment of the lid of one of the compartments of the canopic chest, with the remains of the lower half of a cartouche of the Aten. Plate 24. Cairo JdE 59444. Width 8·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2.

22 Fragment of the lid of one of the compartments of the canopic chest. Plate 24. Cairo JdE 59445. Width 3·8 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2.

[1] Bronze is probably meant. Not identifiable with any of the fragments listed in the *Field Notebook*. Another 'Fragment of heavy stone object with marks of bronze' is mentioned in *Notes*, Other stones. See Cat. **421**.

[2] Where no details are available reference will be made throughout wherever possible to Pendlebury's *Notes*, for which see above, p. 3.

[3] Cf. the canopic chest of Tutʿankhamūn, Carter–Mace, *Tomb of Tut.Ankh.Amen*, iii. 49. In this instance the staples were of gold.

[4] Unless the lid belongs to another canopic chest, but this is unlikely, see above, p. 31.

E. Fragments of other alabaster boxes or chests[1]

23 Fragment of the side and base of a box or chest, inscribed with the lower parts of two cartouches over the incised text *dì ꜥnḫ ḏt nḥḥ*. Plate 24. Cairo Spec. Reg. 13254 bis. Ht. 5·1 cm. Width 5·2 cm. Max. thick. 6·1 cm. Exact provenance unknown, but apparently from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

Bibl.: Hamza, *ASAE* 40 (1940), pl. LV, B, right; cf. p. 540.

24 Fragment of the side of a box or chest, with two lines above and the remains of two cartouches bearing the incised early names of the Aten below. Plate 24. Undersurface smooth. Cairo Spec. Reg. 13254 bis. Ht. 11·2 cm. Width 8·8 cm. Max. thick. 4·7 cm, tapering to 3·7 cm at the top. Exact provenance unknown, but apparently from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

Bibl.: Hamza, *ASAE* 40 (1940), pl. LV, B, left; cf. p. 540.

25 Fragment of the side of a box or chest, with one line above and the remains of the royal titulary incised[2] below, and a cartouche containing part of the early name of the Aten. Plate 24. Undersurface smooth. Cairo Spec. Reg. 13254 bis. Ht. 10·5 cm. Width 11·2 cm. Thick. 4·4 cm. Exact provenance unknown, but apparently from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

Bibl.: Hamza, *ASAE* 40 (1940), pl. LV, A, right; cf. p. 540.

26 Fragment of the side of a box or chest, with the remains of two cartouches containing the prenomen and nomen of Akhenaten, incised. Plate 24. Undersurface smooth. Cairo Temp. $\frac{28|3}{48|2}$ = Spec. Reg. 13250. Ht. 9·5 cm. Width 10·0 cm. Max. thick. 2·1 cm, tapering to 1·4 cm. Exact provenance unknown, but apparently from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.[3]

Bibl.: Hamza, *ASAE* 40 (1940), pl. LV, A, left; cf. p. 540.

27 Fragment of the side of a box or chest with the remains of two cartouches containing the incised names of the Aten. Plate 24. Undersurface smooth. MMA. 05.3.1 Ex-Ward Collection, given by J. Pierpont Morgan. Ht. 4·5 cm. Width 5·2 cm. Thick. 1·6 cm. Two holes, 1·1 cm in diam. are drilled through the thickness of the fragment at the bottom,[4] obliterating part of the inscription. Hayes's supposition that this fragment came from the canopic chest of Akhenaten is incorrect. Presumably picked up in the Royal Wâdi.[5]

Bibl.: Hayes, *Scepter of Egypt*, ii. 289–90.

28 Fragment of the side of a box or chest. Plate 24. Uninscribed. One surface is badly chipped. MMA. 05.3.3. Ex-Ward Collection, given by J. Pierpont Morgan. Ht. 9·2 cm. Width 6·9 cm. Thick. 3·0 cm. From the Royal Wâdi.[6]

Bibl.: Hayes, *Scepter of Egypt*, ii. 289–90.

29 Irregularly-shaped fragment from a box or chest, apparently depicting part of a bird's wing in fairly bold relief. Plate 24. Undersurface smooth. MMA. 05.3.5. Ex-Ward Collection, given by J. Pierpont Morgan. 5·5 × 5·7 cm. Thick. 3·5 cm. From the Royal Tomb.[7]

Bibl.: Hayes, *Scepter of Egypt*, ii. 289–90.

30 Fragment of the side of a box or chest, showing one cartouche with the remains of the early name of the Aten, incised, and a fragment of another. Plate 24. Cairo Temp. $\frac{22|5}{26|1}$. Ht. 13·0 cm. Apparently from the Royal Tomb or Royal

[1] None of these fragments can with certainty be assigned to the canopic chest (Cat. 9). A number of them with smooth undersurfaces certainly did not belong to the chest, which is carved from a single block of alabaster. Most of the alabaster fragments have not been located in the Cairo Museum, and where full measurements are not given it should be assumed that details are taken from the Journal d'entrée.

[2] The falcon hieroglyph is in sunk relief.

[3] The Temp. Reg. has a note: 'From Museum basement.'

[4] Cf. Cat. **33**.

[5] 'From a rubbish heap at Tell el-Amarna in 1898.'

[6] 'From north valley at Tell el-Amarna, in a rubbish heap.'

[7] 'From the tomb of Akhenaten, north valley at Tell el-Amarna.'

Wâdi. It is inscribed: ← . . . *m rn·f m Šw n[ty m ʾItn*].

31 Fragment of the side of a box or chest, with part of the royal titulary incised, and the tops of two cartouches. Plate 24. The left cartouche is carved normally, the right was intended to be inlaid separately[1] but the inlays are now lost. Cairo JdE 59446. Width 11·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2. It is inscribed: ← . . . *nb tꜣwy . . . n ḥt·f*

32 Fragment of the side of a box or chest, with the remains of a cartouche containing the name of the Aten.[2] Plate 24. Cairo JdE 59447. RW 7. Width 7·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

33 Corner of the base of a box or chest. Plate 25. On each side are the lower parts of the early Aten cartouches, incised, four on each side and with accompanying epithets. A hole, 1·0 cm in diameter, is drilled between the third and fourth cartouches from the corner on the smaller side.[3] Cairo JdE 59448. Longer side (a) 9·1 × 10·6 × 5·8 cm. Other side (b) apparently 8·7 × 8·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2.

34 Fragment of the upper part of the side of a box or chest, showing a boldly-incised Aten disk and rays, with uraeus and pendent *ꜥankh*, beneath a border. Plate 25. Part of the incised Aten titulary survives to the right. Cairo JdE 59449. RW 56. Ht. 11·7 cm. Width 7·0 cm. Thick. 3·7 cm. Ht. from rim to border 3·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

35 Fragment of the side of a box or chest, with the remains of a cartouche containing the name of Nefertiti, and with accompanying epithets, incised. Plate 25. Cairo JdE 59450. Ht. 4·5 cm. Width 5·0 cm. Thick. 5·7 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2.

36 Fragment of the rim of a box or chest, uninscribed. Plate 25. Cairo JdE 59451. Width 5·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2.

37 Fragment of the side of a box or chest, with the remains of an incised inscription containing the name 'Aten'. Plate 25. In two fragments, rejoined. Cairo JdE 59452. Ht. (presum.) 6·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2.

38 Fragment of the side of a box or chest, with the remains of an inscription, probably part of the name of the Aten. Plate 25. Cairo JdE 59453. Ht. (presum.) 2·8 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2.

39 Fragment of a box or chest, slightly curved both sides, bearing part of the cartouche of Nefertiti. Cairo. 7·5 × 6·2 cm. Thick. top 2·1 cm, bottom 1·4 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. A: Canopic chests.[4]

40 Fragment of a box or chest inscribed with the lower part of the cartouche of Akhenaten, with the epithet *dì ꜥnḫ*, and the remains of a larger cartouche, followed by *nḥḥ*. Cairo. 10·0 × 7·5 cm. Thick. to left 1·8 cm, to right 1·5 cm. On the inner surface, 5·3 cm from the top, there is the beginning of a projection. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. A: Canopic chests.

41 Two fragments (not corners) of a box or chest inscribed with the remains of the lower parts of the early Aten cartouches. Undersurface smooth. Cairo. One fragment 6·0 × 4·5 cm, the other 5·5 × 4·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. B: Other chests and bases, 4–5.

[1] According to *Notes*, Alabaster. A: Canopic chests.

[2] According to *Field Notebook*: 'On the front is part of the Aten cartouche on a raised background, the lower level being plastered.'

[3] Cf. Cat. 27.

[4] From the dimensions apparently different from Cat. 35.

42 Fragment of the top of the corner of a box or chest, uninscribed.  Cairo. Ht. 4·4 cm. Width, one side 5·2 cm, the other 8·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. B: Other chests and bases, 7.

43 Angled fragment from a box or chest, with the remains of the lower part of two cartouches, one certainly of the Aten. Plate 25. Cairo Spec. Reg. 13254 bis. Ht. 4·5 cm. Max. width 8·8 cm. Max. thick. 5·5 cm. Exact provenance unknown, but apparently from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

44 Fragment with a rim, from a box or chest, bearing the lower parts of two cartouches, the smaller inscribed *ꜥ m ḫrw·[f]*. Cairo. Ht. 10·0 cm. Width 10·1 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. A: Canopic chests.

45 Three fragments from boxes or chests, bearing the early form of the Aten name. Two have a hollow for the cartouche to be inlaid with another material. Cairo. 'Thickness decreases from top to bottom 4·5 cm to 2·3 cm in 16·7 cm, and from right to left 4·1 cm to 3·0 cm in 10·5 cm.' Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. A: Canopic chests.

46 Thirteen fragments from boxes or chests, bearing the names of the Aten, Akhenaten, and including one with the name of Nefertiti and one with the phrase *nb tꜣwy*. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. A: Canopic chests.

47 Five fragments of cartouches for inlay, from boxes or chests. Four bear the name of Akhenaten, one is uncertain. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. A: Canopic chests.

48 Rim of a box or chest. Cairo. Width 5·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. D: Miscellaneous, 16.

49 Very small fragment of the base of a box or chest, bearing two lines in blue pigment. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. B: Other chests and bases, 3.

50 Corner of the base of a box or chest, with the early cartouches and titulary of the Aten, two on the longer side, one on the shorter. Signs inlaid with blue, with a border above in the same colour. Cairo. 4·5×4·2×8·4 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. B: Other chests and bases, 2.

F. Human remains

51 Remains of a mummy. Present whereabouts unknown, but probably destroyed.[1] Allegedly

[1] Not in the Journal d'entrée, Temporary Register or Fiche Cards of the Cairo Museum. Nor is there any record of it in the Anatomy Museum of Kasr el 'Aini Hospital in Cairo, where mummies were sent for examination in the past. There is no mention of it in the papers of Dr. D. E. Derry, now in the Department of Egyptology, University College London. It is possible that the remains, being in poor condition, were left where they were found. It is difficult, however, to believe that Daressy did not speculate on their being the remains of Akhenaten or of another member of the 'Amarna Royal Family. He did not record any details of the discovery in his papers, now in the Collège de France, Paris (MS. Arch. E. 27, 'Hagi-Qandil, tombeau et stèles', a portfolio containing: 1. 'Tombeau de Khu n aten, 1 janvier 1892' (notebook). 2. 'Cercueil de Khu n aten', evidently the coffin found in Theban Tomb 55. 3. 'Hagi-Qandil').

There are two tantalizing entries in the Temporary Register of the Cairo Museum which conceivably may have a bearing on the matter. The first is $\frac{16|1}{15|1}$, described as 'Skeleton of Akhenaten', with an accompanying note initialled B.G.: 'The no. $\frac{16|1}{15|1}$ occurs twice on the case, but was not entered here.' The other entry is $\frac{16|9}{15|1}$, 'Skeleton of Akhenaten', with a note: 'In a rough box: was in the S.W. Mag. Shown me by Daressy.' Evidently there had been a clearance of unregistered objects in the Museum in 1915, when these bones were

seen outside the Royal Tomb by Daressy[1] in 1891.

52 Two fragments of very thin skull bone in poor condition.[2] Cairo. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, probably in 1931–2. Mentioned in Notes, *Bones*, 1.

G. Shabtis of Akhenaten

The surviving shabtis[3] of Akhenaten come from a variety of different sources, but doubtless all ultimately derive from the 'Amarna Royal Tomb. One fragment (Cat. **147**), the earliest to find its way into a public collection, was probably removed by the local villagers who rediscovered the Royal Tomb in the early 1880s. It was acquired by the Cairo Museum from the dealer Farrag, who is known to have been active at El-'Amarna in the 1880s,[4] and was entered in the Journal d'entrée in December 1887.

registered. They may, however, be the bones from the celebrated Theban Tomb 55, which have recently been re-examined (R. G. Harrison, 'An anatomical examination of the Pharaonic remains purported to be Akhenaten', *JEA* 52 (1966), 95–119). The skeleton is now thought to be that of Smenkhkarē'. The attribution to Akhenaten had been made in 1912 by (Sir) Grafton Elliot Smith in the Cairo Catalogue of the *Royal Mummies* (no. 61075). The bones mentioned above were registered in 1915, and it is perhaps difficult to believe that the Museum official entering them would have called them the 'skeleton of Akhenaten' if they had been other than the bones from Tomb 55.

Another possibility is that the bones were from an intrusive Romano-Coptic burial in or outside the Royal Tomb. Pendlebury, in his *Field Notebook*, mentions the presence of Roman sherds in the Royal Wâdi (see above, p. 8, n. 2). Some of the objects from the Royal Tomb are perhaps to be associated with the Romano-Coptic period rather than with the late Eighteenth Dynasty (Cat. **298–300**. Cf. also **295**).

[1] According to Sayce, *Reminiscences*, 282: '[1891–92]. The tomb of "the Heretic King" (Akhenaton, 1380 B.C.) had lately been discovered near Tel el-Amarna, and the Museum officials were now exploring it . . . The excavation of the royal tomb was interesting work; immediately outside it M. Daressy found the remains of a mummy which had been torn to shreds not long after its interment, and which I still believe to have been that of the royal heretic.' This statement is slightly different from that made by the same scholar in a letter to the Editor of the *Egyptian Gazette*, following on a report of a lecture on the mummy found in Theban Tomb 55 given by R. Engelbach and D. E. Derry to the Cairo Scientific Society, 31 Dec. 1931, an account of which appeared in the *Egyptian Gazette* of 4 Jan. 1932, p. 2, under the heading: 'The Mummy mystery: was it Akhenaten? Hieroglyphic and anatomical evidence'. Sayce's letter, which appeared in the *Egyptian Gazette* of 8 Jan. 1932, p. 2, is as follows: 'Sir,—I have always maintained, as will be seen from my Reminiscences, p. 282, that the mummy found in the tomb of Queen Tyi at Thebes could not be that of Akhenaton. I was with M. Daressy when he was exploring the tomb of Akhenaton after its discovery at Tel el-Amarna in 1891, and he there found at the entrance to the tomb shreds of mummy wrappings mixed with other fragments from the inner chamber of the tomb which must have belonged to the mummy of the royal heretic. I was also with Mr. Theodore M. Davis when he entered the tomb of Tyi at Thebes the morning after its discovery and one of the first things that we saw was the lower end of a coffin and the feet of a mummy protruding from it. The coffin was not long enough for the mummy that had been placed within it and must therefore have been originally intended for some other person.' I am indebted to Mr. Leslie Greener, who drew my attention to this letter.

The discovery of a body is also reported by Lysander Dickerman (in Mariette, *Monuments of Upper Egypt* (1890), 329): 'Just as we go to press a letter from Egypt says that the tomb and mummy of Amenophis IV, the "heretic king", have been discovered at Tel-el-Amarna! The Arabs tore the mummy in pieces, and have been offering its fragments for sale, with numerous trinkets in ivory, glass, alabaster, bronze and gold.' This book must have been published slightly later than the imprint would suggest, probably in 1891. Daressy himself never mentions a mummy, only mummy wrappings, see *RT* 15 (1893), 62, and p. 6 above. Cf. also Pendlebury, *Tell el-Amarna*, 31–2: 'Professor Sayce records in his "Memoirs" that he saw, during the excavation of the Royal Tomb, the body of a man which had been burnt some time after mummification. Unfortunately the official report of the excavations gives no details, but there is the possibility that he saw the wrecked body of the most hated man in the history of Egypt, Akhenaten, the Beautiful Child of the Sun, "That Criminal of Akhetaten" '; also Chubb, *Nefertiti lived here*, 106: 'Of course there are stories—about as wonderful as they are unreliable—about people at the end of the last century seeing a golden coffin carried down from the high desert. But nothing of hers [Nefertiti's] was found in Akhenaten's tomb. It's not even entirely certain that *he* was ever buried in it. But when the tomb was excavated—in the 'eighties—a man's body *was* seen there—a body that had been burned some years after it had been mummified.'

[2] Whether human or animal (i.e. the remains of food offerings, wrapped or otherwise) is not stated. The inference is that the fragment is from a human skull.

[3] General references to the shabtis of Akhenaten are scattered throughout the literature, cf., in addition to the references for the individual shabtis in the Catalogue, Petrie, *Shabtis*, 12; Pendlebury, *ASAE* 31 (1931), 132; Brooklyn Museum, *Five years of collecting Egyptian art*, 26; Hayes, *Scepter of Egypt*, ii. 289; Fairman, *JEA* 47 (1961), 38 n. 2; Aldred, *Akhenaten*, 191; James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, 159–60. The fundamental works on shabtis are Speleers, *Les figurines funéraires égyptiennes* (Brussels, 1923); Petrie, *Shabtis* (London, 1935); Newberry, *Funerary statuettes and model sarcophagi* (*CCG*) (Cairo, 1930–1957). There is as yet no major published study on royal shabtis.

[4] Cf. 'Amarna objects acquired from the dealer Farrag

Of the fragments acquired through official channels the earliest is the group[1] found by Barsanti in 1892 immediately inside the entrance to the Royal Tomb, where they had been deposited either by the original despoilers or by the local plunderers in the 1880s. The work which Barsanti directed was not closely supervised, and it is evident that a number of pieces at that time were taken from the excavations by the local workers. Petrie acquired from them two shabti fragments[2] at the end of the official excavations.

Pendlebury's expedition of 1931–2 found a number of fragments[3] both in the tomb and in the debris outside, which are now in the Cairo Museum. The large number of shabti fragments in other museums and private collections can be accounted for in several ways. The original plunderers evidently broke up the funerary equipment and scattered it both in the tomb and in the valley outside. From the time of its rediscovery in the early 1880s until the beginning of official work in 1891 the tomb was open to casual visitors, and the wâdi as well was a happy hunting-ground for the collector and souvenir hunter. Charles Edwin Wilbour acquired a number of pieces, including a shabti,[4] in this way.

The first two official expeditions (1891 and 1931–2) did not fully excavate the adjacent wâdi to bedrock, and it was in the Royal Wâdi that a large number of shabti fragments were found during illicit excavations by the local villagers in 1934. These fragments, a number of which were found some way from the tomb entrance (having been washed down the Royal Wâdi by the sudden torrential rainstorms which are a feature of the eastern desert), were mostly acquired by the well-known dealer Maurice Nahman, who ceded some to the Cairo Museum[5] and disposed of the remainder.[6] The latter were purchased by Capart for The Brooklyn Museum. A few of the shabtis found in 1934 were apparently acquired by the Alexandrian dealer Louis Herse, who likewise sold them to Capart for The Brooklyn Museum.[7]

Finally, the third official expedition, initiated by Moharram Kamal, found in 1934 a number of other pieces of shabtis[8] in the Royal Wâdi, some of which joined fragments sold by Nahman to the Cairo Museum.[9] A few remaining fragments were found in the Wâdi next year by Pendlebury.[10]

This leaves out of account the remaining shabtis in museums and private collections, the exact find-spots of which may never be known, as well as one important fragment,[11] which doubtless came from the Royal Tomb or from another tomb in the Royal Wâdi or its vicinity, and the unfinished shabtis, broken in working

(also spelled Farag, Farragh): JdE 28028 (bas-relief of Akhenaten and the Aten disk), JdE 28029 (bas-relief of kneeling personage), JdE 28030 (bas-relief with cornice), JdE 28035 (fragments of statues bearing cartouches of the Aten), JdE 28036 (2 fragments of a vase with cartouches of the Aten), all purchased by the Cairo Museum in 1887. Cf. Petrie, *Journal, 22 Oct. 1891–23 Apr. 1892*, 33: '. . . Farag has been here, & dug into several of these chapels [on the desert edge of the town] without guessing that they were tombs, or how he would have plundered!'

[1] Cat. **58, 70, 80, 93, 116, 123, 127–9, 148–51, 214, 222, 223, 225, 227, 236, 239, 240, 242, 243, 253.**

[2] Cat. **97, 99**; cf. Giles, *Ikhnaton*, 9.

[3] Cat. **54, 55, 64, 94, 104–6, 115, 117, 152, 157, 173, 177, 218, 232, 233, 238, 244–7, 250.** Cf. also **81, 483.**

[4] Cat. **197.**

[5] Cat. **133, 154, 210, 228, 229.**

[6] Cat. **57, 60, 66, 67, 71, 73, 75, 77, 88, 89, 91, 96, 98, 101–3, 121, 122, 138, 141, 142, 144, 145, 155, 158, 164, 170, 171, 175, 178, 189, 191–5, 198, 200–5, 207, 209, 221, 230.**

[7] Cat. **68, 69, 74, 92, 114, 140, 163, 172, 174, 199.** Cf. also **134, 136** (sold by N. Tano). As a matter of fact it is clear that some unofficial activity had been taking place in the Royal Wâdi prior to 1934, because five shabtis of Akhenaten, purchased from Nahman, were accessioned by The Brooklyn Museum in 1933 (Cat. **141, 142, 144, 221, 256**). These were probably found in 1932–3.

[8] Cat. **53, 56, 65, 76, 78, 82–4, 109–13, 124, 125, 130–3, 135, 156, 159, 160, 180–3, 188, 210, 215, 226, 229, 235, 249, 251, 252.**

[9] Cat. **133, 210, 229.**

[10] Cat. **61, 79, 85, 86, 118–20, 169, 179, 187, 196, 241, 248.**

[11] The only known shabti of Nefertiti (Cat. **256**). The original find-spot of this fragment is uncertain.

and found in a workshop attached to the main palace at El-'Amarna.[1] The latter are published here in the belief that they were originally intended for one of the occupants of the 'Amarna Royal Tomb, or for a member of the 'Amarna royal house whose tomb was begun in the Royal Wâdi or in an adjacent valley.[2] It is unlikely that any of the finished shabtis were found in the palace workshop. All the indications are that they came from the Royal Tomb or Wâdi.

Ownership of the Shabtis

From an inspection of the inscriptions on the shabtis one fact is immediately apparent: with a single exception (Cat. **256**) they were all made for Akhenaten and not for any member of his family. The shabti of Nefertiti is important in showing that she was provided with funerary figures inscribed with her own name, and that she did not have to rely on the shabtis of her husband. Not a single shabti of any of the six daughters of Akhenaten and Nefertiti has come to light.[3]

Classes of Shabti

Four main classes of shabtis of Akhenaten, based on the type of wig or head-cover worn, can be distinguished:

A. *With the* nemes- *head-dress*

In Egyptian *nms* (*Wb.* ii. 269, 4), worn with the uraeus. Discussed by Jéquier, *Frises d'objets*, 8–11. Represented in the Catalogue by Nos. **54, 58, 60, 64, 65, 71, 88, 90, 93, 95, 96, 103, 134, 135, 144, 145, 150, 153, 155–8, 169, 191, 193, 193a, 194, 210, 211, 214, 215, 217, 222–6, 255.**

B. *With the* khat *or 'bag'-wig*

In Egyptian *ḫst* (*Wb.* iii. 222, 10–11), a type of wig discussed briefly by Jéquier, op. cit., 6–7, and by Vandier, *Manuel*, iii. 310. Cf. also Terrace–Fischer, *Treasures of the Cairo Museum*, 109, 112. It is here worn with the uraeus, and has a characteristic wide flaring braid behind. Represented in the Catalogue by Nos. **59, 61, 62, 66, 67, 69, 87, 97, 102, 137–9, 141–3, 149, 154, 192, 195, 195a, 197, 198, 200, 212, 218–20, 227, 254**[4].

C. *With the 'archaic' or 'tripartite' wig*

Worn with the uraeus. It has characteristic cylindrical lappets, and a rectangular 'flap' behind. Represented in the Catalogue by Nos. **53, 55, 63, 68, 89, 91, 92, 94, 99–101, 104, 136, 140, 151, 152, 190, 205, 213, 258.**

D. *With the 'Nubian' or 'hair'-wig*

This type of wig is the subject of an article by Aldred, 'Hair styles and history', *BMMA* 15 (1957), 141–7. It is here worn with the uraeus, and is cut away from the neck behind. Represented in the Catalogue by nos. **196** and **216.**

Emblems carried

Within each main class of shabti the following subdivisions can be made, according to the type of emblem carried. In one group nothing is carried.

1. Both hands grasping *ʿankh*-signs.
2. Right hand grasping the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left hand holding the *nekhakha*-flail.
3. Left hand grasping the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the right hand holding the *nekhakha*-flail.
4. Nothing held in the hands.

These are represented in the Catalogue as follows:

Class A 1: **54, 65, 88, 223.**
A 2: **58, 90, 93, 103, 134, 135, 150, 155–7, 169, 191, 211, 222, 224–6.**
A 3: **158, 193a, 255.**
A 4: **153.**

Class B 1: **59, 198.**
B 2: **66, 67, 69, 102, 137, 137a, 154, 192, 197, 200, 227.**
B 3: No examples.
B 4: **87, 149.**

[1] Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, 17–18, 40, with pl. xxxv; Pendlebury, *Tell el-Amarna*, 88; cf. id., *City of Akhenaten*, iii. 80–1.

[2] See above, p. 2.

[3] Two shabtis of Queen Tiy are known, both now in the collection of Dr. J.-F. Aubert, Paris.

[4] See additional notes, p. 106 below.

Class C 1: **53, 55, 63, 68, 89, 101, 104, 190, 205, 213.**
C 2: **151.**
C 3: No examples.
C 4: **99, 100, 152.**

Class D 1: No examples.
D 2: **216.**
D 3: No examples.
D 4: No examples.

Wig uncertain

Subdivision 1: **70, 105.**
2: **204, 206.**

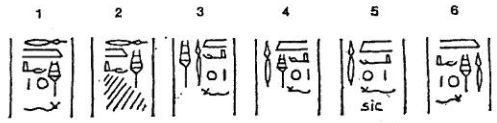
The texts

The following inscriptions, all between vertical borders,[1] can be reconstructed from the fragmentary shabtis of Akhenaten:

Text A 

'The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Nefer-Kheperu-Rēᶜ Wa-en-Rēᶜ, Son of Rēᶜ, Akhenaten, great in his lifetime.'

Variants of the arrangement of the group at the end of the text are:



Text B 

'The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Living in Truth, Lord of the Two Lands, Nefer-Kheperu-Rēᶜ [Wa-en]-Rēᶜ . . .'

Text C 

'The Good Ruler, Living in Truth, Lord of the Two Lands, Nefer-Kheper[u]-Rēᶜ [Wa-en-Rēᶜ] . . .'

Text D 

'. . . [Nefer-Kheper]u-[Rēᶜ] Wa-en-Rēᶜ, Son of Rēᶜ, Living in Truth, Akhenaten, great in his lifetime, true of voice.'

Text E 

'. . . Living in Truth, Lord of the Two Lands, Nefer-Kheperu-Rēᶜ Wa-en-Rēᶜ, Son of Rēᶜ, Living in Truth, Lord . . .'
Possibly the continuation of Texts B or C.

Text F 

'. . . Son of [Rēᶜ], Living in Truth, Lord of Appearances, Akhenaten, true of voice.'
Probably the continuation of Text E.

The shabtis of Akhenaten are almost unique in the royal series of the Eighteenth Dynasty in

[1] The vertical text on one shabti (Cat. 68) is noted by James, op. cit., p. 169, to be surmounted by a ⟦. The inside corners of the sign are barely perceptible as such, and the effect may be due to the running of the glaze before firing.

bearing simply a column of inscription giving the king's titulary, accompanied by one or more epithets.[1] Though the Osirid form of the shabti was retained in the 'Amarna Period,[2] naturally Akhenaten is not referred to as an Osiris in these texts. The use of the phrase 'true of voice' in Texts D and F is also unexpected in view of the Osirian ideas underlying the conception of 'justification'.[3]

Materials of the Shabtis

The materials used in the surviving fragments are alabaster (calcite), faience, granite, limestone, quartzite, and sandstone. Similar materials, with the addition of wood, are used in the nearly contemporary Tutʿankhamūn series.[4] If wood was used for any of the shabtis in the 'Amarna Royal Tomb no trace has survived.

The Shabti Heads

None of the surviving shabti heads of Akhenaten (pls. 18, 25–7, 29–33, 35–8, 40–6) exhibits features characteristic of 'Amarna art in its exaggerated phase. Though several different 'portraits' are evident in the series, without exception the royal physiognomy is shown as youthful and idealized. Some of the portraits recall those of Queen Tiy and Tutʿankhamūn. This resemblance has led some scholars to believe that the shabtis were made for more than one person, or that Akhenaten was using shabtis originally destined for a predecessor.[5] The second explanation is improbable in view of the fact that Akhenaten had ample time to prepare the requisite funerary equipment for the Royal Tomb; the first merits more serious consideration.

It is a well-known fact that the heads of the shabtis of Tutʿankhamūn differ to a considerable degree, and had they not been found together and inscribed with the king's name they could easily have been assigned to more than one king. It can of course be argued that some were 'second-hand', like so many of the items in Tutʿankhamūn's funerary furnishings. His shabtis, however, were objects which could speedily be mass-produced in the royal workshops, and they do not exhibit any feature which would lead one to suppose that they were usurped from a predecessor. The variety of facial features therefore must have been deliberate, as were those of the shabtis of Akhenaten.

Joins

In view of the large number of fragments involved it is surprising that there are so few joins (cf. Cat. **229**). Many pieces must have been lost or thrown away on to the high desert at the time the tomb was despoiled and the funerary equipment broken up.

[1] Cf. certain shabtis of Tuthmosis IV, Carter–Newberry, *Tomb of Thoutmôsis IV* (*CCG*), nos. 46160–48180, with pl. XIII; cf. no. 46132; Daressy, *Fouilles de la Vallée des Rois* (*CCG*), no. 24971, with pl. LVII.

[2] Shabtis of private persons are quite rare in the 'Amarna Period. For examples see Wiedemann, *PSBA* 7 (1885), 200–3 = Sandman, *Texts from the time of Akhenaten*, 177, ccix; Maspero, *Le Musée Égyptien*, iii. 27–8 = Sandman, op. cit., 177, ccvii = Fechheimer, *Kleinplastik der Ägypter*, pl. 88; Legrain, *ASAE* 10 (1910), 107–8 = Sandman, op. cit., 177, ccviii; Frankfort–Pendlebury, *City of Akhenaten*, ii. 54; Capart, *CdE* 31–2 (1941), 202–4, figs. 6–7; Drioton, *ASAE* 43 (1943), 15–25; Cooney, *JNES* 12 (1953), 10, 45 = Fischer, *BMMA* Mar. 1967, 261, 12; Khodzhash (Hodjache), *Les Antiquités égyptiennes au Musée des Beaux-Arts, Pouchkine*, no. 49; James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, nos. 281–3. Three shabtis mentioned by Leemans, *Description raisonnée des monumens égyptiens du Musée d'Antiquités des Pays-Bas, à Leide*, 209, P 60; 211, P 169; 212, P 537, are shortly to be published by Dr. H. D. Schneider. There is an apparently unpublished specimen (of Ḥatsheret, Chantress of the Aten) in the British Museum (no. 8644). These shabtis are important as showing that items characteristic of the ancient funerary equipment were retained at this period by officials and others connected with the Aten cult.

[3] James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, p. 160.

[4] Murray–Nuttall, *Handlist*, 22, s.v. 'Shawabtis'.

[5] B. V. Bothmer thinks that the shabtis are of different persons because of the number of facial types. C. Aldred suggests that the different materials used in the manufacture of the shabtis may to some extent account for the variations, due to the difference in the handling of stones of varying character. [Personal communications.]

THE CATALOGUE OF SHABTIS

The primary arrangement of the shabtis in the Catalogue is by material. Separate lists are provided above (p. 39), arranged according to the types of head-dress worn and insignia carried, in so far as these can be ascertained from this fragmentary series.

ALABASTER (CALCITE)

53 Head and torso of a shabti, wearing the 'archaic' wig with rectangular 'flap' behind. Plates 16; 26. The face and ceremonial beard have been completely broken away. Right arm crossed over left, both hands grasp *ꜥankh*-signs. The right ear (apart from the lobe) survives, as well as a minute trace of the lobe of the left ear, below which remains a speck of blue pigment. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 15·3 cm. Max. width (across elbows) 8·9 cm. Max. depth 5·6 cm. Breaks: bottom 6·2×5·2 cm, face and beard 8·2×4·2 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity* . . .

Bibl.: Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 195, 8.

54 Upper part of the torso of a finely modelled shabti, both arms broken away. Plate 26. The top part of the neck remains, but without a trace of the ceremonial beard. The lappets of the *nemes*-head-dress survive (the bottom part of the left lappet is broken off), with the pigtail behind. The right hand survives, grasping an upright *ꜥankh*-sign. Cairo JdE 59394 = Spec. Reg. 12294. RW 155. Ht. 8·8 cm. Max. width 6·7 cm. Max. depth 5·9 cm. Breaks: top 5·5×4·6 cm, bottom 4·6×4·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump south of the Royal Tomb entrance, 1932.

55 Torso and upper part of the legs of a finely-modelled shabti, the right side only surviving. Plates 16; 26. The bottom of a lappet of the 'archaic' wig survives, as does the rectangular 'flap' behind. Originally the right arm was crossed over the left. The right hand remains, emerging directly from the dress, grasping an *ꜥankh*-sign. Cairo JdE 59393 = Spec. Reg. 12291. RW 175. Ht. 18·0 cm. Max. width 5·5 cm. Max. depth 5·4 cm. Breaks: top 7·0×3·2 cm, bottom 17·5×4·9 cm, side 3·4×2·3 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932. It is inscribed: → [*nsw*] *bity* [*Nfr-ḫpr*]*w*-[*Rꜥ*] *Wꜥ-n*-[*Rꜥ, sꜣ*] *Rꜥ* . . .

56 Lower part of the legs and feet of a finely-modelled shabti. Plates 16; 26. The left half is broken away. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 4·6 cm. Max. width 2·7 cm. Max. depth 4·7 cm. Breaks: top 2·7×2·7 cm, side (at an angle) 4·8×5·1 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . . [*ḥꜥw*]·*f*

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

57 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a shabti. Plates 16; 26. A small chip is missing from the front part of the feet on the left side. Brooklyn 37.537. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in pencil on the back, N° 18. Ht. 6·9 cm. Max. width 3·6 cm. Max. depth 4·5 cm. Break: top 3·9×2·2 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: ← . . . . *ꜣḫ-n-Ỉ*[*tn*], *ꜥꜣ m ḥꜥw·f*

Note: The *ꜣḫ*-bird does not show the usual ruff of feathers at the back of the neck. Cf. Cat. **201**.

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 417, with pl. LXXXIII.

FAIENCE[1]

58 Head and upper part of the torso of a finely-modelled shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress,

[1] A faience shabti fragment (RW 166: 'Fragment of glazed ushabti—portion of cartouche & white inlay'), found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb in 1932 and listed in the *Field Notebook*, has not been identified with any specimen now in the Journal d'entrée of the Cairo Museum.

the striations of which are filled with blue pigment, and with the pigtail behind. Plate 26. Most of the face and the uraeus have been chipped away. The ceremonial beard is present. Right arm crossed over left, the right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail. The ears are apparently not 'pierced'. White glazed faience. Cairo Spec. Reg. 2228. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 10·0 cm (9·0 cm in stand). Max. width (across upper part of arms) 7·3 cm. Max. depth (across beard and pigtail) 5·0 cm. Break: bottom 7·2 × 4·0 cm approx. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892.

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 7, 17; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48569; *PM* iv. 235.

59 Head and upper part of the torso of a shabti, wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus (chipped) and long ceremonial beard (chipped). Plate 26. The rims of the eyes are outlined, the ears are small and without signs of 'piercing'. The nose is chipped. Right arm crossed over left, both hands grasp *ʿankh*-signs. A double line is incised over the brow and at the top of the pigtail behind. Light blue faience, the *ʿankh*-signs of a lighter blue. MMA. 66.99.37. Ex-Gallatin Collection. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 11·2 cm. Max. width 7·8 cm. Max. depth 5·2 cm. Break: bottom 5·5 × approx. 4·3 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

Bibl.: Cooney, *JNES* 12 (1953), 12, 49; Bothmer, *Ancient art from New York private Collections*, no. 77, with pl. 22.

60 Head of a shabti, broken off at the neck, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress. Plate 26. The face, apart from the ears (which are 'pierced') and the upper part of the head-dress are broken away. A trace of the beginning of the pigtail survives behind. Dark blue faience. The striations of the wig are marked in white glaze. Brooklyn 37·559. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in white on the back, N° 28. Ht. 4·5 cm. Max. width (across wig) 6·0 cm. Max. depth 3·5 cm. Break: below 5·3 × 2·5 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

61 Head of a finely-modelled shabti, broken off at the neck, wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus, and ceremonial beard, the tip of which is broken away. Plate 26. The ears are 'pierced'. The eyes and eyebrows are outlined in black glaze. Pale blue faience. Cairo JdE 65042 = Spec. Reg. 2230. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 4·9 cm. Max. width (across bottom of wig) 5·3 cm. Max. depth 4·7 cm. Break: bottom 3·9 × 3·3 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Wâdi, 1935.

62 Head of a shabti, broken off at the neck, wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus (top chipped), the details of the latter incised. Plate 27. There is a trace of the beginning of the pigtail behind. The eyes are almond-shaped with the rims outlined, the ears are large and 'pierced'. The chin and ceremonial beard are broken off. The workmanship of this shabti, which in appearance resembles a well-known head attributed to Queen Tiy,[1] is somewhat maladroit, the eyes and nose being asymmetrical. Dark blue faience. MMA. 66.99.104. Ex-Gallatin Collection. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 4·9 cm. Max. width (across wig) 5·5 cm. Max. depth 4·7 cm. Break: bottom 4·0 × 4·4 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

63 Part of the head and the torso of a shabti, the top broken off above the chin. Plate 27. The ceremonial beard and the lappets of the 'archaic' wig are preserved, as well as the rectangular 'flap' behind. Right arm crossed over left, both hands grasp *ʿankh*-signs. A crease in the dress above the wrists is indicated. Blue-grey faience. Cairo JdE 65400 = Spec. Reg. 2240. Given by R. G. Gayer-Anderson. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 7·0 cm (in stand). Max. width (across elbows) 7·1 cm. Max. depth 4·8

[1] Smith, *Art and architecture of Ancient Egypt*, pl. 117; cf. pp. 155, 273 n. 46.

cm. Break: top 4·8 × 5·1 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

64 Lower part of the head, and shoulders, of a shabti wearing the *nemes*-head-dress, the striped lappets of which survive together with the pigtail behind and the ceremonial beard. Plate 27. Light blue-green faience, badly worn. Most of the glaze has disappeared, revealing the composition. The lower part of the face is worn smooth. Cairo JdE 59392 = Spec. Reg. 12295. RW 96. Ht. 4·2 cm. Max. width (across shoulders) 6·0 cm. Max. depth (incl. beard) 3·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

65 Torso of a shabti, broken off at the neck. Plate 27. The lappets and pigtail of the *nemes*-head-dress survive. Ceremonial beard mostly chipped away. Right arm crossed over left, both hands grasp *ʿankh*-signs. Light blue faience. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 5·8 cm. Max. width 5·9 cm. Max. depth 3·3 cm. Breaks: top 4·6 × 3·0 cm (incl. beard and pigtail), bottom 3·2 × 3·0 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 195, 7, with pl. at end [7].

66 Torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti, the top broken off at the neck. Plates 16; 27. The pigtail of the *khat*-wig survives behind. The ceremonial beard is chipped away. Right arm crossed over left, the right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail. Light blue faience. Inscription and border in a bluish glaze which has turned dark brown in places. Brooklyn 35.1878. Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 13·9 cm (12·8 cm in stand). Max. width 7·0 cm. Max. depth 3·7 cm. Break: top 2·5 × 2·6 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḥprw-Rʿ Wʿ-n-Rʿ, sꜣ Rʿ* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 381, with pl. LXXXI.

67 Torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti, the top broken off at the neck. Plates 16; 27. The ceremonial beard is intact, as is the striated pigtail of the *khat*-wig behind. Right arm (damaged) crossed over the left, the right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail (details incised). Light blue-green faience. Inscription, border, and striations of pigtail in paler blue glaze, which has turned dark brown in places. Brooklyn 35·1879. Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 11·7 cm (10·7 cm in stand). Max. width 7·4 cm. Max. depth 4·0 cm. Break: top 22·7 × 3·7 cm (incl. beard and pigtail). From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḥprw-Rʿ Wʿ-n-Rʿ, sꜣ Rʿ* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 382, with pl. LXXXI.

68 Torso and upper part of the legs of a finely-modelled shabti. Plate 16; 27. The ends of the lappets of the 'archaic' wig (the rectangular 'flap' behind mostly chipped away) and a trace of the ceremonial beard survive. Chipped in several places on the right side and on the back. Right arm crossed over left, both hands grasp *ʿankh*-signs. Greenish-blue faience. Inscription (surmounted by a ═ sign),[1] border, and *ʿankh*-signs in yellow glaze. Brooklyn 37.503. Purchased from Louis Herse. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 12·4 cm. Max. width (across elbows) 7·8 cm. Max. depth 4·5 cm. Breaks: top 7·1 × 3·9 cm, bottom 4·2 × 2·5 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḥprw-Rʿ Wʿ-n-Rʿ, sꜣ Rʿ* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 414, with pl. LXXXIII.

69 Torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 16; 27. Ceremonial beard chipped away. The back of the shabti is missing, but since there are no lappets on the upper part of the torso the *khat*-wig must have been worn. Right arm crossed over left, the right hand grasps the

[1] But see p. 40, n. 1.

ḥeḳa-sceptre, the left holds the flail. Pale green faience. Inscription and border of greenish glaze, mostly turned brown. Brooklyn 37·504. Purchased from Louis Herse. Ht. 9·9 cm. Max. width (across elbows) 7·3 cm. Max. depth 3·1 cm. Break: behind 9·9 × 5·2 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-[n]-Rꜥ . . .*

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 411, with pl. LXXXIII.

70 Upper part of the torso of a shabti, broken off above the elbows. Plate 27. Right arm crossed over left, both hands grasp *ꜥankh*-signs. Light blue faience. Cairo Spec. Reg. 2233. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 4·0 cm (3·5 cm in stand). Max. width (across elbows) 6·8 cm. Max. depth 3·4 cm. Break: top 6·5 × 2·8 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892.

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 7, 20; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48570; *PM* iv. 235.

71 Upper part of the torso of a finely-modelled shabti, broken off at the shoulders. Plate 27. A trace of the chin survives. The ceremonial beard and most of the pigtail of the *nemes*-head-dress are intact. The tips of the lappets of the head-dress are broken off. Dark blue faience. Striations of the lappets and pigtail of the *nemes* are marked in green glaze, and there are greenish traces all over. Brooklyn 37·552. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in white on the back, N° 22. Ht. 3·8 cm. Max. width (across shoulders) 6·9 cm. Max. depth 5·1 cm (incl. beard and pigtail). Breaks: top 5·0 × 4·6 cm, bottom 7·3 × 3·4 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

72 Lower part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 16; 28. Blue-grey faience. Inscription and border in white glaze. Cairo JdE 65401 = Spec. Reg. 2235. Given by R. G. Gayer-Anderson. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 5·5 cm (5.3 cm in stand). Max. width 5·3 cm. Max. depth 3·7 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫpr*[*w*]-*Rꜥ . . .*

73 Lower part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a finely-modelled shabti. Plates 16; 28. White faience. Inscription in purplish-blue glaze. Brooklyn 35.1880. Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 9·5 cm (8·7 cm in stand). Max width 5·5 cm. Max. depth 3·8 cm. Breaks: top 5·3 × 4·0 cm, bottom approx. 4·4 × 2·4 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ* [*ʒḫ-n*]-*Ỉtn . . .*

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 421, with pl. LXXXIII.

74 Lower part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 16; 28. Light blue faience. Inscription and border in greenish glaze, originally possibly black. Brooklyn 37.512. Purchased from Louis Herse. Ht. 5·3 cm. Max. width 3·9 cm. Max. depth 2·2 cm. Breaks: top 3·9 × 2·2 cm, bottom 3·2 × 1·8 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *. . . ʒḫ-n-Ỉtn, ꜥ.ꜣ m ꜥḥꜥw·*[*f*]

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 396, with pl. LXXXII.

75 Lower part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 16; 28. Dark blue faience. Inscription and border in white glaze, now turned yellow. Brooklyn 37.558. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in white on the back, N° 23. Ht. 4·3 cm. Max. width 3·6 cm. Max. depth 1·8 cm. Breaks: top 3·6 × 1·9 cm, bottom 4·1 × 1·6 cm (measured diagonally). From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *. . . ʒḫ-n-Ỉtn, ꜥ.ꜣ m ꜥḥꜥw·*[*f*]

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 406, with pl. LXXXII.

76 Lower part of the torso of a shabti. Plates 16; 28. Light blue faience. Inscription and border in white glaze. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 3·5 cm. Max. width 3·5 cm.

Max. depth 3·5 cm. Breaks: top 3·2×3·0 cm, bottom 2·3×2·3 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rᶜ* [*Wᶜ-n*]*-Rᶜ* . . .

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

77 Upper part of the legs of a finely-modelled shabti. Plates 16; 28. Dark blue faience. Inscription and border in yellow glaze. Brooklyn 35.1881. Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 8·1 cm (6·9 cm in stand). Max. width 5·9 cm. Max. depth 3·8 cm. Break: top 6·0×3·3 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rᶜ Wᶜ-n-Rᶜ* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 409, with pl. LXXXII.

78 Upper part of the legs of a shabti, the left side broken away. Plates 16; 28. Light green faience. Inscription and border in brownish-black glaze, now faded. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 3·1 cm. Max. width 1·8 cm. Max. depth 2·9 cm. Breaks: top 2·4×1·6 cm, side 3·1×2·9 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . [*sꜣ*] *Rᶜ* . . .

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

79 Middle part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 16; 28. Pale blue faience. Inscription in grey glaze, faded. Cairo JdE 65052 = Spec. Reg. 12278. Ht. 4·2 cm. Max. width 3·9 cm. Max. depth 2·3 cm. Breaks: top 3·9×2·3 cm, bottom 3·3×1·9 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Wâdi, 1935. It is inscribed: → . . . *ỉḫ-n-Ỉ*[*t*]*n*, *ḥꜣ m ḫ*[*ᶜw·f*]

80 Lower part of the legs and the feet (chipped) of a shabti. Plates 16; 28. Light blue faience. Inscription and border in greenish-blue glaze. Cairo JdE 29819 = Spec. Reg. 2239. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 6·0 cm (5·9 cm in stand). Max. width 3·6 cm. Max. depth (feet) 3·4 cm. Break: top 3·6×1·8 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892. It is inscribed: → . . . *ỉḫ-n-*[*Ỉtn*], *ḥꜣ m ḫᶜw·f*

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 7, 11; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48549; *PM* iv. 235.

81 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a shabti. Plates 16; 28. Greenish-blue faience. Inscription and border in darker greenish-blue glaze. Cairo JdE 57171 = Spec. Reg. 2241. [RW 3]. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 6·5 cm (in stand). Max. width 4·0 cm. Max. depth (feet) 3·6 cm. Break: top 4·0×2·2 cm. Found by J. H. S. Waddington in the dump S.W. of the Royal Tomb, 1931.[1] It is inscribed: → . . . *sꜣ* [*Rᶜ*] *ỉḫ-n-Ỉtn*, *ḥꜣ m ḫᶜw·f*

82 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a shabti, much weatherworn. Plate 28. Light green faience. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 2·3 cm. Max. width 3·7 cm. Max. depth 3·2 cm. Break: top 3·2×1·6 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

83 Lower part of the legs and the beginning of the feet of a shabti. Plates 16; 28. Light blue-grey faience. Inscription and border in white glaze. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 5·3 cm. Max. width (feet) 3·8 cm. Max. depth 2·0 cm. Breaks: top 4·4×2·0 cm, feet 3·8×1·8 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . *ḥꜣ m ḫᶜw·*[*f*]

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

84 Lower part of the legs and the beginning of the feet of a shabti. Plates 16; 28. Light green faience. Inscription and border in brownish-black glaze, now faded. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$

[1] Mentioned in the *Diary* of the EES. Expedition to the town-site of El-'Amarna, 3 Dec. 1931.

= Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 3·8 cm. Max. width 3·5 cm. Max. depth 1·8 cm. Breaks: top 3·1 × 1·6 cm, feet 3·5 × 2·0 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . *m ḥrw·f*

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

85 Lower part of the legs of a shabti. Plate 16. Grey-blue faience. Inscription in white glaze. Cairo JdE 65051 = Spec. Reg. 12260. Ht. 2·8 cm. Max. width 3·1 cm. Max. depth 2·1 cm. Breaks: top 3·5 × 1·7 cm, bottom 3·0 × 2·1 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Wâdi, 1935. It is inscribed: → . . . *ꜥ m ḥrw·f*

86 Fragment of the left side of the lower part of the legs of a shabti. Plate 16. Dark blue faience. Inscription and border of light blue glaze. Cairo JdE 65050 = Spec. Reg. 12259. Ht. 2·5 cm. Max. width 2·6 cm. Max. depth 2·0 cm. Breaks: top 3·4 × 2·2 cm, bottom 2·6 × 2·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Wâdi, 1935. It is inscribed: → . . . *ḫr*[*w·f*]



GRANITE[1]

87 Complete shabti, wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus (broken away) and ceremonial beard. Plates 16; 29. Assembled from two apparently unrelated fragments. The eyes are modelled in relief, the ears are 'pierced'. Right arm crossed over left, nothing held in the hands. Pink granite. Charles Dikran Kelekian Collection, New York. Ex-M. Levi de Benzion Collection, Cairo. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 26·0 cm. It is inscribed: ← *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ Ꜣḫ-n-Ỉtn, ꜥ m ḥrw·f*

88 Head, torso, and upper part of the legs of a finely-modelled shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress with uraeus (broken away) and pigtail behind. Plates 16; 30. Left side of the head broken off. Eyes modelled in relief, ears 'pierced'. Ceremonial beard intact. Right arm crossed over left, both hands grasp *ꜥankh*-signs. Black, grey, and white granite. Traces of reddish pigment on the lips. Brooklyn 35.1870. Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 18·3 cm (17·1 cm in stand). Max. width (across elbows) 8·3 cm. Max. depth 5·3 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ* . . .

Bibl.: De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 24, 26, n. 5; James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 405, with pl. LXXXII.

89 Head and torso of a shabti, wearing the 'archaic' wig with uraeus (chipped). Plates 16; 30. The eyes are modelled in relief, the nose is chipped. Most of the mouth and ceremonial beard broken away, ears 'pierced'. Right arm crossed over left, both hands grasp *ꜥankh*-signs, modelled in low relief. Pink, black, grey, and white granite. Traces of blue pigment survive in the inscription and on the wig. Brooklyn 35.1871. Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 16·4 cm (16·0 cm in stand). Max. width (across elbows) 7·5 cm. Max. depth 4·9 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

[1] The following granite shabti fragments found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb in 1931–2 and listed in the *Field Notebook* have not been identified with specific shabtis in the Cairo Museum:

RW 49, RW 50, RW 52 'Fragments of ushabtis inscribed. Granite and hard sandstone.'
RW 53 'Part of ushabti—black granite.'
RW 83 'Fragment of ushabti—black granite—with cartouche.'
RW 86 'Fragment of ushabti—black granite—piece of inscription.'
RW 87 'Fragment of ushabti—black granite.'
RW 88 'Feet of ushabti—black granite.'
RW 89, RW 91 'Fragment of ushabti—black granite.'
RW 92 'Fragment of ushabti—probably part of feet.'
RW 156 'Torso of ushabti—granite.'
RW 207 'Two fragments of small granite ushabti.'

It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḥprw-Rʿ Wʿ-n-Rʿ . . .*

Bibl.: De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 24, 26–7, fig. 15; James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 407, with pl. LXXXII.

90 Head and upper part of the torso of a shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress with uraeus and pigtail (bottom damaged) behind. Plate 31. Most of the uraeus is broken away, but one coil of the body of the snake survives. The corners of the *nemes*, the nose, lips, and ceremonial beard are all damaged. The eyes are modelled in relief, the ears are 'pierced'. The tops of the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre (left side, originally grasped in the right hand) and flail (right side, originally held in the left hand) survive. Grey granite. Flecks of reddish-brown on the surface may represent traces of ancient pigment. Louvre E. 17457. Purchased 1951. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 9·5 cm. Max. width (across shoulders) 8·0 cm. Max. depth 6·5 cm. Break: bottom, max. 7·5 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

Bibl.: De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 26.

91 Head and upper part of the torso of a finely modelled shabti, wearing the 'archaic' head-dress with uraeus, and rectangular 'flap' behind, broken off at the shoulders. Plate 31. Eyes modelled in relief, ears large and 'pierced'. Most of the ceremonial beard is intact. Black, grey, and white granite. Traces of reddish pigment on the lips. Brooklyn 35.1868. Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 7·1 cm. Max. width 7·5 cm. Max. depth 5·5 cm. Break: bottom 7·5 × approx. 4·3 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 24, 26, fig. 14.

92 Head and upper part of the torso of a shabti, wearing the 'archaic' wig with rectangular 'flap' behind. Plate 31. The top part of the head and the uraeus are broken off. The nose and ceremonial beard are largely chipped away. Eyes modelled in relief, ears 'pierced'. Black, grey, and white granite. Flecks of brown may represent the traces of ancient pigment. Brooklyn 37.508. Purchased from Louis Herse. Ht. 9·6 cm. Max. width (across shoulders) 7·2 cm. Max. depth 4·9 cm. Break: bottom 7·5 × 3·9 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 24, 26, n. 5.

93 Head and shoulders of a finely-modelled shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress with uraeus, pigtail behind, and ceremonial beard. Plate 32. The uraeus and the corners of the head-dress, as well as the beard are broken and chipped. Eyes modelled in relief, ears large and without signs of 'piercing'. Right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail, the tops only of which survive. Grey and white granite. Flecks of brown on the surface may represent traces of ancient pigment. Cairo Spec. Reg. 7486. Ht. 8·4 cm. Max. width 7·9 cm. Max. depth 5·8 cm. Break: bottom 7·4 × 5·1 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892.

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 7, 18; cf. fig. 2; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48560; cf. p. 435; *PM* iv. 235.

94 Head and shoulders of a shabti, wearing the 'archaic' wig with uraeus. Plate 32. Part of the ceremonial beard and the bottom of the lappets of the wig are broken away. The eyes are modelled in relief, the ears are 'pierced'. The left shoulder is larger than the right. Grey, white, and pink granite. Cairo JdE 57170 = Spec. Reg. 2232. [RW 1]. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 9·0 cm. Max. width (across shoulders) 9·0 cm. Max. depth 6·3 cm. Break: bottom 8·8 × 5·4 cm. Found by Pendlebury on the east side of the path leading to the Royal Tomb, *c.* 50 yards south of the tomb entrance, 1931.

95 Head of a shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress (corners chipped) and uraeus (chipped), broken off at the neck. Plate 32. The beginning

of the ceremonial beard, and also the tops of the lappets and the beginning of the pigtail of the head-dress behind survive. Eyes modelled in relief, nose chipped, ears 'pierced'. Granite. Edinburgh 1965.4. Given by Dr. C. T. Trechmann. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 7·5 cm. Max. width 8·8 cm. Max. depth 7·6 cm. Break: bottom 7·3 × 6·7 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

Bibl.: Aldred, *Akhenaten*, 226, pl. 106.

96 Head of a finely-modelled shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress with uraeus, broken off at the neck. Plate 33. The beginning of the pigtail survives behind. The eyes are modelled in relief, with the rims outlined. Eyebrows marked, lips full. The ears are large and 'pierced'. Most of the ceremonial beard is broken away. Pink, black, white, and grey granite. Brooklyn 35·1866. Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 7·9 cm (in stand). Max. width 8·8 cm. Max. depth 7·8 cm. Break: bottom approx. 6·8 × 7·0 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: Detroit, Institute of Arts. *Life and art in Ancient Egypt*, no. 25 (not illustrated); De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 24, 26 n. 5.

97 Head of a shabti, wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus and pigtail behind, broken off at the shoulders (the right shoulder is also broken away). Plate 33. Badly cracked, small chips missing in the wig, as well as a chip from the tip of the uraeus and the tip of the nose. Eyes modelled in relief, ears 'pierced'. A fragment of the ceremonial beard survives. Pink and grey granite. UC. 007. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 6·5 cm. Max. width (across wig) 5·5 cm. Max. depth 5·4 cm. Break: bottom approx. 3·5 × 3·5 cm. Acquired by Petrie after the end of Barsanti's work in the Royal Tomb, 1892.

Bibl.: Petrie, *Catalogue of antiquities from Tel el Amarna* (1892), 5; cf. p. 9; cf. id., *Seventy years in archaeology*, 141; Samson, in Pendlebury, *City of Akhenaten*, iii. 81, 225, with pl. cv, 12; Samson, *Amarna, City of Akhenaten and Nefertiti*, 19; De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 22–3, fig. 6.

98 Head of a shabti, broken off at the lips. Plate 33. The uraeus and the back of the head are broken away. Eyes modelled in relief. Part of the right ear survives, the left ear is broken off. Black, grey, and white granite. Brooklyn 37.560. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in white on the back, N° 29. Ht. 5·0 cm. Max. width 4·0 cm. Max. depth 3·7 cm. Break: behind 5·1 × 3·8 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

99 Torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti, broken off at the shoulders. Plates 16; 33. The left lappet of the 'archaic' wig, and traces of the rectangular 'flap' behind survive. Right arm crossed over left, nothing held in the clenched hands. Pink and grey granite. Inscription and border bear traces of white pigment. UC. 2236. Ht. 17·0 cm. Max. width (across elbows) 11·2 cm. Max. depth 6·5 cm. Breaks: top 10·0 × 5·7 cm, bottom 6·5 × 4·0 cm. Acquired by Petrie after the end of Barsanti's work in the Royal Tomb, 1892. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rᶜ Wᶜ-n-Rᶜ, sꜣ Rᶜ . . .*

Bibl.: Petrie, *History of Egypt*, ii[7]. 222, fig. 137; cf. p. xii; id., *Shabtis*, 14, 82, with pl. xxix, 82; cf. id., *Seventy years in archaeology*, 141.

100 Torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 16; 33. The ends of the lappets of the 'archaic' wig and the bottom of the rectangular 'flap' behind survive. A trace remains of the end of the ceremonial beard. Right arm crossed over left, nothing held in the clenched hands. Pink, grey, and white granite. Inscription bears traces of white pigment. BM. 65916. Ex-Nash Collection, purchased 1959. Ht. 11·7 cm. Max. width (across elbows) 8·8 cm. Max. depth 5·2 cm. Breaks: top 7·7 × 5·0 cm, bottom 5·2 × 3·5 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: ← *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rᶜ Wᶜ-n-Rᶜ . . .*

101 Torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti, broken off at the shoulders. Plates 16; 34. The ends of the lappets of the 'archaic' wig, with the rectangular 'flap' behind, and a trace of the tip

of the ceremonial beard survive. Right arm crossed over left, both hands grasp *ʿankh*-signs, which are very lightly modelled. Pink, black, grey, and white granite. Brooklyn 35.1873. Purchased from M. Nahman. Ht. 13·0 cm. Max. width (across elbows) 7·2 cm. Max. depth 4·8 cm. Breaks: top 6·7×4·5 cm, bottom 4·2×2·6 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḥprw-Rʿ Wʿ-n-Rʿ, sꜣ Rʿ* [*ꜣḫ-n*]-*Ỉt*[*n*] . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 392, with pl. LXXXI.

102 Torso and upper part of the legs of a finely modelled shabti. Plates 16; 34. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre (top broken off), the left holds the flail (details incised). A trace of the tip of the ceremonial beard survives, as does the end of the pigtail of the *khat*-wig behind. Black, grey, and white granite. Flecks of brown on the surface may indicate the presence of ancient pigment.[1] Brooklyn 37.547. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in white on the back, N° 9. Ht. 14·5 cm. Max. width (across elbows) 9·1 cm. Max. depth 5·6 cm. Breaks: top 7·5×4·9 cm, bottom 5·0×2·9 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḥprw-Rʿ Wʿ-n-Rʿ, sꜣ Rʿ* [*ꜣḫ-n*]-*Ỉtn* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 403, with pl. LXXXII.

103 Torso and upper part of the legs of a finely modelled shabti, broken off at the shoulders. Plates 16; 34. A trace of the ceremonial beard survives, with the ends of the lappets of the *nemes*-head-dress and the remains of the pigtail behind. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre (top broken off), the left holds the flail. Black, grey, and white granite. Brooklyn 37.548. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in white on the back, N° 10. Ht. 17·8 cm. Max. width (across elbows) 11·6 cm. Max. depth 6·3 cm. Breaks: top 9·8×5·3 cm (incl. pigtail), bottom 6·6×4·1 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḥprw-Rʿ Wʿ-n-Rʿ, sꜣ Rʿ* [*ꜣḫ-n*]-*Ỉtn* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 401, with pl. LXXXII.

104 Torso of a finely modelled shabti, broken off at the shoulders. Plates 16; 34. Right arm (broken away) crossed over left, both hands grasp *ʿankh*-signs. A trace of the bottom of the wig survives, as well as a fragment behind, probably the rectangular 'flap' of the 'archaic' wig. Pink and grey granite. Inscription and border filled with white pigment.[2] Cairo JdE 59408 = Spec. Reg. 12265. Ht. 6·0 cm. Max. width 6·9 cm. Max. depth 4·5 cm. Breaks: top 6·2×3·5 cm, bottom 5·2×4·1 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931–2. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity* . . .

105 Torso of a shabti, broken off at the shoulders. Plates 16; 34. Right arm crossed over left (broken away), both hands grasp *ʿankh*-signs. Pink, grey, and white granite. Cairo JdE 59409 = Spec. Reg. 12266. RW 51 (?). Ht. 5·5 cm. Max. width 8·2 cm. Max. depth 5·4 cm. Breaks: top 8·2×4·5 cm, bottom 6·4×5·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity* . . .

106 Lower part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 16; 34. A trace of the elbows survives on both sides. Pink, grey, and white granite. Cairo JdE 59406 = Spec. Reg. 12282. Ht. 5·2 cm. Max. width 5·7 cm. Max. depth 4·9 cm. Breaks: top 5·5×4·4 cm, bottom 5·7×4·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931–2. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḥprw-Rʿ Wʿ-*[*n*]*-Rʿ* . . .

[1] However, in this example the flecks also appear to be present in the upper break. They are probably therefore either an integral part of the stone or the result of chemical action or fungoid growth.

[2] Probably chalk used to enhance the clarity of the inscription for photographic purposes. Also present in Cat. **105, 106, 112, 115–19, 123** (granite shabtis in the Cairo Museum), and on other shabtis in the present Catalogue.

107 Lower part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 16; 34. A trace of the right elbow survives. Pink, grey, and white granite. Inscription and border bear traces of white pigment. Flecks of brown on the surface may represent the remains of ancient pigment. Ashmolean 1960. 692. Ex-Nash Collection, purchased 1960. Number '5' written in ink on the back. Ht. 10·0 cm. Max. width 7·2 cm. Max. depth 6·1 cm. Breaks: top 8·5 × 6·3 cm, bottom 5·9 × 3·4 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rꜥ Wꜥn-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ* [*ỉḫ-n-Ỉ*]*t*[*n*] . . .

108 Lower part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 16; 34. Pink, grey, and white granite. Ashmolean 1960. 694. Ex-Nash Collection, purchased 1960. Ht. 7·2 cm. Max. width 5·3 cm. Max. depth 3·5 cm. Breaks: top 5·3 × 3·4 cm, bottom 4·3 × 2·4 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: → . . . *sꜣ* [*Rꜥ*] *ỉḫ-n-Ỉtn*, [*ꜥꜣ*] *m* . . .

109 Lower part of the torso of a shabti, the left side broken away. Plate 34. A trace of the border, the base line of a cartouche, and the top of another survive. Grey and white granite. Flecks of brown on the surface may possibly represent the remains of ancient pigment. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 4·6 cm. Max. width 4·2 cm. Max. depth 4·8 cm. Breaks: top 4·8 × 4·2 cm, bottom (angled) 5·2 × 5·1 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

110 Small fragment from the front of the torso of a shabti. Plates 16; 34. Pink, grey, and white granite. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 3·6 cm. Max. width 4·4 cm. Max. depth 3·9 cm. Breaks: top (irregular) 4·4 × 3·8 cm, bottom (irregular) 4·3 × 3·4 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: ← [*nsw*] *bity* . . .

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

111 Part of the back of the torso of a shabti. Plate 34. Pink and grey granite. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 2·8 cm. Max. width 4·3 cm. Max. depth 2·7 cm. Breaks: top (irregular) 3·9 × 2·3 cm, bottom (irregular) 4·3 × 2·7 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

112 Small irregularly shaped fragment of the torso of a shabti, with a trace of the side of a cartouche. Plates 16; 34. Pink, grey, and white granite. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 3·0 cm. Max. width 4·0 cm. Max. depth 3·3 cm. Breaks: top (irregular) 4·0 × 3·3 cm, bottom (irregular) 3·5 × 3·3 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. A trace of text reads: ← (apparently) . . . *Nfr* . . .

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

113 Fragment of the right arm of a shabti. Plate 34. Pink, grey, and white granite. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 2·6 cm. Max. width 3·8 cm. Max. depth 4·1 cm. Breaks: top 4·1 × 3·8 cm, bottom 3·8 × 3·8 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

114 Legs of a shabti. Plates 16; 34. Black, grey, pink, and white granite. Brooklyn 37.507. Purchased from Louis Herse. Ht. 10·4 cm. Max. width 6·6 cm. Max. depth 4·3 cm. Breaks: top 6·6 × 4·1 cm, bottom 5·8 × 3·2 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . *ỉḫ-n-Ỉ*[*t*]*n*, *ꜥꜣ m ḫꜥw*[*f*]

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 394, with pl. LXXXI.

115 Upper and middle part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 16; 34. Pink, white, and grey granite. Cairo JdE 59410 = Spec. Reg. 12285. Ht. 8·6 cm. Max. width 5·8 cm. Max. depth 3·6 cm. Breaks: top 5·8 × 3·5 cm, bottom 4·7 × 3·1 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931–2. It is inscribed: → *3ḫ-n-[Ỉtn], s3 m ḥrw.f*

116 Upper part of the legs of a finely modelled shabti. Plates 16; 34. Grey and white granite. Cairo JdE 29819 = Spec. Reg. 2244. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 7·0 cm (6·3 cm in stand). Max. width 7·4 cm. Max. depth 6·1 cm. Break: top 7·1 × 5·5 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892. It is inscribed: ← *nsw bỉty Nfr-ḫpr[w]-Rʿ* . . .

Bibl.: Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48561; cf. p. 435; *PM* iv. 235.

117 Upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 16; 34. Pink, grey, and white granite. Cairo JdE 59405 = Spec. Reg. 12275. Ht. 3·9 cm. Max. width 5·5 cm. Max. depth 4·2 cm. Breaks: top 5·5 × 4·2 cm, bottom 5·2 × 3·6 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931–2. It is inscribed: ← . . . *[3ḫ-n]-Ỉtn* . . .

118 Upper part of the legs of a shabti, broken away behind. Plates 16; 34. Pink, white, and grey granite. Cairo JdE 65046 = Spec. Reg. 12279. Ht. 5·9 cm. Max. width 5·0 cm. Max. depth 3·0 cm. Breaks: top 5·0 × 3·0 cm, bottom (irregular) 4·4 × 1·9 cm, back (irregular) 5·1 × 5·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Wâdi, 1935. It is inscribed: ← *nsw bỉty Nfr-ḫprw-Rʿ Wʿ-n-Rʿ, s3 Rʿ* . . .

119 Upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 16; 34. Grey and white granite. Flecks of brown on the surface possibly represent traces of ancient pigment. Cairo JdE 65047 = Spec. Reg. 12305. Ht. 4·3 cm. Max. width 5·7 cm. Max. depth 3·7 cm. Breaks: top 5·7 × 3·7 cm, bottom 4·7 × 2·8 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Wâdi, 1935. It is inscribed: → . . . *[Nfr-ḫpr]w-[Rʿ] Wʿ-n-Rʿ, s3 Rʿ* . . .

120 Upper part of the legs of a shabti, the left side broken away. Plates 16; 34. Pink and grey granite. Cairo JdE 65048 = Spec. Reg. 12261. Ht. 4·8 cm. Max. width 3·0 cm. Max. depth 5·6 cm. Breaks: top 5·6 × 3·0 cm, bottom (irregular) 4·9 × 3·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Wâdi, 1935. It is inscribed: ← . . . *Nfr-ḫpr[w]-Rʿ [Wʿ-n]-Rʿ* . . .

121 Upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 16; 34. Black, grey, pink, and white granite. Brooklyn 37.549. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in white on the back, N° 11. Ht. 7·2 cm. Max. width 6·2 cm. Max. depth 5·3 cm. Breaks: top 6·2 × 5·3 cm, bottom 4·6 × 3·0 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *Nfr-ḫprw-Rʿ Wʿ-n-Rʿ, s3 Rʿ [3ḫ-n]-Ỉtn* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 388, with pl. LXXXI.

122 Upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 16; 35. Pink, black, grey, and white granite. Brooklyn 37.550. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in white on the back, N° 20. Ht. 8·7 cm. Max. width 6·2 cm. Max. depth 5·2 cm. Breaks: top 6·2 × 5·2 cm, bottom 4·6 × 3·5 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *Nfr-ḫprw-Rʿ Wʿ-n-Rʿ, s3 Rʿ [3ḫ-n]-Ỉtn* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 420, with pl. LXXXIII.

123 Middle part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 16; 35. Pink and grey granite. Cairo Spec. Reg. 2236. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 5·0 cm (4·3 cm in stand). Max. width 4·2 cm. Max. depth 2·8 cm. Break: top 4·2 × 2·7 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892. It is inscribed: → . . . *3ḫ-n-Ỉtn* . . .

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 7, 15; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48563; *PM* iv. 235.

124 Middle part of the legs of a shabti, badly broken and weatherworn. Plates 16; 35. Pink, grey, and white granite. Inscription and border

bear traces of greenish pigment, decayed. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 5·5 cm. Max. width 5·5 cm. Max. depth 3·7 cm. Breaks: top 5·5 × 3·7 cm, bottom (irregular) 6·4 × 3·3 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: ← . . . *ỉḫ-n-ỉ[tn]* . . .

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

125 Middle part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 16; 35. Pink, grey, and white granite. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 7·5 cm. Max. width 5·1 cm. Max. depth 3·9 cm. Breaks: top 5·1 × 3·9 cm, bottom 3·9 × 2·4 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . *s*ỉ [*Rʿ*], *ỉḫ-*[*n*]*-ỉtn* . . .

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

126 Middle part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 16; 35. Pink, grey, and white granite. BM. 65908. Ex-Nash Collection, purchased 1959. Ht. 5·0 cm. Max. width 4·3 cm. Max. depth 3·0 cm. Breaks: top 4·5 × 3·0 cm, bottom 4·5 × 2·5 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: → . . . *ỉḫ-n-ỉtn* . . .

127 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a finely modelled shabti. Plates 16; 35. Grey granite. Cairo JdE 29819 = Spec. Reg. 2243. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 8·3 cm (in stand). Max. width 5·1 cm. Max. depth (feet) 5·7 cm. Break: top 5·1 × 3·0 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892. It is inscribed: ← . . . *ỉḫ-n-ỉtn*, *ꜥ*ỉ *m ḥtpw·f*

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 7, 10; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48559; cf. p. 435; *PM* iv. 235.

128 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a shabti. Plates 16; 35. In two fragments, rejoined. Badly cracked and chipped. Grey and white granite. Flecks of brown on the surface may possibly represent the remains of ancient pigment. Cairo Spec. Reg. 2247. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 7·9 cm (in stand). Max. width 4·5 cm. Max. depth (feet) 5·6 cm. Break: top 4·5 × 2·4 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892. It is inscribed: → . . . *ỉḫ-n-*[*ỉtn*], *ꜥ*ỉ *m ḥtpw·f*

Bibl.: Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48562; *PM* iv. 235.

129 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a finely modelled shabti. Plates 16; 35. Grey and white granite. Cairo JdE 29819 = Spec. Reg. 2248. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 9·5 cm (8·8 cm in stand). Max. width 4·7 cm. Max. depth (feet) 5·2 cm. Break: top 4·7 × 3·0 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892. It is inscribed: → . . . *ỉḫ-n-*[*ỉtn*], *ꜥ*ỉ *m ḥtpw·f*

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 7, 12; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48558; cf. p. 435; *PM* iv. 235.

130 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a shabti. Plates 16; 35. Pink, grey, and white granite. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 7·1 cm. Max. width (feet) 4·5 cm. Max. depth (feet) 5·2 cm. Break: top 4·2 × 2·6 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: ← . . . *ỉḫ-n-*[*ỉtn*], *ꜥ*ỉ *m ḥtpw·f*

Bibl.: Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 195, 11, with pl. at end [11]; Sandman, *Texts from the time of Akhenaten*, no. cclxxiv.

131 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a shabti. Plates 16; 35. Pink, grey, and white granite. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 4·8 cm. Max. width (feet) 6·0 cm. Max. depth (feet) 7·7 cm. Break: top 5·1 × 4·2 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. A trace of text reads: → . . . [*ḥtpw*]*·f*

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

132 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a shabti. Plate 35. Large chip missing from the right side of the front of the feet. Pink, grey, and white granite. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 3·9 cm. Max. width (feet) 6·1 cm.

Max. depth (feet) 7·8 cm. Break: top 4·7 × 3·2 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

133 Lower part of the legs and the feet (front broken away) of a shabti. Plates 16; 35. In two fragments, rejoined. Grey and white granite. Cairo Temp. $\frac{11|5}{38|3} + \frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 2246. Dealer's no. in white on the back, N° 25. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 8·5 cm (in stand). Max. width 4·6 cm. Max. depth (feet) 4·2 cm. Break: top 4·6 × 2·8 cm. The lower part $\left(\frac{9|8}{34|1}\right)$ was found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934, the upper part $\left(\frac{11|5}{38|3}\right)$ was purchased from M. Nahman in 1937, and came from the illicit excavations in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . *s³ Rʿ ȝḫ-n-ʾItn, ʿ³ m ʿḥʿw·f*

Bibl.: Kamal, *ASAE* 39 (1939), 381–2, with pl. LVIII, C; cf. id., *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

LIMESTONE[1]

134 Head, torso, and upper part of the legs of a finely modelled shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress with pigtail behind. Plates 16; 35. In two fragments, rejoined. The face is almost entirely broken away. The ceremonial beard, incised horizontally, is intact, save for a chip at the bottom. Right arm crossed over left, the right hand (which has been deliberately gouged out) grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail, the details of which are incised. The right elbow is broken off. There are traces of blue pigment in the inscription and border, and in the striations of the head-dress. Brooklyn 37.499. Purchased from Nicolas Tano. Ht. 27·7 cm. Max. width (across arms) 10·6 cm. Max. depth 7·8 cm. Breaks: top 7·8 × 7·0 cm (irregular), bottom 5·5 × 3·1 cm. Presumably from the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rʿ Wʿ-n-Rʿ, s³ Rʿ ȝḫ-n-ʾItn, ʿ³ m ʿḥʿ[w·f]*

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 380, with pl. LXXXI.

135 Head and torso of a shabti, originally finely modelled, now weatherworn, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress with pigtail behind, uraeus and ceremonial beard (partly chipped away). Plates 16; 35. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail, the details of which are incised. Eyes carefully outlined, ears 'pierced'. Nose and right side of the lips damaged, right elbow broken away. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 12·5 cm. Max. width 8·0 cm. Max. depth 5·2 cm. Break: bottom 7·3 × 4·1 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity* . . .

Bibl.: Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 195, 3, with pl. at end [3].

136 Head and upper part of the torso of a shabti, wearing the 'archaic' wig with uraeus, and with the rectangular 'flap' behind. Plate 36. The eyes are modelled in relief, the nose is broken away. The ears are 'pierced'. The ceremonial beard is partly chipped away. Brooklyn 37.500. Purchased from Nicolas Tano. Ht. 8·5 cm. Max. width (across shoulders) 7·0 cm. Max. depth 5·4 cm. Break: below 7·5 × 4·3 cm. Presumably from the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 24, 26 n. 5.

137 Head and upper part of the torso of a shabti, wearing the *khat*-wig with coiled uraeus, the head of which is broken away. Plate 36. The eyes are almond-shaped with the eyelids outlined. The ears are unusually large, the nose mostly broken away. A fragment of the ceremonial beard (with incised horizontal lines) survives, together with the upper parts of the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre (left side, originally grasped in the

[1] Indurated limestone, unless otherwise stated. Cf. also Cat. 255.

right hand) and flail (right side, originally held in the left hand). Yellow indurated limestone. Boston 65.466. Ht. 8·3 cm. Max. width 7·2 cm. Max. depth 6·0 cm. Break: bottom 7·2 × 5·7 cm (incl. beard).[1] Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

Bibl.: T[errace], *BMFA* 63 (1965), 223.

137a Head and shoulders of a shabti, wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus (top chipped). Most of the pigtail survives behind.[2] Plate 18. The eyes are modelled in relief, the nose is partly broken away. The ears are large and possibly 'pierced'. The ceremonial beard is intact. The upper parts of the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre (left side, originally grasped in the right hand) and flail (right side, originally held in the left hand) survive. Grey-white limestone. Comte Philippe d'Arschot Collection, Brussels. Ht. 9·0 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

138 Head and shoulders of a shabti, wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus. Plate 36. The pigtail (the end of which is chipped) survives behind. The eyes are modelled in relief. The nose, which is broad, is mostly broken off. The lips are full. The ears are summarily treated and probably unfinished. There is no trace of 'piercing'. The ceremonial beard is intact. Brooklyn 35.1882. Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 8·7 cm (in stand). Max. width (across shoulders) 7·0 cm. Max. depth 5·1 cm. Break: bottom 7·0 × approx. 5·4 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 24, 26 n. 5.

139 Head of a shabti wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus (top chipped), broken off at the shoulders. Plate 37. A fragment of the pigtail behind, and the beginning of the left shoulder, survive. Eyes modelled in relief, lobes of the ears chipped. Chin and ceremonial beard broken away. Fitzwilliam E.GA.4522.1943. Ex-Gayer-Anderson Collection. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 6·2 cm. Max. width 5·6 cm. Max. depth 5·5 cm. Break: bottom 4·1 × 5·2 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

Bibl.: De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 24–5, fig. 10; 26.

140 Head of a shabti, wearing the 'archaic' wig. Plate 37. The back part of the head is broken away, and the uraeus and most of the face, apart from the left eye (which is modelled in relief) are destroyed. A small chip in the left ear may indicate 'piercing', but there is no corresponding chip in the right ear. The ceremonial beard survives. Limestone. There are extensive remains of blue pigment. The bottom of the headdress above the brow, and the chin and neck, are outlined in black. Brooklyn 37.509. Purchased from Louis Herse. Ht. 6·9 cm. Max. width (across lappets of wig) 5·0 cm. Max. depth 5·0 cm. Break: behind 6·9 × 5·2 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 24, 26 n. 5.

141 Head of a shabti, wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus (slightly chipped), broken off at the neck. Plate 37. The eyes are modelled in relief, the ears are 'pierced', the nose chipped. The bottom of the ceremonial beard is broken off, a trace of the pigtail survives behind. Brooklyn 33.53. Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 5·5 cm. Max. width (across wig) 5·2 cm. Max. depth 4·9 cm. Break: bottom 3·5 × 4·5 cm (incl. beard). Presumably from the Royal Wâdi.[3]

Bibl.: Taggart, *Short guide to the Charles Edwin Wilbour Egyptological Collections*, pl. opp. p. 16 (bottom left); De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 22, 24 n. 5; 25–6, fig. 9.

142 Head of a shabti, wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus (chipped), broken off at the neck. Plate 37. The wig is chipped all over, and the pigtail is broken away behind. The eyes are modelled in relief, the nose and most of the

[1] Measurements kindly supplied by Prof. W. K. Simpson.
[2] Described from a photograph kindly provided by Mr. P. A. Clayton, who also supplied the measurement.
[3] See p. 38, n. 7 above.

ceremonial beard are broken away. The ears are large and 'pierced'. Traces of reddish pigment on the lips. Brooklyn 33.54. Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 5·4 cm (in stand). Max. width (across wig) 5·0 cm. Max. depth 4·8 cm. Break: bottom 3·6 × 4·2 cm. Presumably from the Royal Wâdi.[1]

Bibl.: Taggart, *Short guide to the Charles Edwin Wilbour Egyptological Collections*, pl. opp. p. 16 (bottom right); De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 22–4, fig. 8; 26 (there numbered 33.53A).

143 Head of a shabti, wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus (top chipped), broken off at the neck. Plate 38. The eyes are carefully outlined, the ears are 'pierced', the tip of the nose is damaged. The bottom of the wig at the back is missing, and the ceremonial beard and most of the chin are broken away (hollow break underneath). Brussels E. 8050. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 5·0 cm. Max. width (across wig) 5·5 cm. Max. depth 5·5 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

Bibl.: De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 20–1, figs. 1–4.

144 Head of a finely modelled shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress and uraeus (chipped), broken off at the chin. Plate 38. The eyes are modelled in relief, with the rims outlined and eyebrows marked. The nose is mostly broken away. The ears are large and 'pierced'. Brooklyn 33.52. Purchased from M. Nahman. Ht. 7·3 cm. Max. width 7·1 cm. Max. depth 7·5 cm. Break: bottom 8·3 × 6·2 cm. Presumably from the Royal Wâdi.[1]

Bibl.: De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 24–5, fig. 12.

145 Head of a shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress, broken off at the neck. Plate 38. The face is entirely destroyed, apart from the right ear, which is preserved entire and is 'pierced'. The ceremonial beard is broken off, a trace of the pigtail survives behind. Brooklyn 37.556. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in pencil on the back, N° 30. Ht. 9·2 cm. Max. width (across wig) 8·6 cm. Max. depth 5·9 cm. Breaks: face 9·0 cm (incl. beard) × 4·7 cm, below 7·9 × 6·4 cm (incl. pigtail). From the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

146 Front part of the head of a shabti, broken off at the neck. Plate 38. Most of the wig, uraeus, and left side of the face from half-way across the eye to the corner of the mouth broken away. Eyes modelled in relief, ears 'pierced'. A fragment of the ceremonial beard survives. Brussels E. 6845. Now mounted in a stand. Ht. 6·0 cm. Max. width 5·5 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

Bibl.: Bille de Mot, *Bull. des Musées Royaux*, Jan. 1935, 11–12; id., *Age of Akhenaten*, pl. xviii; Brussels, Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire. *Album*, fig. 32; id., *Antiquités, Extrême-Orient, Ethnographie*, no. 18; Gilbert, *CdE* 33 (1958), 18, fig. 1; 20; id., *Vingt œuvres de l'Égypte ancienne*, pl. xiii; De Wit, *Statuaire de Tell el Amarna*, 26–7, 15; id., *Oud-Egyptische Kunst in twintig beelden*, pl. xiii; id., *CdE* 40 (1965), 22–3, fig. 7; 26; Vandier, *Manuel*, iii. 618; Peterson, *Medelhavsmuseet Bull.* 4 (1964), 28, fig. 15.

147 Torso and upper part of the legs of a finely modelled shabti, broken off immediately above the elbows. Plates 16; 38. Cairo JdE 28037 = Spec. Reg. 2225. Purchased from Farrag[2] and entered in the Journal d'entrée 12 Dec. 1887. No. '2' pencilled on the back. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 15·0 cm (13·7 cm in stand). Max. width (across elbows) 9·8 cm. Max. depth 6·7 cm. Break: top 9·3 × 5·3 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ ꜣḫ-[n]-Ỉtn . . .*

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 6, 2; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48555; cf. p. 435; *PM* iv. 235.

148 Torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti, broken off above the elbows. Plates 16; 38.

[1] See p. 38, n. 7 above.

[2] For the dealer Farrag cf. p. 37, n. 4 above. Farrag probably acquired the shabti from the villagers who found the Royal Tomb in the early 1880s. This object is therefore the first from the Royal Tomb to enter the Cairo Museum. A correction by Brunton in Newberry, op. cit., 435, notes that the shabti was bought, and was not (as erroneously published by Bouriant) one of the shabtis found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892.

Originally finely modelled, now very much chipped and weather-worn. Right arm crossed over left. Cairo JdE 29819 = Spec. Reg. 2223. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 13·0 cm (12·2 cm in stand). Max. width (across elbows) 8·9 cm. Max. depth 5·8 cm. Break: top 8·0 × 5·6 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ . . .*

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 6, 7; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48556; cf. p. 435; *PM* iv. 235.

149 Torso and upper part of the legs of a finely modelled shabti, broken off at the shoulders. Plates 16; 38. A trace of the bottom of the ceremonial beard survives, and much of the pigtail of the *khat*-wig behind. Right arm crossed over left, nothing held in the clenched hands. Cairo JdE 29819 = Spec. Reg. 2220. Number '4' pencilled on the back. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 16·0 cm (15·0 cm in stand). Max. width (across elbows) 8·4 cm. Max. depth 5·4 cm. Break: top 6·6 × 4·9 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892. It is inscribed: ← *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ [ꜣḫ-n]-Ỉtn[n] . . .*

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 6, 4; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48553; *PM* iv. 235.

150 Torso and upper part of the legs of a finely modelled shabti, broken off at the shoulders. Plates 16; 38. The ends of the lappets of the *nemes*-head-dress survive in front, and the bottom of the pigtail behind. Right arm crossed over left, the right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail, the tip of which descends to the base of the elbow. Traces of blue pigment survive in the inscription. Cairo JdE 29819 = Spec. Reg. 2221. Number '5' pencilled on the back. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 14·0 cm (12·3 cm in stand). Max. width (across elbows) 8·2 cm. Max. depth 4·6 cm. Break: top 7·0 × 4·5 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A in 1892. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ . . .*

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 6, 5; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48554; *PM* iv. 235.

151 Torso and upper part of the legs of a finely modelled shabti, broken off at the shoulders. Plates 16; 38. The bottom part of the ceremonial beard (chipped) survives, and also a trace of the end of the 'archaic' wig behind. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail, the tip of which descends to the base of the elbow. Cairo JdE 29819 = Spec. Reg. 2222. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 15·5 cm (14·4 cm in stand). Max. width (across elbows) 8·3 cm. Max. depth 5·2 cm. Break: top 6·1 × 5·2 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ ꜣḫ-[n]-Ỉtn . . .*[1]

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 6, 6; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48552; cf. p. 435; *PM* iv. 235.

152 Torso and upper part of the legs of a finely modelled shabti, broken off at the shoulders. Plates 16; 38. A trace of the bottom of the ceremonial beard survives, and a minute fragment of the rectangular 'flap' of the 'archaic' wig behind. Right arm crossed over left, nothing held in the clenched hands. Cairo JdE 59395 = Spec. Reg. 12300. RW 130. Ht. 10·6 cm. Max. width (across elbows) 7·6 cm. Max. depth 5·0 cm. Breaks: top 7·1 × 4·4 cm, bottom 5·0 × 3·8 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932. It is inscribed: → *ḥkꜣ nfr, ꜥnḫ m mꜣꜥt, nb tꜣwy Nfr-ḫpr[w]-Rꜥ . . .*

153 Torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti, broken off at the shoulders. Plates 16; 38. A trace of the lappets of the *nemes*-head-dress and the pigtail behind (bottom chipped) survive, as does the ceremonial beard. Right arm crossed over left, nothing held in the hands. Left arm and right elbow broken away. Fitzwilliam

[1] The *ḫ*-sign is hidden by the stand.

E.GA.4518.1943. Ex-Gayer-Anderson Collection. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 15·1 cm. Max. width (across elbows) 7·7 cm. Max. depth 4·8 cm. Breaks: top 6·9 × 4·9 cm (incl. beard and pigtail), bottom 4·6 × 2·9 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḥprw-Rʿ Wʿ-n-Rʿ sꜣ Rʿ* [*ꜣ*]*ḥ*-[*n*]-*Ỉtn* . . .

154 Torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti, broken off at the shoulders. Plates 17; 38. Badly weatherworn, especially behind. A faint trace of the pigtail of the *khat*-wig survives behind. The ceremonial beard (chipped) is intact. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail. Elbows chipped. Brooklyn 35.1876. Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 12·1 cm (11·9 cm in stand). Max. width (across elbows) 7·2 cm. Max. depth 4·1 cm. Break: top 3·6 × 4·2 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: ← *nsw bity Nfr-ḥprw-Rʿ Wʿ-n-Rʿ, sꜣ Rʿ* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 410, with pl. LXXXIII.

155 Torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 39. Weatherworn. The end of the pigtail of the *nemes*-head-dress survives behind. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail (both insignia are broken off at the top). Both elbows are broken away. Brooklyn 37.541. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in black on the back, N° 8. Ht. 11·7 cm. Max. width (across arms) 7·2 cm. Max. depth 4·3 cm. Breaks: top 6·3 × 3·6 cm, bottom 3·7 × 2·2 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity* [*Nfr-ḥprw-Rʿ Wʿ-n-Rʿ*], *sꜣ Rʿ* [*ꜣḥ-n*]-*Ỉt*[*n*] . . .[1]

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 402, with pl. LXXXII.

[1] Cf. James, op. cit., p. 166: 'The signs in the prenomen cartouche are defaced by intentional hammering, a form of desecration not commonly found on the shawabtis of this king. The smashing of the figures was undoubtedly considered adequate to damage the posthumous existence of the king, especially as the heads in most cases seem to have been separately dealt with. Not many heads have in fact survived. In the present case it seems as if the damage to the cartouche was carried out after the smashing of the figure, for the few remaining signs of the nomen show no marks of deliberate defacement.'

156 Torso of a finely modelled shabti, broken off at the neck. Plates 17; 39. The upper part is weatherworn and chipped at the front. The lappets of the *nemes*-head-dress and the pigtail behind (chipped) survive. The ceremonial beard is mostly broken away. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail, the details of which are incised. The right elbow is chipped. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 11·1 cm. Max. width (across elbows) 8·9 cm. Max. depth 6·5 cm. Breaks: top 6·0 × 4·9 cm, bottom 6·2 × 5·4 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: ← *nsw bity* [*Nfr-ḥprw*]-*Rʿ* . . .

Bibl.: Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 195, 4, with pl. at end [4].

157 Upper part of the torso of a finely modelled shabti, broken off at the shoulders. Plate 39. The lappets of the *nemes*-head-dress and the pigtail behind survive. The ceremonial beard is largely chipped away. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre (the top of which is broken away), the left holds the flail. Cairo JdE 59396 = Spec. Reg. 12272. RW 176. Ht. 10·0 cm. Max. width (across elbows) 10·9 cm. Max. depth 6·9 cm. Breaks: top 6·5 × 5·1 cm, bottom 7·6 × 6·2 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

158 Upper part of the torso of a shabti. Plates 17; 39. The lappets and pigtail of the *nemes*-head-dress, and the bottom of the ceremonial beard survive. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the flail (*sic*), the left hand holds the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre. Brooklyn 37.538. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in pencil on the back, N° 24. Ht. 6·9 cm. Max. width (across arms) 7·4 cm. Max. depth 5·4 cm. Breaks: top 4·6 × 5·2 cm

(incl. beard and pigtail), bottom 7·4×4·0 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 386, with pl. LXXXI.

159 Middle part of the torso of a shabti, much weatherworn. Plates 17; 39. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 5·6 cm. Max. width 5·2 cm. Max. depth 4·8 cm. Breaks: top 5·2×4·5 cm, bottom 5·0×4·3 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫpr*[*w*]-*Rꜥ* . . .

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

160 Lower part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 39. Originally finely modelled, now pitted and weatherworn. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 6·9 cm. Max. width 6·0 cm. Max. depth 4·2 cm. Breaks: top 6·0×4·2 cm, bottom 4·3×2·4 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . *Nfr-ḫprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ* . . .

Bibl.: Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 195, 5, with pl. at end [5]; Sandman, *Texts from the time of Akhenaten*, no. cclxxiii.

161 Lower part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 39. Fitzwilliam E.GA.4660.1943. Ex-Gayer-Anderson Collection. Ht. 9·8 cm. Max. width 5·8 cm. Max. depth 4·8 cm. Breaks: top 5·4×4·0 cm, bottom 4·7×2·2 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ* [*ꜣ*]*ḫ*-[*n*]-*Ỉtn* . . .

162 Lower part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 39. Limestone. Inscription and border bear traces of blue pigment. Ashmolean 1960.690. Ex-Nash Collection, purchased 1960. Ht. 7·1 cm. Max. width 5·9 cm. Max. depth 4·7 cm. Breaks: top 5·7×4·5 cm, bottom 5·0×3·0 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: ← . . . *Nfr-ḫprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ* . . .

163 Lower part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 39. Much weatherworn. Limestone. Brooklyn 37.511. Purchased from Louis Herse. Ht. 5·0 cm. Max. width 3·8 cm. Max. depth 2·4 cm. Breaks: top 3·8×2·3 cm, bottom 3·2×1·9 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *ꜣḫ-n-*[*Ỉtn*], *ꜥꜣ m* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 418, with pl. LXXXIII.

164 Lower part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 39. Inscription bears minute traces of blue pigment. Brooklyn 37.536. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in pencil on the back, N° 17. Ht. 6·1 cm. Max. width 4·6 cm. Max. depth 3·2 cm. Breaks: top 4·6×3·7 cm, bottom 4·3×3·0 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . [*Nfr-ḫpr*]*w*-[*Rꜥ*] *Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ, ꜥnḫ m mꜣꜥt, ꜣḫ-n*]-*Ỉtn* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 395, with pl. LXXXII.

165 Lower part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a finely modelled shabti. Plates 17; 39. Yellow indurated limestone. MMA. 66.99. 106. Ex-Gallatin Collection. Ht. 10·6 cm. Max. width 5·9 cm. Max. depth 5·4 cm. Breaks: top 7·2×5·4 cm, bottom 4·6×2·6 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ ꜣḫ-n-Ỉtn* . . .

Bibl.: Aldred, *Akhenaten*, 226, pl. 107.

166 Lower part of the torso of a shabti. Plates 17; 39. Fitzwilliam E.GA.4659.1943. Ey-Gayer-Anderson Collection. Ht. 3·5 cm. Max. width 5·0 cm. Max. depth 3·6 cm. Breaks: top 5·0×3·6 cm, bottom 4·5×3·2 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: → . . . *Nfr-ḫprw*-[*Rꜥ*] *Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ* . . .

167 Part of the torso of a shabti. Yellow limestone. Dr. J.-F. Aubert Collection, Paris. To be

published in the Catalogue of the Aubert Collection. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

168 Part of the torso of a shabti. Limestone. Dr. J.-F. Aubert Collection, Paris. To be published in the Catalogue of the Aubert Collection. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

169 Part of the right shoulder and torso of a shabti. Plate 39. Originally finely modelled but now weatherworn and broken away behind. A lappet of the *nemes*-head-dress survives, as well as the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre (originally grasped in the right hand) and the handle of the flail, originally held in the left hand. Cairo JdE 65044 = Spec. Reg. 12274. Ht. 6·6 cm. Max. width 5·9 cm. Max. depth 3·4 cm. Breaks: top 3·3 × 3·0 cm, back 7·0 × 6·6 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Wâdi, 1935.

170 Legs and feet of a shabti. Plates 17; 39. The front of the feet is chipped on the right side, and a small chip is broken off from the left heel. Limestone. The inscription and border bear traces of blue pigment. Brooklyn 37.546. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in black on the back, N° 7. Ht. 9·3 cm. Max. width 4·8 cm. Max. depth (feet) 5·2 cm. Break: top 4·8 × 3·1 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . *sꜣ* [*Rꜥ*], *ꜥnḫ m mꜣꜥt, nb ḫꜥw, 3ḫ-n-Ỉtn, mꜣꜥ ḫrw*

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 404, with pl. LXXXII.

171 Legs and the beginning of the feet of a shabti, the front broken away. Plates 17; 39. Inscription and border bear traces of blue pigment. Brooklyn 35.1877. Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 8·3 cm (in stand). Max. width (feet) 4·4 cm. Max. depth (feet) 3·8 cm. Break: top 4·4 × 2·6 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . *3ḫ-n-Ỉ*[*tn*], *ꜥꜣ m ḥꜥw·f*

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 393, with pl. LXXXI.

172 Upper part of the legs and the feet of a shabti. Plates 17; 39. Brooklyn 37.506. Purchased from Louis Herse. Ht. 8·0 cm. Max. width (feet) 4·7 cm. Max. depth (feet) 5·1 cm. Break: top 4·3 × 3·2 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . *ꜥnḫ m mꜣꜥt, 3ḫ-n-Ỉtn, ꜥꜣ m ḥḳꜥw·f, mꜣꜥ ḫrw*

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 390, with pl. LXXXI.

173 Upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 39. Inscription and border bear faint traces of white pigment. Cairo JdE 59397 = Spec. Reg. 12288. RW 170. Ht. 7·8 cm. Max. width 4·8 cm. Max. depth 3·2 cm. Breaks: top 4·8 × 3·2 cm, bottom 4·3 × 2·7 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932. It is inscribed: ← . . . *3ḫ-n-Ỉtn, ꜥꜣ m ḥḳ*[*w·f*]

174 Upper part of the legs of a shabti, badly weatherworn. Plates 17; 39. Brooklyn 37.510. Purchased from Louis Herse. Ht. 4·5 cm. Max. width 4·4 cm. Max. depth 2·7 cm. Breaks: top 4·6 × 3·4 cm, bottom 3·8 × 2·2 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: ← . . . *sꜣ Rꜥ* [*3ḫ-n*]-*Ỉtn* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 422, with pl. LXXXIII.

175 Upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 40. Brooklyn 37.551. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in pencil on the back, N° 14. Ht. 6·6 cm. Max. width 5·5 cm. Max. depth 3·9 cm. Breaks: top 5·5 × 3·7 cm, bottom 4·5 × 2·5 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . *sꜣ Rꜥ 3ḫ-n-Ỉtn* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 415, with pl. LXXXIII.

176 Middle and lower part of the legs and the feet of a shabti. Plates 17; 40. Inscription and border bear traces of white pigment. Ashmolean 1960.693. Ex-Nash Collection, purchased 1960. Ht. 8·6 cm. Max. width (feet) 4·3 cm. Max. depth (feet) 5·0 cm. Break: top 3·5 × 2·4 cm.

Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: → . . . *3ḫ-n-Jtn, ꜥ.s m ḥꜥw.f*

177 Middle and lower part of the legs and the beginning of the feet of a shabti. Plates 17; 40. Inscription and border bear traces of white pigment. Cairo JdE 59407 = Spec. Reg. 12289. RW 27. Ht. 7·2 cm. Max. width 4·7 cm. Max. depth 3·1 cm. Breaks: top 4·7 × 2·6 cm, bottom 4·0 × 3·1 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931. It is inscribed: → . . . *3ḫ-n-[Jtn], ꜥ.s m ḥꜥw.f*

178 Middle and lower part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 40. Inscription and border bear traces of blue pigment. Brooklyn 37.535. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in pencil on the back, N° 16. Ht. 8·6 cm. Max. width (feet) 4·3 cm. Max. depth (feet) 5·4 cm. Break: top 4·5 × 2·6 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: ← . . . *s3 [Rꜥ] 3ḫ-n-Jtn, ꜥ.s m ḥꜥw.f*

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 399, with pl. LXXXII.

179 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a shabti, much damaged. Plates 17; 40. The right side and the front of the feet are chipped away. Cairo JdE 65053 = Spec. Reg. 12292. Ht. 8·1 cm. Max. width 3·8 cm. Max. depth (feet) 4·5 cm. Break: top (irregular) 3·1 × 2·7 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Wâdi, 1935. It is inscribed: → . . . *3ḫ-n-[Jtn], ꜥ.s m ḥꜥw.f*

180 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a finely modelled shabti. Plates 17; 40. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 11·9 cm. Max. width (feet) 6·5 cm. Max. depth (feet) 7·6 cm. Break: top 6·0 × 3·6 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: ← . . . *3ḫ-n-[Jtn], ꜥ.s m ḥꜥw.f*

Bibl.: Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 195, 10, with pl. at end [10]; Sandman, *Texts from the time of Akhenaten*, no. cclxxiv.

181 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a shabti. Plates 17; 40. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 5·4 cm. Max. width (feet) 3·9 cm. Max. depth (feet) 4·7 cm. Break: top 3·7 × 2·1 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: ← . . . *3ḫ-n-[Jtn], ꜥ.s m [ḥ]ꜥw.f*

Bibl.: Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196, 12, with pl. at end [12].

182 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a shabti, weatherworn. Plates 17; 40. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 4·5 cm. Max. width (feet) 4·7 cm. Max. depth (feet) 5·5 cm. Break: top 4·1 × 2·7 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: ← . . . *ḥꜥw.f*

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

183 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a shabti, weatherworn. Plate 40. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 5·0 cm. Max. width (feet) 5·5 cm. Max. depth (feet) 7·2 cm. Break: top 4·7 × 2·7 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

184 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a shabti. Plates 17; 40. Small chip broken off from front of feet on the right side. Fitzwilliam E.GA.4658.1943. Ex-Gayer-Anderson Collection. Ht. 2·6 cm. Max. width 3·9 cm. Max. depth 5·5 cm. Break: top 3·4 × 2·0 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: ← . . . [ḥꜥ]w.f

185 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a shabti. Plates 17; 40. A chip is broken off from the left side at the front. Fitzwilliam E.GA.4521. 1943. Ex-Gayer-Anderson Collection. Ht. 8·4 cm. Max. width (feet) 4·2 cm. Max. depth (feet) 5·4 cm. Break: top 3·8 × 2·5 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: → . . . *3ḫ-n-Jtn, ꜥ.s m ḥꜥw.f*

186 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a shabti. Plates 17; 40. Ashmolean 1960.689. Ex-Nash Collection, purchased 1960. Number '4' written in ink on the back. Ht. 11·2 cm. Max. width 5·9 cm. Max. depth (feet) 6·3 cm. Break: top 5·9×2·5 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: ← . . . *ỉḫ-n-Ỉ[t]n, ꜥs m ḥḳw·f*

187 Lower part of the legs and the beginning of the feet of a shabti. Plates 17; 40. Cairo JdE 65054 = Spec. Reg. 12263. Ht. 4·6 cm. Max. width 3·9 cm. Max. depth 3·2 cm. Breaks: top 3·7×2·1 cm, bottom 3·6×2·9 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Wâdi, 1935. It is inscribed: → . . . *ḥḳw·f*

188 Lower part of the legs and the beginning of the feet of a shabti. Plate 40. Much damaged and weatherworn. Front of feet broken off. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 5·8 cm. Max. width 5·3 cm. Max. depth (feet) 4·2 cm. Breaks: top 5·3×3·0 cm, front (feet) 4·6×2·2 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

189 Lower part of the legs of a finely modelled shabti. Plates 17; 40. Brooklyn 37.544. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in pencil on the back, N° 12. Ht. 8·2 cm. Max. width 6·0 cm. Max. depth 3·4 cm. Breaks: top 6·0×3·1 cm, bottom 5·0×2·5 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . *[ỉḫ]-n-[Ỉtn], ꜥs m ḥḳw·f*

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 408, with pl. LXXXII.

QUARTZITE

190 Head and torso of a shabti, wearing the 'archaic' wig with uraeus and rectangular 'flap' behind. Plates 17; 40. Eyes modelled in relief, the ears are large and with no sign of 'piercing'. The bottom of the ceremonial beard is broken away. There is a crack across the right lappet of the wig, extending across the beard. Right arm crossed over left, both hands grasp *ꜥankh*-signs. Right elbow chipped. Inscription bears traces of blue pigment, and there is a slight trace of reddish pigment on the lips. MMA. 47.57.2. Purchased 1947. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 14·7 cm. Max. width 8·5 cm. Max. depth 5·4 cm. Break: bottom 5·8×4·3 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: → *nsw bỉty [Nfr]-ḫpr[w]-Rꜥ* . . .

Bibl.: Hayes, *Scepter of Egypt*, ii, 289, fig. 178.

191 Head and upper part of the torso of a shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress with uraeus, and ceremonial beard. Plate 41. Eyes and eyebrows modelled in relief, ears large and apparently not 'pierced'—a minute nick in the lobe of the right ear may be accidental. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail, the details of which are incised. Red quartzite. MMA. 66.99.35. Ex-Gallatin Collection. Formerly in Brooklyn Museum (35.1875), purchased from M. Nahman. Given to Albert Gallatin in June 1948 in exchange for a limestone relief (Brooklyn 48.112). Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 10·1 cm.[1] Max. width 8·2 cm. Max. depth 5·6 cm. Break: bottom approx. 8·2×4·1 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: Cooney, *JNES* 12 (1953), 12, 50; De Wit, CdE 40 (1965), 24, 26, fig. 13.

192 Head and upper part of the torso of a shabti, wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus (chipped) and pigtail behind. Plate 41. The eyes are modelled in relief, the nose is broken away. The lips are full, the ears are large and 'pierced'. Ceremonial beard chipped. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail. Brooklyn 35.1531. Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 11·0 cm (in stand). Max. width 8·5 cm. Max.

[1] Height, presumably before mounting, given as 11·2 cm in the Brooklyn records.

depth 6·3 cm. Break: bottom approx. 8·5 × 4·4 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 24, 26 n. 5.

193 Head of a finely modelled shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress, broken off at the shoulders. Plate 41. A trace of the bottom of the uraeus survives, as does a trace of the pigtail behind. A large flake is broken off at the left side of the head. The eyes are modelled in relief, and an attempt appears to have been made to outline the pupils. A chip is missing from the nose, the lips are full. The ears are 'pierced', the ceremonial beard is broken away. Purple quartzite. Brooklyn 35.1867. Purchased from M. Nahman. Ht. 9·3 cm. Max. width 9·3 cm. Max. depth 7·7 cm. Break: bottom 6·6 × 5·8 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 24, 26 n. 5.

193a Head of a finely modelled shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress with coiled uraeus, broken off at the shoulders. Plate 42. The eyes are almond-shaped, with the rims outlined. The ears are large and 'pierced'. The bottom of the ceremonial beard (striated) is broken off. A trace of the pigtail survives behind. The right shoulder is broken away. Originally the right arm was crossed over the left, the right hand grasping the flail (*sic*, details incised), the top of which survives, the left holding the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre (all missing). Striations of the head-dress bear faint traces of blue pigment, and there are faint traces of red pigment on the lips. Edinburgh 1972. 94. Ht. 11·4 cm. Max. width 7·8 cm. Max. depth 7·8 cm. Break: bottom 8·8 × 3·0 cm.[1] Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

194 Head of a shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress with uraeus, broken off at the neck. Plate 42. The front part of the face from below the bridge of the nose, and the ceremonial beard are broken away. The top of the pigtail of the head-dress survives behind. The eyes are modelled in relief, the ears are 'pierced'. The striations of the head-dress bear traces of dark blue pigment. Brooklyn 37.557. Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 7·4 cm. Max. width 7·0 cm. Max. depth 5·6 cm. Break: bottom 5·1 × 4·1 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 24, 26 n. 5.

195 Head of a shabti, wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus, broken off at the neck. Plate 42. A trace of the pigtail survives behind. The eyes are modelled in relief, the ears are 'pierced', the nose is mostly chipped away. Apparently this shabti was not provided with a ceremonial beard. The head-dress and ears bear traces of bright blue pigment. Brooklyn 37.514. Purchased from M. Nahman. Ht. 5·7 cm. Max. width 5·5 cm. Max. depth 5·2 cm. Breaks: bottom 3·9 × 3·4 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 24, 26 n. 5.

195a Head of a shabti, wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus (slightly chipped), broken off at the neck. Plate 18. A trace of the pigtail survives behind. The eyes are almond-shaped, with the rims outlined. The lips are full, the ears are large with no trace of 'piercing'. A fragment of the top of the ceremonial beard survives. Dr. K. J. Stern Collection, London. Ht. 5·4 cm. Max. width 5·4 cm. Max. depth 5·3 cm. Break: bottom 4·5 × 3·2 cm (incl. beard). Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

196 Head of a shabti, wearing the Nubian 'hair'-wig[2] with uraeus (top chipped) and ceremonial beard, the bottom of which is broken away. Plate 42. Most of the right side of the head is missing. The eyes are modelled in relief, the ears naturally are hidden by the tips of the wig. Red quartzite. The back of the wig bears traces of blue pigment. Cairo JdE 65043 = Spec. Reg. 2231. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 6·3 cm. Max. width 3·0 cm. Max. depth 5·4 cm. Break: bottom 4·6 × 2·4 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Wâdi, 1935.

[1] Measurements kindly supplied by Mr. C. Aldred.

[2] This is certain from the line at the back.

197 Torso and upper part of the legs of a finely modelled shabti, broken off at the shoulders. Plates 17; 42. The ceremonial beard (chipped) and the pigtail of the *khat*-wig survive. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail. Brooklyn 16.42. Ex-Wilbour Collection. Purchased by C. E. Wilbour at El-Ḥagg Qandîl, 18–19 Dec. 1892. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 12·6 cm. Max. width 7·4 cm. Max. depth 5·0 cm. Breaks: top 4·9×3·4 cm (incl. pigtail), bottom approx. 5·0×3·0 cm. Probably removed from the Royal Tomb during Barsanti's excavations, 1892.[1] It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ . . .*[2]

Bibl.: Wilbour, *Notebook* 20, p. 7; James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 397, with pl. LXXXII.

198 Torso and upper part of the legs of a finely modelled shabti, broken off at the neck. Plates 17; 42. The ceremonial beard is largely chipped away. The pigtail of the *khat*-wig survives behind. Right arm crossed over left, both hands grasp *ꜥankh*-signs. Brooklyn 35.1869. Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 15·6 cm (13·5 cm in stand). Max. width (across elbows) 10·6 cm. Max. depth 6·6 cm. Break: top 5·2×6·4 cm (incl. beard and pigtail). From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: ← *nsw bity Nfr-[ḫprw]-Rꜥ . . .*

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 413, with pl. LXXXIII.

199 Torso of a shabti. Plates 17; 43. Right arm crossed over left. Right hand broken off, left elbow broken away, back chipped. Inscription bears traces of blue pigment. Brooklyn 37.505. Purchased from Louis Herse. Ht. 8·1 cm. Max. width 7·5 cm. Max. depth 4·8 cm. Breaks: top 7·4×4·4 cm, bottom 5·4×3·9 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫpr[w]-Rꜥ . . .*

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 412, with pl. LXXXIII.

200 Torso of a shabti. Plates 17; 43. Ceremonial beard broken away. The pigtail of the *khat*-wig survives behind. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail. Brooklyn 37.540. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in white on the back, N° 2. Ht. 8·4 cm. Max. width 8·4 cm. Max. depth 5·1 cm. Breaks: top 5·0×3·5 cm, bottom 6·1×4·6 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: ← *nsw bity . . .*

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 387, with pl. LXXXI.

201 Lower part of the torso and the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 43. Inscription and border bear traces of bright blue pigment. Brooklyn 37.539. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in white on the back, N° 4. Ht. 14·2 cm. Max. width 7·6 cm. Max. depth 5·5 cm. Breaks: top 7·6×5·5 cm, bottom 5·2×2·8 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: ← . . . *[Wꜥ]-n-[Rꜥ], sꜣ Rꜥ ꜣḫ-n-ꜤItn, ḥꜣ m . . .*[3]

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 398, with pl. LXXXII.

202 Lower part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a finely modelled shabti, broken off at the elbows. Plates 17; 43. Inscription and border bear traces of blue pigment. Brooklyn 35.1874. Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 11·7 cm. Max. width 8·7 cm. Max. depth 6·0 cm. Breaks: top 8·9×4·9 cm, bottom 5·3×2·9 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed ← *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ [ꜣḫ-n]-ꜤIt[n] . . .*

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 400, with pl. LXXXII.

[1] See above, p. 38.

[2] From the sketch in Wilbour's *Notebook* it appears that the inscription included part of the nomen of Akhenaten:  . Presumably this is now hidden by the wooden mount.

[3] The signs of the inscription are unusually elongated and somewhat maladroit, especially the *ꜣḫ*-bird, which has exceptionally long legs and lacks the characteristic head-tuft, cf. James, op. cit., no. 398. Cf. Cat. **57**.

203 Lower part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 43. Inscription and border bear traces of blue pigment. Brooklyn 37.543. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in white on the back, N° 13. Ht. 5·4 cm. Max. width 4·5 cm. Max. depth 2·7 cm. Breaks: top 4·5 × 2·6 cm, bottom 4·1 cm (irregular break) × 2·0 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . *s³* [*Rʿ*] *ỉḫ-n-Ỉtn*, *ʿ³* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 416, with pl. LXXXIII.

204 Torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 43. Ceremonial beard broken away. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail (largely worn away). A minute speck of blue pigment survives on the *s³*-bird in the inscription. Brooklyn 37.545. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in white on the back, N° 3. Ht. 13·1 cm. Max. width (across elbows) 7·9 cm. Max. depth 4·8 cm. Breaks: top 5·1 × 3·1 cm, bottom 4·3 × 2·9 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: ← *nsw bỉty Nfr-ḫprw-Rʿ Wʿ-n-Rʿ*, *s³ Rʿ* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 383, with pl. LXXXI.

205 Torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 43. The end of the right lappet of the 'archaic' wig with the rectangular 'flap' behind survive. Right arm crossed over left, both hands grasp *ʿankh*-signs. Inscription bears traces of blue pigment. Brooklyn 37.553. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in white on the back, N° 5. Ht. 12·3 cm. Max. width 8·1 cm. Max. depth 5·6 cm. Breaks: top 7·5 × 4·7 cm, bottom 4·7 × 2·8 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bỉty Nfr-ḫprw-Rʿ Wʿ-n-Rʿ*, *s³ Rʿ* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 385, with pl. LXXXI.

206 Part of the right side of the torso of a shabti. Plates 17; 43. The bottom of the ceremonial beard survives. Right arm crossed over left, the right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre. Fitzwilliam E.GA.4662.1943. Ex-Gayer-Anderson Collection. Ht. 9·4 cm. Max. width 3·8 cm. Max. depth 5·4 cm. Breaks: top 4·8 × 2·0 cm, bottom 5·7 × 3·3 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: ← [*nsw*] *bỉty* . . .

207 Legs and feet of a shabti. Plates 17; 43. In two fragments, rejoined. Brooklyn 35.1872. Purchased from M. Nahman. Ht. 15·5 cm. Max. width 5·9 cm. Max. depth 5·3 cm. Break: top 5·9 × 5·0 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bỉty Nfr-ḫprw-Rʿ Wʿ-n-Rʿ*, *s³ Rʿ ỉḫ-n-Ỉtn*, *ʿ³ m ʿḥʿw·f*

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 384, with pl. LXXXI.

208 Upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 43. Red quartzite. Inscription and border bear traces of bluish pigment. Ashmolean 1960. 695. Ex-Nash Collection, purchased 1960. Ht. 5·8 cm. Max. width 4·6 cm. Max. depth 2·4 cm. Breaks: top 4·6 × 2·3 cm, bottom 4·0 × 1·9 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: → . . . *ỉḫ-n-Ỉtn*, *ʿ³* [*m*] *ʿḥʿ*[*w·f*]

209 Upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 43. Brooklyn 37.554. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in white on the back, N° 19. Ht. 6·2 cm. Max. width 4·1 cm. Max. depth 2·5 cm. Breaks: top 4·2 × 2·4 cm, bottom 3·6 × 2·2 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . *s³* [*Rʿ*] *ỉḫ-n-Ỉtn* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 419, with pl. LXXXIII.

SANDSTONE[1]

210 Head and torso of a finely modelled shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress with uraeus, and

[1] Sandstone shabti fragments found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb in 1931–2 and not identified with specific specimens in Cairo, are listed in the *Field Notebook* as follows:

RW 49, RW 50, RW 52: 'Fragments of ushabtis inscribed. Granite and hard sandstone.'

RW 94: 'Fragment of ushabti—hard sandstone.'

See also Cat. 254.

pigtail behind (top chipped). Plates 17; 43. In two fragments, rejoined. Eyes modelled in relief, ears 'pierced'. Right arm crossed over left, both hands grasp *ʿankh*-signs. Cairo Temp. $\frac{11|5}{38|1}+\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 2227. Dealer's no. in white on the back of the torso fragment, N° 1. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 14·0 cm (in stand). Max. width (across elbows) 7·8 cm. Max. depth 4·8 cm. The head $\left(\frac{9|8}{34|1}\right)$ was found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934, the torso $\left(\frac{11|5}{38|1}\right)$ was purchased from M. Nahman in 1937, and derived from the illicit excavations in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: ← *nsw bity [Nfr-ḫprw]-Rʿ* . . .

Bibl.: Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 194, 2, with pl. at end [2]; id., *ASAE* 39 (1939), 381–2, with pl. LVII, B.

211 Head and torso of a finely modelled shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress with uraeus, and pigtail behind. Plates 17; 44. Eyes modelled in relief, ears not 'pierced'. The ceremonial beard is entire. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail. Small chips broken off the top of the uraeus, tip of nose, left elbow, and bottom of pigtail. UC. 24283. Ex-Hilton Price and Sir J. H. Duncan Collections, given by the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 12·2 cm. Max. width (across elbows) 8·6 cm. Max. depth 6·0 cm. Break: bottom approx. 6·0 × 6·0 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity* . . .

Bibl.: Price, *Catalogue of the Egyptian antiquities*, [i], no. 3666; Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge (Auctioneers), *Catalogue of . . . Egyptian antiquities . . . Hilton-Price*, no. 1143.

212 Head and upper part of the torso of a shabti, wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus (chipped) and pigtail (chipped) behind. Plate 44. Eyes modelled in relief, ears not 'pierced'. The ceremonial beard is entire. The workmanship of this shabti is somewhat maladroit: the head is not straight on the shoulders and the nose is rather crudely rendered. Perhaps unfinished. MMA. 66.99.105. Ex-Gallatin Collection. Ht. 7·8 cm. Max. width (across shoulders) 7·2 cm. Max. depth 5·7 cm. Break: bottom 7·3 × 4·4 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

Bibl.: Cooney, *JNES* 12 (1953), 12, 52.

213 Head and upper part of the torso of a shabti, wearing the 'archaic' wig with uraeus. Plates 17; 44. The eyes are modelled in relief, the lips are full and turned down slightly at the corners. The nose is slightly chipped. The ears are large and 'pierced'. The ceremonial beard (bottom chipped) survives. Right arm crossed over left, both hands grasp *ʿankh*-signs. Wig, *ʿankh*-signs, and inscription bear traces of blue pigment. Ht. 13·8 cm. Max. width 7·6 cm. Max. depth 5·7 cm. Break: bottom 5·1 × 8·9 cm (irregular). Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity* . . .

Bibl.: Sotheby & Co. (Auctioneers). *Catalogue of Egyptian, Western Asiatic, Greek and Roman antiquities . . . the property of the Kevorkian Foundation* [8 Dec. 1970], no. 13, with pl. opp. p. 11, 13.

214 Head of a shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress with uraeus (mostly worn away). Plate 45. Originally finely modelled but now worn. Ears 'pierced'. The lappets and back of the wig, and the ceremonial beard, are broken away. Red sandstone. The head-dress is painted with blue stripes, 0·4 cm wide, on a grey-blue ground. Cairo JdE 29819 = Spec. Reg. 7485. Ht. 5·1 cm. Max. width (across head-dress) 5·0 cm. Max. depth 5·1 cm. Break: bottom 5·8 × 3·6 cm (diagonal). Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892.

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 7, 19; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes (CCG)*, no. 48573, with pl. XXXI; *PM* iv. 235.

215 Head of a shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress with uraeus, broken off at the shoulders and weatherworn. Plate 45. A fraction of the upper part of the pigtail survives behind. Eyes

modelled in relief, nose chipped, ears 'pierced'. The ceremonial beard is broken away. Red sandstone. Surface bears traces of decayed light brown pigment, with specks of blue in the crevices of the head-dress. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 5·9 cm. Max. width 7·2 cm. Max. depth 5·6 cm. Break: bottom 5·4×5·3 cm (incl. beard and pigtail). Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 194, 1, with pl. at end [1].

216 Head of a finely modelled shabti, wearing the Nubian 'hair'-wig with uraeus, the wig cut away at the back to reveal the neck. Broken off at the shoulders. Plate 45. Eyes modelled in relief, the nose is unusually wide, the ears are naturally covered by the ends of the wig. The bottom of the ceremonial beard is broken away. A trace of the top of the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre survives on the left. Wig bears traces of greenish-blue pigment. Cairo JdE 65848 = Spec. Reg. 2229. Purchased from M. Nahman, 1932. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 6·8 cm. Max. width 4·9 cm. Max. depth 5·5 cm. Break: bottom 5·0×4·5 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

217 Head of a shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress (broken away on the left side) with coiled uraeus (worn), broken off at the neck. Plate 45. The eyes are almond-shaped, with the rims outlined. The ears are large and 'pierced'. The chin and ceremonial beard are missing. The beginning of the pigtail of the head-dress survives behind. Striations of the head-dress bear traces of greenish-blue pigment. MMA. 66.99.36. Ex-Gallatin Collection. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 9·1 cm. Max. width 7·6 cm. Max. depth 7·8 cm. Break: bottom 6·0×7·8 cm (incl. chin and pigtail). Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

Bibl.: Cooney, *JNES* 12 (1953), 12, 51.

218 Head of a shabti, wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus (mostly chipped away), and with a trace of the pigtail behind. Plate 45. Eyes modelled in relief. Left ear 'pierced', but this may be an accidental scratch. No trace of 'piercing' in the right ear. Nose, chin, and ceremonial beard broken away. Red sandstone. Cairo JdE 59391 = Spec. Reg. 12287. RW 154. Ht. 5·8 cm. Max. width (bottom of wig) 5·3 cm. Max. depth 5·1 cm. Break: bottom 4·4×3·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump south of the Royal Tomb entrance, 1932.

219 Head of a shabti, wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus, broken off at the neck. Plate 46. Eyes modelled in relief, ears 'pierced'. Fitzwilliam E.GA.4523.1943. Ex-Gayer-Anderson Collection. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 5·5 cm. Max. width 5·8 cm. Max. depth 5·3 cm. Break: bottom 3·0×4·7 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

Bibl.: De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 24–5, fig. 11; 26.

220 Head of a shabti, wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus (chipped away), broken off at the neck.[1] Plate 46. Eyes modelled in relief, nose mostly broken away, ears large and 'pierced'. Ceremonial beard broken off. Red sandstone. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 5·5 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

Bibl.: Münzen und Medaillen, A.G. (Auctioneers). *Werke ägyptischer Kunst* (Basel, 28 Apr. 1972), no. 41, with pl. 12, 41.

221 Front part of the face of a shabti, preserved only from the top of the forehead to the area of the chin, which is broken away. Plate 46. The eyes are modelled in relief. Brooklyn 33.50. Purchased from M. Nahman. Ht. 3·1 cm. Max. width 2·6 cm. Max. depth 2·3 cm. Break: behind 3·1×2·6 cm. From the Royal Tomb,[2] 1931–2.

Bibl.: Peterson, *Medelhavsmuseet Bull.* 4 (1964), 28–9, fig. 14; cf. Vandier, *Manuel*, iii. 343, 618.

[1] Not seen. Described from a photograph.

[2] According to the records in The Brooklyn Museum this fragment 'is said to come from the Royal Tomb at Amarna, which seems plausible, and this statement was confirmed,

222 Torso and upper part of the legs of a finely modelled shabti, broken off at the shoulders. Plates 17; 46. The bottom part of the ceremonial beard and the ends of the lappets of the *nemes*-head-dress survive. The pigtail is entire. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail. Red sandstone. Inscription and border bear traces of blue pigment. Cairo JdE 29819 = Spec. Reg. 2224. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 14·5 cm. (13·5 cm in stand). Max. width (across elbows) 8·6 cm. Max. depth 5·2 cm. Break: top 4·9×4·2 cm (incl. beard and pigtail). Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892. It is inscribed: ← *nsw bity Nfr-ḥprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ . . .*

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 6, 1; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes (CCG)*, no. 48564; *PM* iv. 235.

223 Torso and upper part of the legs of a finely modelled shabti, broken off at the shoulders. Plates 17; 46. Traces of the bottom part of both lappets of the *nemes*(?)-head-dress survive. Right arm crossed over left, both hands grasp *ꜥankh*-signs. Chip broken off from tip of right elbow. Red sandstone. Cairo JdE 29819 = Spec. Reg. 2251. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 8·2 cm (in stand). Max. width (across elbows) 8·2 cm. Max. depth 4·8 cm. Break: top 7·3×3·8 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḥprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ . . .*

Bibl.: Newberry, *Funerary statuettes (CCG)*, no. 48550; *PM* iv. 235.

224 Torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti, broken off at the shoulders. Plates 17; 46. The lappets and pigtail of the *nemes*-head-dress survive, as does a trace of the ceremonial beard. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail. The lower part of the left arm with the elbow are broken away. Striations of head-dress, pigtail, and inscription bear traces of blue pigment. Fitzwilliam E.GA.4520.1943. Ex-Gayer-Anderson Collection. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 14·0 cm. Max. width (across elbows) 8·3 cm. Max. depth 5·2 cm. Breaks: top 5·2×4·3 cm (incl. beard and pigtail), bottom 5·0×3·2 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḥprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ . . .*

225 Torso and upper part of the legs of a finely modelled shabti, broken off at the neck. Plates 17; 46. The bottom of the pigtail of the *nemes*-head-dress survives behind. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail. Red sandstone. Cairo Spec. Reg. 2219. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 21·0 cm (20·0 cm in stand). Max. width (across elbows) 11·4 cm. Max. depth 7·0 cm. Break: top 6·8×6·6 cm (incl. pigtail). Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḥprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ [ꜣḫ-n]-Ỉtn . . .*

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 6, 3; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes (CCG)*, no. 48548; *PM* iv. 235.

226 Torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 46. Originally finely modelled, now weatherworn and broken off at the neck. The lappets and pigtail of the *nemes*-head-dress survive. The ceremonial beard is mostly chipped away. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre, the left holds the flail, the details of which are incised. Red sandstone. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 15·0 cm. Max. width (across elbows) 8·7 cm. Max. depth 5·2 cm. Breaks: top 5·0×4·1 cm, bottom 5·1×2·9 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service

according to Mlle Bille de Mot of Brussels Museum, by S. R. Sherman. . . . He was with the Expedition of the Egypt Exploration Society at Amarna and is said to have stated to her that he recognized this piece as one he had seen a few months previously in the Royal Tomb.'

in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rᶜ Wᶜ-n-Rᶜ, sꜣ Rᶜ* . . .

Bibl.: Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 195, 6, with pl. at end [6].

227 Upper part of the torso of a shabti, broken off at the neck. Plate 46. The pigtail of the *khat*-wig survives behind. Traces of the ceremonial beard and of the top of the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre (originally held in the right hand) remain. The right shoulder is missing. Red sandstone. Cairo Spec. Reg. 2234. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 4·8 cm (in stand). Max. width 5·0 cm. Max. depth 4·5 cm. Break: top 3·3 × 3·0 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892.

Bibl.: Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48571; *PM* iv. 235.

228 Middle part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 46. In three fragments, rejoined. Fine sandstone. Brooklyn 37.555. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in white on the back, N° 15. Ht. 9·5 cm. Max. width 7·5 cm. Max. depth 5·1 cm. Breaks: top 8·0 × 4·2 cm, bottom 5·3 × 3·8 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity, ᶜnḫ m mꜣᶜt, nb tꜣwy Nfr-ḫprw-Rᶜ* [*Wᶜ-n*]-*Rᶜ* . . .

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 391, with pl. LXXXI.

229 Lower part of the torso and the feet (front broken away) of a shabti. Plates 17; 46. In two fragments, rejoined. Red sandstone. Inscription and border bear traces of blue pigment. Cairo Temp. $\frac{11|5}{38|2}+\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 2226. Dealer's no. in white on the upper fragment, N° 6. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 22·3 cm (in stand). Max. width 8·0 cm. Max. depth (feet) 6·9 cm. Break: top 7·8 × 5·7 cm. The lower part $\left(\frac{9|8}{34|1}\right)$ was found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934, the upper part $\left(\frac{11|5}{38|2}\right)$ was purchased from M. Nahman in 1937, and came from the illicit excavations in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. The whole is inscribed: → . . . *Nfr-ḫprw-Rᶜ Wᶜ-n-Rᶜ, sꜣ Rᶜ ꜣḫ-n-Ỉtn, ḥꜣ m ḥḥw·f*

Bibl.: Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 195, 9, with pl. at end [9]; id., *ASAE* 39 (1939), 381–2, with pl. LVII, A; Sandman, *Texts from the time of Akhenaten*, no. cclxxiv.

230 Lower part of the torso and the legs and feet of a shabti. Plates 17; 46. A chip is missing from the front part of the feet on the right side. Brooklyn 37.542. Purchased from M. Nahman. Dealer's no. in white on the back, N° 21. Ht. 5·0 cm. Max. width (feet) 5·1 cm. Max. depth (feet) 5·5 cm. Break: top 4·5 × 2·3 cm. From the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . *ḥꜣ m ḥḥw·f*

Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 389, with pl. LXXXI.

231 Lower part of the torso and the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 46. Fitzwilliam E.GA.4661. 1943. Ex-Gayer-Anderson Collection. Ht. 9·5 cm. Max. width 5·9 cm. Max. depth 4·0 cm. Breaks: top 5·9 × 3·9 cm, bottom 4·0 × 2·3 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: → . . . *sꜣ* [*Rᶜ*] *ꜣḫ-n-Ỉtn, ḥꜣ m ḥḥw·*[*f*]

232 Lower part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a finely modelled shabti. Plates 17; 46. A trace of the elbows survives on both sides. Inscription and border bear traces of white pigment.[1] Cairo JdE 59399 = Spec. Reg. 12269. Possibly RW 85. Ht. 9·2 cm. Max. width 5·7 cm. Max. depth 4·7 cm. Breaks: top 5·7 × 4·1 cm, bottom 4·4 × 2·8 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḫprw-Rᶜ Wᶜ-n-Rᶜ, sꜣ Rᶜ* [*ꜣḫ-n*]-*Ỉtn* . . .

233 Lower part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 46. A trace of the elbows survives on both sides. Inscription and border bear traces of white pigment.[1] Cairo

[1] See above, p. 50, n. 2.

JdE 59400 = Spec. Reg. 12283. RW 84. Ht. 7·3 cm. Max. width 5·6 cm. Max. depth 4·5 cm. Breaks: top 5·6×4·0 cm, bottom 5·0×3·1 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḥprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ* . . .

234 Lower part of the torso and upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 47. Inscription and border bear traces of blue pigment. Fitzwilliam E.GA.4519.1943. Ex-Gayer-Anderson Collection. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 13·5 cm. Max. width 7·5 cm. Max. depth 5·8 cm. Breaks: top 6·9×5·4 cm, bottom 5·0×3·0 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: ← *nsw bity Nfr-ḥprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ* [*ỉḫ-n*]-*Ỉtn* . . .

235 Lower part of the torso of a shabti. Plates 17; 47. A fragment of the right elbow survives. Hard sandstone. Inscription bears traces of blue pigment. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 3·1 cm. Max. width 5·6 cm. Max. depth 4·8 cm. Breaks: top 5·6×4·8 cm, bottom 5·5×4·5 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity* [*Nfr-ḥprw*]-*Rꜥ* . . .

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

236 Part of the torso and legs of a finely modelled shabti. Plates 17; 47. Hard sandstone. Cairo JdE 29819 = Spec. Reg. 2242. Number '8' pencilled on the back. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 11·0 cm (in stand). Max. width (across elbows) 7·1 cm. Max. depth 4·7 cm. Break: top 7·1×4·6 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892. It is inscribed: → . . . *ꜥnḫ m mꜣꜥt, nb tꜣwy Nfr-ḥprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ ꜥnḫ m mꜣꜥt, nb* . . .

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 6, 8; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48557; cf. p. 435; *PM* iv. 235.

237 Legs and feet of a shabti. Plates 17; 47. BM. 65805. Ex-Nash Collection, purchased 1959. Ht. 13·0 cm. Max. width 6·0 cm. Max. depth (feet) 6·9 cm. Break: top 6·0×4·0 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi. It is inscribed: ← . . . *sꜣ Rꜥ ỉḫ-n-Ỉtn, ḏd m ḥꜥw·f*

238 Legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 47. In two fragments, rejoined. Inscription and border bear traces of white pigment. Cairo JdE 59398 = Spec. Reg. 12286. RW 120. Ht. 12·5 cm. Max. width 5·8 cm. Max. depth 4·9 cm. Breaks: top 5·5×4·4 cm, bottom 3·1×1·9 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump east of the Royal Tomb, 1932. It is inscribed: ← *nsw bity Nfr-ḥprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ ỉḫ-n-Ỉtn* . . .

239 Upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 47. Red sandstone. Inscription and border bear traces of white pigment.[1] Discoloration on the back may indicate burning. Cairo JdE 29819 = Spec. Reg. 2245. Now mounted (upside down) in a wooden stand. Ht. 7·0 cm (6·2 cm in stand). Max. width 5·8 cm. Max. depth 5·3 cm. Break: bottom (irregular) approx. 5·0×3·7 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity Nfr-ḥprw-Rꜥ Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ* . . .[2]

Bibl.: Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48565; cf. p. 435; *PM* iv. 235.

240 Upper part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 47. Yellow sandstone. Inscription and border bear traces of white pigment.[3] Cairo JdE 29819 = Spec. Reg. 2250. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 7·0 cm (6·7 cm in stand). Max. width 7·6 cm. Max. depth 5·0 cm. Break: top 7·6×5·0 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892. It is inscribed: ← . . . [*Nfr-ḥpr*]*w*-[*Rꜥ*] *Wꜥ-n-Rꜥ, sꜣ Rꜥ* [*ỉḫ-n*]-*Ỉtn* . . .

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 6, 9; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48551; *PM* iv. 235.

[1] See above, p. 50, n. 2.
[2] There is a trace of the top part of the phrase *sꜣ Rꜥ* after the inscription.
[3] See above, n. 1.

241 Flake from the centre of the upper part of the legs of a shabti. The left elbow is preserved. Cairo JdE 65049 = Spec. Reg. 12250. Ht. 4·6 cm. Max. width 6·2 cm. Max. depth 1·7 cm. Breaks: top 6·2 × 1·7 cm, bottom 4·0 × 0·4 cm, back 6·2 × 4·6 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Wâdi, 1935. It is inscribed: → *nsw bity*[1] *Nfr-ḫprw-Rꜥ* [*Wꜥ-n*]-*Rꜥ* . . .

242 Middle part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 47. Inscription and border bear traces of white pigment.[2] Cairo JdE 29819 = Spec. Reg. 2237. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 3·5 cm (3·0 cm in stand). Max. width 4·1 cm. Max. depth 2·8 cm. Break: top 4·1 × 2·8 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892. It is inscribed: → . . . *ỉḫ-n-Ỉtn* . . .

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 7, 14; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48567; cf. p. 435; *PM* iv. 235.

243 Middle part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 17; 47. Inscription and border bear traces of white pigment.[2] Cairo JdE 29819 = Spec. Reg. 2238. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 4·5 cm (3·8 cm in stand). Max. width 5·1 cm. Max. depth 4·0 cm. Break: top 5·1 × 4·0 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892. It is inscribed: → . . . *Wꜥ-n-*[*Rꜥ*], *sꜣ Rꜥ* . . .

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 7, 13; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48566; cf. p. 435; *PM* iv. 235.

244 Middle part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 18; 47. Cairo JdE 59401 = Spec. Reg. 12281. RW 2. Ht. 5·2 cm. Max. width 4·1 cm. Max. depth 2·5 cm. Breaks: top 4·1 × 2·5 cm, bottom 3·4 × 2·2 cm. Found by Pendlebury on the east side of the path leading to the Royal Tomb, *c.* 50 yards south of the tomb-entrance, 1931. It is inscribed: ← . . . [*ỉḫ*]-*n*-[*Ỉtn*], *ꜥꜣ m ꜥḥꜥw·f*

245 Middle part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 18; 47. Cairo JdE 59402 = Spec. Reg. 12276. RW 90. Ht. 3·8 cm. Max. width 4·1 cm. Max. depth 3·7 cm. Breaks: top 4·1 × 3·7 cm, bottom 4·2 × 3·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931. It is inscribed: → . . . *sꜣ Rꜥ* [*ỉḫ-n*]-*Ỉtn* . . .

246 Middle part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 18; 47. Cairo JdE 59403 = Spec. Reg. 12267. RW 26. Ht. 5·6 cm. Max. width 4·3 cm. Max. depth 2·5 cm. Breaks: top 4·3 × 2·3 cm, bottom 3·6 × 2·3 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931. It is inscribed: → . . . *ỉḫ-n-*[*Ỉtn*], *ꜥꜣ m ꜥḥꜥw·*[*f*]

247 Middle part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 18; 47. Cairo JdE 59404 = Spec. Reg. 12284. RW 54. Ht. 5·0 cm. Max. width 4·6 cm. Max. depth 2·9 cm. Breaks: top 4·6 × 2·8 cm, bottom 4·2 × 2·4 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931. It is inscribed: → . . . *ỉḫ-n-*[*Ỉtn*], *ꜥꜣ m ꜥ*[*ḥꜥw·f*]

248 Middle part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 18; 47. Cairo JdE 65045 = Spec. Reg. 12280. Ht. 4·4 cm. Max. width 4·5 cm. Max. depth 2·9 cm. Breaks: top 4·5 × 2·8 cm, bottom 4·1 × 2·6 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Wâdi, 1935. It is inscribed: → . . . *ỉḫ-n-*[*Ỉtn*], *ꜥꜣ m ꜥḥꜥw·*[*f*]

249 Middle part of the legs of a shabti. Plates 18; 47. Inscription bears traces of greenish pigment. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 4·0 cm. Max. width 4·7 cm. Max. depth 3·7 cm. Breaks: top 4·7 × 3·7 cm, bottom 3·7 × 2·6 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . *sꜣ Rꜥ* [*ỉḫ-n-Ỉ*]*t*[*n*] . . .

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

250 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a shabti. Plates 18; 47. Cairo JdE 59411 = Spec. Reg. 12262. RW 219. Ht. 6·1 cm. Max. width (feet) 5·9 cm. Max. depth (feet) 6·6 cm. Break:

[1] The phrase *nsw bity* is doubtless preserved, but is covered by a hard incrustation.

[2] See above, p. 50, n. 2.

top 4·9×2·2 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932. It is inscribed: → . . . *ꜥ* [*m*] *ḫꜥw·f*

251 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a shabti. Plate 47. A chip is broken off on each side of the front of the feet. Hard sandstone. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 3·3 cm. Max. width (feet) 5·3 cm. Max. depth (feet) 6·4 cm. Break: top 4·1×2·4 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

252 Lower part of the legs and the beginning of the feet of a shabti, badly weatherworn. Plates 18; 47. There is a reddish stain on the right side at the top. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|1}$ = Spec. Reg. 12310. Ht. 7·2 cm. Max. width 4·8 cm. Max. depth 3·0 cm. Breaks: top 4·8×2·9 cm, bottom 4·0×3·0 cm. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1934. It is inscribed: → . . . *ꜥ m ḫꜥw·f*

Bibl.: cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

253 Lower part of the legs and part of the feet of a shabti. Plates 18; 47. Most of the feet is broken away. Red sandstone. Cairo JdE 29819 = Spec. Reg. 2249. Ht. 6·7 cm. Max. width 5·5 cm. Max. depth 3·7 cm. Break: top 5·2×2·5 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Corridor A, in 1892. A trace of inscription remains: → . . . [*ḫꜥw*]*·f*

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 7, 16; Newberry, *Funerary statuettes* (*CCG*), no. 48568; cf. p. 435; *PM* iv. 235.

MATERIAL AT PRESENT UNKNOWN

254[1] Head and part of the right shoulder of a shabti, wearing the *khat*-wig with uraeus. Part of the pigtail survives behind. Plate 18. The eyes are modelled in relief, the ears are 'pierced'. The ceremonial beard is partly broken away. Comte Philippe d'Arschot Collection, Brussels. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 6·5 cm. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

Bibl.: De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 22–3, fig. 5.

255 Head of a shabti, wearing the *nemes*-head-dress with coiled uraeus, broken off at the shoulders. Plate 18. Eyes almond-shaped and carefully outlined, ears 'pierced'. The ceremonial beard (barred) is present. The top of the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre survives on the right side (originally held in the left hand). Possibly white limestone? Ex-M. Levi de Benzion Collection, Cairo. Mounted in a wooden stand. No measurements available. Presumably from the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi.

Bibl.: De Wit, *CdE* 40 (1965), 26–7, fig. 16.

H. Shabti of Nefertiti

256 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a finely modelled shabti. Plates 18; 47. Most of the front part of the feet is broken away. The ankle-bones are modelled. Alabaster (calcite). Brooklyn 33.51 Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 4·3 cm. Max. width 4·1 cm. Max. depth (feet) 5·0 cm. Break: top 4·0×1·7 cm. Presumably from the Royal Wâdi or from another Wâdi at El-'Amarna.[2] It is inscribed: . . . *·f, ḥmt nsw wrt Nfr-nfrw-Itn Nfrt-iity, ꜥnḫt ḏt*

Bibl.: Aldred, *Akhenaten*, 153, 243, 264, 47, with 226, 108; James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 423, with pl. LXXXIII.

I. Unfinished shabtis

257 Head, torso, and legs of a rough block-out for a shabti. Plate 48. The head, uraeus and arms have been roughly shaped. Indurated

[1] See additional note on p. 106 below.

[2] The only recorded shabti of Nefertiti. James, op. cit., 171, questions Aldred's supposition (op. cit., 243) that the fragment came from the 'Amarna Royal Tomb, because it was not acquired with the other Brooklyn shabti fragments which came from the Royal Tomb. Actually the Brooklyn fragments derived from unofficial work in the Royal Wâdi, see above, p. 38. It is possible that the Nefertiti fragment came from another tomb in the vicinity.

limestone. Sculptor's guide-lines are indicated on the sides and back in red pigment. Ashmolean 1893. 1–41. (225). Given by W. M. F. Petrie and H. Martyn Kennard, 1893. Ht. 23·0 cm. Max. width 9·5 cm. Max. depth (from beard to back) 9·8 cm. Found by Petrie in the sculptors' workshop-area north of the Great Palace, El-'Amarna, 1891.

Bibl.: Petrie, *Catalogue of antiquities from Tel el Amarna* (1892), 5; cf. p. 9; id., *Tell el Amarna*, 17–18, 40; id., *Seventy years in archaeology*, 141; Bouriant, *Atonou*, 9.

258 Head and torso of a rough block-out for a shabti. Plate 48. The 'archaic' wig with rectangular 'flap' behind, face, ceremonial beard, and arms have been roughly shaped. A flake is chipped off the brow. Pink, grey, and white granite. UC. 24316. Now mounted in a stand. Ht. 21·0 cm. Max. width (across elbows) 9·3 cm. Max. depth 7·1 cm. Break: bottom 5·5 × 4·2 cm. Found by Petrie in the sculptors' workshop-area north of the Great Palace, El-'Amarna, 1891.

Bibl.: Petrie, *Catalogue of antiquities from Tel el Amarna* (1892), 5; cf. p. 9; id., *Tell el Amarna*, 17–18, 40; id., *Handbook of Egyptian antiquities* (1915), 35, 472; id., *Shabtis*, 14, 81, with pl. XXIX, 81; id., *Seventy years in archaeology*, 141; Bouriant, *Atonou*, 9; Pendlebury, *City of Akhenaten*, iii. 81, with pl. LXIII, 1.

259 Head and torso, including the elbows, of a rough block-out for a shabti. Plate 48. Pink, grey, and white granite. Ashmolean 1893. 1–41. (234). Given by W. M. F. Petrie and H. Martyn Kennard, 1893. Ht. 16·5 cm. Max. width 10·0 cm. Max. depth 8·6 cm. Break: bottom 8·8 × 7·4 cm. Found by Petrie in the sculptors' workshop-area north of the Great Palace, El-'Amarna, 1891.

Bibl.: Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, 17–18, 40; id., *Seventy years in archaeology*, 141; Bouriant, *Atonou*, 9.

260 Head and torso of a rough block-out for a shabti. Plate 48. The face, ceremonial beard, and arms have been roughly shaped. Sculptor's guidelines are faintly indicated on all surfaces in red pigment. Indurated limestone. Brooklyn 36.874. Ht. 17·8 cm. Max. width 8·5 cm. Max. depth 6·7 cm. Break: bottom 5·1 × 4·8 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the sculptors' workshop-area north of the Great Palace, El-'Amarna, 1935 (Excav. no. 35/558).

Bibl.: Pendlebury, *City of Akhenaten*, iii. 81, with pl. LXIII, 2, left.

261 Torso and legs of a rough block-out for a shabti. Plate 48. Yellow limestone. Ashmolean 1893. 1–41. (233). Given by W. M. F. Petrie and H. Martyn Kennard, 1893. Ht. 22·0 cm. Max. width 8·5 cm. Max. depth 7·7 cm. Breaks: top 8·5 × 6·6 cm, bottom 6·0 × 6·0 cm. Found by Petrie in the sculptors' workshop-area north of the Great Palace, El-'Amarna, 1891.

Bibl.: Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, 17–18, 40; id., *Seventy years in archaeology*, 141; Bouriant, *Atonou*, 9.

262 Torso of a rough block-out for a shabti, roughly cylindrical, becoming rectangular in section near the break. Plate 48. Pink, grey, and white granite. Ashmolean 1893. 1–41. (226). Given by W. M. F. Petrie and H. Martyn Kennard, 1893. Ht. 20·0 cm. Max. width 8·9 cm. Max. depth 7·0 cm. Breaks: top 5·7 × 5·6 cm, bottom 6·2 × 5·8 cm. Found by Petrie in the sculptors' workshop-area north of the Great Palace, El-'Amarna, 1891.

Bibl.: Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, 17–18, 40; id., *Seventy years in archaeology*, 141; Bouriant, *Atonou*, 9.

263 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a careful block-out for a shabti. Plate 48. Indurated limestone. Ashmolean 1893. 1–41. (229). Given by W. M. F. Petrie and H. Martyn Kennard, 1893. Ht. 6·2 cm. Max. width 5·5 cm. Max. depth (feet) 6·2 cm. Break: top 5·5 × 4·0 cm. Found by Petrie in the sculptors' workshop-area north of the Great Palace, El-'Amarna, 1891.

Bibl.: Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, 17–18, 40; id., *Seventy years in archaeology*, 141; Bouriant, *Atonou*, 9.

264 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a careful block-out for a shabti. Plate 48. Pink, black, and white granite. Sculptor's guide-lines perhaps very faintly indicated on the left side

in red pigment. Ashmolean 1893. 1–41. (228). Given by W. M. F. Petrie and H. Martyn Kennard, 1893. Ht. 6·6 cm. Max. width 6·8 cm. Max. depth 5·4 cm. Break: top 6·8×4·7 cm. Found by Petrie in the sculptors' workshop-area north of the Great Palace, El-ʿAmarna, 1891.

Bibl.: Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, 17–18, 40; id., *Seventy years in archaeology*, 141; Bouriant, *Atonou*, 9.

265 Lower part of the legs and the feet of a careful block-out for a shabti. Plate 48. Pink, black, and white granite. Sculptor's guide-lines are indicated on both sides in red pigment. Ashmolean 1893. 1–41. (231). Given by W. M. F. Petrie and H. Martyn Kennard, 1893. Ht. 5·8 cm. Max. width 5·2 cm. Max. depth (feet) 5·9 cm. Break: top 4·9×3·5 cm. Found by Petrie in the sculptors' workshop-area north of the Great Palace, El-ʿAmarna, 1891.

Bibl.: Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, 17–18, 40; id., *Seventy years in archaeology*, 141; Bouriant, *Atonou*, 9.

266 Lower part of the legs and the beginning of the feet of a careful block-out for a shabti. Plate 48. Almost a finished product, but no trace of an inscription. Purple quartzite. Ashmolean 1893. 1–41. (230). Given by W. M. F. Petrie and H. Martyn Kennard, 1893. Ht. 6·7 cm. Max. width 5·8 cm. Max. depth (feet) 6·0 cm. Break: top 5·6×3·0 cm. Found by Petrie in the sculptors' workshop-area north of the Great Palace, El-ʿAmarna, 1891.

Bibl.: Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, 17–18, 40; id., *Seventy years in archaeology*, 141; Bouriant, *Atonou*, 9.

267 Lower part of the legs of a careful block-out for a shabti. Plate 48. Pink, grey, and white granite. Sculptor's guide-lines are indicated on the sides in red pigment. Ashmolean 1893. 1–41. (227). Given by W. M. F. Petrie and H. Martyn Kennard, 1893. Ht. 10·5 cm. Max. width 5·8 cm. Max. depth (feet) 7·5 cm. Break: top 5·6×4·6 cm. Found by Petrie in the sculptors' workshop-area north of the Great Palace, El-ʿAmarna, 1891.

Bibl.: Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, 17–18, 40; id., *Seventy years in archaeology*, 141; Bouriant, *Atonou*, 9.

J. Ostraca, Jar inscriptions, and Sealings

268 Pottery ostracon or docket bearing the prenomen (*Nb-mꜣʿt-Rʿ*) of Amenophis III, written in hieratic in black ink. Presumably in Cairo.[1] No measurements or other details available. Perhaps left by workmen engaged in cutting tombs in the main Wâdi Abû Ḥaṣâh el-Baḥri. Found by Barsanti in the main Wâdi in or near an unfinished tomb on the south side, in a cul-de-sac above the first of Petrie's three tombs.[2]

Bibl.: Bouriant, *Atonou*, 4; Timme, *Tell el-Amarna*, 48; Thomas, *Royal necropoleis*, 87.

269 Pottery ostracon or docket dated to Year 6, presumably of Akhenaten, written in hieratic. Cairo. RW 28. The year-date[3] presumably refers to the vintage year, the name of the king being omitted.[4] No measurements or other details available. Found by Pendlebury on the surface of the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.[5]

[1] Not located in the Journal d'entrée or the Fiche Cards of the Cairo Museum. Bouriant appears to know the object ('en grands caractères hiératiques') only by hear-say from Barsanti. Monsieur Georges Posener (in a letter of 20 June 1970) makes the interesting and likely suggestion that the ostracon is a fragment of a pottery vessel, originally containing perhaps wine, bearing the name as well as originally the regnal year of Amenophis III. The vintage would have been at least four years old, assuming that work began on the tombs in Year 4 (cf. Boundary stelae K, X, and M, see above, p. 1). Presumably work would have started on the Royal Tomb first, so that the order for the cutting of the other tombs in the vicinity may have been after Year 4. The above suggestion of course ignores the possibility of a coregency between Amenophis III and Akhenaten. For ostraca or dockets with the name of Amenophis III from the town-site cf. Gunn, in *COA* i. 166, and Fairman, in *COA* iii. 161, 164 ('House' and 'Mansion of Nebmaʿrē').

[2] Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, pl. XXXIV.

[3] For dockets of Year 6 from the town-site see Gunn, in *COA* i. 165; Fairman, in *COA* ii. 104 (North Suburb), iii. 159 (Central City).

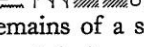
[4] Cf. Fairman, in *COA* iii. 163.

[5] Not located in the Cairo Museum. Described in the *Field Notebook* as 'Ostracon inscribed in desperately faint hieratic on part of a wine jar'. Cf. Pendlebury, *Excavations*, 1–2: 'The whole of the earth in the valley has been turned over at least once, and in addition the dumps of chips from the original hollowing of the tomb were removed, resulting

270 Bottom portion of a pottery wine-jar, bearing the impressed stamp[1] of the Keeper of the Storehouse of the Aten Temple at El-'Amarna. Ex-Hilton Price Collection, given by G. W. Fraser.[2] Present whereabouts unknown. Length 15·3 cm. From the Royal Tomb.

Bibl.: Price, *Catalogue of the Egyptian antiquities in the possession of F. G. Hilton Price*, [i], no. 3450.

271 Fragment of a mud-sealing, probably from a wine-jar, curved on the outside, and bearing traces of blue pigment.[3] The mud contains a quantity of sand.[4] The inscription (Plate 49) reads: '[Wine?] of the House of the A[ten]'.[5] Cairo JdE 59412 = Spec. Reg. 12541. RW 6 Ht. 8·7 cm. Width 10·2 cm. Thick. 7·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

272 Ostracon in the form of a split nodule of limestone, bearing an inscription and drawing in black ink. Plate 49. Parts of two lines of text survive; possibly there were originally more. Cairo JdE 59386A = Spec. Reg. 12545. RW 82. Ht. 25·7 cm. Width 21·6 cm. The text appears to read  . The faint traces below are the remains of a scene of Bes holding aloft a staff or club in one hand, with the other hand outstretched holding another staff. Little can be made of the inscription, though it is tempting to read the word *bnty* (*Wb.* i. 464), a kind of baboon, though both the copy and the photograph support the writing of  as the fourth sign of the word, here conceivably a miswriting for  . Perhaps a production of one of the workmen engaged on cutting or decorating the Royal Tomb. The scene is characteristic of a genre represented by other ostraca.[6] Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

273 Ostracon in the form of a flake from an indurated limestone boulder, bearing a diagram, grid or plan drawn in very faint black pigment. Plate 49. The upper surface of the flake is rounded. Perhaps a rough gaming-board made by the workmen in the Royal Wâdi. Cairo JdE 65056 = Spec. Reg. 12559. Ht. 11·2 cm. Width 10·9 cm. Max. thick. 2·7 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Wâdi, 1935.

K. Jewellery and scarabs

Prefatory Note[7]

Most of the surviving jewellery from the Royal Tomb apparently derives from finds made by local villagers when the tomb was discovered in the early 1880s.

In 1883 the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, acquired a collection of jewellery from W. Talbot Ready,[8] who had purchased it from

in the discovery of [an] ostracon . . . All we can say for certain is that the cutting of the tomb began later than Year 6 of Akhenaten's reign, since the ostracon . . . bore that date.' In reality of course the sherd could have been dropped at the tomb during the cutting of the tomb (which presumably started in Year 4, see p. 74, n. 1 above) or even after the work had been completed.

[1] For jar-handles from the town-site, on which hieroglyphic inscriptions had been stamped before firing, cf. Fairman, in *COA* iii. 182.

[2] Fraser was active in the El-'Amarna area in 1891–2, cf. Blackden, M. W., *and* Fraser, G. W., *Collection of hieratic graffiti, from the alabaster quarry of Hat-Nub, situated near Tell el Amarna, found December 28th, 1891, copied September, 1892*. Priv. print. [*c.* 1892?].

[3] Cf. Fairman, op. cit., 145.

[4] On the various types of jar-sealings from the town-site see Fairman, op. cit., 143 ff.

[5] For probable parallels see *COA* iii, pl. LXXXI, 37–9. Other possibilities are '[Honey?] of the House of the A[ten]', or '[Sweet ben-oil?] of the House of the A[ten]', cf. op. cit., pl. LXXXII, 107, 115. Similar sealings are published in *COA* i, pl. LV, and *COA* ii, pl. LVII.

[6] Vandier d'Abbadie, *Catalogue des ostraca figurés*, nos. 2275, 2277, 2288; cf. also *COA* i, pl. XVIII, 3; cf. p. 60 (wall decoration from the Workmens' Village).

[7] Grateful acknowledgement is made to Mr. Cyril Aldred, who supplied much of the information on which this note is based; cf. id., *Egypt* (*CAH*, rev. ed.), 22.

[8] W. Talbot Ready was employed for a time in the British Museum on a part-time basis. He was also a private collector, and two collections of objects made by him were sold in 1919–20; cf. *Catalogue des antiquités égyptiennes, grecques & romaines . . . composant la collection de M. W. Talbot Ready de Londres* (Sale catalogue). Paris, 1919; *Collection W. Talbot Ready: monnaies et médailles artistiques du Moyen Âge et des temps modernes; intailles et camées* (Sale catalogue). Paris, 1920. My attention was drawn to these catalogues by Dr. R. A. Higgins.

W. J. Loftie, who in turn had bought it in Egypt from the locals who had made the original discovery. The Edinburgh acquisition consisted of nineteen items which were catalogued under the accession numbers 1883.49, and sub-numbered 1–17. Two objects, 4 and 15, received 'A' numbers in addition. This hoard remained unstudied until *c.* 1950, when Mr. Cyril Aldred examined it in some detail. During the interval a gold signet ring, no. 3 (Cat. **276**) had been stolen in 1913, and was written off. The most explicit information on the hoard is contained in the article by Blackman in *JEA* 4 (1917), 39–46, based on information supplied by Sir H. Rider Haggard and W. J. Loftie.

The assertion[1] that some of the objects bore the name of Queen Tiy does not appear to be correct. If the hoard as now catalogued in the Royal Scottish Museum came from El-'Amarna intact—apart from two rings acquired by Sir H. Rider Haggard (Cat. **277, 278**)—and was not added to by the locals who found it, or by Loftie in Egypt, or by Ready in London (admittedly all imponderables), then we are concerned with jewellery apparently of two distinct periods. The individual items are discussed separately in the Catalogue below.

Aldred, in an endeavour to make some sense of the hoard, accepts that it was all found together, and reached Edinburgh intact, with the exception of the other items mentioned by Blackman. In favour of his assumption is the fact that nos. 11 and 12 (Cat. **285, 286**) went together without any doubt whatsoever, suggesting that one part was not abstracted for sale elsewhere or for melting down. Items 4, 4a, 5, and part of 14 (Cat. **288, 298, 299, 300**) probably came from a late Romano-Coptic burial.[2] Aldred is tempted to believe that in the Royal Tomb or its vicinity an intrusive burial or burials had been deposited, which may have been found by the locals who sold the rifled jewellery to Loftie. Sayce reports the remains of a mummy outside the tomb, which had been torn to pieces, which sounds like the work of tomb-robbers.[3] Aldred does not believe that the Royal Family would have left any bodies unprotected in the necropolis at El-'Amarna when the Residence was moved to Memphis and Thebes and the necropolis guards withdrawn. He is convinced that the bodies of any member of the royal house buried at El-'Amarna would have been transferred elsewhere, presumably to Thebes.[4] That is why, according to Aldred, no burials have been found at El-'Amarna, and why the 'effendi' cemetery has been searched for in vain. He thinks that at the time of this removal someone had an opportunity of pilfering objects from the furnishings of the Royal Tomb and of hiding them away for later retrieval, which in the end was not achieved. If a complete or untouched burial of 'Amarna date had been found one would have expected a complete ear-plug for no. 10 (Cat. **284**) and a fellow for nos. 11–12 (Cat. **285, 286**), besides many more gold elements in the necklace, no. 13 (Cat. **287**). In short, Aldred thinks that the hoard, Edinburgh 1883.49, consists of items purloined from the burial(s) in the Royal Tomb at the time of their transfer elsewhere, hidden near by and not recovered—except by the locals in the early 1880s—as well as the major part of some jewellery from a rich and untouched burial of Romano-Coptic date in the Royal Tomb or Wâdi.

Although the exact circumstances of the finding of the jewellery will never be known, Aldred's theory is a useful working hypothesis.[5]

[1] Blackman, op. cit., 45.

[2] Romano-Coptic remains are known from the town-site, cf. Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, 2; Davies, *Rock tombs of El Amarna*, i. 2.

[3] See above, Cat. **51**.

[4] Aldred, *JEA* 47 (1961), 58; id., *Akhenaten*, 243; id., *Egypt* (*CAH*, rev. ed.), 21.

[5] The present writer differs from Aldred, whose opinion must carry great weight, on the following point. Though it is likely that certain deceased members of the 'Amarna Royal House were taken back to Thebes, the timing of this event is uncertain. They may have been left at El-'Amarna for some time after the transfer of the government to Thebes,

274 Signet-ring, the bezel of which is incised with the name of Nefertiti (*Nfr-nfrw-Itn Nfrt-îity*). Plate 50. Gold. Edinburgh 1883.49.1. Ht. of bezel 2·0 cm. Max. width of bezel 2·2 cm. Internal diam. of hoop 1·8 cm. Depth (front to back) 2·5 cm. Weight 25·82 grams. From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

Bibl.: Blackman, *JEA* 4 (1917), 45; Sandman, *Texts from the time of Akhenaten*, no. cclxxix; Aldred, *Akhenaten*, 156, col. pl. XII, 196, 243; id., *Jewels of the Pharaohs*, pl. 69 (third from left); cf. pp. 115, 210–11; Wilkinson, *Ancient Egyptian jewellery*, 129.

275 Finger-ring with a swivelling bezel in the form of a frog upon a scaraboid. Plate 50. The frog is free-standing and delicately modelled. The sides of the bezel are decorated with a double row of granules. The underside is inscribed, 'Mut, Lady of Heaven' (*Mwt, nbt pt*). Gold. Edinburgh 1883.49.2. Ht. of bezel 1·3 cm. Width of bezel 1·2 cm. Internal diam. of hoop 1·6 cm. Depth (front to back) 2·9 cm. Base of bezel to top of frog 0·8 cm. Weight 19·81 grams. From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

Bibl.: Aldred, *Jewels of the Pharaohs*, pl. 69 (second from left); cf. pp. 115, 210.

276 Signet-ring 'with figure of a god in intaglio'. Gold. Formerly Edinburgh 1883.49.3, stolen in 1913. Weight 19·89 grams. No other details available.[1] From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

277 Signet-ring, on the bezel of which are engraved two figures of Bes between two *ʿankh*-signs. Plate 50. The characteristic head-dress of Bes is rendered schematically. Gold. Liverpool City Mus. 56.20.576. Formerly in Norwich Castle Mus. Ex-Sir H. Rider Haggard Collection. Ht. of bezel 1·0 cm. Width of bezel 1·7 cm. Internal diam. of hoop 1·7 cm. Depth (front to back) 2·0 cm. Weight 8·82 grams. From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

Bibl.: Blackman, *JEA* 4 (1917), 45, 8, with pl. XIII, 8.

278 Signet-ring, on the bezel of which is engraved a dancing figure with a tambourine. Plate 50. The figure is evidently the god Bes in purely animal form, instead of in partly human form as is more usual.[2] From one arm hangs a *sa*(?)-amulet. The surface of the bezel is worn. Gold. Liverpool City Mus. 56.20.577. Formerly in Norwich Castle Museum. Ex-Andrew Lang and Sir H. Rider Haggard Collections. Ht. of bezel 1·1 cm. Width of bezel 1·8 cm. Internal diam. of hoop 1·7 cm. Depth (front to back) 2·2 cm. Weight 15·23 grams. From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

Bibl.: Blackman, *JEA* 4 (1917), 44, 7, with pl. XIII, 7.

279 Scarab-bezel from a finger-ring, the underside inscribed with the prenomen (*Mn-ḫpr-Rʿ*) of Tuthmosis III. Plate 50. The prothorax and elytra of the scarab are separated by single lines, the humeral callosities[3] are marked. The head (which may be broken away) and the lower part of the scarab are obscured by the funda. Scarab: pale buff glazed steatite. Broad funda: gold. Edinburgh 1883.49.17. Ht. 0·4 cm. Width 0·5 cm. Length 0·9 cm. (incl. bezel). From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

Bibl.: Aldred, *Akhenaten*, pl. 109; cf. p. 243.

and may in the interim have been partially or wholly plundered, thus hastening the transfer of the remaining relics to Thebes. This may account for the fragmentary nature of the objects from Tomb 55 in the Valley of the Kings (*PM* i², pt. 2, 565–6), allegedly the burial of Smenkhkarēʿ. But the savage and wholesale destruction in the 'Amarna Royal Tomb, when every object was systematically smashed into small fragments, does not give the impression of being the work of plunderers, but rather of iconoclasts, intent on obliterating everything associated with Akhenaten. Had the transfer to Thebes been as Aldred envisages, it is difficult to see why so many objects were left behind in the tomb. See also the 'Summary and conclusions' below, pp. 104–6.

[1] C. Aldred writes: ' "The figure of a god" is tantalizingly vague. Had it been human (e.g. Amūn) I am tempted to think it might have been described (in the Museum records) as "human" or "anthropomorphic". Had it been animal (e.g. Toueris) it might have been described as an "animal", etc. On the whole I am led to believe that the figure in intaglio was most likely to be Bes, but of course I cannot prove it.'

[2] Cf. Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, 286–8, with pl. XVII; Davies, *Tomb of Iouiya and Touiyou*, 39–40. The depressed circles or dots on the surface of the bezel are similar to those on a gold ring from Enkomi, Cyprus, dated to 1400–1230 B.C. in Pierides, *Jewellery in the Cyprus Museum*, 21, 9, with pl. X, 9.

[3] The small V-shaped markings on the wing-cases.

280 Finger-ring, with a bezel in the form of a *wadjet*-eye. Plate 50. The underside of the *wadjet* is engraved with the *sa* (𓋴) hieroglyph, symbolizing 'protection'. Ring: gold. *Wadjet*: carnelian. Edinburgh 1883.49.8. Ht. of *wadjet* 0·9 cm. Width of *wadjet* 1·3 cm. External diam. of hoop 2·1 cm. From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

Bibl.: Aldred, *Akhenaten*, pl. 109; cf. p. 243; id., *Jewels of the Pharaohs*, pl. 69 (extreme left); cf. p. 210.

281 Sequin in the form of a marguerite, pierced with two holes for attachment.[1] Plate 50. Gold. Edinburgh 1883.49.6. Diam. 1·6 cm. From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

Bibl.: Aldred, *Akhenaten*, pl. 109; cf. p. 243.

282 Spacer bead or fastener. Plate 50. Made in two halves, the inner part having a raised tongue which slides into the outer half. Pierced on each side with four holes, and with a loop above. Gold. Edinburgh 1883.49.7. Ht. 0·9 cm (with loop), 0·8 cm (without loop). Width 0·3 cm. From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

Bibl.: Aldred, *Akhenaten*, pl. 109; cf. p. 243.

283 Ear-plug, consisting of a roundel with a boss imitating a marguerite, soldered into a hollow fusiform shank.[2] Plate 50. The undersurface of the plug is decorated with a palmiform pattern of seventeen elements. The shank is badly dented. Gold. Edinburgh 1883.49.9. Max. width in its present state 1·1 cm. Total length 3·0 cm. Diam. of roundel 2·5 cm. Diam. of centre boss 0·9 cm. Weight 3·74 grams. From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

Bibl.: Aldred, *Akhenaten*, col. pl. XII (top left); cf. pp. 156, 243; id., *Jewels of the Pharaohs*, pl. 68 (bottom row, extreme right); cf. p. 210; Wilkinson, *Ancient Egyptian jewellery*, 123.

284 Ear-plug, consisting of a roundel with a boss imitating a marguerite. Plate 50. It has been severed from its shank. Similar in every respect to no. **283**, except that the palmiform pattern on the undersurface consists of sixteen elements. Gold. Edinburgh 1883.49.10. Diam. of roundel 2·5 cm. Diam. of centre boss 0·9 cm. Weight 2·32 grams. From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

Bibl.: Aldred, *Akhenaten*, col. pl. XII (bottom right); cf. pp. 156, 243; id., *Jewels of the Pharaohs*, pl. 68 (bottom row, extreme left); cf. p. 210; Wilkinson, *Ancient Egyptian jewellery*, 123.

285 Part of a circular ornament of uncertain use, perhaps an ear-plug.[3] Plate 50. The decoration

[1] Cf. the rosettes in gold from Tomb 55 in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, Davis, *Tomb of Queen Tîyi*, 40, 55–6, with pl. V, 8, and in bronze gilt, op. cit., 40, 54. Also the rosettes, roundels, or sequins in copper, originally gilt, from the tomb of Ḥoremḥeb, Davis, *Tombs of Harmhabi*, pl. LXXXIX, 1–5; cf. p. 108, 36. For 12th Dynasty gold sequins used as hair or wig ornaments from the tomb of Senebtisi at Lisht, pierced twice for attachment, cf. now Wilkinson, *Ancient Egyptian jewellery*, pl. VIII; cf. p. 70; Aldred, *Jewels of the Pharaohs*, pl. 6; cf. pp. 176–7. For silver rosettes in the Cleveland Museum, cf. Williams, *JEA* 5 (1918), 172–3. Gilt rosettes also decorated the pall covering the shrines of Tut'ankhamūn, see Carter–Mace, *Tomb of Tut.Ankh.Amen*, ii. 33, 43, with pl. IV; Fox, *Tutankhamun's treasure*, 21. The *Field Notebook* also mentions 'Three small beads or sequins' (RW 112), found in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931, without mention of the material.

[2] C. Aldred suggests that the ear-plug was worn by an infant, to judge from its size and modest craftsmanship. For shanks of gold ear-studs cf. Davis, *Tomb of Queen Tîyi*, 22–3, 14.

[3] C. Aldred notes that this object and no. **286** obviously go together, the quatrefoil star or rosette fitting into the face of the ornament, each of the four main points originally connecting with a large gold granule. One of the latter is broken off, evidently when the centre rosette was forced out of position (there is corresponding damage in one of the points of the rosette). According to Aldred the two together make up an ear-plug, no. **285** being formed like a bobbin with a flange. Aldred writes: 'This ear-plug confronts us with the main problem in the hoard. The design and style are not Roman, but on the other hand they are not particularly Egyptian of 14th C. B.C. date. The plaited wires and running scrollwork in wire around the periphery of the 'bobbin' could be late Dynasty XVIII, and can be matched for instance in some of the Tut'ankhamūn pieces and the bracelets of Ramesses II from Bubastis. But the heavy wires in the form of chains of granules that outline the elements of the 'star' cannot be matched, as far as I am aware, from contemporary goldwork . . . I believe the ear-plug is now complete and did not have a stirrup attached (as in the Tut'ankhamūn examples) for taking tubes penetrating holes in the ear lobes. There are no traces of any attachments and I cannot see how they could have been fitted without disturbing the outer border of granules which project proud of the surface. In other words it was a woman's ear-plug, and in view of its massiveness must have belonged to a mature woman and not an infant.'

The Edinburgh 'ear-plug' has affinities with the rosette pendant on a necklace from Dilbat in Mesopotamia, tentatively dated to *c.* 1600 B.C., see now Maxwell-Hyslop, *Western Asiatic jewellery*, c. *3000–612 B.C.*, pls. 61, 64a, 64b; cf. pp. 88–91. This type of ear-plug continued into later periods, cf. Pierides, *Jewellery in the Cyprus Museum*, pl. XX, 3–4; cf. p. 30.

consists of a raised outer band of sixty granules, with below a band each of parallel vertical columns, herringbone pattern, and scrolls. Gold. Edinburgh 1883.49.12. Ht. 1·3 cm. Diam.: above 3·8 cm, below 2·6 cm. Weight 20·35 grams. From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

Bibl.: Aldred, *Jewels of the Pharaohs*, pl. 68 (top row, centre); cf. pp. 87–8, 100, 144, 209.

286 Rosette or quatrefoil star which fits into the centre of no. **285**. Plate 50. Gold. Edinburgh 1883.49.11. Weight 4·31 grams. From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

Bibl.: Aldred, *Jewels of the Pharaohs*, pl. 68 (top row, centre); cf. pp. 87–8, 100, 144, 209.

287 Elements from a necklace or collar. Plate 50. Edinburgh 1883.49.13. From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882. The elements, which are now loose, consist of the following:

a. Gold convex disk with a loop above for suspension and with a chevron decoration immediately below. A small hole at the bottom was probably originally another loop. Ht. (incl. loop above) 1·6 cm. Width 1·1 cm. Exact parallels[1] were found in Tomb 93 at Enkomi, Cyprus, dated by a silver finger-ring to the time of Akhenaten.[2]

b. 9 gold hollow husk-shaped pendants with loops above and below. Max. ht. 1·7 cm. Min. ht. 1·4 cm. Exact parallels in Tomb 93 at Enkomi[3] and in the contemporary Tomb 55 in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, Thebes.[4]

c. 53 gold pomegranate beads with holes for suspension, two of which are 0·8 cm in ht., the rest 0·6 cm.

d. A large gold drop bead, attached by copper wire. Ht. 1·2 cm.

e. 50 rough green glass beads ⬭ ⊙ Diam. 0·7 cm to 0·3 cm. These are similar to beads in the pendants on an ear-ring from the tomb of Tutʿankhamūn.[5]

Bibl.: Aldred, *Akhenaten*, pl. 109; cf. p. 243.

288 Necklace. Plate 50. Edinburgh 1883.49.14. From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882. The elements consist of the following:

a. 20 hollow gold beads. Length 0·9 cm. Width 0·5 cm. These may be compared with beads of the Mycenaean Period found in the Aegina Treasure.[6]

b. 44 green glass beads ▭ ⊙ Diam. 0·6 cm to 0·4 cm. Similar to those in the ear-ring of Tutʿankhamūn.[7]

c. Gold pendant with a cross in the centre, and with rings for attachment. Length 2·9 cm. Late Romano-Coptic.[8]

289 Necklace. Plate 50. Edinburgh 1883.49.16. From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882. The elements, which have been arbitrarily strung, consist of the following:

a. 7 blue glazed faience pendants in the form of

[1] Marshall, *Catalogue of the jewellery*, pl. v, 581; cf. pp. 36–7, e.

[2] Murray, *Excavations in Cyprus*, pl. iv, 617; cf. pp. 17, 36; Marshall, *Catalogue of the finger rings*, no. 997; Hall, *Catalogue of Egyptian scarabs*, [I], no. 2678; Fimmen, *Die kretisch-mykenische Kultur*, 178, Abb. 174. The tomb also contained a scarab of Queen Tiy, see Murray, op. cit., pl. iv, 608; cf. pp. 21, 36; Hall, op. cit., no. 1944. The elements from the collar in Tomb 93 afford a good idea of the probable arrangement of the fragments of the similar collar from the 'Amarna Royal Tomb, cf. Murray, op. cit., pl. v; cf. p. 19.

[3] Marshall, *Catalogue of the jewellery*, pl. v, 581; cf. pp. 36–7, a.

[4] Ayrton, *PSBA* 29 (1907), pl. iii, 2; Davis, *Tomb of Queen Tîyi*, pl. xxi; pp. 20–1, 9; Vernier, *Bijoux et orfèvreries* (*CCG*), no. 52674, with pl. xl; Möller, *Die Metallkunst der Alten Ägypter*, pl. 4; Wilkinson, op. cit., pl. xxxvii, b; cf. p. xxvi; Aldred, *Jewels of the Pharaohs*, pl. 71; cf. p. 211.

It would be inappropriate here to examine in detail the significance of the finding in Cyprus of valuable Egyptian jewellery, which can be paralleled by identical finds from a royal tomb (Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, Thebes, no. 55) of the 'Amarna Period in Egypt. But a close personal or diplomatic contact between the 'Amarna royal court and the (royal?) owner of the Cypriote tomb seems likely. The matter will be discussed in the historical commentary which will be provided in the second volume.

[5] Noblecourt, *Tutankhamen*, col. pl. iiib; Vilímková, *Egyptian jewellery*, no. 57; Wilkinson, op. cit., pl. xlvi, a; cf. pp. xxvii, 125; Aldred, op. cit., pl. 121; cf. p. 229.

[6] Marshall, *Catalogue of the jewellery*, pl. vi, 753; cf. p. 53.

[7] See above, n. 5.

[8] For similar pendants cf. Kamal, *ASAE* 15 (1915), 183, fig. 1, 10; Stylianou, *Treasures of Lambousa*, fig. 40 (6th–7th C. A.D.).

the god Bes[1] playing a tambourine, with loops for suspension. Rough workmanship. Ht. 1·3 cm.

b. 2 carnelian beads  Length 1·3, 0·9 cm.

c. 2 carnelian beads Diam. 0·6, 0·5 cm.

d. 1 felspar bead  Diam. 0·6 cm.

e. 18 green glass beads  Diam. 0·5–0·4 cm.

f. 5 green glass beads  Length 1·1 to 1·0 cm.

g. 8 blue glass beads Length 1·0 cm.

h. 3 greenish-blue faience beads  Length 1·0 to 0·9 cm.

i. 1 variegated (green, yellow, red) bead, roughly in the shape of a *wadjet*. Length 0·9 cm.

j. 14 blue faience beads  Diam. 0·3 to 0·2 cm.

Others not strung:

k. 2 carnelian beads  Length 1·4, 1·2 cm.

l. 3 turquoise beads  Diam. 0·7 to 0·6 cm.

m. 1 milky quartz bead  Diam. 0·9 cm.

n. 1 milky quartz bead Length 0·9 cm.

o. 1 purplish-brown glass bead with a flat base  Length 0·8 cm.

Bibl.: Aldred, *Akhenaten*, pl. 109; cf. p. 243.

[1] A characteristic late-Eighteenth-Dynasty amulet.

290 Fragment of gold foil, uninscribed. Plate 51. Edinburgh 1883.49.15. In its present state (crinkled) 1·7 × 1·3 cm. From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

291 Fragment of gold foil, uninscribed. Plate 51. Edinburgh 1883.49.15A. In its present state (smooth) 1·9 × 1·4 cm. From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

292 Sheet gold, inscribed, allegedly found with the Edinburgh cache in the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882, and subsequently melted down. Probably originally from the interior of a coffin. No details available.

Bibl.: Blackman, *JEA* 4 (1917), 45.

293 Scarab of Akhenaten, with a gold base-plate.[2] Purchased by Alfred Percival Maudslay, 1890. Present whereabouts unknown.[3] No details available. Allegedly from the Royal Tomb.

Bibl.: Wilbour, *Travels in Egypt*, 558; Petrie, *History of Egypt*, [ii]^{7}, 220, with last entry on p. 206; Schäfer, *ZÄS* 55 (1918), 42.

294 Scarab with a detachable silver base-plate incised with the nomen of Akhenaten. Plate 51. Siliceous material. UC. 12458. Length 5·6 cm. Width 3·8 cm. Ht. 2·5 cm. Allegedly from the Royal Tomb.[4]

Bibl.: Petrie, *Handbook of Egyptian antiquities* (1915), 20–1, 275; id., *Scarabs and cylinders*, pl. XXXVI, 33; id., *History of Egypt*, [ii]^{7}, p. xlviii; Schäfer, *ZÄS* 55 (1918), 42; Sandman, *Texts from the time of Akhenaten*, no. cclxix.

[2] Described by Wilbour, op. cit., 558, as 'the gold-shod breast scarab of the Heretic King, the finest scarab I ever saw'. Wilbour saw it at Thebes on 25 Feb. 1890.

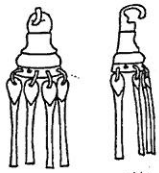
[3] Not mentioned in the Will of A. P. Maudslay (died 1931). I am greatly indebted to Mrs. Dorothy Maudslay and Major J. R. Maudslay for information.

[4] According to Petrie, *Scarabs and cylinders*, pl. XXXVI, 33 from 'Amarna. Described as 'Body scarab from the mummy'. The scarab, crudely worked, is tinted brown (a patch of quartz is untouched on the back of the scarab). Through the kind offices of Dr. K. M. Bowkett a test was carried out on the silver base-plate in May 1969 in the Department of Metallurgy, Cambridge University, to measure the lattice-parameter by X-ray diffraction. The writer is indebted to Mrs. K. Butler, who carried out the test, with the following result:

Lattice parameter = 4·0916 on (420) peak.
Lattice parameter = 4·0925 on (331) peak.

No gold was detected. A very small amount of copper (less than 0·2 per cent) was found, almost certainly due to reflected source radiation. The two materials looked for—gold and copper—are therefore in one instance totally absent and in the other almost non-existent. No test was made for the presence of lead, which might have been expected to have been present. The crucial references to analyses of silver from Egypt (Lucas–Harris, *Ancient Egyptian materials*[4], 491–2, nos. 11–15) seem to show that a silver content of more than 95 per cent is suspicious. There seems to be little doubt that the silver of the University College scarab base-plate is modern. Schäfer has already argued that the object is a forgery.

295 Pendant with four drop elements. Plate 51. Possibly gold-copper alloy.[1] Cairo JdE 57172 = Spec. Reg. 3266. [RW 4]. The pendants, which are semi-circular in section, are fixed to the upper element (which is hollow at the back) by open-ended rings, and are flat at the ends where they are attached to the rings. The ring at the top is bent over, and is soldered on. Apparently only half the pendant survives, the back having been sawn off. One of the drop elements is missing. Total ht. 5·5 cm. Length of the three surviving individual drops, excluding the rings, 2·9, 3·0, 3·0 cm. Length of the upper element 2·4 cm. Width at the bottom 1·4 cm. Diam. of rings 0·7 cm. Width of pendants 0·4 cm. Possibly of the Fatimid Period (A.D. 990–1171). Found by Pendlebury on the surface of the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.



296 Scaraboid, the top in the form of a Ḥaṯḥor head. Plate 51. The goddess is shown with tresses curling down to the level of the chin. The ears are large and placed rather high. The undersurface of the scaraboid bears an incised cruciform design. Pierced for suspension. Rather rough workmanship. Green glazed steatite. Cairo JdE 59429 = Spec. Reg. 12360. [RW 19]. Length 1·5 cm. Width 1·1 cm. Ht. 0·7 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

Bibl.: Pendlebury, *ASAE* 31 (1931), 124.

297 Scarab, the base deeply incised with a representation of a fish and a *nefer*-sign. The notches of the clypeus were originally carved



but are now mostly worn away. The elytra and humeral callosities[2] are marked. The details of the legs are deeply cut. Pierced longitudinally for suspension. Steatite with traces of light-green glaze. Cairo JdE 65055 = Spec. Reg. 12369. Length 1·2 cm. Width 1·0 cm. Ht. 0·6 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Wâdi, 1935.

298 Expandable bracelet of thick twisted wire. Plate 51. Gold. Edinburgh 1883.49.4. Outer diam. 6·3 cm. Inner diam. 5·2 cm. Weight 24·0103 grams. Presumably Romano-Coptic.[3] From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

299 Expandable bracelet of thick twisted wire. Plate 51. Gold. Edinburgh 1883.49.4a. Outer diam. 6·5 cm. Inner diam. 5·2 cm. Weight 24·5032 grams. Presumably Romano-Coptic.[3] From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

300 Ear-ring. Plate 51. Gold. Overlaid with twisted gold wire (partly broken away) and with a hook opening. Decorated with one green glass bead (diam. 0·7 cm) and three gold circlets with raised granules (diams. 0·7, 0·6, 0·5 cm). Weight 2·1332 grams. Edinburgh 1883.49.5. Diam. 2·2 cm. Romano-Coptic.[4] From the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

L. Objects in faience

301 Model throwstick.[5] Plate 51. Bright-blue glazed faience. The glaze has turned green in

[1] According to A. Lucas, in a note in the Journal d'entrée of the Cairo Museum.

[2] The V-shaped markings on the wing-cases.

[3] Cf., however, the gold strip-twist and bar-twist ear-rings from Enkomi in Cyprus, Maxwell-Hyslop, *Western Asiatic jewellery*, pls. 96–8; cf. pp. 130–1. Twisted gold ear-rings from 'Ajjûl are illustrated in op. cit., pl. 75, a–b; cf. pp. 114–15.

[4] But cf. Williams, *Gold and silver jewelry*, no. 83b, with pl. XVII (3rd to 1st C. B.C.?).

[5] This object was acquired by W. J. Loftie from the natives of El-Ḥagg Qandîl, from whom he also acquired the jewellery from the Royal Tomb, catalogued above. Since this is pre-eminently a funerary object (though also just possibly part of a foundation deposit) the likelihood is that it was taken from the Royal Tomb at the time of its rediscovery, *c.* 1882. Model throwsticks were standard items of equipment in the royal tombs of the 18th Dynasty. For parallels see Daressy, *Fouilles de la Vallée des Rois* (*CCG*), nos. 24331–24347, with pl. XXVII (Amenophis II); Carter–Newberry, *Tomb of Thoutmôsis IV* (*CCG*), nos. 46404–46418, with pl. XXV; Davis, *Tomb of Queen Tîyi*, 38–9, 48, with pl. V, 2–4 (Tomb 55, allegedly Smenkhkarēʿ); Murray–Nuttall, *Handlist*, 20, s.v. 'Boomerangs', 22, s.v. 'Throwsticks' (Tutʿankhamūn).

places. In six fragments, rejoined. BM. 34213.



Purchased, 1882. Length 38·5 cm. Max. width 4·4 cm. Max. thick. 1·7 cm. The decoration is carried out in black glaze, and consists of two parallel lines at the 'handle' end and in the centre, while at the other end are depicted the eye of Horus (*wadjet*), a cartouche with double outline containing the nomen of Akhenaten, a lotus blossom with spotted design to represent hairs, and a conventional lotus flower terminal with recurved sepals. The other side is decorated with an identical design, except that the cartouche contains the prenomen (*Nfr-ḫprw-Rʿ Wʿ-n-Rʿ*) of Akhenaten, and the lotus blossom is not spotted. Probably from the Royal Tomb, *c.* 1882.

Bibl.: British Museum, *General introductory guide to the Egyptian Collections* (1930), 116, fig. 46; id., *Guide to the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Egyptian Rooms*, 144–5, 57; id., *Tombs of the Kings*[2], 17.

302 Lower corner of a box with a projecting 'foot'.[1] Plate 51. Light-blue faience, undecorated. Cairo JdE 59414 = Spec. Reg. 12347. RW 146. Ht. 3·4 cm. Width 2·2 cm. Length 3·0 cm. Max. thick. (base) 0·9 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

303 Corner of the lid of a box, the corner of the interior slightly curved. Plate 51. Light-blue faience with decoration in black. Cairo JdE 59418 = Spec. Reg. 12346. RW 38. Ht. 1·9 cm. Width 2·7 cm. Thick. 0·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

304 Base and part of the side of a box with a projecting 'foot'. Plate 51. Light-blue faience with faded black chequer decoration on the exterior. The base and interior are undecorated. Cairo JdE 59419 = Spec. Reg. 12350. RW 135. Ht. 2·8 cm. Width 4·6 cm. Length 5·7 cm.[2] Max. thick. (base) 0·8 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

305 Lid of a *ḥes*-vase with a projection 0·6 cm in ht. below.[3] Plate 51. Light-blue faience. Cairo JdE 59415 = Spec. Reg. 12348. RW 198. Ht. 3·5 cm. Diam. 5·4 cm.[4] Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

306 Fragment of a *ḥes*-vase, the neck and foot missing. Greenish-blue faience. Cairo. Ht. 10·4 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. G: Vases, 6.

307 Cover of a *ḥes*-vase. Blue faience. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|3}$. No measurements available. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1935.[5]

Bibl.: Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

308 Circular top of a vase. Plate 52. In two fragments. Grey-blue faience. Traces of the adhesive which originally fixed it to the neck of the vase remain on the base around the hole. Cairo JdE 59425 = Spec. Reg. 12356. RW 138 (larger fragment)+RW 148. Ht. 0·9 cm. Diam. 4·5 cm. Diam. of hole 1·4 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

309 Circular top of a vase, similar to no. **308**. Plate 52. In two fragments, rejoined. Grey-blue faience. Traces of adhesive remain in the same position as in no. **308**. Cairo JdE 59426 = Spec. Reg. 12357. RW 64 (larger fragment)+RW 203.

[1] For model faience boxes from other 18th Dynasty royal tombs see Daressy, op. cit., nos. 3945–62, with pl. XLVII; Carter–Newberry, op. cit., nos. 46452–4; Davis, op. cit., 33–4, 32–3, with pls. III, 5, IV, 4.

[2] A fragment of the further end is preserved, permitting an accurate measurement of the total length.

[3] For *ḥes*-vases as tomb-furniture in the royal tombs of the 18th Dynasty cf. Daressy, op. cit., nos. 3859 ff., with pl. XLVI.

[4] Part of the outer edge survives, permitting an accurate measurement of the diameter.

[5] Kamal, loc. cit., also mentions 'fragments divers (en faïence et en pierre)' found in the Royal Wâdi and registered under Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|3}$.

Ht. 0·9 cm. Diam. originally 4·5 cm. Diam. of hole 1·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

310 Half of the circular top of a vase, with traces of the neck below. Plate 52. Light-blue faience. Cairo JdE 59427 = Spec. Reg. 12358. RW 185. Ht. 0·5 cm. Diam. 4·0 cm. Diam. of hole 1·4 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

311 Circular top of a vase, with traces of the neck below. Plate 52. In two fragments. Light-blue faience. Cairo JdE 59428 = Spec. Reg. 12359. RW 184. Ht. 0·5 cm. Diam. 4·0 cm. Diam. of hole 1·4 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

312 Flared neck of a vase or bottle. Pale-blue faience. Cairo. Ht. (presum.) 2·2 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. G: Vases, 9.

313 Base and stem of a vase. Plate 52. In two fragments, re-joined. Light-blue faience. Cairo JdE 59416 = Spec. Reg. 12349. Ht. 3·2 cm. Diam.: top 1·9 cm, base 3·4 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or in the dump outside, 1931–2.

314 Base and stem of a vase. Plate 52. Light-green faience. Cairo JdE 59424 = Spec. Reg. 12355. RW 201. Ht. 2·5 cm. Diam.: top 1·1 cm, base 1·8 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

315 Fragments of six vases with pointed bases, the necks broken off. Greenish-blue faience. Cairo. Ht. 9·6 to 5·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. G: Vases, 11–16.

316 Rim of a cup.[1] Light-blue faience. Cairo. Length 3·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. G: Vases, 28.

317 Fragment (half) of a small cup, flared at the top. Green faience. Cairo. Ht. 3·2 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. G: Vases, 17.

318 Fragments of five globular vases. Light-blue faience. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. G: Vases, 18–22.

319 Fragment (half) of a lotiform vase. Green faience. Cairo. Ht. 4·1 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. G: Vases, 23.

320 Four fragments of the bases of flat and round-bottomed vases. Light-blue faience. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. G: Vases, 24–7.

321 Ridged shoulder of a narrow-necked vase. Pale-blue faience. Cairo. Ht. 3·1 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. G: Vases, 29.

322 Shoulder and mouth of a neckless vase.[2] Blue faience. Cairo. Ht. 3·6 cm. Found by

[1] Rims of faience vessels are mentioned in the *Field Notebook* as follows:
RW 10: 'Three fragments of two very fine green faience rims of vases'.
RW 109: 'Two fragments of faience bangles'.
RW 114: 'Fragments of faience bangles'. These and RW 109 are perhaps to be understood rather as the rims of vessels. No faience 'bangles' are listed in the *Notes*. All these fragments were found in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

[2] The small sketch which illustrates this object and others described later in the Catalogue are from Pendlebury's *Notes*.

Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. G: Vases, 30.

323 Fragments of vases. Blue faience. Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|3}$. No measurements or other details available. Found by the Antiquities Service in the Royal Wâdi, 1935.

Bibl.: Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196.

324 A large number of indeterminate fragments of vases.[1] Blue and green faience. Cairo. No measurements or other details available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. G: Vases, 31.

325 Five fragments of handles, oval in section.[2] Green faience. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. G: Vases, 48–52.

326 Ten fragments of handles, circular in section. Green faience. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc.: G: Vases, 38–47.

327 Six fragments of flat 'ribbon' handles. Light blue faience. Cairo. Largest: length (presum.) 2·4 cm. Width 1·2 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. G: Vases, 32–7.

328 Fragment of a model shabti basket. Plate 52. The interior is plain. Light-blue faience. Cairo JdE 59417a = Spec. Reg. 12345. RW 31. Ht. 3·2 cm.[3] Length (incl. handle) 5·0 cm. Thick. 0·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

329 Part of the base and side of a model shabti basket. Plate 52. In two fragments, rejoined. Light-green faience. Cairo JdE 59417b = Spec. Reg. 12345. Possibly RW 361.[4] Ht. 2·7 cm. Length 3·3 cm. Max. thick. 0·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury, probably in the Royal Tomb, Shaft D, 1932.

330 Fragment of the rim of a model shabti basket. Plate 52. Light-blue faience. Cairo JdE 59417c = Spec. Reg. 12345. RW 31. Ht. 1·6 cm. Length 2·7 cm. Max. thick. 0·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

331 Fragment of the side of a model shabti basket. Plate 52. Light-green faience. Cairo JdE 59417d = Spec. Reg. 12345. Possibly RW 361.[4] Ht. 1·2 cm. Width 1·0 cm. Thick. 0·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury, probably in the Royal Tomb, Shaft D, in 1932.

332 End and part of the sides of a model shabti basket with a keel. Plate 52. Blue faience. Cairo JdE 59420 = Spec. Reg. 12351. RW 165. Ht. 3·9 cm. Length 4·0 cm. Max. thick. 0·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

333 Four fragments of model shabti baskets. Dark-blue faience, details in black glaze. Cairo. Orig. length approx. 9·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. F: Instruments, 17–21.

334 Fragment of the blade of a model hoe. Faience. Cairo. Length 3·0 cm. Found by

[1] Faience fragments mentioned in the *Field Notebook* and not immediately identifiable with fragments listed in the *Notes* are: RW 9, 22, 40, 63, 67, 106, 113, 116, 127, 128, 137, 140, 147, 157, 161, 167–9, 186, 187, 191, 199, 200, 202, 209, 217 (all found in the dump outside the Royal Tomb), 317, 320, 322 (found in the Shaft D).

[2] The *Field Notebook* mentions a 'Fragment of a green glaze jar handle' (RW 149), found in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

[3] A fragment of the top edge survives, permitting a measurement of the total height.

[4] RW 361 is described in the *Field Notebook* as 'Three fragments of faience kilt', doubtless from the surface decoration.

Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. F: Instruments, 4.

335 Three fragments from the end of the handle of a model hoe.  Light-blue faience. Cairo. Length 1·9 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. F: Instruments, 1–3.

336 Four fragments, irregular in section, from the handles of model hoes. Faience. Cairo. Diam. 0·8 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. F: Instruments, 9–12.

337 Rosette, pierced for attachment. Type IV C. 1a.[1]  Blue faience. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. E: Inlays, etc., 1.

338 *Wadjet*-eye amulet, pierced for suspension. Plate 52. The undersurface is plain. Light-blue faience. Pupil of eye in black glaze. Cairo JdE 59430 = Spec. Reg. 12361. RW 309. Ht. 2·1 cm. Length 3·0 cm. Thick. 0·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb, Shaft D, in 1932.

339 *Wadjet*-eye amulet. Type III A.[2] Blue faience, with details in darker blue glaze. Cairo. [RW 206]. Length 2·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, A4.

340 Hoop and part of the bezel of an open-work *wadjet*-eye ring. Type I C. 5.[3] Blue faience. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. B: Rings, 1.

341 Bezel of a uraeus ring. Type I B.[4] Dark-blue faience. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. B: Rings, 2.

342 Openwork lotus and coil amulet. Blue faience. Cairo. Length 1·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. A: Amulets, etc., 5.

343 Uraeus head, with two projecting tangs behind.[5] Plate 52. In two fragments, rejoined. Dark-blue faience. The eyes were originally

[1] The typology is that of Pendlebury, in *COA* ii. 116 = Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, pl. XVIII, 426.

[2] *COA* ii. 116 = Petrie, op. cit., pl. XVII, 249.

[3] *COA* ii. 115 = Petrie, op. cit., pl. XVI, 176.

[4] *COA* ii. 115. No subdivision of the Type is mentioned by Pendlebury in the *Notes*.

[5] There are many parallels, e.g., Cairo JdE 40072 (from Karnak), 52993, 52995 (from EES excavations at El-ʿAmarna, 1928–9), 55464, 55502 (EES, El-ʿAmarna, 1930–1), 62857 (EES, El-ʿAmarna, 1933–4), 64272–81 (Antiquities Service excavations at Qantîr, cf. Hamza, *ASAE* 30 (1930), 31–68. The uraei heads are not mentioned in the report). Cf. also Brooklyn 16·338 (ex-Wilbour Collection, purchased at El-ʿAmarna), 37·1620E (ex-New York Historical Society Collection), Fitzwilliam 378–1954, 427–1954, 428–1954. For a mould for such uraei cf. Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, pl. XVII, 322, 323.

There are many similar examples on objects from the tomb of Tutʿankhamūn, e.g. large dark-blue faience uraei on the upper part of the canopic canopy (*PM* i², pt. 2, 573–4), 13 each on the sides supported by Isis and Nephthys, 14 each on the sides supported by Neith and Selkis. The eyes, inlaid with red glass (?) set in metal rims are all present. On the lower part of the canopic canopy there are smaller faience uraei, as follows: 15 each on the sides supported by Isis, Neith, and Selkis, 16 on the side supported by Nephthys. Curiously the inlaid eyes are all missing on this lower part. Each head is mounted in a gilded wooden uraeus body, and with sun-disks.

Other faience uraei heads are found on the throne (JdE 62028 = *PM*, op. cit., 576–7): a large dark-blue example on the right arm, wearing the crown of Upper and Lower Egypt, with inlaid eyes. There is a similar example on the left arm wearing the crown of Lower Egypt only. On the back of the throne are four dark-blue faience uraei with inlaid eyes. Between the back of the throne and the supporting strut is a smaller uraeus, again with inlaid eyes. Cf. also the dark-blue faience uraeus with inlaid eyes attached to the gold mask (JdE 60672–3 = *PM*, op. cit., 573), most recently illustrated in British Museum, *Treasures of Tutankhamun*, no. 50. Doubtless the uraei heads from the ʿAmarna Royal Tomb served a similar purpose on items of funerary equipment. Cf. also Davis, *Tomb of Queen Tîyi*, 30, 28.

inlaid, and traces of the metal (copper or bronze) rim survive in the socket of the right eye. Cairo JdE 59431 = Spec. Reg. 12362. RW 188. Ht. (of smaller fragment) 1·8 cm. Length 4·2 cm. Width 2·8 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

Bibl.: cf. Pendlebury, *ASAE* 31 (1931), 124.

344 Uraeus head with a projecting tang behind. Plate 52. Blue faience. The eyes were originally inlaid. Cairo JdE 59432 = Spec. Reg. 12363. RW 30. Ht. 1·0 cm. Length 2·3 cm. Width 1·2 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

Bibl.: cf. Pendlebury, *ASAE* 31 (1931), 124.

345 Fragment of a uraeus head, the right tang broken off. Plate 52. Dark-blue faience. The inlays are lost from both eyes. Cairo JdE 59433 = Spec. Reg. 12364. RW 95. Ht. 1·8 cm. Length 4·1 cm. Width 2·6 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

346 Fragment of uraeus head, the left tang broken off. Plate 52. Blue faience. The right eye is inlaid with brownish-black glass (probably originally dark red), inset in a rim of metal (copper or bronze), on which minute specks of gold leaf remain. The inlay of the other eye is missing. Cairo JdE 59434 = Spec. Reg. 12365. [RW 29]. Ht. 1·9 cm. Length 4·4 cm. Width 2·7 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

347 Six fragments of uraei heads.[1] Plate 52. Cairo JdE 59435 = Spec. Reg. 12366. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931–2. These consist of:

RW 108: Fragment of head and left tang. Dark-blue faience. Inlay missing from the eye. Length 2·9 cm. Ht. 1·7 cm. Width 1·1 cm.

[RW ?]: Fragment of left tang. Dark-blue faience. Length 2·6 cm. Ht. 1·8 cm. Width 0·8 cm.

[RW ?]: Fragment of head and right tang. Blue faience. Inlay missing from the eye. Length 1·7 cm. Ht. 1·5 cm. Width 1·1 cm.

RW 139: Right tang. Blue faience. Length 2·3 cm. Ht. 1·4 cm. Width 0·6 cm.

[RW ?]: Fragment of head and right tang. Dark-blue faience. Part of the eye socket survives, the inlay missing. Length 1·4 cm. Ht. 0·9 cm. Width 0·6 cm.

[RW ?]: End of right tang.[2] Dark-blue faience. Length 1·5 cm. Ht. 1·2 cm. Width 0·5 cm.

348 Fragment of uraeus head with a projecting tang behind.[3] Plate 52. A trace of the eye sockets remain. Cairo JdE 59436 = Spec. Reg. 12367. RW 321. Grey-blue faience, faded. Ht. 1·0 cm. Width 1·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb, Shaft D, 1932.

349 Circular bead,[4] unpierced. Type VIII.[5] ○ Light-blue faience. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. D: Beads, 14.

350 Bead. ⊂⊃ Blue faience. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. D: Beads, 12.

351 Seven disk beads. ⊙ Blue faience. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendle-

[1] Two fragments (RW 66, 111) called 'lapis(?) inlay', probably to be identified with uraei heads, are mentioned in the *Field Notebook*, both found in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

[2] Wrongly numbered RW 29, for which see Cat. 346.

[3] Called a 'buckle' in *Notes*, Faience, etc. D: Beads, 15.

[4] This and following beads cannot be identified with certainty with any of the beads listed in the *Field Notebook*: RW 112: 'Three small beads or sequins', RW 115: 'Beads', RW 158: 'Faience bead', found in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931–2, RW 306: 'Faience beads', found in the Royal Tomb, Shaft D, 1931.

[5] *COA* ii, pl. L.

bury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. D: Beads, 5–11.

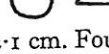
352 Segmented barrel bead. Type XXIV.[1]  Blue faience. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. D: Beads, 4.

353 Three barrel beads.  Dark-blue faience. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. D: Beads, 1–3.

354 Two drop pendants.[2] Type IV C. 8.[3] Blue faience. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. C: Pendants, 1.

355 Leaf pendant.[4] Green faience. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. C: Pendants, 3.

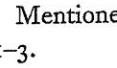
356 Fleur-de-lys pendant. Blue faience. Cairo. RW 20. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. C: Pendants, 2.

357 Circular inlay.  Dark-green faience. Cairo. Diam. 2·1 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. E: Inlays, etc. 4.[5]

358 Circular inlay. Green faience, very rough. Cairo. Diam. 4·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. E: Inlays, etc., 3.

359 Irregularly-shaped inlay. Dark-blue faience.  Cairo. Ht. 2·2 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. E: Inlays, etc., 2.

M. Objects in glass

360 Green glass bead.[6]  Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Faience, etc. D: Beads, 13.[7]

361 Dark-blue glass inlays.[8]  Cairo. Length of base 1·7 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Glass, 8.

362 Dark-blue glass inlays.[8]  Cairo. Ht. 1·4 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Glass, 9.[9]

363 Black glass rod, round in section. Cairo. Length 4·0 cm. Diam. 0·8 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Glass, 2.[10]

364 Dark-blue glass rod, flat in section. Cairo. Length 2·8 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Glass, 7.

365 Four fragments of dark-blue glass rods, convex in section. Cairo. Length of largest 3·8

[1] See p. 86, n. 5.

[2] The *Field Notebook* mentions a 'Blue glaze pendant or inlay' (RW 68), found in the dump, 1931.

[3] *COA* ii. 116, with pl. XLIX.

[4] 'Two fragments of faience leaf or lotus petal' (RW 150) are mentioned in the *Field Notebook*, found in the dump, 1932.

[5] With annotation 'Arab (?)'.

[6] Not identifiable with any of the beads listed in the *Field Notebook*.

[7] With annotation 'Arab (?)'.

[8] Not identifiable with any of the inlays listed in the *Field Notebook*.

[9] With annotation 'Slightly curved section '.

[10] With annotation 'Very thick'.

cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Glass, 3–6.[1]

366 Very small fragment of variegated glass, with light-blue, yellow, and dark-blue veins. Cairo. Max. 0·9 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Glass, 1.

367 Four indeterminate fragments of dark-blue glass. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Glass, 10–13.

N. Objects in alabaster[2]

368 Rim and upper part of a large bowl, with the names of Amenophis III and Queen Tiy. Plate 53. In fragments,[3] with much plaster restoration. Cairo JdE 30996 (= Spec. Reg. 13448)+JdE 59283 (= Spec. Reg. 13447). Ht. 11·5 cm. Diam. (external) 43·2 cm. Diam. (internal) 33·0 cm.[4] JdE 30996 is a fragment (Ht. 10·0 cm, Length 13·0 cm) consisting of half a Ḥaṯor head and a cat (looking left over its shoulder) in high relief, and was found in the Royal Tomb in 1894. The other half of the Ḥaṯor is a cast of the Brooklyn fragment.[5] The other fragments[6] were found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb and Wâdi in 1931–2. They include an almost complete Ḥaṯor head, a complete cat (looking right over the shoulder), and the trace of the paw of another cat.

The reconstructed bowl is thus decorated with four Ḥaṯor heads, each between two cats *sejant regardant*, all carved in bold relief.[7] Between these were originally four panels of inscriptions, of which the remains are as follows:

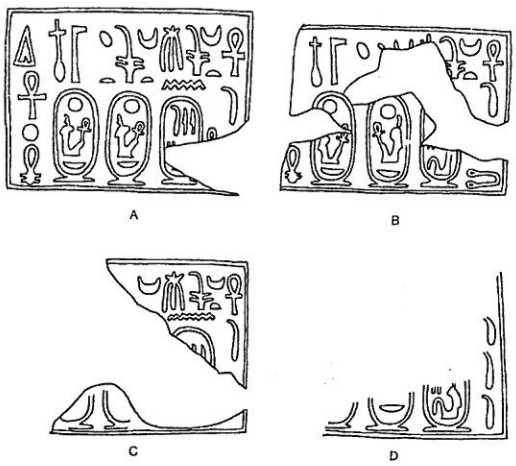


FIG. 7

In its most complete form the text reads: 'The Good God, Neb-maʿat-Rēʿ, given life like Rēʿ. The King's Daughter and King's Wife,

[1] With annotation 'Three curved, one straight, fragments'.

[2] Many small fragments of alabaster, some undoubtedly from the canopic chest, are mentioned in the *Field Notebook*, but in the absence of drawings or more detailed descriptions it is impossible to assign them to individual objects. These are: RW 5, 25, 36, 43, 44, 47, 48, 57–60, 74, 76–81, 99, 102–5, 119, 125, 131–4, 136, 152, 153, 162, 164, 172–4, 177–9, 181, 182, 190, 192–4, 196, 197, 210–16 (all from the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931–2), 301, 324, 332, 333, 338, 339, 351, 354–6 (all from the Royal Tomb, Shaft D, 1931–2), 401–8, 410, 412, 414, 416, 417, 421 (all from the Royal Tomb, Chamber E). Some of these fragments have doubtless been incorporated in the reconstructed Canopic Chest (Cat. 9).

Some difficulty has been experienced in equating the entries in the *Field Notebook* with the lists of alabaster fragments in the *Notes*. In the former, little more than the barest description of the objects is given, rarely with measurements. The *Notes* never allude to the RW numbers, and the *Notes* are obviously far from being a complete categorized list of the objects found. It is thus not possible to assign the objects, known only from fuller descriptions in the *Notes*, to definite locations, whether in the Royal Tomb or in the dump outside.

[3] A cast of another fragment (Cat. **369**) in The Brooklyn Museum was added in 1937.

[4] The base and much of the lower part of the bowl are missing, and the interior wall is made up entirely of plaster, so that the true measurements may not be represented.

[5] See n. 3 above.

[6] The following fragments, mentioned in the *Field Notebook*, are probably (but not all certainly) to be ascribed to the reconstructed bowl: RW 16, 42, 46, 71, 72, 75, 97, 98, 101, 117, 118, 129, 151, 163, 180, 183, 195 (all from the dump, 1931–2), 302–5, 318, 319, 323, 327–31, 334–7, 340, 341, 352, 353, 357–9 (all from the Royal Tomb, Shaft D), 409, 411, 413, 415 (all from the Royal Tomb, Chamber E).

[7] (Ḥaṯor) Nebet-Ḥetepet, a goddess of Heliopolis, cf. Vandier, *RdE* 16 (1964), 55 ff.; 17 (1965), 89 ff.; 18 (1966), 67 ff.

Neb-maᶜat-Rēᶜ [*sic*],[1] born of the King's Wife, Tiy, may she live . . .'

Bibl.: Bissing, *Steingefässe* (*CCG*), no. 18459 (= JdE 30996); Pendlebury, *ASAE* 31 (1931), 124; Engelbach, *ASAE* 40 (1940), 155–6, with pl. XXVI, 2; Varille, *ASAE* 40 (1940), 654–5; Helck, *Urkunden*, iv. 1774, 628; cf. *Übersetzung*, 251, 628; Vandier, *RdE* 17 (1965), 91; 18 (1966), 78, with pl. 3; Redford, *History and chronology*, 101 n. 64; Van de Walle, *CdE* 43 (1968), 37 n. 5. Cf. Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, 30.

369 Fragment of the rim of the same bowl as no. **368**, depicting a cat looking right over its shoulder, and part of the head of Ḥaṯḥor in bold relief, with details incised. Plate 53. The inner surface has been extensively scratched. Brooklyn 16.41. Ex-Wilbour Collection. Ht. 10·0 cm. Width 6·7 cm. Max. thick. 2·4 cm. It is not clear from the Wilbour *Notebook* whether C. E. Wilbour himself found the fragment in the Royal Tomb, or whether he purchased it at El-Ḥagg Qandîl in 1892 from locals who had found it in the Royal Tomb.

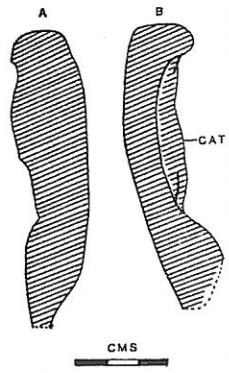


FIG. 8 sections

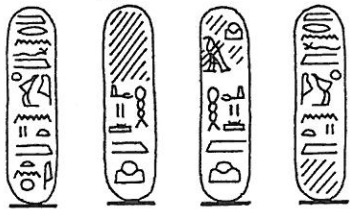
Bibl.: Wilbour, Notebook 2N, 6; Riefstahl, *Brooklyn Mus. Bull.* 13, no. 2 (1952), fig. 11; cf. p. 12.

370 Torso and neck (which stands free) of a statue. Plate 53. In two fragments, re-joined. Right arm crossed over left, right hand grasps the flail, the details of which are incised, the left hand holds the *ḥeḳa*-sceptre. The details of a bracelet are lightly incised on the right wrist. A minute trace of blue pigment survives in the cartouche on the abdomen. Brooklyn 35.1883. Purchased from M. Nahman. Now mounted in a wooden stand. Ht. 8·6 cm. Width (across arms) 7·5 cm. Depth 4·6 cm. Break: top 2·2 × 2·2 cm. Possibly from the clandestine work in the Royal Wâdi, 1934.

Inscriptions

Cartouches with the early names of the Aten:

(a) *Across chest*



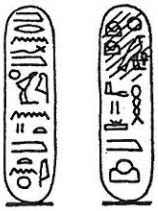
(b) *On abdomen*



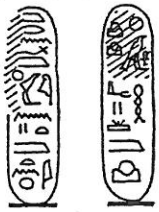
(c) *Left arm, upper*



(d) *Right arm, upper*



(e) *Right forearm*



Bibl.: James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 309c, with pl. LXXXIX.

371 Ear and part of the cheek, presumably from a statue. Cairo. 8·0 × 2·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster, D: Miscellaneous.

372 Ceremonial beard from a statue. Plate 53. The curled tip is broken off. The chin, and a trace of the torso (on the bottom right-hand side) are also preserved. Cairo JdE 59389 = Spec. Reg. 12270. RW 62. Ht. 6·5 cm. Width (top) 2·4 cm. Max. thick. 3·8 cm. Breaks:

[1] The cartouche has been completely recut, erroneously inserting the prenomen of Amenophis III in the place of the name of one of his daughters, identified by all commentators, doubtless correctly, as Sitamūn. There is, however, not the slightest trace of the original name in the erased cartouche. In addition to Sitamūn, other daughters of Amenophis III and Tiy are known: *Ỉst*, *Ḥnwt-tꜣwy-nbwy*, *Nbt-ᶜḥ*, *Bꜣkt-Ỉtn*, see Van de Walle, *CdE* 43 (1968), 36–54.

top 3·8×2·4 cm, back 6·5×1·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

373 Tip of the White Crown (?) from a statue. Plate 53. Cairo JdE 59390 = Spec. Reg. 12245. RW 73. Ht. 5·2 cm. Width 2·9 cm. Max. thick. 2·9 cm. Break (diagonal) 3·8×2·3 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

374 Fragment of the incurved rim of a large circular lid with the foot of a duck modelled in bold relief.[1] Plate 53. The bird's foot is webbed and four-clawed (the bottommost claw only survives). Cairo JdE 62929 = Spec. Reg. 12293. Ht. 4·3 cm. Length 11·2 cm. The undersurface of the lid is flat and rather rough, and is 3·5 cm wide. A hole, oval in section (max. width 1·1 cm, depth 1·0 cm) is cut in the undersurface, almost in the centre of the fragment. Drill marks survive. Doubtless a corresponding tongue or peg was provided on the body of the vessel proper. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Wâdi, 1935.

375 Three fragments from duck vases. Two are flat-backed, one more rounded. Cairo. 3·0×3·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. D: Miscellaneous, 8–10.

376 Neck of a jar.  Cairo. Diam. (internal) 10·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in Notes, Alabaster. C: Vases, 2.

377 Fragment of a bowl.  Cairo. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. C: Vases, 3.

378 Fragment of a bowl with a straight rim.  Cairo. 8·0×8·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. C: Vases, 4.

379 Four bases of large vases of uncertain shapes. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. C: Vases, 5–8.

380 Fragment of the edge of a thick, flat plate with a slight rim.  Cairo. Thick. 3·7 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster, C: Vases, 9.

381 Two fragments of a trough. Cairo. 6·0×5·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. C: Vases, 10.

382 Small fragment of a dish. Cairo. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. C: Vases, 11.

383 Fragment of a vase with a pattern in relief. Cairo. Thick. 1·7 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. C: Vases, 12.

384 Three fragments of a vase with a straight-cut vertical break.  Cairo. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. C: Vases, 13.

385 Two fragments of the rim of a vase. The larger is moulded.   Cairo. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. C: Vases, 14.

386 Fragment of a vase decorated with part of a leg in raised relief. Cairo. 8·0×4·0 cm. Thick.

[1] For lids with relief figures of animals, etc., see Davis, *Tomb of Iouiya and Touiyou*, pl. XXIX; Quibell, *Tomb of Yuaa and Thuiu* (*CCG*), pl. XXIV.

2·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. C: Vases, 15.

387 Two fragments of round handles from vases. Cairo. Diam. 2·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. C: Vases, 16.

388 Five fragments with flat outer and curved inner surfaces. Three have holes for tongues or pegs, cut by a tubular drill.  Cairo. Lengths 7·5, 6·6, 6·6, 6·4, 5·9 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. D: Miscellaneous, 11–15.

389 Fragment with decoration in raised relief.  Cairo. Length 7·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. D: Miscellaneous, 7.

390 Inlay (?).  Cairo. 6·0 × 2·0 cm. Thick. 2·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. D: Miscellaneous, 5.

391 Inlay (?).  Cairo. 9·4 × 3·7 cm. Thick. 1·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. D: Miscellaneous, 6.

392 Fragment of moulding. Cairo. Ht. 4·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. D: Miscellaneous, 4.

393 Five flat slabs, one having the beginning of a projection on both sides. Cairo. Largest 16·5 cm. Thick. 2·4 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. D: Miscellaneous, 3.

394 Fragment of a disk, one side bearing part of a cartouche.  Cairo. Original diam. 11·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Alabaster. D: Miscellaneous, 1.

O. Objects in limestone

395 Sunk relief showing Akhenaten, Nefertiti, and their two eldest daughters worshipping the Aten. Plate 54. Limestone. Cairo Temp. $\frac{10|11}{26|\ 4}$ = Spec. Reg. 13394.[1] Ht. 53·0 cm. Width 48·2 cm. Thick. 8·0 cm. Found by Barsanti in the Royal Tomb, Chamber 4, in 1892.

The scene shows Akhenaten and Nefertiti[2] in the act of offering lotuses to the Aten, whose disk is adorned with the uraeus (head broken off) and pendent *ʿankh*. The rays, terminating in human hands, offer the sign of life to the nostrils of the king and queen, and bless the altars set up in front of them. Akhenaten holds three open lotuses and two buds in his left hand, and three open lotuses in his right; the stems are schematically rendered. He wears the blue crown ornamented with a large and elaborately coiled uraeus, with two streamers behind. His features, and those of the queen, are shown in the early 'exaggerated' 'Amarna style, with long emaciated neck and drooping chin. The right ear, in profile, is 'pierced'. The king wears a large *wesekh*-collar—the details are not rendered —and bracelets at his wrists (represented by

[1] This relief was to have been included as no. 54517 in the still unpublished Cairo Catalogue Général volume of Moret, *Linteaux de portes et montants*. On the unpublished Catalogues of the Cairo Museum see [B. V. Bothmer], 'Cairo Museum numbers' in *Am. Res. Center in Egypt Newsletter* 23 (1956), 18–19. According to Bothmer, *Linteaux de portes et montants* has been taken over by C. Kuentz.

[2] Perhaps the king and queen were intended to be represented standing side by side in front of the altars. The prominence of Nefertiti would be in accordance with what is known of the role of the queen at this period.

minute traces of blue pigment). He is dressed in the customary close-fitting garment, with the addition of the ceremonial bull's tail, and wears sandals. The two altars in front of the king are piled high with lotus blooms and buds, the stems hanging down in between.

Nefertiti, who grasps a lotus blossom and two buds in her left hand and three open lotus blossoms in her right, is dressed in her usual long, diaphanous garment, which falls to ground level.[1] On her head she wears a diadem of uraei[2] topped by the sun-disk, horns and feathers, and double uraeus. Her elaborate wig is held in place by a fillet, and there is another double (?) uraeus at her brow. Her ear lobe was probably pierced, but is now chipped away. She wears sandals. In front of the queen is a small altar upon which lotus blooms and buds, and a solitary lotus leaf are placed, the stems hanging down one side.

Behind the queen stand the two eldest princesses, Meritaten and Meketaten, holding hands. Meketaten shakes a sistrum. The faces of both and much of the body of the second, have been chipped away. Both have braided side-locks and wear diaphanous dresses similar to that of the queen. Their *wesekh*-collars have been sculpted, but the details have not been filled in. Both wear sandals.

Colours

Akhenaten's body is painted brownish-red, and his head-dress is bright-blue. There are minute traces of brownish-red on the face of the queen, probably part of the proportional squares which once covered the relief (see below). There are traces of blue pigment on her wig. The incised hieroglyphs are painted bright-blue, and the sun's rays bear a few traces of reddish-brown pigment. The artist's outlines in black, preliminary to the work of the sculptor, are to be seen round the edges of the figures, the sun-disk and rays, the altars, cartouches, and some of the hieroglyphic signs. The sculptor omitted to cut the pendent *ʿankhs* of  ,  ,  , and  in the cartouches on the right of the sun-disk. These are merely painted in. The base-line beneath the King's feet bears traces of black pigment.

The principal proportional squares[3] (1·7 × 1·7 cm) are shown in the photograph (Plate 54). There are also faint traces of what may be sub-divisions of the squares. The cutting of the scenes appears to be over the squares, which are the guide-lines of the artist. Perhaps the scene was to be transferred to one of the walls of the tomb, though hardly in the room in which it was found, since that is one of a suite of unfinished chambers which had not even received their plaster rendering. The elaborate finish of the relief is unusual for a sculptor's model, though some of the ostraca which are thought to be sculptors' models sometimes show a considerable degree of elaboration. The other possibility is that the relief is an item of funerary equipment, though there are no parallels in other Royal Tombs of the Eighteenth Dynasty for sculptured slabs.

Inscriptions

The texts, which are conventional, are all contained beneath the sign for 'Heaven' (p. 93).

Bibl.:[4] Cairo. Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte. *Notice des principaux monuments exposés au Musée de Gizeh* (1895), no. 1313; Bouriant, *Atonou*, 11–14, with fig. 4 (texts partly miscopied); Borchardt, *Kunstwerke aus dem Aegyptischen Museum zu Cairo*, 12–13, with pl. 27; id., *Porträts der Königin Nofret-ete*, 11, Abb. 7; cf. p. 10 (upper part of the figure of Nefertiti); Legrain, *Répertoire généalogique et onomastique*, no. 287; Bissing, *Denkmäler ägyptischer Sculptur*, no. 82; Scharff, *Aegyptische Sonnenlieder*, Tfl. IV; cf. p. 108; Schäfer–Andrae, *Kunst des Alten Orients*. (1st

[1] Cf. Cooney, *Amarna reliefs from Hermopolis*, 23–4.

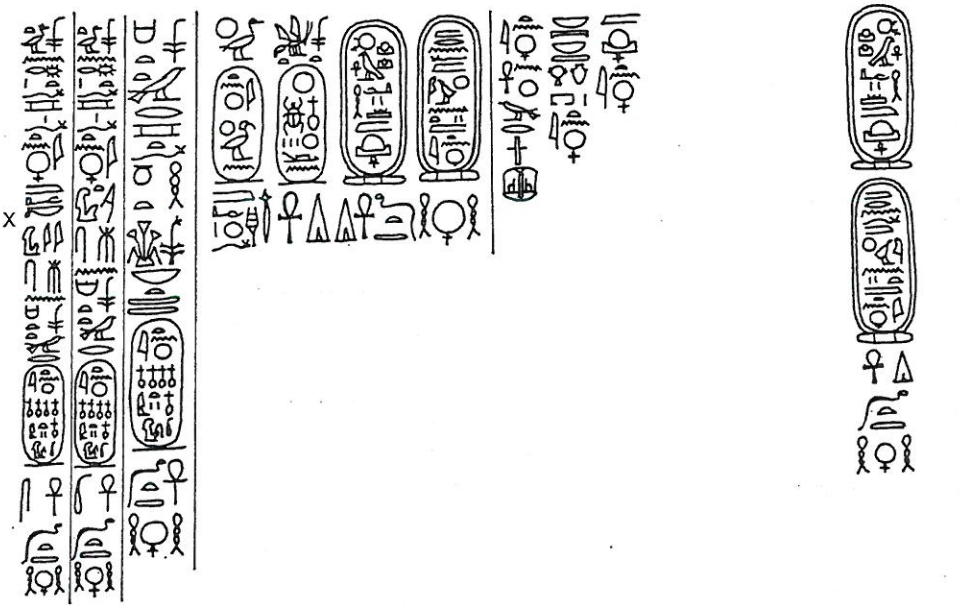
[2] Cf. Davis, *Tomb of Queen Tiyi*, pls. XXXII–XXXIII.

[3] On proportional squares or grid lines cf. Young, *BMMA* N.S. 22 (1964), 254.

[4] The references to Lacau and Legrain in *PM* IV. 236 are erroneous and should be deleted.

ed.), 361; cf. p. 612; (2nd ed.), 377; cf. p. 648; 3rd ed., 375; cf. p. 677; Baikie, *History of Egypt.* ii, pl. XVII; Sandman, *Texts from the time of Akhenaten*, no. clxiv; Koefoed-Peterson, *Ægyptens Kætterkonge og hans kunst*, pl. 9; cf. p. 36; Ranke, *Meisterwerke der ägyptischen Kunst = Masterpieces of Egyptian art*, pl. 50; cf. pp. 17–18, 28; Aldred, *New Kingdom art in Ancient Egypt.* (1st ed.), pl. 105; cf. pp. 74–5; (2nd ed.), pl. 110; cf. p. 74; id., *Akhenaten*, pl. 5; Aldred–Sandison, *Bull. Hist. Med.* 36 (1962), 308, with fig. 2; Galassi, *Critica d'Arte.* N.S. 2 (1955), fig. 278; cf. p. 351; Pijoán, *Summa artis.* iii⁴, fig. 421 (there erroneously said to be in the Berlin Museum); Gardiner, *Egypt of the Pharaohs*, pl. XV, A; Wells, *Nefertiti*, pl. opp. p. 224; Montet, *Lives of the Pharaohs*, pl. opp. p. 110; Martin, *Christ's College Mag.* 60 (5), no. 195 (1970), 130; *PM* iv. 236. There is also a photograph of the stela in Gardiner MSS., Photo AHG/28.314 in the Griffith Institute, Oxford.

left side over the King and Queen right of Sun disk



X scratches here probably not to be interpreted as ⌓

396 Portion of the right hand and wrist from a statue, bearing parts of two cartouches of a daughter of Akhenaten. Ex-Hilton Price Collection. Given by G. W. Fraser.[1] Present whereabouts unknown. Length 7·6 cm. From the Royal Tomb.

Bibl.: Price, *Catalogue of the Egyptian antiquities in the possession of F. G. Hilton Price*, [i], no. 3152; Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge (Auctioneers), *Catalogue of . . . Egyptian antiquities . . . Hilton Price*, no. 102.

397 Round-topped model stela. Plate 54. The surface has been given a preliminary smoothing but is otherwise blank.[2] The back is very rough. Indurated limestone. Cairo JdE 65057 = Spec. Reg. 12562. Ht. 15·1 cm. Width 10·6 cm. Max. thick. 4·8 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Wâdi, 1935.

398 Model of a circumcised penis.[3] Plate 54. The meatus is marked. Bears traces of red

[1] See p. 75, n. 2 above.

[2] The upper surface is not quite level, and there is just a possibility that a relief or inscription has been erased.

[3] Possibly RW 21, described in the *Field Notebook* as a 'pottery spool, grooved', found in the dump, 1931.

pigment. Cairo JdE 59423 = Spec. Reg. 12354. Length 6·2 cm. Width 2·8 cm. Possibly to be associated with a later (Romano-Coptic) deposit. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

399 Lion's head, perhaps from a funerary couch. Plate 54. The whole of the head survives apart from a chip on the right side at the back. The ears and part of the mane under the chin are modelled. Rough workmanship, though the front and side have been smoothed by the sculptor. Perhaps originally covered with a precious metal, and deliberately left rough to give purchase to an intervening coat of gesso. Cairo JdE 59382 = Spec. Reg. 12557. RW 420. Ht. 21·0 cm. Width 11·3 cm. Depth 19·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb, Chamber E, 1932.

400 Lion's head, perhaps from a funerary couch. Plate 55. The front of the head and part of the mane survive. The features are marked, though the quality is rather rough (see the comment on no. **399** above). Cairo JdE 59383 = Spec. Reg. 12563. RW 100. Ht. 11·5 cm. Width 10·2 cm. Max. depth 9·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

401 Fragment of limestone.[1] Cairo. RW 144. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

402 Rectangular brick. Plate 55. Each surface is polished and perfectly plain. One corner has been deliberately rounded. The sides are not absolutely symmetrical. Indurated limestone. Cairo JdE 59381 = Spec. Reg. 12552. RW 360. Sides: 28·8 × 10·2 × 29·0 × 9·4 cm, 28·9 × 10·2 × 28·7 × 9·9 cm, 28·8 × 6·5 × 28·9 × 6·7 cm, 29·0 × 6·1 × 28·7 × 6·2 cm. Perhaps a magical brick or a statue base.[2] Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb, Shaft D, 1932.

403 Fragment with a relief pattern of a bunch of lotuses. Soft limestone. Cairo. RW 18. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

404 Fragment depicting the leg and foot of a figure. Cairo. RW 346. No details or measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb, Shaft D, 1932.

405 Shallow bowl[3] with a low hollow ring base. Cairo. Diam. approx. 24·0 cm. Thick. 3·4 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Limestone, 8.

406 Fragment of the rim of a trough with a ledge handle.  Cairo. Length 8·7 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Limestone, 12.

407 Fragment of a shallow rectangular trough. Cairo. 21·0 × 17·5 cm. Thick. (base) 12·6 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Limestone, 7.

408 Many fragments of rims of troughs and bowls. One fragment has a ledge handle.  Soft grey limestone, poor quality. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Limestone, 11.

409 Many fragments of troughs with the interiors stepped down.   Soft

[1] Called 'Corner of model bed or chair?' in *Field Notebook*.

[2] Hardly a 'Block from sealing of tomb', as in *Notes*, Limestone, 1. The sealing blocks would surely have been larger and rougher. Cf. the four alabaster bricks from Tomb 55 in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, Davis, *Tomb of Queen Tîyi*, 28, 20, with pl. 11, 7. Davis, op. cit., 4, mentions 'many square limestone blocks, fairly well polished', found in jars in a small pit tomb about 300 feet from Tomb 55.

[3] Presumably a fragment.

grey limestone, poor quality. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Limestone, 10.

410 Grooved block.  Cairo. Ht. 19·0 cm. Length 40·0 cm. Width 34·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Limestone, 9.

411 Split nodule with finger holes on each side, possibly used as a palette. Cairo. Diam. 24·4 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Limestone, 6.

412 Two spiral coils of natural limestone. Cairo. Diam. 2·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Unworked stones, 3.

P. Other stones[1]

413 Bowl with the name of Tuthmosis III.[2] Plates 55–6. In many fragments,[3] much restored. Diorite.[4] Cairo JdE 59282 = Spec. Reg. 41167. Ht. 17·3 cm. Diam. of rim: outer 50·0 cm, inner 43·7 cm. Diam. of base: interior 37·5 cm. Fragments found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb, Shaft D, and in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931–2.

Inscriptions

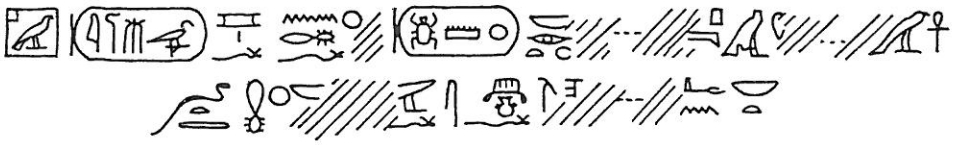
The inscriptions[5] are incised (*a*) on the base of the interior of the bowl, and (*b*) around the exterior.

For the titulary see Gauthier, *Livre des rois*, ii. 254 ff. The mention of Ḥatḥor, Lady of ʿAn....(?) is interesting, suggesting that the bowl originally was dedicated by Tuthmosis III in a temple of that goddess. It may, however, have been an heirloom from one of the Royal palaces. The remains of the place-name are probably to be interpreted as *ʿn(w)-ḥr*, one of the several names of the town and temple of Dendera, dedicated to Ḥatḥor.[6] It may, though, represent

BASE



EXTERIOR



[1] Kamal, *ASAE* 35 (1935), 196, mentions 'fragments divers (en faïence et en pierre)' found in the Royal Wâdi by the Antiquities Service in 1935, and registered under Cairo Temp. $\frac{9|8}{34|3}$. There is also a small collection of inscribed stone fragments (including 16.670, 16.673, 16.674, 16.732) in The Brooklyn Museum, which may have been collected by C. E. Wilbour in or near the Royal Tomb. There is no firm evidence that a torso of Meketaten in quartzite, also in Brooklyn (16.46), came from the Royal Tomb. It was bought by Wilbour at Akhmîm (Wilbour, Notebook 2L, 5 = Wilbour, *Travels*, 544, with pl.).

[2] For another ancestral treasure found at El-ʿAmarna, and perhaps emanating from the Royal palaces of Thebes or Memphis, cf. Pendlebury, *Tell el-Amarna*, 93 (alabaster jar of Ḥatshepsut) = *COA* iii, pl. LXXIV, 8. Cf. also Carter–Mace, *Tomb of Tut.Ankh.Amen* iii, 144–6 (alabaster vessels of Tuthmosis III and Amenophis III), and Cat. **414**.

[3] Includes RW 17, poss. 107 ('Fragment of marble bowl'), 122, 124 (all from the dump), 325 and probably 342–5 (from the Royal Tomb, Shaft D).

[4] Described by Pendlebury as black granite.

[5] Traces of white in the inscriptions and border are doubtless the remains of chalk applied for photographic purposes.

[6] Gauthier, *Dictionnaire des noms géographiques*, i. 147.

a district rather than a town or temple, e.g. *ꜥn*, in the VIIIth nome of Lower Egypt, where a cult of Ḥaṯor is known.[1]

Bibl.: Pendlebury, *ASAE* 31 (1931), 124.

414 Carinated bowl with a flat base, bearing the name of Khafrēꜥ of the IVth Dynasty.[2] Plate 57. Reconstructed and restored from fragments[3] by Louis Lauzel in 1936. Diorite.[4] Cairo JdE 59456 = Spec. Reg. 13411. Ht. 31·0 cm. Diam.: exterior 57·0 cm, interior 54·0 cm. Fragments found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb, Shaft D, and in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931–2.

Inscription

The inscription, 'The King of Upper and Lower Egypt . . . Khaf[rēꜥ] . . .' is incised on the inner surface of the bowl.

Bibl.: Pendlebury, *ASAE* 31 (1931), 124; id., *The archaeology of Crete*, xxvi; cf. James, *Corpus of hieroglyphic inscriptions in The Brooklyn Museum*, i, no. 54, with pl. xxiii.

415 Fragment of sandstone, apparently originally with traces of carving which have now disappeared, leaving a shapeless and much decayed piece of stone with some small loose fragments.[5] Plate 57. Cairo JdE 59413 = Spec. Reg. 12542. Probably RW 14. 7·2 × 6·5 × 5·1 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

416 Pounder, deliberately tapered at one end, used in the original cutting of the tomb.[6] Plate 57. Dolerite. Cairo JdE 59385 = Spec. Reg. 12544. Ht. 17·0 cm. Width 17·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb, 1931–2.

417 Pounder, similar to no. **416**. Plate 57. Dolerite. Cairo JdE 59386 = Spec. Reg. 12546. Ht. 19·5 cm. Width 13·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb, 1931–2.

418 Rough flint knife. Cairo. RW 15. Length 8·2 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

419 Fragment of inlay. Grey stone. Cairo. RW 204. No details available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

420 Fragment of a bangle. Stone. Cairo. RW 69. No details available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

421 Fragment of a heavy stone object, with marks of bronze.[7] Cairo. RW 123. No details available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

422 Many small fragments of green felspar.[8] Cairo. Largest approx. 3·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Unworked stones, 1.

423 Small lump of mineral.[9] Cairo. No details available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Unworked stones, 4.

Q. Metal, other than gold

424 Disk. Bronze. Cairo. RW 189. Diam. 2·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

425 Bead. Bronze. Cairo. RW 121. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

[1] Gauthier, op. cit., 144. For other place-names beginning *ꜥn*, mostly in Lower Egypt and Syria-Palestine, see op. cit., 144–52.

[2] Gauthier, *Livre des rois*, i. 87.

[3] Includes RW 33, 126, prob. 142 (all from the dump), and prob. 326 (from the Royal Tomb, Shaft D).

[4] Diorite vessels of this size are rare. Cf. Cairo Temp. $\frac{19|11}{24|7}$ (storage jar).

[5] The fragments were reconstituted by the Cairo Museum Laboratory staff in February–March 1970.

[6] Pendlebury notes the presence of similar pounders in the unfinished tombs in the Royal Wâdi and Main Wâdi, cf. *Excavations*, 1–2.

[7] Cf. Cat. **12** above.

[8] Some of these are doubtless the 'pieces of green stone' (RW 39) and possibly also 'five fragments of blue-green stone' (RW 65), found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

[9] Called 'oclocous' by Pendlebury.

426 Two nails. Bronze. Cairo. RW 205. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

427 Fragments of nails and knives.[1] Bronze. Cairo. RW 8. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

428 Small fluted fragment. Bronze. Cairo. RW 32. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

429 Cylindrical object. Bronze. Cairo. Length (presumably) 5·9 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Metal, 4.

430 Oblong object. Bronze. Cairo. RW 24. No measurements or other details available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

431 Fragment of bronze. Cairo. RW 70. No measurements or other details available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

432 Fragment of bronze. Cairo. RW 110. No measurements or other details available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

433 Two fragments of bronze. Cairo. RW 171. No measurements or other details available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

434 Two fragments of bronze, corroded. Cairo. RW 37. No measurements or other details available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

435 Small lump of copper. Cairo. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Metal, 5.[2]

436 Fragment in the form of a half-closed ring. Lead. Cairo. RW 23. Ht. 1·1 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

R. Pottery[3]

437 Jar. No measurements available. Cairo. Found by Pendlebury in the area selected for the EES Expedition dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.[4]

438 Fragment of a vase with blue painted decoration. Cairo. RW 308. Ht. 5·0 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb, Shaft D, 1931.

439 Fragment of a small painted bowl. Cairo. RW 93. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

S. Wood and other organic materials

440 Fragment from the top of the main mast of a model boat.[5] Plate 57. The broken end is circular in section (diam. 1·4 cm). There are four holes (diam. 0·5 to 0·3 cm) and another partly broken away, for the attachment of ropes. Wood with traces of red pigment. Cairo. JdE 59421 = Spec. Reg. 12352. RW 159.[6] Ht. 9·3

[1] 'Many nails, much corroded, mostly about 4·0 cms. long', and 'Many indeterminate fragments' are mentioned in the *Notes*, Metal, 2–3.

[2] With annotation, 'from partly made frit'.

[3] There is a curious dearth of pottery from the Royal Tomb, even taking into account sporadic references to sherds in the *Field Notebook*. Presumably the Royal Tomb was provided with food-offerings, cf. above, p. 37, n. 2.

[4] Cf. *Field Notebook*, 26 Dec. 1931: 'Almost all the complementary fragments of a pottery jar found beneath large stone near our dump'. Apparently not assigned an RW number. Pendlebury also notes the presence of Roman pottery in the Royal Wâdi, but no details are given.

[5] Model boats were standard items of equipment in the Royal tombs of the XVIIIth Dynasty, cf. Daressy, *Fouilles de la Vallée des Rois* (*CCG*), nos. 5147, 5148, with pl. LIII (Amenophis II); Davis, *Tombs of Harmhabi*, 106, 31 = JdE 46810, and the numerous examples from the tomb of Tutʿankhamūn, *PM* i², pt. 2, 584; Murray–Nuttall, *Handlist*, 20, s.v. 'Boats and ships, model'.

[6] Two fragments of wood are registered under the number RW 159 in the *Field Notebook*. For the other fragment see Cat. 447.

cm. Width 3·7 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

441 Model throwstick bearing the nomen (*s3 Rʿ 3ḫ-n-Ỉtn*) of Akhenaten, crudely written in faded black ink. Plate 57. Light-coloured wood. Edinburgh 1914.70. Ex-H. Martyn Kennard Collection. Length 56·7 cm. Width at the centre 3·5 cm. Max. thick. 1·1 cm. Allegedly from the Royal Tomb.[1]

Bibl.: Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge (Auctioneers), *Catalogue . . . Egyptian antiquities formed by the late H. Martyn Kennard*, no. 533.

442 Handle. Wood. Cairo. RW 35. No measurements or other details available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

443 Irregularly-shaped flat fragment of wood. Cairo. RW 13. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.[2]

444 A number of wooden wedges. Cairo. RW 12. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

445 Fragment of wood, flat on one surface. Plate 57. One end circular in section (diam. originally 1·0 cm but now warped). The fragment is pierced by two holes, 0·4 cm and approx. 0·5 cm in diam. Cairo JdE 59422 = Spec. Reg. 12353. RW 145. Length 7·4 cm. Width 1·4 cm. Max. thick. 1·2 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

446 Fragment of wood with two holes bored in the thickness. Cairo. RW 316. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb, Shaft D, 1932.

447 Fragment of wood.[3] Cairo. RW 159.[4] No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

448 Large number of short lengths of wood, pierced with one or more holes. Cairo. RW 11. No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1931.

449 Fragment of coarse-grained cloth.[5] Cairo. 9·3 × 4·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Textiles, 1.

450 Dôm-palm nut. Cairo. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Wood in natural state, 1.

T. Gypsum plaster

451 Fragment of plaster, roughly cylindrical, with indentations apparently moulded by the fingers when the surface of the plaster was damp. Plate 57. Badly broken and decayed. Cairo JdE 59384 = Spec. Reg. 12564. [RW 208].[6] Length 7·4 cm. Diam. 11·4 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

452 Two plaster objects. Cairo. RW 160.[7] No measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

453 Fragment of flat plaster covered with green glaze. A speck of gold leaf survives. Cairo. 5·5 × 5·6 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Plaster, 3.[8]

[1] Cf. Cat. **301** above. There is another throwstick, apparently uninscribed, from El-ʿAmarna, 1891, in Cairo (JdE 29788), length 68·0 cm.

[2] An accompanying note in the *Field Notebook* adds: 'Also a great deal more wood, very broken, but in good condition.'

[3] 'Three fragments of fibre and wood' are listed in *Notes*, Wood in natural state, 2, without drawings or details. They were found in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935.

[4] Two fragments of wood are registered under the number RW 159 in the *Field Notebook*. For the other fragment see Cat. **440**.

[5] Fragments of cloth were noted in the Royal Tomb by Daressy, see pp. 6, n. 9, 37, n. 1 above.

[6] Described in the *Field Notebook* as 'Fragment of plaster funerary-cone'.

[7] Annotated in the *Field Notebook*: 'Probably feet of bier'.

[8] Where a note is appended: 'Perhaps from inlaying of shrine like the outer shrine of Tutankhamen', for which see *PM* i², pt. 2, 571. Cf. also the shrine made for Queen Tiy by Akhenaten, op. cit., 566.

U. Gypsum plaster reliefs[1]

The following reliefs in gypsum plaster[2] come from the walls of Rooms *alpha* and *gamma* of the Royal Tomb, and also possibly from the main burial chamber E. Most of them derive from the unofficial activities in the tomb after the end of the Egypt Exploration Society's excavation in the Royal Tomb and Wâdi in 1931–2.[3] The fragments most favoured by the robbers were the heads of figures. A few unimportant fragments only (Cat. **478–82**) were found during the official clearance in 1931–2.

Room alpha[4]

454 Fragment depicting a span of horses drawing a chariot. Plate 58. Part of the hand of the driver holding the reins survives on the upper left side. Sunk relief. Traces of pigment remain on the relief: the horses are painted red against a yellow ground, the ostrich feathers decorating the horses' heads are red, black and yellow. Brooklyn 54.186. Ht. 22·0 cm. Length 35·1 cm. Almost certainly from Room *alpha* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pl. IV, bottom register, extreme right. This fragment is missing in the EES photograph.

Bibl.: Brooklyn Museum, *Five years of collecting Egyptian art*, 26–7, no. 30H, with pl. 50.

455 Fragment showing two male heads facing left and overlapping, the mouth of the first partially open. Plate 58. Sunk and raised relief. Traces of red pigment remain on the faces. Brooklyn 54.188.3. Ht. 8·9 cm. Width 7·0 cm. Max. thick. 2·1 cm. Almost certainly from Room *alpha* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pl. I, 4th register, centre section: seated group of five figures behind the Aten ray. Destroyed in the EES photograph. The left-hand figure in the fragment appears to be the first in the group, whereas the *Atonou* drawing has this face touching the Aten ray. This is probably due to faulty copying. The other possibility (*Atonou*, pl. I, 8th register, left group of four men standing in the act of adoration) suggested by Cooney[5] is untenable, because the hands of the worshipper cover the bottom of the face of the first figure. The same objections might apply as above (i.e. faulty copying), but this scene is intact in the EES photograph. A further possibility is that the fragment comes from the unpublished scene mentioned in *Atonou*, 19.

Bibl.: Brooklyn Museum, *Five years of collecting Egyptian art*, 26–7, no. 30C, with pl. 49.

456 Fragment in two pieces, with parts of two registers. Plate 59. In the upper, servants are shown bowing right against a single Aten ray. In the lower, two men and two children facing left adore the Aten. The back of another figure survives on the left. Sunk relief. The bodies of

[1] No attempt is made here to discuss the reliefs in their proper context in the scenes of Bouriant, *Atonou*. This matter is reserved for the second volume.

[2] A brief discussion of the technique of plaster carving with reference to the 'Amarna Royal Tomb reliefs will be given in the second volume. Cf. Davies, *Rock tombs of El Amarna*, i. 18–19; iv. 32–3.

[3] Reported by Pendlebury, *Tell el-Amarna*, 60–1; cf. Cooney, in Brooklyn Museum, *Five years of collecting Egyptian art*, 26. A set of photographs, now in the archives of the Egypt Exploration Society, were taken by S. R. Sherman for J. D. S. Pendlebury after the completion of the epigraphic work in 1935. These are especially valuable since comparison of these photographs with the drawings in Bouriant, *Atonou*, has given useful clues to the original location in the tomb of the fragments removed after 1932, some of which (Cat. **462, 463, 465, 467, 468, 470–2, 476**) are still unaccounted for. The photographs taken by Gustave Jéquier for the Bouriant Expedition in 1892, which would have been of the greatest value, appear not to have survived. At least they are not in the possession of Jéquier's family (information from Professor Michel Jéquier, see above, p. 6, n. 14). A set of photographs showing nineteen fragments of reliefs was found by the present writer in the archives of the EES. These are evidently the nineteen fragments seen by J. Capart in the antiquities market in Paris in 1937. The fragments illustrated in these photographs and still unaccounted for are signalled in this Catalogue by an asterisk (*). The original photographs showed the fragments in crates prepared for shipment. A new set of prints has been prepared from these originals, removing as far as possible all details of the woodwork of the crates and the packing material. Naturally, photographs taken in these circumstances are not of high quality.

[4] Registers in the scenes drawn and photographed in Bouriant, *Atonou*, are in the present publication numbered from the bottom upwards.

[5] In Brooklyn Museum, op. cit., 27.

the men are painted red, the children yellow. The background is painted yellow. Brooklyn 54.188.5. Ht. 16·0 cm. Length 25·8 cm. From Room *alpha* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pl. I, 5th and 6th registers, centre section, immediately in front of the king. This fragment is missing in the EES photograph.

Bibl.: Brooklyn Museum, *Five years of collecting Egyptian art*, 26–7, no. 30E, with pl. 50.

457 Fragment showing the head of a bowing courtier facing left, wearing a plain wig terminating in points. Plate 58. The fragment has apparently been roughly shaped by hand after its removal from the wall. Sunk relief. Brooklyn 54.188.4. Ht. 6·5 cm. Width 5·8 cm. Max. thick. 1·6 cm. Probably from Room *alpha* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pl. I, but the line-drawings in the publication are summary, and it is impossible to locate the original position of the fragment.

Bibl.: Brooklyn Museum, *Five years of collecting Egyptian art*, 26–7, no. 30D, with pl. 49.

458 Head of a negro with a sharply projecting profile, facing left, and wearing an oval cap, the latter painted red. Plate 58. Sunk relief. Brooklyn 54.188.1. Ht. 8·7 cm (diag. 10·0 cm). Width 6·0 cm. Max. thick. 2·1 cm. Almost certainly from Room *alpha* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pl. I, 6th register, the bowing negro in front of the temple pylon. This fragment is missing in the EES photograph.

Bibl.: Riefstahl, *Brooklyn Mus. Bull.* 17, no. 4 (1956), 6; Brooklyn Museum, *Five years of collecting Egyptian art*, 26–7, no. 30A, with pl. 49.

459 Overlapping heads of a group of five fan-bearers, facing left, wearing the Nubian 'hair-wig'. Plate 59. Sunk relief. Sir Robert and Lady Sainsbury Collection. Purchased 1949. Ht. 14·0 cm. From Room *alpha* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pl. I, centre, the second group behind the figure of the queen. This fragment is missing in the EES photograph.

Bibl.: Otterlo. Rijksmuseum Kröller–Müller. *Collectie Robert & Lisa Sainsbury*, no. 134.

460 Part of the head and body of a male figure[1] facing right with arms outstretched. Plate 59. The navel is indicated. In two fragments, rejoined. Sunk relief. Faint traces of red pigment survive on the neck. Brooklyn 54.188.7. Ht. 7·5 cm. Width 6·2 cm. Max. thick. 1·7 cm. From Room *alpha*, perhaps = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pl. V, bottom register, first or second figure from the right (missing in the EES photograph), rather than op. cit., pl. II. The latter is intact in the EES photograph except for four figures on the left side of the 2nd register.

Bibl.: Brooklyn Museum, *Five years of collecting Egyptian art*, 26–7, no. 30G.

461 Head and upper part of the body of a courtier, facing right with arms outstretched in the act of adoration. Plate 59. The sharp angle of the slope of the wig at the back of the neck, and the projection in front of the chin are notable. Sunk relief. Traces of reddish-brown pigment survive on the face. The background is painted yellow. In a private collection. Ht. 9·5 cm. Width 9·5 cm. Max. thick. 1·8 cm. From Room *alpha* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pl. II, 5th register, fifth figure from the left. This scene is intact in the EES photograph.

462* A span of horses drawing a chariot, with the arm of the driver holding the reins shown on the left. Plate 60. Sunk relief. Present whereabouts unknown. No measurements available. From Room *alpha* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pl. IV, one of the horse and chariot groups, probably from the 1st, 2nd, or 4th registers. Several of the groups in these registers are missing in the EES photograph.

463* A group of standard-bearers in procession,

[1] The fragment is here published from an earlier photograph, taken when the fragment was in a more complete state with the head intact. Cf. p. 99, n. 3 above.

facing left. Plate 60. Sunk relief. Present whereabouts unknown. No measurements available. From Room *alpha* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pl. IV, 5th register, tenth and following figures from the left. This group is missing in the EES photograph.

464 Three altars piled with offerings. Plate 60. Sunk relief. Brooklyn 16.40. Ex-Wilbour Collection. Ht. 7·2 cm. Width 9·4 cm. Max. thick. 2·3 cm. Found by C. E. Wilbour in the Royal Tomb. Possibly from Room *alpha*, but the exact location is uncertain. Since altars are depicted on the fragment, perhaps the temple scene of Bouriant, *Atonou*, pl. I, or the similar scene, op. cit., 19, is indicated.

Room gamma

465* Head of a female attendant, facing right. Plate 60. Sunk relief. Present whereabouts unknown. No measurements available. From Room *gamma* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pls. VII, IX, 2nd register, second figure from the left, holding an infant. This fragment is missing in the EES photograph.

466 Face and uplifted arm from the figure of a mourning woman. Plate 60. Sunk relief. The face and arm bear traces of red pigment, the upper eyelid is outlined in black. The background is painted yellow. Brooklyn 54.188.2. Ht. 10·0 cm. Width 8·3 cm. Max. thick. 1·8 cm. From Room *gamma*, almost certainly = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pls. VII, IX, top register, mourning woman with hand over head, sixth figure from the left. This fragment is missing in the EES photograph.

Bibl.: Werbrouck, *Les Pleureuses*, 174, with pl. XIII; Brooklyn Museum, *Five years of collecting Egyptian art*, 26–7, no. 30B, with pl. 49.

467* Head of a male mourner, facing left with the left hand held to the forehead and the right (mostly broken away) held outstretched and aloft in front of the face. Plate 60. Sunk relief. Present whereabouts unknown. No measurements available. From Room *gamma* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pls. VII, IX, top register, third figure from the right. This fragment is missing in the EES photograph.

468* Head of a female mourner, facing left with the right hand held over the head and the left (partly broken away) held outstretched and aloft in front of the face. Plate 60. Present whereabouts unknown. No measurements available. From Room *gamma* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pls. X, XIII, 2nd register, female figure immediately behind the last princess. This fragment is missing in the EES photograph.

469 Head and upper part of the body of a female mourner, facing left, with the right hand held over the head and the left hand (broken off) held outstretched on the ground in front. Plate 61. Sunk relief. Sir Robert and Lady Sainsbury Collection. Purchased 1956. Ht. 23·5 cm. From Room *gamma* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pls. X, XIII, top register, kneeling figure immediately in front of the inscription. This fragment is missing in the EES photograph.

Bibl.: Werbrouck, *Les Pleureuses*, 20, with pl. XIII.

470* Head and shoulders of a female mourner, facing left, with both hands held in front of the face. Plate 61. Sunk relief. Present whereabouts unknown. No measurements available. From Room *gamma* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pls. X, XIII, top register, second standing figure behind the inscription. This fragment is missing in the EES photograph.

471* Head and upper part of the body of a female mourner, facing left, with both hands held over the forehead. Plate 61. Sunk relief. Present whereabouts unknown. No measurements available. From Room *gamma* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pls. X, XIII, top register, fourth standing figure behind the inscription. This fragment is missing in the EES photograph.

472* Head and shoulders of a female mourner, facing left, wearing the Nubian 'hair'-wig, with both hands held aloft. Plate 61. Sunk relief. Present whereabouts unknown. No measurements available. From Room *gamma* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pls. X, third standing figure from the left; XIII, top register, second standing figure from the right. This fragment is missing in the EES photograph.

473 Head and upper part of the body of a female mourner, facing left, wearing a plain wig with pointed ends, and with both hands held in front of the face. Plate 61. Sunk relief. The face, arms, and hands bear traces of reddish-brown pigment. In four fragments, re-joined. Cairo Temp. $\frac{29|7}{34|1}$b = Spec. Reg. 13444. Ht. 20·8 cm. Width 13·5 cm. Max. thick. 2·6 cm. From Room *gamma* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pl. XI, 2nd register, third figure from the right. This fragment is missing in the EES photograph.

Bibl.: Werbrouck, *Les Pleureuses*, 20, with pl. XIII.

474 Head and upper part of the body of a female mourner, facing left, with the left hand (broken off) held over the head, and the right hand outstretched in front. Plate 61. The half-open mouth is notable. Sunk relief. The face, hands, and arms bear traces of reddish-brown pigment. Cairo Temp. $\frac{29|7}{34|1}$a = Spec. Reg. 13444. Ht. 16·0 cm. Width 16·0 cm. Max. thick. 2·0 cm. From Room *gamma* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pl. XI, top register, first standing figure on the left. This fragment is missing in the EES photograph.

Bibl.: Werbrouck, *Les Pleureuses*, 20, with pl. XIII.

475 Head of a female mourner, facing left, with the right hand held over the head. Plate 62. The arm of another figure survives immediately above, as does the sleeve of another mourner in front. In two fragments, re-joined. Sunk relief. Face, arms, and hands bear traces of reddish-brown pigment. Cairo Temp. $\frac{29|7}{34|1}$c = Spec. Reg. 13444. Ht. 19·9 cm. Width 17·5 cm. Max. thick. 1·7 cm. From Room *gamma* = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pl. XI, top register, the lower of two figures immediately behind the group of four mourners. This fragment is missing in the EES photograph.

Bibl.: Werbrouck, *Les Pleureuses*, 20, with pl. XIII.

476* Head of a female mourner, facing left, with both hands held over the forehead. Plate 62. Sunk relief. Present whereabouts unknown. No measurements available. From Room *gamma*, probably = Bouriant, *Atonou*, pl. XI, top register, second of the two standing figures on the right. This fragment is missing in the EES photograph.

477 Head of a courtier, facing left, wearing a plain wig with the ear exposed. Plate 62. Possibly from a slightly bowing figure. Sunk relief. Brooklyn 54.188.6. Ht. 7·0 cm. Width (of worked surface) 5·9 cm. Max. thick. 2·6 cm. Possibly from Room *gamma*, but exact location uncertain.

Bibl.: Brooklyn Museum, *Five years of collecting Egyptian art*, 26–7, no. 30F.

Original location in the Tomb unknown

478 Male (?) face, sensitively modelled, facing left. Plate 62. The head is broken off. Possibly a trial piece rather than a fragment from one of the walls of the tomb. Sunk relief. The reverse bears a chevron design, which retains traces of greyish-blue pigment (?). Cairo JdE 59387 = Spec. Reg. 12561. RW 218. Ht. 12·4 cm. Width 13·2 cm. Max. thick. 3·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

479 Uncertain fragment, possibly part of a scene of offerings. Plate 62. Sunk relief. Cairo JdE 62930. Spec. Reg. 12560. Ht. 6·4 cm. Width 10·5 cm. Max. thick. 3·0 cm. Found by

Pendlebury, presumably in the Royal Wâdi, 1935.

480 Remains of two registers of figures. Cairo. RW 143. No details or measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the dump outside the Royal Tomb, 1932.

481 Relief fragment.[1] Cairo. RW 307. No details or measurements available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb, Shaft D, 1931.

482 Relief fragment.  Cairo. Ht. 8·0 cm. Width 8·5 cm. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb or Royal Wâdi, 1931–2 or 1935. Mentioned in *Notes*, Plaster, 1.

V. Miscellaneous fragments

483 Fragments in stone and metal, including a small piece from the front part of the torso of a shabti. Plate 63. Some of the fragments are doubtless among those mentioned in the Catalogue above. Cairo. No measurements or other details available. Found by Pendlebury in the Royal Tomb and Royal Wâdi, 1931–2.

[1] Listed in the *Field Notebook* as 'Inscribed plaster from walls of tomb (lower part)'.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

UNTIL the scenes and inscriptions in the Royal Tomb have been made the subject of a detailed study it would be premature to reach any firm conclusions about the tomb from the historical point of view. The following is no more than a brief summary of the evidence which seems to the author to be valid at the time of writing; it is drawn mainly from the material published in this volume.

1. The stelae of Year [5] ordered the cutting of the tomb. Presumably by the time the court moved to El-ʿAmarna in Year 6 the work was well under way. The original plan, despite the instruction on the stelae, seems to have made provision only for *one* burial. The size of the main burial chamber (about 10·0 × 10·0 m) is insufficient for two burials in addition to the customary canopy, shrines, and other funerary equipment requisite for an Egyptian king. There is an emplacement for only *one* sarcophagus in the main burial chamber E.

2. The lack of storerooms for funerary furnishings is curious. The answer may be that the Meketaten suite of rooms (*alpha*, *beta*, and *gamma*) on the right-hand side of the descending corridor and near the main burial chamber may originally have been intended as storerooms for the equipment of the primary burial, being only subsequently adapted for the princess Meketaten after her sudden death, some time after Year 12,[1] necessitating the rapid provision of a burial place.

3. The reconstructed sarcophagus (Cat. 1) is almost certainly too large to be attributed to the child, Meketaten. Its great size indicates that it was the outermost of a series of coffins protecting the royal corpse, like the burial of Tutʿankhamūn. Probably it was originally provided with a canopy, but no trace of this survives, except that a gold rosette (Cat. 281), conceivably originally stitched on the pall (cf. the Tutʿankhamūn examples in bronze gilt), was found amongst the debris of the tomb in the early 1880s. The name of Meketaten is not inscribed on the reconstructed sarcophagus. Nefertiti is shown at each corner, enfolding the remains of the owner in a protecting embrace, assuming the role of the customary four tutelary goddesses. Nefertiti is unlikely to have had this feature on her own sarcophagus.[2] The reconstructed sarcophagus can therefore safely be attributed to Akhenaten. The vengeance taken on it by the king's enemies was terrible: with few exceptions none of the fragments is more than a few centimetres wide, and many of them were dispersed. This destruction also applies to every object in the tomb, no matter how massive or solid. Everything was *systematically* broken up into small fragments, indicative of the fury of the followers of the old religion after the final flickerings of the Atenist faith.

4. In addition to the reconstructed sarcophagus the Royal Tomb was originally furnished with another, represented now by fragments, which must be assigned to Meketaten. Both sarcophagi were of granite and with lids of granite of a different kind.

5. In discussing the main burial chamber a fact of considerable importance must be borne in mind: it is practically devastated, and only small fragments of gypsum reliefs remain, together with some inscriptions on the surviving pillar and the stump of its companion column, as well as some 'ghost' scenes and inscriptions on the walls—traces left by the chisels of the ancient craftsmen who cut the decoration on the stucco

[1] Cf. Seele, *JNES* 14 (1955), 174, with n. 44.

[2] Cf. Giles, *Ikhnaton*, 59. See also now Wilson, *JNES* 32 (1973), 239.

which has since been stripped off. Any attempt therefore to assign ownership of the main burial chamber (E) on the basis of these fragments is hazardous. H. W. Fairman[1] has noted that the royal name most frequently met with in the tomb is that of Nefertiti, and on this basis tentatively assigns the Royal Tomb to her. This, however, is open to objection on more than one count. First, it is impossible to ascribe ownership from the presence of a few fragments, especially in the main burial chamber that must once have been covered with reliefs and inscriptions. Second, one would in any case expect the name of Nefertiti to accompany practically every scene in the Royal Tomb as it does on most other monuments of the ʿAmarna Period. The primary evidence must be the inscriptions on the objects, fragmentary though these are, known to emanate from the Royal Tomb and the dumps outside.

6. The royal name on these fragments is usually that of Akhenaten. The evidence of the shabtis, which were all inscribed for Akhenaten, is decisive.[2] Nefertiti's name[3] occurs on a gold signet ring (Cat. **274**) almost certainly from the tomb, though this does not preclude its having been part of Akhenaten's (or Meketaten's) funerary equipment. The queen's name is also inscribed on a shabti (Cat. **256**) possibly from El-ʿAmarna, but not necessarily from the Royal Tomb. No objects—other than sarcophagi fragments—bear the name of Meketaten. It is difficult to say which of the surviving objects, other than these fragments, formed part of Meketaten's equipment. We are singularly ill informed about the burial equipment of queens and minor royalties in the late Eighteenth Dynasty. *A priori* one would not expect it to be as elaborate as the equipment prepared for a reigning sovereign, who was also a god incarnate.[4]

7. Possibly the mummy of Meketaten, together with the funerary trappings—which probably would not have been extensive—were transferred to Thebes after the abandonment of El-ʿAmarna. The names of Amenophis III, Queen Tiy, and the princesses Meritaten and ʿAnkhesenpaaten, which also occur on sarcophagi fragments from the Royal Tomb, as well as a bowl probably to be ascribed to Sitamūn (Cat. **368**), do not lead one to suppose that they were buried in that tomb.

8. The long corridor or suite of rooms (1–5) and unfinished chamber at the end (6) may have been intended for another burial of a member of the royal family, possibly Nefertiti, but the burial chamber was not even begun.

9. The evidence so far available indicates:

a. That Meketaten was buried in the Royal Tomb some time after Year 12.[5]

b. Akhenaten was buried in the Royal Tomb in or shortly after Year 17.[6] In view of the range and variety of funerary furnishings, to judge only from the shattered remains, some appropriate only for a king regnant, there

[1] In Thomas, *Royal necropoleis*, 88–9.

[2] It is unnecessary to suppose that Akhenaten's shabtis would have served for burials other than his own 'in lieu of the old, presumably proscribed, ushebtis' (quoted by Thomas, op. cit., 89), because we know that Nefertiti must have had shabtis in her own name—as did Queen Tiy—and private persons certainly used shabtis bearing their own names in the ʿAmarna Period.

[3] The alleged estrangement of Akhenaten and Nefertiti—which may be purely illusory—might have a bearing on the identification of the burials in the Royal Tomb. On the 'estrangement' cf. Aldred, *Egypt* (*CAH*, rev. ed.), 15. The largely unpublished evidence from the North City and Palaces at El-ʿAmarna may be crucial. The writer has begun some preliminary work on this material, based on the surviving records.

[4] Queen Tiy was given a canopy by her son Akhenaten (see Aldred, op. cit., 21), though such a mark of favour may have been exceptional. In addition to a sarcophagus, canopic jars, shabtis, and food vessels it is possible that the equipment of queens, princesses, and minor members of the royal line may have consisted largely of items of personal adornment. Seele believed (op. cit. 173, n. 40) that the coffin found in Tomb 55 in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings belonged originally to Meketaten.

[5] Aldred, loc. cit.

[6] Akhenaten's last known regnal year, see Aldred, op. cit., 17.

can no longer be any room for doubt that Akhenaten was buried there.[1]

c. The suggestion that the canopic chest was never used is open to serious question.

d. It is very unlikely that the funerary equipment, apart from heavy items such as the sarcophagus and canopic chest, would have been placed in the tomb previous to Akhenaten's death. Undoubtedly it would have been carried in the funeral procession.

e. Subsequently the Royal Tomb was ravaged and the burial equipment deliberately broken into small fragments.[2] Most of the valuable items were doubtless carried off by the despoilers, who may have dropped or overlooked certain items of jewellery (see pp. 75–81). This is unlikely to have taken place in the reigns of Tutʿankhamūn or Ay, who were closely linked to Akhenaten's family by marriage. The spoliation was probably ordered under Ḥoremḥeb or conceivably later, in the Ramesside Period.

f. The 'evidence' for human remains having been found in or outside the Royal Tomb is inconclusive. When El-ʿAmarna was finally abandoned as a settlement it is probable that the bodies of members of the royal house and courtiers and officials would have been transferred, together with their funerary equipment, to the ancestral burial-grounds.[3] This may have taken place in the reign of Ḥoremḥeb. The move may have coincided with the order for the destruction of the tomb and body of Akhenaten, the 'Criminal of Akhetaten'.

[1] See, however, Pendlebury, *Fouilles de Tell el Amarna*, 10; Giles, op. cit., 34; cf. p. 55; Aldred, loc. cit.

[2] Cf. Giles, op. cit., 24.

[3] Aldred, op. cit., 21.

Additional notes

Pages 1, 104.

On the dating of the earlier stelae to Year 5 cf. Leeuwenburg, L. G., 'De grensstele's van Amarna'. *Jaarb. Ex Oriente Lux* 9 (1944–8: 1952), 39–49; Roeder, G. *Der Ausklang der ägyptischen Religion* (Zürich–Stuttgart, 1961), 26 f.

Pages 16, 32.

Granite sarcophagi fragments and pieces of alabaster were picked up in the Royal Tomb by John Ward, see Ward, J. *Pyramids and progress* (London, 1900), 104: 'We found the tomb; it had only been lately re-discovered, but had been rifled and destroyed thousands of years ago . . . I saw where the coffin had lain. It had been a handsome red granite sarcophagus. I picked up many little fragments, each showing remains of the polished surface and some with traces of carving. I also found many pieces of alabaster showing remains of hieroglyphs and traces of colour'.

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n. 1 Prof. J. R. Harris points out that the positive identification of bitumen (as opposed to wood pitch or resin) suggests a 'modern' origin, and would not be expected before the Persian Period at the earliest.

n. 2 Prof. Harris notes that this is consistent with gypsum plaster from El-ʿAmarna, and from Theban Royal Valley Tomb 55 and the Tomb of Tutʿankhamūn, cf. Lucas–Harris, *Ancient Egyptian materials*[4], 471–2.

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Sixteen shabti fragments from the Nash Collection were sold in 1960, see Sotheby & Co., Auctioneers. *Catalogue of Egyptian . . . antiquities . . . Indian art. Feb. 22–3, 1960* (London, 1960), nos. 259–60. Eight of these fragments are in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (1960. 689–96), of which six are published here. It is hoped to include the remainder in Vol. 2.

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[4] Attention may also be drawn to a complete shabti in blue glazed faience with brownish violet spots, in Forman, W. and Forman, B., *Exotic Art* (London, [1956]), 17–18, with illustrations and captions on pp. 2, 4–5, 19, 23–4. Žába, who rightly had reservations about the authenticity of the figure, which is in a private collection, translated the inscription as, 'He to whom life is given, Oakheperre, deceased, son of Re . . .' From the photograph on p. 23 the text reads: *dì ʿnḫ ḏt nḥḥ, Nfr-ḫprw-Rʿ, Wʿ-n-Rʿ, sꜣ Rʿ, ꜥḥ-n-Itn*. The sign read by Žába as ʿ in the first cartouche is certainly meant to be an attenuated *nfr*. The shabti wears the *khat* wig.

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[1] Mr. P. A. Clayton now informs me that the material of this shabti is dark reddish sandstone. He also kindly provided the measurement.

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n. 1 On the question of old wine at El-ʿAmarna cf. the discussion of two other dockets in Redford, *History and chronology*, 92–5, and Harris, *JEA* 54 (1968), 96, n. 1.

CONCORDANCE OF MUSEUM AND CATALOGUE NUMBERS

Numbers in bold type refer to Catalogue numbers

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16.670: p. 95, n. 1.
16.673: p. 95, n. 1.
16.674: p. 95, n. 1.
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33.51: **256**
33.52: **144**
33.53: **141**
33.54: **142**
35.1531: **192**
35.1866: **96**
35.1867: **193**
35.1868: **91**
35.1869: **198**
35.1870: **88**
35.1871: **89**
35.1872: **207**
35.1873: **101**
35.1874: **202**
35.1876: **154**
35.1877: **171**
35.1878: **66**
35.1879: **67**
35.1880: **73**
35.1881: **77**
35.1882: **138**
35.1883: **370**
36.874: **260**
37.499: **134**
37.500: **136**
37.503: **68**
37.504: **69**
37.505: **199**
37.506: **172**
37.507: **114**
37.508: **92**
37.509: **140**
37.510: **174**
37.511: **163**
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37.514: **195**
37.535: **178**
37.536: **164**
37.537: **57**
37.538: **158**
37.539: **201**
37.540: **200**
37.541: **155**
37.542: **230**
37.543: **203**
37.544: **189**
37.545: **204**
37.546: **170**
37.547: **102**
37.548: **103**
37.549: **121**
37.550: **122**
37.551: **175**
37.552: **71**
37.553: **205**
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37.555: **228**
37.556: **145**
37.557: **194**
37.558: **75**
37.559: **60**
37.560: **98**
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54.188.3: **455**
54.188.4: **457**
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54.188.6: **477**
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59283: **368**
59381: **402**
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59383: **400**
59384: **451**
59385: **416**
59386: **417**
59386A: **272**
59387: **478**
59388: **16**
59389: **372**
59390: **373**
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59392: **64**
59393: **55**
59394: **54**
59395: **152**
59396: **157**
59397: **173**
59398: **238**
59399: **232**
59400: **233**
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59406: **106**
59407: **177**
59408: **104**
59409: **105**
59410: **115**
59411: **250**
59412: **271**
59413: **415**
59414: **302**
59415: **305**
59416: **313**
59417a: **328**
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59417c: **330**
59417d: **331**
59418: **303**
59419: **304**
59420: **332**
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59422: **445**
59423: **398**
59424: **314**
59425: **308**
59426: **309**
59427: **310**
59428: **311**
59429: **296**
59430: **338**
59431: **343**
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65052: **79**
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12250: **241**
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12261: **120**
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12263: **187**
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12266: **105**
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12281: **244**
12282: **106**
12283: **233**
12284: **247**
12285: **115**
12286: **238**
12287: **218**
12288: **173**
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12291: **55**
12292: **179**
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12294: **54**
12295: **64**
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12349: **313**
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12352: **440**
12353: **445**
12354: **398**
12355: **314**
12356: **308**
12357: **309**
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12359: **311**
12360: **296**
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48557: **236**
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48559: **127**
48560: **93**
48561: **116**
48562: **128**
48563: **123**
48564: **222**
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CONCORDANCE OF ROYAL WÂDI (RW) NUMBERS AND CATALOGUE NUMBERS

RW numbers were assigned by Pendlebury to objects found in the Royal Tomb and Royal Wâdi in 1931–2. RW 1–219 were found in the dumps outside the Royal Tomb, RW 301–61 were found in the Royal Tomb, Shaft D, RW 401–22 were found in the main burial chamber E.

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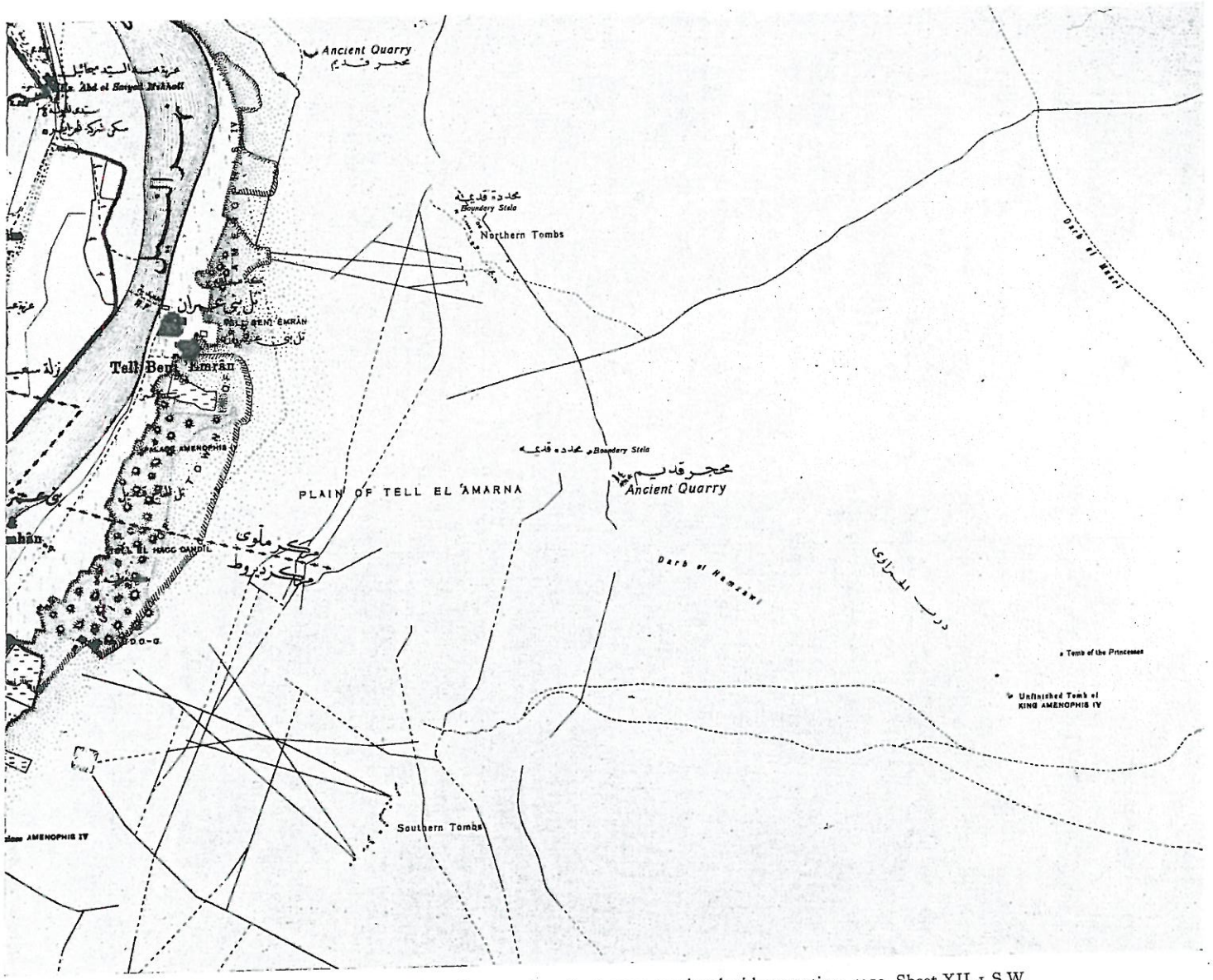
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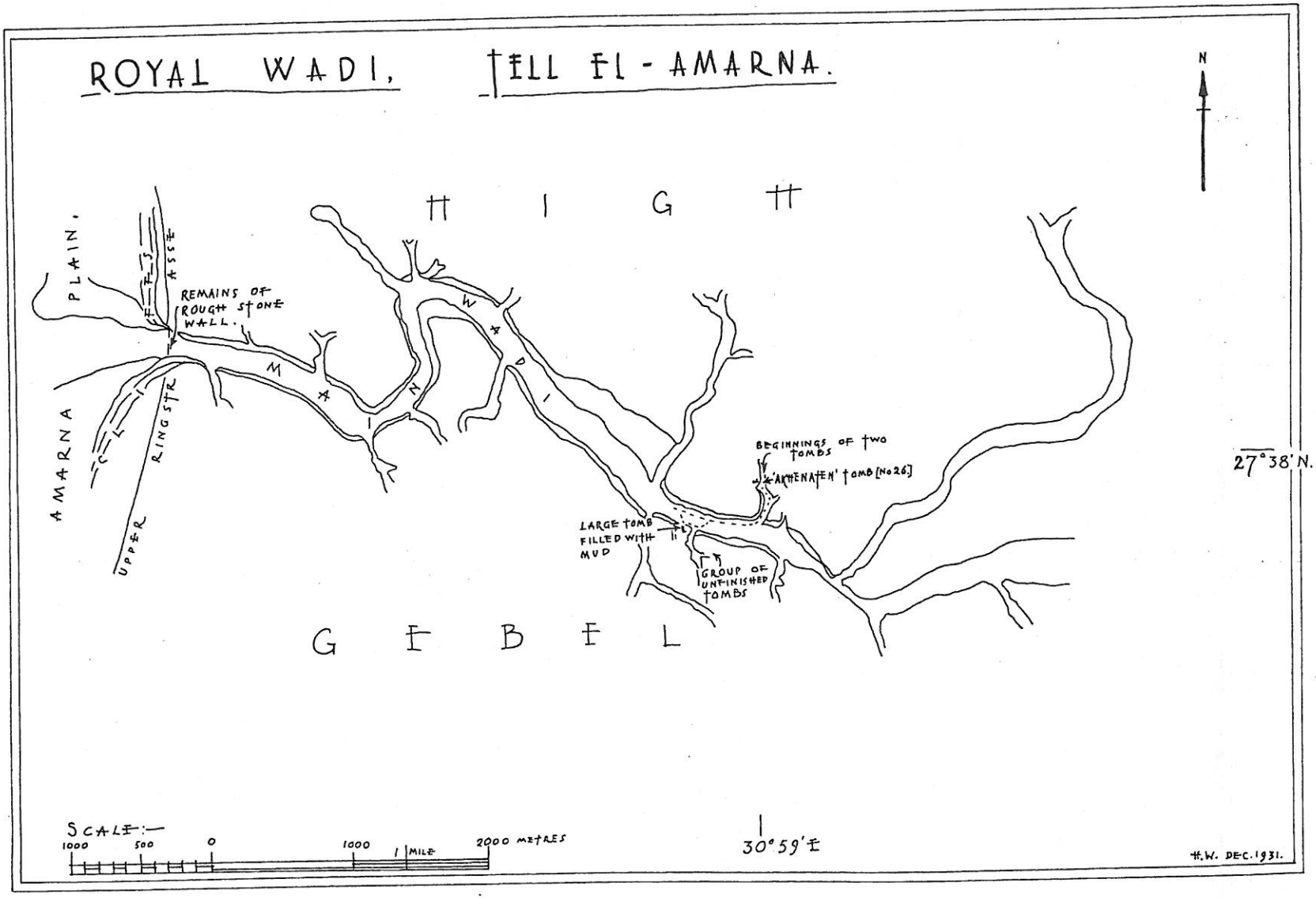
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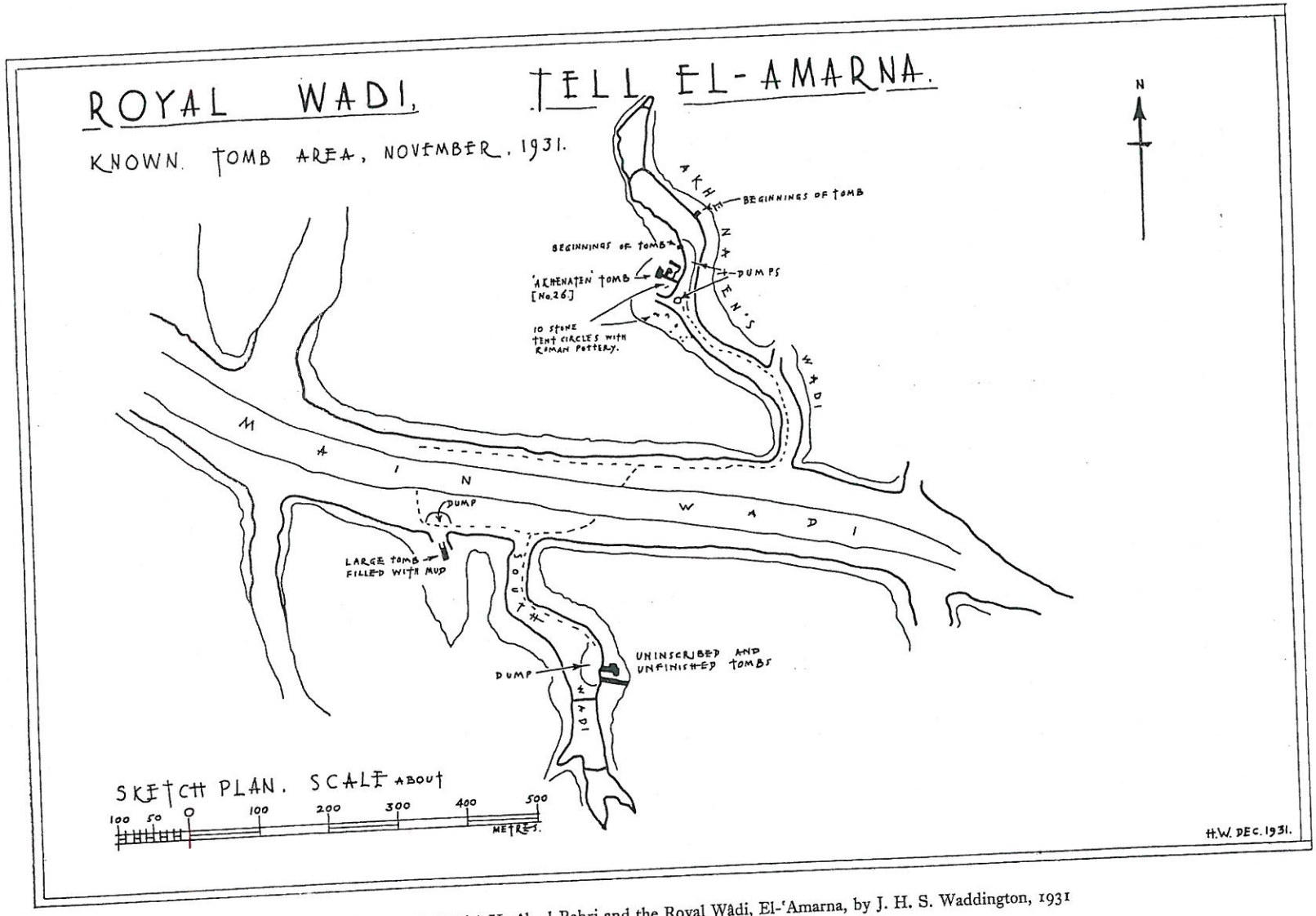


El-'Amarna from the *Survey of Egypt* (1:50,000), 2nd. ed. 1914, reprinted with corrections 1919, Sheet XII-1 S.W.

PLATE 1



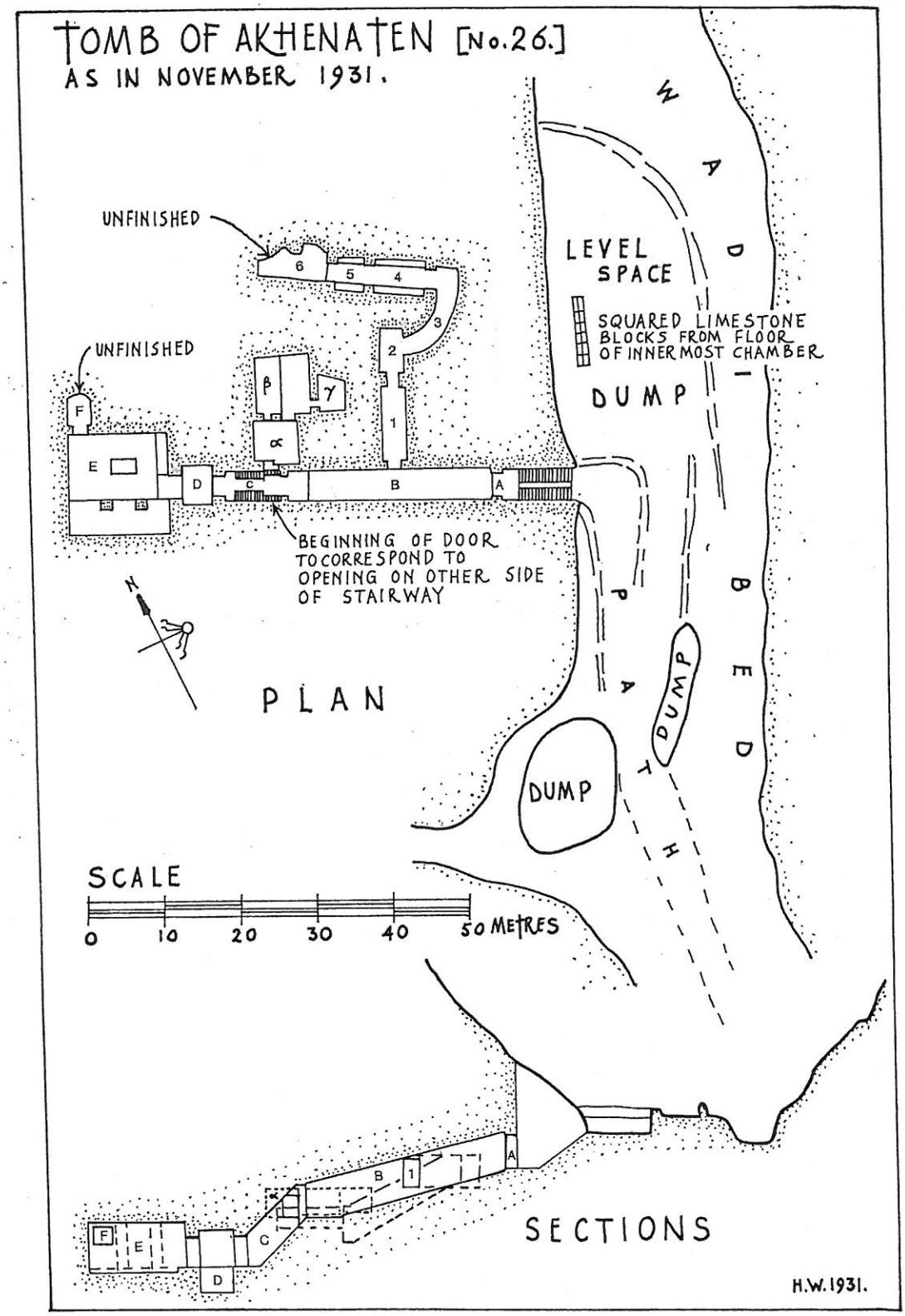
Sketch-plan of the Wâdi Abû Ḥaṣâh el-Baḥri, El-'Amarna, by J. H. S. Waddington, 1931



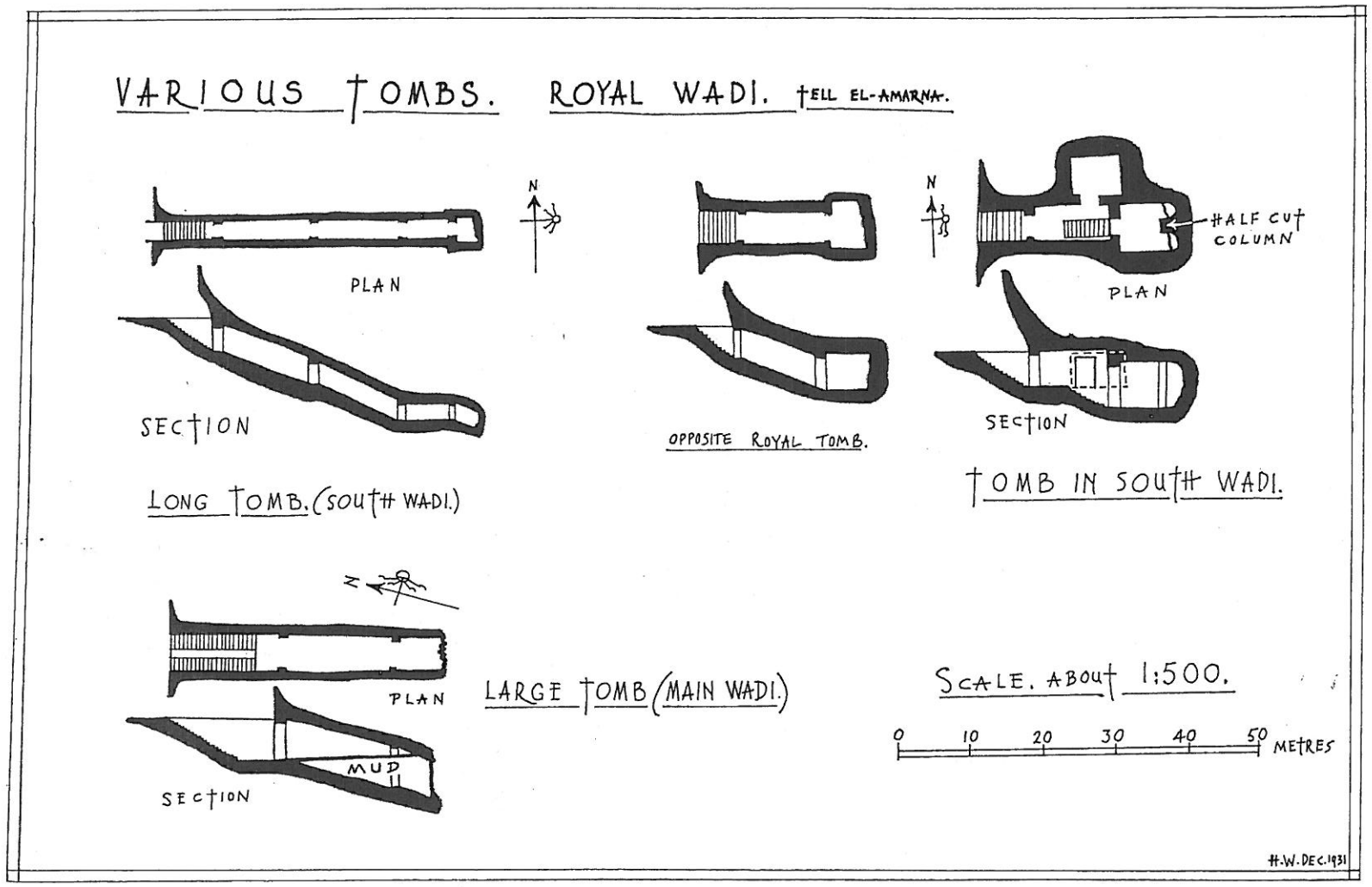
Sketch-plan of the Wâdi Abû Ḥaṣâh el-Baḥri and the Royal Wâdi, El-'Amarna, by J. H. S. Waddington, 1931

PLATE 3

PLATE 4



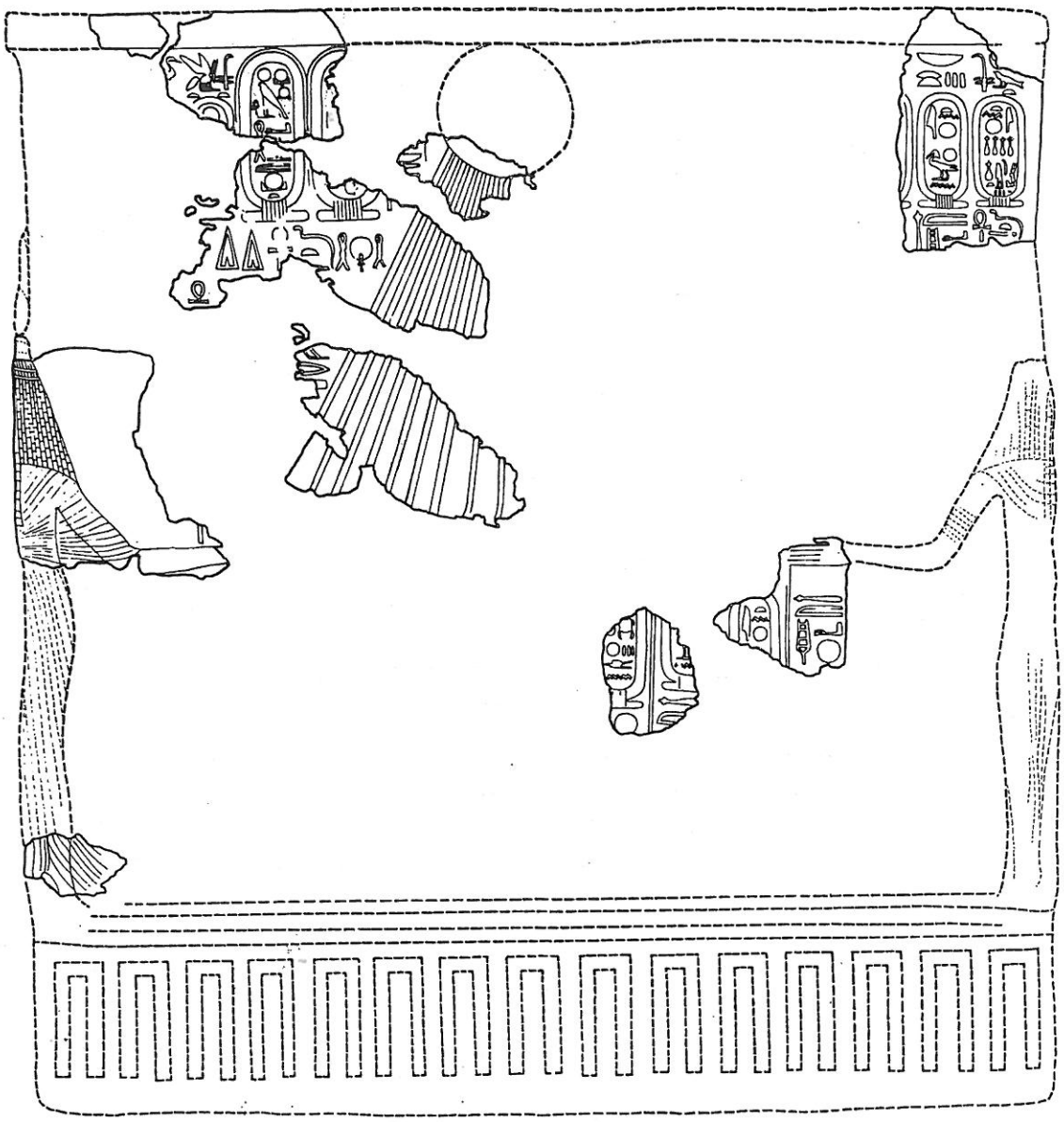
Sketch-plan and sections of the Royal Tomb and part of the Royal Wâdi, El-'Amarna, by J. H. S. Waddington, 1931



Sketch-plans and sections of various tombs in the vicinity of the Royal Tomb, El-'Amarna, by J. H. S. Waddington, 1931

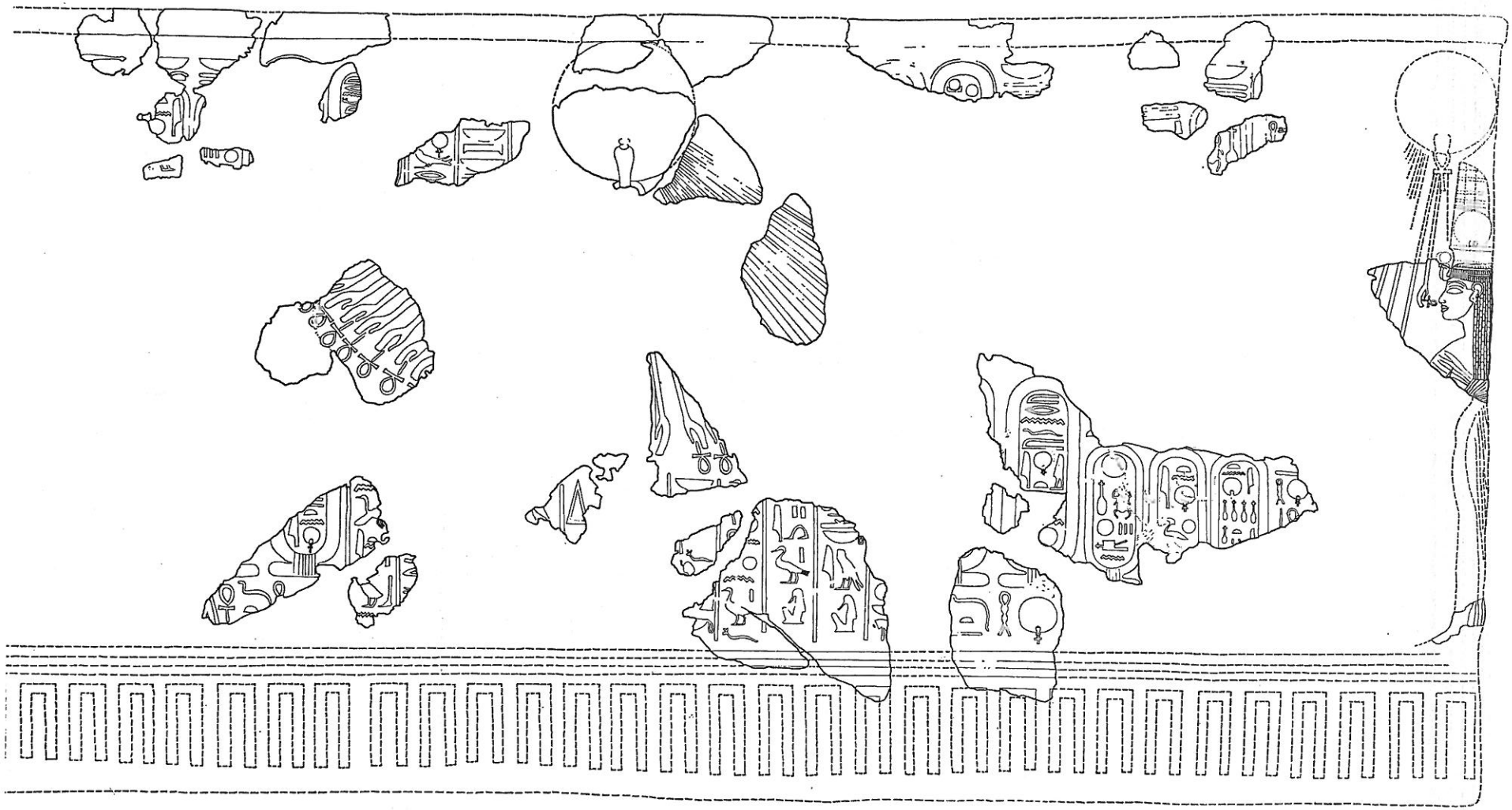
Note: There is an element of doubt about the location of the tomb marked 'Opposite Royal Tomb'. The original drawing has been partly erased, and a location '? Opposite Royal Tomb' added in pencil below. Originally the drawing, together with the sketch-plan and section adjoining on the right, was labelled 'Two tombs (South Wadi)'.

PLATE 6



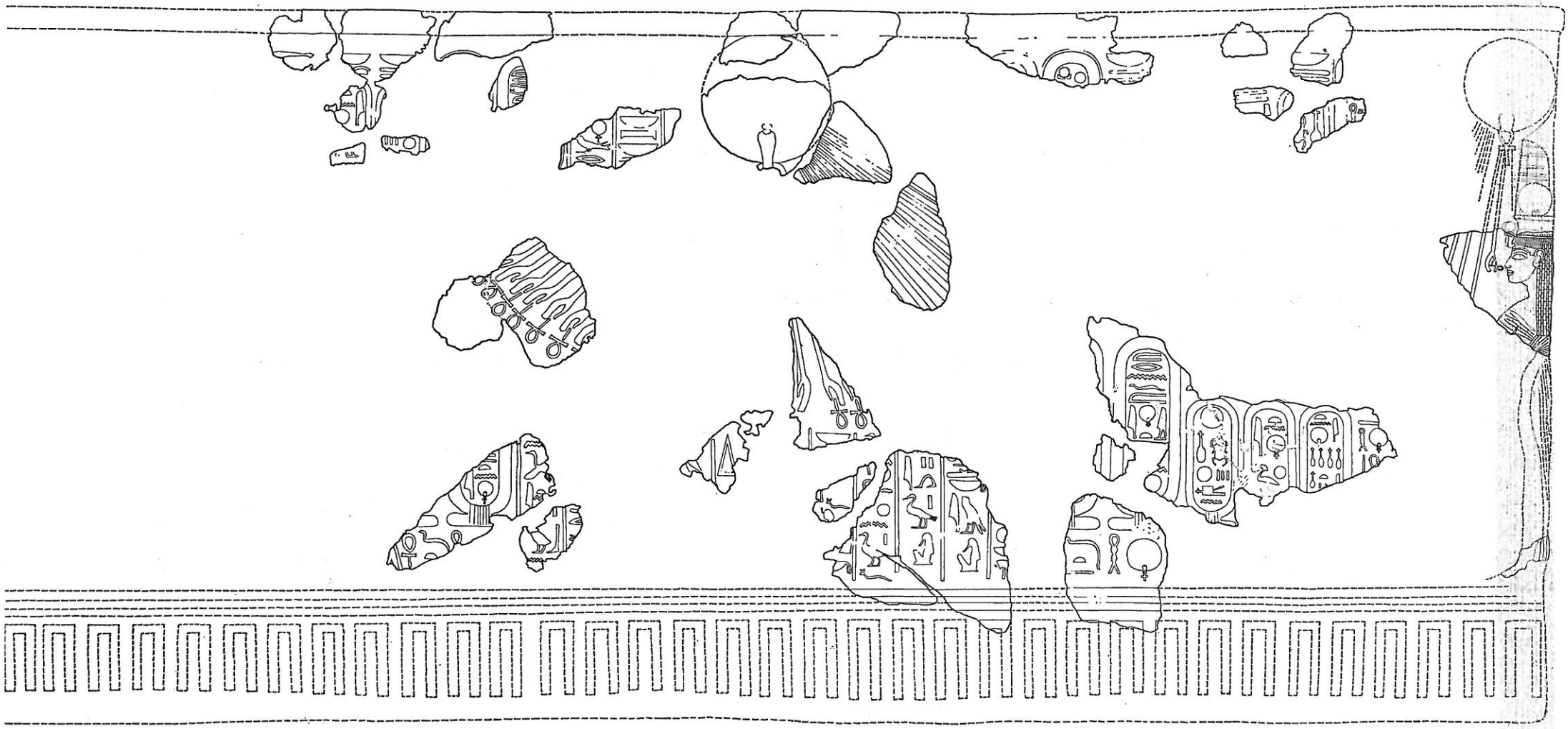
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SARCOPHAGUS OF AKHENATEN, SIDE A. Scale 1:7



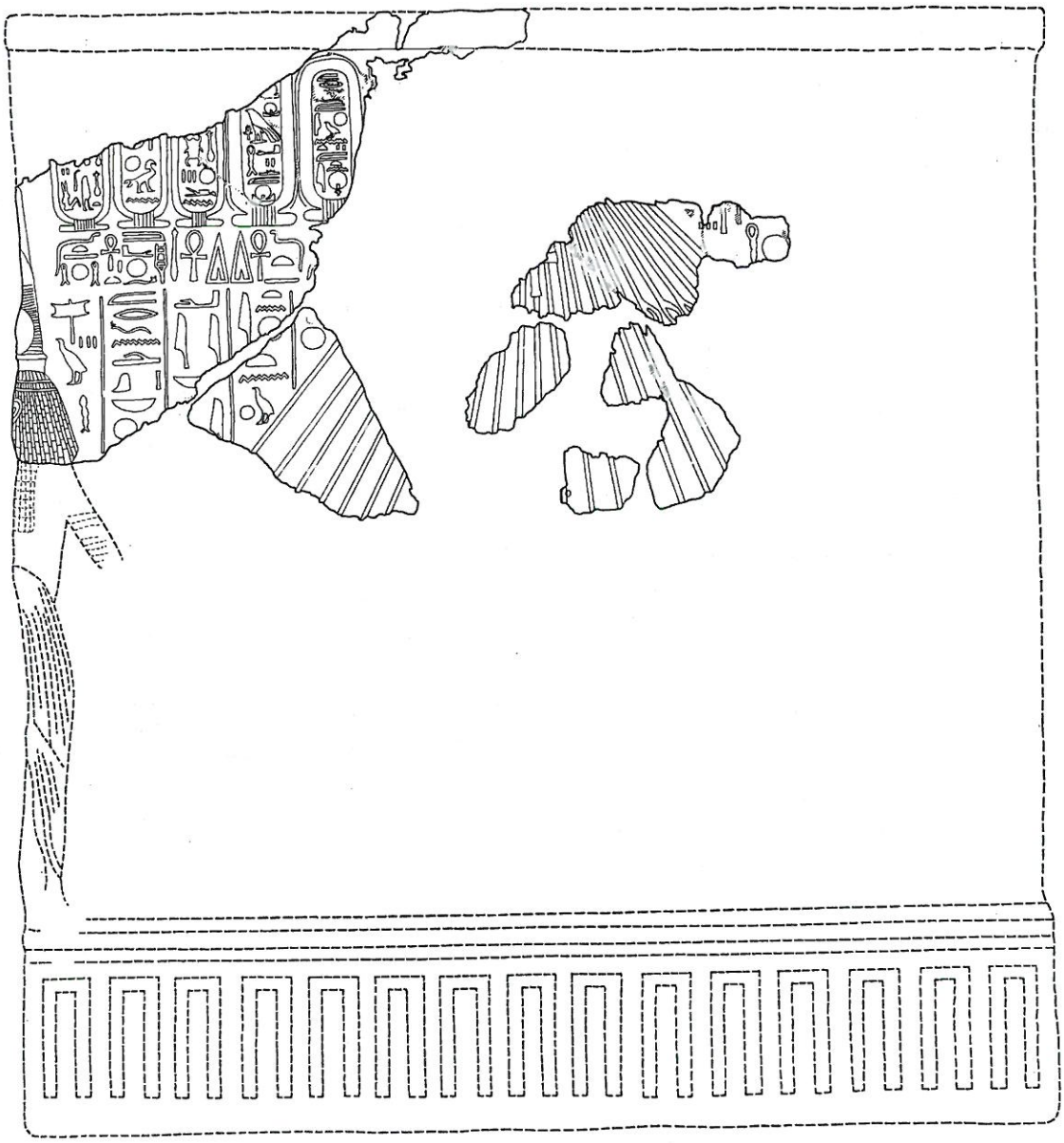
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SARCOPHAGUS OF AKHENATEN, SIDE B. Scale 1:7



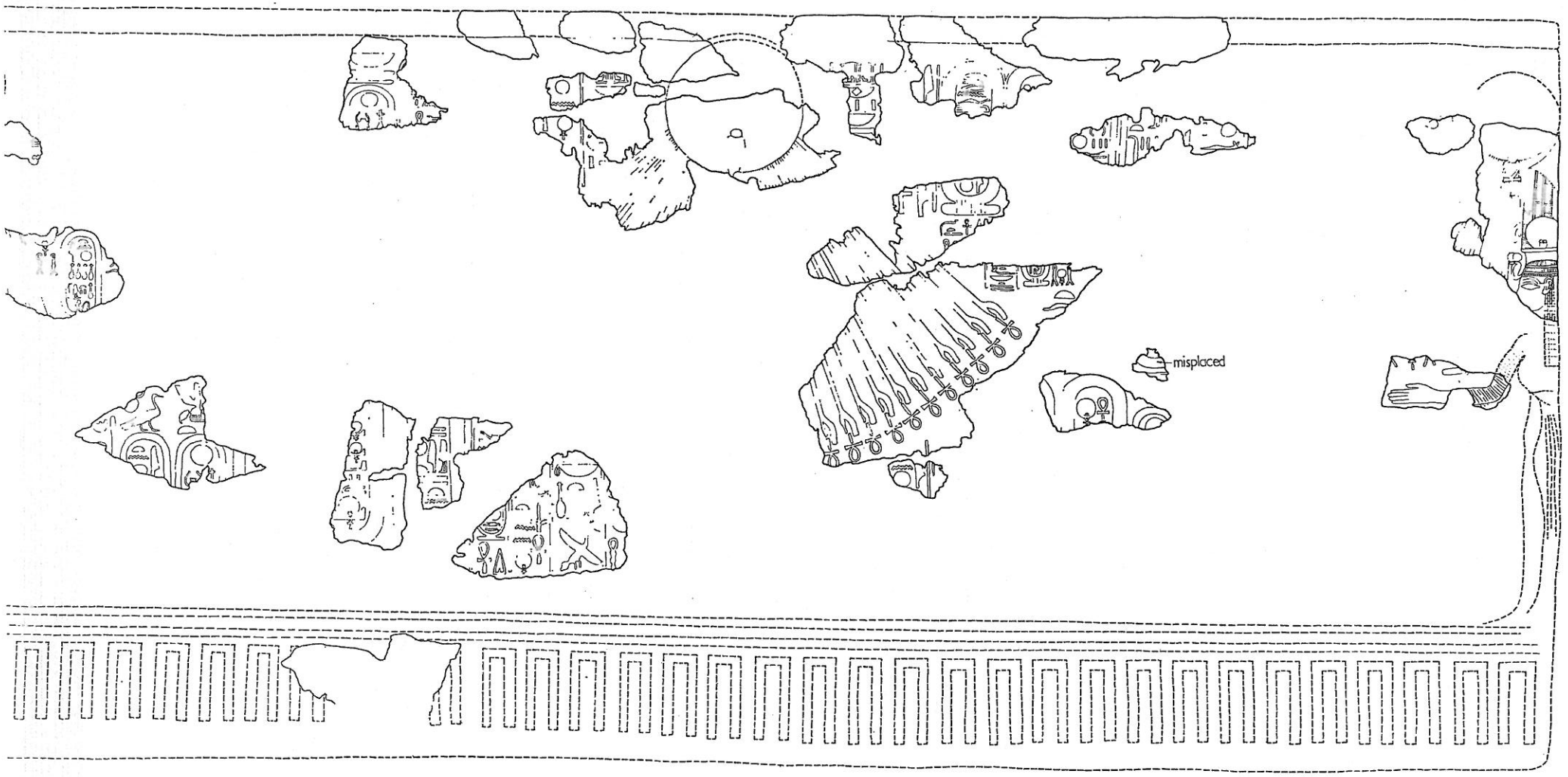
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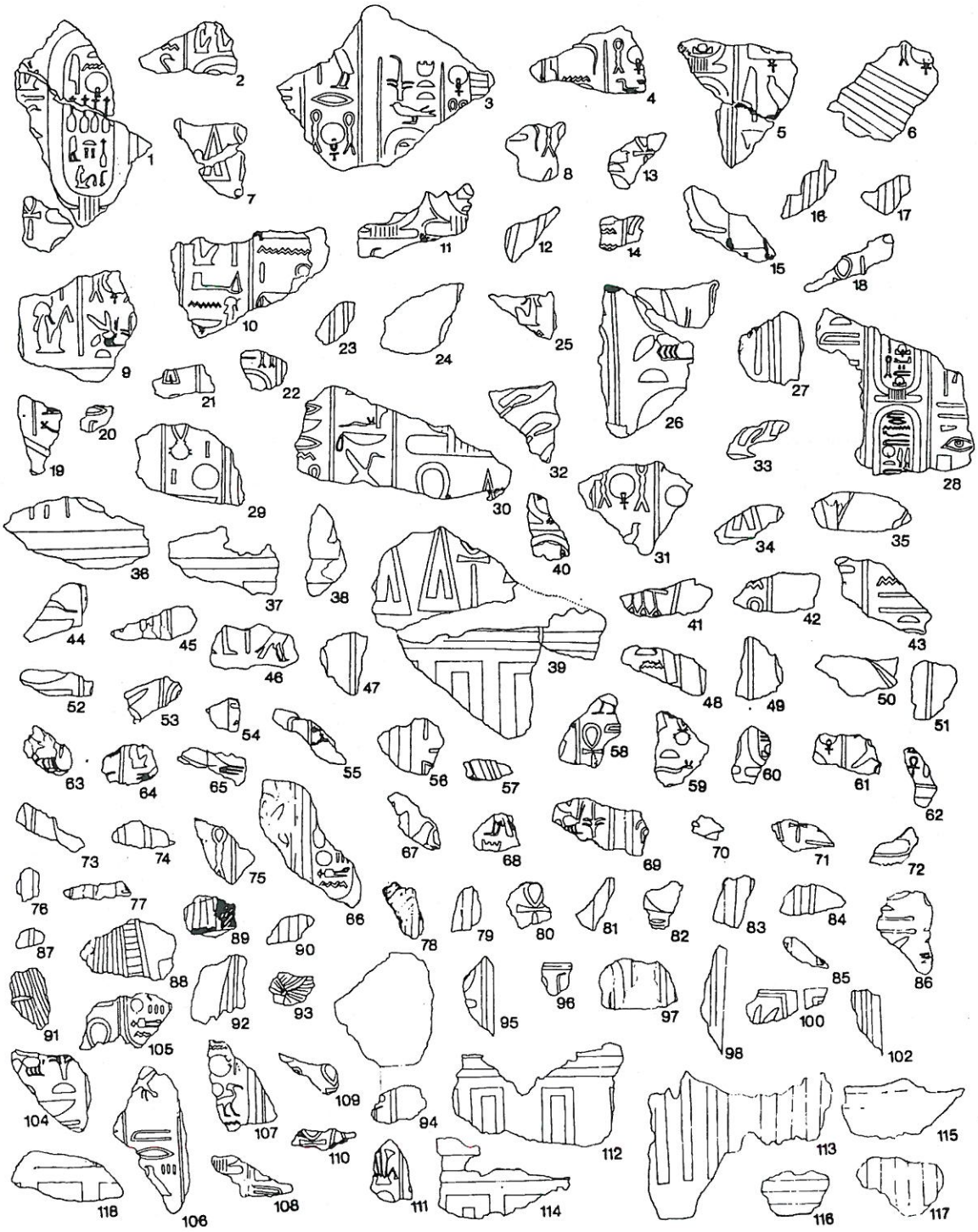
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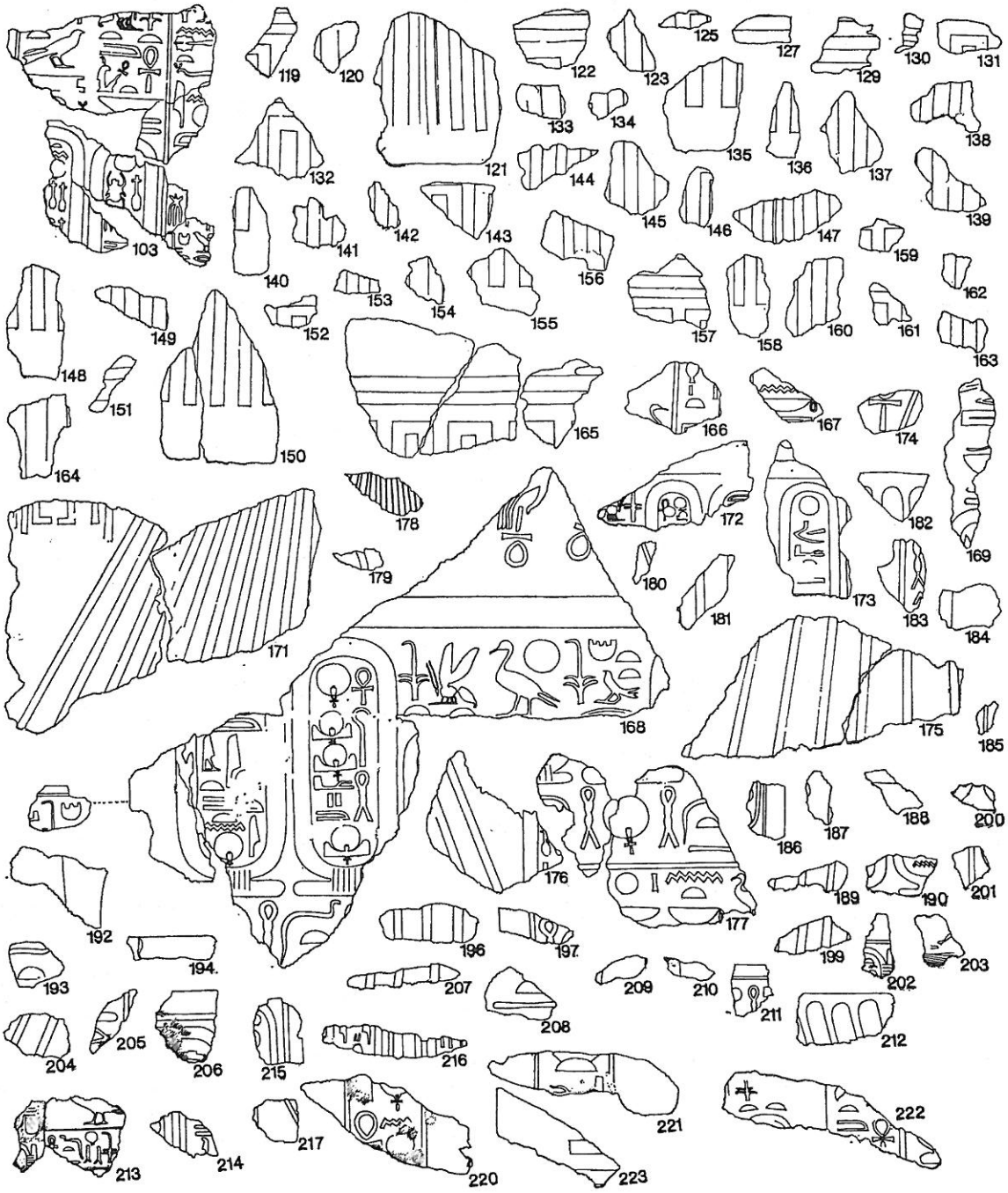


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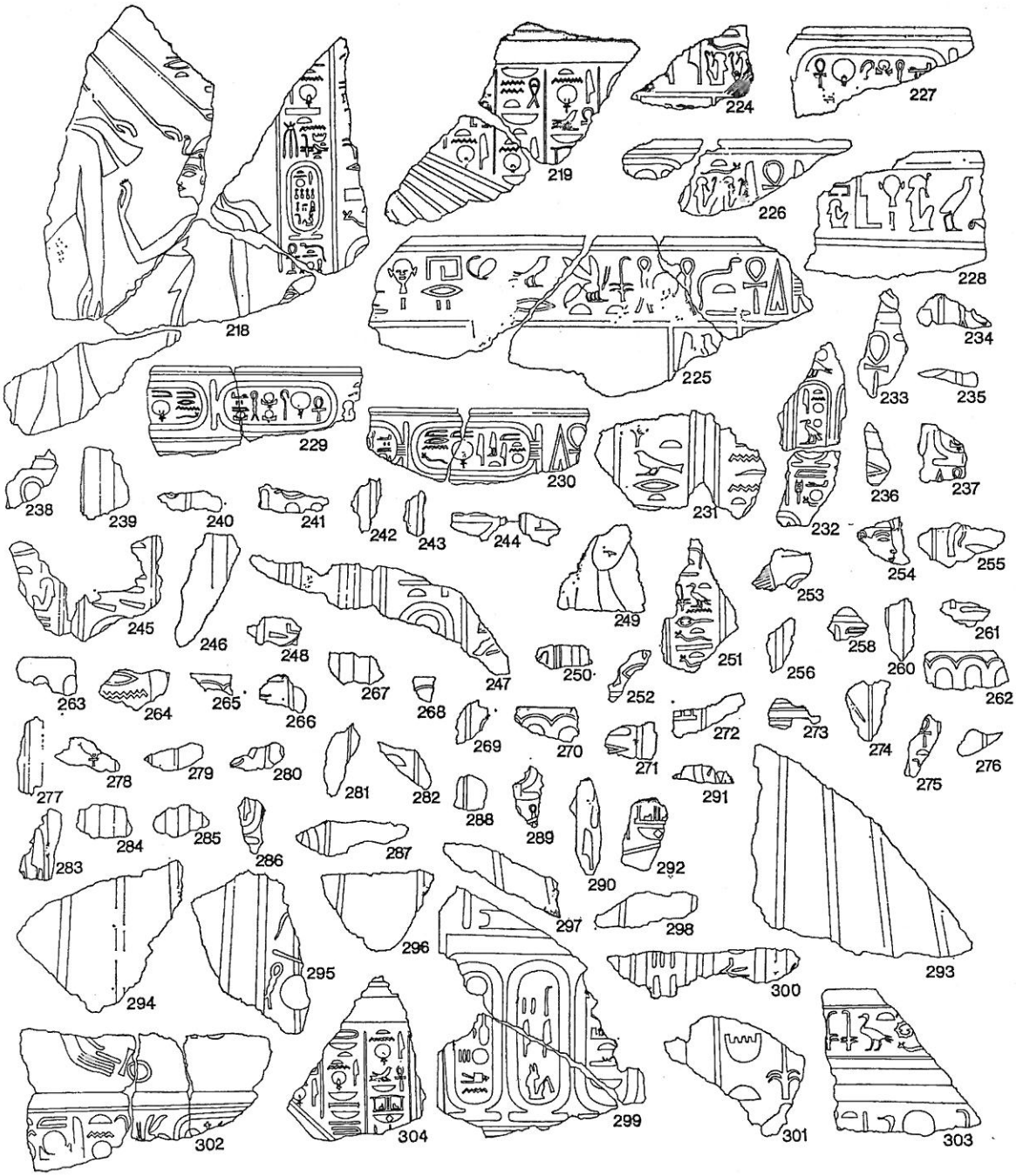
SARCOPHAGUS OF AKHENATEN, SIDE D. Scale 1:7



FRAGMENTS OF SARCOPHAGI AND LIDS (see Cat. 3–8). Scale 1:6

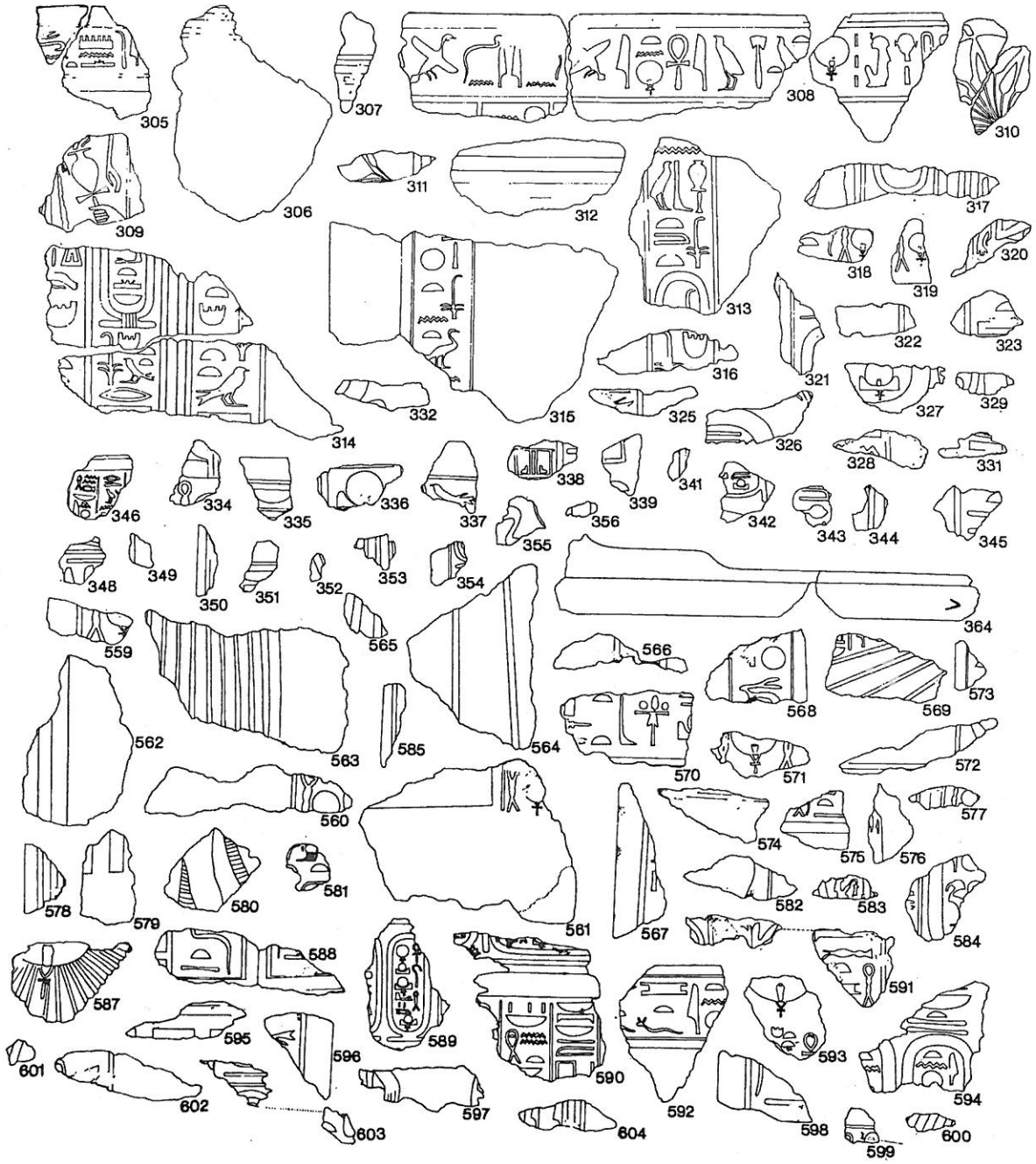


FRAGMENTS OF SARCOPHAGI AND LIDS (see Cat. 3–8). Scale 1:6

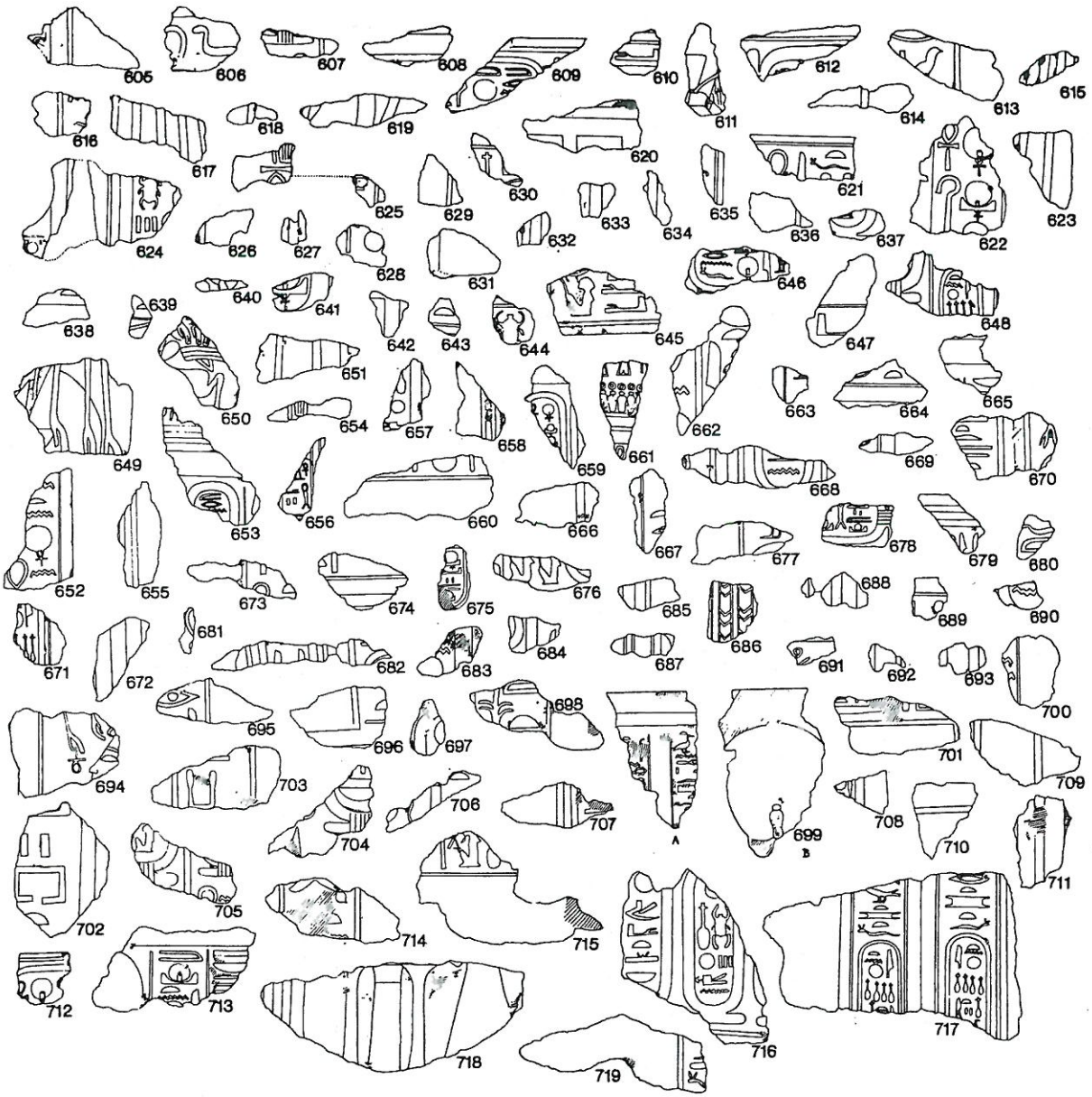


FRAGMENTS OF SARCOPHAGI AND LIDS (see Cat. 3–8). Scale 1:6

PLATE 13

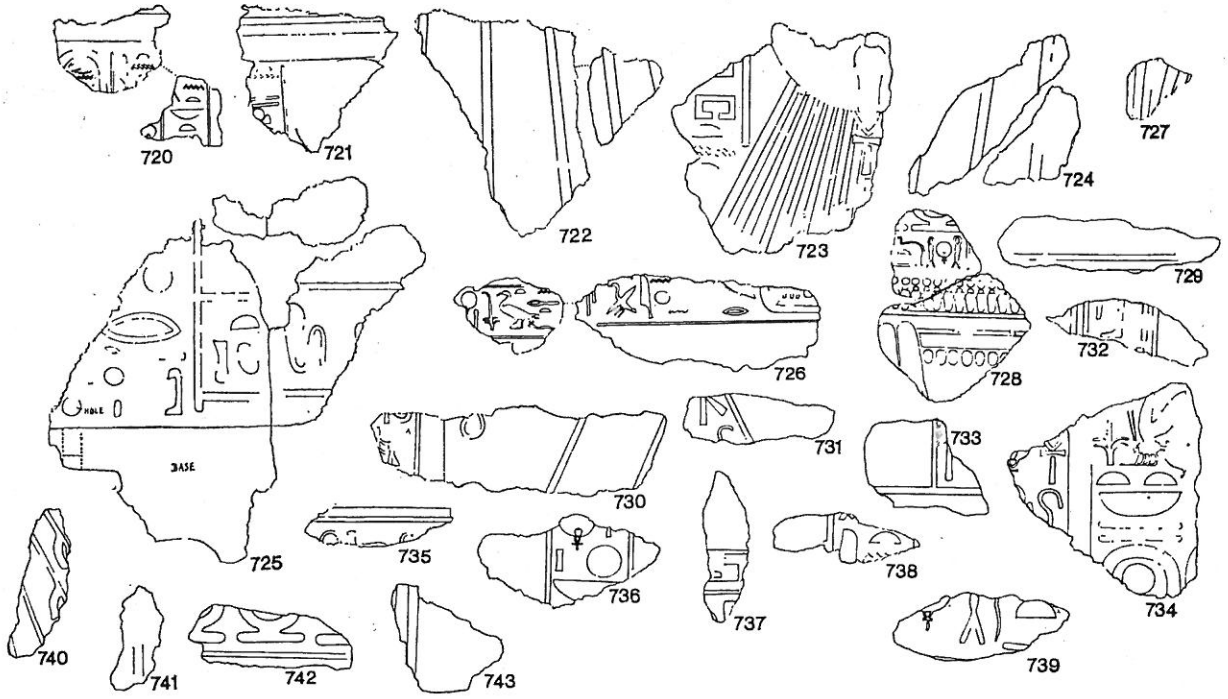


FRAGMENTS OF SARCOPHAGI AND LIDS (see Cat. 3–8). Scale 1:6



FRAGMENTS OF SARCOPHAGI AND LIDS (see Cat. 3–8). Scale 1:6

PLATE 15



FRAGMENTS OF SARCOPHAGI AND LIDS (see Cat. 3–8). Scale 1:6

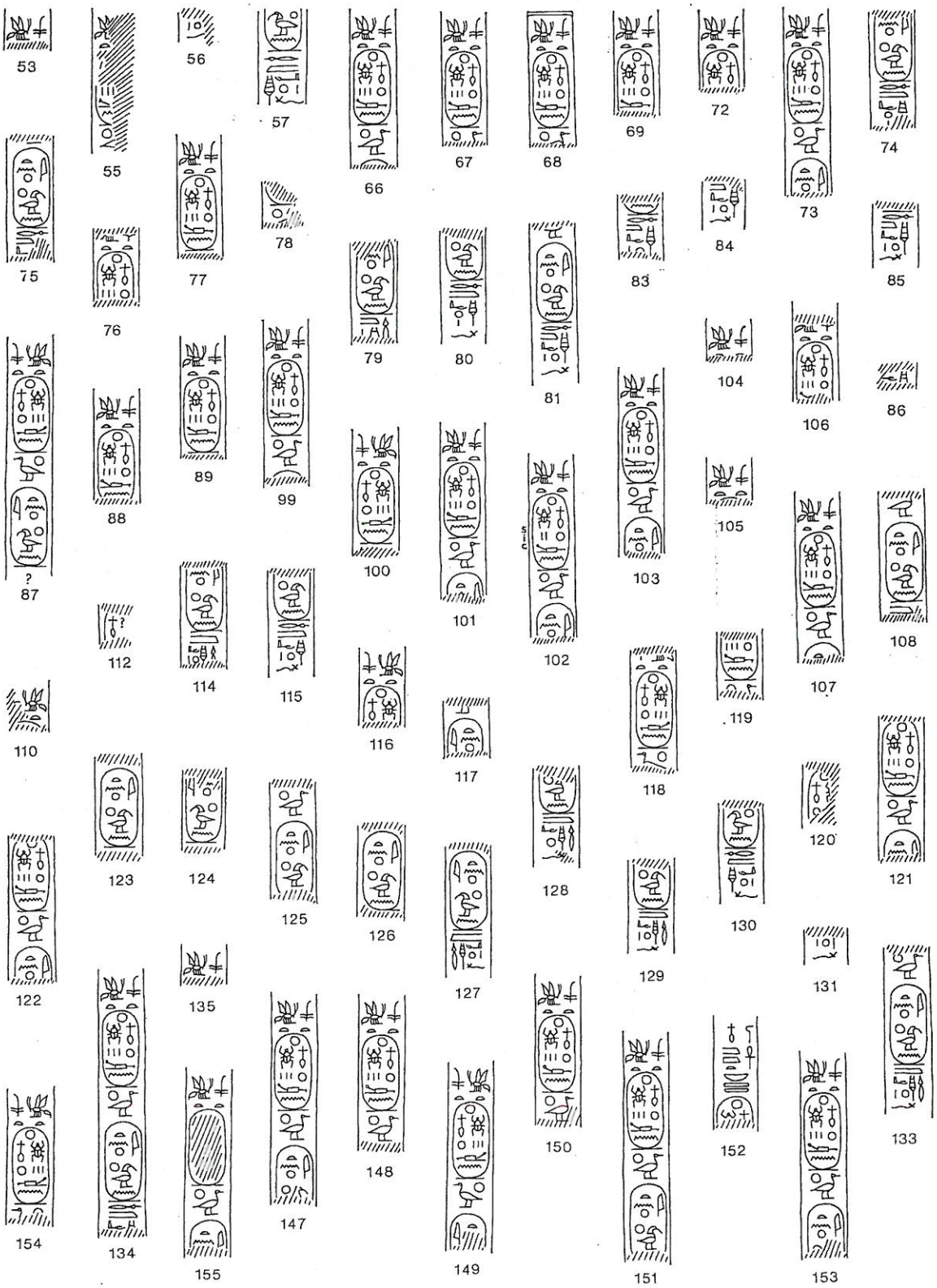


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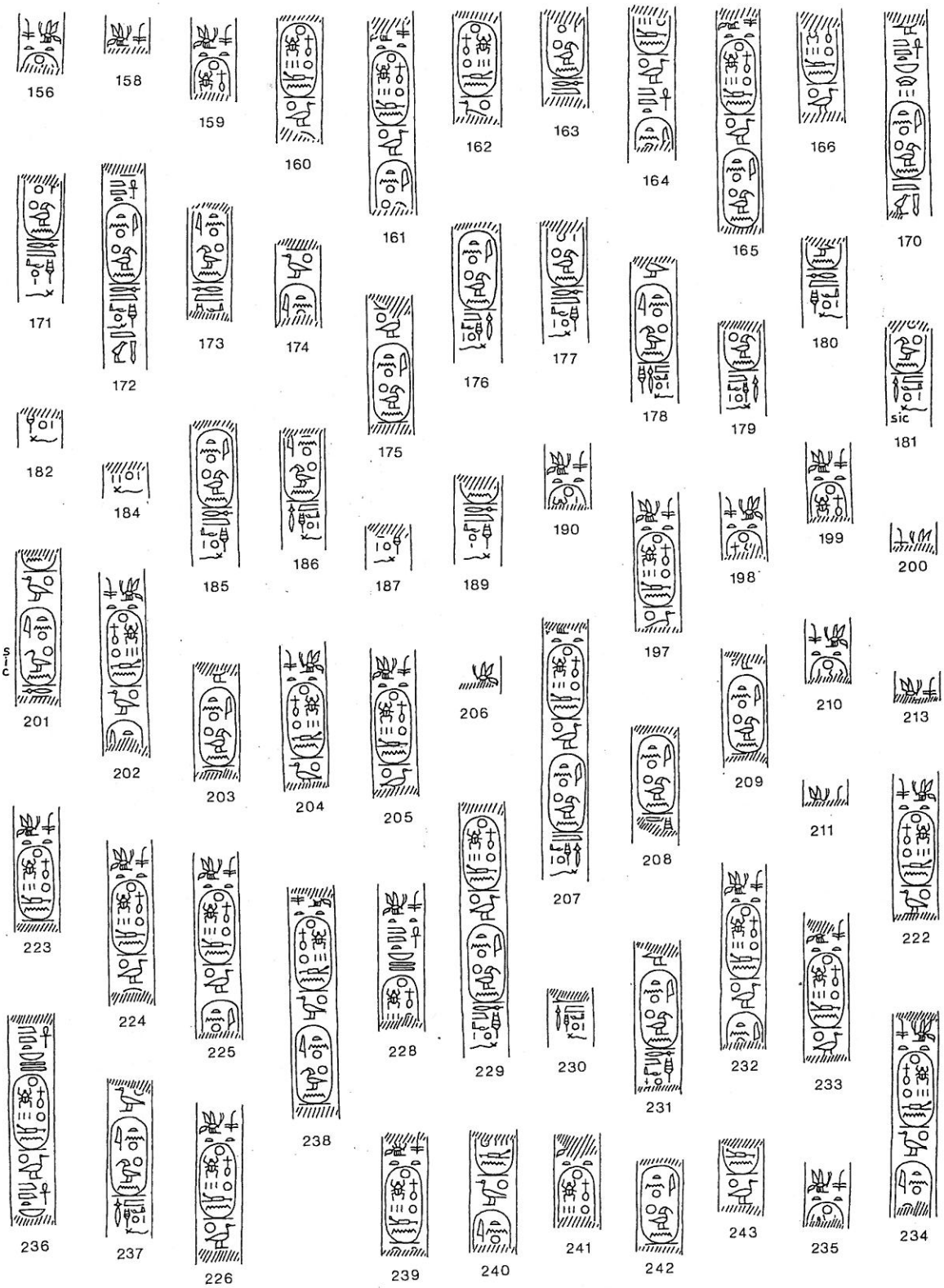


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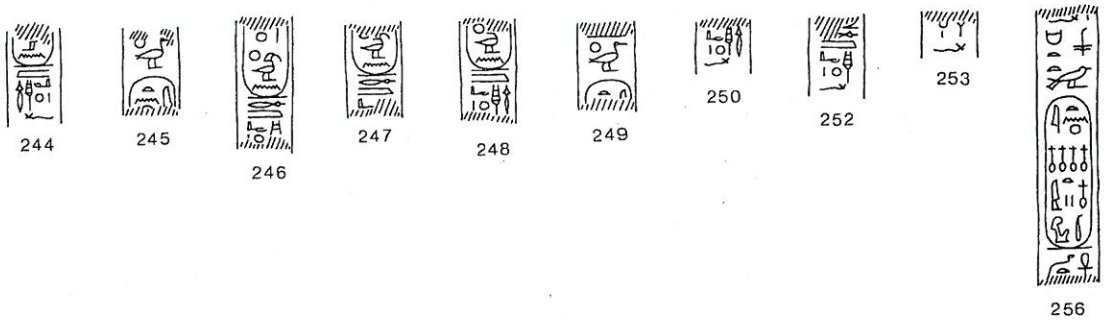
SARCOPHAGI FRAGMENTS, Nos. 300, 172



SHABTI INSCRIPTIONS OF AKHENATEN



SHABTI INSCRIPTIONS OF AKHENATEN



SHABTI INSCRIPTIONS OF AKHENATEN AND OF NEFERTITI (Cat. 256)



137a



195a

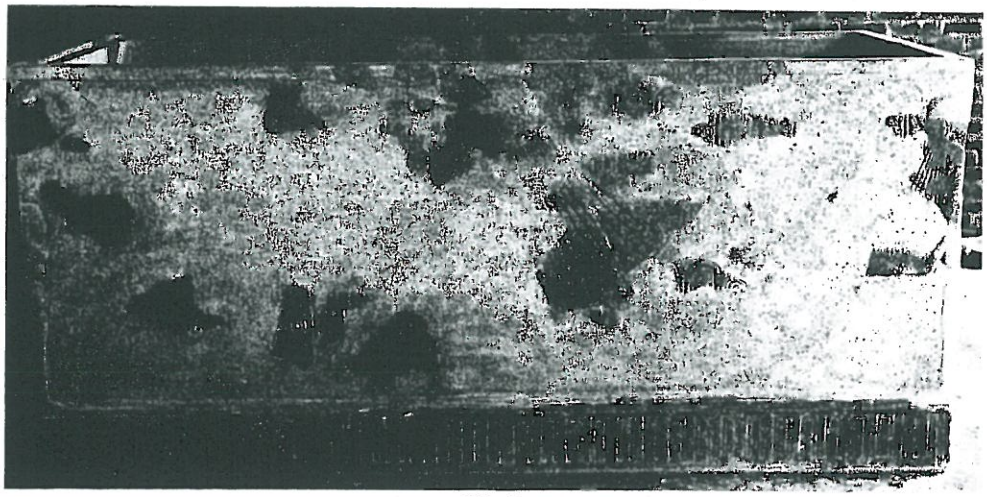


254

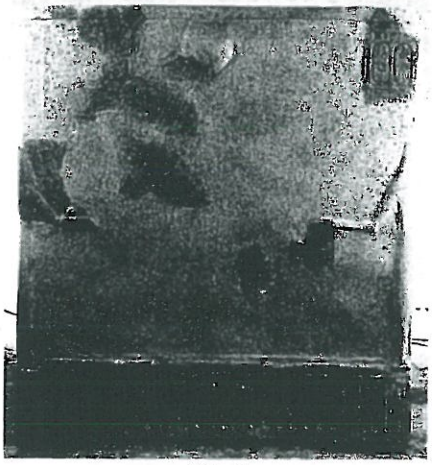


255

SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN



Side D



Side A



Side C



Corner b, detail



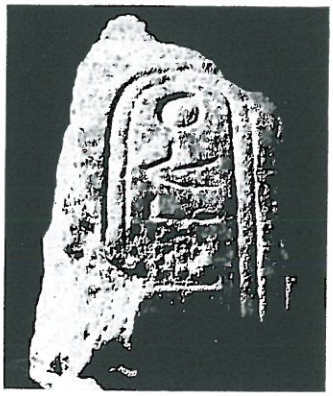
Corner d, detail

SARCOPHAGUS OF AKHENATEN

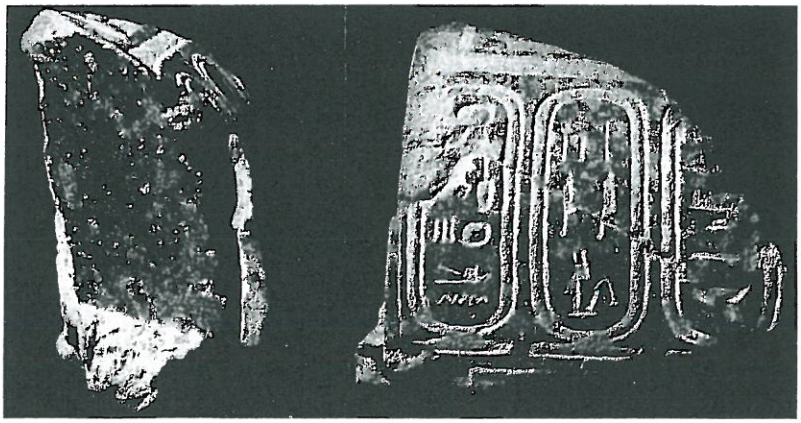




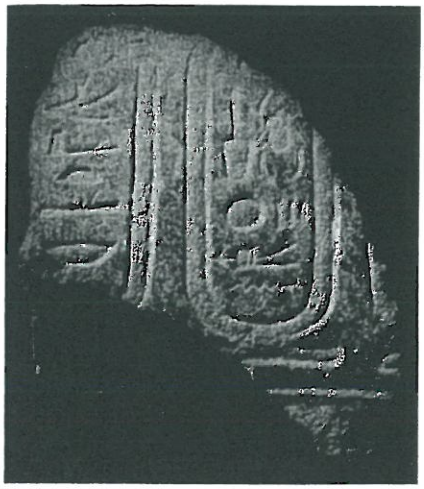
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4



4



4

SARCOPHAGUS OF AKHENATEN AND SARCOPHAGI FRAGMENTS

2. Sarcophagus of Akhenaten, corner c, detail. 4. Sarcophagi fragments, nos. 173, 299, 716



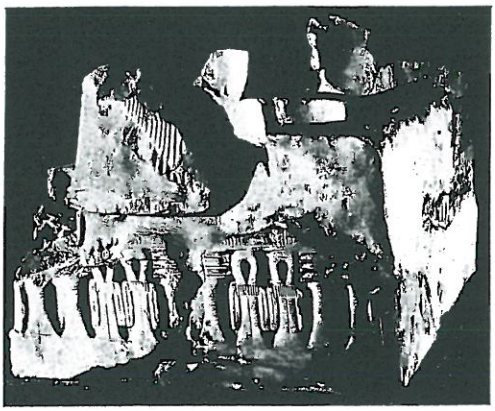
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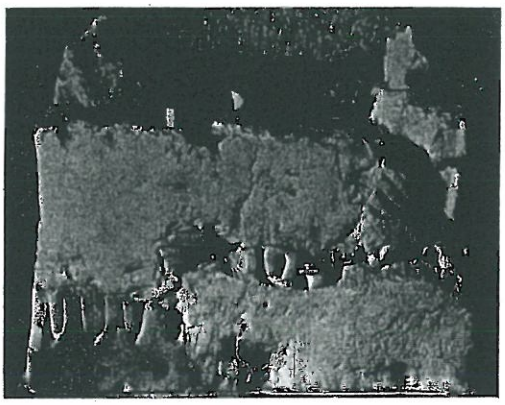


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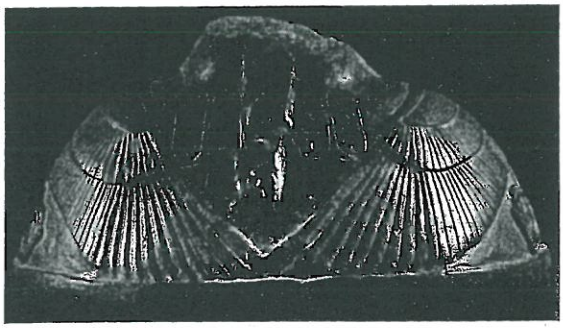
SARCOPHAGUS FRAGMENT AND CANOPIC CHEST

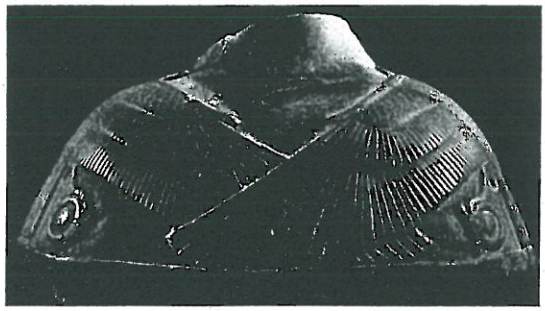
8. Sarcophagus fragment no. 218. 9. Canopic chest of Akhenaten

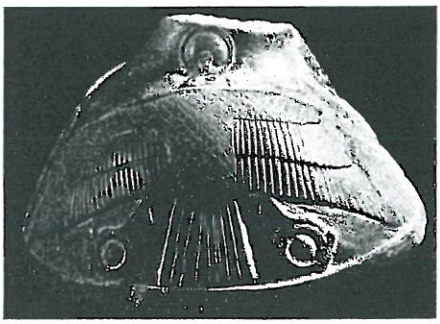


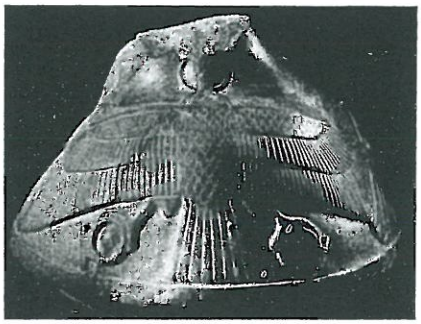


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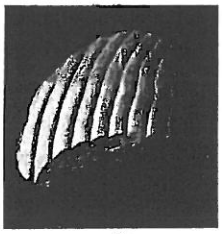


10

CANOPIC CHEST OF AKHENATEN

9. Chest in course of reconstruction. 10. Lid of canopic cavity

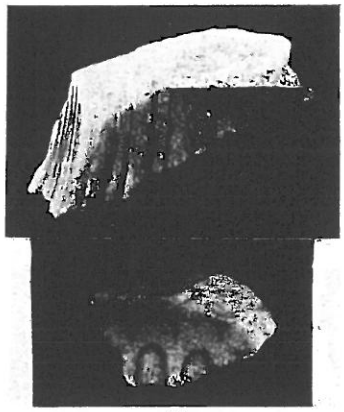
PLATE 23



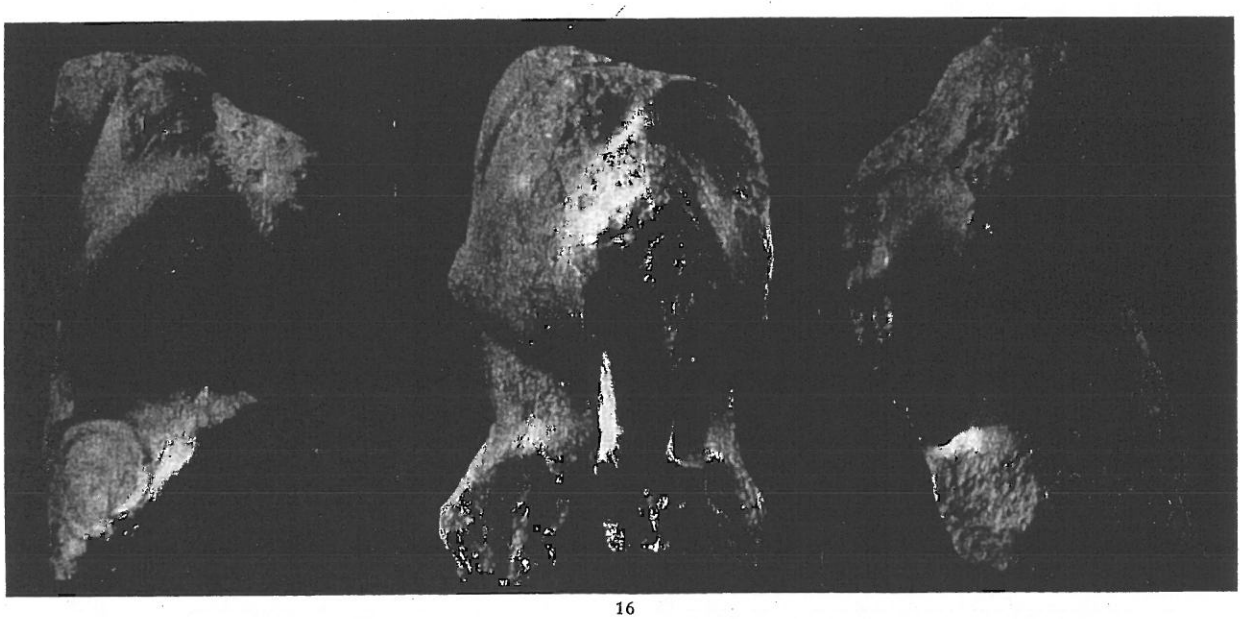
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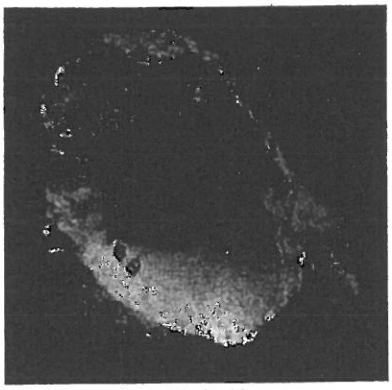
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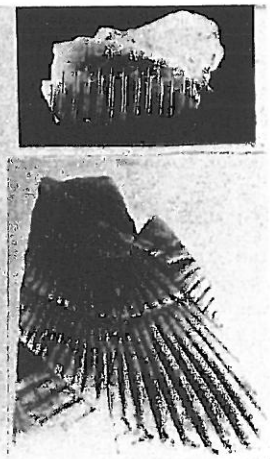
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16 Underside



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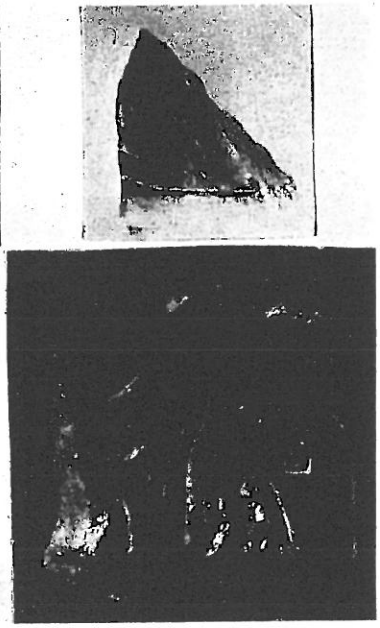


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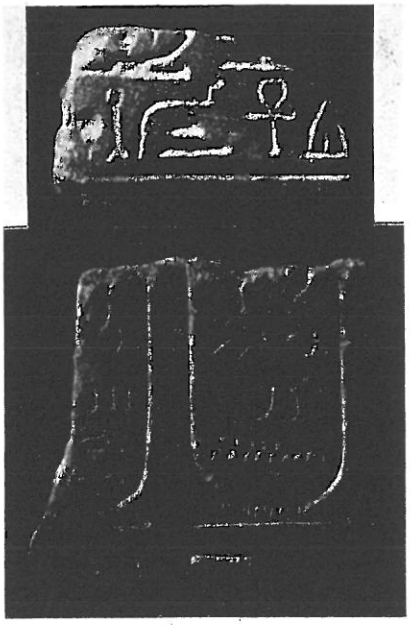
CANOPIC CHEST FRAGMENTS



21
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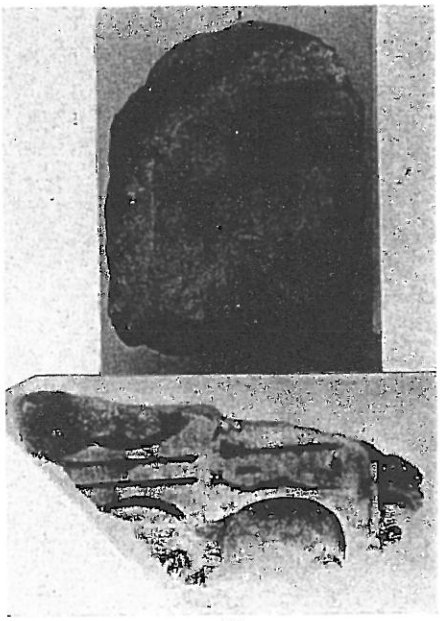
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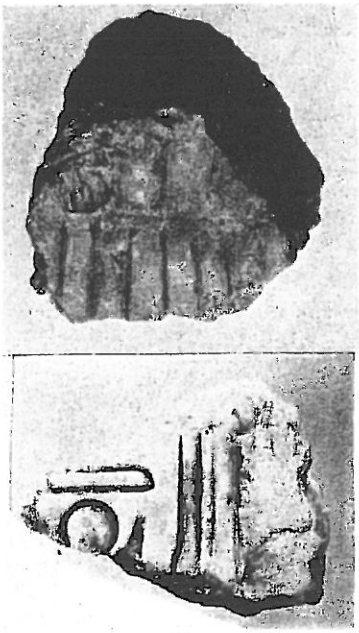
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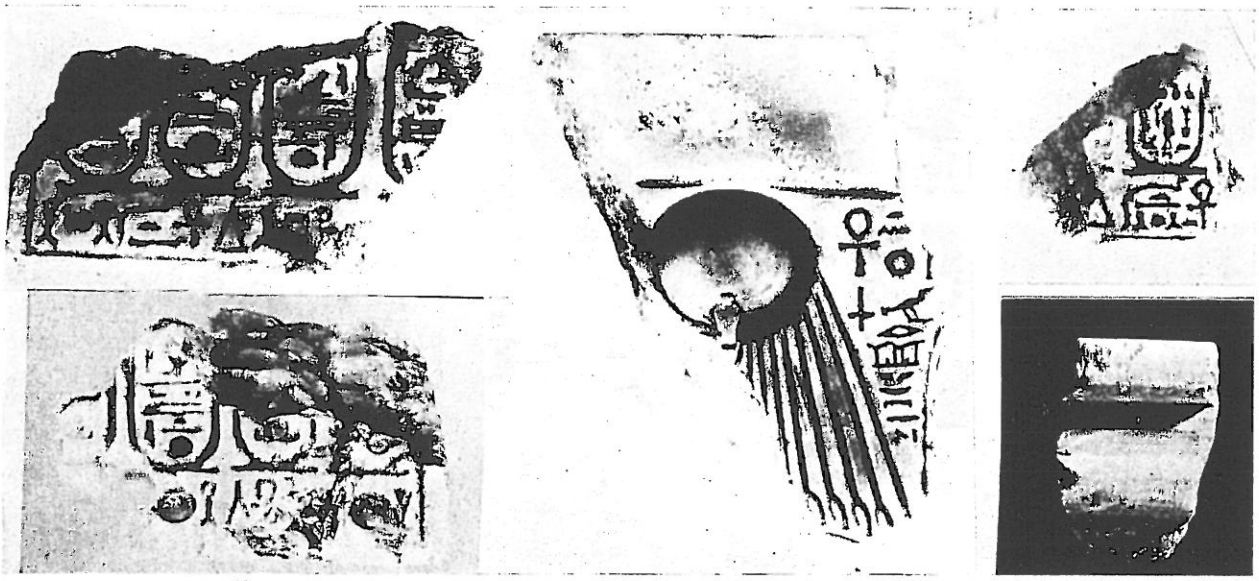
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CANOPIC CHEST AND ALABASTER FRAGMENTS

21. Fragment of lid of Canopic chest. 22–32. Fragments of other alabaster boxes or chests



33 34 35 36



37 38 43 53

ALABASTER FRAGMENTS AND SHABTI OF AKHENATEN

33–8, 43. Fragments of alabaster boxes or chests. 53. Shabti



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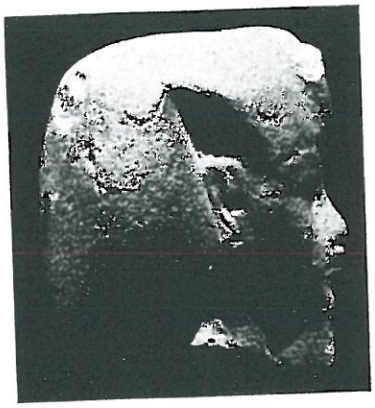




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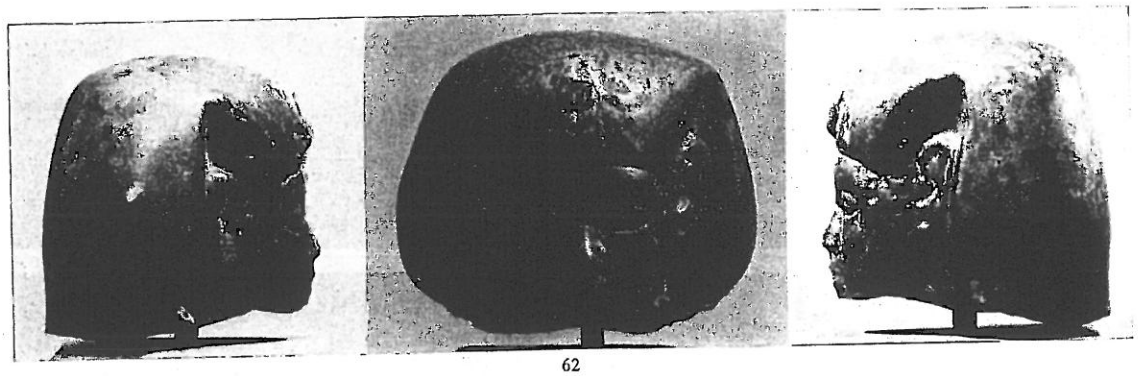




61

SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN

PLATE 27



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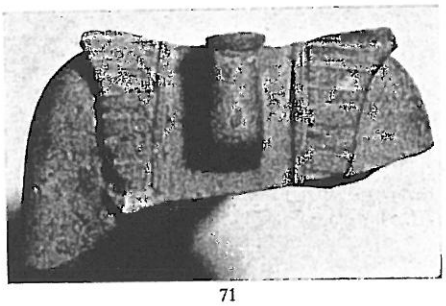
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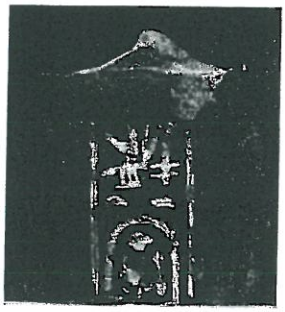


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SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN



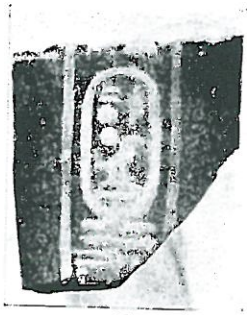
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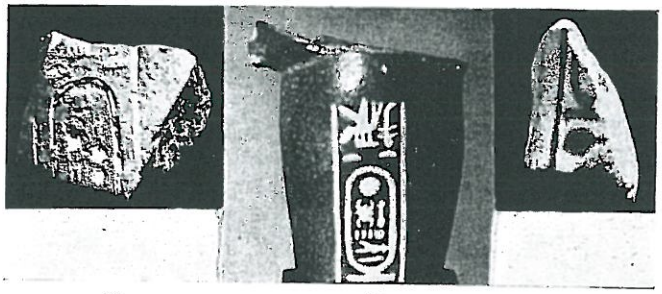
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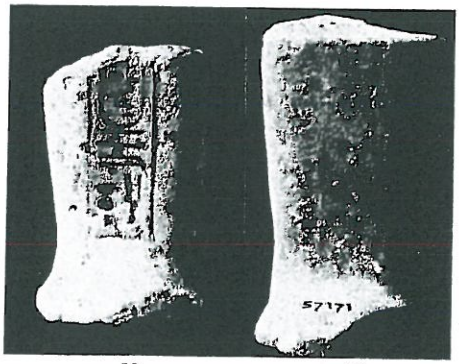
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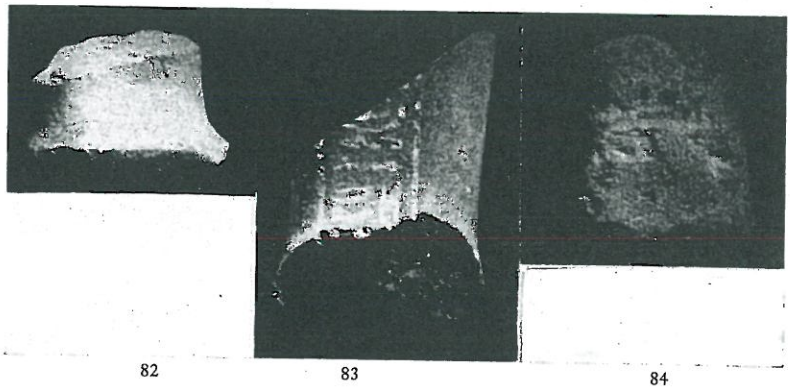
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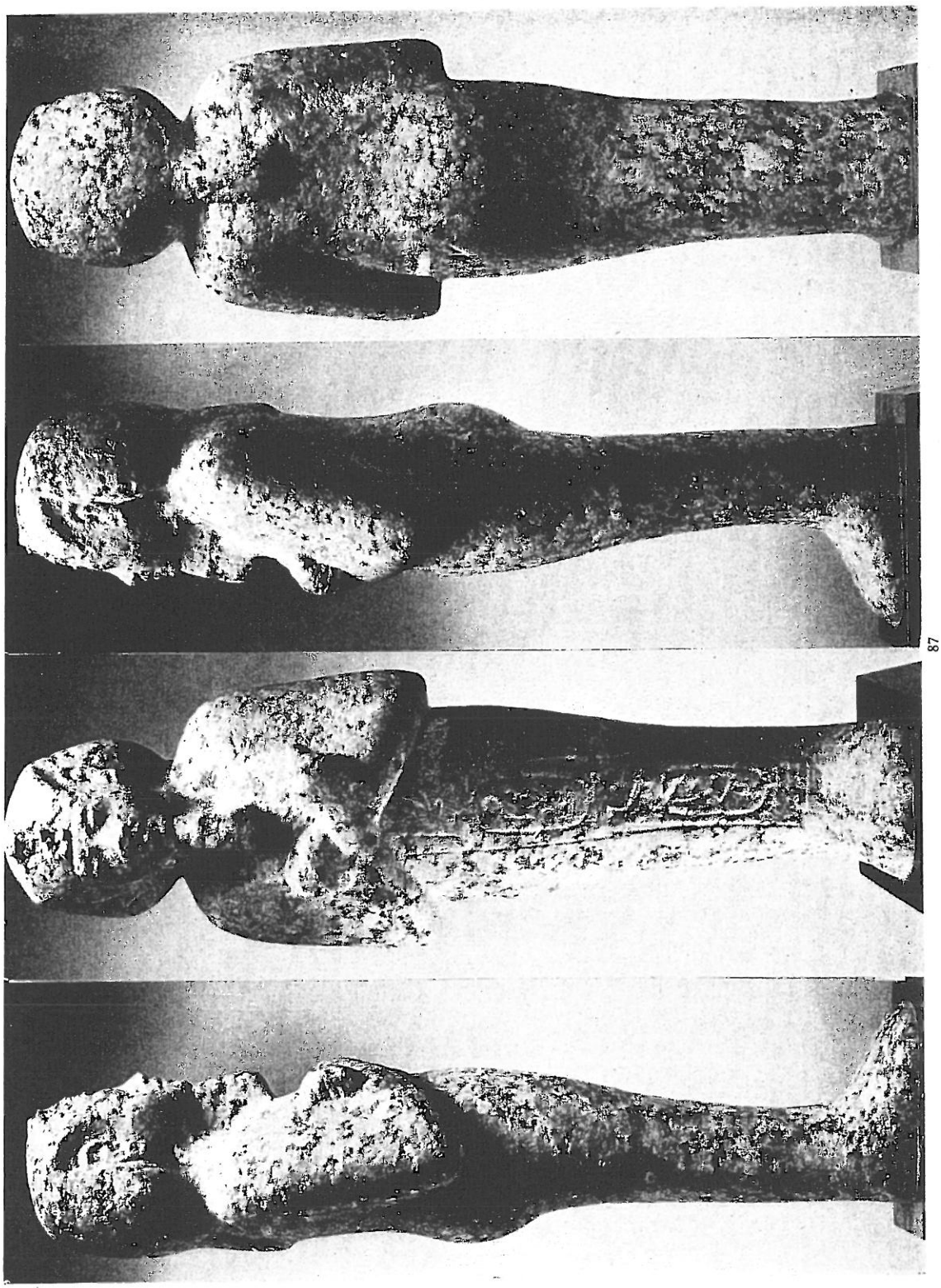
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82 83 84

SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN

PLATE 29



87

SHABTI OF AKHENATEN



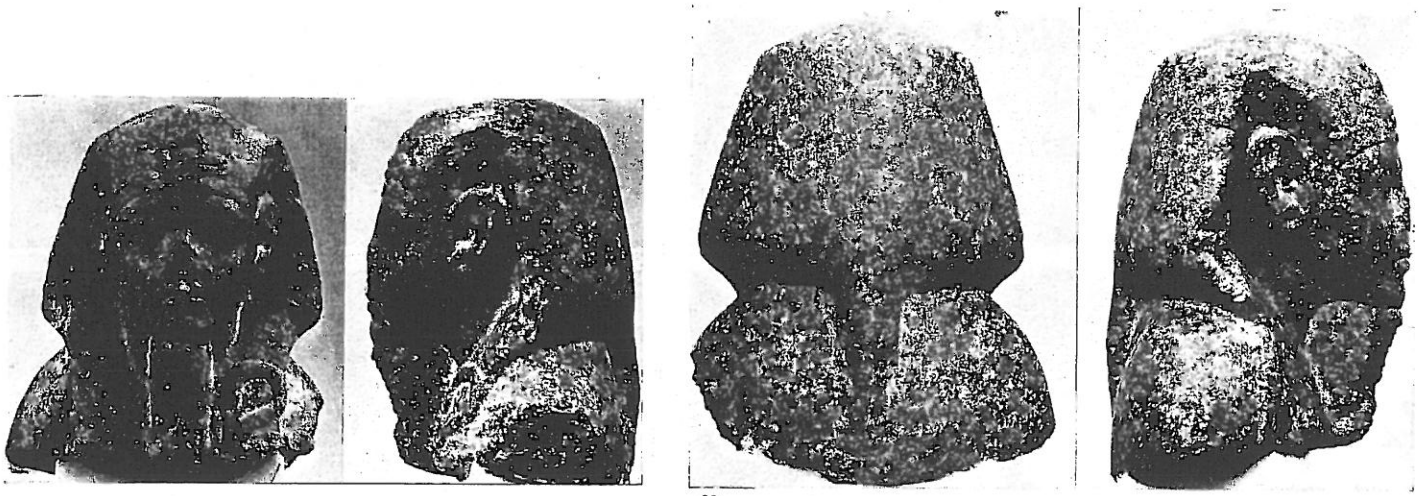
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SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN

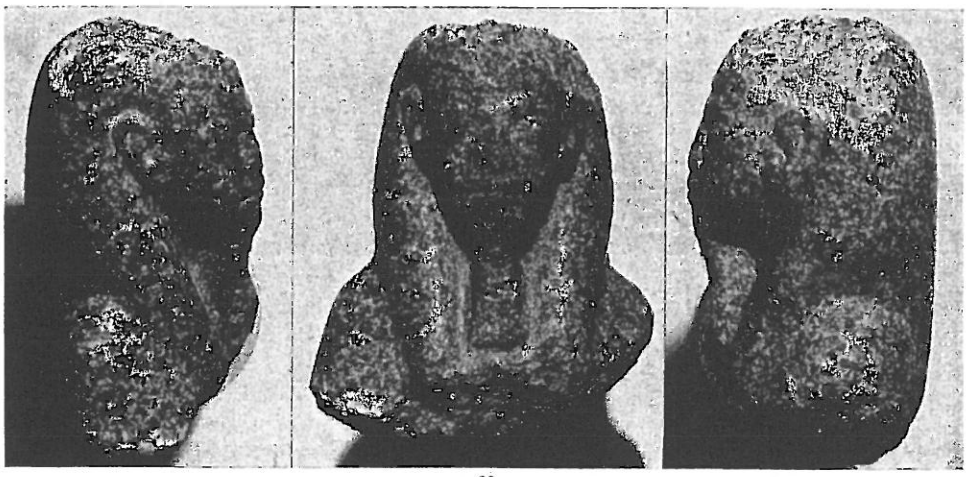
PLATE 31



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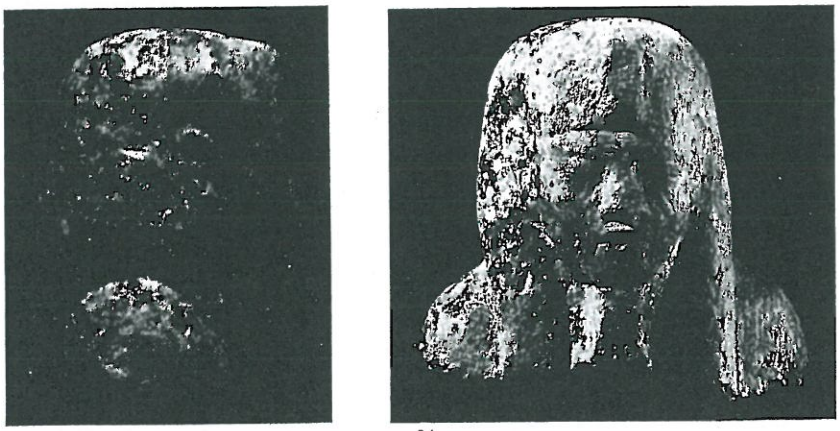


92

SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN



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SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN

PLATE 33



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SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN



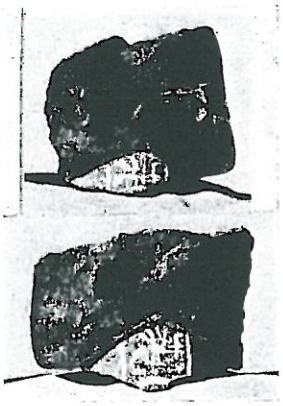
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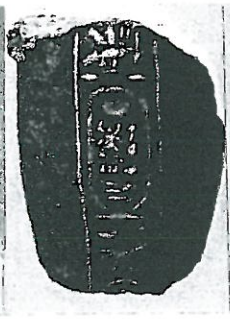
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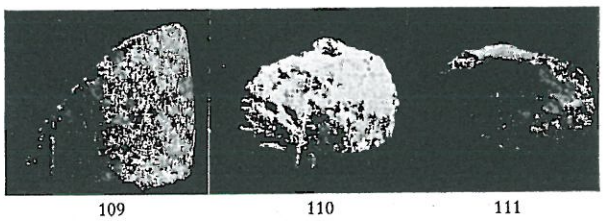
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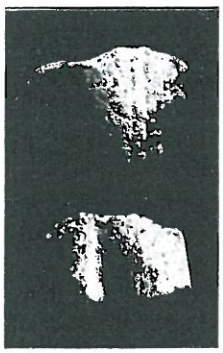
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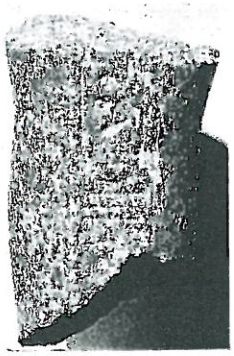
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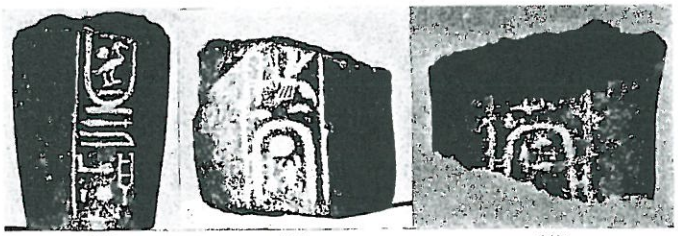
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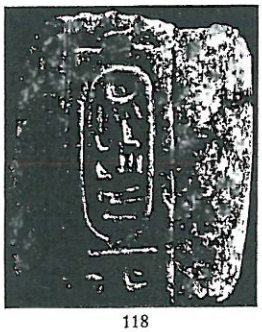
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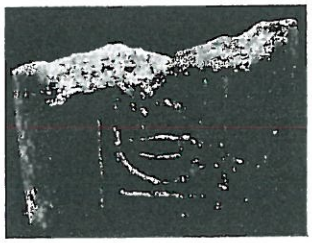
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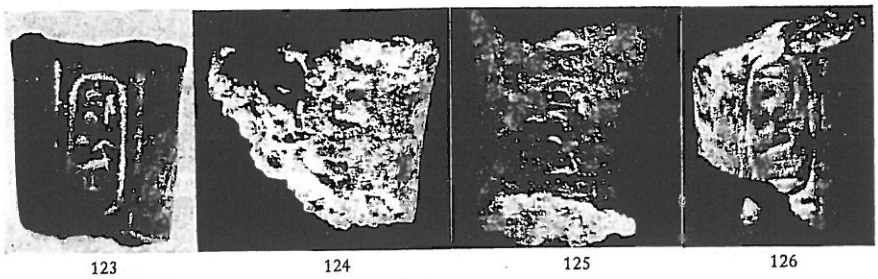
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SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN

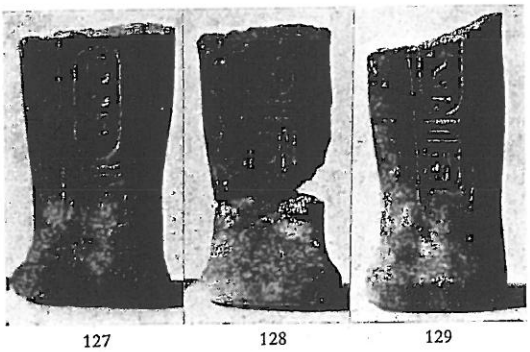
PLATE 35



122



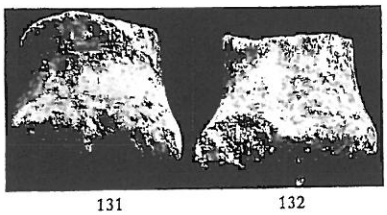
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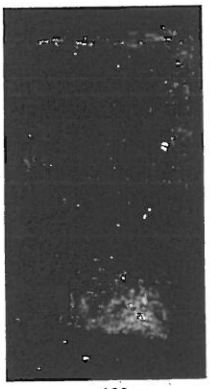
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131 132



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134

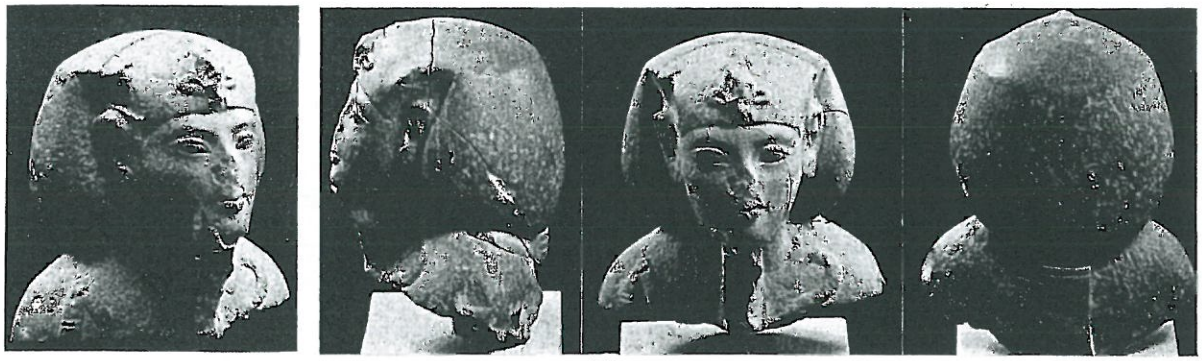


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SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN



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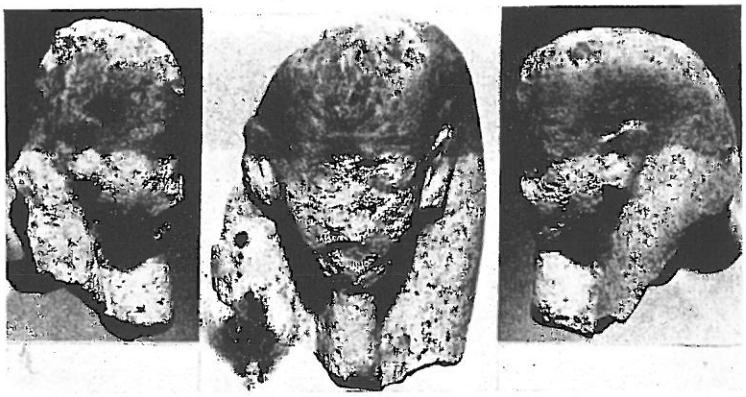
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SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN

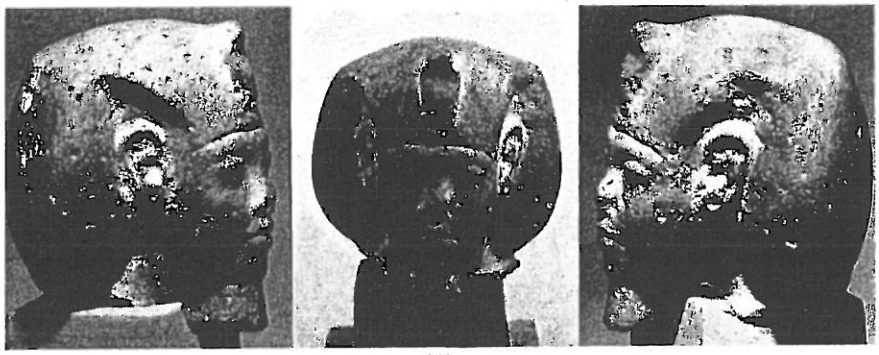
PLATE 37



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SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN



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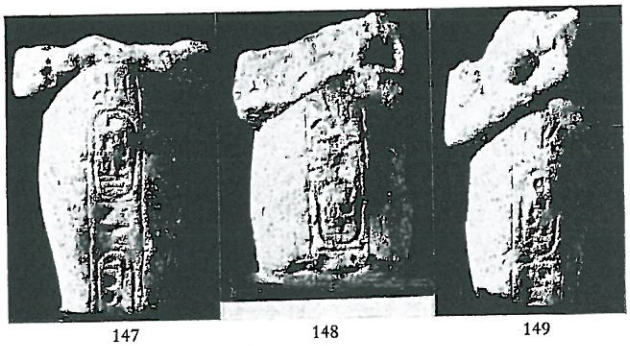
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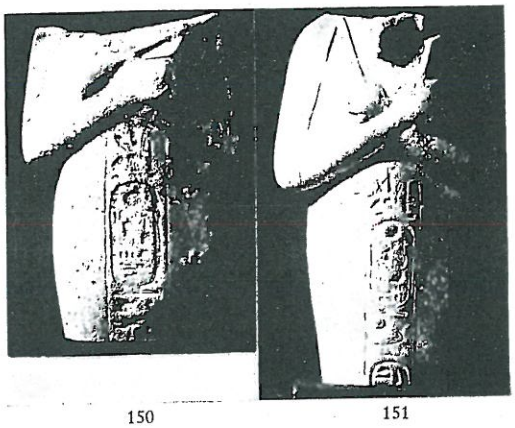
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SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN

PLATE 39



155



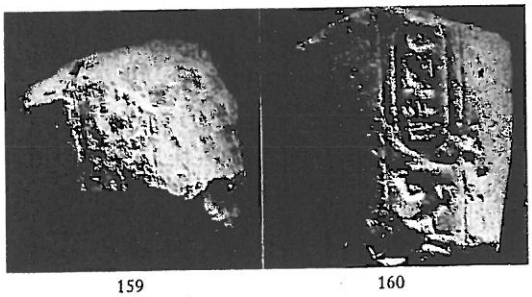
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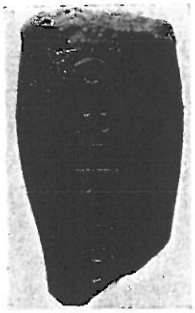
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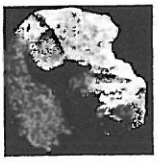
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SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN


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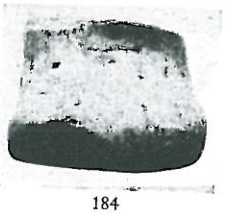

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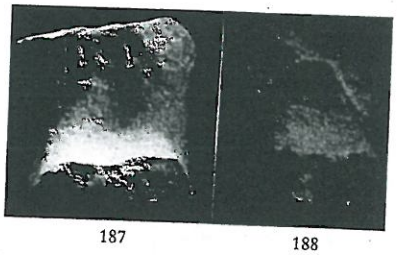

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SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN

PLATE 41



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SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN



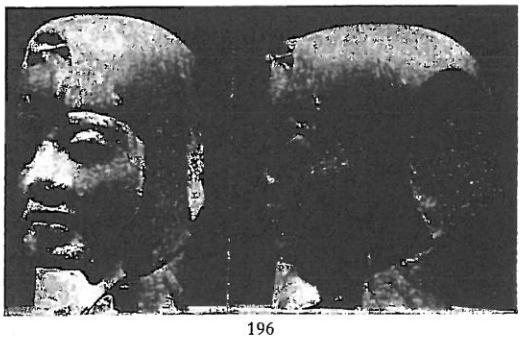
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SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN

PLATE 43



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SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN



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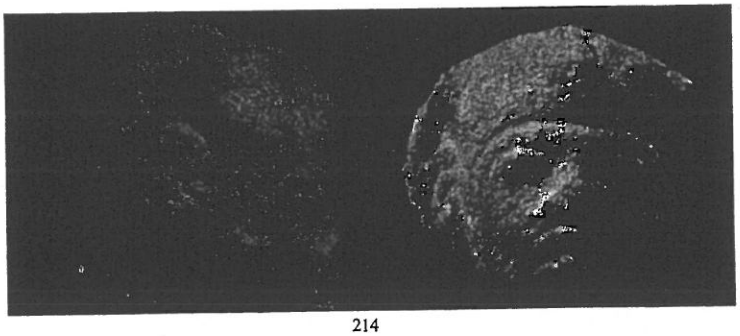
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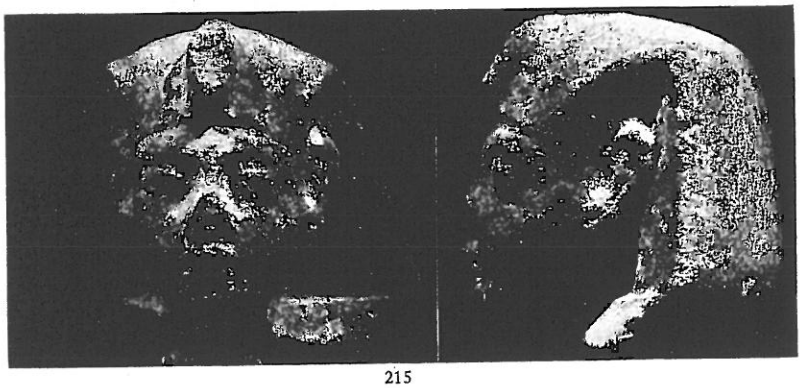
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SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN

PLATE 45



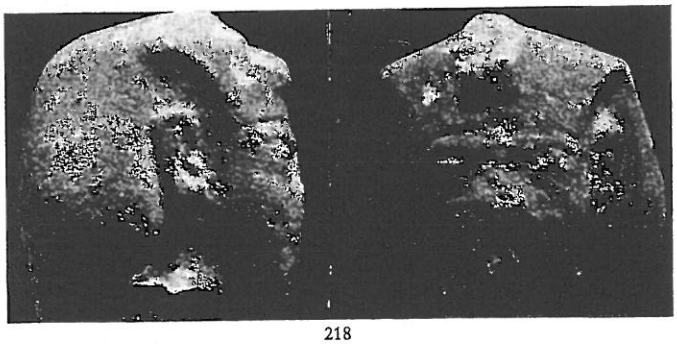
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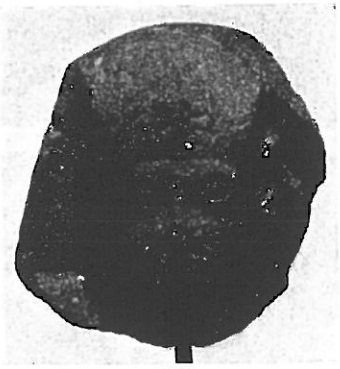
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SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN



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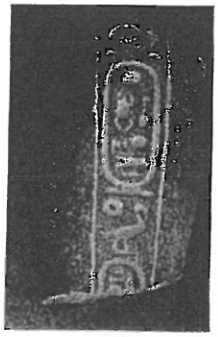
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SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN

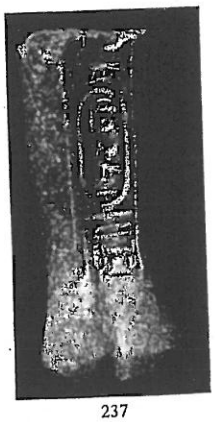
PLATE 47



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237



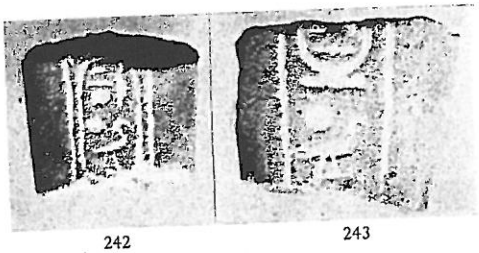
238



239



240



242 243



244



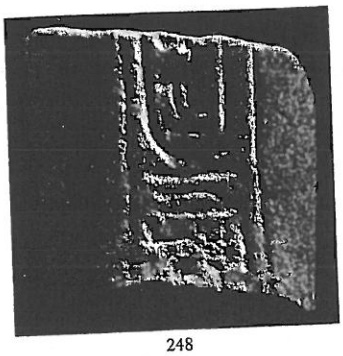
245



246



247



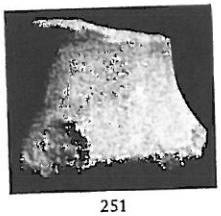
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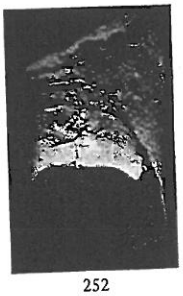
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250



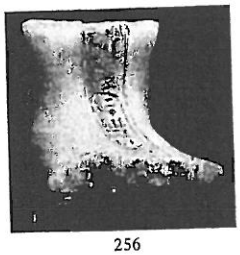
251



252

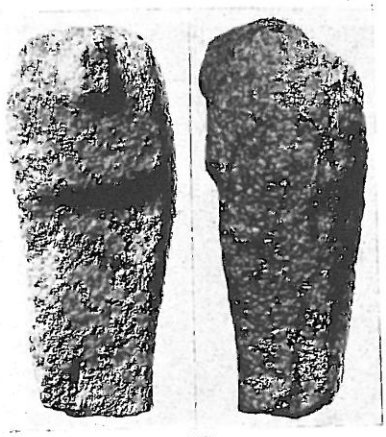


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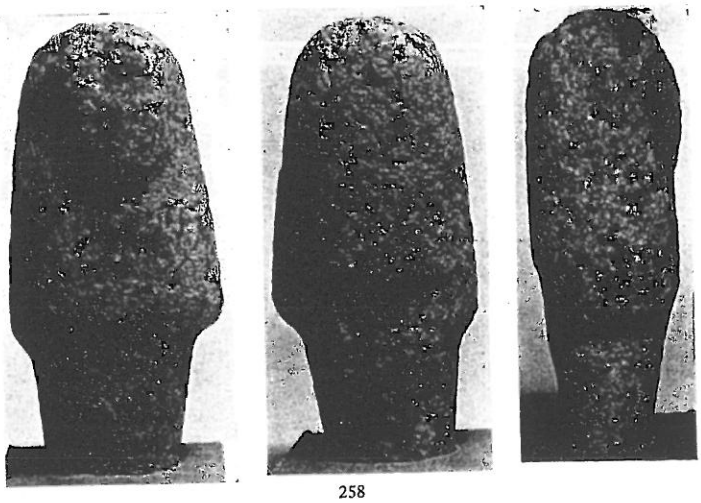


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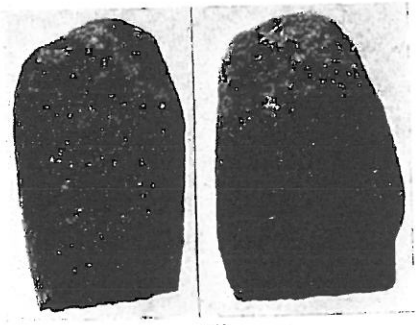
SHABTIS OF AKHENATEN AND SHABTI OF NEFERTITI (Cat. 256)



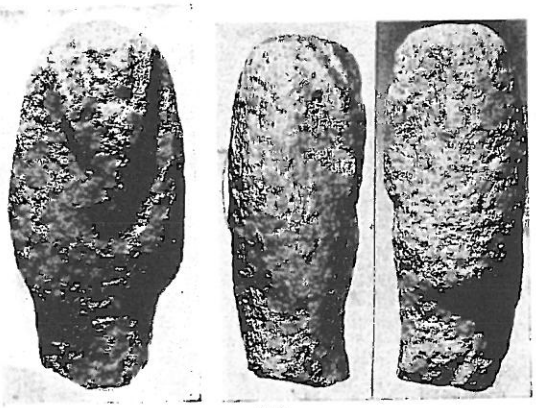
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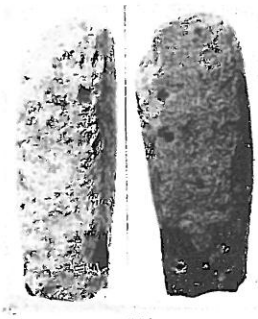
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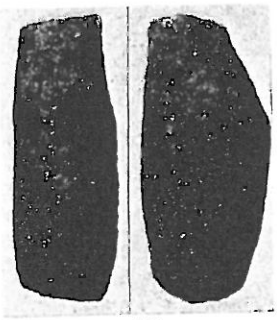
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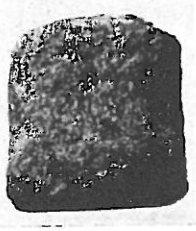
260



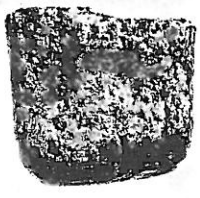
261



262



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265



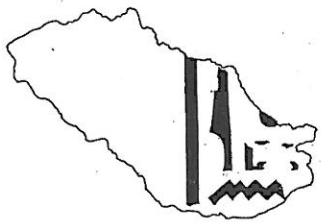
266



267

UNFINISHED SHABTIS FROM THE TOWN-SITE

PLATE 49



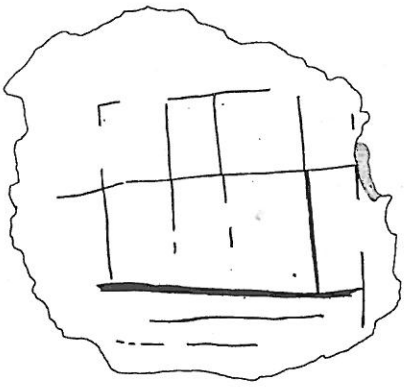
271



272



272



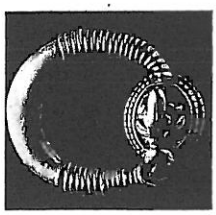
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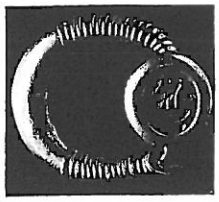
SEAL-IMPRESSION AND OSTRACA





274





275



277



278



279

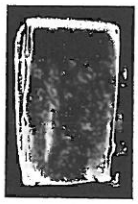




280



281











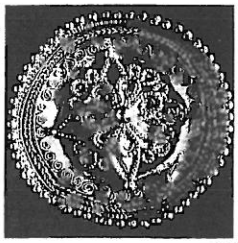
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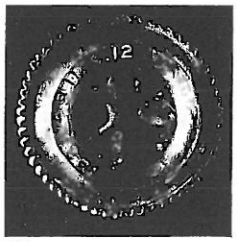


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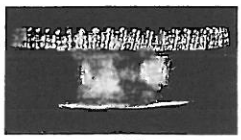


284

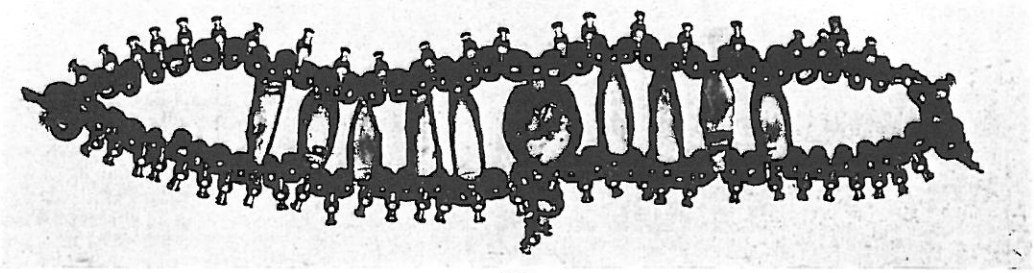




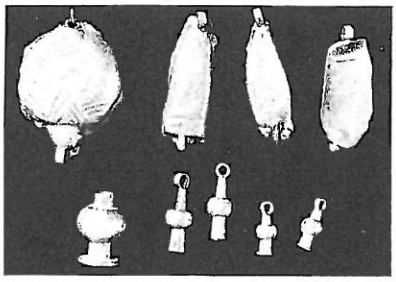
285+286



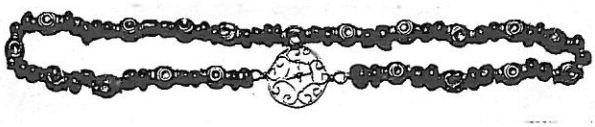
285



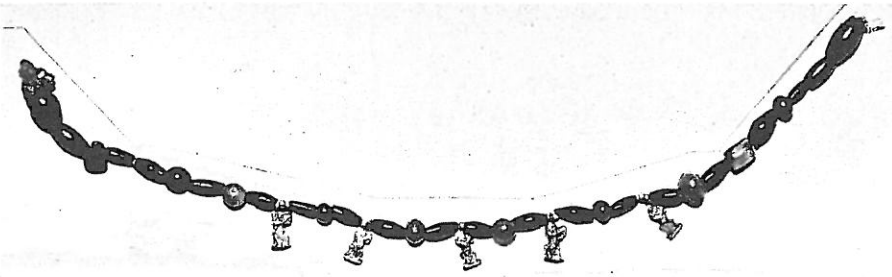
287



287



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289

JEWELLERY

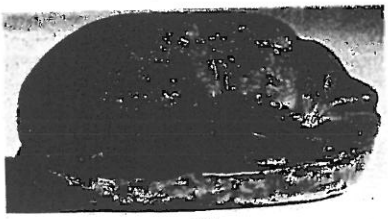
PLATE 51



290



291

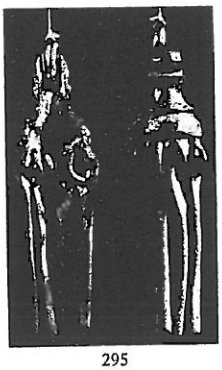


294





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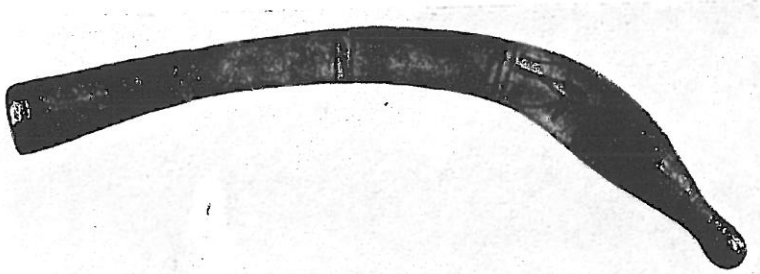
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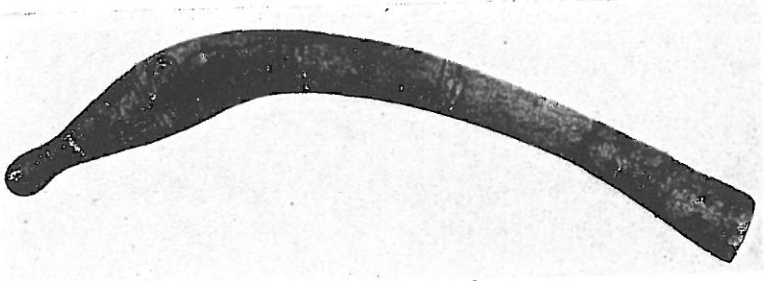




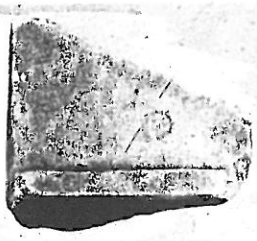
302

303





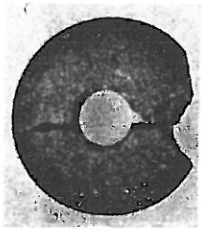
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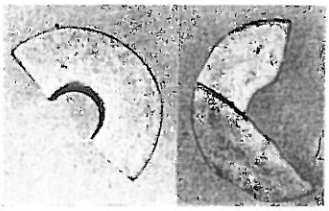


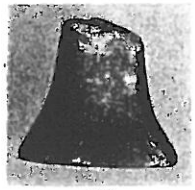
304
305

JEWELLERY, SCARABS, AND FAIENCE OBJECTS

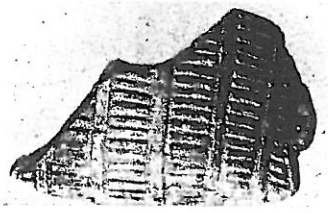

308


309


310 311


313

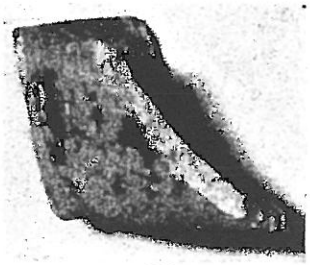

314

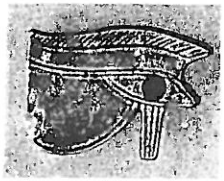

328


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332

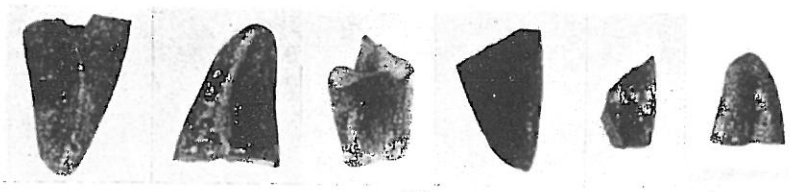

338


343


344


345

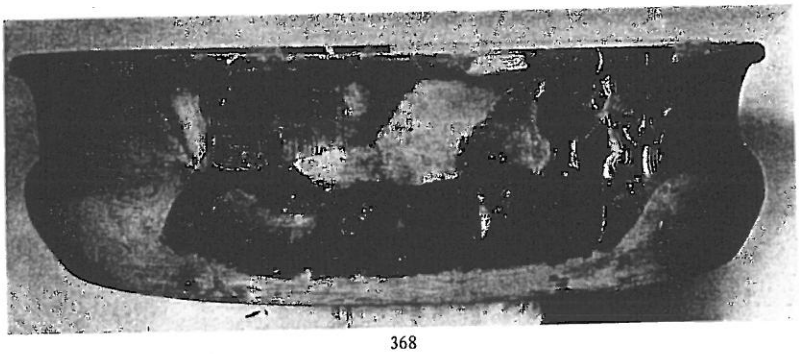

346


347

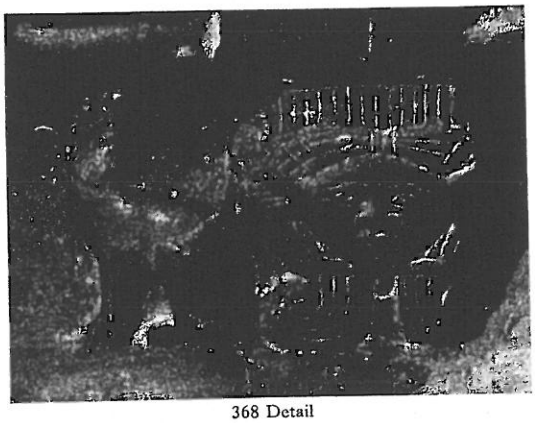

348

FAIENCE OBJECTS

PLATE 53



368



368 Detail



369



372

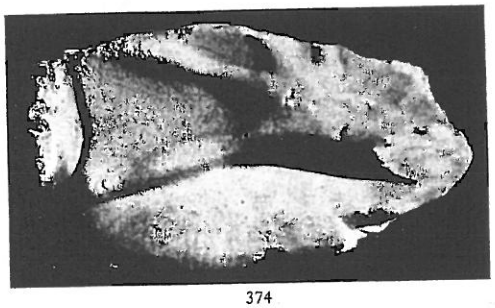


373





370

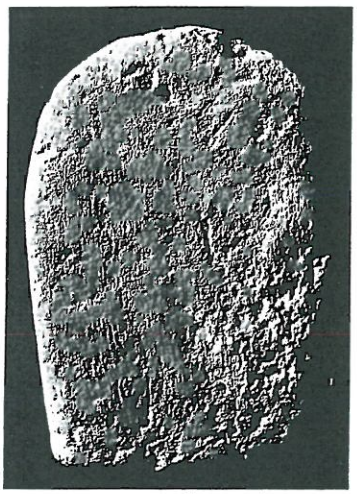


374

ALABASTER BOWL, STATUE, AND OTHER OBJECTS



395



397



398



399

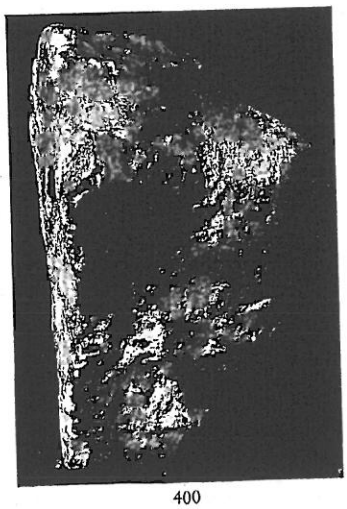


STELAE AND OTHER LIMESTONE OBJECTS

PLATE 55



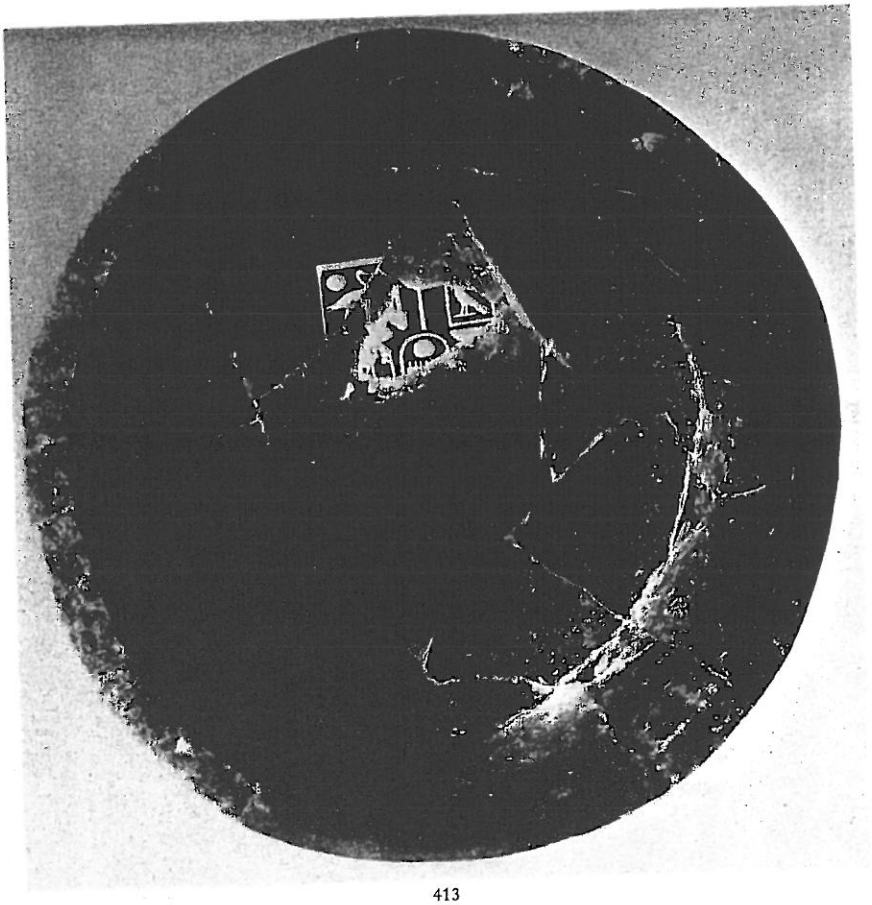
400



400

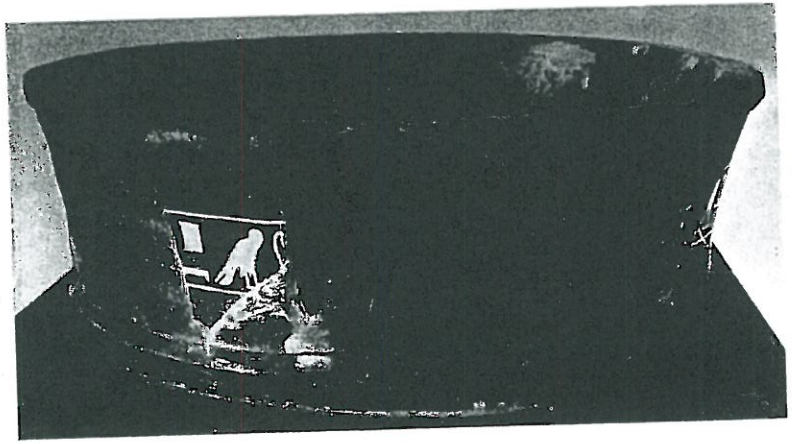


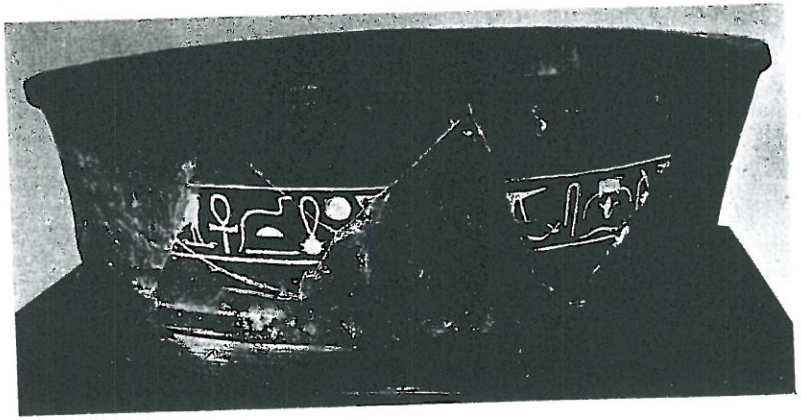
402

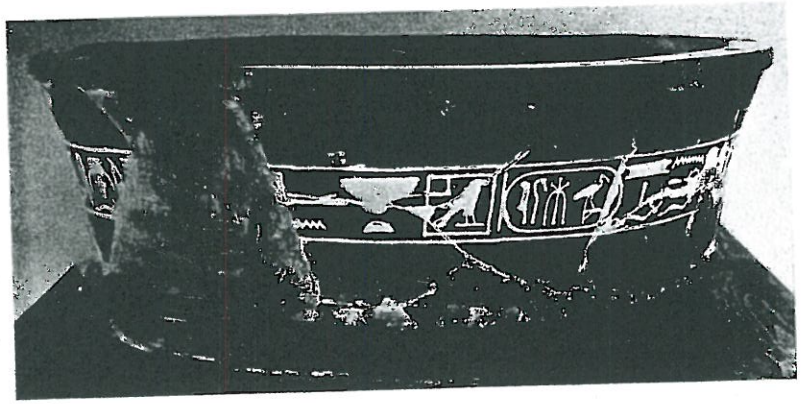


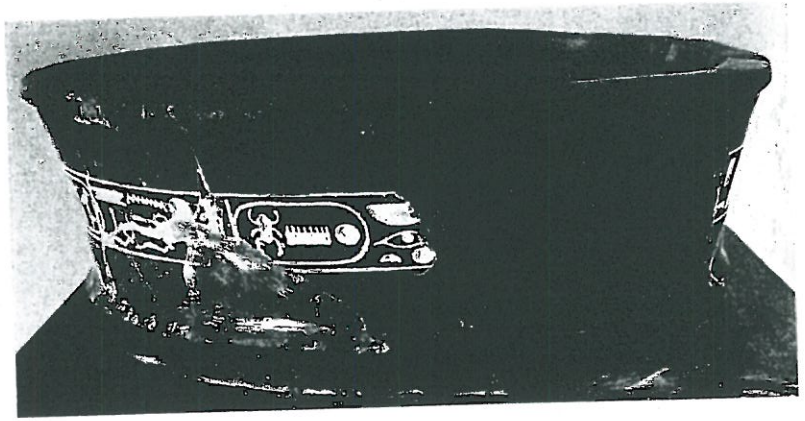
413

LIMESTONE OBJECTS, AND DIORITE BOWL OF TUTHMOSIS III









413

DIORITE BOWL OF TUTHMOSIS III

PLATE 56

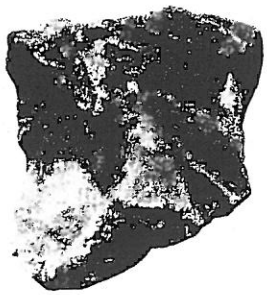
PLATE 57



414



414



415



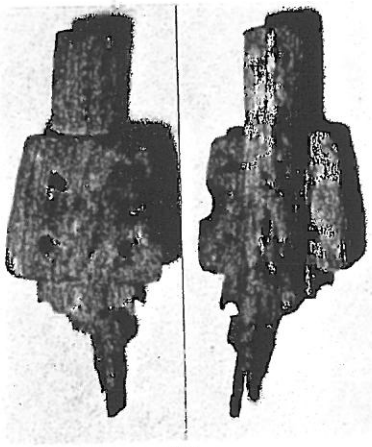
416



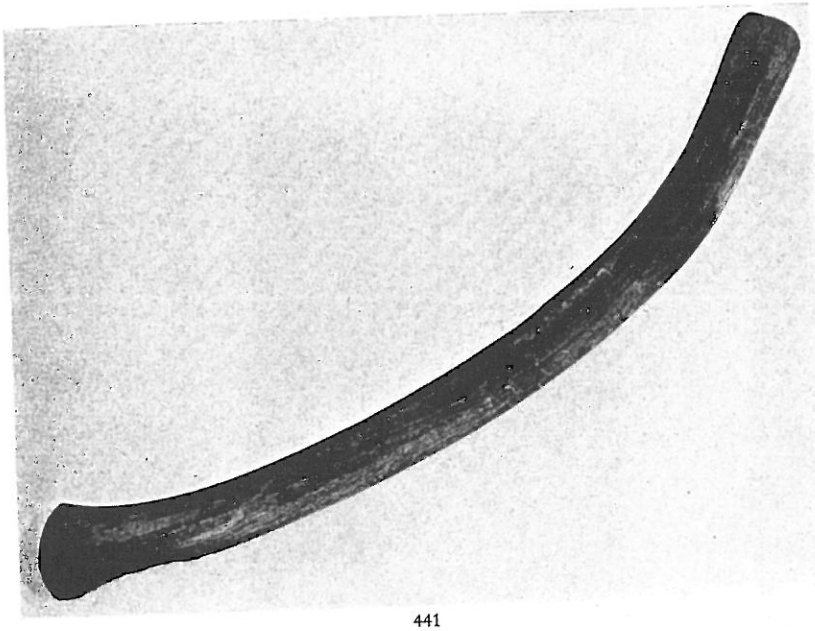
417



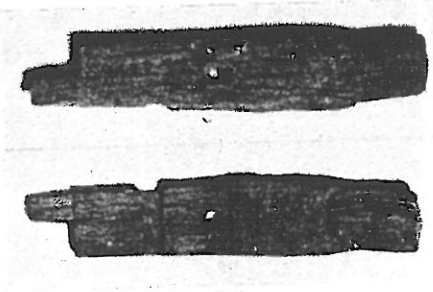
441



440



441

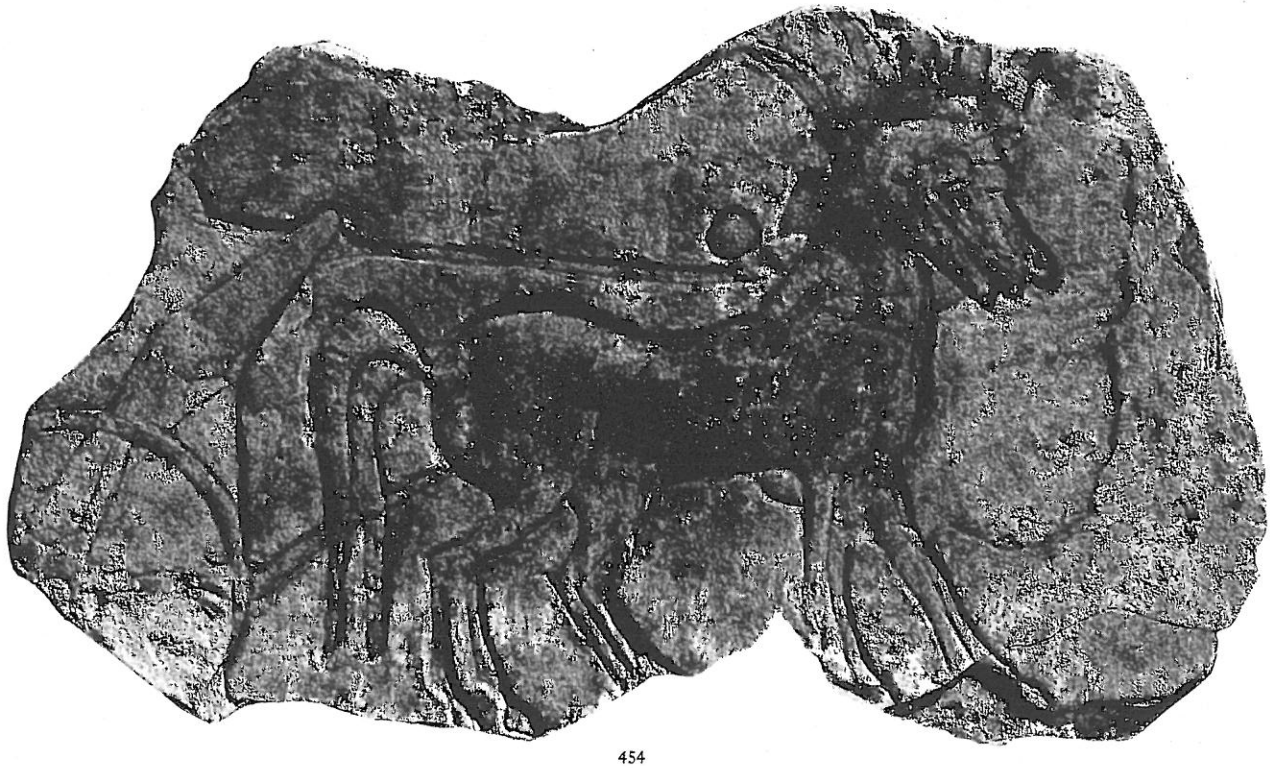


445



451

FRAGMENTS OF DIORITE BOWL OF KHAFRĒ‹, AND OBJECTS OF STONE, WOOD, AND GYPSUM



454



455



457



458

GYPSUM RELIEF FRAGMENTS

PLATE 59



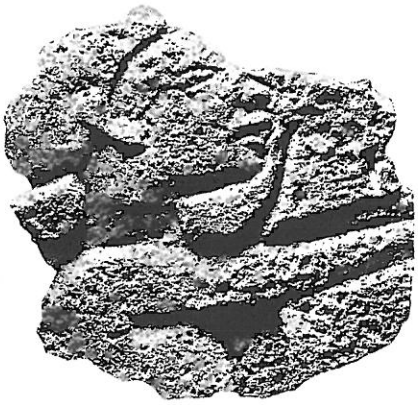
456



459

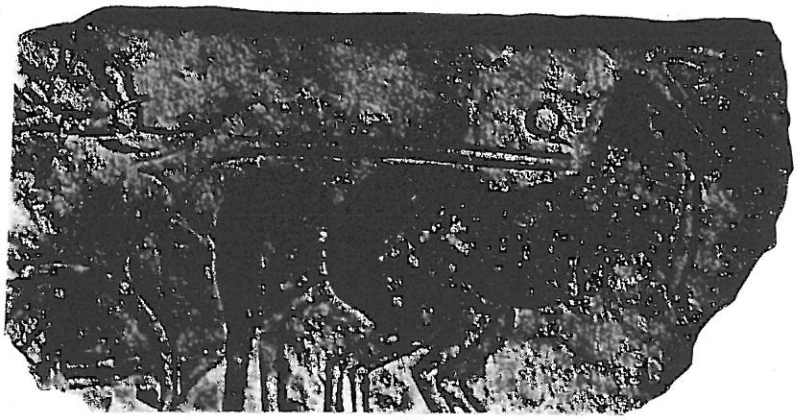


460

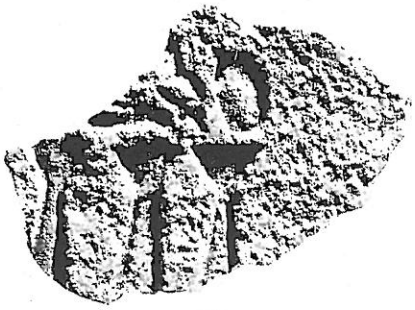


461

GYPSUM RELIEF FRAGMENTS



452



464



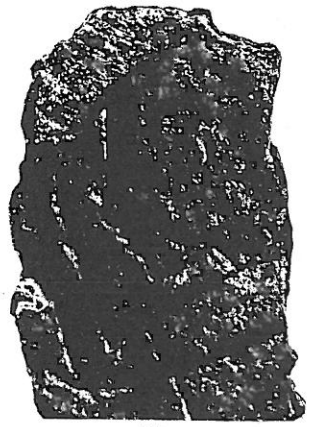
463



465



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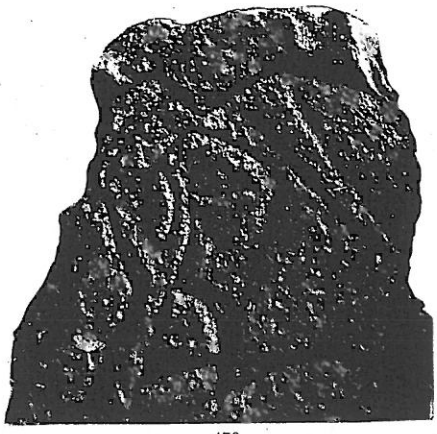
468

GYPSUM RELIEF FRAGMENTS

PLATE 61



469



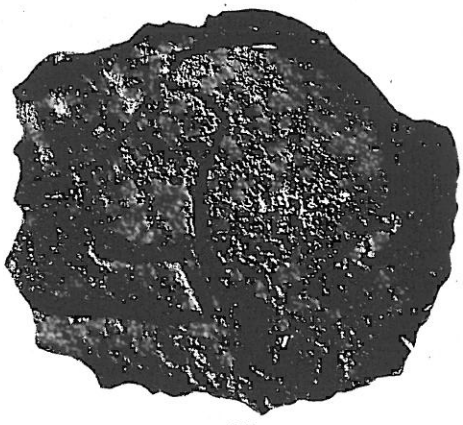
470



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473



472

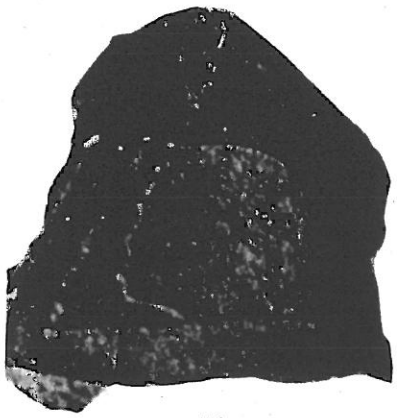


474

GYPSUM RELIEF FRAGMENTS



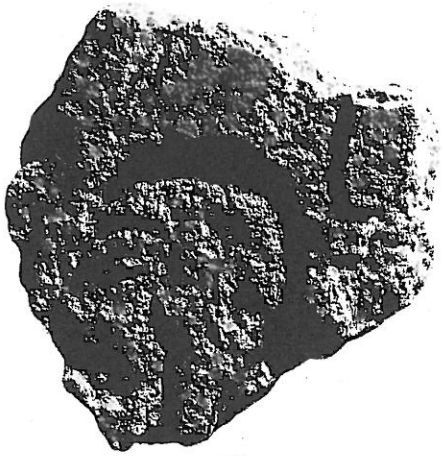
475



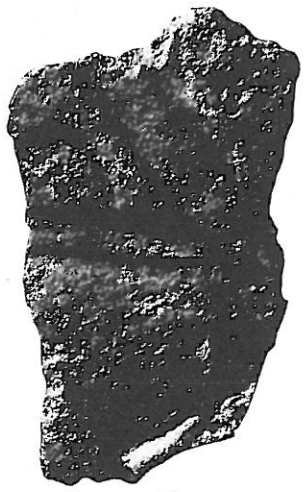
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478



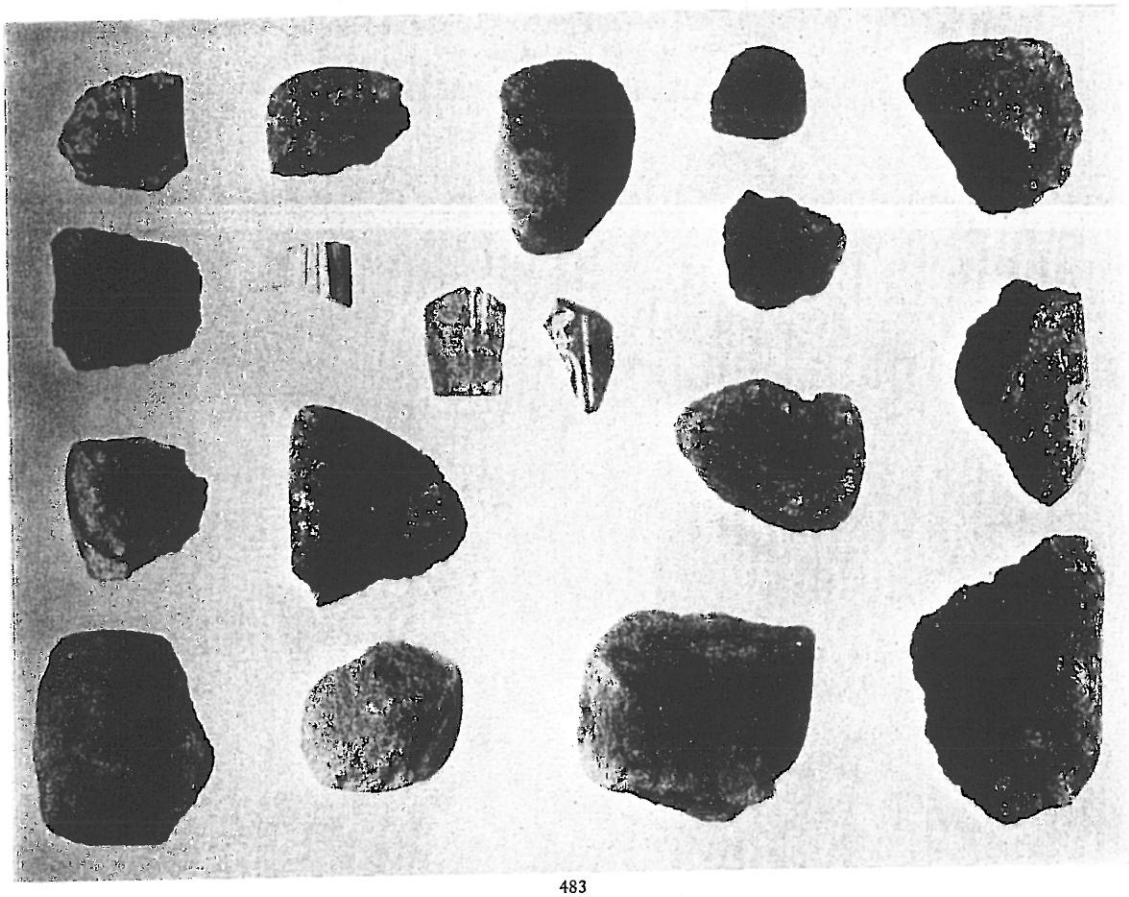
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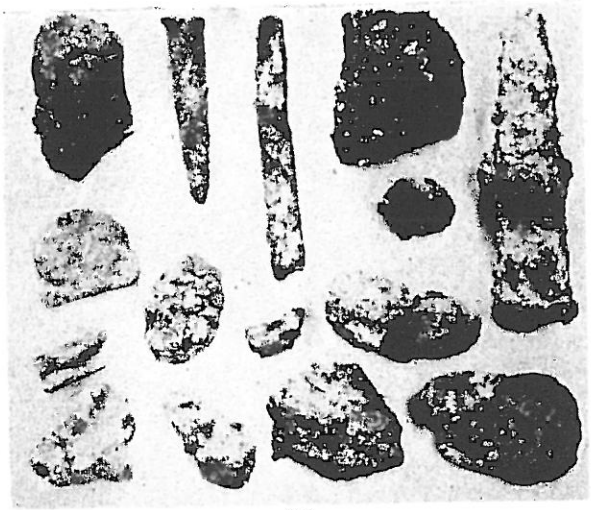
479

GYPSUM RELIEF FRAGMENTS

PLATE 63



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MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS